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Configuring Advanced Windows Server 2012 R2 Services

Microsoft 70-412

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Topic 3, Volume C	336
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QUESTION NO: 1

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Federation Services server role installed. Server2 is a file server.

Your company introduces a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) policy.

You need to ensure that users can use a personal device to access domain resources by using Single Sign-On (SSO) while they are connected to the internal network.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Enable the Device Registration Service in Active Directory.

B. Publish the Device Registration Service by using a Web Application Proxy.

C. Configure Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) for the Device Registration Service.

D. Create and configure a sync share on Server2.

E. Install the Work Folders role service on Server2.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

* Workplace Join leverages a feature included in the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) Role in Windows Server 2012 R2, called Device RegistrationService (DRS). DRS provisions a device object in Active Directory when a device is Workplace Joined. Once the device object is in Active Directory, attributes of that object can be retrieved and used to provide conditional access to resources and applications. The device identity is represented by a certificate which is set on the personal device by DRS when the device is Workplace Joined.

* In Windows Server 2012 R2, AD FS and Active Directory Domain Services have been extended to comprehend the most popular mobile devices and provideconditional access to enterprise resources based on user+device combinations and access policies. With these policies in place, you can control access based on users, devices, locations, and access times.

Reference: BYOD Basics: Enabling the use of Consumer Devices using Active Directory in Windows Server 2012 R2

QUESTION NO: 2 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

Your company has a main office and a branch office. An Active Directory site exists for each office.

The network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The contoso.com domain contains two member servers named Server1 and Server2. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2. Client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8.1.

In the main office, you configure Server1 as a file server that uses BranchCache.

In the branch office, you configure Server2 as a BranchCache hosted cache server.

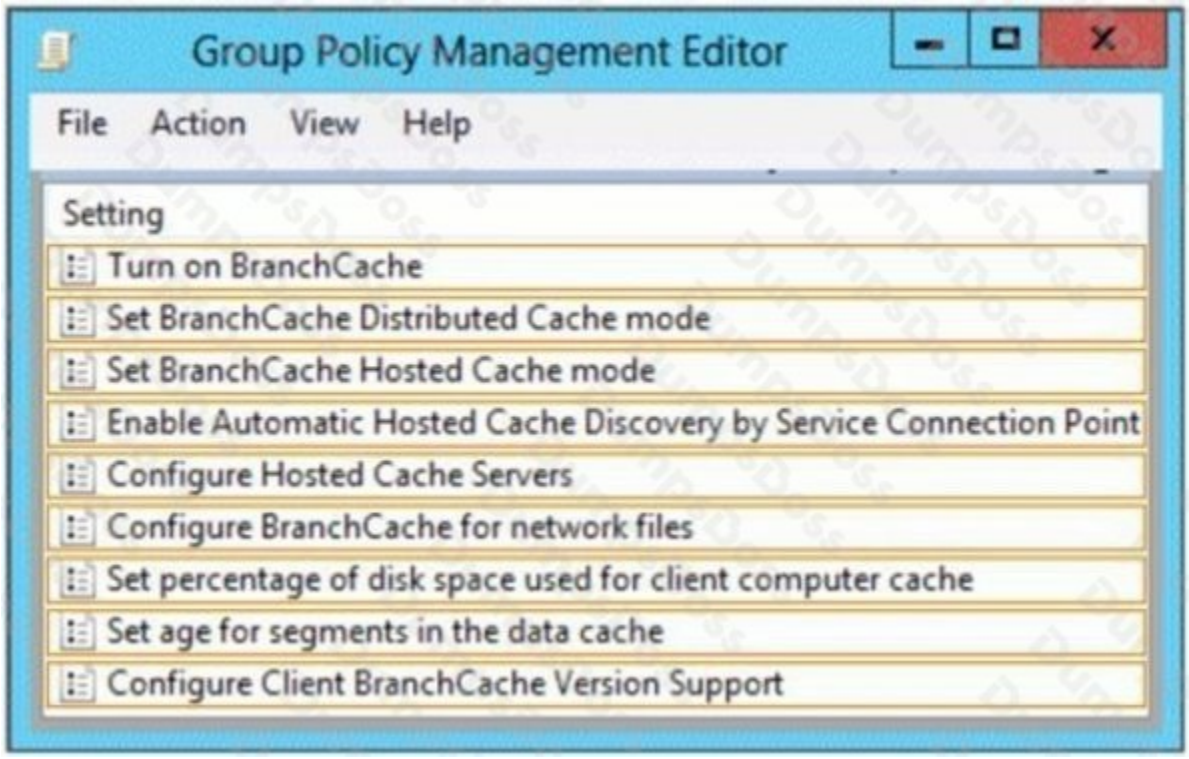
You are creating a Group Policy for the branch office site.

