Advanced Active Directory Management and Group Policy Implementation

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Project Report

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1. Introduction

Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) is a core part of Windows Server and provides centralised management and authentication for users, computers, etc. on a network. The objective of this project was to implement an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) environment, experiment with some of the advanced management features and create Group Policies to deploy security and operating policies.

This document summarises the activities, methodologies, lessons learned and results. This project acts as a simulation to learn enterprise Active Directory

2. Objectives

The primary objectives of this project were:

- 1. To configure a new Active Directory Forest and promote servers as domain-controllers (DC).
 - 2. To explore advanced Domain-Controller (DC) options such as cloning and read-only Domain-Controllers (RODCs).
 - 3. To implement and manage advanced security configurations like Password Settings Objects (PSOs), Authentication Policies, and Managed Service Accounts (MSA).
 - 4. To configure and manage Group Policy Objects (GPOs) including linking, filtering, and precedence.1. Introduction

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- 4. To configure and manage Group Policy Objects (GPOs) including linking, filtering, and precedence.
- 5. To simulate and document recovery procedures for Active Directory Domain Services.
- 3. Methodology
- 3.1 Environment Setup

Tools Used:

Oracle VirtualBox: Virtualization platform for creating isolated environments.

Windows Server 2019: Installed as the operating system for Domain Controllers.

Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS): Configured for directory management.

Group Policy Management Console (GPMC): Used for managing Group Policies.
Network Setup:
The virtual machines were connected via the host laptop's mobile hotspot using a bridged adapter to simulate an enterprise environment with internet connectivity.
3.2 Step-by-Step Implementation
1. Configuring AD DS for a New Forest:
- Installed the AD DS role and promoted the server as a Domain Controller (DC) for a new forest (example.local).
- Configure the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password.
2. Adding a Secondary Domain Controller:
- Installed a second Windows Server 2019 instance.
- Joined the secondary server to the existing domain and promoted it to a DC.
3. Exploring Advanced DC Options:
- DC Cloning: Tested the process of cloning a domain controller using VM to create a configuration file.

- RODC Setup: Configured a Read-Only Domain Controller to improve security in branch office

scenarios.

- 4. Configuring Security Policies:
- Created Password Settings Objects (PSOs) for enforcing strict password policies.
- Configured Authentication Policies and Silos to restrict access to sensitive resources.
- Set up Managed Service Accounts (MSA) for secure service account management.
- 5. Group Policy Implementation:
- Created and linked GPOs for domain-wide password policies and user restrictions.
- Configured Administrative Templates to control system settings.
- Used WMI filters to apply GPOs selectively to specific machines or users.
- 6. Simulating Recovery Procedures:
- Performed a system state backup and restored the AD DS environment in Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM).
- 4. Findings
- 1. AD DS Configurations:
- The new forest and root domain were configured successfully.
- Adding and promoting additional domain controllers enhanced redundancy and load balancing.
- 2. Advanced DC Features:
- Cloning a DC was effective for rapid deployment but required thorough testing in production scenarios.

- RODCs provided secure access for remote sites but required careful delegation of administrator privileges.
- 3. Group Policy Management:
- Linking GPOs at the domain and OU levels allowed good control of user and computer settings.
- WMI filters enabled the application of policies to specific subsets of machines, improving efficiency.
- 4. Recovery Procedures:
- The system state backup and restore process highlighted the importance of scheduled/periodic backups in disaster recovery planning.
 - 5. To simulate and document recovery procedures for Active Directory Domain Services.

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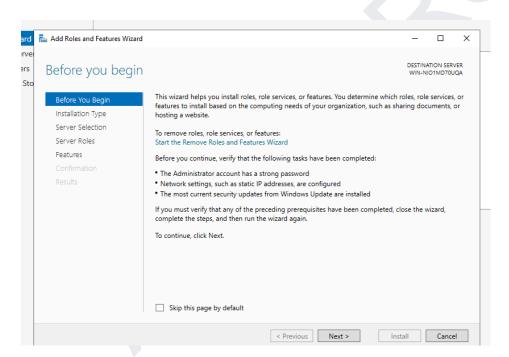
5. Documentation

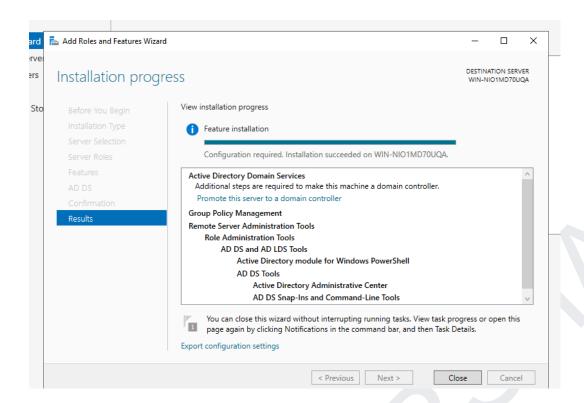
Key Configuration Screenshots:

- Screenshots captured during the project included AD DS installation and promotion steps, configuration of Password Settings Objects and Authentication Silos, and Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) for GPO linking and editing.

5.1 Configure Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)

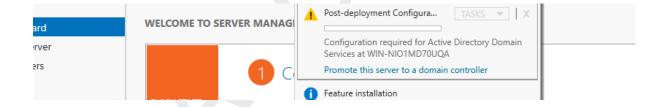
1. Install AD DS Role:



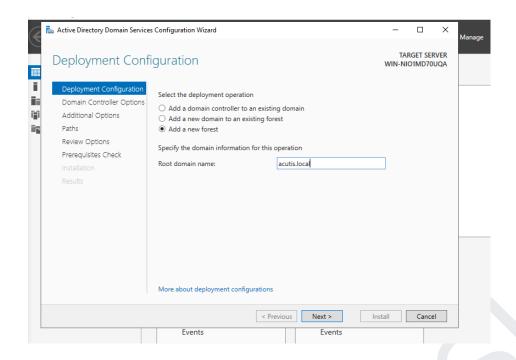


Promote the Server to a Domain Controller:

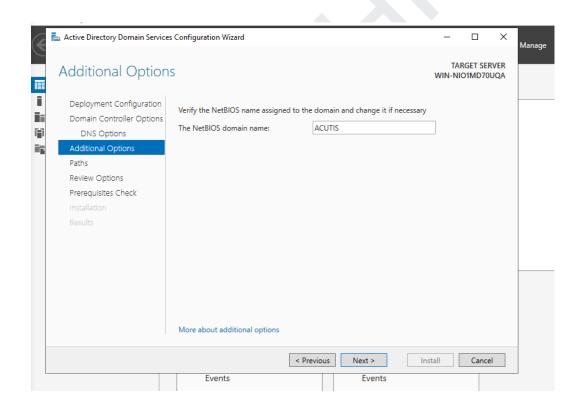
After installation, click the **Promote this server to a domain controller** link.

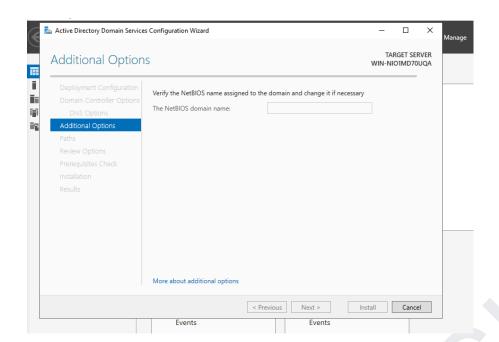


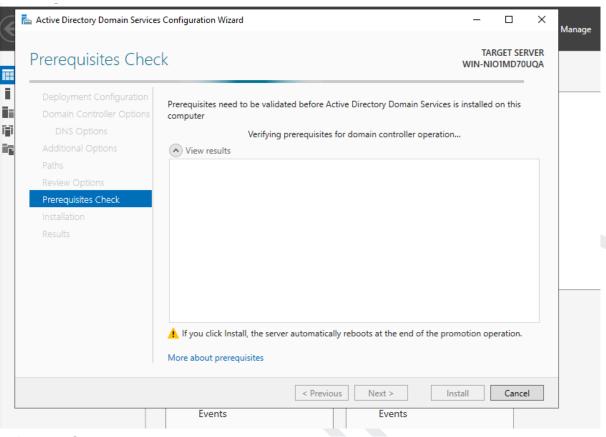
Root domain name was setup as: acutis.local

