Group Policy

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First, FTP

```
Roles & Services → IIS → FTP (Reboot)
```

```
Tools → IIS Manager
Expand your machine
Right click on Sites → Add FTP site
Make sure to put *your* IP address into the IP Address field
```

Update firewall

Most importantly...

REBOOT (otherwise it is inaccessible)

Overview

What is GROUP POLICY!??!?!

Centrally manage Windows machines

Configuration

Software deployment

Restrictions

First released back in 2000

Previously had to manually edit registry/ system policies



Terms

Group policy

Infrastructure for creating and applying settings for configuring/controlling Windows computers

Group policy processing

Method for downloading and applying Group Policy settings to workstations

Group policy **object** (GPO)

Collection of settings applied to workstation: linking GPO to container

Terms

Group policy setting

Single setting in a GPO: applied in 'Policies' section of GPO

Group policy **preferences**

Simple approach for configuring GPO settings with dialog boxes

May be changed by users to override admin preferences

Preference item

Similar to group policy setting, but a preference

Setting vs Preference?

GP Setting

- Will not tattoo
- Supercede application setting
 - (Application aware)
- Recognized by application
 - (Grayed out)

GP Preference

- Will tattoo
- Overwrite application setting
- Not be recognized by application
 - (Changeable)

Tattoo?

GPO goes out of scope, preference remains in registry

(Otherwise it's removed)

What can we do with Group Policy?

Centrally control machines in our environment

Disable Registry editing

Disallow access to Control Panel

Distribute software to workstations

Applies to containers

What's a container?

When GPO linked, applies all settings to container

Can change so that it only applies to specific users/computers in container



QUICK Q&A TIME GO GO GO

What would you setup? Each group come up with (2) items and we'll discuss in eggsactly:

http://e.gqtimer.com/6%20minutes%2030%20seconds

Common Uses (not all-inclusive)

Disabling guest account

Disable LM/NTLMv1 (use Kerberos/NTLMv2)

Minimum password length / time to expire / etc.

Enable event logging

Enable UAC

Disable anonymous access



Group Policy / Groups

```
GPOs do not apply to groups
    Why not?
         Groups don't login to computers
        Users do
        And policy settings are applied on logon...
But
    Groups can control GPO application
So
    GPO applied to containers (site/domain/organizational unit/etc.)
         But GPO can be tweaked to be applied individually
    Place all users in group
         Tweak GPO to apply to group
```

Group Policy / Groups

Why is this helpful?

Software distribution

Automated installation of programs

Why not just a container?

Assume you have a sub-group of people (10 users) within Accounting (60 users) Not enough licenses to cover more than 10

Create GPO to deploy software and link GPO to Accounting container

Create group : AccountingSoftware

Add 10 users to that group

Modify permissions on GPO so that AccountingSoftware can only apply G

Modify permissions on GPO so that AccountingSoftware can **only** apply GPO

Group Policy Prerequisites

What do we need to run group policy?

Active Directory

Hopefully self-evident why...



Must be able to access DCs on network

Be members of domain

DCs contain GPO copies (replication → synchronized automagically)

