

Individual Assessment Coversheet

To be attached to the front of the assessment.

Campus: Pretoria

Faculty: Information Technology

Module Code: ITNIA0-B44

Group: Group 1

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Indicate	Yes	No
Plagiarism report attached	×	

Declaration:

I declare that this assessment is my own original work except for source material explicitly acknowledged. I also declare that this assessment or any other of my original work related to it has not been previously, or is not being simultaneously, submitted for this or any other course. I am aware of the AI policy and acknowledge that I have not used any AI technology to generate or manipulate data, other than as permitted by the assessment instructions. I also declare that I am aware of the Institution's policy and regulations on honesty in academic work as set out in the Conditions of Enrolment, and of the disciplinary guidelines applicable to breaches of such policy and regulations.

Signature: KNP.

Date: 21/10/2025

Lecturer's Comments:

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Signature	Date
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Question 1

1.1 Analyse the IP address 192.168.5.10 with a subnet mask of /24. Determine the following network details, explaining each step of the calculation process:

- ❖ What is the subnet mask in dotted decimal notation?

IP (Decimal): 192.168.5.10

Binary: 11000000.10101000.00000101.00001010

With the prefix. We make use of the prefix to find the subnet mask.

IP: 192.168.5.10/24

Binary: 11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000

Therefore the subnet mask is **255.255.255.0**.

- ❖ What is the network address?

I will use Bitwise and IP with subnet mask.

IP: 11000000.10101000.00000101.00001010

Subnet: 11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000

Network: 11000000.10101000.00000101.00000000

Therefore, the network address is **192.168.5.0**

- ❖ What is the broadcast address?

For the broadcast address all host bits should be zero (0). We make use of the IP address to find the broadcast address.

IP: 192.168.5.10

Old IP Binary: 11000000.10101000.00000101.00001010

New IP Binary: 11000000.10101000.00000101.11111111 (This is what becomes the broadcast address.)

Therefore, the broadcast address is **192.168.5.255**.

- ❖ What is the first usable IP address in this subnet?

The first and the last usable host addresses are always in between the network and broadcast address.

Network address: 192.168.5.0

Broadcast address: 192.168.5.255

Therefore, the first usable IP address is **192.168.5.1**.

- ❖ What is the last usable IP address in this subnet?

Like I mentioned above, the first and the last usable host addresses are always in between the network and broadcast address.

Network address: 192.168.5.0

Broadcast address: 192.168.5.255

Therefore, the last usable IP address is **192.168.5.254**.

- ❖ How many usable IP addresses are there in this subnet?

In terms of the CIDR Notation the /X after the address indicates the number of network bits. The remaining bits out of 32 are the host bits and in this case, we need the host bits to find the number of useable IPs.

We have /24 therefore we need to subtract it from 32.

$32-24=8$, we have **8 host bits**.

$$2^n - 2$$

$$=2^8 - 2$$

$$=256 - 2$$

$$=254$$

Therefore, we have **254 usable** IP addresses.

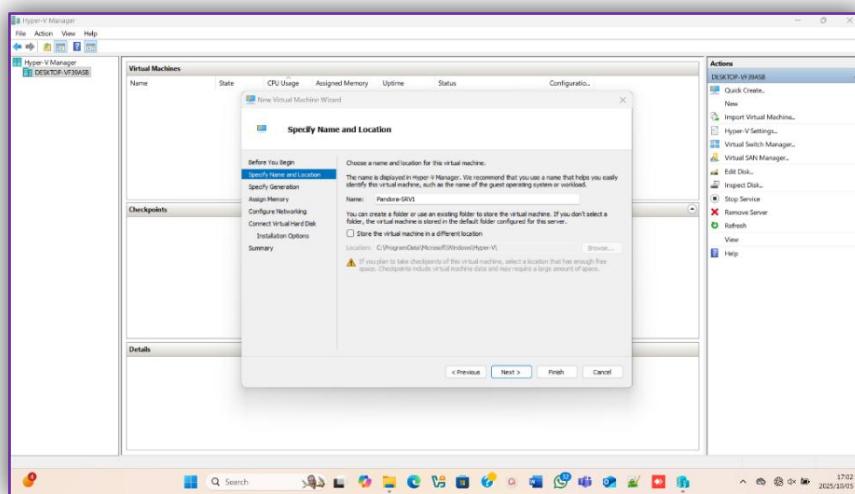
Question 2

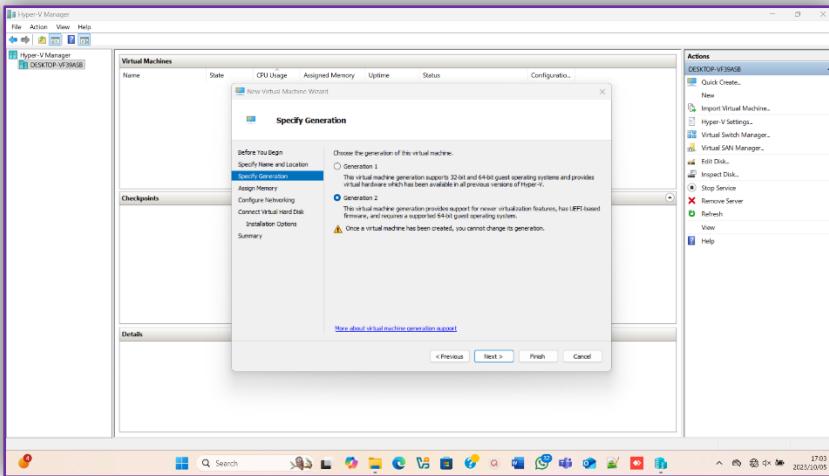
NB: ZOOM FOR CLEAR VIEW!!

Pandora-SRV1

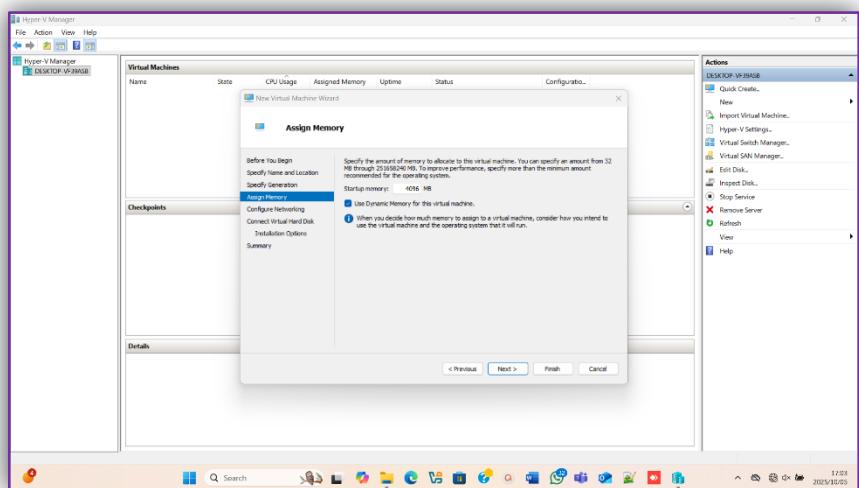
Windows Server 2022 Datacentre (server with a GUI) Operating System must be installed.

The first thing I did was to create the VM, I used Hyper-V to create the VM.

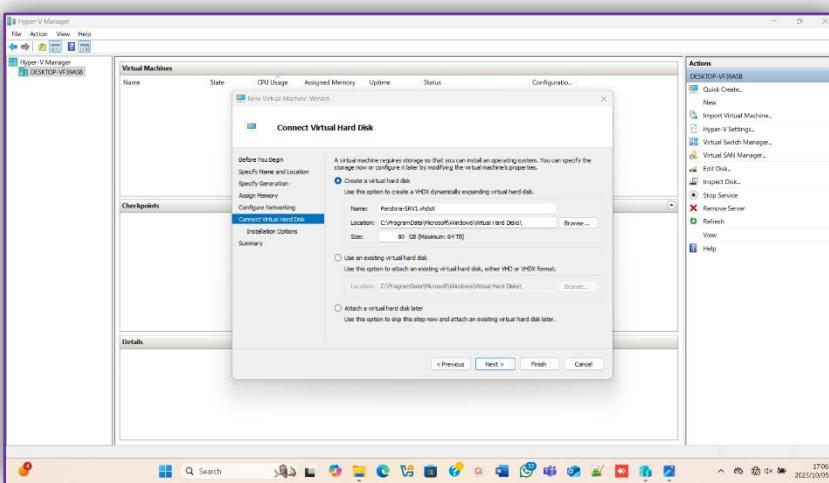




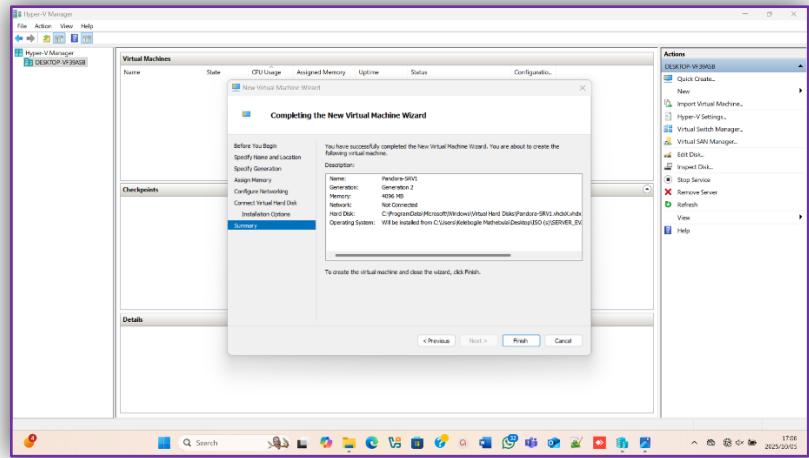
I added more memory to the default value which was given to me, I decided on 4096 MB since there was no specified memory size for Pandora-SRV1.



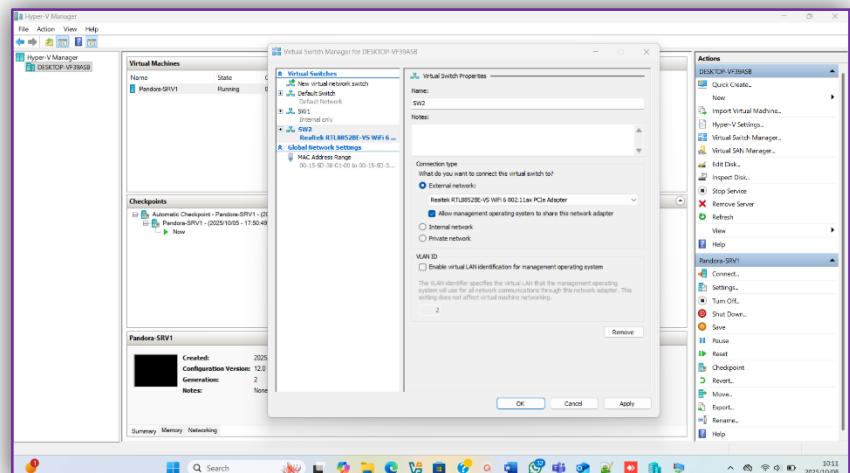
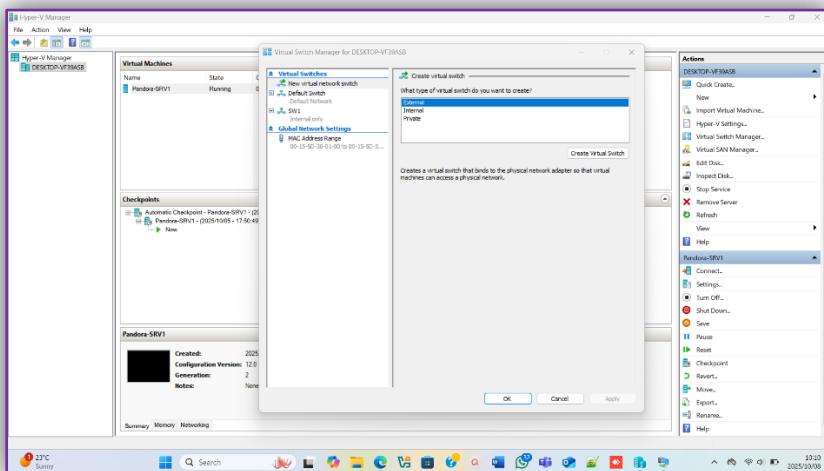
I also decided on 80GB for the hard disk drive since it was not specified.



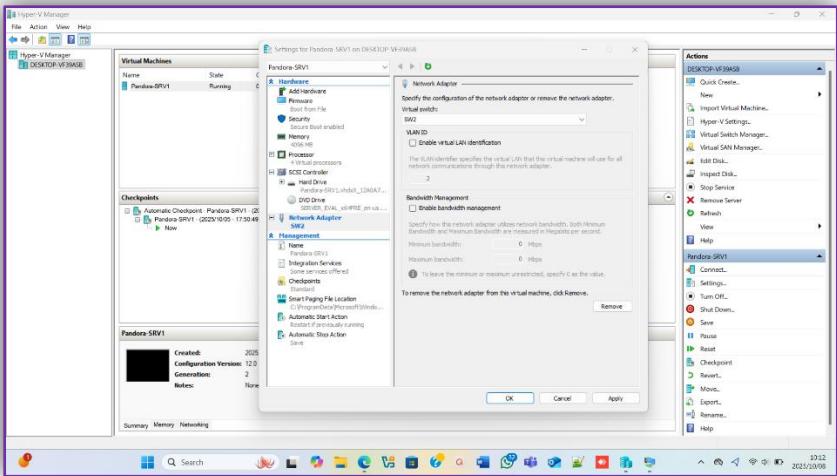
After deciding on the memory and hard disk size, I went ahead and added the ISO image. The following image is the summary of the VM.



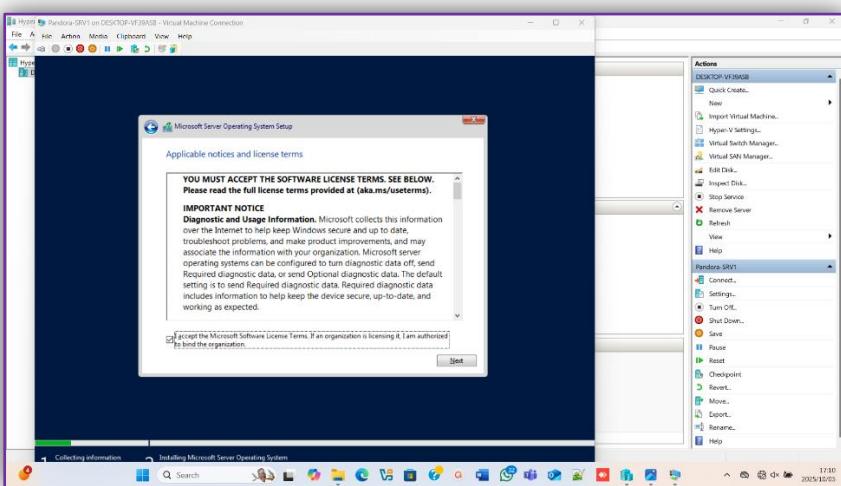
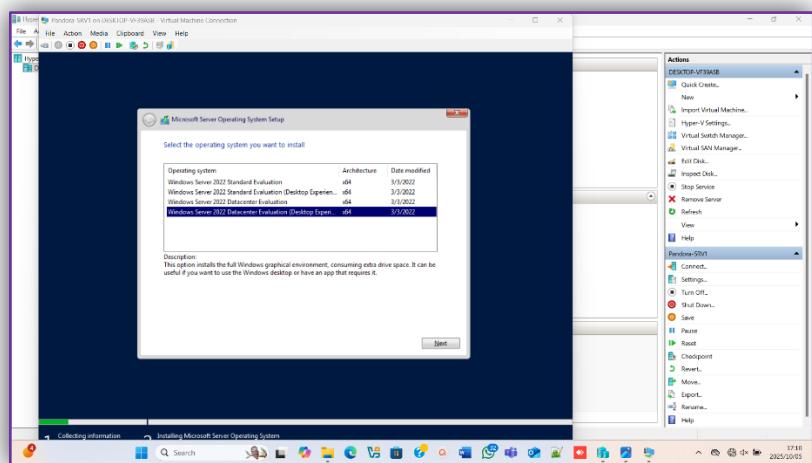
After I created the VM I moved on to creating the virtual switch which is basically for directing traffic between Pandora-SRV1 and physical networks also to enable communication between VMs. I choose the “External” switch since it connects the VM as well my host computer to the physical network.



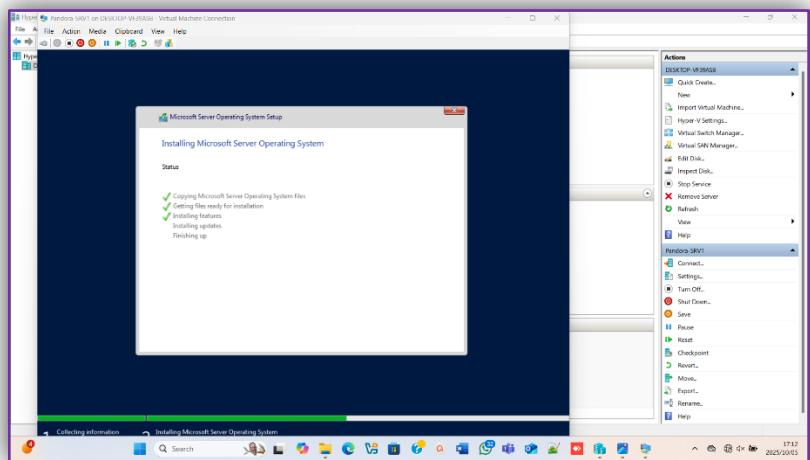
I then connected the switch to the VM.



Once that was done, I then started the machine and began the OS installation/setup. The first thing I had to do was choose the language, after I chose the language, I then installed. After installing I had to choose the OS that I want to download, the first image shows my selection and the following images show the steps that follow.

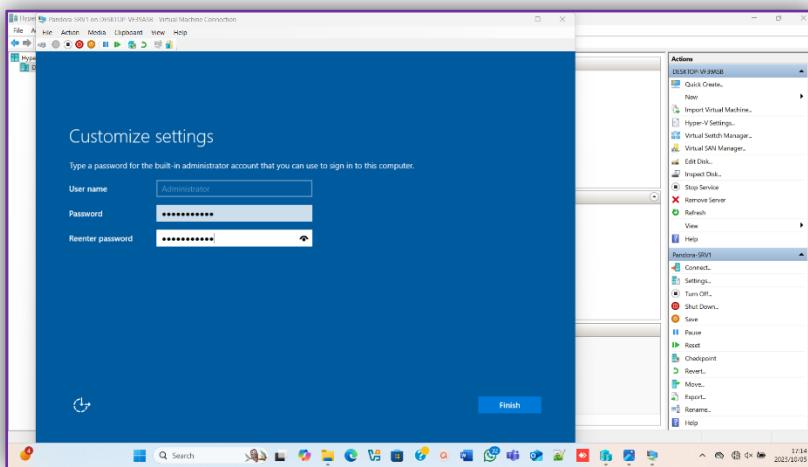


I then had to choose what type of installation I wanted; I went with a “Custom Installation”. After the installation I had to choose where I want to install the OS after the selection the final installation process began.

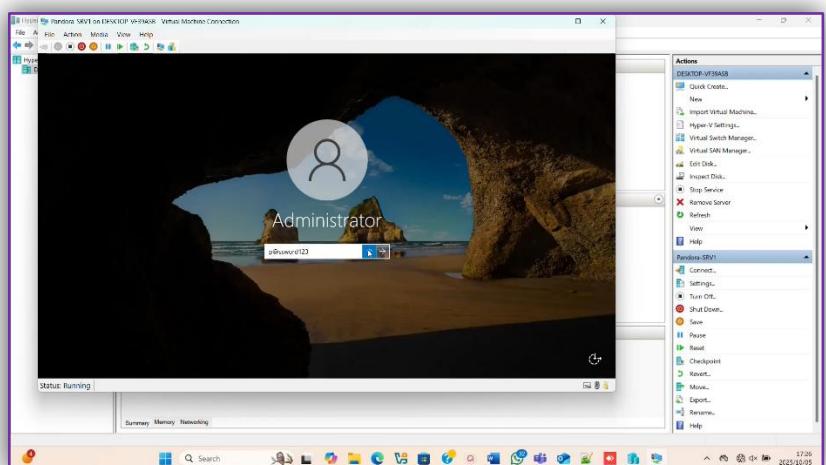


After the installation I had to set the Administrator password.

Set the Administrator password to p@ssword123.



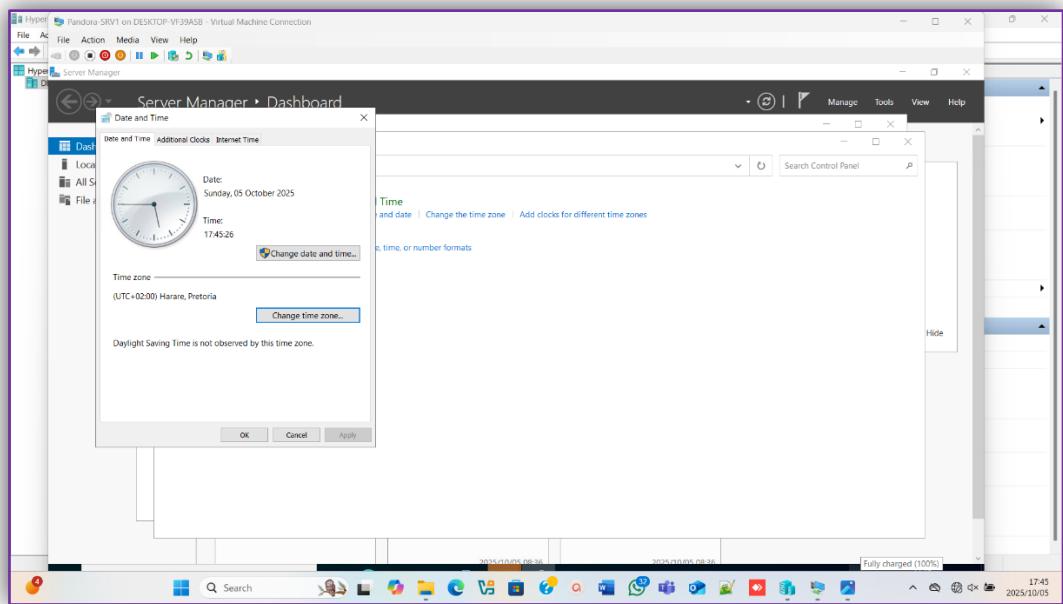
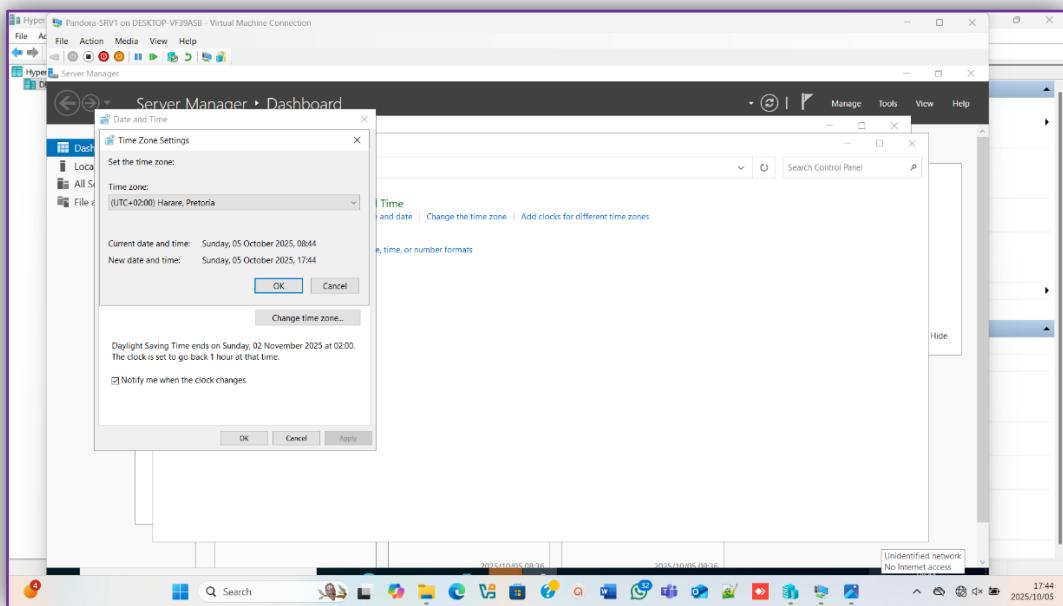
Once the password is set I signed in the VM.



Ensure that the data, time, and time zone settings are correct.

After signing into the VM the first thing I did was to set the date and time as well as the time zones. I went to settings, specifically the date and time settings

I started with the time zone which then automatically changed the time to the right time.

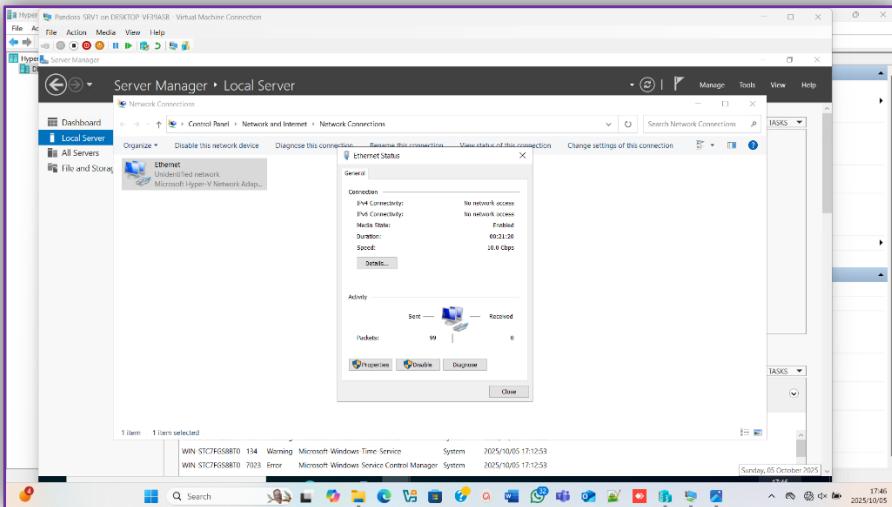


Set the IP address to 192.168.5._ (use any usable address from question 1 except the first and last)

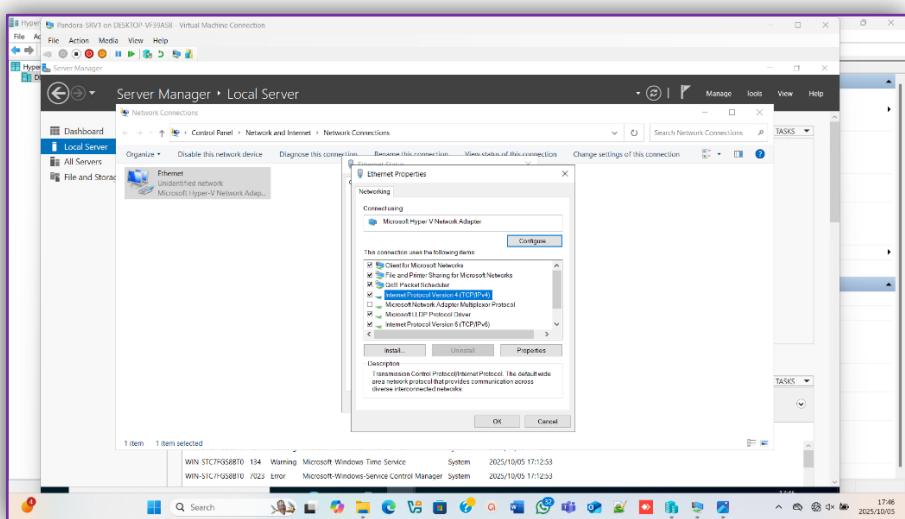
Set the subnet mask to 255.255.255.0.

Set the preferred DNS Server address to 192.168.5.1.

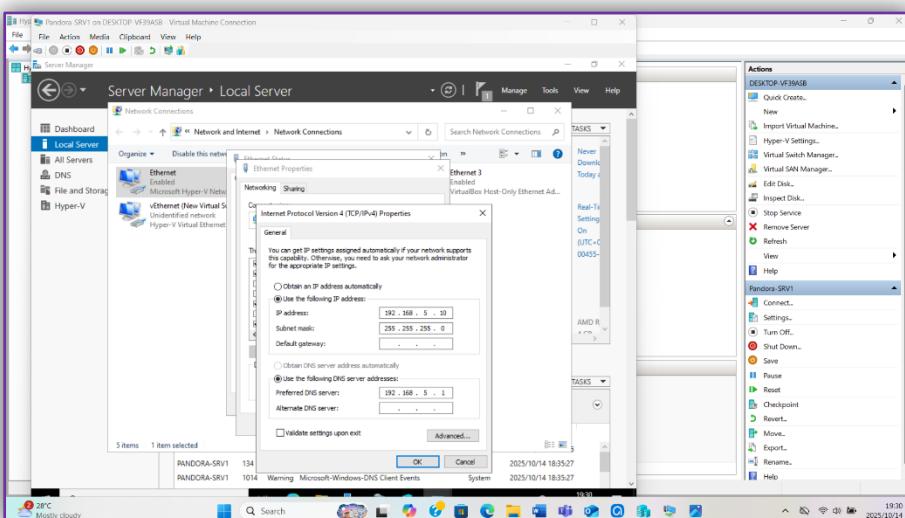
In order to change the IP, I went to the "Server Manager" under "Local Server", on the left-hand side of the properties there is "Ethernet". I then clicked on ethersnets properties which are on the right. That led me to the "Network Connections" settings.



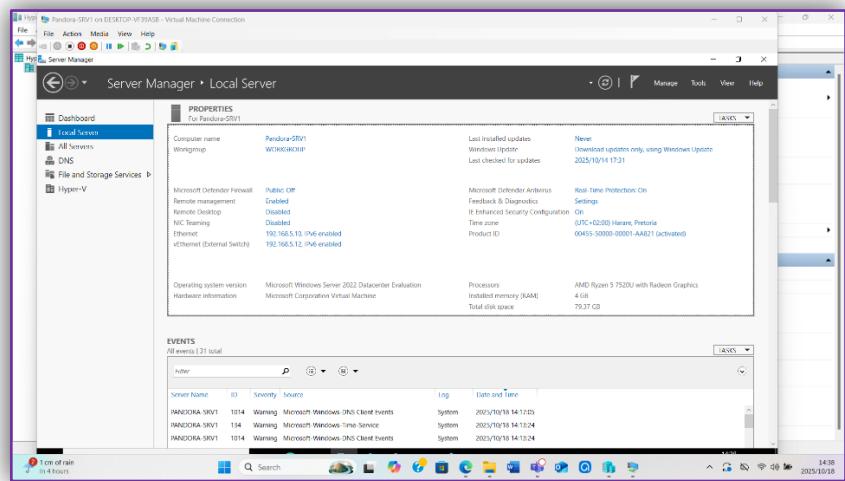
I clicked on properties, the following image shows what appeared after I selected properties.



I set the DNS as well as the Subnet according the specifications given to me. I set the IP to 192.168.5.10 since we were given the option to decide on the last digit.

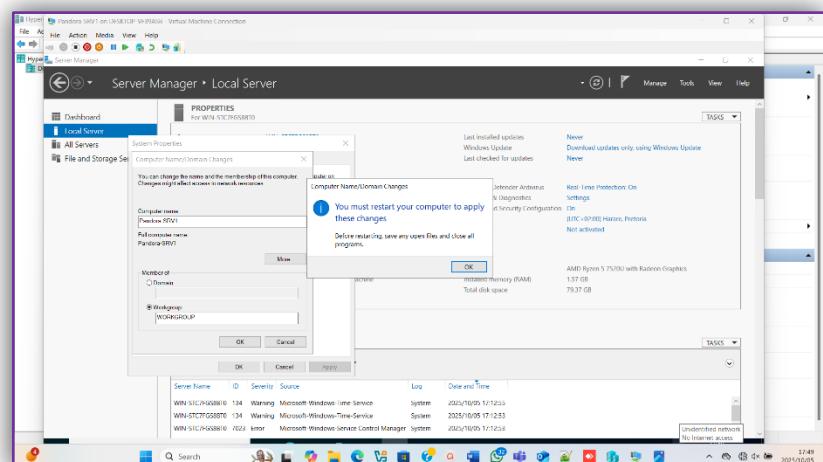
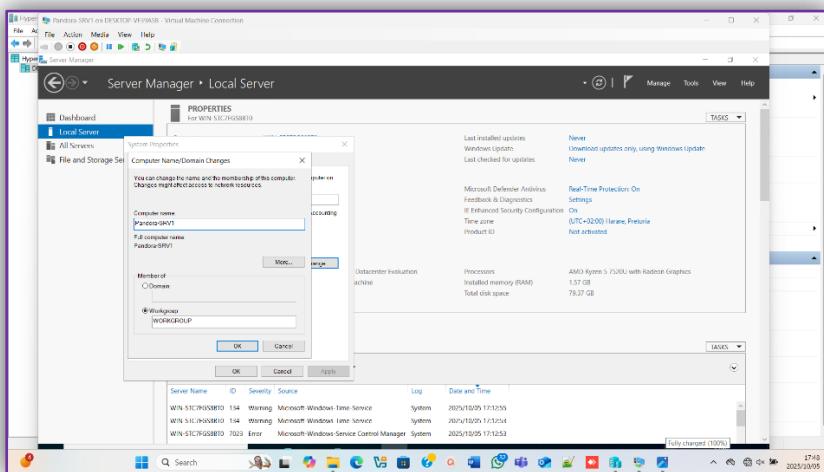


The following shows the set IP address for the machine as well as the switch that I created above.



Set the computer name to Pandora-SRV1.

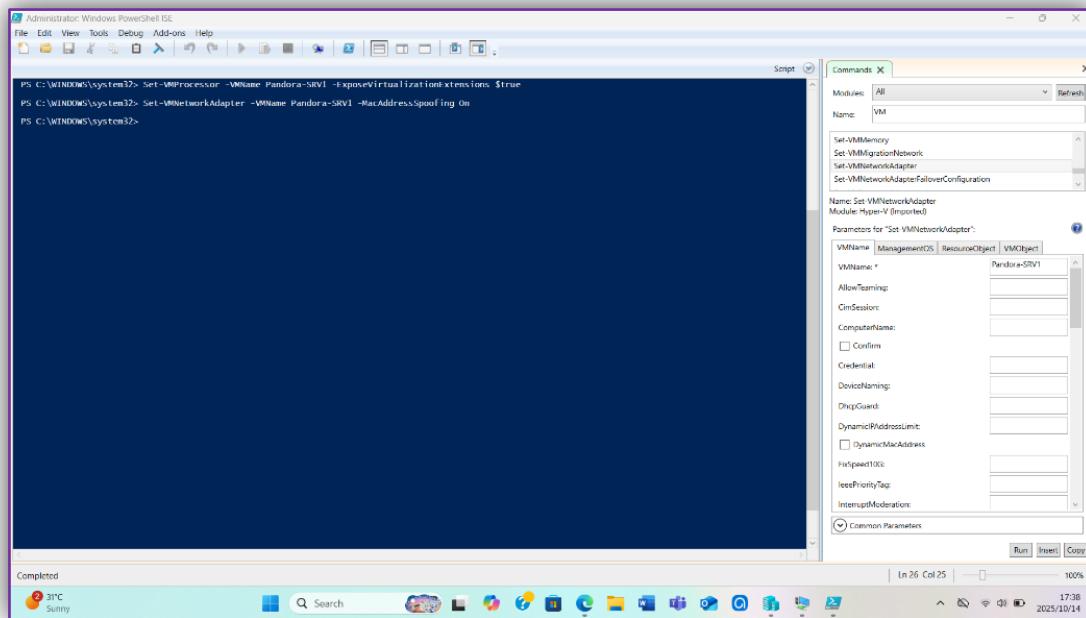
I first went to the “Server Manager” under the “Local Server” where I clicked on the “WORKGROUP” which is written on the right-hand side. Clicking on it led me to the “System Properties” where I can change the computer name.



Pandora-SRV2 is a virtual machine running on Pandora-SRV1:

Windows Server Datacentre (Server with GUI) Operating System must be installed.

