

MCSA Project

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INT College

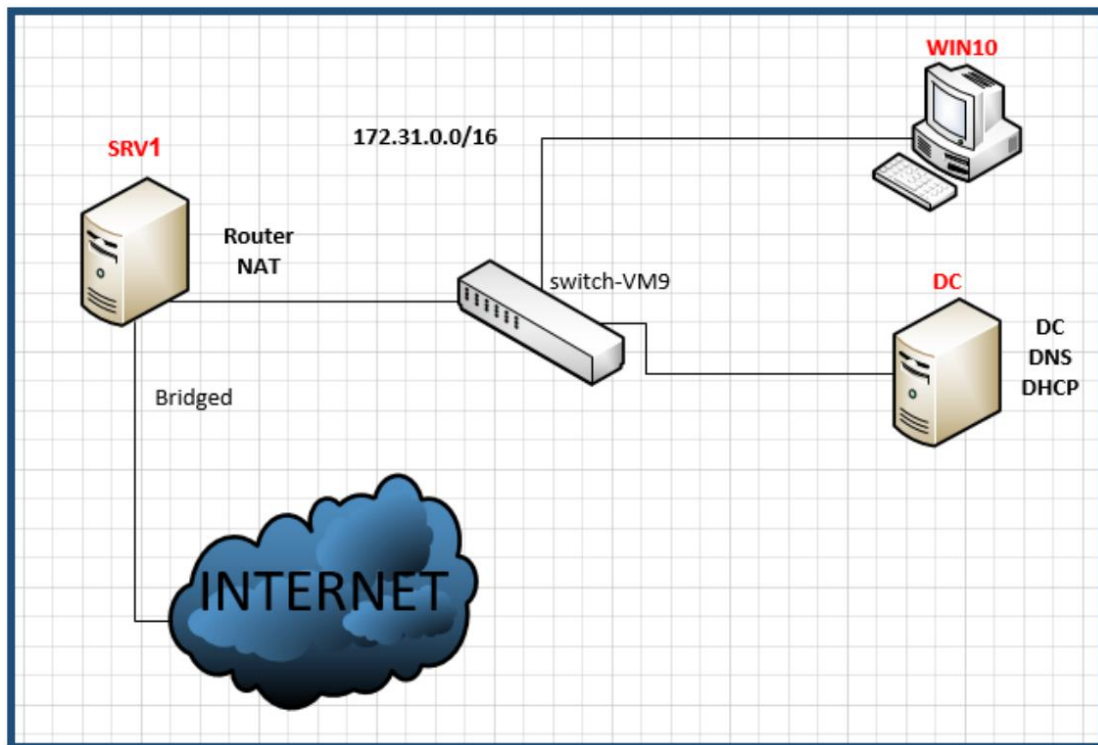
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Introduction:

This project shows the steps of the production and configuration of devices, in a local area network (LAN) in a Microsoft environment, which contains three devices, the devices in the network are:

1. **DC** - Windows server Active directory with domain controller, DHCP and DNS.
2. **SRV1** - Windows server which functioning as a router with NAT.
3. **WIN10** - client computer on the LAN.

Here is a diagram that shows the network (the switch is not included in this project)



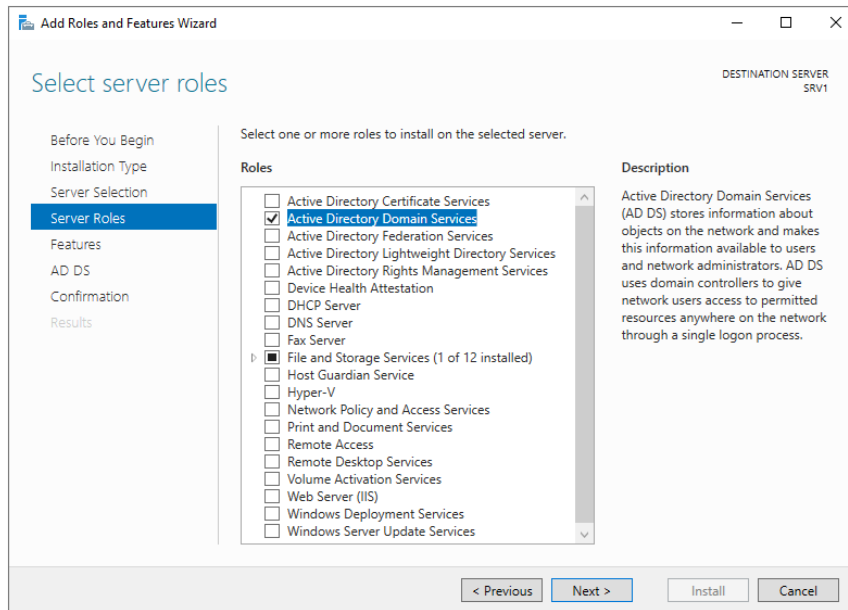
Definitions:

- **Active directory:** Active Directory is a suite of utilities developed by Microsoft for managing networks in organizations. The package includes services such as: directory services based on the LDAP protocol, Authentication services based on Kerberos protocol, DNS services, and Group Policy enforcement on computers or users in the organization. The Active Directory enables central management of the computer network in organizations.
- **LDAP protocol:** Lightweight Directory Access Protocol is an open communication protocol at the application layer, which allows access and management of Directory service over IP networks. These services are essential in the construction and management of internal and Internet networks, and they enable sharing of information about users, systems, networks and services in the network.
- **Kerberos protocol:** It is an authentication protocol, which allows server/client based communication applications to securely verify identities' as well as conduct secure communication using secret encryption keys over an open network. Today this protocol is the most common protocol for authentication, integrity and confidentiality of information.
- **Domain controller:** A domain controller (DC) is a server computer that responds to security authentication requests within a computer network domain. It is responsible for allowing host access to domain resources. It authenticates users, stores user account information and enforces security policy for a domain. It is most commonly implemented in Microsoft Windows environments (see Domain controller (Windows)), where it is the centerpiece of the Windows Active Directory service.
- **DHCP:** Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a client/server protocol that automatically provides an Internet Protocol (IP) host with its IP address, and other related configuration information, such as the subnet mask and default gateway.
- **DNS:** Domain Name System (DNS) is one of the industry-standard suite of protocols that comprise TCP/IP, and together the DNS Client and DNS Server provide computer name-to-IP address mapping name resolution services to computers and users.
- **NAT:** Network address translation (NAT) is a method of mapping an IP address space into another, by modifying network address information in the IP header of packets while they are in transit across a traffic routing device.

