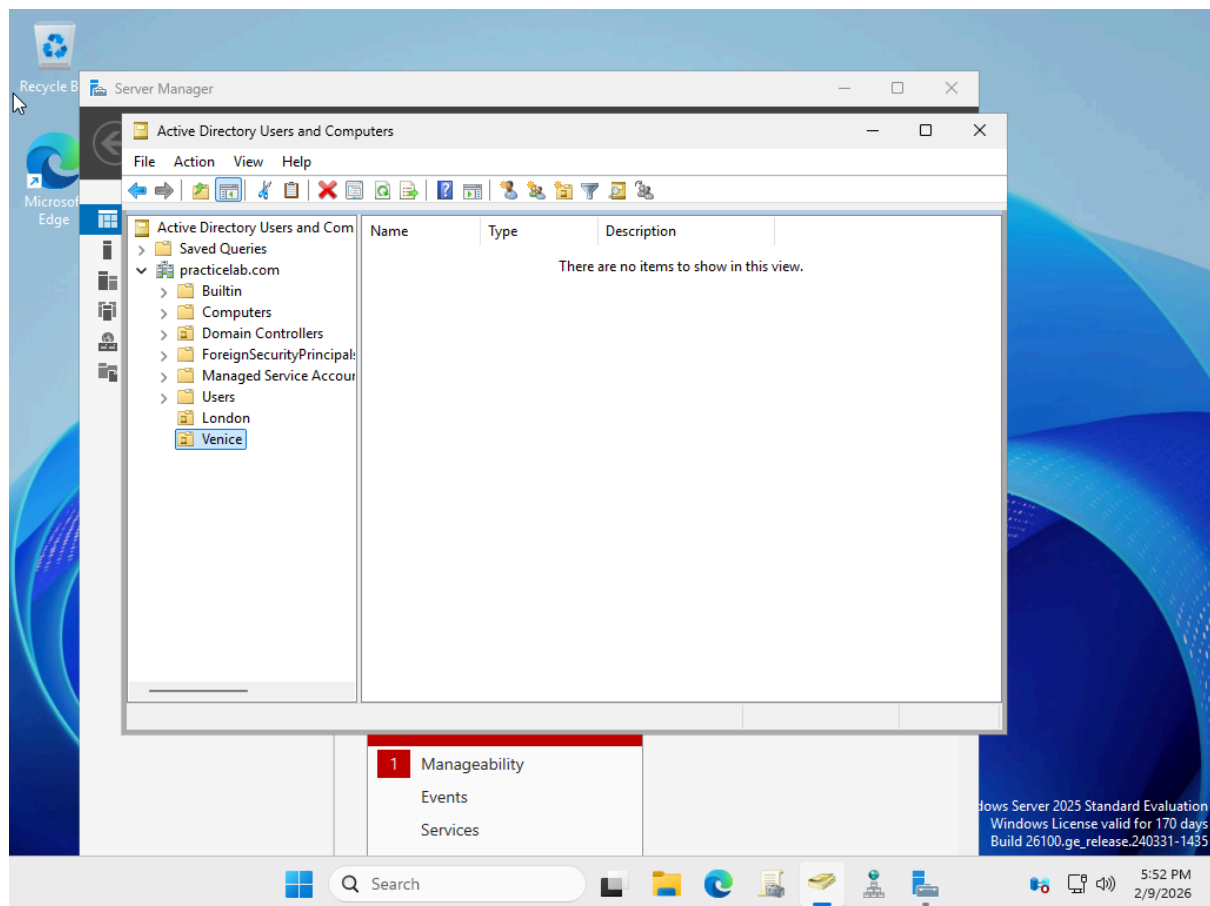


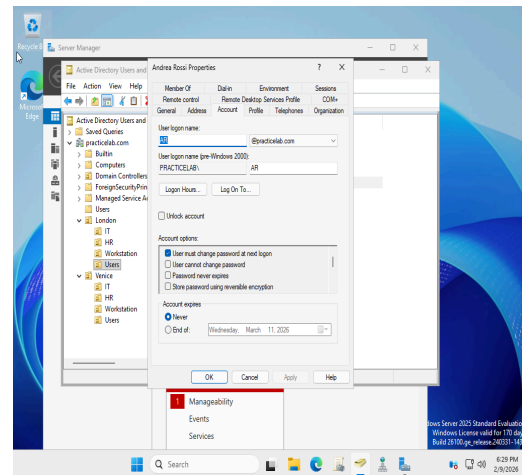
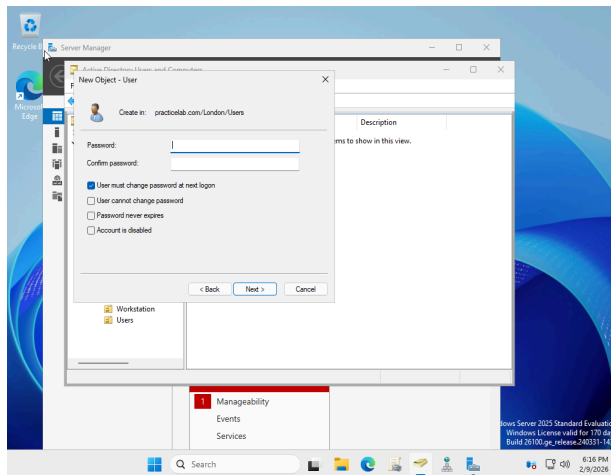
Active Directory instruments

The purpose of this lab was to demonstrate how users can be effectively managed using Active Directory tools while applying the principle of least privilege. This principle ensures that each user is granted only the permissions necessary to perform their job, reducing security risks caused by excessive access rights.

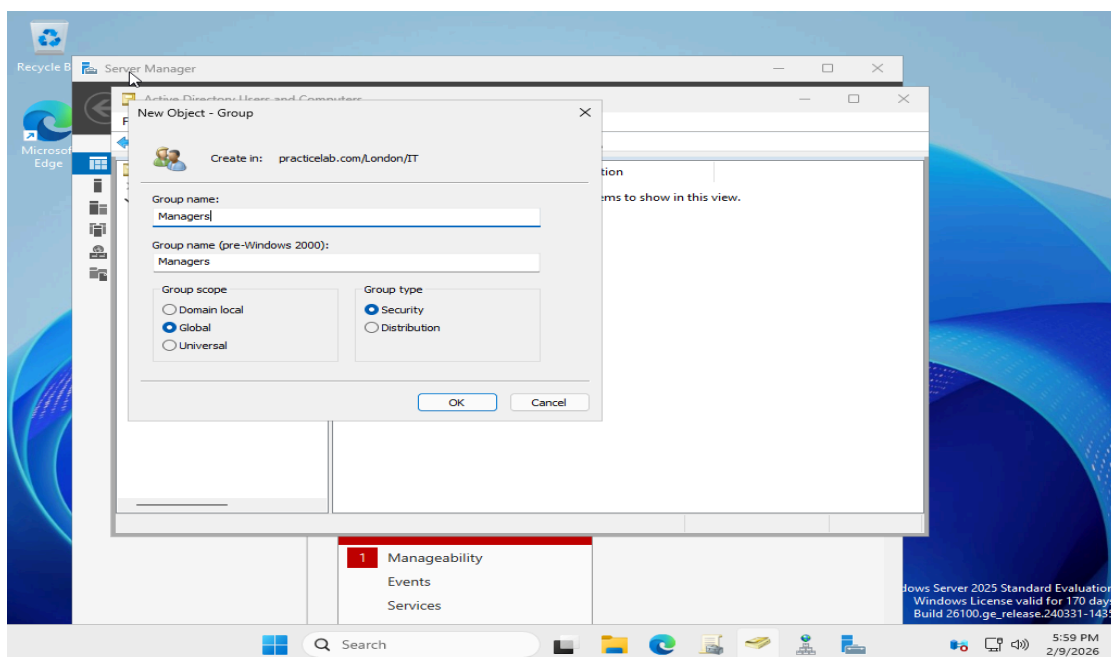
Using Active Directory Users and Computers, I designed a structure that simulates a real company environment with two locations, each containing two internal departments. To accurately represent the organizational structure, I created Organizational Units (OUs) for each location and, within them, separate OUs for departments such as HR and IT, as well as dedicated OUs for users and workstations. This approach provides a clear and organized hierarchy and makes it easier to apply delegations and security policies in a structured way.