You need to configure the client computers to use Server2 as a BranchCache hosted cache server.

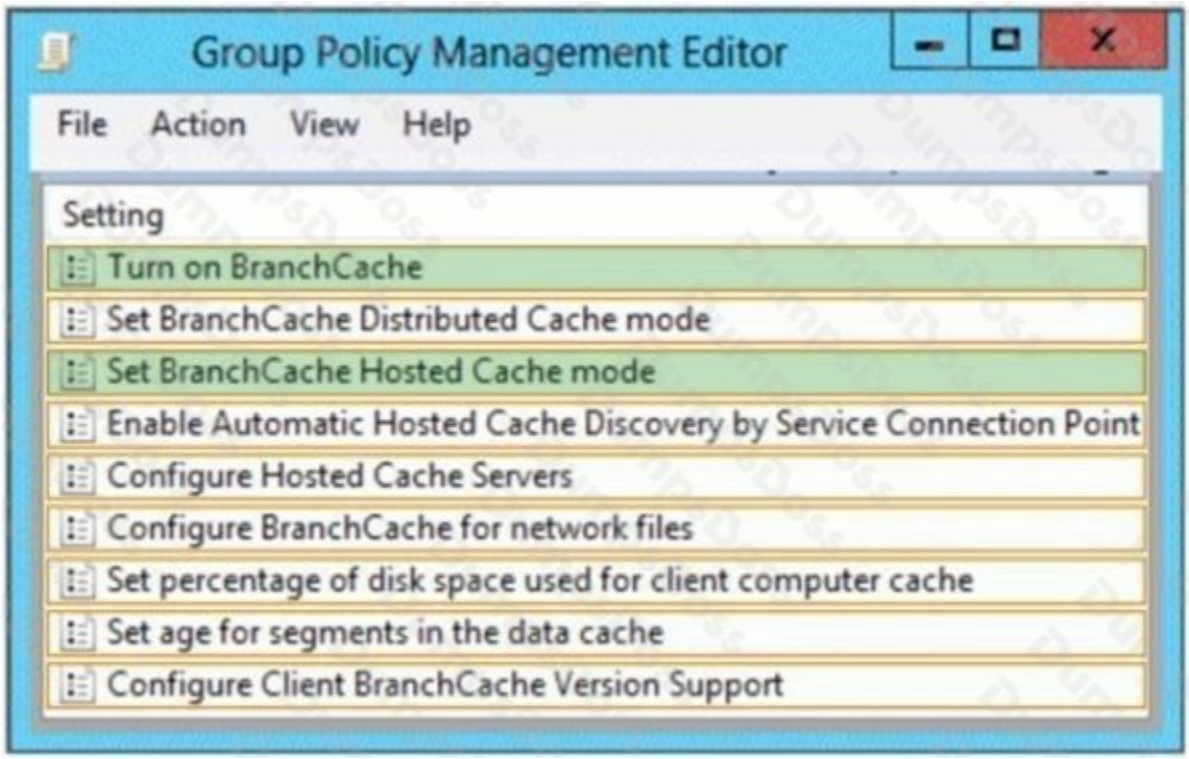
Which two Group Policy settings should you configure?

To answer, select the appropriate two settings in the answer area.

Hot Area:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee649153(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION NO: 3 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The folders on Server1 are configured as shown in the following table.

Folder name	NTFS encryption	NTFS compression
Folder1	No	No
Folder2	Yes	No
Folder3	No	Yes

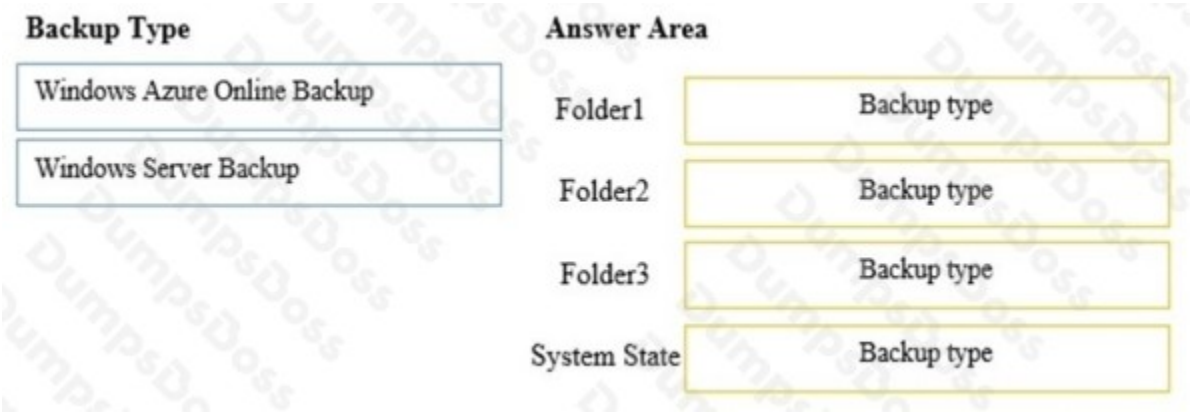
A new corporate policy states that backups must use Windows Azure Online Backup whenever possible.

