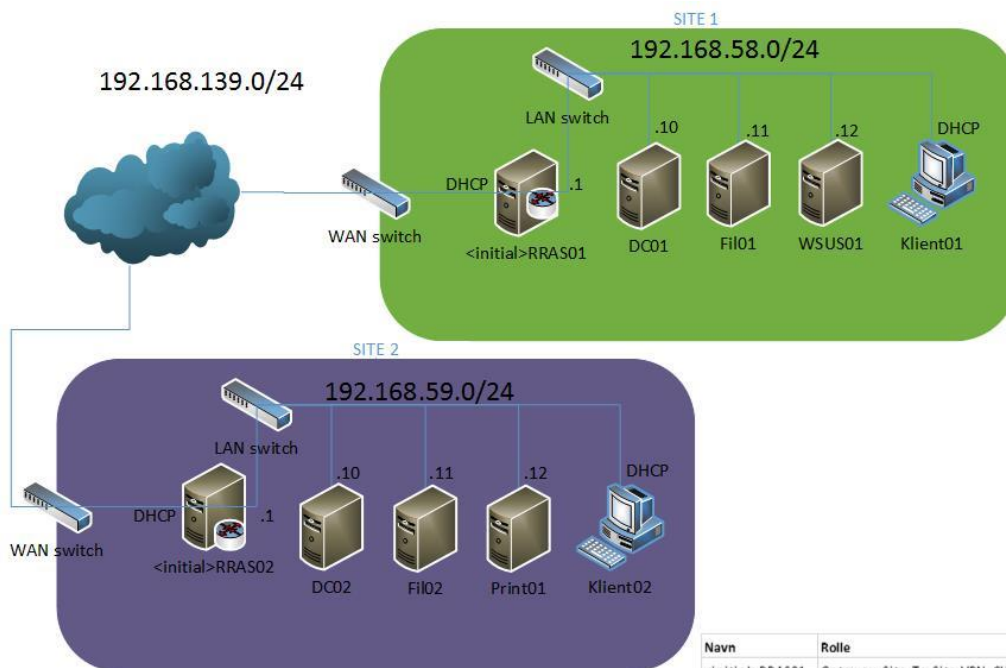


Installing and configuring Distributed File System (DFS)

In this guide, we will configure DFS with one namespace and replication of three shares between Fil01 and Fil02.

The advantages of DFS are:

- **Namespace:** Users must remember only one share name because all the different shares in the company can be collected under one DFS namespace, thus users need only to remember the share name of the namespace. (You can have more namespaces for different purposes)
- **Service Localization:** If a share is located on several locations (Folder Targets) the client will connect to the share with the lowest cost (The closest). (Uses Active Directory Sites and Services=Must be configured correctly)
- **Replication:** : If a share is located on several locations (Folder Targets) you can configure replication between them making the shared content synchronized. (Enables redundancy=If the local fileserver/share crashes, the client will connect to the online folder target with the second-lowest cost)



Navn	Rolle	Operativsystem
<initial>RRAS01	Gateway, Site-To-Site VPN, Client/server VPN	Server 2012 Standard
DC01	Domain Controller, DNS, DHCP, PKI	Server 2012 Standard
Fil01	Fileserver	Server 2012 Standard
WSUS01	Windows Server Update Services Server	Server 2012 Standard
<initial>RRAS02	Gateway, Site-To-Site VPN, Client/server VPN	Server 2012 Standard
DC02	Domain Controller, DNS, DHCP	Server 2012 Standard
Fil02	Fileserver	Server 2012 Standard
Print01	Printserver	Server 2012 Standard
Klient01	Workstation	Windows 8 Enterprise
Klient02	Workstation	Windows 8 Enterprise

Installation of the roles DFS namespaces and DFS replication

The following steps must be done on both file servers Fil01 and Fil02.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Roles and Features Wizard' in Server Manager. The 'Server Roles' step is active, and the 'File and iSCSI Services' role is selected. The following roles and features are checked:

- File And Storage Services (Installed)
- File and iSCSI Services (Installed)
- File Server (Installed)
- DFS Namespaces

The description for 'File and iSCSI Services' is: 'File and iSCSI Services provides technologies that help you manage file servers and storage, reduce disk space utilization, replicate and cache files to branch offices, move or fail over a file share to another cluster node, and share files by using the NFS protocol.'

Source	Event ID	Level	Source	Category	Date and Time
FIL01	8019	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-DNS Client Events	System	24-04-2013 09:39:25
FIL01	10149	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-Windows Remote Management	System	24-04-2013 09:39:23

Add a new server role and add as above + accept proposed features.

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Manager interface for a local server. The 'Add Roles and Features Wizard' is open, displaying the 'Select server roles' step. The 'Roles' list includes 'Application Server', 'DHCP Server', 'DNS Server', 'Fax Server', 'File And Storage Services (Installed)', 'File and iSCSI Services (Installed)', 'File Server (Installed)', 'BranchCache for Network Files', 'Data Deduplication', 'DFS Namespaces', 'DFS Replication', 'File Server Resource Manager', 'File Server VSS Agent Service', 'iSCSI Target Server', and 'iSCSI Target Storage Provider (VDS and VSS)'. The 'DFS Replication' role is selected. A red arrow points to the 'Next >' button. The 'Description' for DFS Replication is: 'DFS Replication is a multimaster replication engine that enables you to synchronize folders on multiple servers across local or wide area network (WAN) network connections. It uses the Remote Differential Compression (RDC) protocol to update only the portions of files that have changed since the last replication. DFS Replication can be used in conjunction with DFS Namespaces, or by itself.'

DESTINATION SERVER
FIL01.domain.local

Source	Event ID	Severity	Source	Category	Date and Time
FIL01	8019	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-DNS Client Events	System	24-04-2013 09:39:25
FIL01	10149	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-Windows Remote Management	System	24-04-2013 09:39:23

Status: Running

13:01
24-04-2013

The screenshot displays the Windows Server Manager interface for a local server named 'FIL01'. The 'Add Roles and Features Wizard' is open, showing the 'Select features' step. A red arrow points to the 'Next >' button. The wizard lists various features, with '.NET Framework 3.5 Features' selected. The background shows the Server Manager interface with a list of features and a system log at the bottom.

Server Manager - Local Server

PROPERTIES

Add Roles and Features Wizard

DESTINATION SERVER: FIL01.domain.local

Select features

Before You Begin
Installation Type
Server Selection
Server Roles
Features
Confirmation
Results

Select one or more features to install on the selected server.

Features

- .NET Framework 3.5 Features
- .NET Framework 4.5 Features (Installed)
- Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS)
- BitLocker Drive Encryption
- BitLocker Network Unlock
- BranchCache
- Client for NFS
- Data Center Bridging
- Enhanced Storage
- Failover Clustering
- Group Policy Management
- Ink and Handwriting Services
- Internet Printing Client
- IP Address Management (IPAM) Server

Description

.NET Framework 3.5 combines the power of the .NET Framework 2.0 APIs with new technologies for building applications that offer appealing user interfaces, protect your customers' personal identity information, enable seamless and secure communication, and provide the ability to model a range of business processes.

Next > **Install** **Cancel**

FIL01	8019	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-DNS Client Events	System	24-04-2013 09:39:25
FIL01	10149	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-Windows Remote Management	System	24-04-2013 09:39:23

Status: Running

13:01
24-04-2013

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Manager interface for a virtual machine named 'FIL01 on JOHNNH'. The 'Add Roles and Features Wizard' is open, displaying the 'Confirm installation selections' step. The wizard lists the following roles and features to be installed:

- File And Storage Services
 - File and iSCSI Services
 - DFS Namespaces
 - DFS Replication
- Remote Server Administration Tools
 - Role Administration Tools
 - File Services Tools
 - DFS Management Tools

The 'Install' button is highlighted with a red arrow. Below the wizard, a table shows system events:

ID	Source	Level	Message	Category	Date/Time
FIL01	8019	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-DNS Client Events	System	24-04-2013 09:39:25
FIL01	10149	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-Windows Remote Management	System	24-04-2013 09:39:23

The taskbar at the bottom shows the system is running, with the user 'DAN' and the date '24-04-2013' at 13:01.

Server Manager - Local Server

PROPERTIES

Add Roles and Features Wizard

DESTINATION SERVER
FIL01.domain.local

Installation progress

Before You Begin
Installation Type
Server Selection
Server Roles
Features
Confirmation
Results

View installation progress

Feature installation
Installation succeeded on FIL01.domain.local.

- File And Storage Services**
 - File and iSCSI Services
 - DFS Namespaces
 - DFS Replication
- Remote Server Administration Tools**
 - Role Administration Tools
 - File Services Tools
 - DFS Management Tools

You can close this wizard without interrupting running tasks. View task progress or open this page again by clicking Notifications in the command bar, and then Task Details.

[Export configuration settings](#)

Close **Cancel**

FIL01	8019	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-DNS Client Events	System	24-04-2013 09:39:25
FIL01	10149	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-Windows Remote Management	System	24-04-2013 09:39:23

Status: Running

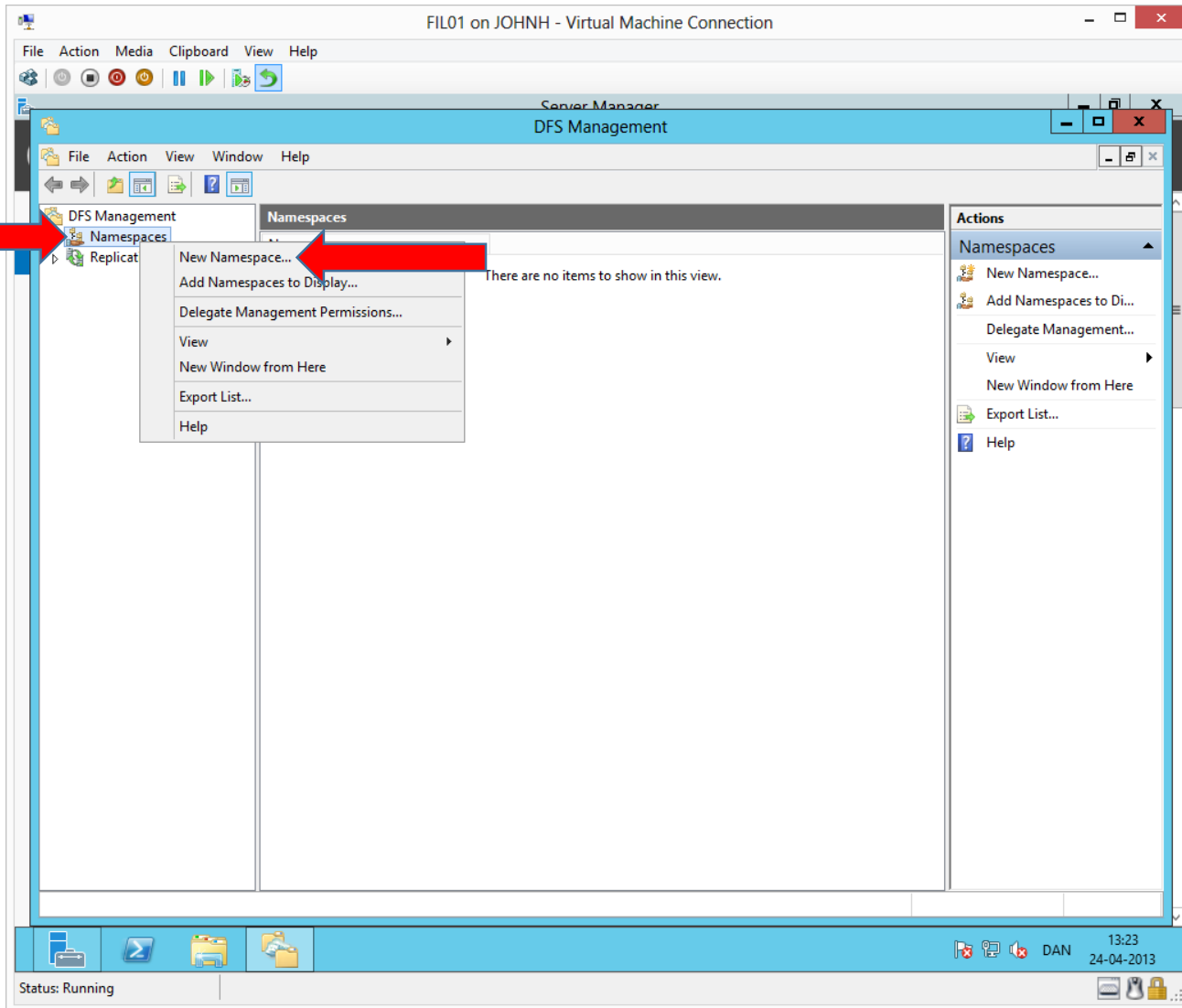
13:17
24-04-2013

Creating a DFS namespace

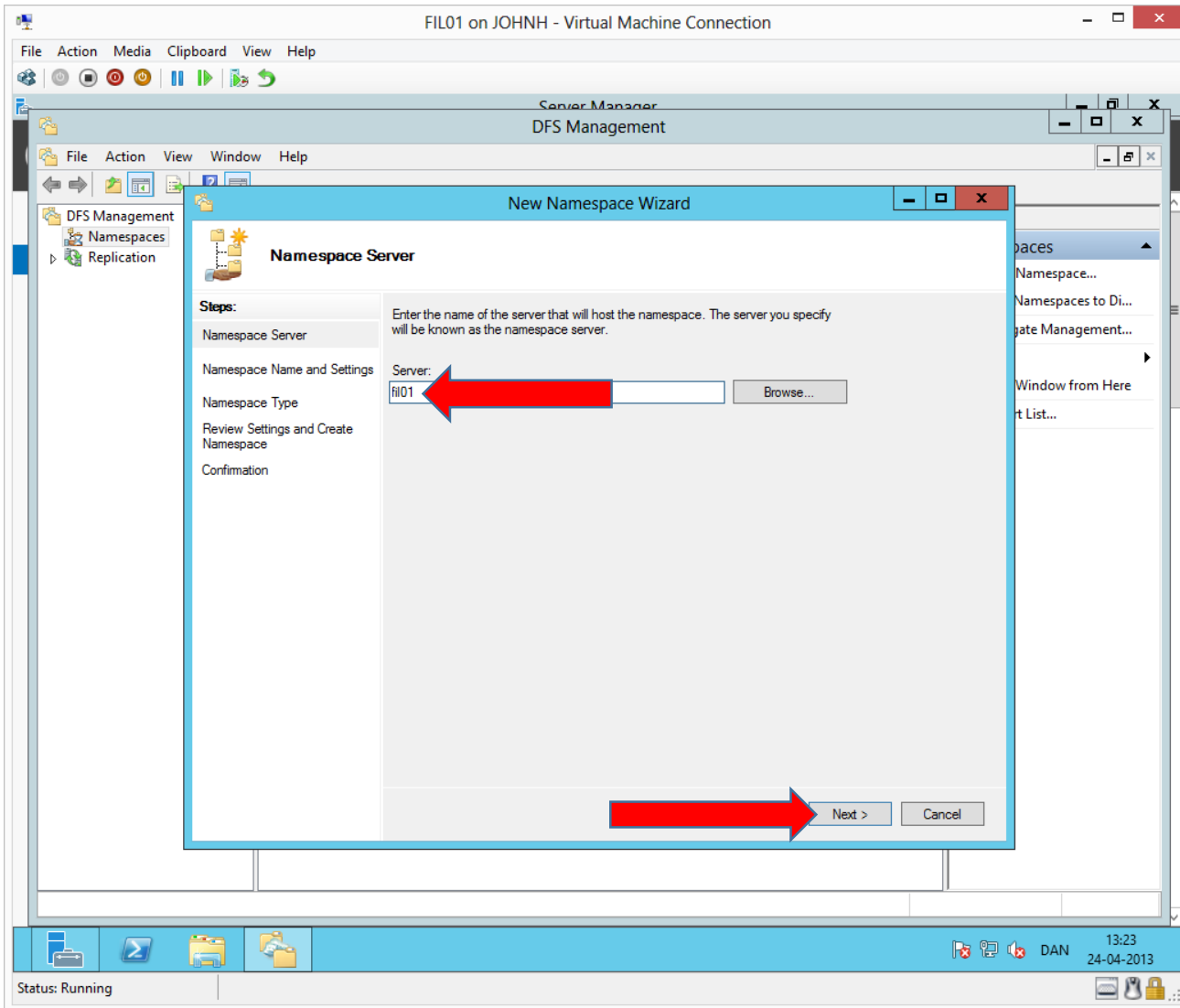
The rest of the DFS tasks can be completed from Fil01 as Fil02 can be configured from the snap-in on Fil01.

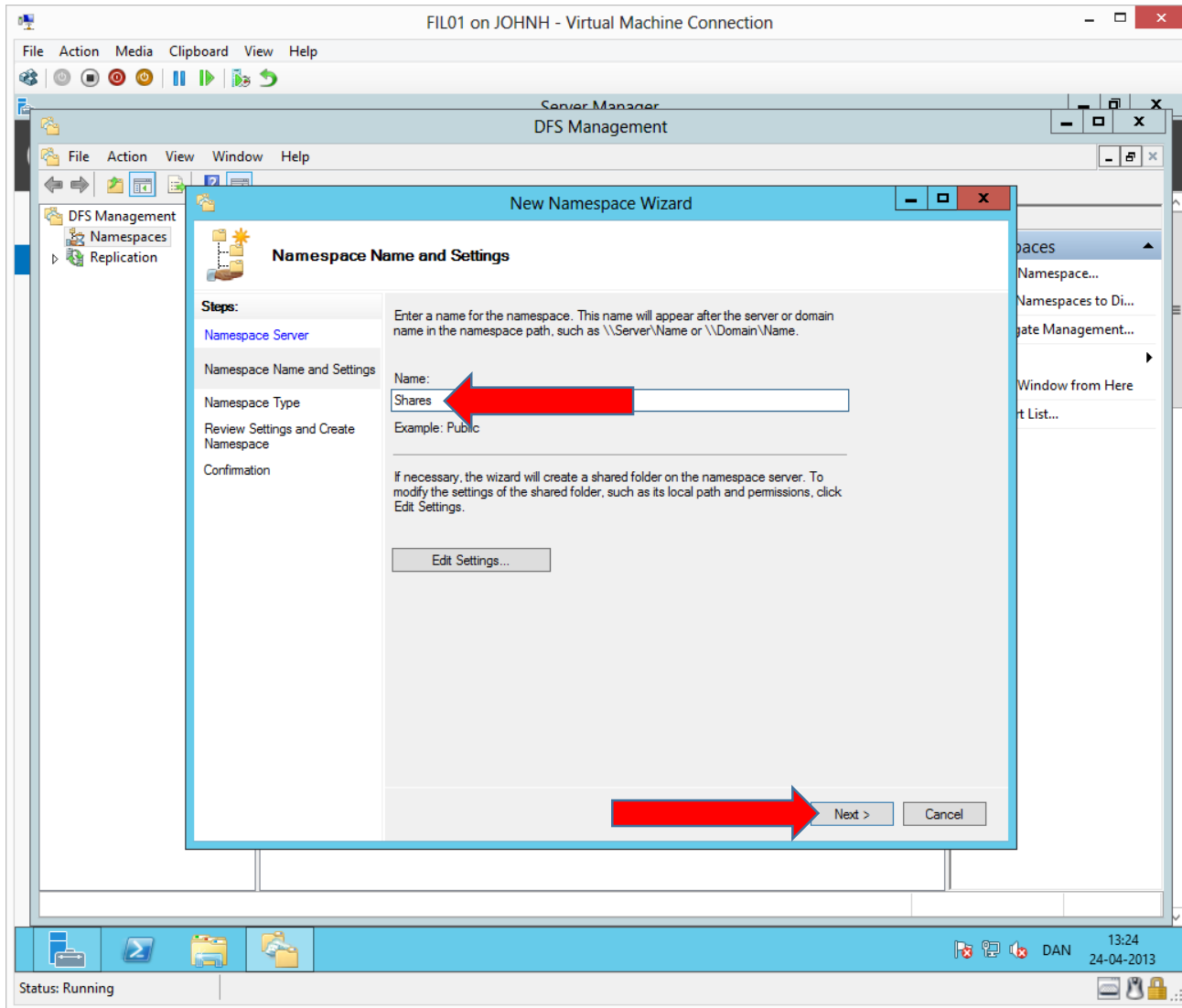
The screenshot shows the Windows Server Manager interface for a virtual machine named 'FIL01 on JOHNNH'. The 'Tools' menu is open, and 'DFS Management' is highlighted with a red arrow. The 'PROPERTIES' pane for 'FIL01' is visible, showing system information such as 'Computer name: FIL01', 'Domain: domain.local', and 'Operating system version: Microsoft Windows Server 2012 Standard Evaluation'. The 'EVENTS' pane shows a list of recent events with columns for 'Server Name', 'ID', 'Severity', 'Source', 'Log', and 'Date and Time'.

