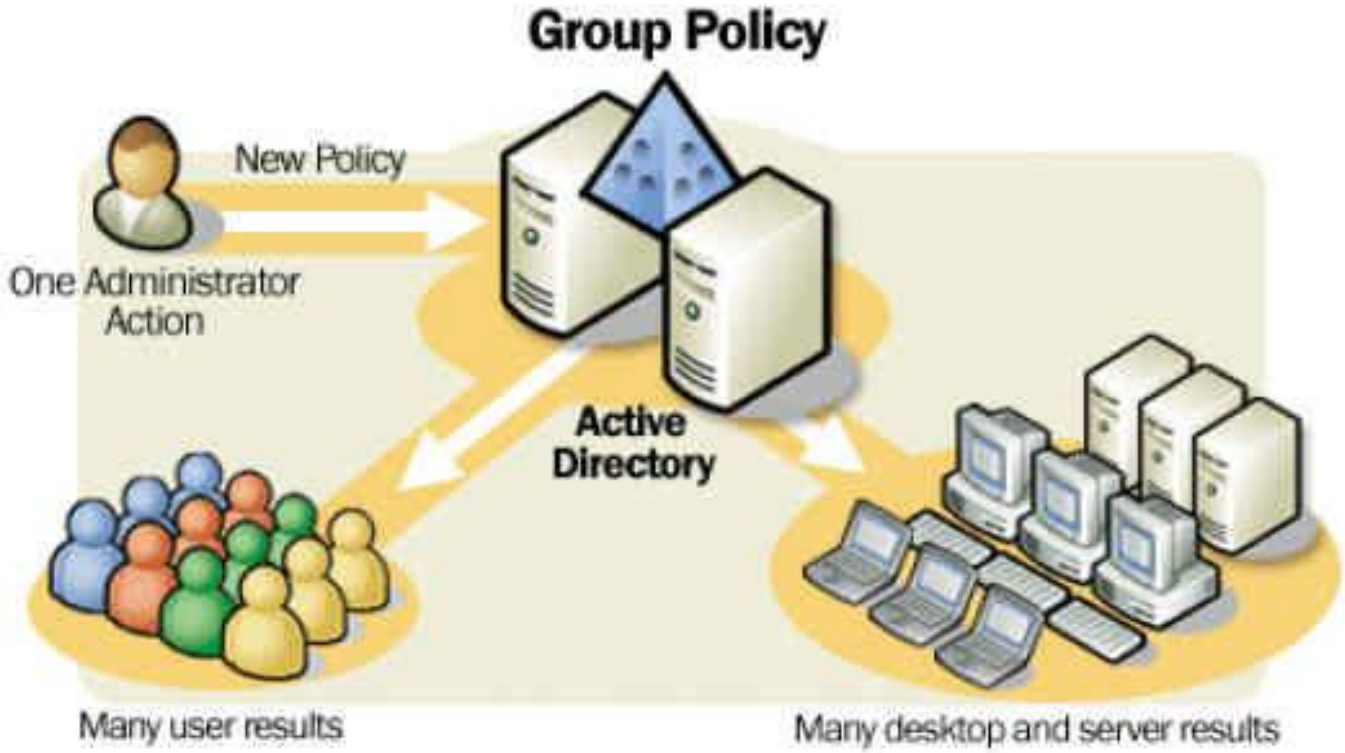
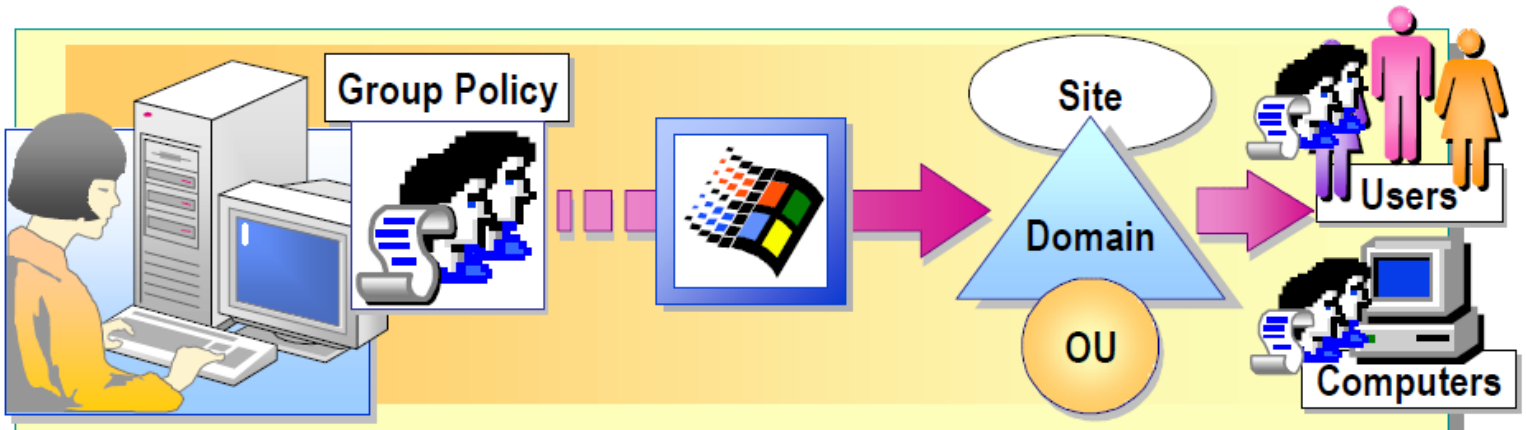
Group Policy