You need to identify which technology you must use to back up Server1. The solution must use Windows Azure Online Backup whenever possible.

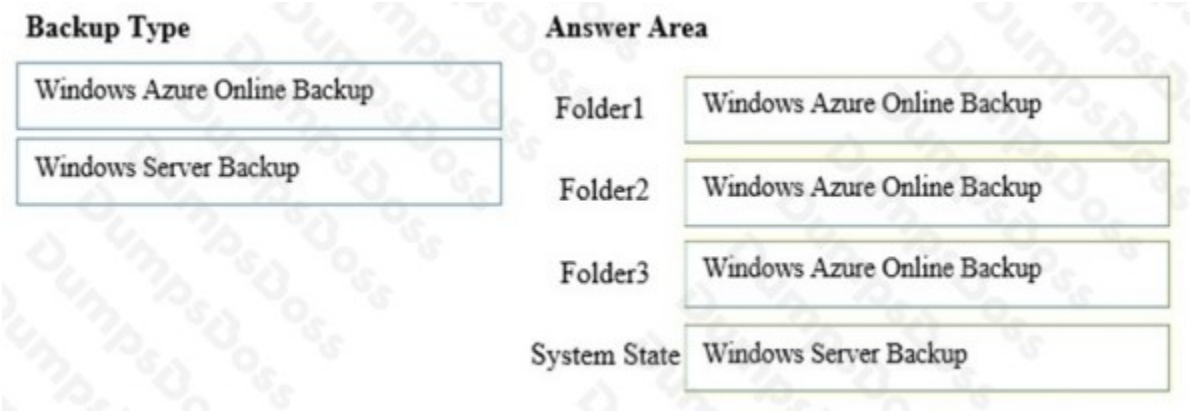
What should you identify?

To answer, drag the appropriate backup type to the correct location or locations. Each backup type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

* NTFS encrypted

Azure Backup supported

* NTFS compressed

Azure Backup supported

* At this time you cannot backup entire Azure Virtual Machines or perform a system state backup of Azure Virtual Machines using Azure Backup.

Note: * NTFS encrypted + NTFS compressed

Azure Backup not supported

Reference: Azure Backup Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/azure/jj573031.aspx

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following services would you restart on a domain controller if you wanted to trigger a reregistration of the domain controller's _ldap and _kerberos SRV records?

A. DNS Server

B. Server

C. Workstation

D. Netlogon

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 5

You have two Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) servers named Server01 and Server02. Server01 synchronizes from Microsoft Update. Server02 synchronizes updates from Server01. Both servers are members of the same Active Directory domain.

You configure Server01 to require SSL for all WSUS metadata by using a certificate issued by an enterprise root certification authority (CA).

You need to ensure that Server02 synchronizes updates from Server01.

What should you do on Server02?

A. From a command prompt, run wsusutil.exe configuresslproxy server02 443.

B. From a command prompt, run wsusutil.exe configuressl server01.

C. From a command prompt, run wsusutil.exe configuresslproxy server01 443.

D. From the Update Services console, modify the Update Source and Proxy Server options.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

We configure server02 to use server01 as a proxy for the updates through the wsusutil.exe configuresslproxy

Server01 is the ssl_proxy and the port is 443 (the sll port).

References: A work-around when using different proxies for HTTP and SSL in WSUS 3.0 SP1
http://blogs.technet.com/b/craigf/archive/2009/05/04/a-work-around-when-using-different-proxies-for-http-and-ssl-in-wsus-3-0-sp1.aspx

QUESTION NO: 6

You create a new virtual disk in a storage pool by using the New Virtual Disk Wizard. You discover that the new virtual disk has a write-back cache of 1 GB.

You need to ensure that the virtual disk has a write-back cache of 5 GB.

What should you do?