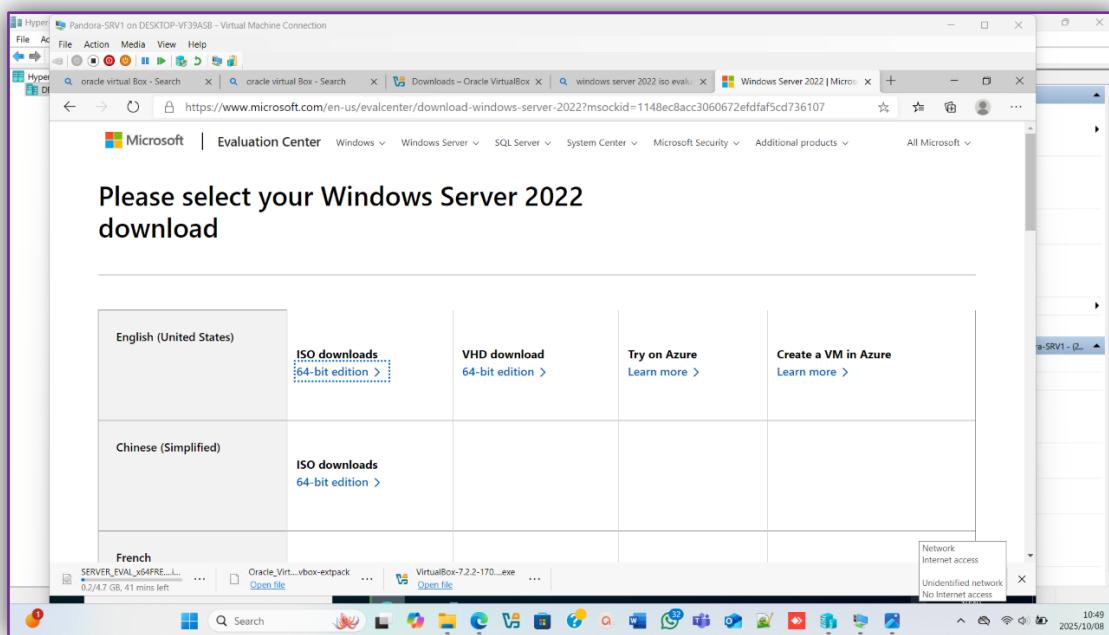
In order for me to create a Pandora-SRV2 I had to first do nested virtualisation.



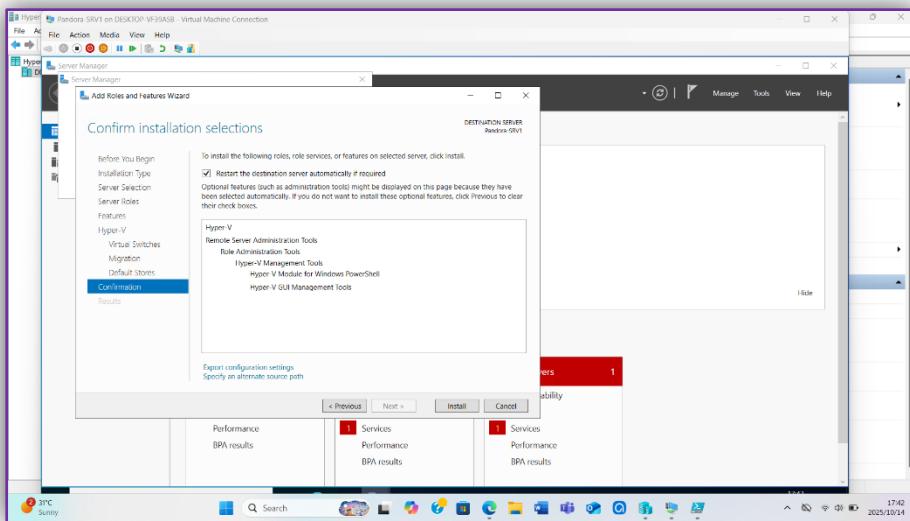
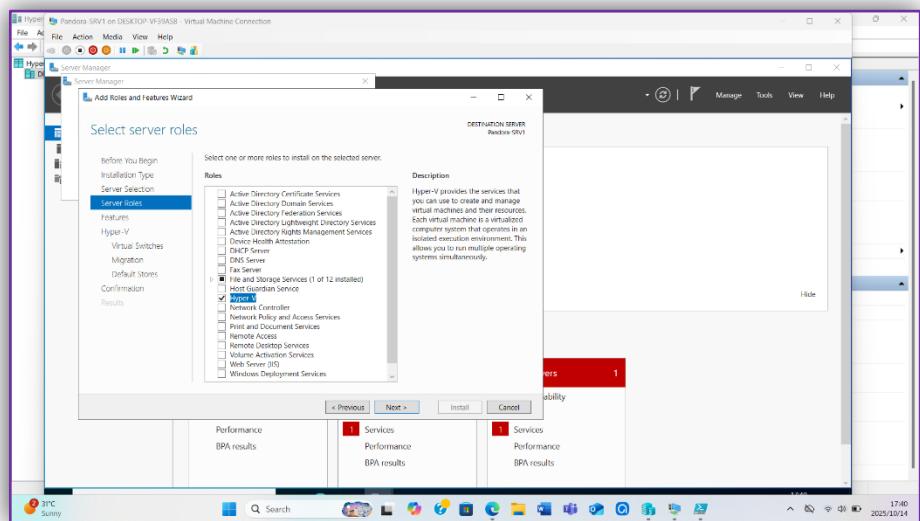
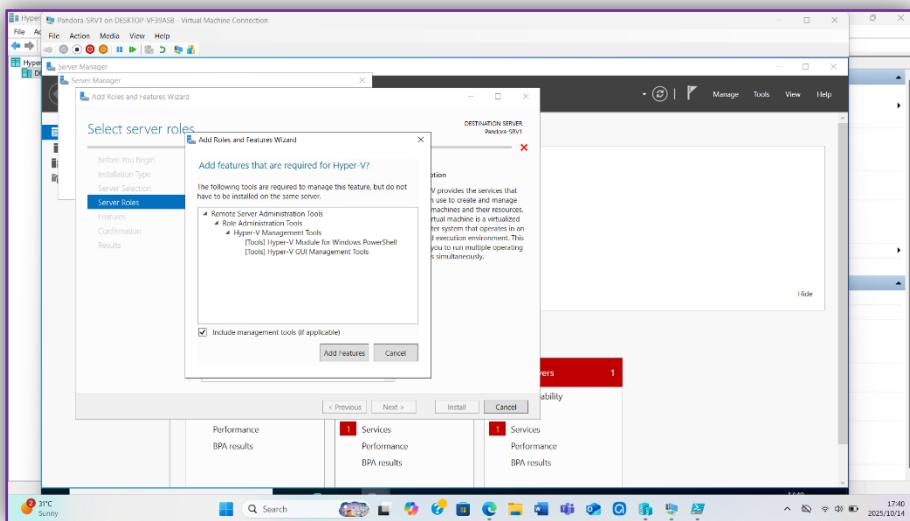
I ran the commands on my physical machine. The first command gives the VM access to the physical CPU's virtualisation features, without the command the VM cannot run its own hypervisor.

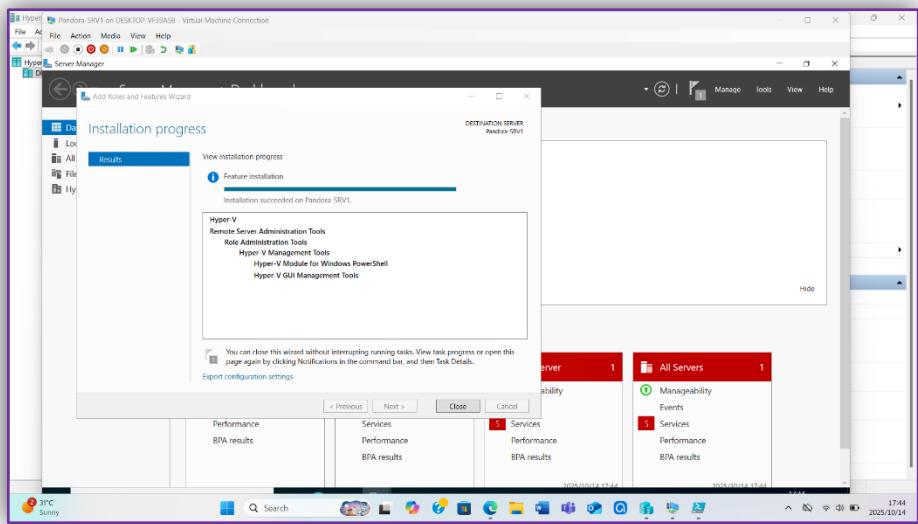
The second command enables MAC address spoofing on the VMs virtual network adapter, it matters because many nested hypervisors and guest OS networking expect to be able to use different MAC addresses for the inner VMs. Without spoofing, network packets from the nested VMs may be blocked by the outer VMs virtual switch. (Computers, 2021)

I then moved on to downloading the ISO image that I will be making use on Pandora-SRV2.

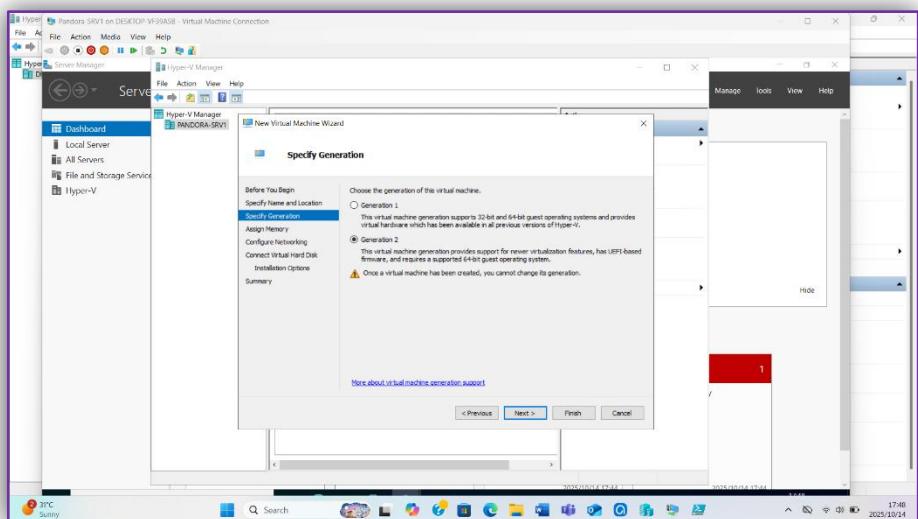
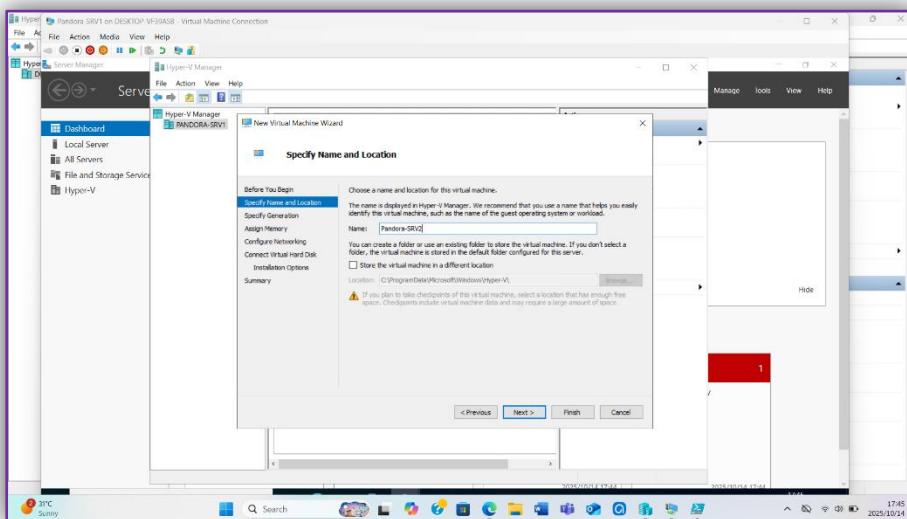


Once the iso was installed I moved on to installing the Hyper-V feature on Pandora-SRV1.





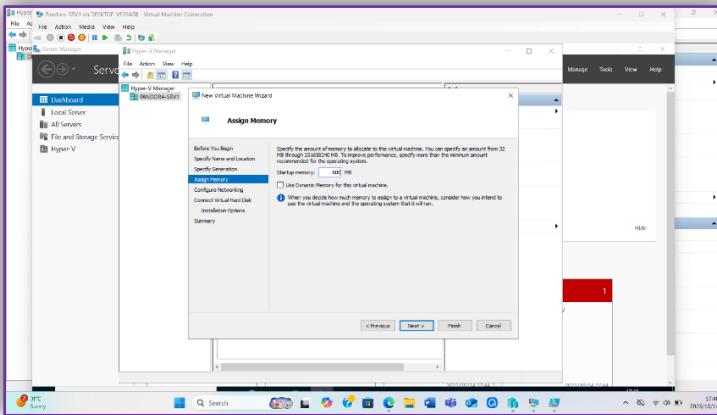
Once the installation of the Hyper-V feature was finished, I went on to create the VM Pandora-SRV2.



I assigned the memory.

Base memory size: 800MB.

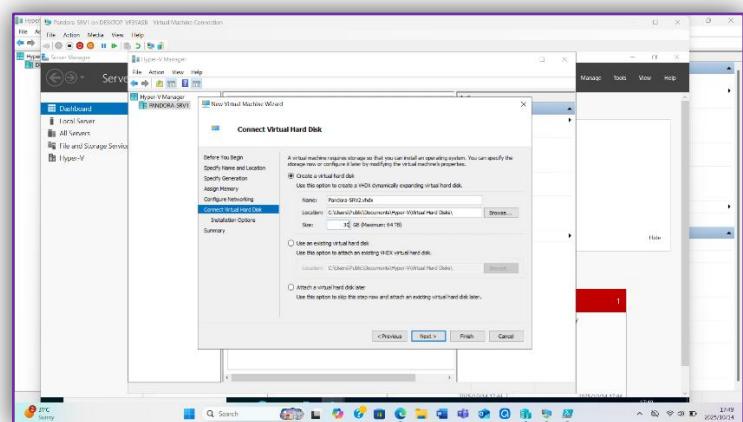
I assigned the memory according to the specifications.



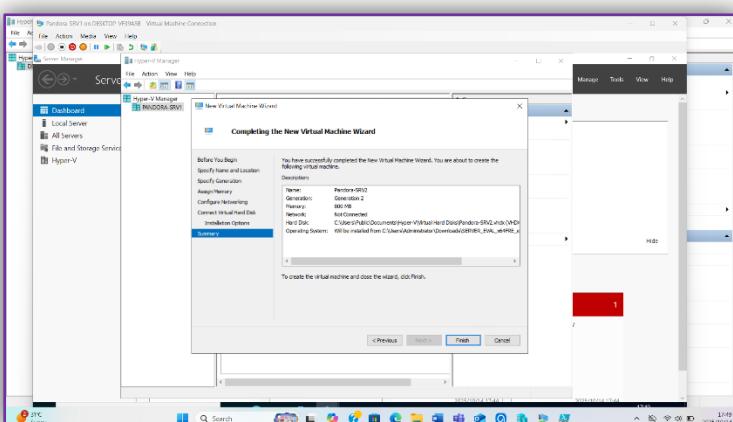
Then I had to assign the vhd size.

Virtual hard disk size: 30GB

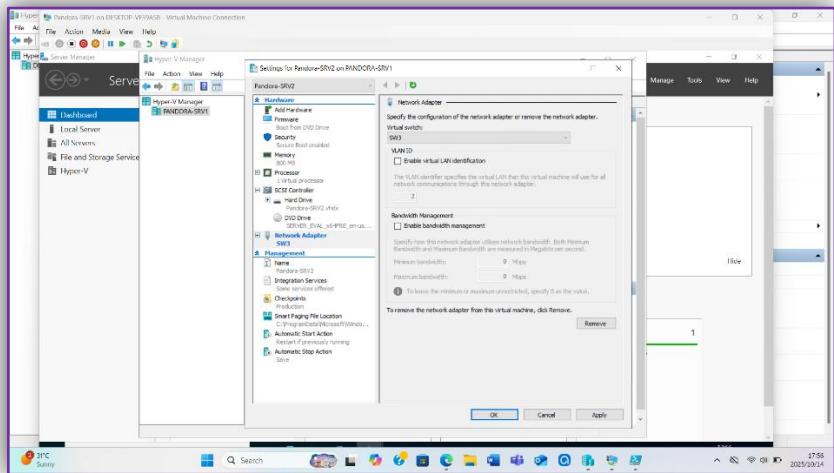
I assigned the hard disk size according to the specification given to me.



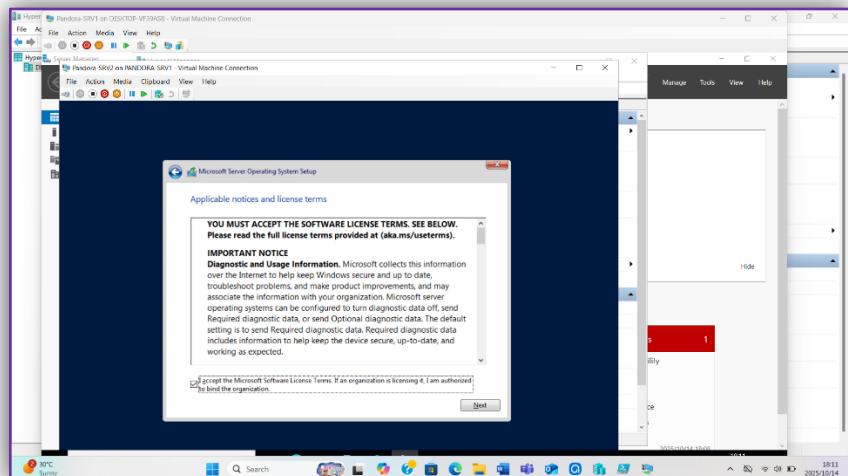
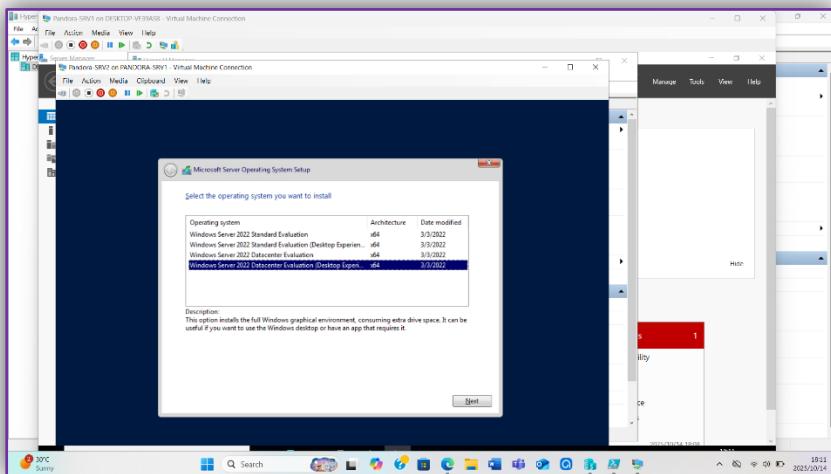
After I assigned the hard disk size, I then inserted the ISO image, the following image shows the summary of the VM.



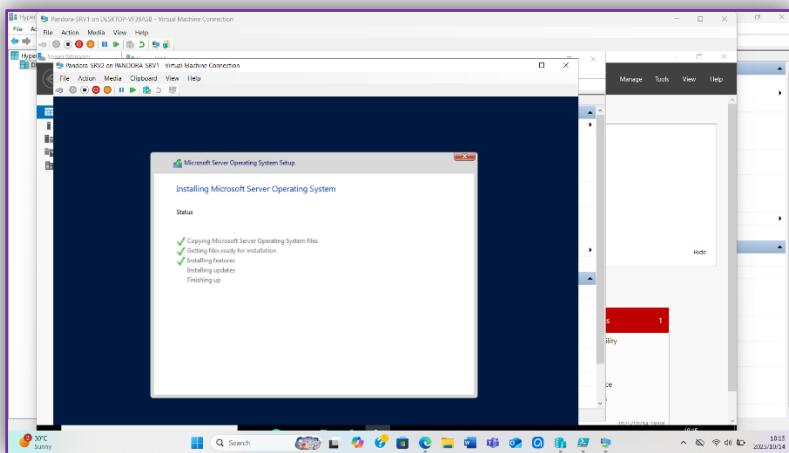
The following images show the steps from the summary. I first added the external switch so that it can communicate with Pandora-SRV1 or rather have the same physical network connection with the host.



Once that was done, I then went on to the OS installation/setup. The first thing I had to do was to choose the language after the language I then installed, after the install selection I had to choose OS, I want to install. The following images show the steps of the install.



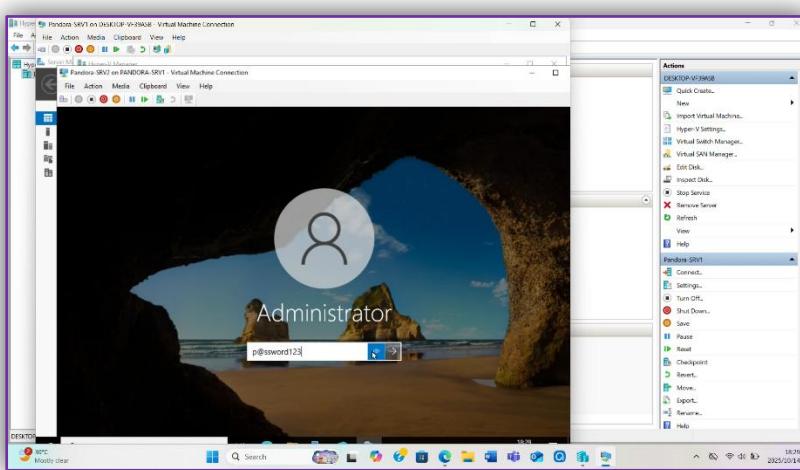
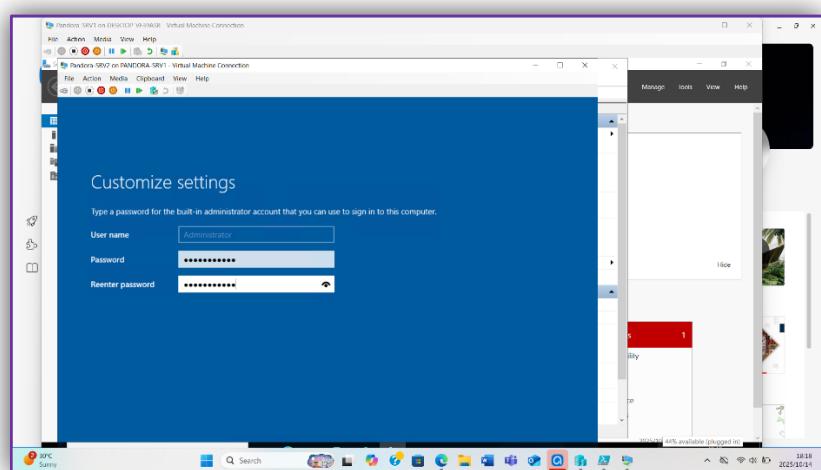
After agreeing to the license terms, I had to choose the type of installation I wanted and I choose "Custom Installation", I then had to choose where I want the OS to be installed after making that selection the final installation took place.



Once that was done, I had to make or rather set the admin password.

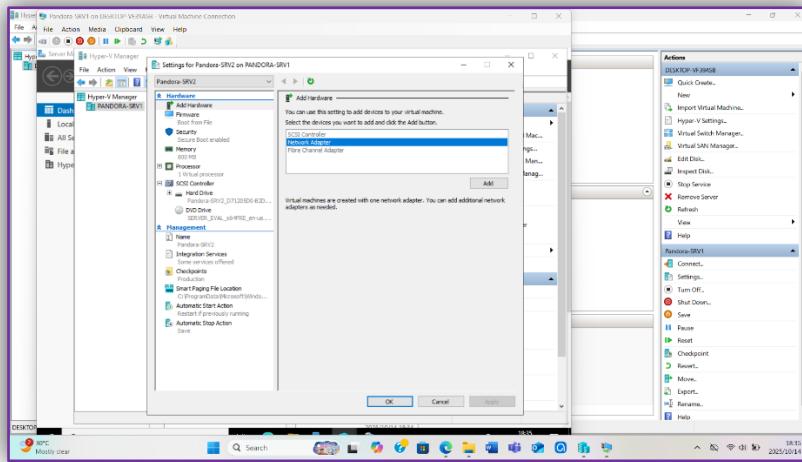
[Set Administrator password to p@ssword123.](#)

I set the password to the specification given to me. After setting the password I then signed in.



Enable Network Adapter:

The first thing I did after signing in was going to Pandora-SRV2's settings where I added the "Network Adapter" or rather enabled it. I did this before adding the external switch like I mentioned above to Pandora-SRV2.



Ensure the bridged Adapter setting has been chosen.

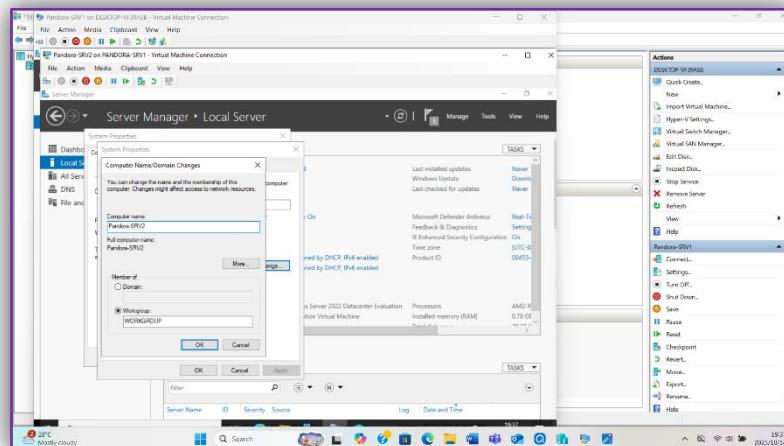
In Hyper-V, network settings are managed through **Virtual Switches** rather than selecting adapter types directly. To give my virtual machines internet or LAN access, I created an "External Virtual Switch" on the host system and connected my VMs to it. This basically works like a **Bridged Adapter** in other virtualisation software, allowing the VM to share the hosts physical network connection.

Set the adapter type to Intel PRO/1000 MT Server (82545EM).

This adapter model only exists in VirtualBox and VMware and I made use Hyper-V; Hyper-V does not use that naming system at all instead it has its own virtual network adapter types being "Default (Synthetic Adapter)" as well as "Legacy Network Adapter".

Set the computer name to Pandora-SRV2.

Like I said above for Pandora-SRV1, I first went to the "Server Manager" under the "Local Server" where I clicked on the "WORKGROUP" which is written on the right-hand side. Clicking on it led me to the "System Properties" where I can change the computer name. The following image shows when I changed the computer name.

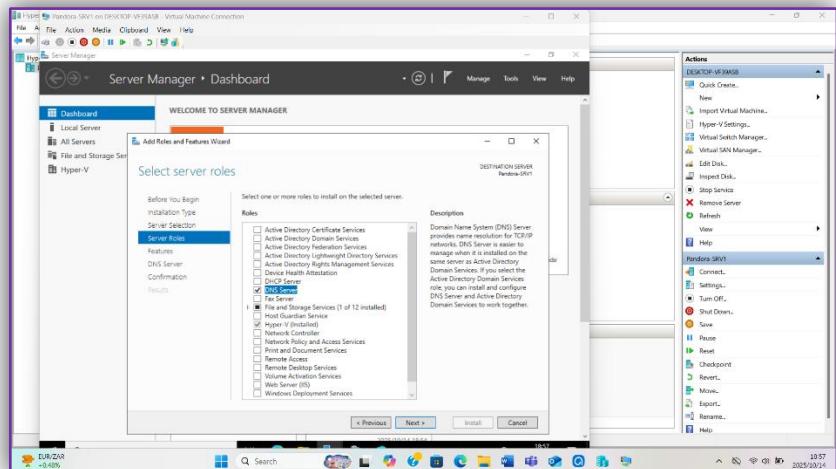
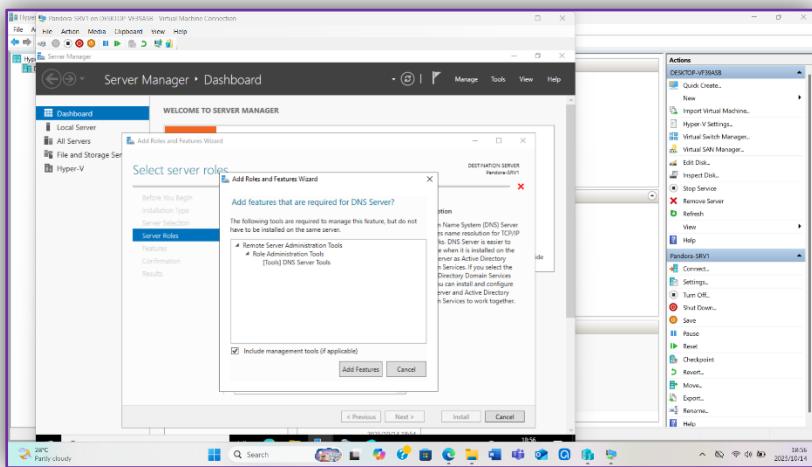
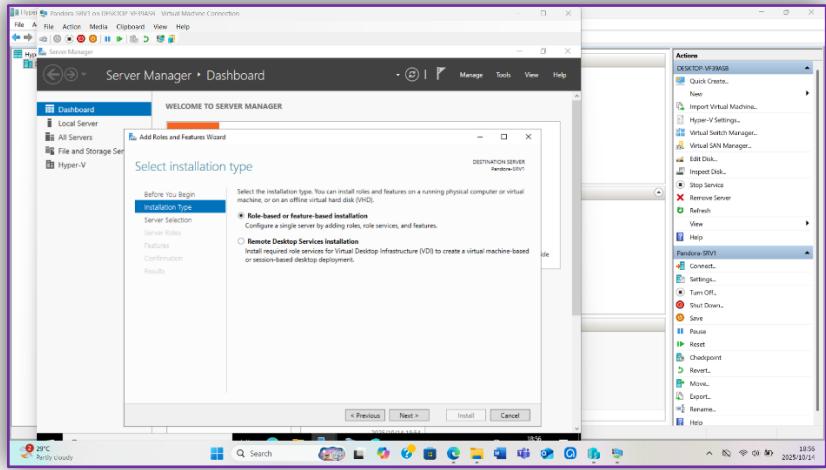


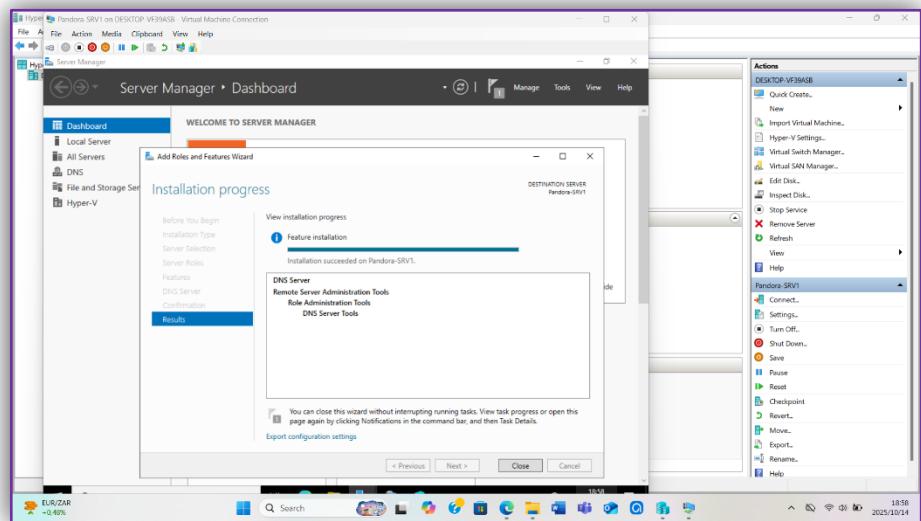
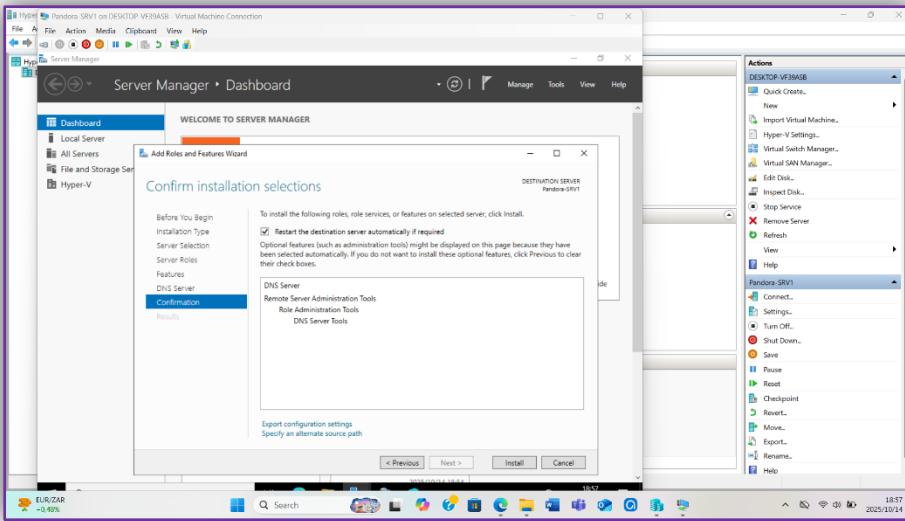
Question 3

3.1. Install the DNS server role on both Pandora-SRV1 and Pandora-SRV2.

Pandora-SRV1:

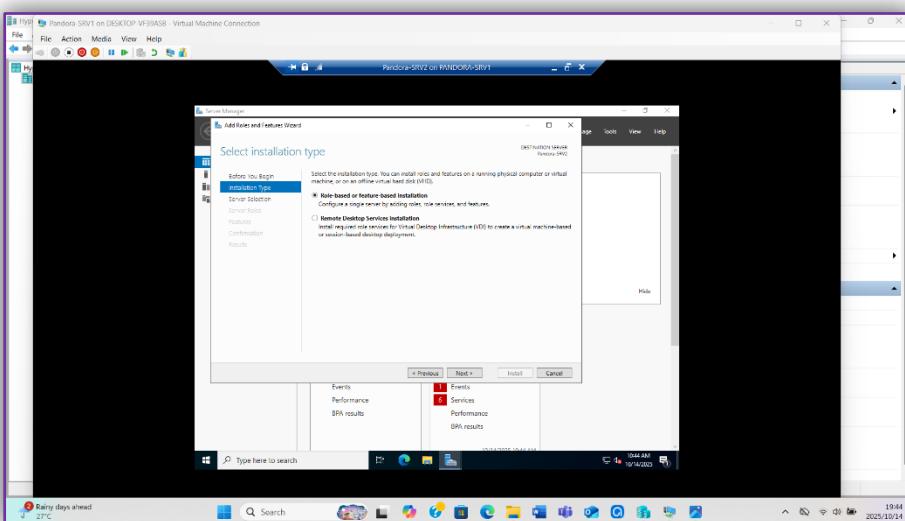
I selected “Add Roles and Features” which is found on the dashboard of the Server Manager.