Group Policy



Administrator Sets Group Policy Once

Windows 2000 Applies Continually

Group Policy Enables You to:

- Set centralized and decentralized policies
- Ensure users have their required environments
- Lower total cost of ownership by controlling user and computer environments
- Enforce corporate policies

Group Policy Introduction

- MCITP 70-640- Group Policy Introduction.mp4

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ccHpEyl6Vnk

Group Policy

- **A Group Policy(GPO), é capaz de mudar configurações, restringir ações ou até mesmo distribuir aplicações em seu ambiente de rede**.
- As vantagens são muitas, e podem ser aplicadas em **sites, domínios e organizational units(OUs)**.
- Se você criou uma **OU** para cada departamento da sua empresa, poderá então, fazer **diferentes configurações de GPO** para cada departamento.

Group Policy

- **A GPO is an object that contains one or more policy settings** that apply configuration setting for users, computers, or both. GPO templates are stored in SYSVOL, and GPO container objects are stored in Active Directory® Domain Services (AD DS). You can manage GPOs by using the **Group Policy Management Console (GPMC).** Within the GPMC, you can open and edit a GPO by using the Group Policy Management Editor window. **GPOs are linked to Active Directory containers, and apply settings to the objects in those containers.**

By using Group Policy, you can:

- **Centralize policies** by setting Group Policy for an entire organization at the **site or domain level,** or **decentralize** Group Policy settings by setting Group Policy for each department at an **OU level.**
- **Ensure that users have the user environments that they need to perform their jobs.** You can make sure users have Group Policy settings that control the application and system configuration settings in the registry, scripts to modify the computer and user environments, automated software installations, and security settings for local computers, domains, and networks. You can also control where users' data folders are stored.

By using Group Policy, you can:

- **Lower the total cost of ownership** by controlling user and computer environments, thereby **reducing the level of technical support** that users require and the lost user **productivity due to user error.** For example, by using Group Policy, you can prevent users from making changes to system configurations that can make a computer inoperable, or you can prevent them from installing applications that they do not require.
- **Enforce a corporation's policies, including business rules, goals, and security needs**. For example, you can ensure that security requirements for all users match the security required by the corporation, or that all users have a particular set of applications installed.

Group Policy Settings Structure

There are two distinct areas of Group Policy settings:

- **User settings.** The settings that modify the HKey Current User hive of the registry.
- **Computer settings.** The settings that modify the HKEY Local Machine hive of the registry.