Windows 2000 or later

NT, 95,98, ME do not support Group Policy application

Shouldn't be an issue unless if we're from the past

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=82BwEOeTbMA

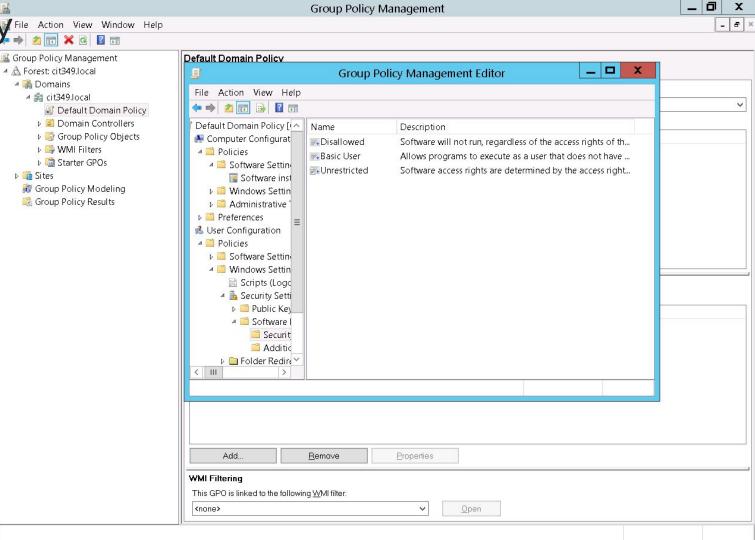
Group Policy File Action View Window Help Tools

Group Policy Management Console (GPMC)

■ Mains

▶ 🛅 Sites

4 🏥 cit349.local



Demo

- 1) Create new GPO
- Edit GPO → Disable Control Panel
 - a) User Configuration → Admin. Templates → Control Panel → Prohibit Access → Edit
 - b) Make sure it is enforcing because otherwise this doesn't work
- 3) Delegate to user
 - a) Delegation → Advanced → Authenticated Users (untick Apply Group Policy)
 - b) Add user → tick Apply Group Policy

Then delete and run gpupdate /force

PowerShell

PS> Import-Module GroupPolicy

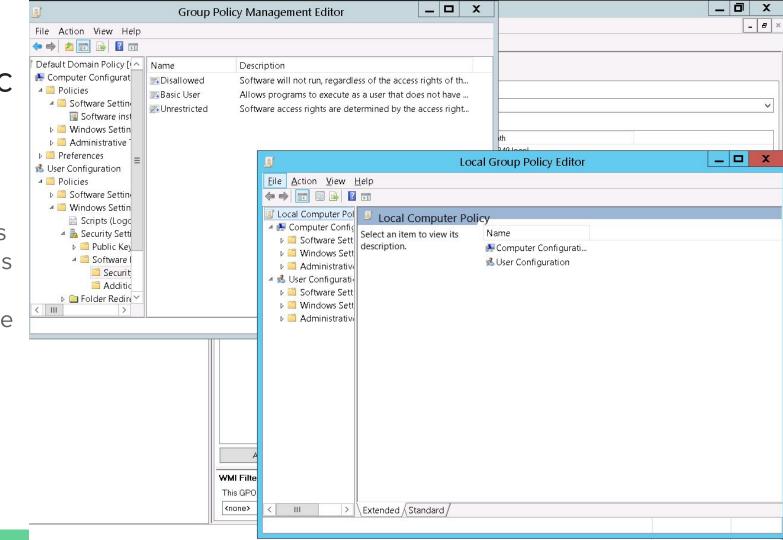
PS> Get-Command -Module GroupPolicy

gpedit.msc

Local group policy editor

Direct access to GP settings

Can configure multiple GPOs locally



Sections and Categories

Policy settings

User-inherited: applies to user across any login on any machine in domain

Example: SECS login

Computer-inherited: applied to any user logging into that computer

Called a section (GPO nodes)

Sections include categories (child nodes):

