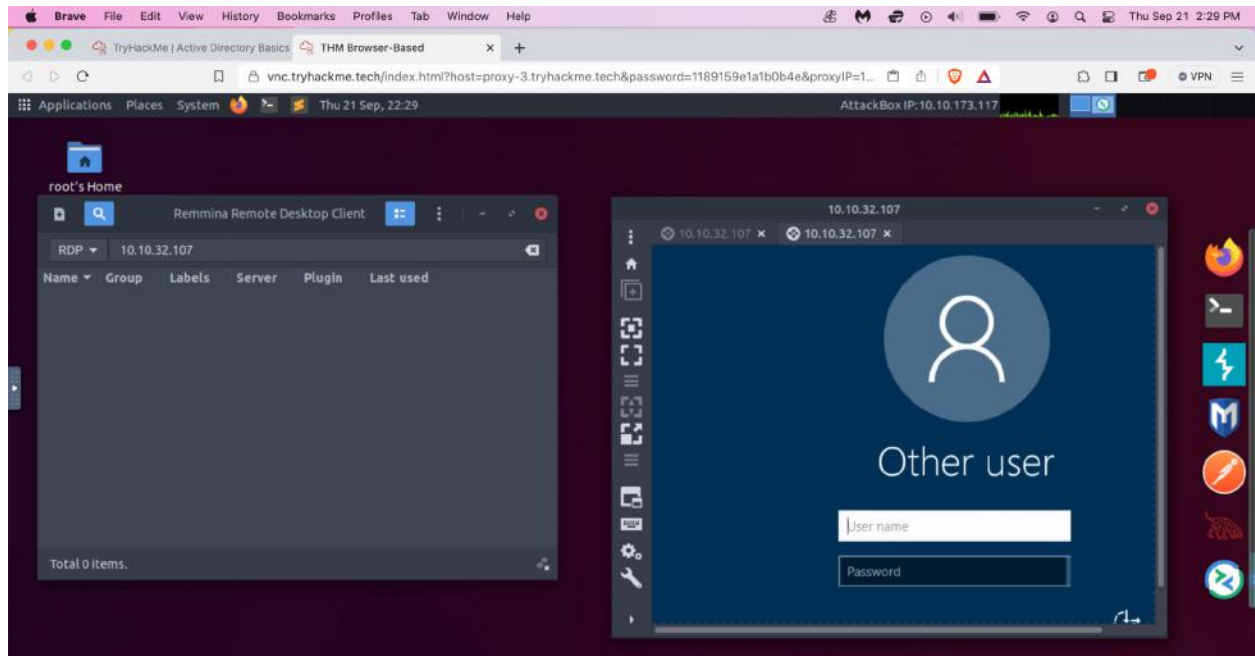


This mini lab focuses on the practice and conceptual basics of an active directory. We hear about active directory all the time on how it's so important for companies.

We will be using RDP , through Remmina on the ubuntu to complete the tasks, if needed we can also use the windows virtual machine which has the active directory provided depending on convenience and capability.



Active Directory

Key Points - Active Directory Overview

- Active Directory Domain Service (AD DS) is the core of any Windows Domain, functioning as a catalog for network objects.

Users

- Users are common object types in Active Directory, categorized as security principals with authentication and resource privileges.
- Users can represent people (employees) or services (e.g., IIS or MSSQL).

Machines

- Machines are objects created for computers joining the Active Directory domain, also considered security principals.
- Machine accounts are local administrators with limited domain rights and automatically rotated, complex passwords.

Security Groups

- Security groups allow access rights to be assigned to groups instead of individual users, enhancing manageability.
- These groups are also considered security principals and can have privileges over network resources.
- Groups can include users and machines, and even other groups.
- Default security groups in a domain include Domain Admins, Server Operators, Backup Operators, Account Operators, Domain Users, Domain Computers, and Domain Controllers.