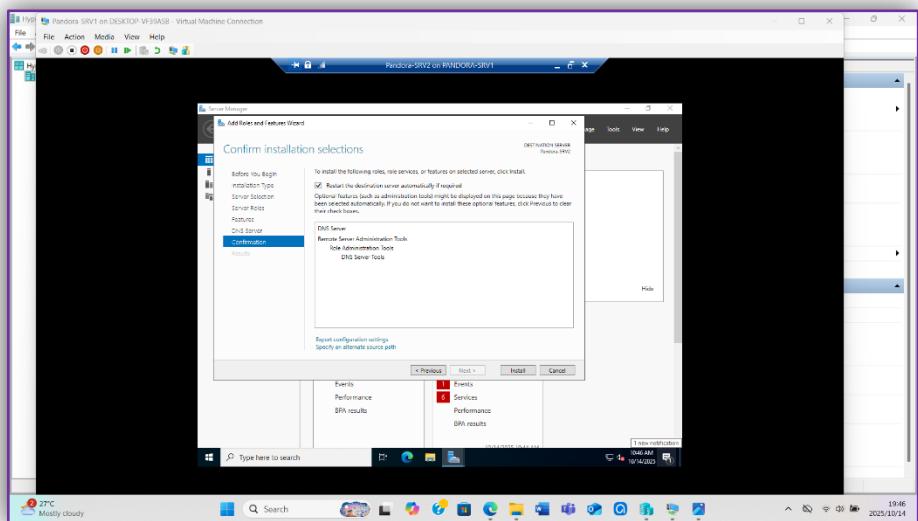
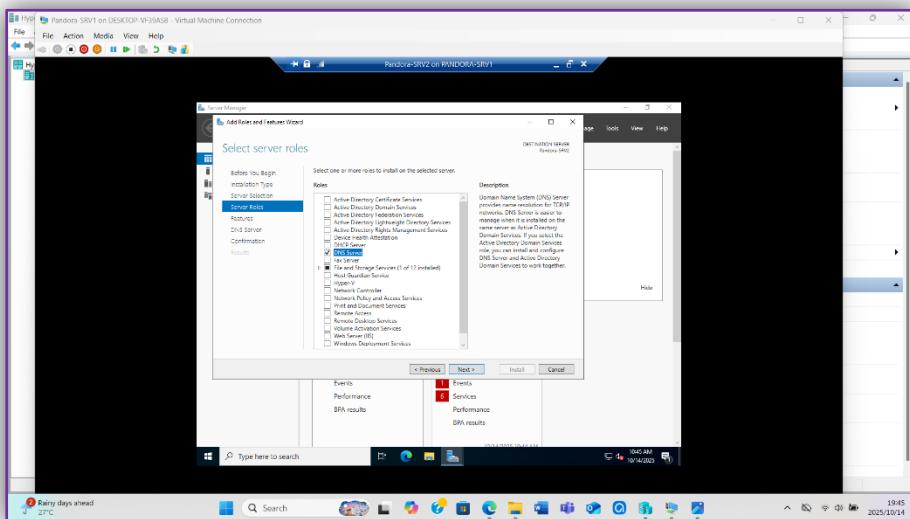
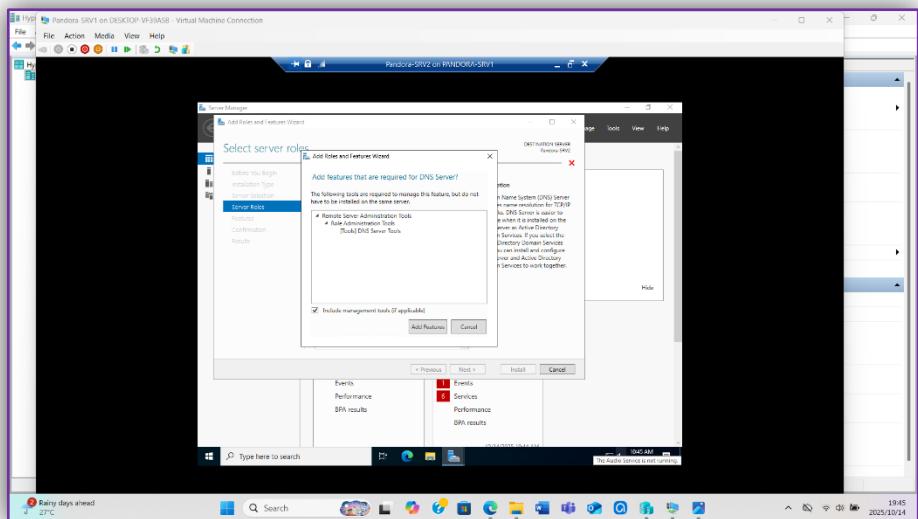


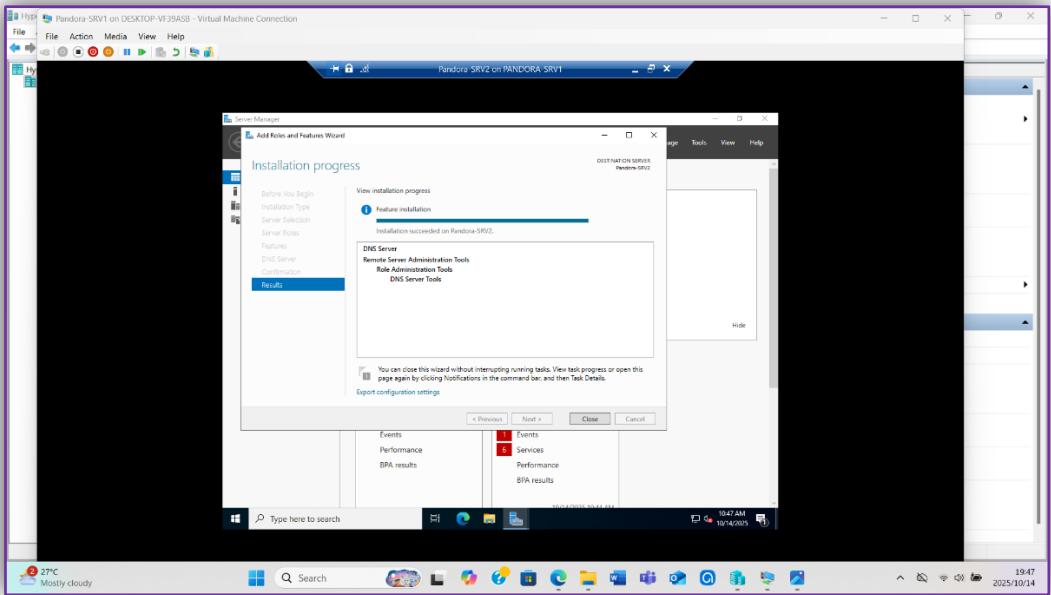


Pandora-SRV2:

I selected “Add Roles and Features” which is found on the dashboard of the Server Manager.



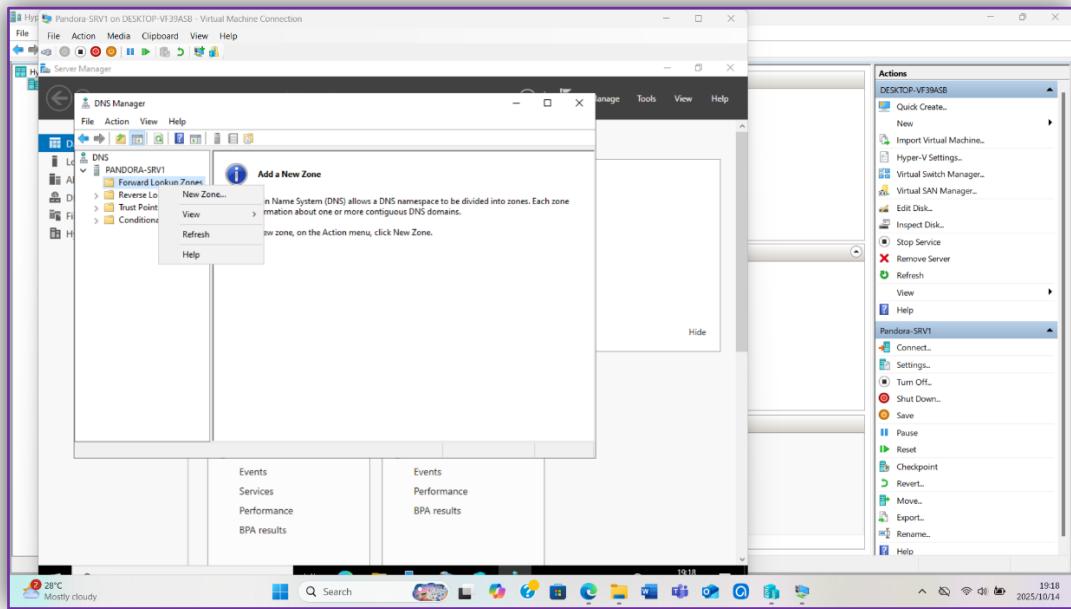




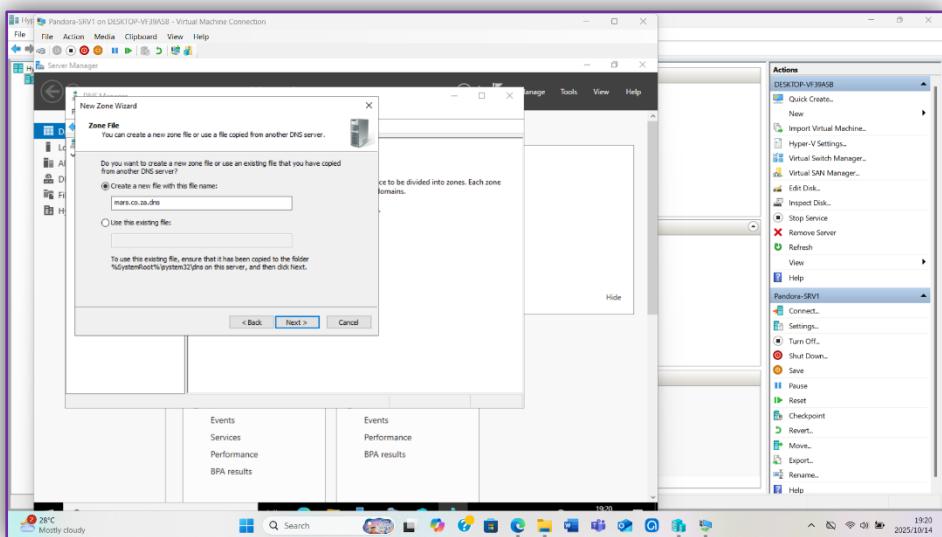
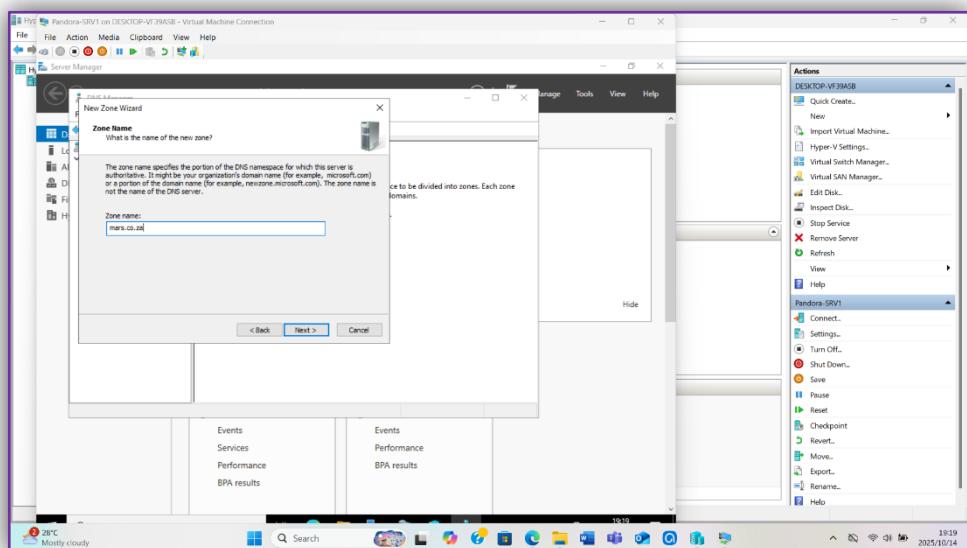
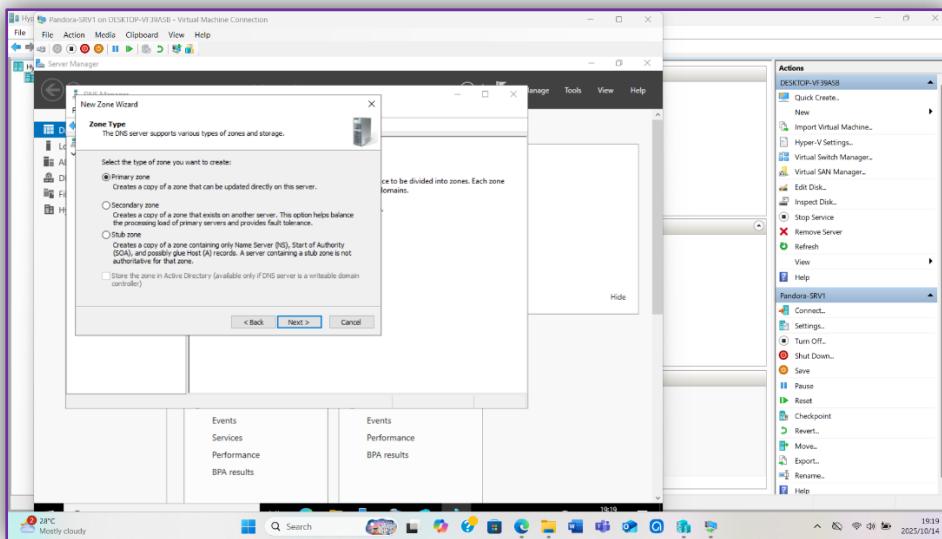
3.2. Configure the DNS server on Pandora-SRV1 as follows:

- ❖ Create a primary zone called mars.co.za.
- ❖ Do not allow dynamic updates to occur.

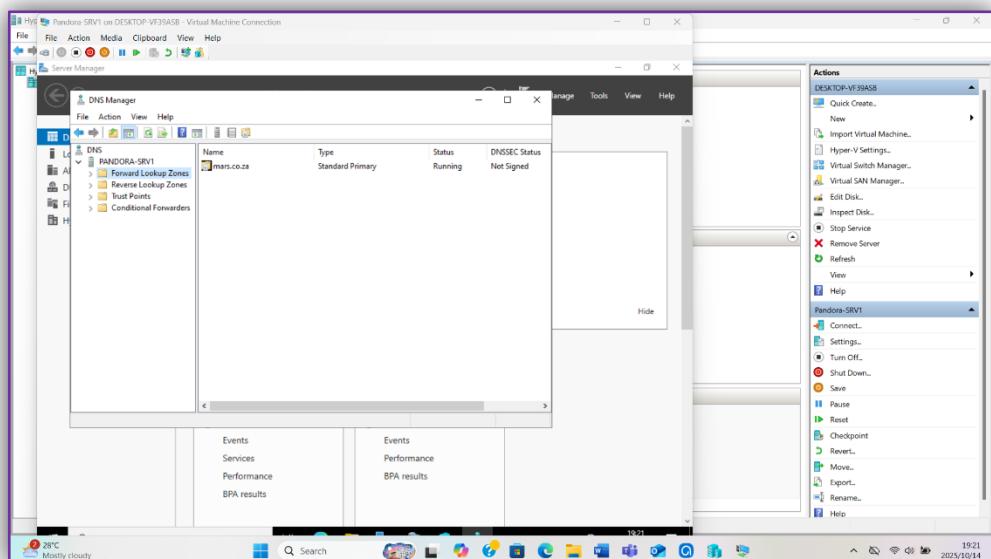
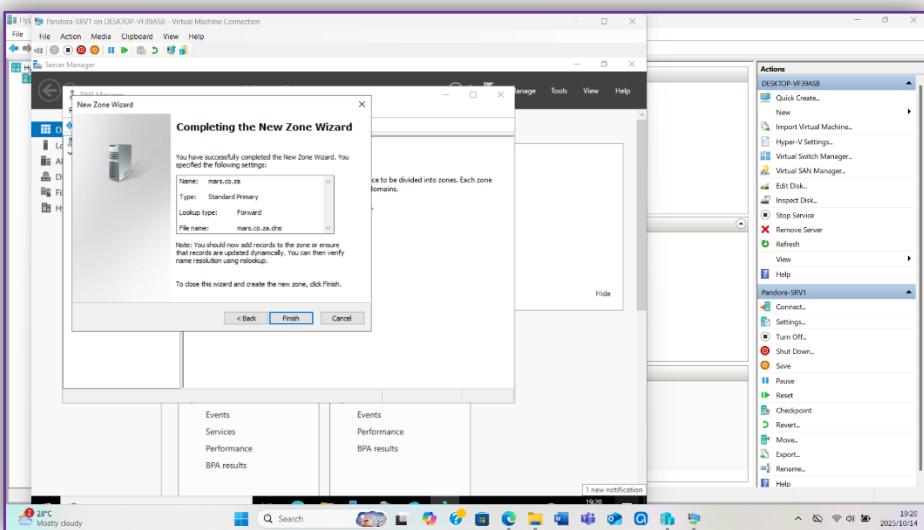
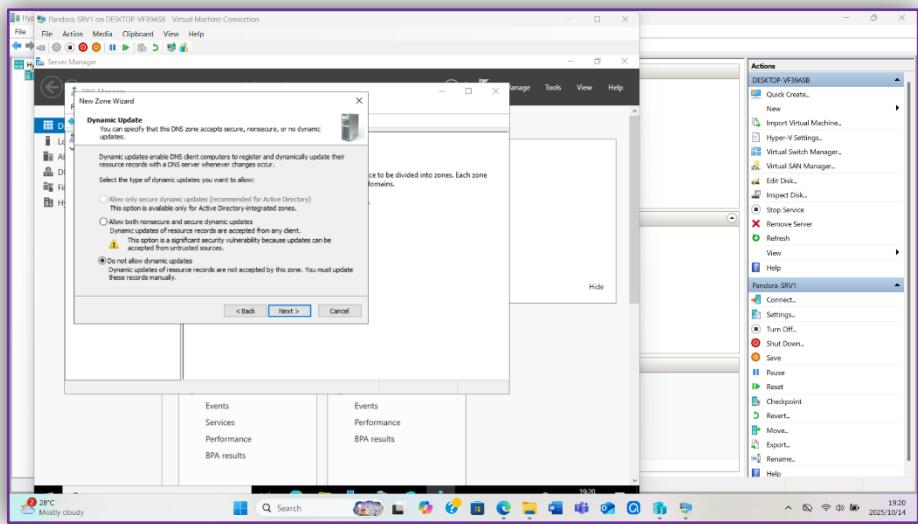
In order to create primary zone, I went “Tools” which is found on the Server Manager, where I then choose “DNS”. The DNS led me to the DNS Manager where I then double clicked the computer name so that the “Forward Zone” can appear, once it appeared I right clicked it so that the “New Zone” option can appear. The following images show this step as well as the ones that follow. (Noob, 2016)



Then a “New Zone Wizard” appeared.

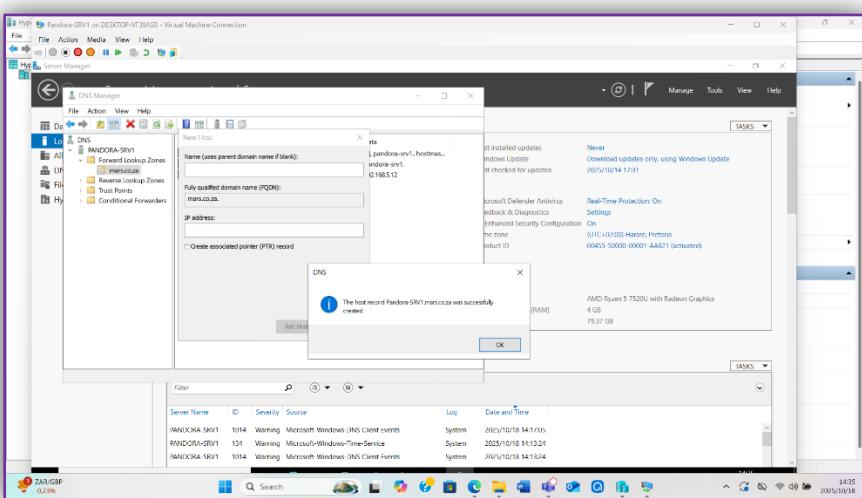
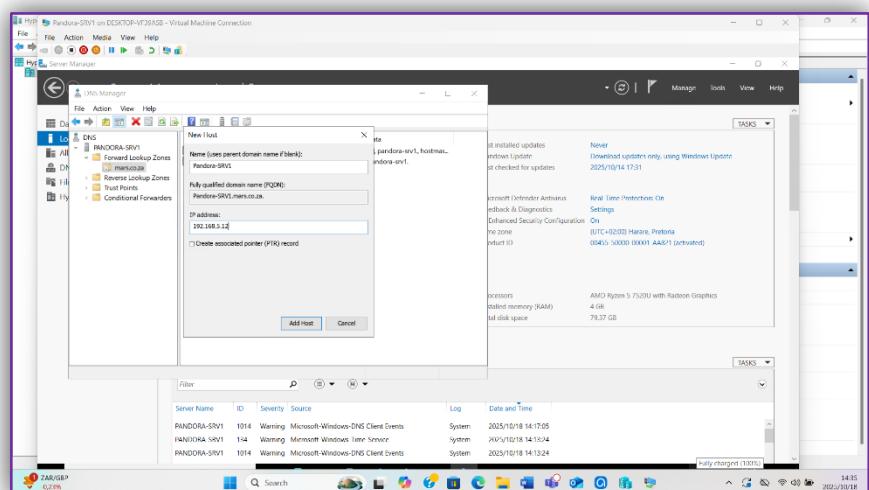
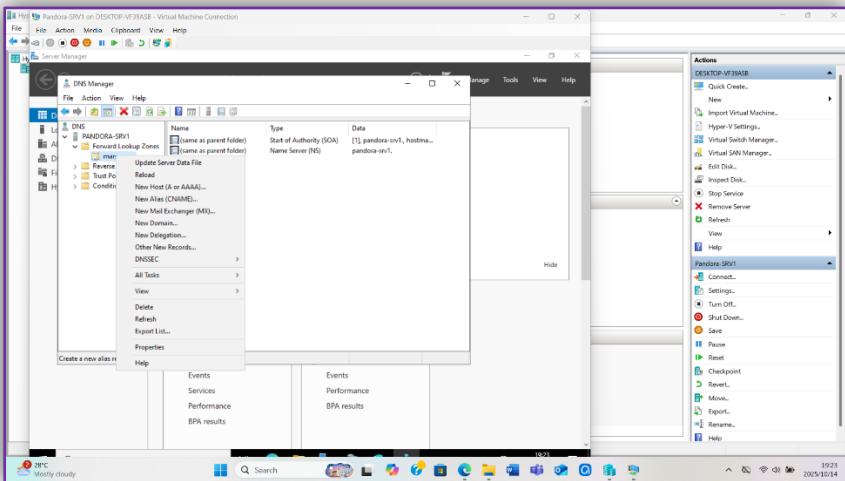


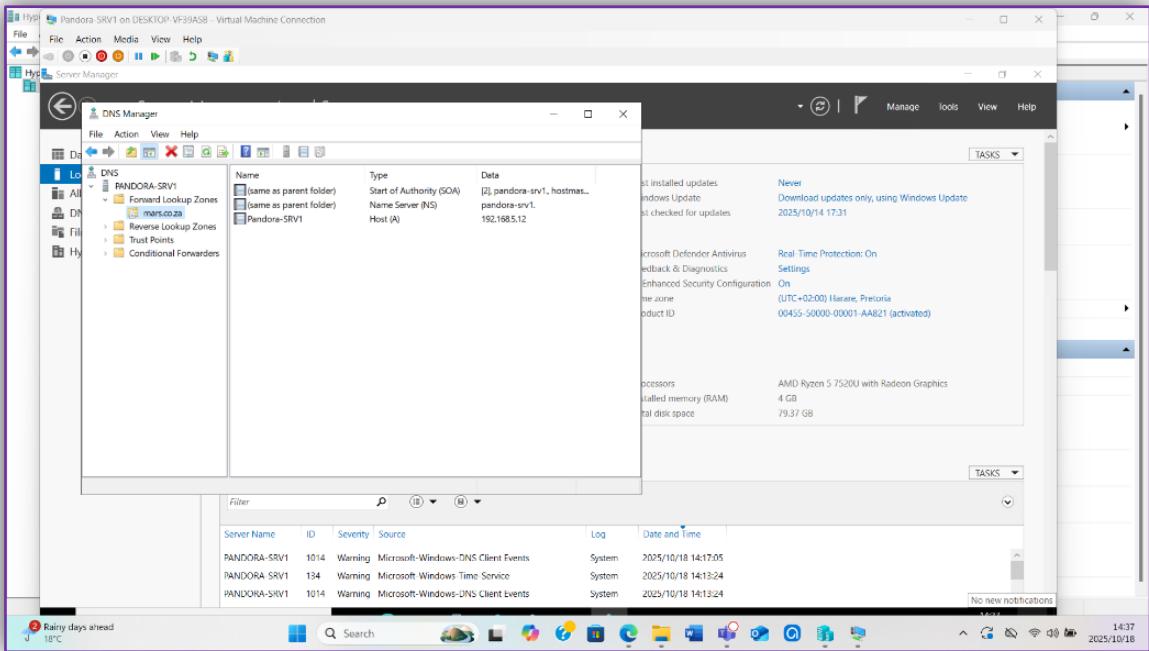
The following image shows where I selected “Do not allow dynamic updates”



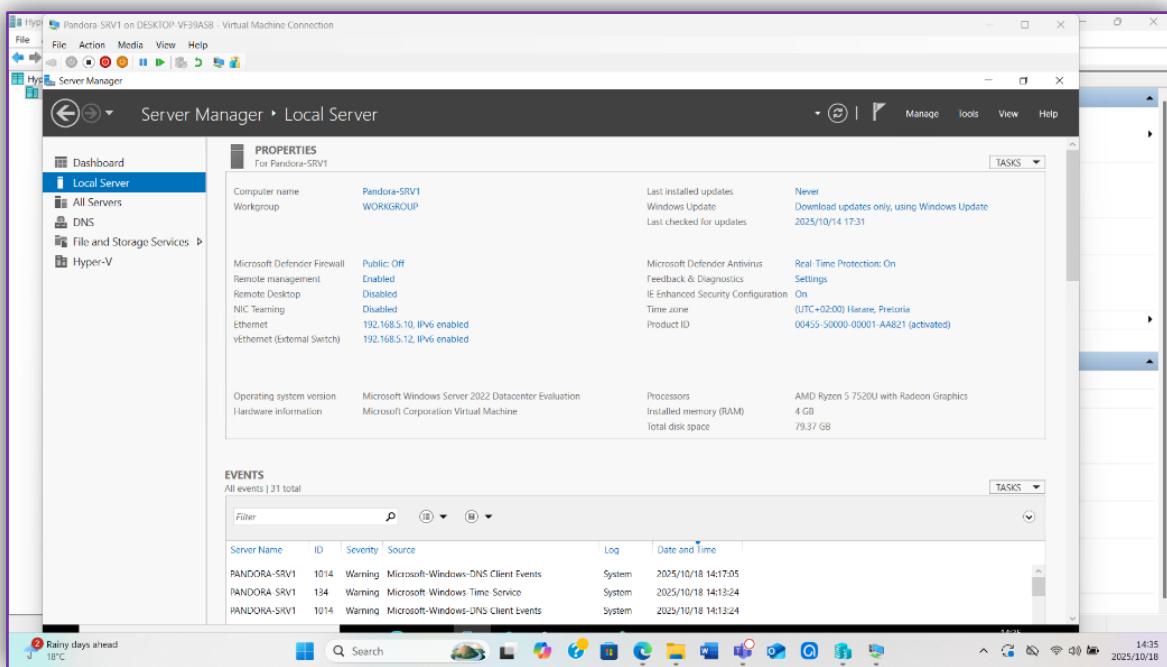
❖ Create a host record for Pandora-SRV1.

To set the record I still need to be in the DNS Manager, I right clicked on the zone I created and selected the option “New Host (A or AAAA)”, the following images show what follows from this step.





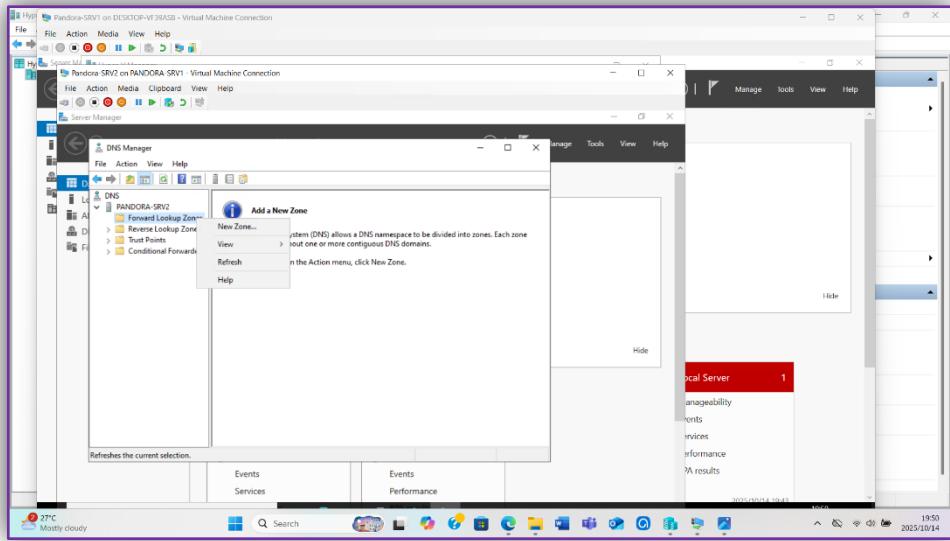
The following shows the IP address that I used for this host record. I used the IP for vEthernet because that's my reachable interface and it's the IP address that both servers can actually reach each other on.



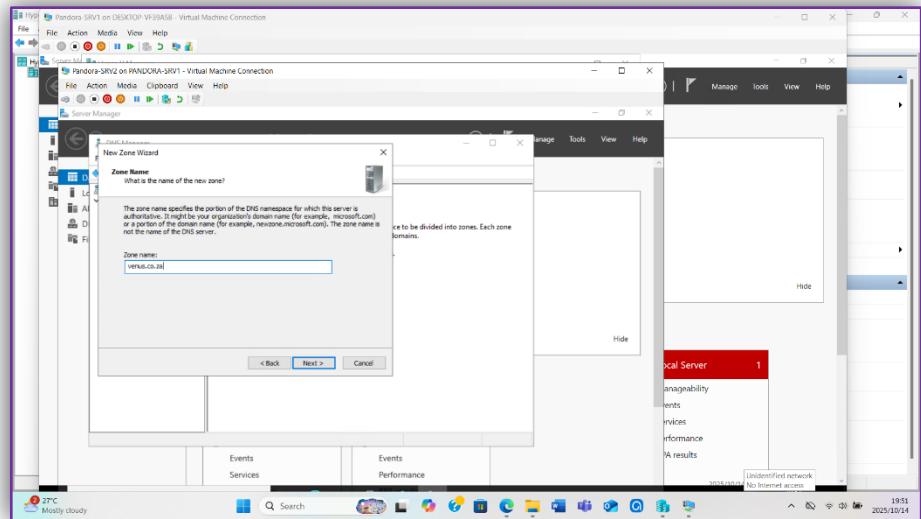
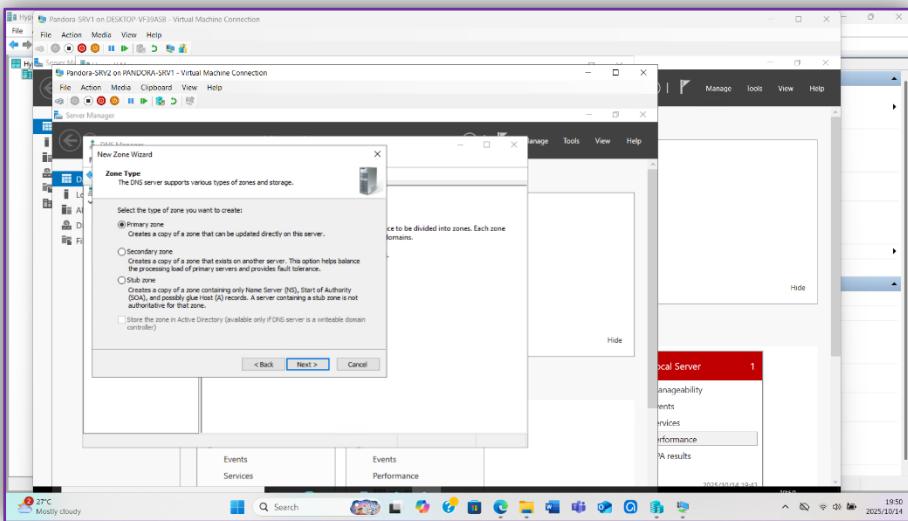
3.3. Configure the DNS server on Pandora-SRV2 as follows:

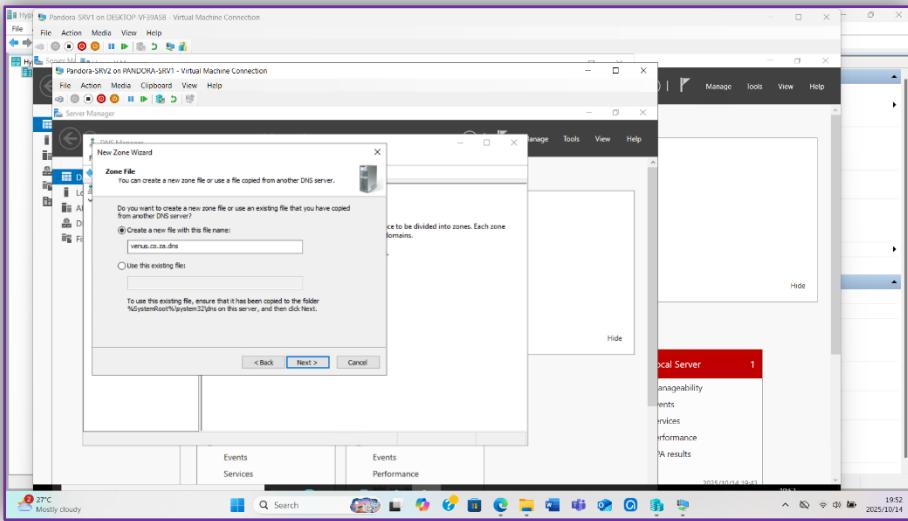
- ❖ Create a primary zone called **venus.co.za**.
- ❖ Do not allow dynamic updates to occur.

Like I said in question 3.2, in order to create primary zone, I went “Tools” which is found on the Server Manager, where I then choose “DNS”. The DNS led me to the DNS Manager where I then double clicked the computer name so that the “Forward Zone” can appear, once it appeared I right clicked it so that the “New Zone” option can appear. The following images show this step as well as the ones that follow.

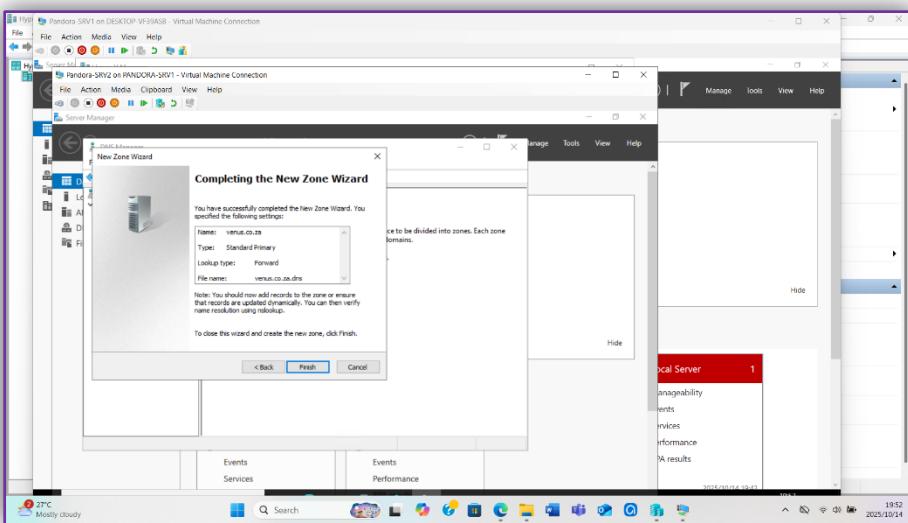
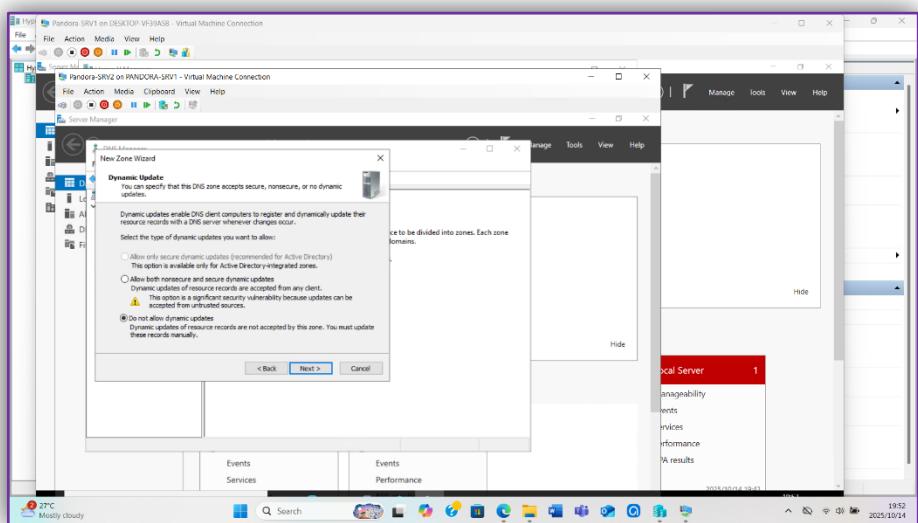


Then a “New Zone Wizard” appeared.