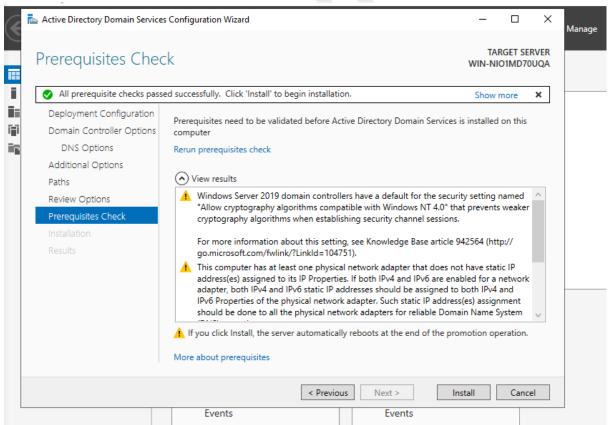


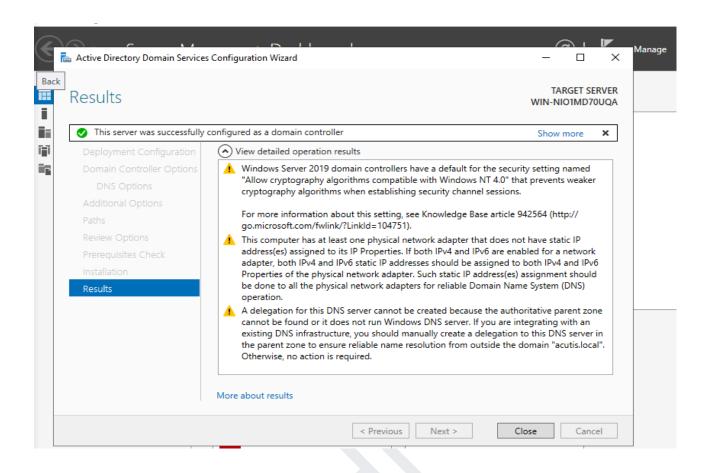
Follow the wizard, setting up the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password.

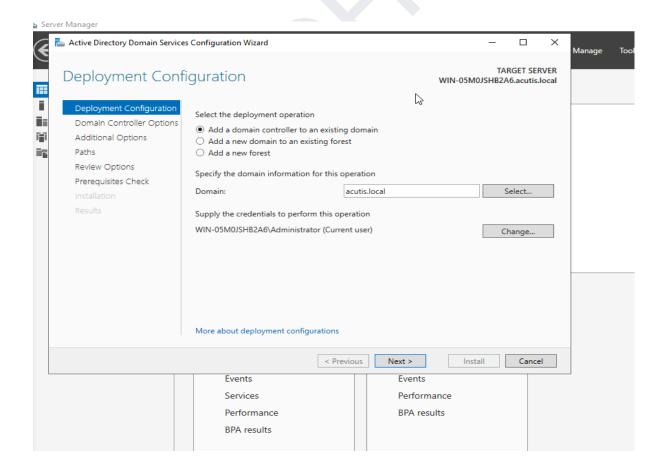




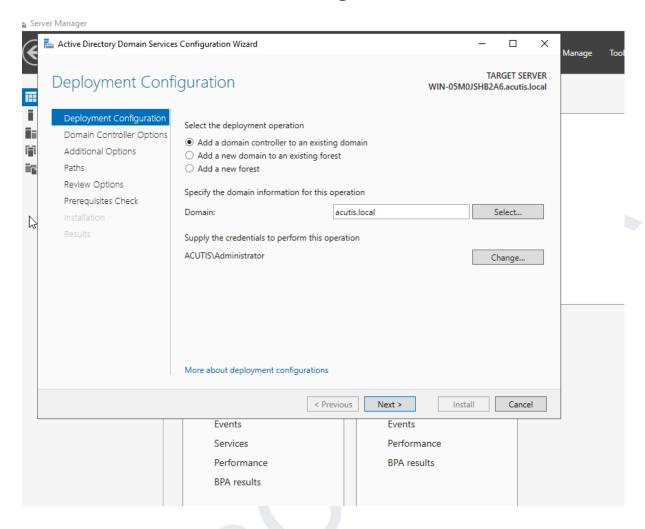


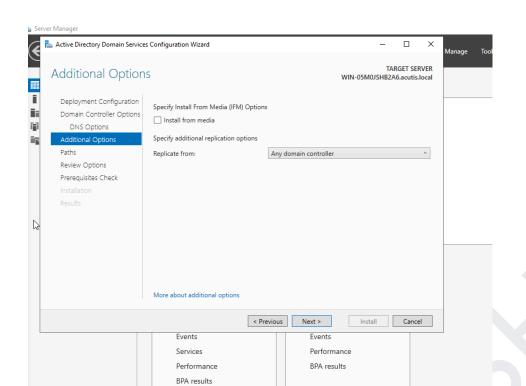


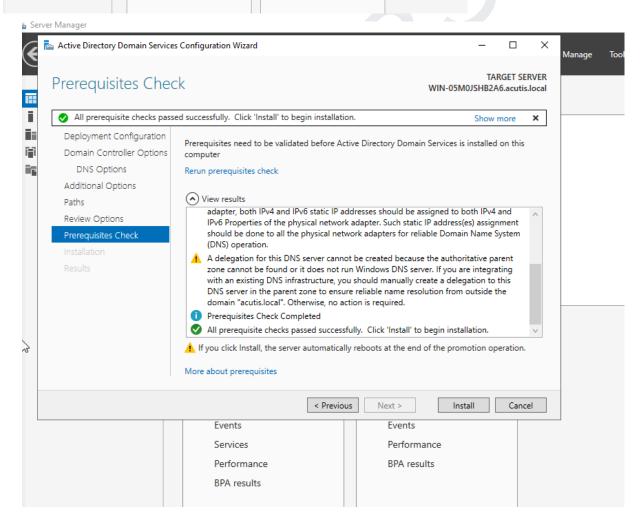


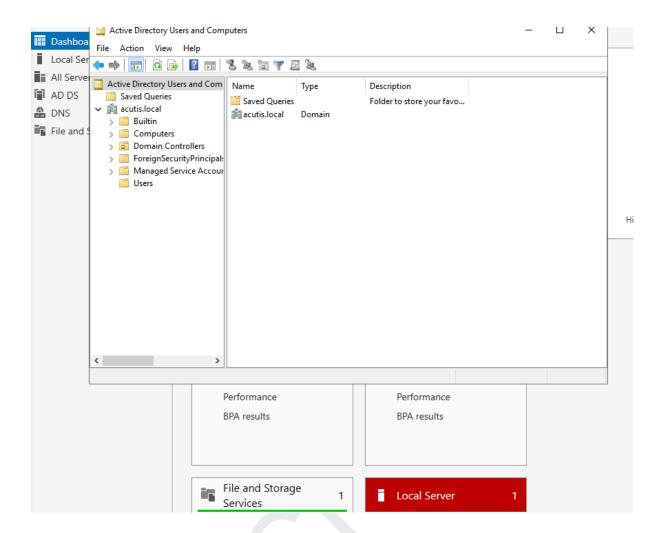


5.2 Add a Domain Controller to the Existing Forest

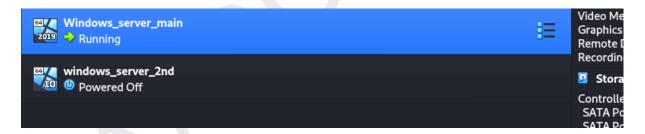








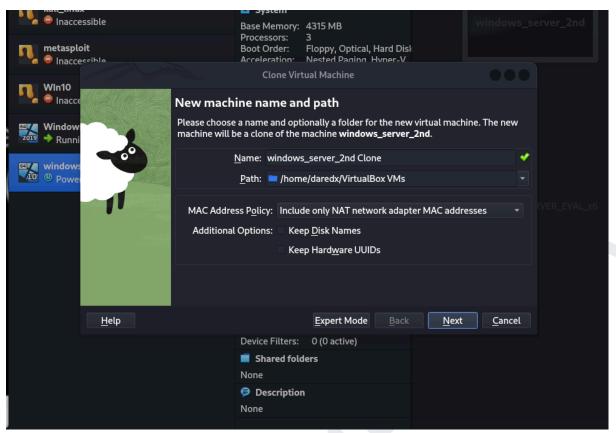
Two system is running in the VM:

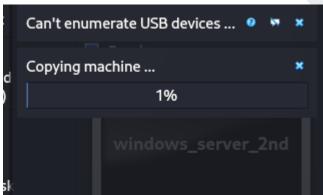


5.3 Explore Domain Controller Installation Options

1. DC cloning:

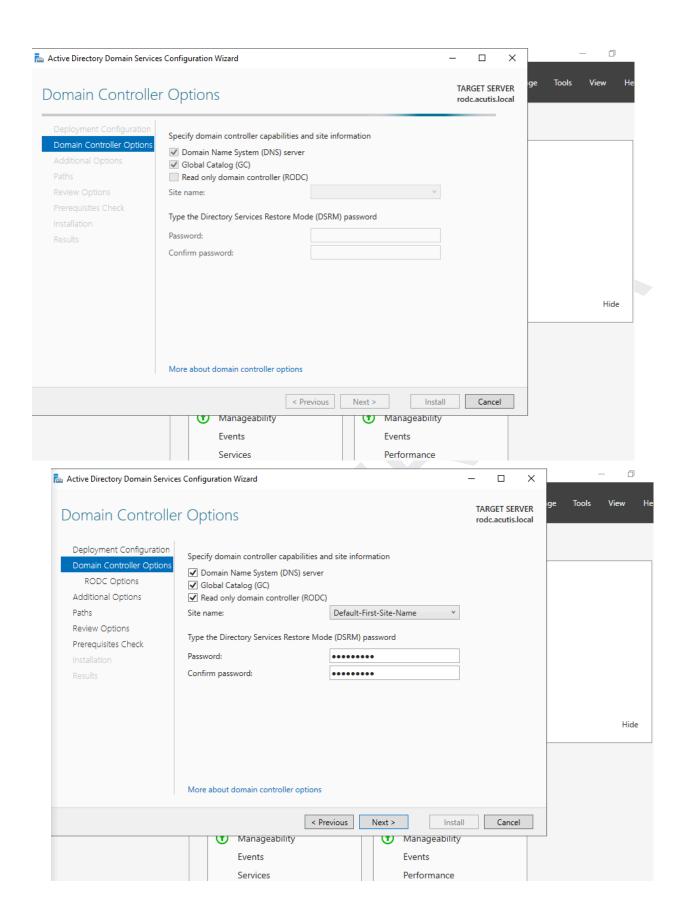
VM is cloned and Domain is configured to achieve DC cloning





2. Read-Only Domain Controllers (RODC):

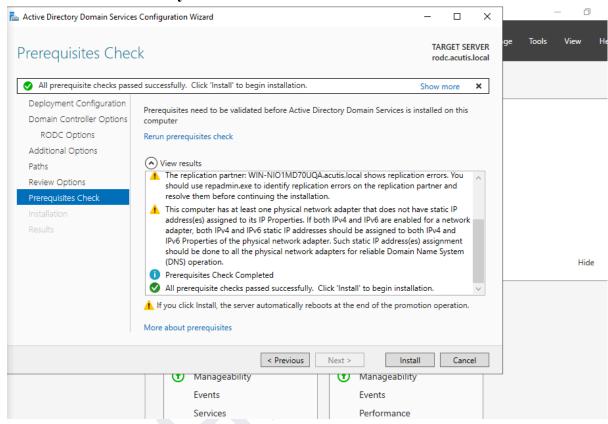
- a. Set up a third server and promote it to an RODC.
- b. During promotion, choose **Read-only domain controller (RODC)** in the wizard.



5.4 Configure Security Policies

1. Account Security and Password Settings:

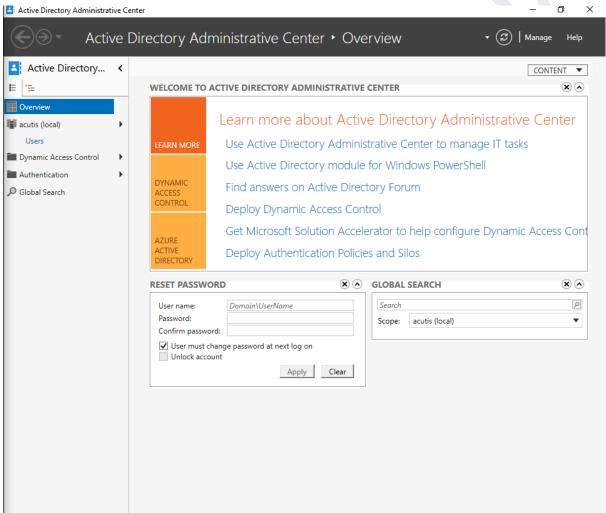
• Use the Active Directory Administrative Center to create Password

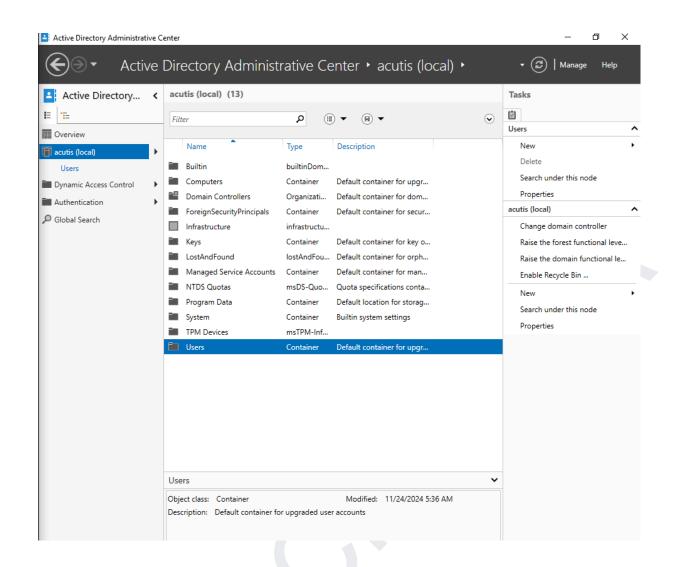


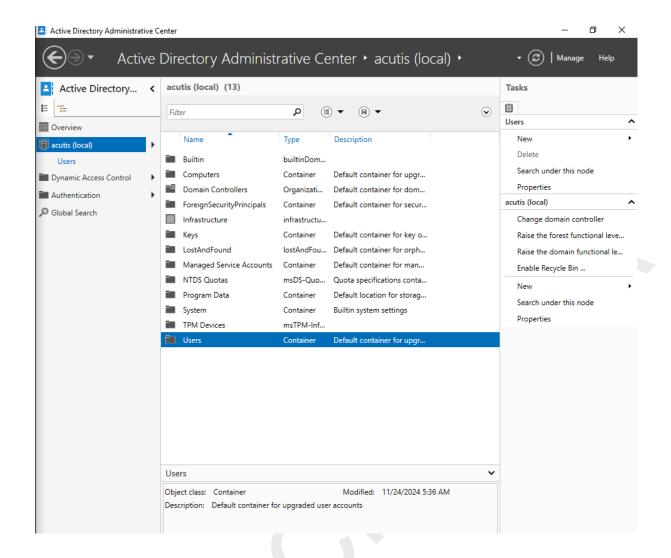
Settings Objects (PSOs).

Apply PSOs to specific users or groups.