Server Name	ID	Severity	Source	Log	Date and Time
FIL01	16387	Error	Microsoft-Windows-Security-SPP	Application	24-04-2013 09:39:59
FIL01	8019	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-DNS Client Events	System	24-04-2013 09:39:25
FIL01	10149	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-Windows Remote Management	System	24-04-2013 09:39:23

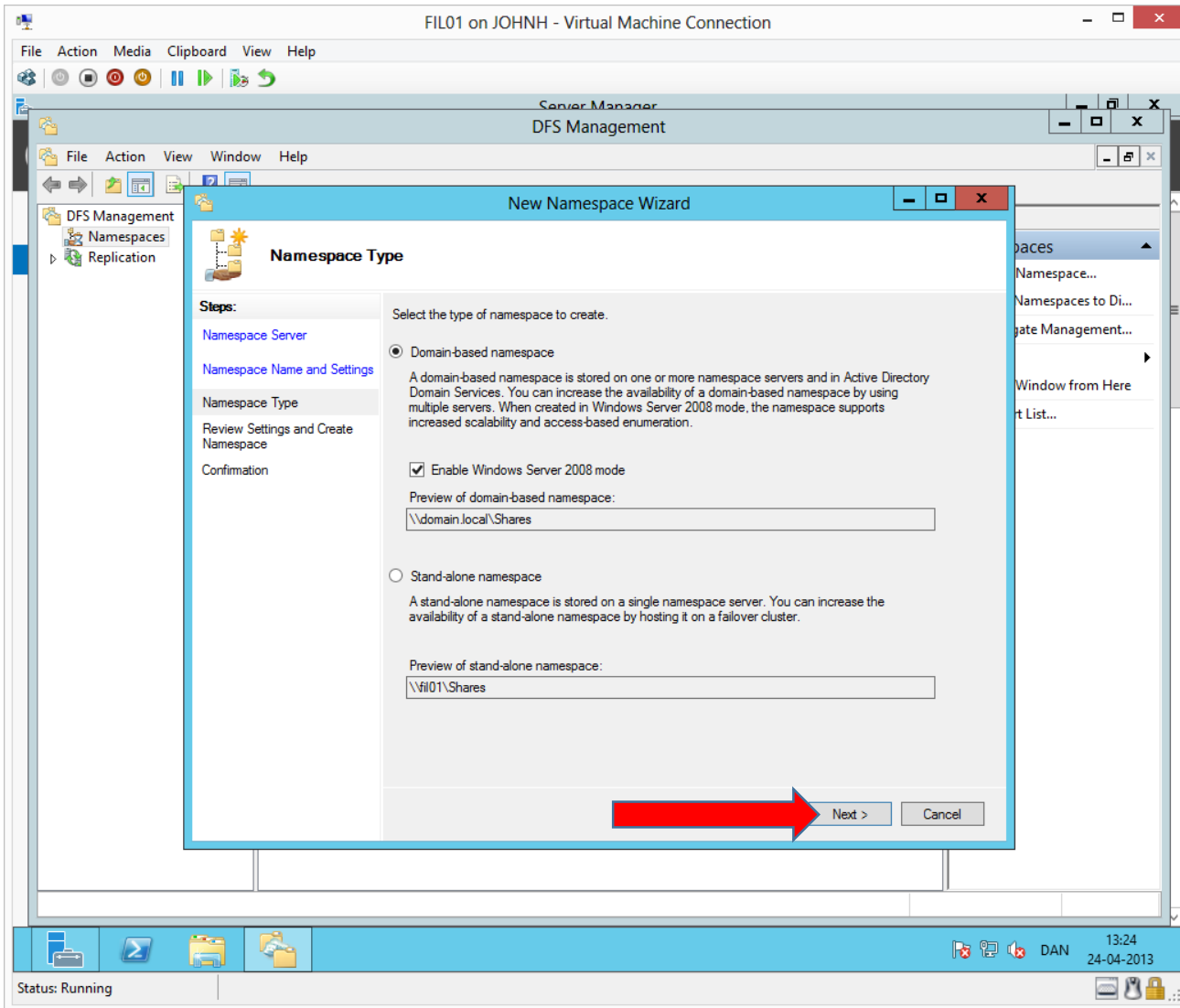


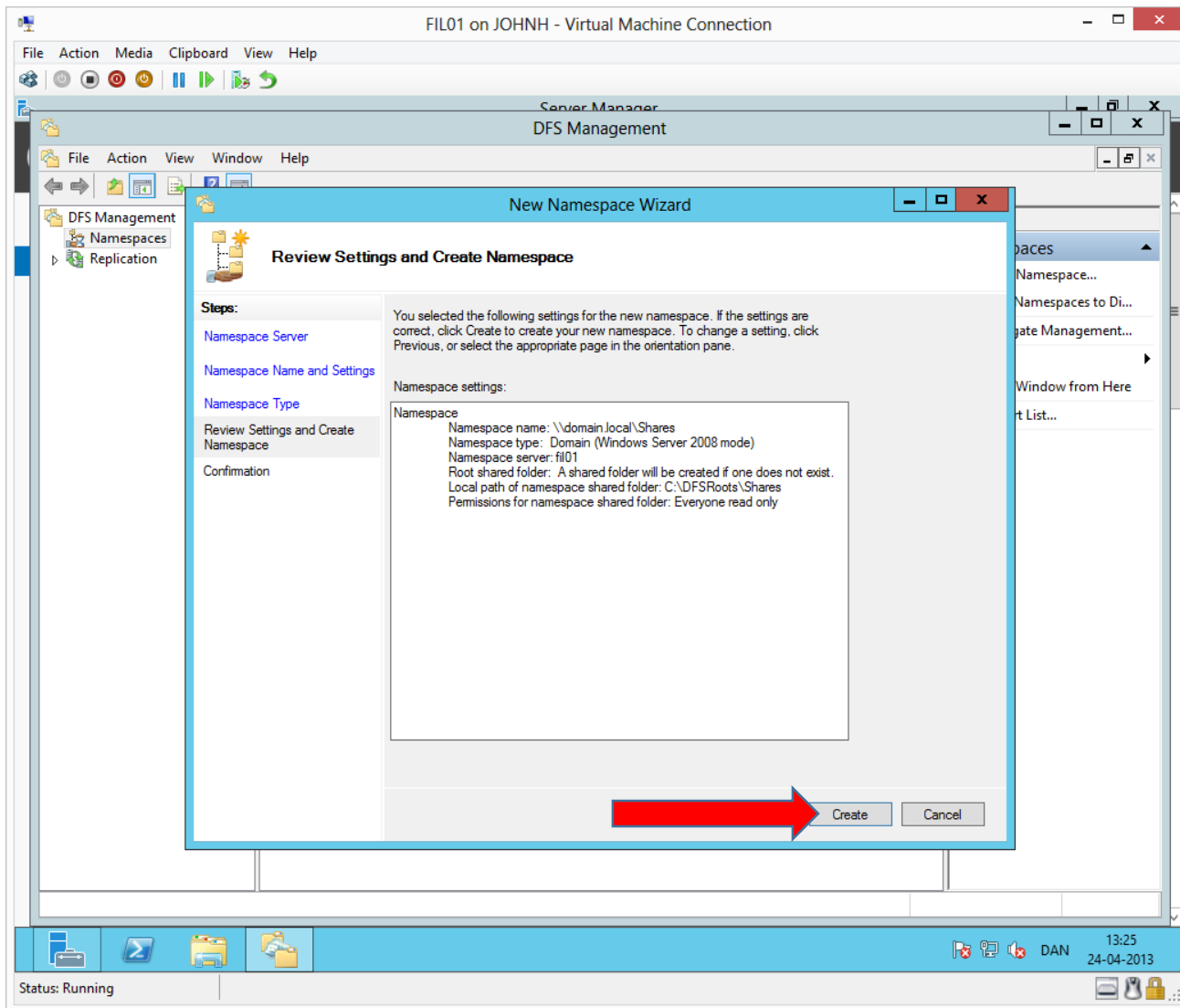
Right click **Namespaces** → **New Namespace...**



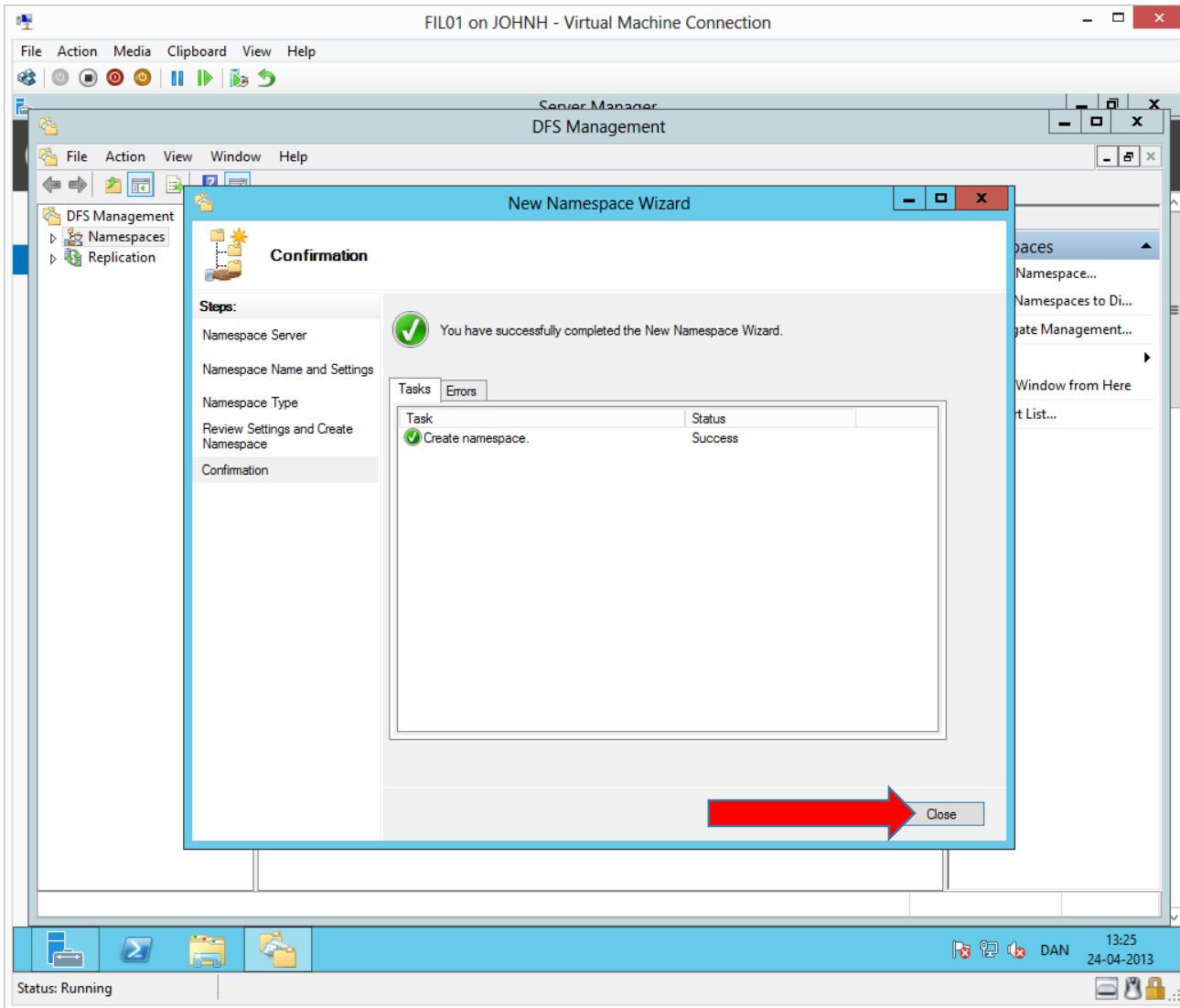


The namespace can be named any name. We will name the namespace **Shares**.

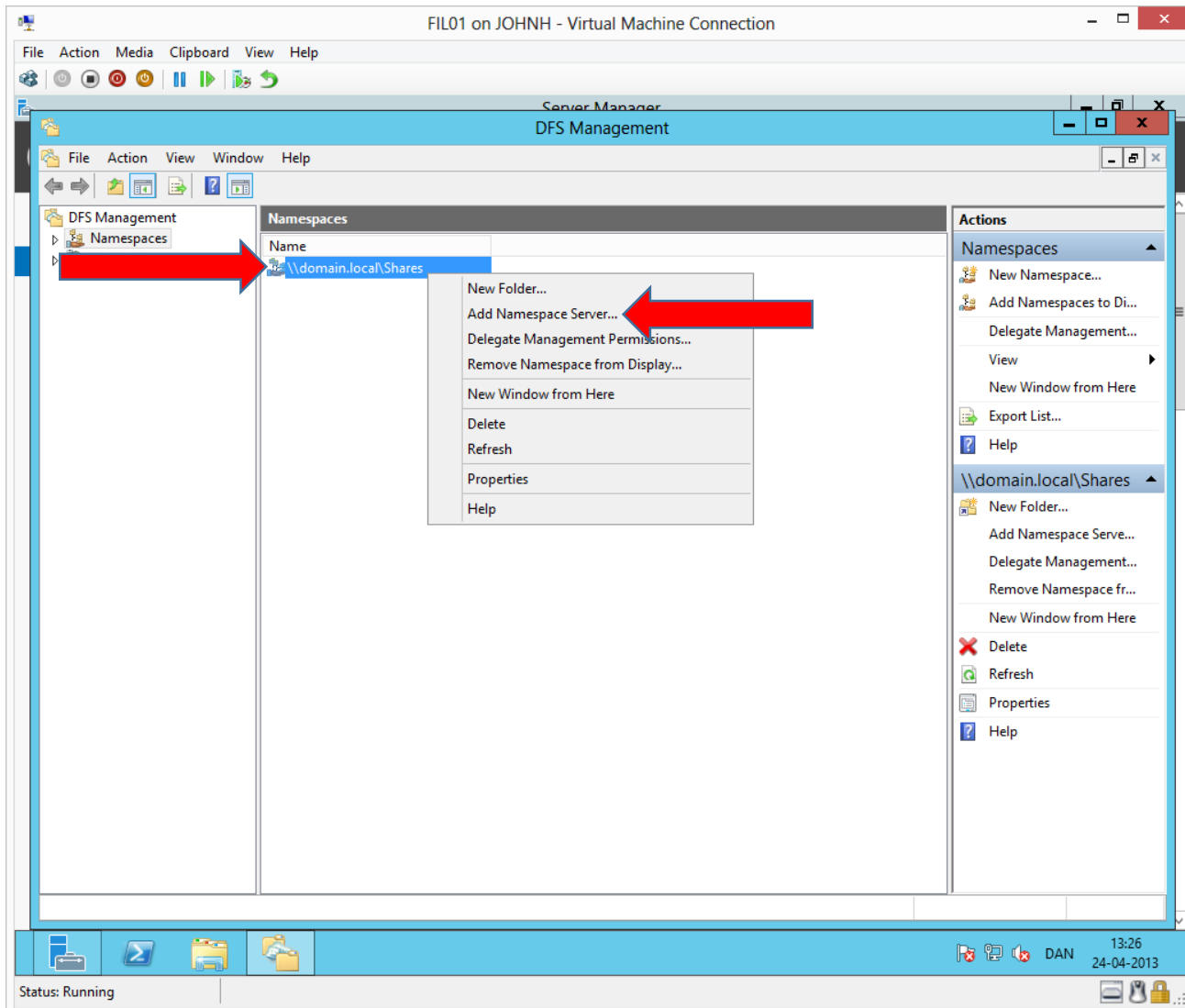




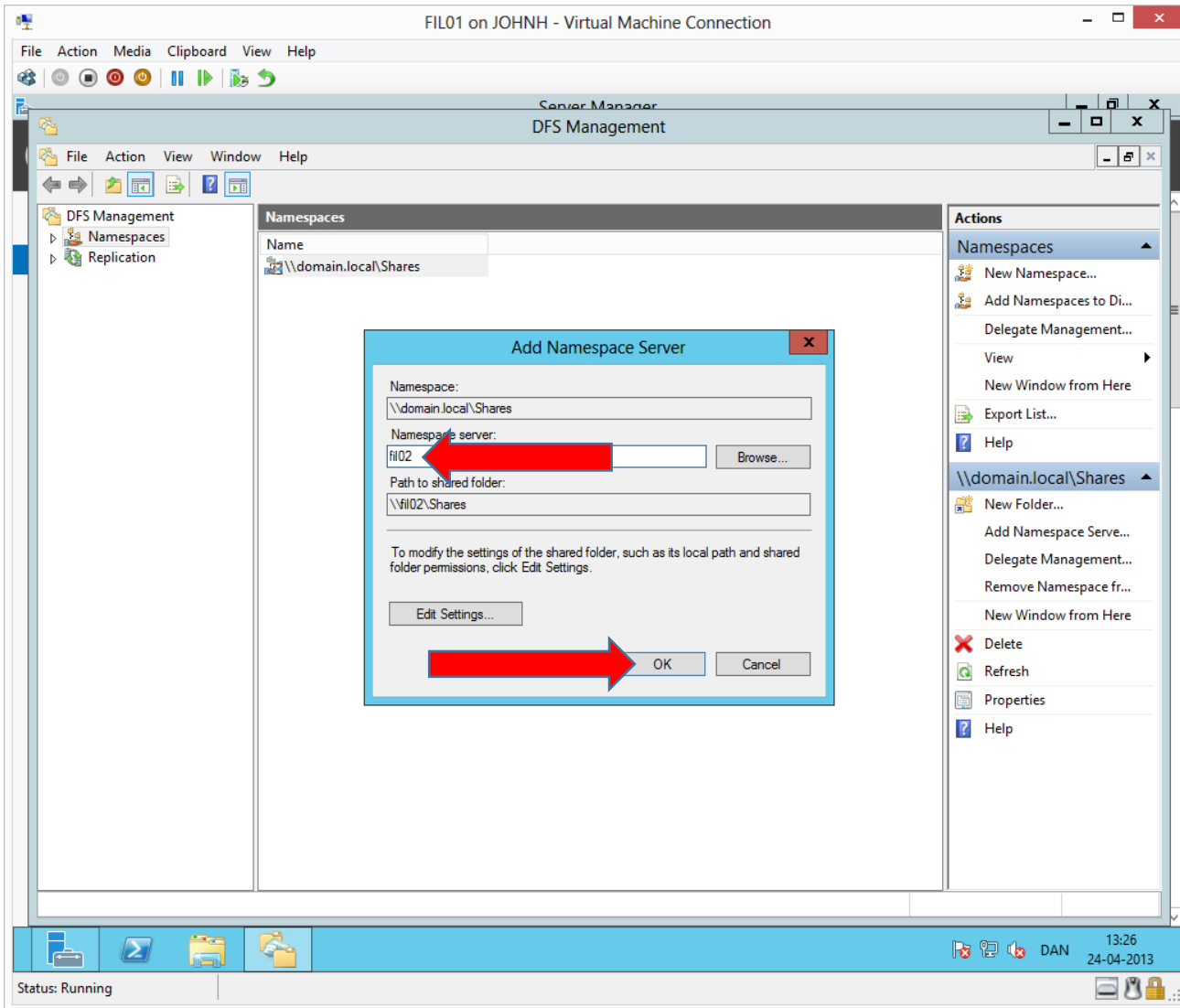
As we can see the DFS namespace is created as a share. In this share we must not create or change anything as it is administered automatically via DFS. It is a share, which collects other shares.



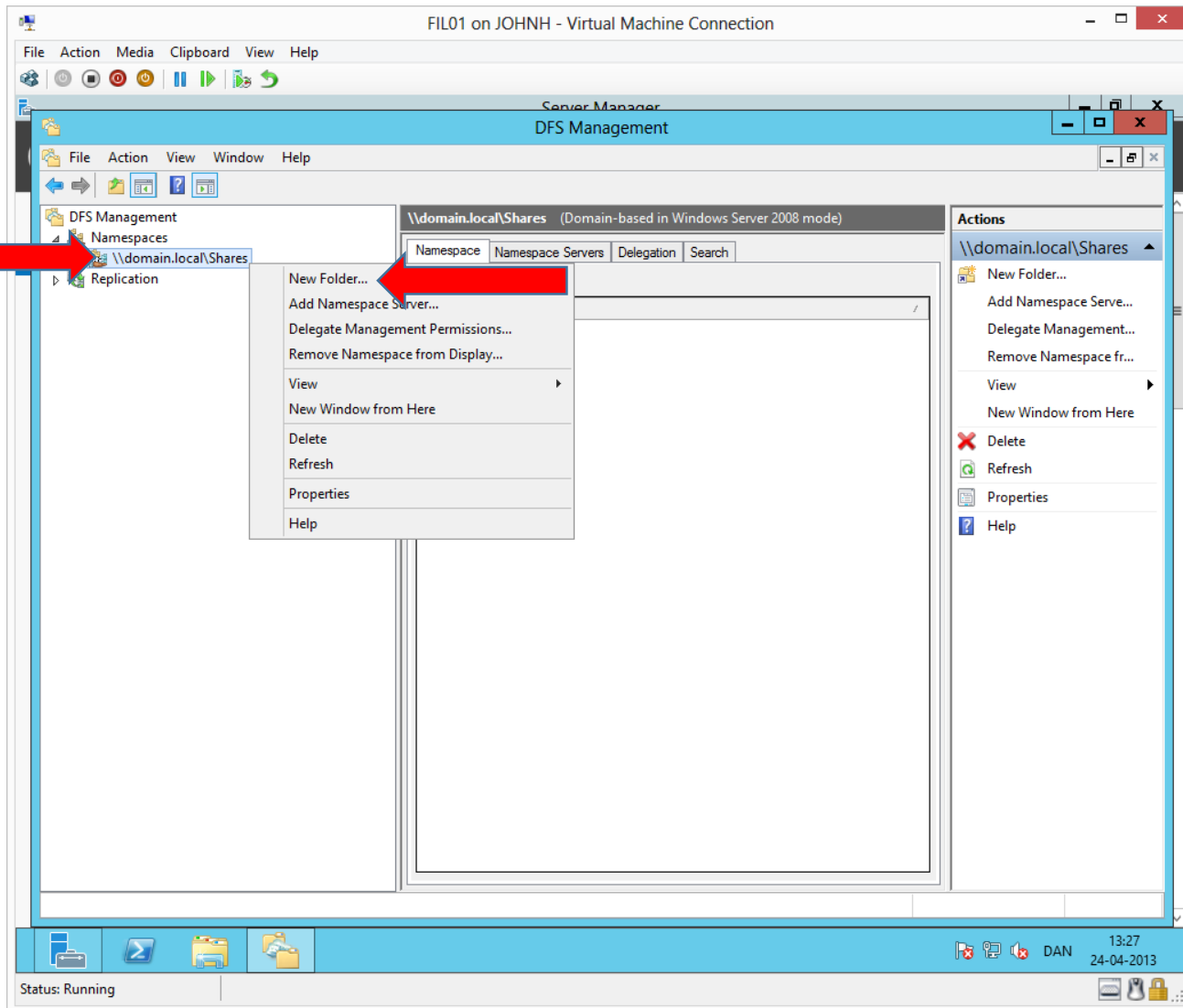
Tilføj namespace server



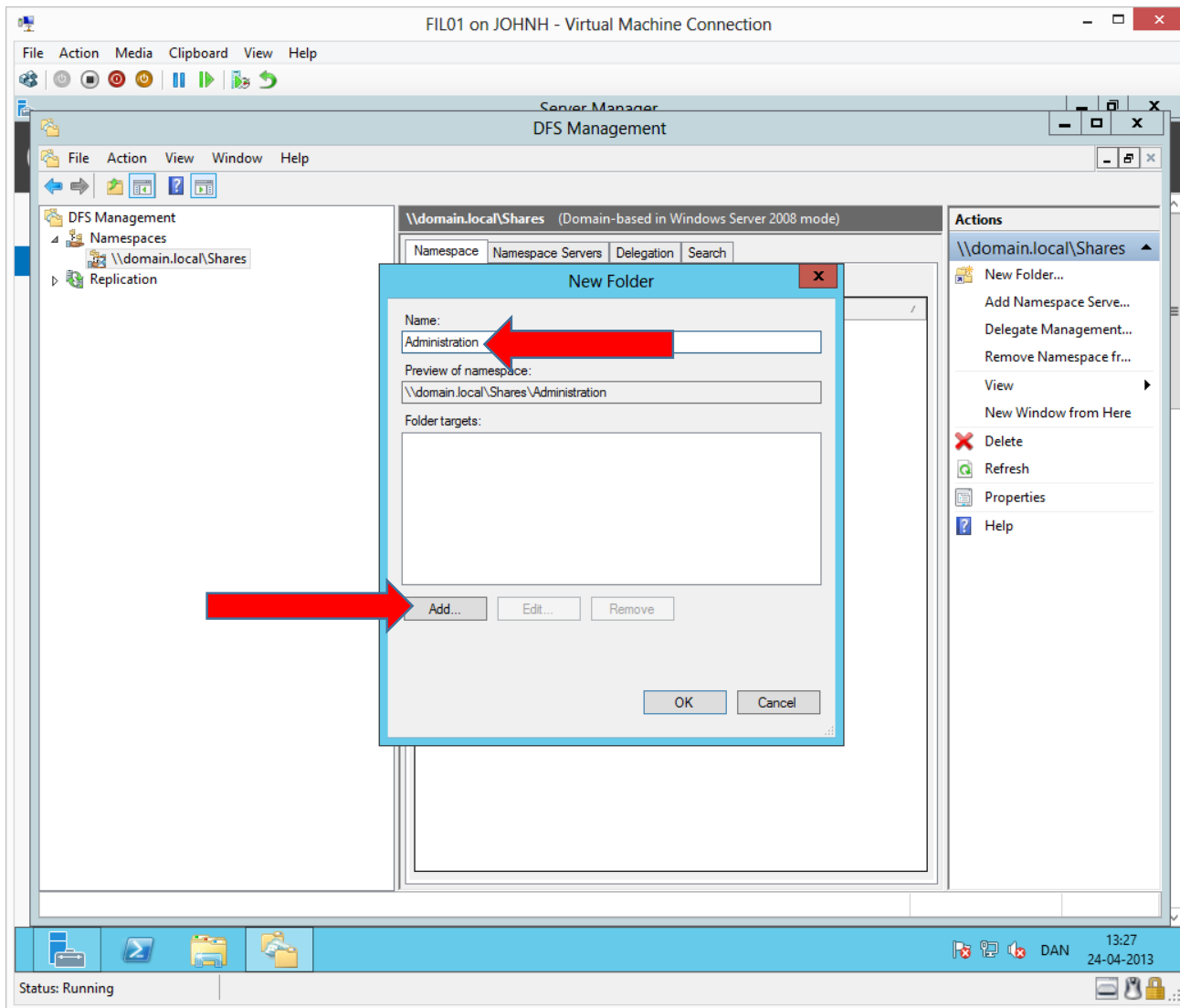
We will add Fil02 as a namespace server, making the namespace available if Fil01 crashes. Right click → **Add Namespace Server...**



