

# Active Directory Domain Environment Deployment and Permission Management Report

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## Basic Information

Name	Gaoyuan Zhang
Date	October 26, 2025
Environment	Oracle VirtualBox + Windows Server 2022 + Windows 11
Objective	Build a complete Active Directory (AD) domain environment in a virtualized lab, enabling user management, group policy deployment, and file-sharing permission control.
File Name	AD_Lab_Deployment_Report_EN_Full_GaoyuanZhang_B00961366.docx

## 1. Project Overview

This project combines Active Directory automation and domain management within a Windows Server 2022 environment.

It demonstrates the configuration of AD DS, DNS, Group Policy, centralized access control, and department-based file permissions.

PowerShell scripting is used to automate user provisioning and group assignments, while GPOs enforce company-wide settings such as wallpaper and drive mapping.

## 2. Environment Setup

- Windows Server 2022 as Domain Controller (WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H.lab.local)
- Domain: lab.local
- Organizational Units (OUs): Halifax, Departments, Users, Computers
- Security Groups: Employee, IT, Admin
- DNS configured for internal name resolution
- File sharing and Remote Desktop enabled
- Centralized Group Policy for wallpaper and access control

OU Structure:

```
lab.local
  └── Halifax
```

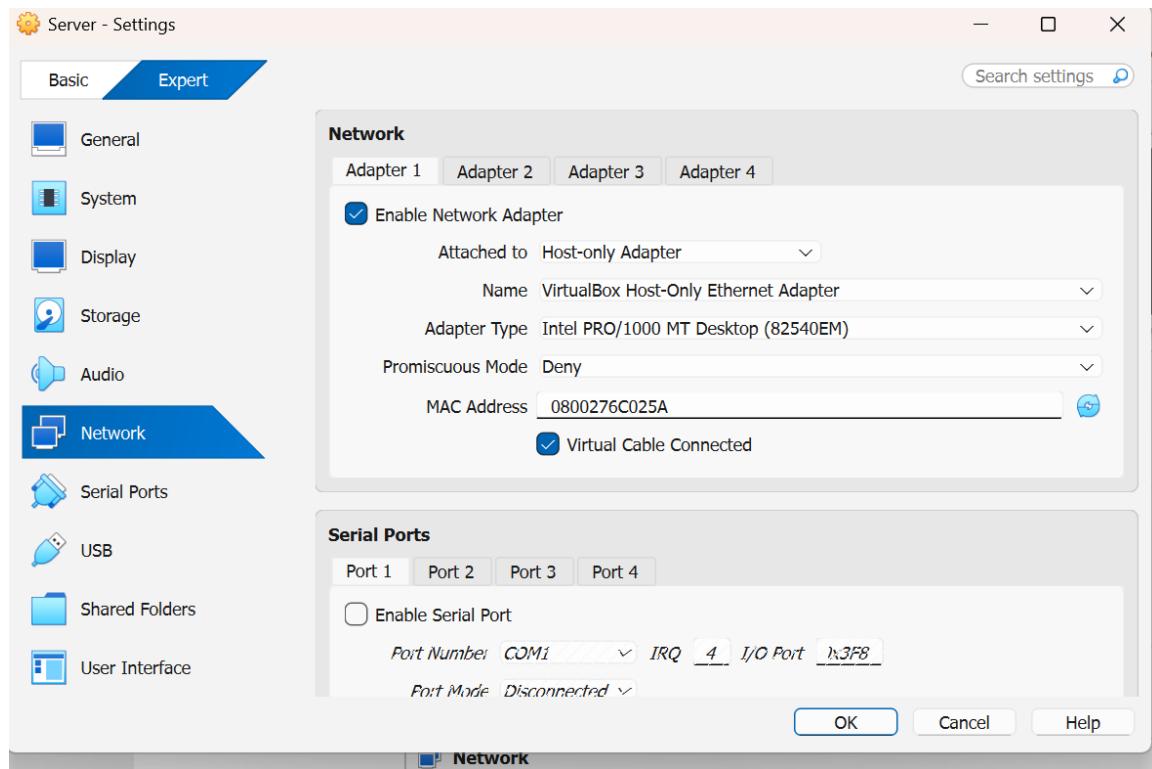
```
| └ Departments
|   | └ Admin
|   | └ Employee
|   | └ IT
|   └ Users
|     └ Computers
```

## Experiment Steps and Results

### Step 0: Prepare Virtual Machines and ISO Images

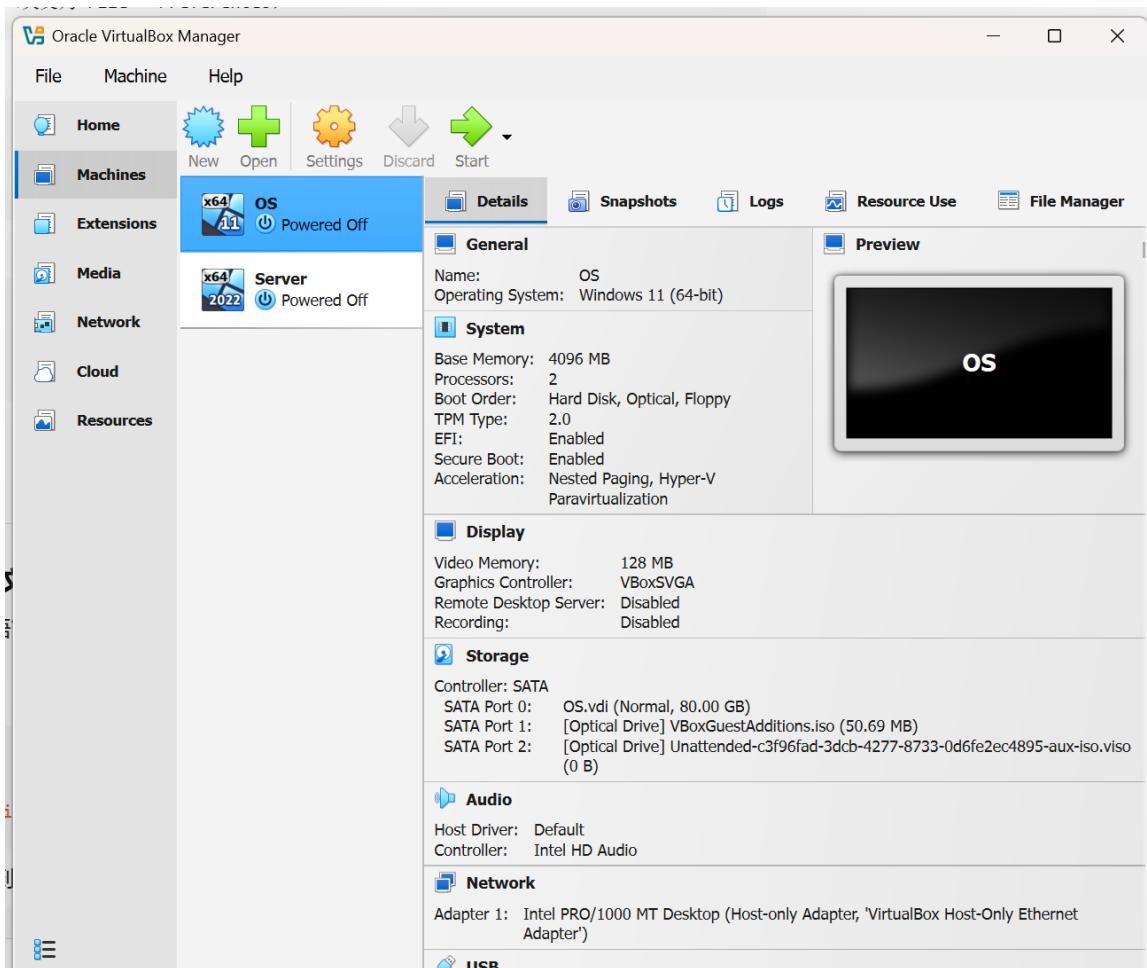
Description: Two virtual machines were created in Oracle VirtualBox — one for Windows Server 2022 and another for Windows 11. WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H was configured with 4–8GB RAM, 60GB+ disk, and two CPUs. The Windows 11 client had 4GB RAM and 40GB+ disk. Installation ISO files for both systems were attached for setup.

### Step 1: Configure VirtualBox Network Settings



Description: Both virtual machines were configured with two network adapters: Adapter 1 (Host-Only) for internal domain communication.

