

Practical 4 - Implementing Windows Security Configurations - Part 2

Pre-Requisites

Objectives

- Users and Groups - Creating Groups
- Users and Groups - Creating Users
- Configuring Local Group Policy Objects
- Allow/Deny File Permissions
- **Access Control List** in MS Windows
- Security Configuration in MS Windows
- Account Management in MS Windows & **Active Directory Services**

Exercise 1

Remove “student” account from [Administrators] group

Create a Group [IT2524] and add “student” to this group

Exercise 2

Create another User <PublicUser> and add into [IT2524] group

Exercise 3

“student” is unable to change System Time

Using Local Group Policy Editor (gpedit.msc), set policy to allow group [IT2524] to change System Time → student should be able to change System Time

Exercise 4

Set policy so as to deny login for [IT2524] group → “student” is unable to login

Exercise 5

To deny “student” to use notepad.exe, add “student” to group [IT2524], then set notepad.exe Permissions to Deny [IT2524] from Read & Execute

Exercise 6

Use of **cacls** command to grant or deny access to files and folders.

Exercise 7

Use of **secedit** command to check for compliance with security policy against a template.

Exercise 8

Write a Powershell script file to create accounts for a group of users

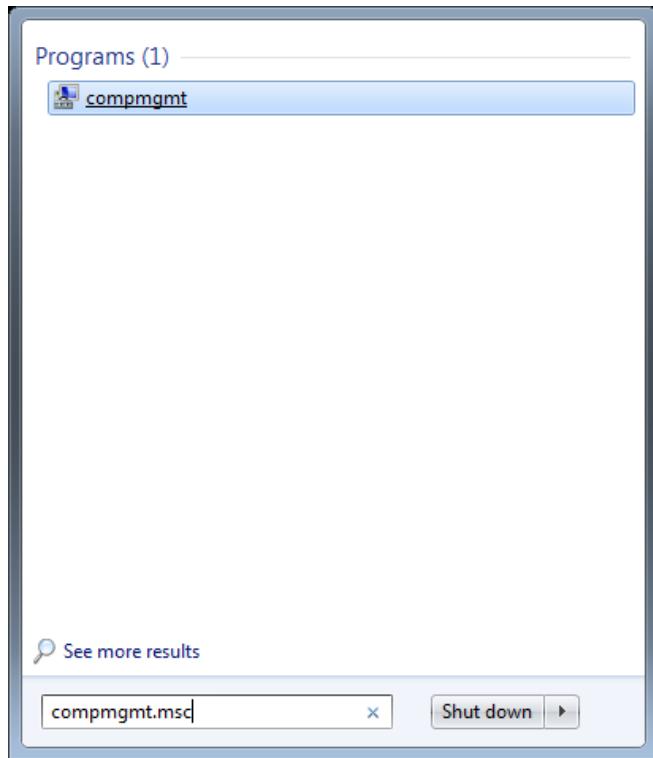
Write a Powershell script file to add these accounts to the Guest group

Write a Powershell script file to delete the group of accounts

You will need Administrator rights to do this practical. Therefore, you will need to use VMWare Workstation or Player to run a virtual image of Windows, giving you administrator rights.

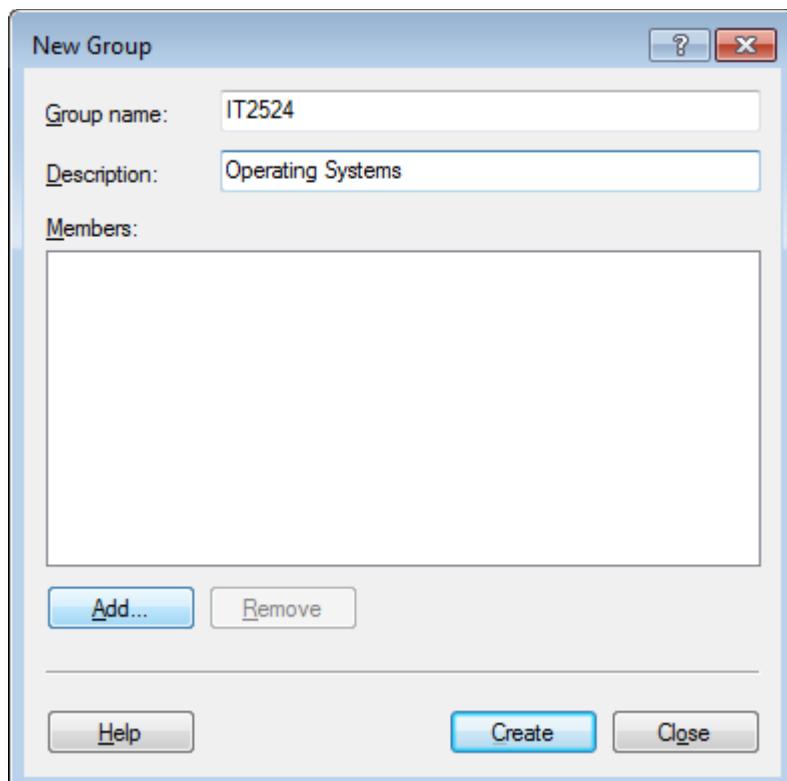
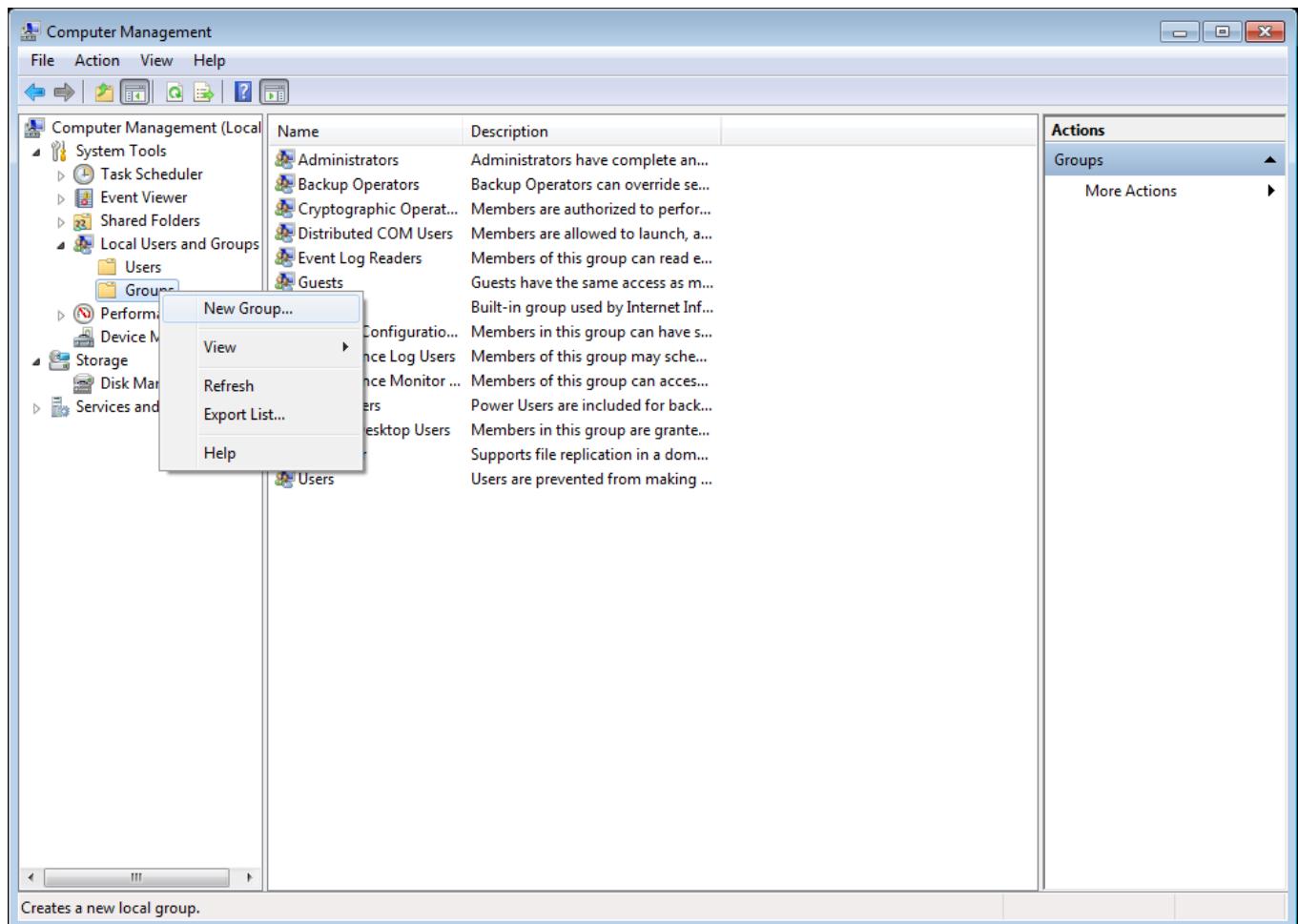
Exercise 1 - Users and Groups - Creating Groups

1. Login as SIT and run the compmgmt.msc command as shown.

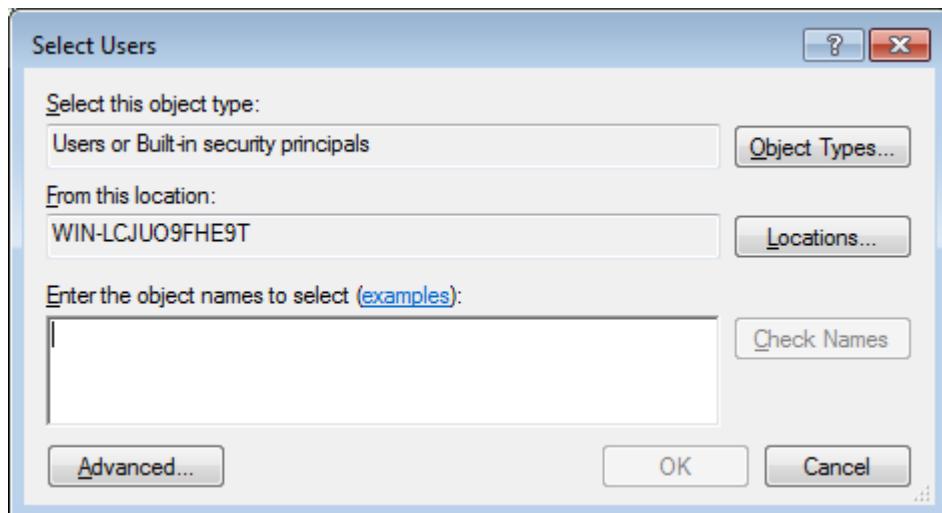


Right click on the "Local Users and Groups" -> "Groups" and select the "New Group ..." option.

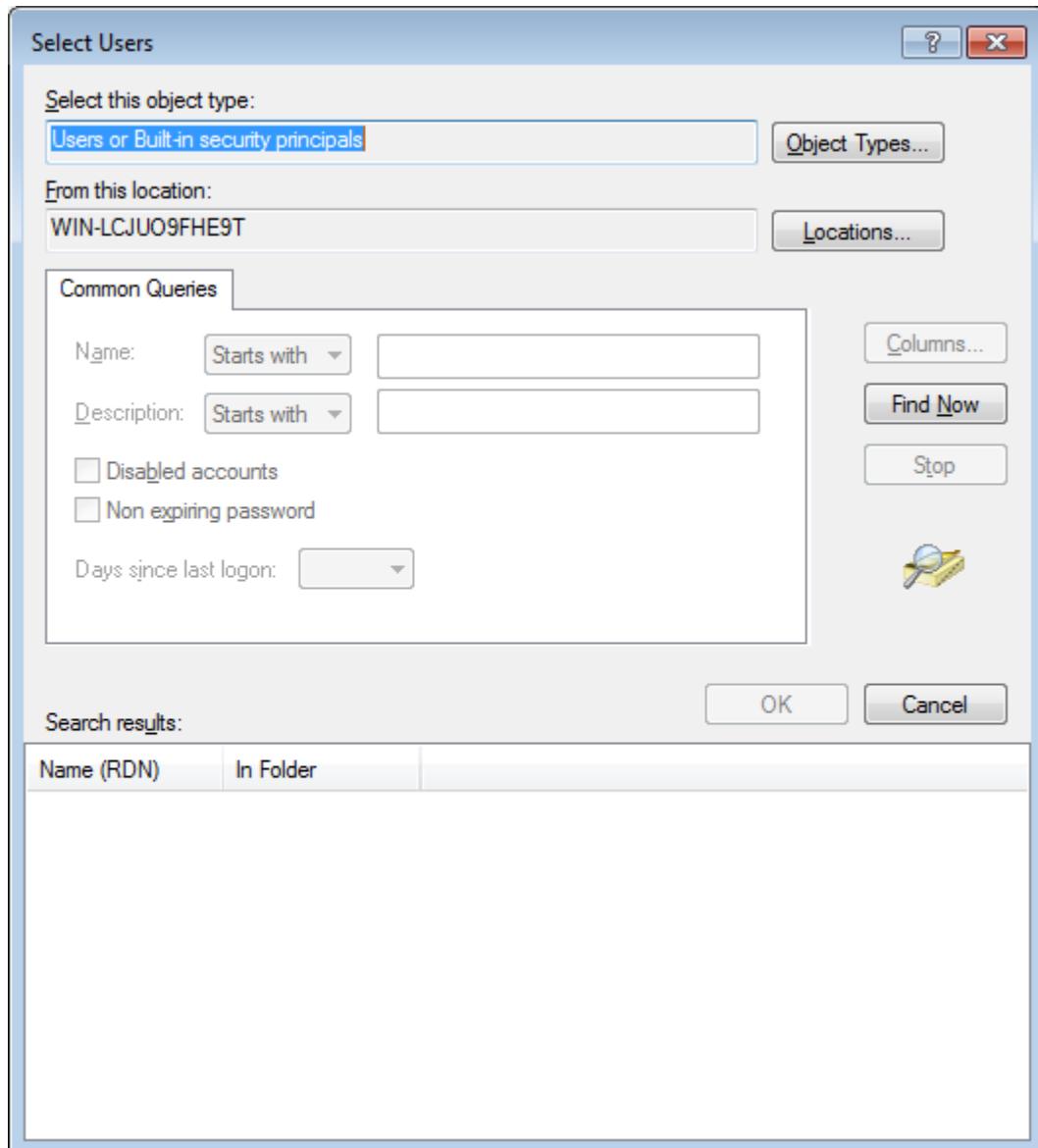
Operating Systems and Administration



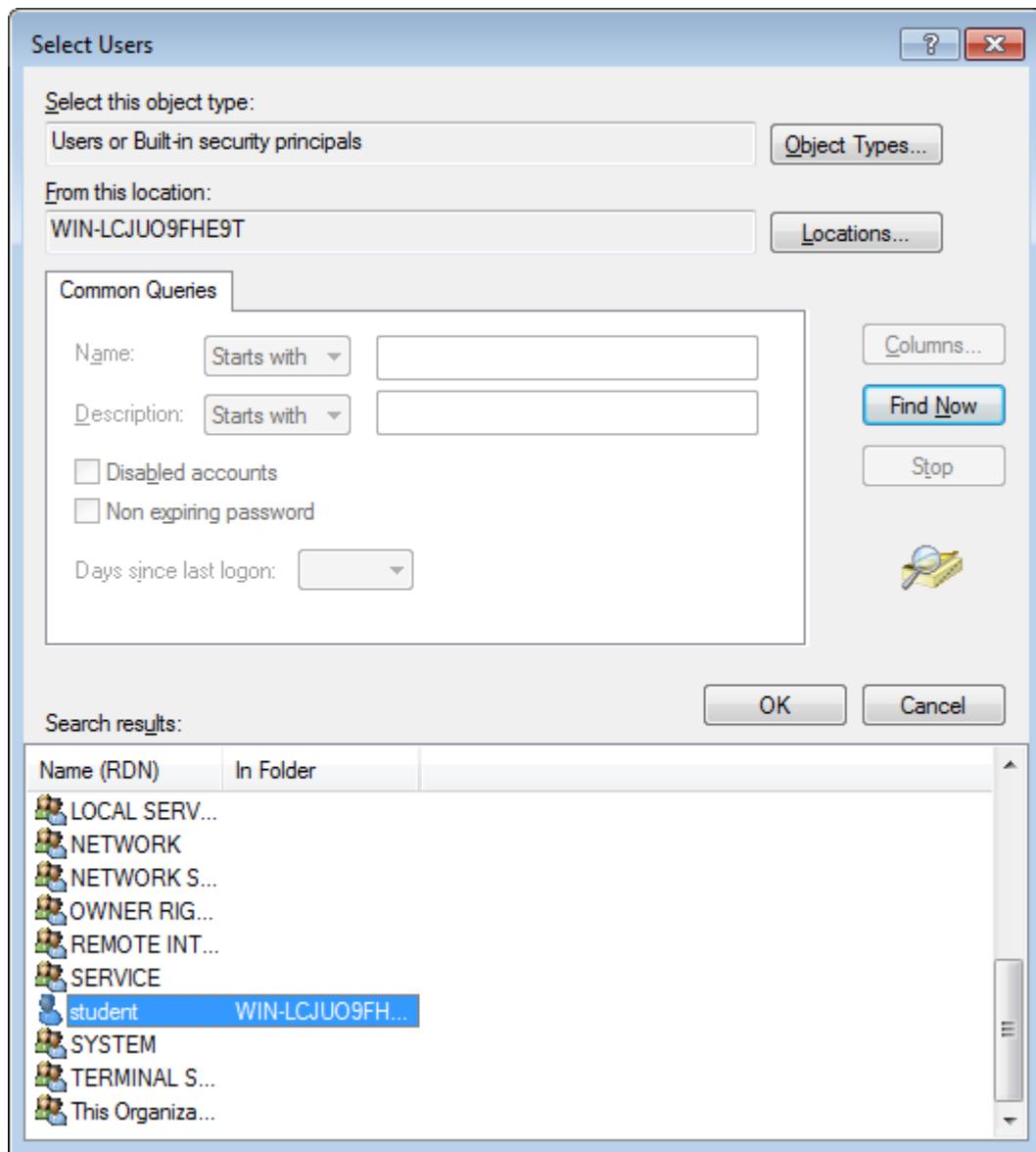
Click on the Add button to add users to the IT2524 group.



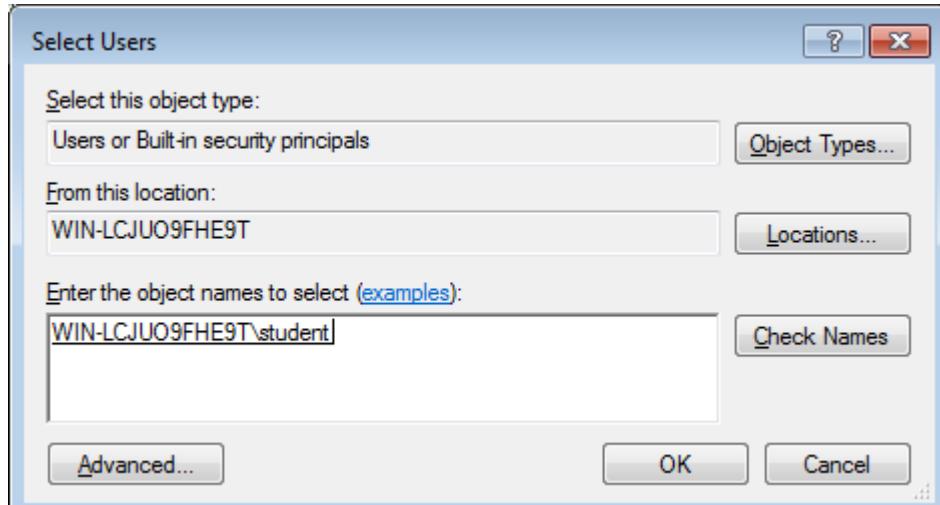
Click on the Advanced button.



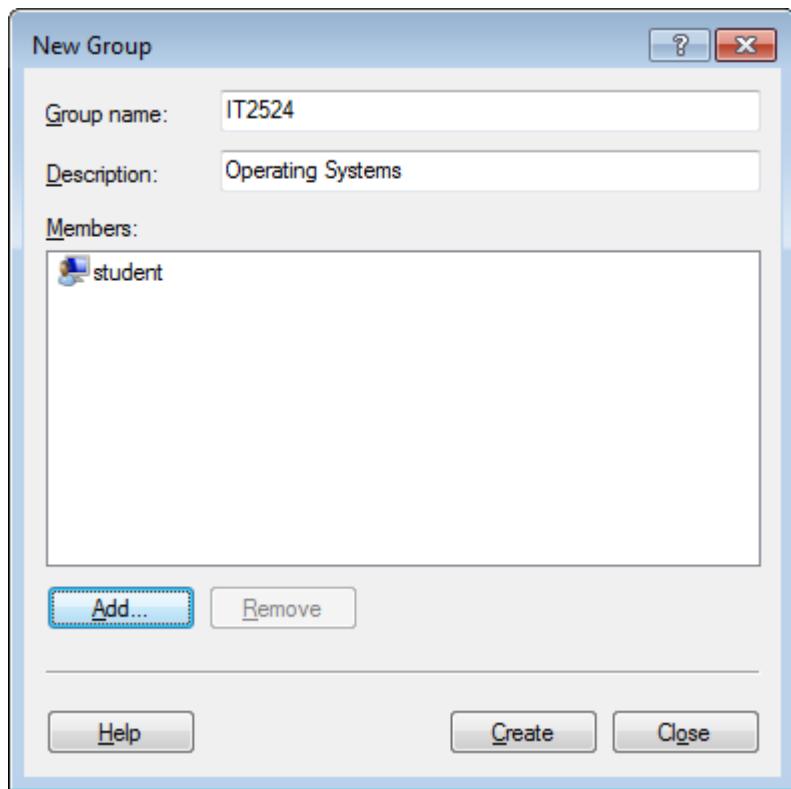
Click on the "Find Now" button.



Locate the user id "student" and click the OK button to add the user to the IT2524 group.

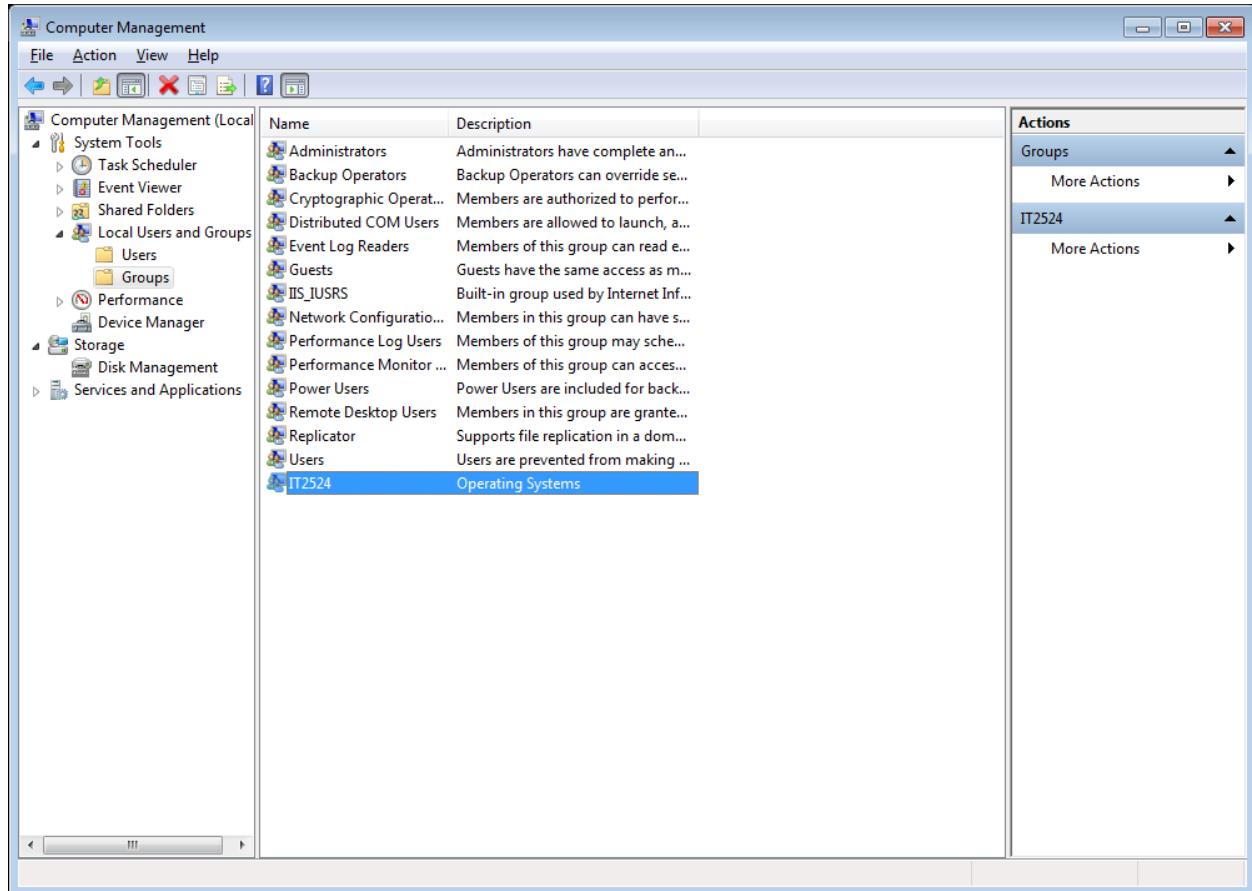


Click the OK button when you are done.



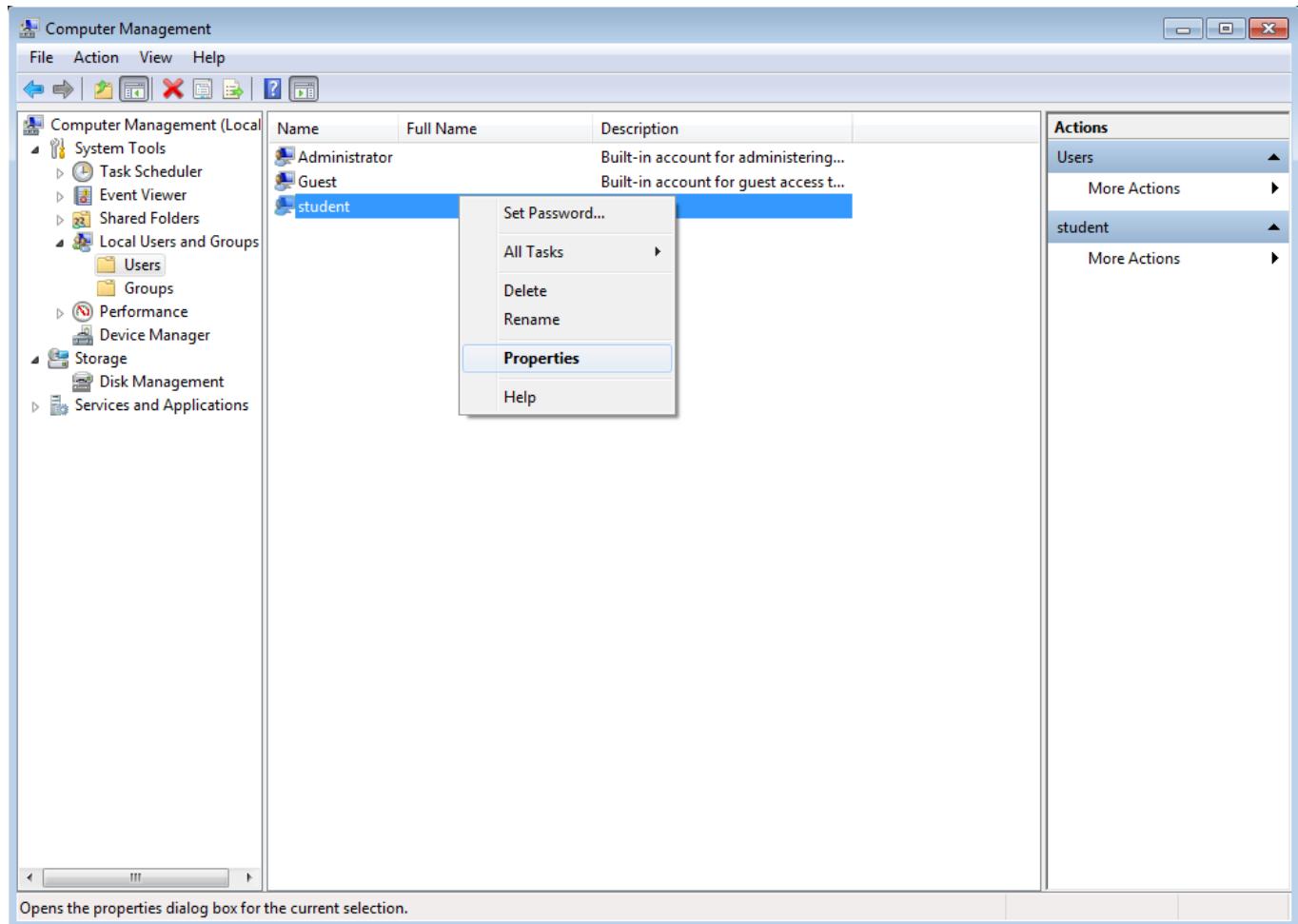
Click the Create button to create the IT2524 group. Click the Close button to close the dialog window when you are done.

