



A MITEL
PRODUCT
GUIDE

MiVoice MX-ONE

MX-ONE Azure Installation Document

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This installation document describes how you can deploy MX-ONE in the Microsoft Azure environment.



Note:

The Azure Portal graphics might change frequently based on their release criteria.

Prerequisites

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [MX-ONE Prerequisites](#)
- [MX-ONE Image for Azure](#)
- [Azure Prerequisites](#)

In this document, not all the steps/instructions are described, so it is assumed:

- The Azure environment and Azure accounts setup is available.
- Engineer/technician has good knowledge of cloud technologies, specially, Microsoft Azure.
- The MX-ONE deployment in Azure is approved by the customer IT or equivalent department.
- The connectivity between Azure and the customer premises is active and it supports real time applications, for example, the connectivity must have a low latency.

2.1 MX-ONE Prerequisites

- MX-ONE is properly dimensioned according to MX-ONE documentation.
- The MX-ONE licenses are active.
- An MX-ONE image for Azure is available.
- The TCP/UDP/SCTP ports required by MX-ONE are properly configured in the enterprise customer firewall. For additional information, refer *MiVoice MX-ONE System Planning - Description, chapter IP Protocols and Ports*.
- NTP and DNS are configured.
- It is highly recommended that HTTPS and SIP/TLS protocols are used in the Azure setup.

2.2 MX-ONE Image for Azure

- For MiVoice MX-ONE to be deployed in Azure, an MX-ONE VHD image is required.
- Azure requires fixed size images, so, the current MX-ONE VHD image size is 100 GB.
- The MX-ONE Azure image is based on Hyper-V, in a zip format around 6.5 GB. An example of zip filename is `Azure_Image-MX-ONE_7.3.sp0.hf0.rcX.zip`.
- Download the latest available image from the appropriate repository and store it in a drive in the local network to transfer it to Azure. Since the image is in compressed zip format, you must uncompress it before transferring it to Azure.

2.3 Azure Prerequisites

- Azure subscription and accounts should be active, for example, the engineer, who is configuring the MX-ONE system, shall be able to access Azure portal and has the proper rights to setup the environment.

- The virtual machines sizes are selected.
- Connectivity between the enterprise customer and Azure should be up and running, for example, Azure ExpressRoute.
- Resource groups, Vnet (Virtual Network), Subnets, Gateway Subnet, Availability and Azure Dedicated Hosts, etc are created and designated to MX-ONE deployment.
- NTP and DNS are configured and accessible from Azure, so the MX-ONE installation can access it during the installation process.

Network Topology

3

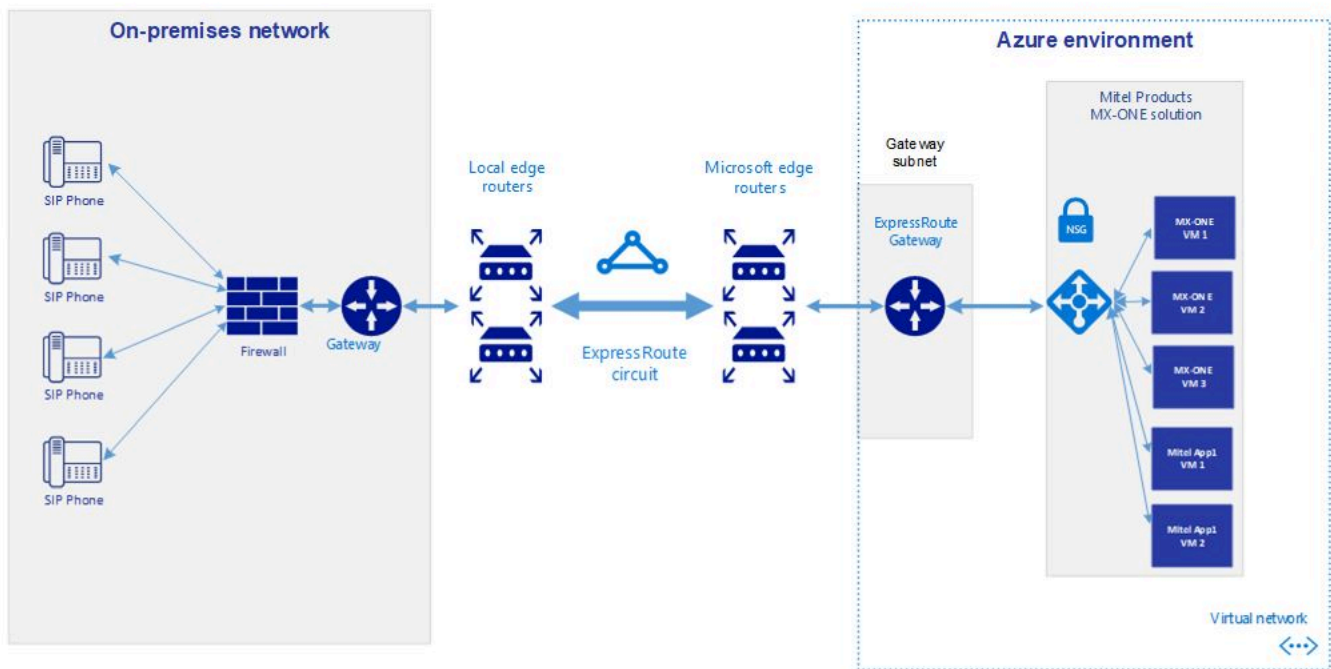
The following figure shows the recommended topology between the enterprise site and the Azure environment. Azure offers different connectivity possibilities, but Mitel recommends Azure ExpressRoute, because it offers lower latency.

A firewall is recommended to be added in the LAN (on-premises side). It is also recommended that only MX-ONE traffic is allowed in the setup.

Mitel never recommends that MX-ONE is placed directly to Internet, so MX-ONE shall not be facing Internet without proper Firewall or SBC in front on it.

Normally, the networks to be used in this solution shall be defined by the Enterprise IT team, so it is recommended that the partner have a discussion with the IT team before starting to plan the MX-ONE installation.

Figure 1: Network Topology



Azure Environment Preparation

4

This chapter contains the following sections:

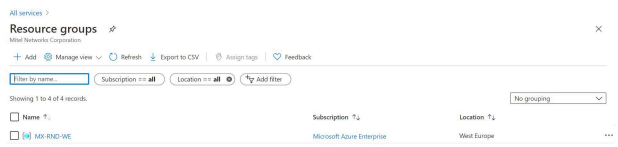
- [Resource Groups](#)
- [Upload the Image to Azure from your Local Computer or Network Path](#)
- [Create an Image Snapshot](#)
- [Create a Disk](#)

The Azure environment needs to be prepared before you upload an MX-ONE image. The items described in the next sections are the minimum for the system to work and it is assumed the Azure environment was properly defined in advance.