Software settings

Windows settings

Administrative templates

Include further subcategories

Sections and Categories

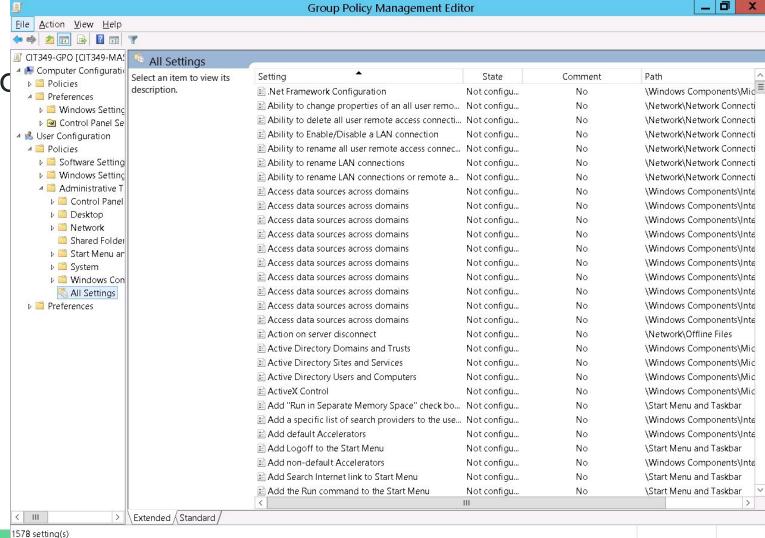
Many settings exist in both User and Computer sections E.g., deploy software

But, Administrative Templates are unique to section Why?

Admin. Templates apply to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE for computer HKEY_LOCAL_USER for user

So it applies to different parts of the Registry And therefore gets a different name

> 100 categories



Handling Windows Versions

What do we do if we have, god forbid, non-homogenous Windows systems?



Handling Windows Versions

Issues:

Older versions don't support as many Group Policy settings Keep in mind a client can be a normal workstation or a server

Require a management machine

Running newest version of Windows

Be able to create GPOs for all versions up to management machine's level

Management machine needs RSAT (Remote Server Administration Tools)
Assuming you don't already have GPMC from AD

Processing Order

You can apply multiple GPOs to an object

Default processing order

- 1. Local Group Policy
- 2. Site GPOs
- 3. Domain GPOs
- 4. OU GPOs (in order of hierarchy)

Example

GPO	Policy Setting / GPO	Linked Target / Container
Local policy setting	Prevent access to Registry editing tools	Local machine
Site	Site A GPO	Site A
Domain	Default domain policy GPO	Domain
OU	Marketing GPO	Marketing OU
OU	Marketing Management GPO	Management child OU under Marketing OU

Table 8.1: Windows Server Administration Essentials

Processing Order

Hierarchical and cumulative

But, can change default behavior

- 1. Can configure GPO to be **enforced**
 - a. Lower-level GPOs cannot override higher-level GPOs if a conflict occurs
- 2. Configure container to block inheritance
 - a. Container will not allow any GPOs to be applied above it in hierarchy

Processing Order

What happens if:

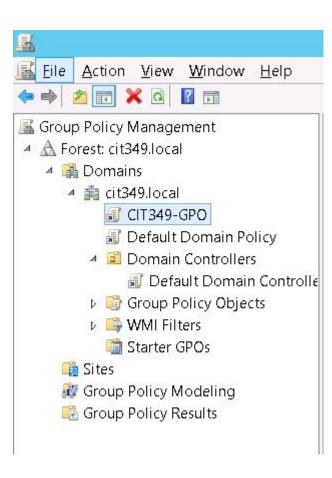
- (1) a low-level container is configured to block inheritance
- (2) but the higher-level container is set to enforced?

Enforced takes precedence Higher-level GPO applied

Why?!?!

→ Assumed that higher-level enforcement has been done by a more powerful sysadmin

Nodes



Nodes in Console Tree

Group Policy Modeling

Group Policy Results

Forest : Root node for the forest : Child of forest > contains all domains Domain **Domain Name** : Container for all GP related to domain Domain Controller : Contains references to all GPOs that apply to DC OU : Represent OU in AD -> references all GPOs linked to OU **OU Name** Group Policy Object: Container of all GPOs in domain WMI Filter : Filters based on Windows Management Instrumentation Starter GPO : Node for sample GPO templates Site : Forest child -> contains all configured sites

