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Lab Assignment 2 (Part II) - GPO

Task 1: Creating a Central Store for Administrative Templates

System: DC107

Step 1 – What is a Central Store and why are we doing this?

The Central Store is a special shared folder used by Group Policy to load administrative templates (ADMX and ADML files).
Instead of each administrator using local template files, the Central Store ensures everyone edits policies using the same files.
It also makes the environment easier to manage and avoids version mismatches.

Step 2 – Create the Central Store folder in SYSVOL

We need to create a new folder called PolicyDefinitions inside the domain's SYSVOL path.
This folder must be created using the domain name, not the hostname of the server.

Run this command from DC107 to create the folder:

```
md \\vlabs07.com\SYSVOL\vlabs07.com\Policies\PolicyDefinitions
```

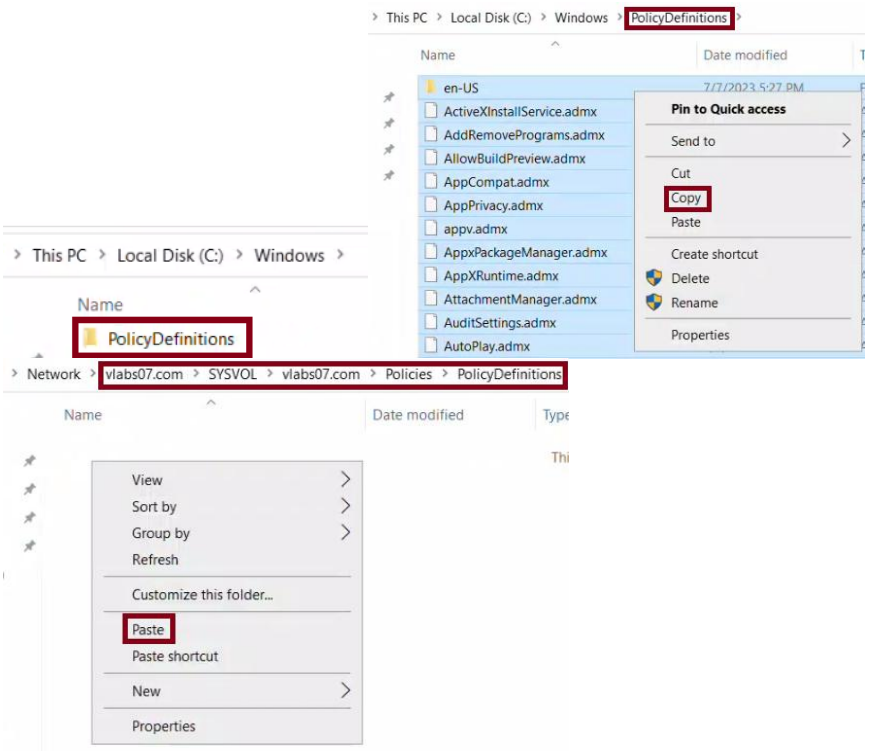
```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> md \\vlabs07.com\SYSVOL\vlabs07.com\Policies\PolicyDefinitions


    Directory: \\vlabs07.com\SYSVOL\vlabs07.com\Policies


Mode                 LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                 -------------         ------ ----
d-----         5/23/2025   2:11 PM                PolicyDefinitions
```

Step 3 – Copy ADMX files into the Central Store manually

The ADMX files define the settings you see in the Group Policy Editor.
We will manually copy them from the local folder:
C:\Windows\PolicyDefinitions

Open File Explorer and go to: C:\Windows\PolicyDefinitions
Select all the .admx files, right-click → Copy

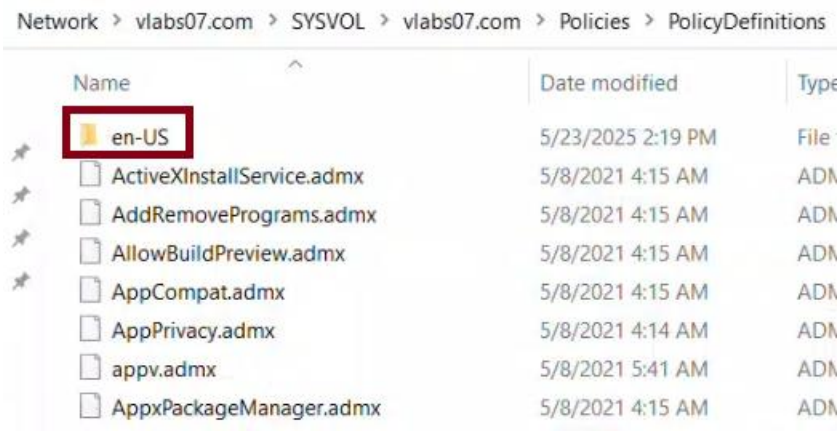
Now go to: \\vlabs07.com\SYSVOL\vlabs07.com\Policies\PolicyDefinitions
Right-click inside the folder → Paste



Step 4 – Copy the ADML folder for your language (en-US)

Each ADMX file has a language file (ADML) that goes inside a subfolder like en-US.
This folder must be copied entirely to the same PolicyDefinitions path.

Still in C:\Windows\PolicyDefinitions, right-click the en-US folder → Copy
Go to: \\vlabs07.com\SYSVOL\vlabs07.com\Policies\PolicyDefinitions
Paste the en-US folder there.



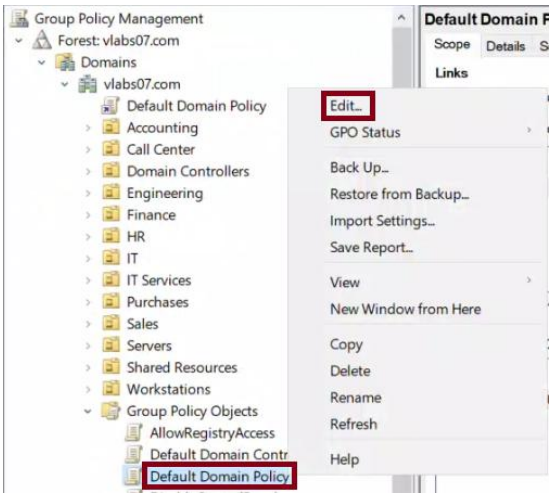
Step 5 – How to verify that the Central Store is being used

We're going to open the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) and check if the administrative templates are now loading from the Central Store.

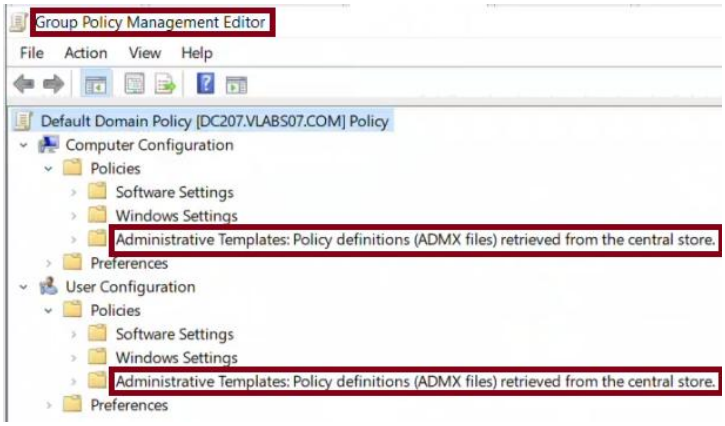
1. On DC107, open the Start menu and type:
   gpmc.msc
   Press Enter to launch the Group Policy Management Console.

2. In the left panel, expand your domain (vlabs07.com), then click on "Group Policy Objects".

3. Right-click on the "Default Domain Policy" and choose "Edit".



4. In the Group Policy Management Editor, expand both:
   - Computer Configuration → Policies
   - User Configuration → Policies



5. Under each one, click once on "Administrative Templates".

You should see the message:
"Administrative Templates: Policy definitions (ADMX files) retrieved from the central store."

This message confirms that the Central Store is working properly.

Task 2: Managing and Configuring Administrative Templates

System: DC107

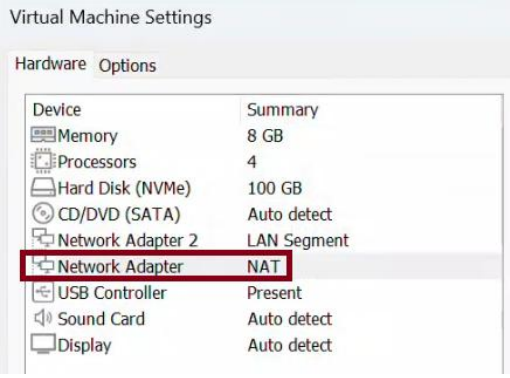
Step 1 – What are Administrative Templates and why do we need Office ones?

Administrative Templates define settings that control how software and Windows features behave.
Windows comes with built-in templates (like password policies, control panel settings, etc.), but if we want to manage third-party software like Microsoft Office or Teams, we need to add additional templates.

In this task, we are downloading the Microsoft Office ADMX templates so we can configure a Teams setting using Group Policy.

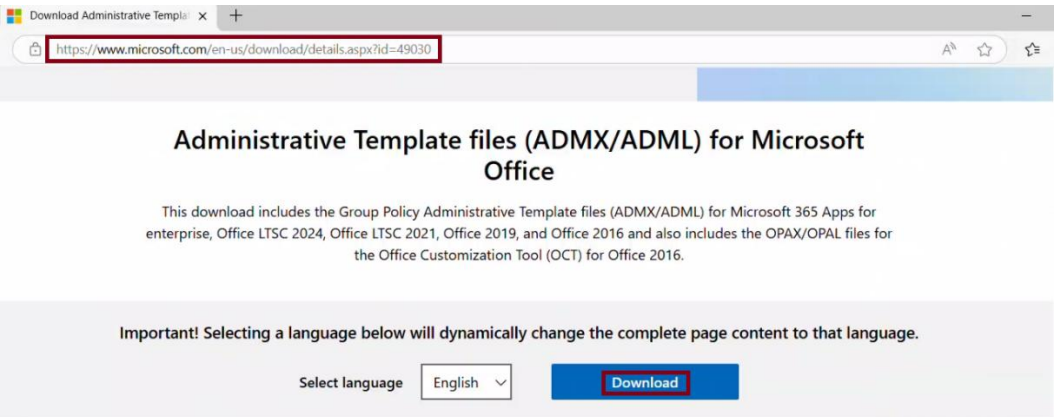
Step 2 – Download Microsoft Office Administrative Templates

To download the Office templates:
1. Temporarily add a NAT network adapter to DC107 so it has internet access.
2. Open a web browser on DC107 and go to:

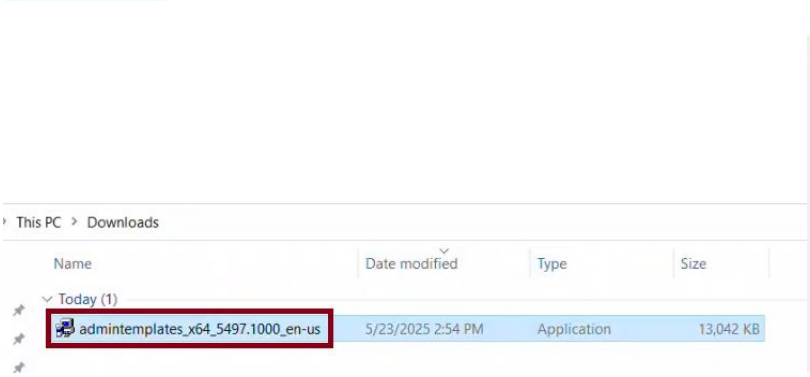


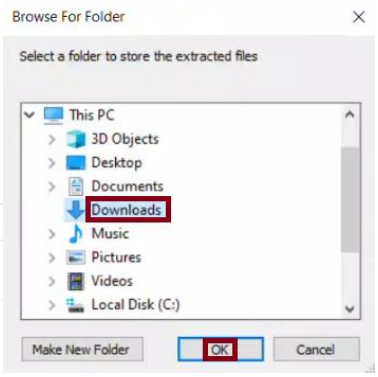
https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=49030

3. Click **Download**



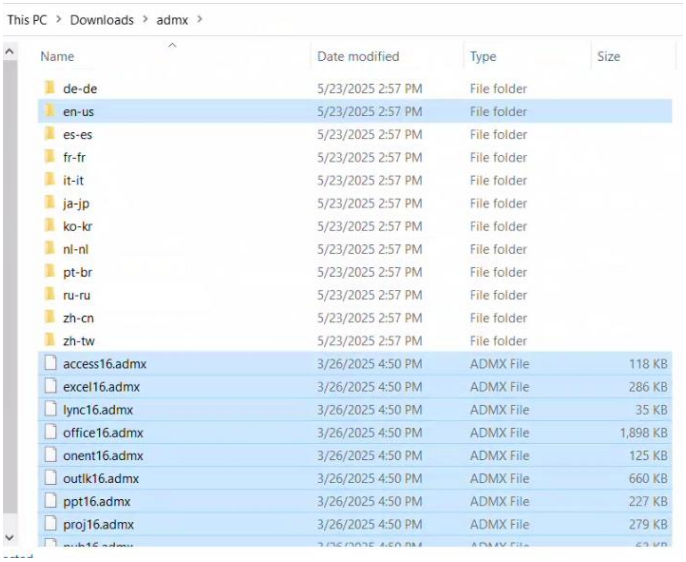
4. Choose the version that matches your system:
   ☑ **For** Windows Server 2022 (64-bit), choose:
   `admintemplates_x64_5497.1000_en-us.exe`





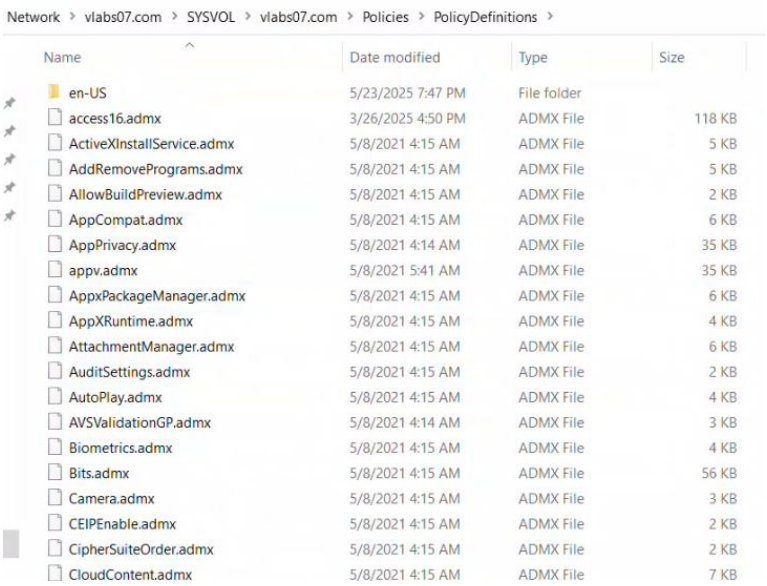
5. Run the file. It will extract a folder (by default, inside your Downloads folder) that contains:
   - A group of `.admx` files
   - A folder named `en-US` with `.adml` files

Step 3 – Copy the downloaded ADMX and ADML files to the Central Store



1. Open the folder where you extracted the templates.
2. Copy all `.admx` files and paste them into:
   \\vlabs07.com\SYSVOL\vlabs07.com\Policies\PolicyDefinitions

3. Inside the extracted `en-US` folder, copy the `.adml` files and paste them into:
   \\vlabs07.com\SYSVOL\vlabs07.com\Policies\PolicyDefinitions\en-US



Important:
If the folder already exists (from Task 1), that's okay.
Copy the entire contents of the new `en-US` folder and paste it into the Central Store `en-US` folder.

