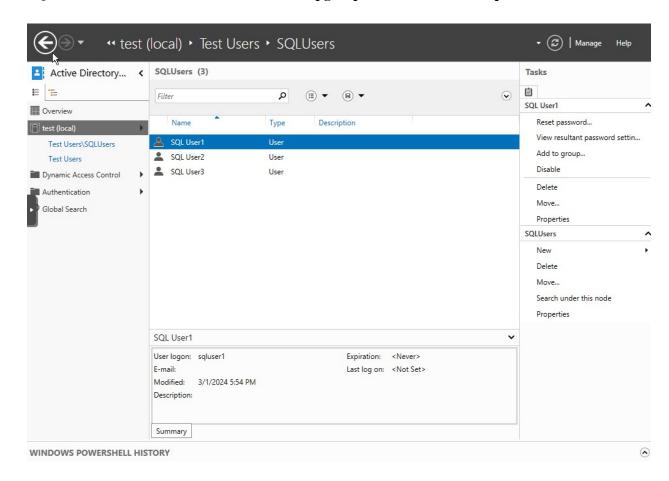
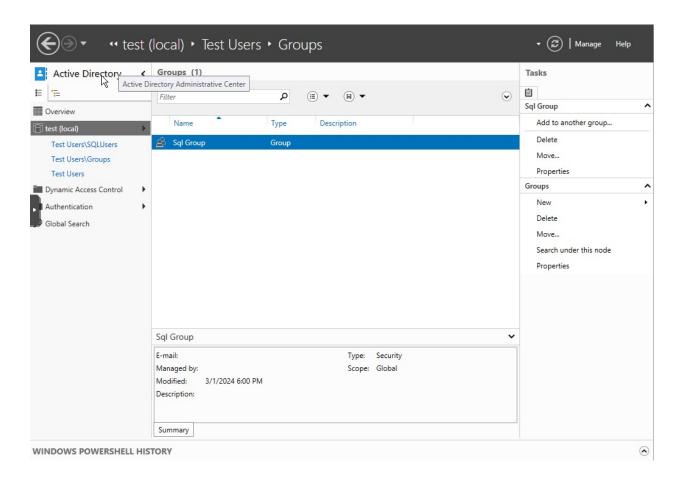
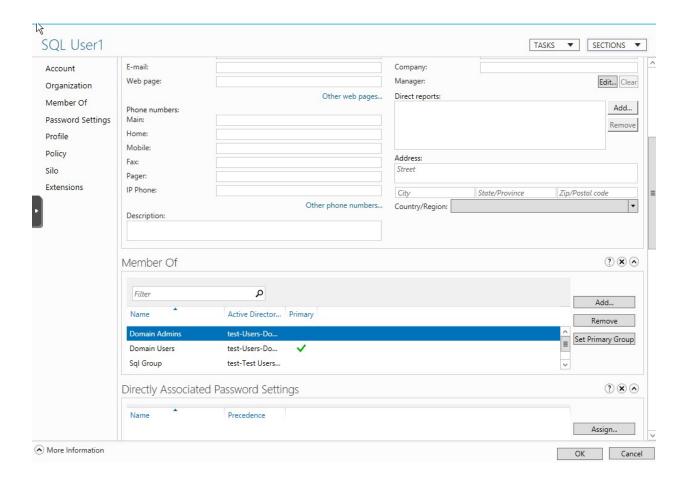
## Homework 4 – Active Directory and Group Policy Objects

• (<u>Task 1</u>) Show in a screenshot that the three domain users (sqluser1, sqluser2, sqluser3) are created in **SQLUsers** OU. Also show in a screenshot that **sqlgroup** is created in the **Groups** OU.