: Simulate GPO processing

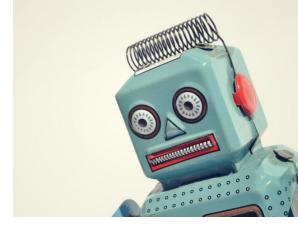
: Reports results

Create a GPO → Determine Policy Settings

- GPO for policy settings that must be enforced for all users to domain
 - Link to domain
 - Designate as enforced so nothing else can override it
- GPO for policy settings that must be enforced for all members of OU
 - Same as above
- Use as few GPOs as possible
 - Without sacrificing your needs
 - Combine GPOs to improve processing and reduce network bandwidth
- Can use groups as necessary
- Create a test environment to try them out first

Create a GPO → Create a GPO

- Login as Administrator (hopefully obvious by this point)
- Group Policy Management
 - Expand forest / domain
 - Right click on Group Policy Objects → New
 - Name it NoReg
 - Right click on NoReg and Edit
 - User Configuration → Policies → Administrative Templates → System
 - Double click on Prevent Access to Registry and Enable

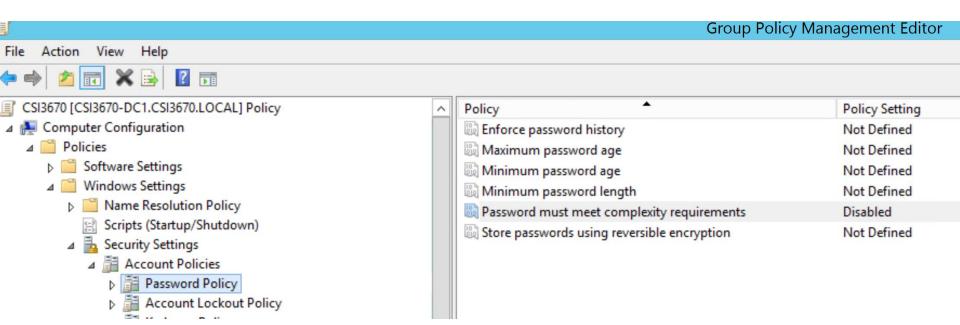


Create a GPO → Linking to Container

GPO is an independent object

• Right click on container of choice and Link

GPO -- CSI3670



GP/PS Commands

1) Info

```
Get-Gpo <name>
Get-Gpo -all
```

2) Backup/Restore

```
Backup-Gpo -Name <name> -Path C:\gpo-backups -Comment "March18
backup"
Restore-Gpo -Name <name> -Path <path>
```

GP/PS Commands

3) Produce reports

```
Get-GPResultantSetofPolicy -user domain\user -reporttype html
-path <path>.html
```

gupdate /force and /sync

gpupdate: downloads a group policy from AD to the machine (runs from PS)

Interesting flags

/force: applies **every policy** (regardless if new or old)

/sync: waits for network connectivity to download GP

/boot: restart after GP applied

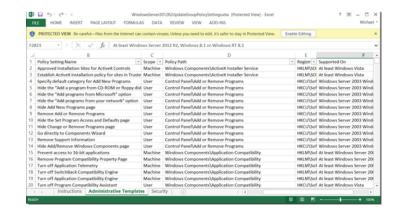
How does one...find a GP setting?

It's fun!

There's ... no search in the GP editor!

Options:

- Massive Excel sheet
- http://gpsearch.azurewebsites.net/
- Separate tools
- Google
- Filtering (right click Administrative Templates)



Groupwork

- What software do you need to add to a Windows machine if you want it to be a
 management machine (and it doesn't already have that software from AD)

 And, what does this software provide?
- 2. What is the order that group policy is applied?
- 3. What happens if a GPO is set to be Enforced
- 4. What is the difference between applying a GPO to a computer vs. a user?
- 5. It is now post-midterm. Time to get cracking on your project. At this point you should have a good idea of what you're doing. Assign a task to each team member to be done this week and simply itemize each member's task for this question, but you should each be doing something to move it forward!

Turn in via Moodle only by tomorrow night