If you are asked whether to **replace existing files**, choose:
Skip — this way, you only add new files without removing existing ones.

This updates your Central Store so that GPMC can now display Microsoft Office settings.

Note - Important Cleanup After Downloading Templates

After downloading the Microsoft Office Administrative Templates using the NAT adapter,
make sure to **remove or disable the NAT network adapter** from the server (DC107).

Leaving the NAT adapter enabled can cause:
- Replication errors (e.g., "RPC server is unavailable")
- Incorrect DNS registrations
- Communication issues between domain controllers

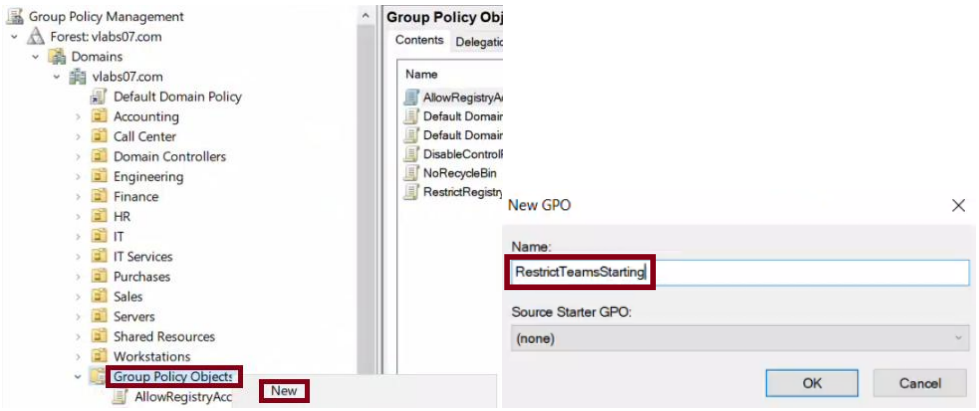
Once removed, its also a good idea to run:
ipconfig /flushdns
ipconfig /registerdns

This ensures your server re-registers its correct internal IP address with DNS.

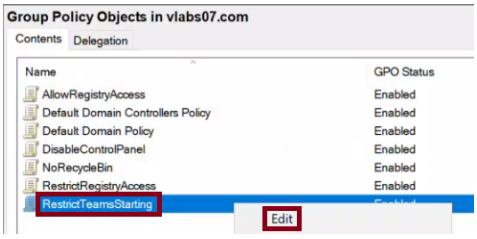
Step 4 – Create a new GPO to manage Teams startup behavior

We are now going to create a new Group Policy Object that prevents Microsoft Teams from starting automatically after installation.

Open Group Policy Management Console (gpmc.msc) on DC107.
Right-click on **Group Policy Objects** → choose **New**
Name the GPO:
RestrictTeamsStarting



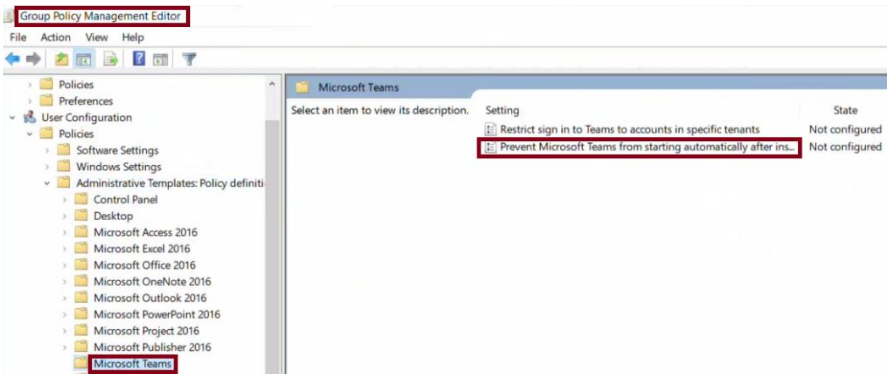
Right-click the new GPO → choose **Edit**



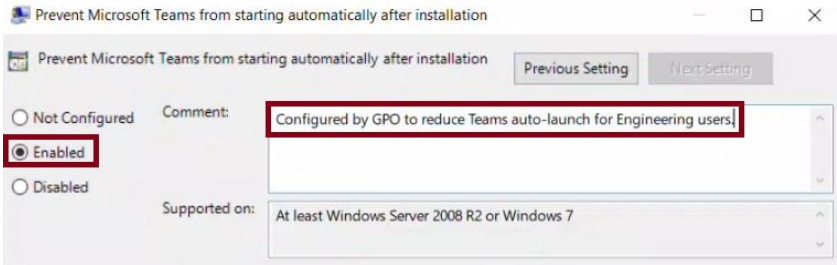
In the Group Policy Management Editor, go to:
User Configuration → Policies → Administrative Templates → Microsoft Teams
(if not visible, use filter)

Tip: If you don't see "Microsoft Teams", use the built-in **Filter Options** in the top right to search for Teams-related settings.

Find the setting:
Prevent Microsoft Teams from starting automatically after installation



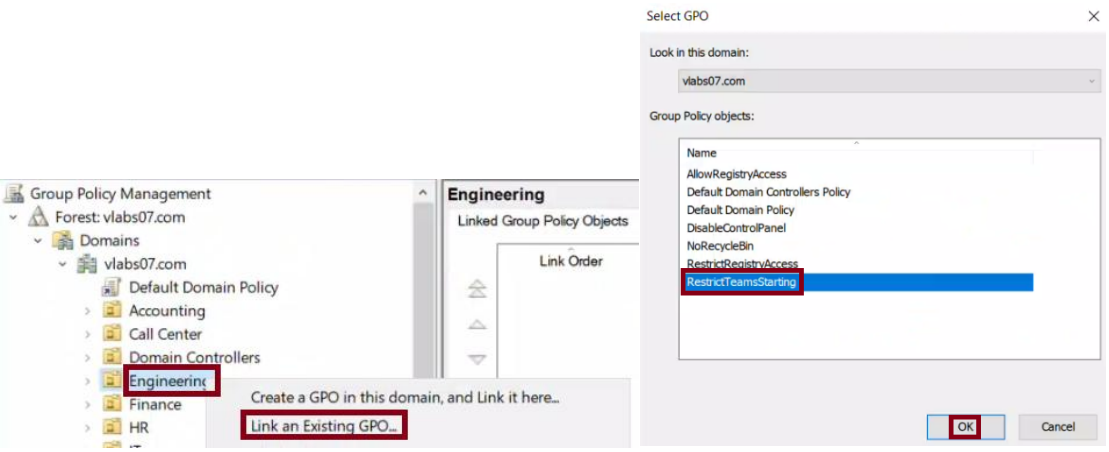
Double-click the setting → Select **Enabled**
In the Comment box, type:
Configured by GPO to reduce Teams auto-launch for Engineering users.



Click **OK** to save.

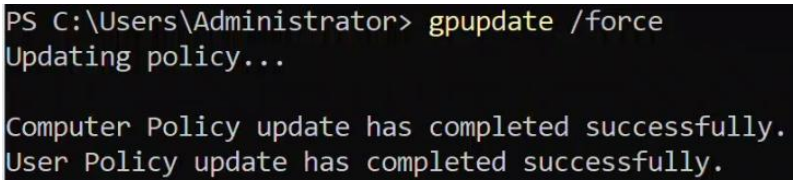
Step 5 – Link the GPO to the Engineering OU

Back in the Group Policy Management Console:
1. Expand your domain
2. Right-click the **Engineering OU**
3. Click **Link an Existing GPO**
4. Select: **RestrictTeamsStarting**



Step 6 – Apply the policy

Run this from PowerShell or Command Prompt on DC107 to make sure the policy is applied:
gpupdate /force



Task 3: Managing Account Policies

System: DC107 and Client07

Step 1 – What are Account Policies and why do they matter?

Account Policies define how secure user passwords must be and how login attempts are handled.
They include:
- Password rules (length, complexity, expiration)
- Account lockout rules (how many failed attempts are allowed)

These settings **must be configured in the Default Domain Policy**, or they will not apply to domain users.

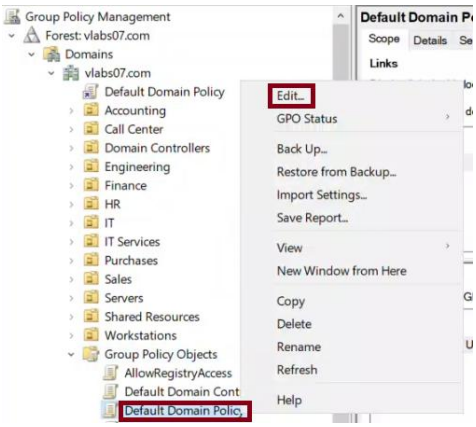
In this task, we'll update the password and account lockout policies and test them using a user account on Client07.

Step 2 – Edit the Default Domain Policy

1. On DC107, open **Group Policy Management Console (GPMC)**
   Run: `gpmc.msc`

2. Expand your domain, then expand **Group Policy Objects**

3. Right-click on **Default Domain Policy** → choose **Edit**



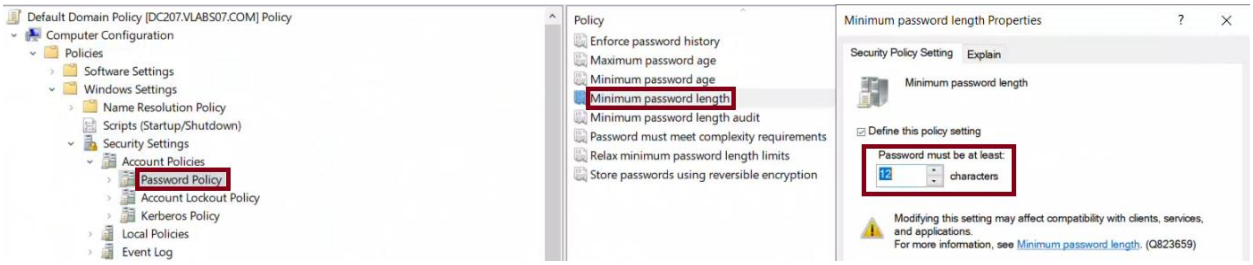
4. In the Group Policy Management Editor, go to:
   Computer Configuration → Policies → Windows Settings → Security Settings → Account Policies

You will find two subcategories:
- **Password Policy**
- **Account Lockout Policy**

Step 3 – Modify the Password Policy settings

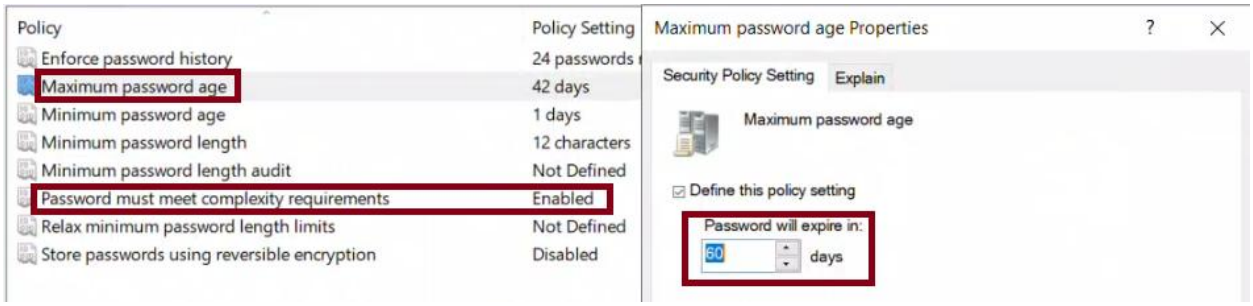
Go into **Password Policy** and configure the following:

- **Minimum password length** → Set to `12 characters`



- **Password must meet complexity requirements** → Set to `Enabled`

- **Maximum password age** → Set to `60 days`

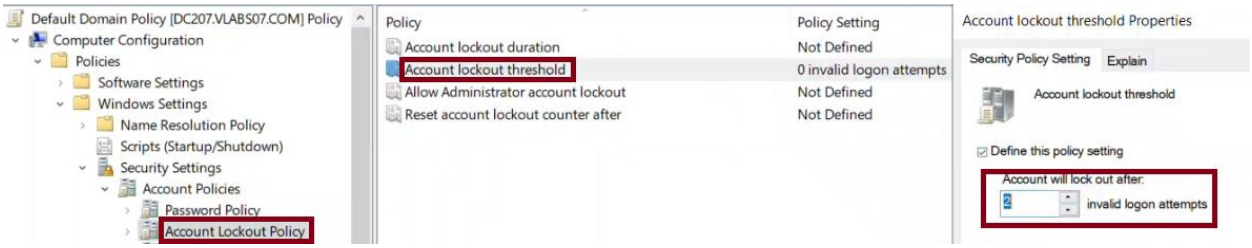


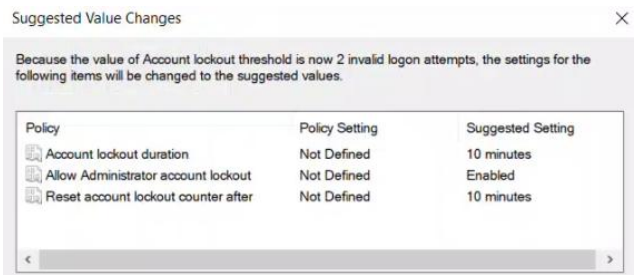
Click Apply & OK after each change.

