

# C4 M2 L5 Qwiklab: Service Management in Windows

1 hour 1 Credit

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## Introduction

As a system administrator, you'll need to know how to look at the status of a running service, and how to stop, start, and restart running services. You'll also need to know how to configure services and fix problems you may encounter while running them.

In this lab, you'll get a look at the list of services that are running on a Windows machine. You can practice stopping and starting some of these services, as well as query their status. You'll also enable serving web pages and customizing the configuration of the web server.

**Heads up:** Make sure to click the "**Start Lab**" button at the top of the screen. There can be a significant delay for the lab to load. Please wait until the lab is running. To mark this lab as completed, make sure to click "**End Lab**" when you're done!

**You'll have 60 minutes to complete this lab.**

### Start the lab

You'll need to start the lab before you can access the materials in the virtual machine OS. To do this, click the green "Start Lab" button at the top of the screen.

**Note:** For this lab you are going to access the **Windows VM** through your **local RDP Client**, and not use the **Google Console (Open GCP Console)** button (the button is not available for this lab).

[Start Lab](#)

After you click the “Start Lab” button, you will see all the connection details on the left-hand side of your screen. You should have a screen that looks like this:



**Note:** Working with Qwiklabs may be similar to the work you'd perform as an IT Support Specialist; you'll be interfacing with a cutting-edge technology that requires multiple steps to access, and perhaps healthy doses of patience and persistence(!). You'll also be using **RDP** to enter the labs -- a critical skill in IT Support that you'll be able to practice through the labs.

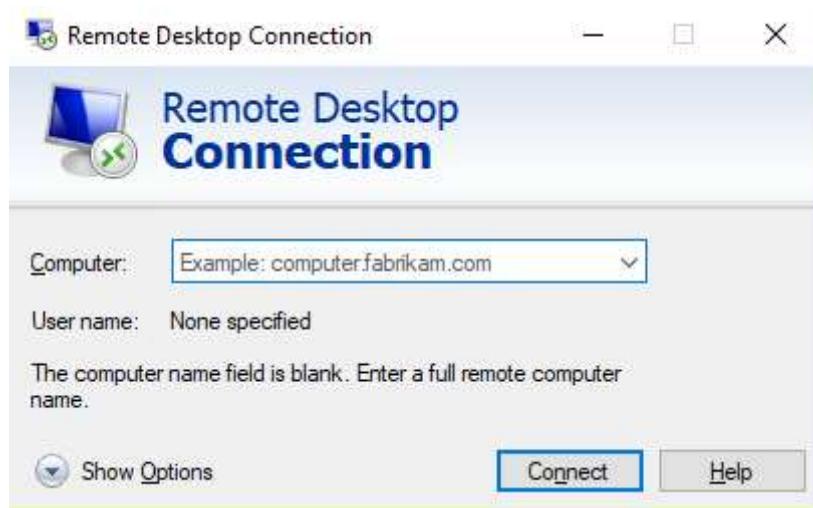
## Accessing the virtual machine

Please find one of the four relevant options below based on your device's operating system.

### Option 1: Windows Users: Connecting to your VM via RDP

In this section, you will use Remote Desktop Connection to connect to your windows instance using its external IP address.

1. Open Remote Desktop Connection by clicking the **Start** button. In the search box, type Remote Desktop Connection, and then, in the list of results, click Remote Desktop Connection.
2. Enter the external IP address of the instance you want to connect to in the **Computer** field. Find the external IP address for your instance from the Connection Details Panel on the left side. Click on **connect**.



3. Change the username to **student**. And use the password mentioned in the Connection Details Panel on the left side. Click **OK**.

4. Click **Yes** to accept the certificate.

You should now see a visual interface that looks exactly like the Windows 10 OS!

If you see any error message, close the window and wait a minute or so.

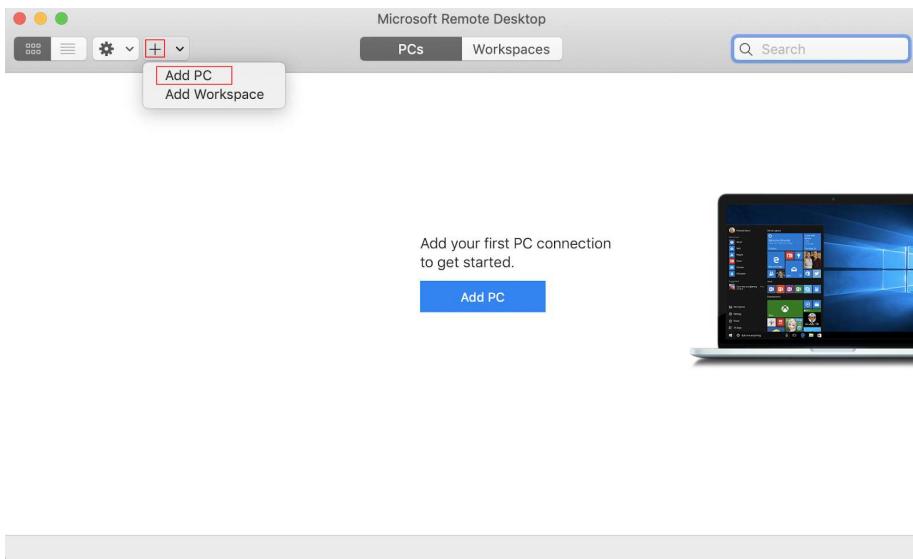
Sometimes the VM-creation process takes a few minutes, and you won't be able to access the VM until it's finished. This also applies to any errors that say your credentials (username and password) are incorrect.

## Option 2: OS X users: Connecting to your VM via RDP

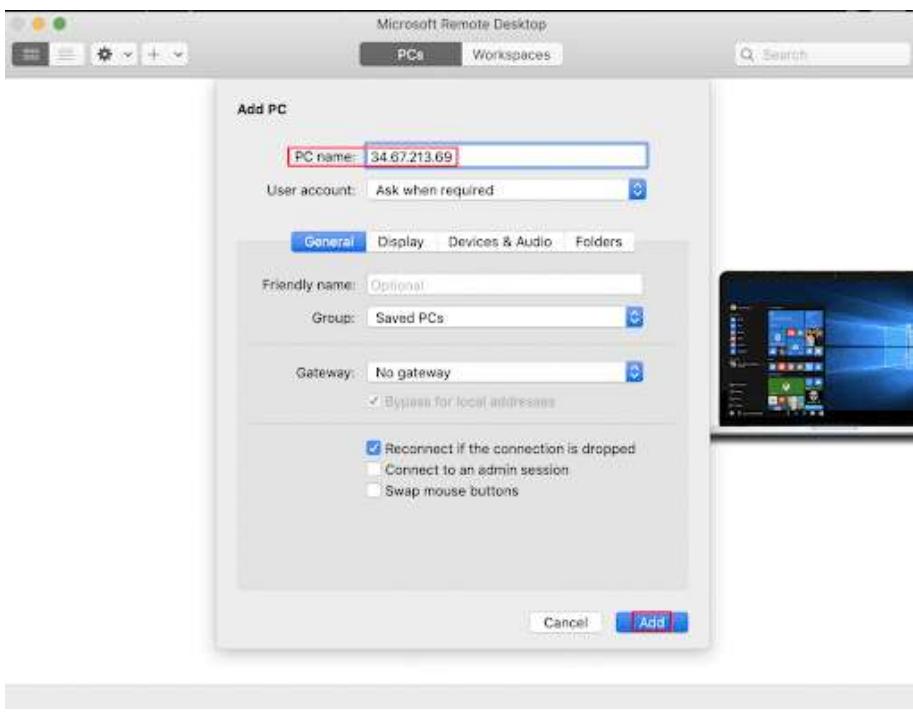
In this section, you will use Microsoft Remote Desktop 10 to connect to your windows instance using its external IP address. OSX users can [download Microsoft Remote Desktop from the Mac App Store](#). If you are using Microsoft Remote Desktop 8, note that the interface will vary slightly than what's listed below.

1. Open Microsoft Remote Desktop 10 application.

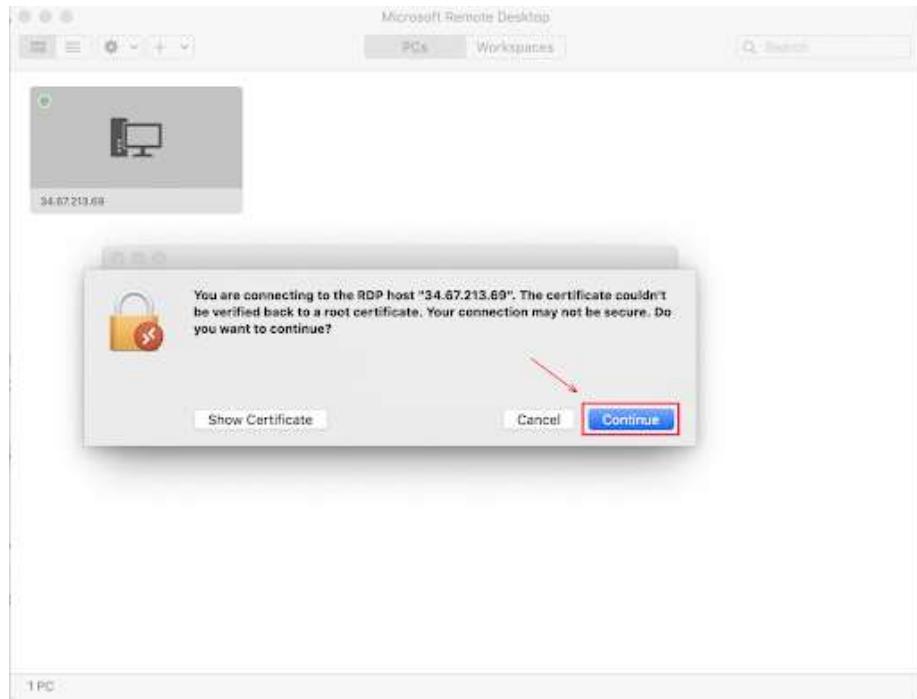
2. Click on + sign above, followed by **Add PC**.