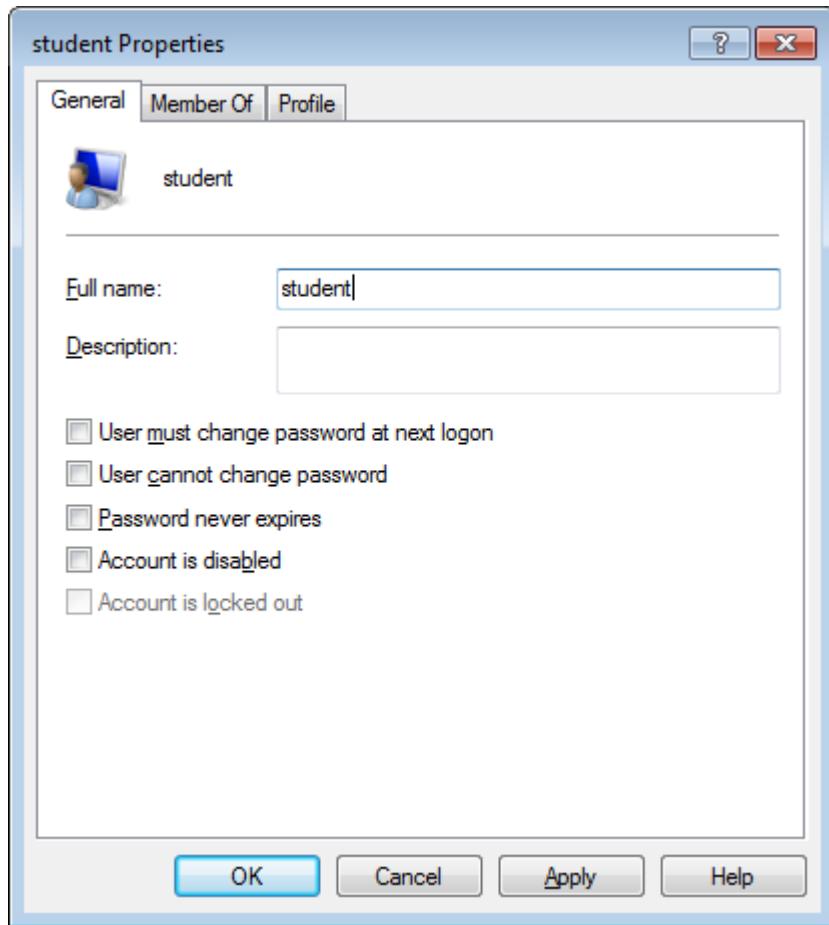
Operating Systems and Administration

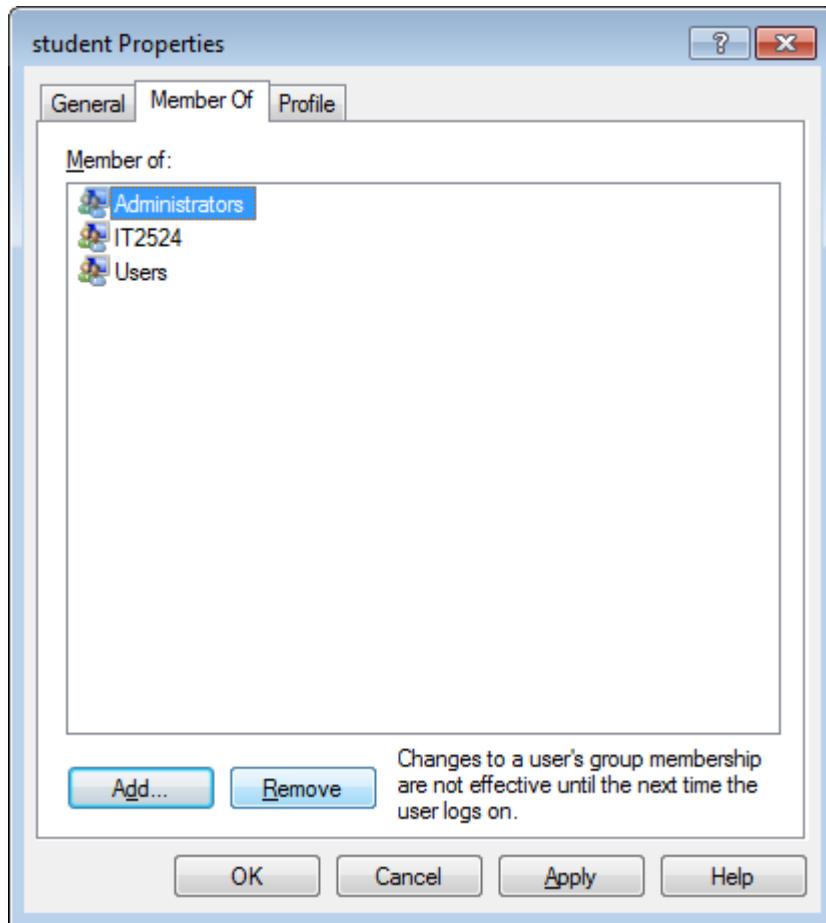


Select "Local Users and Groups" -> "User". Follow the steps as shown to remove the Administrator role from the user student.

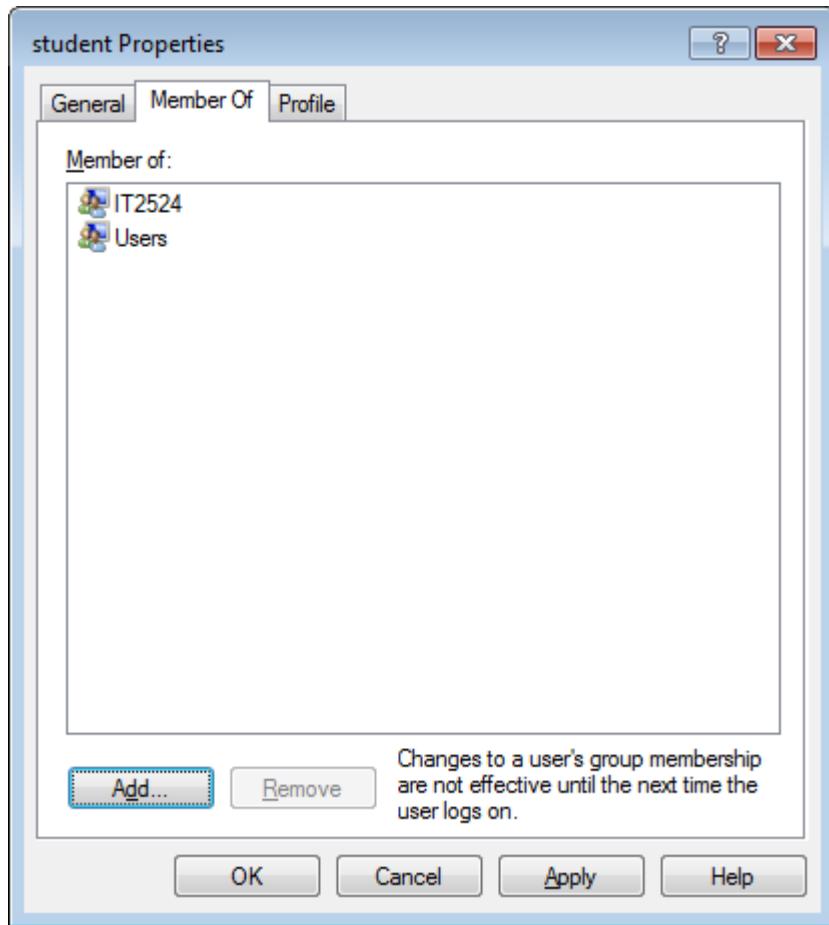
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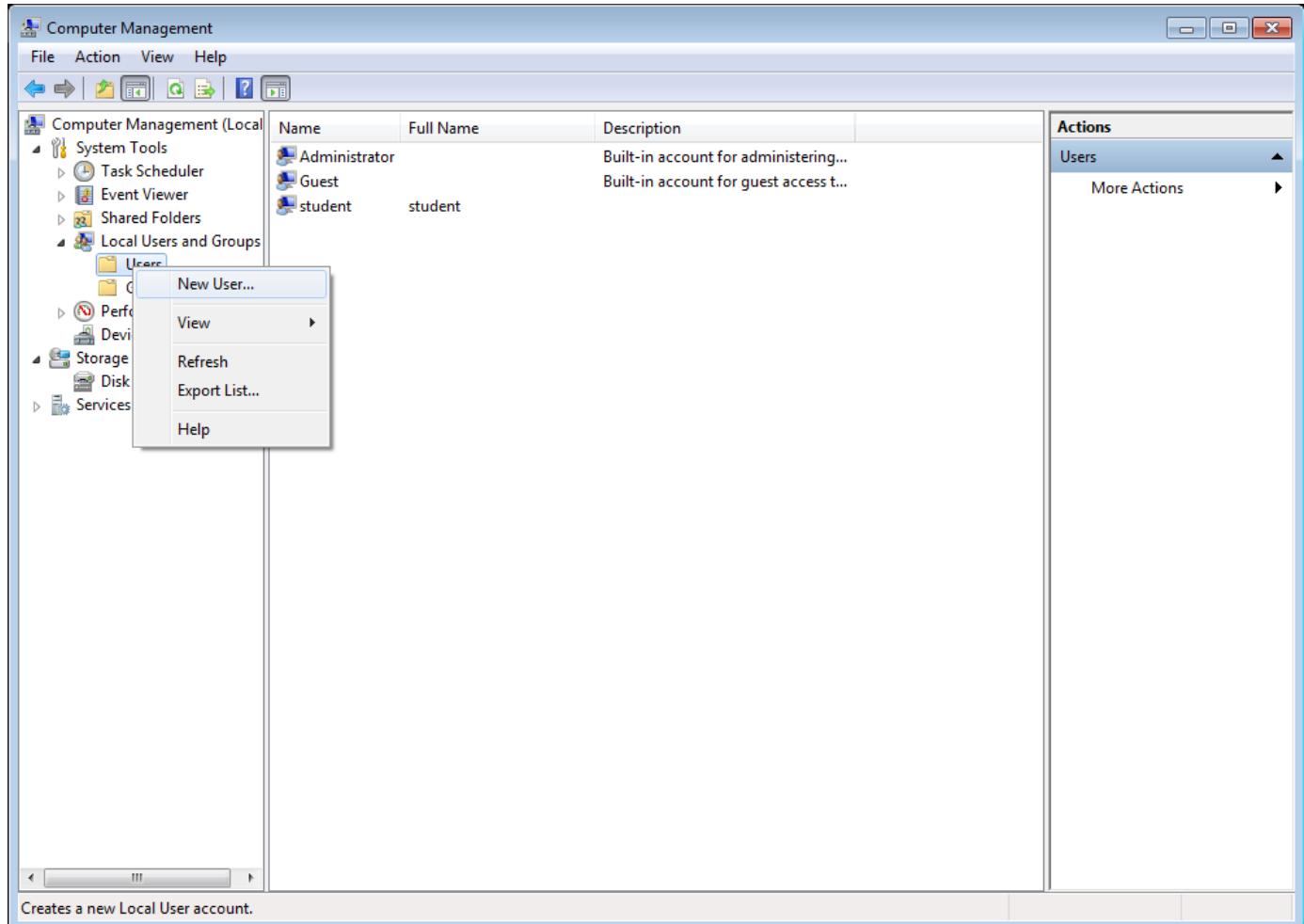
Select “Administrators” and click on the remove button.

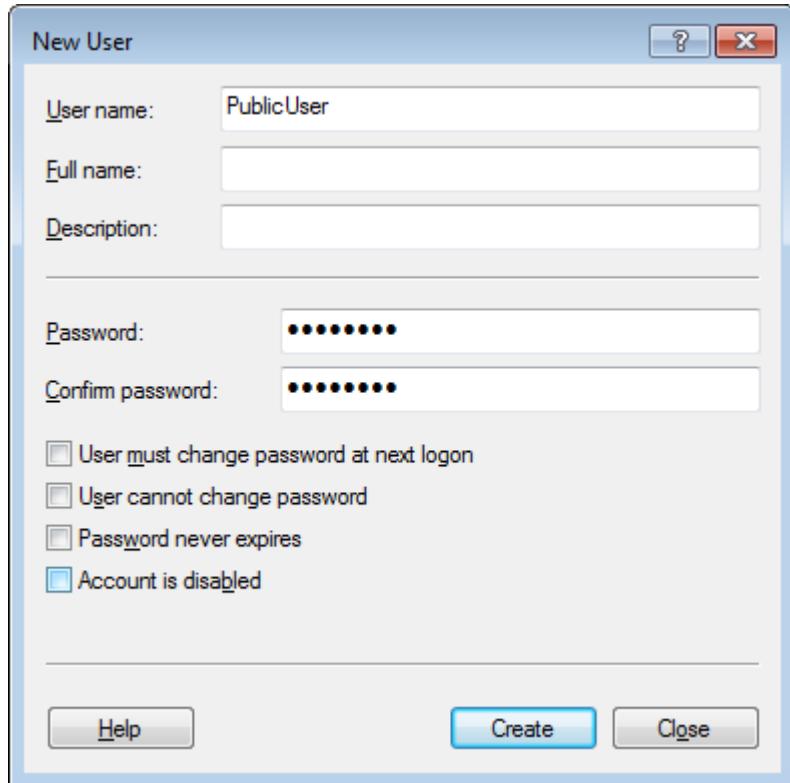


Click on the Apply button and then the OK button to close the dialog window.

Exercise 2 - Users and Groups - Creating Users

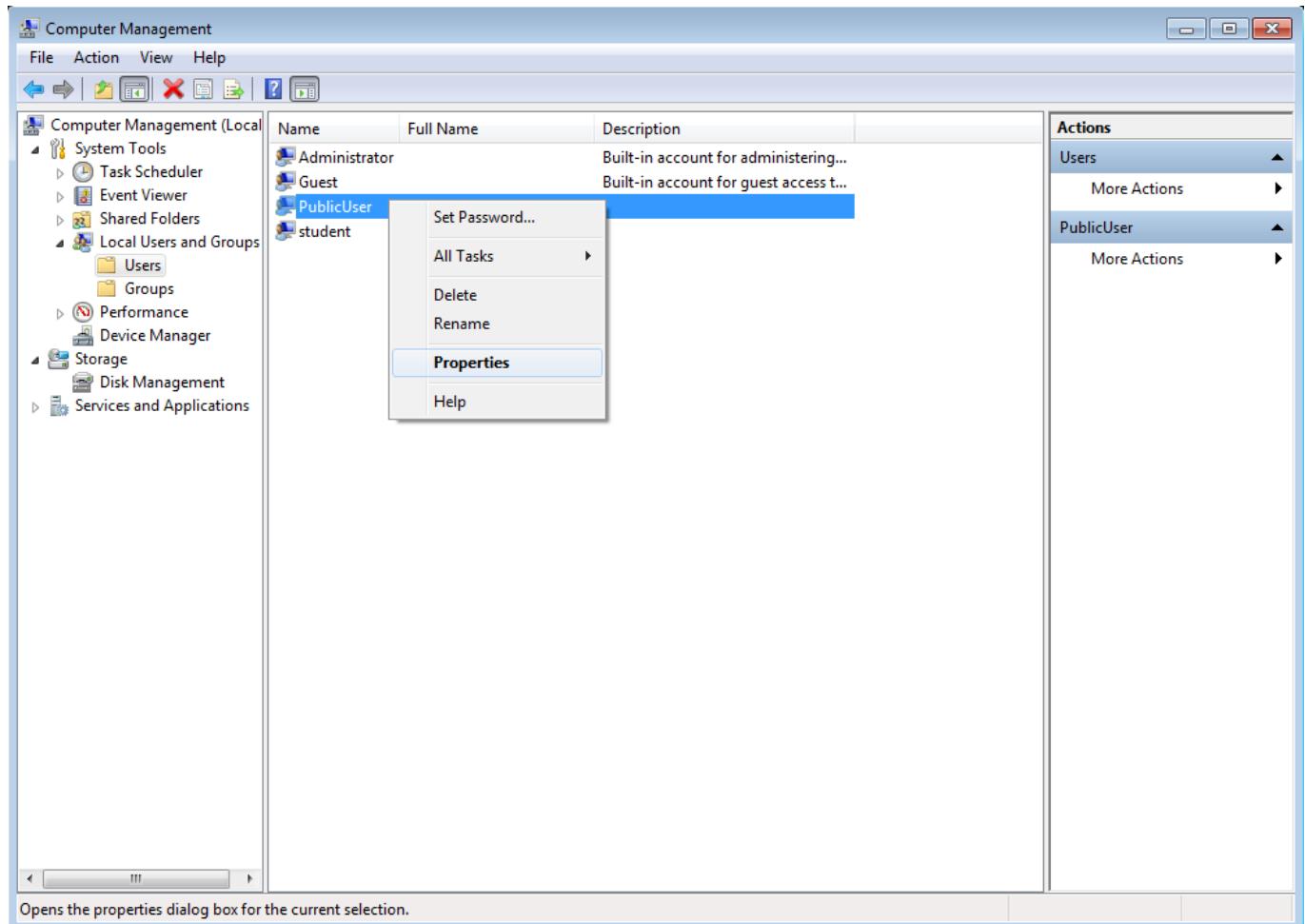
- Follows the steps as shown to create a new user account. Name the user account as "PublicUser" and assign it only to the IT2524 group.

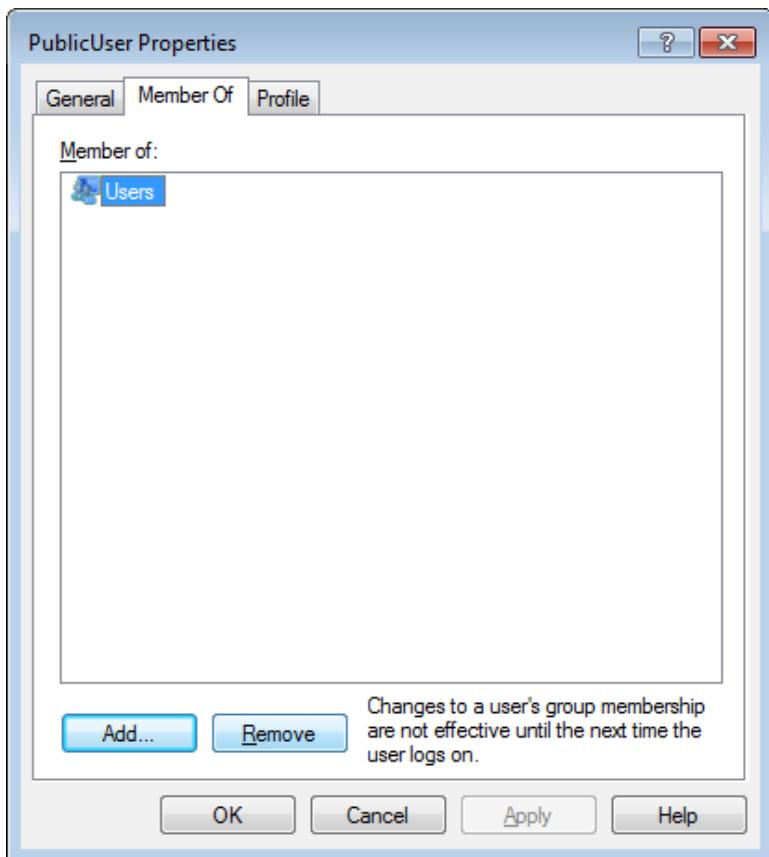
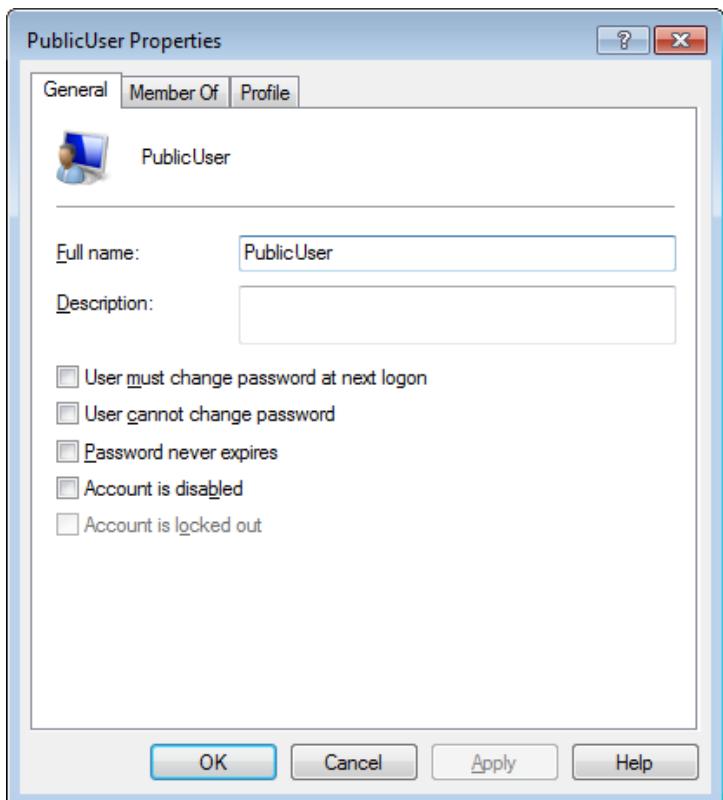




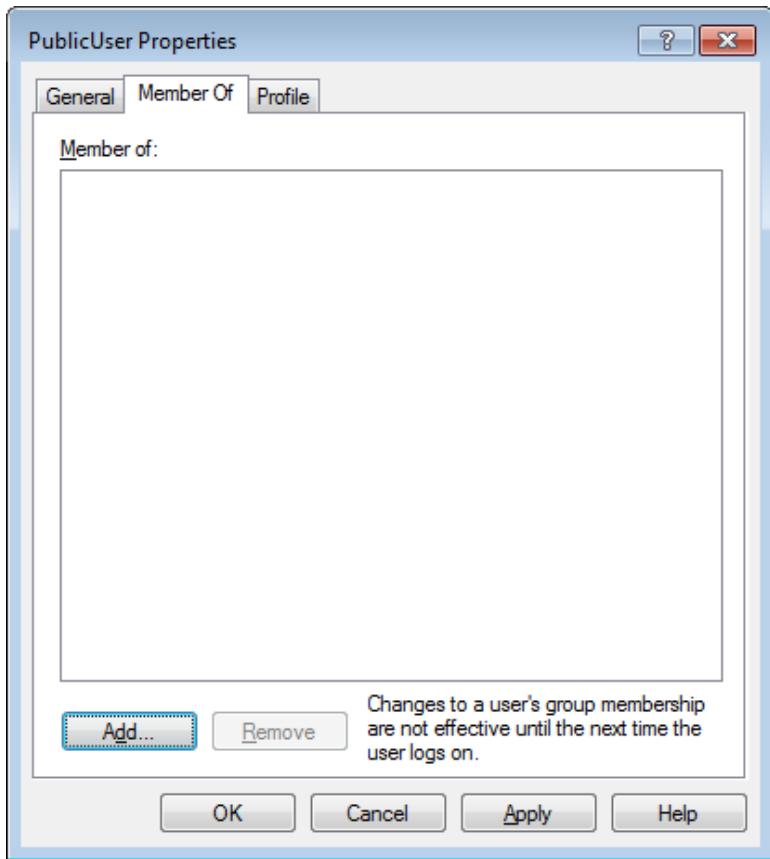
For ease of recall, use the password **P@ssw0rd**. Click on the Create button to create the user and click on the Close button when you are done.

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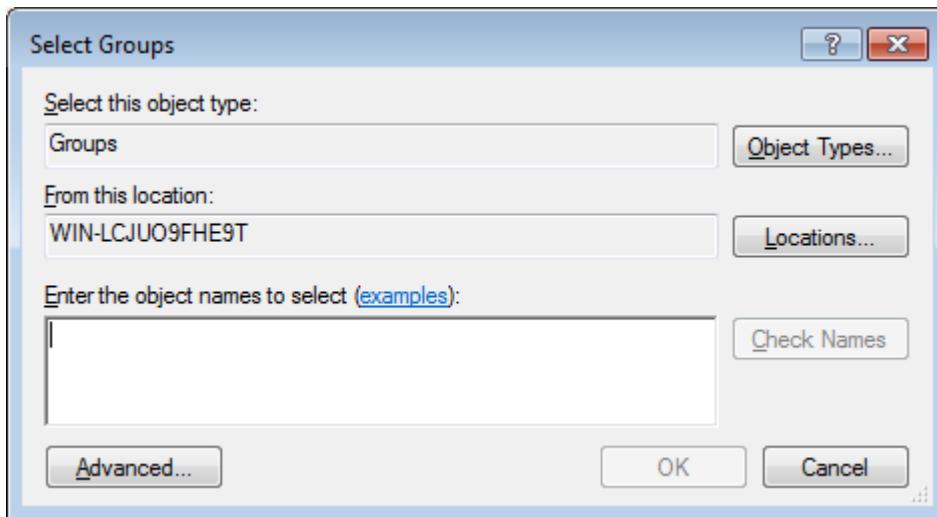


Click on the Remove button to remove PublicUser from the Users group.

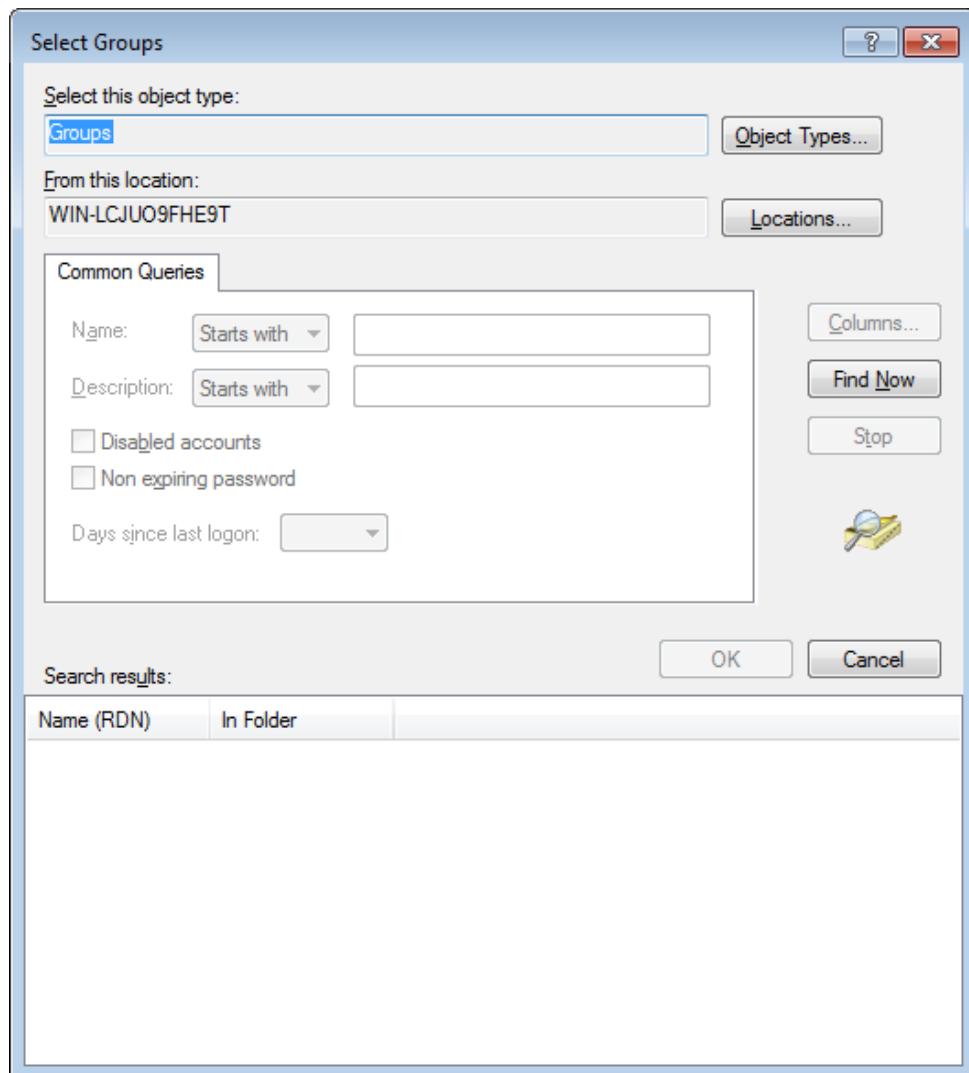


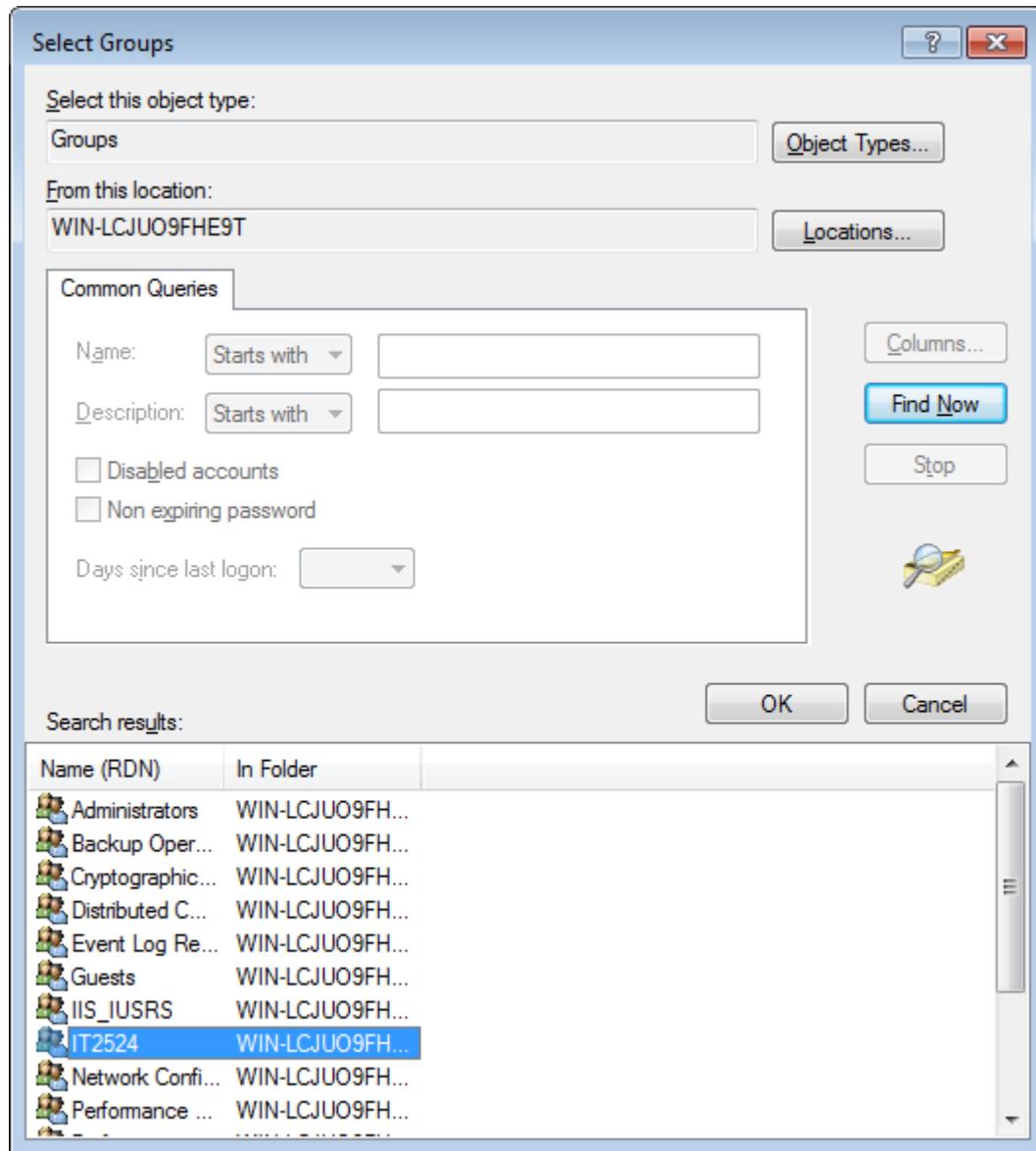
Click 'Add'

Follow the steps as shown to add PublicUser to the IT2524 group.