Step 4 – Modify the Account Lockout Policy settings

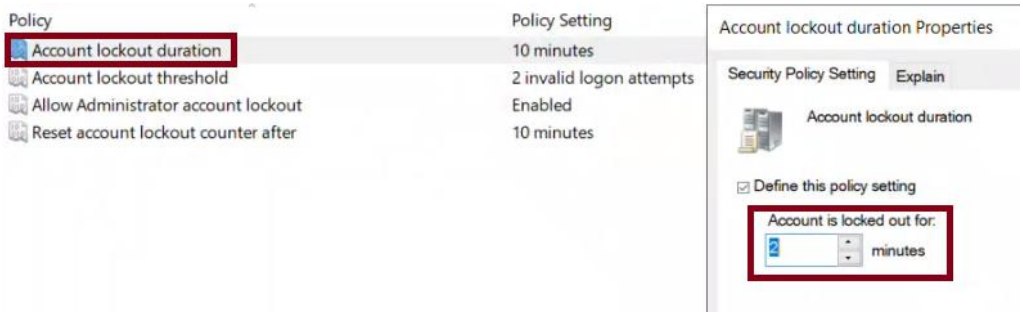
Go into **Account Lockout Policy** and configure the following:

- **Account lockout threshold** → Set to `2` invalid login attempts
  (This will auto-fill the lockout duration settings)

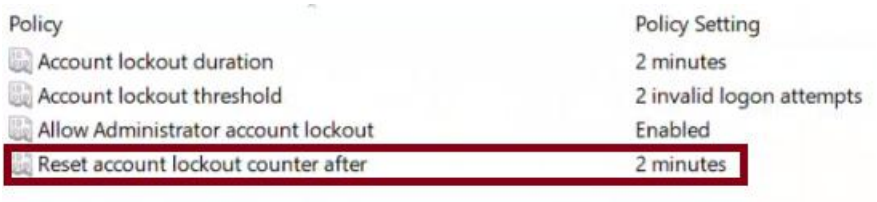




- **Account lockout duration** → Set to `2 minutes`



- **Reset account lockout counter after** → Set to `2 minutes`

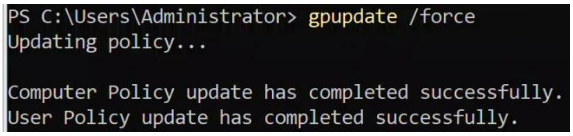


Click Apply & OK after each setting.

Step 5 – Apply the policy changes

Back in PowerShell or Command Prompt on DC107, run:

```
gpupdate /force
```



This ensures that the new settings are applied to domain members.

Step 6 – Test the settings using a domain user (Emma Petit)

We will now test the password and account lockout settings **using** a domain user called **Emma Petit** on Client07.

This will confirm that the policy settings from the Default Domain Policy are correctly applied.

Step 6.1 – Apply the GPO on Client07

Before starting, log in to Client07 with a domain administrator account and open PowerShell or Command Prompt.

Run the following command to force immediate GPO refresh on the client:

gpupdate /force

```
C:\Users\Emma.Petit>gpupdate /force
Updating policy...

Computer Policy update has completed successfully.
User Policy update has completed successfully.
```

This ensures that the latest password and lockout policy changes are downloaded and applied from the domain controller.

Step 6.2 – Log in as Emma Petit

1. Log off from the admin session and log in as the user Emma Petit.
   - Username format: `Emma.Petit@vlabs07.com`
   - Use the correct password to ensure the account is active.

Step 6.3 – Attempt to change the password using the GUI (optional)

Note:
In a virtual lab using VMware Workstation, the GUI option **Ctrl + Alt + Del → Change a password** may not function properly due to secure input limitations in virtual machines.

You may see a generic message like:
> "The password on this account cannot be changed at this time."

This is not caused by the password policy but by the lab environment itself.

If the GUI fails, proceed to the next step to use a reliable command-line method.

Step 6.4 – Attempt to change the password using Command Prompt

1. Open **Command Prompt as Administrator** on Client07 (still logged in as Emma Petit).
2. Run the following command:
   net user Emma.Petit * /domain
3. When prompted, enter a weak password like: `abc123`

If the password policy is applied, you will see this message:
> "The password does not meet the password policy requirements."

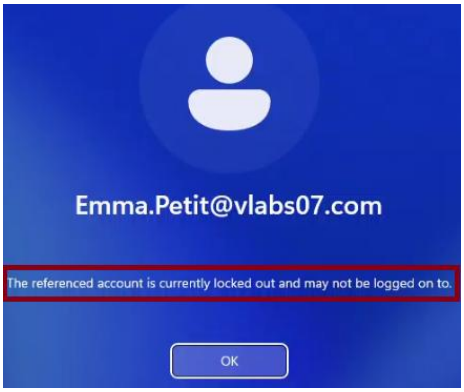
```
C:\Windows\System32>net user Emma.Petit * /domain
The request will be processed at a domain controller for domain vlabs07.com.

Type a password for the user:
Retype the password to confirm:
The password does not meet the password policy requirements. Check the minimum password length, p
assword complexity and password history requirements.
```

This confirms the **minimum length**, **complexity**, and **history** settings are working.

Step 6.5 – Trigger account lockout by entering wrong passwords

1. Log off from Emma's session.
2. Attempt to log in again with the **wrong password**.
3. Repeat this **twice** (to match the lockout threshold set earlier).

After the second failed attempt, you should see a message like:
> "Your account has been locked. Please contact your administrator."



This confirms that the **account lockout threshold** is working.

Step 6.6 – Wait for the lockout duration to expire

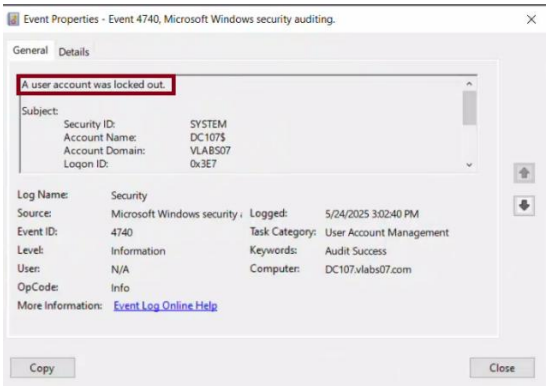
1. Wait **2 minutes** (based on your lockout duration setting).
2. **Try** logging in again with the **correct password**.

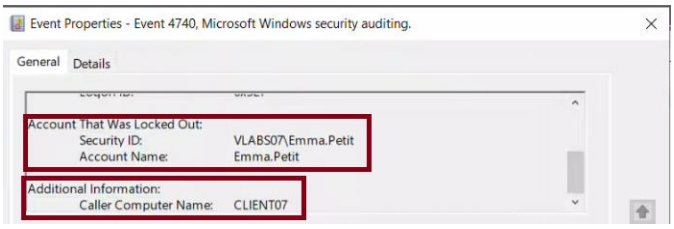
If successful, this confirms the **lockout duration** and **reset timer** are functioning as expected.

Step 6.7 – Optional: Confirm results on the domain controller

1. Log in to **DC107**
2. Open **Event Viewer** → Windows Logs → Security

Look for:
- Event ID **4740** – User account locked out





These logs validate that the policy enforcement is captured at the domain level.

Task 4: Implementing Fine-Grained Password Policies

System: DC107 and Client07

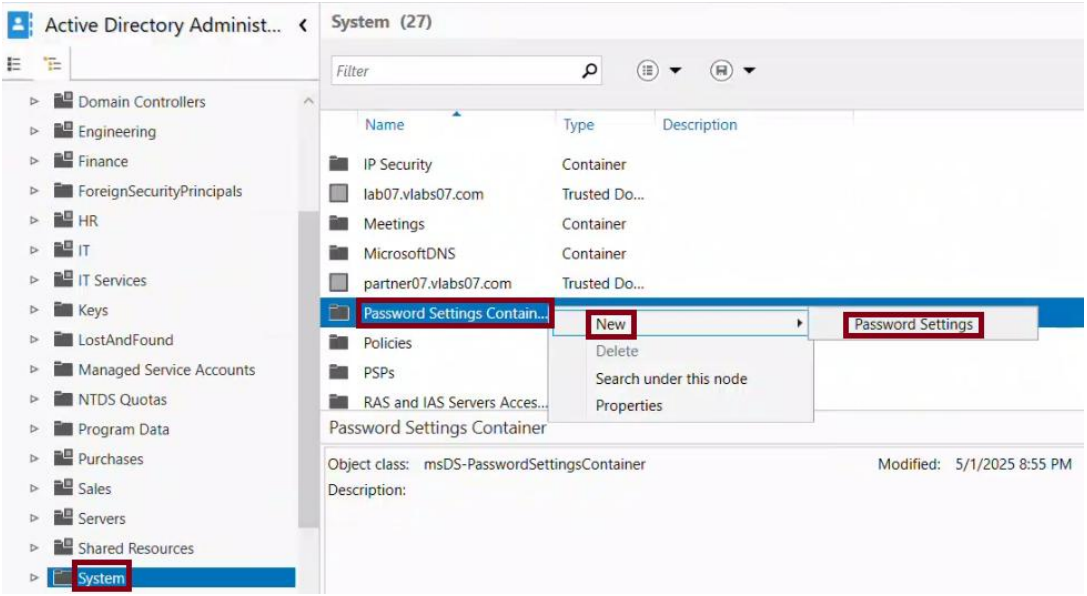
Step 1 – What is a Fine-Grained Password Policy (FGPP)?

In Active Directory, password and lockout settings are normally applied using the Default Domain Policy.
However, if we want **different password rules for specific users or groups** (like IT or Admins),
we need to use **Fine-Grained Password Policies (FGPP)**.

These are **not configured using Group Policy**, but instead using **Active Directory Administrative Center** (ADAC) or PowerShell, and are stored as objects in Active Directory.

Step 2 – Open Active Directory Administrative Center (ADAC)

1. On DC107, open **Server Manager**
2. Click **Tools → Active Directory Administrative Center**
3. In the left pane, select your domain & Locate **System**
4. In the **middle pane**, scroll down to **Password Settings Container**
5. Right-click on it → **New → Password Settings**

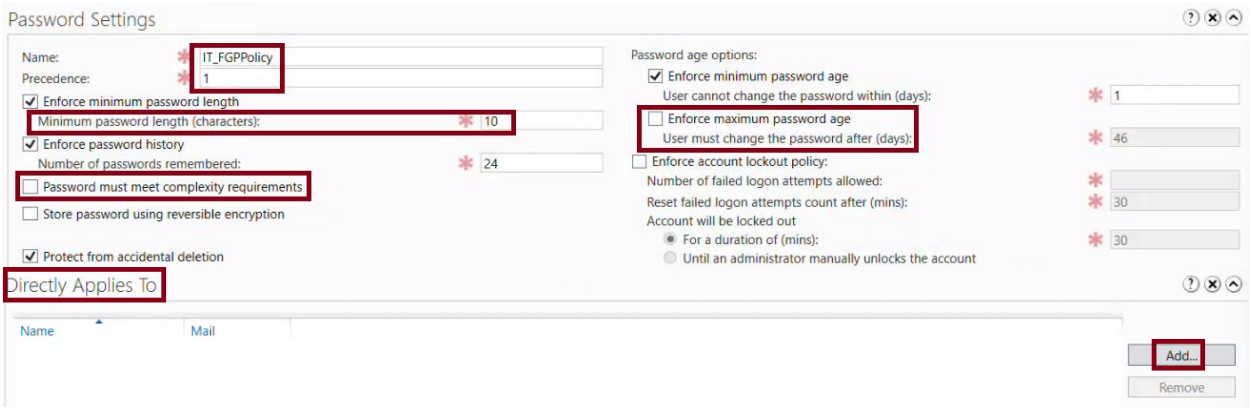


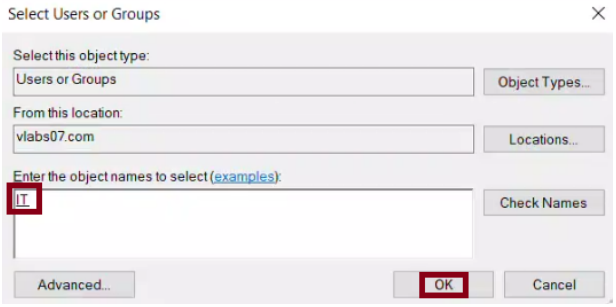
Step 3 – Create a new Fine-Grained Password Policy

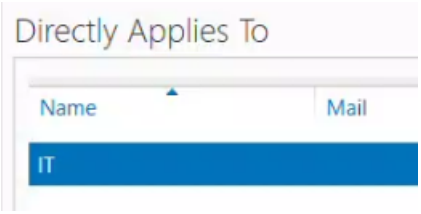
1. Name: `IT_FGPPolicy`
2. Precedence: `1` (lower number = higher priority)
3. Set the following values:

   - **Minimum password length**: `10`
   - **Password complexity**: `Disabled`
   - **Password expiration**: `0` (set to **Never**)
   - Other values can stay at defaults.