## Step 2: Install Windows Server (Domain Controller)



Description: Installed Windows Server 2022 Standard (Desktop Experience). After installation, the hostname was changed to WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H and the system was rebooted. This server will act as the domain controller for the lab environment.

## Step 3: Configure Static IP for Domain Controller

Description: In Network Connections (ncpa.cpl), the Host-Only adapter was assigned a static IP of 192.168.56.10 with subnet mask 255.255.255.0. DNS was set to 192.168.56.10 (self-reference). The NAT adapter remained on DHCP for internet connectivity. Verified connectivity using ping and ipconfig.

## Step 4: Install AD DS + DNS and Promote to Domain Controller

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Manager interface. The left navigation pane is collapsed, and the main content area is divided into two sections: 'SERVERS' and 'EVENTS'.

**SERVERS**  
All servers | 1 total

Server Name	IPv4 Address	Manageability	Last Update
WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H	192.168.56.10	Online - Performance counters not started	10/26/2025 5:23:06 PM

**EVENTS**  
All events | 18 total

Server Name	ID	Severity	Source	Log
WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H	3054	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-ActiveDirectory_DomainService	Directory
WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H	3051	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-ActiveDirectory_DomainService	Directory
WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H	1539	Warning	Microsoft-Windows-ActiveDirectory_DomainService	Directory

Description: Through Server Manager → Add Roles and Features, installed Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and DNS Server roles. Promoted WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H to a new forest with the root domain name lab.local. Set DSRM password, completed the wizard, and rebooted. Login now appears as LAB\Administrator.