4.1 Resource Groups

1. Login in Azure portal.
2. Create Resource Groups, if they are not already available to be used by the MX-ONE system. A Resource Group is required to upload the MX-ONE vhd image to the disk in Azure.
3. Go to Resource Groups and create a new group.
4. In the following figure, the Resource Groups called **MX-RND-WE** is already created.

Figure 2: Resource Group



4.2 Upload the Image to Azure from your Local Computer or Network Path

There are different ways of uploading an image to Azure, choose one of the available options:

- Powershell
- Azure GUI
- Storage Explorer

For more information, see [Choose an Azure solution for data transfer](#).

In this document powershell is used to upload the MX-ONE image.

The vhd file is uploaded to Azure using the AzCopy tool via powershell.

Check the prerequisites in the Azure article, [Upload a vhd to Azure using Azure PowerShell](#).

After the prerequisites are in place, go to powershell in your computer and follow the steps in the article above.

4.2.1 Example of Uploading an MX-ONE VHD Image to Azure

The following steps shows an example of uploading an MX-ONE vhd image using the Azure article “Upload a vhd to Azure using PowerShell”.

This process only needs to be done once per deployment, since a snapshot of the image can be created and it can be reused to deploy the whole MX-ONE system regardless of the number of MX-ONE servers.

The MX-ONE image in the example is called `MX-ONE_7.3.sp0.hf0.rc4.vhd` and it located in the network drive **Z**, the resource group is called **MX-RND-WE** and the disk name is called **mxonedisk73-disk1**.

Always check the Microsoft Azure documentation for the latest commands.

1. Execute the following commands:

- a. `$vhdSizeBytes = (Get-Item Z:\Azure_Image-MX-ONE_7.3.sp0.hf0.rc4\MX-ONE_7.3.sp0.hf0.rc4.vhd).Length`
- b. `$diskconfig = New-AzDiskConfig -SkuName 'Standard_LRS' -OsType 'Linux' -UploadSizeInBytes $vhdSizeBytes -Location 'West Europe' -CreateOption 'Upload'`
- c. `New-AzDisk -ResourceGroupName 'MX-RND-WE' -DiskName 'mxonedisk73-disk1' -Disk $diskconfig`

The figure below shows the result of the commands.

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> $vhdSizeBytes = (Get-Item Z:\Azure_Image-MX-ONE_7.3.sp0.hf0.rc4\MX-ONE_7.3.sp0.hf0.rc4.vhd).Length
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> $diskconfig = New-AzDiskConfig -SkuName 'Standard_LRS' -OsType 'Linux' -UploadSizeInBytes $vhdSizeBytes -Location 'West Europe' -CreateOption 'Upload'
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> New-AzDisk -ResourceGroupName 'MX-RND-WE' -DiskName 'mxonedisk73-disk1' -Disk $diskconfig

ResourceGroupName      : MX-RND-WE
ManagedBy              :
Sku                     : Microsoft.Azure.Management.Compute.Models.DiskSku
Zones                  :
TimeCreated             : 2020-03-26 16:54:23
OsType                  : Linux
HyperVGeneration       :
CreationData            : Microsoft.Azure.Management.Compute.Models.CreationData
DiskSizeGB              :
DiskSizeBytes           :
UniqueId               : 
EncryptionSettingsCollection :
ProvisioningState       : Succeeded
DiskIOPSReadWrite       : 500
DiskMBpsReadWrite       : 60
DiskState               : ReadyToUpload
Encryption              : Microsoft.Azure.Management.Compute.Models.Encryption
Id                     : /resourceGroups/MX-RND-WE/providers/Microsoft.Compute/disks/mxonedisk73-disk1
Name                   : mxonedisk73-disk1
Type                   : Microsoft.Compute/disks
Location               : westeurope
Tags                   : {}
```

2. Execute the following commands:

- a. `$diskSas = Grant-AzDiskAccess -ResourceGroupName 'MX-RND-WE' ;-DiskName 'mxonedisk73-disk1' -DurationInSeconds 86400 -Access 'Write'`
- b. `$disk = Get-AzDisk -ResourceGroupName 'MX-RND-WE' ;-DiskName 'mxonedisk73-disk1'`

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> $diskSas = Grant-AzDiskAccess -ResourceGroupName 'MX-RND-WE' -DiskName 'mxonedisk73-disk1' -DurationInSeconds 86400 -Access 'Write'
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> $disk = Get-AzDisk -ResourceGroupName 'MX-RND-WE' -DiskName 'mxonedisk73-disk1'
```

- c. `.\azcopy.exe copy "Z:\Azure_Image-MX-ONE_7.3.sp0.hf0.rc4\MX-ONE_7.3.sp0.hf0.rc4\MX-ONE_7.3.sp0.hf0.rc4.vhd" $diskSas.AccessSAS --blob-type PageBlob`

The transfer of the files takes some time. Please wait until it is completed. In the example below it took 160 minutes.

```
PS C:\Azure_tools\azcopy_windows_amd64_10.3.4> .\azcopy.exe copy "Z:\Azure_Image-MX-ONE_7.3.sp0.hf0.rc4\MX-ONE_7.3.sp0.hf0.rc4\MX-ONE_7.3.sp0.hf0.rc4.vhd" $diskSas.AccessSAS --blob-type PageBlob
INFO: Scanning...
Job 70516f55-0e05-e143-6c99-799f3430d454 has started
Log file is located at: C:\[redacted]\azcopy\70516f55-0e05-e143-6c99-799f3430d454.log
100.0 %, 0 Done, 0 Failed, 1 Pending, 0 Skipped, 1 Total,
Job 70516f55-0e05-e143-6c99-799f3430d454 summary
Elapsed Time (Minutes): 160.4862
Total Number Of Transfers: 1
Number of Transfers Completed: 1
Number of Transfers Failed: 0
Number of Transfers Skipped: 0
TotalBytesTransferred: 107374102912
Final Job Status: Completed
PS C:\Azure_tools\azcopy_windows_amd64_10.3.4>
```

3. `Revoke-AzDiskAccess -ResourceGroupName 'MX-RND-WE' ;-DiskName 'mxonedisk73-disk1'`

```
PS C:\Azure_tools\azcopy_windows_amd64_10.3.4> Revoke-AzDiskAccess -ResourceGroupName 'MX-RND-WE' -DiskName 'mxonedisk73-disk1'
Name       : 01d57d92-ed7c-41f6-98c3-b9b59e49c1ce
StartTime  : 2020-03-26 21:49:18
EndTime    : 2020-03-26 21:49:50
Status     : Succeeded
Error      :
```

Now the image is uploaded in Azure.