4. Under **Directly Applies To**, click **Add**, and select the **IT Group** (must already exist).
5. Click **OK** to save.

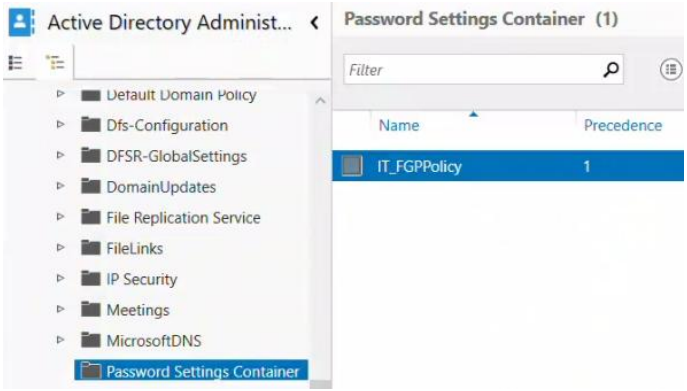






Step 4 – Confirm that the policy is applied

1. After creation, you will see `IT_FGPPolicy` listed in the Password Settings Container.
2. You can double-click to reopen it and verify the settings and applied group.



Step 5 – Apply the policy on the client

On **Client07**, open PowerShell and run:

gpupdate /force

```
PS C:\Users\Yales.Sanchez> gpupdate /force
Updating policy...

Computer Policy update has completed successfully.
User Policy update has completed successfully.
```

This ensures the client system picks up the updated password rules for the user in the IT group.

Step 6 – Test the FGPP with a user from the IT group

1. Log in to ClientXX as a user who belongs to the **IT Group**
2. Open **Command Prompt** as Administrator
3. Run:
   net user [username] * /domain

4. Enter a password that:
   - Has **no complexity** (e.g., `simplepass`)
   - Is at least **10 characters**

```
C:\Windows\System32>net user Yales.Sanchez * /domain
The request will be processed at a domain controller for domain vlabs07.com.

Type a password for the user:
Retype the password to confirm:
The command completed successfully.
```

If the password is accepted, the FGPP is working correctly.
If the password is rejected due to complexity, the default domain policy is still in effect or the FGPP was not applied.

Step 7 – Optional: Confirm FGPP via PowerShell

To see which FGPP is applied to a user, run this on DC107:
powershell
Get-ADUserResultantPasswordPolicy -Identity [username]

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-ADUserResultantPasswordPolicy -Identity Yales.Sanchez


AppliesTo                   : {CN=IT,OU=IT,DC=vlabs07,DC=com}
ComplexityEnabled           : False
DistinguishedName           : CN=IT_FGPPolicy,CN=Password Settings
                              Container,CN=System,DC=vlabs07,DC=com
LockoutDuration             : 00:30:00
LockoutObservationWindow    : 00:30:00
LockoutThreshold            : 0
MaxPasswordAge              : 00:00:00
MinPasswordAge              : 1.00:00:00
MinPasswordLength           : 10
Name                        : IT_FGPPolicy
ObjectClass                 : msDS-PasswordSettings
ObjectGUID                  : 19f88092-53e7-4768-a5f5-b12f503b6ea1
PasswordHistoryCount        : 24
Precedence                  : 1
ReversibleEncryptionEnabled : False
```

Task 5: Managing Audit Authentication

System: DC107 (GPO configuration and log review), ClientXX (logon tests)

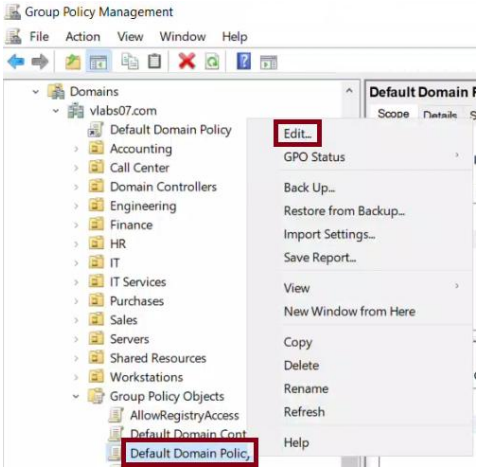
Step 1 – What is Audit Logon?

Audit Logon is used to track and record both successful and failed login attempts. This helps IT staff detect unauthorized access or troubleshoot user issues. In this task, we will enable Audit Logon Events using the Default Domain Policy and then test and validate the results using Event Viewer.

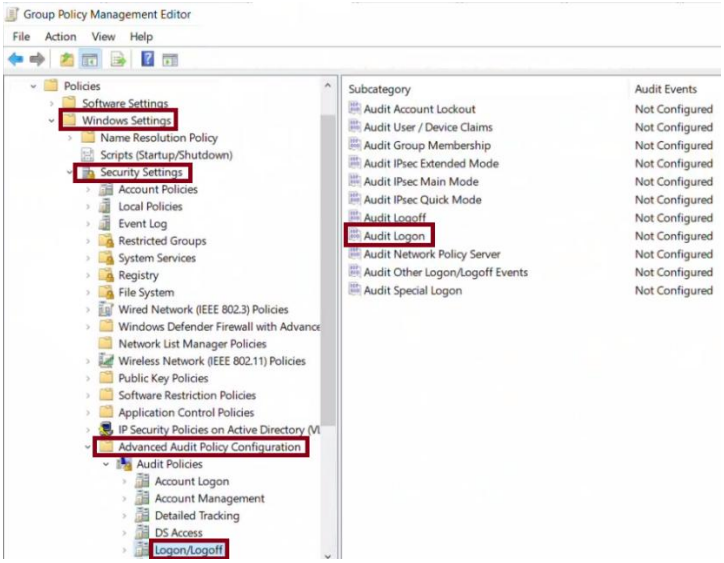
Step 2 – Enable Audit Logon Events in Default Domain Policy

Open Group Policy Management Console on DC107
Run: gpmc.msc

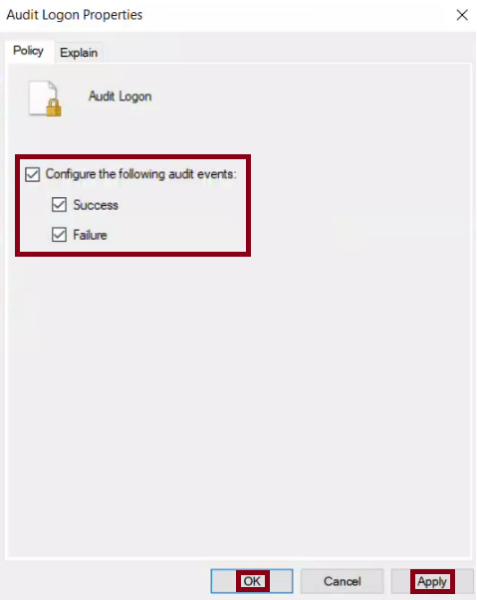
In GPMC:
Expand your domain → Group Policy Objects
Right-click on Default Domain Policy → Edit



In the Group Policy Management Editor:
Go to: Computer Configuration → Policies → Windows Settings → Security Settings → Advanced Audit Policy Configuration → Audit Policies → Logon/Logoff



Double-click on Audit Logon
Check the box for: Configure the following audit events
Check both: Success and Failure
Click OK and close the window



Step 3 – Apply the policy update on DC107

Open PowerShell or CMD on DC107 and run:
gpupdate /force

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> gpupdate /force
Updating policy...

Computer Policy update has completed successfully.
User Policy update has completed successfully.
```

This forces the domain controller to apply the updated GPO immediately.

Step 4 – Restart Client07

Log in to Client07 and restart the system to ensure it receives the latest policy updates.

Step 5 – Test both successful and failed logon attempts on Client07

Log in with a domain user (e.g., Emma.Petit or Yales.Sanchez)

First, test a successful login by entering the correct password
Then, log out and try at least one failed login using an incorrect password

Each attempt will be recorded by the domain controller (DC107)

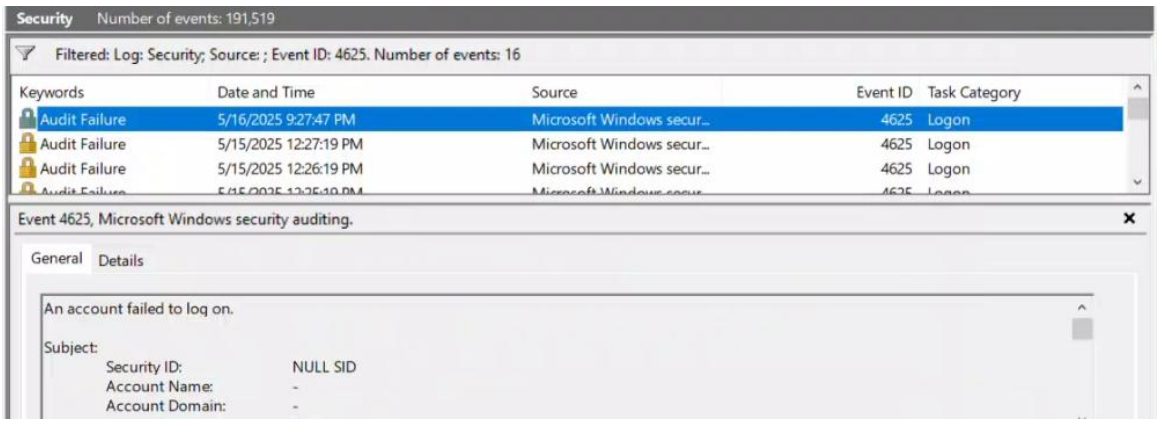
Step 6 – Verify Audit Logs on DC107

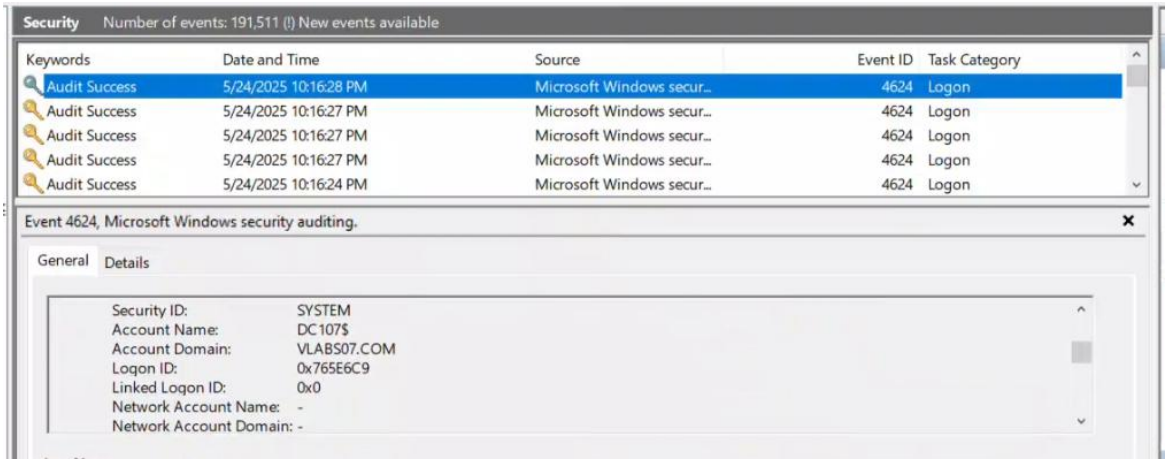
On DC107, open Event Viewer:
Run: eventvwr.msc

Navigate to:
Event Viewer → Windows Logs → Security

Look for:
Event ID 4624 → Successful logon
Event ID 4625 → Failed logon

Optional: In the right-hand pane, click Filter Current Log
Enter: 4624, 4625 as the Event IDs to filter login activity quickly





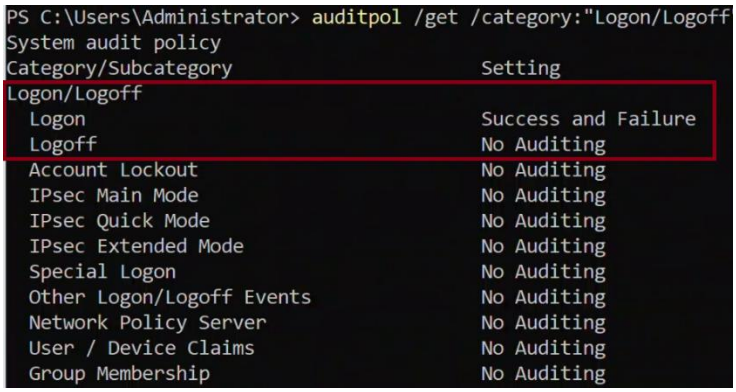
Step 7 – Verify Audit Logon Policy Using auditpol

To confirm that the Audit Logon settings were successfully applied to DC107, we use the auditpol command-line utility.

This tool allows us to view the effective audit policy currently in place on the system.