Most policy settings have three states:

- **Not Configured.** The GPO does not modify the existing configuration of the particular setting for the user or computer.
- **Enabled.** The policy setting is applied.
- **Disabled.** The policy setting is reversed.

By default, most settings are set to Not Configured.

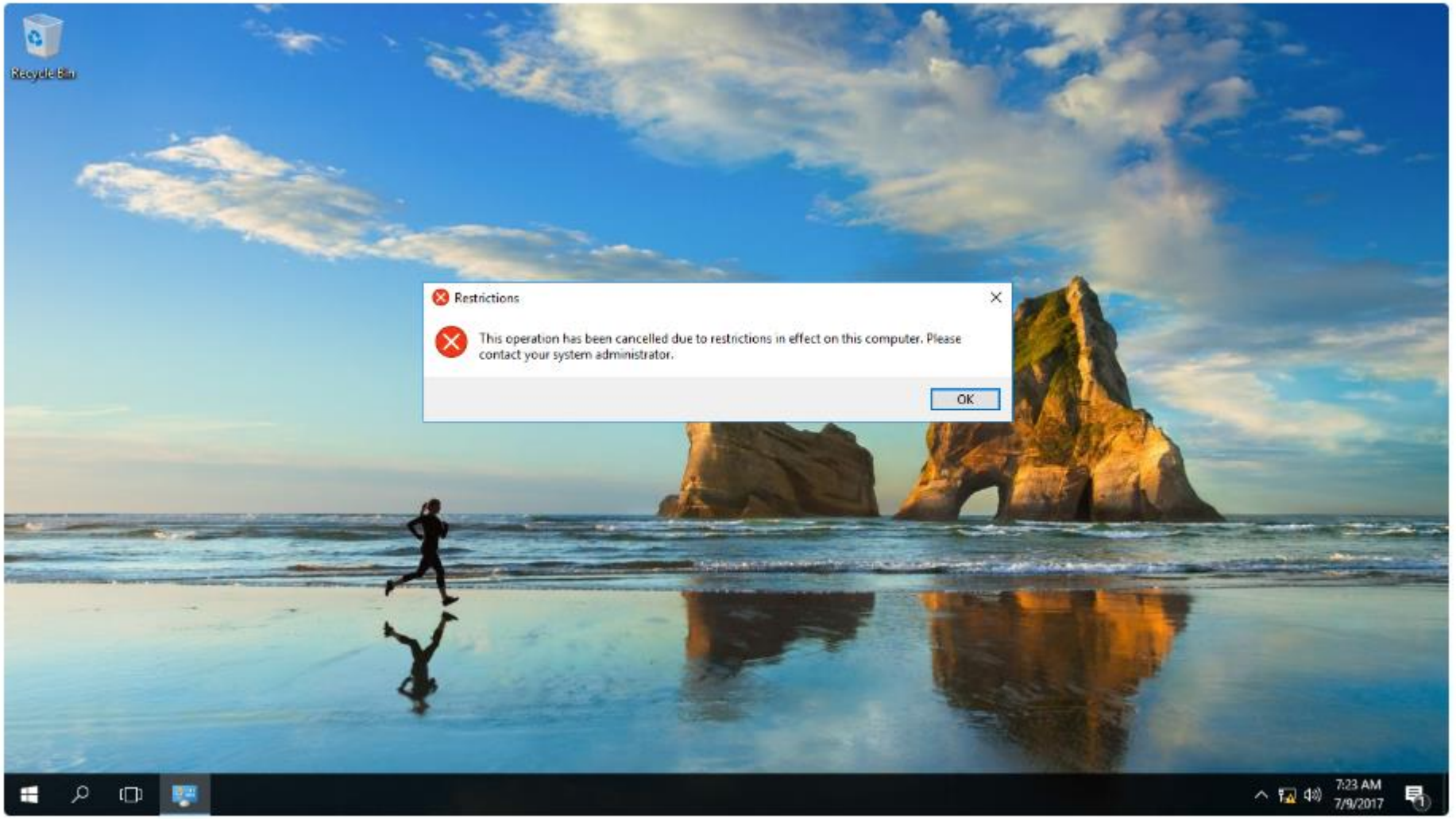
The effect of a configuration change depends on the policy setting. For example, if you enable the Prohibit Access to Control Panel policy setting, users cannot open Control Panel. If you disable the policy setting, you ensure that users can open Control Panel. Notice the double negative in this policy setting. You disable a policy that prevents an action, thereby allowing the action.