## Step 5: Verify Domain Controller Health

```
C:\Users\Administrator>nslookup _ldap._tcp.dc._msdcs.lab.local
DNS request timed out.
    timeout was 2 seconds.
Server:  UnKnown
Address:  ::1

Name:      _ldap._tcp.dc._msdcs.lab.local

C:\Users\Administrator>nlttest /dsgetdc:lab.local
DC: \\WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H.lab.local
Address: \\192.168.56.10
Dom Guid: e4f6c514-c042-42e4-be59-485f7d067122
Dom Name: lab.local
Forest Name: lab.local
Dc Site Name: Default-First-Site-Name
Our Site Name: Default-First-Site-Name
Flags: PDC GC DS LDAP KDC TIMESERV GTIMESERV WRITABLE DNS_DC DNS_DOMAIN DNS_FOREST CLOSE_SITE FULL_SECRET WS DS_8 DS_9 DS_10 KEYLIST
The command completed successfully

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Description: Verified the AD installation using diagnostic commands: nslookup \_ldap.\_tcp.dc.\_msdcs.lab.local and nlttest /dsgetdc:lab.local confirmed proper domain resolution. Opened AD tools (gpmc.msc, dsa.msc) to ensure AD DS and DNS services were running correctly.

## Step 6: Create Organizational Units (OU) and Users

📸 Screenshot Placeholder (Insert screenshot for this step).

Name	Type	Description
computers	Organizational...	
Departments	Organizational...	
Users	Organizational...	

Server [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Active Directory Users and Computers

File Action View Help

Active Directory Users and Computers

Name	Type	Description
Admin	Security Group...	
Employee	Security Group...	
IT	Security Group...	

Lab.local

Builtin

Computers

Domain Controllers

ForeignSecurityPrincipals

Halifax

- computers
- Departments
- Users

Keys

LostAndFound

Managed Service Account

Program Data

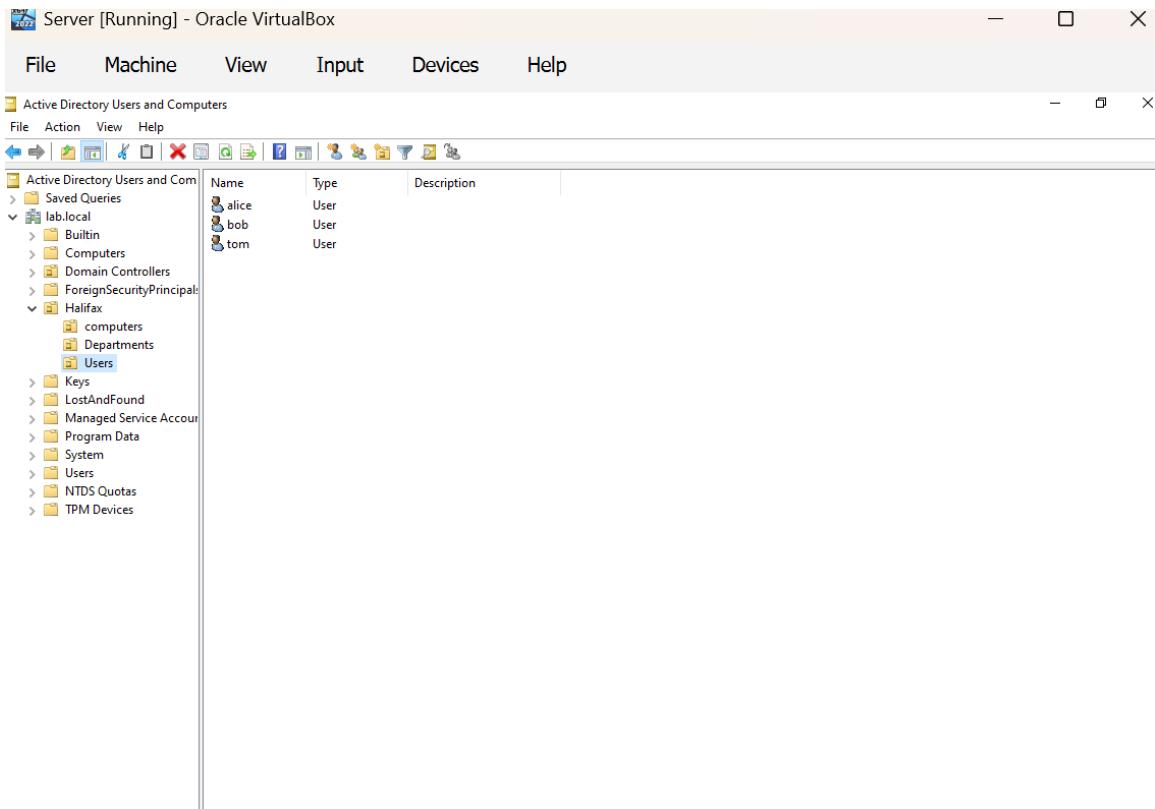
System

Users

NTDS Quotas

TPM Devices

< >



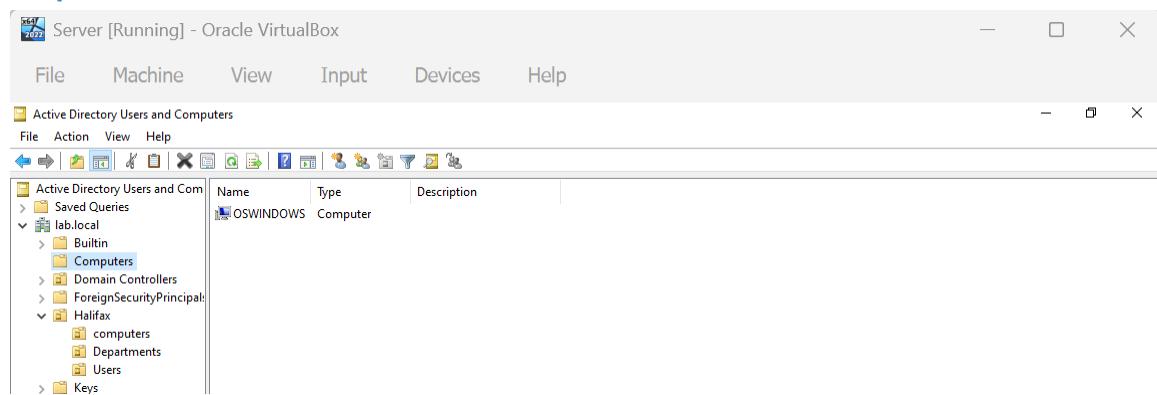
Description: In Active Directory Users and Computers (dsa.msc), created OUs for Departments, Users, and Computers. Under Departments, created IT, Employee, and Admin OUs. Created users alice (Admin) and bob (Employee), and added them to corresponding security groups.

## Step 7: Configure Client Static IP

📸 Screenshot Placeholder (Insert screenshot for this step).

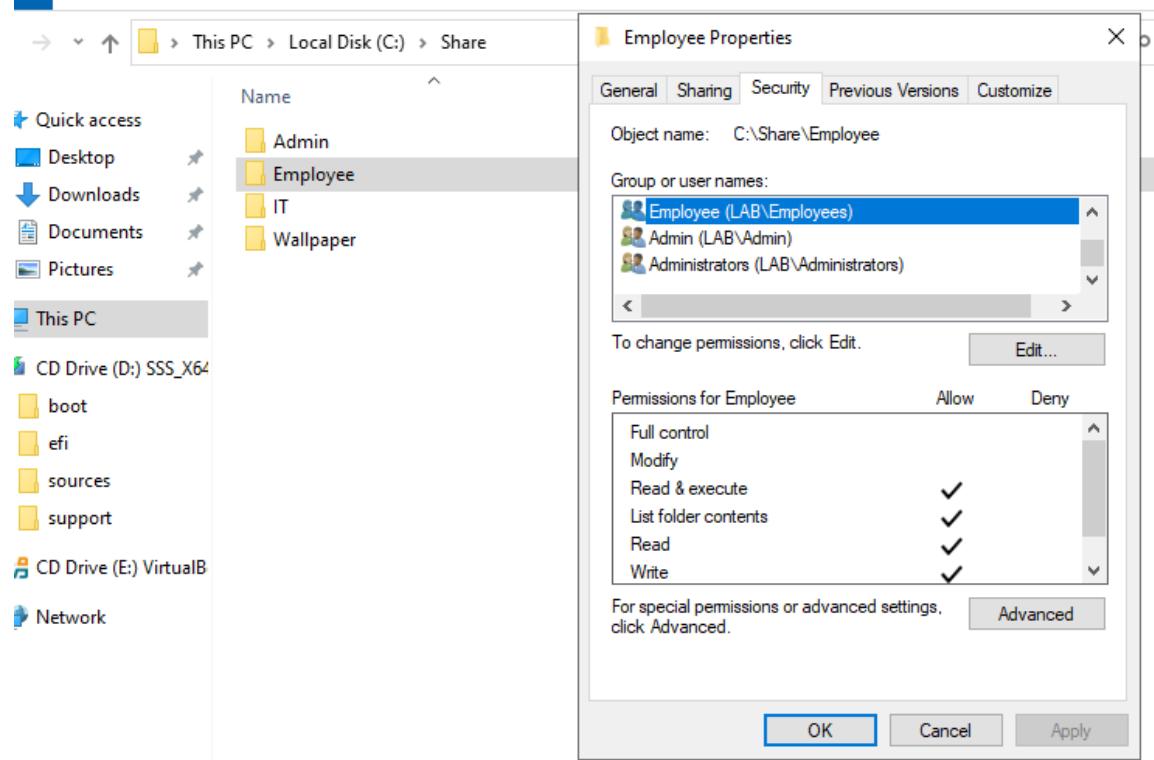
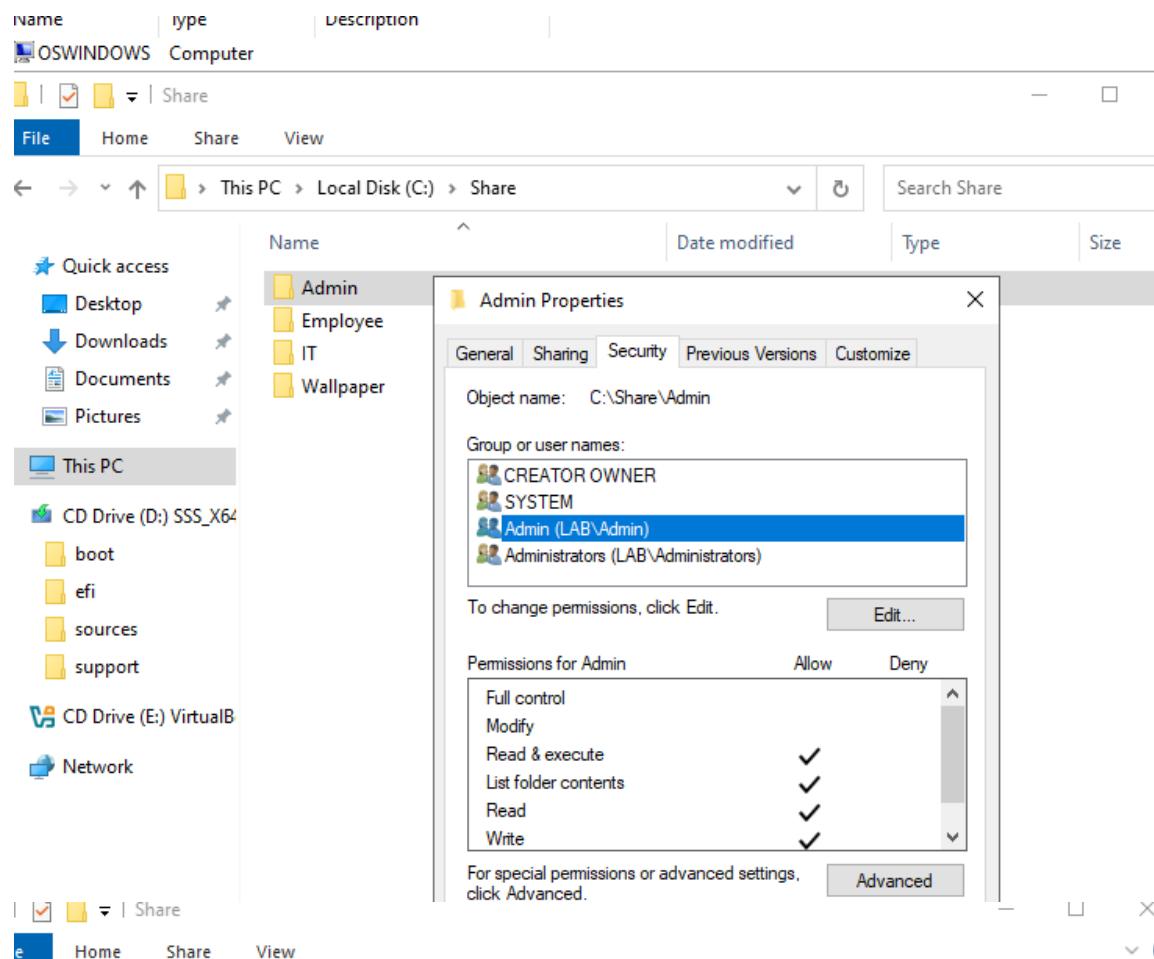
Description: Configured the Windows 11 client (WIN11) with Host-Only IP 192.168.56.20, subnet mask 255.255.255.0, and DNS 192.168.56.10. This allows the client to communicate with WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H and resolve lab.local through the domain controller.

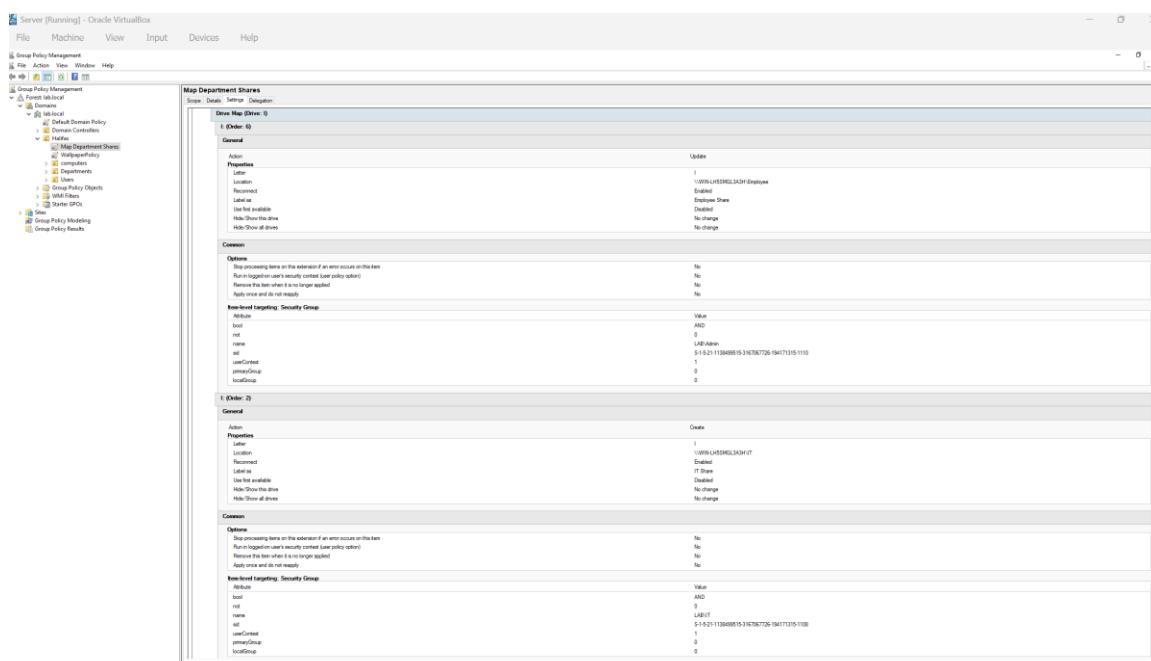
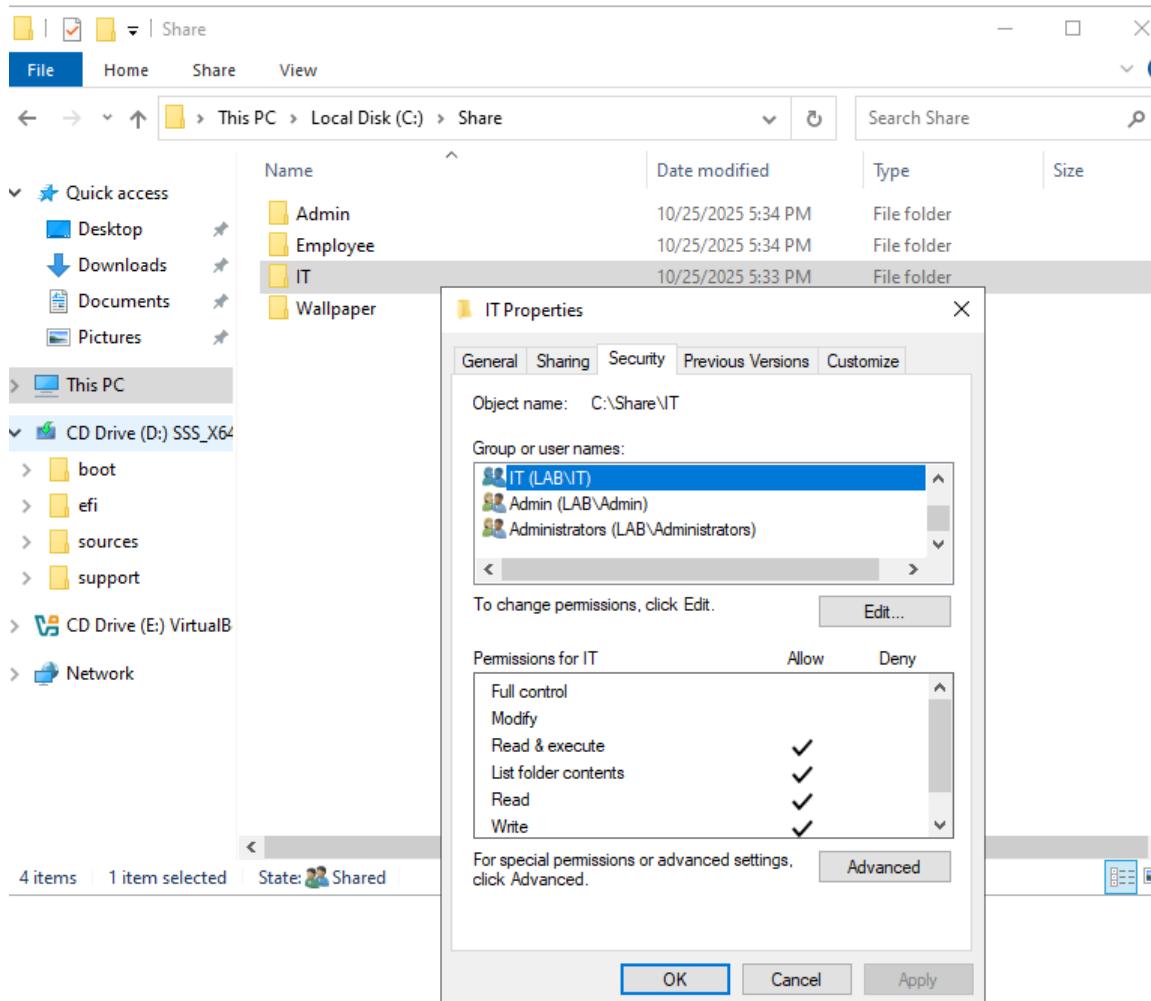
## Step 8: Join Client to Domain



Description: On the Windows 11 client, changed the system domain to lab.local under System → About → Rename this PC (Advanced). Entered domain credentials LAB\Administrator. After rebooting, verified domain login with LAB\alice credentials.

## **Step 9: Set Up Shared Folders and Verify Permissions**





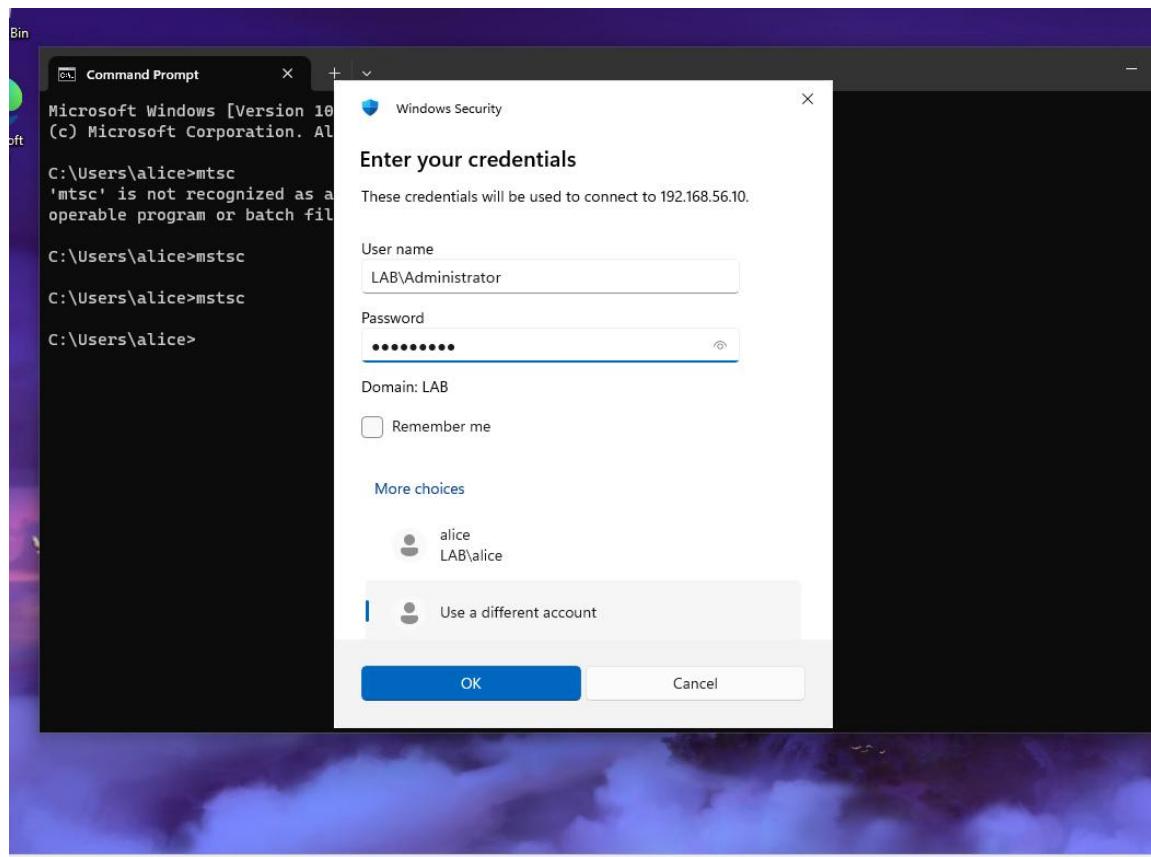
**Map Department Shares**

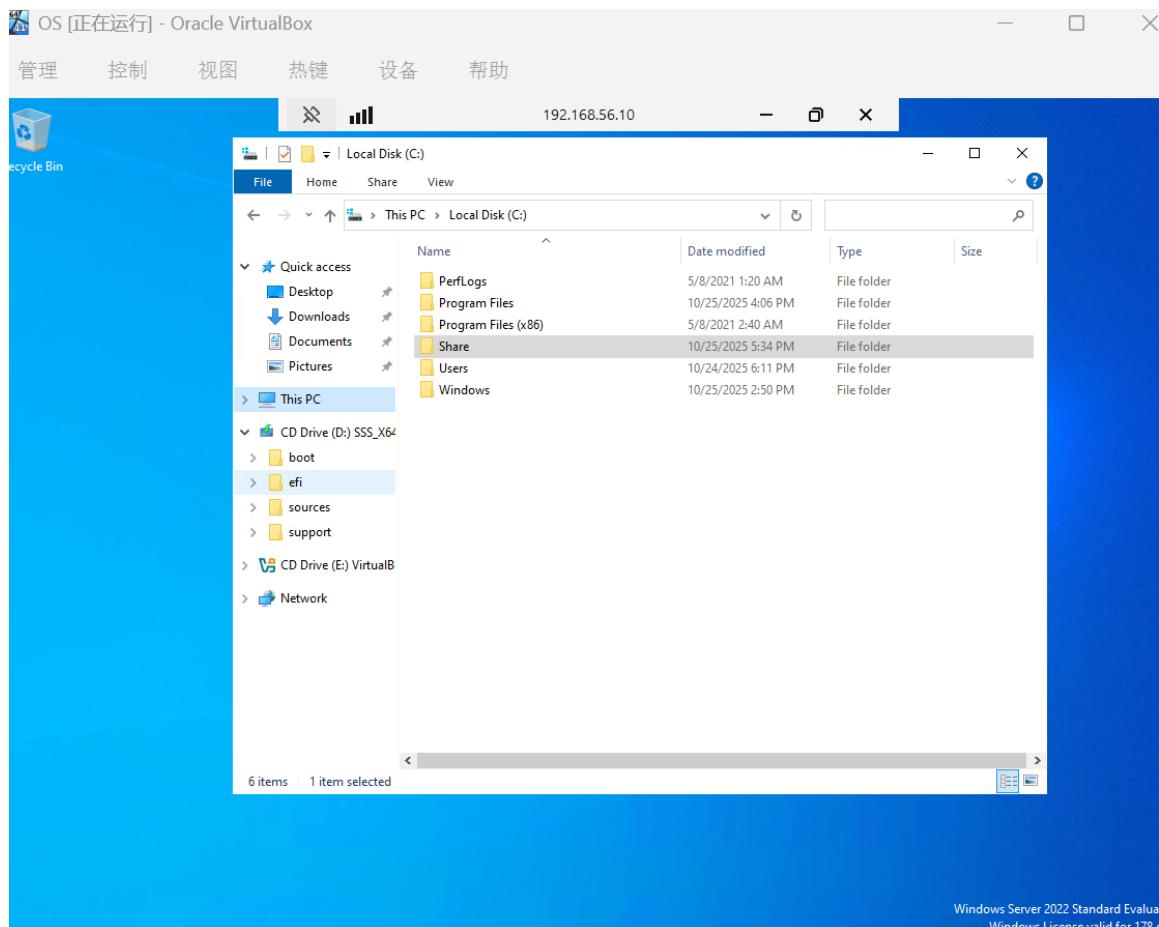
Scope: Details Settings Delegation

<b>General</b>	
Action	Create