3. Enter the external IP address of the instance you want to connect to in the **PC name** field. Find the external IP address for your instance from the Connection Details Panel on the left side. Click on the **Add** button.



4. You should now be able to see your desktop represented by the external IP address of your VM instance under **PCs**. Double click on your VM's external IP address.
5. The application will now prompt you for username and password. Change the username to **student**. And use the password mentioned in the Connection Details Panel on the left side. Once you have entered the details click **Continue**.
6. For any prompt regarding 'Certificate verification', click **continue**.



You should now see a visual interface that looks exactly like the Windows 10 OS!

If you see any error message, close the window and wait a minute or so.

Sometimes the VM-creation process takes a few minutes, and you won't be able to access the VM until it's finished. This also applies to any errors that say your credentials (username and password) are incorrect.

### Option 3: Chrome OS users: Connecting to your VM via RDP

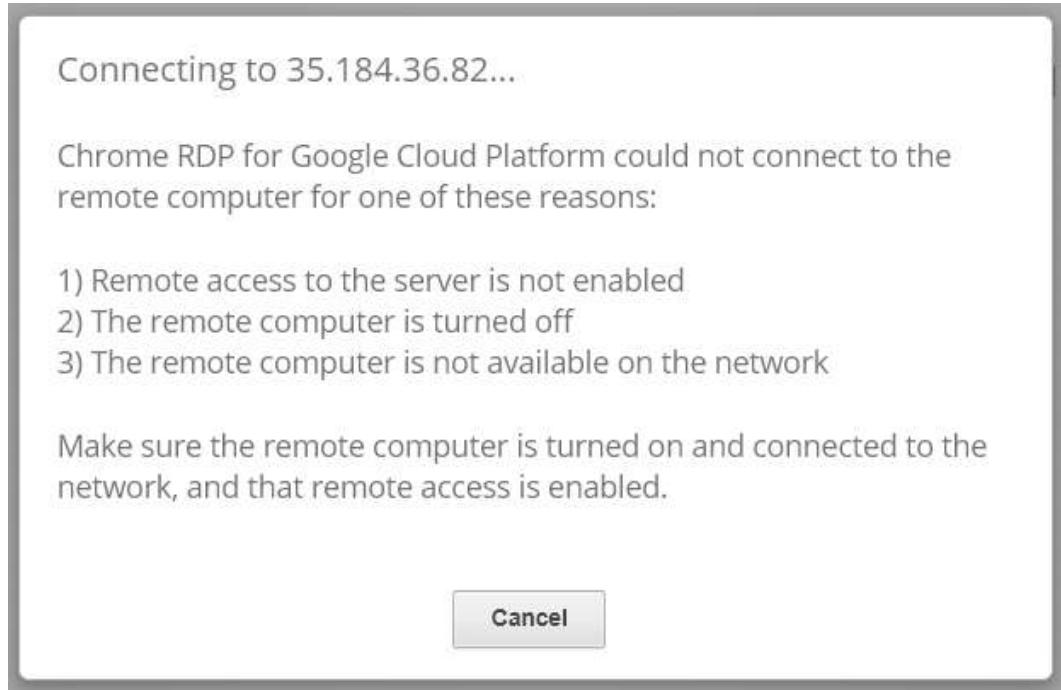
In this section, you will use Chrome RDP to connect to your windows instance using its external IP address.

Chrome OS users can [download Chrome RDP from Chrome Web Store](#). Once you navigate to the download page, click on the **Add to Chrome** button. Click on **Add app** in case of any pop-ups. Then, click on **Launch app** to start the application.

1. Open the Chrome RDP application.
2. Enter the external IP address of the instance you want to connect to in the **Enter the computer name or address to connect to** field. Find the external IP address for your instance from the Connection Details Panel on the left side. Click on **connect**.
3. Leave the domain field blank. Change the username to **student**. And use the password mentioned in the Connection Details Panel on the left side. Click **OK**.
4. Click **Continue** for any window related to certificate verification.

You should now see a visual interface that looks exactly like the Windows 10 OS!

If you see any error message (an example of one is shown below), close RDP and wait a minute or so. Sometimes the VM-creation process takes a few minutes, and you won't be able to access the VM until it's finished. This also applies to any errors that say your credentials (username and password) are incorrect.

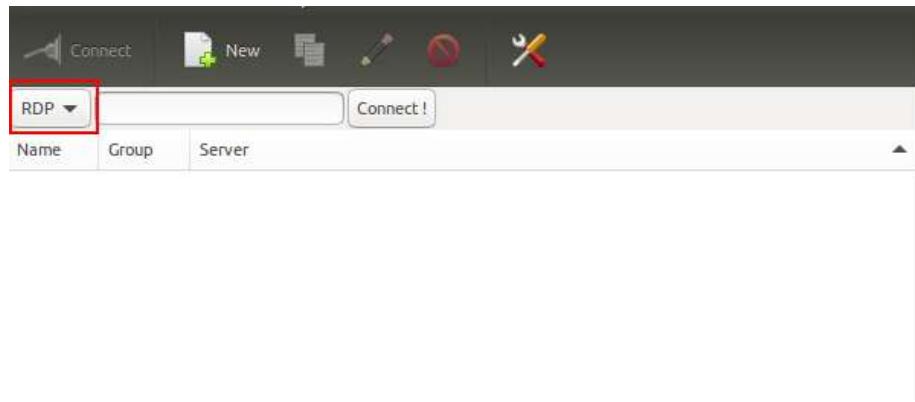


#### Option 4: Linux users: Connecting to your VM via RDP

In this section, you will use **Remmina** to connect to your windows instance using its external IP address. Open Remmina in your Linux machine. Linux users can [install Remmina](#) if it is not pre-installed.

1. Open Remmina.
2. Enter the external IP address of the instance you want to connect to.  
Find the external IP address for your instance from the Connection Details Panel on the left side. Click on **Connect**.

Make sure the connection protocol is set to **RDP**, as shown in the image below:



3. A window appears asking you accept the certificate, click **Ok** to continue.
4. Leave the domain field blank. Change the username to **student**. And use the password mentioned in the Connection Details Panel on the left side, for the **Password** field. Click **Ok** to continue.

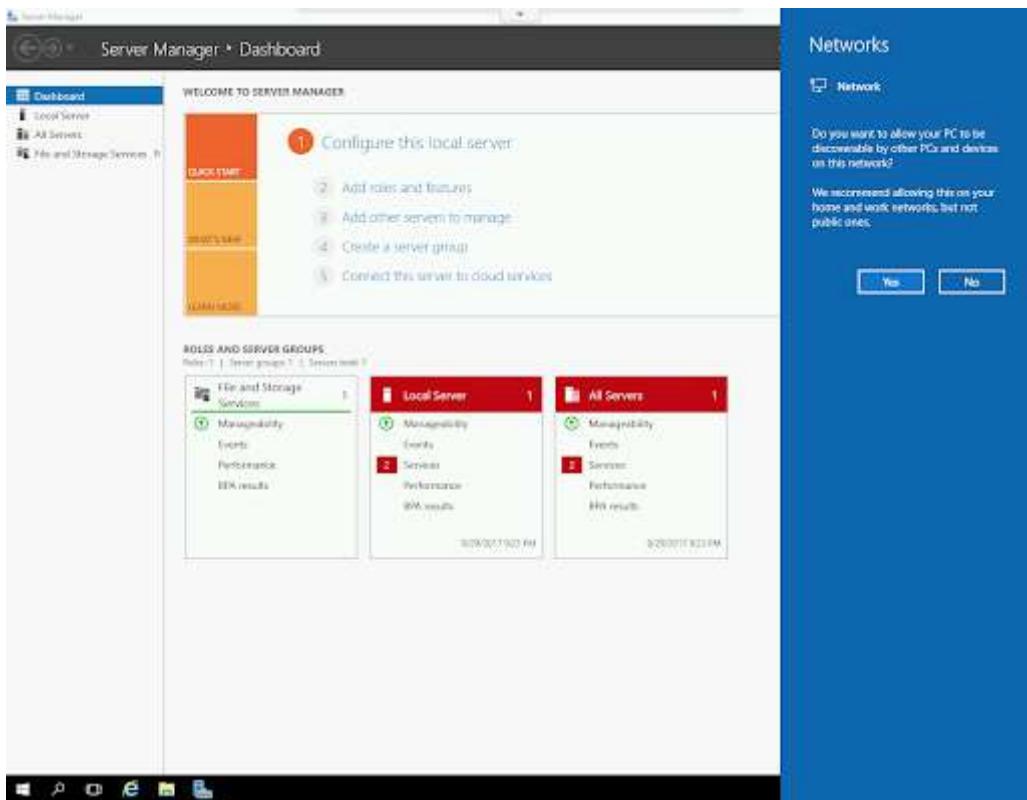
You should now see a visual interface that looks exactly like the Windows 10 OS!

