DAY 8 **DATE:07/05/2025**

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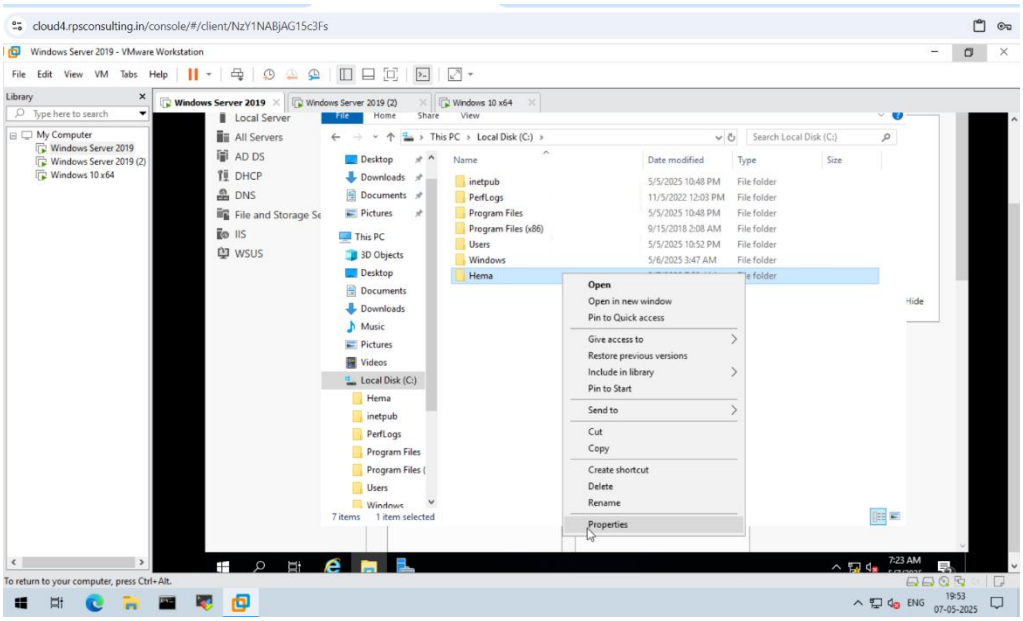
USER ID:27739

