

# TOPIC: CONFIGURING LOCAL STORAGE

## Objective:

- Understand and configure different types of local storage.
  - Create and manage volumes, including mirrored and simple volumes.
  - Perform resizing operations on volumes (extend/shrink).
  - Manage virtual hard disks using Windows PowerShell.
- 

## Pre-requisites:

- Virtual Machines:
    - LON-DC1 (Windows Server 2016 Datacenter – GUI).
    - LON-SVR1 (Windows Server 2016 Datacenter – GUI).
  - Access to **PowerShell (Admin)** and **Disk Management**.
  - User credentials:
    - Username: Administrator
    - Password: Pa\$\$w0rd
- 

## Procedure:

### Exercise 1: Creating and Managing Volumes

#### Task 1: Create a Hard Disk Volume and Format for ReFS

1. Switch to LON-SVR1 → Open PowerShell (Admin).
2. List available raw disks:
3. Get-Disk | Where-Object PartitionStyle -Eq "RAW"
4. Initialize disk 2:
5. Initialize-Disk 2
6. Verify partition table:
7. Get-Disk
8. Create ReFS volume:

9. New-Partition -DiskNumber 2 -UseMaximumSize -AssignDriveLetter | Format-Volume -NewFileSystemLabel "Simple" -FileSystem ReFS
10. Verify drive letter assigned (e.g., F:).

```

Select Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\administrator.RPSLAB> Get-Disk

Number Friendly Name Serial Number HealthStatus OperationalStatus Total Size Partition Style
-----
0 VMware Vir... 00000000000000000001 Healthy Online 100 GB GPT

PS C:\Users\administrator.RPSLAB> Get-Disk | Where-Object PartitionStyle -Eq "RAW"
PS C:\Users\administrator.RPSLAB> Initialize-disk 1

PS C:\Users\administrator.RPSLAB> Get-Disk

Number Friendly Name Serial Number HealthStatus OperationalStatus Total Size Partition Style
-----
0 VMware Vir... 00000000000000000001 Healthy Online 100 GB GPT
1 VMware, VM... Healthy Online 60 GB GPT

PS C:\Users\administrator.RPSLAB> New-Partition -DiskNumber 1 -UseMaximumSize -AssignDriveLetter | Format-Volume -NewFile
SystemLabel Simple -FileSystem ReFS

DriveLetter FileSystemLabel FileSystem DriveType HealthStatus OperationalStatus SizeRemaining Size
-----
E Simple ReFS Fixed Healthy OK 58.84 GB 59.81 GB