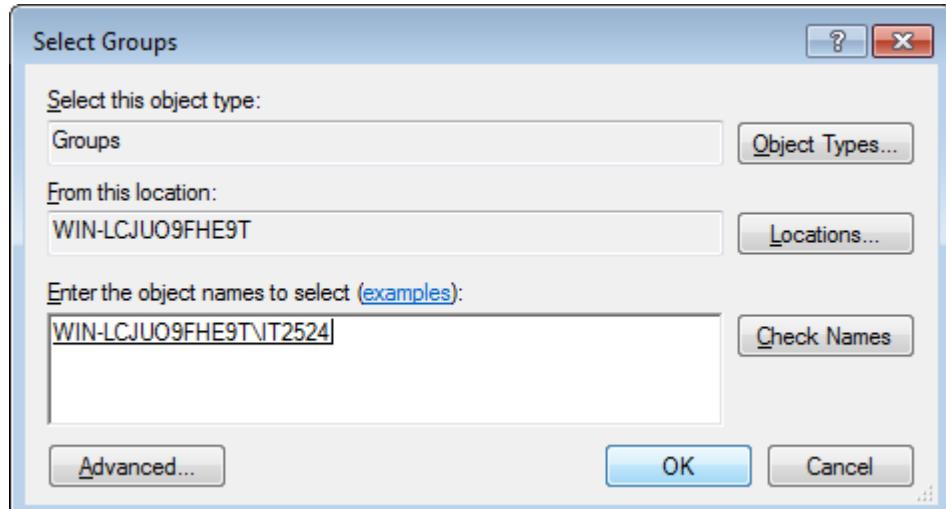


Click on the Advanced button and "Find Now" to list all groups.

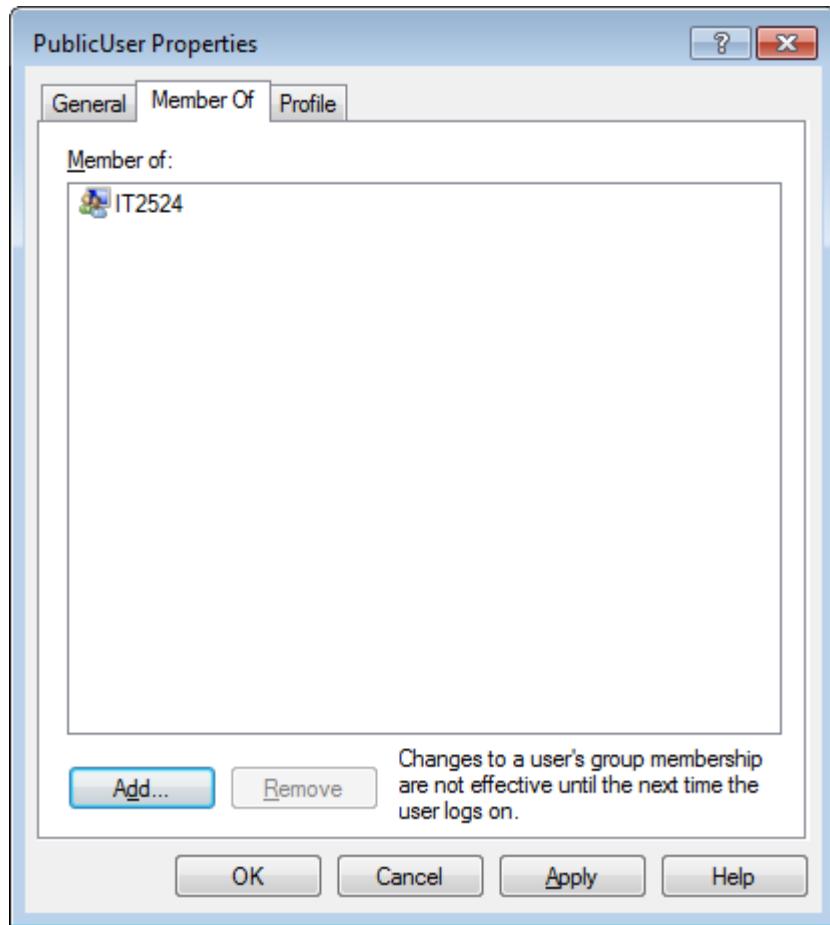




Select the IT2524 group and click on the OK button.



Click on the OK to add PublicUser to the IT2524 group.



Click on the Apply button and the OK button when you are done.

Question 1

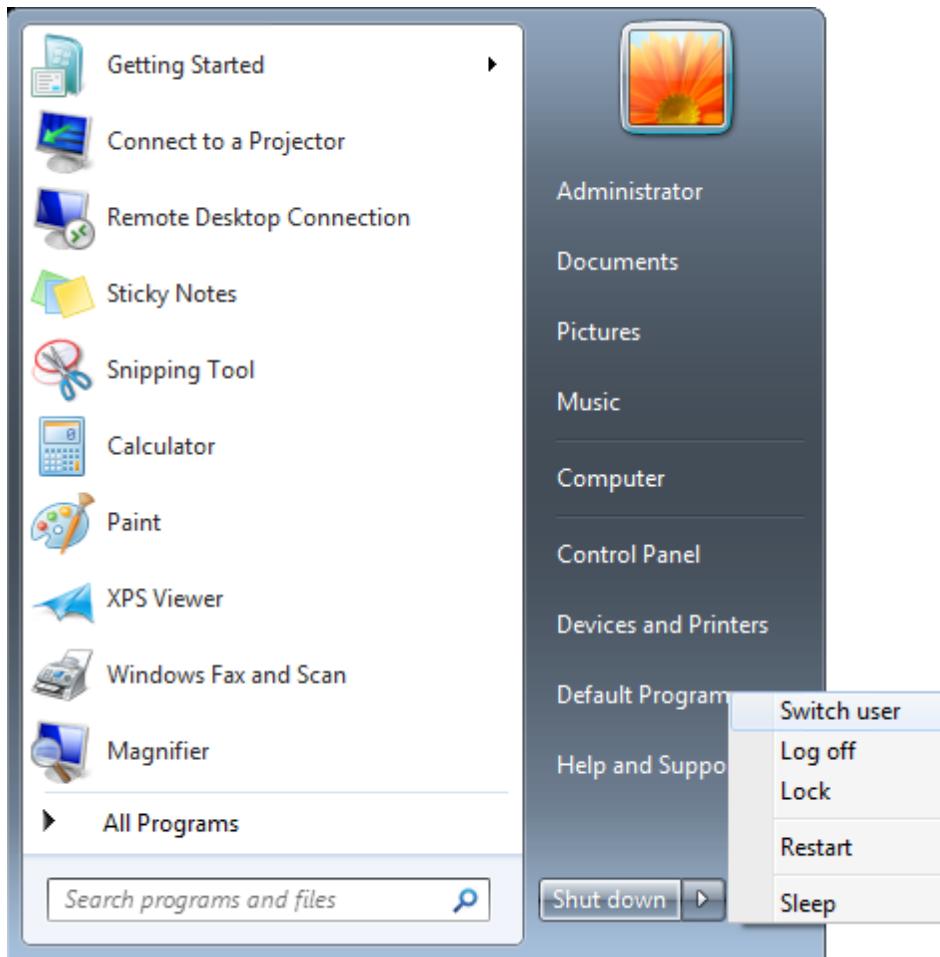
Try to logon user PublicUser. Are you able to logon with this account?

(No. Because you do not belong to the "**Users**" group.)

Configuring Local Group Policy Objects

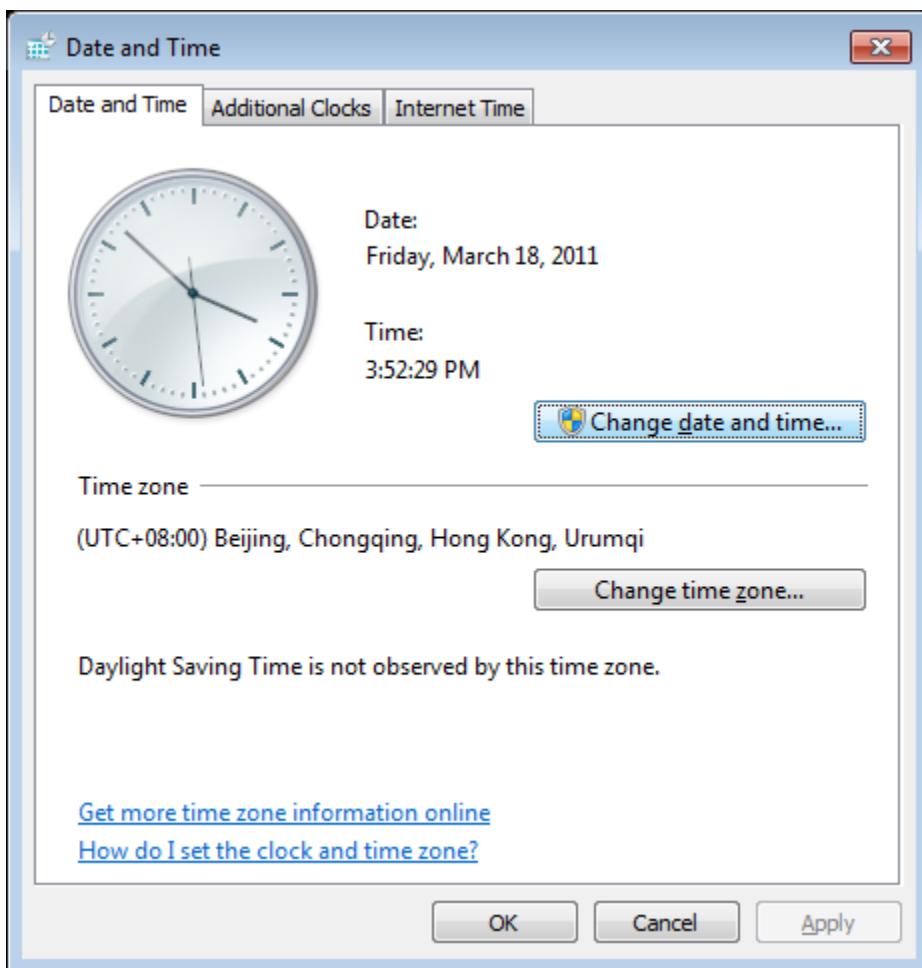
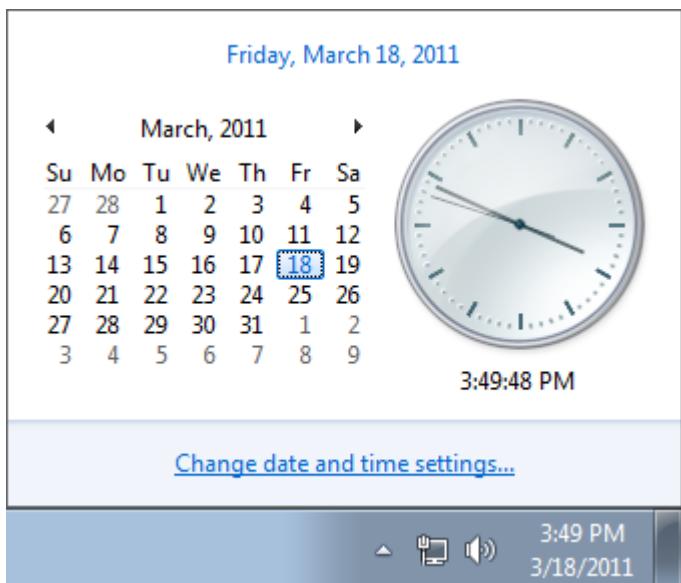
Exercise 3 - Setting local policy

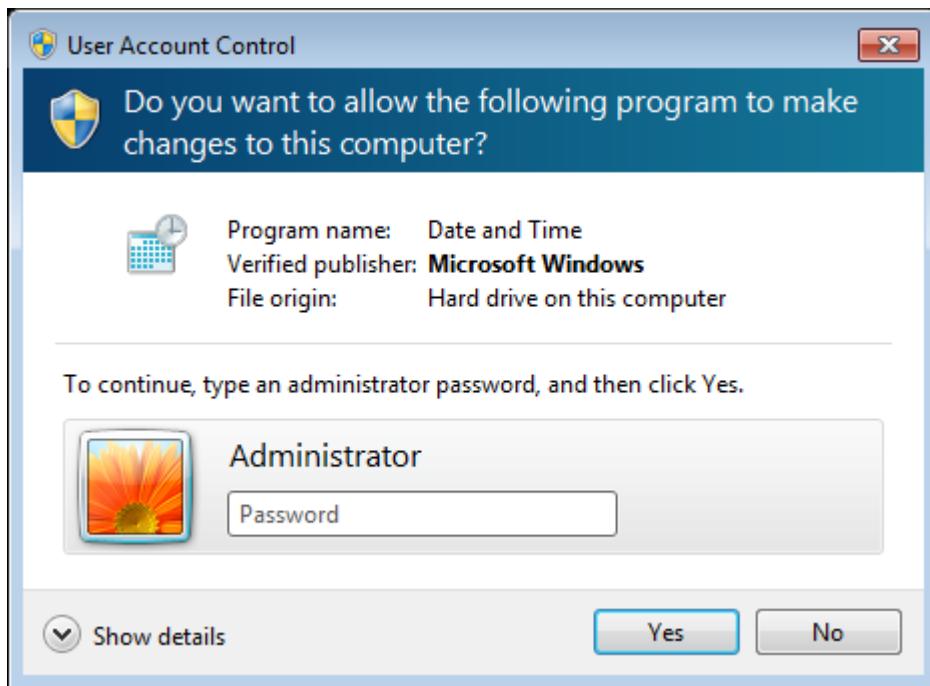
1. Switch the login user to Student.



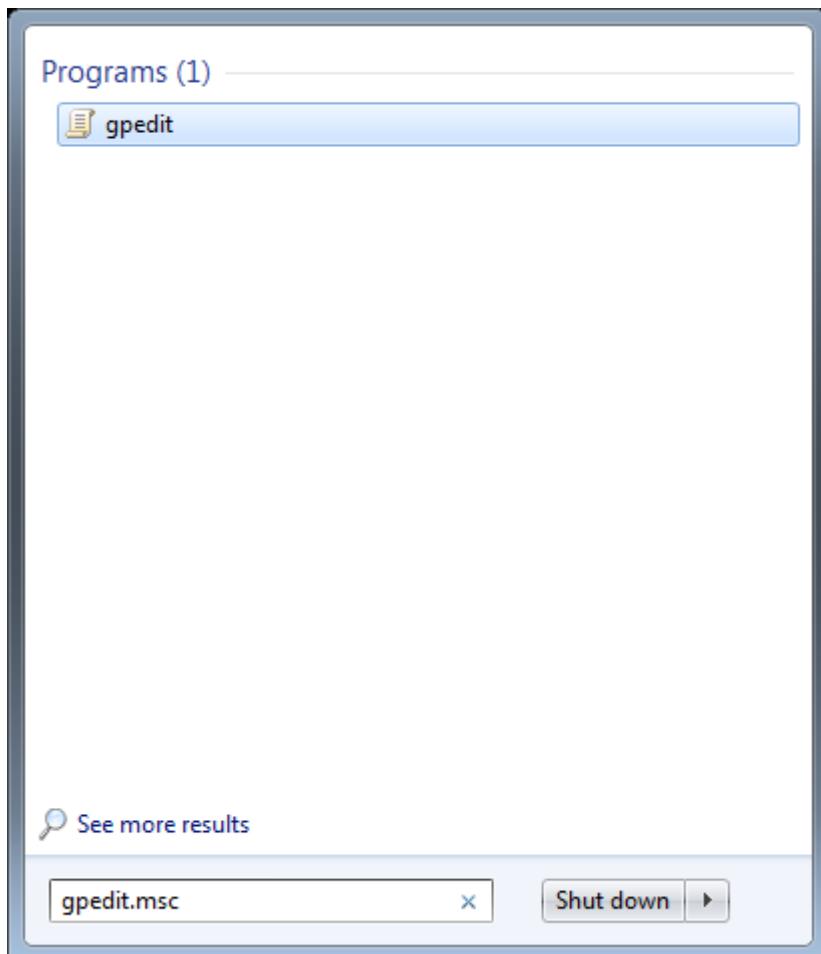
Question 2

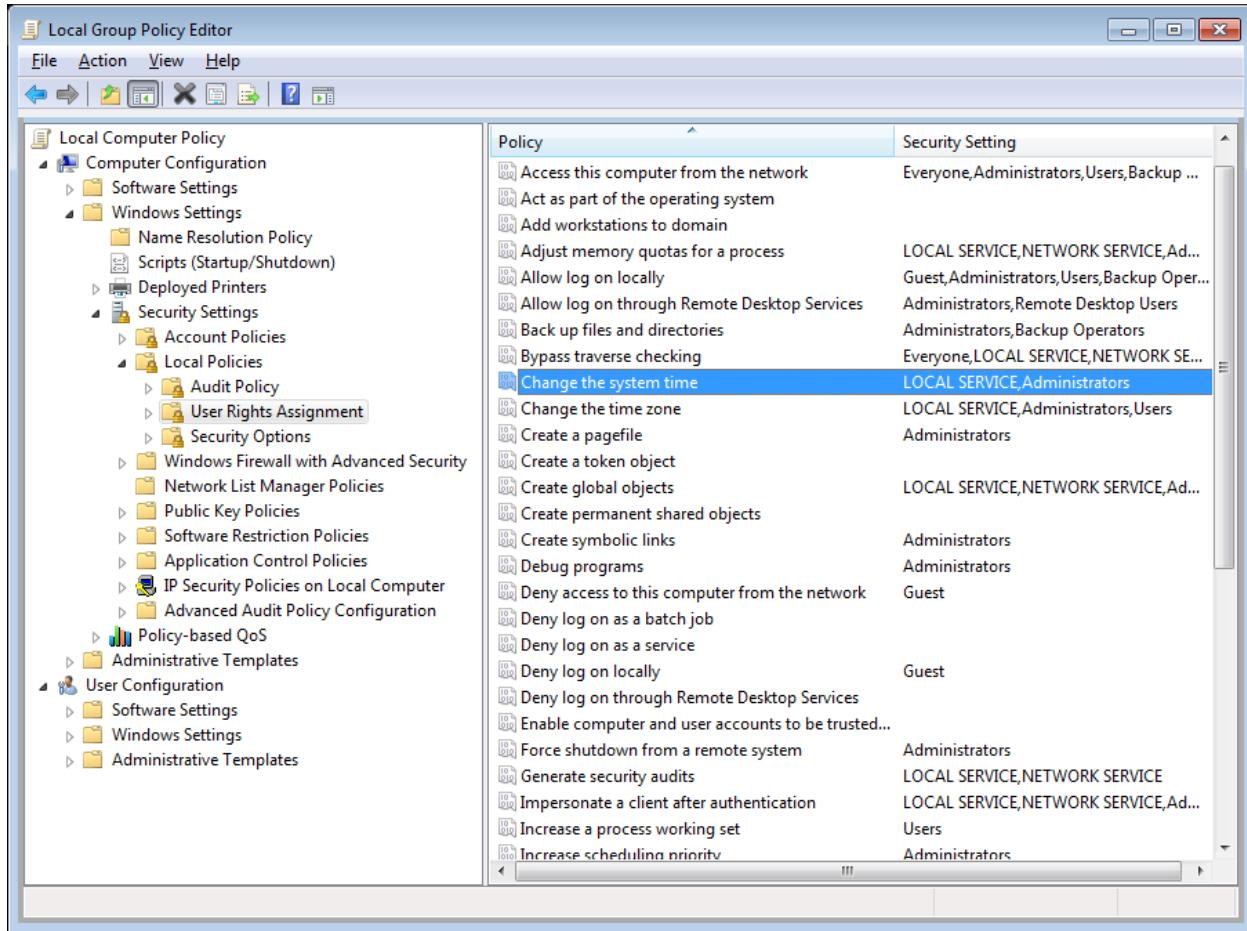
Try to change the system time. Is the Student account allowed to change the system time?
Answer : **By default, Users group is not allowed to change the system time.**



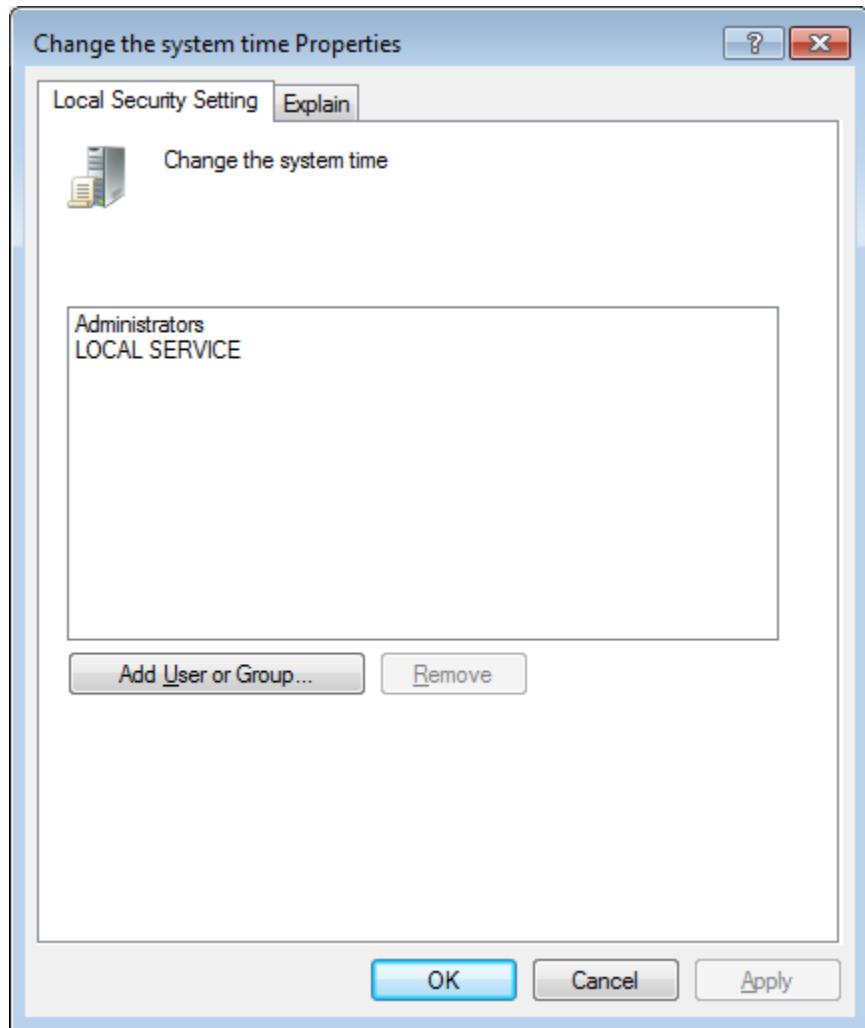


2. Switch user to **SIT**. Run the gpedit.msc as shown.

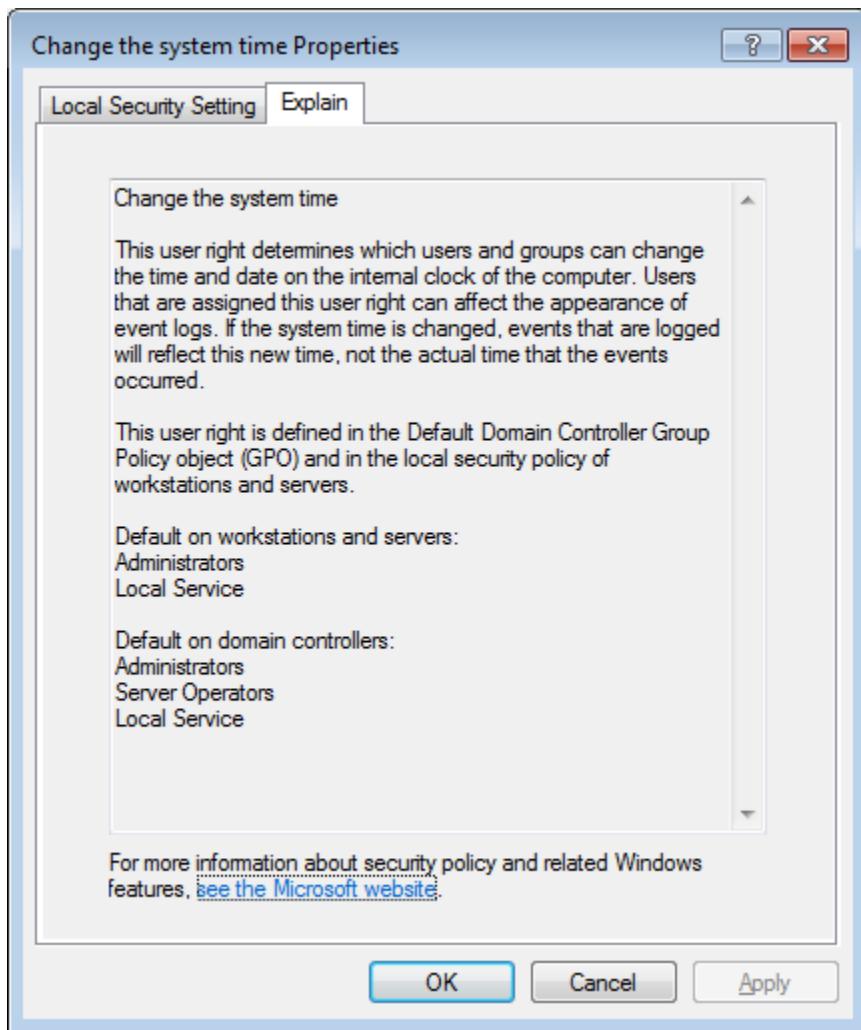




Double click on the "Change the system time" policy.



Click on the "Explain This Setting" tab to display the description of the setting.

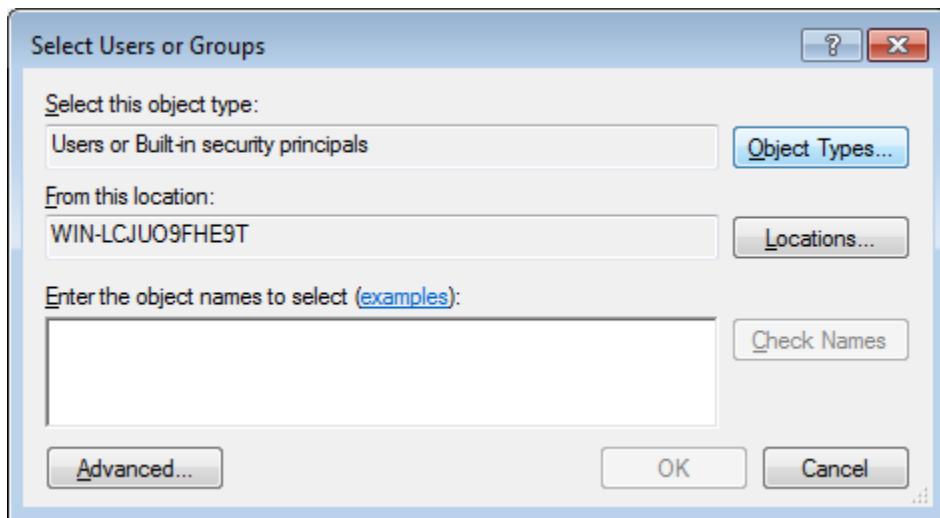
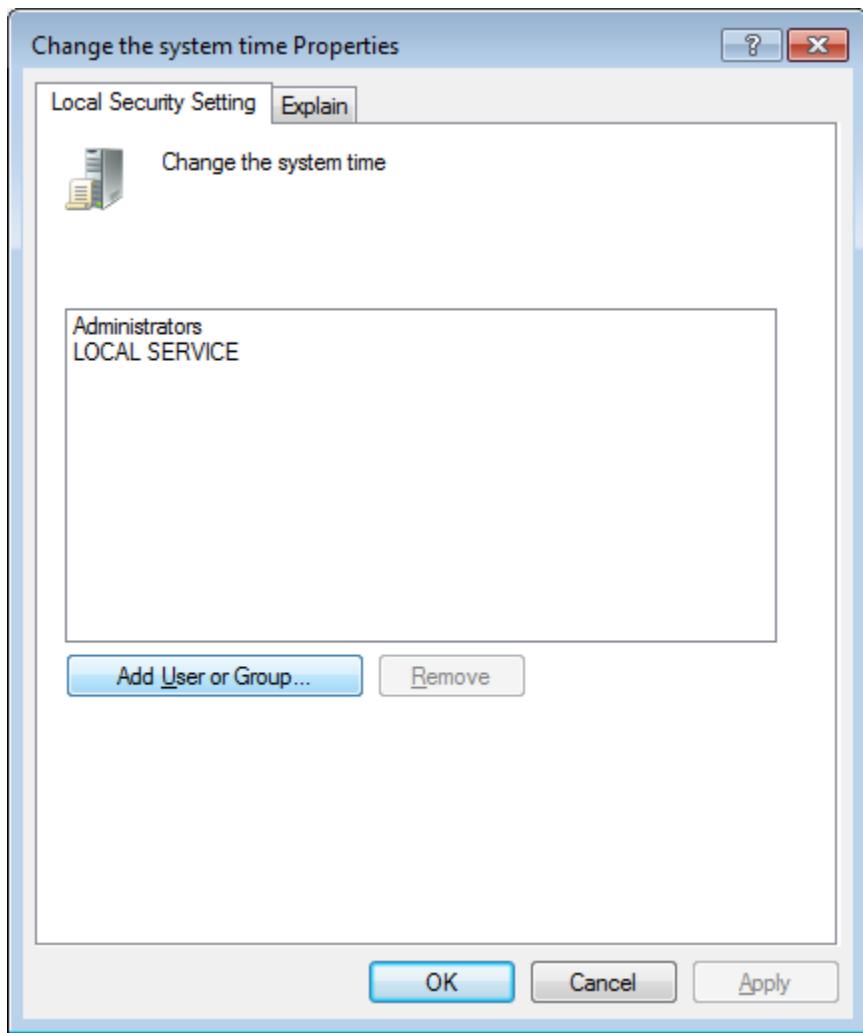


Question 3

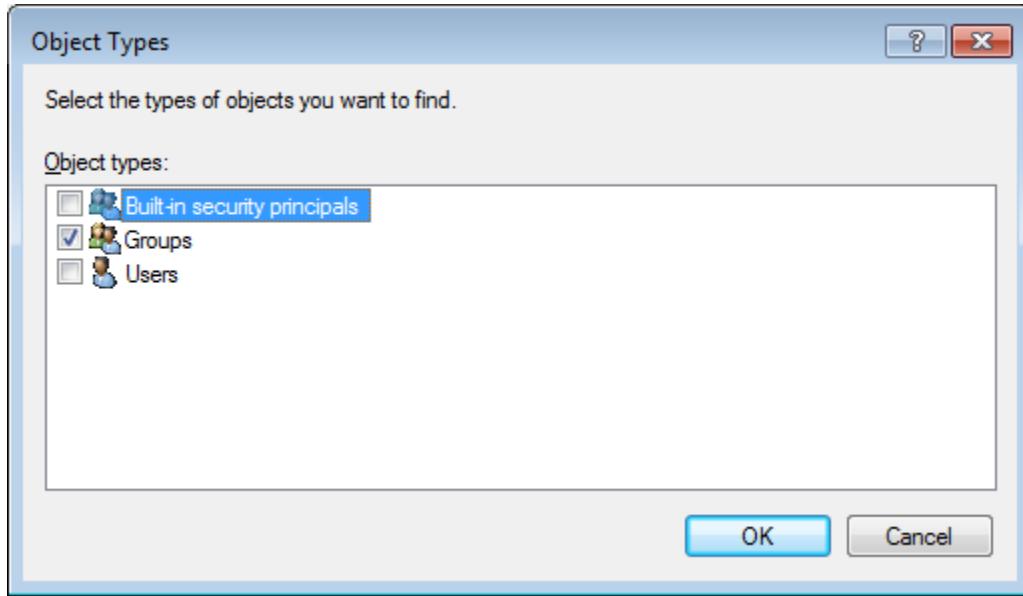
By default, which are the groups allowed to change the system time?