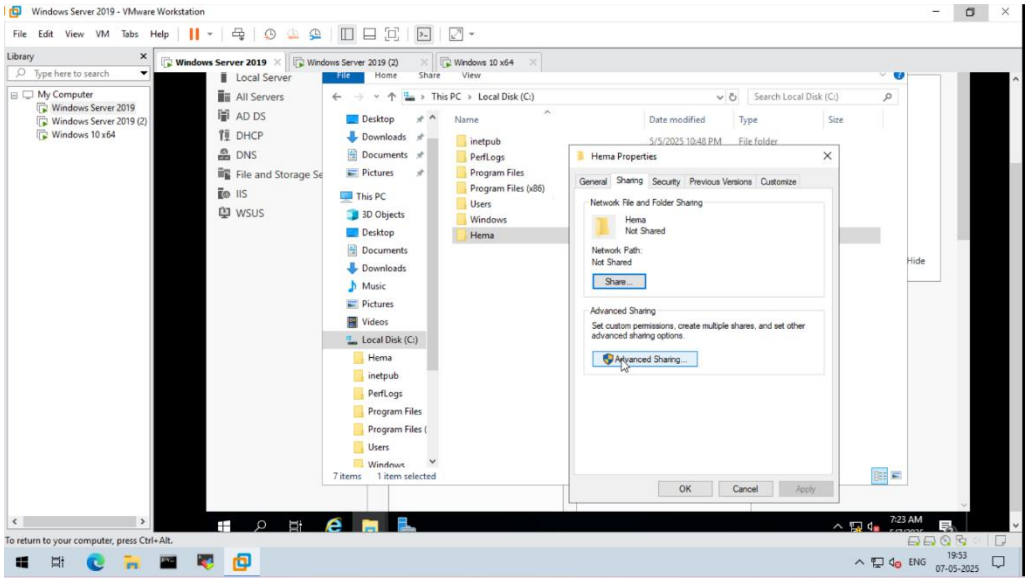
Batch: 25VID0885_DC_Batch4

TITLE: CONFIGURE NTFS PERMISSIONS ON A SHARED FOLDER

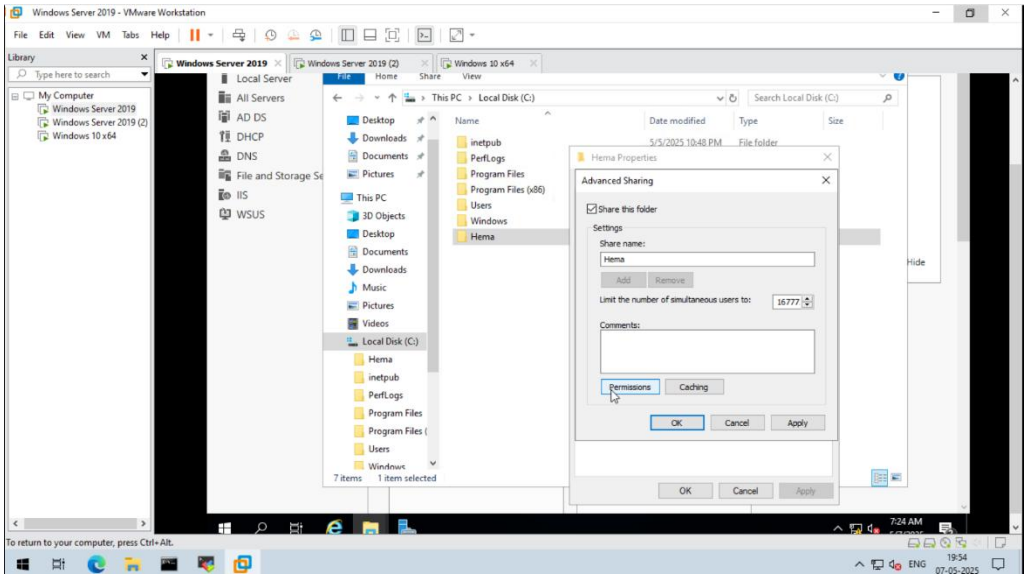
- **OBJECTIVE:**
  This process aims how to securely manage and configure shared folder permissions in Windows Server 2019. The intent is to restrict access to the shared folder, allowing only specific users or groups to use, change, or control it.
- **PROCESS:**
  1. Step 1: Open the file -> right click on the folder to be shared and select properties.



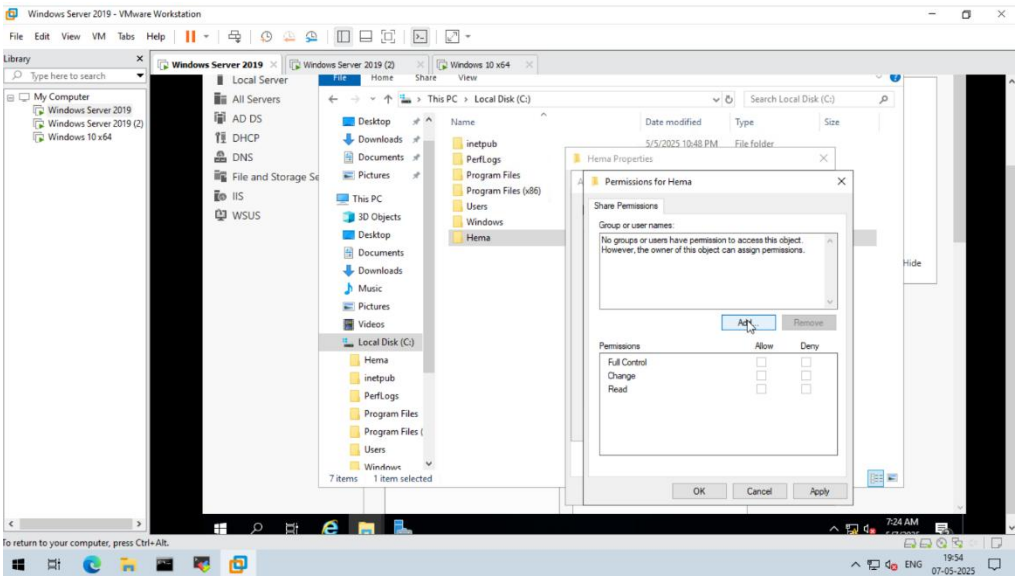
2. Step 2: In properties->Click on sharing->select advanced sharing.



