



Windows Server Fundamentals

Lesson 4: Managing Groups

Lesson Objectives

In this lesson, you will learn:

- What Are Groups?
- Default Built-In Groups
- Group Scope
- Group Management Strategy
- Default Groups
- Special Identities
- Best Practices for Group Management



What Are Groups?

A group is a collection of user accounts, computer accounts, contacts, and other groups that you can manage as a single unit

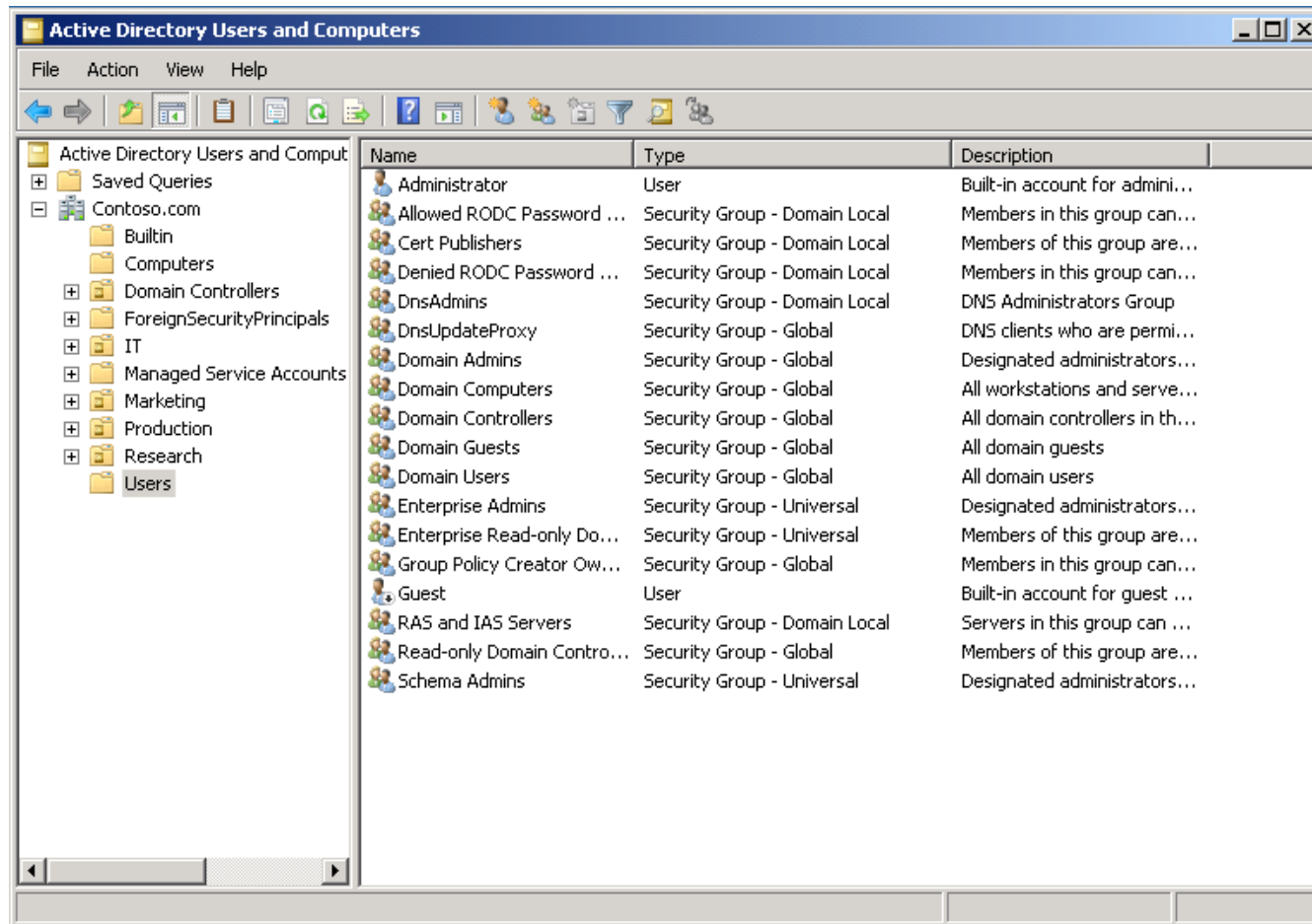
Two main types of groups:

- Security
- Distribution

Three scopes of groups:

- Domain local
- Global
- Universal

Default Built-In Groups



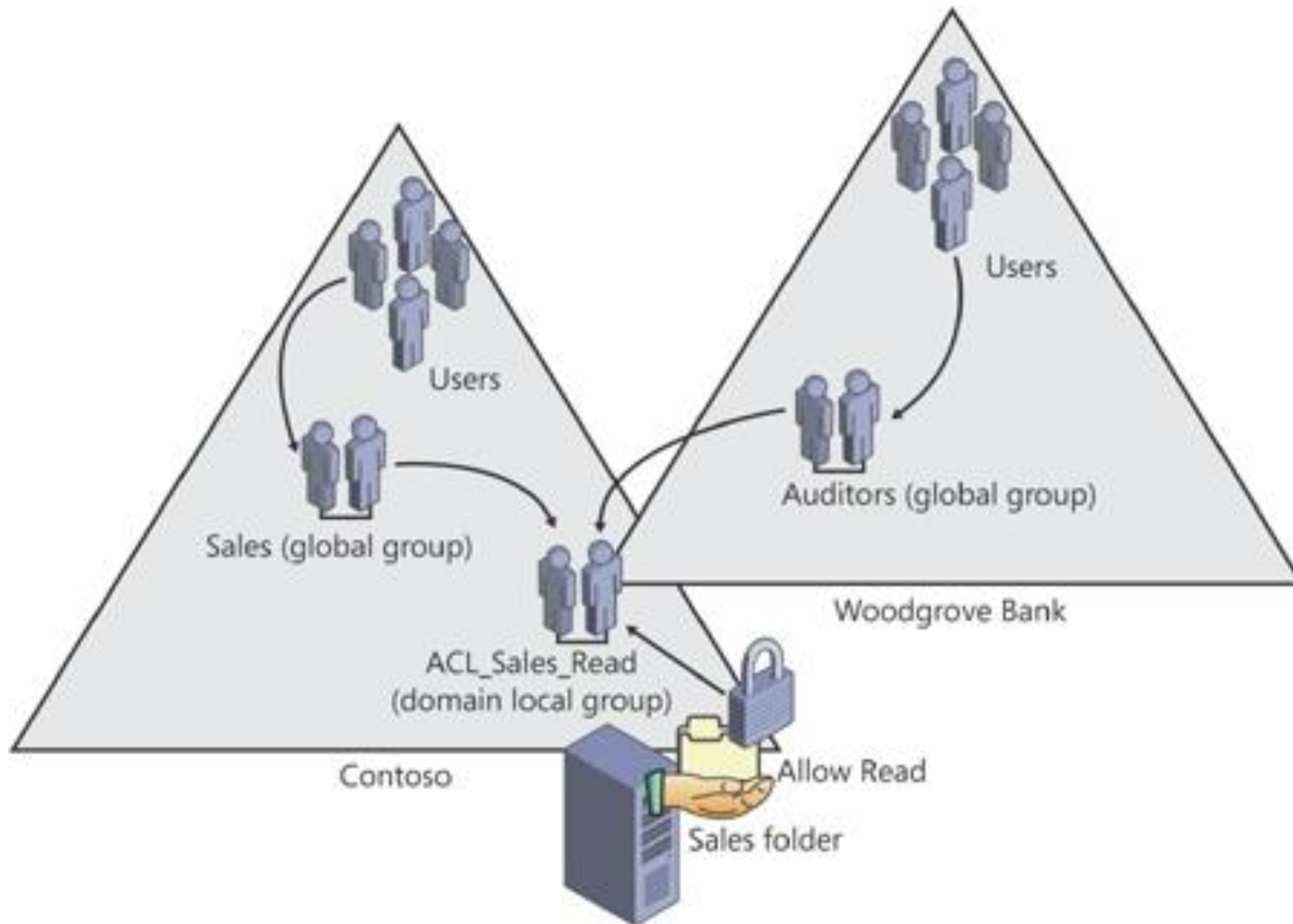
You can use the built-in groups to simplify administration

Group Scope

Group Scope	Members from Same Domain	Members from Domain in Same Forest	Members from Trusted External Domain	Can be Assigned Permissions to Resources
Local	U, C, GG, DLG, UG and local users	U, C, GG, UG	U, C, GG	On the local computer only
Domain Local	U, C, GG, DLG, UG	U, C, GG, UG	U, C, GG	Anywhere in the domain
Universal	U, C, GG, UG	U, C, GG, UG	N/A	Anywhere in the forest
Global	U, C, GG	N/A	N/A	Anywhere in the domain or a trusted domain

U User
C Computer
GG Global Group
DLG Domain Local Group
UG Universal Group

Group Management Strategy



Default Groups

are security groups that are created automatically when you create an Active Directory domain. You can use these predefined groups to help control access to shared resources and delegate specific domain-wide administrative roles.

Default groups, such as the Domain Admins group, are security groups that are created automatically when you create an Active Directory domain.

Following are some of the commonly used default groups:

- Enterprise Admins
- Schema Admins
- Administrators
- Domain Admins
- Server Operators
- Account Operators
- Backup Operators
- Print Operators

Special Identities

Membership is purely controlled by Windows

Can be given permissions on resources

Example Special Identities:

- Anonymous Logon
- Authenticated Users
- Everyone
- Interactive
- Network

Best Practices for Group Management

Document the groups

Follow a strict naming convention

Summarize the group's purpose in the description

Detail a group's purpose in its notes pages

Protect groups from accidental deletion

Delegate the membership management with Managed By Tab

Summary

In this lesson, you have learnt:

- What Are Groups?
- Default Built-In Groups
- Group Scope
- Group Management Strategy
- Default Groups
- Special Identities
- Best Practices for Group Management



Review Questions

Question 1: Which group type will be used for granting permissions on groups?

Question 2: What are the different scopes of a group?

Question 3: What is the best group management strategy in a multi-forest equivalent?

Question 4: Which is the most powerful default group in an AD environment?

Question 5: What are the best practices for group management?