Properties	Letter: H Location: \\WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H\Employee Recurred: No Label as: Employee Share Use first available: Disabled Hide/Show this drive: No change Hide/Show all drives: No change
<b>Common</b>	
Options	Stop processing items on this extension if an error occurs on this item: No Run in logged-on user's security context (User policy option): No Remove this item when it is no longer applied: No Apply once and do not reapply: No
Item-level targeting: Security Group	Attribute: Value bool: AND not: 0 name: LAB\Admin ad: S-1-5-21-1138499515-3167067726-194171315-1109 useContext: 1 parentGroup: 0 localGroup: 0
<b>Drive Map (Drive: F)</b>	
<b>F (Order: 4)</b>	
<b>General</b>	
Action	Create
Properties	Letter: F Location: \\WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H\IT Recurred: No Label as: IT Share Use first available: Disabled Hide/Show this drive: No change Hide/Show all drives: No change
<b>Common</b>	
Options	Stop processing items on this extension if an error occurs on this item: No Run in logged-on user's security context (User policy option): No Remove this item when it is no longer applied: No Apply once and do not reapply: No
Item-level targeting: Security Group	Attribute: Value bool: AND not: 0 name: LAB\Admin ad: S-1-5-21-1138499515-3167067726-194171315-1109 useContext: 1 parentGroup: 0 localGroup: 0
<b>Drive Map (Drive: G)</b>	
<b>G (Order: 5)</b>	
<b>General</b>	
Action	Create
Properties	Letter: G Location: \\WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H\Admin Recurred: No Label as: Admin Share Use first available: Disabled Hide/Show this drive: No change Hide/Show all drives: No change
<b>Common</b>	
Options	Stop processing items on this extension if an error occurs on this item: No Run in logged-on user's security context (User policy option): No Remove this item when it is no longer applied: No Apply once and do not reapply: No
Item-level targeting: Security Group	Attribute: Value bool: AND not: 0 name: LAB\Admin ad: S-1-5-21-1138499515-3167067726-194171315-1109 useContext: 1 parentGroup: 0 localGroup: 0

Description: Created shared folders D:\Share\IT and D:\Share\HR on DC. Configured Share and NTFS permissions — IT folder accessible only to IT group and Admin group, Employee folder accessible only to Employee group and Admin group, Admin folder only to Admin group. On the client, \\WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H\IT, \\WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H\Admin, and \\WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H\Employee verified correct access isolation between groups.

## Step 10: Enable Remote Desktop Access





Description: Enabled Remote Desktop under System → Remote Desktop → Allow remote connections to this computer. Firewall automatically opened TCP port 3389. Verified service status using netstat -an | find "3389". From the host or client machine, connected to DC via mstsc using LAB\Administrator credentials.

## Step 11. PowerShell Automation

A PowerShell script automates new employee onboarding by creating users in the appropriate OU, assigning them to department-specific security groups, and integrating with a centralized GPO that maps network drives automatically based on role.

Example role configuration snippet:

```
$RoleConfig = @{
    "Employee" = @{
        OUPath = "OU=Users,OU=Halifax,DC=lab,DC=local"
        Group = "Employee"
    }
}
```

```
"IT" = @{
    OUPath = "OU=Users,OU=Halifax,DC=lab,DC=local"
    Group = "IT"
}
"Admin" = @{
    OUPath = "OU=Users,OU=Halifax,DC=lab,DC=local"
    Group = "Admin"
}
}
```

```

<#
.SYNOPSIS
Creates new Active Directory users under OU=Halifax/Users
and assigns them to corresponding security groups under OU=Halifax/Departments.
Designed for centralized GPO drive mapping in lab.local.
#>

# -----
# Global Configuration
# -----
$domain = "lab.local"
# Default password for all new users (users will change at first login)
<#
.SYNOPSIS
Creates new Active Directory users under OU=Halifax/Users
and assigns them to corresponding security groups under OU=Halifax/Departments.
Designed for centralized GPO drive mapping in lab.local.
#>

# -----
# Global Configuration
# -----
$domain = "lab.local"
$password = ConvertTo-SecureString "P@ssword123" -AsPlainText -Force

# -----
# User List
# -----
$Users = @(
    @{ Name="User1"; Username="u1"; Role="Employee" },
    @{ Name="User2"; Username="u2"; Role="IT" },
    @{ Name="User3"; Username="u3"; Role="Admin" }
)

# -----
# Role Configuration Table
# -----
$RoleConfig = @{
    "Employee" = @{
        OUPath = "OU=Users,OU=Halifax,DC=lab,DC=local"
        Group  = "Employee"
    }
    "IT" = @{
        OUPath = "OU=Users,OU=Halifax,DC=lab,DC=local"
        Group  = "IT"
    }
}

```

```

        }
    "Admin" = @{
        OUPath = "OU=Users,OU=Halifax,DC=lab,DC=local"
        Group  = "Admin"
    }
}

# -----
# Main Execution Loop
# -----
foreach ($user in $Users) {
    $name = $user.Name
    $username = $user.Username
    $role = $user.Role
    $OUPath = $RoleConfig[$role].OUPath
    $GroupName = $RoleConfig[$role].Group

    Write-Host "`nCreating user: $name ($role)..."