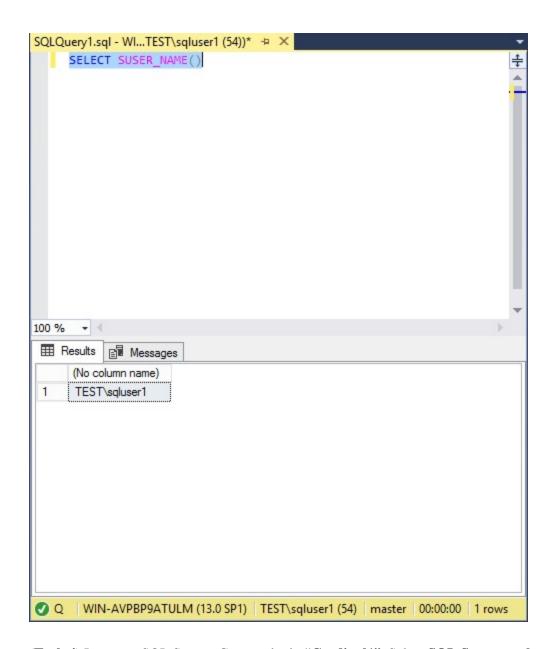




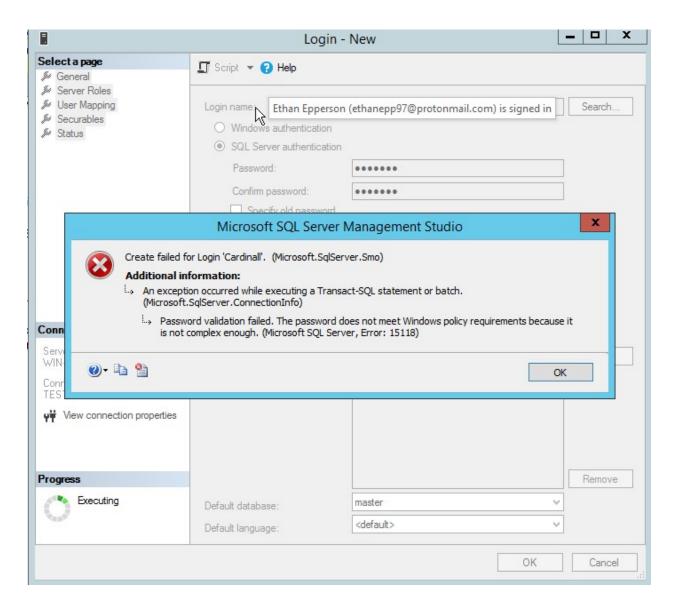
• (<u>Task 2</u>) Go to sqluser1 properties and show in a screenshot that sqluser1 is a member of **Domain** Admins and sqlgroup.



• (<u>Task 3</u>) Run the following query on SQL Server and show in a screenshot that you indeed logged-on with sqluser1.

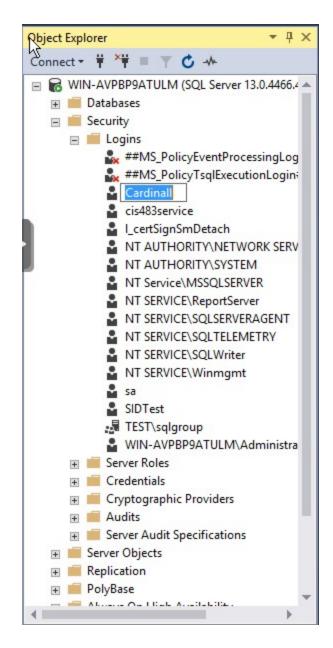


• (<u>Task 4</u>) Logon to SQL Server. Create a login "Cardinal1". Select SQL Server authentication. Enter the password "1234567", and show in a screenshot that the login <u>cannot</u> be created. Explain why?



The login was not created because the password policy within the GPO specifies a certain level of complexity for passwords that ours did not meet.

• (<u>Task 5</u>) Create a login "Cardinal1". Select SQL Server authentication. Enter the password "1234567", and show in a screenshot that the login is created. Explain why this was possible. Explain also the relationship between the GPO and the SQL Server password policy.



The relationship between the GPO and the SQL Server Password Policy is that GPOs can be used to enforce security policies, including the SQL Server password policy, across an organization's Windows-based infrastructure.

• (<u>Task 6</u>) Create a new AD account using the command **New-ADUser** explained on pp 12-13. Show in a screenshot that the account is indeed created (example below). Also, attach a screenshot that displays the PowerShell execution.