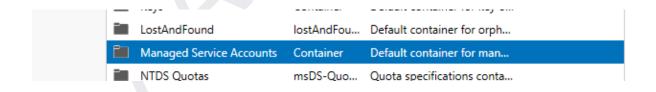


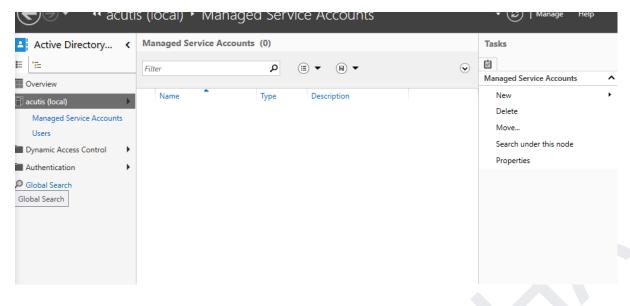


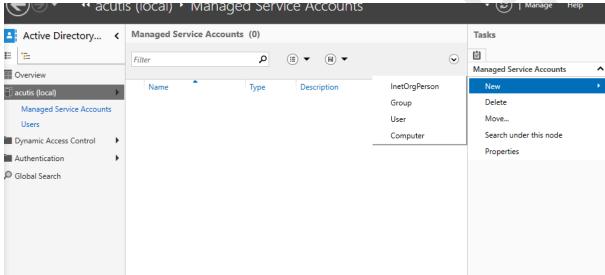




a. Managed Service Accounts (MSAs):

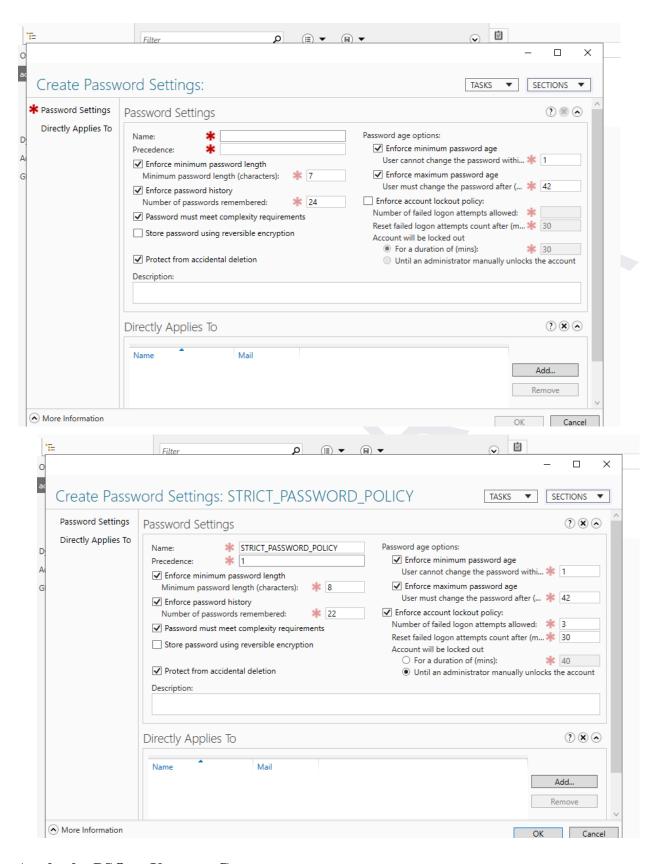




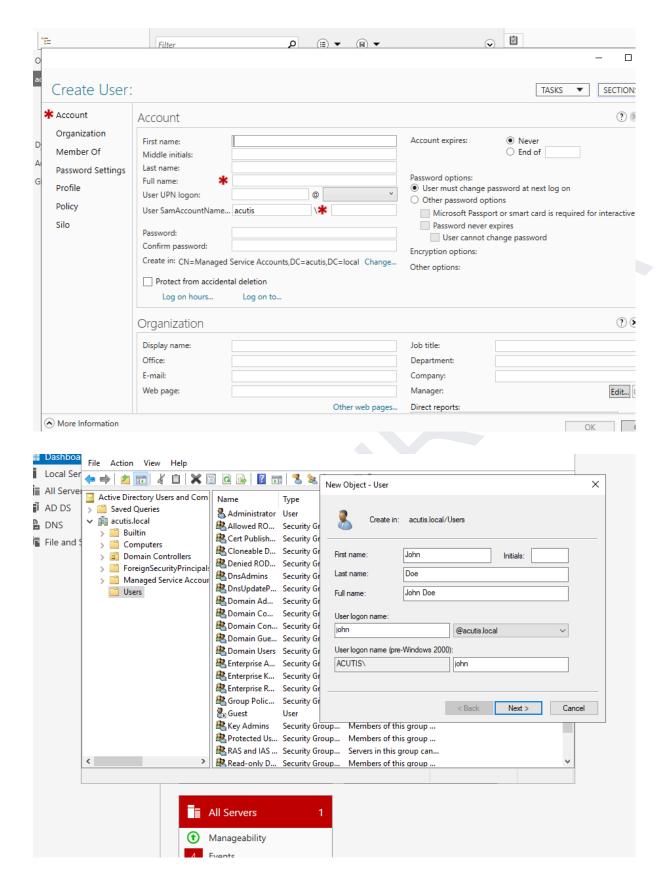


Create a New PSO:

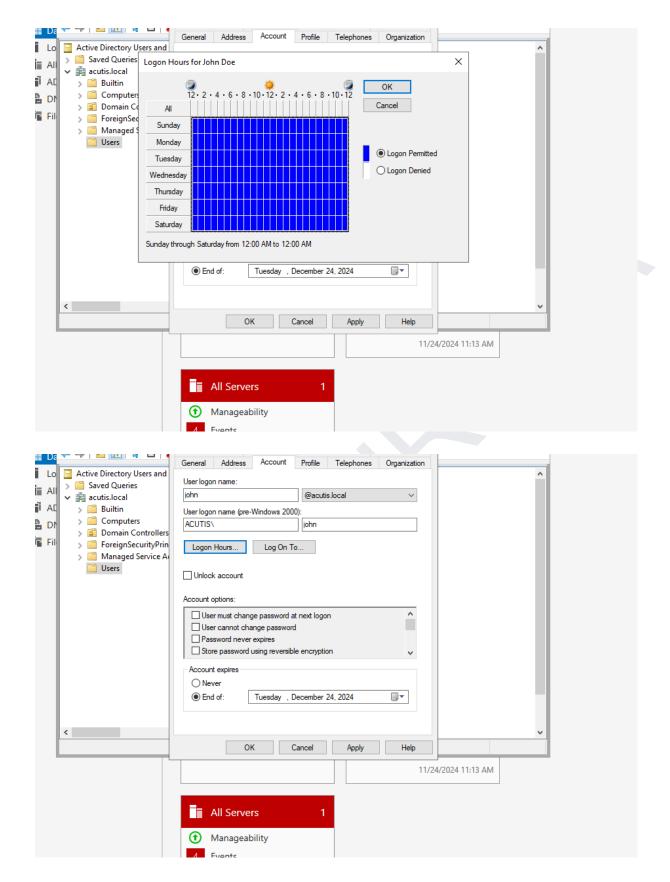
- Right-click Password Settings Container > New > Password Settings.
- Configure the following:
 - Name: Provide a name for the PSO (e.g., STRICT_PASSWORD_POLICY).
 - **Precedence**: Lower numbers take priority if a user is linked to multiple PSOs.
 - o **Password Complexity**: Enforce strong passwords.
 - Maximum/Minimum Password Age: Define how long passwords are valid.
 - o Minimum Password Length: Set the minimum length for passwords.
 - Lockout Threshold and Duration: Configure account lockout settings.