    # Step 1: Create AD user account
    New-ADUser `

        -Name $name `

        -SamAccountName $username `

        -DisplayName $name `

        -Path $OUPath `

        -AccountPassword $defaultPassword `

        -Enabled $true `

        -ChangePasswordAtLogon $true `

        -Description "$role Role"

    # Step 2: Add user to the correct security group
    $GroupPath = "CN=Employee,OU=Departments,OU=Halifax,DC=lab,DC=local"
    if ($role -eq "Employee") {
        Add-ADGroupMember -Identity $GroupPath -Members $username
    } elseif ($role -eq "IT") {
        Add-ADGroupMember -Identity "CN=IT,OU=Departments,OU=Halifax,DC=lab,DC=local" -Members $username
    } elseif ($role -eq "Admin") {
        Add-ADGroupMember -Identity "CN=Admin,OU=Departments,OU=Halifax,DC=lab,DC=local" -Members $username
    }

    Write-Host "$username created in $OUPath and added to group $GroupName"
}

Write-Host "`nAll users have been created successfully under OU=Halifax/Users."

```

```

PS C:\Users\Administrator> cd Desktop
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop> .\Create-ADUsers.ps1
[Creating user: User1 (Employee)...
u1 created in OU=Users,OU=Halifax,DC=lab,DC=local and added to group Employee

Creating user: User2 (IT)...
u2 created in OU=Users,OU=Halifax,DC=lab,DC=local and added to group IT

Creating user: User3 (Admin)...
u3 created in OU=Users,OU=Halifax,DC=lab,DC=local and added to group Admin