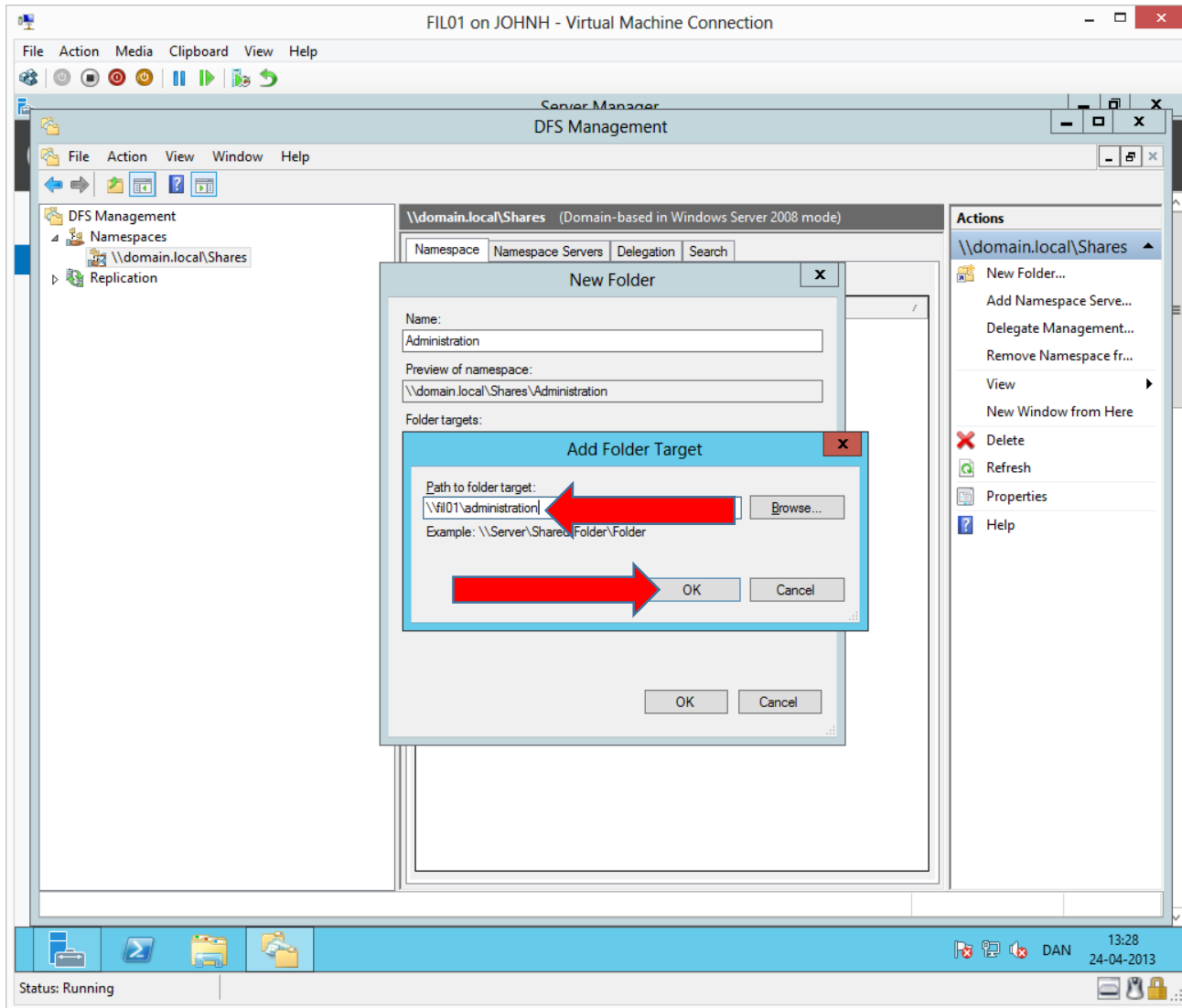
Configuring folder targets



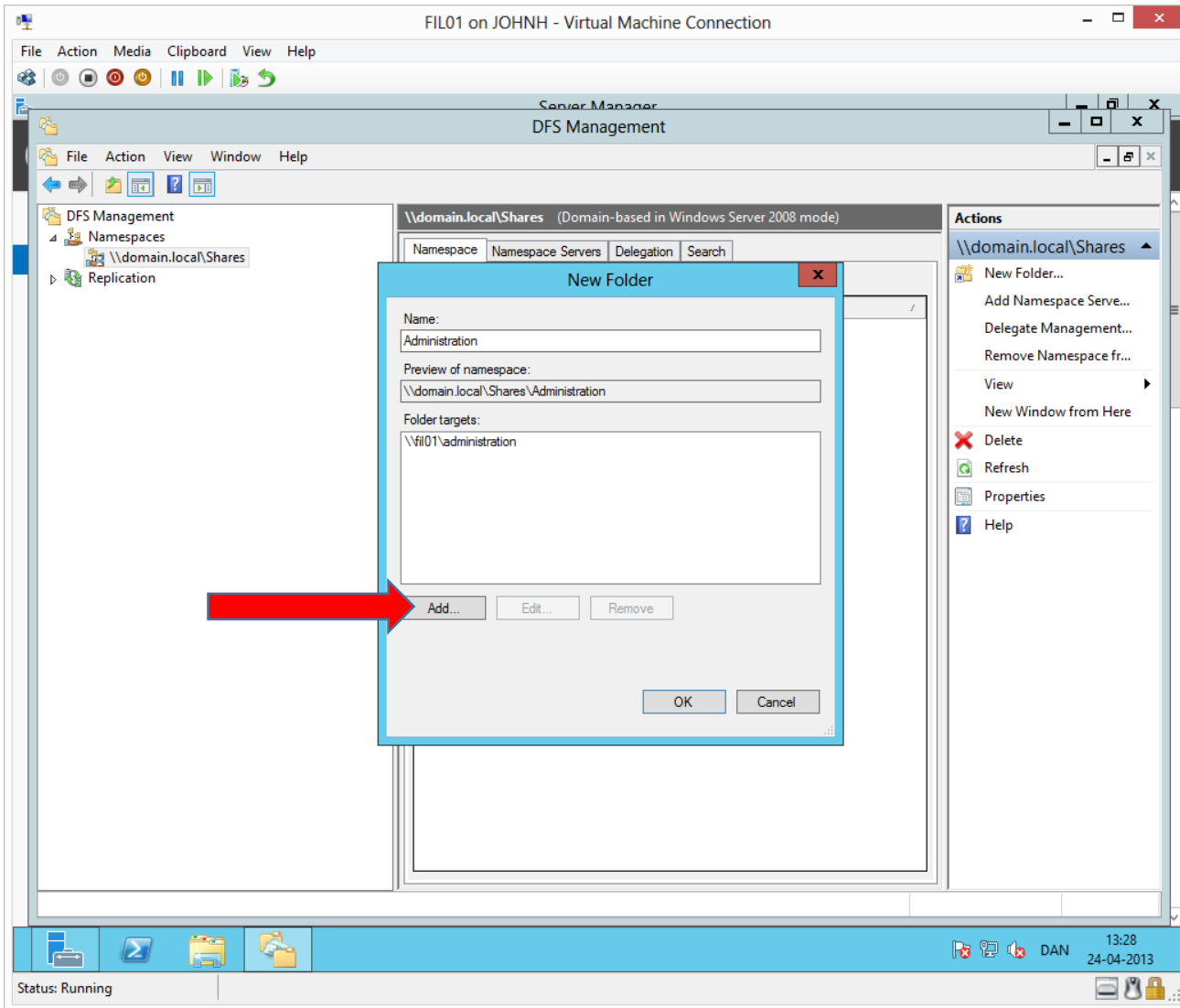
Right click → **New Folder...**

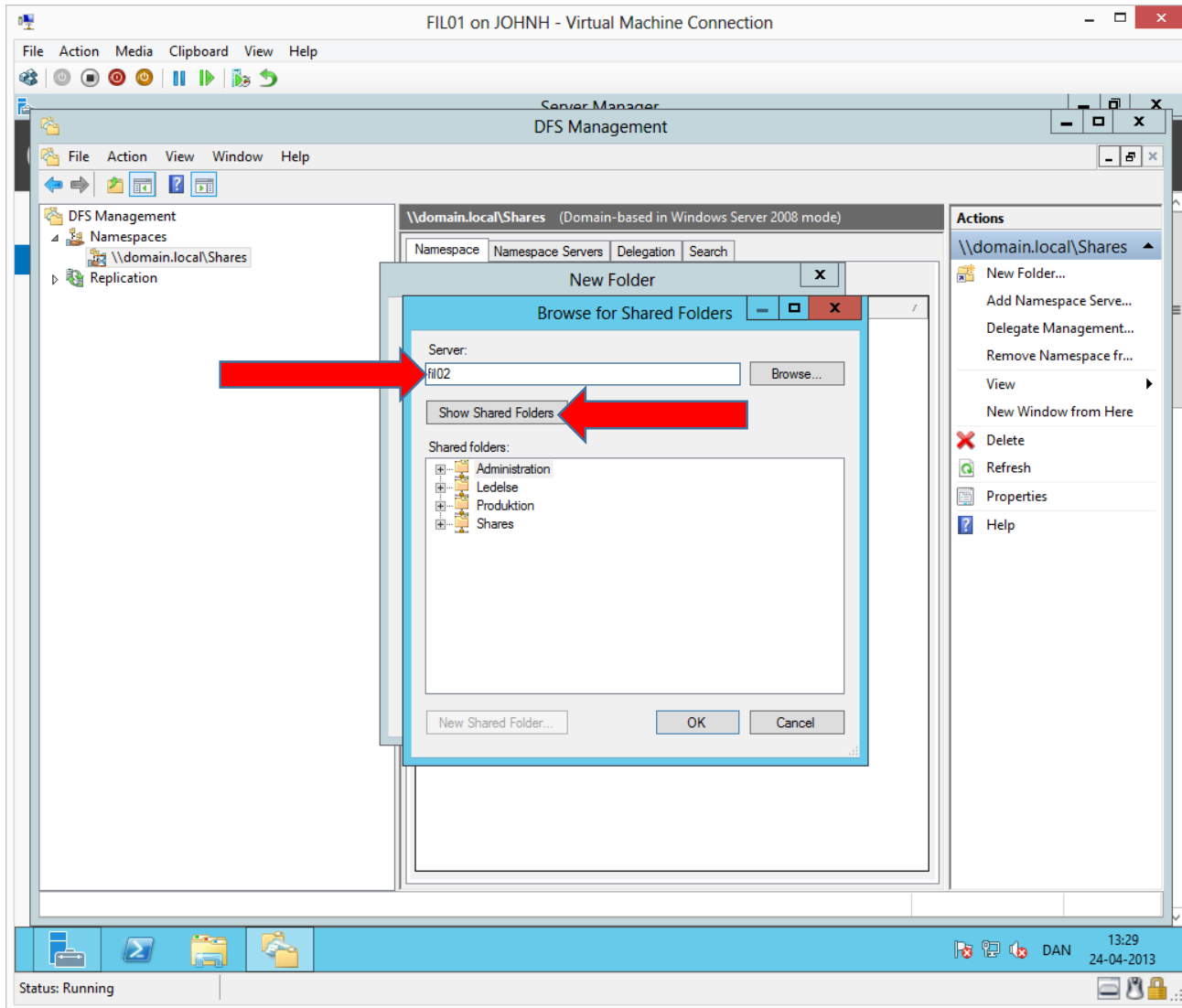


We will create a DFS share for the Administration department. The share must be located on both Fil01 and Fil02, therefore both will be added as folder targets.

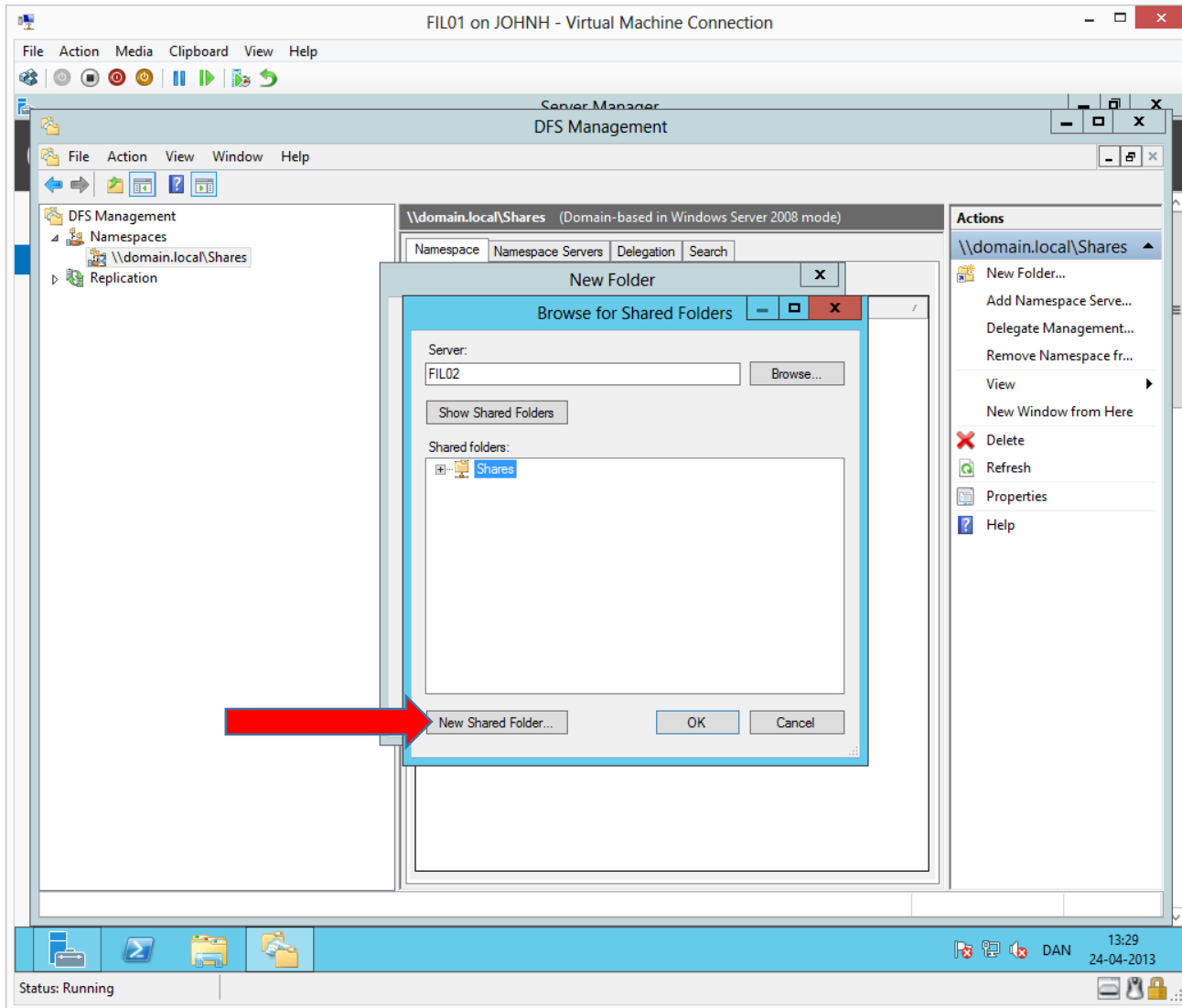


The share already exists on Fil01, we will just point at it.

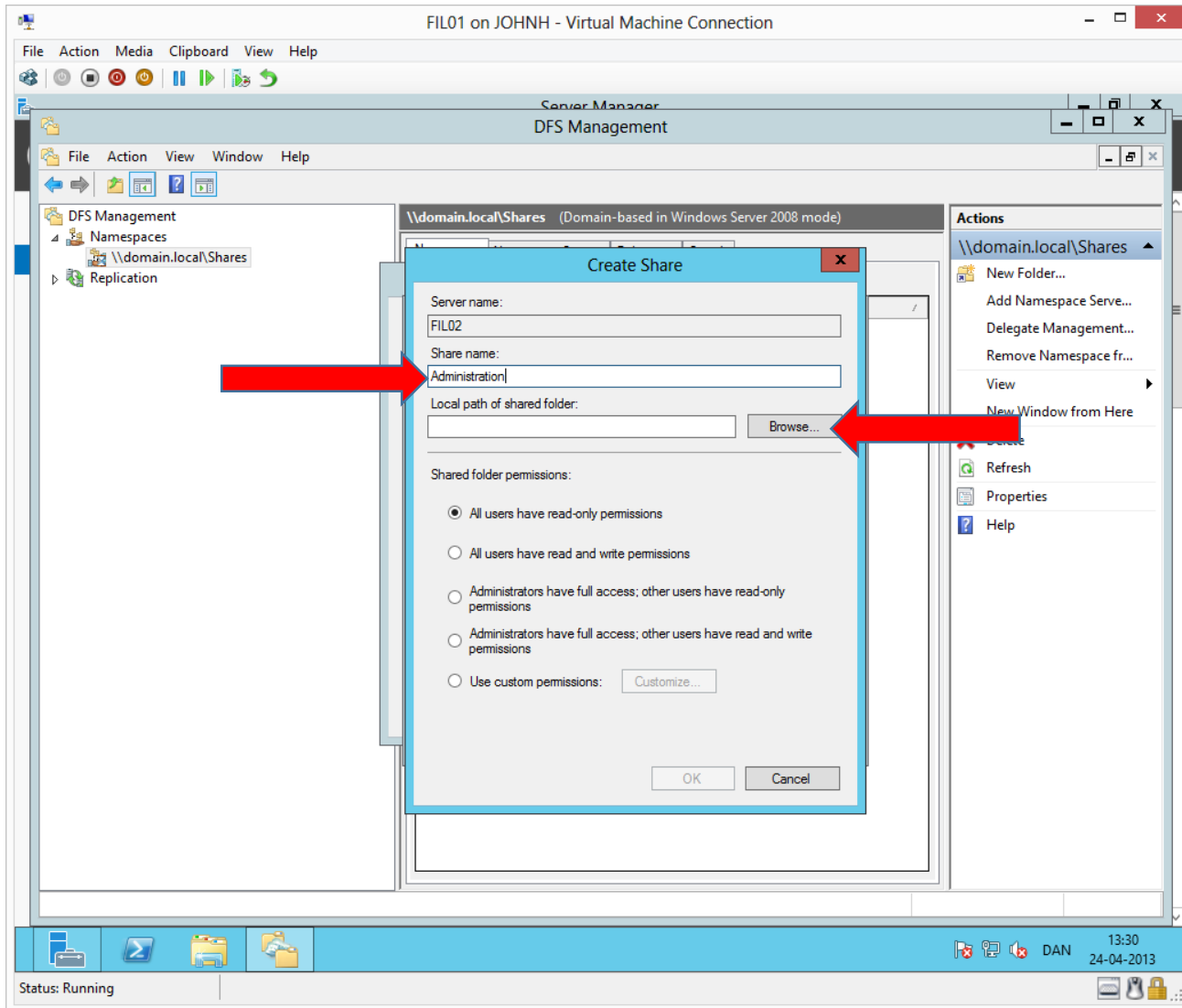




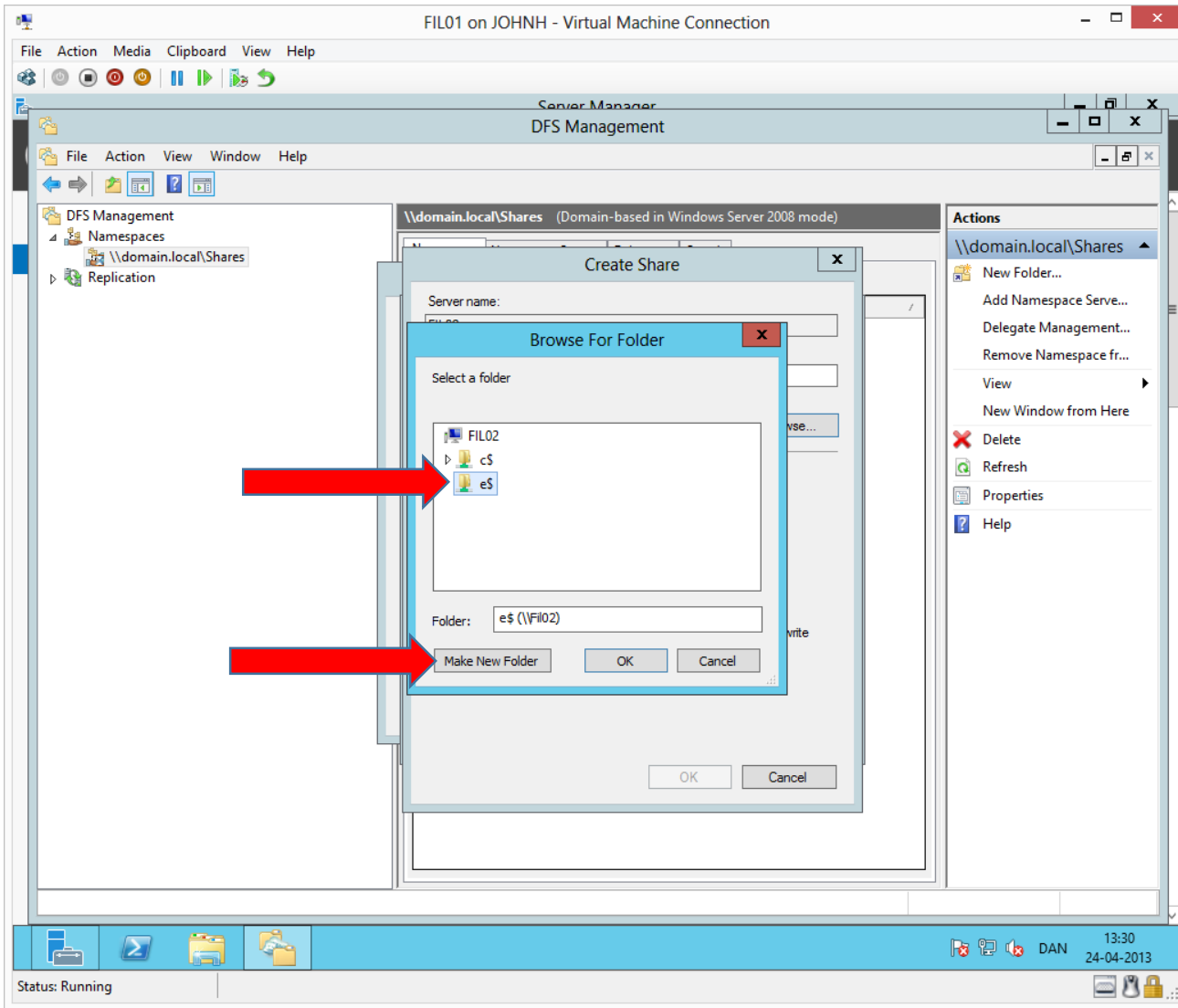
We will connect to Fil02 and look for existing shared folders.