A. Detach the virtual disk, and then run the Resize-VirtualDisk cmdlet.

B. Detach the virtual disk, and then run the Set-VirtualDisk cmdlet.

C. Delete the virtual disk, and then run the New-StorageSubSystemVirtualDisk cmdlet.

D. Delete the virtual disk, and then run the New-VirtualDisk cmdlet.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

So what about changing the cache size? Well, you can't modify the cache size, but you can specify it at the time that you create a new virtual hard disk. In order to do so, you have to use Windows PowerShell.

New-VirtualDisk StoragePoolFriendlyName "" FriendlyName "<>

Reference: Using Windows Server 2012's SSD Write-Back Cache

QUESTION NO: 7

Your network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains one domain named adatum.com. The domain contains four domain controllers. The domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Operating system
DC1	Windows Server 2003
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2
DC3	Windows Server 2008 R2
DC4	Windows Server 2012 R2

DC2 has all of the domain-wide operations master roles. DC3 has all of the forest-wide operation master roles.

You need to ensure that you can use Password Settings objects (PSOs) in the domain.

What should you do first?

A. Uninstall Active Directory from DC1.

B. Change the domain functional level.

C. Transfer the domain-wide operations master roles.

D. Transfer the forest-wide operations master roles.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

In Windows Server 2008 and later, you can use fine-grained password policies to specify multiple password policies and apply different password restrictions and account lockout policies to different sets of users within a single domain.

Note: In Microsoft Windows 2000 and Windows Server 2003 Active Directory domains, you could apply only one password and account lockout policy, which is specified in the domain's Default Domain Policy, to all users in the domain. As a result, if you wanted different password and account lockout settings for different sets of users, you had to either create a password filter or deploy multiple domains. Both options were costly for different reasons.

Reference: AD DS Fine-Grained Password and Account Lockout Policy Step-by-Step Guide

QUESTION NO: 8

You have a DNS server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to disable recursion on Server1.

What are three possible ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

A. From DNS Manager, modify the Advanced properties of Server1.

B. Create a forward lookup zone named GlobalNames.

C. From DNS Manager, modify the Forwarders properties of server1.

D. Create a reverse lookup zone named 0.in-addr.arpa.

E. Create a forward lookup zone named ".".

F. Run dnscmd.exe and specify the /config parameter.

ANSWER: A E F

Explanation:

A: To disable recursion on the DNS server using the Windows interface ▪ Open DNS Manager.

▪ In the console tree, right-click the applicable DNS server, then click Properties.

▪ Click the Advanced tab.

▪ In Server options, select the Disable recursion check box, and then click OK.

E: Disable recursion on DNS servers that do not respond to DNS clients directly and that are not configured with forwarders. A DNS server requires recursion only if it responds to recursive queries from DNS clients or if it is configured with a forwarder. DNS servers use iterative queries to communicate with each other. The DNS server has root DNS servers in its configuration so it returns the root DNS server details each time it is queried for a non existent domain name. To prevent this we need to create a forward lookup zone with the name "."

F: To disable recursion on the DNS server using a command line ▪ Open a command prompt.

▪ Type the following command, and then press ENTER: dnscmd /Config /NoRecursion {1|0}

Reference: Disable Recursion on the DNS Server https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771738.aspx

Reference: Setting up an authoritative DNS in Windows Server 2008 http://websistent.com/authoritative-dns-in-windows-server-2008/

QUESTION NO: 9

You are about to promote a server running the Windows Server 2012 R2 operating system to domain controller. The domain is currently running at the Windows Server 2008 domain functional level. Your account is a member of the Domain Admins group.

Which additional groups should your account be a member of to ensure that the environment is appropriately configured for this domain controller running

Windows Server 2012 R2? (Choose two. Each answer forms part of a complete solution.)

A. Schema Admins

B. Enterprise Admins

C. Account Operators

D. Server Operators

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 10

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

You need to ensure that a WIM file that is located on a network share is used as the installation source when installing server roles and features on Server1. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Run the dism.exe command and specify the /remove-package parameter.

B. Run theRemove-WindowsFeature cmdlet.

C. Enable and configure the Specify settings for optional component installation and component repair policy setting by using a Group Policy object (GPO).

D. Enable the Enforce upgrade component rules policy setting by using aGroup Policy object (GPO).

E. Run the Remove-WindowsPackage cmdlet.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

A: To remove packages from an offline image by using DISM Example:

At a command prompt, specify the package identity to remove it from the image.

You can remove multiple packages on one command line.

DISM /Image:C:\test\offline /Remove-Package

/PackageName:Microsoft.Windows.Calc.Demo~6595b6144ccf1df~x86~en~1.0.0.0

/PackageName:Microsoft-Windows-MediaPlayerPackage~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.6801.0

C: You can use Group Policy to specify a Windows image repair source to use within your network.