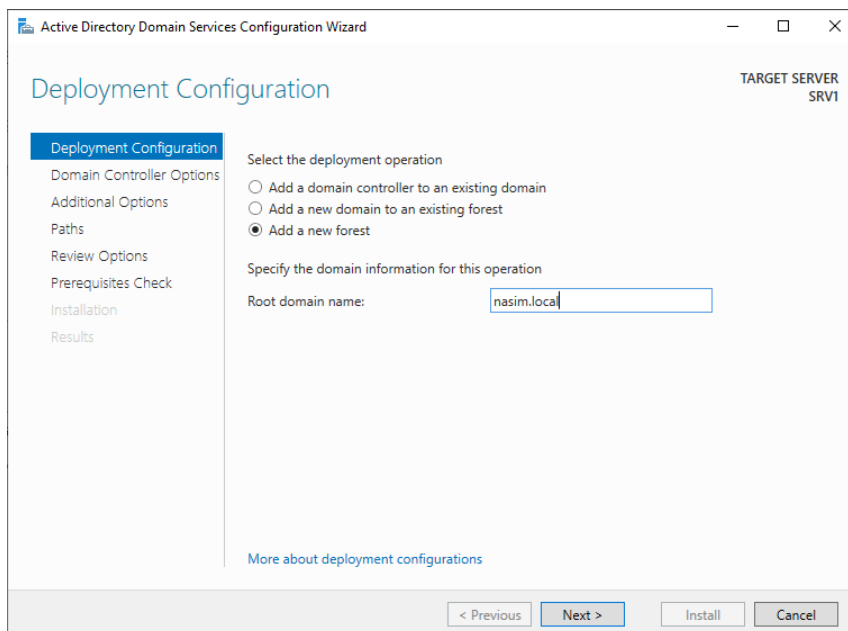
Stage 1: Setting up Domain Controller and Active Directory:

Install Active Directory Domain Services and DNS. The DNS is automatically installed with the Active Directory.

Manage -> Add Roles and Features Wizard -> Role-based or Feature-based installation -> Select server roles -> Active Directory Domain Services



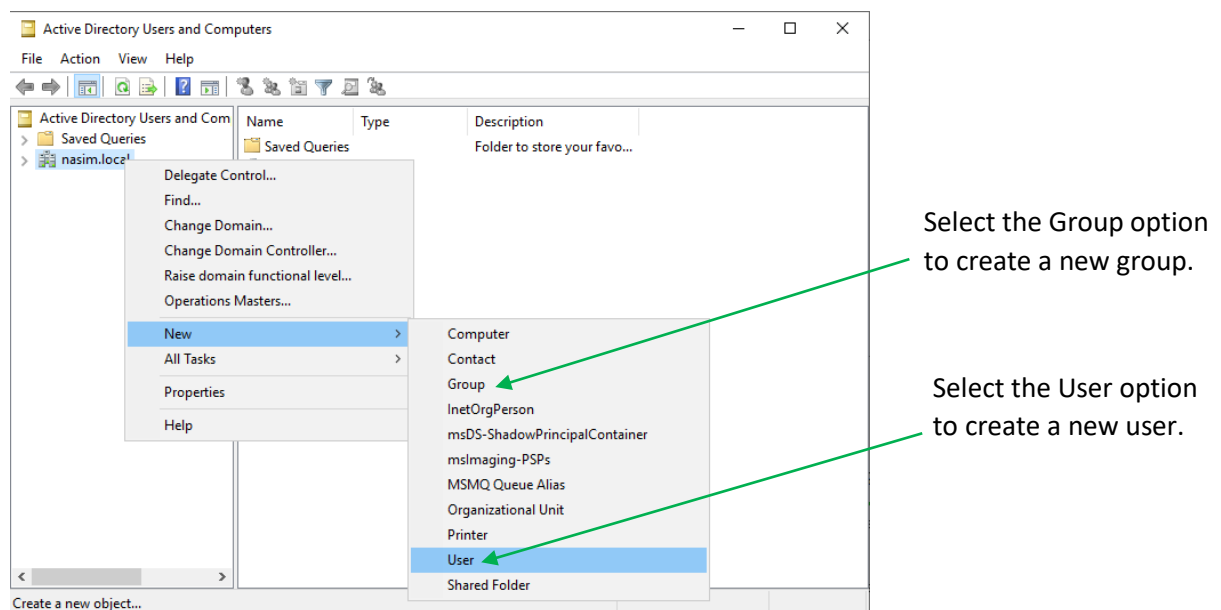
->Promote this server to a domain controller (this will install also the DNS).



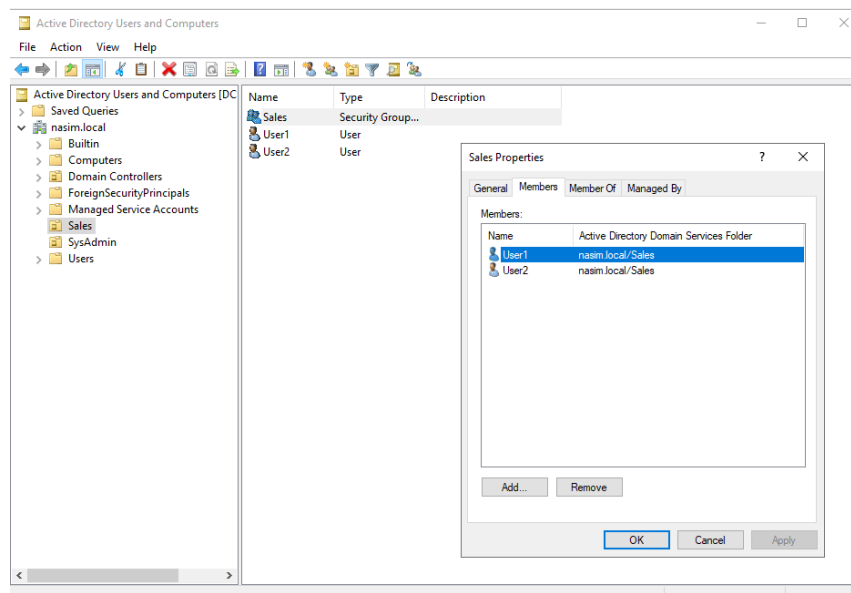
Create two organizational units (OU), one for the Sales department and the other for the SysAdmin department.

I created two users named USER3 and USER4 and a group named sysadmin; I added the users to the group and added the group as a member of the domain admins group.