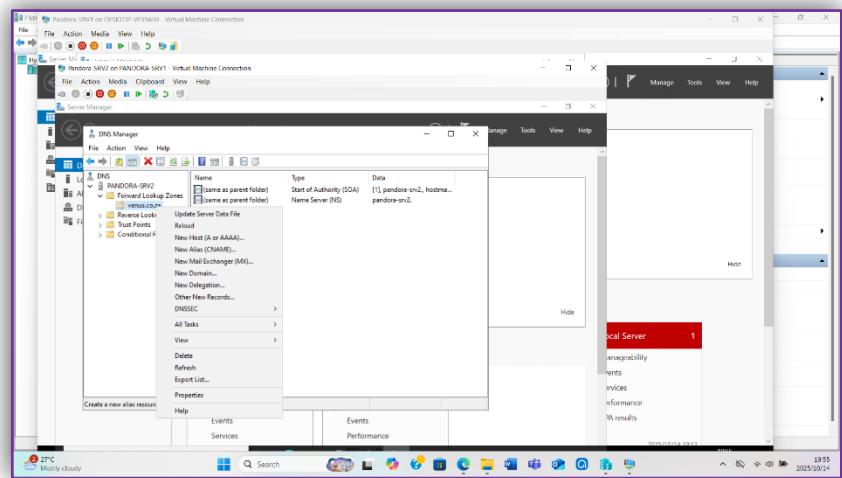


The following image shows where I selected “Do not allow dynamic updates”.

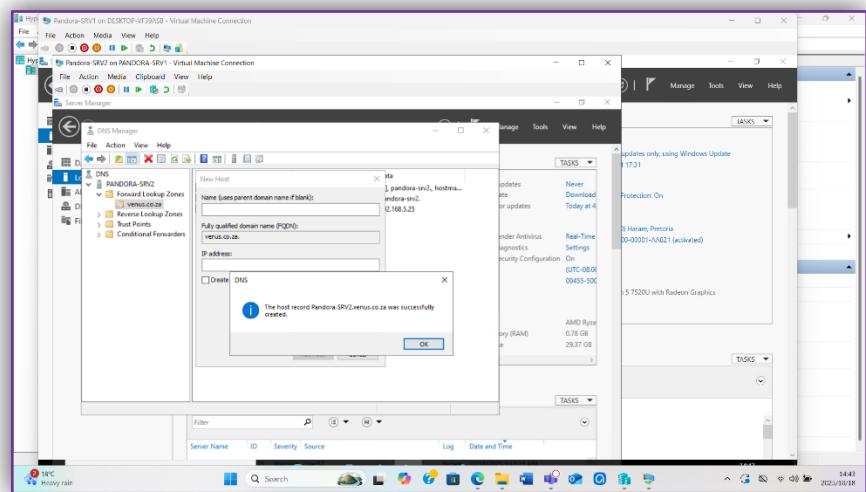
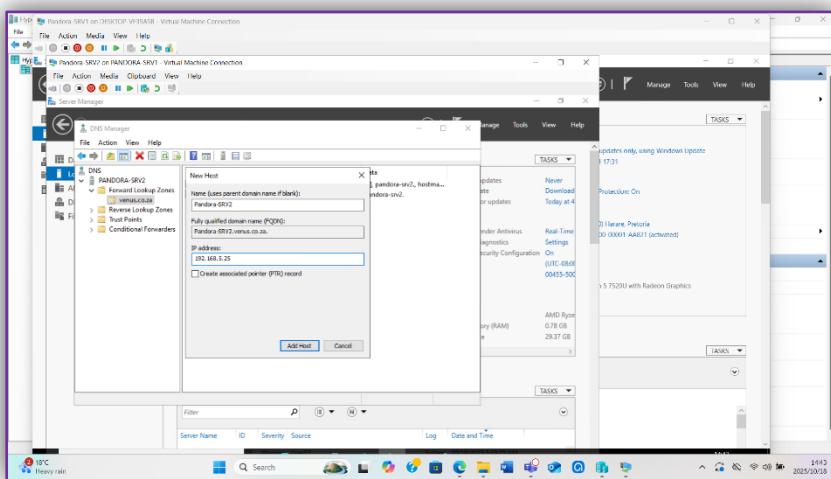


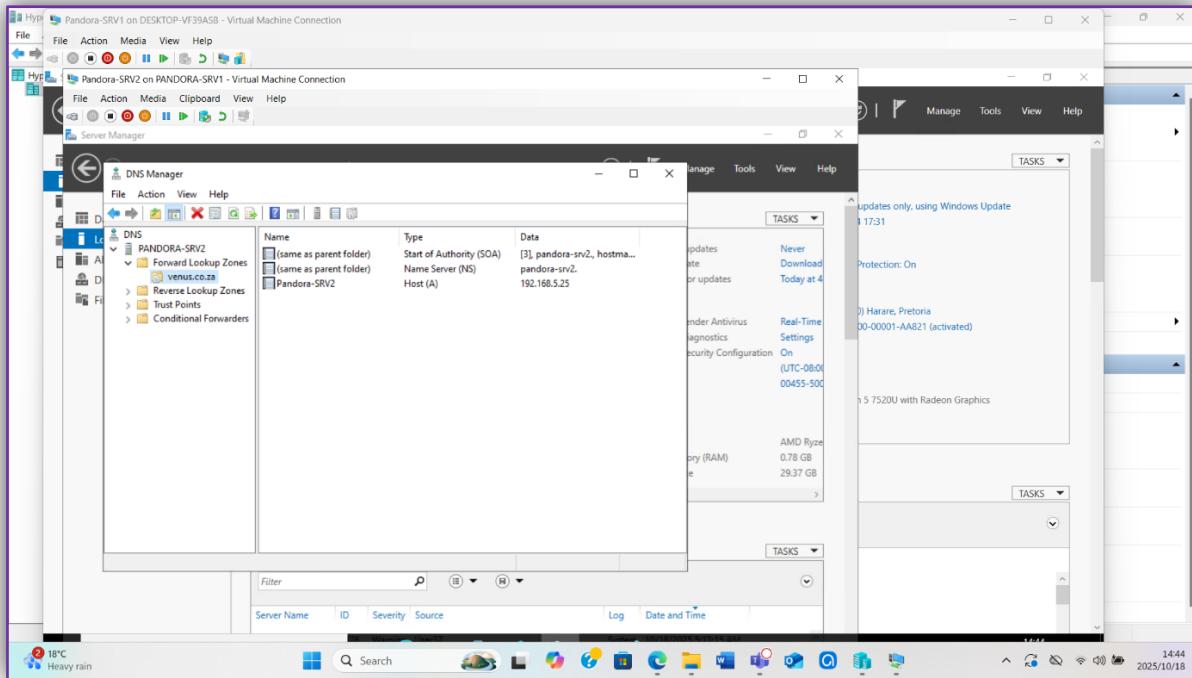
- ❖ Create a host record for Pandora-SRV2.

Like I said above in question 3.2, to set the record I still need to be in the DNS Manager, I right clicked on the zone I created and select the option “New Host (A or AAAA)”, the following images show what follows from this step.



The following IP is the IP I assigned to Pandora-SRV2.

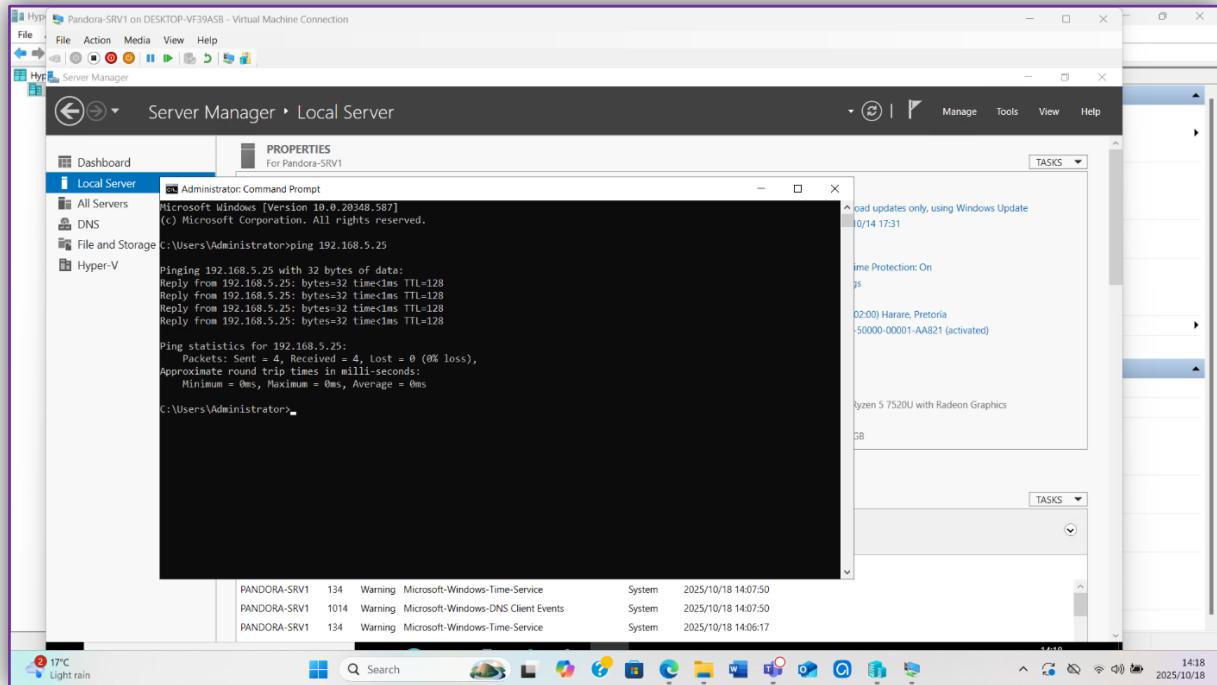




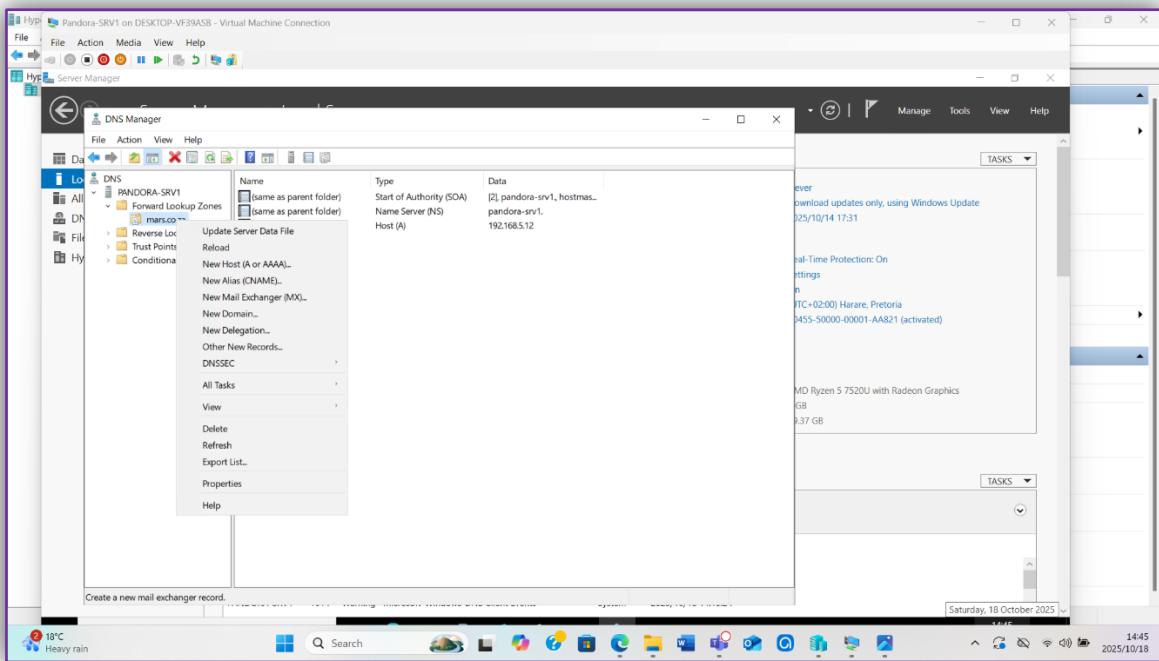
3.4. Configure both Pandora-SRV1 and Pandora-SRV2 to allow zone transfers to occur between these.

Pandora-SRV1:

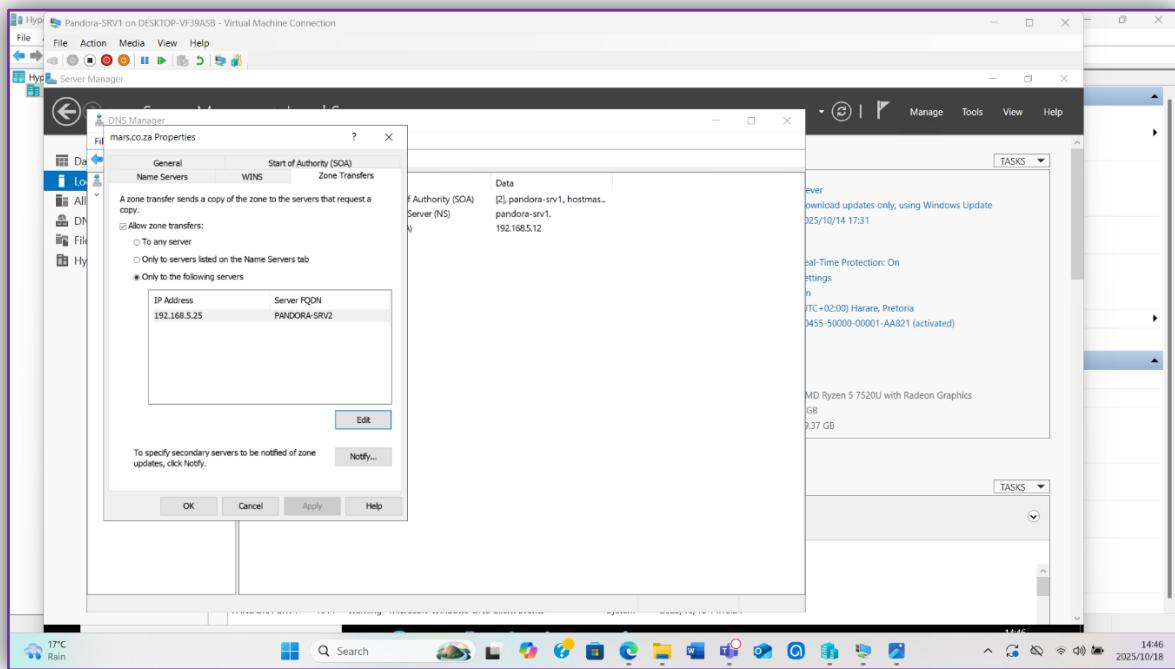
The first thing I did was to ping Pandora-SRV2 using its IP address to see if there is communication between the two VMs. In order for the zone transfer to take place the ping had to be successful meaning communication between the VMs definitely had to be there. (WebCast, 2015)



I right clicked mars.co.za and then went to properties.

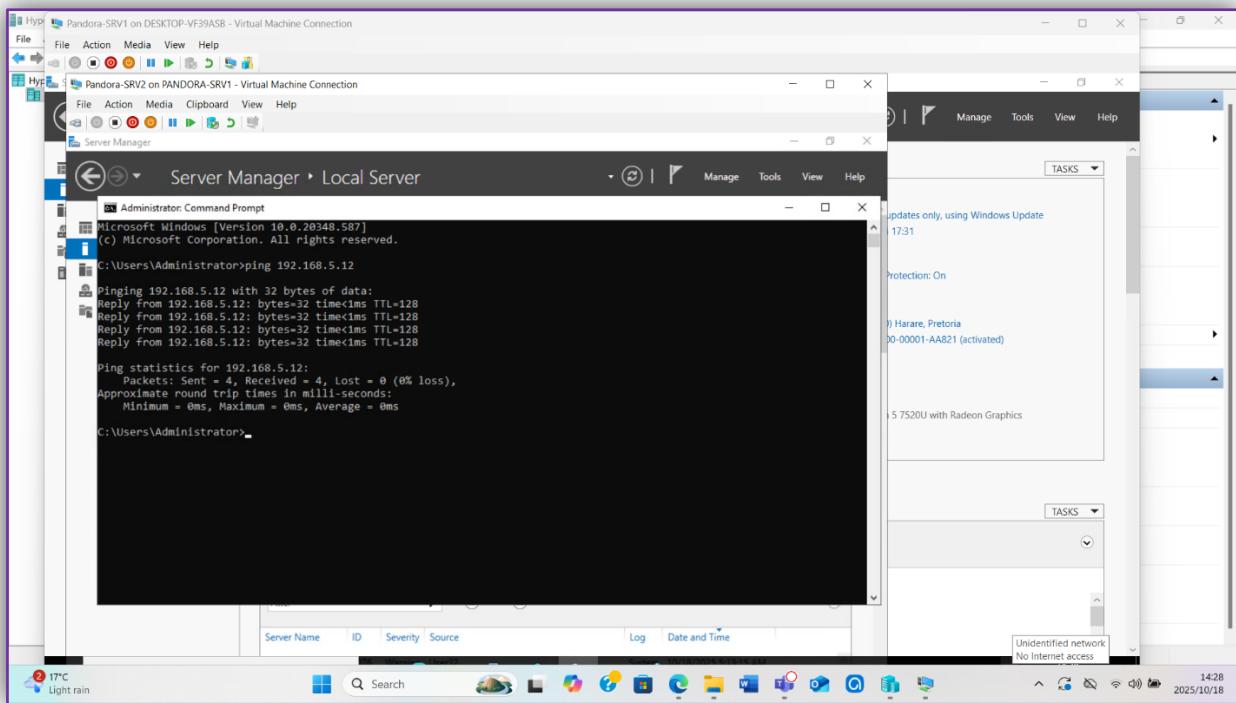


I went to Zone Transfers and clicked the “Allow Zone Transfers” and then selected “Only to the following Servers” where I clicked “Edit” and inserted the IP for Pandora-SRV2. Which then means that zone transfers can take place from Pandora-SRV1 to Pandora-SRV2.

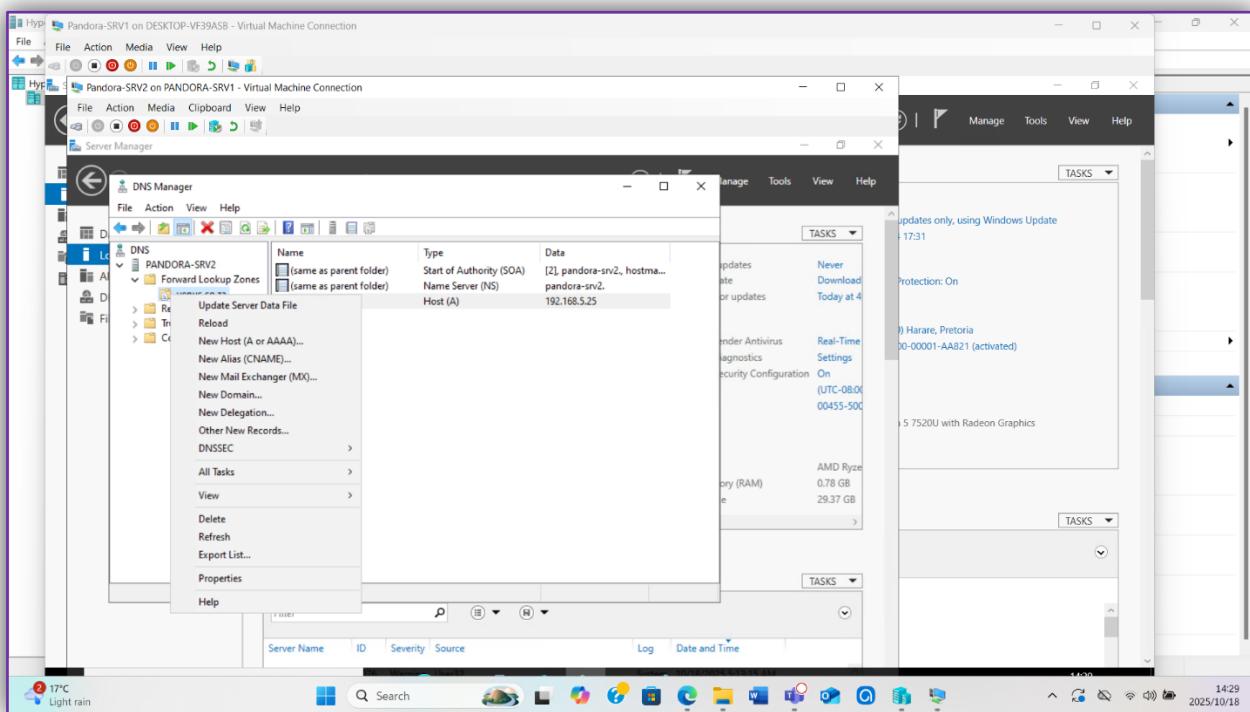


Pandora-SRV2:

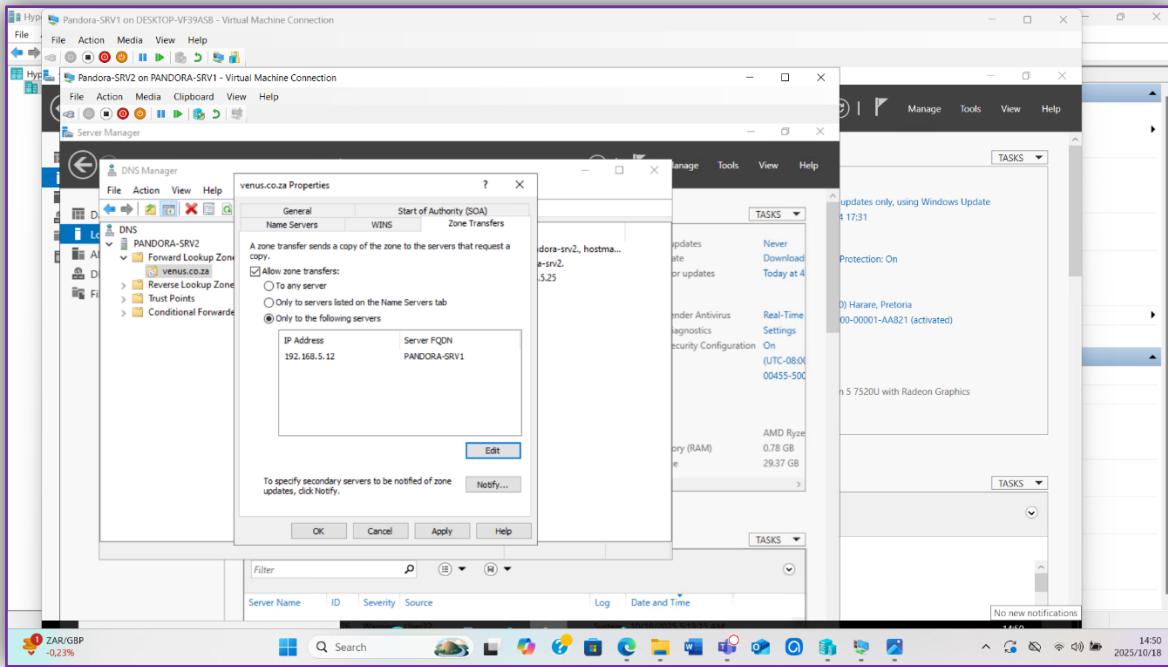
Like I said above I started first with the ping command just to ensure that Pandora-SRV2 can indeed communicate with Pandora-SRV1. I used the IP for vEthernet since that's my reachable interface and it's the IP address that both servers can actually reach each other on.



I right clicked mars.co.za and then went to properties.



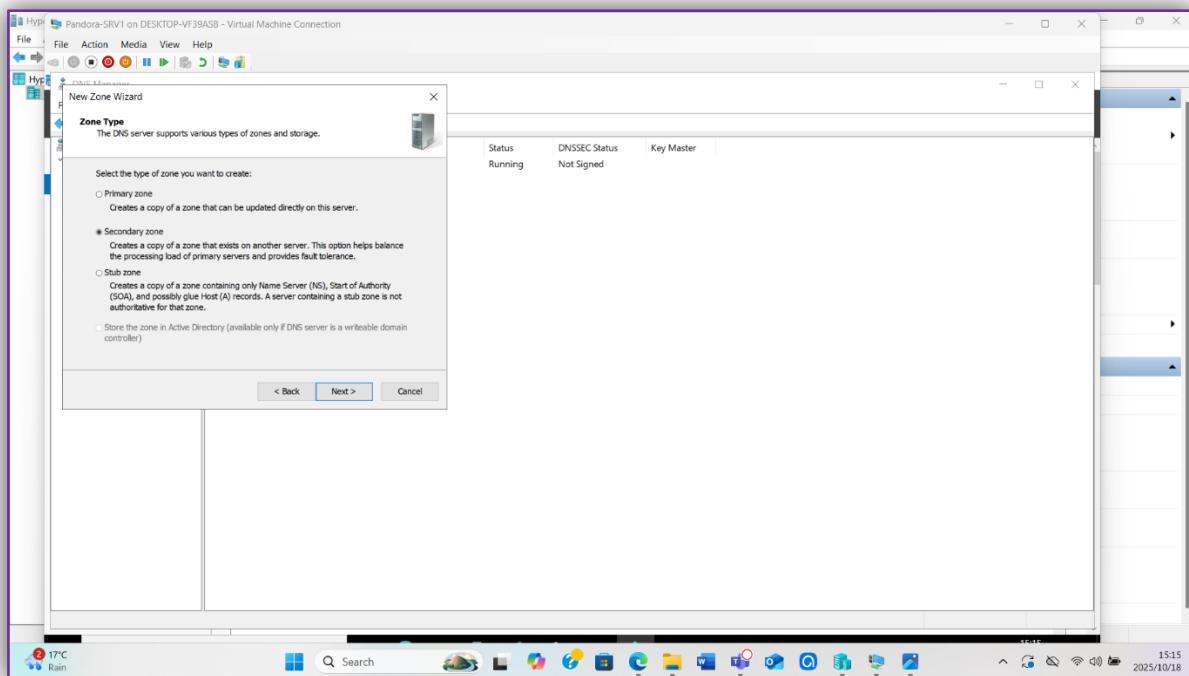
Like I said above, I went to Zone Transfers and clicked the “Allow Zone Transfers” and then selected “Only to the following Servers” where I clicked “Edit” and inserted the IP for Pandora-SRV1. Which then means that zone transfers can take place from Pandora-SRV2 to Pandora-SRV1.

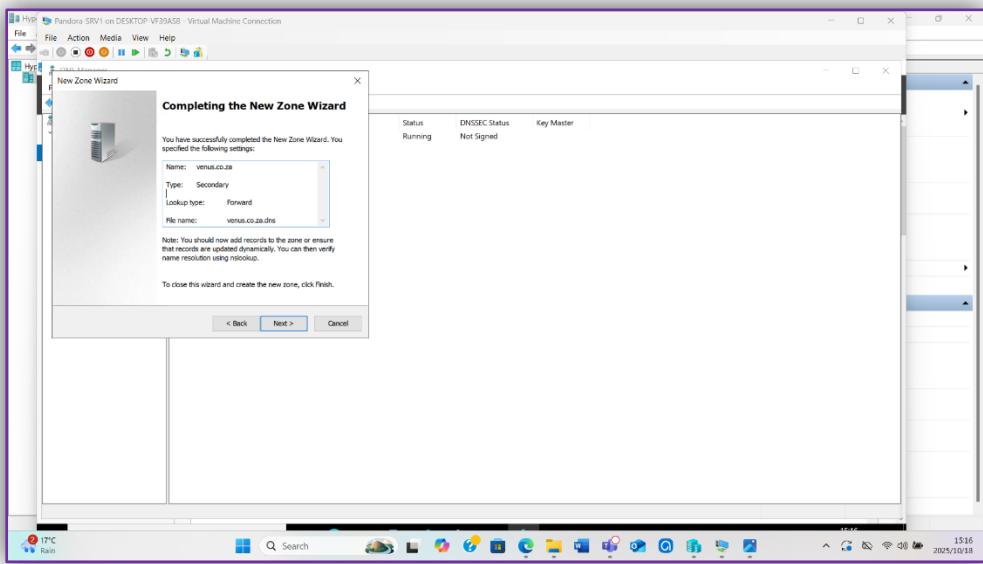
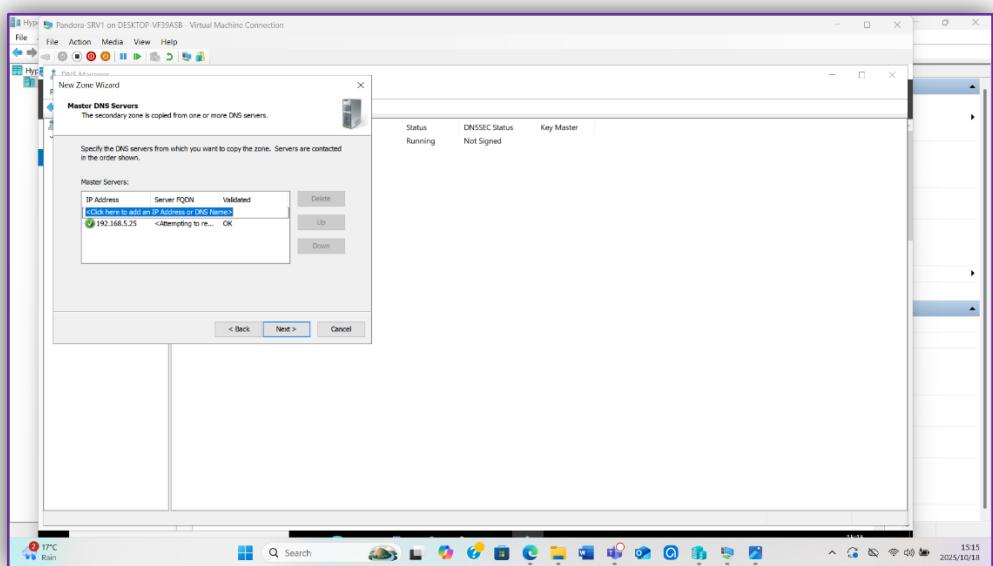
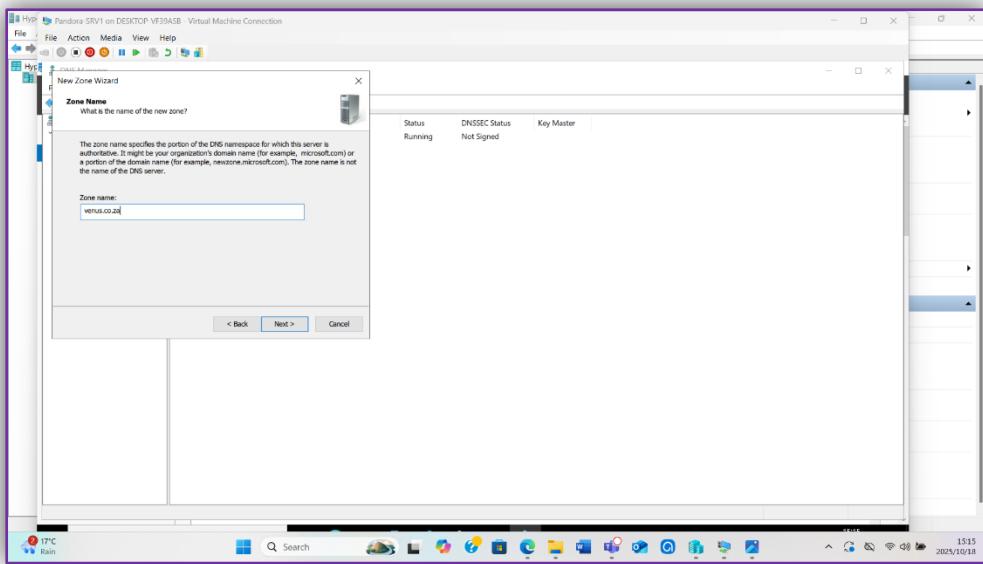


3.5. Create a secondary zone for venus.co.za on Pandora-SRV1 as well as a secondary zone for mars.co.za on Pandora-SRV2.

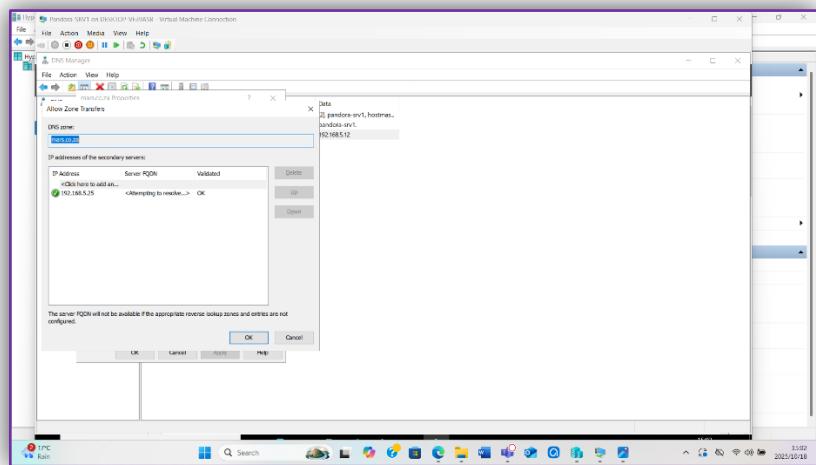
Pandora-SRV1:

Creating a Secondary zone is just the same as creating a Primary zone, like I said above in question 3.2 and 3.3 all I had to do was go to “Tools” which is found on the Server Manager, where I then choose “DNS”. The DNS led to the DNS Manager where I then double clicked the computer name so that the “Forward Zone” can appear, once it appeared I right clicked it so that the “New Zone” option can appear. The following images show the steps from the new zone wizard.



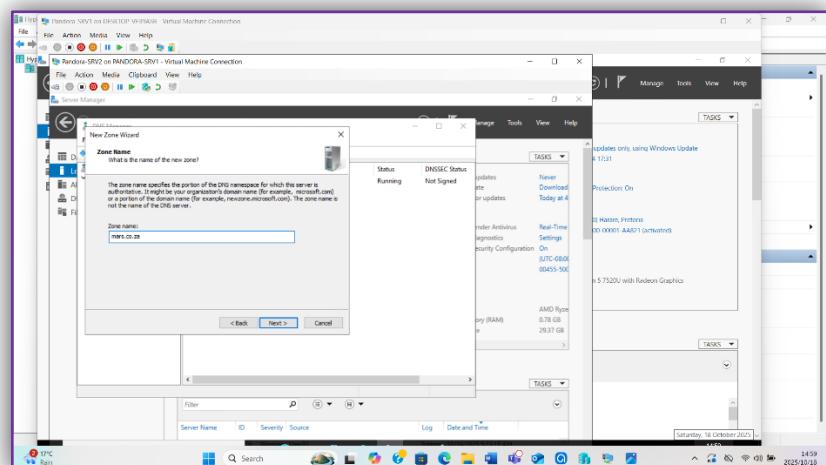
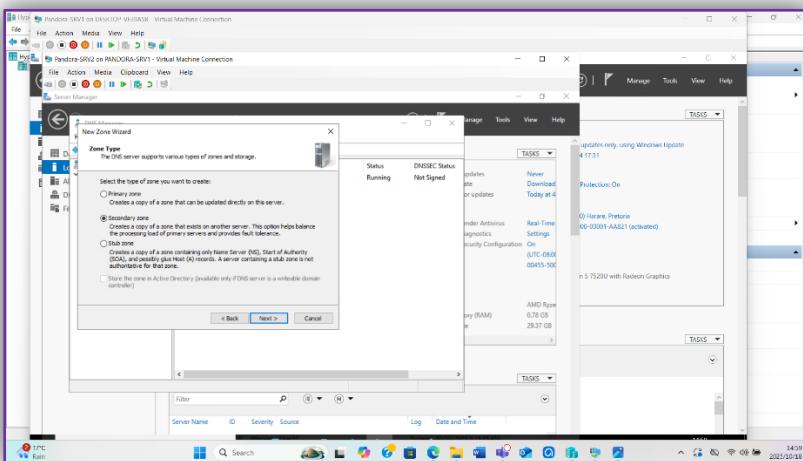


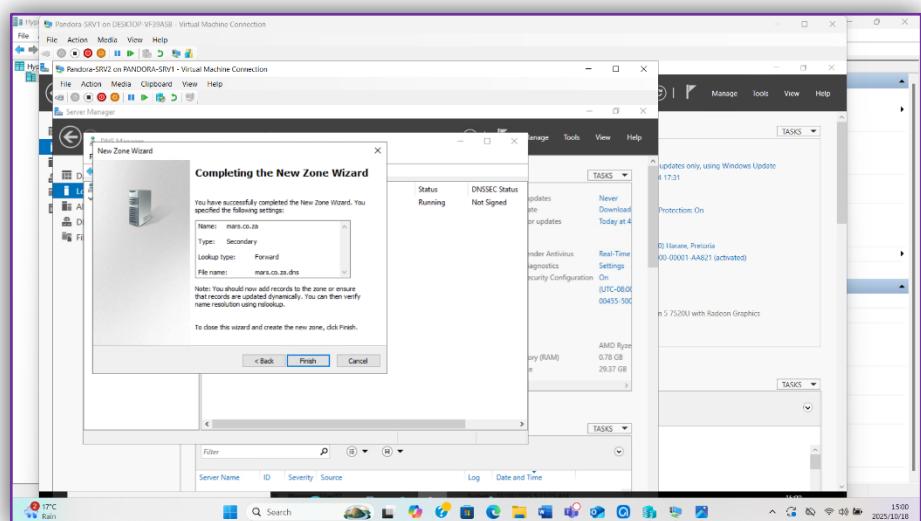
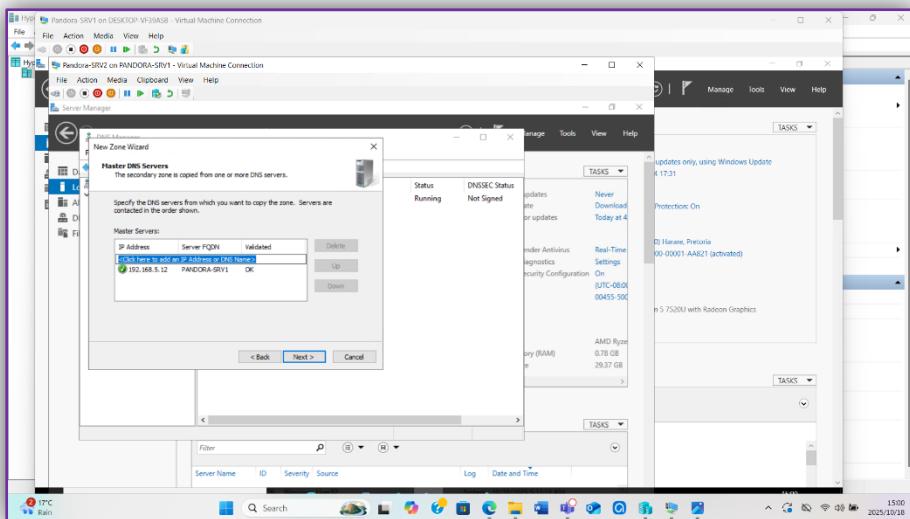
After I created the Secondary zone, I went back to the zone transfer I created in the previous question only to find it validated and that is because the moment I add the secondary zone, it tells Windows that I'm ready to receive a copy of this zone.