```



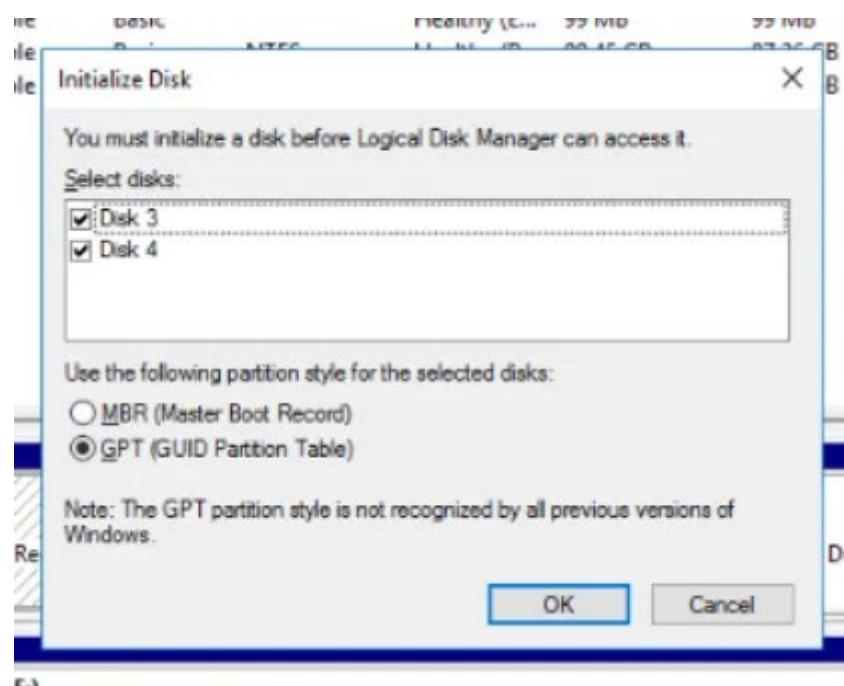
## Task 2: Create a Mirrored Volume

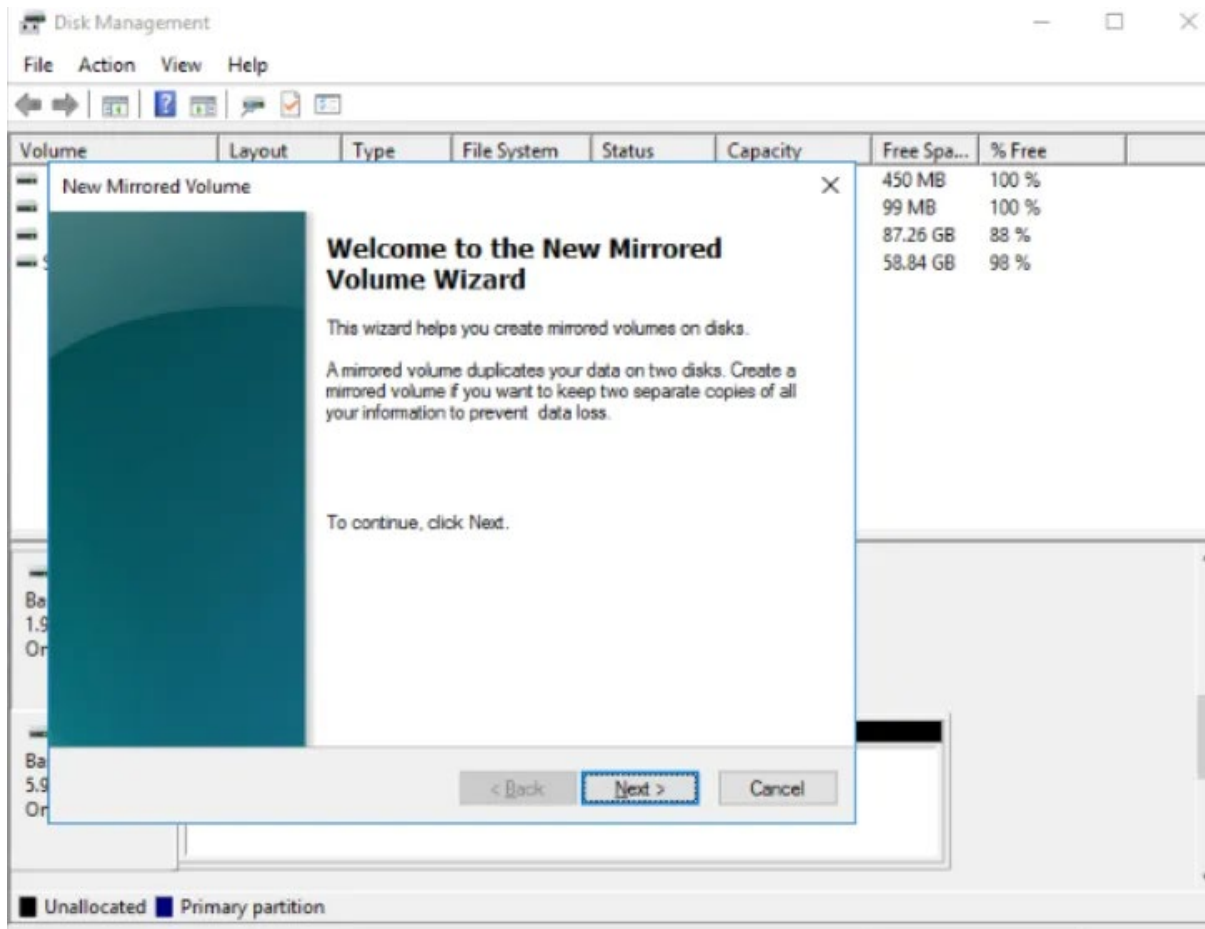
1. Open Disk Management.
2. Bring Disk 3 and Disk 4 online.
3. Initialize both disks.
4. On Disk 3 → Right-click *Unallocated* → Select **New Mirrored Volume**.
5. Add Disk 4, accept default size, and assign drive letter M.
6. Label volume as **MIRROR** → Perform quick format.
7. Accept conversion to dynamic disks.

*Result:* Multiple volumes successfully created.