3. Change the local policy to allow the IT2524 group to change the system time.

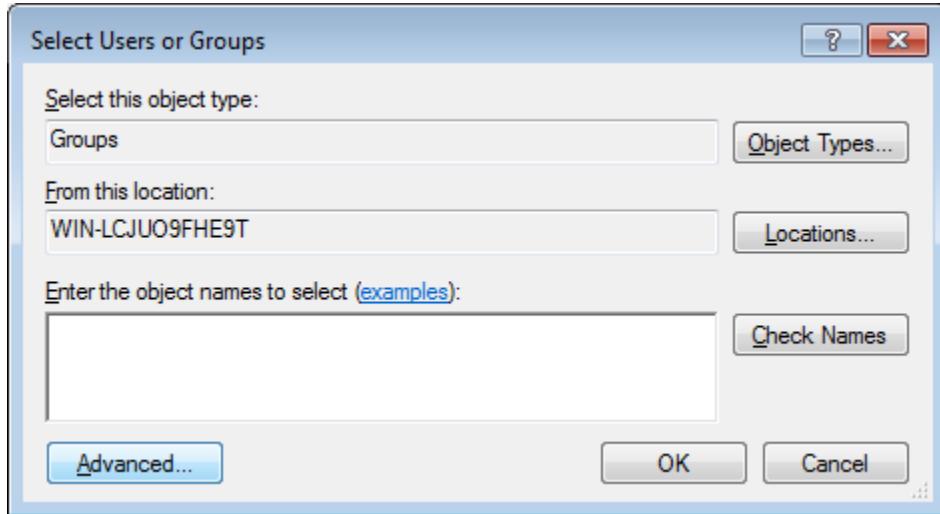
Click on "Add User or Group" button.



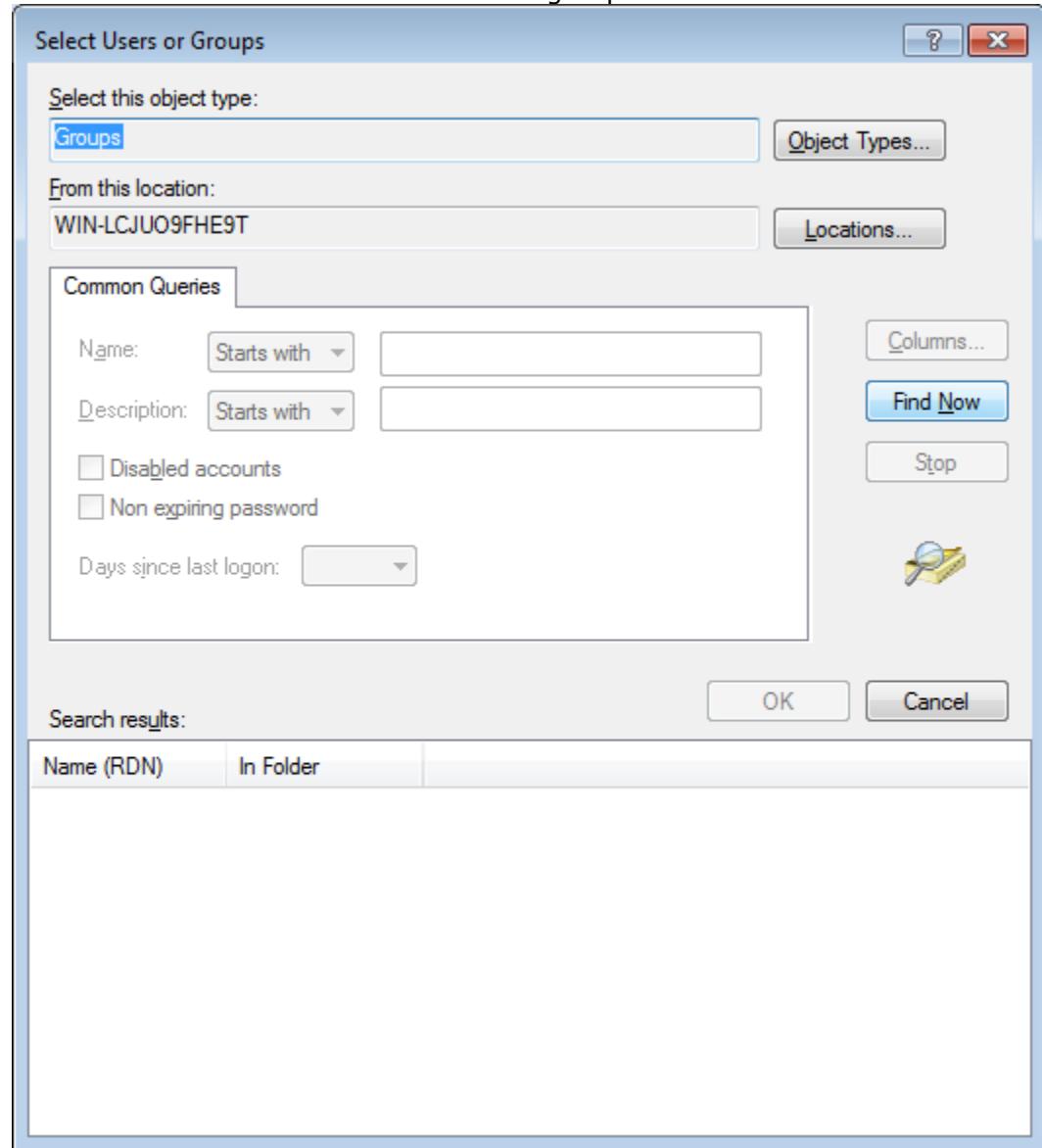
Click on the “Object Type” button and select the Groups checkbox. Click on the OK button when you are done.



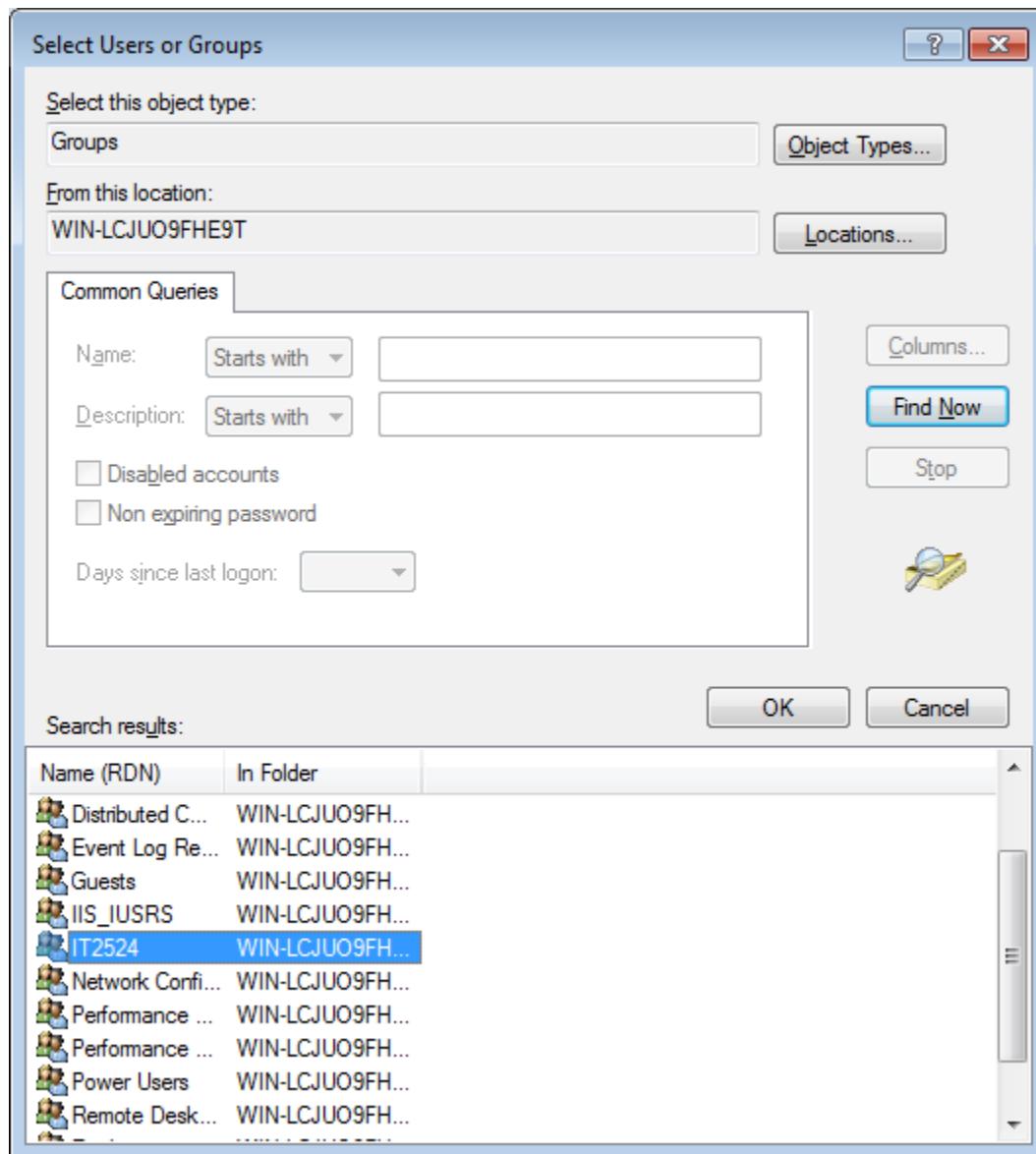
Click on the Advanced button.



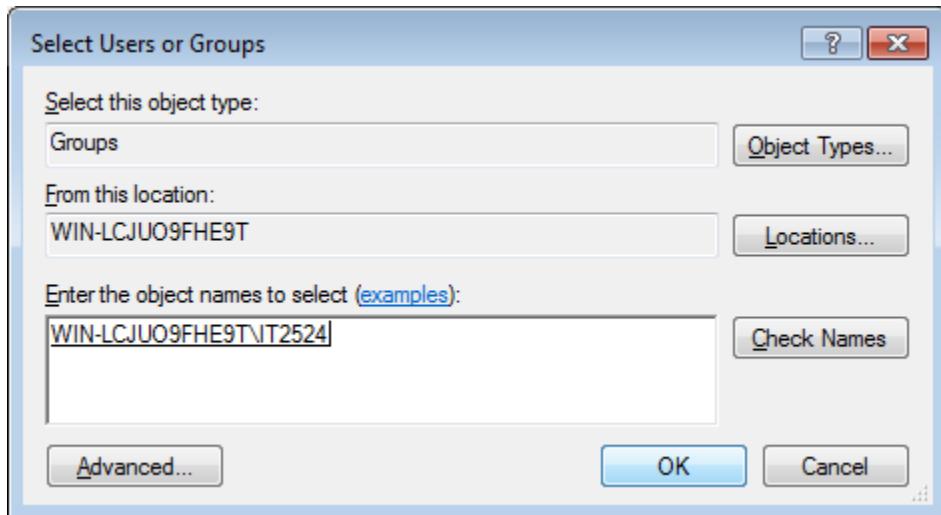
Click on the “Find Now” button to list all groups.



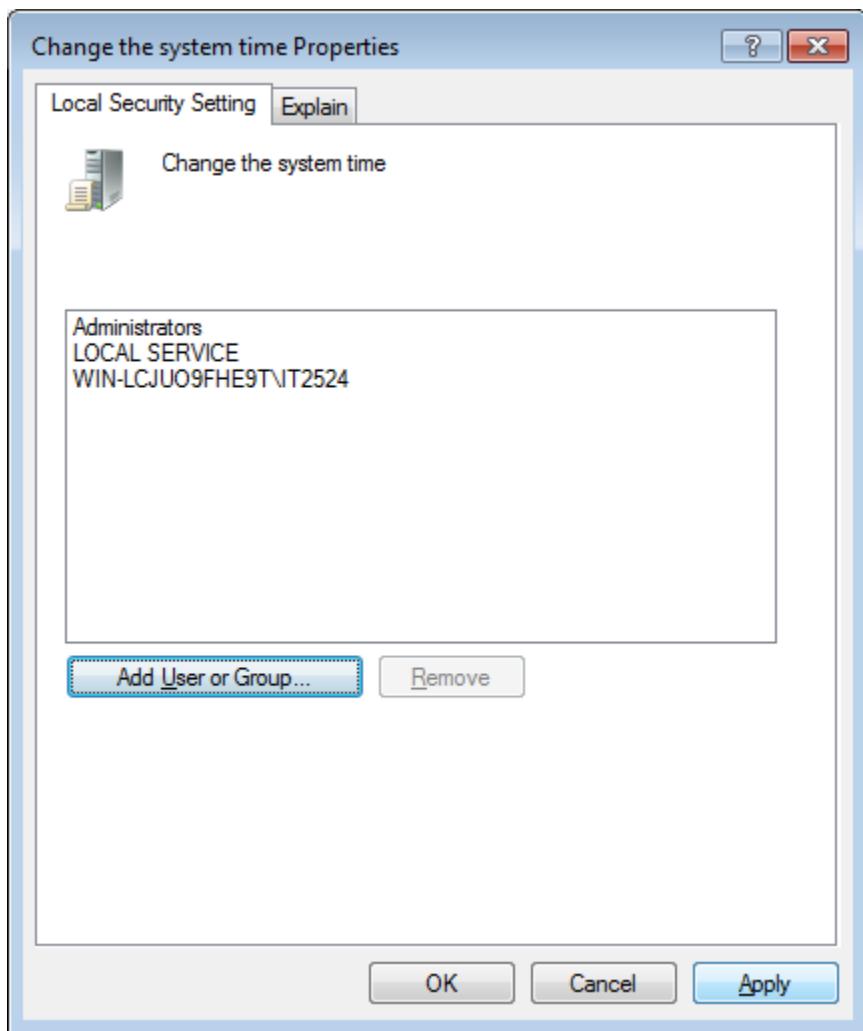
Click on the OK button to add IT2524 to the policy.



Click the OK button to close.



Click on the Apply button and the OK button.



Question 4

The Student user account is in the IT2524 group. The IT2524 group is allowed to change the system time. Can Student user account change the system time?

Answer

Yes

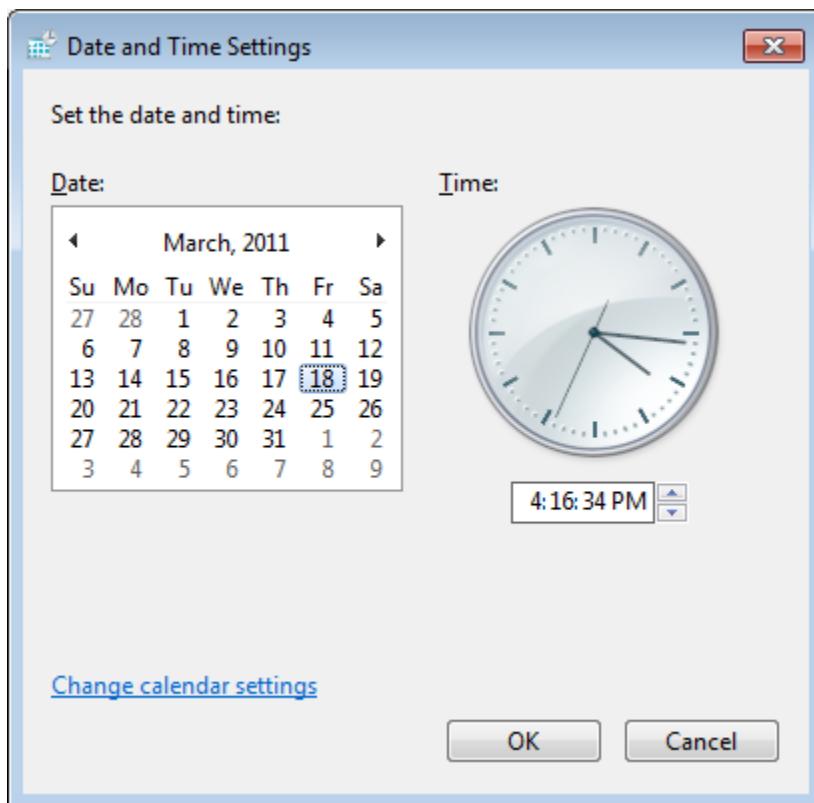
4. Switch the login user to Student.

Question 5

Try to change the system time again. Can the system time be changed? If not, can you think of a solution on your own to get it working?

Hint:

Logout and login the Student account. (Student need to re-login again to reload the policies.)

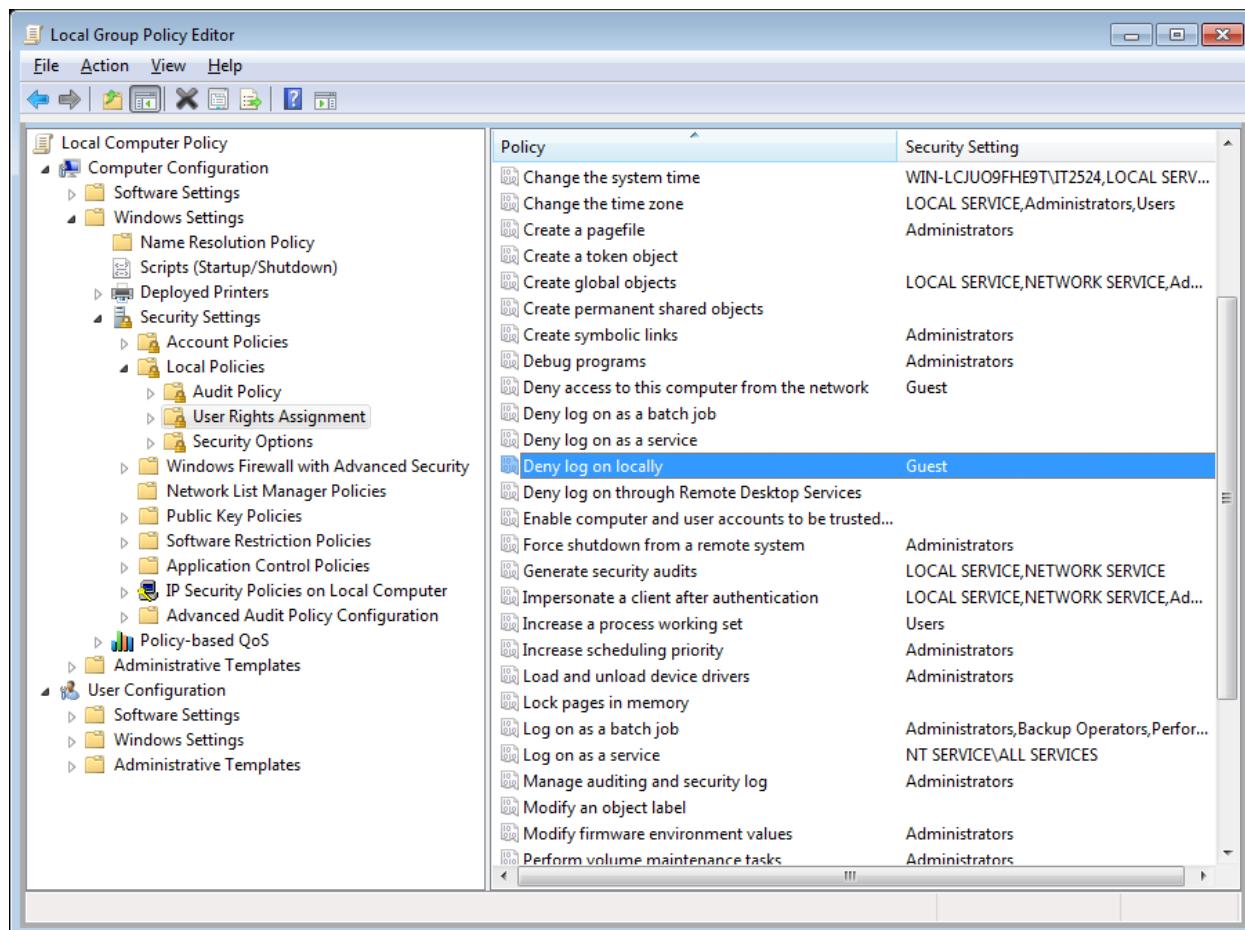


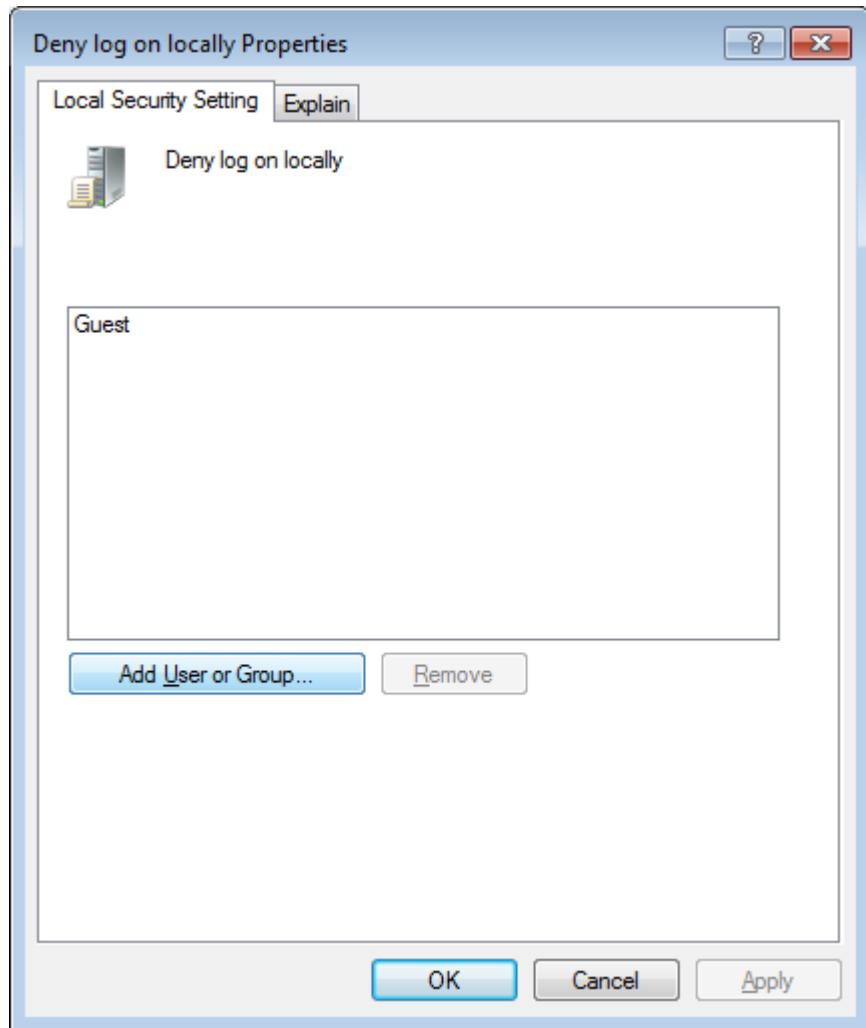
Exercise 4 - Setting local policy

1. In this exercise, we will set the local policy to deny login for the IT2524 group.

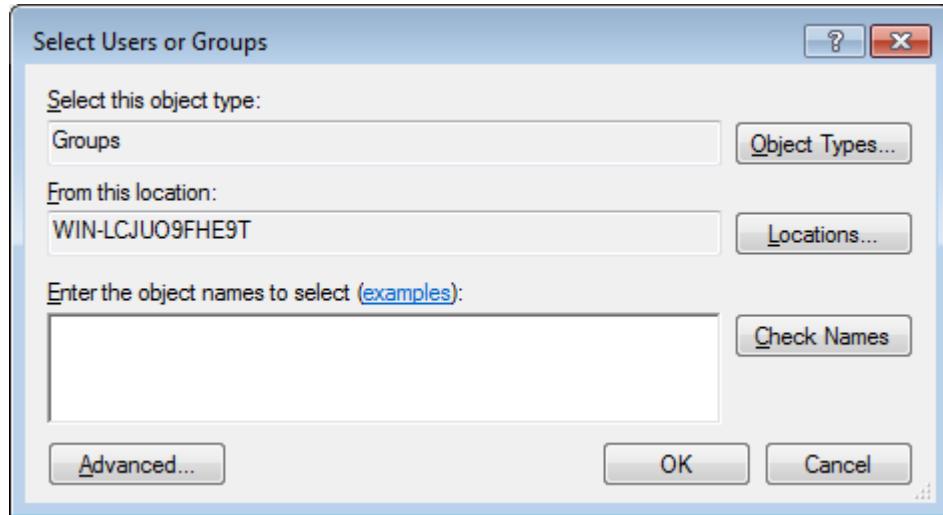
Switch user to "SIT". Run **gpedit.msc**.

Follow the steps as shown to set the "Deny logon locally" policy.

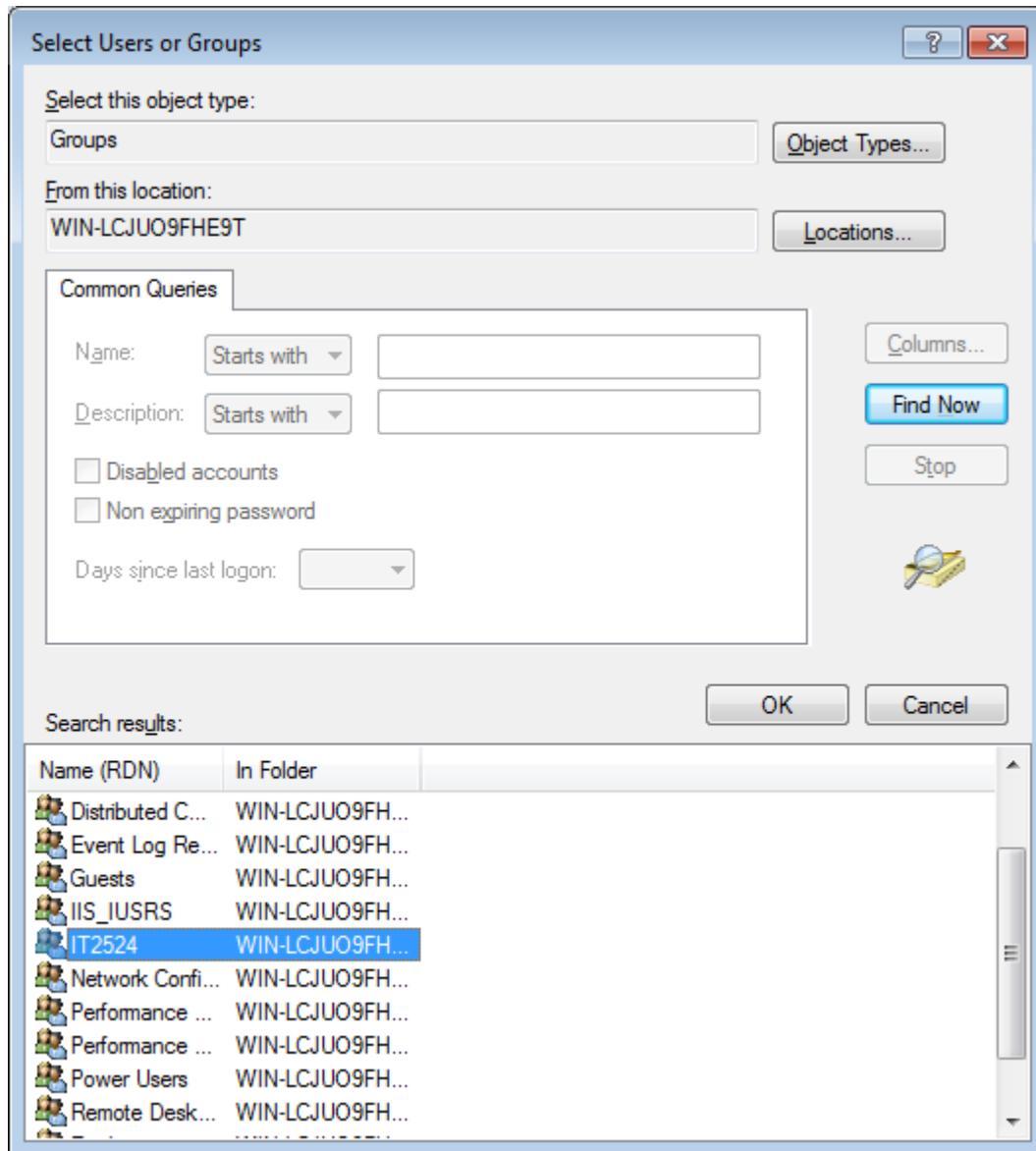




Click "Add User or Group..."