Run the following command on DC107:

```
auditpol /get /category:"Logon/Logoff"
```



This confirms that both Success and Failure auditing is enabled for logon activity, as required by the lab instructions.

Screenshot – Show the auditpol output on DC107, verifying "Success and Failure" is active under the Logon category.

Task 6: Managing Security Templates

System: DC107

Step 1 – What is a Security Template?

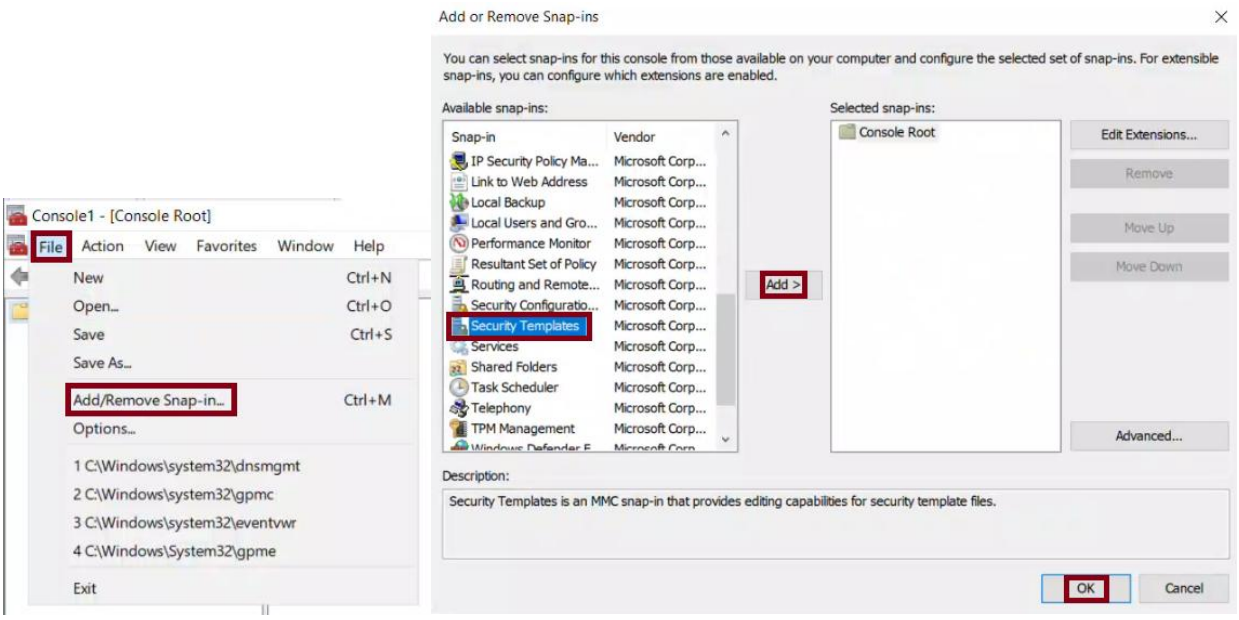
Security Templates are saved configuration files (.inf) that contain predefined security settings such as system services, file permissions, and user rights. They allow administrators to apply consistent settings using tools like the Security Configuration and Analysis snap-in or Group Policy.

In this task, we will:
- Create a new Security Template called OpenSSH_Auth
- Configure the OpenSSH Authentication Agent service to start automatically
- Import this template into a new GPO named OpenSSHAuth
- Link the GPO to the DomainControllers OU
- Verify the service is running after a reboot

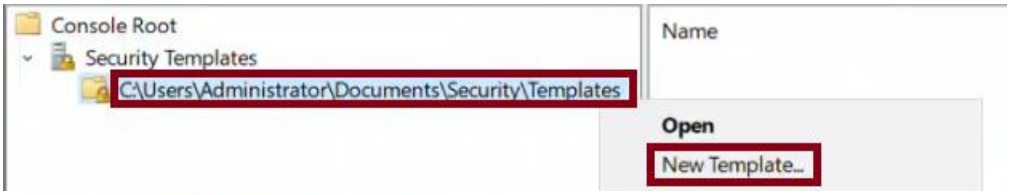
Step 2 – Create the Security Template

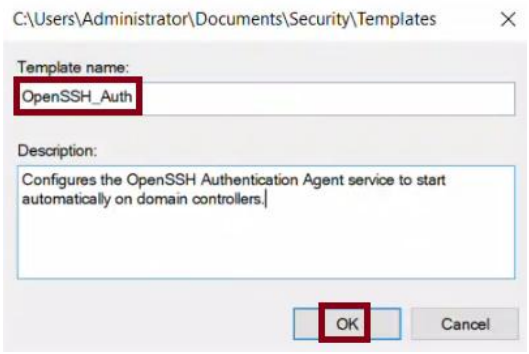
Open the MMC console on DC107:

1. Run: mmc (Windows + R)
2. Go to File → Add/Remove Snap-in
3. Add: Security Templates
4. Click OK



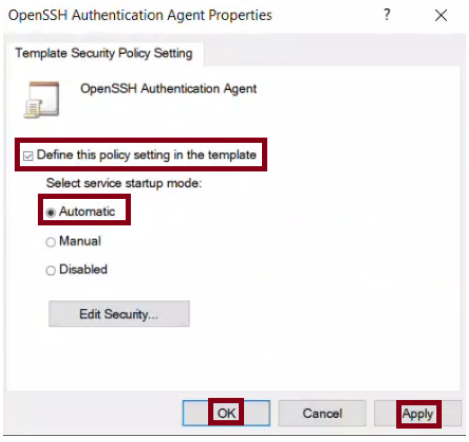
In the left pane:
- Expand: Security Templates
- Right-click the folder: C:\Windows\Security\Templates → New Template
- Name the template: OpenSSH_Auth
- Click OK





Step 3 – Configure OpenSSH Authentication Agent

1. Expand the new template (OpenSSH_Auth)
2. Go to: System Services
3. Double-click: OpenSSH Authentication Agent
4. Set startup mode to: Automatic
5. Click OK

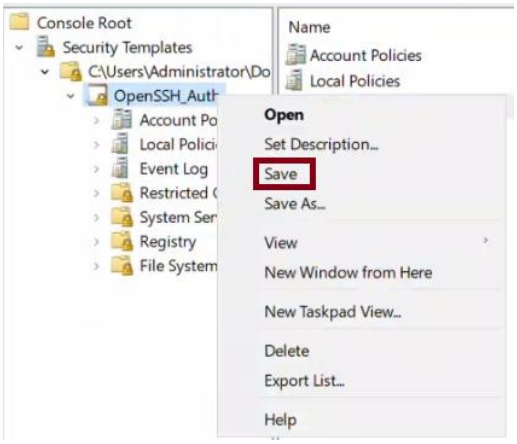


Step 4 – Save the Template

Explanation:

After configuring the OpenSSH Authentication Agent service to start automatically,
we must manually save the security template to ensure the settings are written to an .inf file.
This step is often missed because clicking "OK" or "Apply" does not automatically save the file.

How to Save the Template:
---
1. In the MMC console, locate the template named 'OpenSSH_Auth' under the Security Templates node.
2. Right-click on 'OpenSSH_Auth'.
3. Click 'Save'.



Important:

This action creates the actual .inf file used later for GPO import.
Skipping this step means the settings will not be saved, even if you clicked "OK" earlier.

Template Save Location:

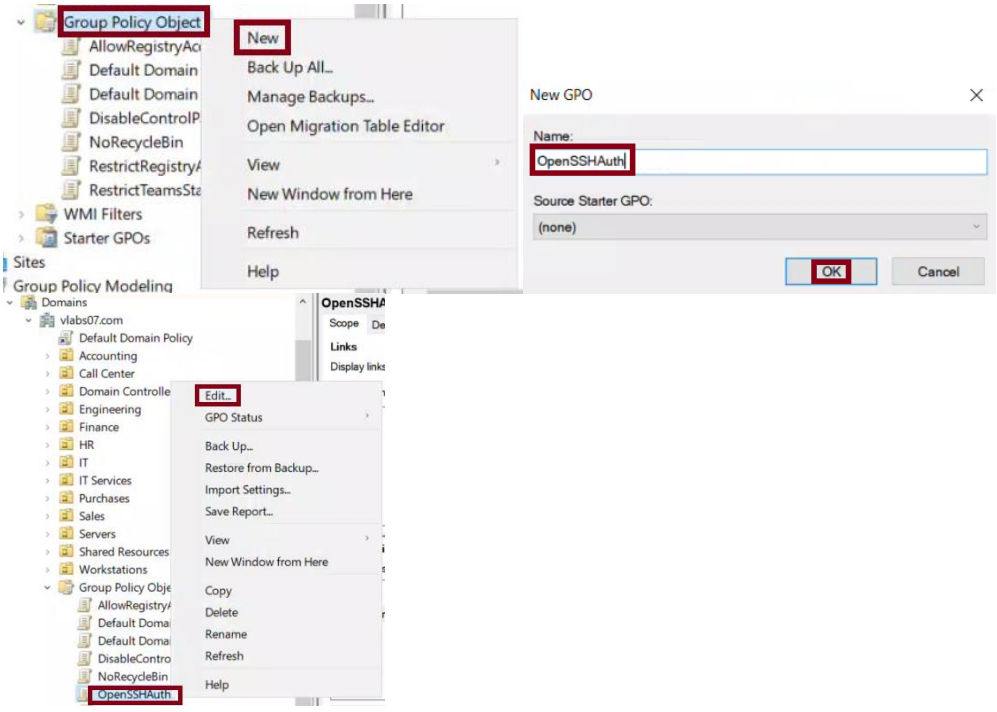
C:\Users\<YourUsername>\Documents\Security\Templates\OpenSSH_Auth.inf

Expected .inf File Content:

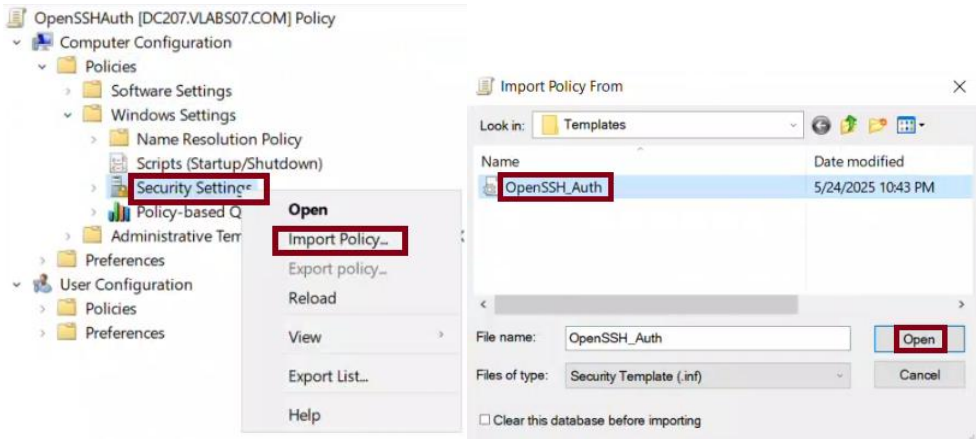

```
[Service General Setting]
"ssh-agent",2,""
```

Step 5 – Import the Template into a New GPO

1. Open Group Policy Management Console (GPMC): gpmc.msc
2. Right-click Group Policy Objects → New
3. Name the GPO: OpenSSHAuth → Click OK
4. Right-click OpenSSHAuth → Edit

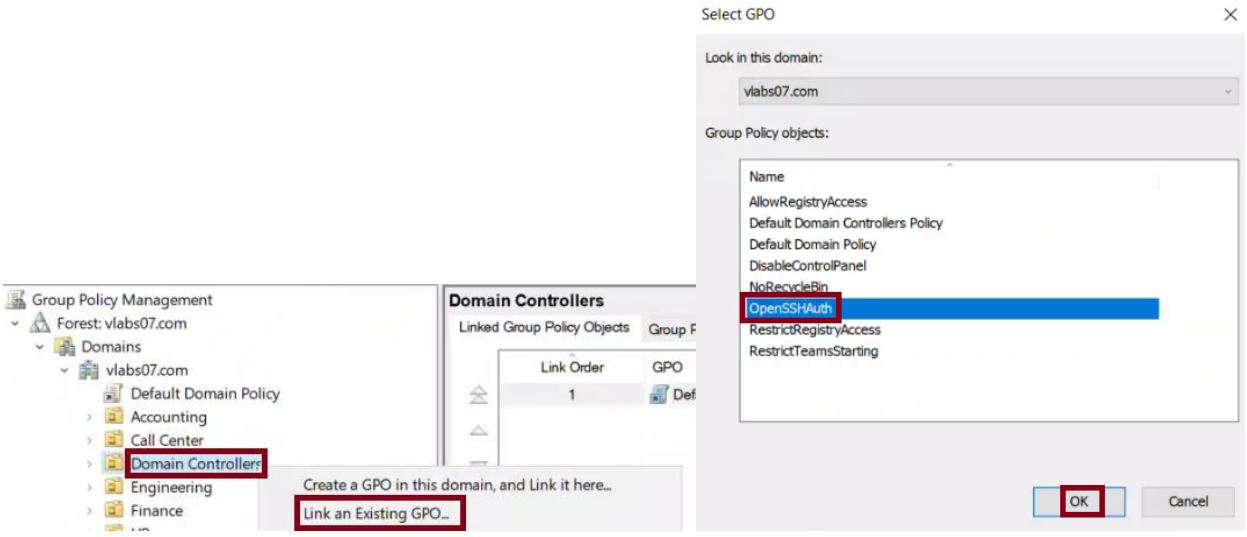


In the Group Policy Management Editor:
Go to:
Computer Configuration → Policies → Windows Settings → Security Settings
Right-click: Security Settings → Import Policy...
Navigate to:
C:\Windows\Security\Templates\OpenSSH_Auth.inf
Click Open



Step 6 – Link the GPO to DomainControllers OU

In GPMC:
1. Expand: vlabs07.com → Domain Controllers
2. Right-click Domain Controllers → Link an Existing GPO
3. Select: OpenSSHAuth → Click OK



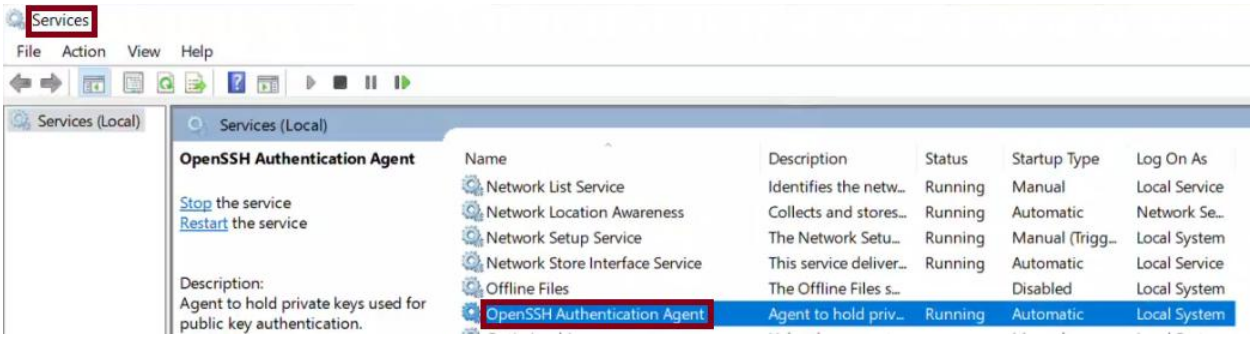
Step 7 – Apply and Verify

1. Run on DC107:
gpupdate /force

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> gpupdate /force
Updating policy...