<b>* Disk 3</b> Unknown 2.00 GB Offline ⓘ	2.00 GB Unallocated
<b>* Disk 4</b> Unknown 6.00 GB Offline ⓘ	6.00 GB Unallocated

<b>* Disk 3</b> Unknown 2.00 GB Not Initialized	2.00 GB Unallocated
<b>* Disk 4</b> Unknown 6.00 GB Not Initialized	6.00 GB Unallocated





## New Mirrored Volume

### Select Disks

You can select the disks and set the disk size for this volume.

Select the disks you want to use, and then click Add.

Available:

Add >

< Remove

< Remove All

Selected:

Disk 2 2014 MB

Disk 3 2014 MB

Total volume size in megabytes (MB):

Maximum available space in MB:

Select the amount of space in MB:

< Back   **Next >**   Cancel

New Mirrored Volume



**Format Volume**

To store data on this volume, you must format it first.

Choose whether you want to format this volume, and if so, what settings you want to use.

- ☐ Do not format this volume
- ☒ Format this volume with the following settings:

File system: NTFS

Allocation unit size: Default

Volume label: MIRROR

- ☐ Perform a quick format
- ☐ Enable file and folder compression

< Back

Next >

Cancel

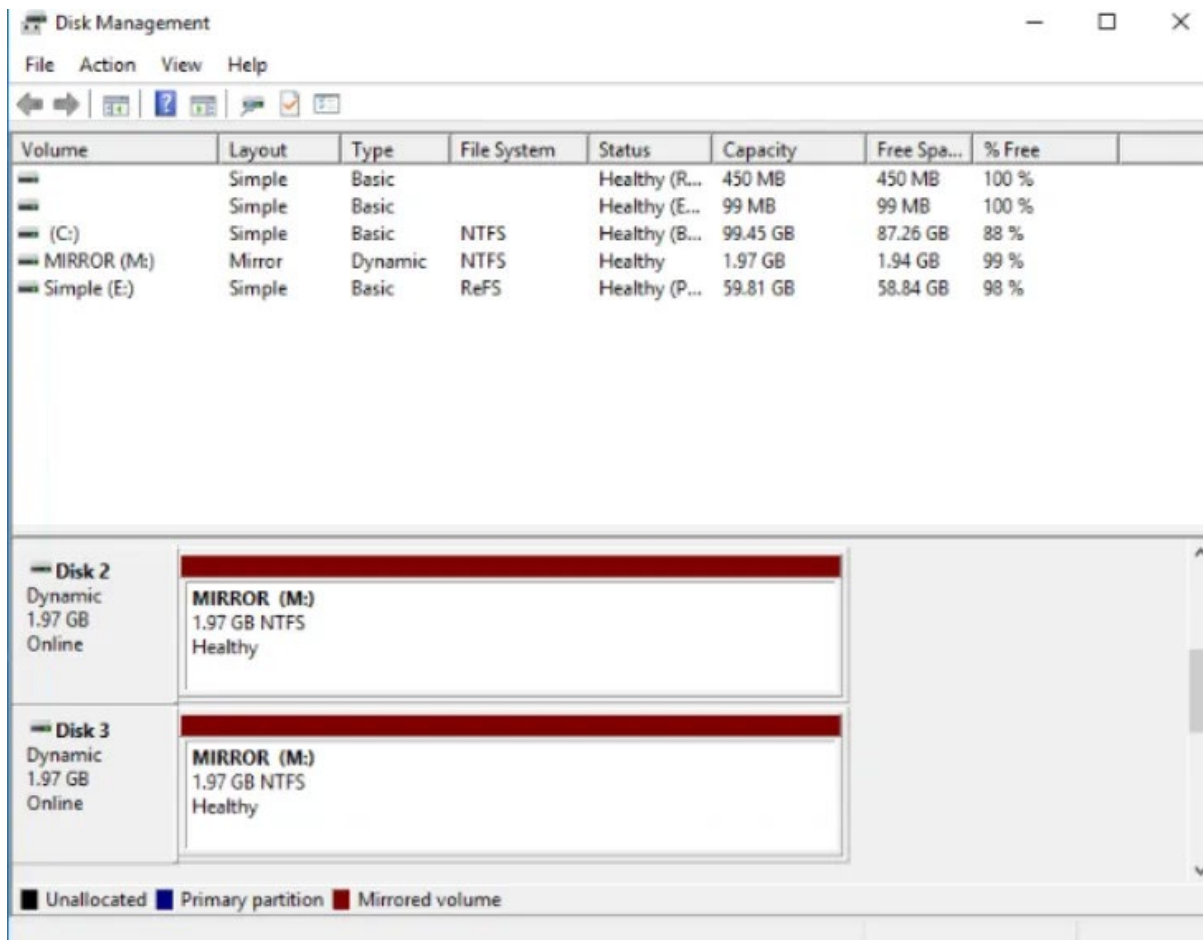
Disk Management



The operation you selected will convert the selected basic disk(s) to dynamic disk(s). If you convert the disk(s) to dynamic, you will not be able to start installed operating systems from any volume on the disk(s) (except the current boot volume). Are you sure you want to continue?