The repair source can be used to restore Windows features or to repair a corrupted Windows image.

Set Group Policy

You can use Group Policy to specify when to use Windows Update, or a network location as a repair source for features on demand and automatic corruption repair.

To configure Group Policy for Feature on Demand

Open the group policy editor. For example, on a computer that is running Windows 8, click Search, click Settings, type Edit Group Policy, and then select the Edit Group Policy setting.

Click Computer Configuration, click Administrative Templates, click System, and then double-click the Specify settings for optional component uninstallation and component repair setting. Select the settings that you want to use for Features on Demand.

Note:

The Windows Imaging Format (WIM) is a file-based disk image format. It was developed by Microsoft to help deploy Windows Vista and subsequent versions of Windows operating system family, as well as Windows Fundamentals for Legacy PCs.

QUESTION NO: 11

Your network contains one Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the domain controllers configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
DC1	Windows Server 2008 Service Pack 2 (SP2)
DC2	Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 (SP1)
DC3	Windows Server 2012

The functional level of the domain and the forest is Windows Server 2008.

An administrator named Admin1 is a member of the Domain Admins group.

You need to ensure that Admin1 can deploy a Windows Server 2012 R2 domain controller to contoso.com.

What should you do?

A. Raise the forest functional level.

B. Run the Set-ADForestMode cmdlet.

C. Raise the domain functional level.

D. Run the adprep.exe command.

E. Demote DC1 to a member server.

F. Upgrade DC1 to Windows Server 2012.

G. Add Admin1 to the Schema Admin Group.

H. Run the Set-ADDomainMode cmdlet.

ANSWER: D F

Explanation:

Adprep.exe commands run automatically as needed as part of the AD DS installation process on servers that run Windows Server 2012 or later. The commands need to run in the following cases:

▪ Before you add the first domain controller that runs a version of Windows Server that is later than the latest version that is running in your existing domain. ▪ Before you upgrade an existing domain controller to a later version of Windows Server, if that domain controller will be the first domain controller in the domain or forest to run that version of Windows Server.

References: Running Adprep.exe

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd464018(v=ws.10).aspx

QUESTION NO: 12

The Wingtip Toys forest hosts a web application that users in the Tailspin Toys forest need to access. You are the system administrator at Tailspin Toys. A single federation server is present in each forest and you are configuring a federated trust. Which of the following statements are true about the deployment solution? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The AD FS server in the Wingtip Toys forest will function as the claims-provider server.

B. The AD FS server in the Wingtip Toys forest willfunction as the relying-party server.

C. You need to configure a relying-party trust on the AD FS server in the Tailspin Toys forest.

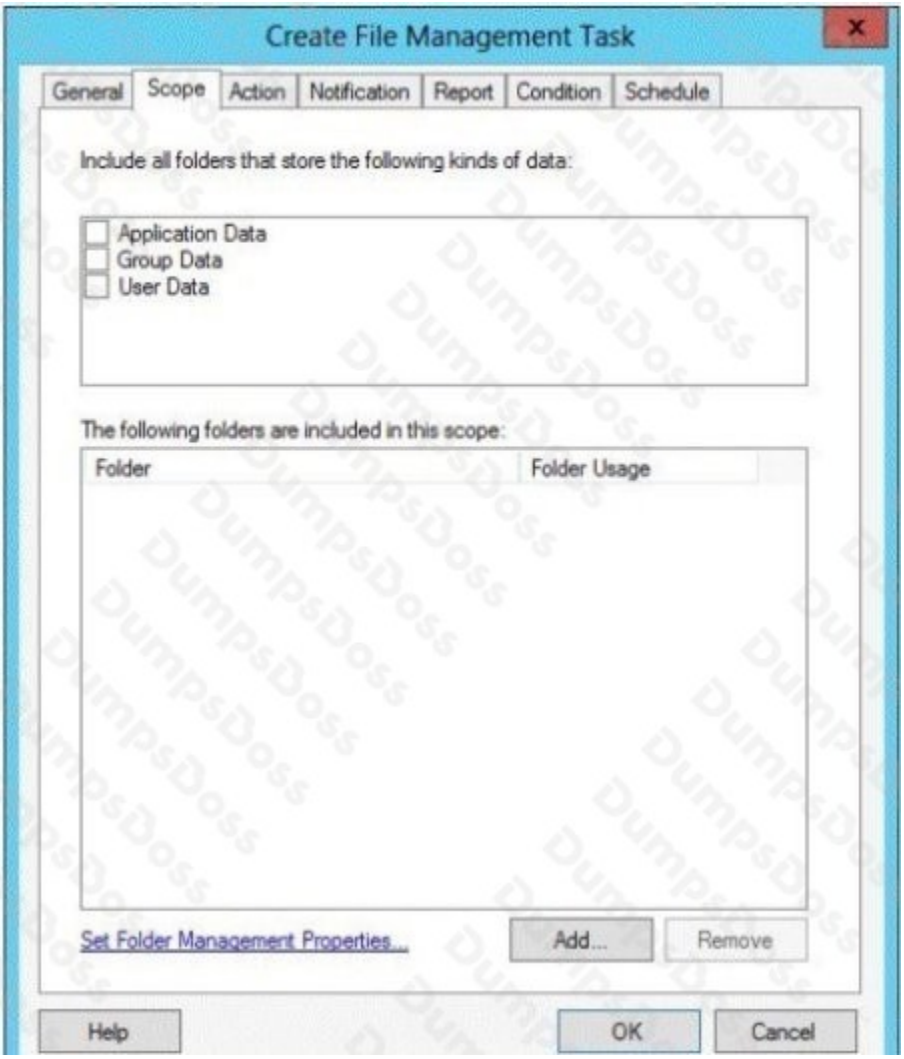
D. You need to configure a claims-provider trust on the AD FS server in the Tailspin Toys forest.