If you see any error message, close the window and wait a minute or so. Sometimes the VM-creation process takes a few minutes, and you won't be able to access the VM until it's finished. This also applies to any errors that say your credentials (username and password) are incorrect.

## Using the Windows instance

Now you have access to the Windows instance, you're ready to start using it! This version of Windows is intended to be used on a Server, and auto-starts a server-management program. We don't need this for this lab, so wait for it to finish starting and then close it. You may see the desktop appear for a few seconds before the program launches.

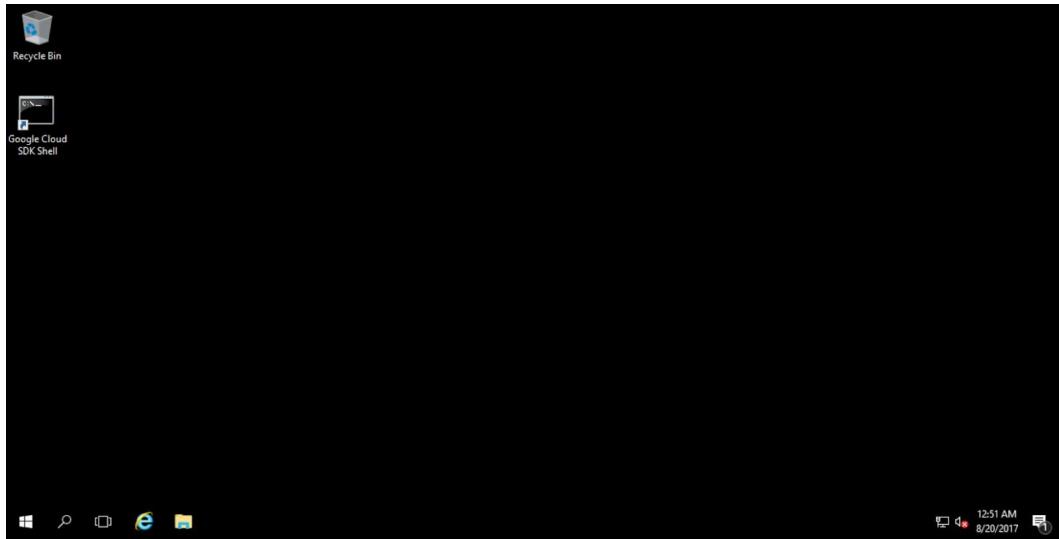




Once that's closed, the Windows OS is ready for you to use.

### Finishing the login process

Now you'll see a Windows desktop background that looks like this:



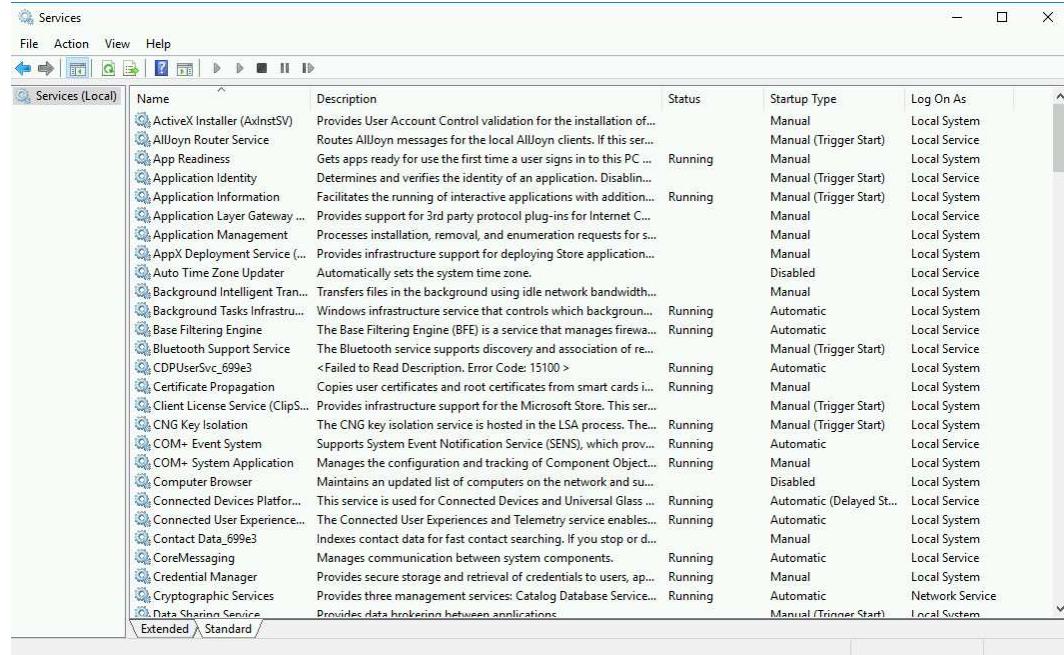
### Learning tip:

During this lab, we will show how to do certain tasks using graphical tools as well as using the command line with PowerShell. While you can copy and paste the commands that are presented throughout the lab, we recommend typing them out manually, to help with understanding and remembering these commands.

### Listing system services

First, we will connect to the **Services** application that is provided by Windows as an administrative tool. In order to open this application, you can either open the **Control Panel**, click on **System and Security**, then on **Administrative Tools** and finally on **Services**; or you can type "Services" into the Windows menu.

Once you open the application, make sure you make the columns wider so that you can see the actual descriptions of the services that are available in the system. You can click on one of the columns to change the order and, for example, see all services that have "**Running**" as their *Status* together.

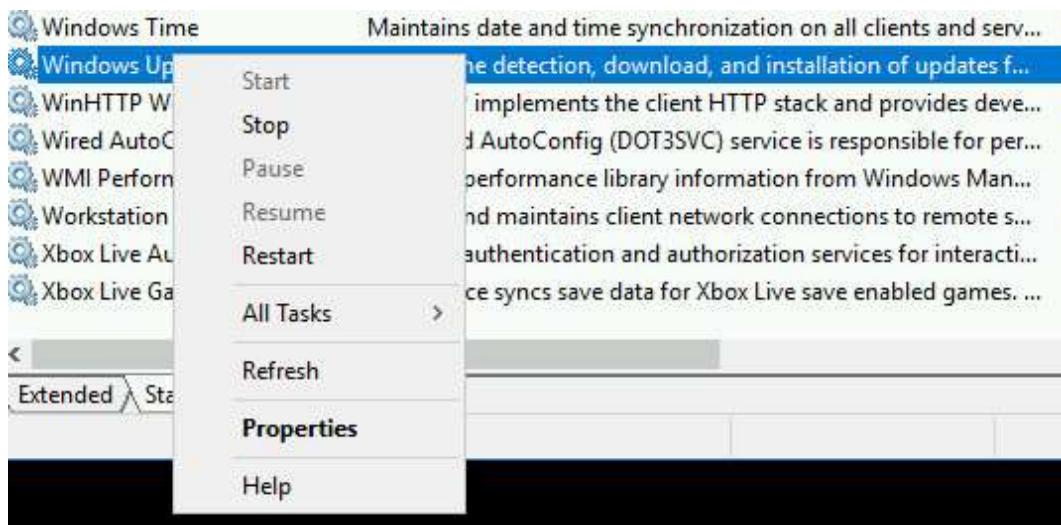


The screenshot shows the Windows Services application window. The title bar reads "Services". The menu bar includes "File", "Action", "View", and "Help". Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for search, refresh, and other actions. The main area is a table titled "Services (Local)". The columns are "Name", "Description", "Status", "Startup Type", and "Log On As". The "Status" column is currently sorted, showing all services that are "Running". The table lists numerous services, such as ActiveX Installer, Alloyn Router Service, App Readiness, Application Identity, Application Information, Application Layer Gateway, Application Management, AppX Deployment Service, Auto Time Zone Updater, Background Intelligent Transfer Service, Background Tasks Infrastructure, Base Filtering Engine, Bluetooth Support Service, CDPUserSvc\_699e3, Certificate Propagation, Client License Service, CNG Key Isolation, COM+ Event System, COM+ System Application, Computer Browser, Connected Devices Platform, Connected User Experience, Contact Data\_699e3, CoreMessaging, Credential Manager, Cryptographic Services, and Data Sharing Service. Most services are set to "Automatic" startup type and run under "Local System". Some services like "Background Intelligent Transfer Service" and "Base Filtering Engine" are set to "Automatic (Delayed Start)" and "Automatic" respectively. The "Log On As" column shows various accounts, including "Network Service" for Cryptographic Services and "Local System" for most others.