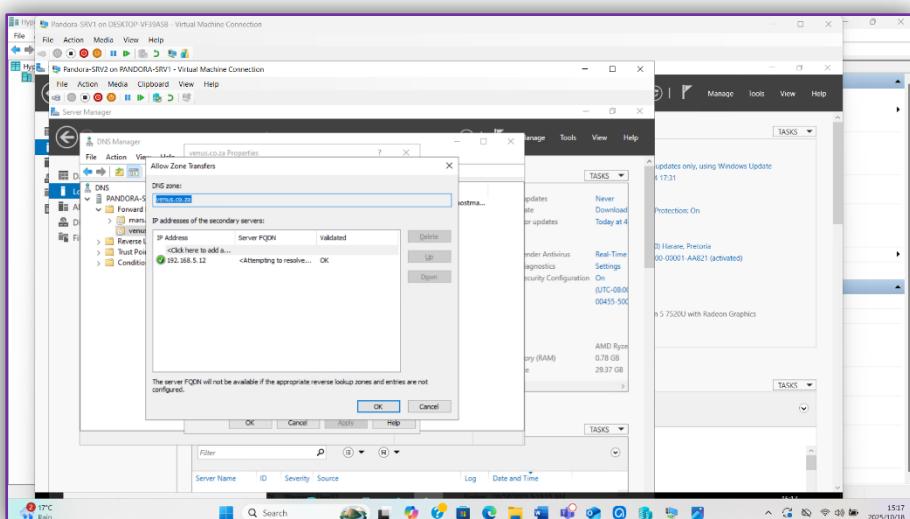
Pandora-SRV2:

Creating a Secondary zone is just the same as creating a Primary zone and I explained how to under Pandora-SRV1.



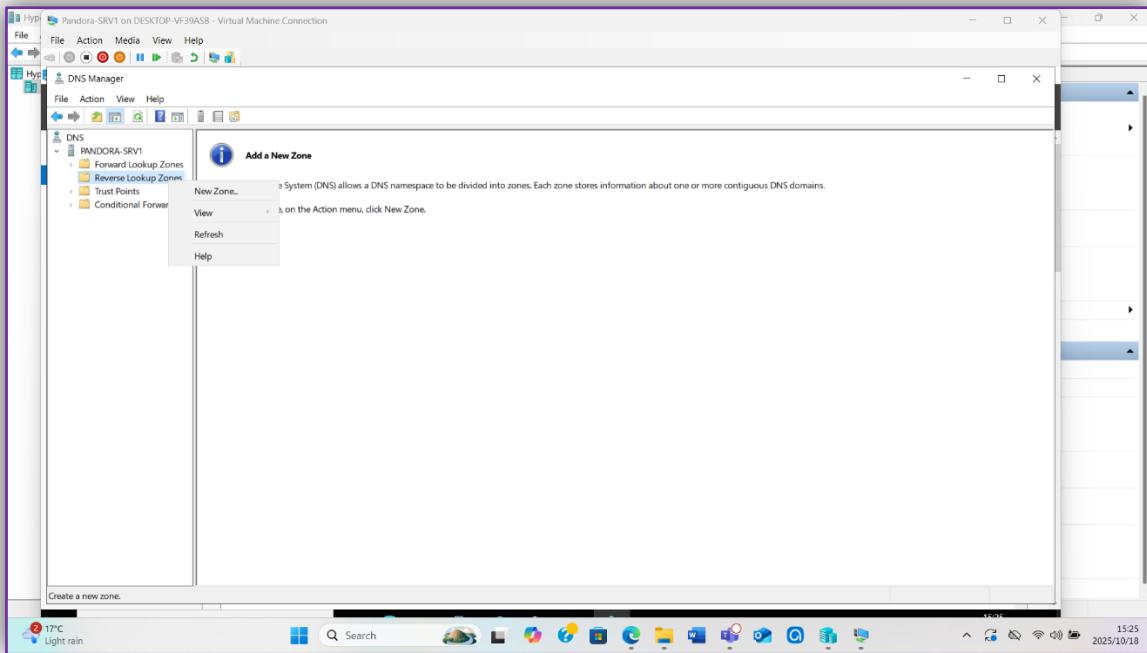


Secondary zones were created on both VMs so that each DNS server could have a backup copy of the others DNS records. This allows zone transfers to occur between them, which improves reliability and ensures both servers can still resolve names if one server fails. Hence the validation below.

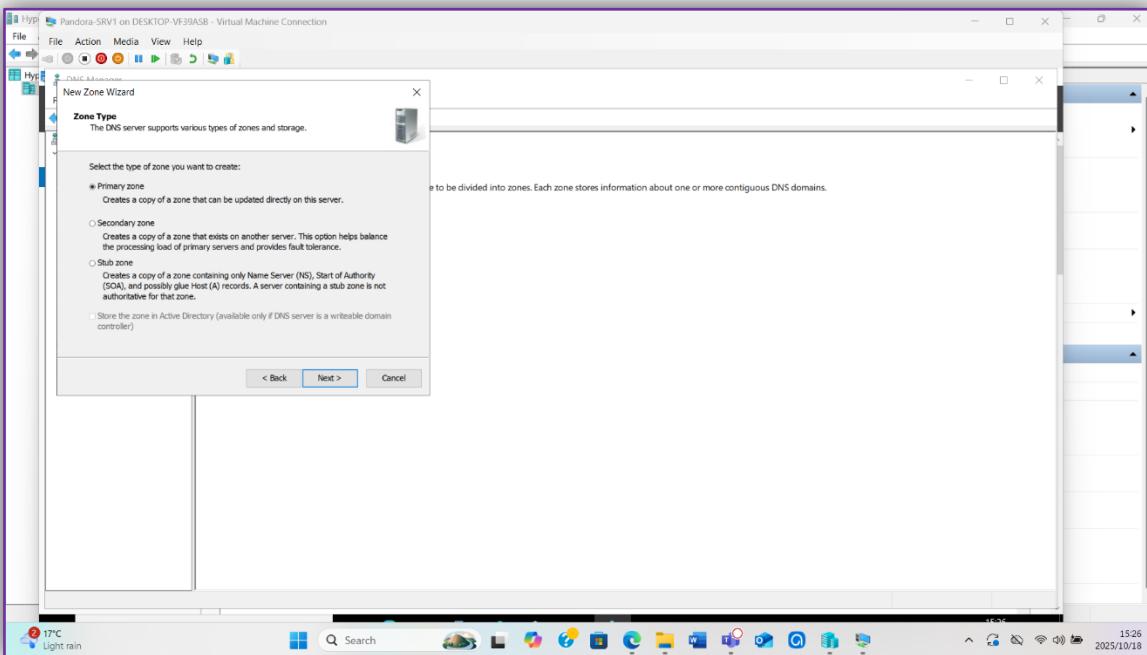


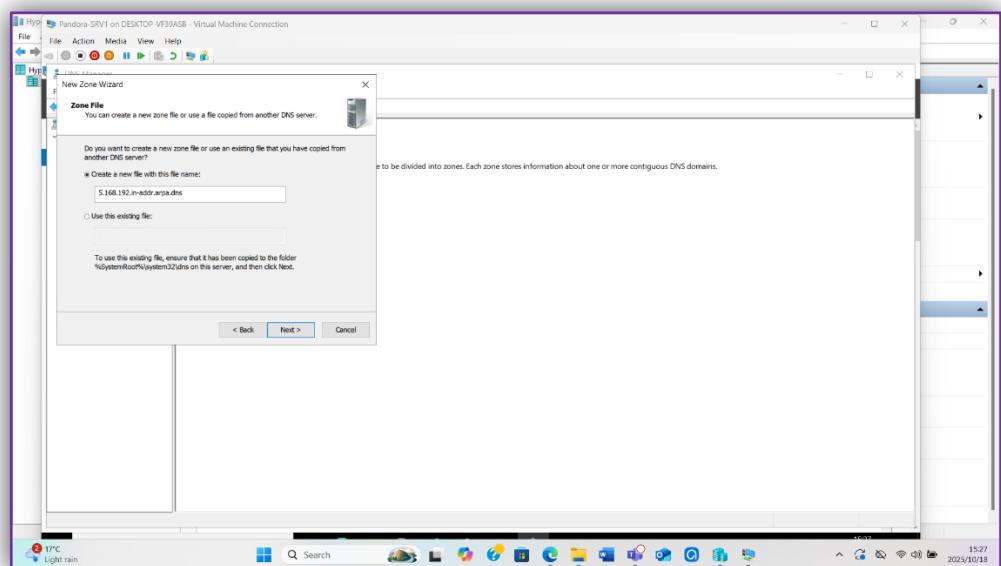
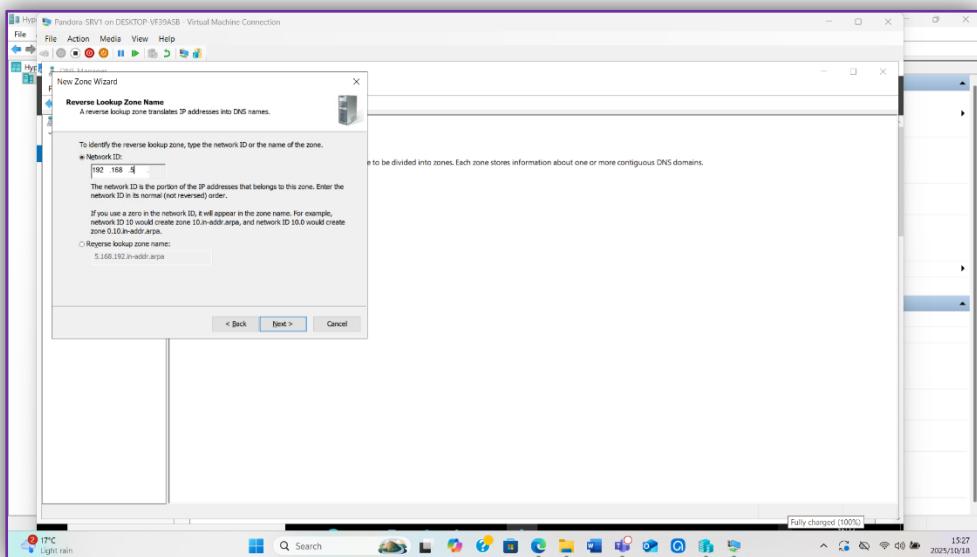
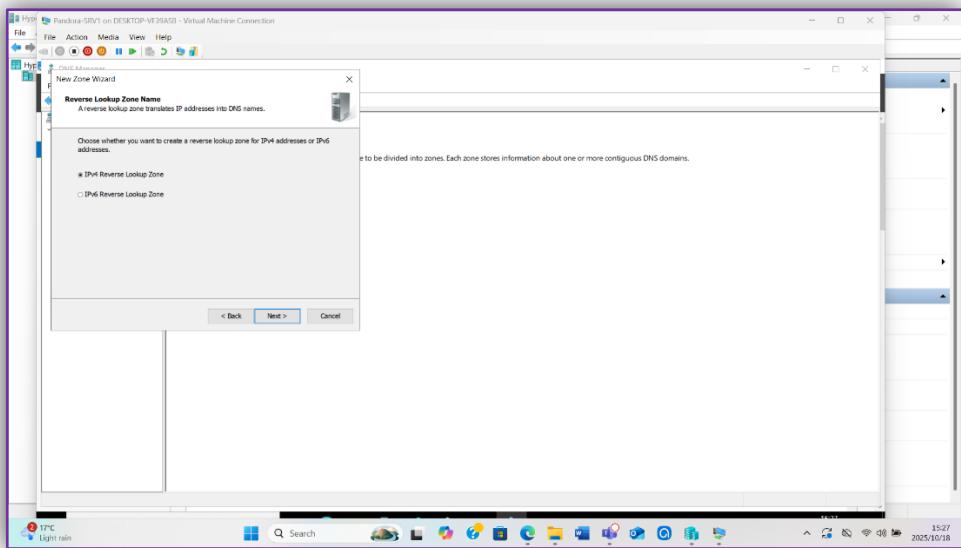
3.6. Create a primary reverse lookup zone on Pandora-SRV1. Do not allow dynamic updates to occur.

Creating a reverse lookup zone is similar to creating the forward lookup zone, in order to create primary zone in reverse lookup zone, I went “Tools” which is found on the Server Manager, where I then choose “DNS”. The DNS led to the DNS Manager where I then double clicked the computer name so that the “Reverse Zone” can appear, once it appeared I right clicked it so that the “New Zone” option can appear. The following images show this step as well as the ones that follow.

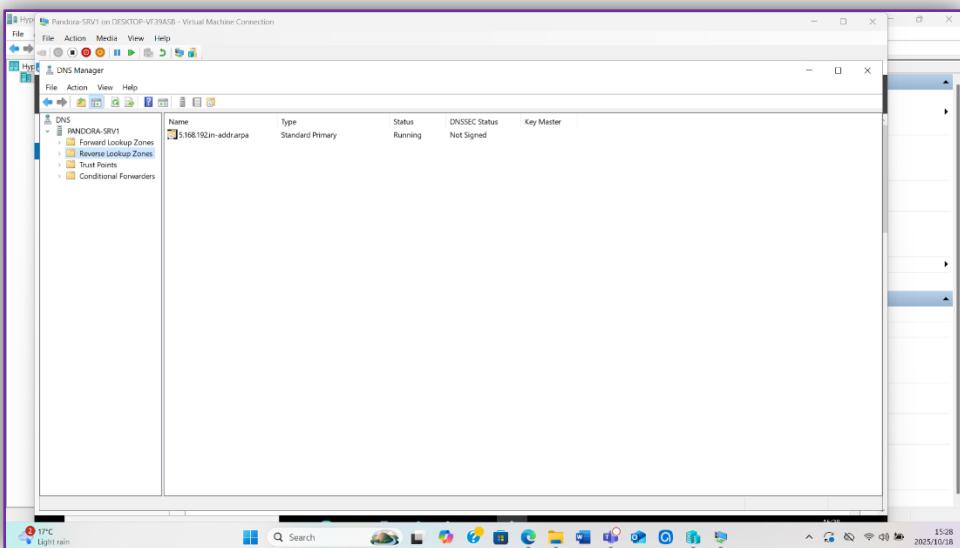
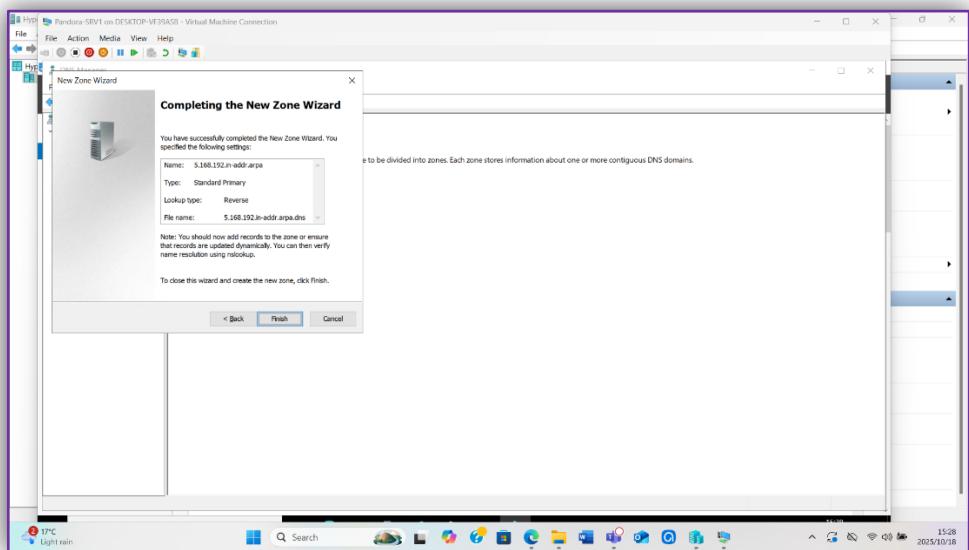
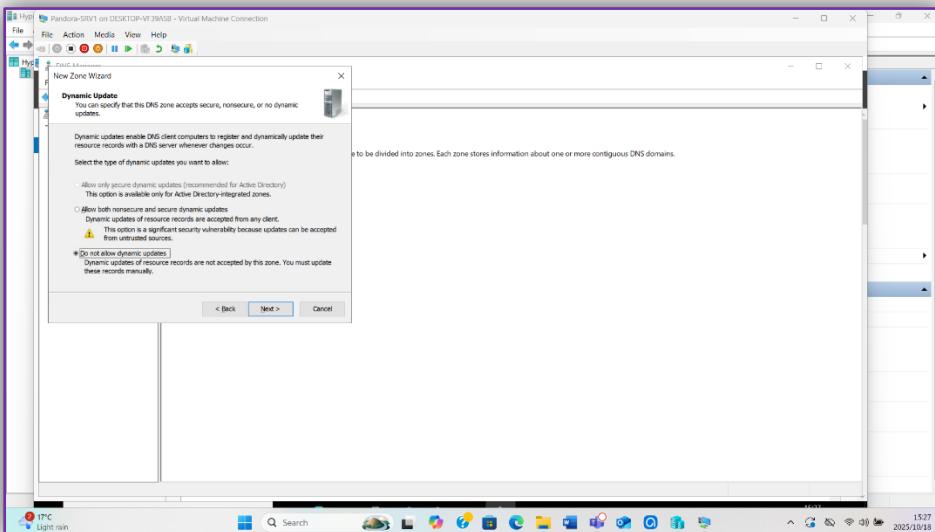


Then the “New Zone Wizard” appeared.



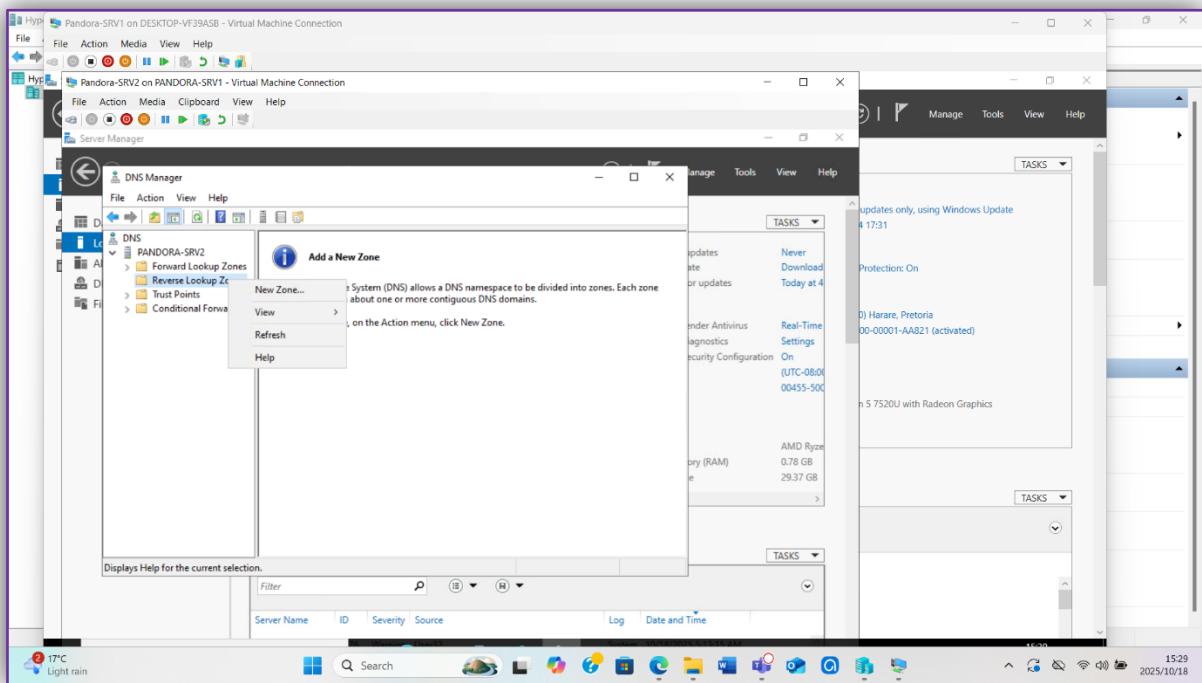


The following image shows the selection of not allowing dynamic updates.

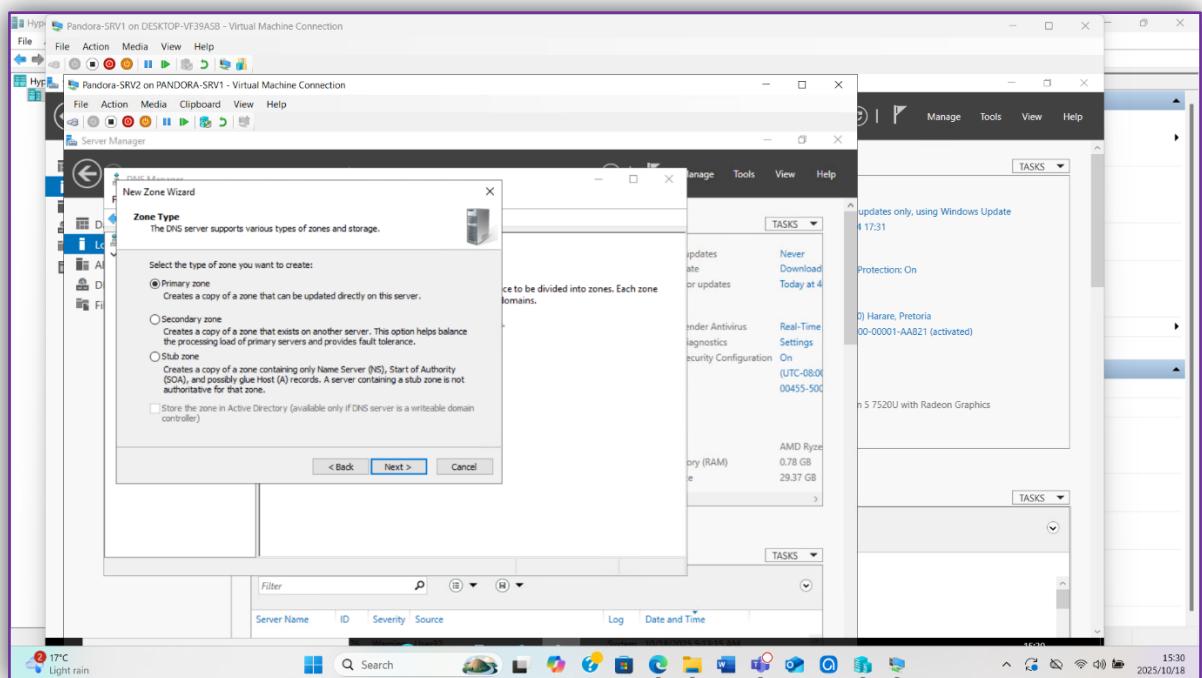


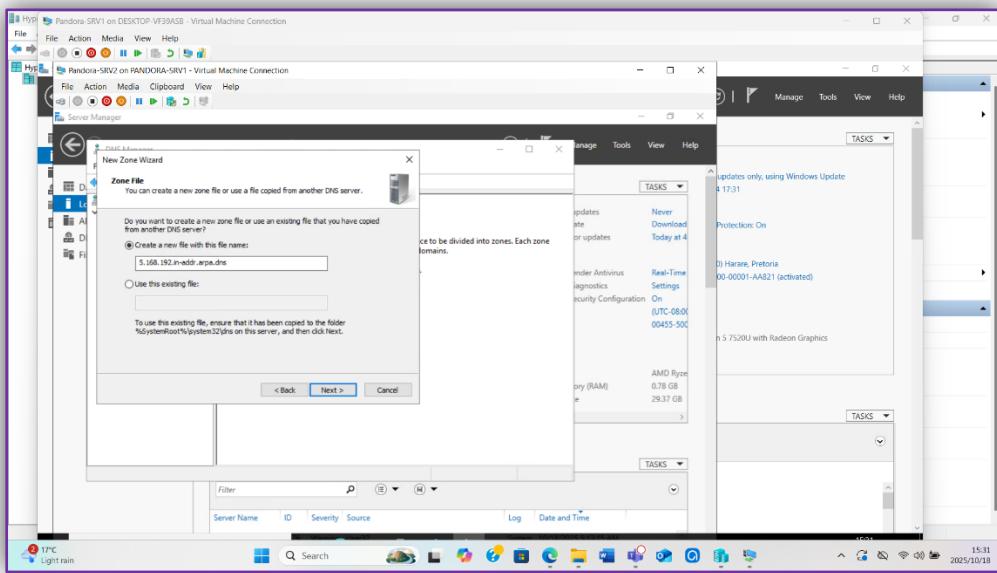
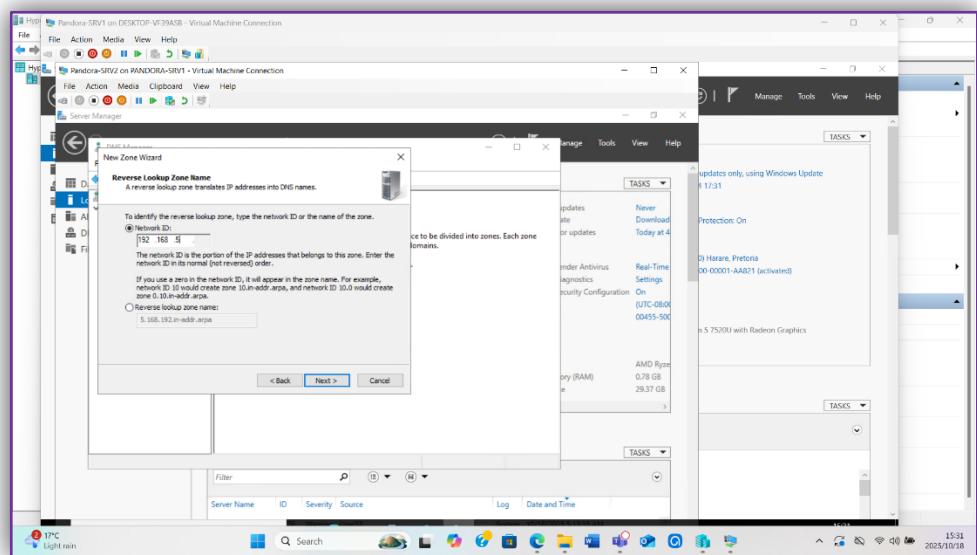
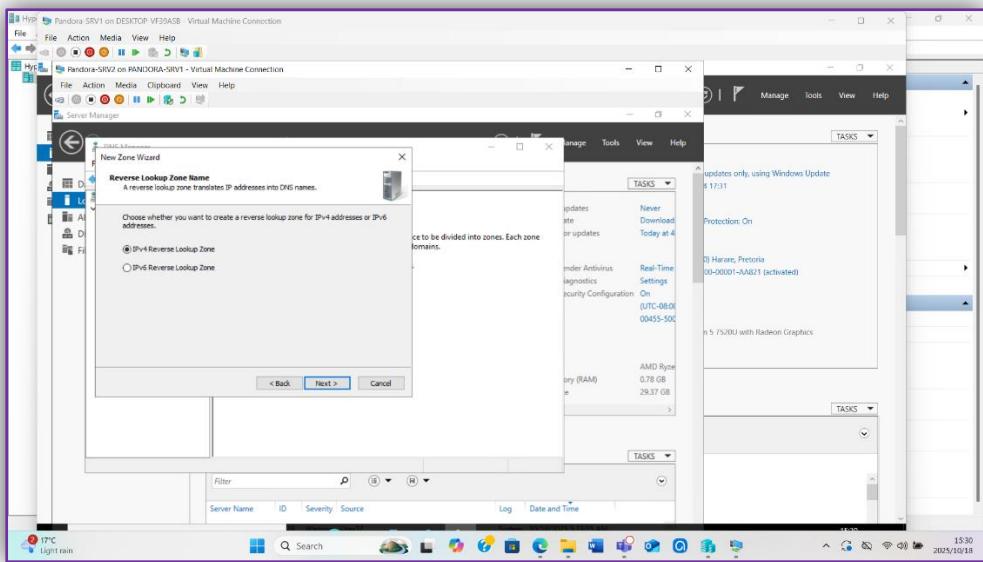
3.7. Create a primary reverse lookup zone on Pandora-SRV2. Do not allow dynamic updates to occur.

Like I said in question 3.6, creating a reverse lookup zone is similar to creating the forward lookup zone, in order to create primary zone in reverse lookup zone, I went “Tools” which is found on the Server Manager, where I then choose “DNS”. The DNS led to the DNS Manager where I then double clicked the computer name so that the “Reverse Zone” can appear, once it appeared I right clicked it so that the “New Zone” option can appear. The following images show this step as well as the ones that follow.

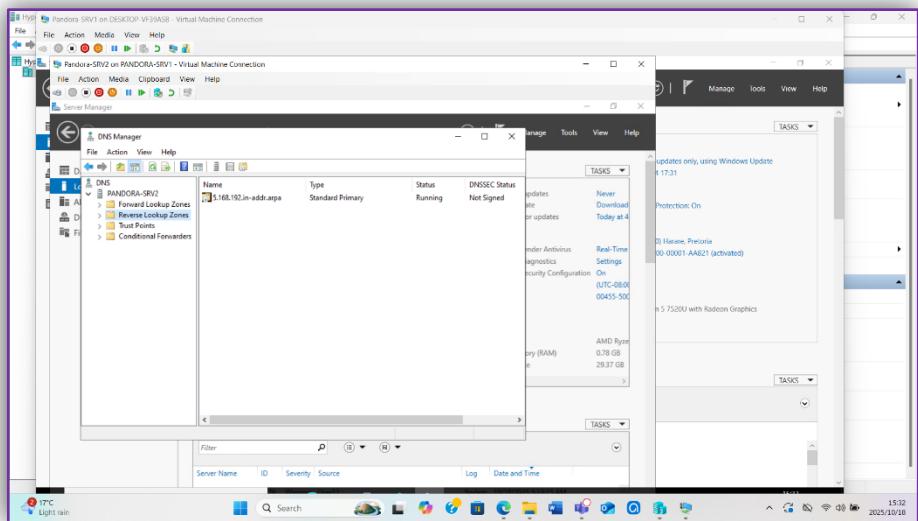
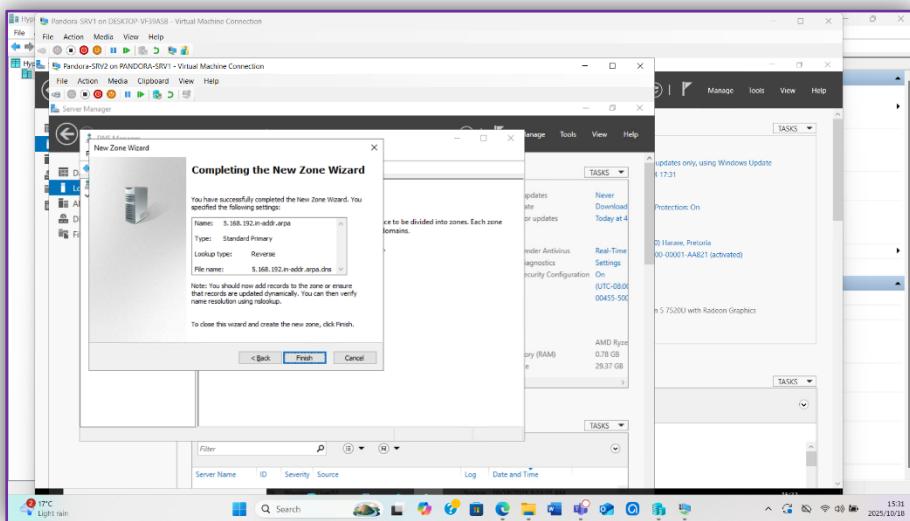
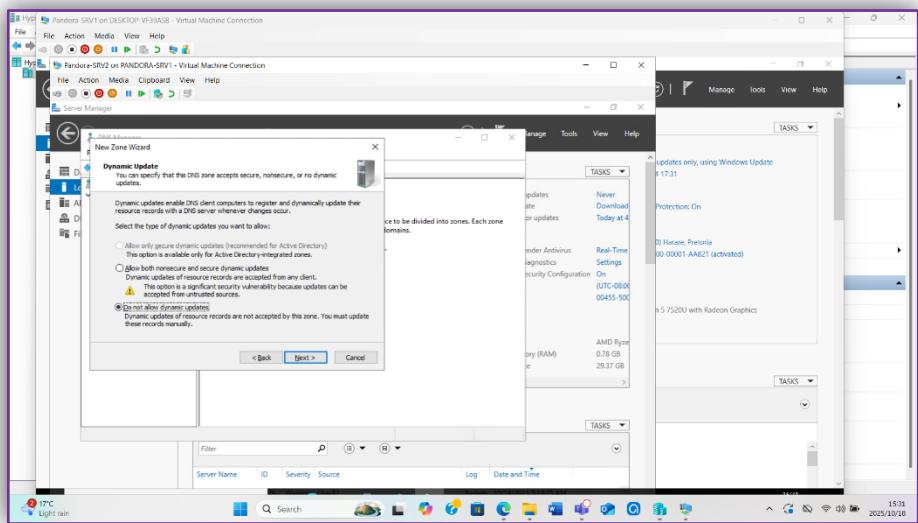


Then the new zone wizard appears.