Computer Policy update has completed successfully.
User Policy update has completed successfully.
```

2. Restart DC107

3. After reboot, verify the OpenSSH Authentication Agent service is running:
Open Services:
Run: services.msc
Check: OpenSSH Authentication Agent
Startup Type: Automatic
Status: Running



Task 7: Configuring Folder Redirection

Systems Involved:
- DC307 (file server)
- DC107 (GPO configuration)
- Client07 (testing)

Step 1 – What is Folder Redirection?

Folder Redirection allows administrators to redirect the path of known folders (like Documents and Desktop) to a network location. This makes user data available from any domain-joined device and centralizes storage.

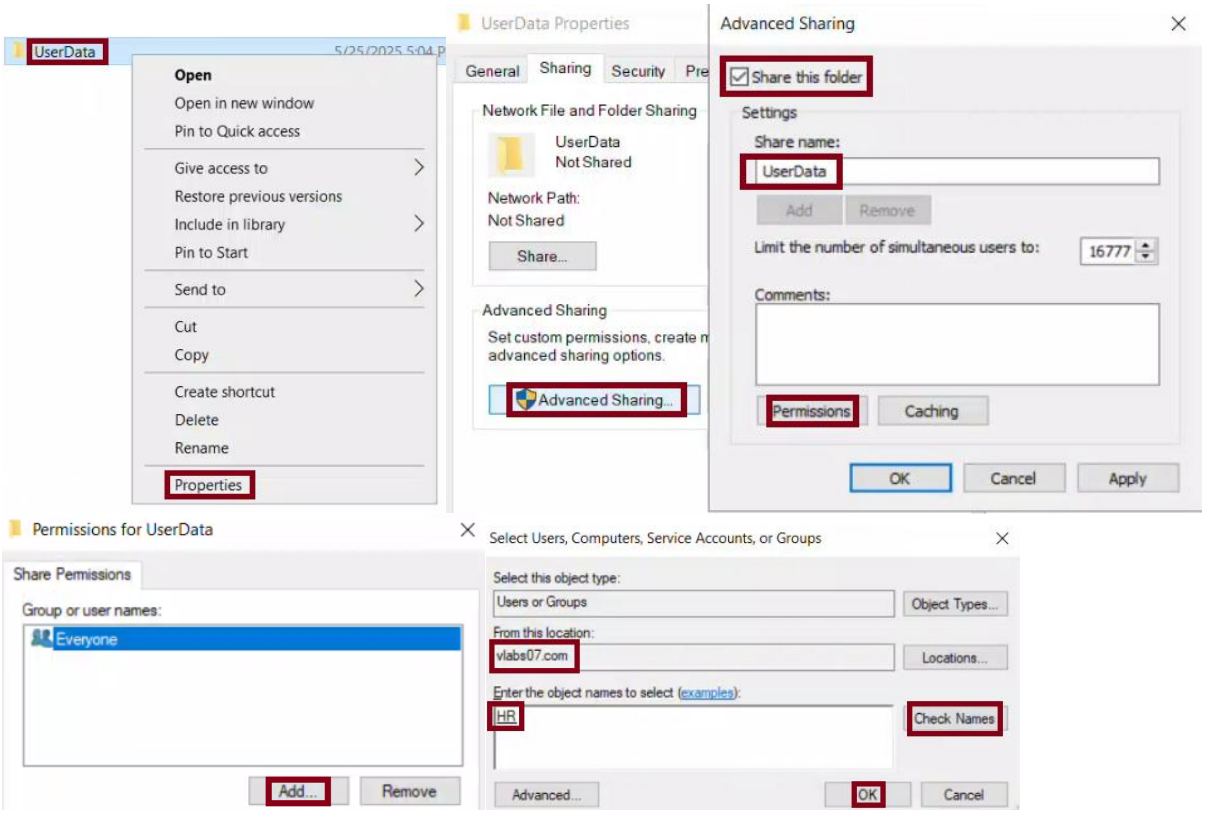
We will use **Basic Redirection**, which creates one private folder per user inside a shared path.

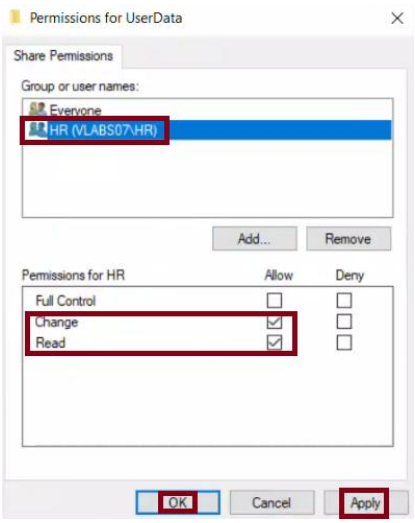
Step 2 – Create and Share the Redirection Folder on DC307

On DC307:

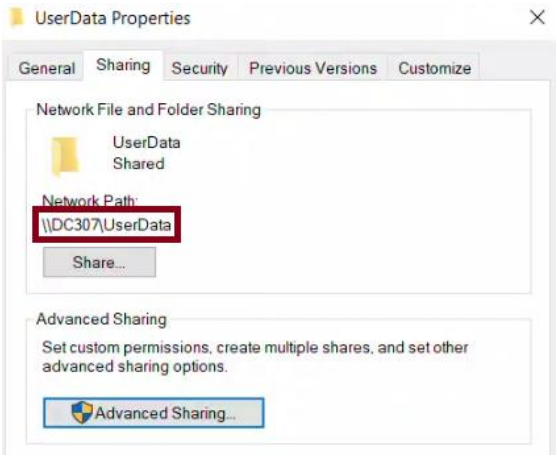
1. Create the folder:
   C:\UserData

2. Right-click the folder → Properties → Sharing tab
   Click "Advanced Sharing"
   - Check "Share this folder"
   - Share name: UserData
   - Permissions: Add the **HR Group**, allow **Read and Change**



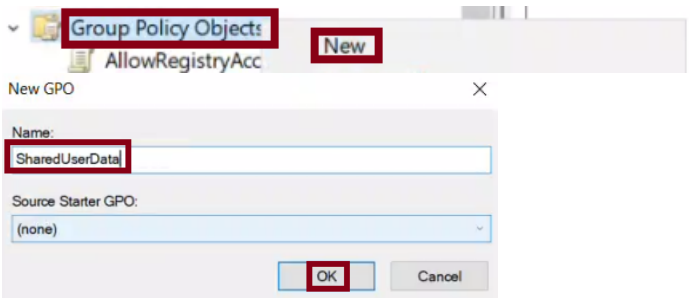


3. Confirm the shared path is:
   \\DC307\UserData



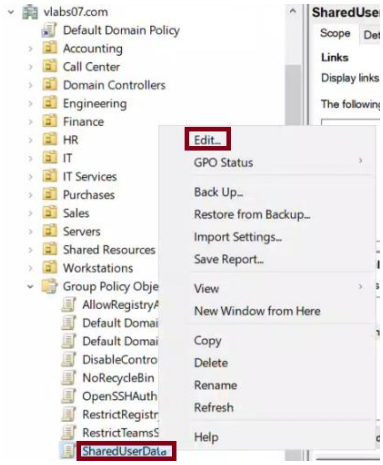
Step 3 – Create a New GPO

On DC107 open GPMC (gpmc.msc)
Right-click Group Policy Objects → New
Name the new GPO: SharedUserData

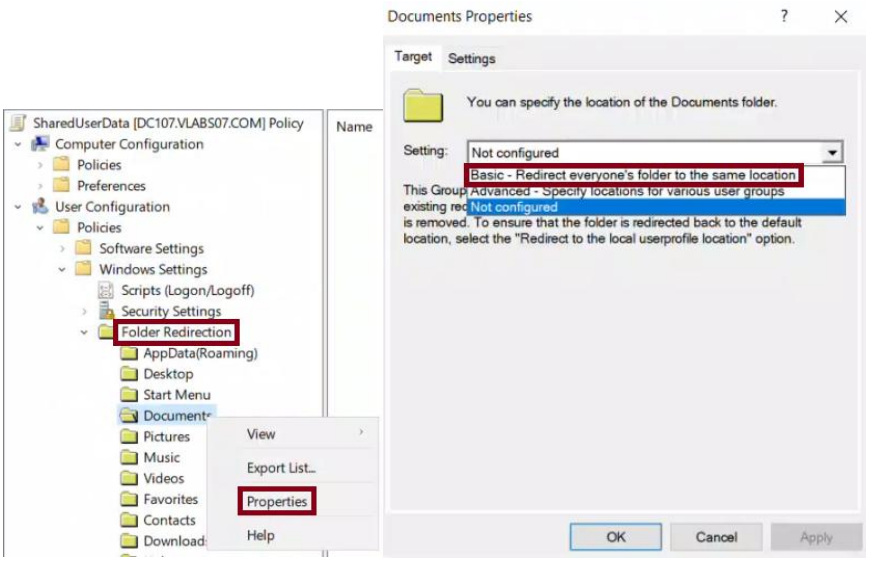


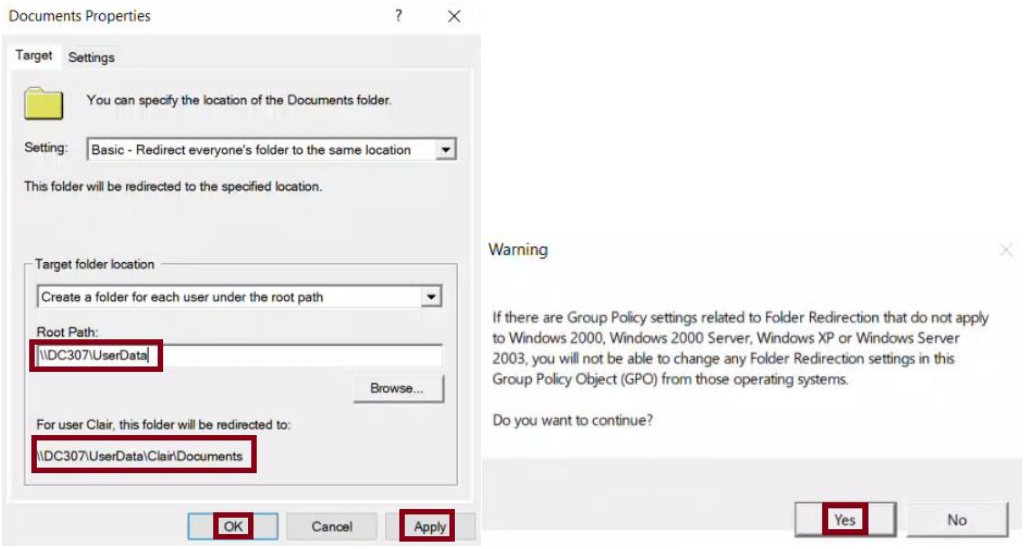
Step 4 – Configure Folder Redirection Settings

Right-click SharedUserData GPO → Edit
Go to: User Configuration → Policies → Windows Settings → Folder Redirection



Right-click Documents → Properties
Set: Basic - Redirect everyones folder to the same location
Target folder location: Create a folder for each user under the root path
Root path: \\DC307\UserData

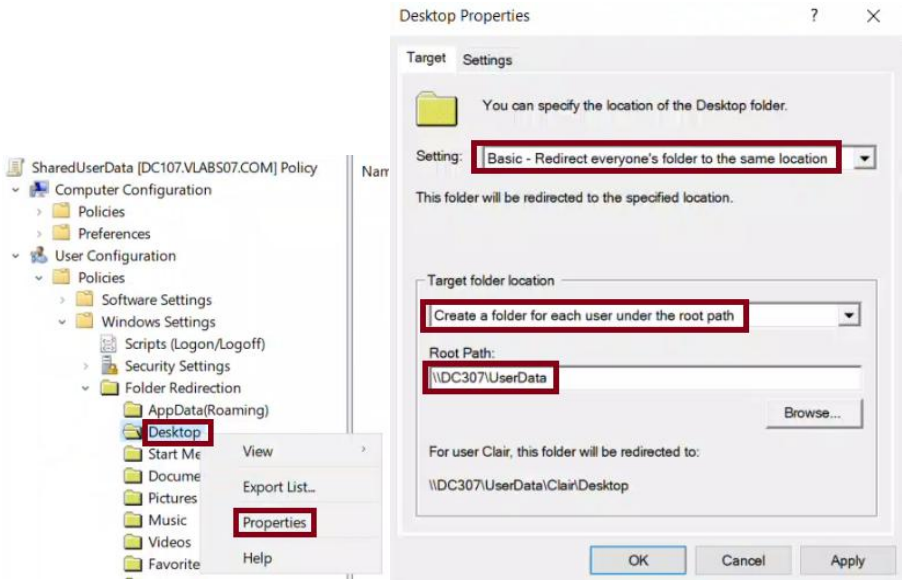




Step 4.5 – Configure Desktop Folder Redirection

In the same GPO editor window for SharedUserData

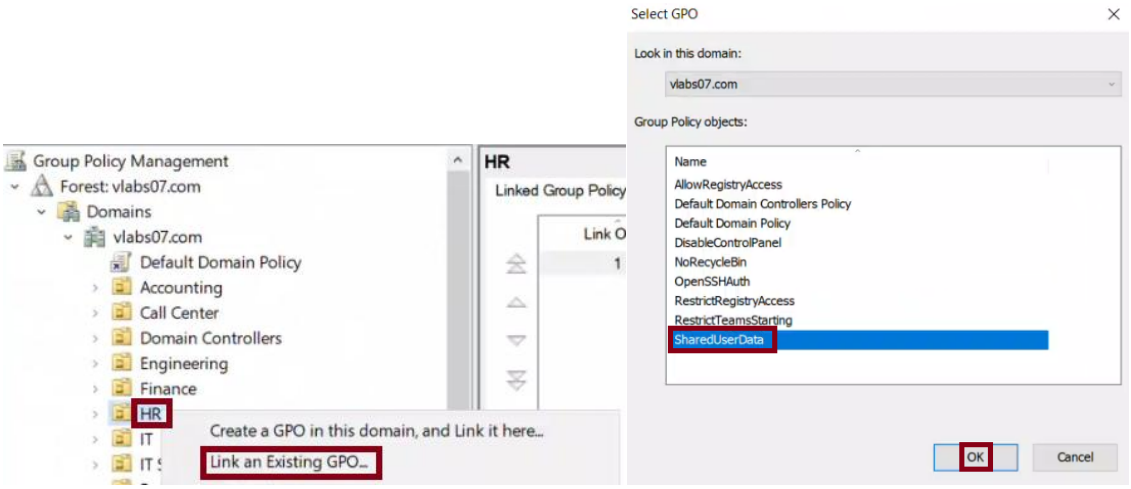
Right-click Desktop → Properties
Set: Basic - Redirect everyone's folder to the same location
Target folder location: Create a folder for each user under the root path
Root path: \\DC307\UserData



Click Apply and OK

Step 5 – Link GPO to HR OU

In GPMC, locate the HR OU
Right-click HR → Link an existing GPO → Select SharedUserData



Step 6 – Apply the GPO on Client07

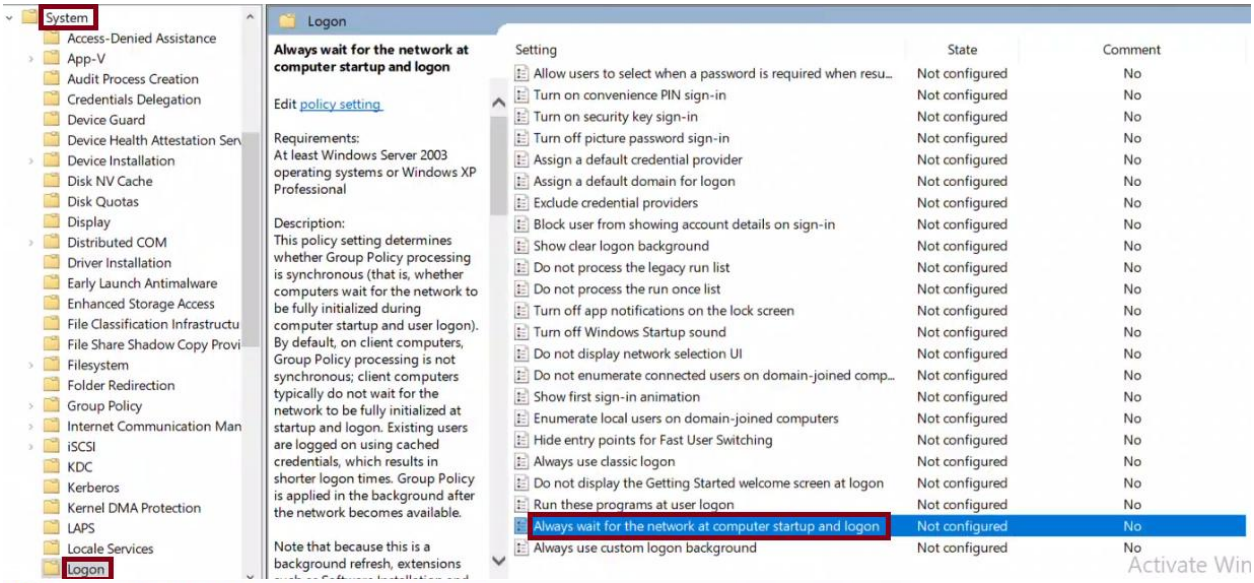
Login to Client07 as a user from the HR group
Run in PowerShell:
gpupdate /force