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 13

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed.

You are creating a file management task as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that the Include all folders that store the following kinds of data list displays an entry named Corporate Data.

What should you do?

A. Create a new file group.

B. Create a new classification property.

C. Modify the properties of the System Files file group.

D. Modify the Folder Usage classification property.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Classification properties are used to assign values to files.

Reference: Working with File Classification

QUESTION NO: 14 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains four member servers named Server1, Server2, Server3, and Server4. All servers run Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 and Server3 are located in a site named Site1. Server2 and Server4 are located in a site named Site2. The servers are configured as nodes in a failover cluster named Cluster1.

Dynamic quorum management is disabled.

Cluster1 is configured to use the Node Majority quorum configuration.

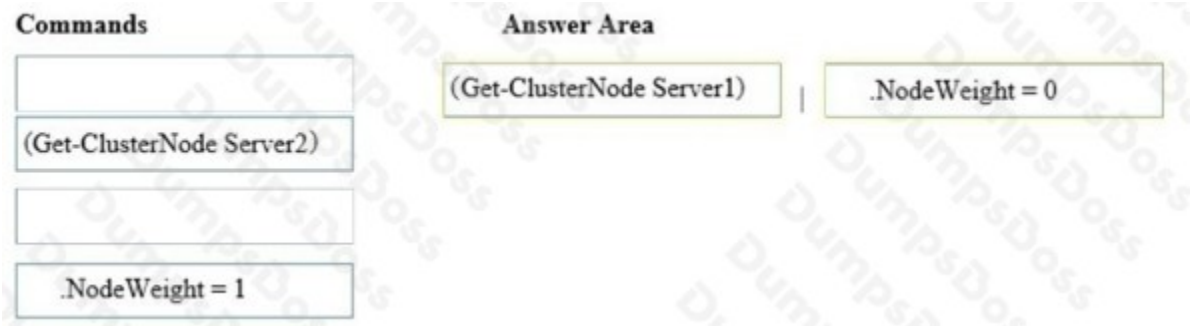
You need to ensure that users in Site2 can access Cluster1 if the network connection between the two sites becomes unavailable.

What should you run from Windows PowerShell?

To answer, drag the appropriate commands to the correct location. Each command may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Select and Place:

ANSWER:



Explanation:

NodeWeight settings are used during quorum voting to support disaster recovery and multi-subnet scenarios for AlwaysOn Availability Groups and SQL Server Failover Cluster Instances.

Example (Powershell)

The following example changes the NodeWeight setting to remove the quorum vote for the “AlwaysOnSrv1” node. Import-Module FailoverClusters

$node = “AlwaysOnSrv1”

(Get-ClusterNode $node).NodeWeight = 0

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/sql-server/failover-clusters/windows/configure-cluster-quorum-nodeweight-settings?view=sql-server-2017

QUESTION NO: 15

Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 and Server2 have the Hyper-V server role installed.

Server1 and Server2 are configured as Hyper-V replicas of each other.

Server1 hosts a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is replicated to Server2.

You need to verify whether the replica of VM1 on Server2 is functional.

The solution must ensure that VM1 remains accessible to clients.

What should you do from Hyper-V Manager?