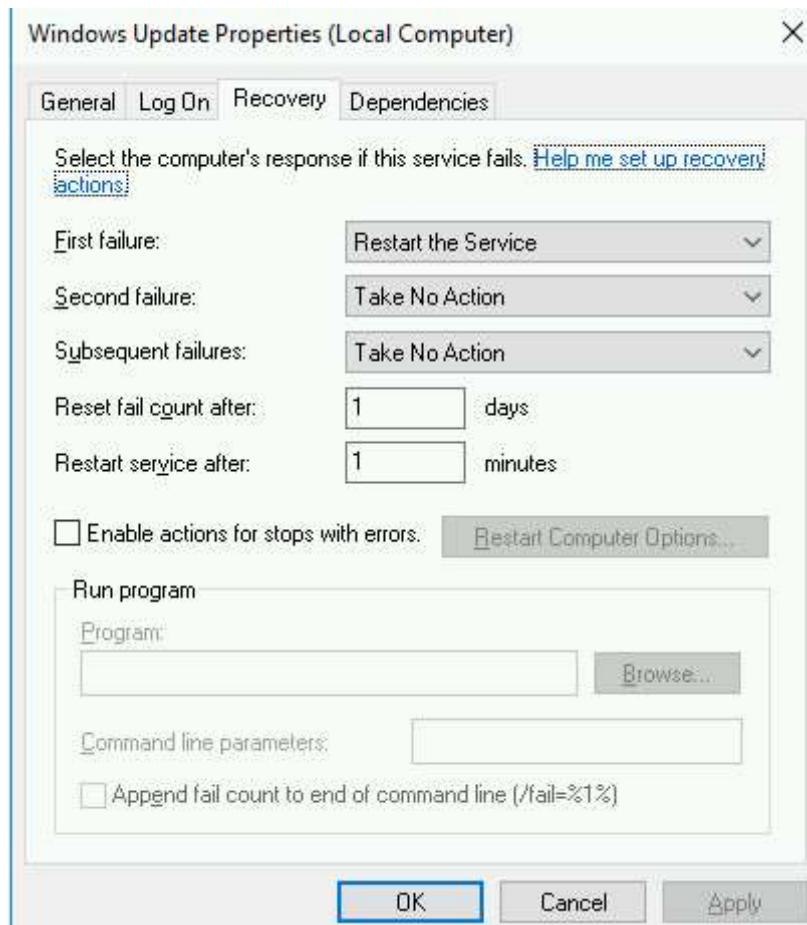
Name	Description	Status	Startup Type	Log On As
ActiveX Installer (AxInstSV)	Provides User Account Control validation for the installation of...	Running	Manual	Local System
Alloyn Router Service	Routes Alloyn messages for the local Alloyn clients. If this ser...	Running	Manual (Trigger Start)	Local Service
App Readiness	Gets apps ready for use the first time a user signs in to this PC ...	Running	Manual	Local System
Application Identity	Determines and verifies the identity of an application. Disabilit...	Running	Manual (Trigger Start)	Local Service
Application Information	Facilitates the running of interactive applications with addition...	Running	Manual (Trigger Start)	Local System
Application Layer Gateway ...	Provides support for 3rd party protocol plug-ins for Internet C...	Running	Manual	Local Service
Application Management	Processes installation, removal, and enumeration requests for ...	Running	Manual	Local System
AppX Deployment Service (...)	Provides infrastructure support for deploying Store application...	Running	Manual	Local System
Auto Time Zone Updater	Automatically sets the system time zone.	Disabled	Disabled	Local Service
Background Intelligent Tran...	Transfers files in the background using idle network bandwidth...	Running	Manual	Local System
Background Tasks Infrastruc...	Windows infrastructure service that controls which background...	Running	Automatic	Local System
Base Filtering Engine	The Base Filtering Engine (BFE) is a service that manages firewal...	Running	Automatic	Local Service
Bluetooth Support Service	The Bluetooth service supports discovery and association of re...	Running	Manual (Trigger Start)	Local Service
CDPUserSvc_699e3	<Failed to Read Description. Error Code: 15100 >	Running	Automatic	Local System
Certificate Propagation	Copies user certificates and root certificates from smart cards i...	Running	Manual	Local System
Client License Service (ClipS...	Provides infrastructure support for the Microsoft Store. This ser...	Running	Manual (Trigger Start)	Local System
CNG Key Isolation	The CNG key isolation service is hosted in the LSA process. The....	Running	Manual (Trigger Start)	Local System
COM+ Event System	Supports System Event Notification Service (SENS), which prov...	Running	Automatic	Local Service
COM+ System Application	Manages the configuration and tracking of Component Object...	Running	Manual	Local System
Computer Browser	Maintains an updated list of computers on the network and su...	Disabled	Automatic (Delayed St...	Local Service
Connected Devices Platfor...	This service is used for Connected Devices and Universal Glass ...	Running	Automatic	Local System
Connected User Experience...	The Connected User Experiences and Telemetry service enables...	Running	Automatic	Local System
Contact Data_699e3	Indexes contact data for fast contact searching. If you stop or d...	Running	Manual	Local System
CoreMessaging	Manages communication between system components.	Running	Automatic	Local Service
Credential Manager	Provides secure storage and retrieval of credentials to users, ap...	Running	Manual	Local System
Cryptographic Services	Provides three management services: Catalog Database Service...	Running	Automatic	Network Service
Data Sharing Service	Provides data brokerage between applications.	Running	Manual (Trigger Start)	Local System

From this application, you can start and stop services that are running in the system. Caution: Keep in mind that some of the services that are running may be critical to ensure that you stay connected to the machine. Pay attention to what the services do before you try stopping them.

When you right-click on the line that shows a service, you get a menu of action options. The menu shows all actions, but the ones that are not currently available are grayed out. So, if the service is running, "**Start**" will be grayed out. If the service is not running, "**Stop**" will be grayed out.



You can also access the **Properties** menu, where you will see other data and configuration about the service. For example, in the Recovery tab, it will indicate what's the configured behavior in case of a service failing.

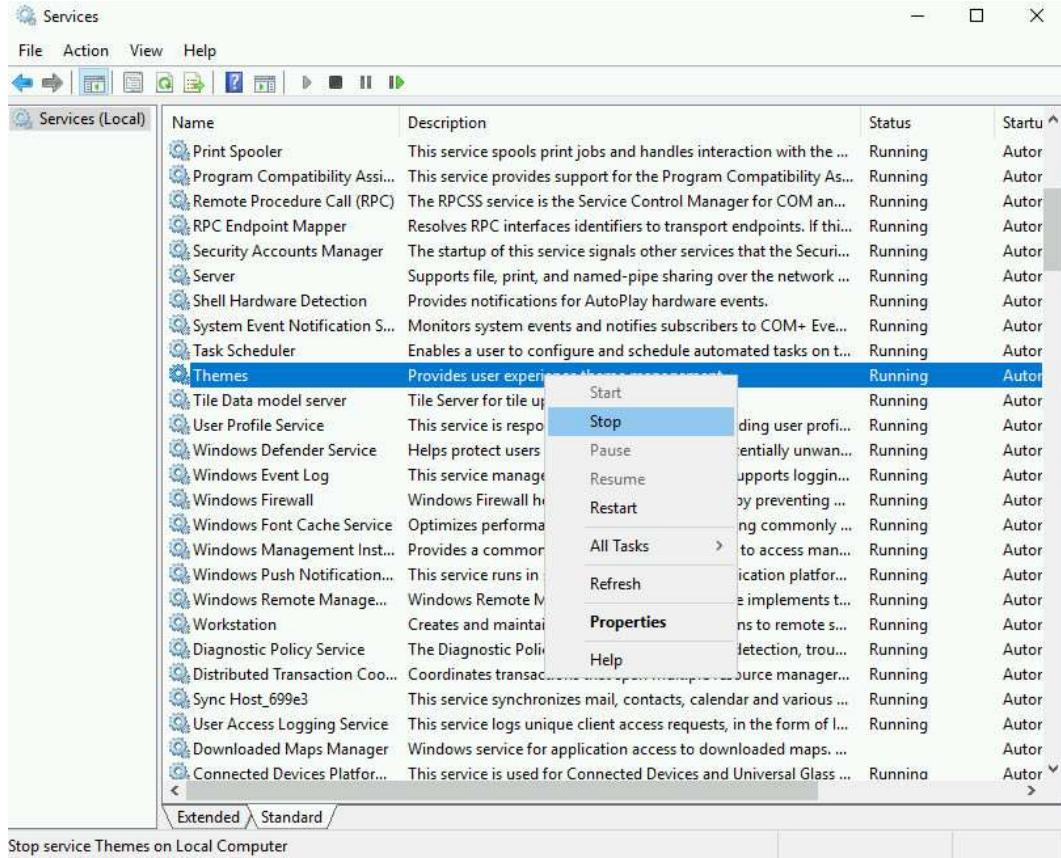


## Stopping and starting services

Let's look at the **Themes** service. This service is in charge of managing the graphical themes applied to the machine. It's also in charge of managing certain features related to the video card. While you wouldn't want to stop it on your local physical machine as it might cause problems with your graphical interface, it's

fine to stop it for the purposes of this lab as it's a virtual machine with a virtualized video card.