```
PS C:\Users\Tess.Dupuy> gpupdate /force
Updating policy...

Computer Policy update has completed successfully.
User Policy update has completed successfully.

The following warnings were encountered during user policy processing:

The Group Policy Client Side Extension Folder Redirection was unable to apply one or more settings because the changes must be
 processed before system startup or user logon. The system will wait for Group Policy processing to finish completely before t
he next startup or logon for this user, and this may result in slow startup and boot performance.

For more detailed information, review the event log or run GPRESULT /H GPReport.html from the command line to access informati
on about Group Policy results.

Certain user policies are enabled that can only run during logon.

OK to log off? (Y/N)Y
```


Logoff when prompted

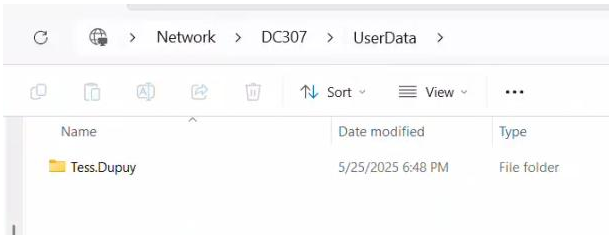
Step 7 – Enable Network Wait Policy to Force Redirection on First Logon

This step ensures folder redirection applies immediately at login.
Edit the SharedUserData GPO:
Navigate to: Computer Configuration → Policies → Administrative Templates → System → Logon
Enable the policy:
Always wait for the network at computer startup and logon → Enabled



Step 8 – Validate Folder Redirection

Log in again as the user on Client07



Task 8: Managing Software Installation

Systems: DC307 (File Server), DC107 (GPO Configuration), Client07 (Testing)

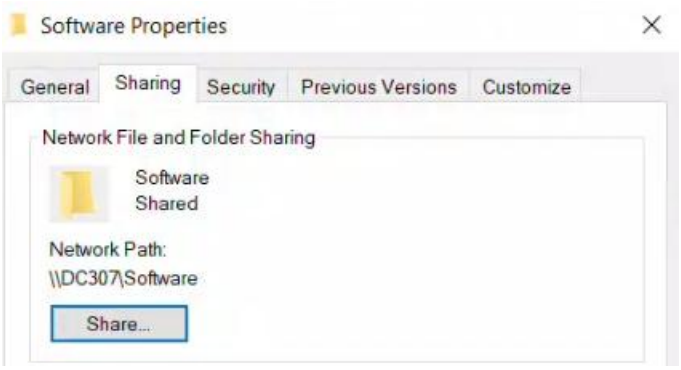
Step 1 – What is Software Installation via GPO?

Group Policy can be used to deploy software packages such as Microsoft Teams across multiple machines in a domain environment. This method is ideal for large-scale deployment where users receive the application automatically at startup or logon.

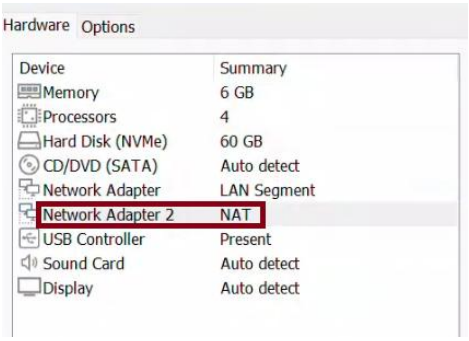
In this task, we will deploy Microsoft Teams silently to all computers in the Engineering OU. The software will be delivered from a shared folder on DC3XX using a GPO created and linked via DC1XX.

Step 2 – Create a Network Share on DC307

Open File Explorer on DC307
Create the folder C:\Software
Right-click the folder → Properties → Sharing tab
Click Advanced Sharing
Check Share this folder
Set share name to: Software
Click Permissions → Add Everyone with Read access
Click OK on all windows



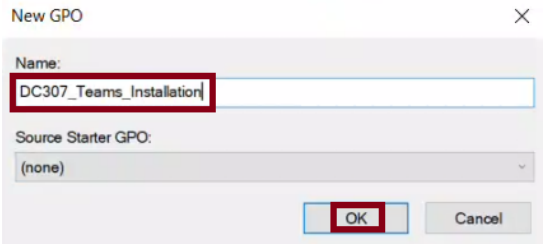
Step 3 – Download Microsoft Teams MSI on DC307
Add NAT NIC temporarily in VMware to get internet access



Open a browser on DC307 and go to:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoftteams/msi-deployment#msi-files
Download the 64-bit installer and save it to C:\Software
Remove the NAT NIC after download

Step 4 – Create a New GPO on DC107

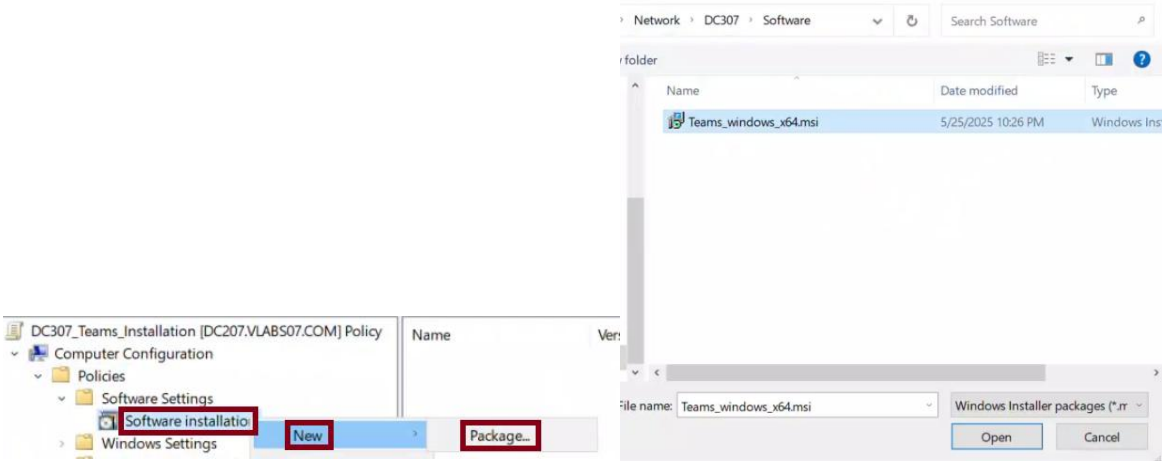
Open Group Policy Management (gpmc.msc)
Right-click Group Policy Objects → New
Name the GPO: DC307_Teams_Installation

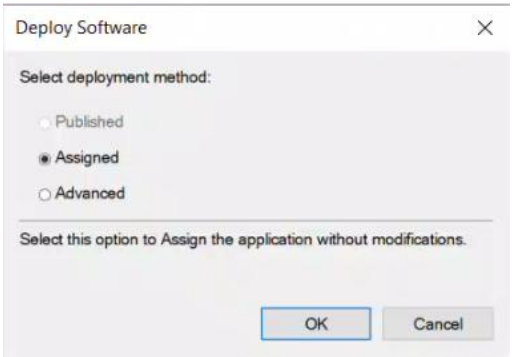


Click OK

Step 5 – Assign the Teams MSI Package to the GPO on DC107

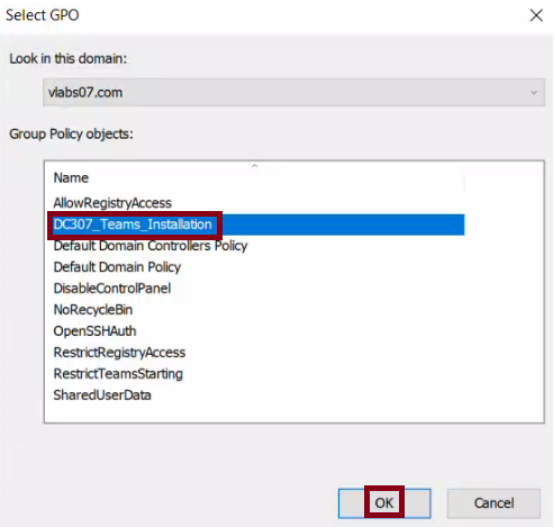
Open Group Policy Management (gpmc.msc)
Right-click the GPO DC307_Teams_Installation → Edit
Navigate to: Computer Configuration → Policies → Software Settings → Software installation
Right-click Software installation → New → Package
Enter the UNC path: \\DC307\Software\Teams_windows_x64.msi
When prompted in the 'Deploy Software' window, select: Assigned
Click OK to confirm the package deployment method

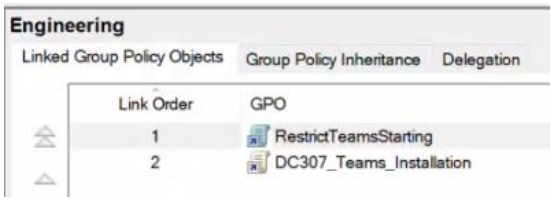




Step 6 – Link the GPO to the Engineering OU on DC107

In GPMC, locate the Engineering OU
Right-click Engineering → Link an Existing GPO
Select DC307_Teams_Installation → Click OK





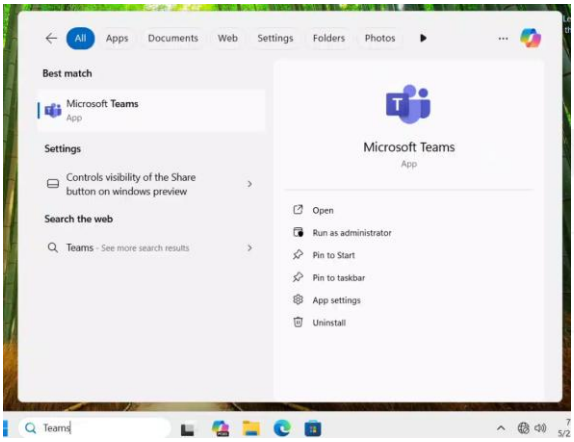
Step 7 – Apply the GPO and Restart Client07

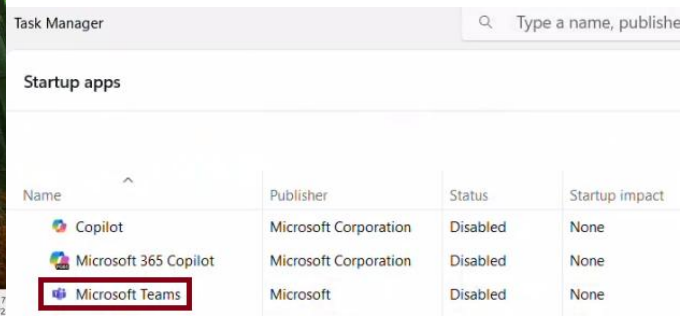
Log in to Client07
Open Command Prompt
Run the command: gpupdate /force
Then run: shutdown /r /t 0