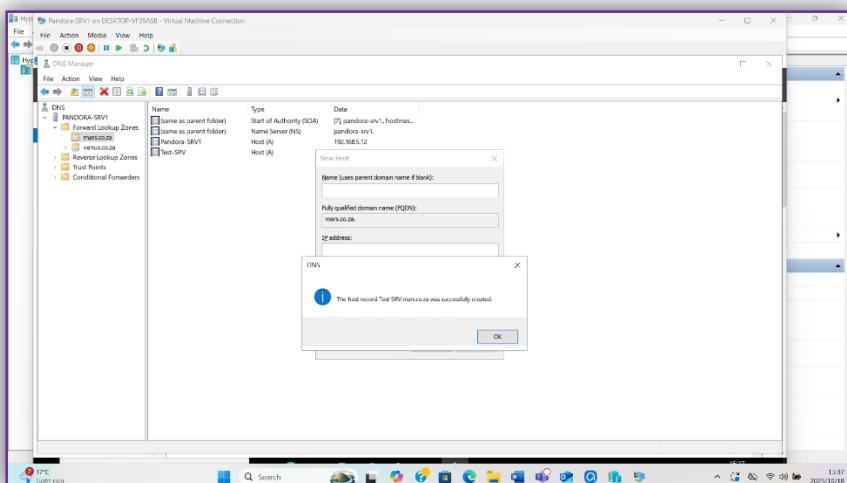
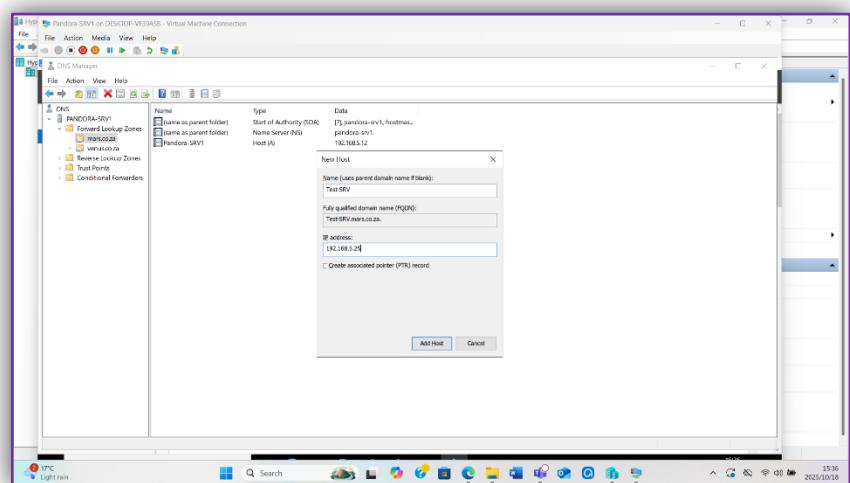
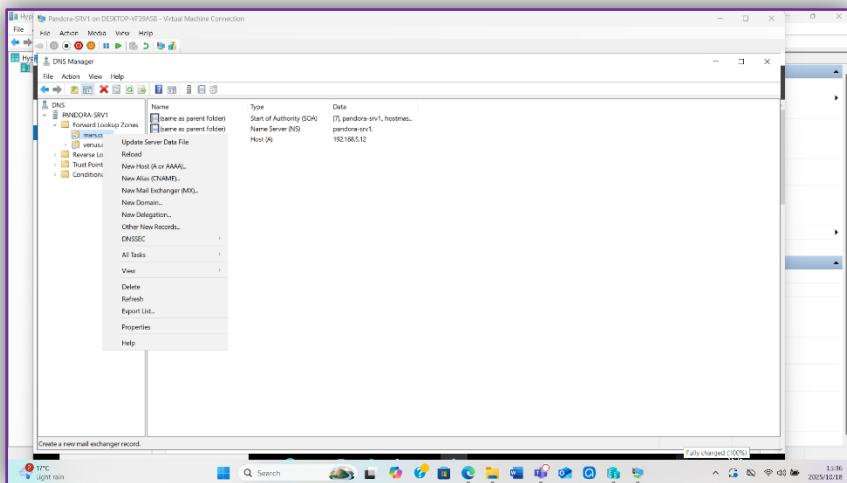
The following image shows the selection of not allowing dynamic updates.



3.8. Create a new resource record for mars.co.za on Pandora-SRV1 as follows:

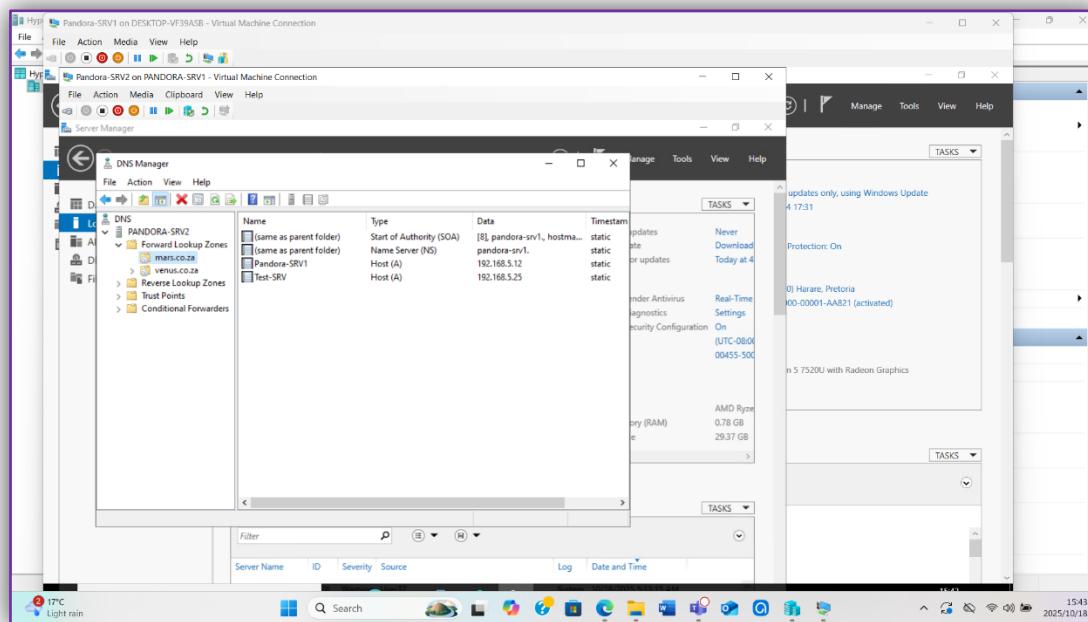
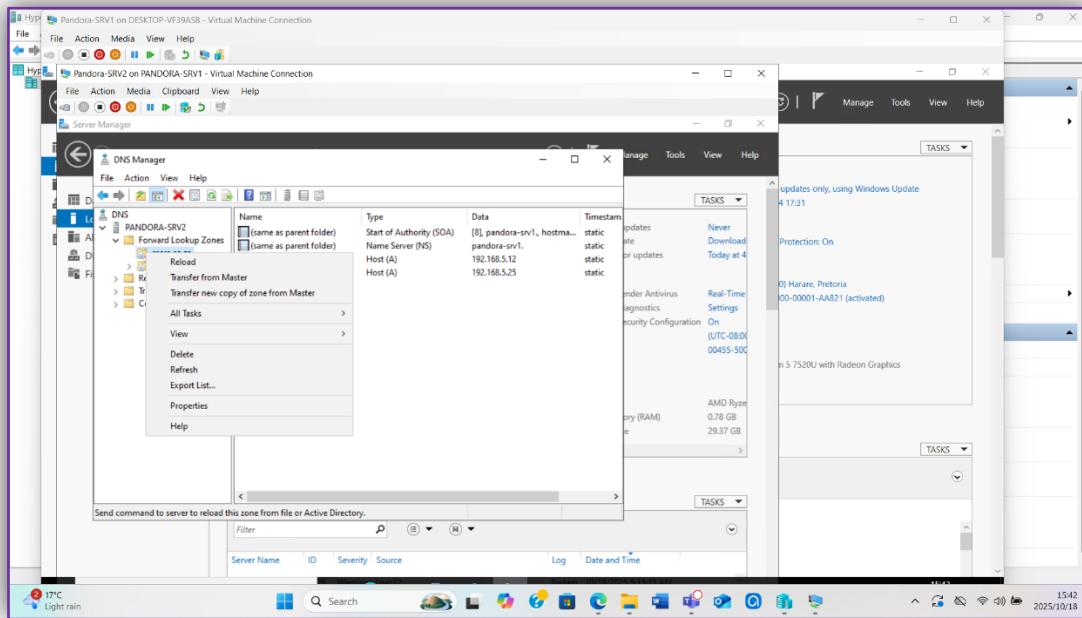
- ❖ Name: Test-SRV.
- ❖ IP address: 192.168.5.25.

This is also done in the DNS Manager, I right clicked mars.co.za and then selected “New Host (A or AAAA)”. The following images show this step as well as the ones that follow.



3.9. Simulate the data change and perform a zone transfer on Pandora-SRV2. Ensure that the new Test-SRV record appears in the mars.co.za zone on Pandora-SRV2 after a few minutes.

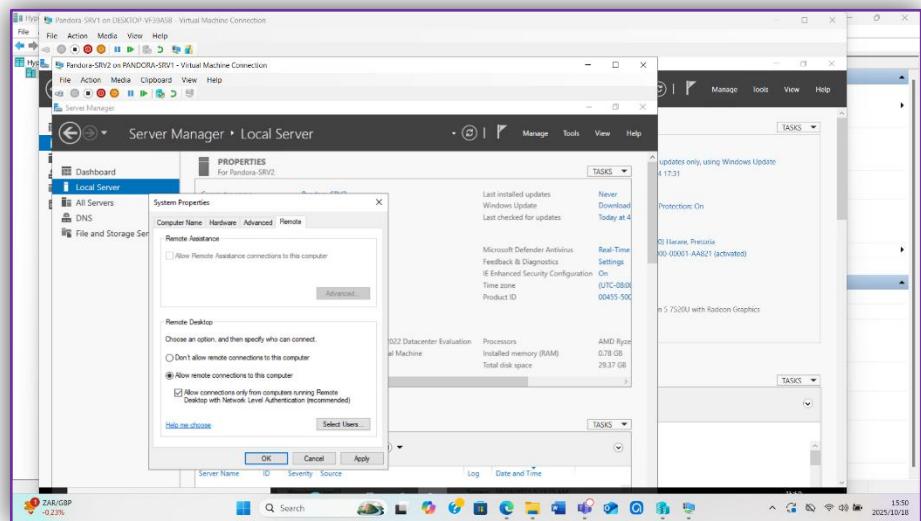
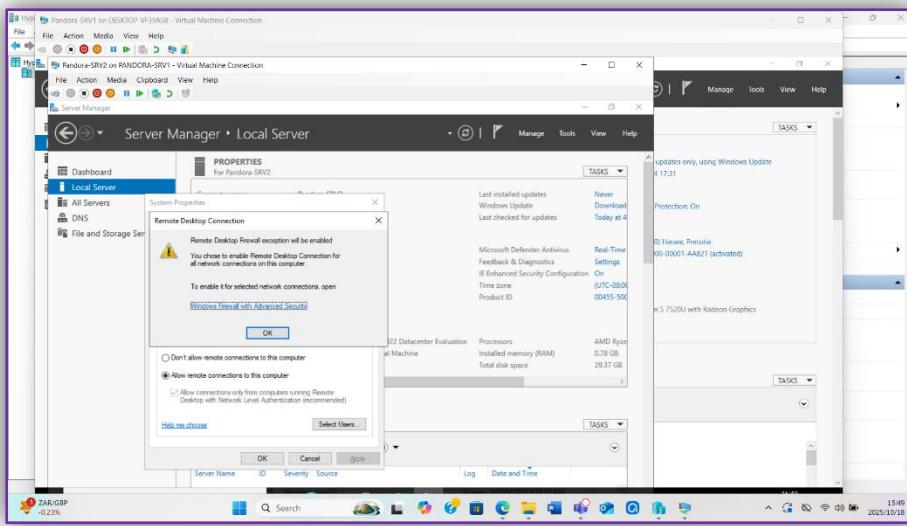
This will also take place in the DNS Manager; I transferred Test-SRV from master which is Pandora-SRV1. I right clicked mars.co.za and like I said I choose the option transfer from master. This basically creates a copy of the zone data in mars.co.za.



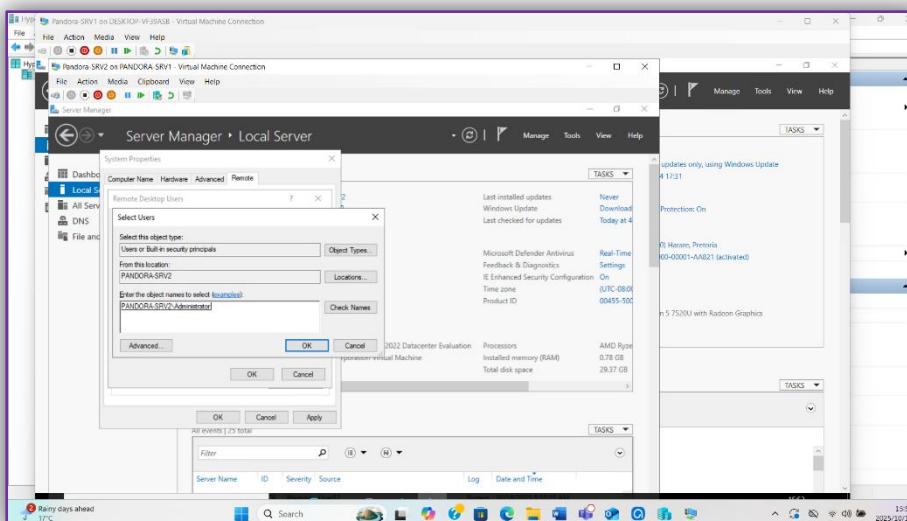
Question 4

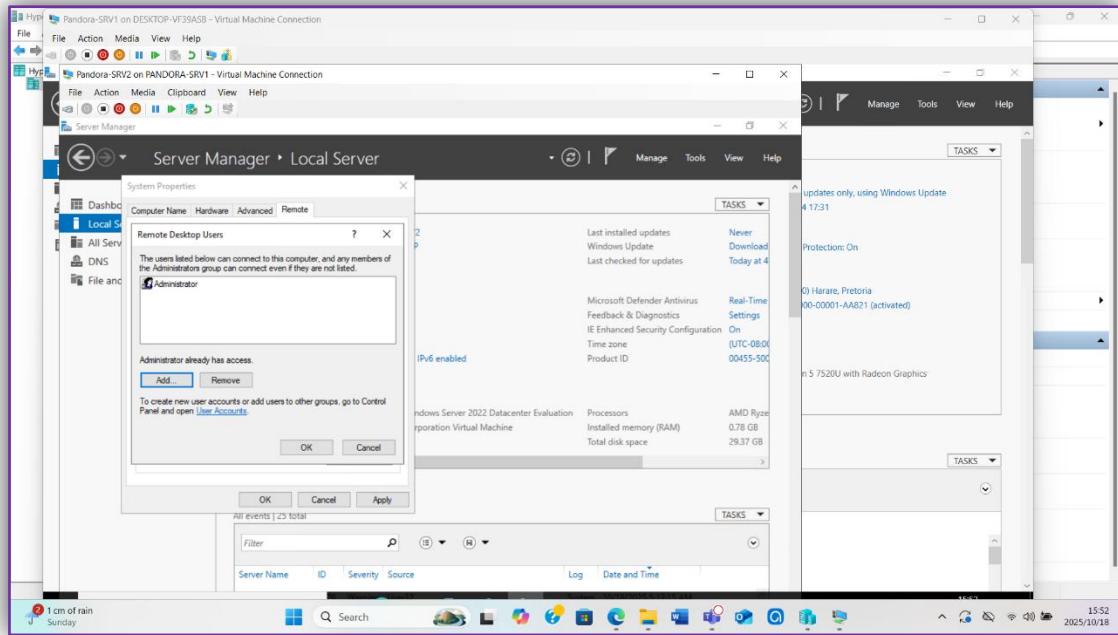
4.1. Configure the appropriate security settings on Pandora-SRV2 to allow incoming remote desktop traffic to pass through its firewall.

I had to allow remote connection to the computer. All that took place in the system properties.



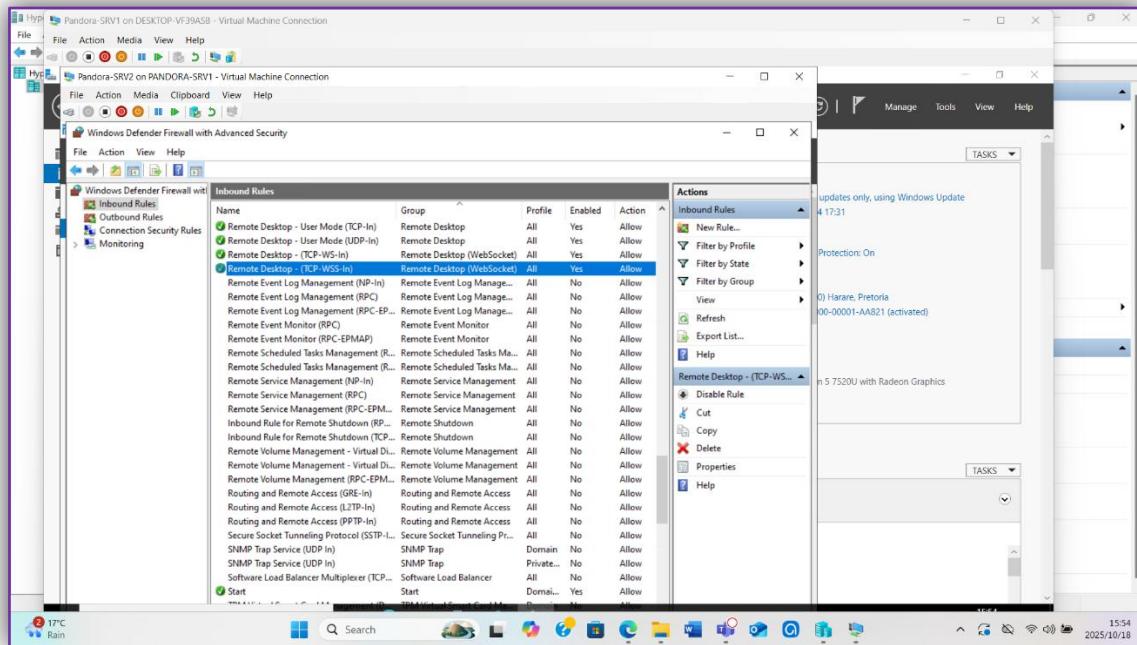
I then added the user who will be able to use the remote desktop.





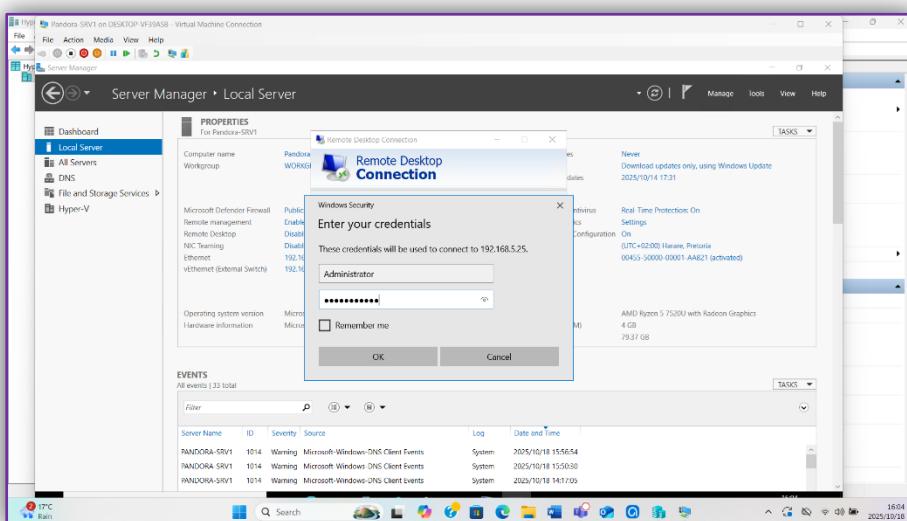
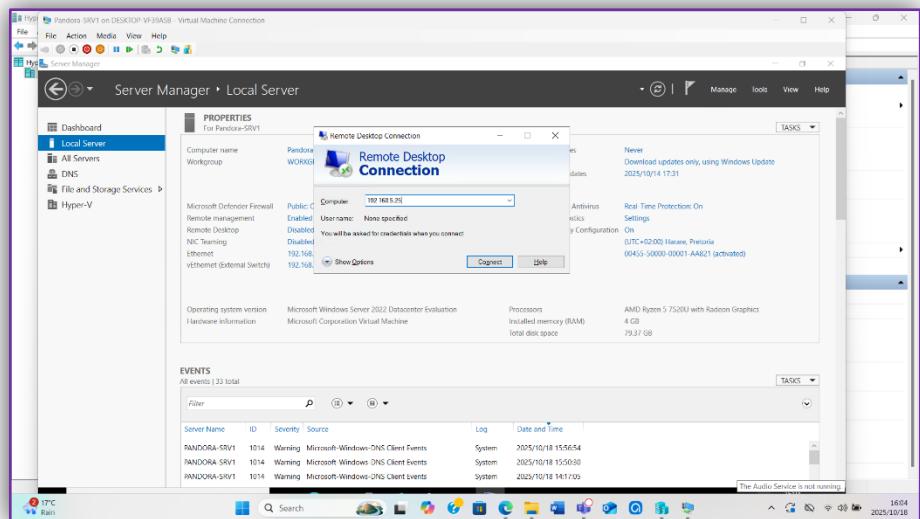
I then went to the Inbound rules which control whether the server will accept RDP traffic. If the firewall blocks it, RDP won't work even if the server is enabled for Remote Desktop.

So, I went and made sure that all the inbound rules for remote desktop are enabled just so that the firewall does not block it. (Management, 2013) (Maximus, 2025)

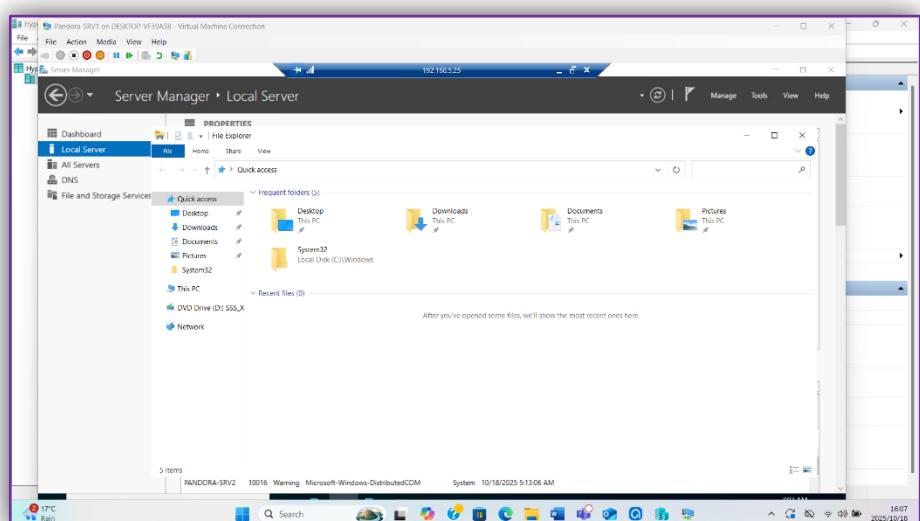


4.2. Test this configuration by using the Remote Desktop Client on Pandora-SRV1 to connect remotely to Pandora-SRV2. When finished, disconnect.

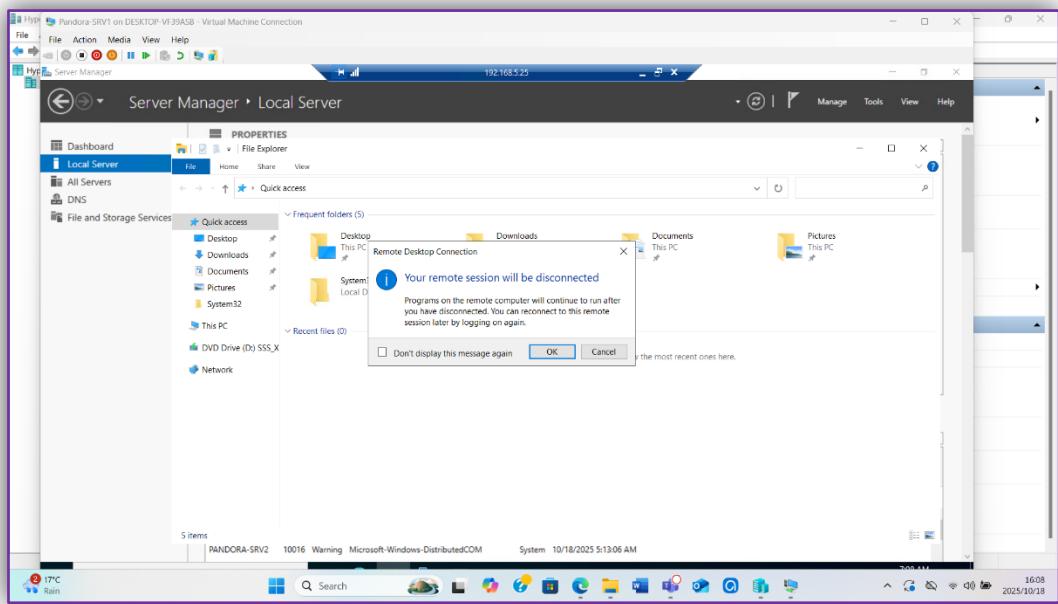
In order for Pandora-SRV1 to connect to Pandora-SRV2 remotely I had to open the remote desktop connection and typed in Pandora-SRV2's IP.



After inserting the admin credentials, I was then officially in Pandora-SRV2, where I opened file explorer.



I then disconnected.

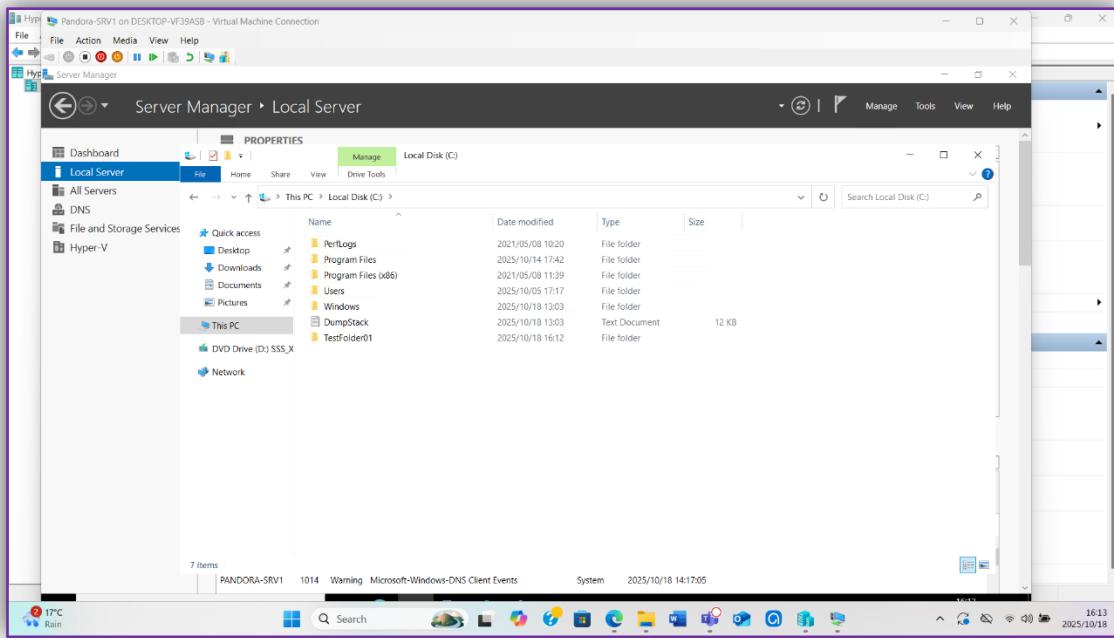


Question 5

5.1. Create the following shares:

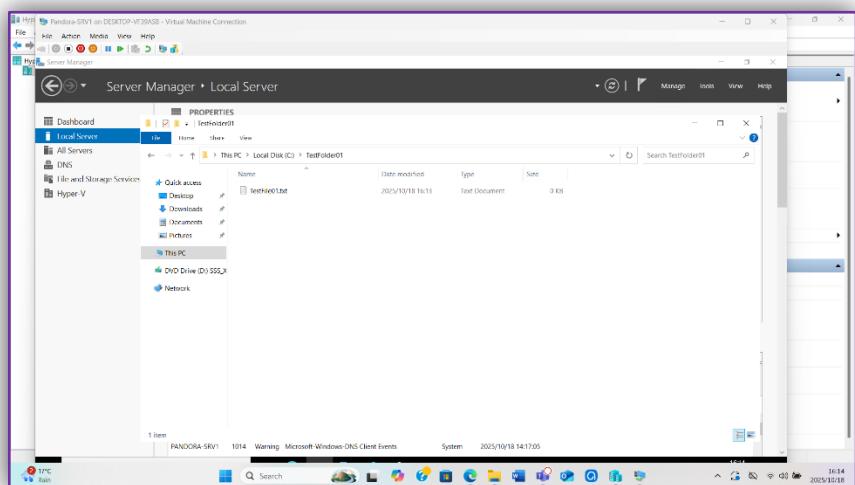
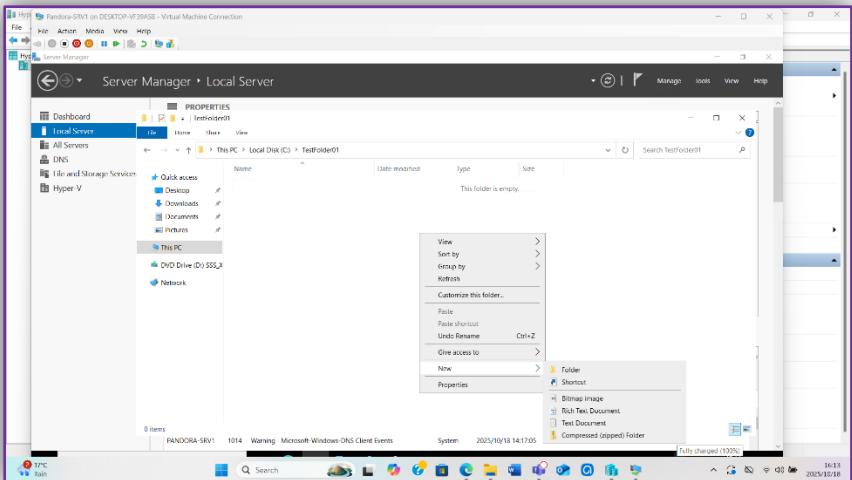
- ❖ Create a folder in the root of the C drive on Pandora-SRV1 called TestFolder01.

I first went to the Local Disk where I then created a folder.



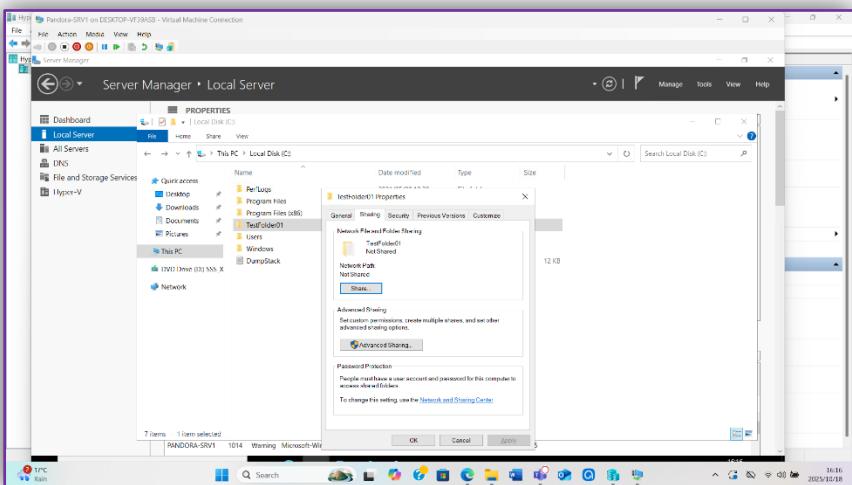
- ❖ Create an empty textfile called Testfile01 in the TestFolder01 folder.

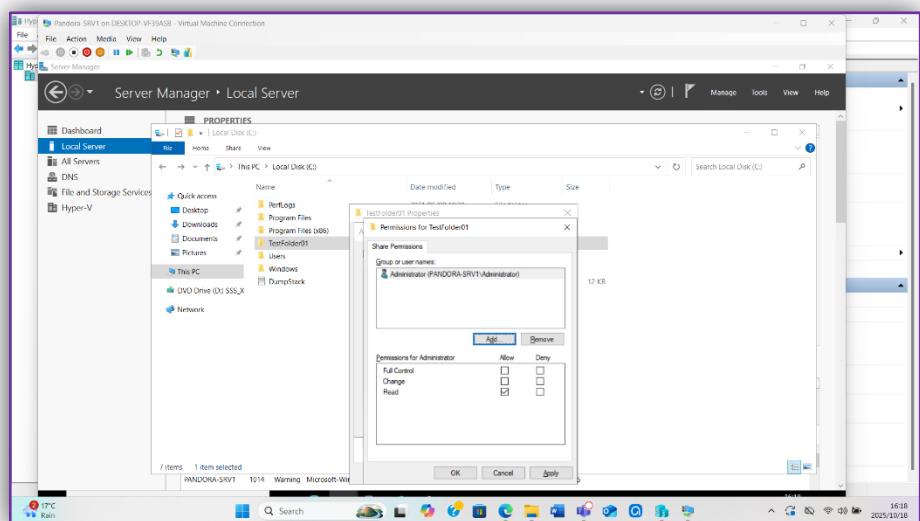
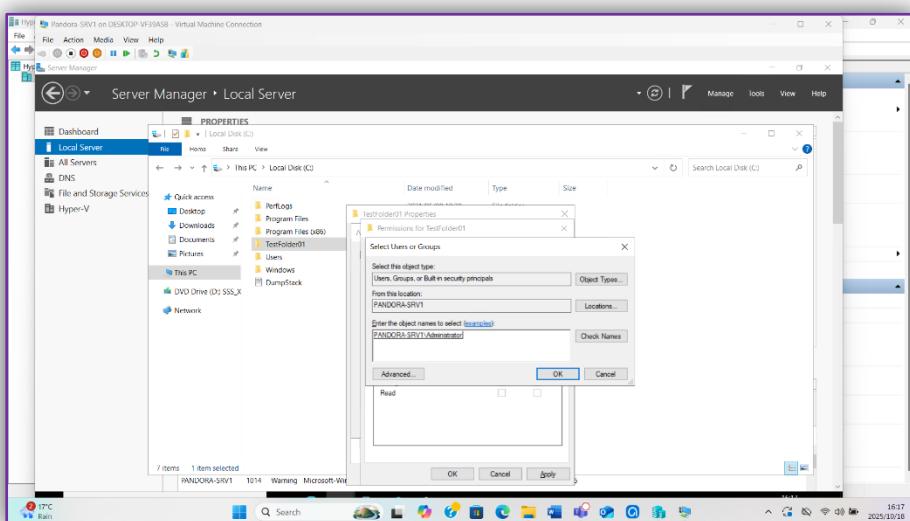
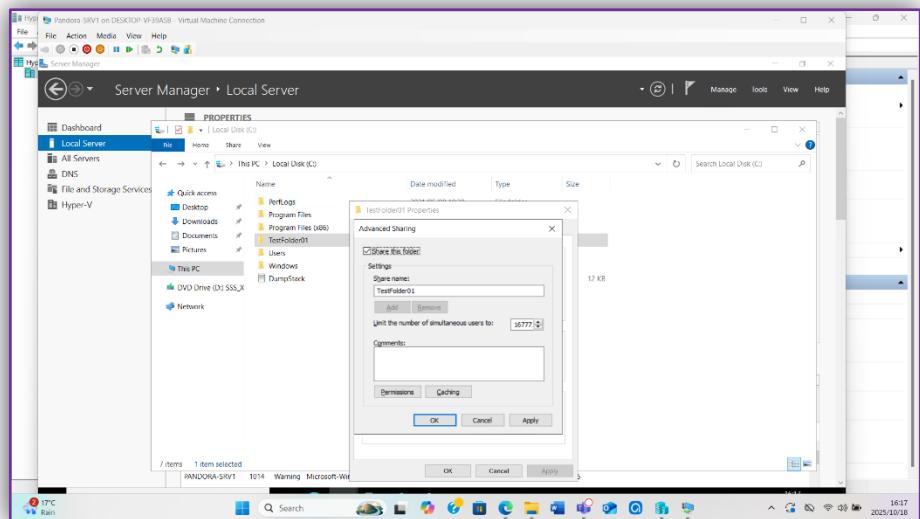
I opened the TestFolder and right clicked so that the option "Text Document" appeared which allowed me to create the Testfile01.



❖ Share the TestFolder01. Assign Administrator the Read Share Permission.

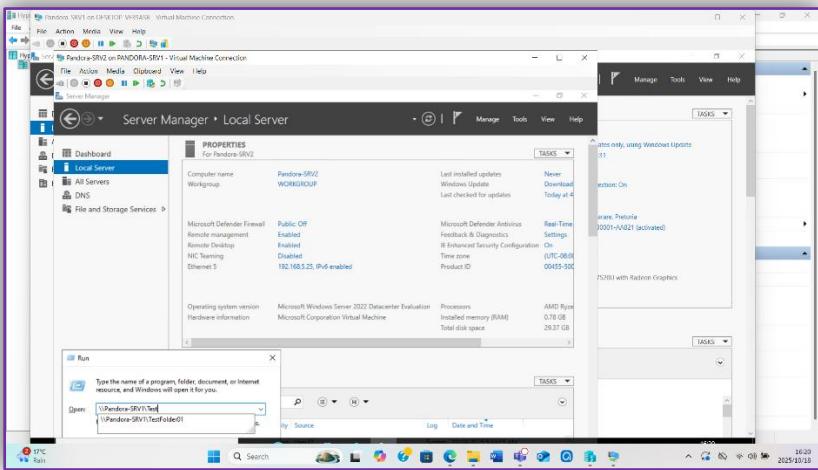
In order for me to share the folder, I right clicked it and went to properties where I clicked on “Advanced Sharing”, once I made that selection I went to “Permissions” where I removed everyone as users and added the admin with the read permission only. The following images show these steps.