Apply the PSO to Users or Groups:

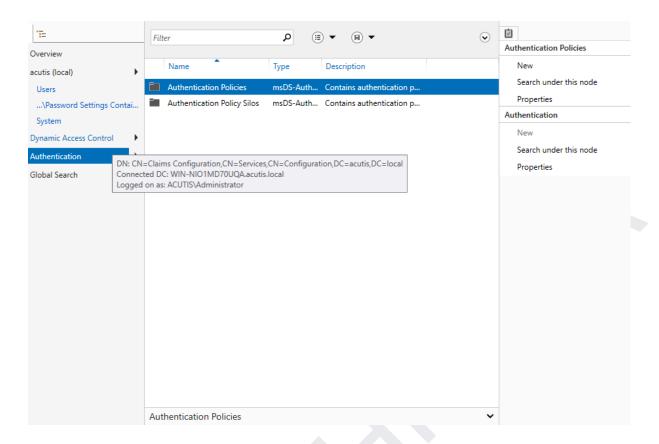


We can add multiple policies for users and groups

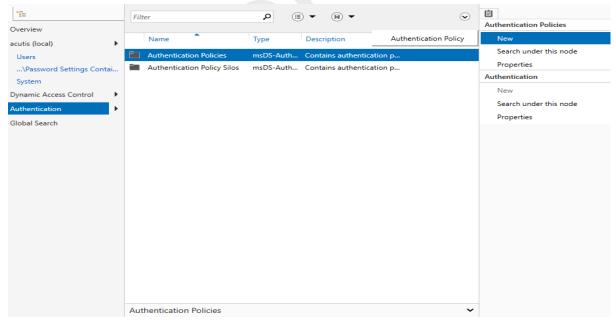


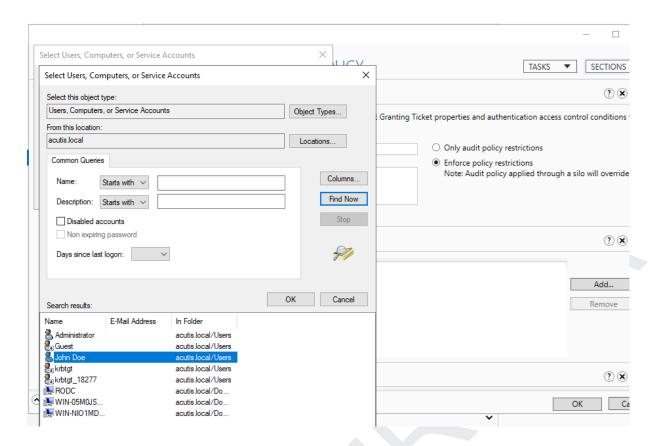
a. Configure Authentication Policies and Silos:

- Restrict access to sensitive accounts and ensure secure authentication processes.

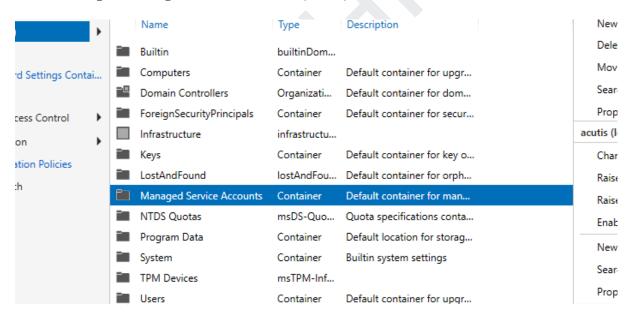


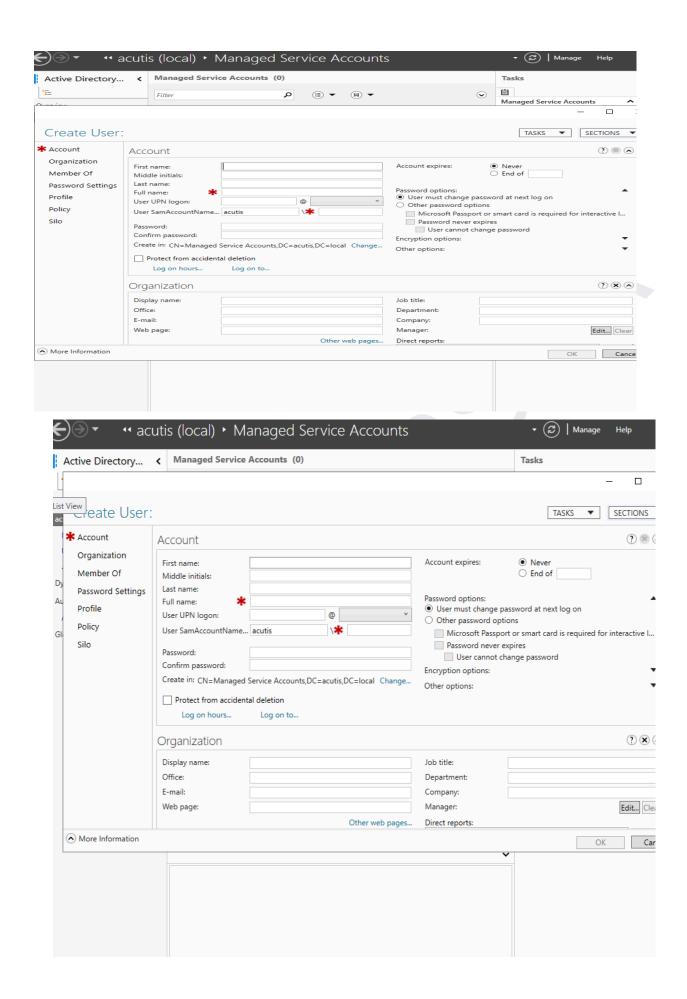
Create an Authentication Policy Silo





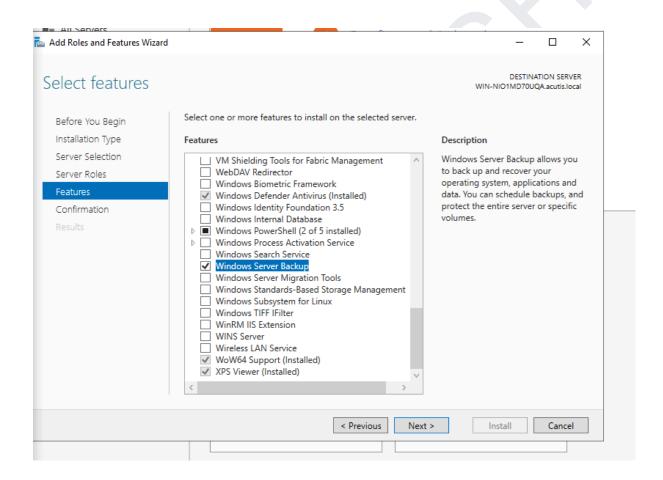
Configure Managed Service Accounts (MSAs)

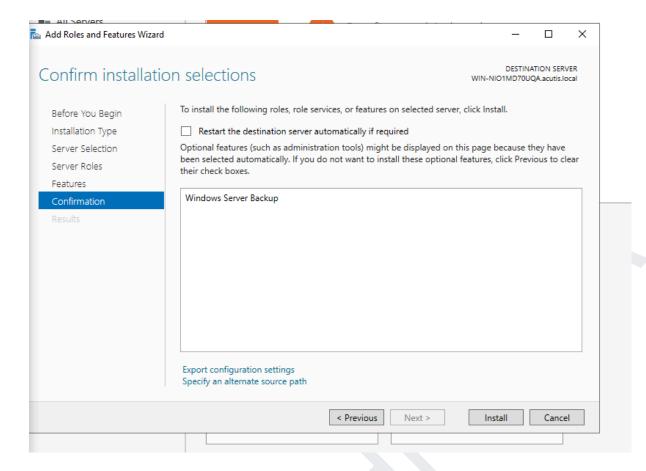




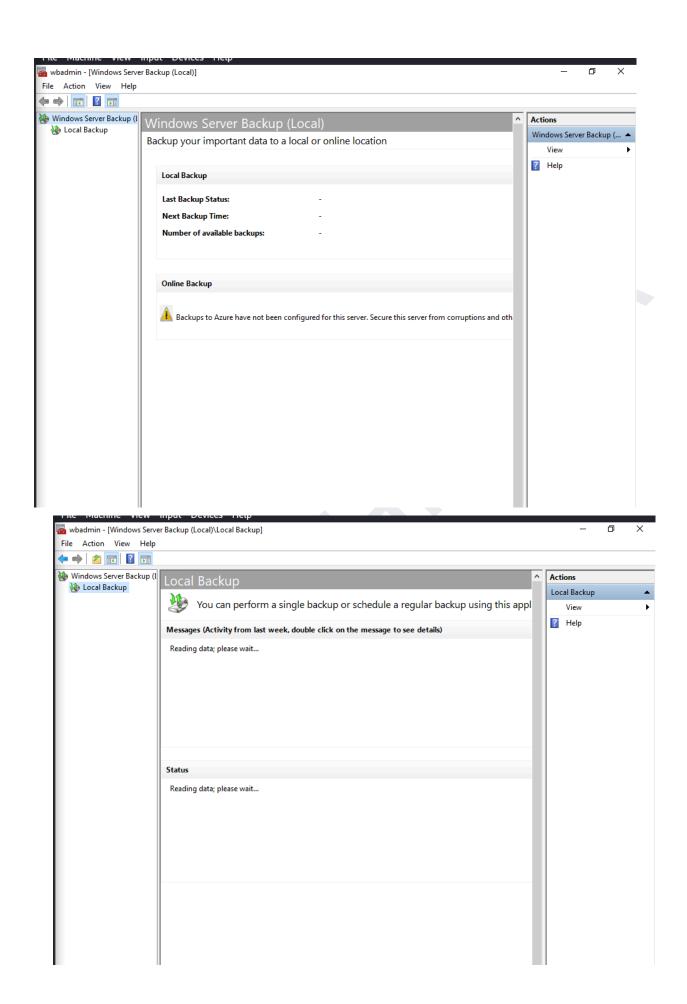
5.5 Implement Recovery Procedures for Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)