So, go ahead and right-click on the **Themes** line and then click **Stop** in the pop-up menu. A window will appear showing the progress of stopping the service and once it's gone, the service will be stopped.

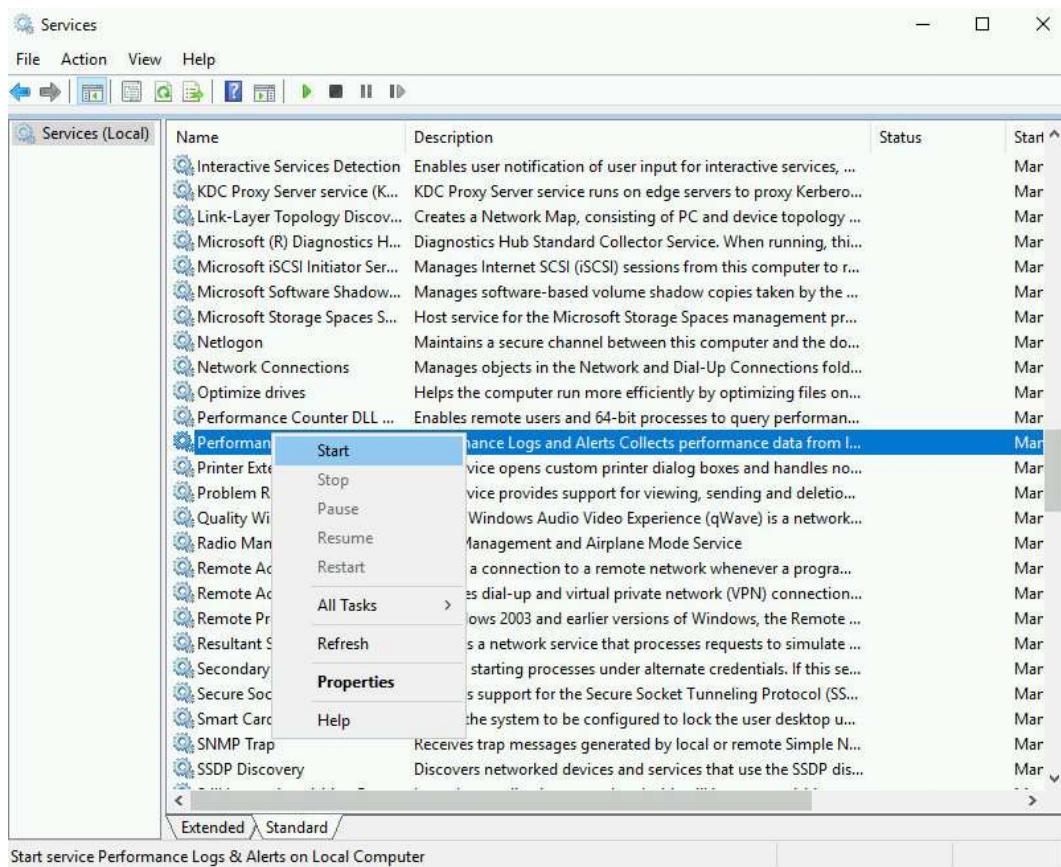


Click Check my progress to verify the objective.

#### Stop the "Themes" Service

Let's now look at the **Performance Logs & Alerts** service. This service is not running by default. It can be used to collect logs related to the performance of the machine and to setup alerts that will trigger when certain thresholds are passed. The data collected by this service can be configured and visualized in the Server Manager application.

Let's now start this service: right-click on the **Performance Logs & Alerts** line and then click Start in the pop-up menu. A similar window as before will appear, showing the progress and once it's gone, the service will be started.



Click Check my progress to verify the objective.

Start the "Performance Logs & Alerts" Service

Many of these services can also be started or stopped through other tools in the system. For example, the service called **Auto Time Zone Updater** is used to set the timezone of the running system from the data obtained through the network. This service can be enabled from the Service console, but it can also be enabled from the **Date and Time settings**.

If you look at the **Auto Time Zone Updater** service now, it's disabled. Let's enable it through the **Date and Time settings** window.

If you left click on the clock shown in the lower right corner, you'll get a pop-up with the time, date, calendar and a link to **Date and Time settings**.



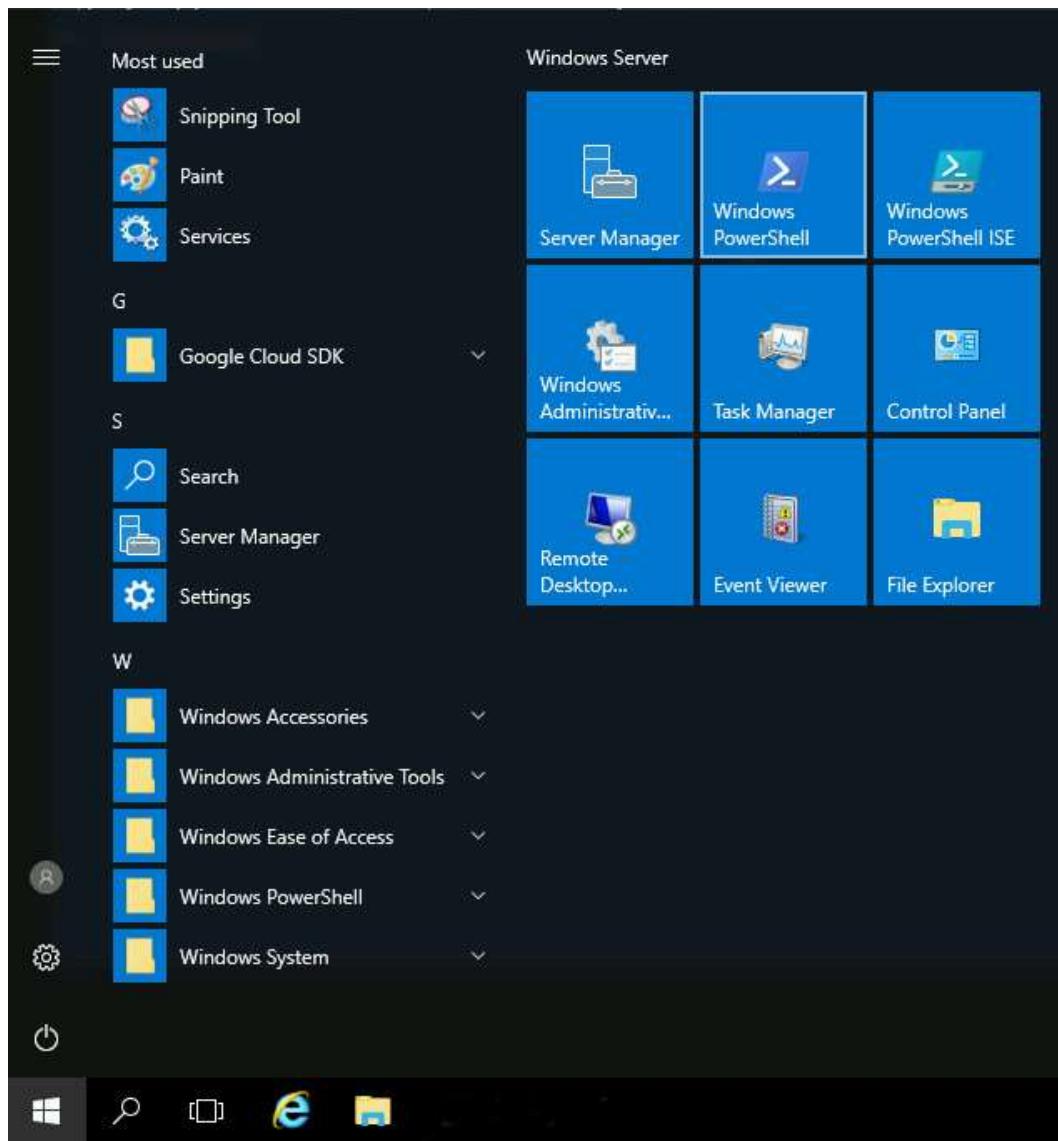
If you click on that link, the settings window for all configuration related to the Date and Time will appear, including the "Set time zone automatically" setting. This setting is directly related to the **Auto Time Zone Updater service**. Click on the slider to enable the setting, go back to the Services application, click Refresh in the right-click menu, and you'll see that the service is now running.