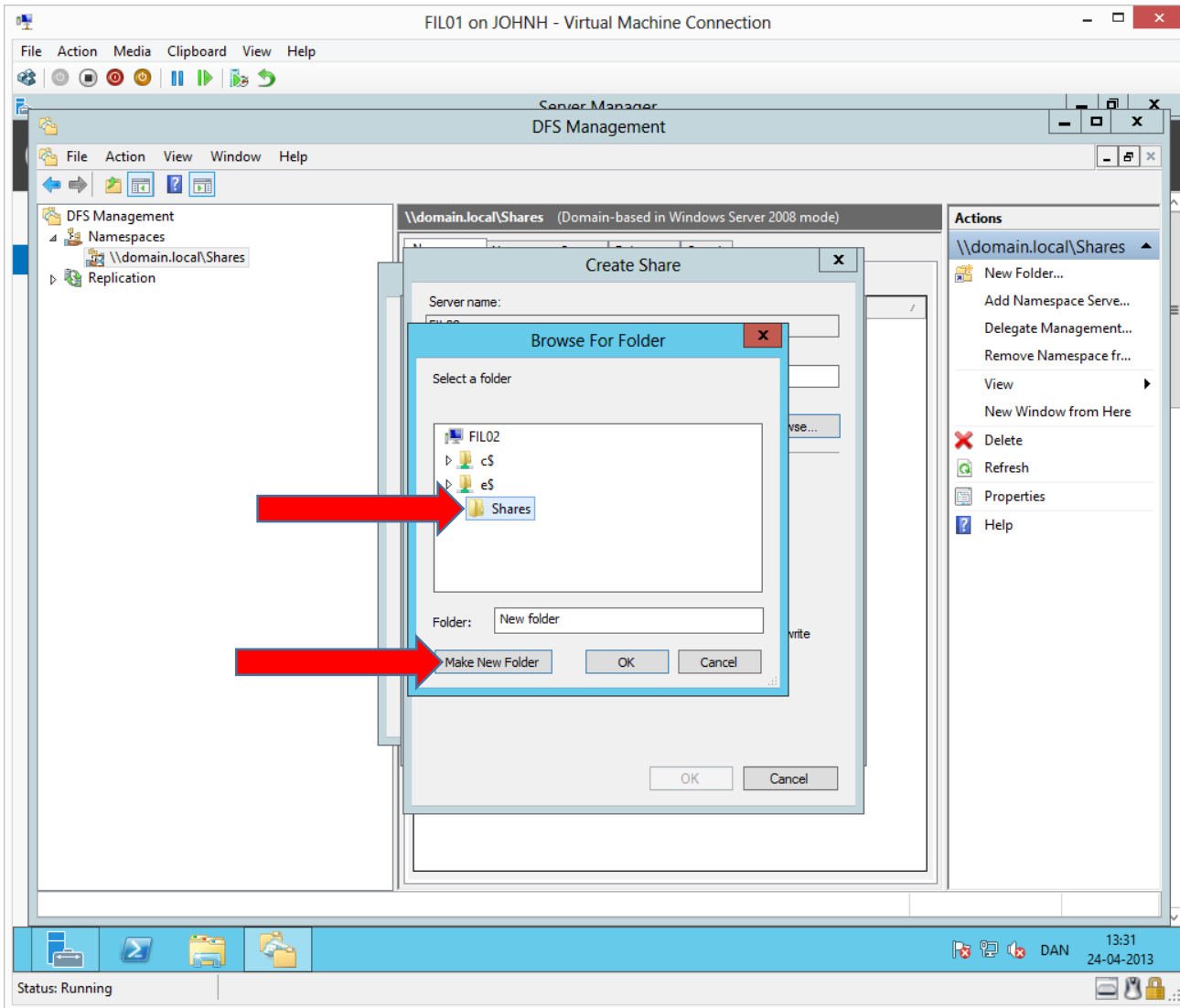
There is only one shared folder on Fil02, the recently created DFS namespace, that we named Shares. We must also create the shared folders of each department. This can be done the same way as done in a previous task, or you can do it from the DFS wizard. Here we will do it from the wizard.

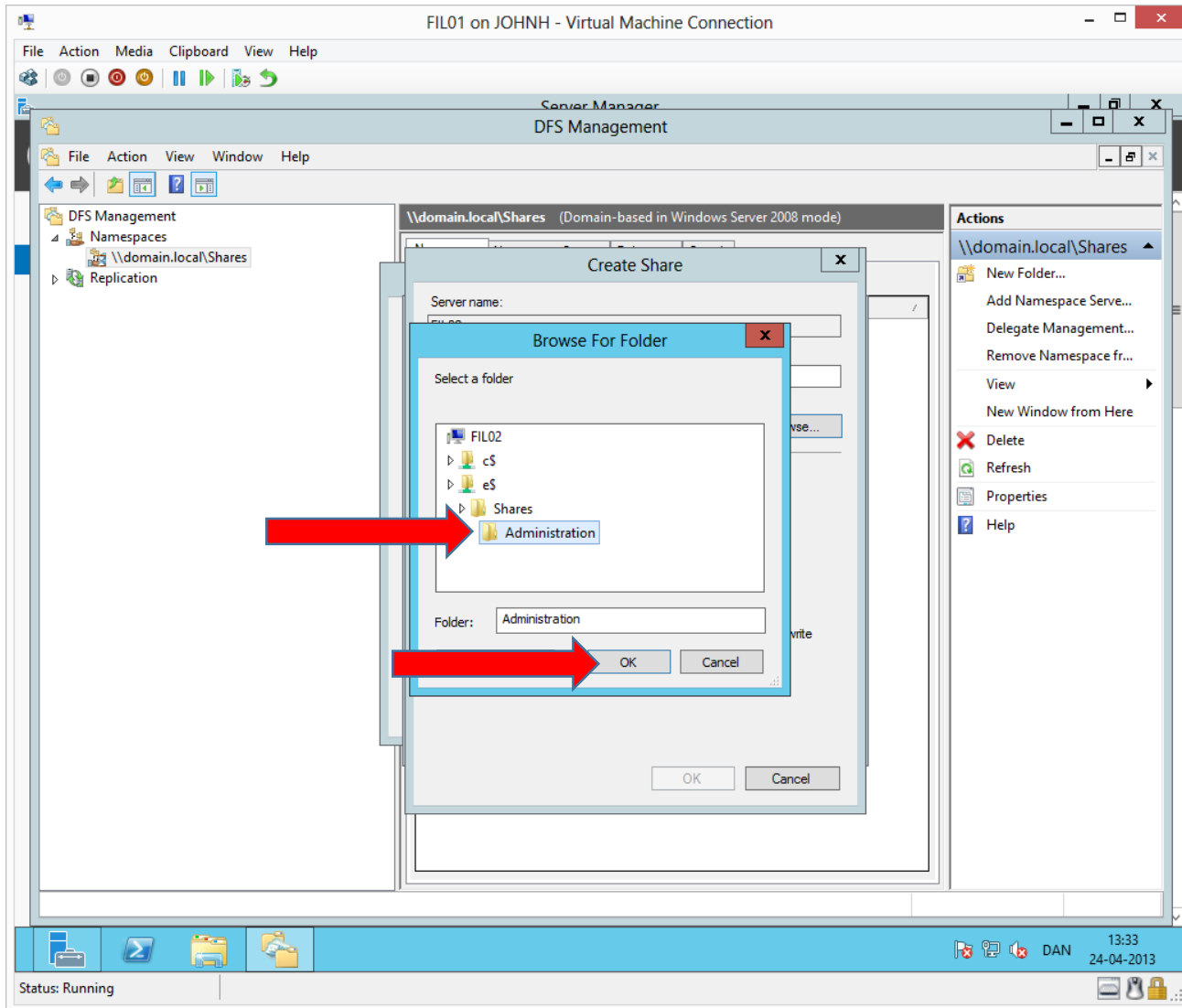


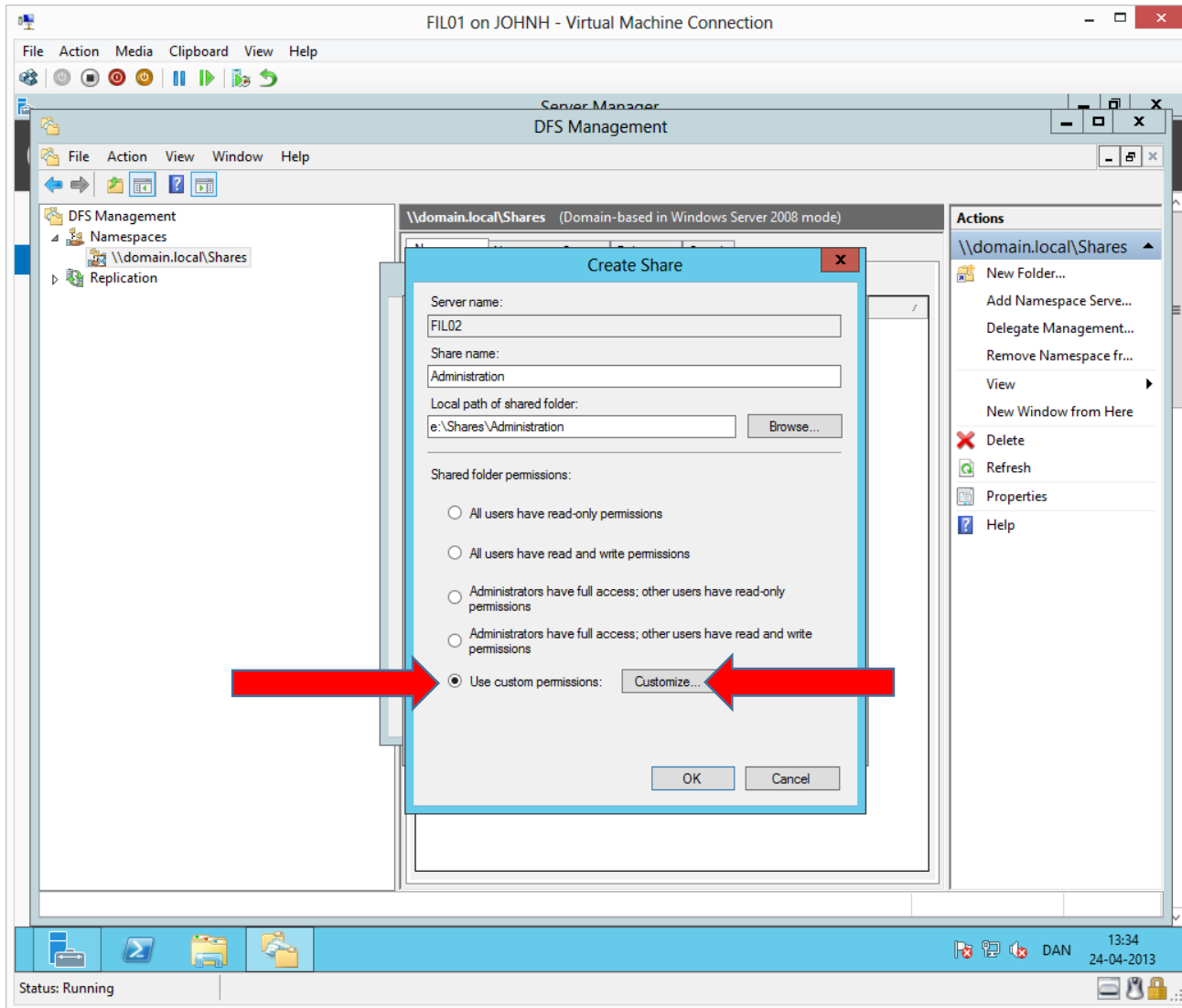
Firstly, we will make the Administration share.



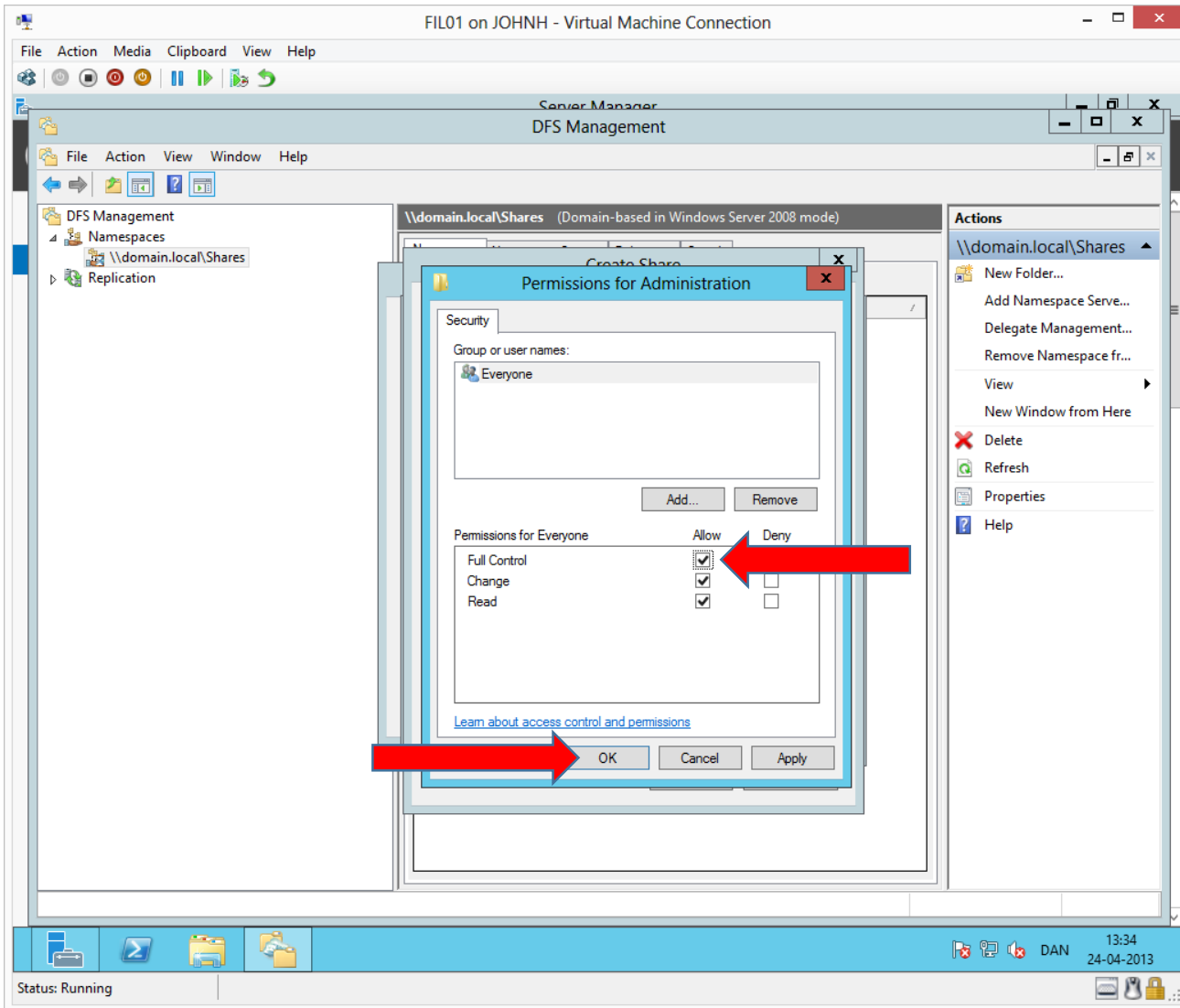
We will make the same structure as on Fil01.