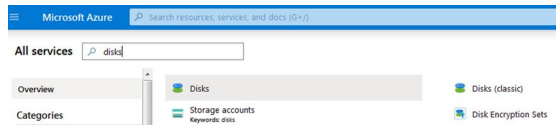
4.3 Create an Image Snapshot

In the Azure portal and create a snapshot of the MX-ONE uploaded image, if needed. The snapshot can be used to create MX-ONE virtual machines when it is needed. So, it simplifies and speeds up the deployment when many MX-ONE servers need to be deployed, because the image is uploaded once.

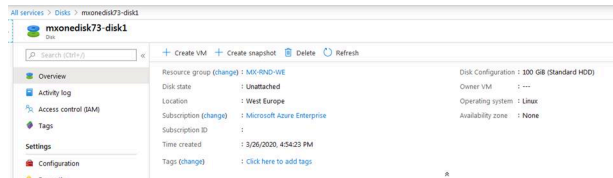
To create the MX-ONE image snapshot:

1. In the Azure portal, left menu, select **All services**.

2. In the All services search box, enter disks and then select **Disks** to display the list of available disks.



3. Select the disk and upload the MX-ONE image.



4. Follow the steps 4 to 8 in the **Copy a disk** section in the article **Create a VM from a VHD by using the Azure portal** (link below) to create the snapshot.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/create-vm-specialized-portal>.

4.4 Create a Disk

1. Follows the steps 9 to 17 in the following article to create the disk to be used in the Virtual Machine. The recommended disk is Premium (SSD).

Create a VM from a VHD by using the Azure portal

Figure 3: Manage Disks

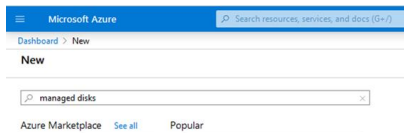


Figure 4: Create Manage Disk

The screenshot shows the 'Create managed disk' page in the Azure portal. The 'Basics' tab is selected. The page is divided into two main sections: 'Project details' and 'Disk details'. The 'Project details' section includes fields for 'Subscription' (Microsoft Azure Enterprise) and 'Resource group' (MX-RND-WE). The 'Disk details' section includes fields for 'Disk name' (mxone-installation-document), 'Region' ((Europe) West Europe), 'Availability zone' (None), 'Source type' (Snapshot), and 'Source snapshot' (mxone_image_disk). The 'Size' field is set to 1024 GiB Premium SSD. The 'Select a disk size' panel on the right shows a table of available disk sizes and their features. The 'Custom disk size (GiB)' field is set to 100.

Size	Disk tier	Max IOPS	Max throughput
4 GiB	P1	120	25
8 GiB	P2	120	25
16 GiB	P3	120	25
32 GiB	P4	120	25
64 GiB	P6	240	50
128 GiB	P10	500	100
256 GiB	P15	1100	125
512 GiB	P20	2300	150
1024 GiB	P30	5000	200
2048 GiB	P40	7500	250
4096 GiB	P50	7500	250
8192 GiB	P60	16000	500
16384 GiB	P70	18000	750
32767 GiB	P80	20000	900

2. If more than one MX-ONE server (Service Node, Database, Provisioning Manager and Media Server) is required, use the snapshot to create the required number of disks. To do it, repeat steps 9 to 17 for each MX-ONE server.

Refer [Create a VM from a VHD by using the Azure portal](#).

Create the MX-ONE VM and Additional Setup

5

This chapter contains the following sections:

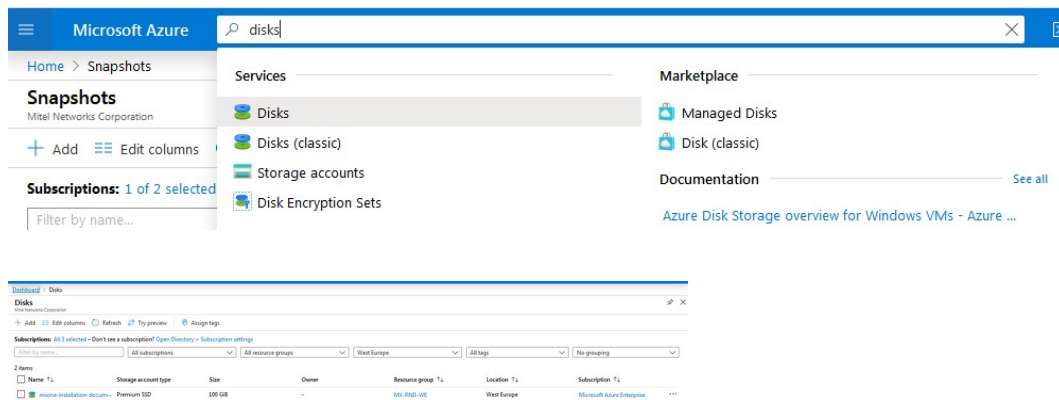
- [Create the MX-ONE VM using the Disk](#)
- [Setup Static IP Addresses to be Used in MX-ONE VM](#)
- [Allow ICMP, SSH and HTTPS access to Service Node IP address](#)
- [Test the Connectivity](#)

To create a VM instance of MX-ONE setup and for the additional setups required in MX-ONE Azure deployment, see the instructions in the following sections.

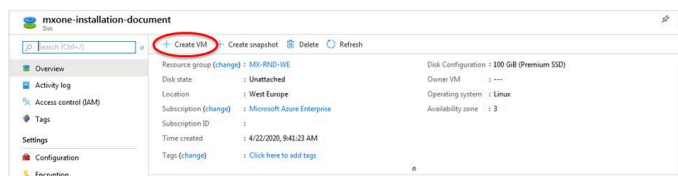
5.1 Create the MX-ONE VM using the Disk

1. Search by disks.

Figure 5: Disk Search



2. Select the disk that you created in the previous step and then click **Create VM**.



3. Follow the steps shown in the GUI or follow the steps in the [Create a VM from a VHD by using the Azure portal](#).

- Adjust the VM size according to the MX-ONE system size. The *MX-ONE Virtualization and IOPS Disk and Network bandwidth requirements* documents are valid to Azure and cloud deployments.