Group Policy Management Editor Window

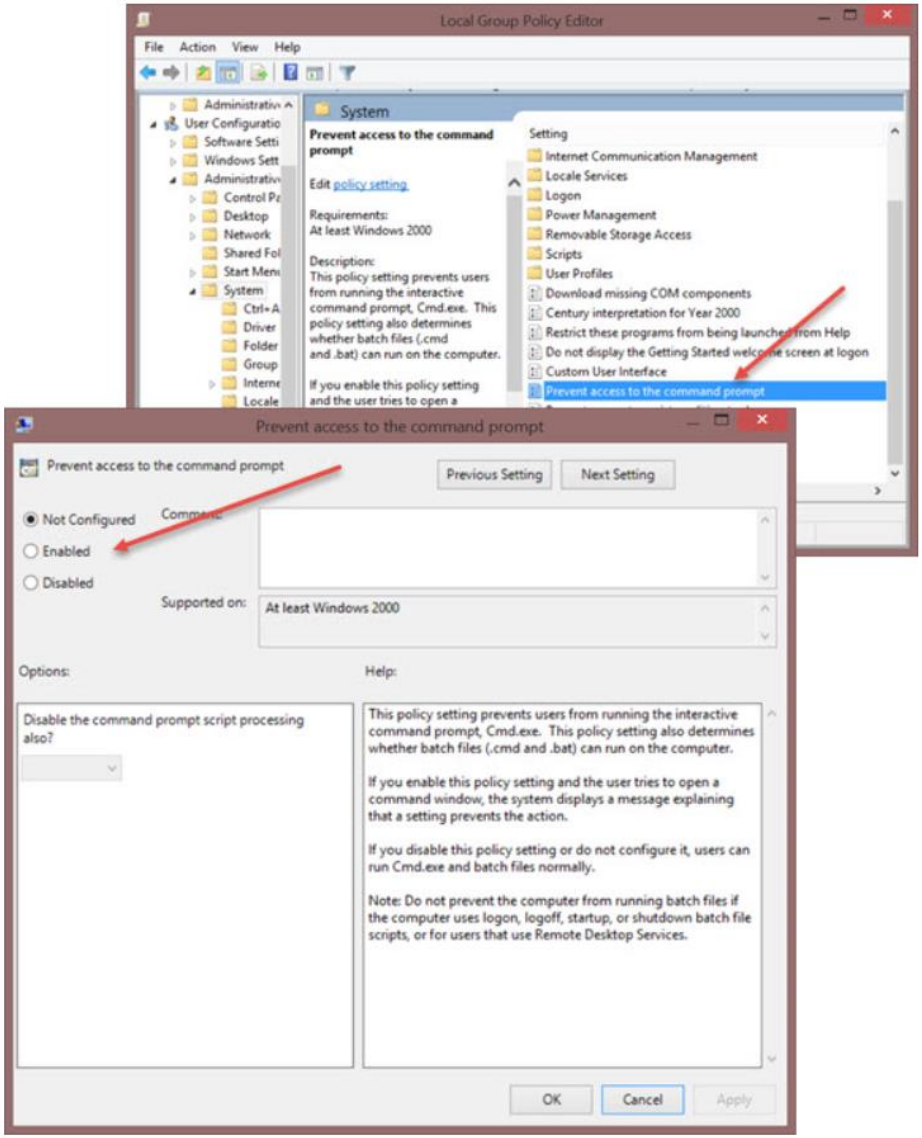
- The Group Policy Management Editor window displays the individual Group Policy settings that are available in a GPO. The window displays the settings in an organized hierarchy that begins with the division between computer and user settings, and then expands to show the Computer Configuration and User Configuration nodes. The Group Policy Management Editor window is where you configure all Group Policy settings and preferences.