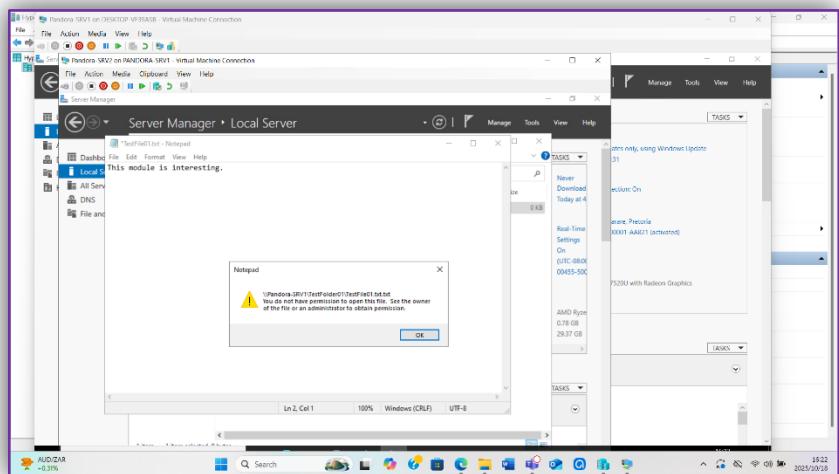


- ❖ Access this share from Pandora-SRV2 using the UNC path and attempt to edit the TestFile01 Textfile.

I logged into Pandora-SRV2 and opened the folder using the **Windows + R**.

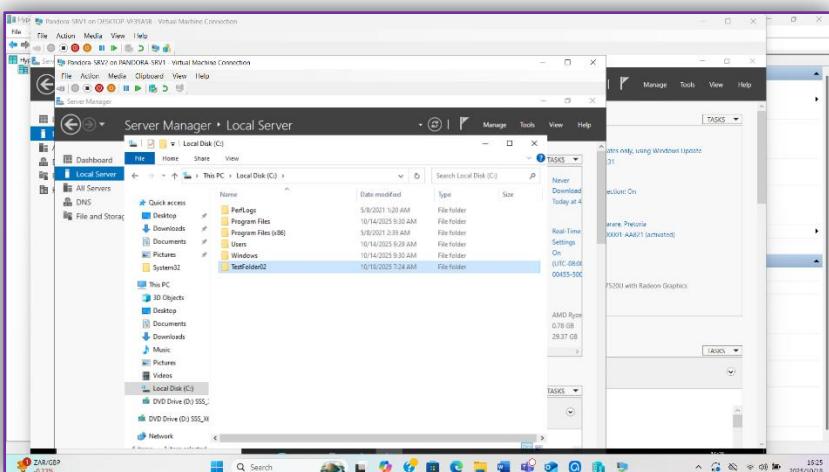


I then opened the textfile and wrote some text, when I tried to save it, it gave me error which basically says that I do not have the permissions to edit the file.



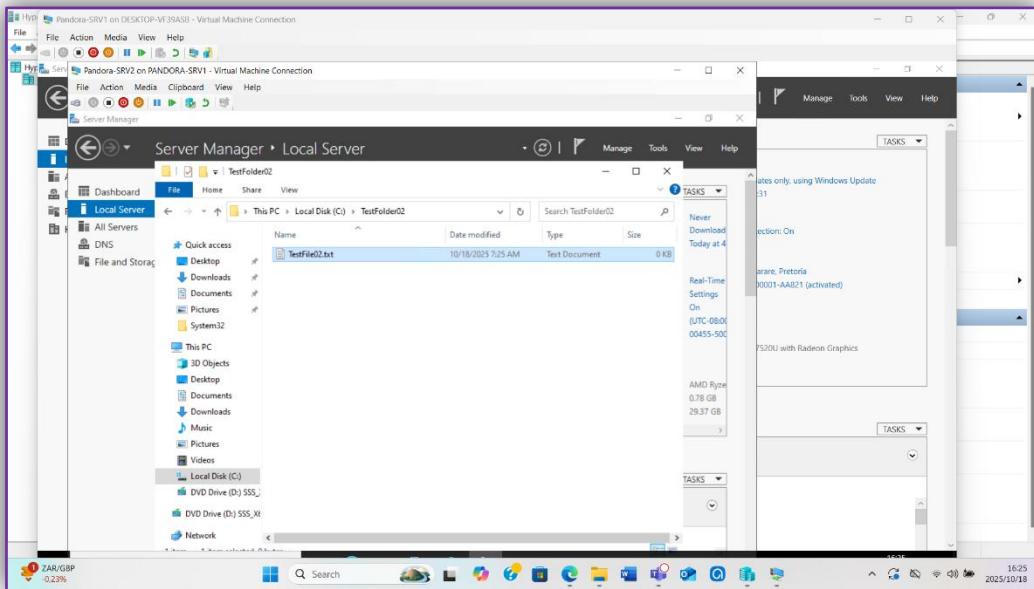
❖ Create a folder in the root of the C drive on Pandora-SRV2 called TestFolder02.

The first thing I also did here was to go to the Local Drive where I made the folder.



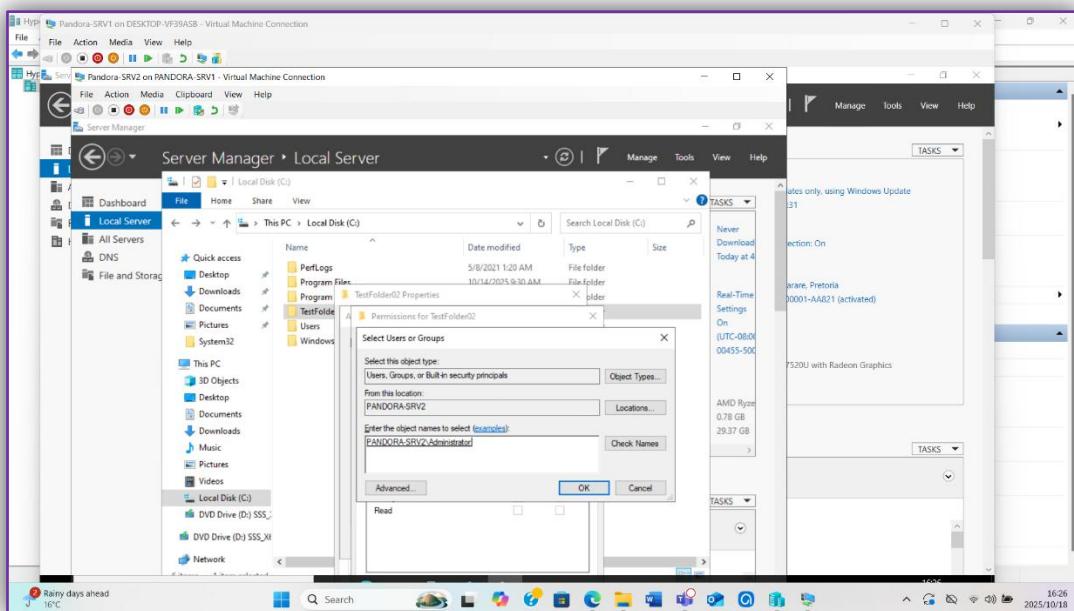
❖ Create an empty textfile called TestFile02 in the TestFolder02 Folder.

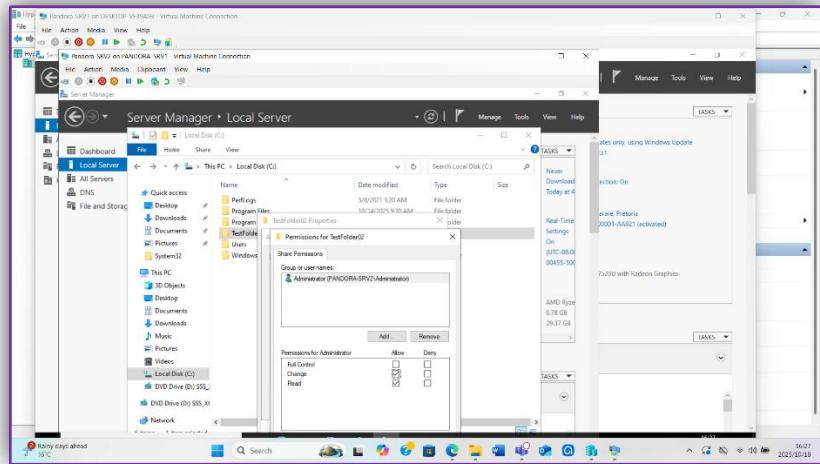
Like I said above, I opened the TestFolder and right clicked so that the option “Text Document” appeared which allowed me to create the Testfile02.



❖ Share the TestFolder02 and assign Administrator the Read/Write Share Permission.

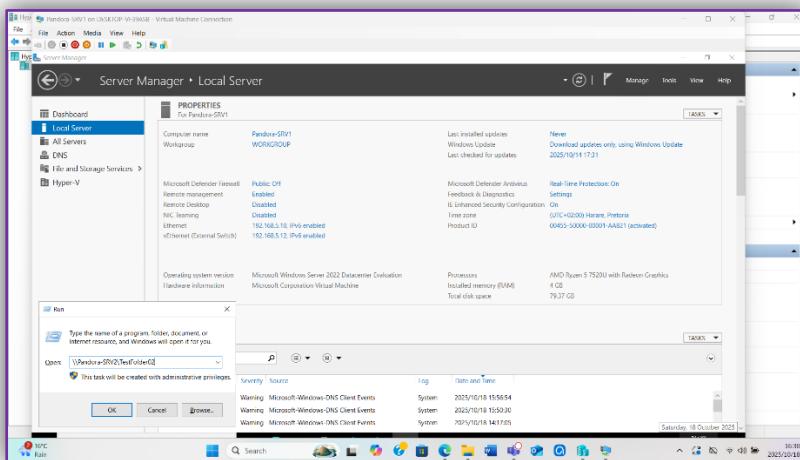
In order for me to share the folder, I right clicked it and went to properties where I clicked on “Advanced Sharing”, once I made that selection I went to “Permissions” where I removed everyone as users and added the admin with the read and write permissions. The following images show these steps.



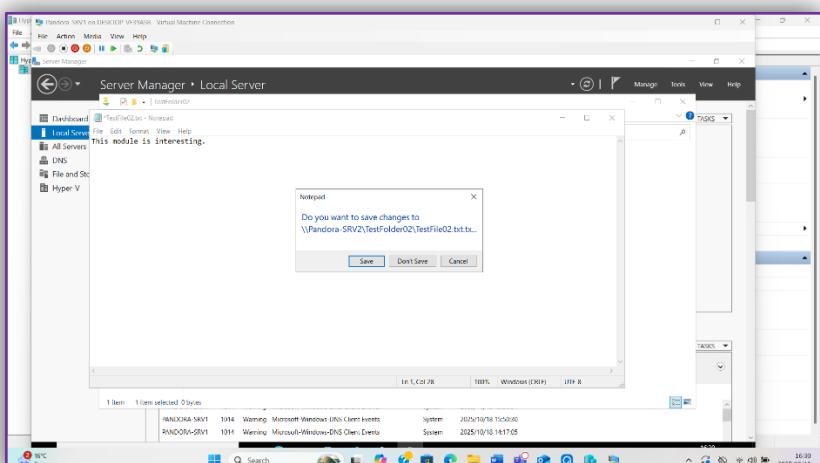


- ❖ Access this share from Pandora-SRV1 using the UNC path and edit the TestFile02 File.
- ❖ Save your changes.

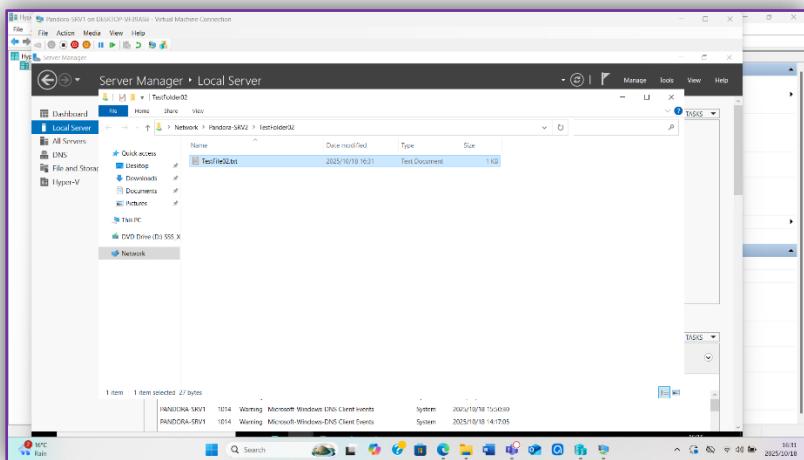
I logged into Pandora-SRV1 and opened the folder using the **Windows + R**.



I then opened the textfile and wrote some text, a pop-up asked me whether I want to save what I wrote or not.



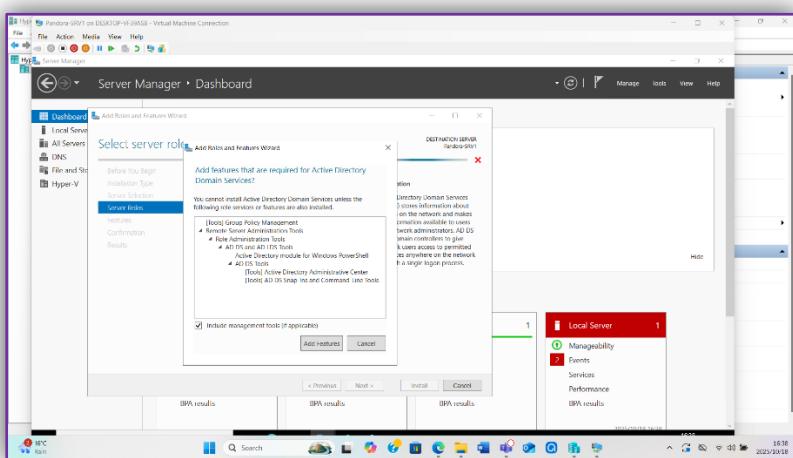
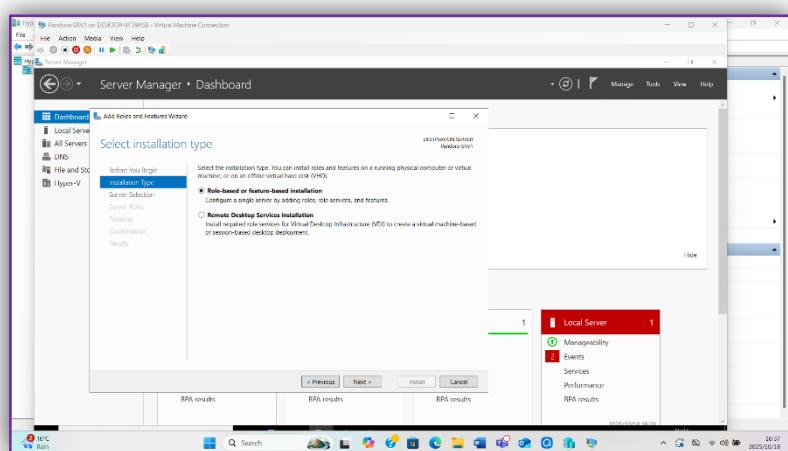
Once I clicked yes, it allowed me to save the document/textfile.

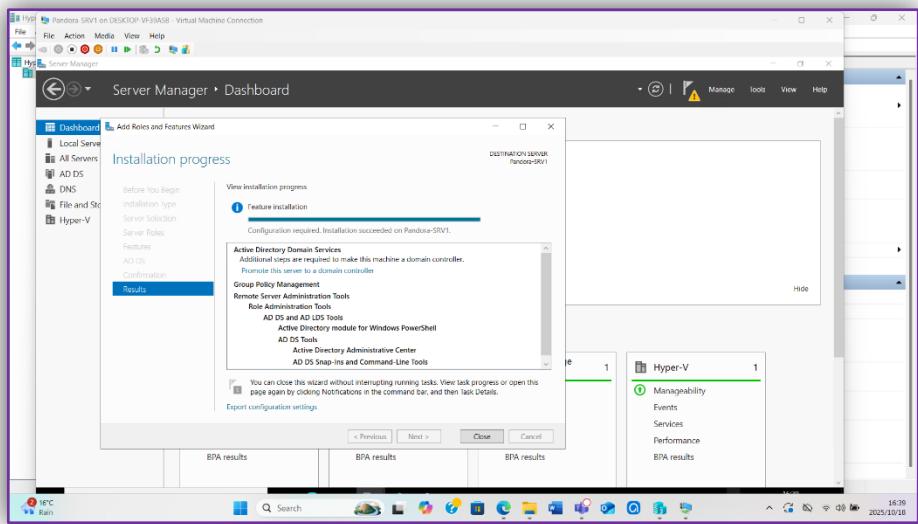


Question 6

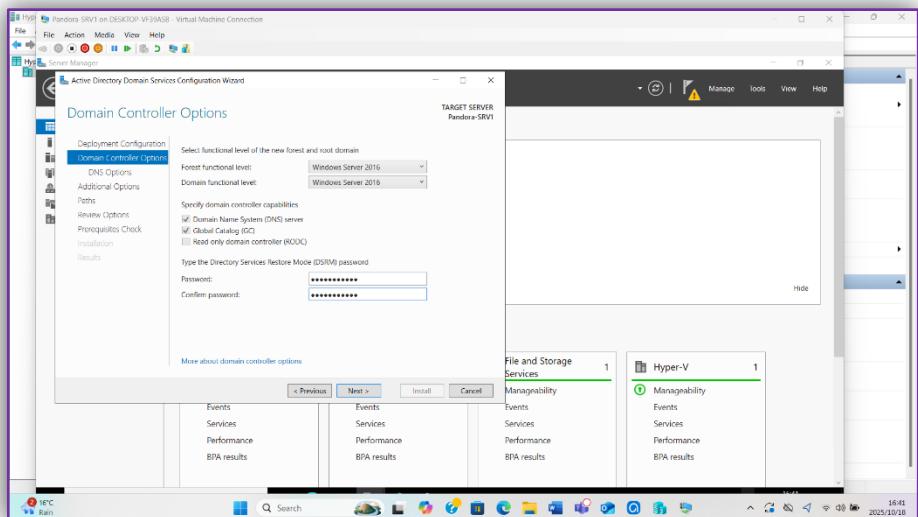
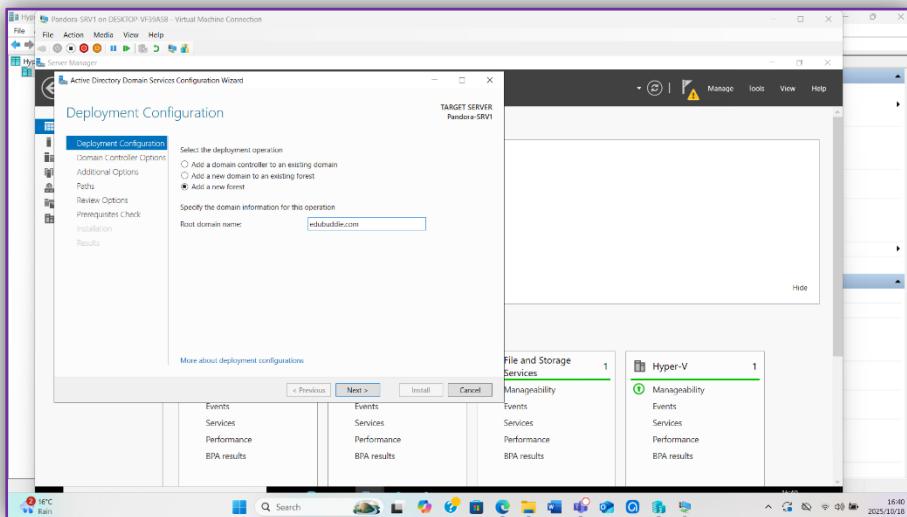
6.1. Promote Pandora-SRV1 to be the domain controller of the domain edubuddie.com forest.

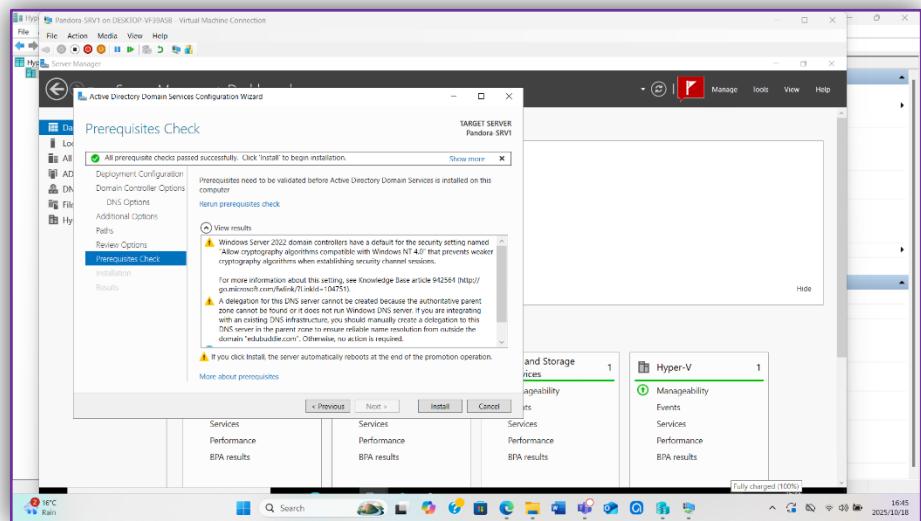
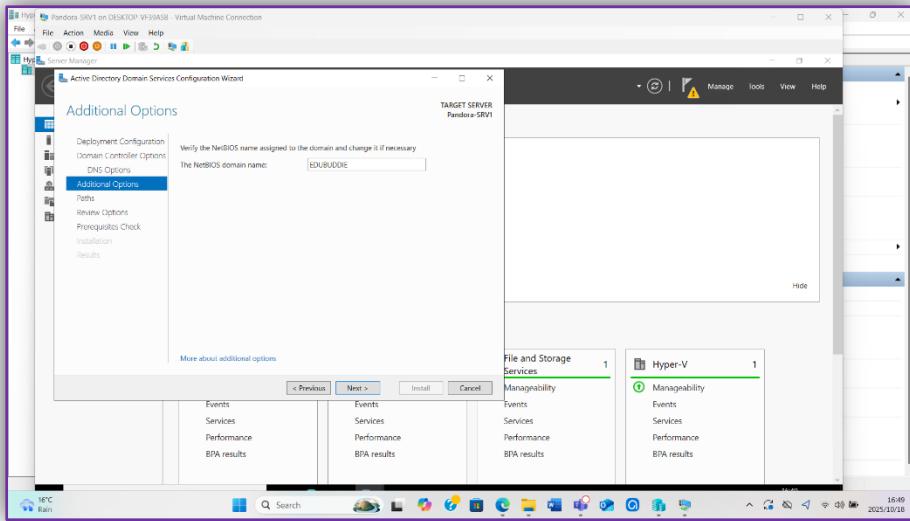
I added the ADDS role/features; this option is found on the dash board of the Server Manager.



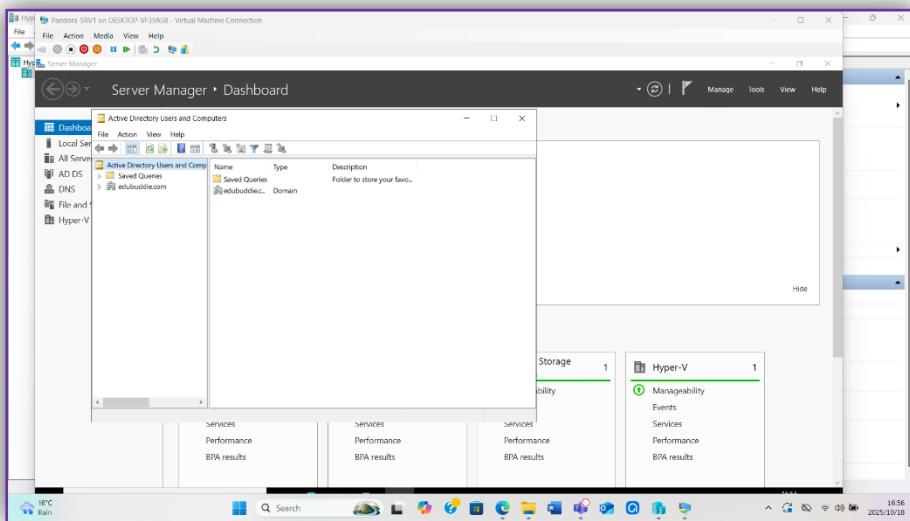


Once the install was done that's where I started promoting Pandora-SRV1 to a domain controller.





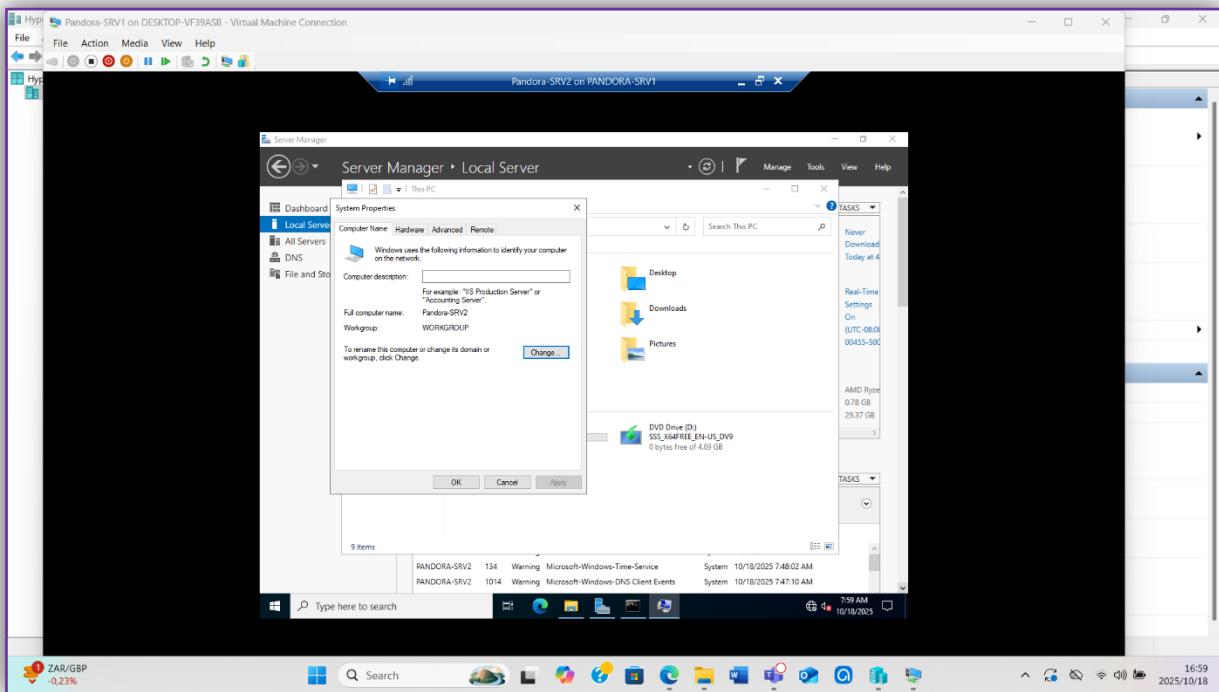
After the promotion, my machine restarted and I had to sign in again. The following image shows that indeed Pandora-SRV1 has been promoted to a domain controller.



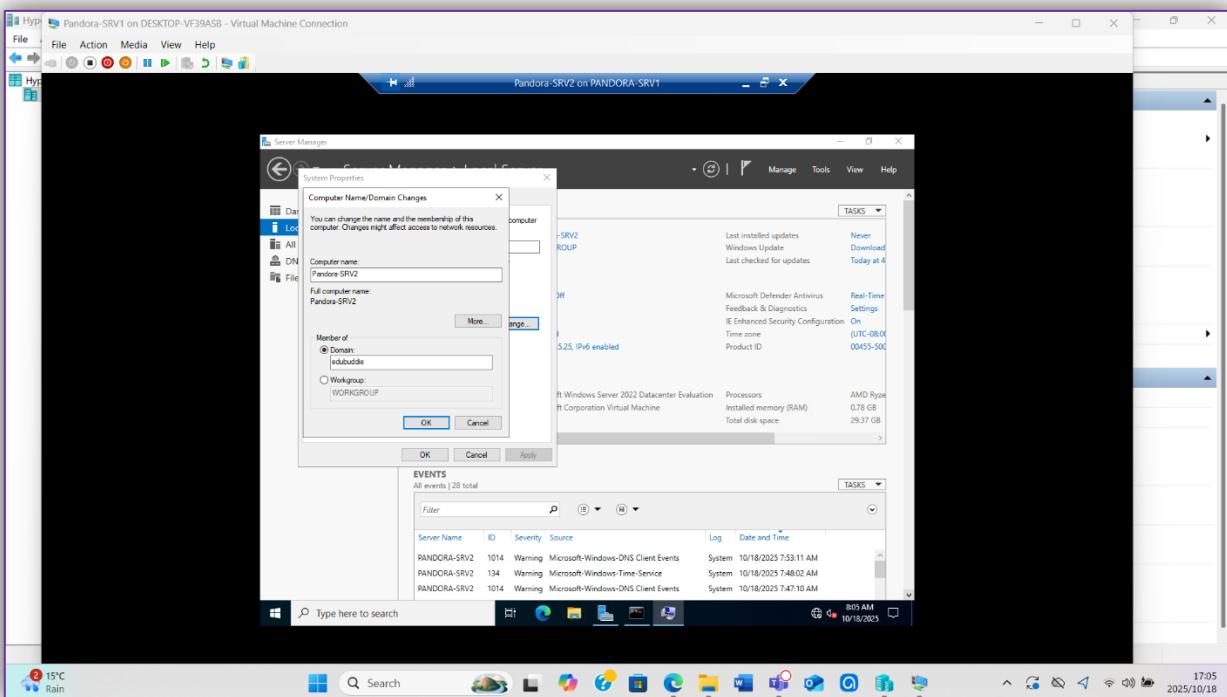
6.2. Join Pandora-SRV2 to the edubuddie.com domain.

The following changes were made in the system properties, the easiest way to find them is to click on the “WORKGROUP” which is on the Local Server inside the Server Manager.

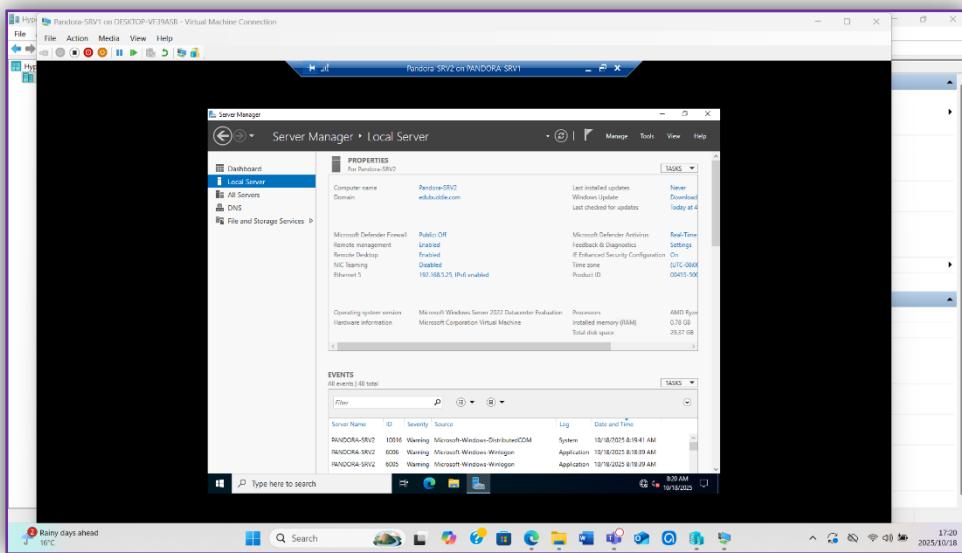
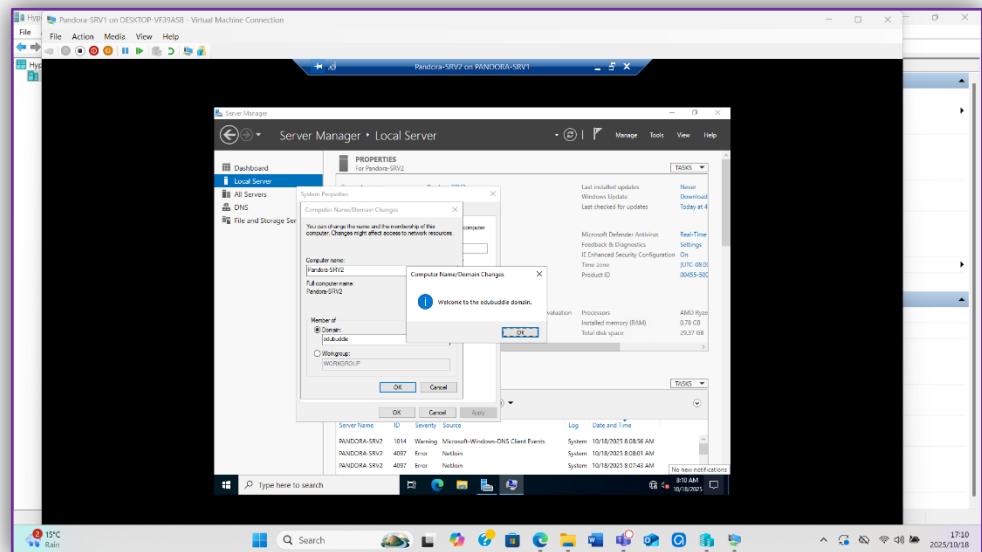
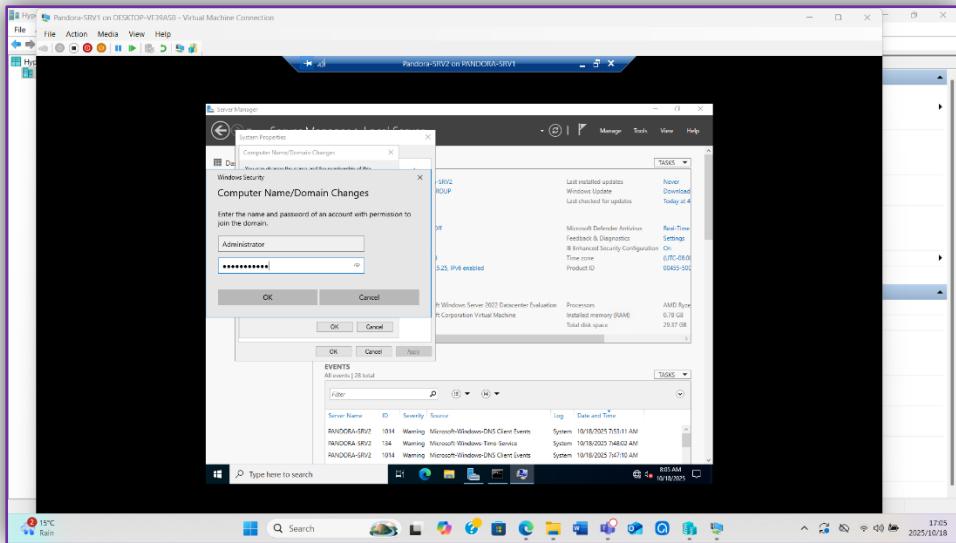
Once I was in there, I clicked on change which led me to “Computer Name/Domain Changes”.



This is where I changed from Workgroup to Domain.