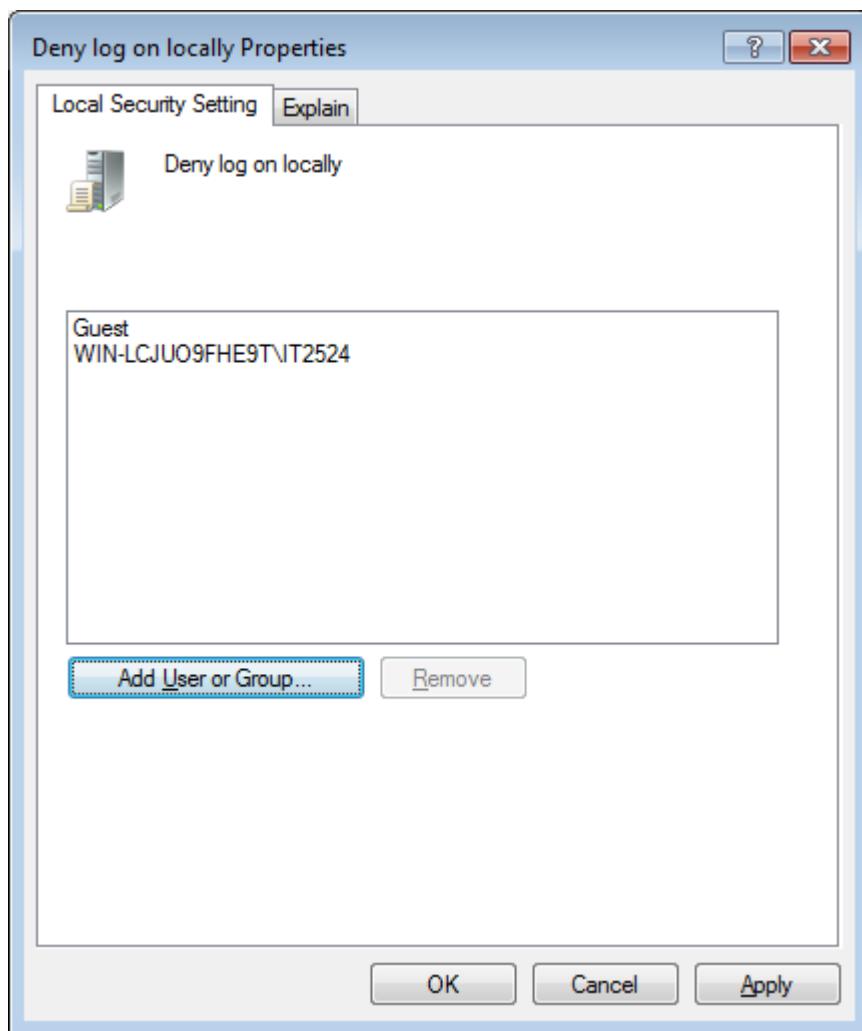
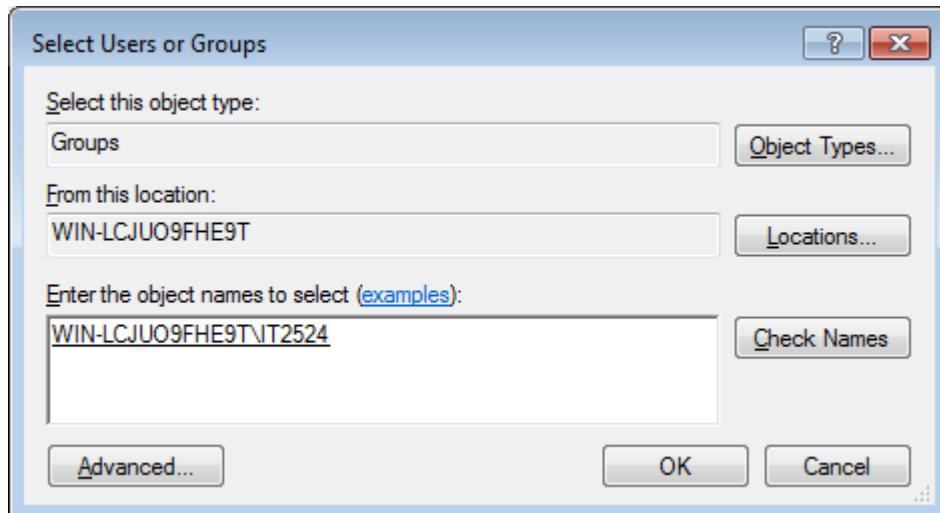
Click "Advanced..."



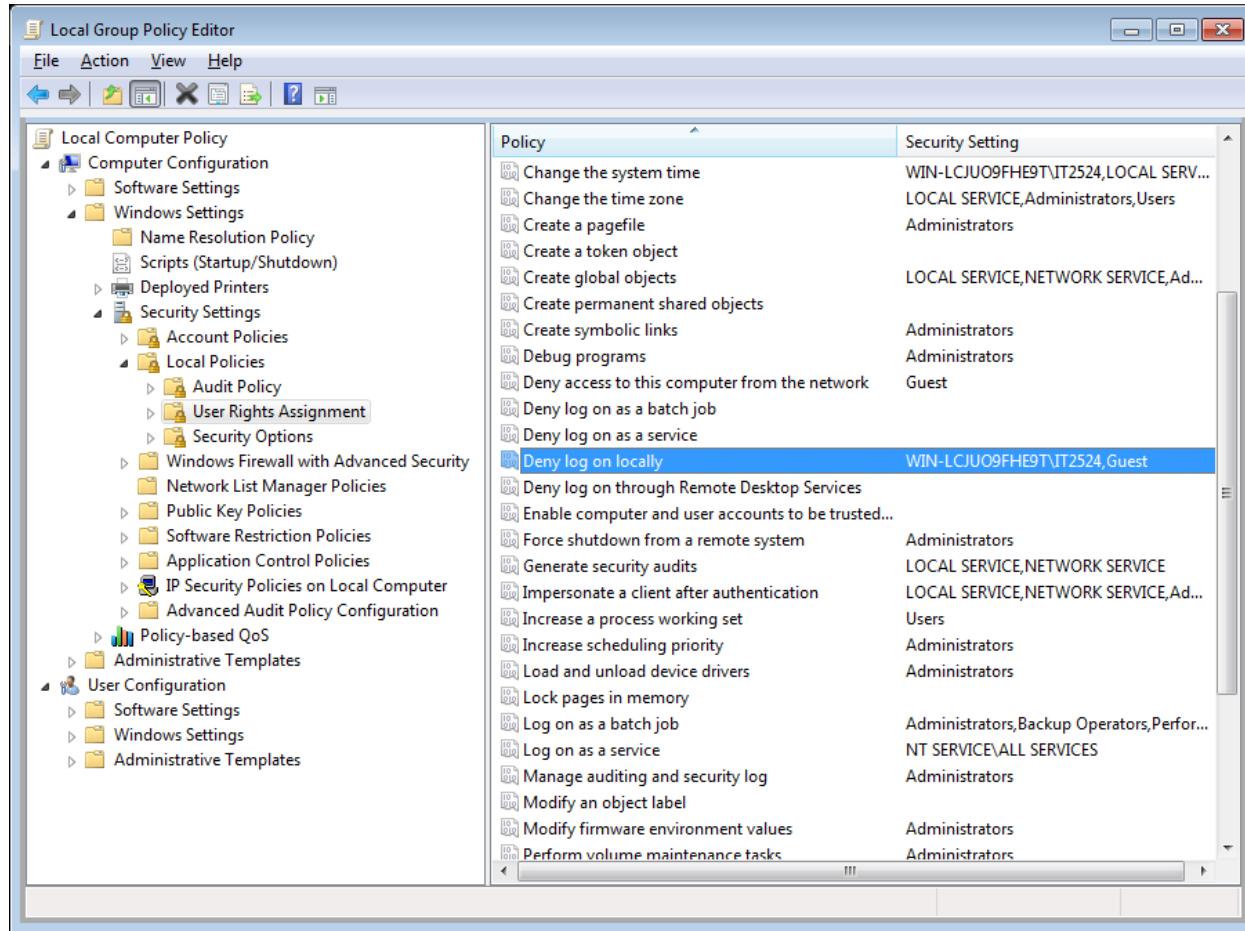
Change "Object Types..." to 'Groups'.

Click "Find Now"

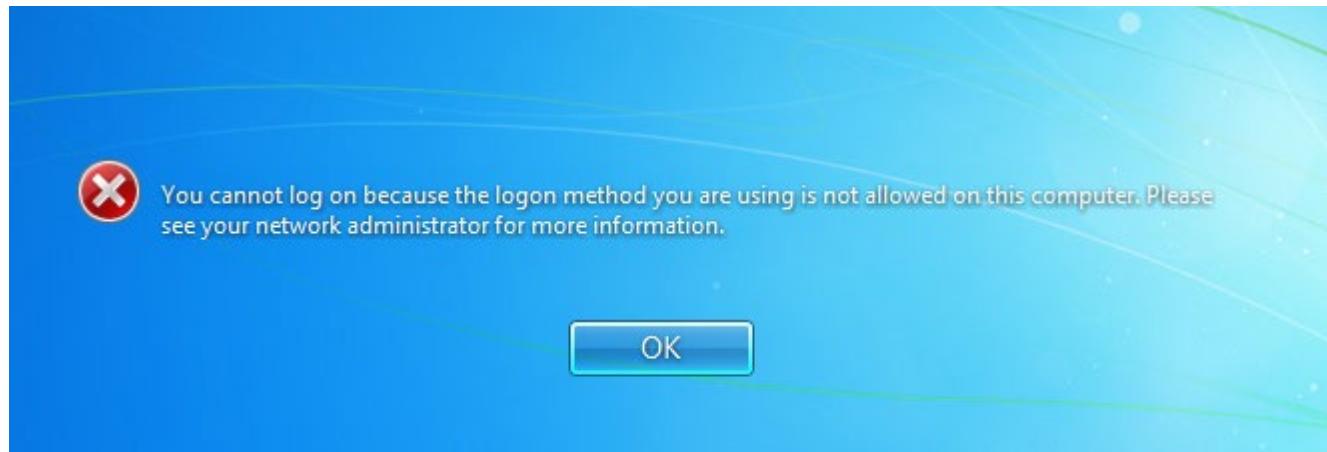
Select IT2524, click "OK"



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Now, try to switch to user Student. Are you able to login?

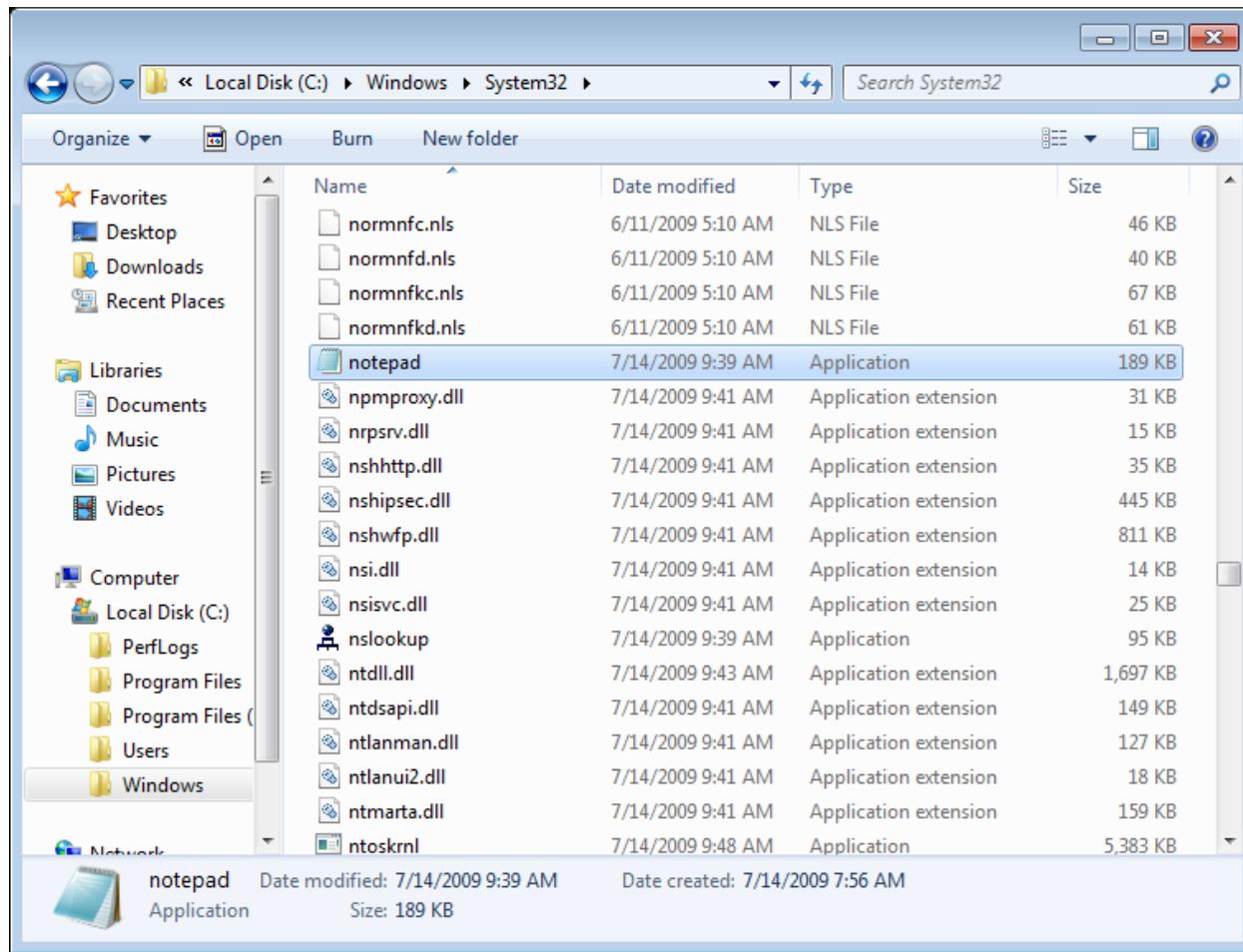


Switch to the SIT account.

Remove the "Deny log on locally" for the IT2524 group.

Login as **Student** to verify your configuration is correct.

Before beginning on the next exercise, first verify that the Student account can execute the "C:\WINDOWS\system32\notepad.exe".

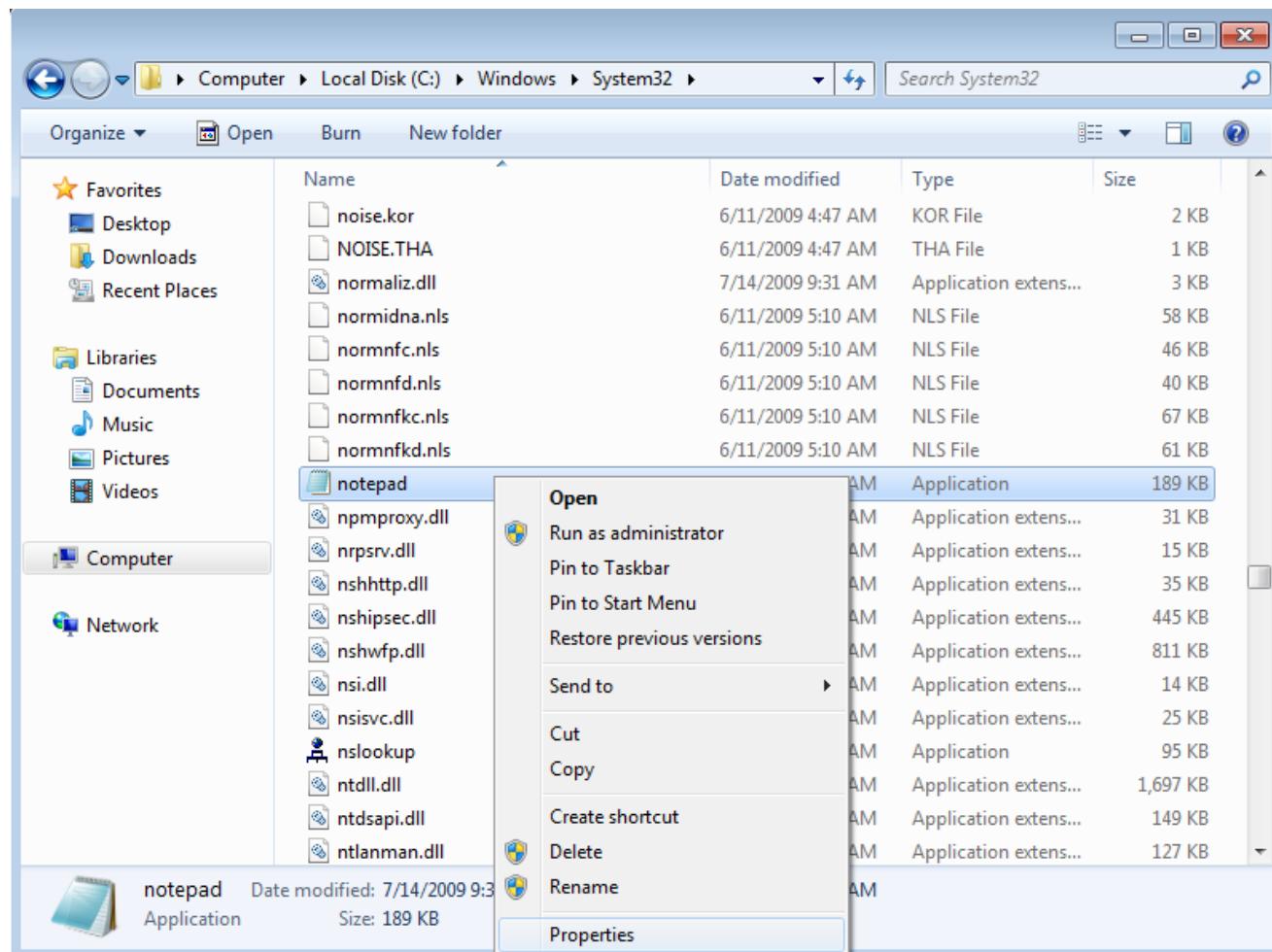


Exercise 5 - File Permissions

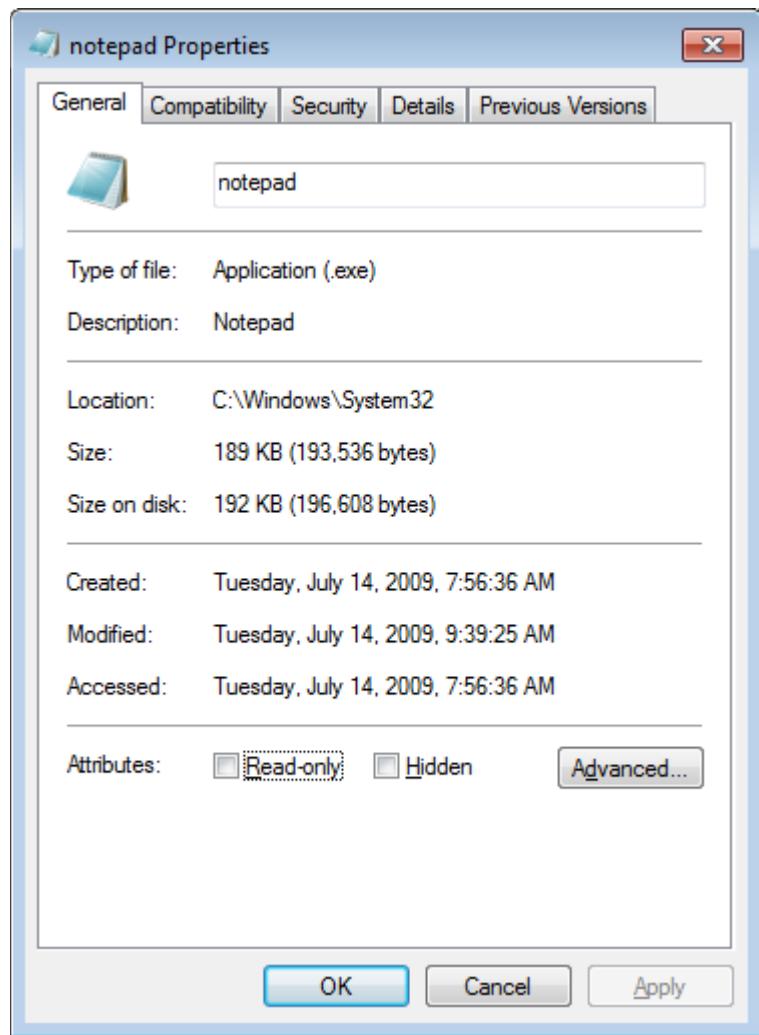
1. Switch to the **SIT** account.

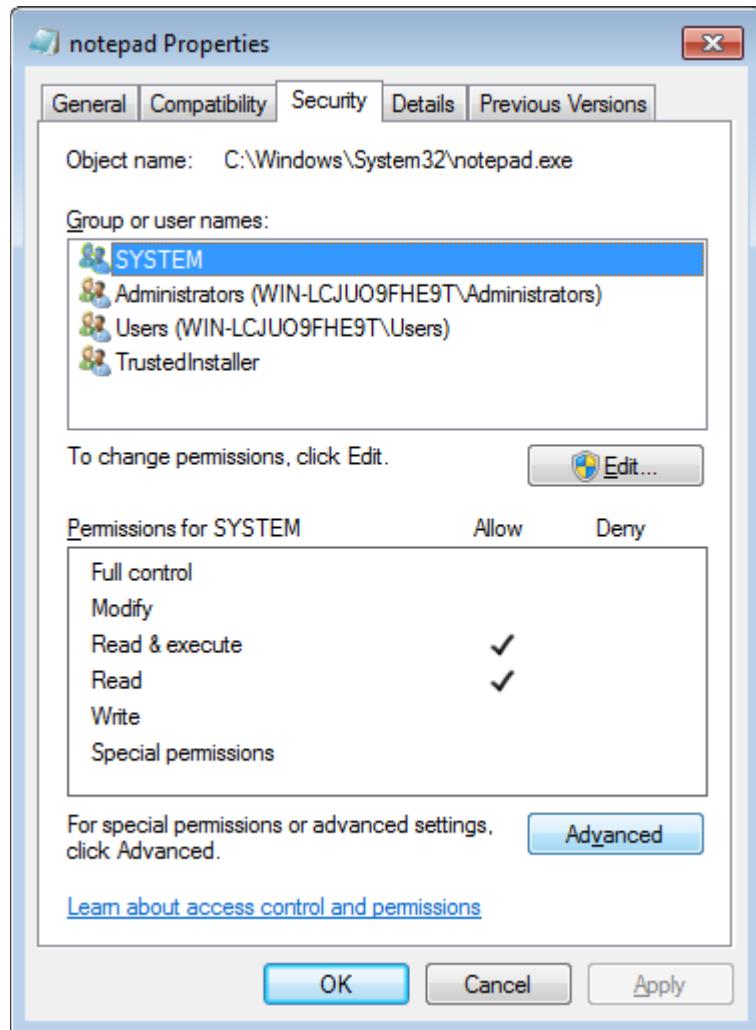
We are going to change the settings such that 'student' cannot run 'notepad.exe'.

Explore to C:\WINDOWS\system32\ntepad.exe



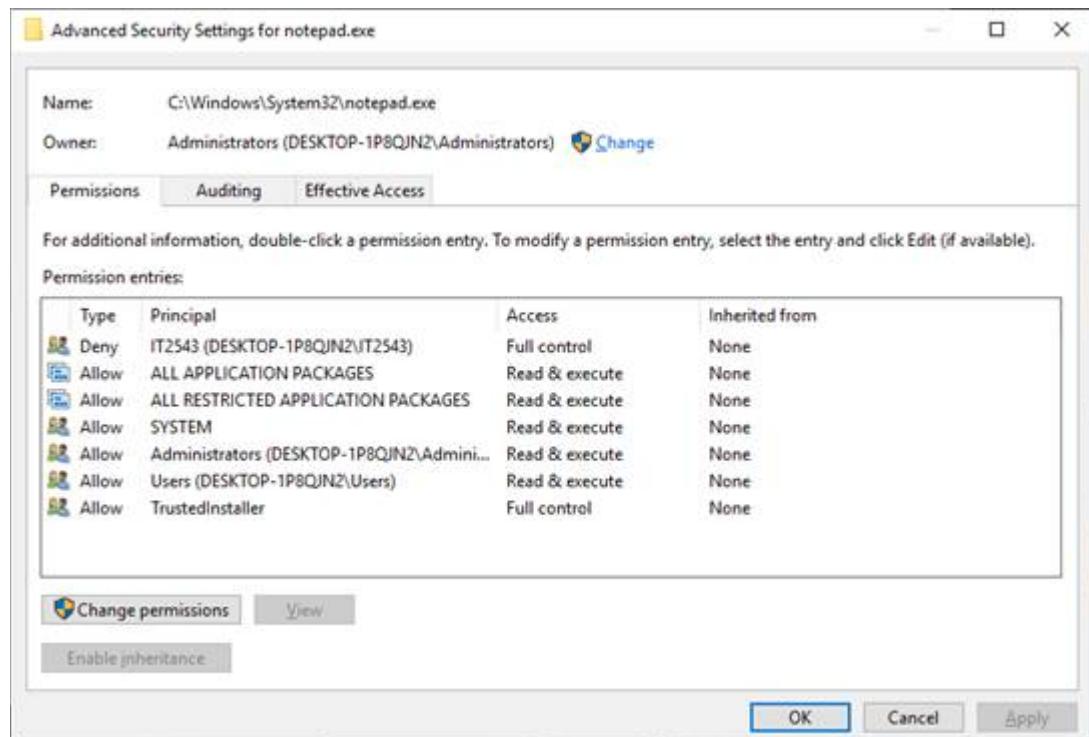
Right-click on notepad.exe and select Properties.





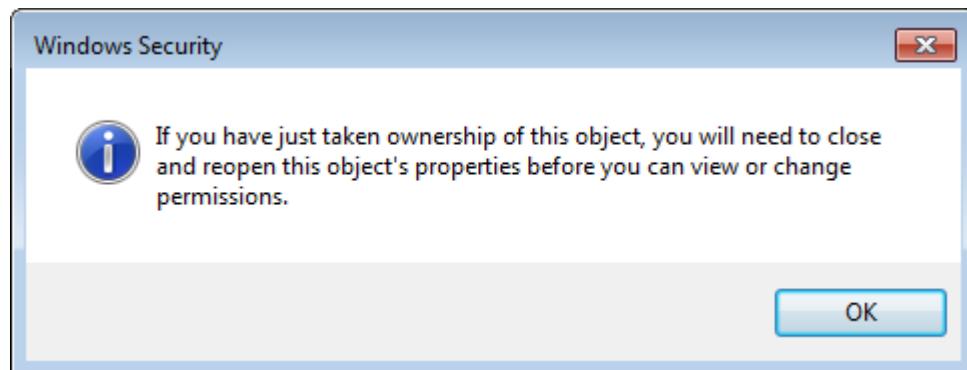
Click "Advanced"

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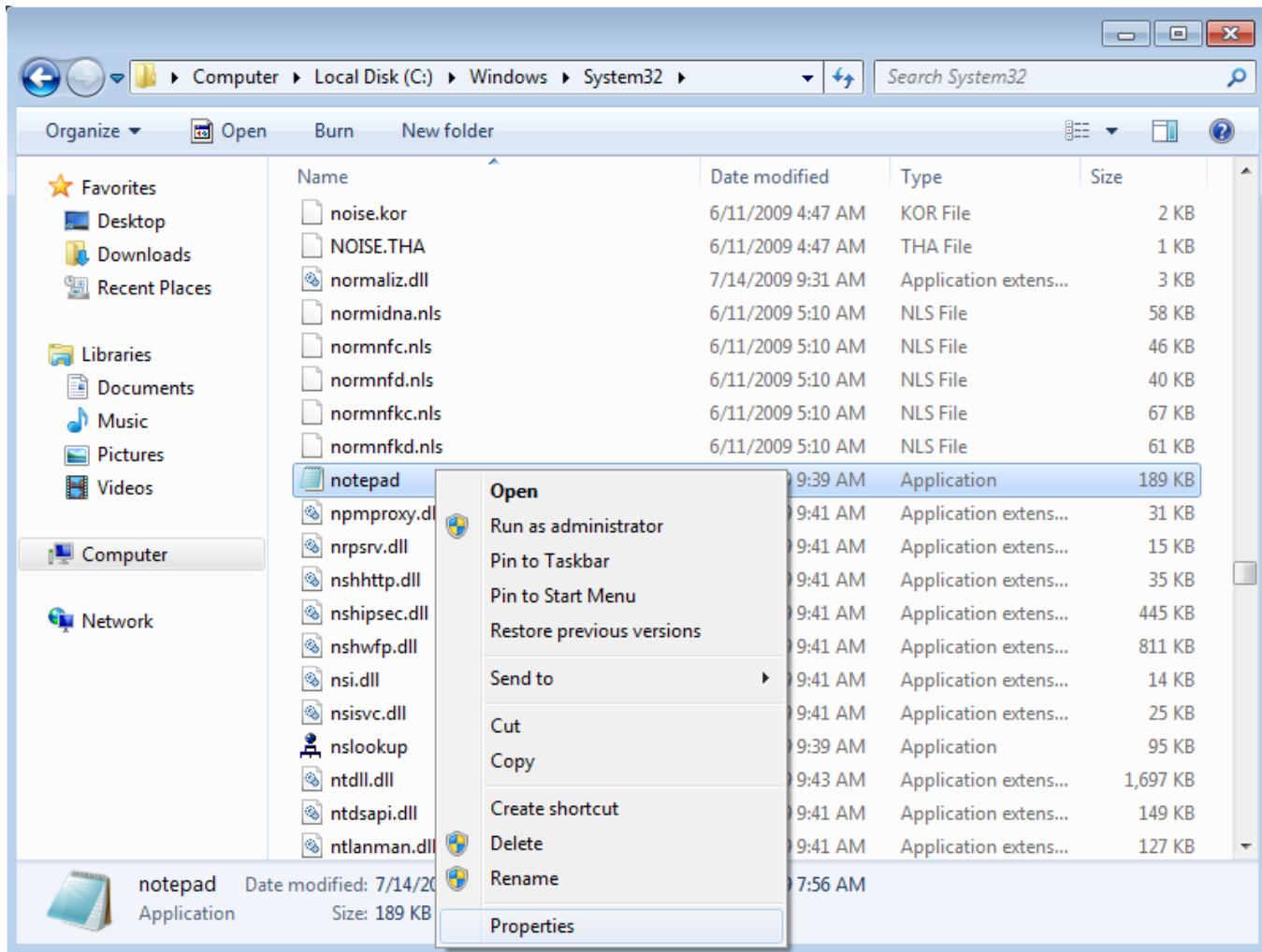
Select "Change" to edit owner and select SIT account as the owner.