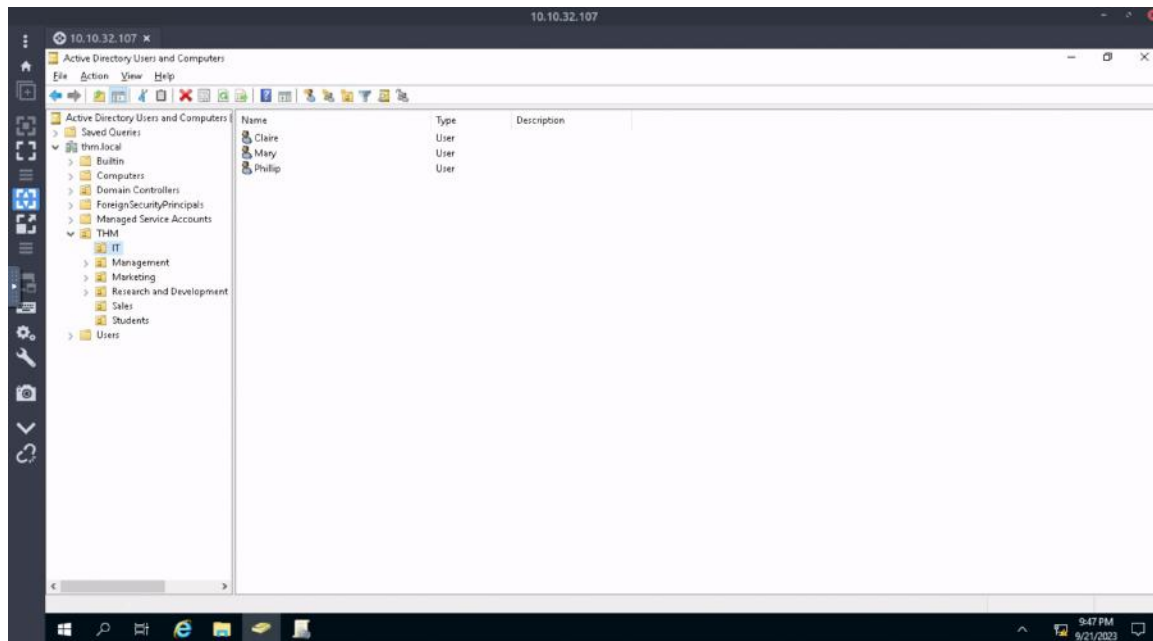
Active Directory Users and Computers

- To configure AD objects, use "Active Directory Users and Computers" on the Domain Controller.
- Objects are organized in Organizational Units (OUs), which classify users and machines for policy application.
- OUs help manage users with similar requirements, such as departmental policies.
- Users can belong to only one OU at a time.
- Example: THM OU with child OUs for different departments.

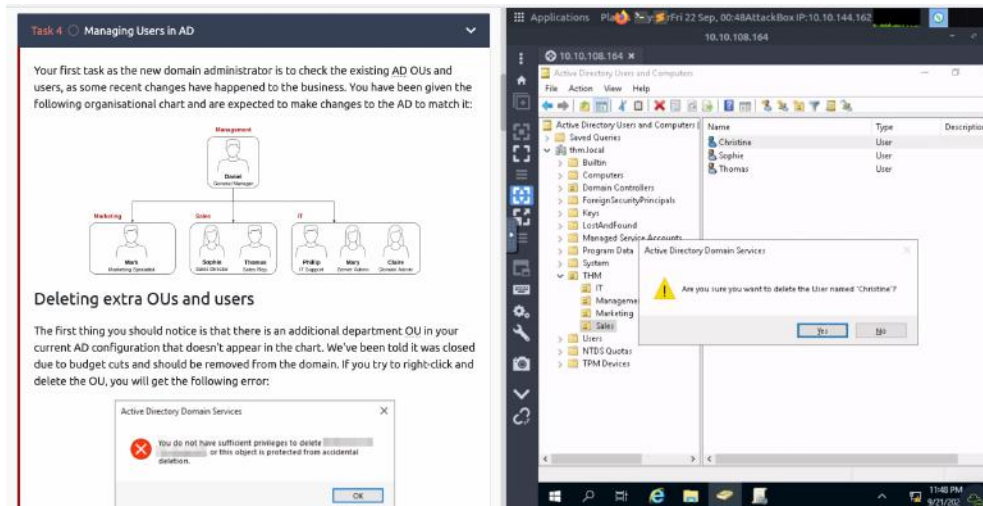
Security Groups vs OUs

- OUs apply policies to users and computers based on their roles, with a user in only one OU.
- Security Groups grant permissions over resources, allowing users to access shared folders or network printers, with users in multiple groups.