All users have been created successfully under OU=Halifax/Users.
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>

```

## 4. Group Policy Integration

A centralized Group Policy Object (GPO) linked to the Halifax OU handles user environment settings,

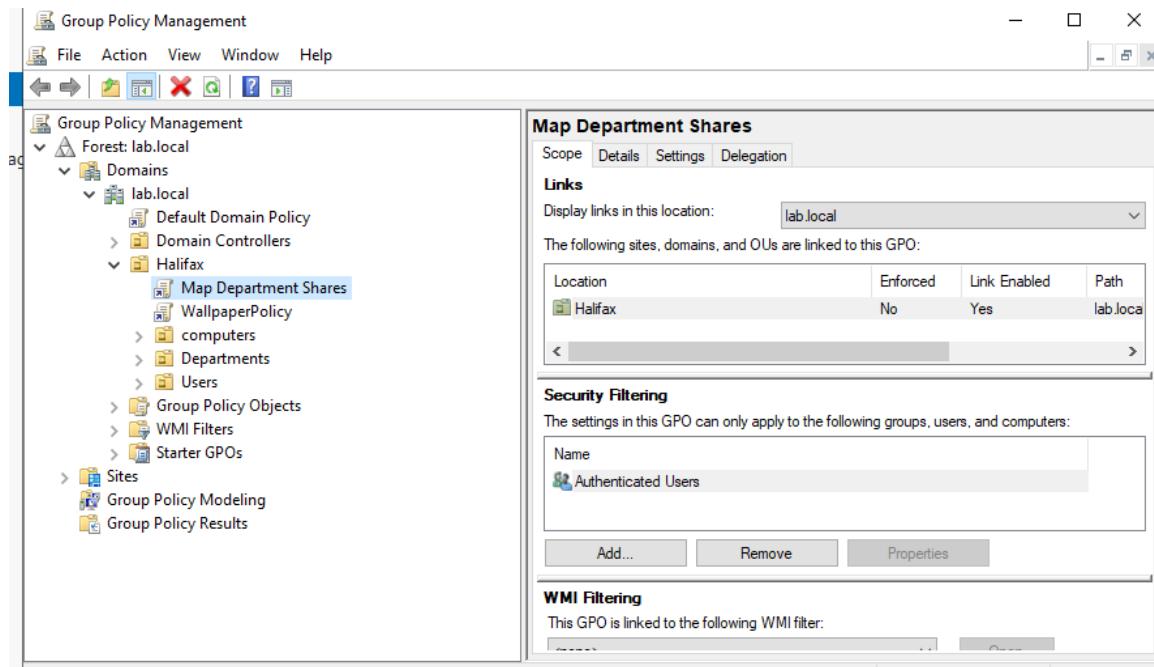
such as automatic network drive mapping, wallpaper configuration, and remote desktop permissions.

Drive mappings are filtered by security group membership (Item-level targeting).

Drive Mapping Rules:

Z: → \WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H\EmployeeShare → Employee group

Y: → \WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H\ITShare → IT group  
X: → \WIN-LH5SMGL3A3H\AdminShare → Admin group



## 5. Verification and Results

After running the PowerShell script, users were automatically created under OU=Halifax/Users and added to their respective groups.

The GPO correctly mapped network drives and applied desktop settings according to group membership.

Active Directory Users and Computers

File Action View Help

Active Directory Users and Computers

Name	Type	Description
alice	User	
Alice Emplo...	User	Employee Role
bob	User	
Bob IT	User	IT Role
Charlie Admin	User	Admin Role
tom	User	
User1	User	Employee Role
User2	User	IT Role
User3	User	Admin Role

lab.local

- Builtin
- Computers
- Domain Controllers
- ForeignSecurityPrincipal
- Halifax
  - computers
  - Departments
    - Users
- Keys
- LostAndFound
- Managed Service Account
- Program Data
- System
- Users
- NTDS Quotas
- TPM Devices

Active Directory Users and Computers

File Action View Help

Active Directory Users and Computers

lab.local

Admin Employee IT

Admin Properties

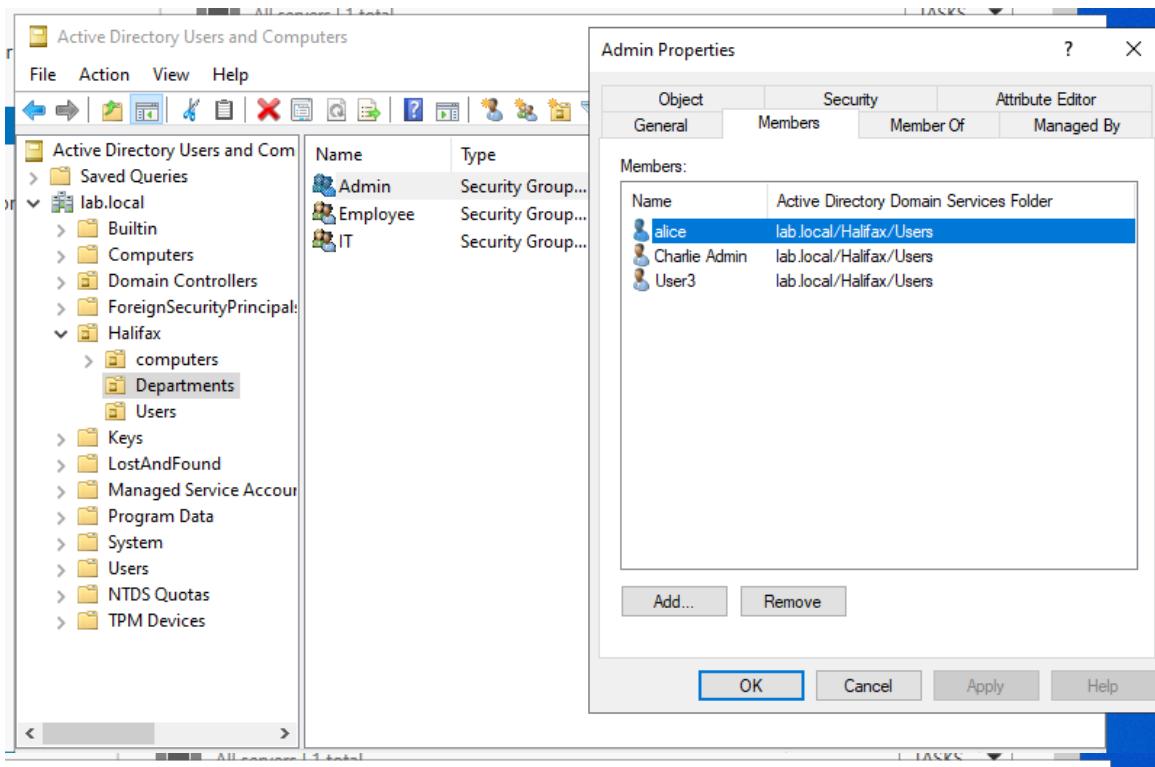
Object General Security Attribute Editor

Members Member Of Managed By

Members:

Name	Type
Active Directory Domain Services Folder	
alice	lab.local/Halifax/Users
Charlie Admin	lab.local/Halifax/Users
User3	lab.local/Halifax/Users

Add... Remove OK Cancel Apply Help



Active Directory Users and Computers

File Action View Help

Active Directory Users and Computers

lab.local

Admin Employee IT

Employee Properties

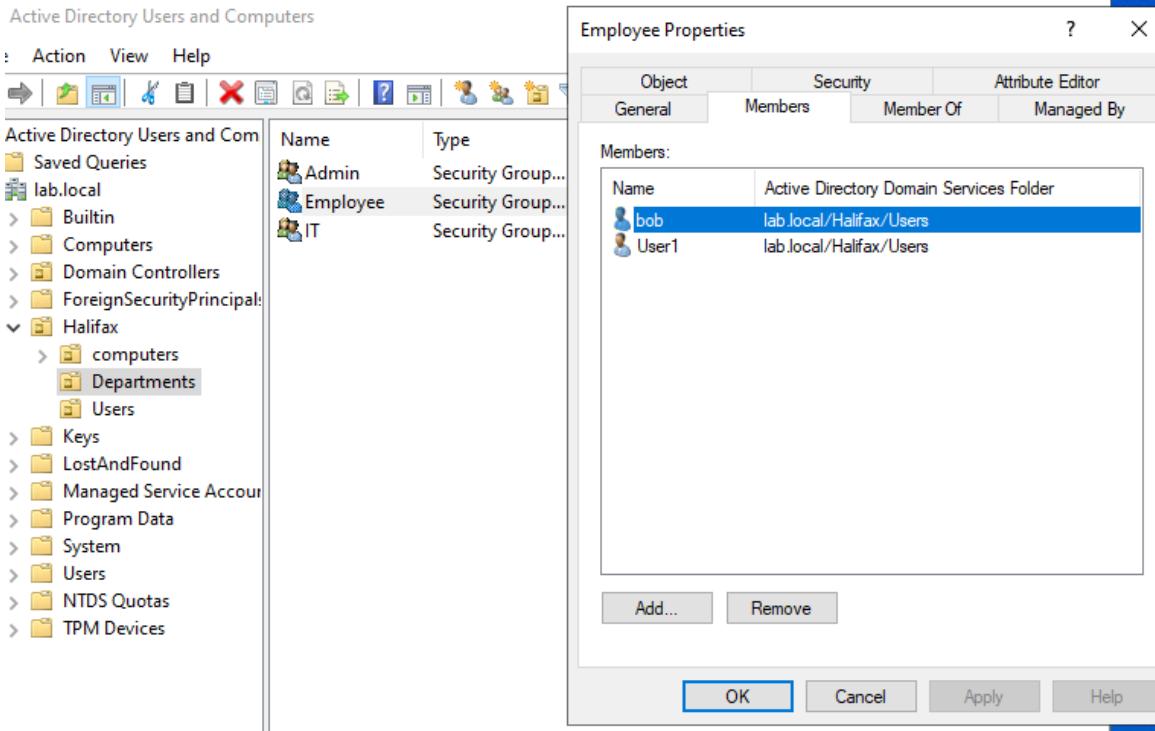
Object General Security Attribute Editor

Members Member Of Managed By

Members:

Name	Type
Active Directory Domain Services Folder	
bob	lab.local/Halifax/Users
User1	lab.local/Halifax/Users

Add... Remove OK Cancel Apply Help



Active Directory Users and Computers

File Action View Help

IT Properties

Object General Security Attribute Editor

Members Member Of Managed By

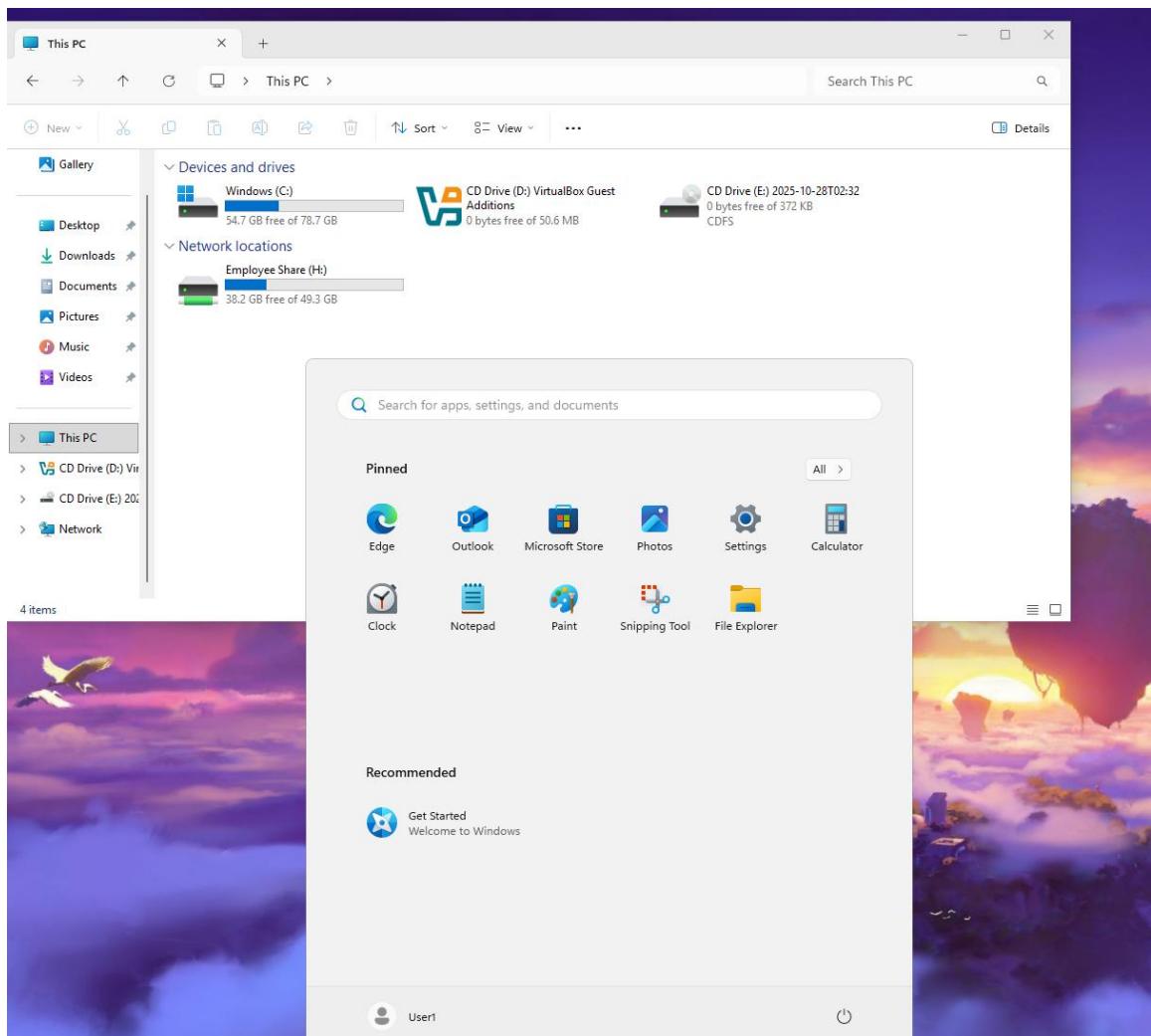
Members:

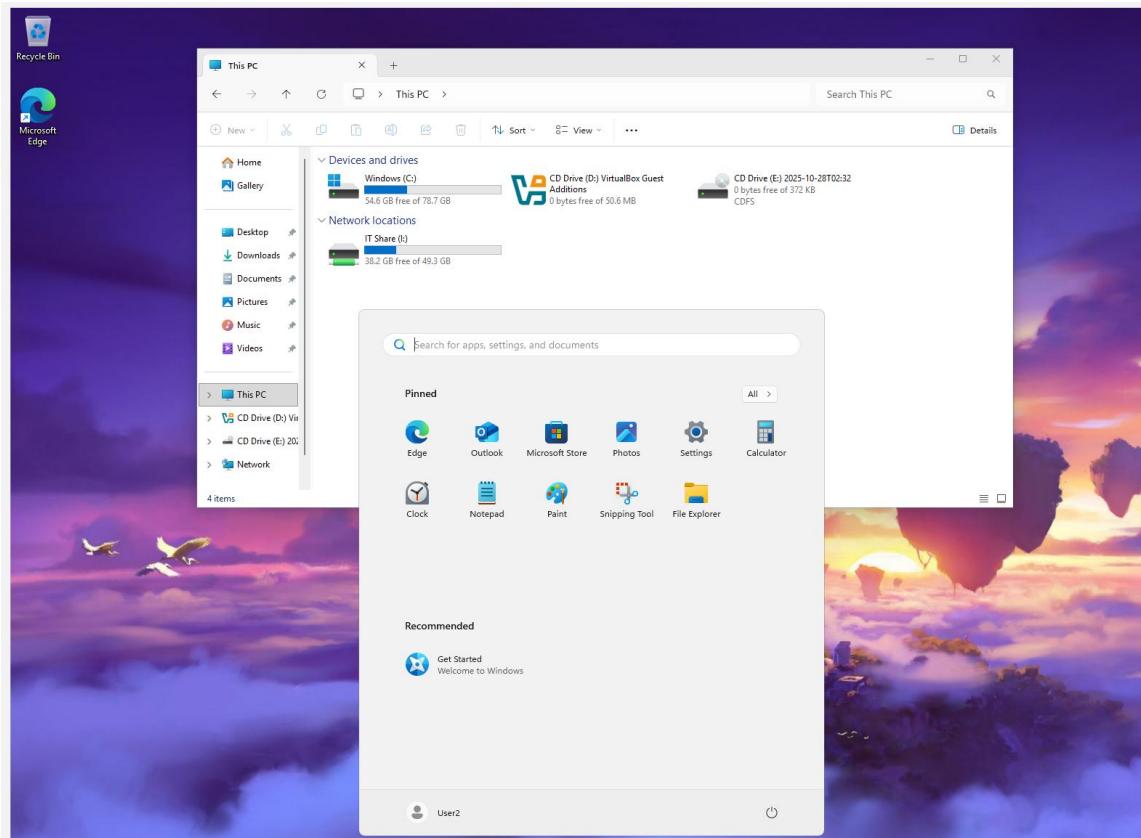
Name	Type
Admin	Security Group...
Employee	Security Group...
<b>IT</b>	Security Group...
Bob IT	Active Directory Domain Services Folder
tom	lab.local/Halifax/Users
User2	lab.local/Halifax/Users

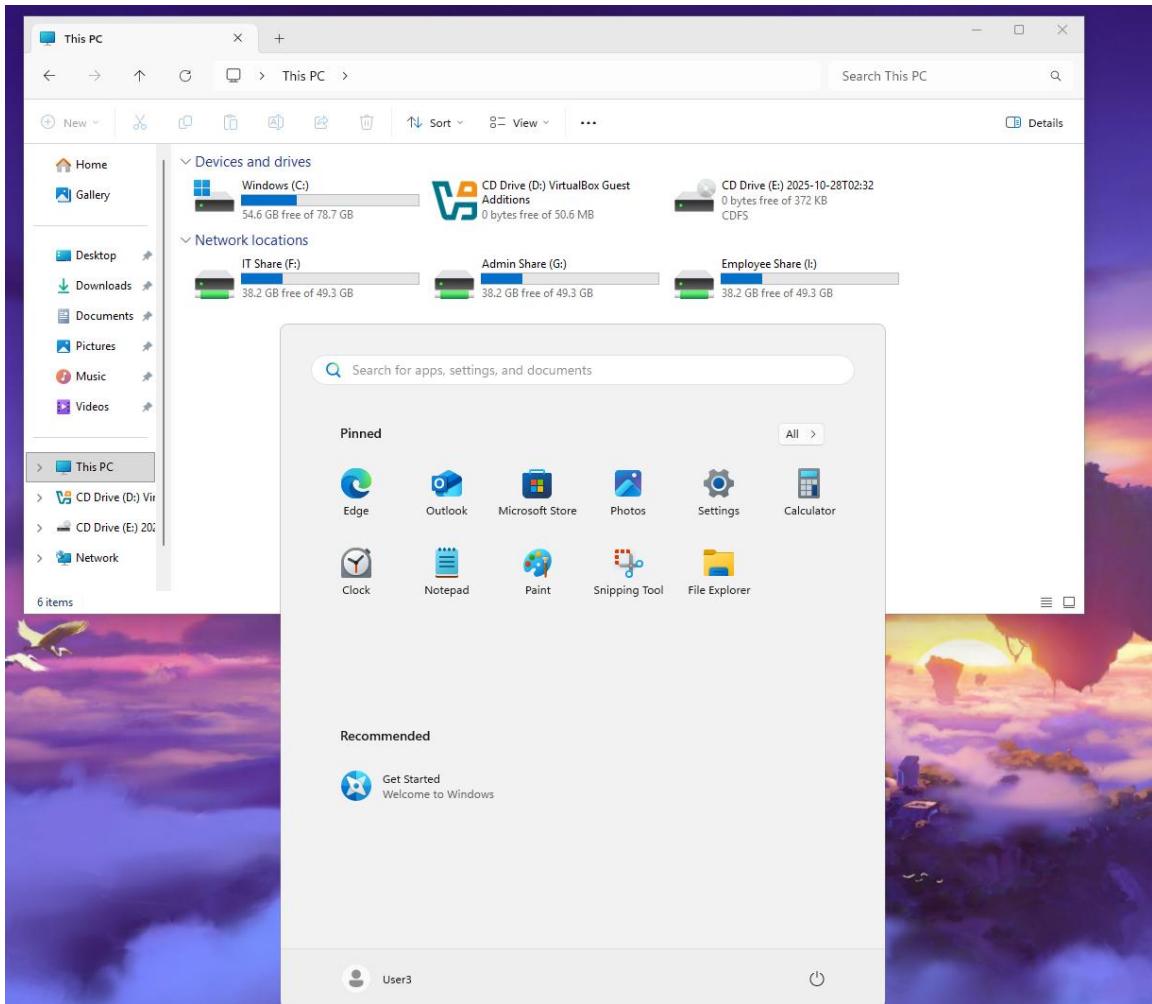
Add... Remove OK Cancel Apply Help

Active Directory Users and Com  