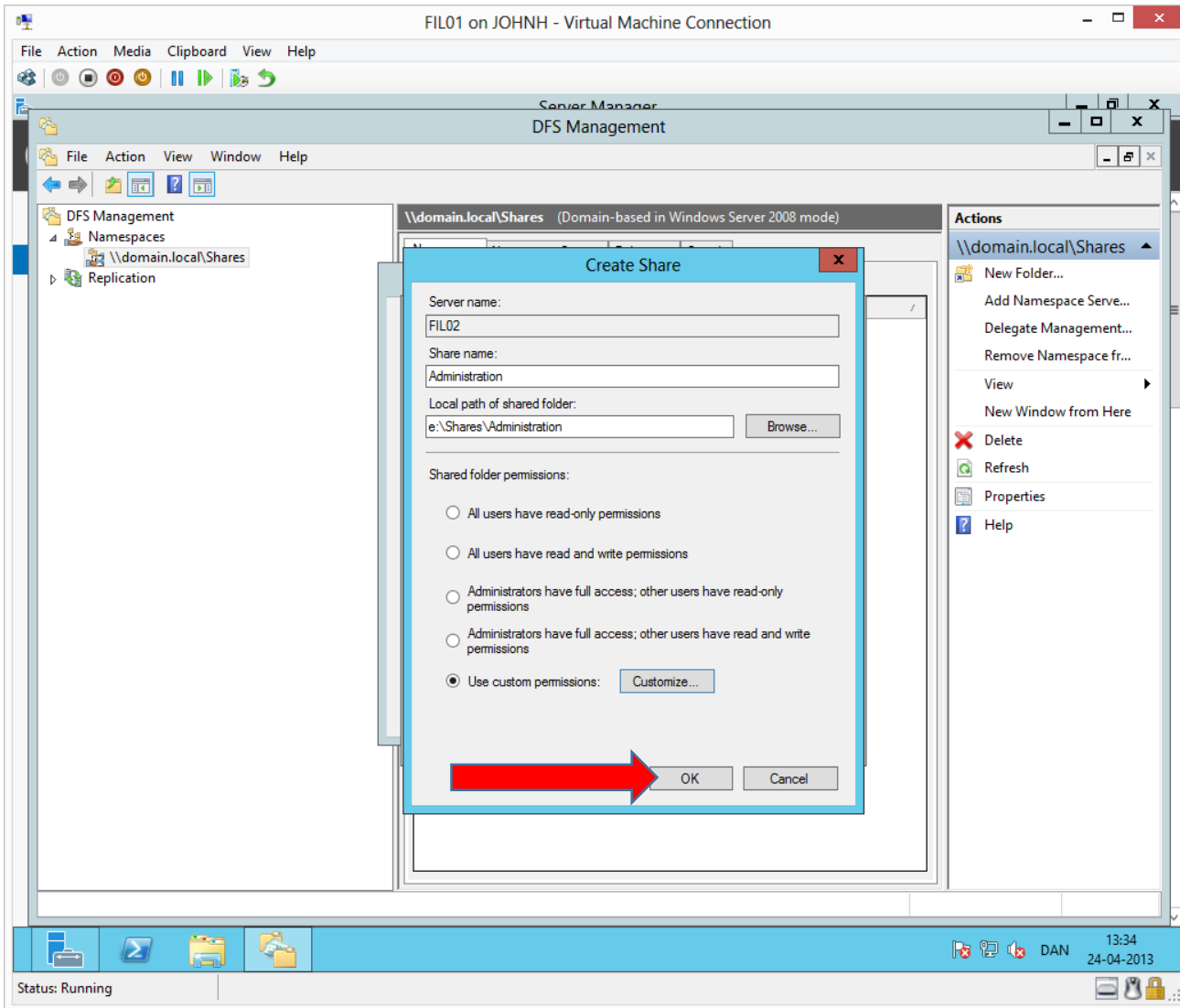


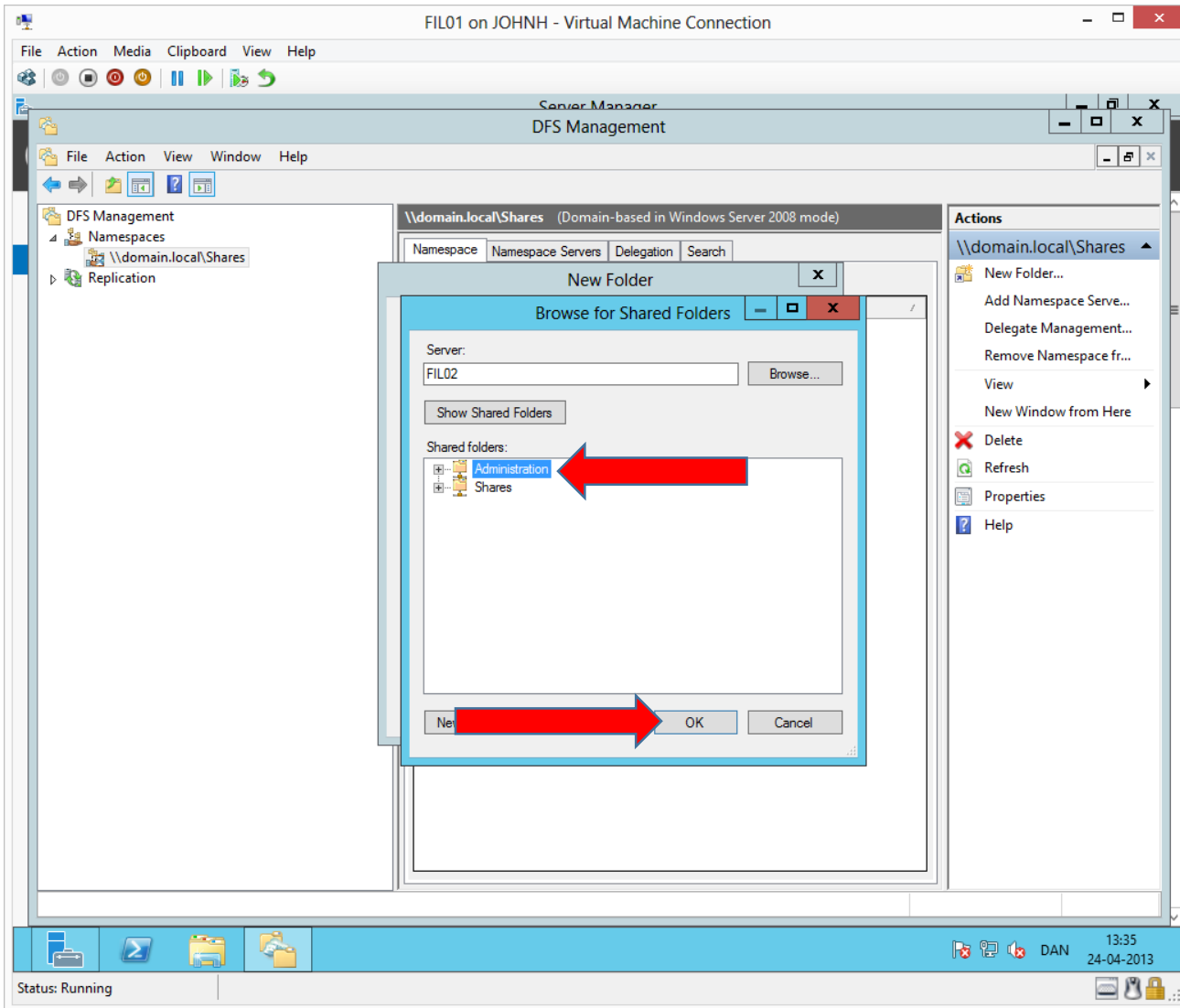




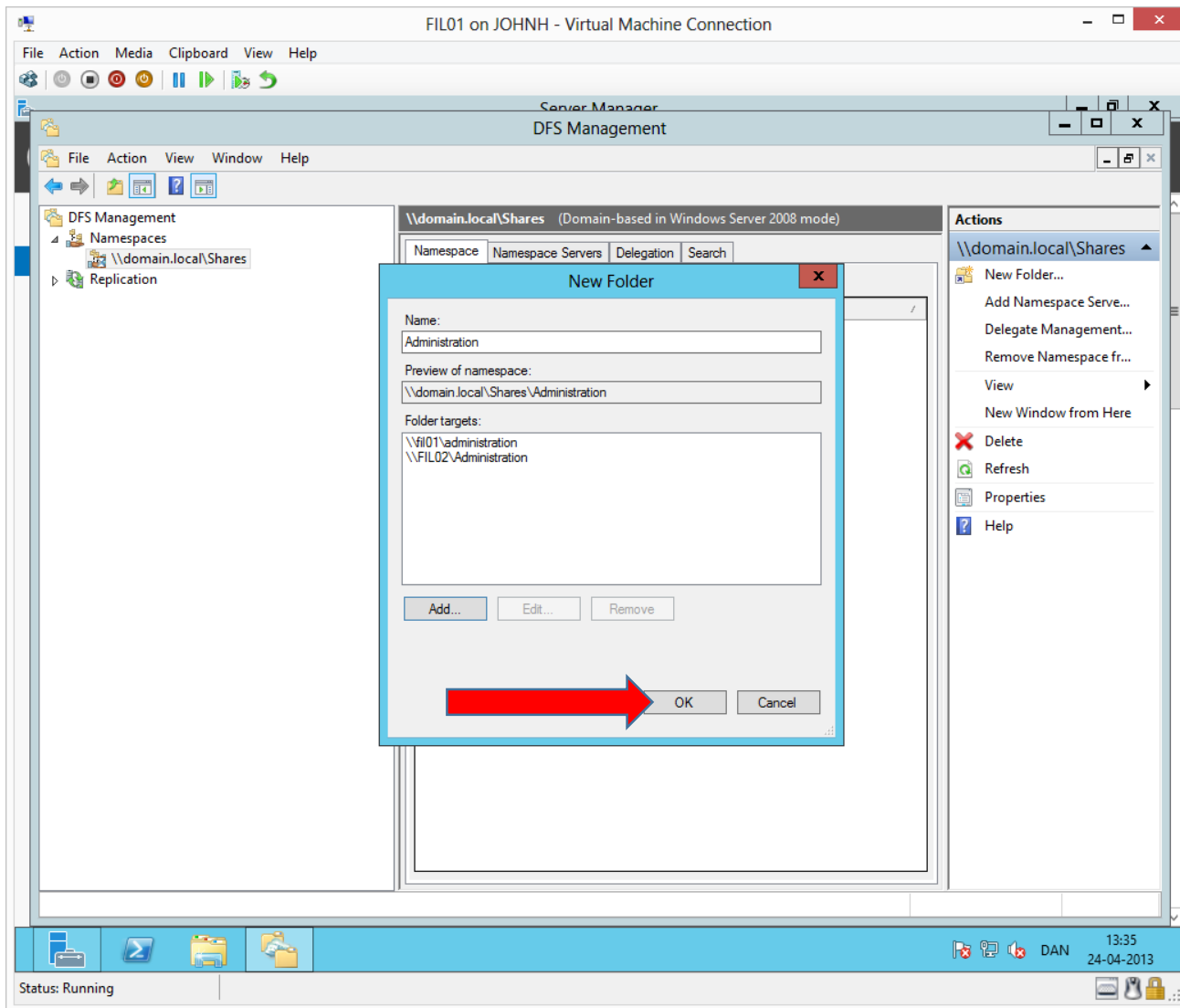
To make the share permissions the same as on Fil01, we need to click **Customize...**





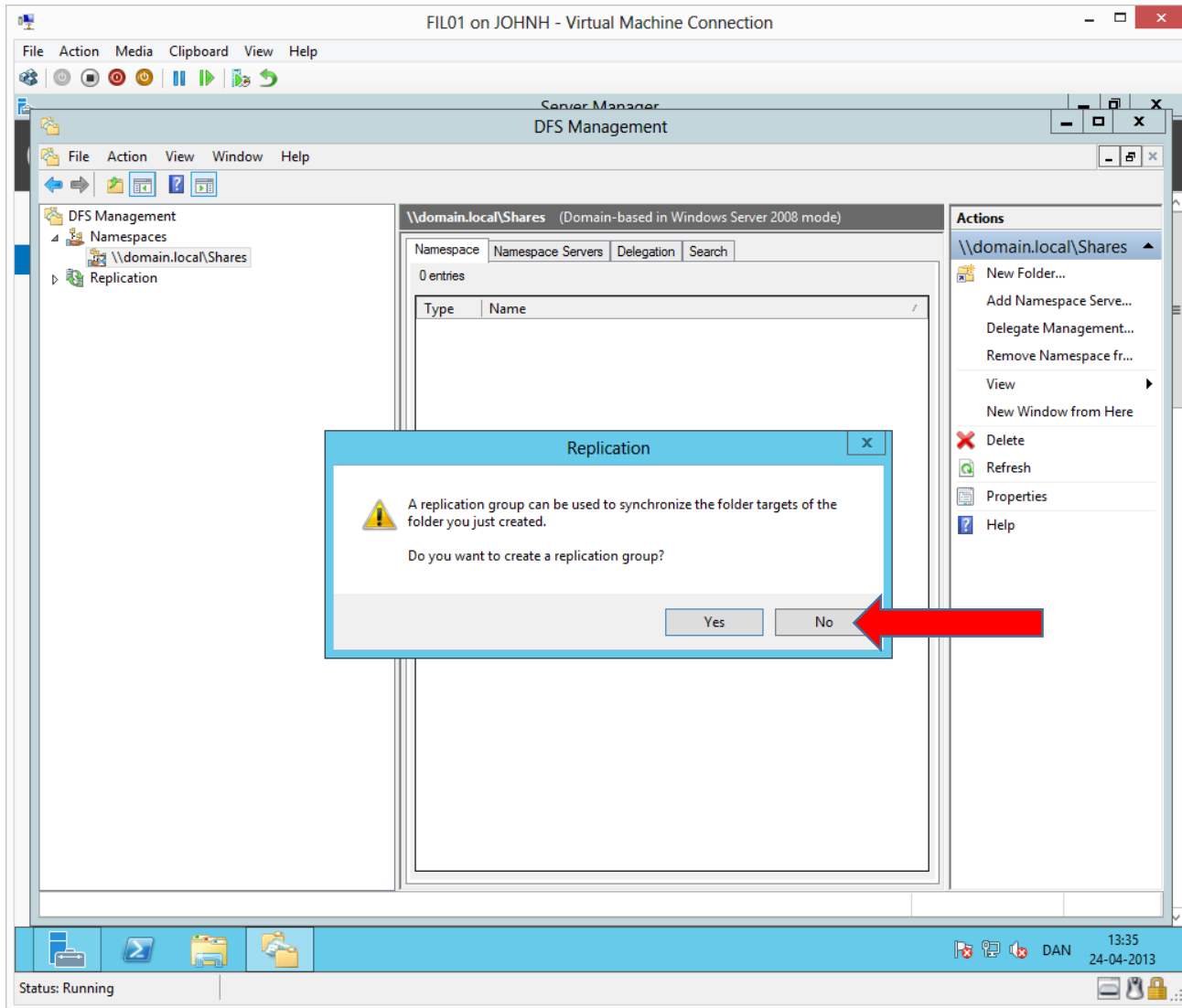


Now the administration share has been created on Fil02 with the same structure and share permissions as on Fil01. Click **OK** twice.

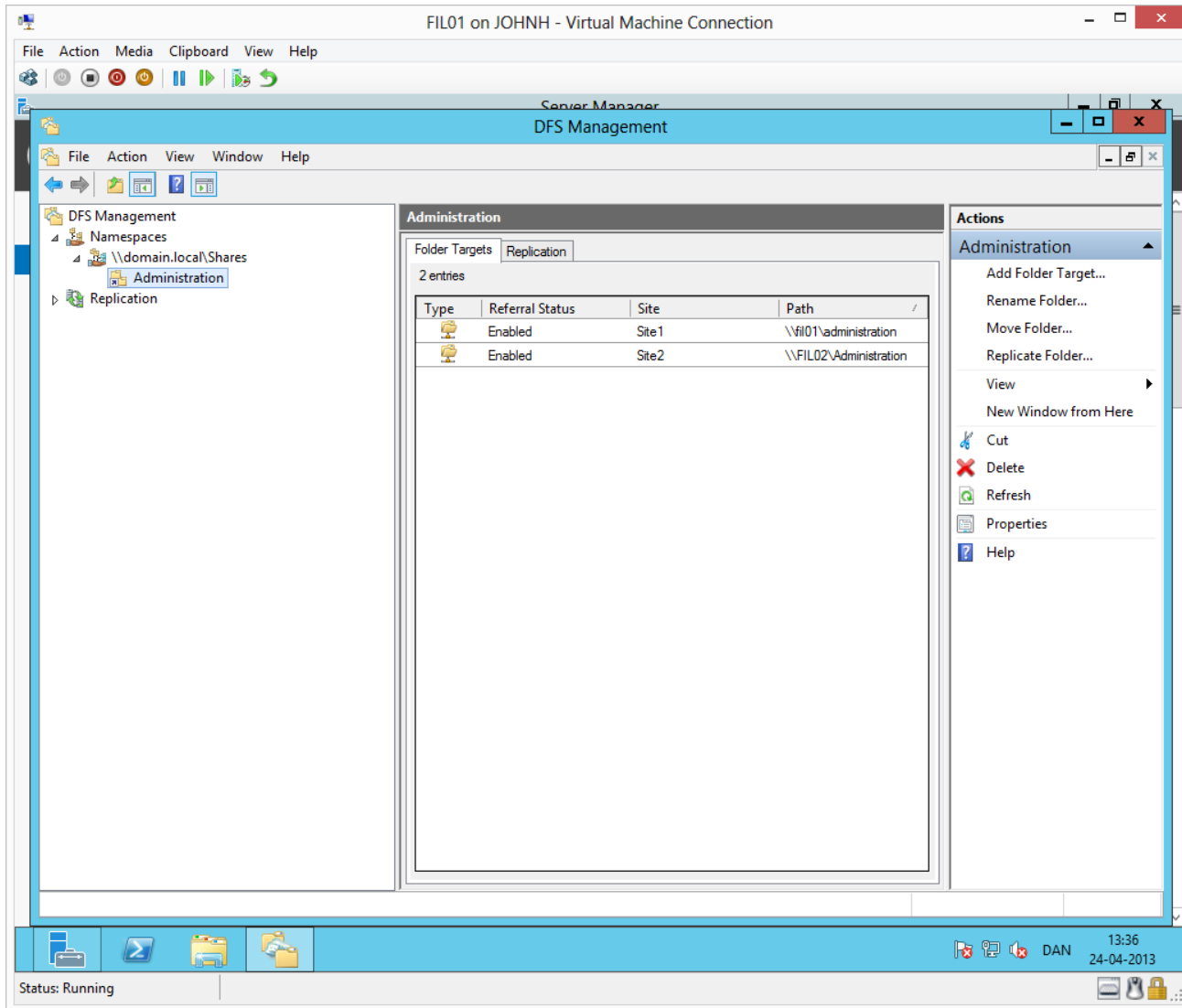


Here we can see the DFS share Administration has two folder targets: One on each fileserver in the two sites.

If a client connects to \\domain.local\shares\administration, the client will automatically be redirected to the fileserver in the client's local site, using service localization.

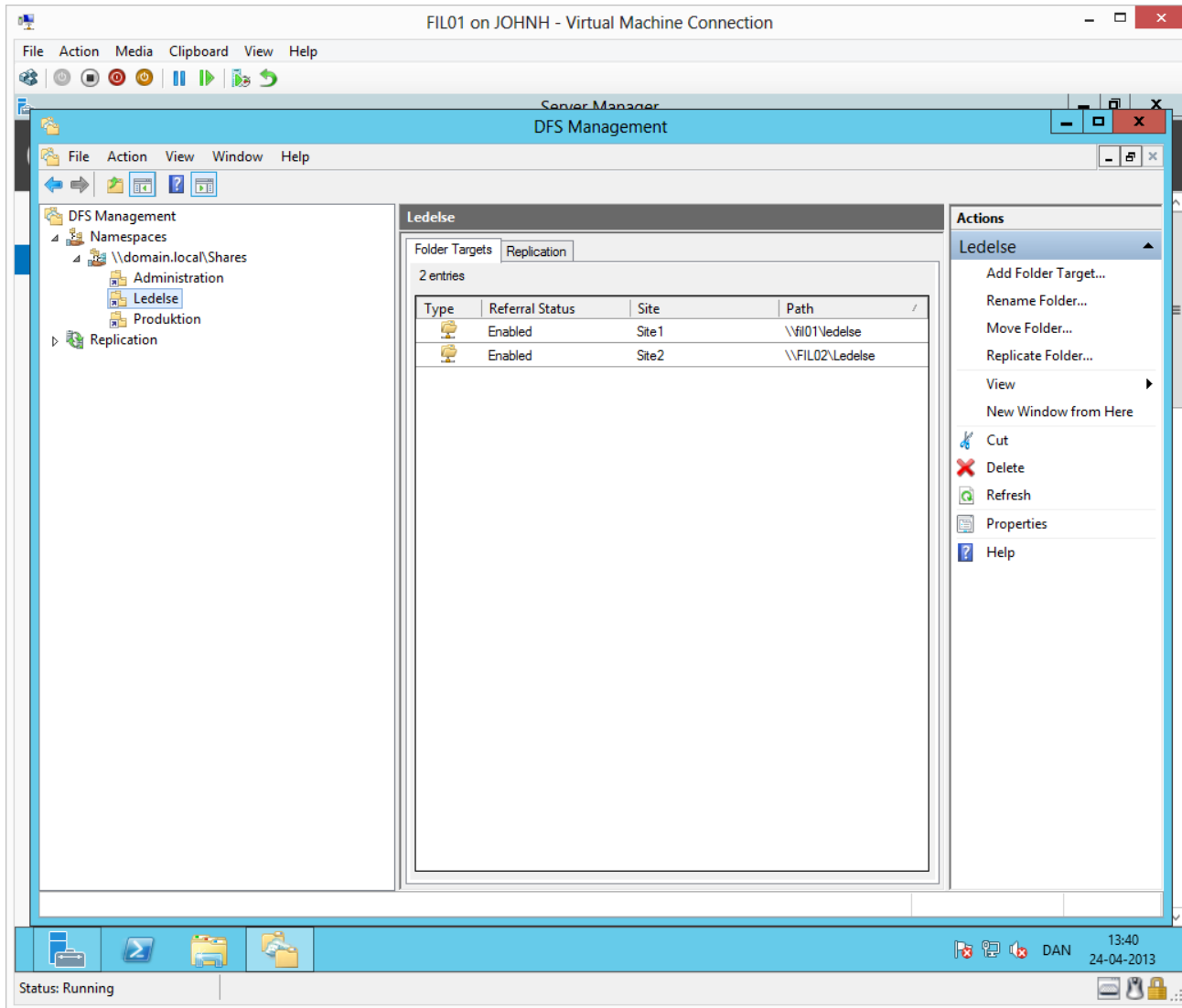


We will make a common replication group afterwards.

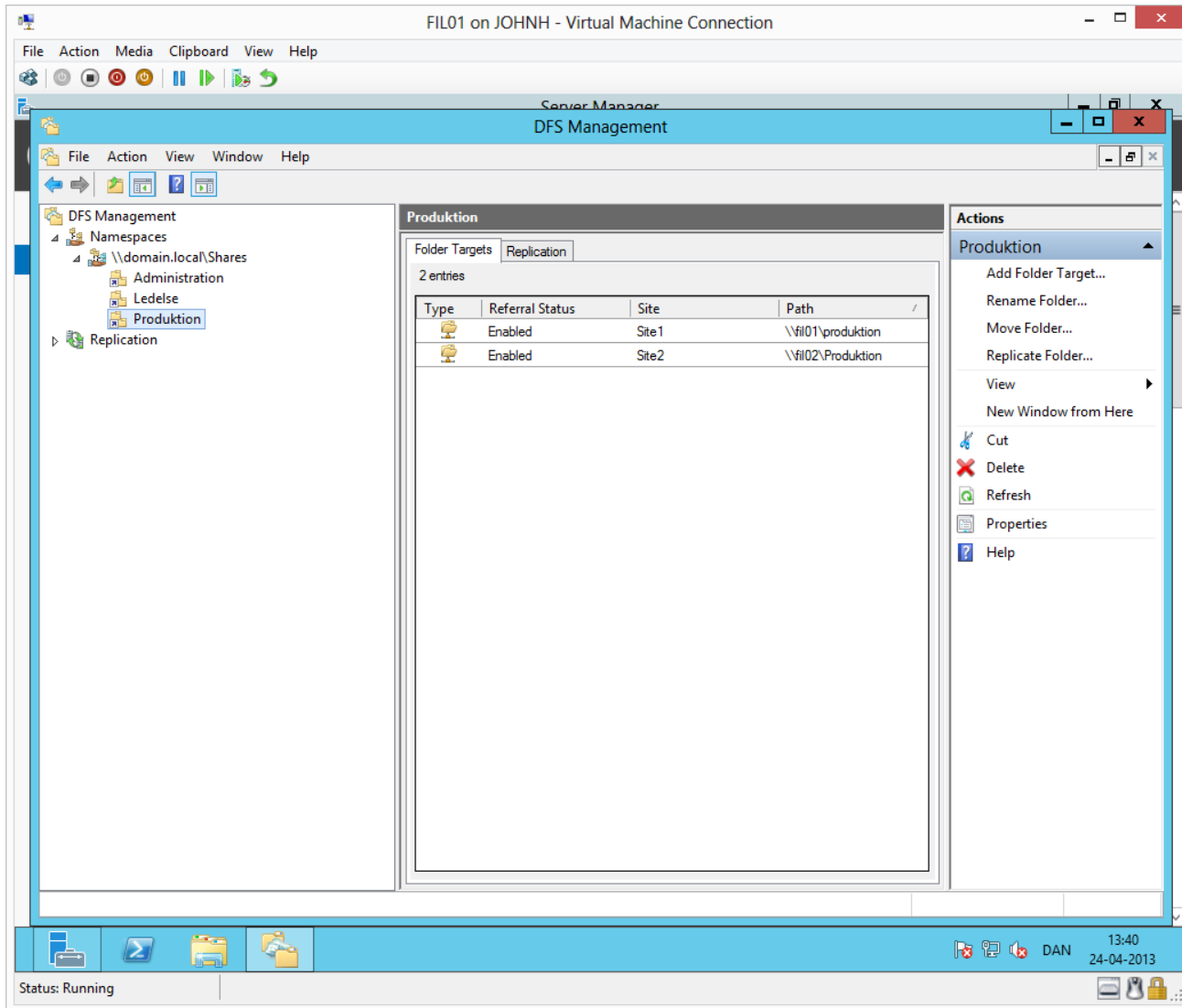


Here we can see the correct configuration of the DFS folder administration.

In the same way, create the two left DFS folders Ledelse (Management) and Produktion (Production) and their folder targets.



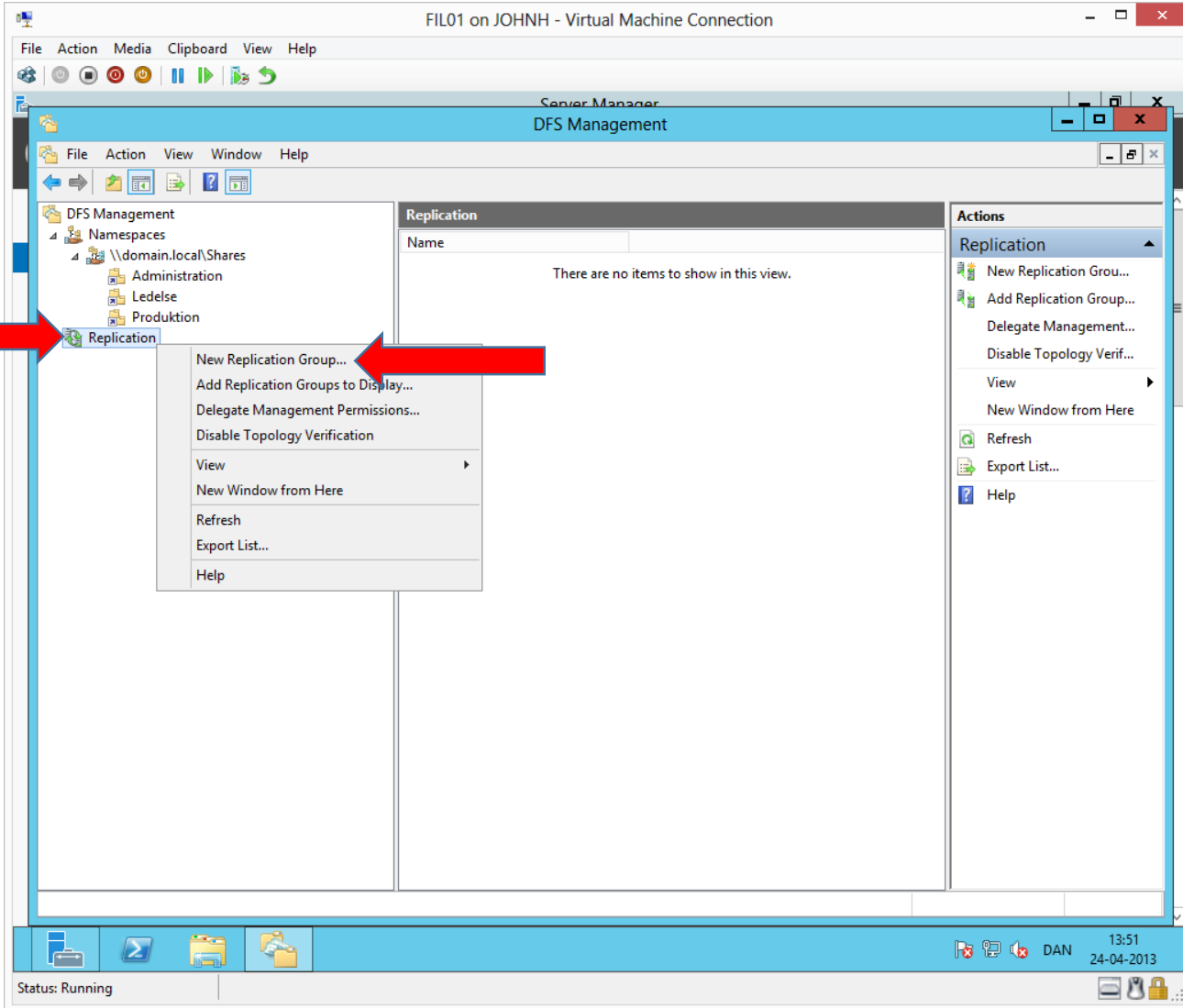
Here we can see the correct configuration of the DFS folder Ledelse (Management).