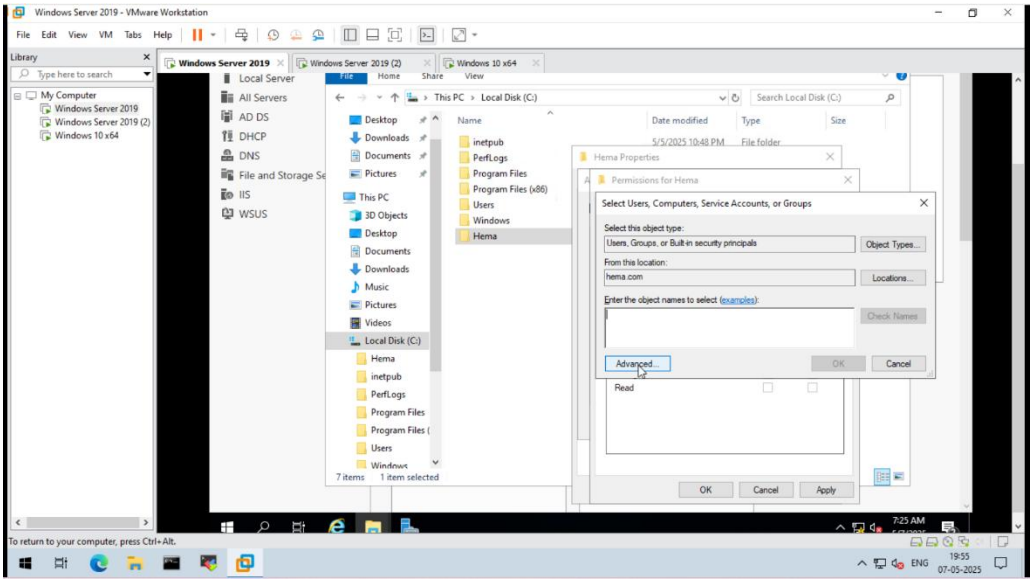
3. Step 3: Select the option Share this folder in advanced sharing->then click on permissions.



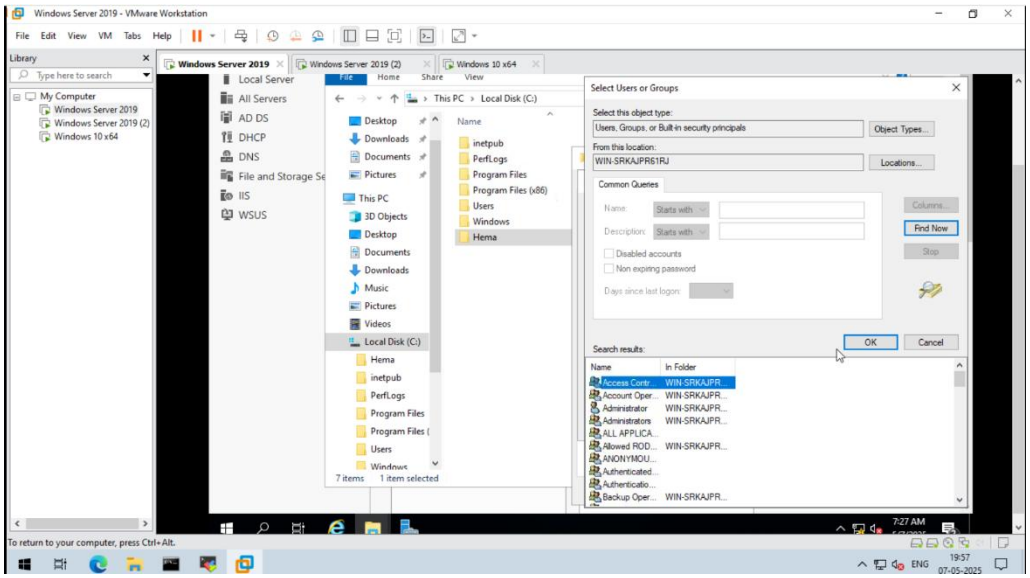
4. Step 4: Delete Everyone in share Permission ->the click on Add.