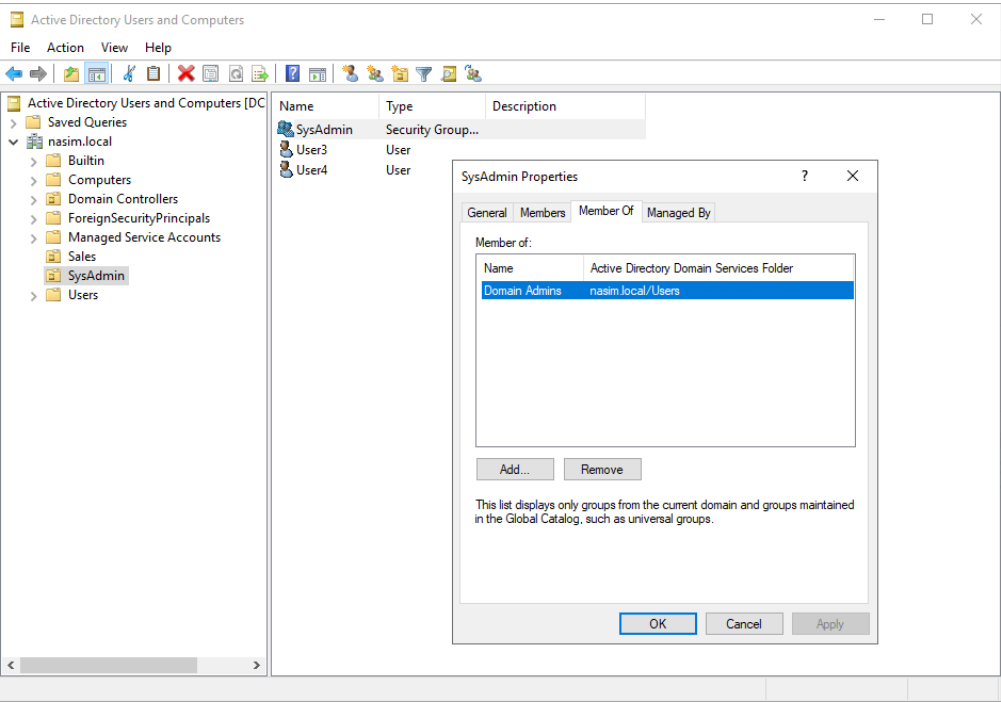
Tools -> Active Directory Users and Groups



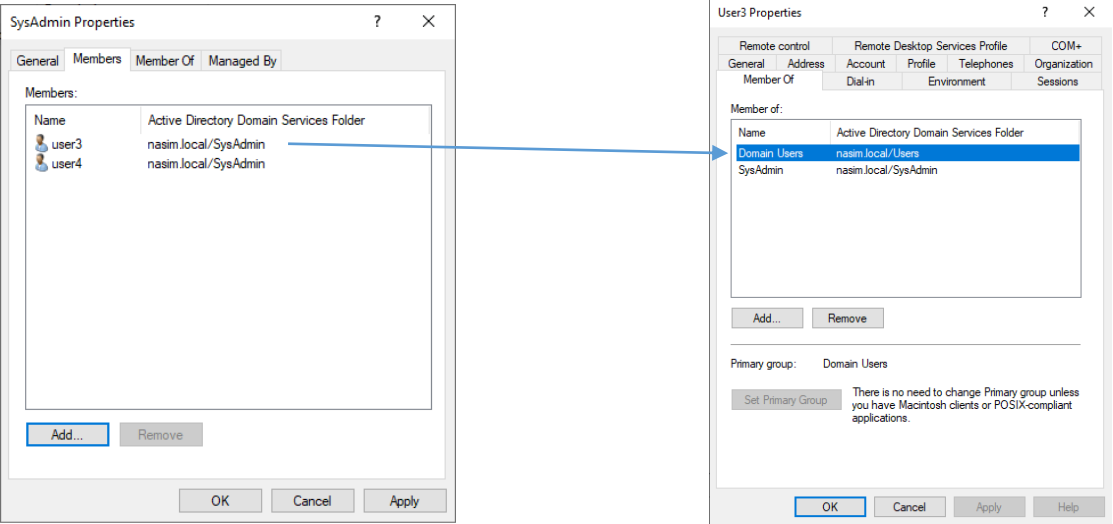
The Sales group:



The SysAdmin group member of the domain admins group .

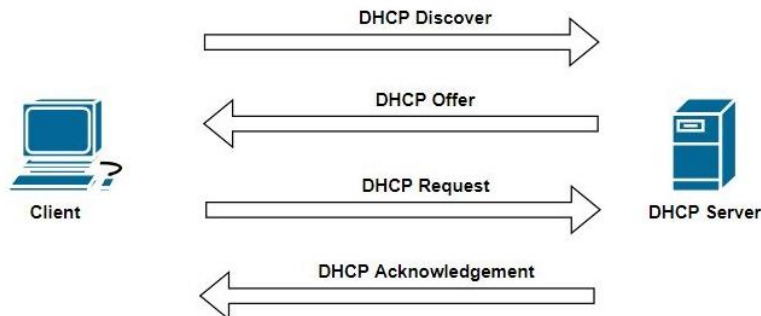


Each SysAdmin group member will also be a member of the domain controller group, because the group is member of the domain controller.



Stage 2: Setting up the DHCP server

The process of obtaining an IP address from a DHCP server includes four steps called DORA



Step 1: DHCP Discover Message: DHCP client will find the server by sending DHCP discover message.

Step 2: DHCP Offer Message: DHCP server receives the discover message and it replays the DHCP client with the DHCP offer request. The server sends a DHCP offer message with filled information. It has information about the IP address and duration of time that a host can use.