Click the Apply button and then the OK button.

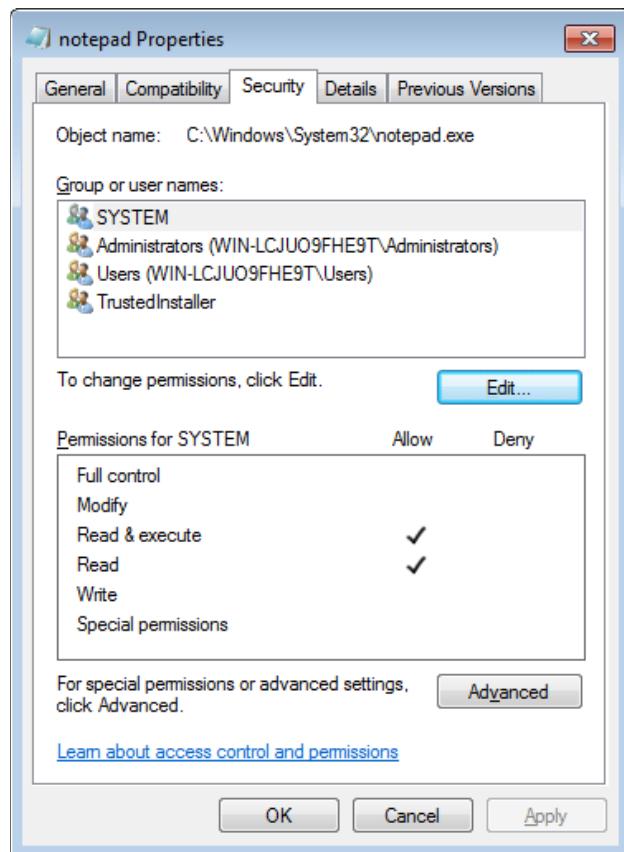
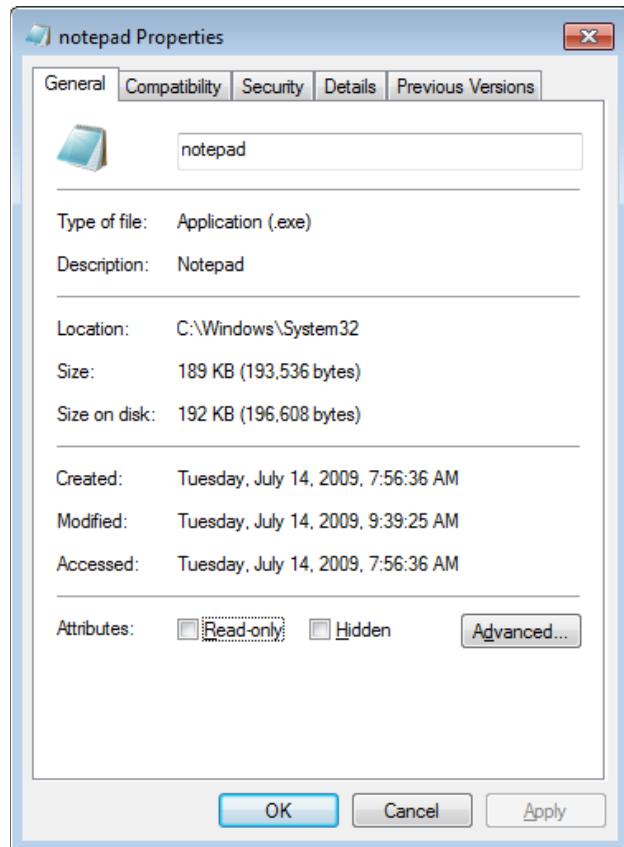


Click on the OK button to close dialog window.

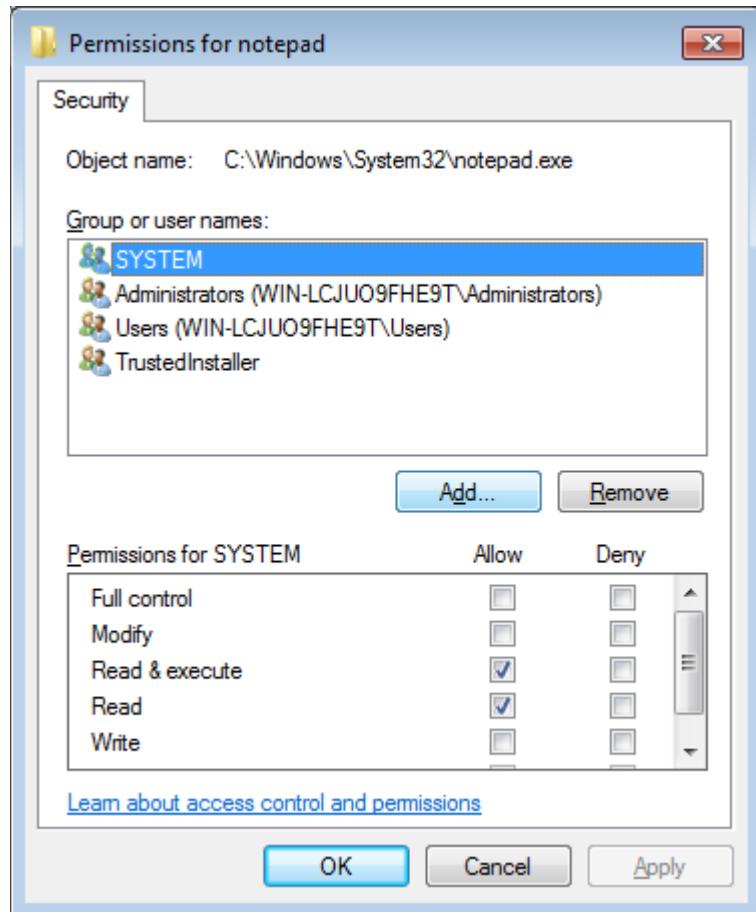
Next, we will disallow the IT2524 group from executing the "notepad.exe".



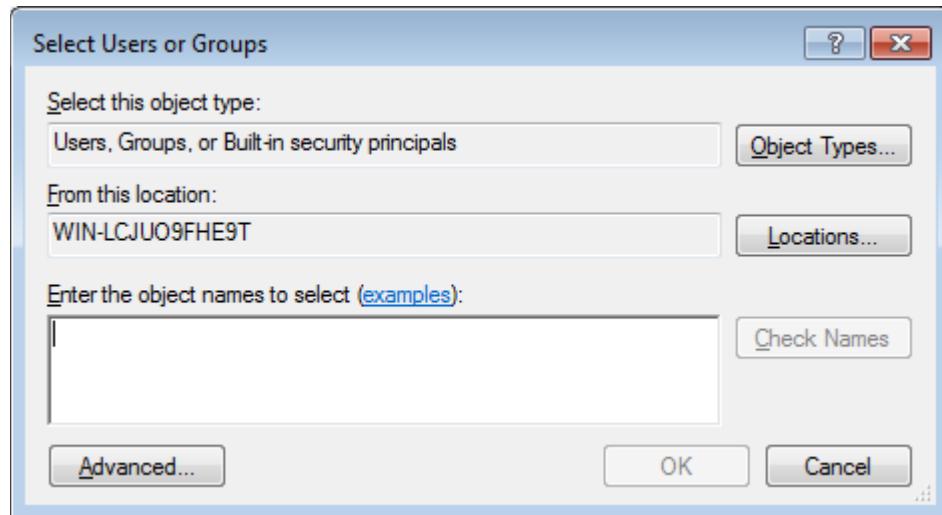
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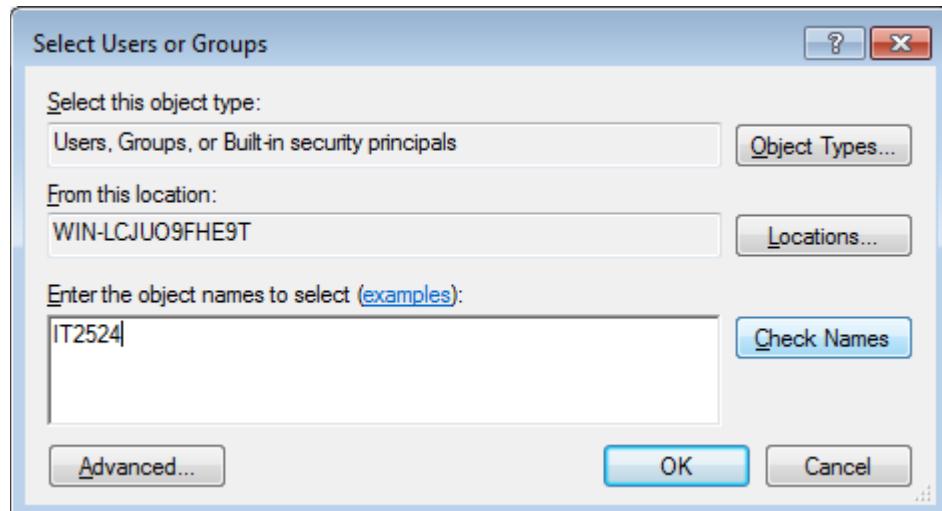
Click "Edit"



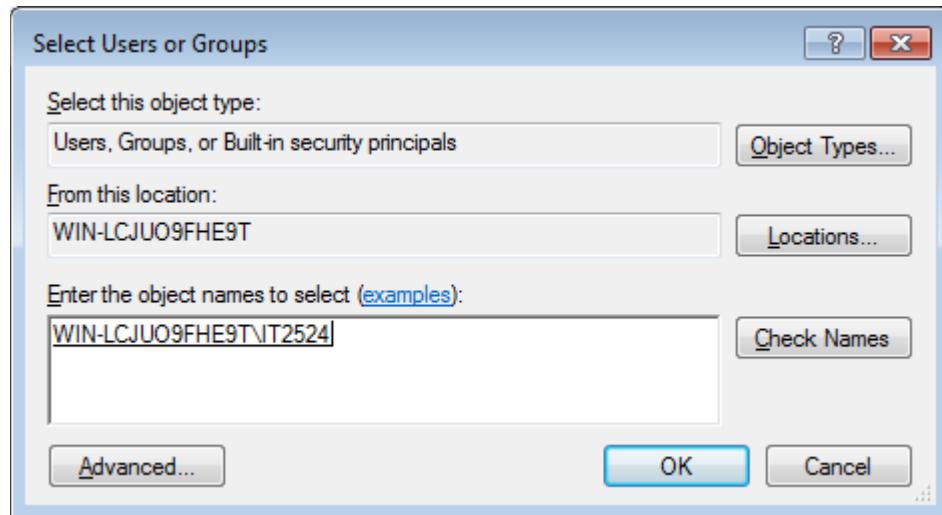
Click the Add button.

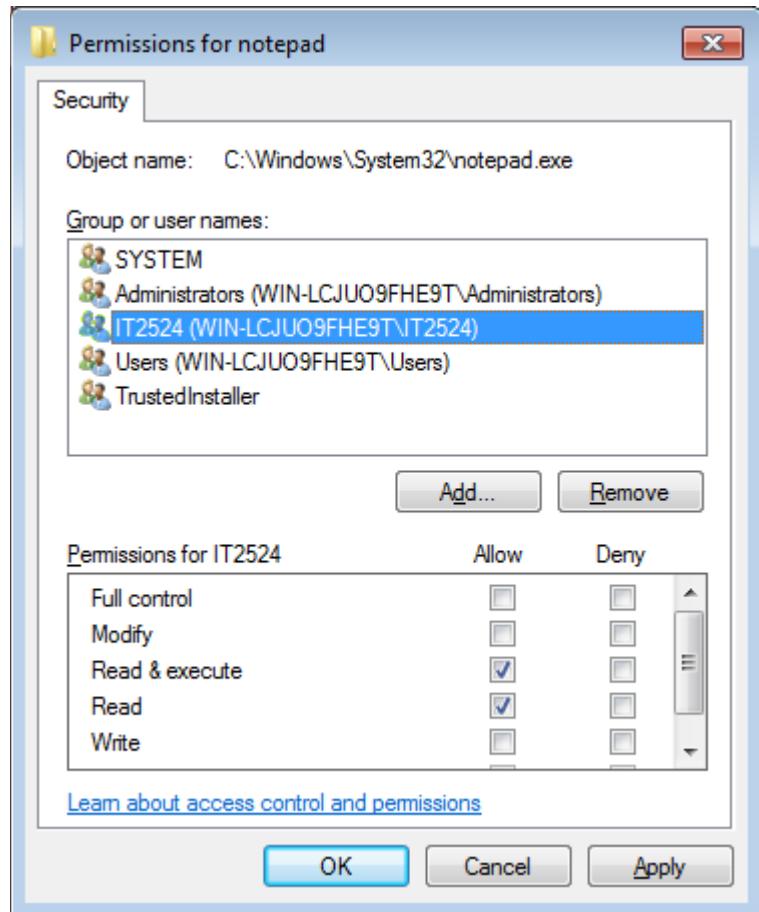


Enter the object name "IT2524" as shown.

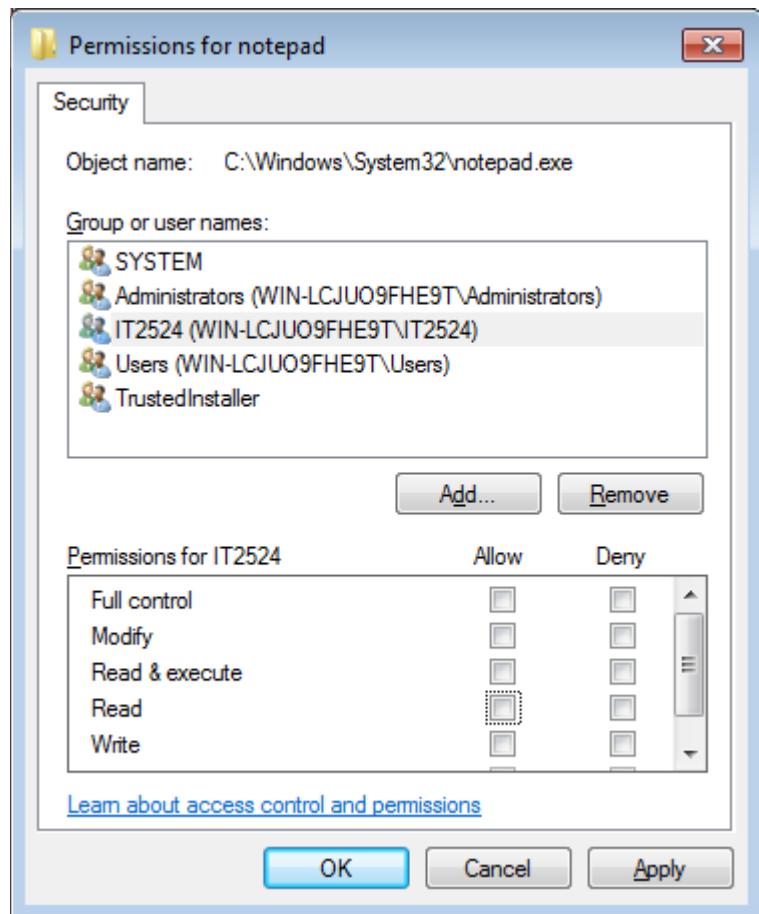


Click on the "Check Names" button.

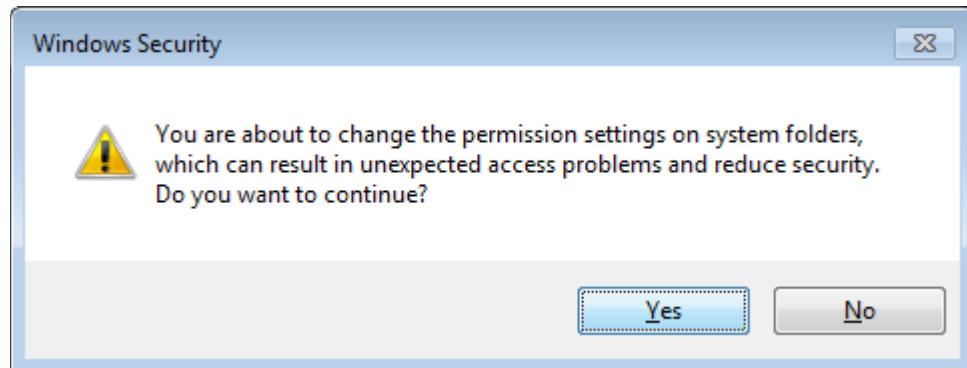




Remove the Allow permission for IT2524 group as shown.



Click on the Apply button to make the change.



Click on the OK button to close the dialog window.

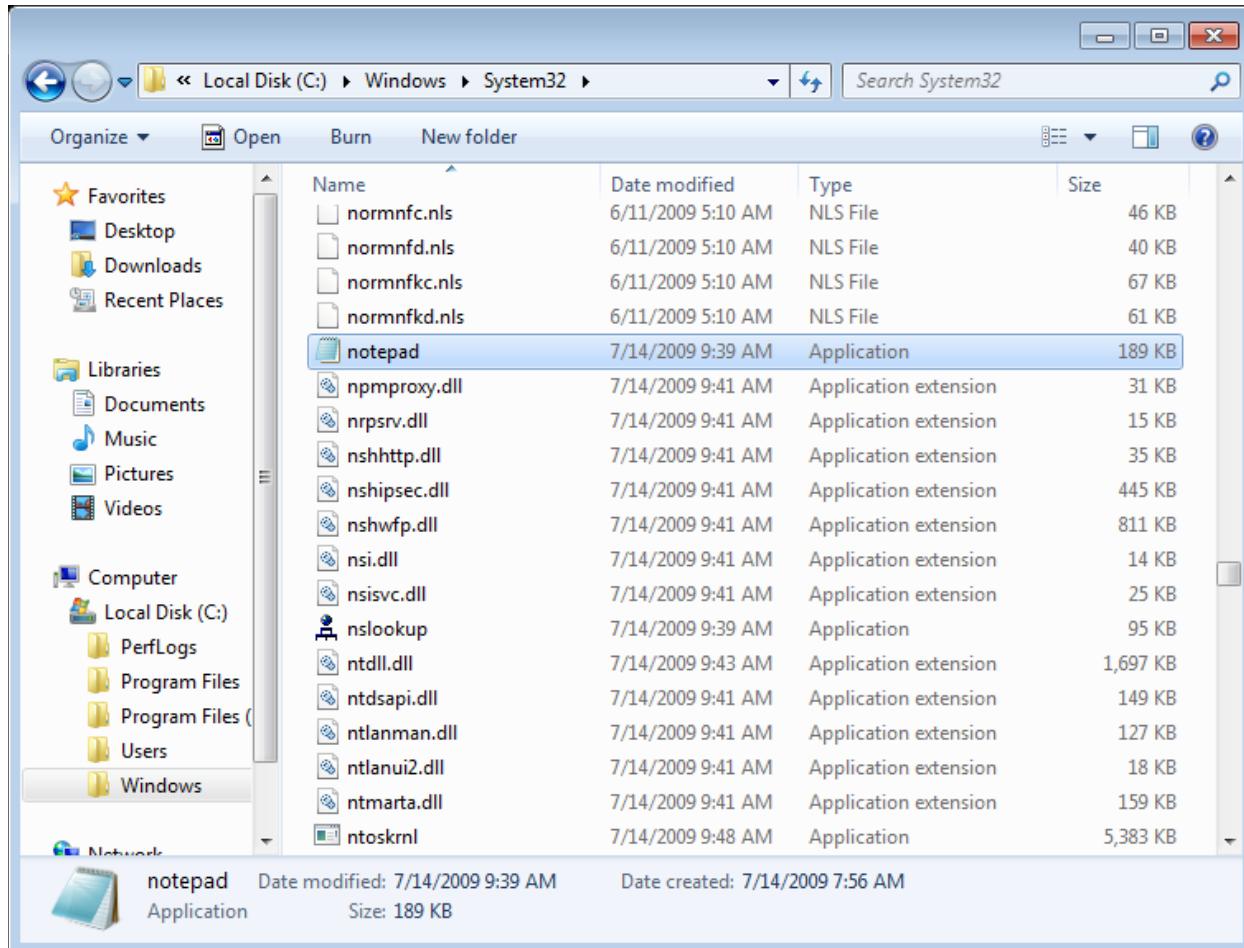
2. Switch to the **Student** account.

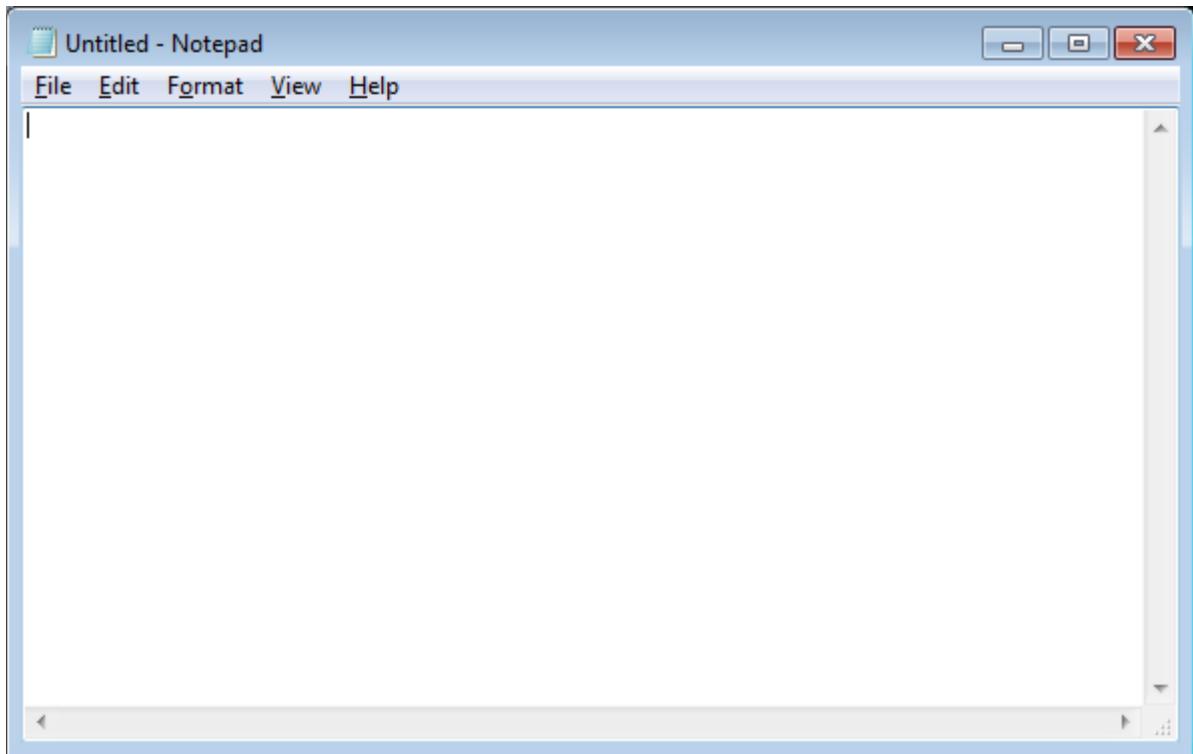
Question 6

Try to run the "notepad.exe". Can you execute it? If yes, what settings can prevent the Student account from running the program?

Answer

Yes. The Student account belongs to 2 groups - IT2524 and Users. Although IT2524 group dis-allowed executing "notepad.exe", the Users group allows executing it. Use the "Deny" settings instead.

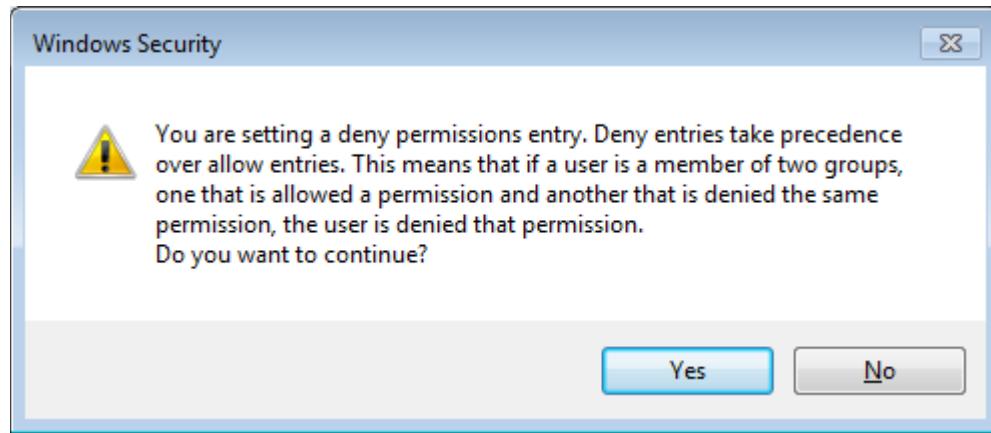
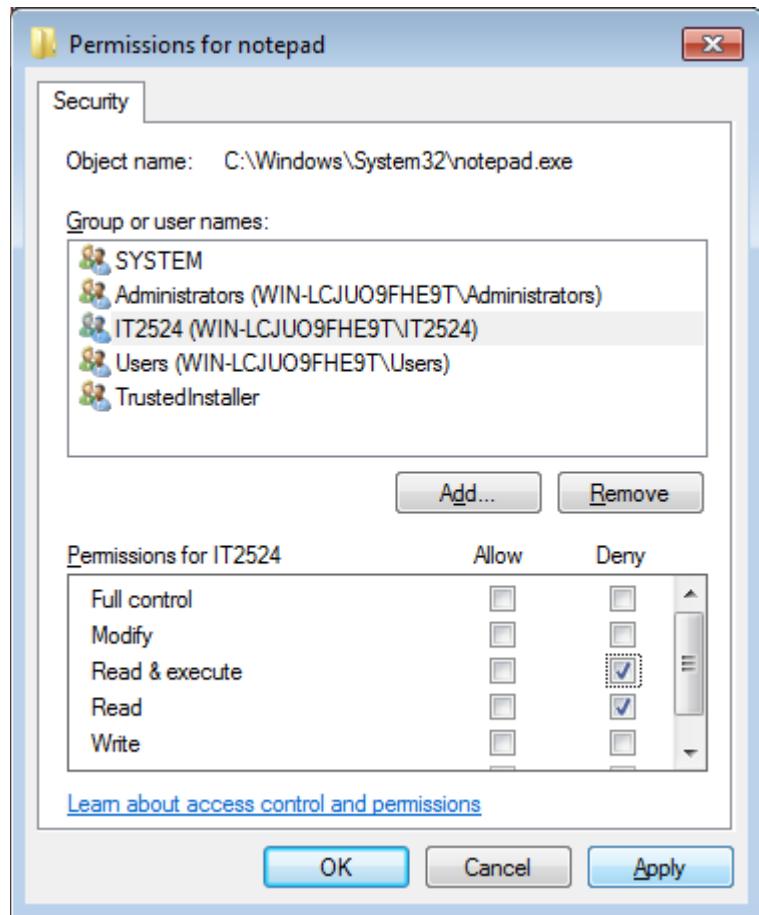


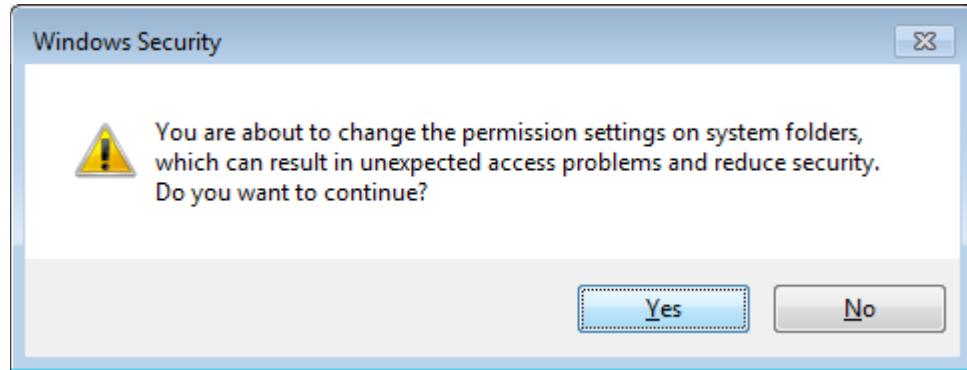


Logoff the Student account.

3. Switch to the SIT account.

Set the permission to read and execution "Deny" for the IT2524 group.





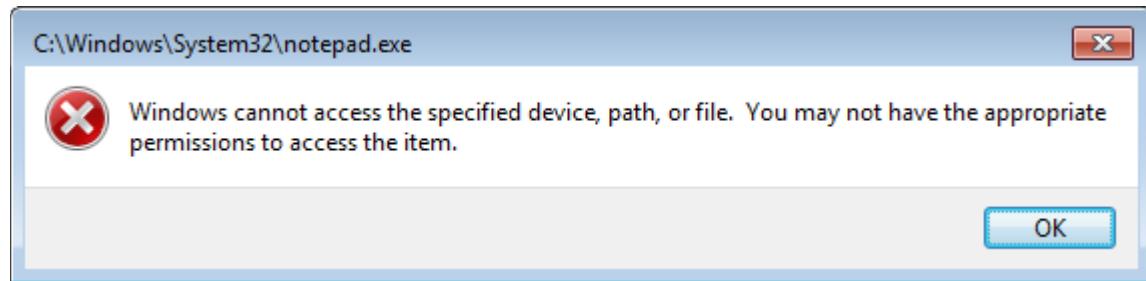
4. Switch to the Student account.

Question 7

Try to run the "notepad.exe". Can you execute it?

Answer

No.



Note

Deny entries take precedence over allow entries. If a user is a member of 2 groups, one allowed permission and the other denied the same permission, the user is denied of that permission.