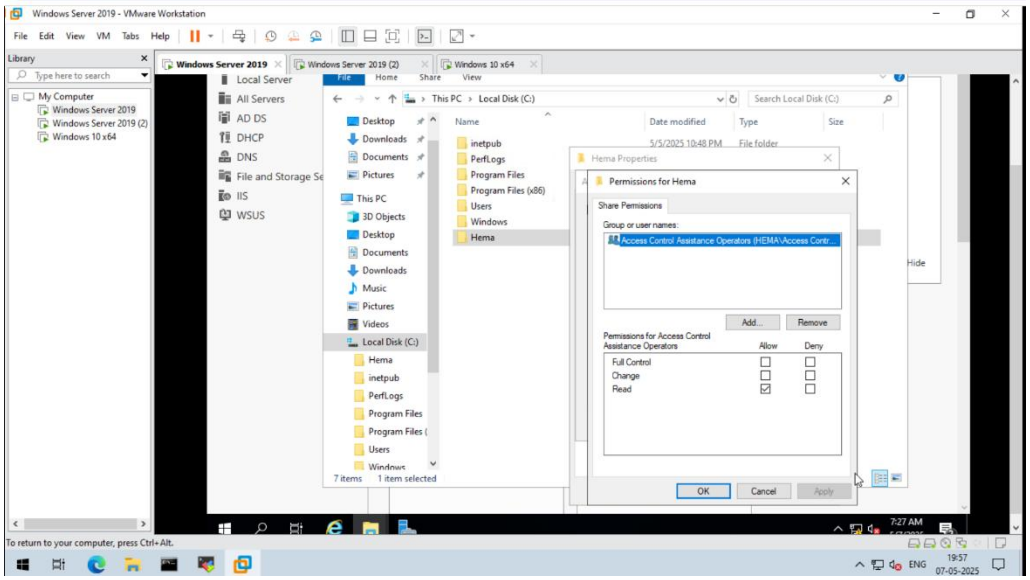
5. Step 5: Select user or group->click on Advanced.



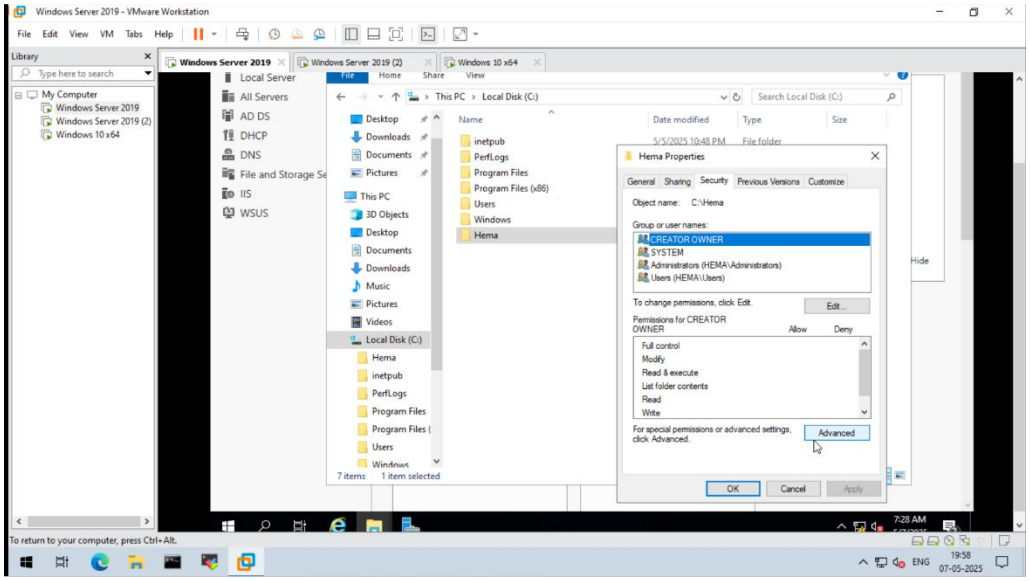
6. Step 6: Click on find now->select and user->click ok.