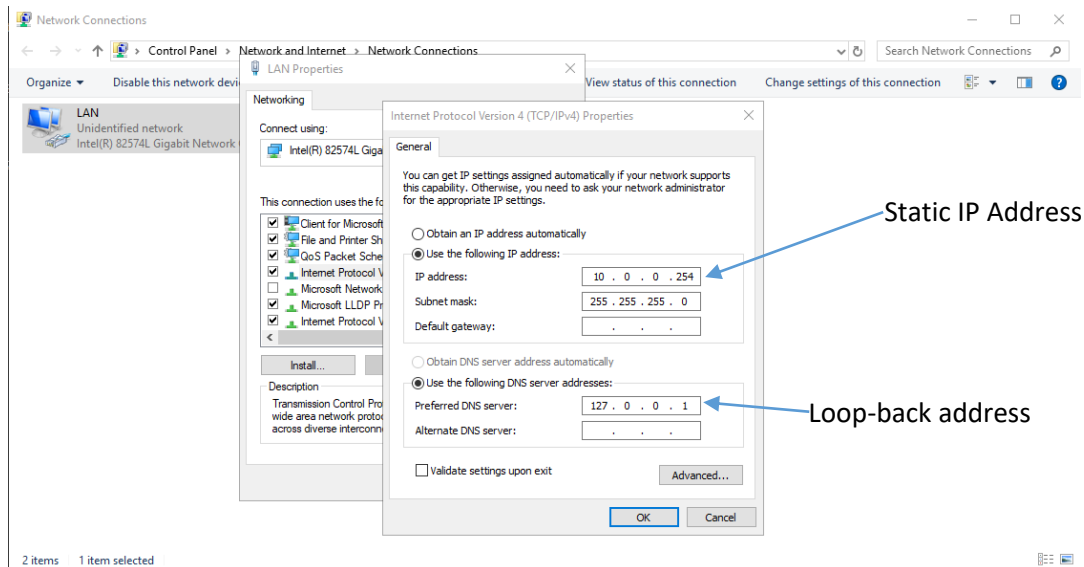
Step 3: DHCP Request Message: DHCP clients send the request message to the server when it receives a DHCP offer message from the server. This message tells the server that it accepts the IP address given by the server.

Step 4: DHCP Acknowledge Message: This is the last step or message in the DORA process. The DHCP server sends Acknowledge Message to the client when it receives the request message from the DHCP client. This message will contain the IP address and subnet mask that the server assigns to the client. Source IP address will be the IP address of the server.

In order to configure a DHCP server, you should give the DC server a static IP address

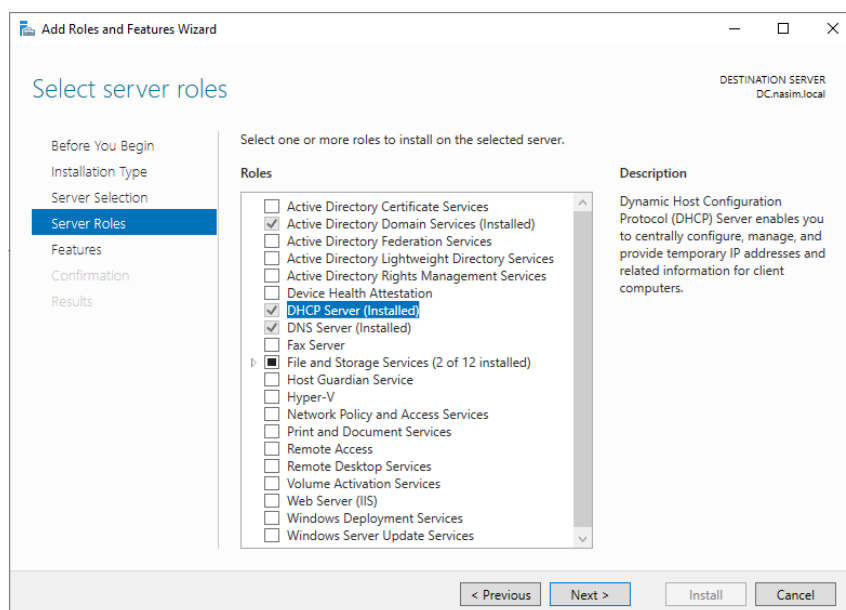
ncpa.cpl -> Network Connections -> LAN properties -> Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)

I set the DC's IP to 10.0.0.254, the subnet to 255.255.255.0 and the preferred DNS server to the loop-back address 127.0.0.1 (which is DC itself, it's the same as setting it to 10.0.0.254)



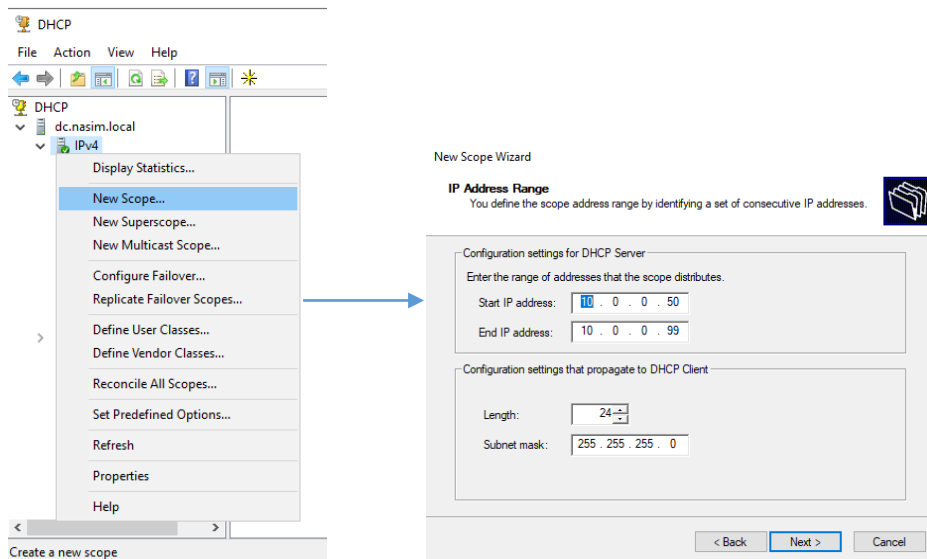
Setup DHCP Server:

Manage -> Add Roles and Features Wizard -> Role-based or Feature-based installation -> Select server roles -> DHCP Server

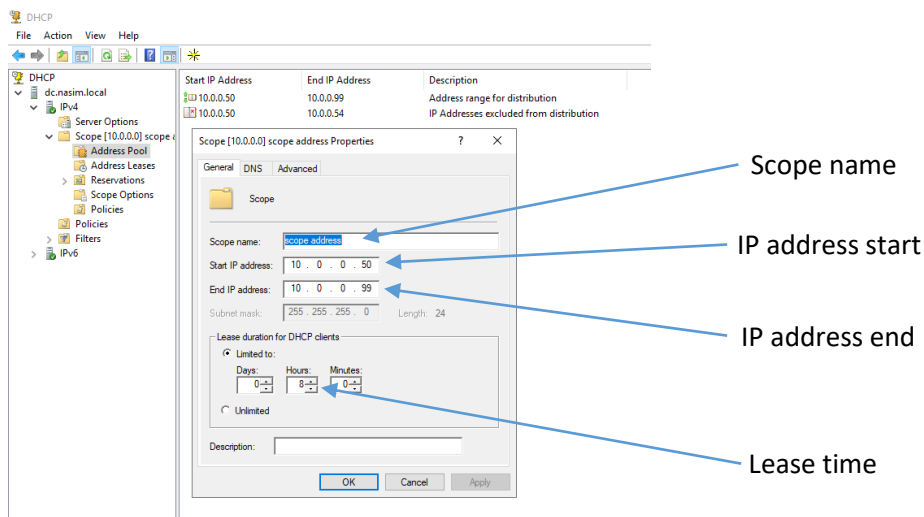


DHCP SERVER configuration:

Each DHCP must have a scope, scope is a consecutive range of IP addresses that a DHCP server can draw on to fulfill an IP address request from a DHCP client. By defining one or more scopes on your DHCP server, the server can manage the distribution and assignment of IP addresses to DHCP clients. I defined scope from address 10.0.0.50 – 10.0.0.99 (50 addresses)

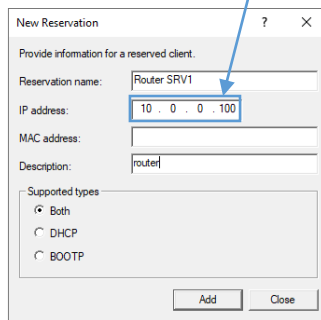


During the scope creation, I have also defined lease time, router, DNS, and the domain.

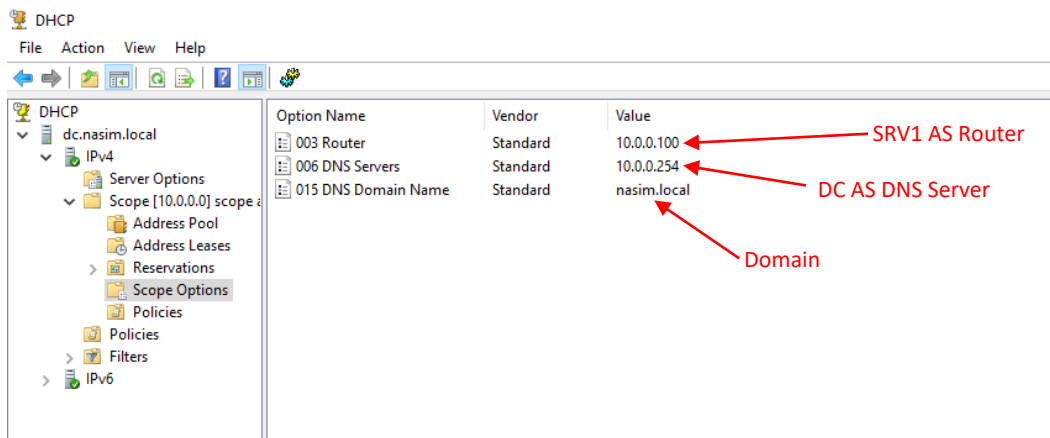


Lease time: The DHCP-assigned IP address is not permanent and expires in a predetermined time. This is called DHCP lease time. The biggest advantage with DHCP lease time is that the same IP address is not stuck to a device forever and is available for other devices too, when needed. I have set the lease time to 8 hours.

In addition, I did IP reservation for SRV1 cause it is router.

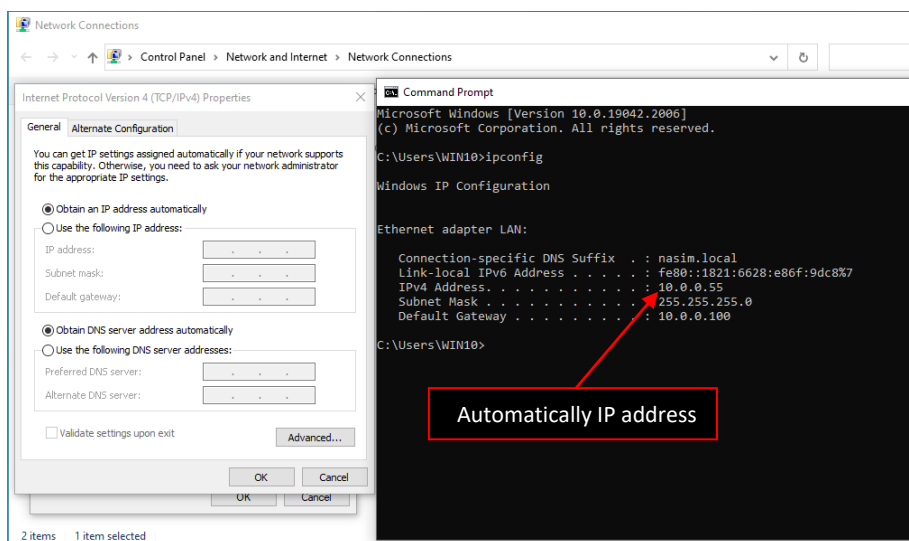


Scope options:



Now we need to do some checks:

Client (WIN10) get automatically IP address from DHCP and SRV1 get the reserved IP:



Connectivity between all the devices, and communication from SRV1 to the Internet. Therefore, we will perform ping command tests between the devices and ping from SRV1 to the Internet.

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
DC ping test:
C:\Users\administrator>
C:\Users\administrator>ping 10.0.0.100
Pinging 10.0.0.100 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.0.0.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.100: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 10.0.0.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
C:\Users\administrator>ping 10.0.0.55
Pinging 10.0.0.55 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.0.0.55: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.55: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.55: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.55: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 10.0.0.55:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
C:\Users\administrator>
```