```
C:\Users\Mario.Caron>gpupdate /force
Updating policy...

Computer Policy update has completed successfully.
User Policy update has completed successfully.
```

Step 8 – Validate the Installation on Client07

Log in as a user from the Engineering OU
Open Start Menu and check for Microsoft Teams
Confirm Teams is installed and does not auto-start





Task 9: Managing Scripts with GPO

Systems Involved:
- DC307 (File Server hosting the shared Public folder)
- DC107 (GPO Configuration and script storage via NETLOGON)
- Client07 (Validation of drive mapping and script execution)

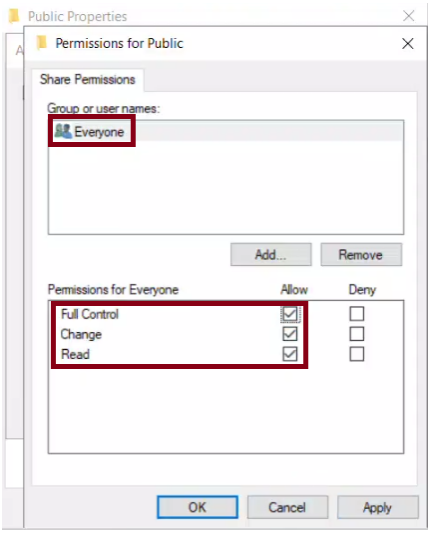
Step 1 – What is a Logon Script?

Logon scripts are automated actions triggered when a user signs into a domain account. These scripts can be used to map drives, launch programs, or apply settings. In this task, we will map a shared network folder from DC3XX to drive letter Z: every time a user logs in.

We will store the script centrally in the NETLOGON folder so it replicates across domain controllers, and assign it through a domain-linked GPO.

Step 2 – Create and Share the Public Folder on DC307

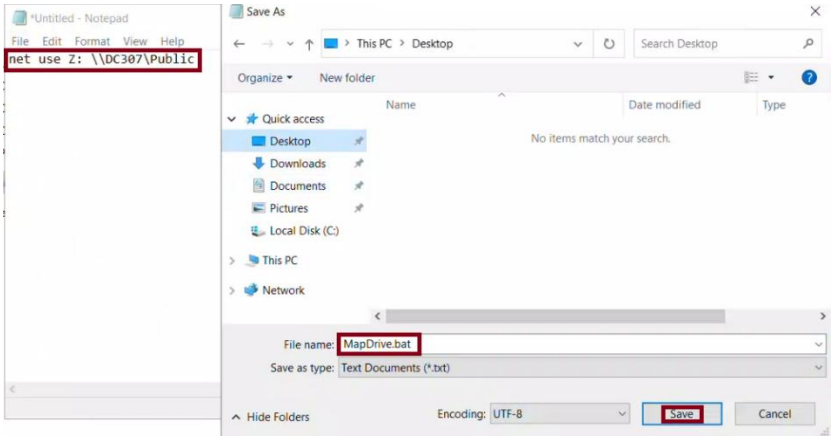
Open File Explorer on DC307
Create the folder C:\Public
Right-click the folder → Properties → Sharing tab → Advanced Sharing
Check Share this folder
Set share name to: Public
Click Permissions → Add Everyone → Allow Full Control



Click OK and apply all windows

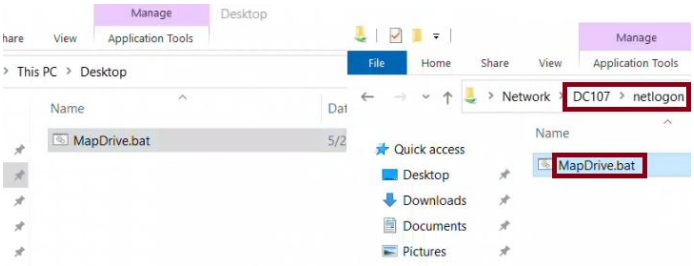
Step 3 – Create the Logon Script

Open Notepad on DC307
Type the following line:
net use Z: \\DC307\Public
Save the file as MapDrive.bat to the Desktop or another temporary location



Step 4 – Store the Script in NETLOGON on DC107

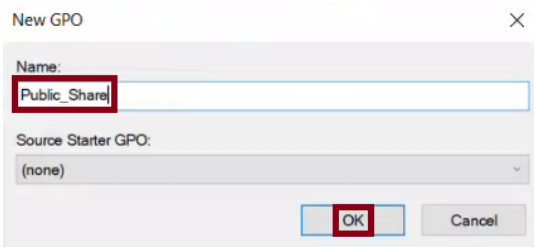
Open File Explorer on DC107
Navigate to: C:\Windows\SYSVOL\sysvol\vlabs07.com\SCRIPTS
Copy MapDrive.bat into this folder



This location is automatically shared as \\DC107\NETLOGON

Step 5 – Create the GPO

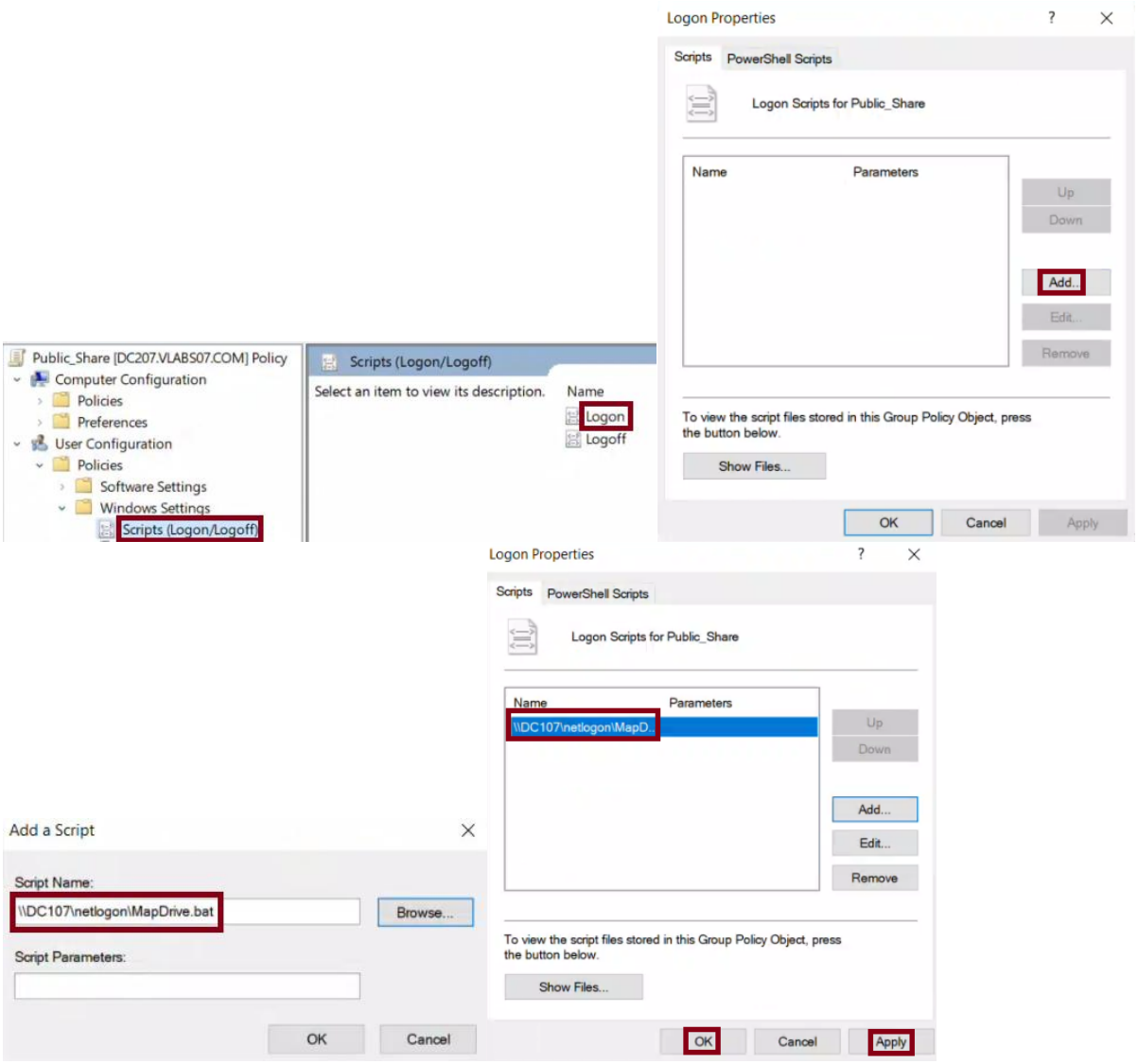
On DC107, open Group Policy Management
Right-click Group Policy Objects → New
Name the new GPO: Public_Share



Click OK

Step 6 – Assign Logon Script in GPO

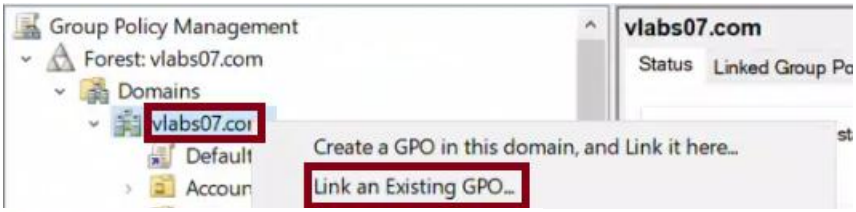
Right-click the GPO Public_Share → Edit
Navigate to: User Configuration → Policies → Windows Settings → Scripts (Logon/Logoff)
Double-click Logon → Click Add
Click Browse → Select MapDrive.bat from the NETLOGON folder

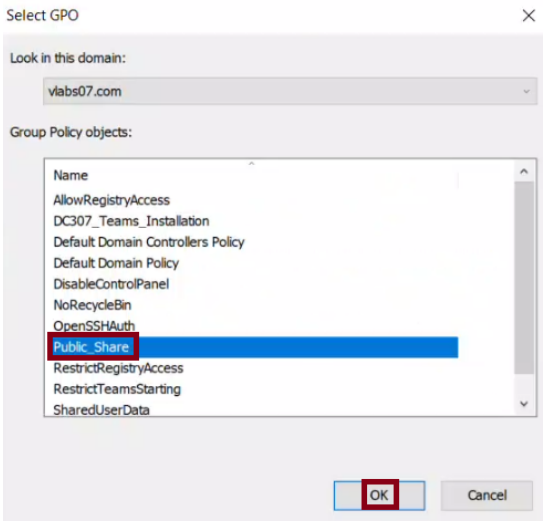


Click OK and Apply

Step 7 – Link the GPO to the Domain

In GPMC, drag or link the Public_Share GPO to the domain root (vlabs07.com)
Confirm the GPO appears under the domain with a link enabled





Step 8 – Apply the GPO and Validate on Client07

Log in to Client07 as any domain user
Open Command Prompt and run: gpupdate /force
Log off and back in

```
PS C:\Users\Enzo.Simon> gpupdate /force
Updating policy...

Computer Policy update has completed successfully.
User Policy update has completed successfully.
```

Step 9 – Confirm Drive Mapping and Write Access

Open File Explorer on Client07
Verify that drive Z: is mapped to \\DC307\Public
Open the Z: drive and try to create a new folder or text file
Confirm that the user has write access to the public share