A. On Server1, execute a Planned Failover.

B. On Server1, execute a Test Failover.

C. On Server2, execute a Planned Failover.

D. On Server2,execute a Test Failover.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

References:

http://blogs.technet.com/b/virtualization/archive/2012/07/26/types-of-failover-operations-in-hyper-v-replica.aspx

QUESTION NO: 16

You are employed as a network administrator at consoto.com.

Contoso.com has in an Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

All Servers on the contoso.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2 installed.

A contoso.com server, named Server1, hosts the Active Directory Certificate Services Server role and utilizes a hardware security module (HSM) to safeguard its private key.

You have been instructed to backup the Active Directory Certificate Services (ADCS) database,log files, and private key regularly. You should not use a utility supplied by the hardware security module (HSM) creator.

Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should consider scheduling an incremental backup
ADCS needs to be backup up using certutil

B. You should consider making use of the certutil.exe command.
-Backup, -backupdb, -backupKey:
You can use Certutil.exe to dump and display certification authority (CA) configuration information, configure Certificate Services, backup and restore CA components, and verify certificates, key pairs, and certificate chains.

C. You should consider scheduling a differential backup
ADCS needs to be backup up using certutil

D. You shouldconsider scheduling a copy backup

ADCS needs to be backup up using certutil
Disaster Recovery Procedures:
There are two methods to backup and restore the Certification Authority. The methods are:
1. System State Backup
2. Certutil command line in combination of registry export
Update: It just came to my attention that System State Backup in Windows 2008 and 2008 R2 will not backup the private key of the CA. The private key will be stored in hidden folder structure.
"%systemdrive\ProgramData\Microsoft\Crypto\Keys" which will be linked and accessible via "%systemdrive%\users\all users\microsoft\crypto\keys".
%systemdrive%\ProgramData\Microsoft\Crypto\Keys" is not included in System State backup as it's not in system writers metadata and so will be empty when doing a System State restore.
If you prefer to have System State Backup, then you should consider applying the following hotfix:
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2603469 on your CAs running Windows Server 2008 or 2008 R2 to backup the Private Key.
References:
https://technet.microsoft.com/library/cc732443.aspx
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732443.aspx#BKMK_backup https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732443.aspx#BKMK_backupDB https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732443.aspx#BKMK_backupKey
http://blogs.technet.com/b/pki/archive/2010/04/20/disaster-recovery-procedures-for-theactive-directorycertificate-services-adcs.aspx

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A. ADCS needs to be backup up using certutil

B. -Backup, -backupdb, -backupKey:

You can use Certutil.exe to dump and display certification authority (CA) configuration information, configure Certificate Services, backup and restore CA components, and verify certificates, key pairs, and certificate chains.

C. ADCS needs to be backup up using certutil

D. ADCS needs to be backup up using certutil

Disaster Recovery Procedures:

There are two methods to backup and restore the Certification Authority. The methods are:

1. System State Backup

2. Certutil command line in combination of registry export

Update: It just came to my attention that System State Backup in Windows 2008 and 2008 R2 will not backup the private key of the CA. The private key will be stored in hidden folder structure.

“%systemdrive\ProgramData\Microsoft\Crypto\Keys” which will be linked and accessible via “%systemdrive%\users\all users\microsoft\crypto\keys”.

%systemdrive%\ProgramData\Microsoft\Crypto\Keys” is not included in System State backup as it’s not in system writers metadata and so will be empty when doing a System State restore.

If you prefer to have System State Backup, then you should consider applying the following hotfix: http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2603469 on your CAs running Windows Server 2008 or 2008 R2 to backup the Private Key.

References:

https://technet.microsoft.com/library/cc732443.aspx

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732443.aspx#BKMK_backup https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732443.aspx#BKMK_backupDB https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732443.aspx#BKMK_backupKey http://blogs.technet.com/b/pki/archive/2010/04/20/disaster-recovery-procedures-for-theactive-directorycertificate-services-adcs.aspx

QUESTION NO: 17

You are employed as a network administrator at ABC.com.

ABC.com has an Active Directory domain named.

ABC.com all servers on the ABC.com network have Windows Server 2012 R2.

You are running a training exercise for junior network administrators.

You are currently discussing DHCP failover architecture.

You have informed the trainees that DHCP servers can be deployed as fail over partners in either hot standby mode or load sharing mode.