```
Command Prompt
SRV1 ping test:
C:\Users\SRV1>ping 10.0.0.254
Pinging 10.0.0.254 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.0.0.254: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.254: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 10.0.0.254:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
C:\Users\SRV1>ping 10.0.0.55
Pinging 10.0.0.55 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.0.0.55: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.55: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.55: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.55: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 10.0.0.55:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
C:\Users\SRV1>ping 8.8.8.8
Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=73ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=68ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=68ms TTL=56
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=72ms TTL=56
Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 68ms, Maximum = 73ms, Average = 70ms
C:\Users\SRV1>
```

Command Prompt

WIN10 ping test:

C:\Users\WIN10>ping 10.0.0.100

Ping from WIN10 to SRV1

Pinging 10.0.0.100 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.0.0.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.100: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.100: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.100: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.0.0.100:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms

C:\Users\WIN10>ping 10.0.0.254

Ping from WIN10 to DC

Pinging 10.0.0.254 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.0.0.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.254: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.254: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.254: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.0.0.254:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

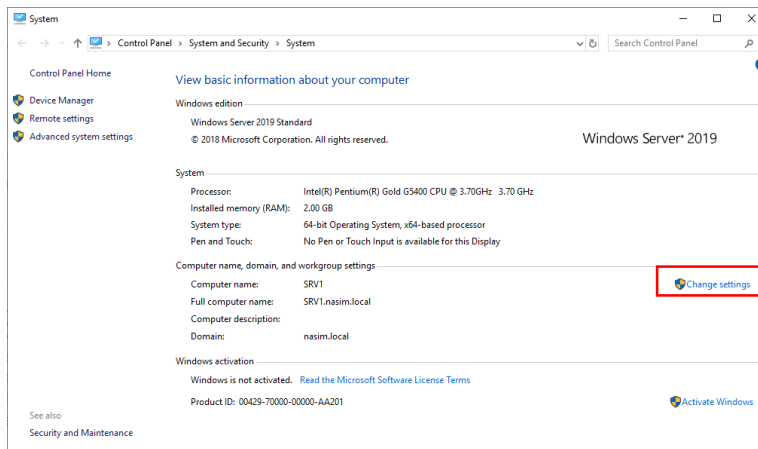
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

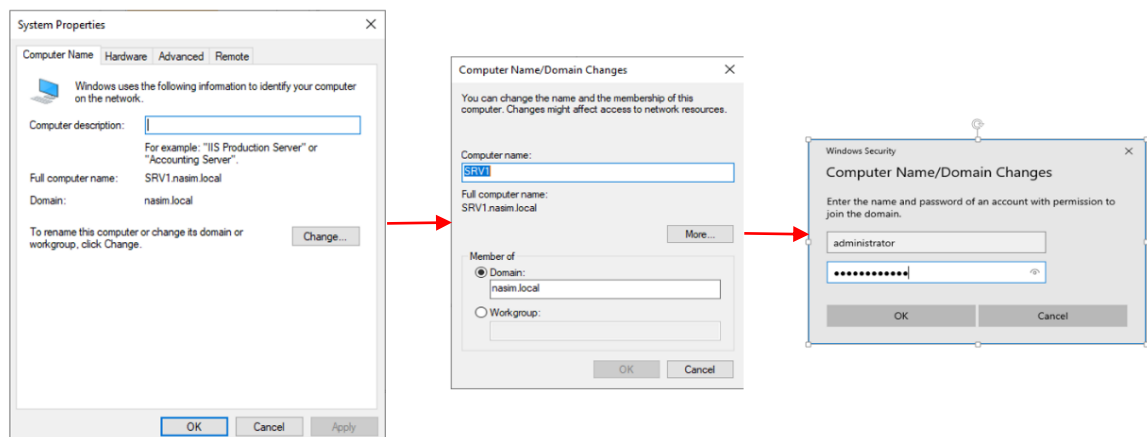
C:\Users\WIN10>_

Stage 3: Join devices to domain

File Explorer-> properties -> Control Panel -> System and Security -> System



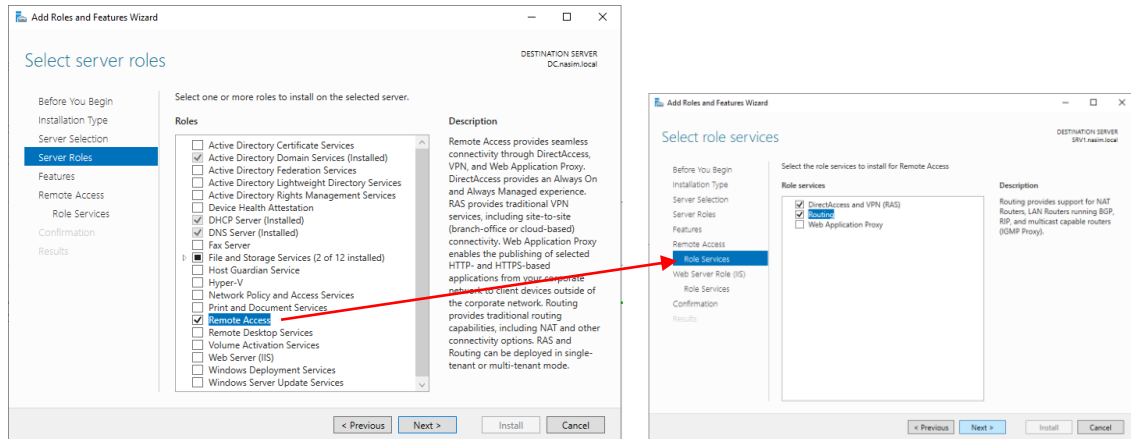
In order to join domain you need to have domain permissions (enter domain valid Name and password)



Stage 4: Configuring routing and PAT:

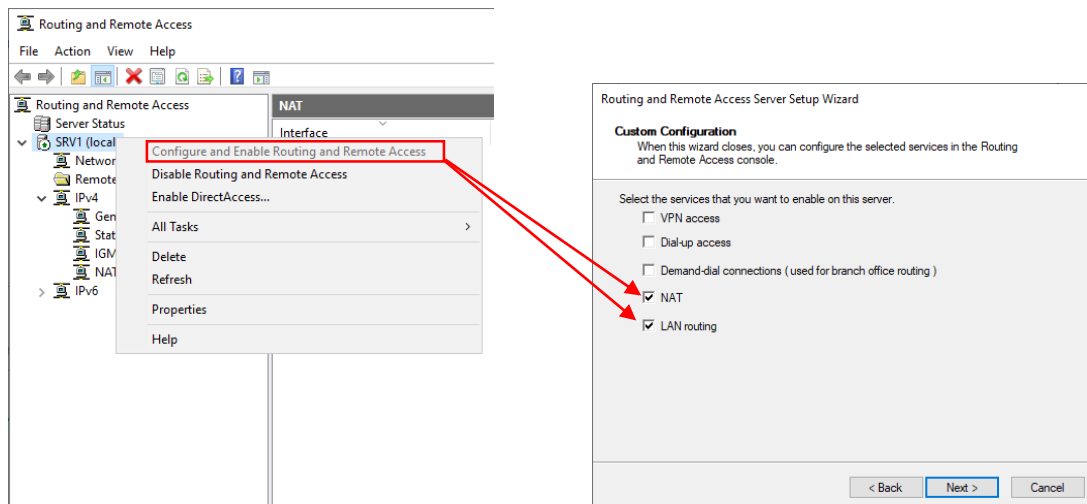
Add remote access to SRV1