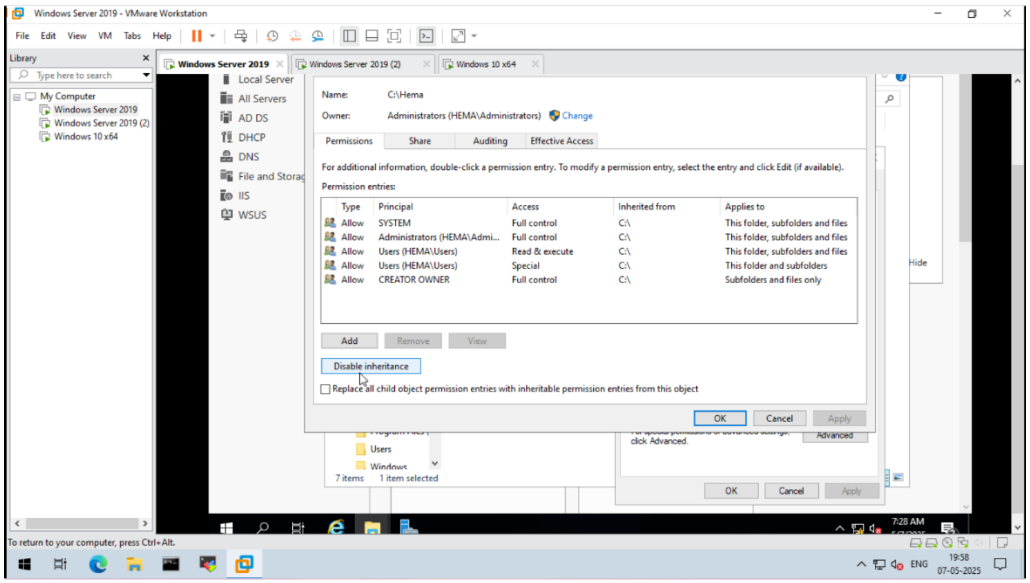
7. Step 7: Set the permissions for the group, then click Ok.



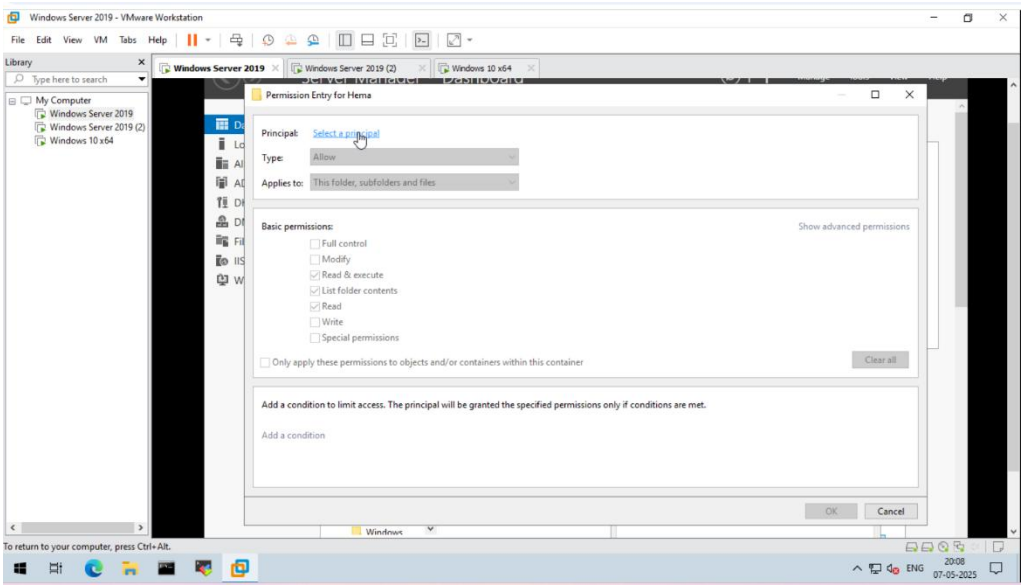
8. Step 8: Go to the Security tab and click advanced.