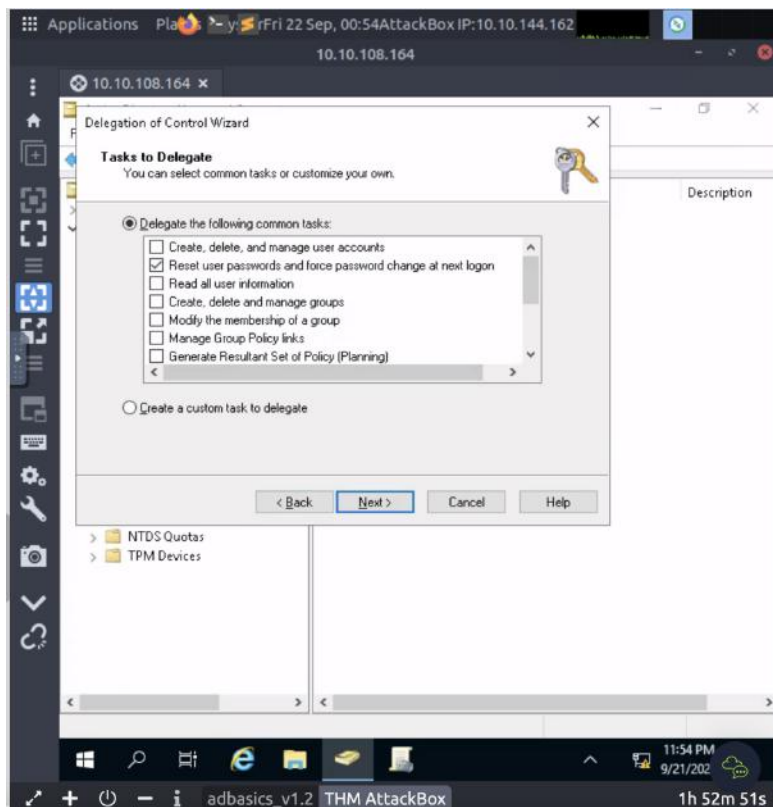
Getting familiar with the general AD structure and the organizational unit, THM.



First order of task was to delete any users in the Organizational unit that did not there, and also delete any extra Organizational units.



Next we will delegate controls to the user phillip that will reset any password for the user in the sales department



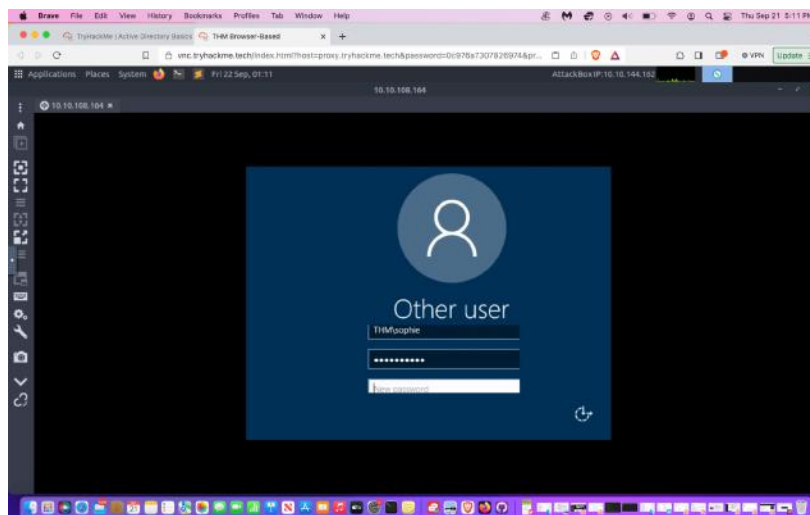
So after we delegated control to phillip, we logged in via RDP and used the Powershell command to reset the password for a users account. In this case the user will be sophie.