The recommended Virtual Machines sizes are to be used with MX-ONE 7.3 and later are:

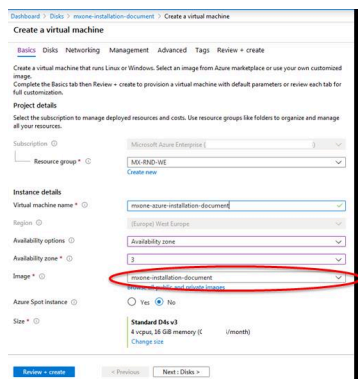
- Minimum: Family D2s-64s v3 latest generation.
 - D4s_v3 /D4_v3 (4 vCPU(s), 16 GB RAM) or equivalent *
 - D8s_v3 /D8_v3 (8 vCPU(s), 32 GB RAM) or equivalent *
- Other suitable family is Fsv2-series.
 - F4s_v2 (4 vCPU(s), 8 GB RAM) or equivalent *
 - F8s_v2 (8 vCPU(s), 16 GB RAM) or equivalent *

* The size of the virtual machines needs to be defined by the number of SIP users, the MX-ONE application and total number of users in the database used in the virtual machine.

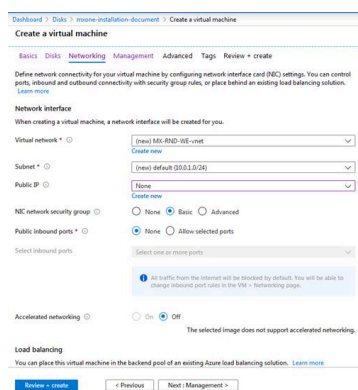
- Note that when deploying MX-ONE in Azure, the MX-ONE redundancy options are not available. To have availability in MX-ONE system, the Azure built-in resources must be used. The resources are for example Availability and Azure Dedicated Hosts.

- Availability, [Availability options for virtual machines in Azure](#)
- Azure Dedicated Hosts, [Azure Groups, hosts, and VMs](#)

- Select the availability options and availability zone required by the customer who will use MX-ONE.
- Under Advanced selected Host group if Azure Dedicated Hosts are available in the customer Azure subscription.



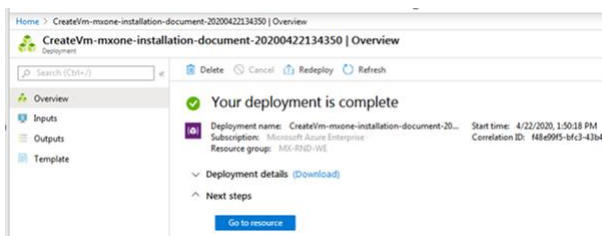
- In the networking tab select the appropriate subnet.



- Setup the other options.

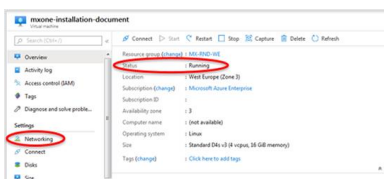
10. Click **Review + create**.

11. If the information is correct, click **Create** and wait the VM to be created.

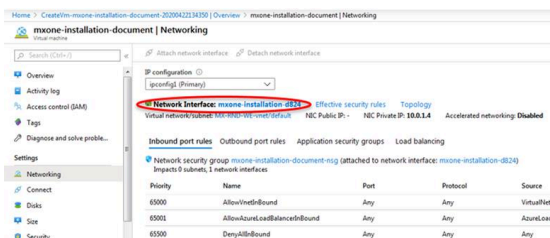


5.2 Setup Static IP Addresses to be Used in MX-ONE VM

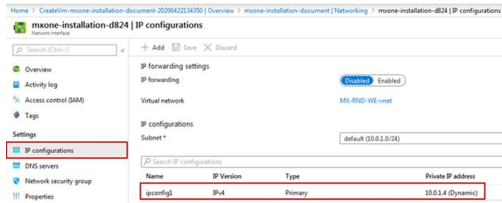
1. When the VM is up and running, go to the VM page and access the networking under the Settings session.



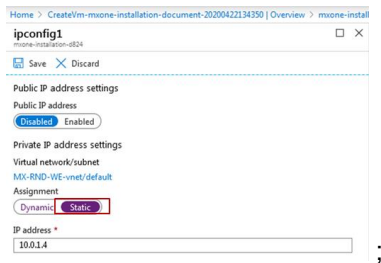
2. Then click **Network Interface**.



3. In the Network Interface, then click **IP Configuration** under **Settings** and then **ipconfig1**.



4. Change the IP address from Dynamic to Static.



Wait until the setup is completed.

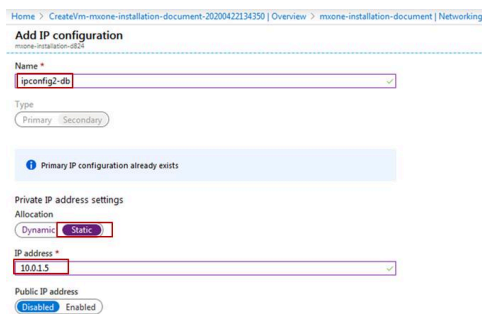
5. Now, a secondary private IP address needs to be created to be used for the MX-ONE database.



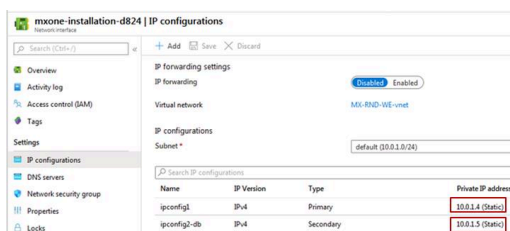
Note:

This setup is important, because it will reserve this IP address and it will not be dynamic allocated by Azure when a new VM is created.

6. Go back to the previous page and click **Add**.
7. Add name for the IP configuration and the static IP address.



8. When the IP address is added, the result is shown in the following figure.



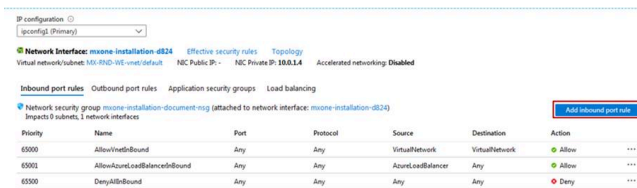
**Note:**

The Public IP address is not required for MX-ONE deployment as the system shall be using Express Route connectivity between the enterprise network and Azure.