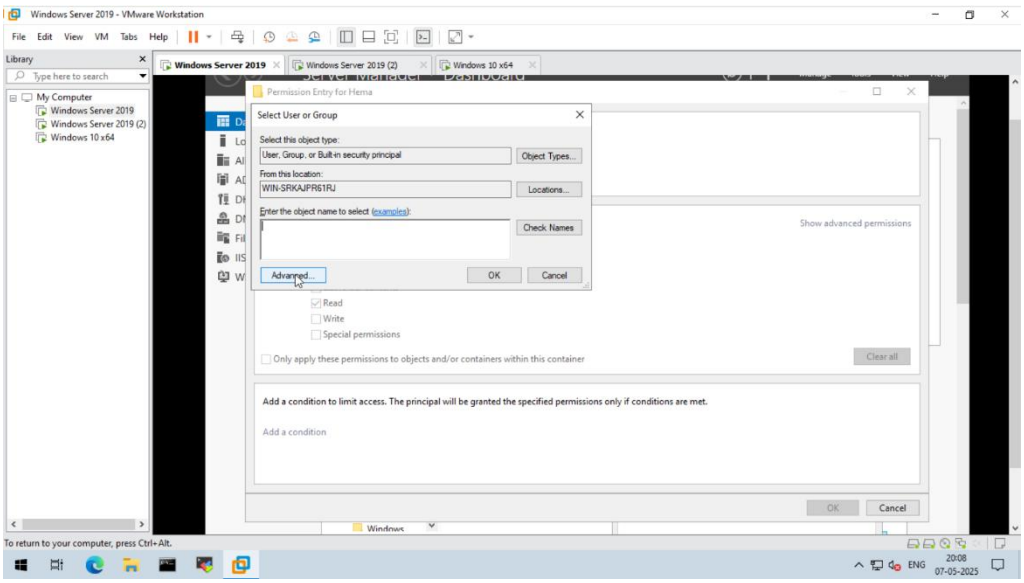
9. Step 9: Disable Inheritance->remove all permission entities By clicking removing all inherited permissions from this object.



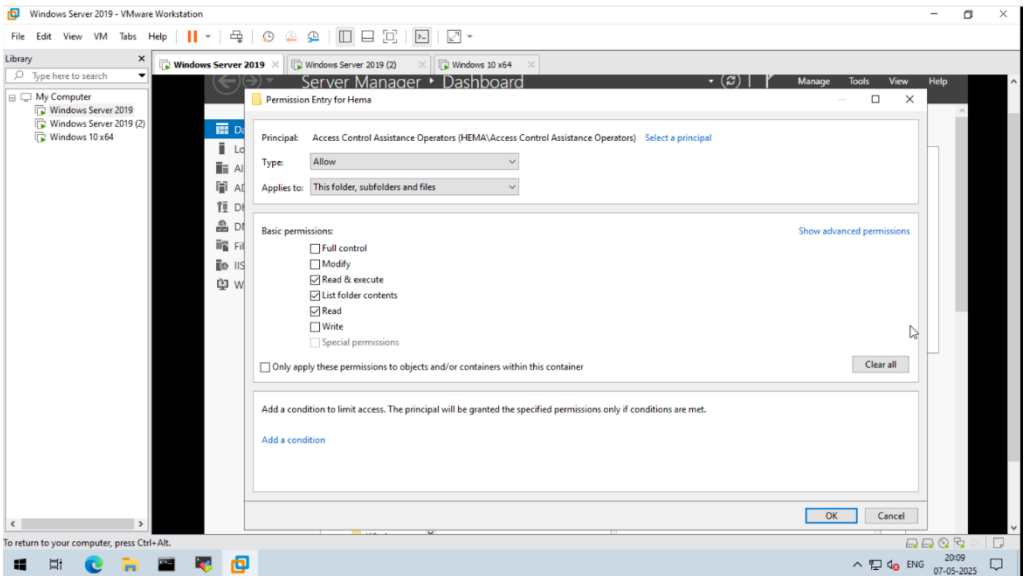
10. Step 10: Click on Add->click on Select a principal.