Name	Description	Status	Startup Type
Auto Time Zone Updater	Automatically sets the system time zone.	Disabled	Disabled
Background Intelligent Transfer Service	Manages files in the background using idle network bandwidth.	Running	Manual
Background Tasks Listener	Manages infrastructure service that controls background tasks.	Running	Automatic
Base Filtering Engine	Filters traffic through the base filtering engine.	Running	Automatic
Bluetooth Support Service	Supports discovery and pairing of Bluetooth devices.	Running	Manual (Triggers)
CDPUserSvc_67115	Reads description, error code, and other certificates from the certificate store.	Running	Automatic
Certificate Propagation	Provides infrastructure support for the Microsoft certificate store.	Running	Manual
Client License Service	Manages client license keys for software activation.	Running	Manual (Triggers)
CNG Key Isolation	Manages key isolation service hosted in the Local Security Authority Subsystem (LSASS).	Running	Automatic
COM+ Event System	Manages system event notifications.	Running	Manual
COM+ System Application	Manages system application components.	Running	Manual
Computer Browser	Manages a list of computers on the network.	Running	Disabled
Connected Devices Platform Service	Manages connected devices and their experiences.	Running	Automatic (Delayed Start)
Connected User Experiences and Telemetry	Manages connected user experiences and telemetry.	Running	Automatic

# Interacting with services through PowerShell

While as a user it's common to use Graphical User Interfaces (or GUIs) to interact with the system, as a system administrator you will usually want to automate the tasks that you do, and for that you will be using the command line.

Let's see how to perform these same tasks through the command line. Go ahead and open the **Windows PowerShell** application, by clicking on the Start menu and then selecting it from the list of applications.



In this shell, we can use the `Get-Service` command to list all the available services.

```
Get-Service
```

```
Windows PowerShell
Running UALSVC User Access Logging Service
Stopped UevAgentService User Experience Virtualization Service
Stopped UIODetect Interactive Services Detection
Running UmRdpService Remote Desktop Services UserMode Po...
Running UnistoreSvc_699e3 User Data Storage_699e3
Stopped upnphost UPnP Device Host
Running UserDataSvc_699e3 User Data Access_699e3
Running UserManager User Manager
Stopped Usosvc Update Orchestrator Service for Win...
Running VaultSvc Credential Manager
Stopped vds Virtual Disk
Stopped vmicguestinterface Hyper-V Guest Service Interface
Stopped vmicheartbeat Hyper-V Heartbeat Service
Stopped vmicvpxchange Hyper-V Data Exchange Service
Stopped vmicrdv Hyper-V Remote Desktop Virtualizati...
Stopped vmicsshutdown Hyper-V Guest Shutdown Service
Stopped vmictimesync Hyper-V Time Synchronization Service
Stopped vmicvmsession Hyper-V PowerShell Direct Service
Stopped vmicvss Hyper-V Volume Shadow Copy Requestor
Stopped VSS Volume Shadow Copy
Running w32time Windows Time
Stopped WalletService WalletService
Stopped WbioSrvC Windows Biometric Service
Running WcmSvc Windows Connection Manager
Stopped WdiServiceHost Diagnostic Service Host
Stopped WdIsystemHost Diagnostic System Host
Stopped WdNisSvc Windows Defender Network Inspection...
Stopped Webservice Windows Event Collector
Stopped WEHOSTSVC Windows Encryption Provider Host Se...
Stopped werclsupport Problem Reports and Solutions Contr...
Stopped WerSvc Windows Error Reporting Service
Stopped WhaRpc Still Image Acquisition Events
Running WhiDefend Windows Defender Service
Stopped WinHttpAutoProxy... WinHTTP Web Proxy Auto-Discovery Se...
Running WinInet Windows Management Instrumentation
Running WinRM Windows Remote Management (WS-Manag...
Stopped wisvc Windows Insider Service
Stopped wlidsvc Microsoft Account Sign-in Assistant
Stopped wmiApSrv WMI Performance Adapter
Stopped WPDDBusEnum Portable Device Enumerator Service
Running WpnService Windows Push Notifications System S...
Stopped WpnUserService_... Windows Push Notifications User Ser...
Stopped WSearch Windows Search
Stopped wuauserv Windows Update
Stopped wudfsvc Windows Driver Foundation - User-mo...
Stopped XblAuthManager Xbox Live Auth Manager
Stopped XblGameSave Xbox Live Game Save

PS C:\>
```

This is a long list. You can scroll up using PgUp/PgDown, or with the mouse wheel. This list includes the status of the service, the Name and the DisplayName. The Name is short and is the one used to get information of a specific service, the DisplayName is a more descriptive and longer name.

For example, we can get information of the `wuauserv` service:

```
Get-Service wuauserv
PS C:\> Get-Service wuauserv
Status    Name          DisplayName
-----  -----
Running   wuauserv    Windows Update
```

This tells us that `wuauserv` is the short name of the **Windows Update** service. This is the service in charge of keeping the software running on the computer up to date (both the operating system and other applications). We can get more information for the service, using the `Format-List` command.

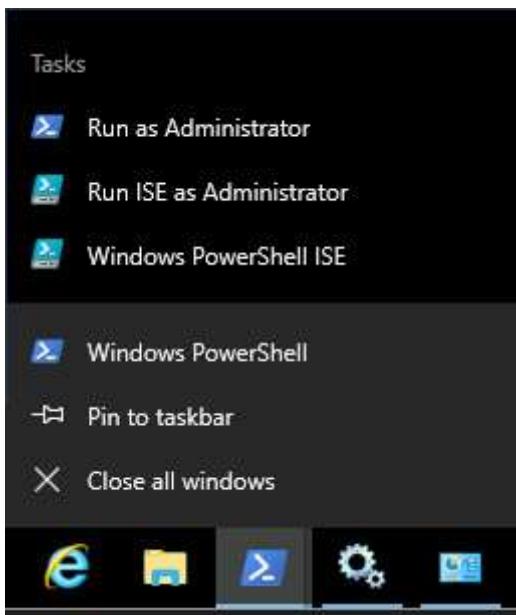
```
Get-Service wuauserv | Format-List *
```

```
PS C:\> Get-Service wuauserv | Format-List *
```

Name	:	wuauserv
RequiredServices	:	{rpcss}
CanPauseAndContinue	:	False
CanShutdown	:	True
CanStop	:	True
DisplayName	:	Windows Update
DependentServices	:	{}
MachineName	:	.
ServiceName	:	wuauserv
ServicesDependedOn	:	{rpcss}
ServiceHandle	:	
Status	:	Running
ServiceType	:	Win32ShareProcess
StartType	:	Manual
Site	:	
Container	:	

## Stopping and starting services

In order to stop or start services with PowerShell, we will need to start a session as an administrator. To do this, you can right-click on the PowerShell icon that you already have and click **Run as Administrator** and then click **Yes** to confirm. This will open a new window that has administrator rights.



Using the administrator user, we can stop the Windows Update service, using the **Stop-Service** command:

```
Stop-Service wuauserv
```

This command doesn't give any output. To verify that it worked, let's get the status again, using **Get-Service**:

```
Get-Service wuauserv
```

```
PS C:\> Stop-Service wuauserv
PS C:\> Get-Service wuauserv
```

Status	Name	DisplayName
Stopped	wuauserv	Windows Update

The service is now stopped. But this is an important service, we don't want it to stay stopped, let's restart it using the `Start-Service` command.

```
Start-Service wuauserv
```

Again, this doesn't give any output if it succeeds, let's use `Get-Service` to see if it worked.

```
Get-Service wuauserv
```

Yes, it's running again.

## Enabling services

We can stop and start any services that are already enabled in the system, but not services that are disabled. Let's look at one example of a service that is currently disabled. We will use the `ScardSvr` or **Smart Card** service. This service is used to read smart cards and it's currently disabled because it's not needed. We can see that it's disabled, by using the `Get-Service` plus `Format-List` commands:

```
Get-Service ScardSvr | Format-List *
```

```
PS C:\> Get-Service ScardSvr | Format-List *
```

```
Name          : ScardSvr
RequiredServices : {wudfsvc}
CanPauseAndContinue : False
CanShutdown      : False
CanStop         : False
DisplayName     : Smart Card
DependentServices : {}
MachineName    :
ServiceName    : ScardSvr
ServicesDependedOn : {wudfsvc}
ServiceHandle   :
Status         : Stopped
ServiceType    : Win32ShareProcess
StartType       : Disabled
Site           :
Container      :
```

The `StartType` field says that this service is `Disabled`. This means that it can't be started until it's enabled. Let's see what happens if we try to start it anyway:

```
Start-Service ScardSvr
```

```
PS C:\> Start-Service ScardSvr
Start-Service : Service 'Smart Card (ScardSvr)' cannot be started due to the following error: Cannot start service
ScardSvr on computer '...' .
At line:1 char:1
+ Start-Service ScardSvr
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : OpenError: (System.ServiceProcess.ServiceController:ServiceController) [Start-Service],
+ ServiceCommandException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorMessage : CouldNotStartService,Microsoft.PowerShell.Commands.StartServiceCommand
```

Instead of the usual empty output, we get an error message. The error says that the service couldn't be started. To change that, we will use the `Set-Service` command, which allows us to modify some of the properties of the service

```
Set-Service ScardSvr -StartupType Manual
```

This won't generate any output, but if we now try to start the service, it will succeed.

```
Start-Service ScardSvr
```

This time we got no output, which means that there were no errors. Let's check the status one last time:

```
Get-Service ScardSvr
```

```
PS C:\> Set-Service ScardSvr -StartupType Manual
PS C:\> Start-Service ScardSvr
PS C:\> Get-Service ScardSvr

Status    Name          DisplayName
-----  -----
Running   ScardSvr     Smart Card
```

Well done! We have enabled and started the service.