5.3 Allow ICMP, SSH and HTTPS access to Service Node IP address

Azure blocks incoming traffic, so to be able to access the MX-ONE VM via SSH after the initial setup, the following needs to be done.

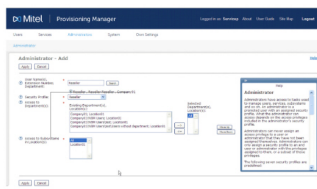
1. Go to **Networking** and click **Add inbound rule**.



2. Add the SSH rule with the proper information of the network, so that your local computer can access the MX-ONE in Azure. The below is just an example.

**Note:**

It is a best practice to define the specific network in the Source IP Addresses/CIDR ranges.



3. MX-ONE requires ICMP in the subnet during installation and for some functions, so an ICMP rule needs to be added.

Add inbound security rule
mxone-installation-document-nrg

Basic

Source *
IP Addresses

Source IP addresses/CDR ranges *
10.0.1.0/24

Source port ranges *
*

Destination *
IP Addresses

Destination IP addresses/CDR ranges *
10.0.1.0/24

Destination port ranges *
*

Protocol *
Any TCP UDP **ICMP**

Action *
Allow Deny

Priority *
100

Name *
ICMP

Description
ICMP - Traffic

Add

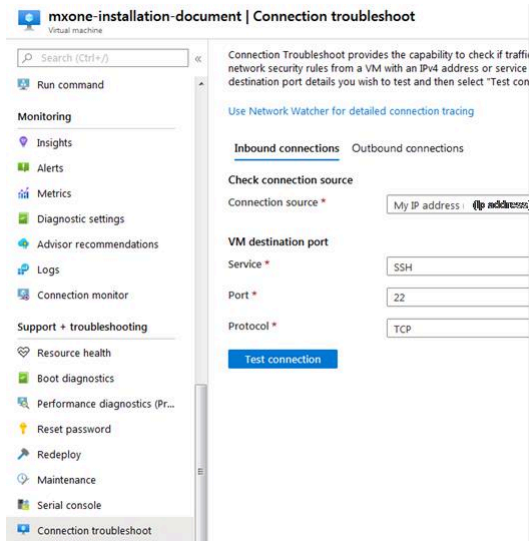
4. Repeat the same procedure to create rules for HTTPS (PM and SNM) and SIP/TLS (5061) SIP/VDP (22226) and SIP/XML (22223).

Note:

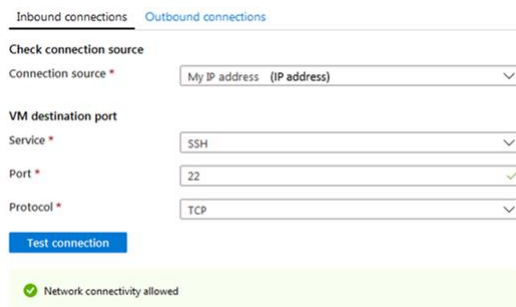
Any type of traffic that needs to be directed to MX-ONE or any application in Azure requires a rule. This is not covered in this document, so for additional information regarding MX-ONE TCP/UDP/SCTP ports read the MX-ONE document called “MiVoice MX-ONE System Planning – Description”, chapter 13 IP Protocols and Ports.

5.4 Test the Connectivity

1. Go to **Support + troubleshooting** and select **Connection troubleshoot** and then test the connectivity between your local network and the VM in Azure.



2. After the successful test, the Azure will be ready. Now, install MX-ONE.



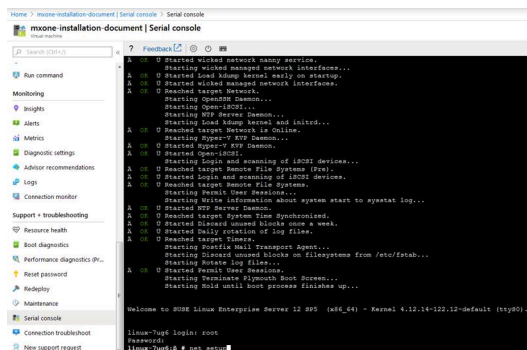
Deploy MX-ONE by Accessing VM via Serial Console

6

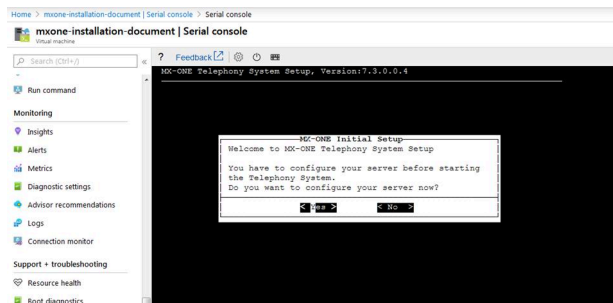
Note:

The serial console is located under the VM, Support + troubleshooting.

1. Click on the serial console and wait the MX-ONE prompt.

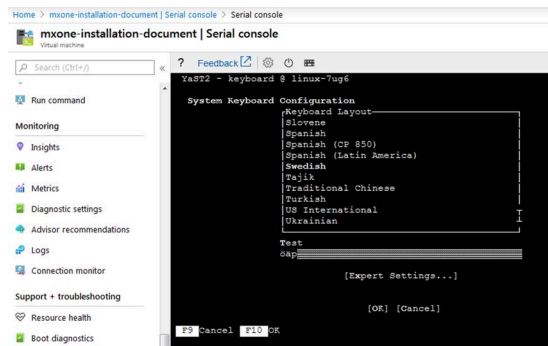


2. Follow the normal MX-ONE setup described in MX-ONE CPI.



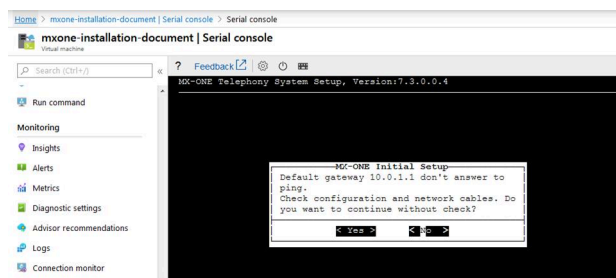
Note:

The contrast in the net_setup (Yast2) is not optimal, it is the SLES behavior when console is used. So, in the initial setup, after the correct setting is done, use F10 to select OK instead of tab.



Note:

During the initial installation, the test of default gateway will fail, because Azure does not have a formal default gateway. So, when setup shows the question below, type **Yes**.