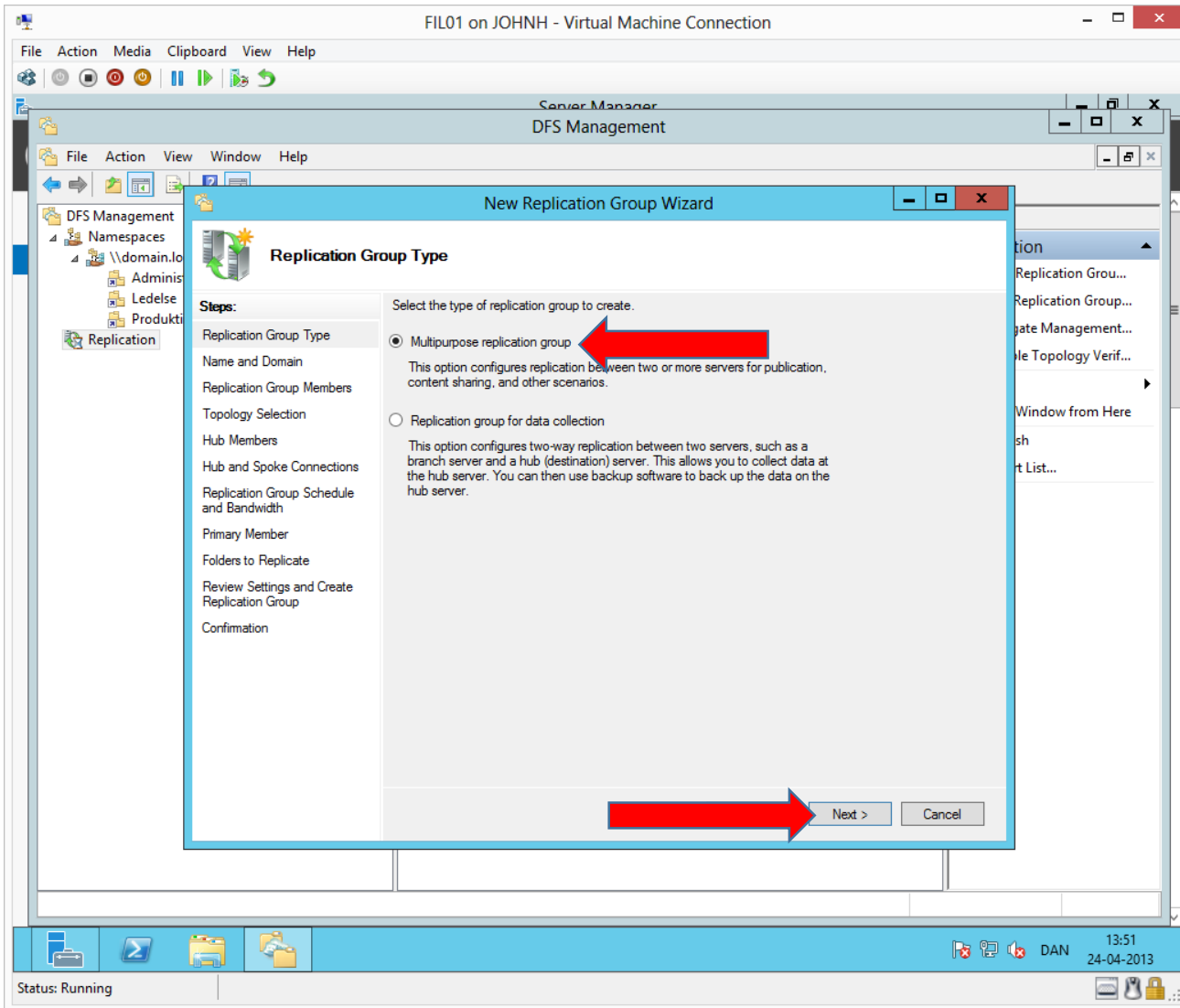
Here we can see the correct configuration of the DFS folder Produktion (Production).

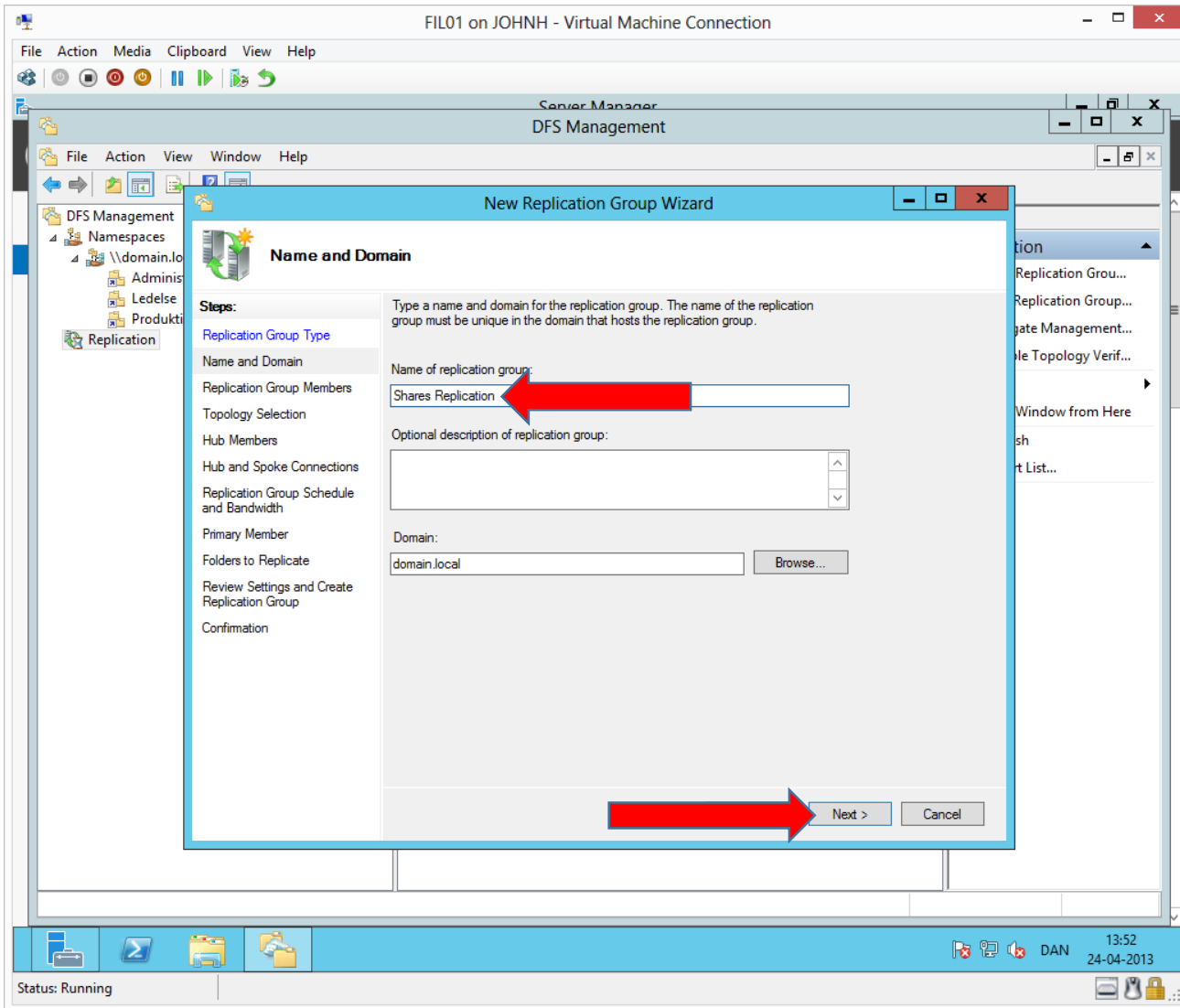
Configuring DFS replication

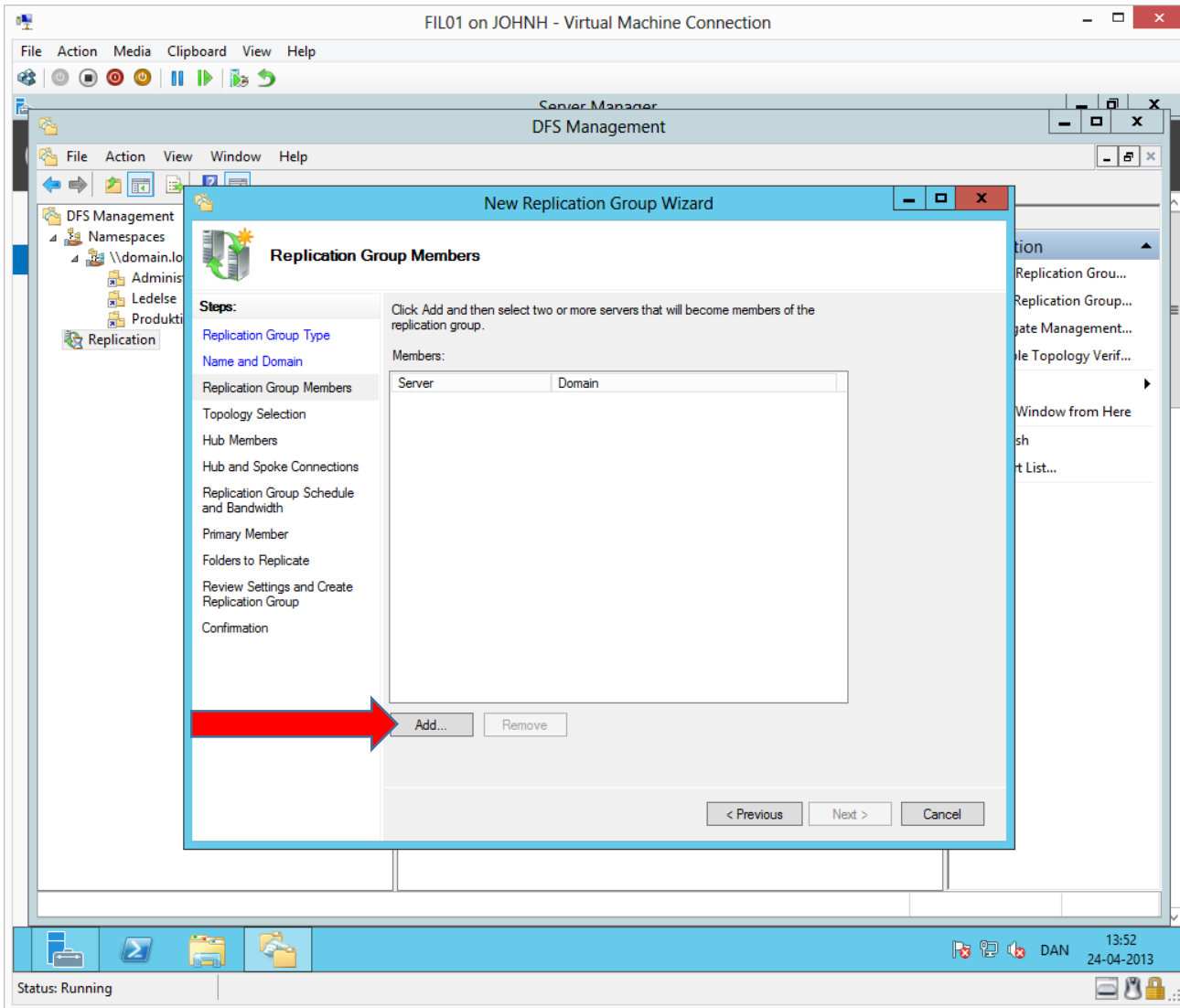
To make the contents of the DFS folders with two folder targets synchronized, we will make them replicate.



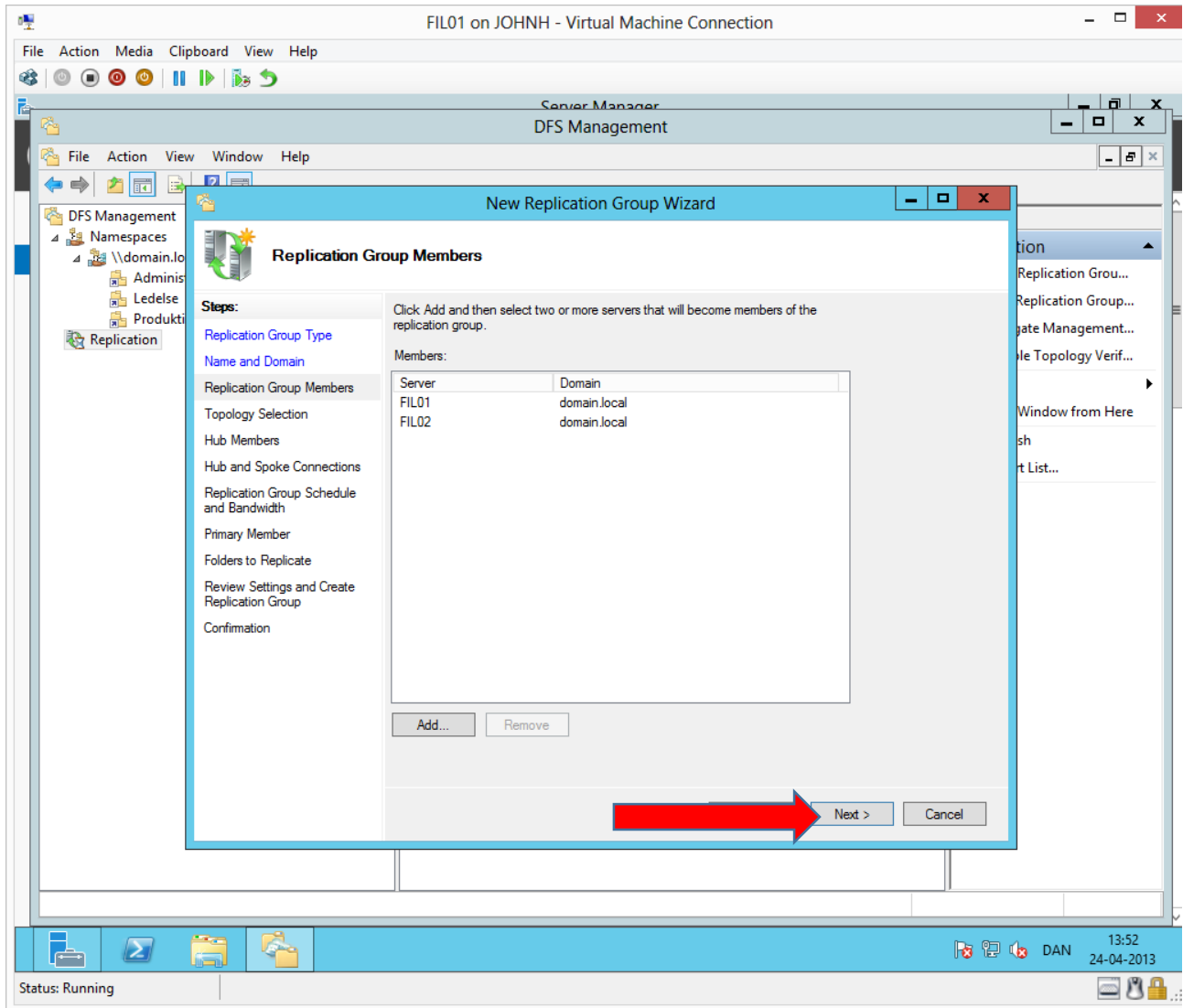
Right click → **New Replication Group...**