Exercise 6 – Access Control List in MS Windows

1. Login as **SIT**.

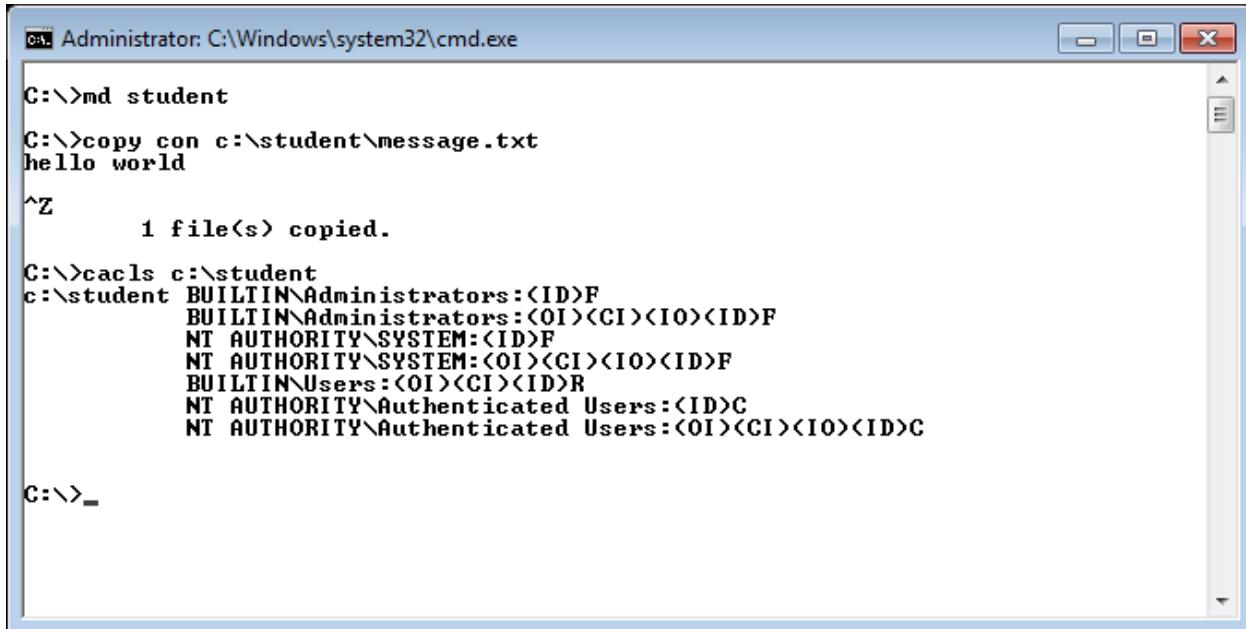
Goto ‘Programs’ → ‘Accessories’, right-click on ‘Command Prompt’ and choose ‘Run As Administrator’.

The **cacls** command displays or modifies access control lists (ACLs) of folders and files.

Note

An **Access Control List** is a list of permissions for securable object, such as a file or folder that controls the access to the object.

List the permissions of a folder and the permissions of a file.

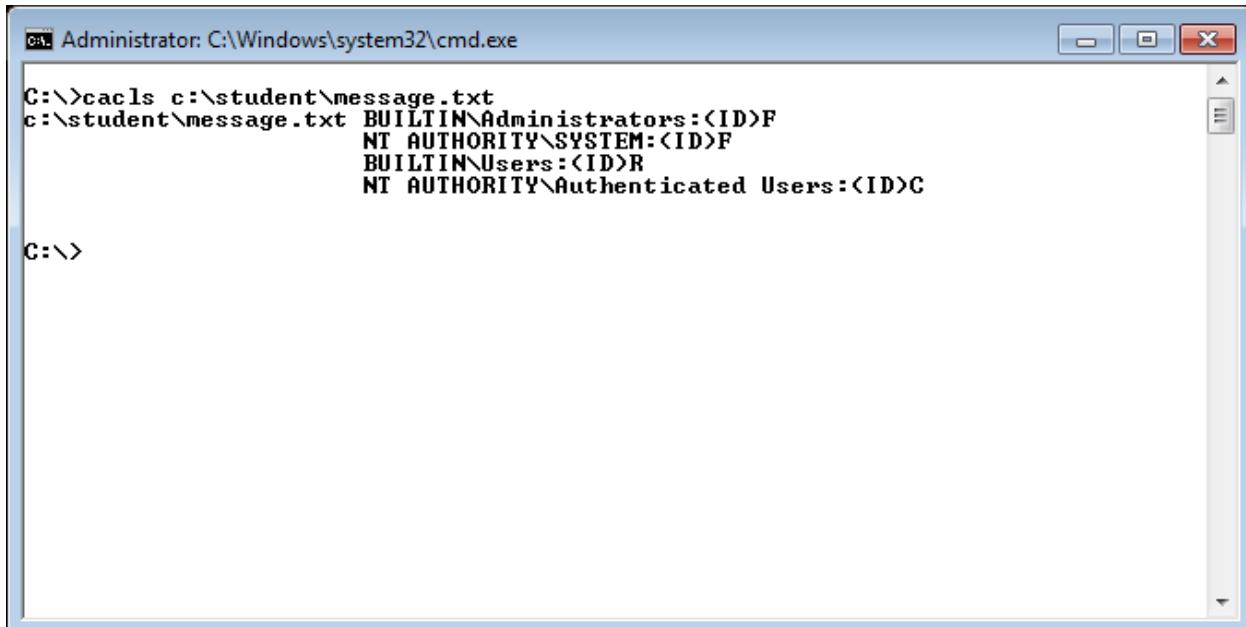


Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

```
C:\>md student
C:\>copy con c:\student\message.txt
hello world
^Z
      1 file(s) copied.

C:\>cacls c:\student
c:\student  BUILTIN\Administrators:(ID)F
            BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)(IO)(ID)F
            NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(ID)F
            NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(OI)(CI)(IO)(ID)F
            BUILTIN\Users:(OI)(CI)(ID)R
            NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:(ID)C
            NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:(OI)(CI)(IO)(ID)C

C:\>_
```



Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

```
C:\>cacls c:\student\message.txt
c:\student\message.txt  BUILTIN\Administrators:(ID)F
                      NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(ID)F
                      BUILTIN\Users:(ID)R
                      NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:(ID)C

C:\>
```

List the permissions of all files in a folder.

The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The command entered is "C:\>cacls c:\users\student*.* | more". The output lists security permissions for various subfolders under "c:\users\student".

```
C:\>cacls c:\users\student\*.* | more
c:\users\student\AppData NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(OI)(CI)F
    BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)F
    WIN-LCJU09FHE9T\student:(OI)(CI)F

c:\users\student\Application Data Everyone:(DENY)(special access:)
    FILE_READ_DATA

    NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(OI)(CI)(ID)F
    BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)(ID)F
    WIN-LCJU09FHE9T\student:(OI)(CI)(ID)F

c:\users\student\Contacts NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(OI)(CI)F
    BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)F
    WIN-LCJU09FHE9T\student:(OI)(CI)F

c:\users\student\Cookies Everyone:(DENY)(special access:)
    FILE_READ_DATA

    NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(OI)(CI)(ID)F
    BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)(ID)F
    WIN-LCJU09FHE9T\student:(OI)(CI)(ID)F

c:\users\student\Desktop NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(OI)(CI)F
    BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)F
-- More -- -
```

Run the "**cacls /E /G Guest:R**" command to grant Guest account read access to the folder.

The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The command entered is "C:\student>cacls C:\student /E /G Guest:R". The output shows the process of granting "Guest" account read access to the folder "C:\student".

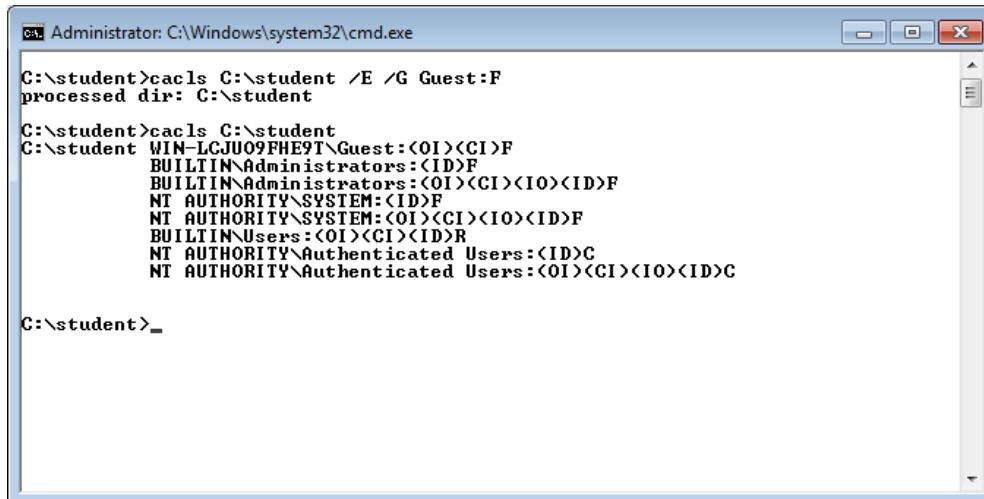
```
C:\student>cacls C:\student /E /G Guest:R
processed dir: C:\student

C:\student>cacls C:\student
C:\student WIN-LCJU09FHE9T\Guest:(OI)(CI)R
    BUILTIN\Administrators:(ID)F
    BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)(IO)(ID)F
    NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(ID)F
    NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(OI)(CI)(IO)(ID)F
    BUILTIN\Users:(OI)(CI)(ID)R
    NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:(ID)C
    NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:(OI)(CI)(IO)(ID)C

C:\student>
```

Operating Systems and Administration

Run the "**cacls /E /G Guest:F**" command to grant Guest account full access to the folder.

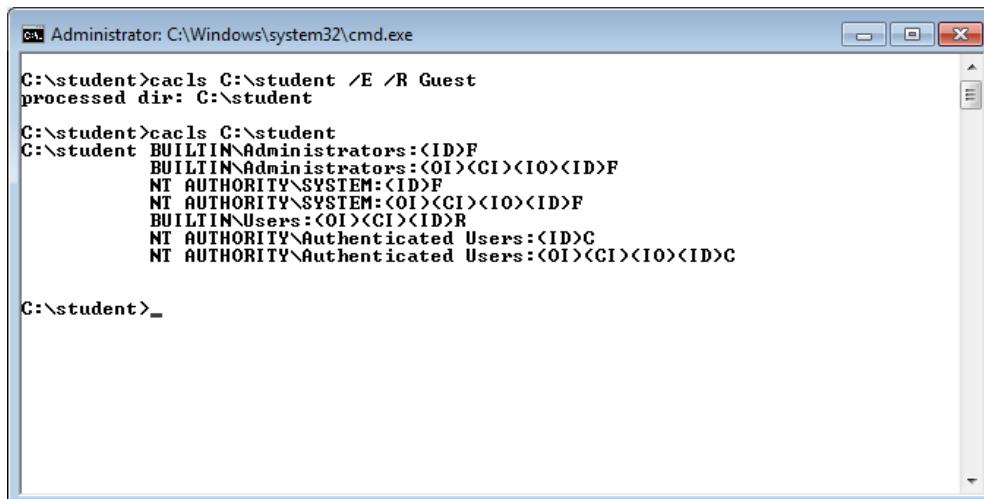


```
C:\>Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\>student>cacls C:\student /E /G Guest:F
processed dir: C:\student

C:\>student>cacls C:\student
C:\>student WIN-LCJU09FHE9T\Guest:<OI><CI>F
BUILTIN\Administrators:<ID>F
BUILTIN\Administrators:<OI><CI><IO><ID>F
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:<ID>F
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:<OI><CI><IO><ID>F
BUILTIN\Users:<OI><CI><ID>R
NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:<ID>C
NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:<OI><CI><IO><ID>C

C:\>student>_
```

Run the "**cacls /E /R Guest**" command to revoke Guest access to the folder.

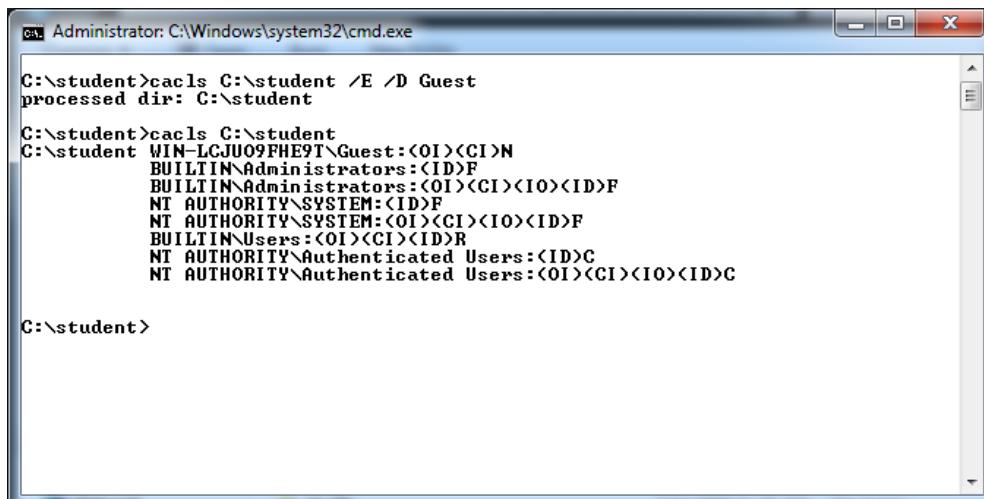


```
C:\>Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\>student>cacls C:\student /E /R Guest
processed dir: C:\student

C:\>student>cacls C:\student
C:\>student BUILTIN\Administrators:<ID>F
BUILTIN\Administrators:<OI><CI><IO><ID>F
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:<ID>F
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:<OI><CI><IO><ID>F
BUILTIN\Users:<OI><CI><ID>R
NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:<ID>C
NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:<OI><CI><IO><ID>C

C:\>student>_
```

Run the "**cacls /E /D Guest**" command to deny Guest access to the folder.



```
C:\>Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\>student>cacls C:\student /E /D Guest
processed dir: C:\student

C:\>student>cacls C:\student
C:\>student WIN-LCJU09FHE9T\Guest:<OI><CI>N
BUILTIN\Administrators:<ID>F
BUILTIN\Administrators:<OI><CI><IO><ID>F
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:<ID>F
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:<OI><CI><IO><ID>F
BUILTIN\Users:<OI><CI><ID>R
NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:<ID>C
NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:<OI><CI><IO><ID>C

C:\>student>_
```

Exercise 7 – Security Configuration in MS Windows

- 1 One of the biggest challenges for administrators is security compliance. In this exercise, you will learn
. the **secedit** command to help you to check for compliance.

Note

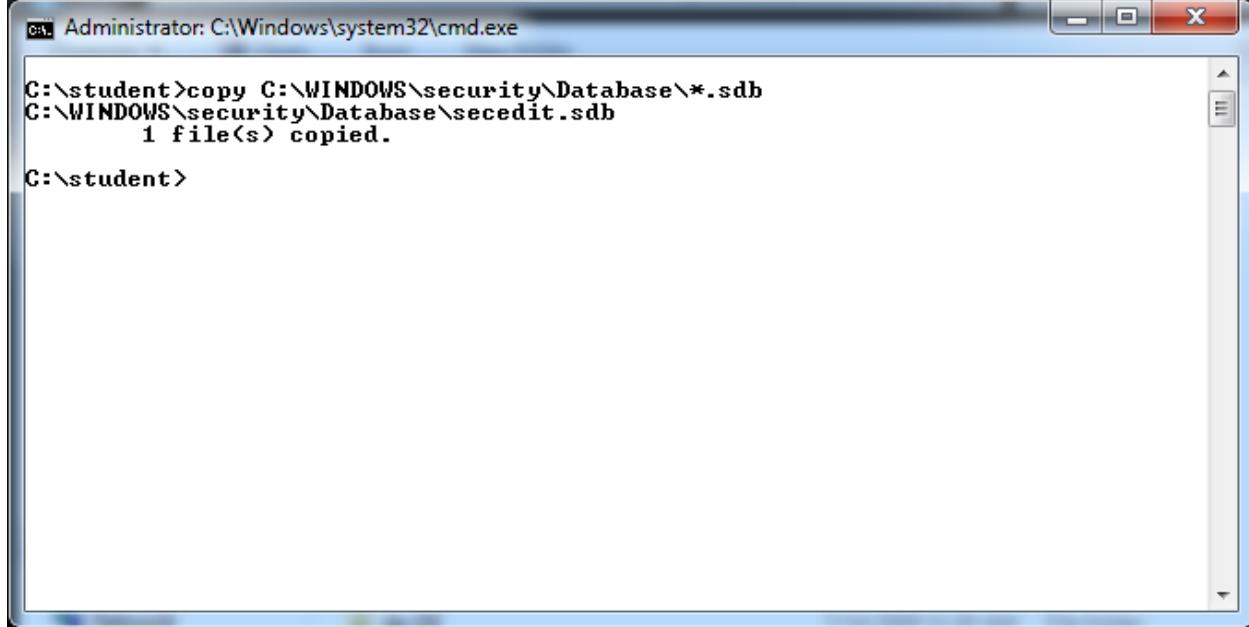
Security template is used to define the organization security policy. To check if a system adheres to the security policy, a template that defines the security policy is compared with the existing settings of the system. Any discrepancies mean that the system is not in compliance.

Note

The **secedit** command has six primary functions:

- configure
- analyze
- import
- export
- validate
- generate rollback

2



A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The window shows the command "copy C:\WINDOWS\security\Database*.sdb C:\WINDOWS\security\Database\secedit.sdb" being run, followed by the output "1 file(s) copied.". The prompt then changes to "C:\student>".

```
C:\student>copy C:\WINDOWS\security\Database\*.sdb C:\WINDOWS\security\Database\secedit.sdb
1 file(s) copied.

C:\student>
```

```
C:\student>secedit /analyze /db secedit.sdb
The task has completed successfully.
See log %windir%\security\logs\scesrv.log for detail info.

C:\student>notepad %windir%\security\logs\scesrv.log
C:\student>
```

```
scesrv - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
-----
Monday, March 21, 2011 1:02:02 PM
----Analysis engine was initialized successfully.----
----Reading Configuration Info...

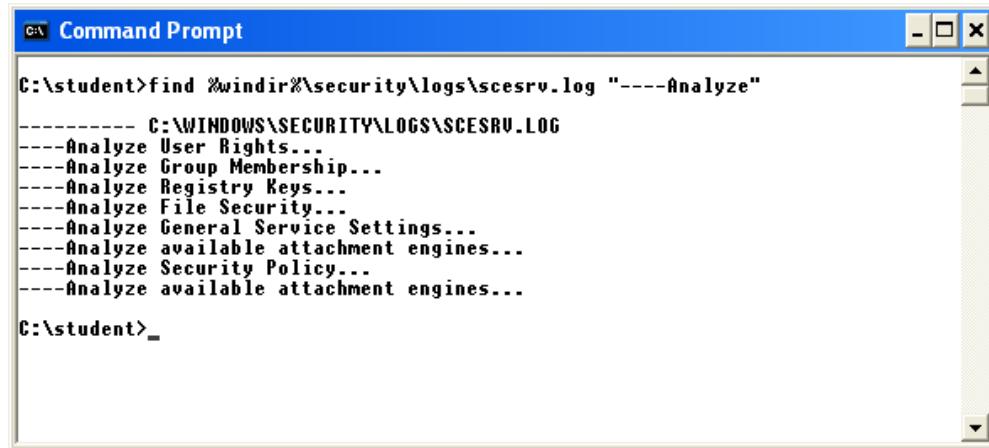
----Analyze User Rights...
    Analyze SeNetworkLogonRight.
Not Configured - SeNetworkLogonRight.
    Analyze SeTcbPrivilege.
Not Configured - SeTcbPrivilege.
    Analyze SeMachineAccountPrivilege.
Not Configured - SeMachineAccountPrivilege.
    Analyze SeBackupPrivilege.
Not Configured - SeBackupPrivilege.
    Analyze SeChangeNotifyPrivilege.
Not Configured - SeChangeNotifyPrivilege.
    Analyze SeSystemtimePrivilege.
Not Configured - SeSystemtimePrivilege.
    Analyze SeCreatePagefilePrivilege.
Not Configured - SeCreatePagefilePrivilege.
    Analyze SeCreateTokenPrivilege.
Not Configured - SeCreateTokenPrivilege.
    Analyze SeCreatePermanentPrivilege.
Not Configured - SeCreatePermanentPrivilege.
    Analyze SeDebugPrivilege.
Not Configured - SeDebugPrivilege.
    Analyze SeRemoteShutdownPrivilege.
Not Configured - SeRemoteShutdownPrivilege.
    Analyze SeAuditPrivilege.
Not Configured - SeAuditPrivilege.
    Analyze SeIncreaseQuotaPrivilege.
Not Configured - SeIncreaseQuotaPrivilege.
```

Question 8

The **secedit** command performs a number of analyses. Write a command in CMD.EXE to list all the analysis performed recorded in the "scesrv.log" file.

Sample output file

```
----Analyze User Rights...
----Analyze Group Membership...
----Analyze Registry Keys...
----Analyze File Security...
----Analyze General Service Settings...
----Analyze available attachment engines...
----Analyze Security Policy...
----Analyze available attachment engines...
```



A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Command Prompt". The window shows the command "find %windir%\security\logs\scesrv.log \"----Analyze\"". The output of this command is displayed in the window, listing the same analysis items as the sample output above. The window has standard Windows UI elements like a title bar, minimize, maximize, and close buttons, and scroll bars on the right side.

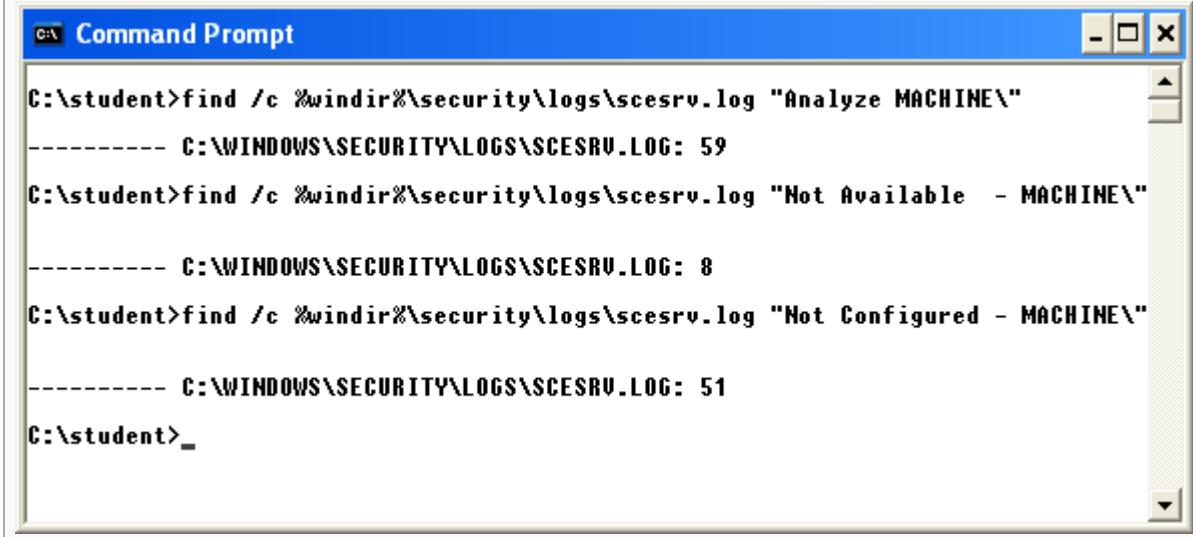
```
C:\student>find %windir%\security\logs\scesrv.log "----Analyze"
----- C:\WINDOWS\SECURITY\LOGS\SCESRV.LOG
----Analyze User Rights...
----Analyze Group Membership...
----Analyze Registry Keys...
----Analyze File Security...
----Analyze General Service Settings...
----Analyze available attachment engines...
----Analyze Security Policy...
----Analyze available attachment engines...

C:\student>_
```

Question 9

Write commands to count the total number of registry keys, the number of "Not Available" and the number of "Not Configured" registry keys recorded in the "scesrv.log" file. Verify your answers.

Answer



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Command Prompt". It contains three separate "find /c" commands issued from the directory "C:\student".

- The first command finds the total number of registry keys in "scesrv.log":
C:\student>find /c %windir%\security\logs\scesrv.log "Analyze MACHINE\"
----- C:\WINDOWS\SECURITY\LOGS\SCESRV.LOG: 59
- The second command finds the number of "Not Available" registry keys:
C:\student>find /c %windir%\security\logs\scesrv.log "Not Available - MACHINE\"
----- C:\WINDOWS\SECURITY\LOGS\SCESRV.LOG: 8
- The third command finds the number of "Not Configured" registry keys:
C:\student>find /c %windir%\security\logs\scesrv.log "Not Configured - MACHINE\"
----- C:\WINDOWS\SECURITY\LOGS\SCESRV.LOG: 51

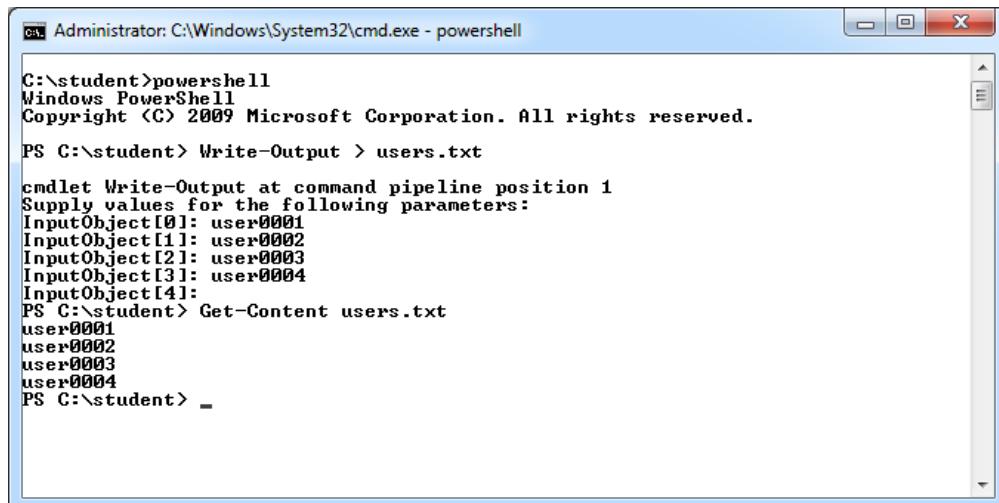
The prompt "C:\student>" is visible at the bottom of the window.

Exercise 8 – Account Management in MS Windows & Active Directory Services

1. The scenario for this exercise is creating new user accounts in bulk. The usernames to be recreated are listed in the "users.txt" file.

Login as **SIT**.

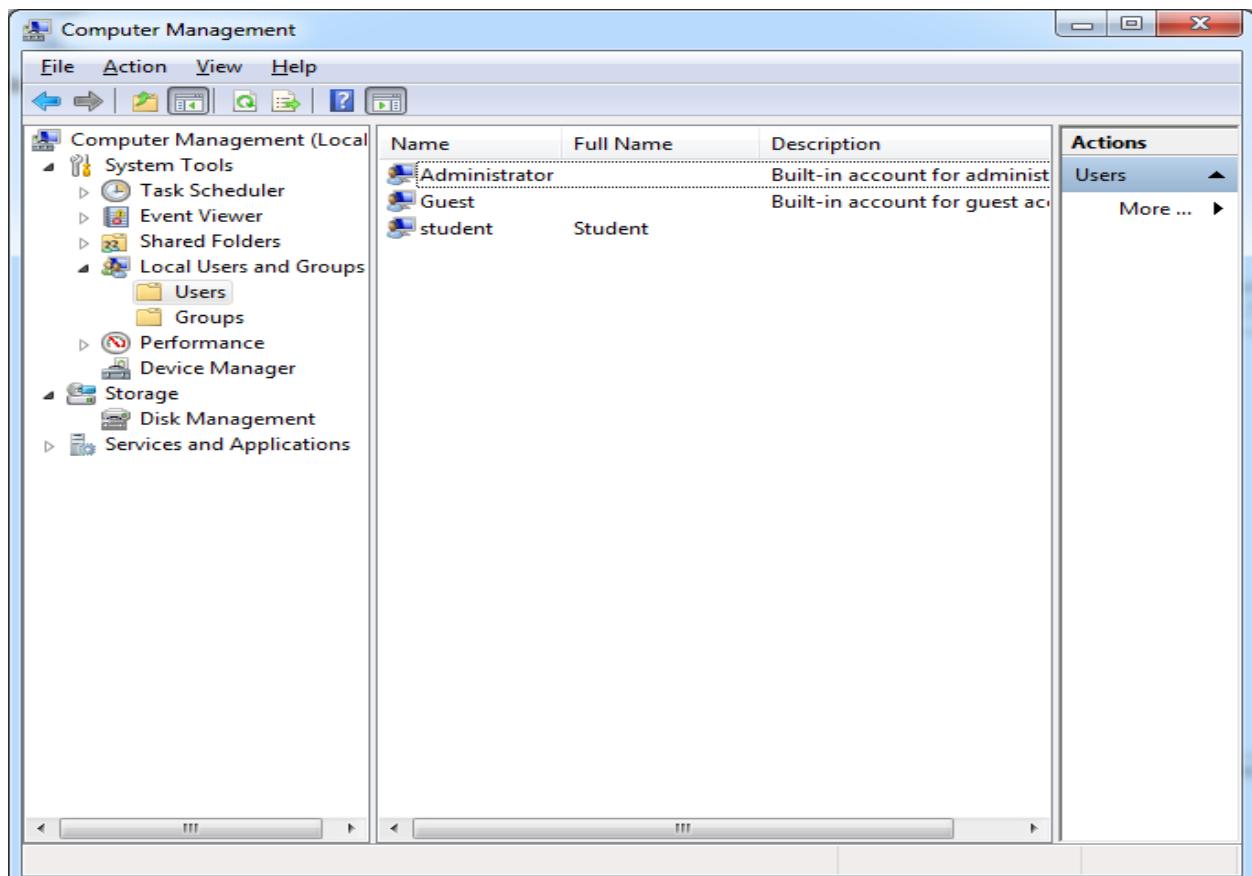
Follow the steps as shown to create "users.txt" file.



```
C:\>student>powershell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\>student> Write-Output > users.txt
cmdlet Write-Output at command pipeline position 1
Supply values for the following parameters:
InputObject[0]: user0001
InputObject[1]: user0002
InputObject[2]: user0003
InputObject[3]: user0004
InputObject[4]:
PS C:\>student> Get-Content users.txt
user0001
user0002
user0003
user0004
PS C:\>student> _
```

2. Use the Computer Management Console to verify that the user accounts to be created are not found in the system.



Write a Window PowerShell script to read "users.txt" and create account for the users listed in the file.