3. Complete the remaining setup.

When the initial setup is done, you have the possibility to access the system via SSH and finish the MX-ONE setup from there.

4. Complete the system setup as a normal MX-ONE deployment.

Deployment of MX-ONE in Azure HCI Stack Setup

7

Introduction

Azure Stack HCI is hyper-converged cluster solution that allows its users to run their virtualized Windows and Linux workloads running in a hybrid environment. Azure Stack HCI allows a hybrid approach integrated with native Azure capabilities such as cloud-based monitoring, site recovery, backup, Azure Monitor, and Azure Security Center.

In addition, this chapter covers how to deploy MX-ONE in Azure Stack HCI.

Prerequisites

Before you deploy the Azure Stack HCI operating system, you must have the following requisites:

- DELL-440 (Hardware)
- RAM: 32 GB
- Hard Drive: 1 TB
- 2019 Win Server for Management (Windows Admin Center)

Installation Procedure

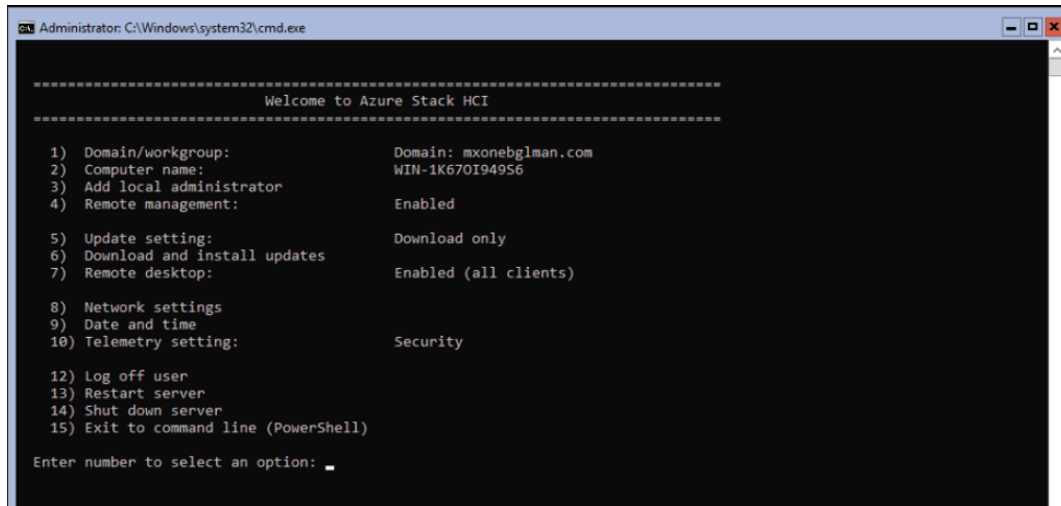
1. Download the Azure Stack HCI.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/hci/>

2. Make a bootable pendrive for Azure Stack HCI.
3. Download the Windows 2019 driver or download Windows Server 2019.
4. Make a bootable pendrive for 2019 or keep the download drivers in pendrive.
5. Connect the Azure Stack HCI (bootable) pendrive to Dell 440 and boot it from USB stick.
6. After booting, connect the 2019 bootable iso pendrive or provide the path for drivers (2019) and enter the password when it prompts.

7. After installation, you will get the following Azure Stack HCI window.

Figure 6: Welcome to Azure Stack HCI



8. Enter the number to select an option when system prompts.
9. Press the key 8 and add the IP Address and DNS Server details on both Network Interface Card (NIC).
10. Enter the domain details.
11. Enable Remote desktop.
12. Install Windows Admin Centre on WIN 2019 (different server) and add this on same domain as Azure Stack HCI.
13. Login on Windows Admin Centre and add the Azure Stack HCI system.
14. Go to **Windows Admin Center > Roles & Feature > add roles** (such as Hyper -V Network controller, and so on).
15. Login on Powershell and ping the gateway and domain.
16. Disable the Windows firewall if not reachable as mentioned in the following screen.

Figure 7: Disable of Windows Firewall

```

netsh advfirewall set currentprofile state off

netsh advfirewall set domainprofile state off

netsh advfirewall set privateprofile state off

netsh advfirewall set publicprofile state off

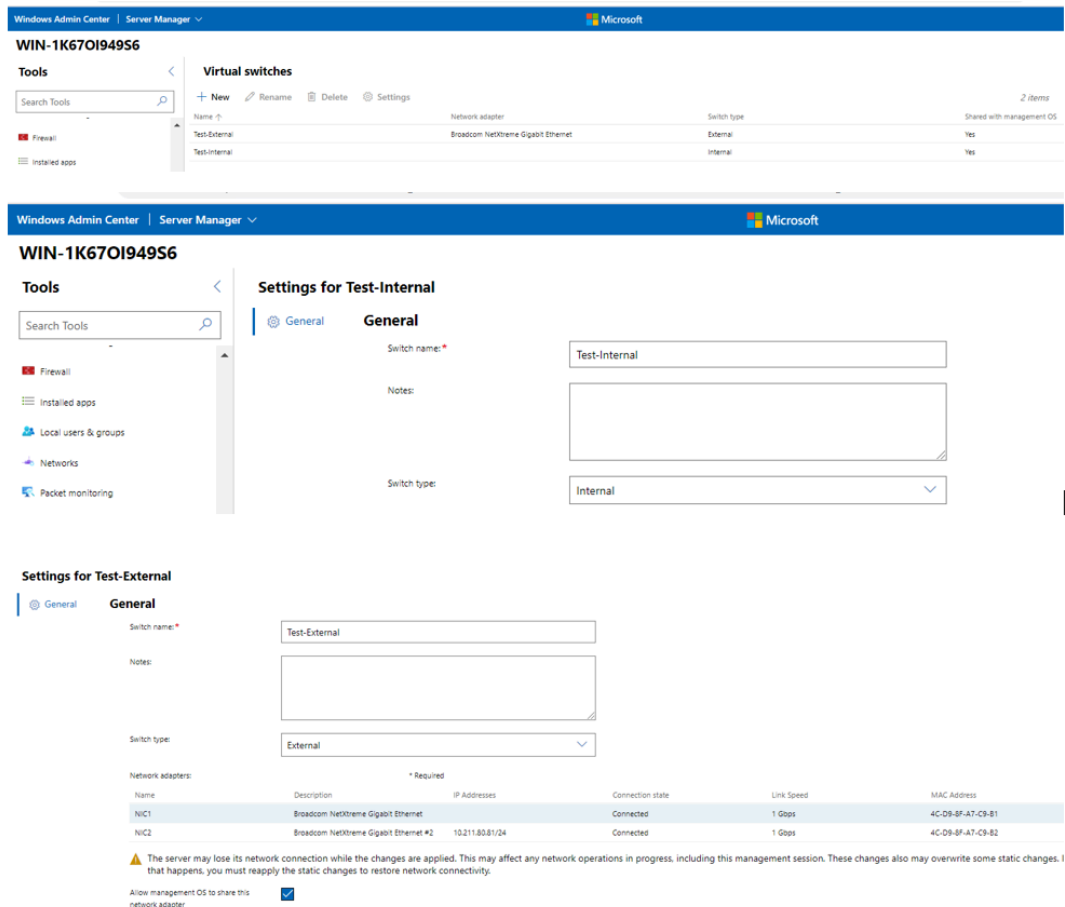
netsh advfirewall set allprofiles state off
  