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

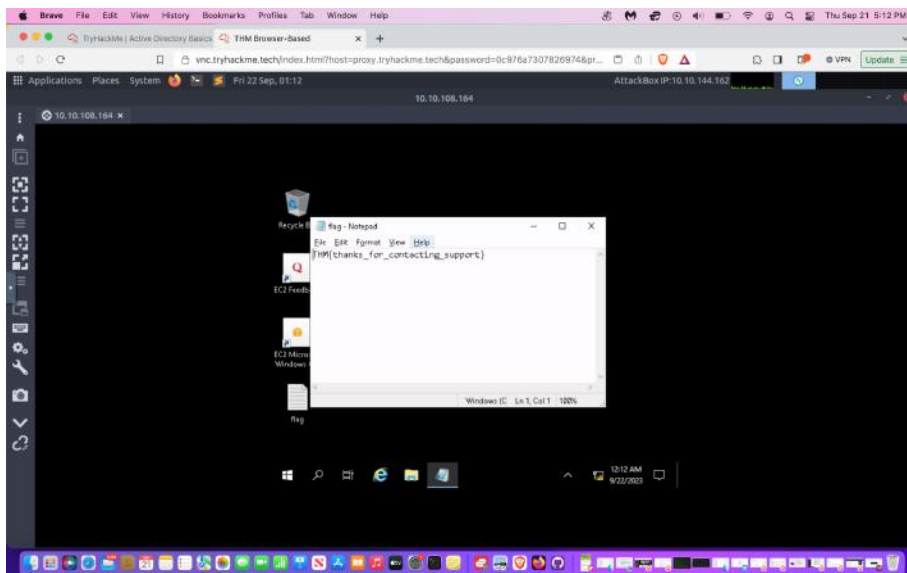
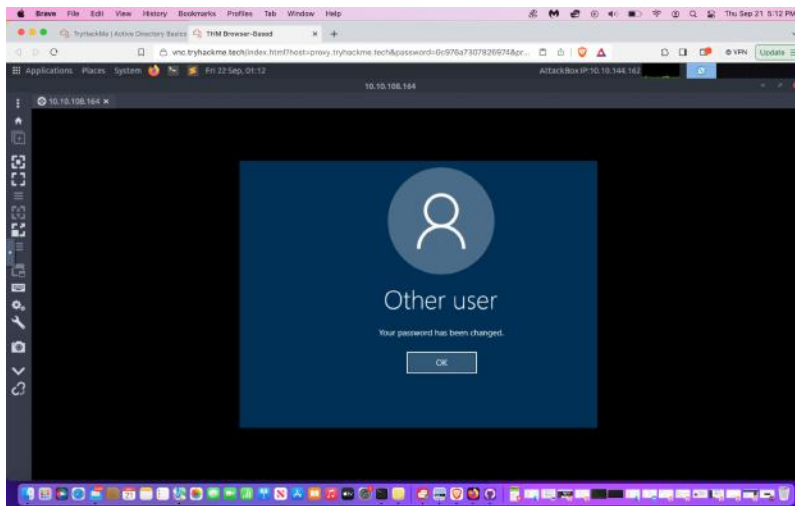
PS C:\Users\phillip> Set-ADAccountPassword sophie -Reset -NewPassword (Read-Host -AsSecureString -Prompt 'New Password') -Verbose
New Password: *****
Set-ADAccountPassword : A positional parameter cannot be found that accepts argument '-'.
At line1 char11
~ Set-ADAccountPassword sophie -Reset -NewPassword (Read-Host -AsSecureString -Prompt 'New Password') -Verbose
~ ~ ~
CategoryInfo          : (InvalidArguments: ({})) [Set-ADAccountPassword], ParameterBindingException
FullyQualifiedErrorId : PositionalParameterNotFound,Microsoft.ActiveDirectory.Management.Commands.SetADAccountPassword