Yes

No



## Exercise 2: Resizing Volumes

### Task 1: Create a Simple Volume and Resize It

1. Initialize Disk 5:

**Initialize-Disk 5**

2. Launch **Diskpart** and run:

```
List disk
Select disk 5
Convert dynamic
Create volume simple size=10000 disk=5
Assign letter=Z
Format
```

3. Verify 10 GB NTFS volume in Disk Management.

4. Extend volume:

```
Extend size=10000
```

5. Verify extended size ~20 GB.

```
PS C:\Users\administrator.RPSLAB> Diskpart
Microsoft DiskPart version 10.0.14393.0
Copyright (C) 1999-2013 Microsoft Corporation.
On computer: LON-SVR1

DISKPART> List Disk

   Disk ###  Status       Size       Free      Dyn  Gpt
   -----  -
   Disk 0      Online        100 GB         0 B
   Disk 1      Online         60 GB         0 B
   Disk 2      Online       2048 MB       1920 KB
   Disk 3      Online       2048 MB       1920 KB
   Disk 4      Online       6144 MB       6110 MB

DISKPART> select disk 4
Disk 4 is now the selected disk.

DISKPART> convert dynamic
DiskPart successfully converted the selected disk to dynamic format.

DISKPART> create volume simple size=6110 disk=4
DiskPart successfully created the volume.

DISKPART> Assign letter Z
DiskPart successfully assigned the drive letter or mount point.
```

## Task 2: Shrink a Volume

1. Run:

```
Shrink desired=15000
```

2. Verify reduced size (~5 GB).

*Result:* Successfully created, extended, and shrunk a volume.



```

PS C:\Users\administrator.RPSLAB> diskpart

Microsoft DiskPart version 10.0.14393.0

Copyright (C) 1999-2013 Microsoft Corporation.
On computer: LON-SVR1

DISKPART> list disk

   Disk ###  Status         Size       Free       Dyn  Gpt
   -----  -
   Disk 0      Online          100 GB         0 B        *
   Disk 1      Online          60 GB         0 B        *
   Disk 2      Online       2048 MB      1920 KB        *
   Disk 3      Online       2048 MB      1920 KB        *
   Disk 4      Online       6144 MB         0 B        *

DISKPART> list volume

   Volume ###  Ltr  Label        Fs      Type          Size      Status       Info
   -----  -
   Volume 0      Z             NTFS     Simple        6110 MB    Healthy
   Volume 1      M      MIRROR      NTFS     Mirror        2014 MB    Healthy
   Volume 2      D             DVD-ROM    0 B        No Media
   Volume 3      C             NTFS     Partition     99 GB     Healthy      Boot
   Volume 4             Recovery    NTFS     Partition     450 MB    Healthy      Hidden
   Volume 5             FAT32     Partition     99 MB     Healthy      System
   Volume 6      E      Simple     ReFS         Partition  59 GB     Healthy

DISKPART> select volume 0

Volume 0 is the selected volume.

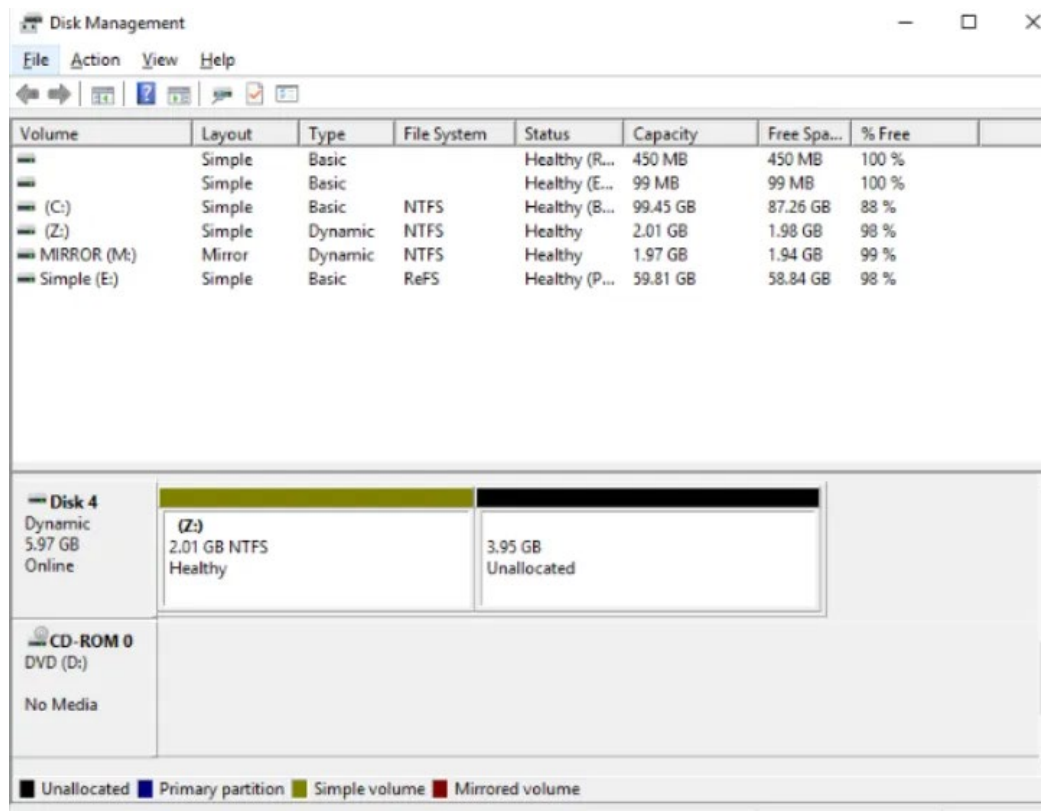
DISKPART> shrink desired=4048

The arguments specified for this command are not valid.
For more information on the command type: HELP SHRINK

DISKPART> shrink desired=4048

DiskPart successfully shrunk the volume by: 4048 MB