```

<https://www.windows-commandline.com/enable-disable-firewall-command-line/>

17. Restart the system.

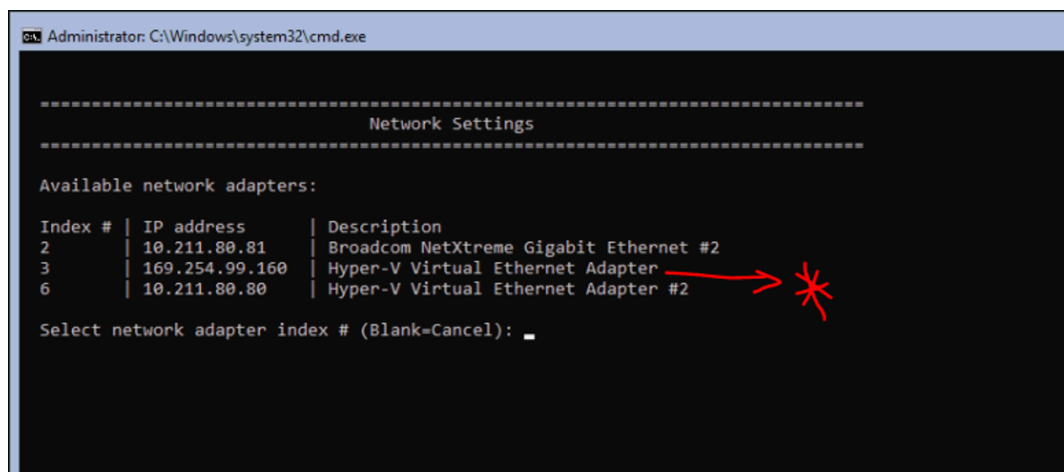
18. Go to **Windows Admin Center > Virtual switches** as shown in the following screen.

Figure 8: Virtual Switches



19. Add Virtual **Switch type** (both **Internal** and **External** switch types).

20. Select the **NIC1** IP address.



Note:

For Internal switch, it is not compulsory to change the IP address.

21. Go to Windows Admin Center> Networks.

Figure 9: Networks

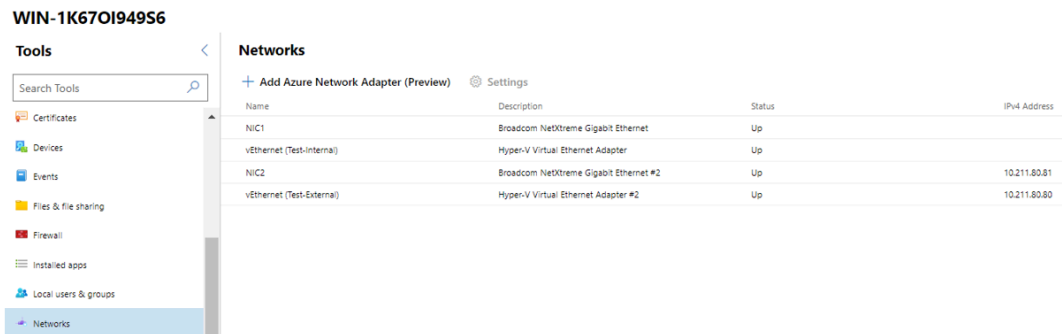
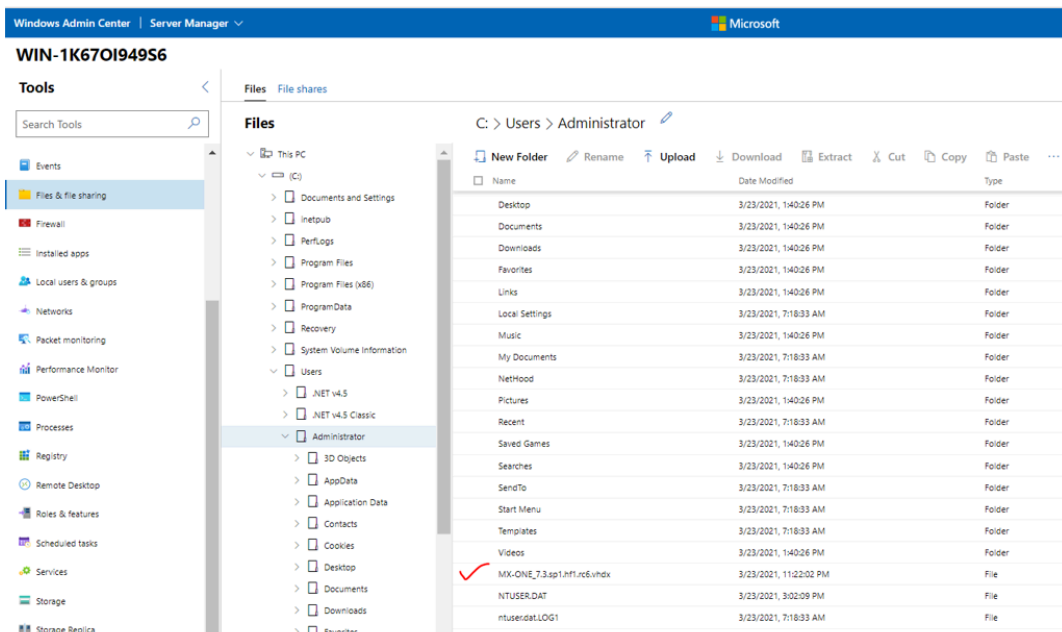
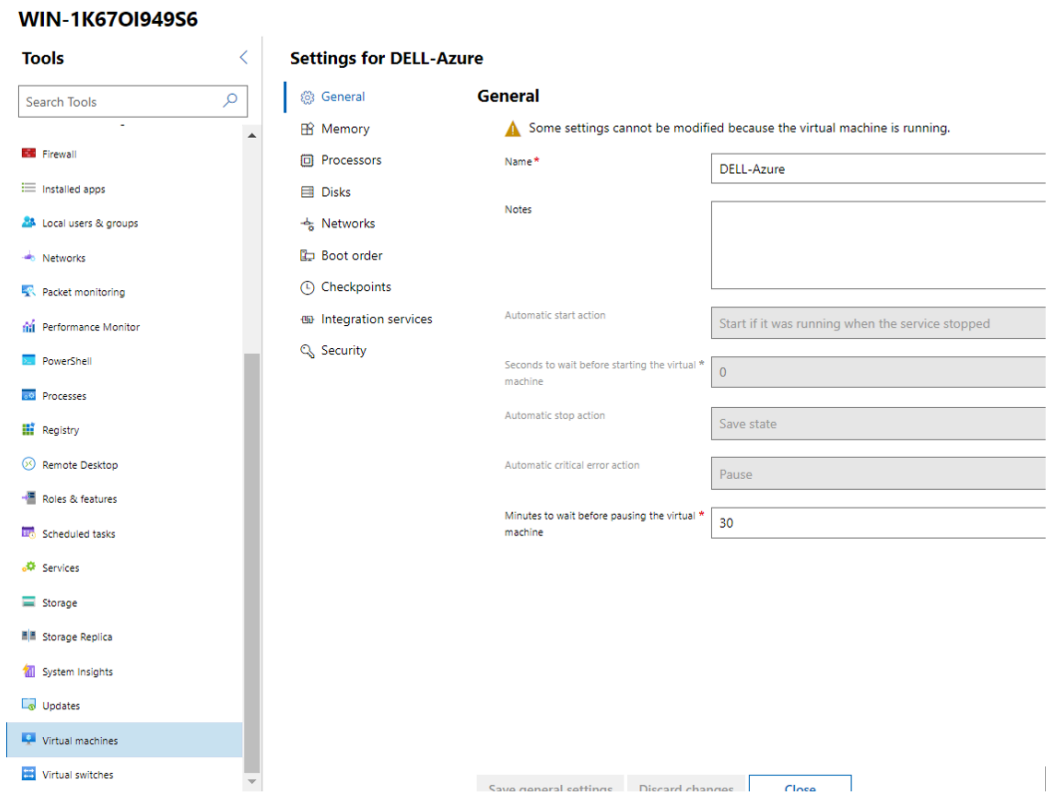
**22. Go to Windows Admin Center> Files & file sharing> select the path where you want to upload the .vhdx file (for example: C : >Users\Administrators).**