### Enabling additional features

There are a number of features that are available in a Windows system that are not enabled by default. This is so that the system administrator only has to manage the features that are actually in use, instead of all the possible features out there.

We can use the `Install-WindowsFeature` command to enable these features. For example, let's run this command to enable the web serving feature in the system:

```
Install-WindowsFeature Web-WebServer,Web-Mgmt-Tools -IncludeAllSubFeature
PS C:\> Install-WindowsFeature Web-WebServer,Web-Mgmt-Tools -IncludeAllSubFeature

Collecting data...
10% [oooooooooooo] .
```

Be patient, this will take a few minutes to run, as it's downloading additional components and then installing them on the system. You will see a progress bar on the console, although not necessarily at the cursor.

When the progress bar disappears, press "**Enter**" to obtain a status report of the command. It should tell you that it succeeded in installing the service which is now running.

```
PS C:\> Install-WindowsFeature Web-WebServer,Web-Mgmt-Tools -IncludeAllSubFeature
Success Restart Needed Exit Code      Feature Result
-----  -----  -----  -----
True    No        Success           {ASP.NET 4.6, .NET Framework 3.5 (includes...
```

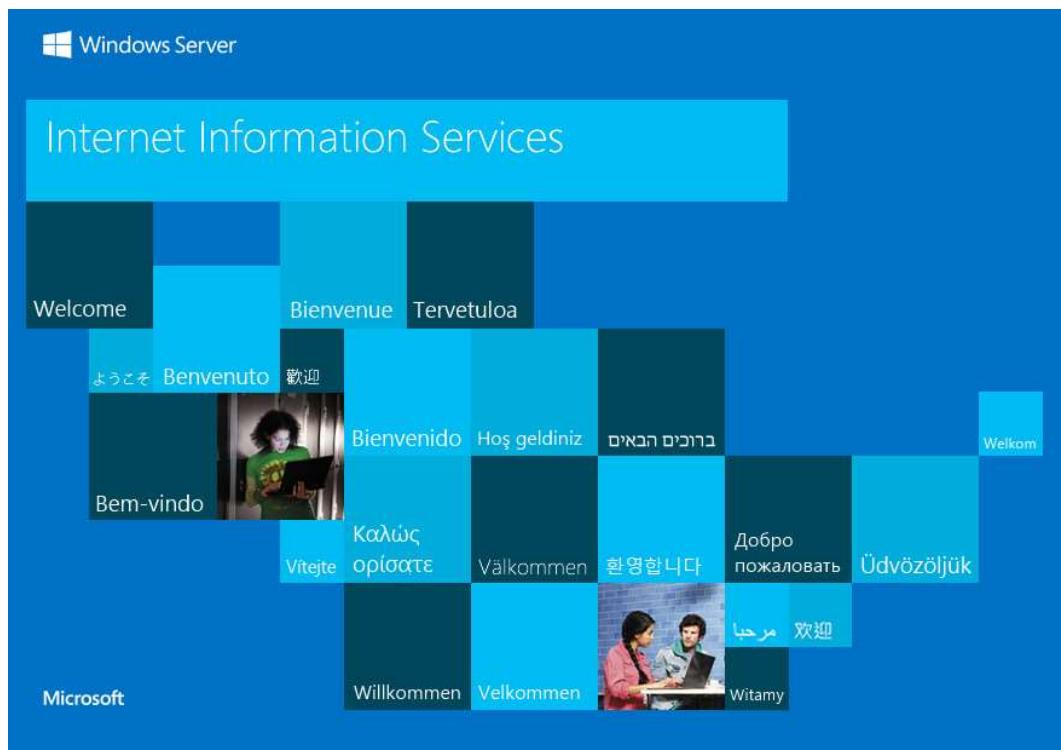
There are a number of new services that were added when enabling this feature. For example, `w3svc` is the service that allows publishing web pages.

```
Get-Service w3svc
```

Status	Name	DisplayName
Running	w3svc	World Wide Web Publishing Service

With this service running, you'll be able to use the web serving functionality on the machine. You can verify this by pointing your browser to the External IP address shown in the Connection Details Panel, on the left side.

Clicking on that IP, you should see the default website provided by IIS:

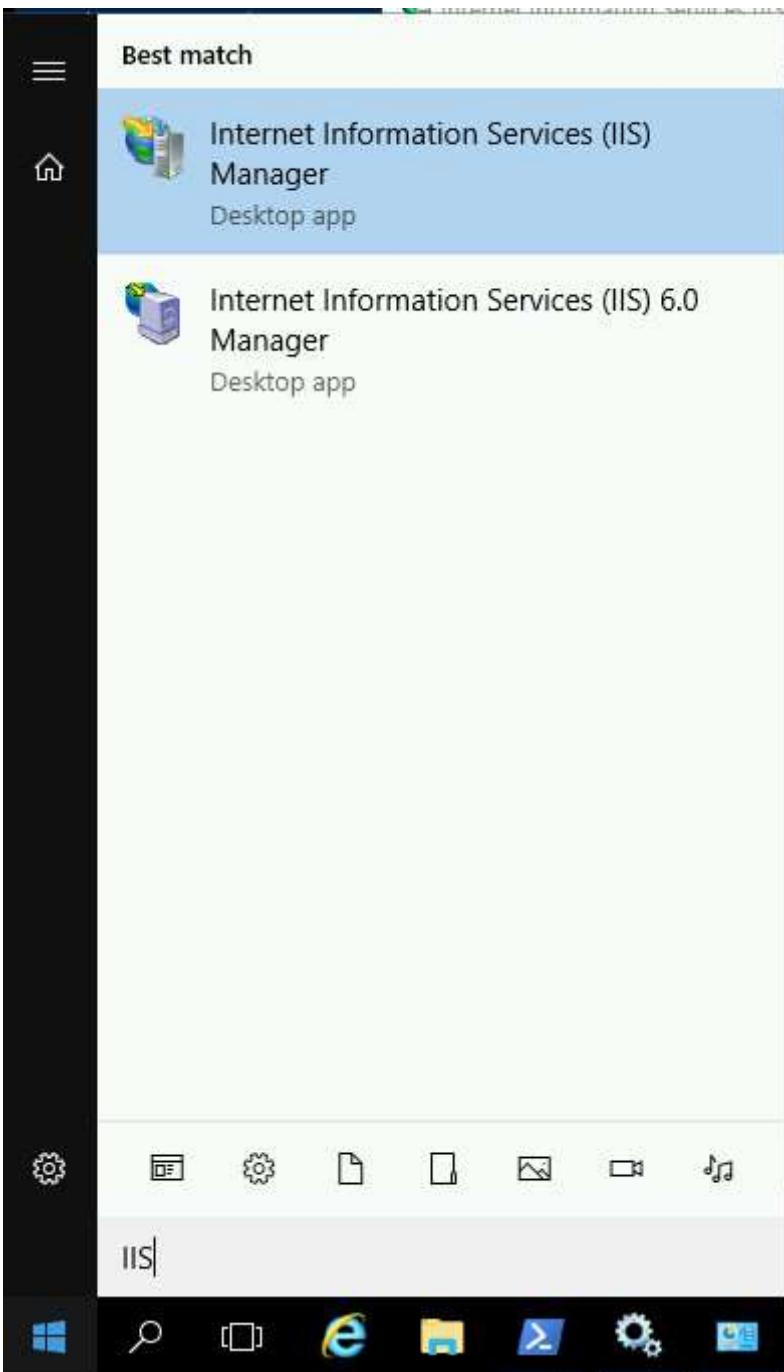


Click Check my progress to verify the objective.

Start IIS

### Serving web pages

Let's configure our newly installed web server to serve our own website instead of the default website. In order to do this, you'll need to open the **Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager** program. To do that, type "IIS" into the Windows menu.