PS C:\Users\phillip> Set-ADAccountPassword sophie -Reset -NewPassword (Read-Host -AsSecureString -Prompt 'New Password') -Verbose
New Password: *****
VERBOSE: Performing the operation "Set-ADAccountPassword" on target "CN=Sophie,OU=Sales,OU=THM,DC=thm,DC=local".
PS C:\Users\phillip> Set-ADUser -ChangePasswordOnLogon $true -Identity sophie -Verbose
VERBOSE: Performing the operation "Set" on target "CN=Sophie,OU=Sales,OU=THM,DC=thm,DC=local".
PS C:\Users\phillip>
digit-argument: 22
```

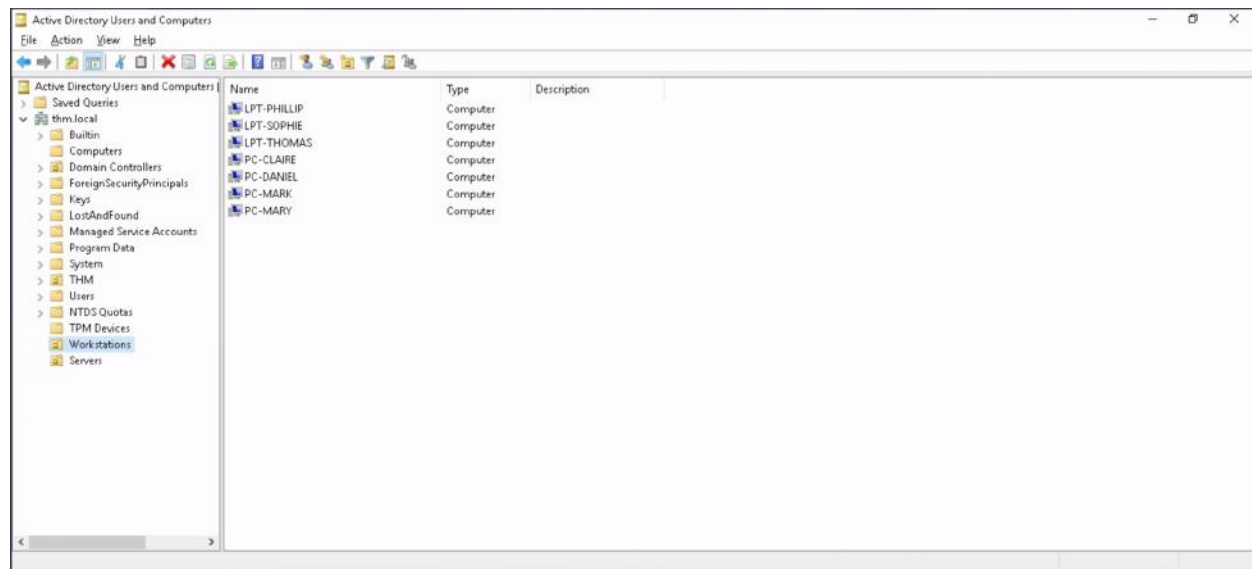
Once we are done with that the powershell command we can log in throught RDP on Sophies account, and reset the password.



Through the process of delegation we have been able to change Sophies password,



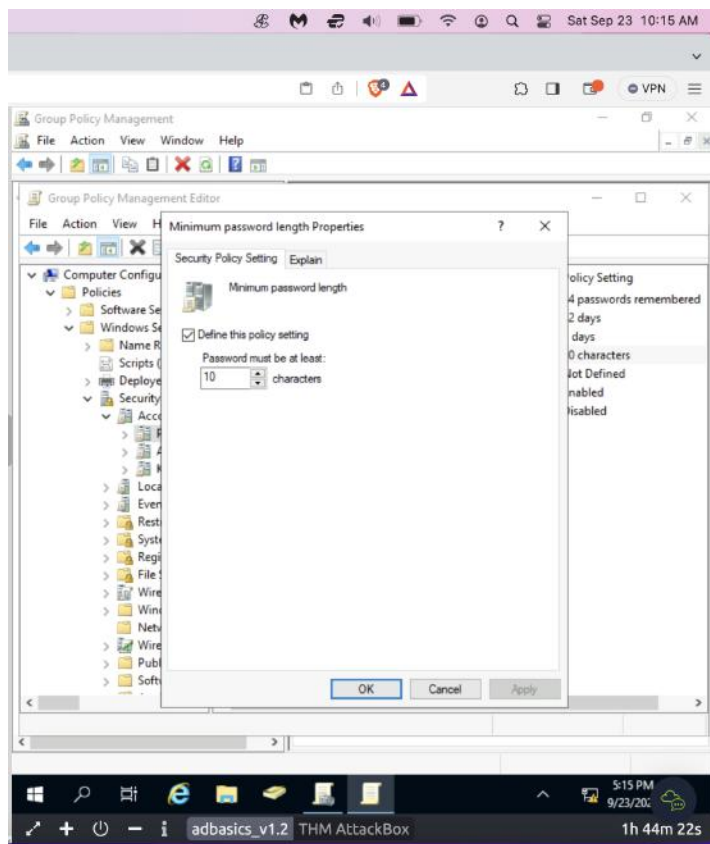