Figure 10: File Upload Path



23. Go to **Windows Admin Center> Virtual Machines>** add a new virtual machine.

Figure 11: Add Virtual Machine

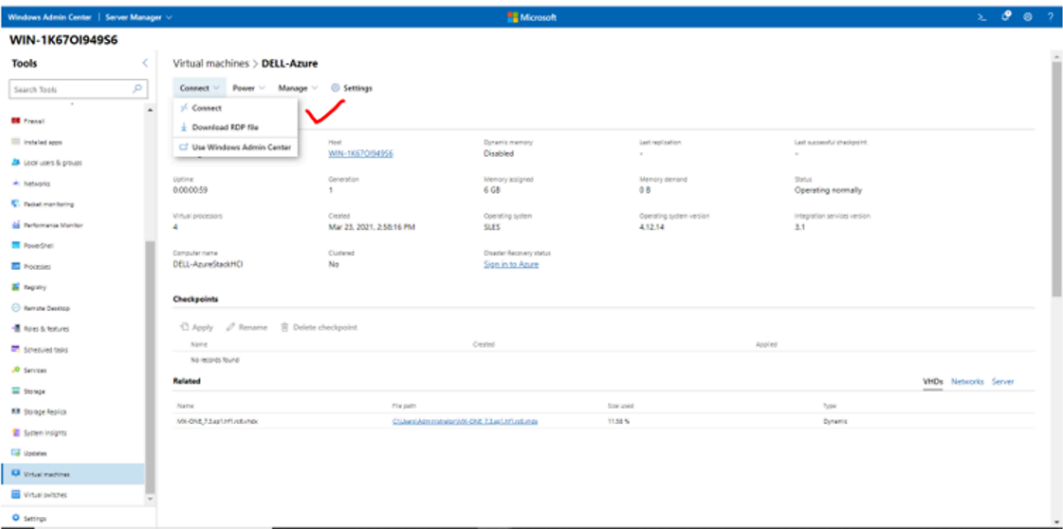


24. Enter the required details for Azure **Memory**, **Processors**, **Disks**, and **Networks**.

25. Power on the Virtual machine and select **Connect** option to connect the virtual machine (rdp/connect/Windows Admin Centre).

26.

Figure 12: Virtual Machine Connect



27. Install the MX-ONE (with same domain as in Azure Stack HCI and Windows Admin Center) on Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP).

- The default gateway validation will fail during the installation.
- When using the Azure console, the contrast in the net_setup (Yast2) is not optimal. This is a SLES behavior when console is used.

Acronyms, Abbreviations and Glossary

9

Domain Name System

Graphical User Interface

Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure

Internet Control Message Protocol

Information Technology

Network Time Protocol

Session Border Controller

Stream Control Transmission Protocol

Session Initiation Protocol

Solid-State drive

Secure Shell

Transport Control Protocol

Transport Layer Security

User Data Protocol

Virtual Hard Disk

Virtual Network

Extensible Markup Language

- General Azure documentation page: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/?product=featured>
- Choose an Azure solution for data transfer: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-choose-data-transfer-solution>
- Upload a vhd to Azure using Azure PowerShell: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disks-upload-vhd-to-managed-disk-powershell>
- Create a VM from a VHD by using the Azure portal: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/create-vm-specialized-portal>
- Availability: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/availability>
- Azure Dedicated Hosts: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/dedicated-hosts#groups-hosts-and-vm>
- Azure networking services overview: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/networking/networking-overview>
- Virtual Network documentation: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/>
- ExpressRoute overview: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-introduction> and <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/>
- Designing for high availability with ExpressRoute: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/designing-for-high-availability-with-expressroute>
- ExpressRoute FAQ: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-faqs>
- Virtual Hard Disk: [https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/desktop/legacy/dd323654\(v%3Dvs.85\)](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/desktop/legacy/dd323654(v%3Dvs.85))