LISTING 4-1: create.ps1

```
$userlist=Get-Content users.txt
$host_name=hostname
foreach ($user in $userlist)
{
    $target=[ADSI]"WinNT://$host_name"
    $newuser=$target.Create("user", $user)
    $newuser.SetPassword("student")
    $newuser.SetInfo()
    $newuser.description = "Created by Windows PowerShell"
    $newuser.SetInfo()
    $newuser.psbbase.InvokeSet('AccountDisabled', $false)
    $newuser.SetInfo()
    Write-Host "$user created"
}
```

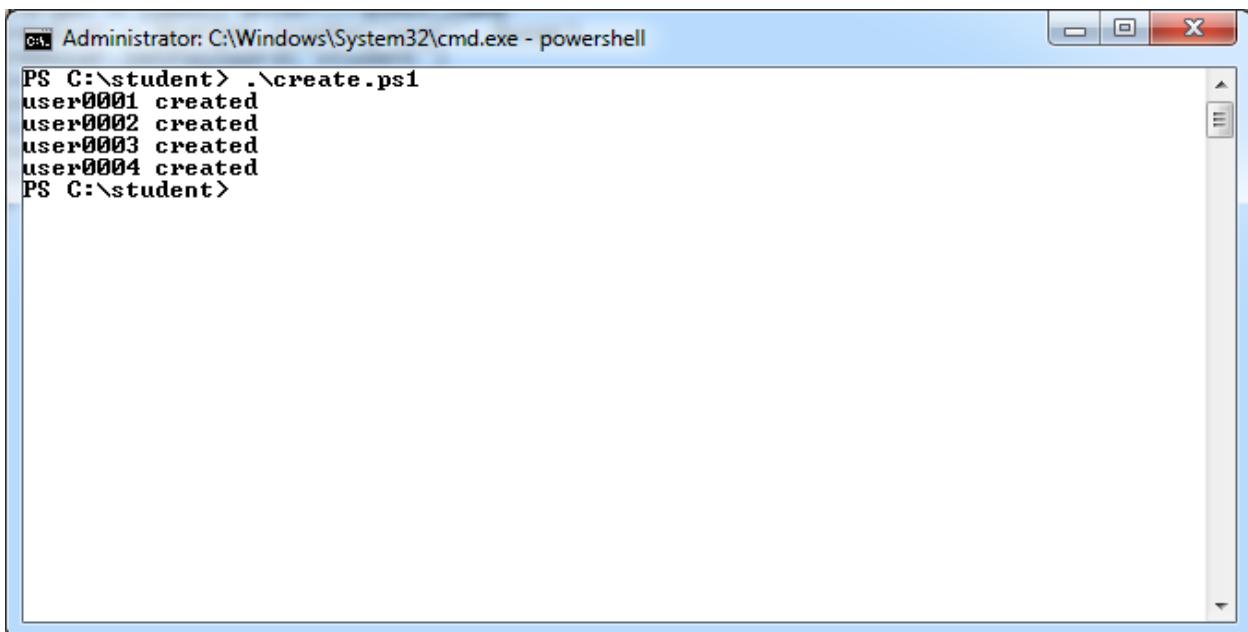
Note

Active Directory Service Interfaces (ADSI) is used to access features of the directory services. ADSI provides a single set of directory service interfaces for managing network resources in a distributed computing environment.

3 Run "create.ps1" to create the accounts.

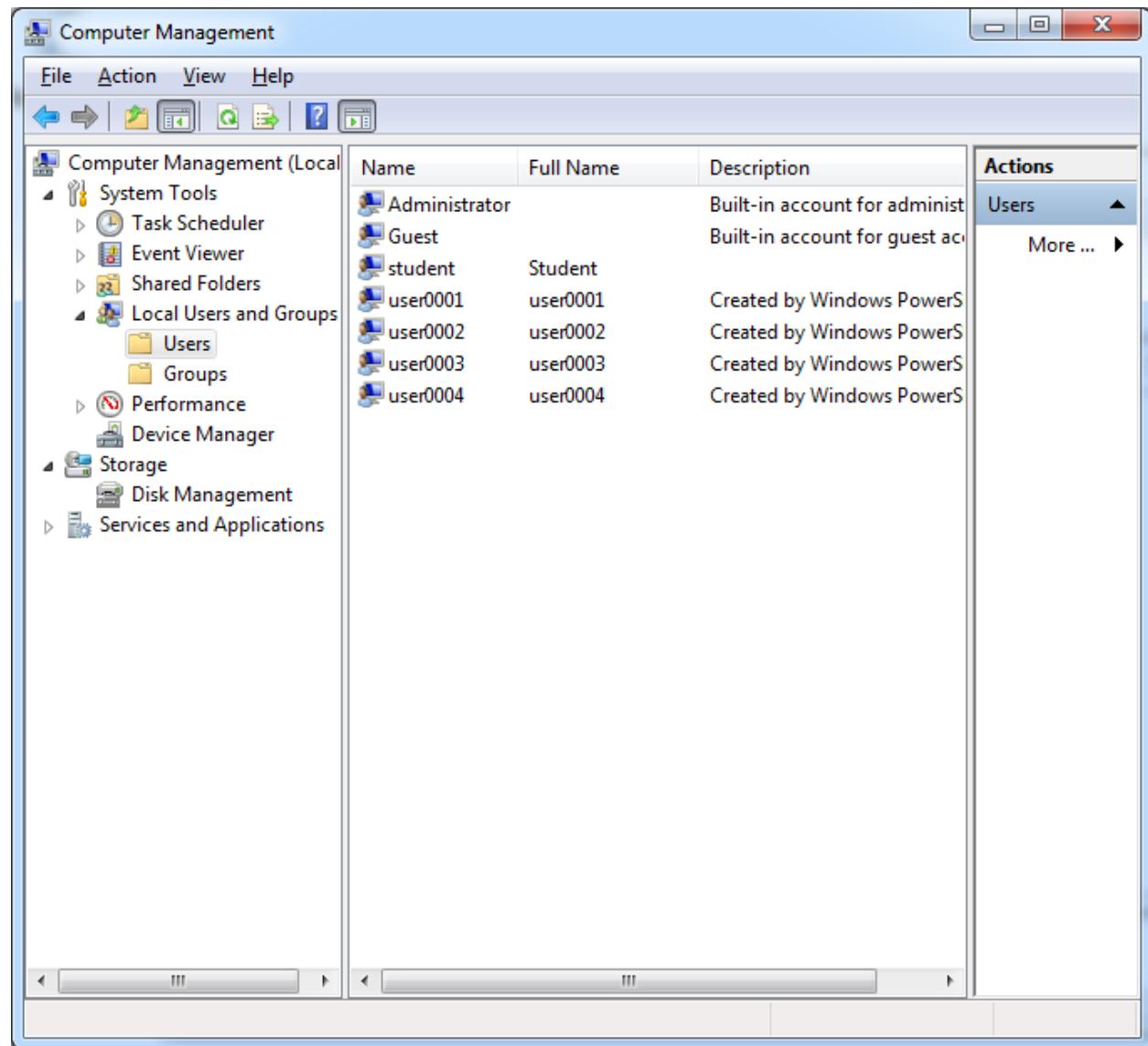
You may need to first set the execution policy by running this command:

```
set-executionpolicy RemoteSigned
```



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe - powershell". The command entered is ".\create.ps1". The output shows four lines of text: "user0001 created", "user0002 created", "user0003 created", and "user0004 created". The window has a standard Windows title bar and scroll bars on the right side.

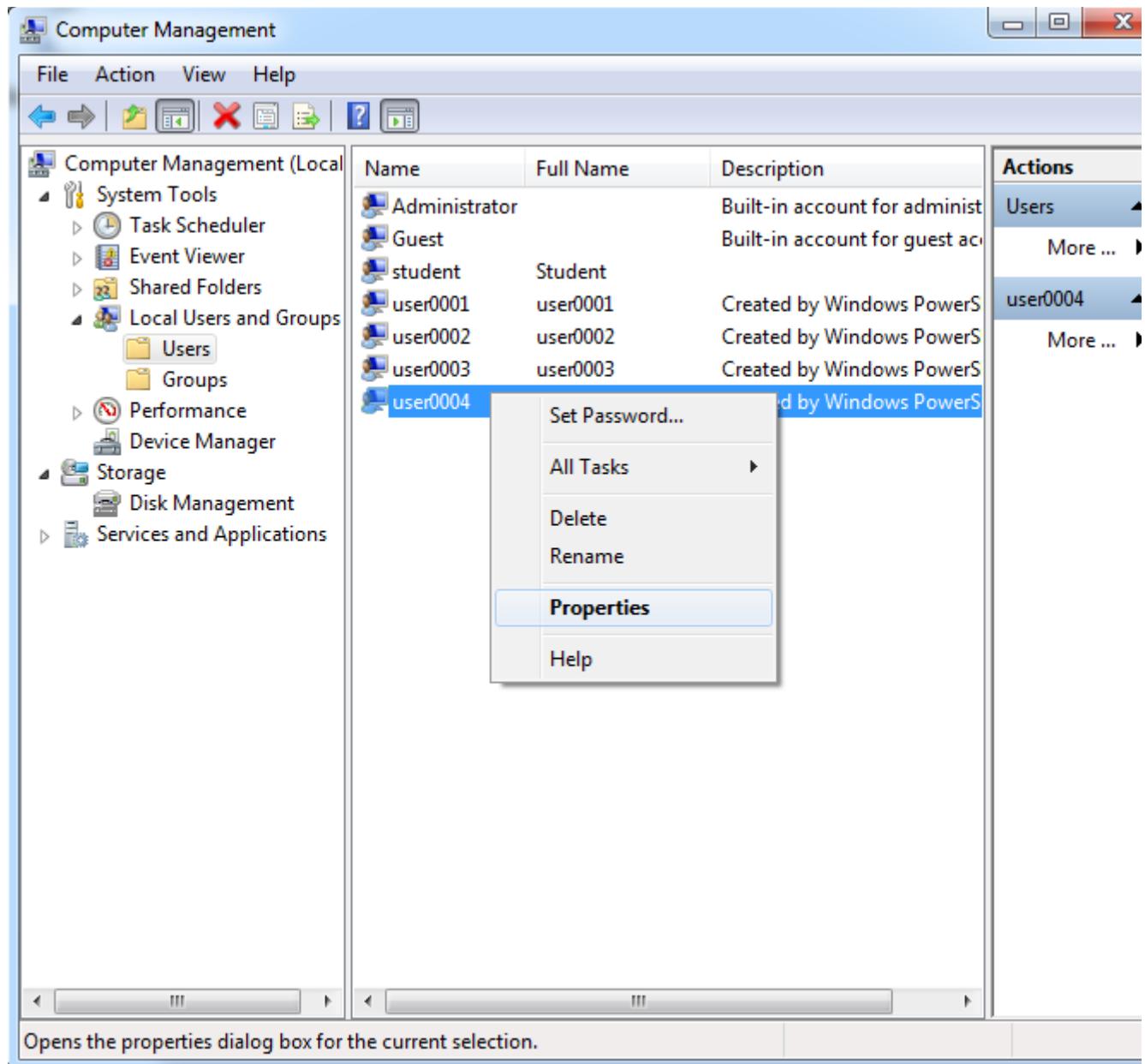
Use the Computer Management Console to verify that the user accounts are created successfully.

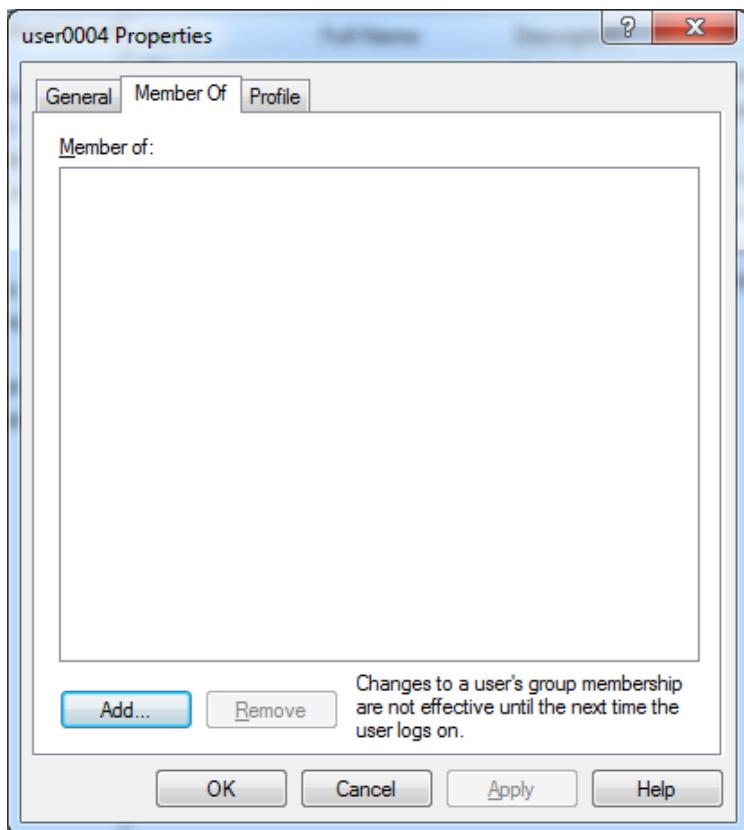
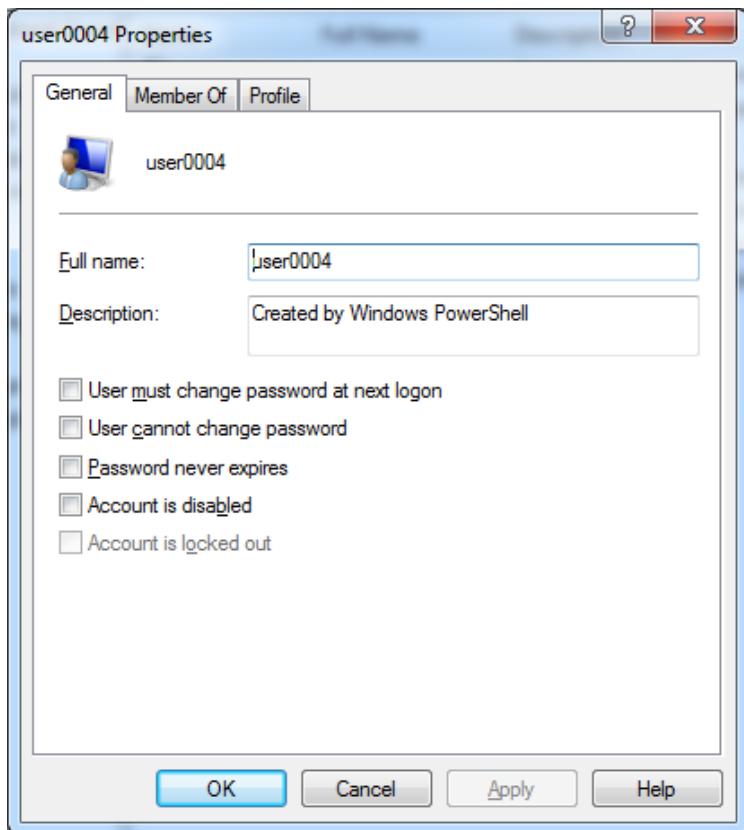


Question 10

Is the newly created user accounts member of any group?

No, the group is not specified in the script.



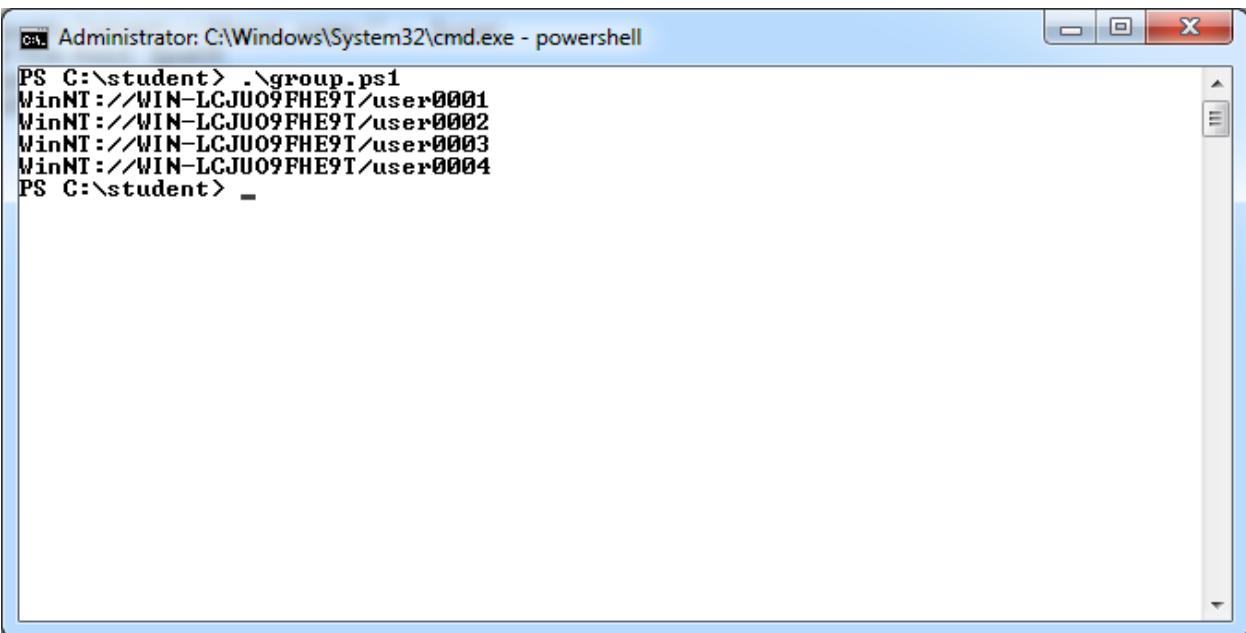


Write a Window PowerShell script to read "users.txt" and assign all the user accounts to the Guests group.

4 **LISTING 4-2:** group.ps1

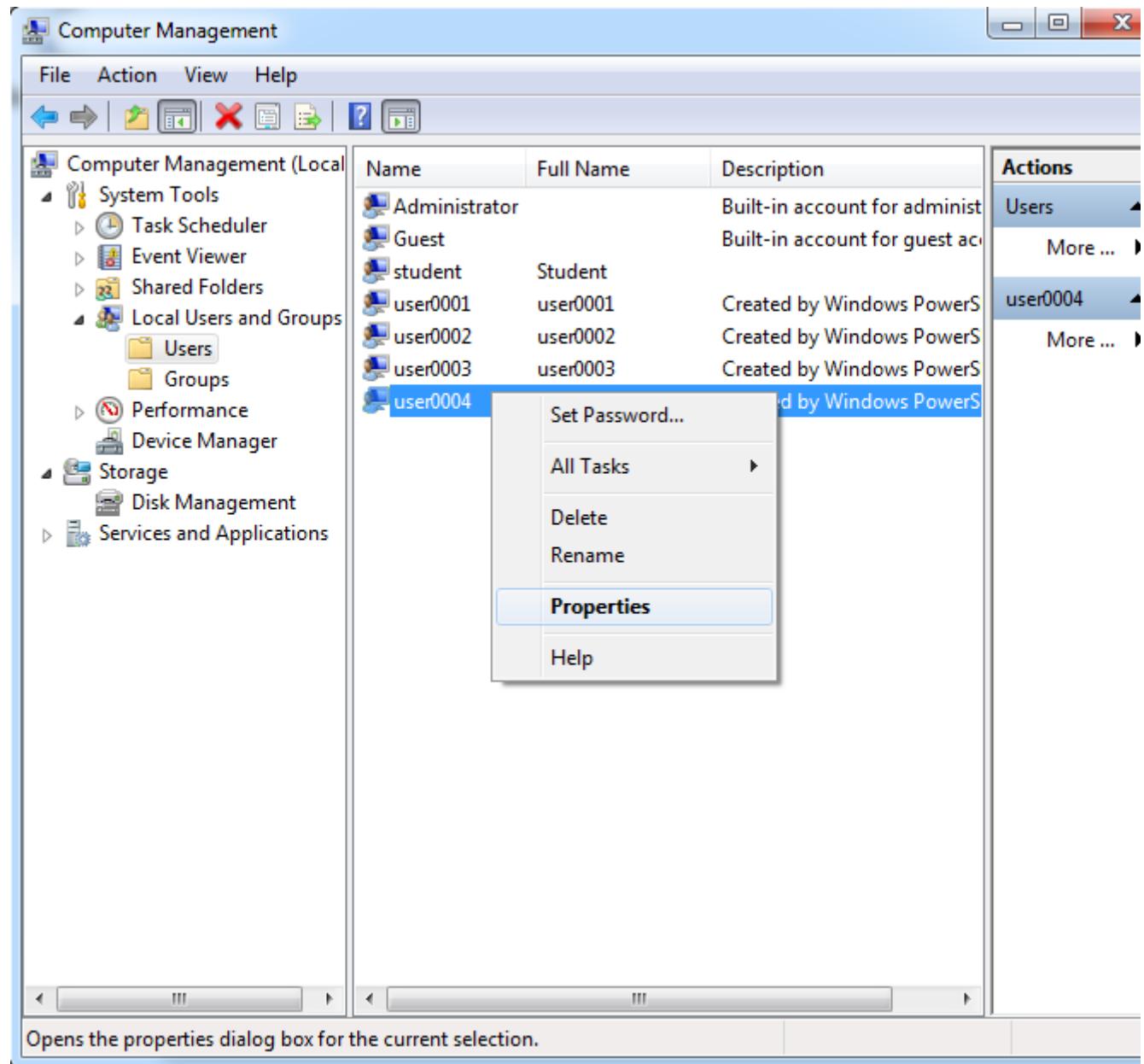
```
$userlist=Get-Content users.txt
$host_name=hostname
$group=[ADSI] ("WinNT://$host_name/Guests")
foreach ($user in $userlist)
{
    $path="WinNT://$host_name/" + $user
    Write-host $path
    $group.add($path)
    $group.SetInfo()
}
```

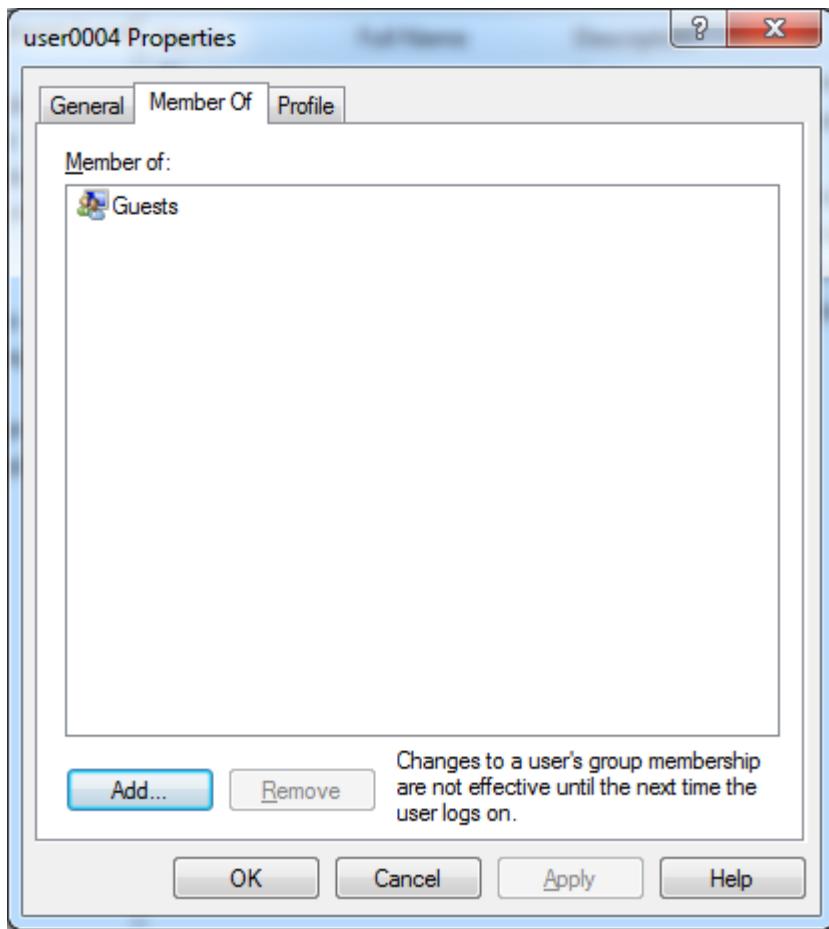
Run the script to assign the user accounts to the Guests group.

5 

```
PS C:\student> .\group.ps1
WinNT://WIN-LCJU09FHE9T/user0001
WinNT://WIN-LCJU09FHE9T/user0002
WinNT://WIN-LCJU09FHE9T/user0003
WinNT://WIN-LCJU09FHE9T/user0004
PS C:\student> -
```

Use the Computer Management Console to verify that the user accounts are assigned to the correct group.





Question 11

Can you login to the accounts you have just created?

Note: By default the Guest account is deny log on locally.

Answer : Yes

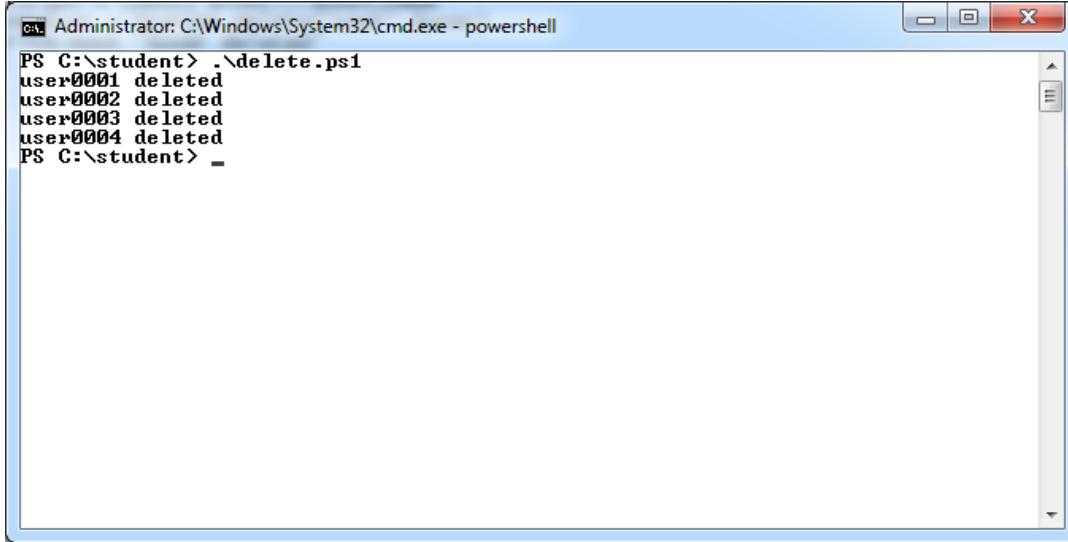
Question 12

The user accounts created are no longer required. Write a Window PowerShell script to delete them. Name the script as "delete.ps1".

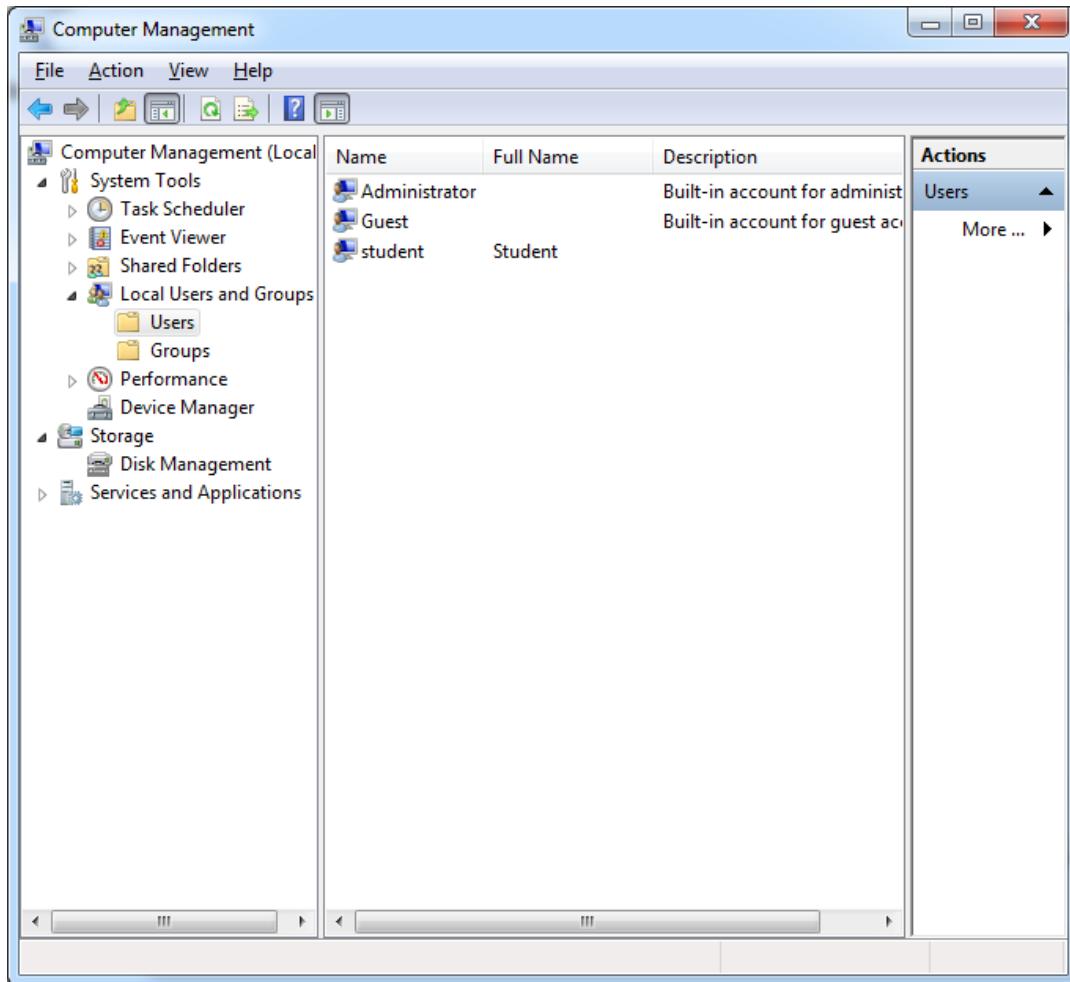
delete.ps1:

```
$userlist=Get-Content users.txt
$host_name=hostname
foreach ($user in $userlist)
{
    $target = [ADSI]"WinNT://$host_name"
    $newuser = $target.Delete("user", $user)
    Write-Host "$user deleted"
}
```

6



```
PS C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe - powershell
PS C:\student> .\delete.ps1
user0001 deleted
user0002 deleted
user0003 deleted
user0004 deleted
PS C:\student> _
```



- End of Practical -