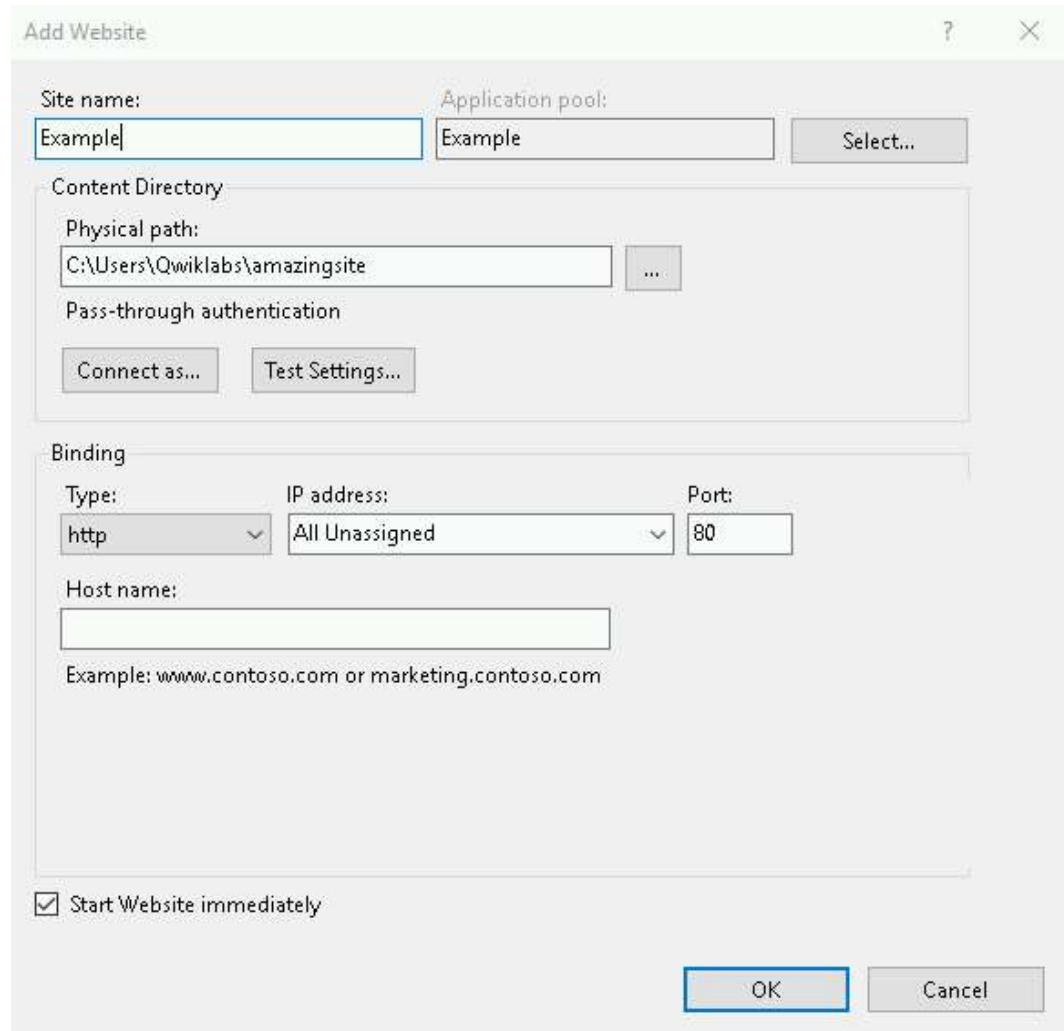
Once the application opens, expand the **WINDOWS-INSTANC** option, and click on the **Sites** option. This shows a list of available sites, currently only showing the Default Website.

A screenshot of the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager application window. The title bar reads 'Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager'. The left sidebar shows 'Connections' with 'WINDOWS-INSTANC' expanded, revealing 'Application Pools' and 'Sites'. The 'Sites' node is selected. The main content area displays a table titled 'Sites' with the following data:

Name	ID	Status	Binding	Path
Default Web Site	1	Started (http...)	*:80 (http)	%SystemDrive%\inetpub\wwwroot

At the bottom of the main pane, there are buttons for 'Add Website...', 'Set Website Defaults...', and 'Help'. The bottom right corner of the window shows the word 'Actions'.

Let's add a new site, by right-clicking on the list and selecting **Add Website**. This will pop up a window with some fields that need to be filled in. Naming the site enables you to identify it from others. You can call it whatever you want. The physical path of the website is the location where the files are located in the computer. In this case, the files are located in `C:\Users\Qwiklabs\amazingsite`, so select that folder as the path.

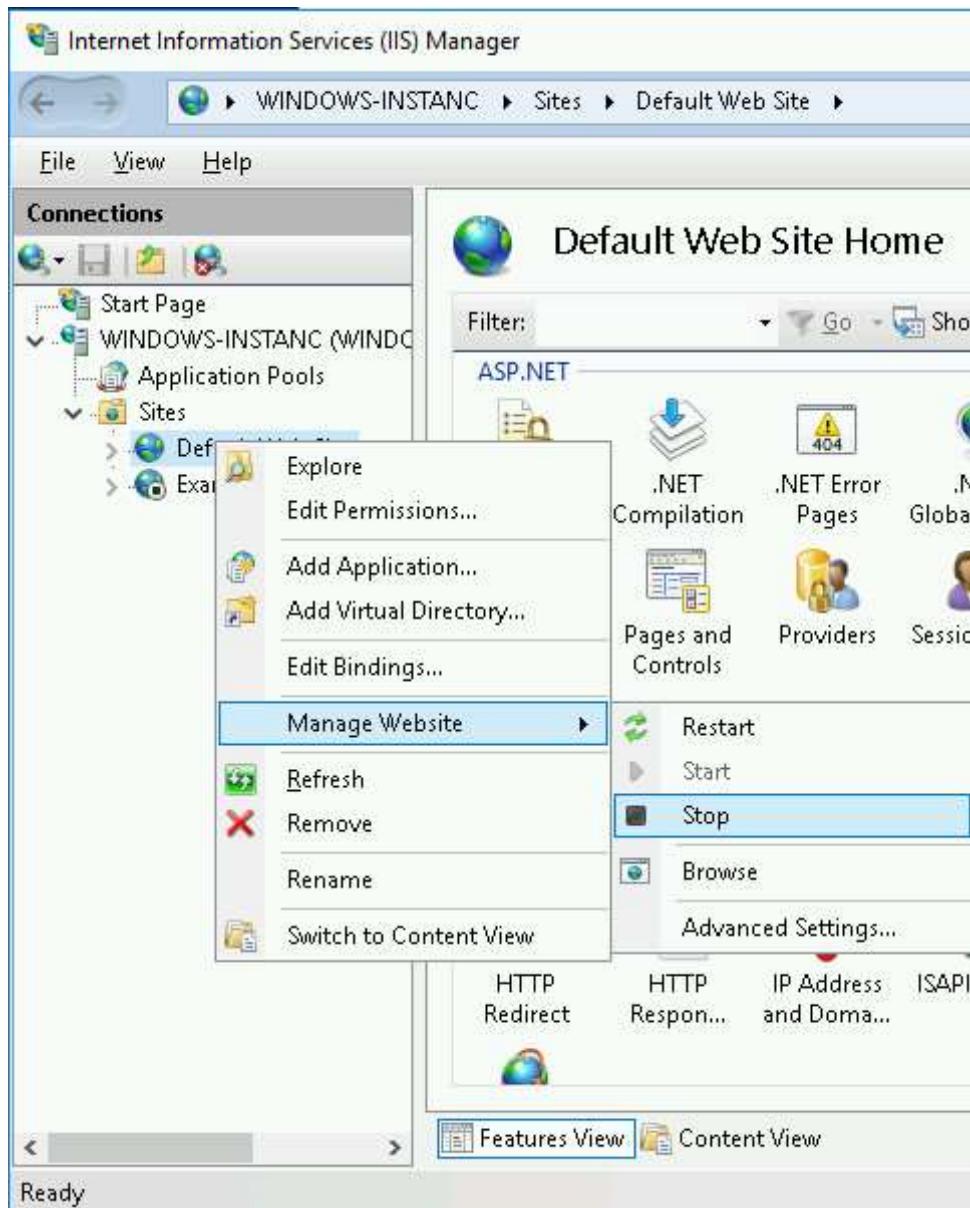


If you fill this in and then click **OK** you will be shown a window warning that there will be two websites running on the same port (port 80). There can only be one website on each port per hostname (and we didn't fill in any names). Currently the Default website is the one listening on port 80 for the non-specified hostname.



If you click **Yes** at the warning, you will see that your website was created but it has a small square icon next to its name, indicating that it's stopped. In order to actually start it, we need to stop the other one.

So, right-click on **Default Web Site**, then go to the **Manage Website** option and click **Stop**.



Then right-click on your new website, go to the **Manage Website** option and click **Start**. If you reload the website you visited before, you should now see the new website.

### Amazing Results

This website shows that it's possible to have amazing results and share them with others.

WooHoo!

Click Check my progress to verify the objective.

Serve the New Website in IIS

## Conclusion

Congrats! You've successfully listed all the services that are available on the machine, practiced stopping and starting some of these services, and checked their status. You also configured the machine to serve web pages by enabling an additional system feature, and then customized this to serve a different website.

These are important skills that are essential to your future work as a system administrator. Keep it up!

## End your lab

When you have completed your lab, click **End Lab**. Qwiklabs removes the resources you've used and cleans the account for you.

You will be given an opportunity to rate the lab experience. Select the applicable number of stars, type a comment, and then click **Submit**.

The number of stars indicates the following:

- 1 star = Very dissatisfied
- 2 stars = Dissatisfied
- 3 stars = Neutral
- 4 stars = Satisfied
- 5 stars = Very satisfied

You can close the dialog box if you don't want to provide feedback.

For feedback, suggestions, or corrections, please use the **Support** tab.