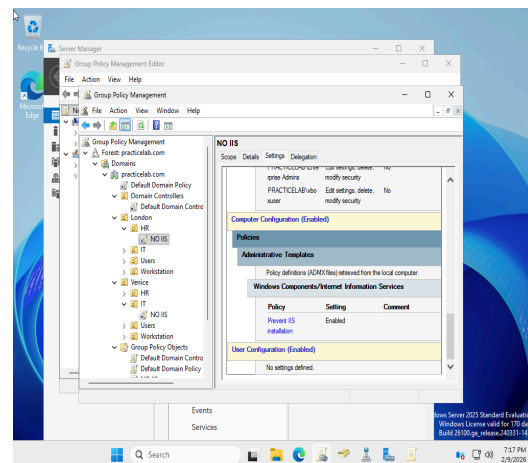
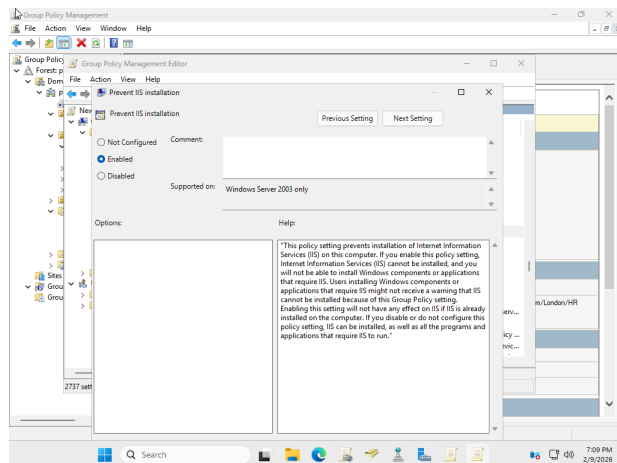
Within the OUs dedicated to users, I created test accounts by assigning a first name, last name, and an initial password. For security reasons, I configured the accounts so that users are required to change their password at first logon. Through the account properties, it is also possible to configure settings such as account expiration dates, which are useful for temporary staff, and logon hours to restrict access to specific time frames. Additionally, administrative actions such as resetting passwords or disabling accounts can be performed quickly when needed, which are essential tasks for day-to-day account management.



Group management was an important part of the lab. I created groups by selecting the appropriate type and scope based on their purpose. Security groups were used to assign permissions and privileges, while distribution groups are intended only for email communication and do not provide security access. Departmental groups within each location were created as Global Security Groups, since they contain users from the same domain. Where needed, Universal Security Groups can be used to aggregate groups from multiple locations.



Another key aspect of the lab was the use of Group Policy Objects (GPOs). Group Policy allows centralized control over security settings, system configurations, and the actions that users and computers are allowed to perform. As a practical example, I configured a policy to prevent the Human Resources department from installing the IIS role, since it is not a tool relevant to their responsibilities. This policy was linked to the HR Organizational Units and applied under the Computer Configuration section, showing how restrictions can be targeted based on job roles in line with the principle of least privilege.



Overall, this lab demonstrates how Active Directory can be used to design a structured enterprise environment, manage users and devices logically, assign permissions through properly configured groups, and enforce centralized security controls through Group Policy. The result is an infrastructure that is organized, secure, and easier to manage in a real-world scenario.