```





## Exercise 3: Managing Virtual Hard Disks

### Task 1: Install Windows PowerShell Hyper-V Module

1. On host computer → Open **Server Manager** → Add roles and features.
2. Select **Hyper-V** role → Add features → Install.
3. Restart system if required.

### Task 2: Create a Virtual Hard Disk

Run in PowerShell:

```
New-VHD -Path c:\sales.vhd -Dynamic -SizeBytes 10Gb | Mount-VHD -Passthru |
```

```
Initialize-Disk -Passthru | New-Partition -AssignDriveLetter -UseMaximumSize |
```

```
Format-Volume -FileSystem NTFS -Confirm:$false -Force
```

### Task 3: Reconfigure the Virtual Hard Disk

1. Dismount VHD:

```
Dismount-VHD C:\Sales.vhd
```

2. Check properties:

```
Get-VHD C:\Sales.vhd
```

3. Convert to VHDX:

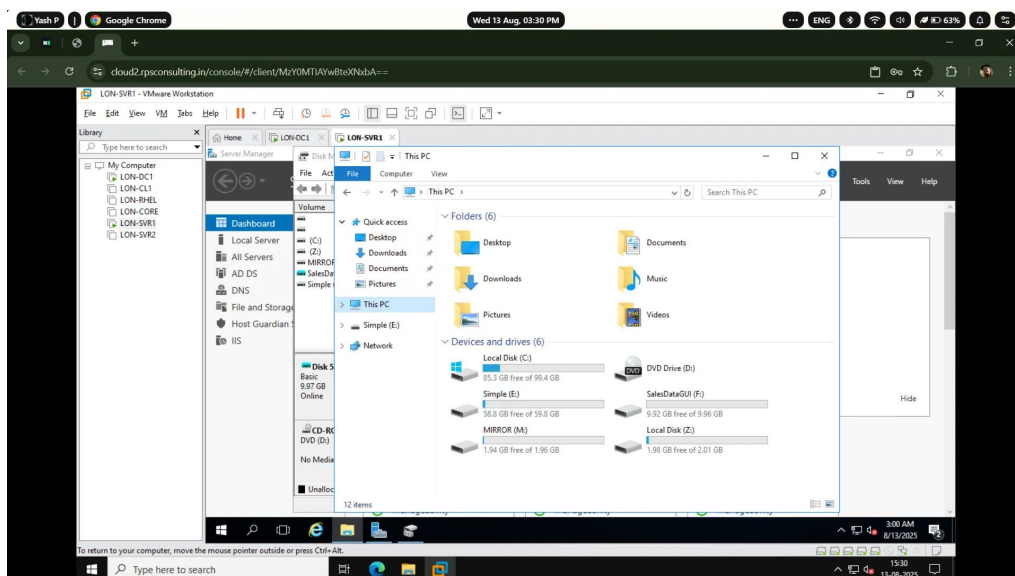
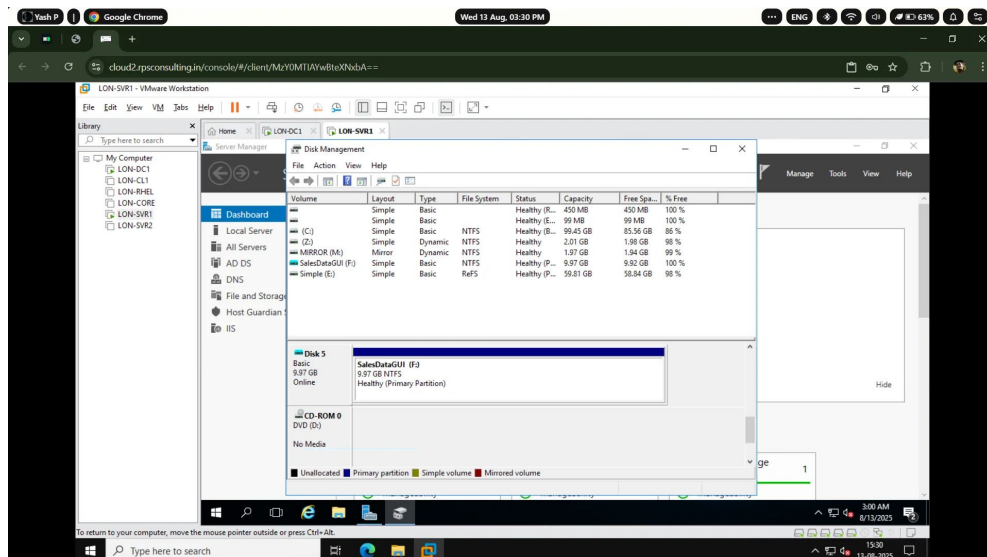
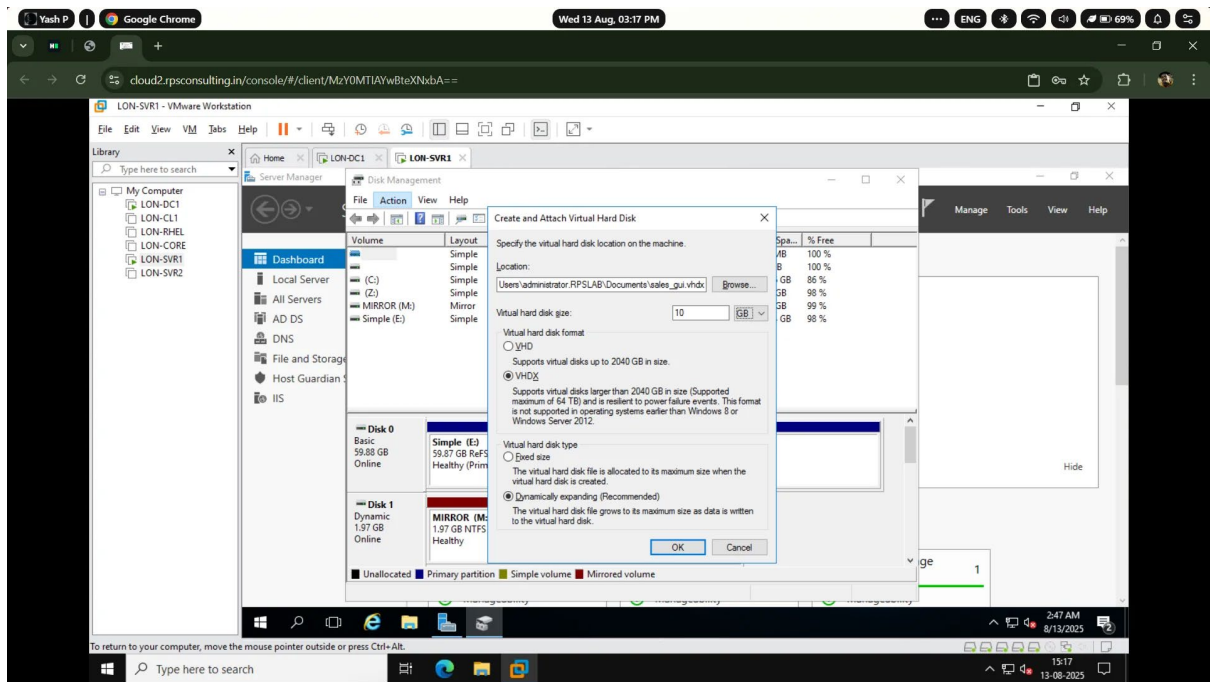
```
Convert-VHD -Path C:\Sales.vhd -DestinationPath c:\Sales.vhdx
```