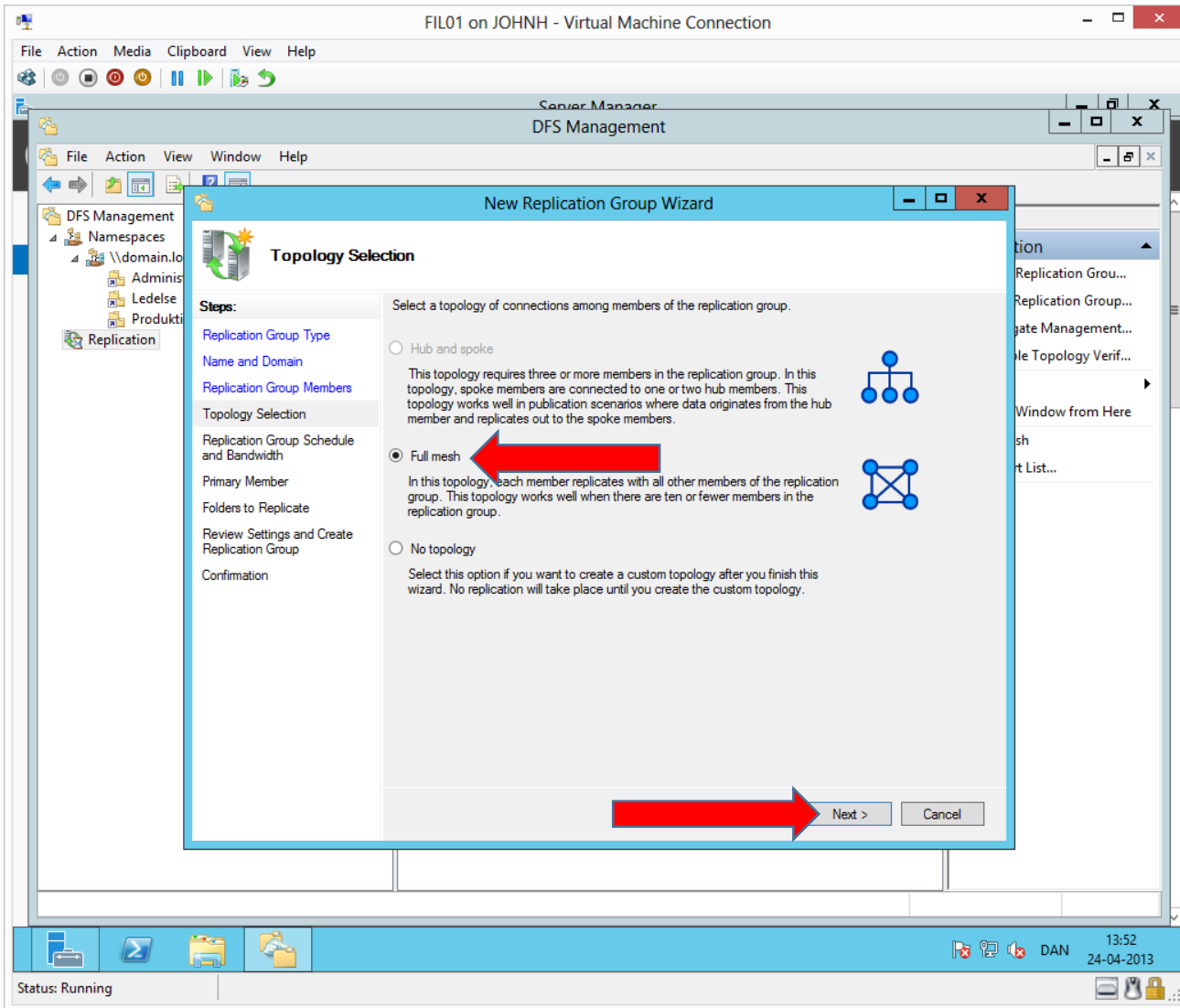


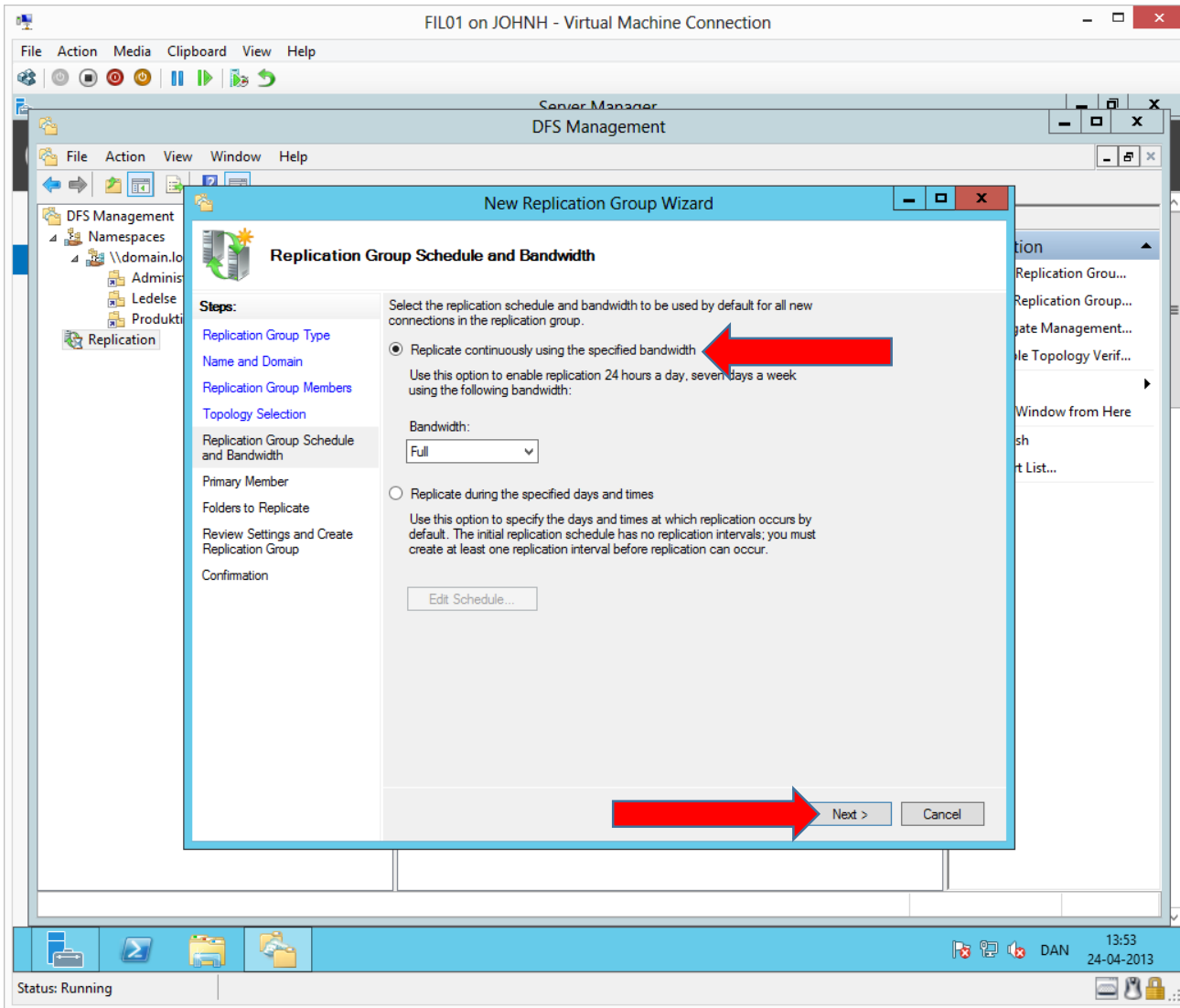


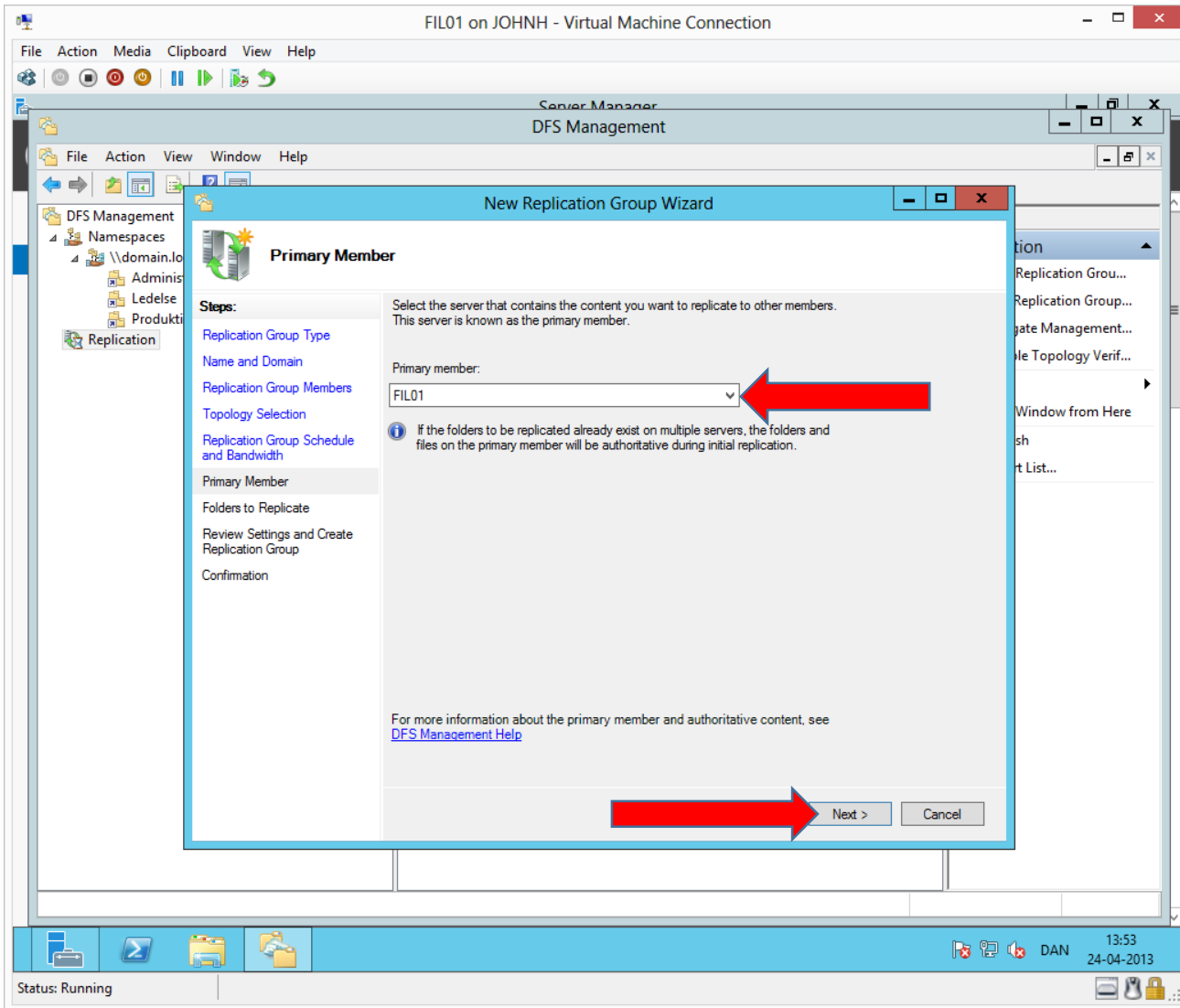


Add both fileservers.

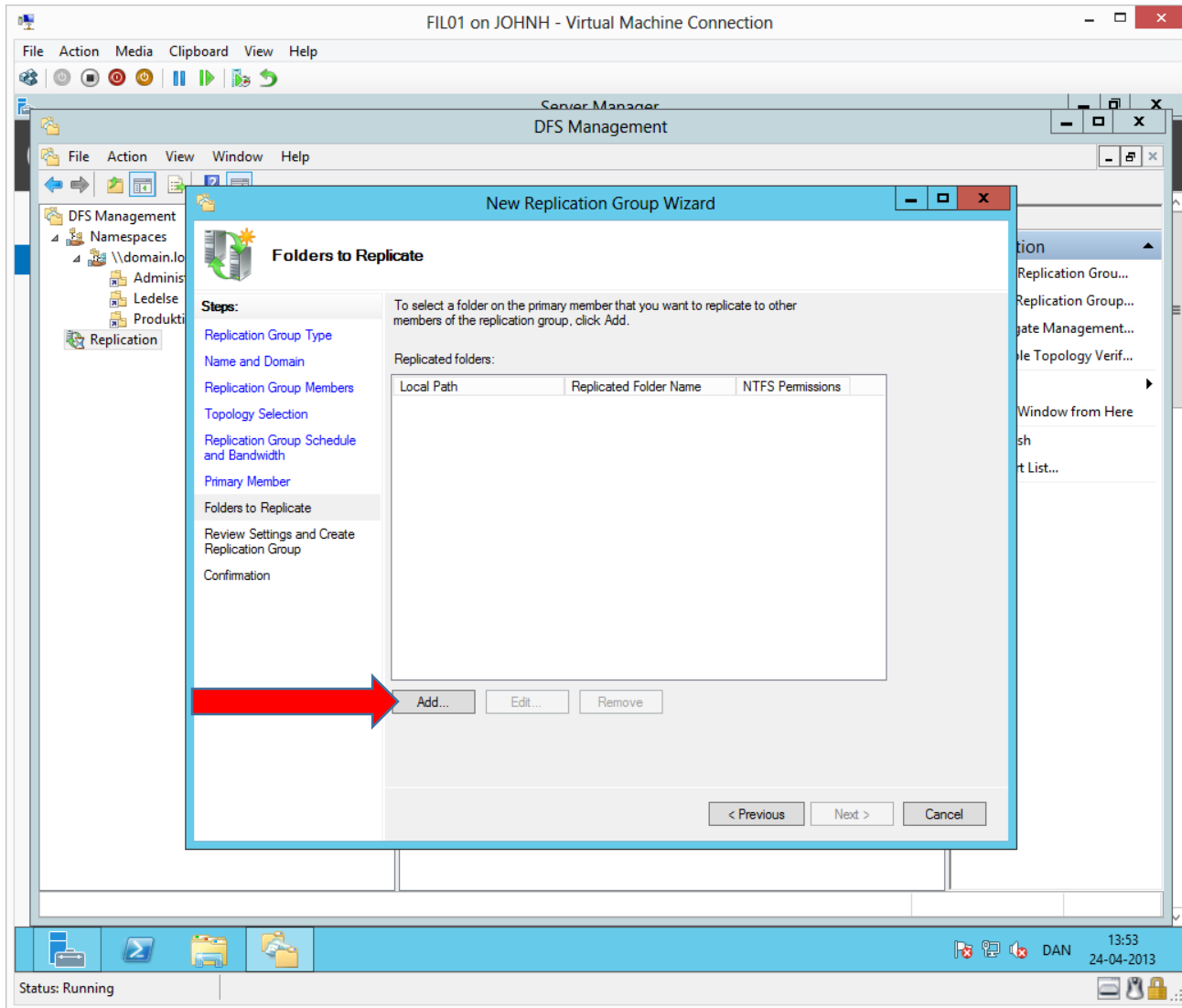




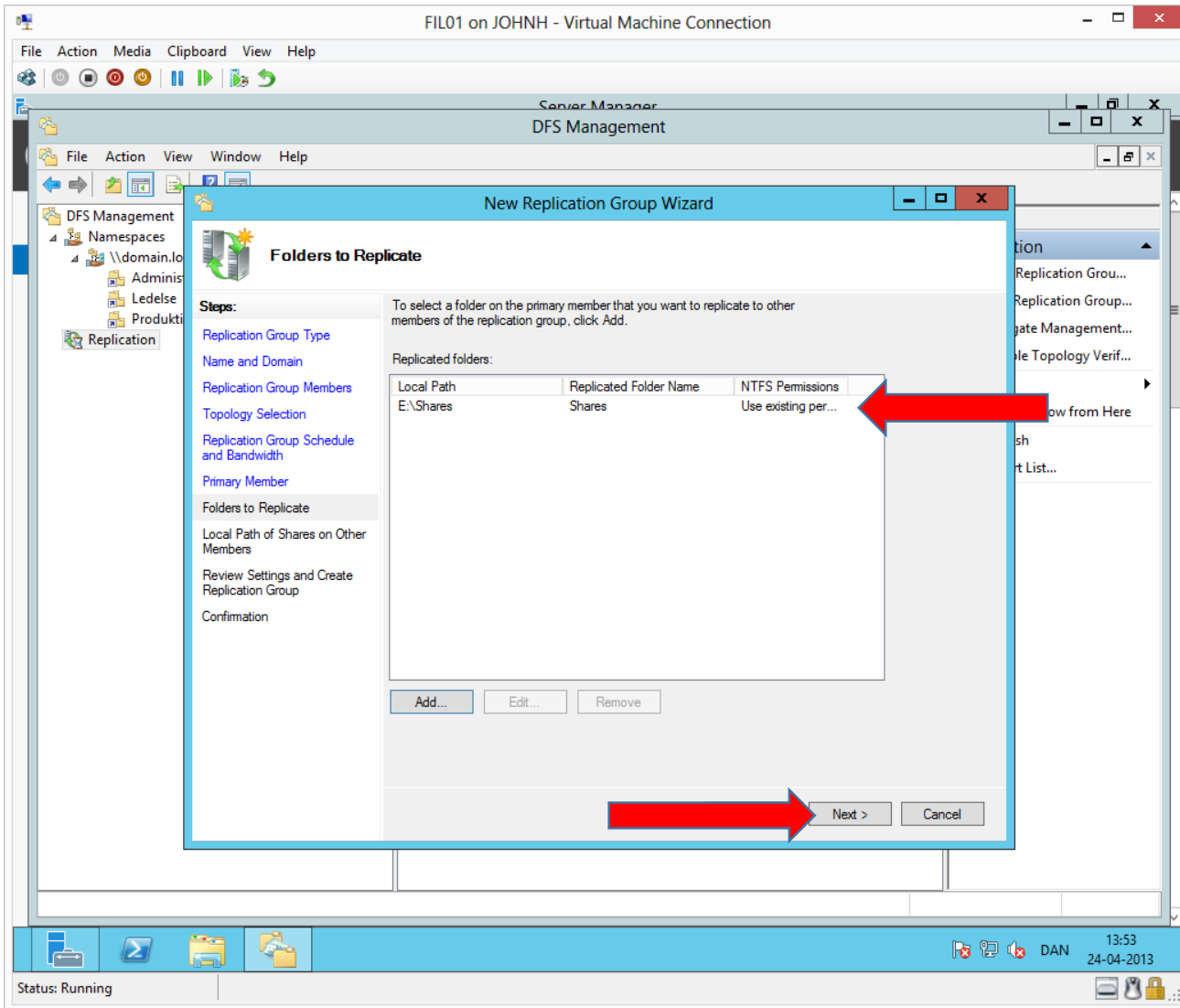




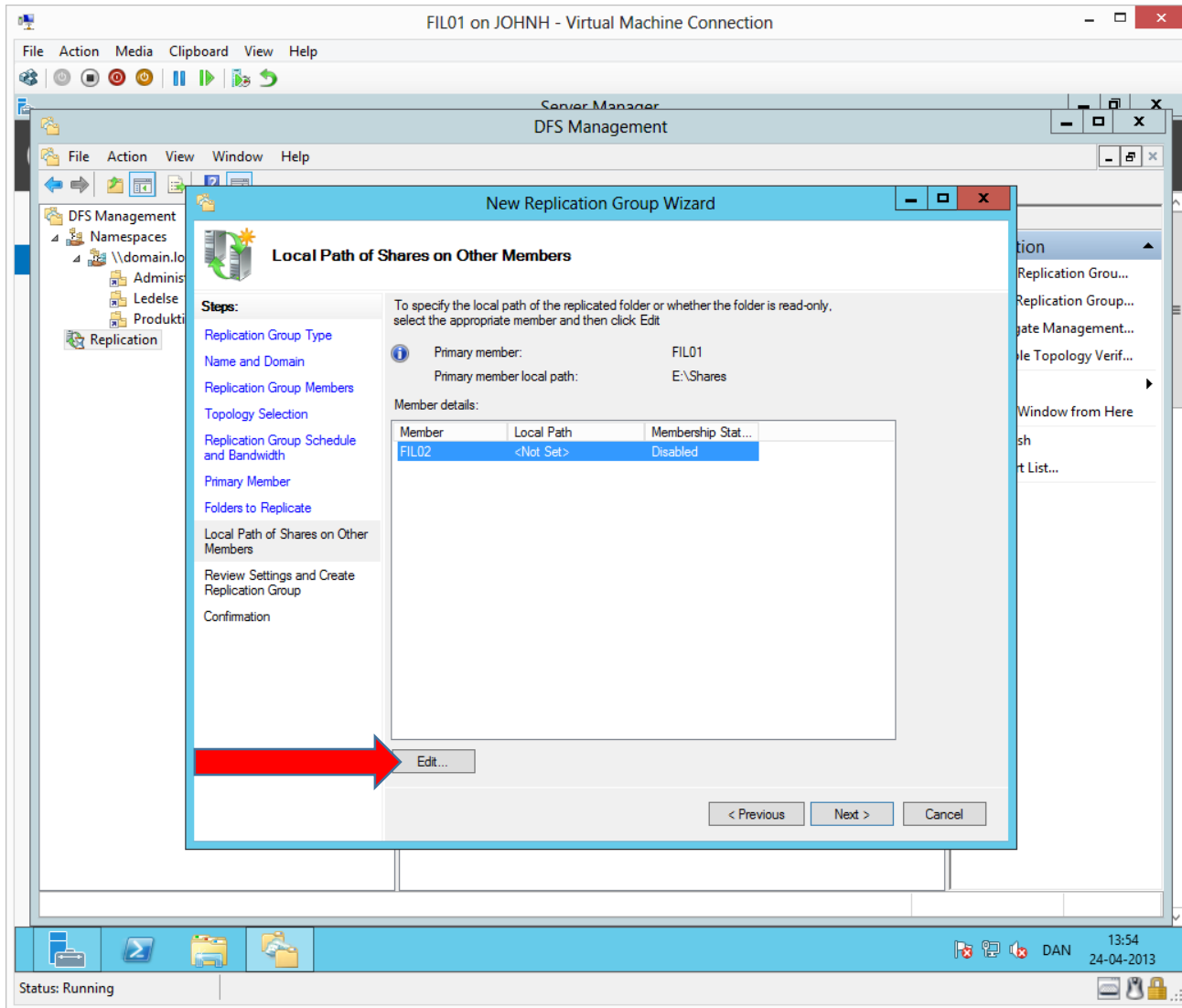
Only with the initial synchronization, a primary member is needed. In case of any conflicts, the primary member wins. After the initial synchronization, all replication members are primary and DFS resolves conflicts with "Last Creator Wins" and "Last Writer Wins". (Notice in earlier versions of Windows Server it was "First Creator Wins" and "Last Writer Wins".)



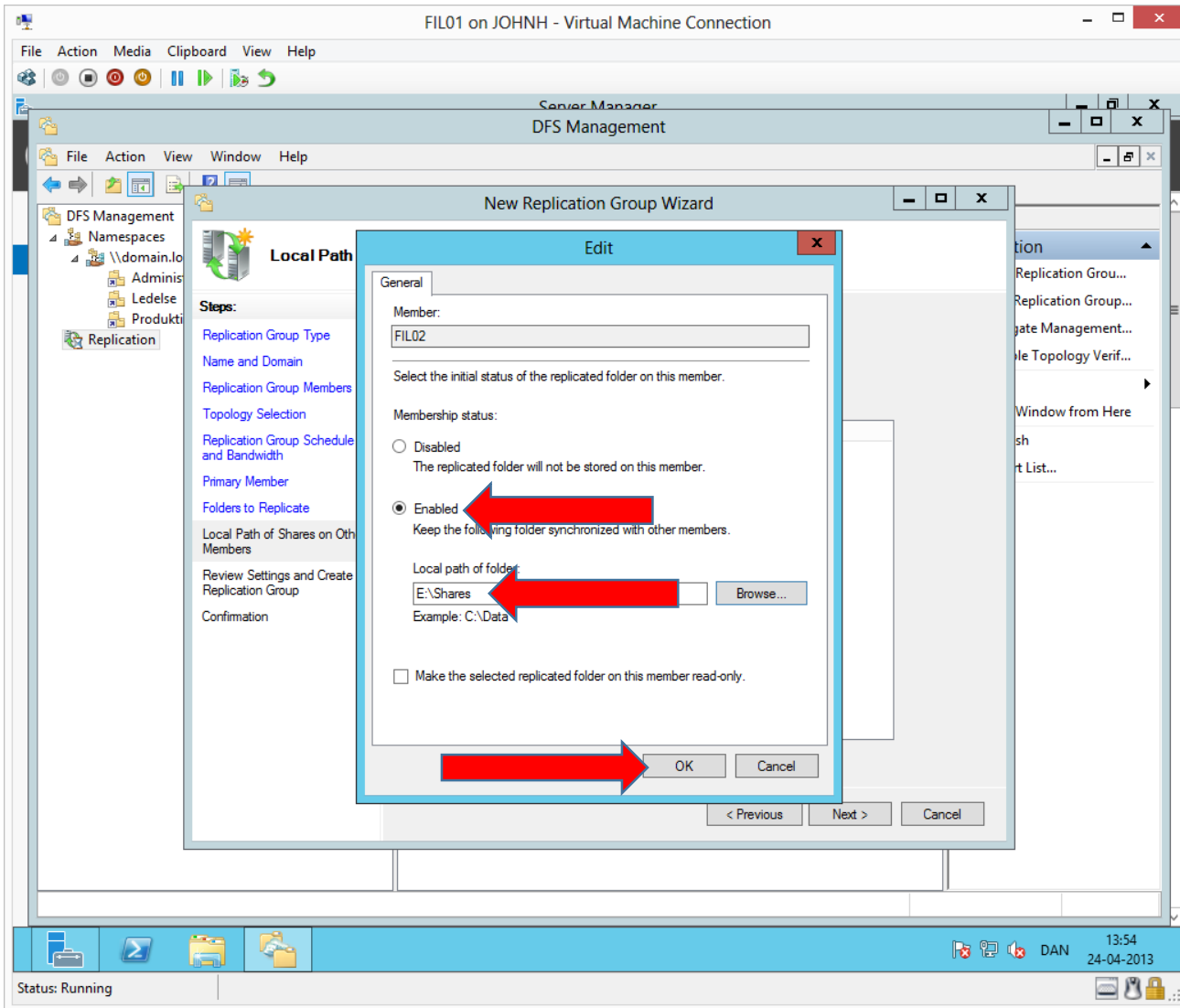
Which folders on the primary fileserver must be replicated.



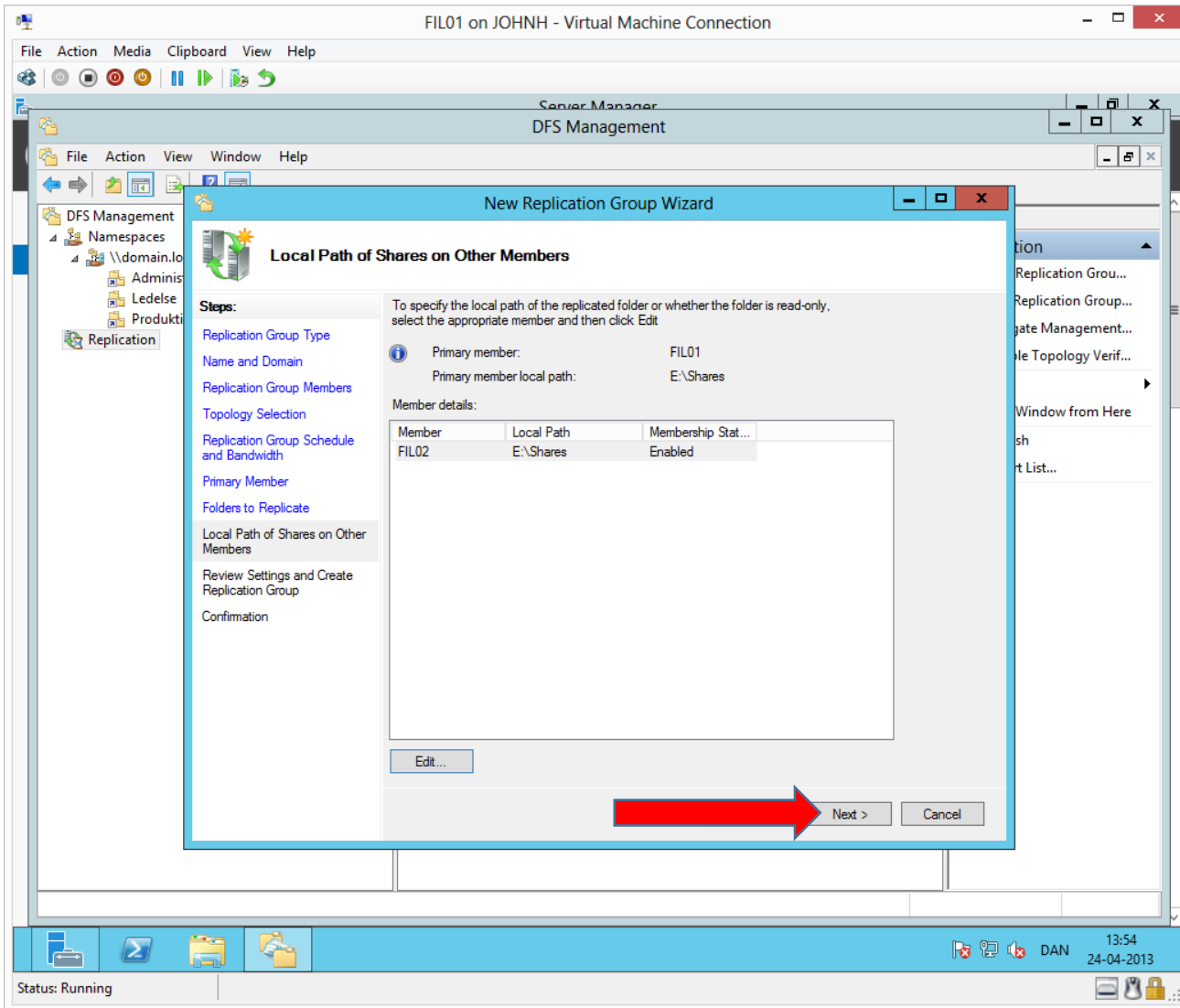
We will point at the root folder, which contains all the shares.