Saved Queries  
lab.local  
Builtin  
Computers  
Domain Controllers  
ForeignSecurityPrincipal:  
Halifax  
computers  
Departments  
Users  
Keys  
LostAndFound  
Managed Service Accou  
Program Data  
System  
Users  
NTDS Quotas  
TPM Devices

Detailed description: This screenshot shows the 'Active Directory Users and Computers' management console. On the left, a tree view shows the organizational structure under 'lab.local'. A context menu is open over a folder named 'Departments' under 'Halifax'. On the right, a detailed view of the 'IT' security group is shown. The 'Members' tab is active, listing members such as 'Admin' (Security Group), 'Employee' (Security Group), and 'IT' (Security Group). Below this, individual users are listed: 'Bob IT' (Active Directory Domain Services Folder), 'tom' (lab.local/Halifax/Users), and 'User2' (lab.local/Halifax/Users). Buttons for 'Add...', 'Remove', 'OK', 'Cancel', 'Apply', and 'Help' are visible at the bottom of the dialog.







## 6. Troubleshooting Notes

Common issues encountered and their solutions:

- Error: Cannot find object 'Employee' → Use full DistinguishedName (CN=Employee,...)
- Script blocked → Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned -Force
- GPO not applied → Verify OU link and permissions
- Duplicate group names → Check for objects with identical CNs

## 7. Conclusion

This lab successfully implemented a Windows Server 2022 domain with automated AD user provisioning, centralized group policies, and secure file-sharing access control. It simulates a real-world IT environment, demonstrating practical knowledge of Active Directory, PowerShell automation, and enterprise system administration.

## **Appendix A: Command Summary**

Command	Description
ipconfig /all	Display all network configuration details.
ping 192.168.56.10	Test connectivity with the domain controller.
nslookup lab.local	Verify DNS resolution for the domain.
nltest /dsgetdc:lab.local	Retrieve information about the domain controller.
gpupdate /force	Force immediate Group Policy update.
net use	List all mapped network drives.
netstat -an   find "3389"	Check if Remote Desktop (RDP) service is listening.

## Appendix B: Summary and Reflection

- Successfully deployed a Windows Server 2022 Active Directory domain environment.
- Client successfully joined the domain and authenticated with domain credentials.
- Group Policy Objects (GPOs) were successfully applied and verified.
- File sharing permissions were properly configured and enforced per department.
- Remote Desktop access to the domain controller was successfully enabled.

Through this lab, I gained hands-on experience in setting up and managing a Windows domain environment. I learned how to integrate DNS, AD DS, Group Policy, and file-sharing permissions within an enterprise network. This exercise demonstrated how to securely manage users and systems within an organizational infrastructure.