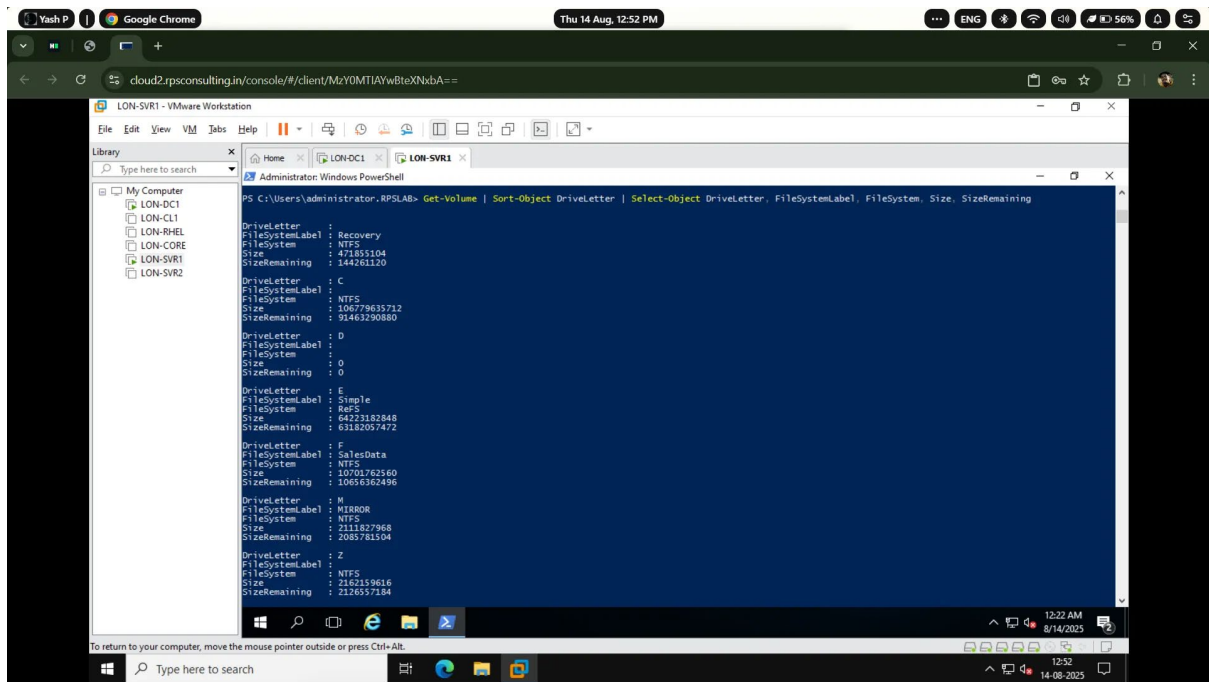
4. Change sector size:

```
Set-VHD -Path c:\Sales.vhdx -PhysicalSectorSizeBytes 4096
```

5. Optimize VHDX:

```
Optimize-VHD -Path c:\Sales.vhdx -Mode Full
```





*Result:* Successfully created, converted, and optimized virtual hard disks.

## Conclusion

By completing this lab, we:

- Created and managed local volumes (simple and mirrored).
- Performed **resizing operations** (extend and shrink).
- Installed and used the **Hyper-V PowerShell module** to manage virtual hard disks.
- Converted and optimized VHD files.

Thus, Module 2 demonstrated essential tasks for **configuring and managing local storage in Windows Server 2016**.