Over here we just created a 2 new OU's, server and workstation. We placed the computers and laptops to workstation OU , and the servers to the Servers OU.



Group Policy Objectives

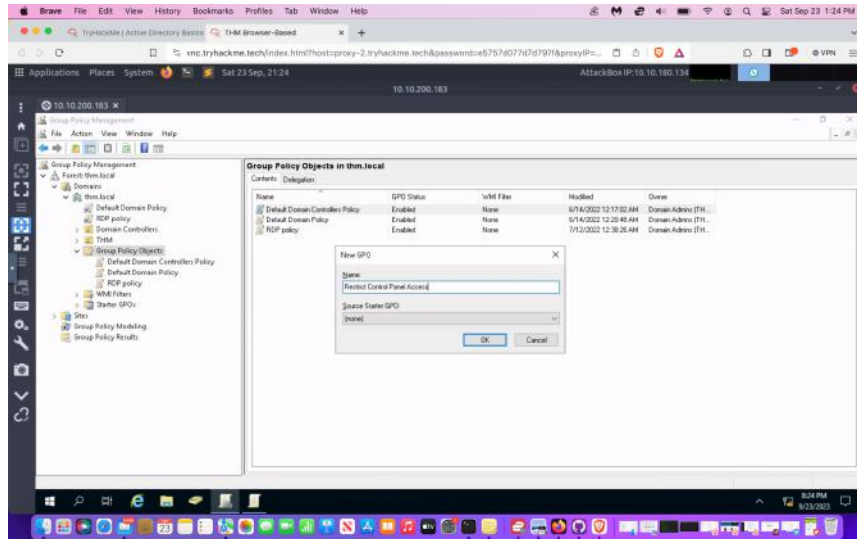
In this portion we will create a few group policies which will be implemented. A practical action we can do is changing the password requirements to 10 characters. Keep in mind that the group policy objective will impact the entire domain affecting all of the computers.

Computer Configurations -> Policies -> Windows Setting -> Security Settings -> Account Policies -> Password Policy

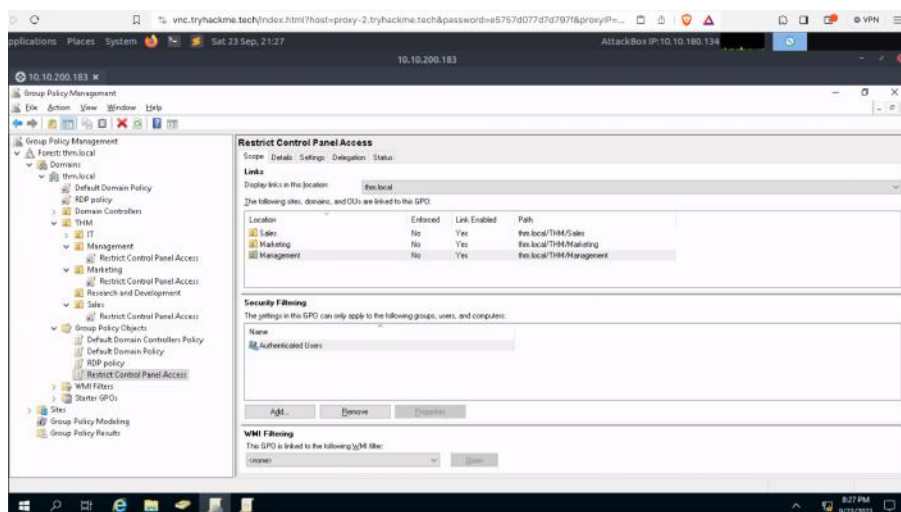


Create New GPO

We will create a new GPO called restrict control panel access. However this time it will affect specific users, not all though. The reason for this is to block non IT- users from accessing the control panel.

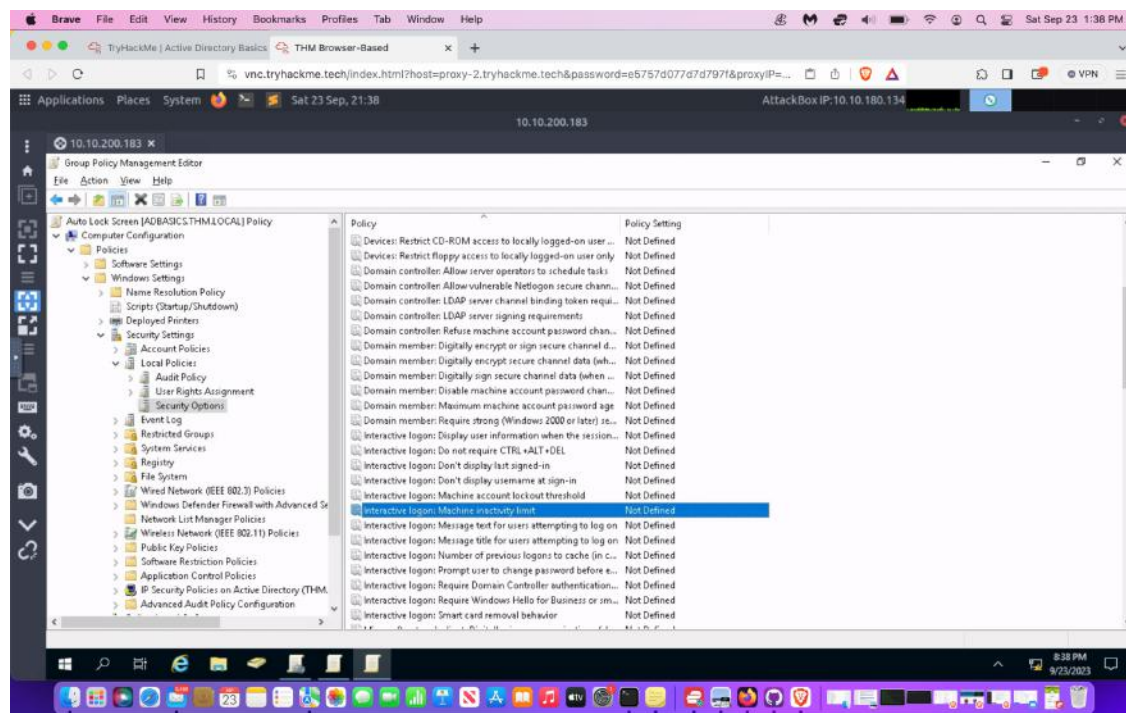