Which of the following is TRUE with regards to hot standby mode? (Choose all that apply)

A. It is when two servers function in a fail over relationship where an active server is responsible for leasing IP address and configuration datato all clientsin a scope or subnet

B. It when two servers in a fail over relationship server IP addresses and options to clients on a given subnet at the same time

C. It is best suited to deployments where a data center server acts as a standby backup server to a serverat a remote site

D. It is best suited deployments where both servers in a fail over relationship are located at the same physical site

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

http://blogs.technet.com/b/teamdhcp/archive/2012/09/03/dhcp-failover-hot-standby-mode.aspx

QUESTION NO: 18

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2.

Server1 has the Active Directory Certificate Services server role installed and is configured to support key archival and recovery.

You create a new Active Directory group named Group1.

You need to ensure that the members of Group1 can request a Key Recovery Agent certificate.

The solution must minimize the permissions assigned to Group1.

Which two permissions should you assign to Group1? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Read

B. Auto enroll

C. Write

D. Enroll

E. Full control

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

See step 6 below.

To configure the Key Recovery Agent certificate template ▪ Open the Certificate Templates snap-in.

▪ In the console tree, right-click the Key Recovery Agent certificate template.

▪ Click Duplicate Template.

▪ In Template, type a new template display name, and then modify any other optional properties as needed.

▪ On the Security tab, click Add, type the name of the users you want to issue the key recovery agent certificates to, and then click OK.

▪ Under Group or user names, select the user names that you just added. Under Permissions, select the Read and Enroll check boxes, and then click OK. Reference: Identify a Key Recovery Agent

QUESTION NO: 19

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. Server1 has the Active Directory Rights Management Services server role installed.

Your company works with a partner organization that does not have its own Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) implementation.

You need to create a trust policy for the partner organization.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Grant users in the partner organization access to protected content.
- Provide users in the partner organization with the ability to create protected content.

Which type of trust policy should you create?

A. A federated trust

B. Windows Live ID

C. A trusted publishing domain
Trusted publishing domains allow one AD RMS server to issue use licenses that correspond with a publishing license issued by another AD RMS server, butin this scenario the partner organization does not have any Active Directory.

D. A trusted user domain

A trusted user domain, often referred as a TUD, is a trust between AD RMS clusters, but in this scenario the partner organization does not have any ActiveDirectory.
References: AD RMS and AD FS Considerations https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772651(v=WS.10).aspx

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

In AD RMS rights can be assigned to users who have a federated trust with Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS). This enables an organization to share access to rights-protected content with another organization without having to establish a separate Active Directory trust or Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) infrastructure.

Incorrect Answers:

C. Trusted publishing domains allow one AD RMS server to issue use licenses that correspond with a publishing license issued by another AD RMS server, butin this scenario the partner organization does not have any Active Directory.

D. A trusted user domain, often referred as a TUD, is a trust between AD RMS clusters, but in this scenario the partner organization does not have any ActiveDirectory.

References: AD RMS and AD FS Considerations https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772651(v=WS.10).aspx

QUESTION NO: 20 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The volumes on Server1 are configured as shown in the following table.

Volume name	File system	Disk type	BitLocker encrypted
Volume1	NTFS	Internal SATA	Yes
Volume2	NTFS	Internal SATA	No
Volume3	NTFS	USB flash drive	Yes
Volume4	NTFS	USB flash drive	No

A new corporate policy states that backups must use Windows Azure Online Backup whenever possible.

You need to identify which backup methods you must use to back up Server1. The solution must use Windows Azure Online Backup whenever possible.

Which backup type should you identify for each volume?

To answer, select the appropriate backup type for each volume in the answer area.

Hot Area:

ANSWER:

Explanation:

Box 1: Windows Server Backup

Volume1 is NTFS and on a fixed disk, but Bitlocker is used.

Microsoft Azure Backup cannot backup volume that has Bitlocker.

Box 2: Microsoft Azure Backup

Volume2 is NTFS, on a fixed disk, and Bitlocker is not used. Microsoft Azure Backup can be used.

Box 3: Windows Server Backup

Volume3 is not on a fixed disk. It is on a USB disk.

Additionally bitlocker is used.

Microsoft Azure Backup cannot be used.

Box 4: Windows Server Backup

Volume3 is not on a fixed disk. It is on a USB disk. Microsoft Azure Backup cannot be used.

Note: You can use Microsoft Azure Backup to back up content stored on fixed NTFS volumes. It cannot be used in the following situations:

▪ Volume is locked by BitLocker Drive Encryption. If BitLocker is enabled on the volume, the volume must be unlocked before it can be backed up. ▪ Drive type is not fixed.

▪ Volume is not formatted with NTFS.

▪ Volume is read-only.

▪ Volume is not currently online.

▪ Volume is on a network share.

References:

https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/azure/hh831419.aspx