Prohibit Access to Control Panel policy setting - ENABLED

Prohibit Access to Control Panel policy setting - ENABLED

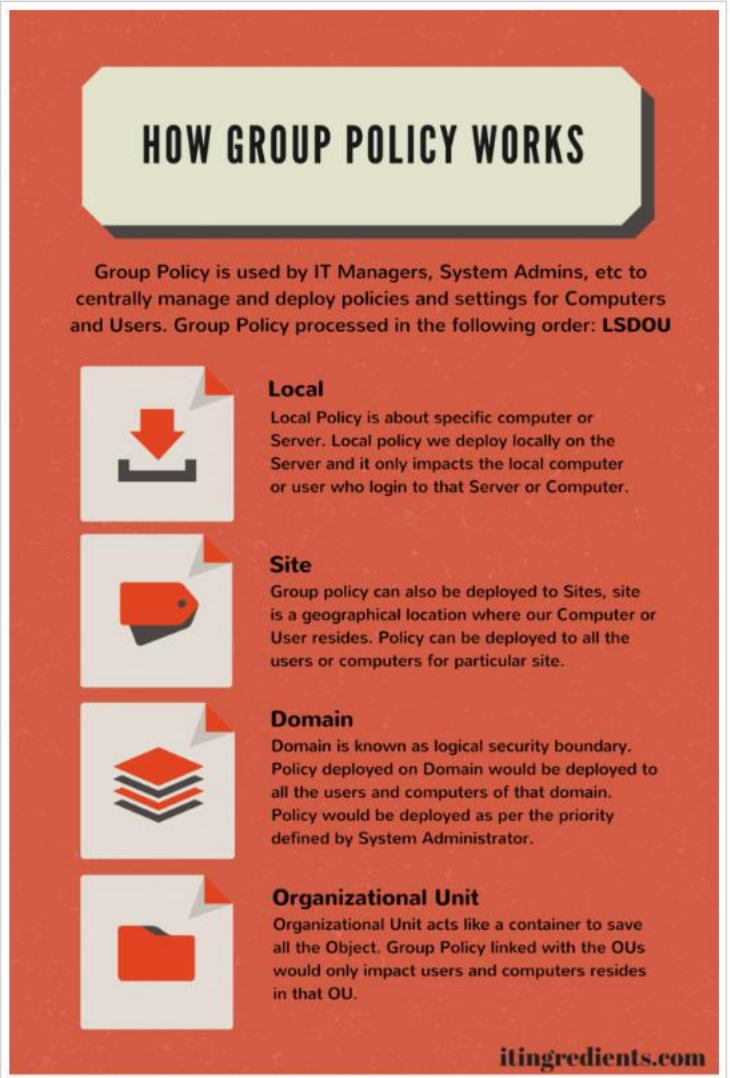


Prevent access to the command prompt



Group Policy Management

- Group policy management would be done at various levels, it can vary depending on hierarchy of Organization or scope of settings. To remember the hierarchy of **Group Policy processing**, remember the word **LSDOU**. Let's understand the hierarchy of GP in detail:



LSDOU

a) **L = Local**

- **Group Policy processing** would start from the local computer. The Computer checks and implement all the policies defined locally on the computer. These are primarily for the computers which are not part of the domain but can also be used for the domain joined computers. It is the first policy that gets implemented.

b) **S = Site**

- Site represents geographical disbursed locations. If you organization is large and it has users disbursed in multiple locations and requirement is to deploy settings to specific location then it can be achieved by deploying GP for site.

c) **D = Domain**

- You can link the GP to the domain if you want to deploy policies to all the users or computers of that domain.

d) **OU = Organizational Unit**

- OU is a container for all the objects. Linking GP with OU is the most preferred method of deploying policy. You can design OU structure as per your Organizational structure i.e. different OUs can be created for different roles or department. Moreover, you can create nested OUs and link GP with them. It is the last policy that gets implemented.

Demonstração