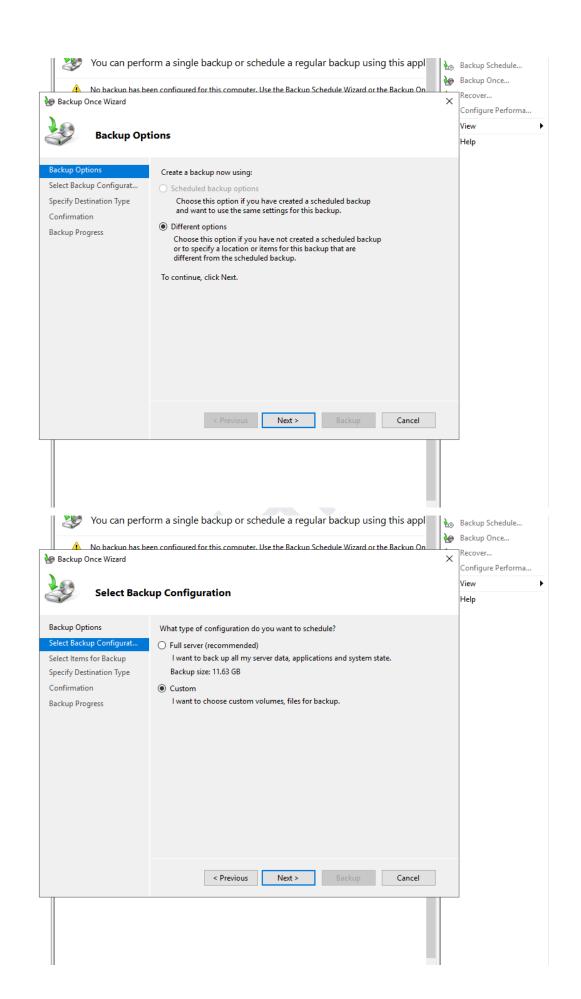
- Backing up the **system state** is essential for AD DS recovery because it includes critical data such as the Active Directory database, SYSVOL, and the registry.
 - 1. Backup Active Directory Domain Services (System State Backup)
 - Install Windows Server Backup Feature (if not already installed):



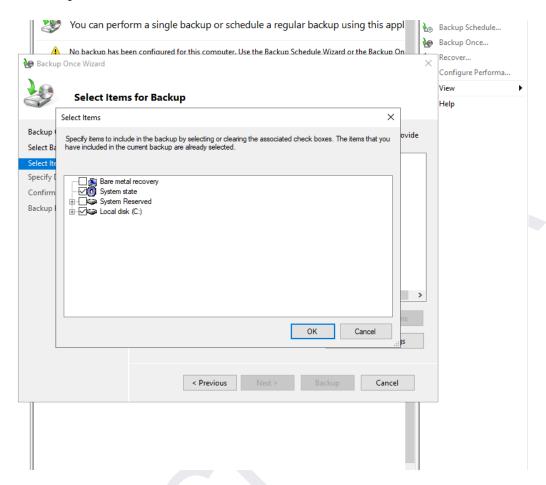


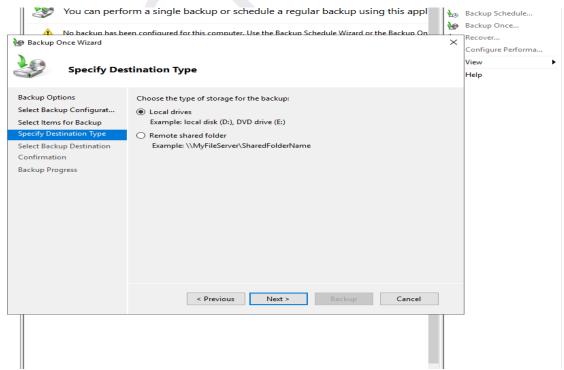
2. Perform the Backup:

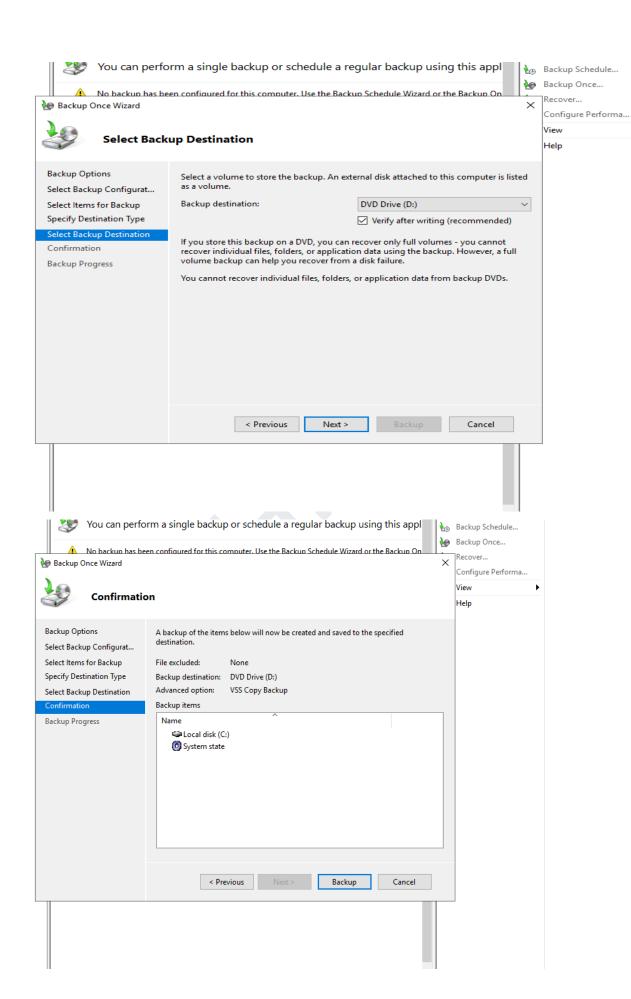




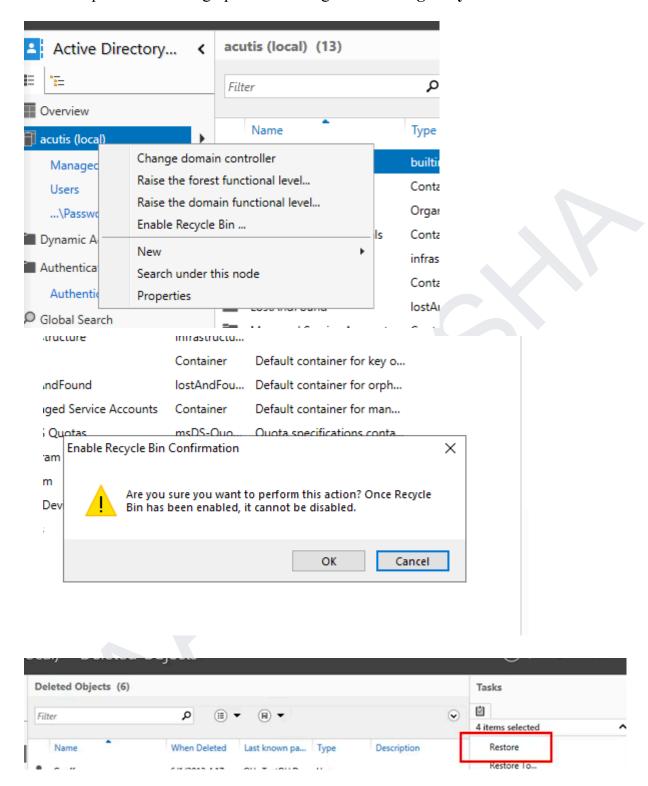
Select what to backup:







Another option for backing up or recovering is "Enabling Recycle Bin" from Active directory



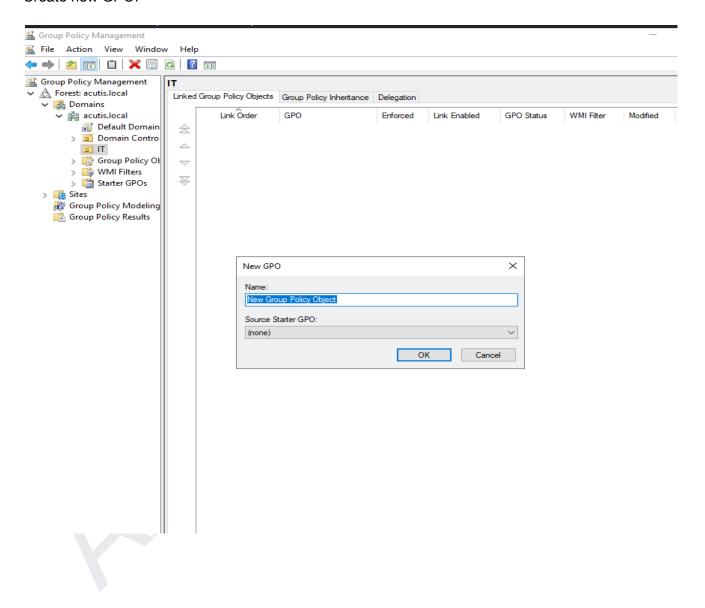
5.6 Implement and Manage Group Policies

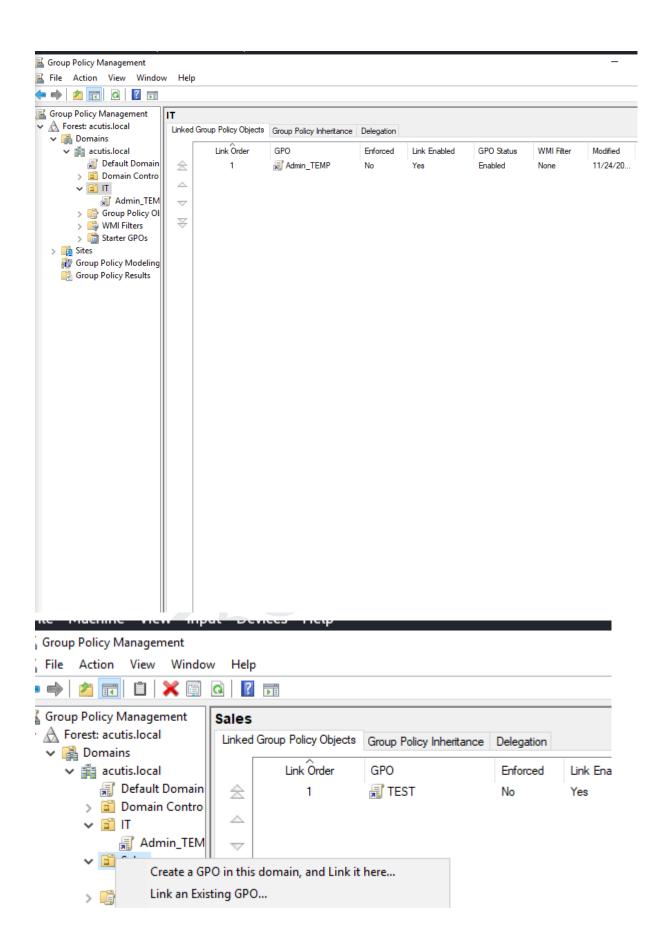
1. Create and Link GPOs

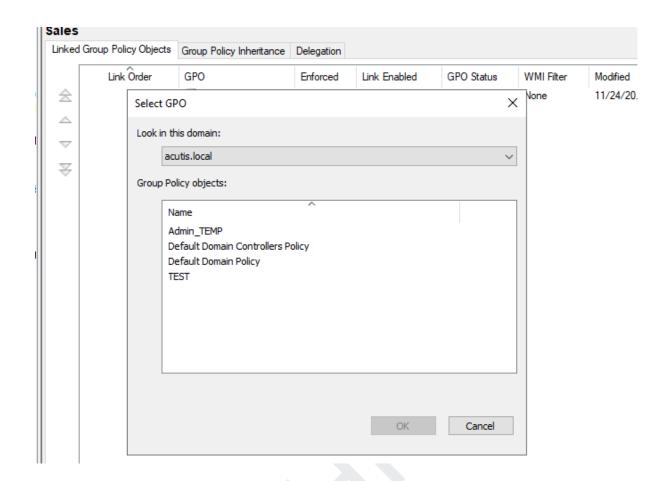
Group Policy Objects (GPOs) are used to enforce settings for users and computers in Active Directory. You can create new GPOs and link them to domains, organizational units (OUs), or sites.

a. Open Group Policy Management Console (GPMC):

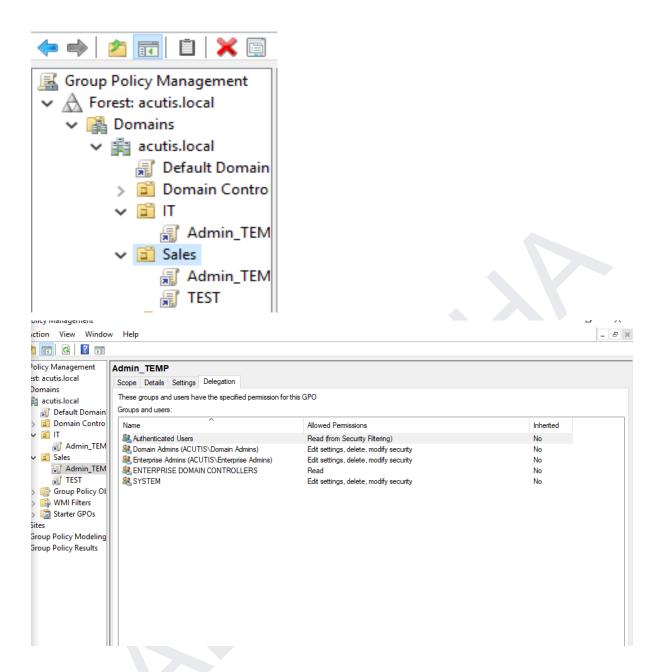
Create new GPO:



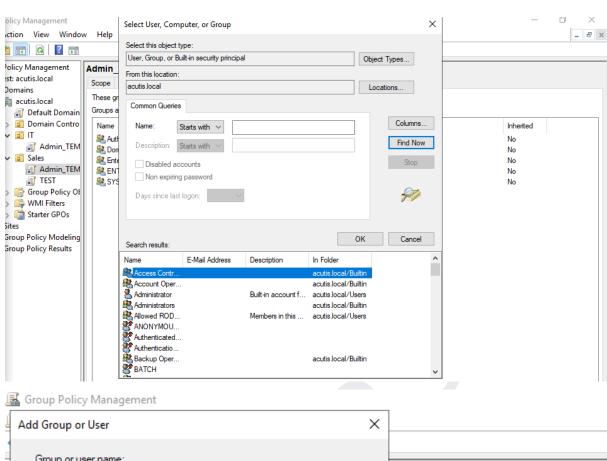


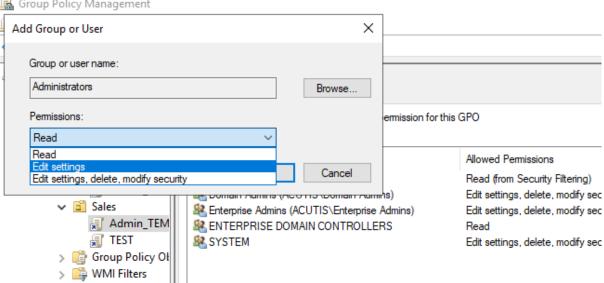


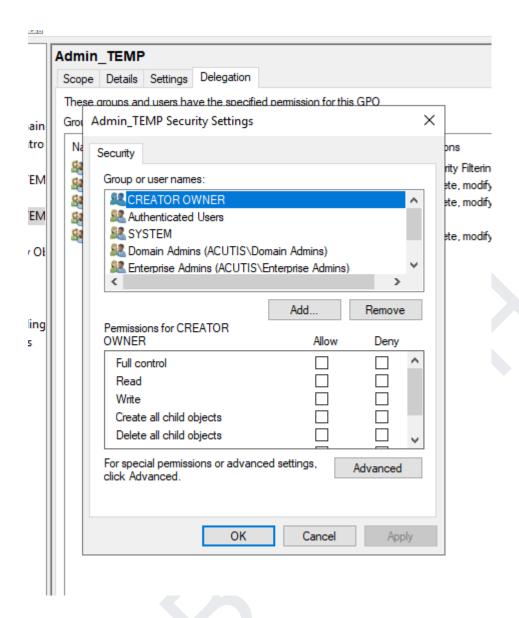
Can link GPO with other units:



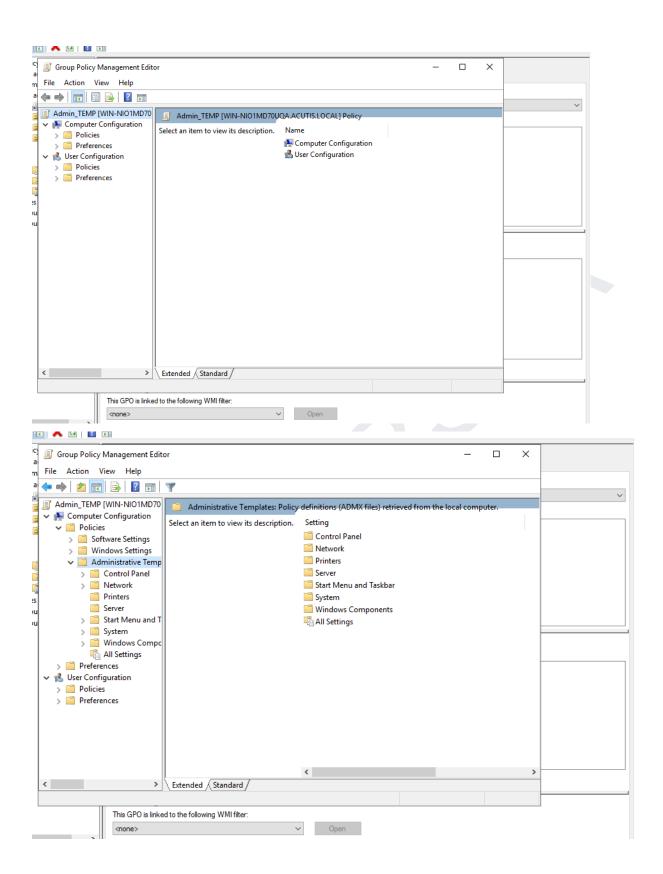
Can restrict units and provide additional permissiins

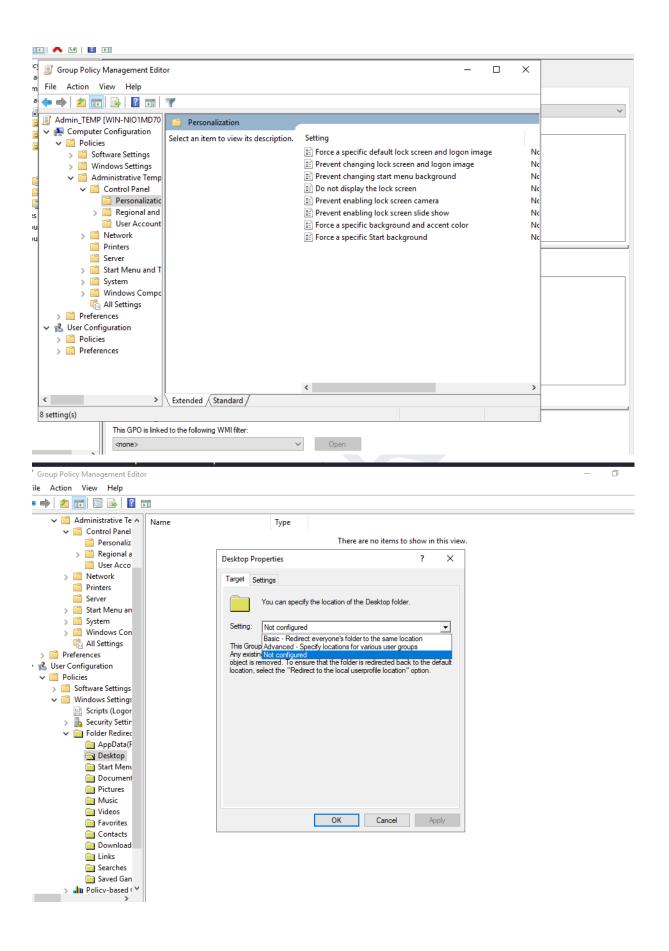


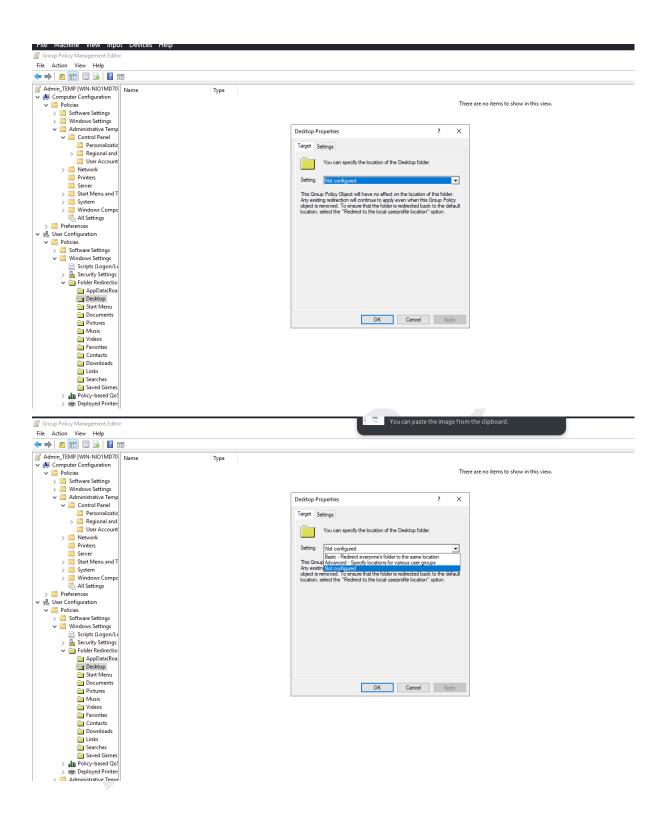




5.7 Administration Templates:







6. Challenges and Resolutions

- 1. Challenge: Initial difficulty in networking the virtual machines.
 - Resolution: Switched from NAT to Bridged Adapter in VirtualBox settings to establish proper connectivity.
 - 2. Challenge: Cloning a Domain Controller required meticulous pre-requisites like creating the configuration file.
 - Resolution: Followed Microsoft's guidelines for DC cloning and tested thoroughly in a virtual environment.
 - 3. Challenge: Setting the server in VM office with limited Hardware capability
 - Resolution: Assigned Less memory to each system to work effeciently

7. Conclusion

This project successfully simulated the deployment and management of an Active Directory environment using Windows Server 2019. The exploration of advanced features such as RODCs, Authentication Silos, and GPOs demonstrated the flexibility and security capabilities of AD DS. The challenges faced provided valuable insights into real-world scenarios, emphasizing the importance of careful planning and testing. The configured AD DS environment and detailed documentation serve as a valuable reference for implementing similar projects in enterprise environments.

8. References

- Microsoft Documentation:
- Active Directory Domain Services Overview:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/identity/ad-ds/

- Group Policy Management:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/grouppolicy/grouppolicy-overview

- Online Forums and Tutorials:
 - TechNet Forums for troubleshooting GPO and AD DS issues.
 - VirtualBox Networking Guides for proper VM setup.