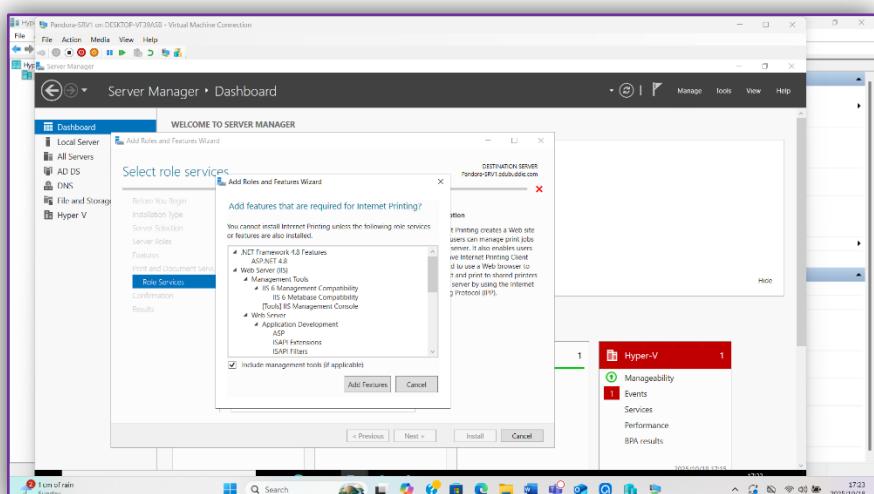
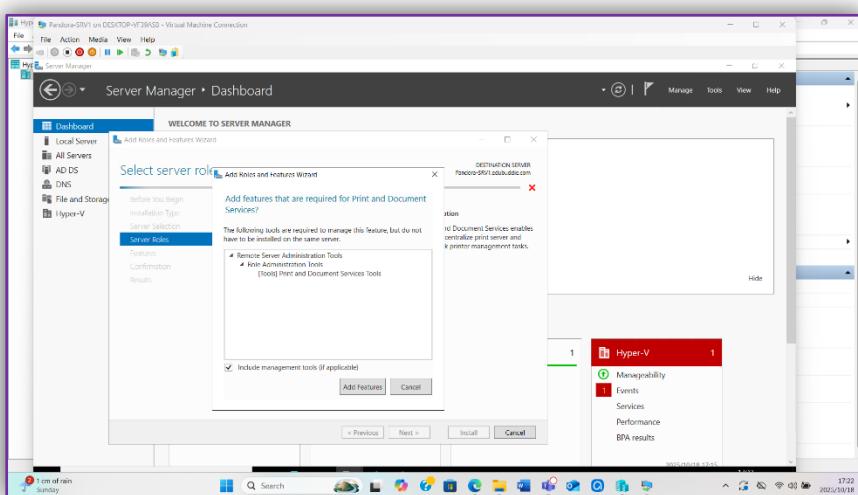
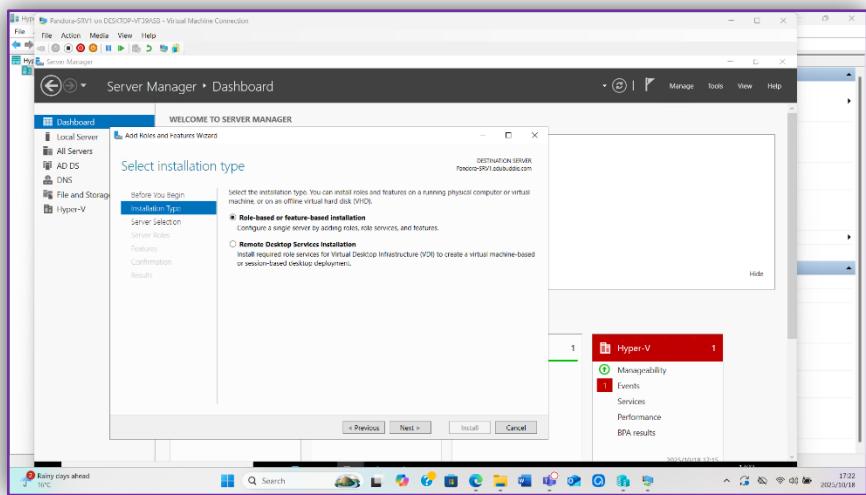


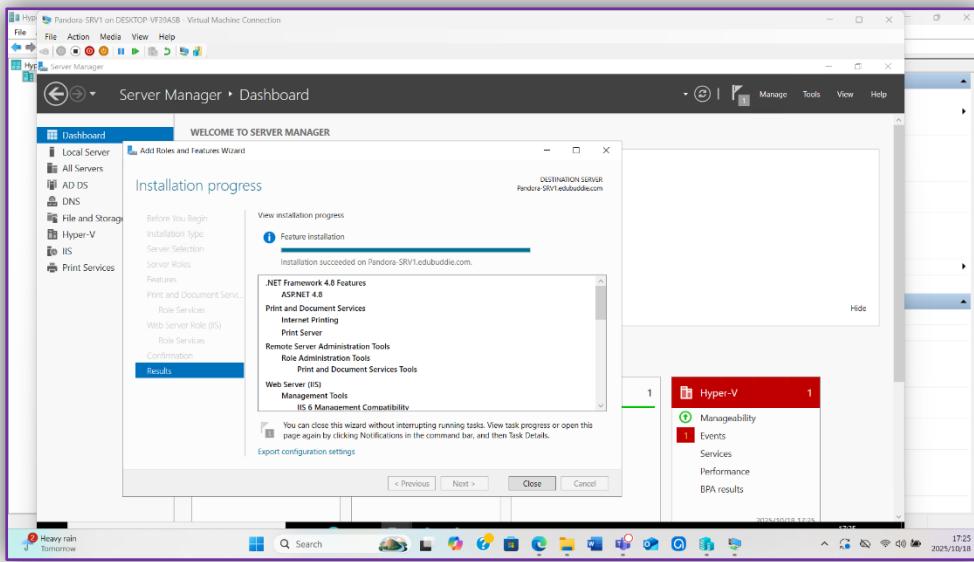
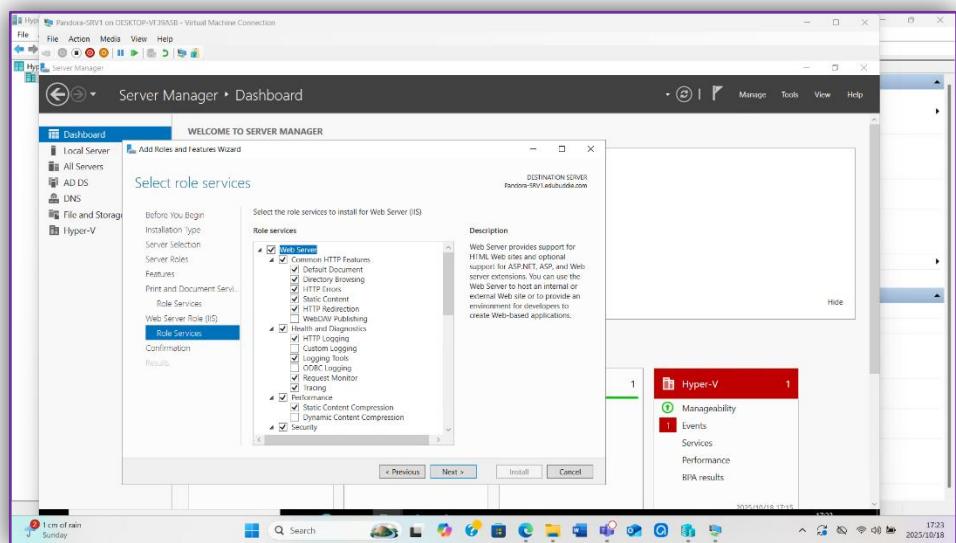
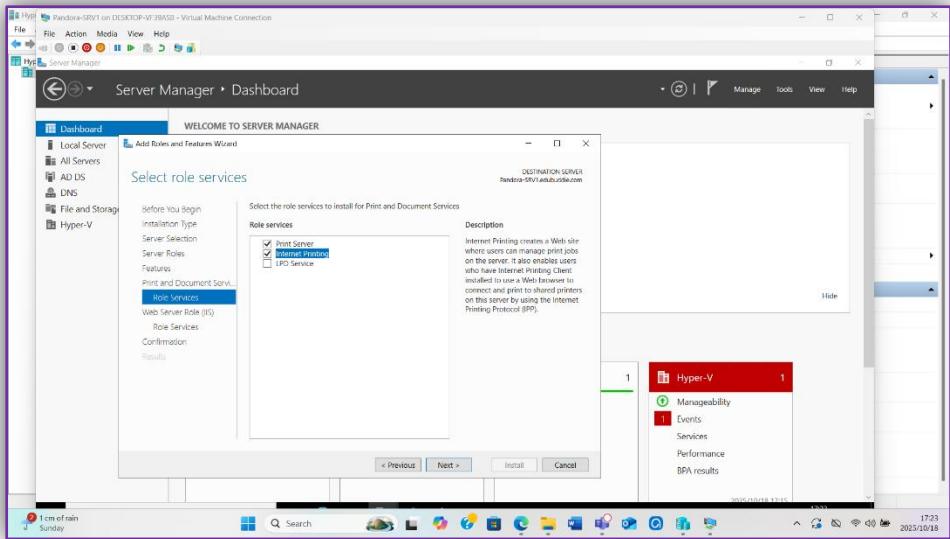
After this I was required to enter the admin credentials.



6.3. Install the Print and Document Services role service and the Internet Printing feature on Pandora-SRV1.

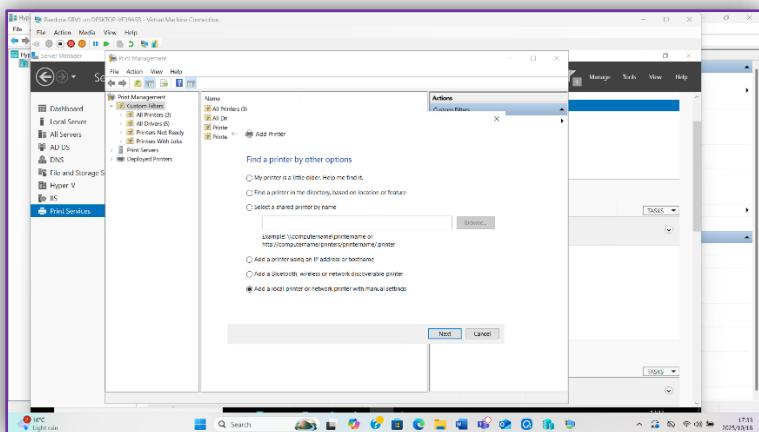
I added the Print and Document Services role/features; this option is found on the dash board of the Server Manager.



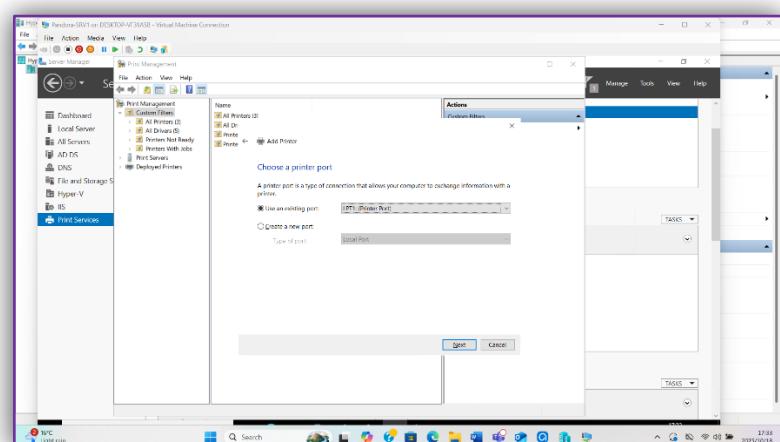


6.4. Add a new printer on your print server Pandora-SRV1 using an existing port, specifying the following:

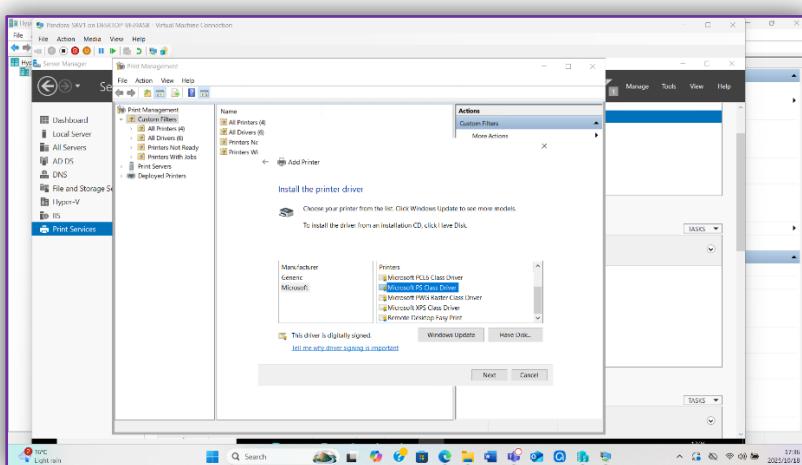
The following is the add printer wizard. The following was done in Print Management which is found on “Tools” from the Server Manager.



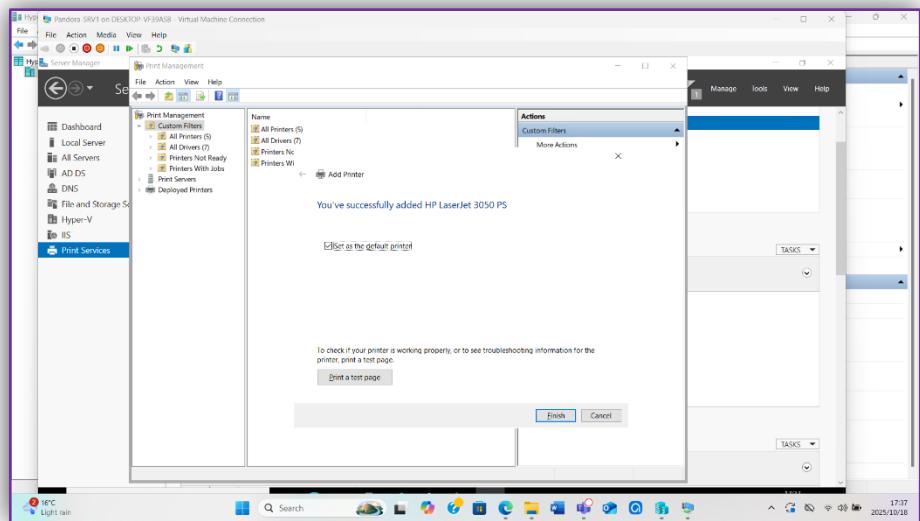
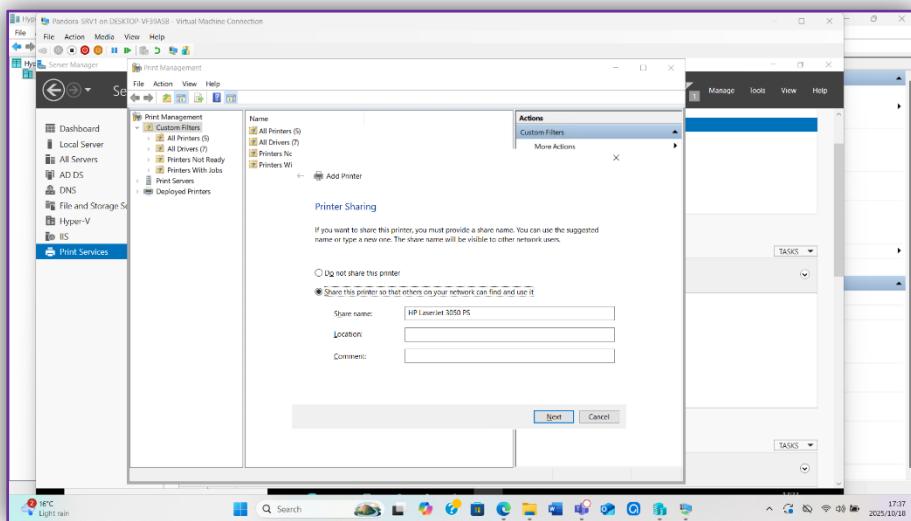
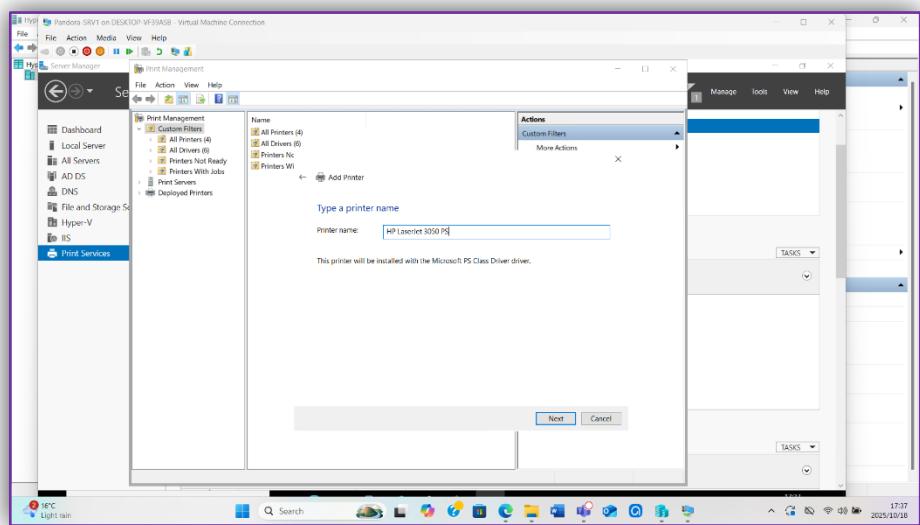
❖ Port LPT1:

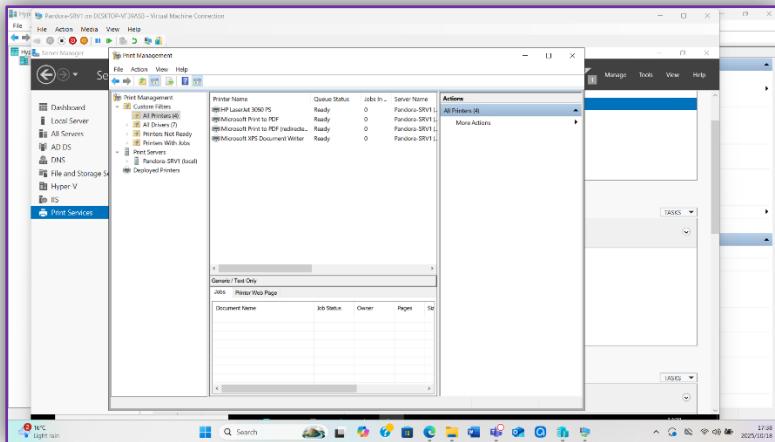


❖ Printer driver HP LaserJet 3050 PS Class Driver



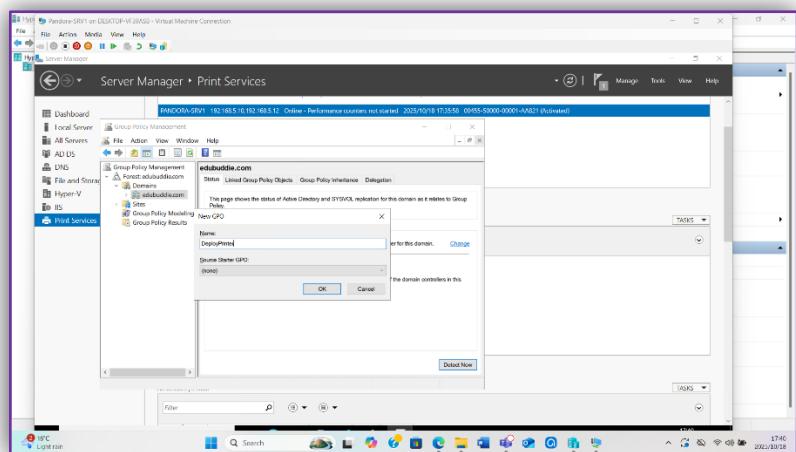
❖ Printer Name HP LaserJet 3050 PS



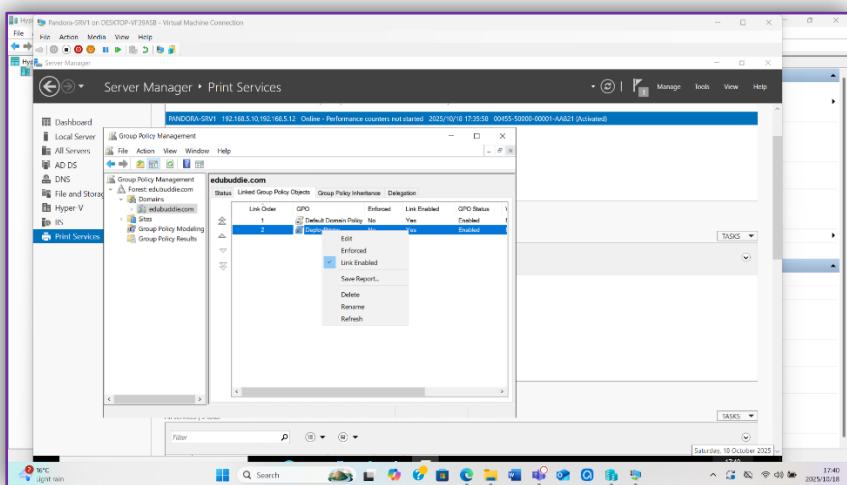


6.5. Deploy HP LaserJet 3050 PS using Group Policy.

This took place in the Group Policy Management which is found under Tools from the Server Manager. The first thing I did was to right click the domain then select “Create a GPO in this domain, and link it here ...” from the options given. The following image is the pop-up that appeared after making that selection. The images after it are the steps that follow. (Moran, 2023)

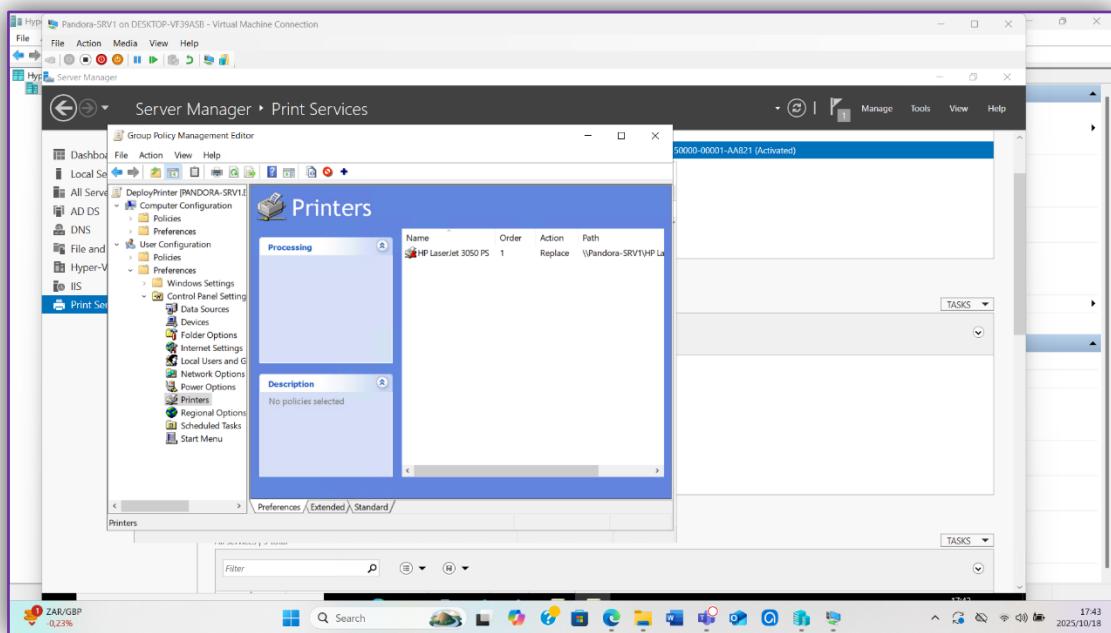
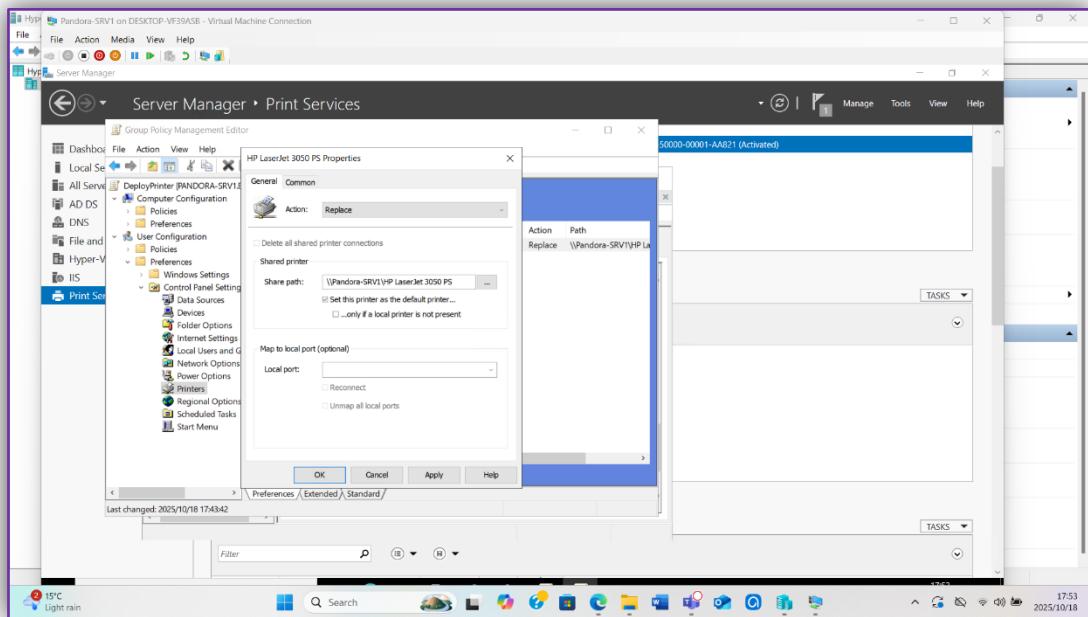


I then edited the GPO.



I then went to the user configuration under preferences and selected control panel settings where I then selected printers. The following image is from the step where I added a new shared printer which is the printer I made in question 6.4.

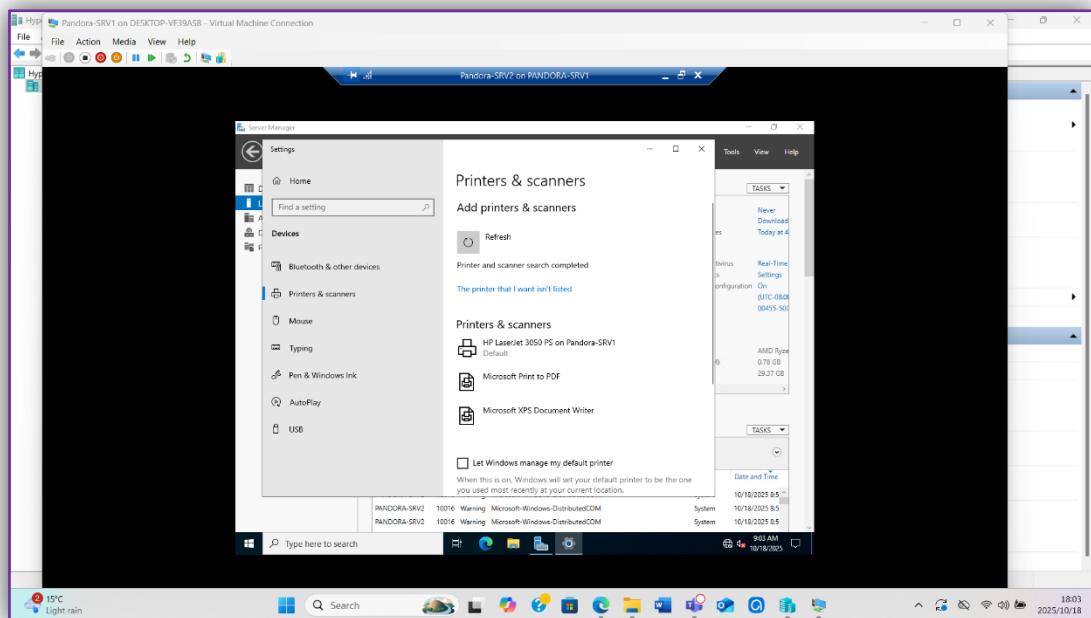
I made the action replace and set the printer as the default printer.



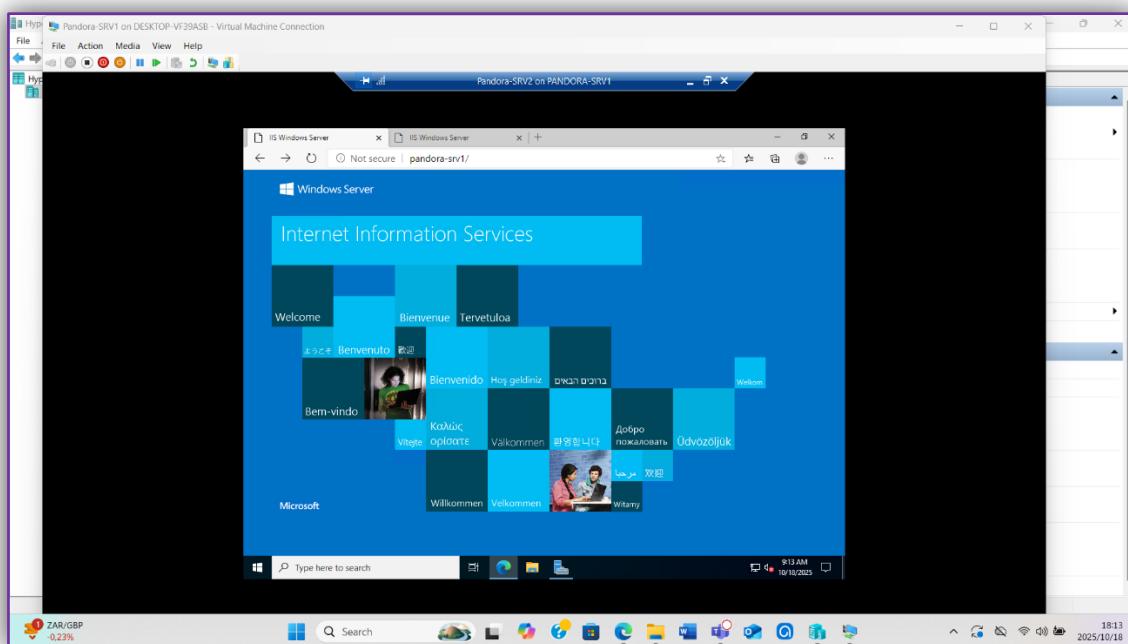
The printer is then deployed using group policy.

6.6. On Pandora-SRV2, ensure the deployed printer HP LaserJet 3050 PS can be seen under printers. On Pandora-SRV2, access the Printer on Pandora-SRV1 using Microsoft Edge browser. Use the Administrator and p@ssword123 credentials.

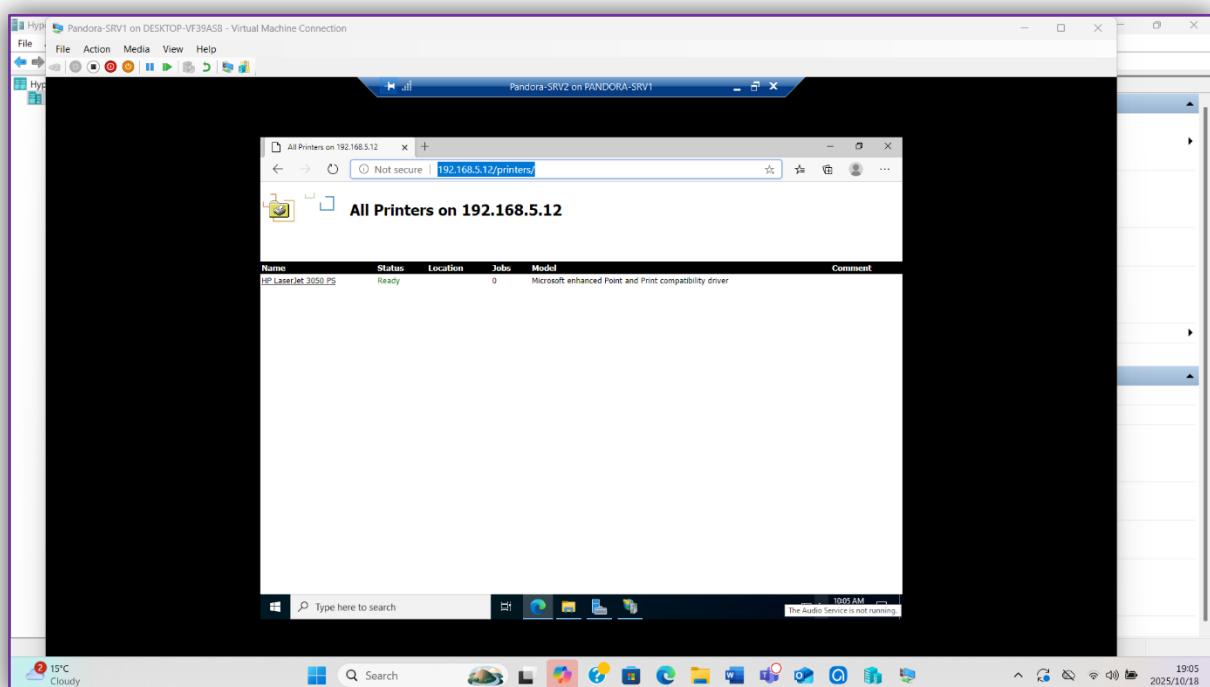
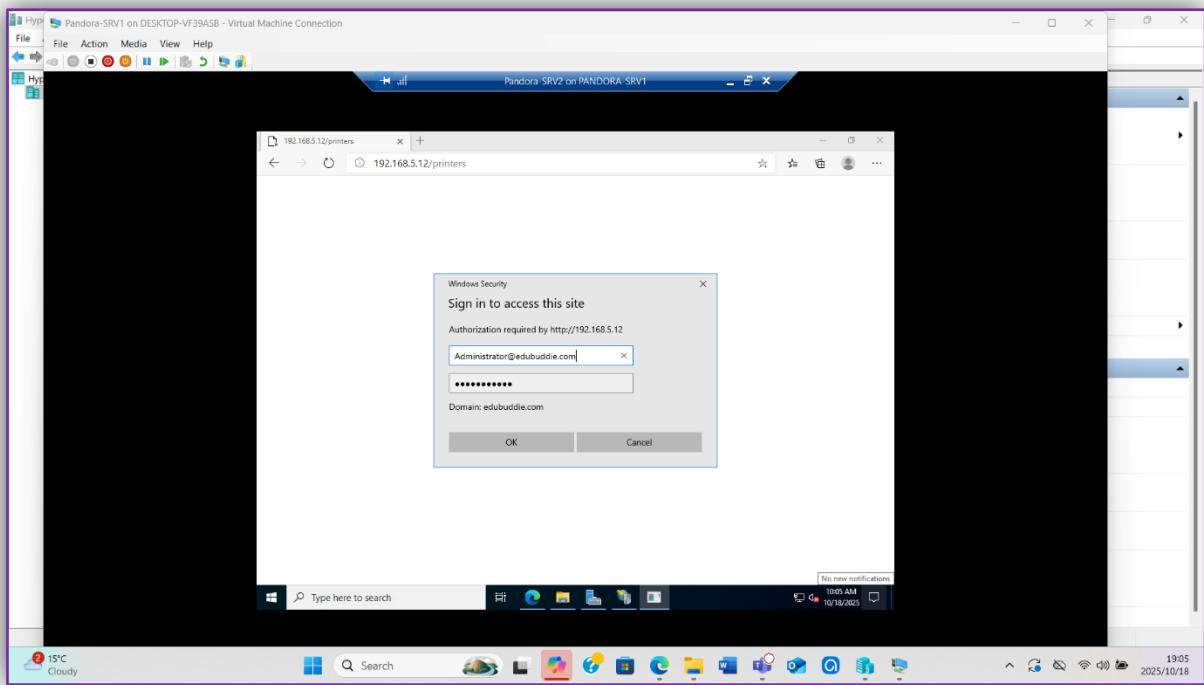
I went to setting under printers and scanners, I saw the printer that I created on Pandora-SRV1 since I added Pandora-SRV2 to the domain and the printer was deployed under group policy under user configuration.



I then went to edge and searched <http://Pandora-SRV1>, the following is what appeared. This proves that the IIS is indeed in function and that the DNS can translate the name to the IP.



After that I looked for the printer using Pandora-SRV1's IP, I searched <http://192.168.5.12/printers>. Then I had to insert the admin credentials in order for me to see the printer.



AI Declaration

I carefully read the assignment instructions, and the extent to which AI may be used for the assignment.

I used the following AI system(s)/tool(s):

I did not use any AI tool.

I used it for the following:

I did not make use of any AI tool.

If I quoted or paraphrased an AI output, I have referenced the relevant tool, version, and the date I used the tool.

I still consider this work my own (i.e., I have not outsourced the final product, or significant portions of it, to AI tools/systems)

If required, I can defend my argument/perspective, explain my choices and approach, and can show that I am knowledgeable about the details of my work.

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