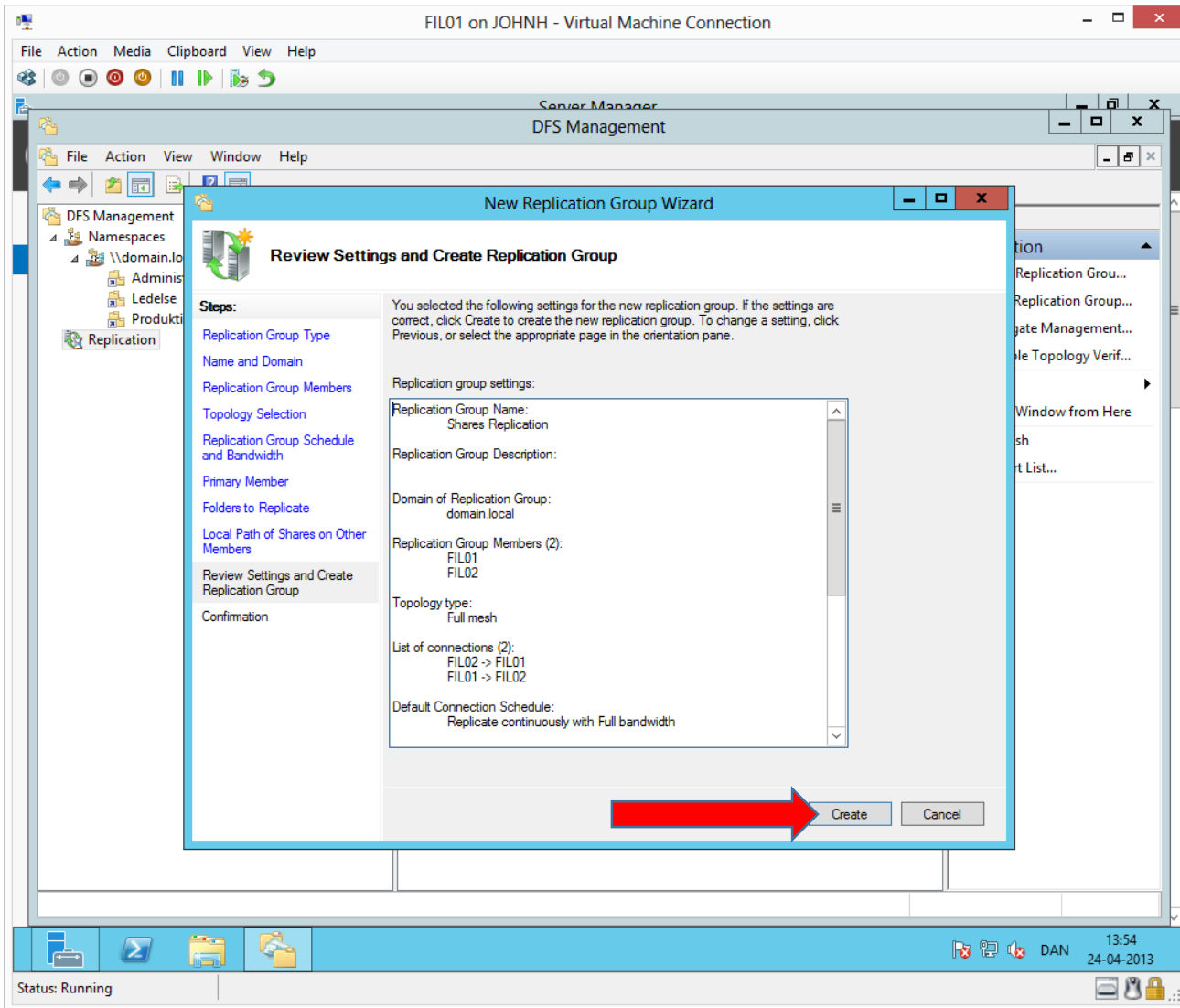


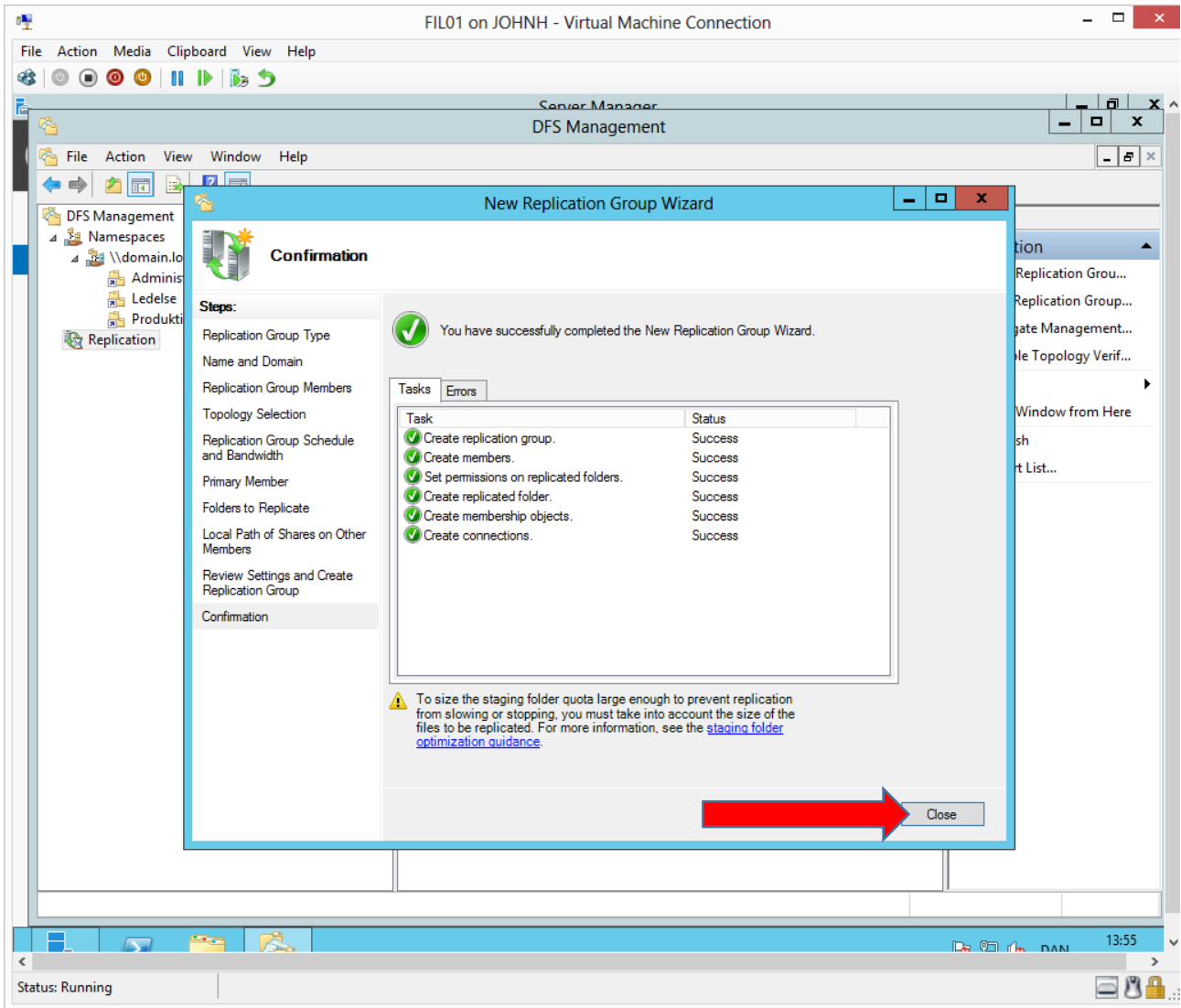
To which folder on the destination filserver do we wish to replicate.

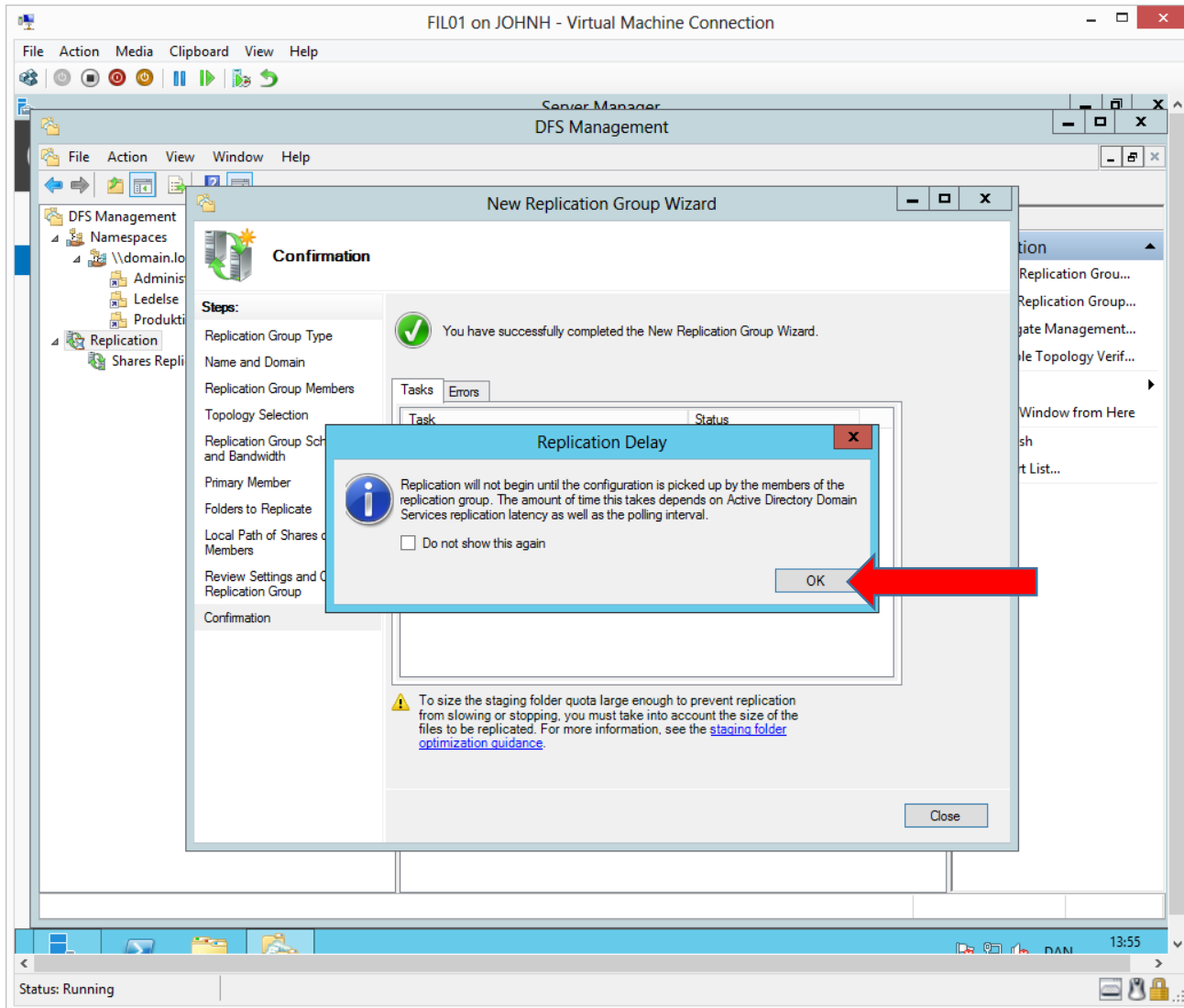


We will use the same structure and point at the root folder, which contains all the shares.



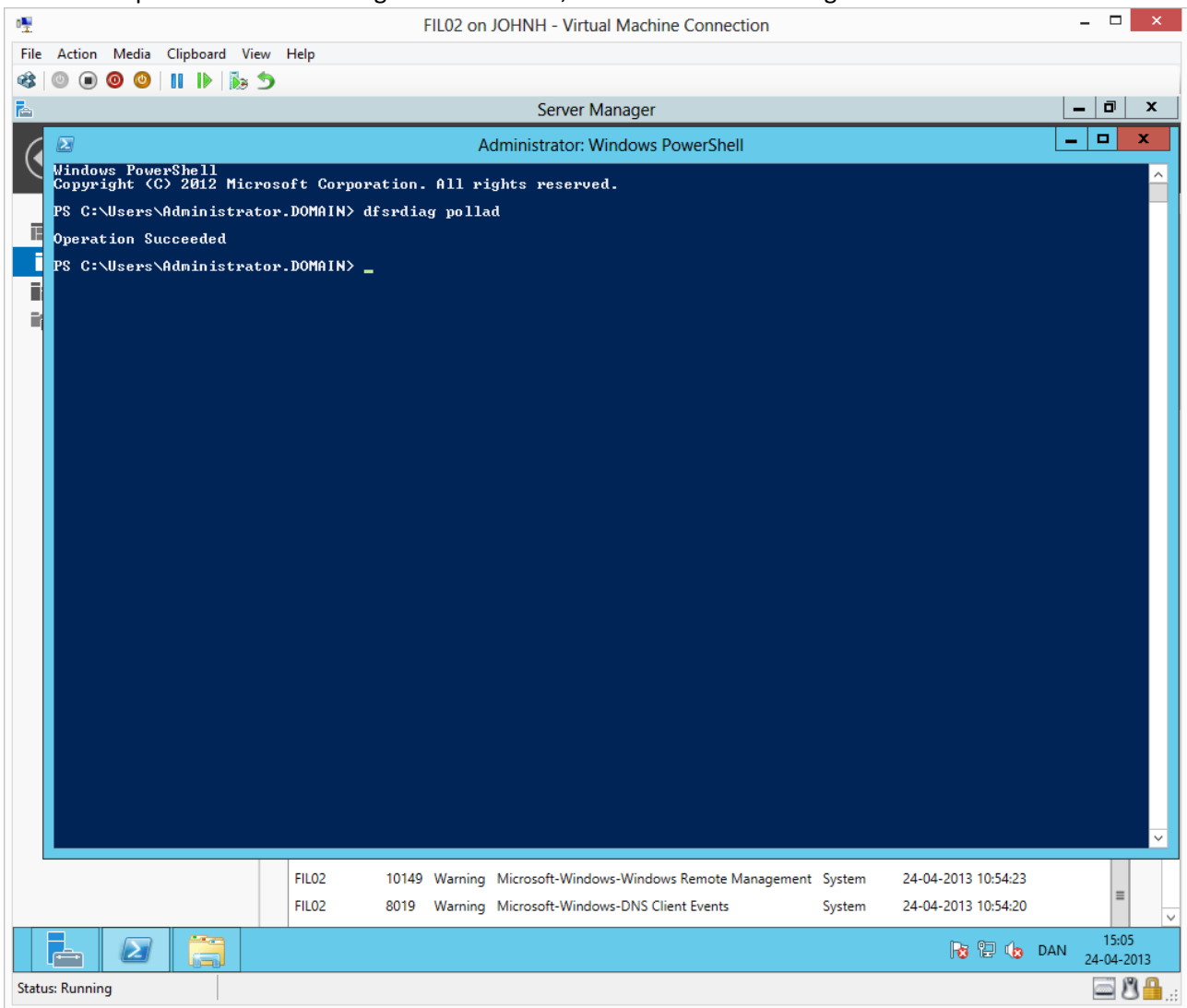




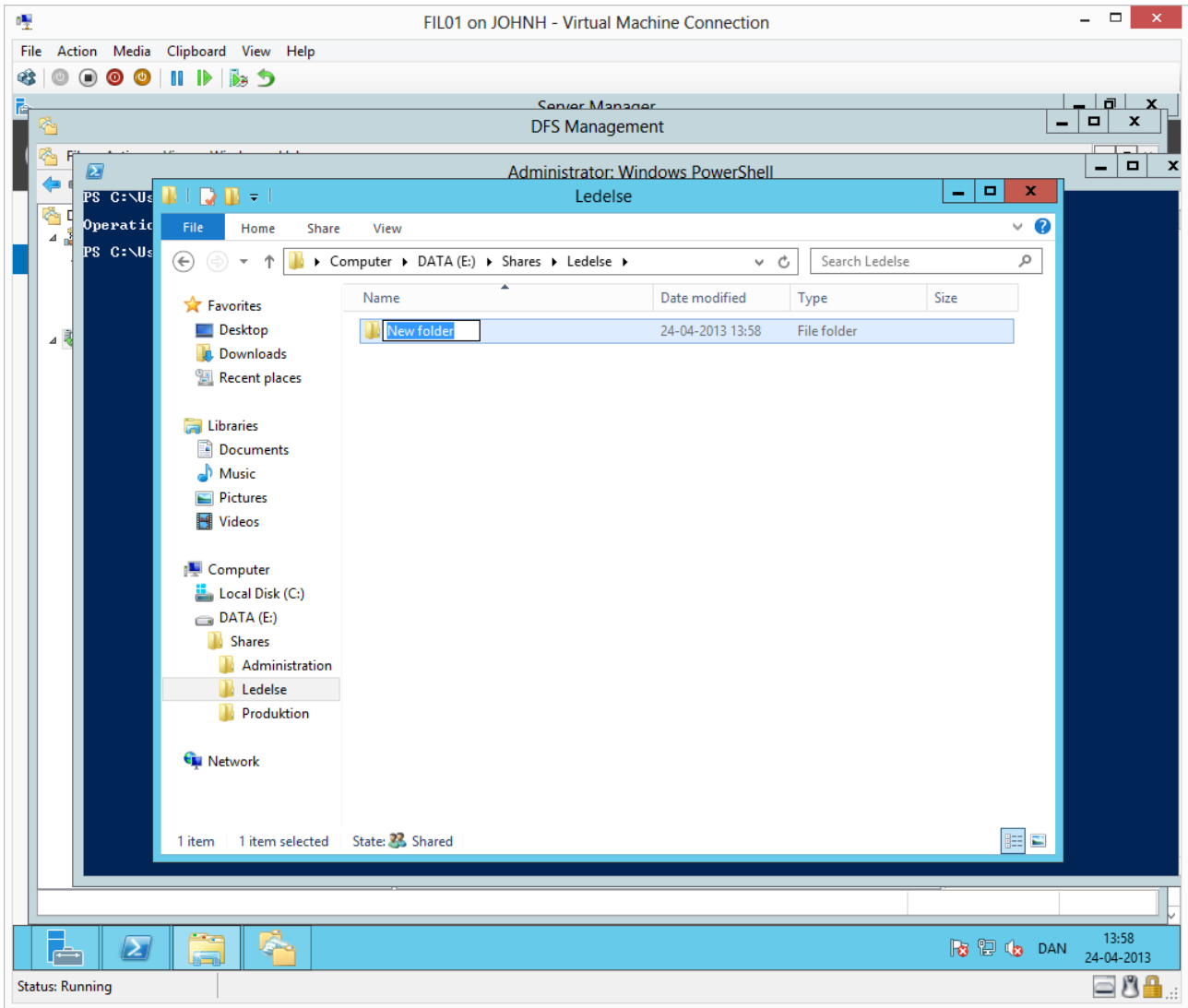


The fileservers saves and loads their DFS configuration from their local domain controller (Active Directory also uses sites for service localization) Therefore Fil02 can experience a delay before the DFS configuration is loaded because we made the DFS configuration on Fil01, which saves its configuration on DC01. When

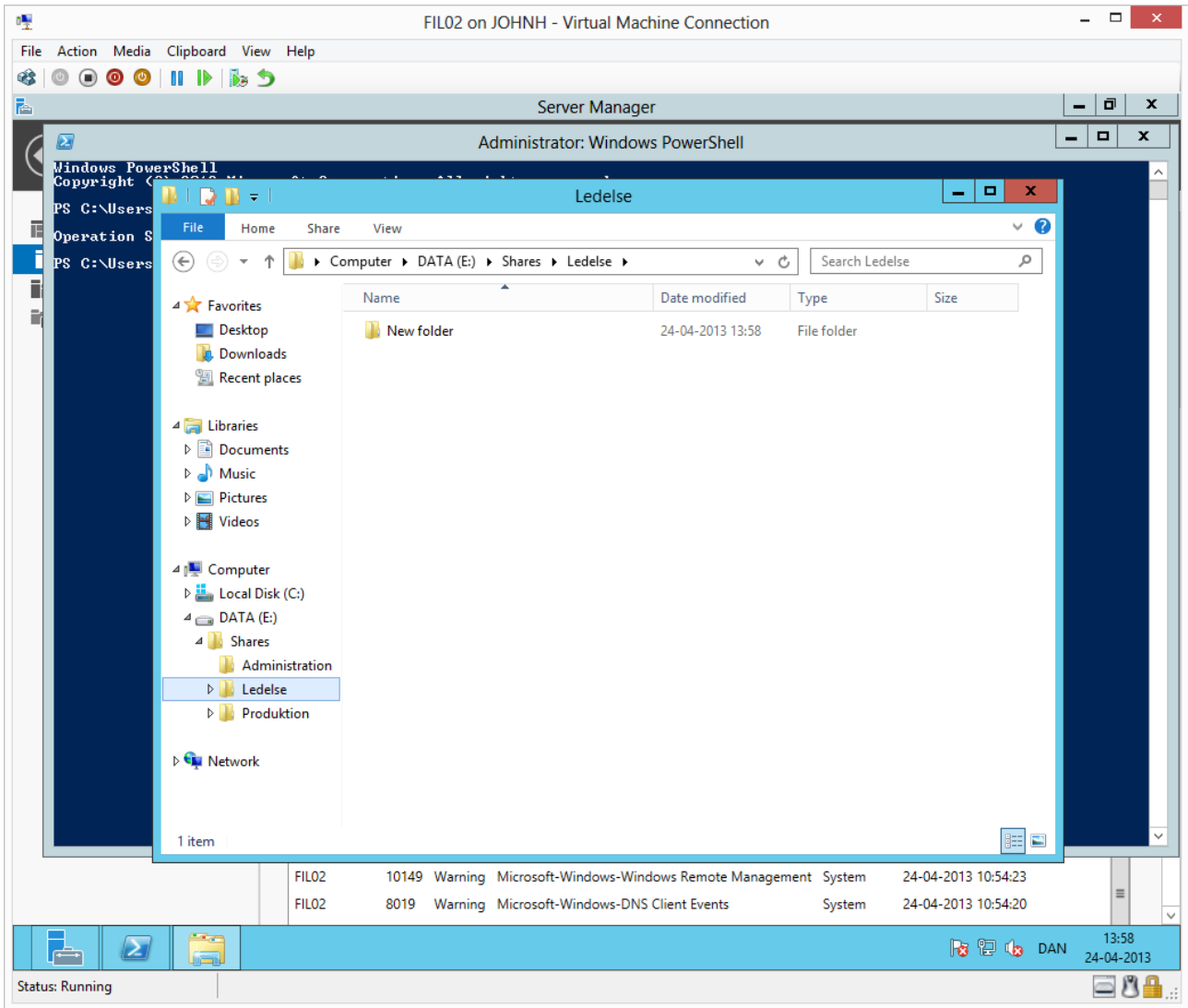
DC01 has replicated the DFS configuration to DC02, fil02 can load the configuration from DC02.



To hurry this process we can ask Fil02 to poll Active Directory for DFS changes (Must happen after Domain Controller replication)



Test the configuration by creating a folder or file in one of the shared folders.



The folder or file should automatically be replicated to the opposite fileserver. A refresh is necessary (F5).