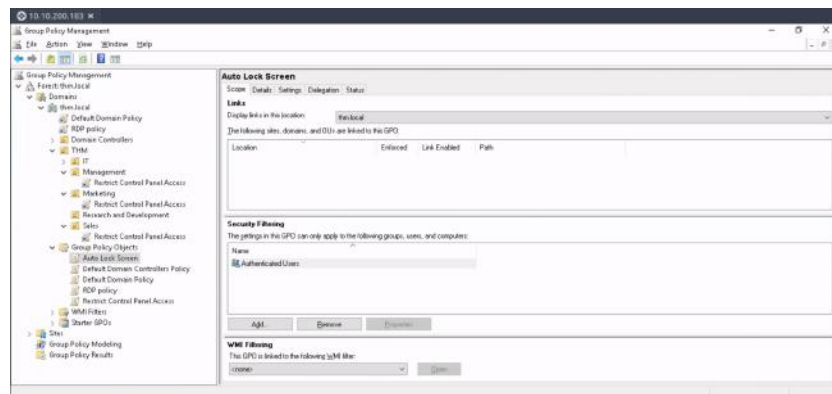


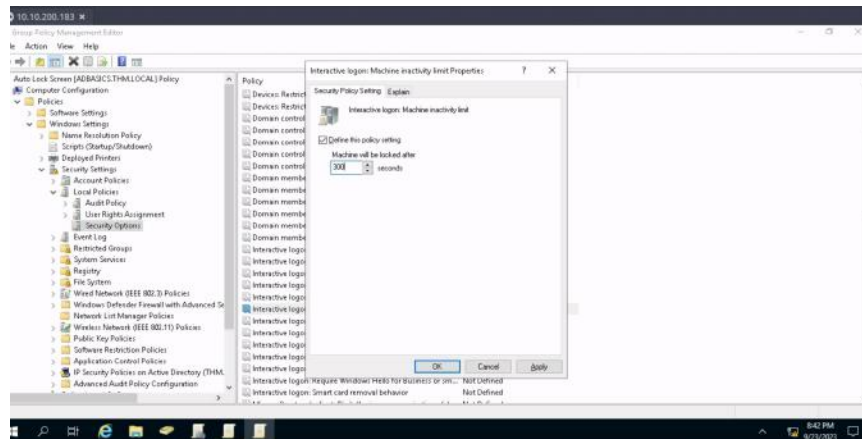
Next we can implement which groups the policy will be enforced upon. For this purpose we have enforced it on Marketing , Management, and sales.



Create a new GPO, call it **Auto Lock Screen**

Finally we will create a policy called Auto lock screen. We will set the time limit to about 5 minutes. This should be applied to the root domain since we want the GPO to impact all of the computers.





We'll configure the inactivity limit to be 5 minutes, which means that if a user leaves their session open without any activity, their computer will automatically lock. Once we finish making this change in the Group Policy Object (GPO) editor, we'll link the GPO to the root domain by simply dragging and dropping it onto the root domain.