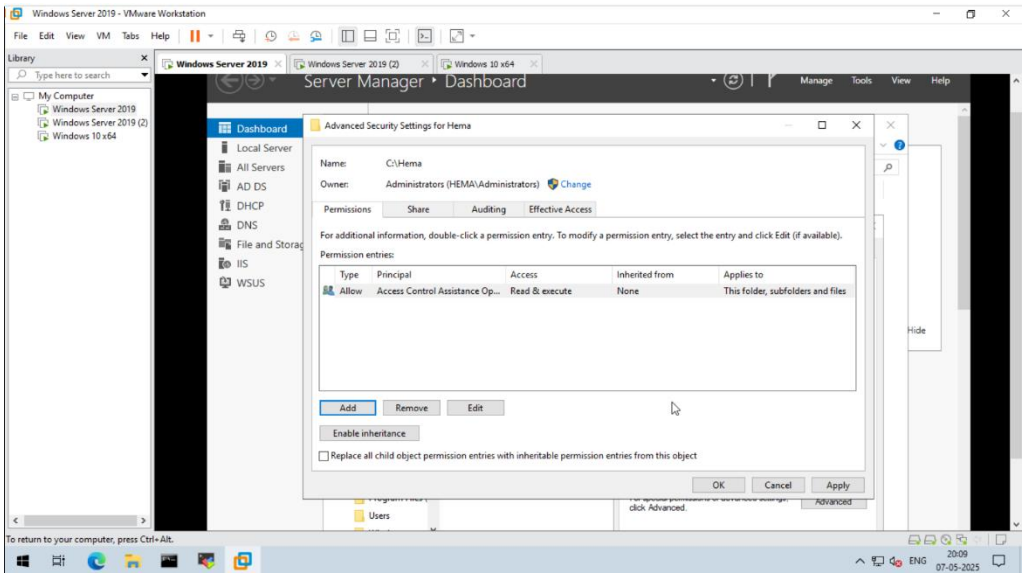
11.Step 11: Select user or group->click on Advanced.



12.Step 12: select user or group->In permission entry for folder Name->give permission->click ok.



13.Step 13: Click ok.



- **Conclusion**: This lab successfully demonstrated the critical importance of properly configuring NTFS permissions on shared folders within Windows Server 2019. By implementing specific permission settings and managing inheritance, we can effectively control access, enhance security, and ensure data integrity.
- **DNS ZONE**

14.A DNS zone is a distinct, contiguous portion of the domain name space that is managed by a specific DNS server or a set of authoritative DNS servers. Think of it as an administrative boundary within the overall DNS hierarchy.

15. **Public DNS Zone:** A public DNS zone contains records that are accessible to anyone on the internet for resolving public domain names.
16. **Private DNS Zone:** A private DNS zone contains records that are accessible only within a private network for resolving internal hostnames.
17. **Common DNS Record Types:**

1. A (Address) Record: Maps a hostname to an IPv4 address.
    - Example: www.example.com. A 192.0.2.1
2. AAAA (Quad-A) Record: Maps a hostname to an IPv6 address.
    - Example: www.example.com. AAAA 2001:db8::1
3. CNAME (Canonical Name) Record: Creates an alias for a hostname.
    - Example: `blog.example.com. CNAME www.example.com.` (This means "https://www.google.com/url?sa=E&source=gmail&q=blog.example.com" is an alias for "www.example.com")
4. MX (Mail Exchange) Record: Specifies the mail server(s) responsible for handling email for a domain.
    - Example: `example.com. MX 10 mail.example.com.` (The "10" is a priority value; lower numbers mean higher priority)
5. TXT (Text) Record: Stores arbitrary text information.Used for various purposes, such as verifying domain ownership, SPF (Sender Policy Framework) records for email authentication, and storing other metadata.
    - Example: `example.com. TXT "v=spf1 mx a ip4:192.0.2.0/24 ~all"`
6. NS (Name Server) Record: Delegates a DNS zone to authoritative name servers.
    - Example: `example.com. NS ns1.example.com.`
7. SOA (Start of Authority) Record: Specifies essential information about a DNS zone, including the primary name server, administrator email, and refresh intervals. Every zone file must have an SOA record.

- **Active Directory Forest:**

- A forest is the highest level of logical organization in Active Directory.
- It is a collection of one or more Active Directory trees that trust each other.
- A forest shares a common schema, global catalog, configuration, and directory.
- Think of it as the overall container for your entire Active Directory environment.

- **Active Directory Tree:**

- A tree is a hierarchy of Active Directory domains.
- Domains within a tree share a contiguous namespace (e.g., domain1.example.com and domain2.example.com).
- Domains in a tree trust each other transitively.
- Think of it as a branch of the forest, organizing domains in a hierarchical way.