Manage -> Add Roles and Features Wizard -> Role-based or Feature-based installation -> Select server roles -> Remote Access



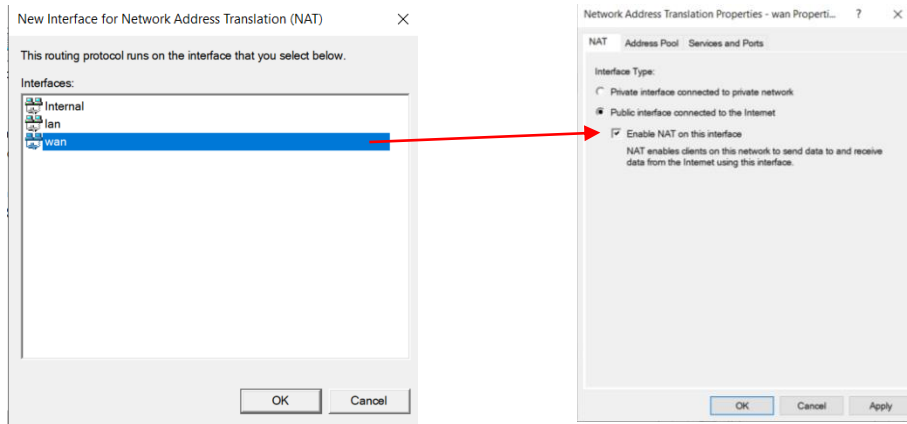
Configure the NAT: The service must be activated.

Tools -> Routing and Remote Access -> configure and Enable Routing and Remote Access

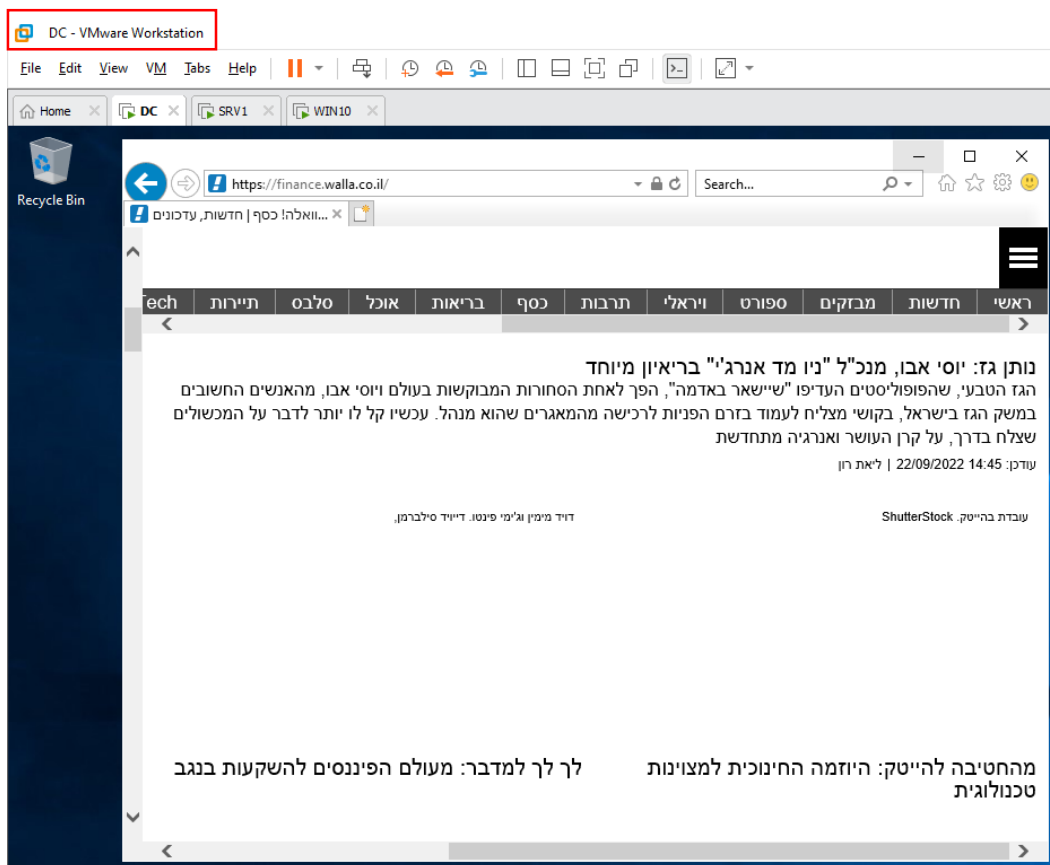


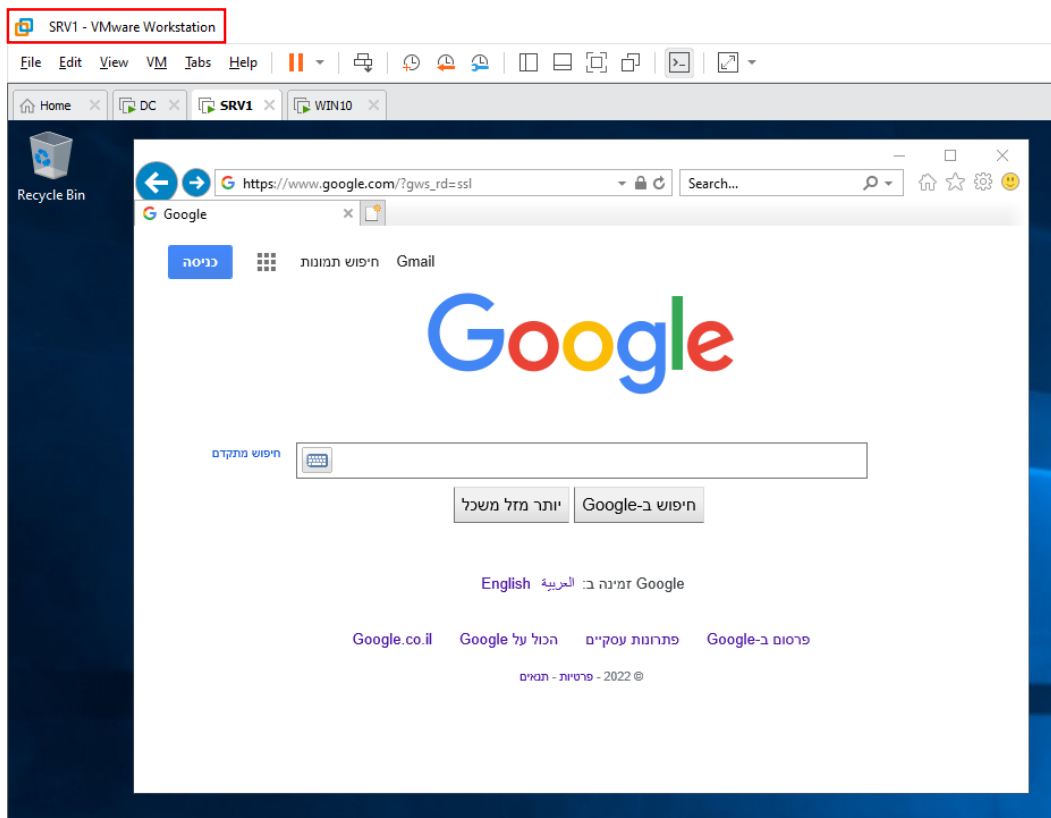
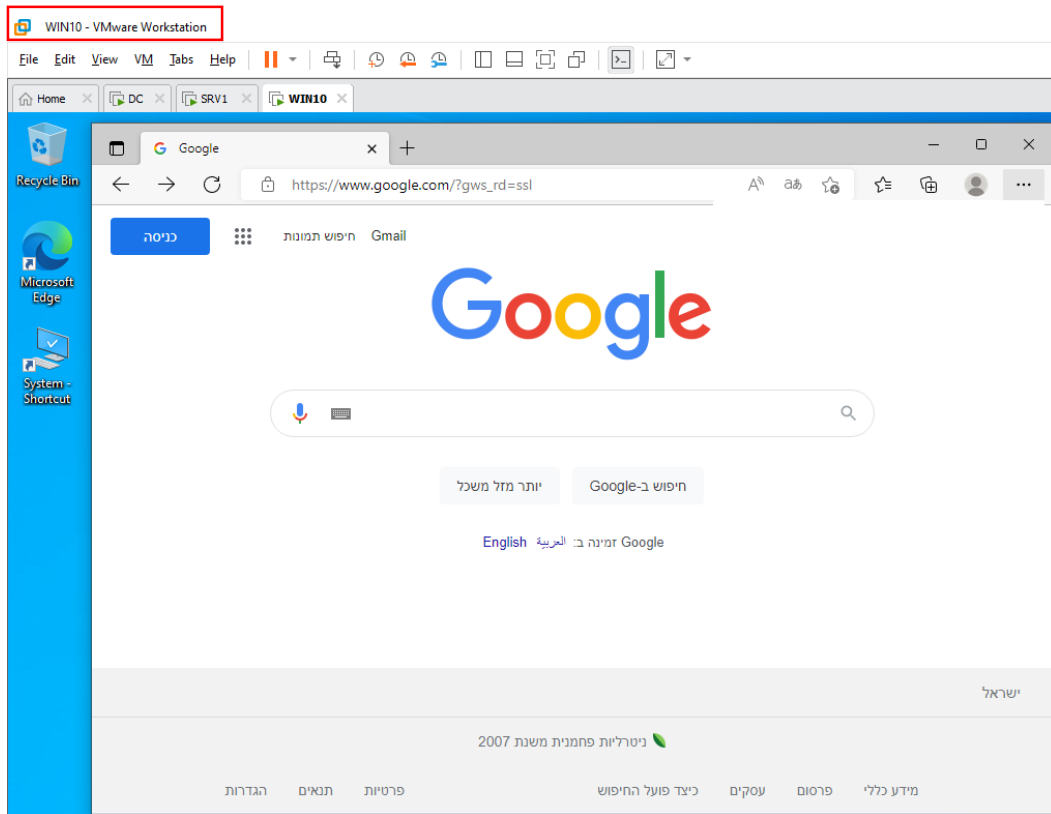
IPv4 -> NAT -> New Interface -> WAN

Selected WAN as the interface for the NAT service to be connected to.



Although WAN is not connected, there is a connectivity to the Internet through SRV1 in both WIN10 and DC

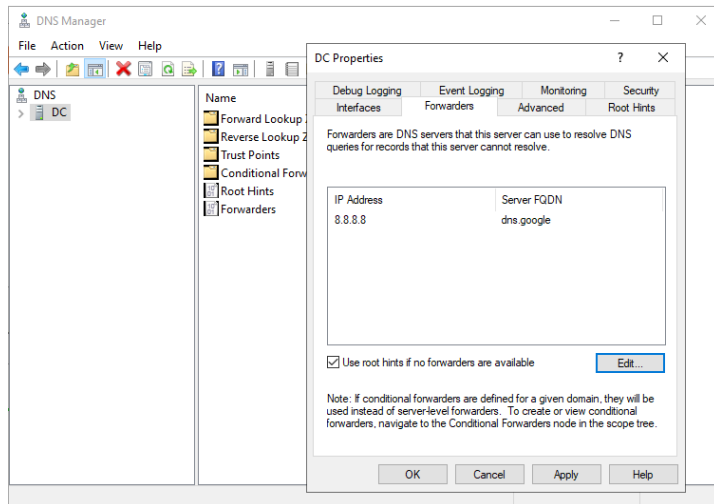




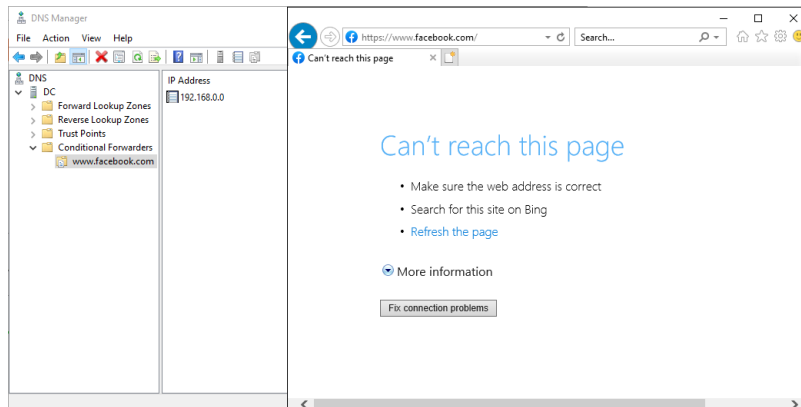
Stage 5: DNS Definitions:

After we configured all devices to use DC DNS, we set the forwards to 8.8.8.8

Tools -> DNS -> DC -> properties



Prevent access to the Facebook website:



Even though Facebook is blocked, check that it returns a ping:

```
Command Prompt

C:\Users\SRV1>ping facebook.com

Pinging facebook.com [157.240.221.35] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 157.240.221.35: bytes=32 time=84ms TTL=54
Reply from 157.240.221.35: bytes=32 time=88ms TTL=54
Reply from 157.240.221.35: bytes=32 time=94ms TTL=54
Reply from 157.240.221.35: bytes=32 time=86ms TTL=54

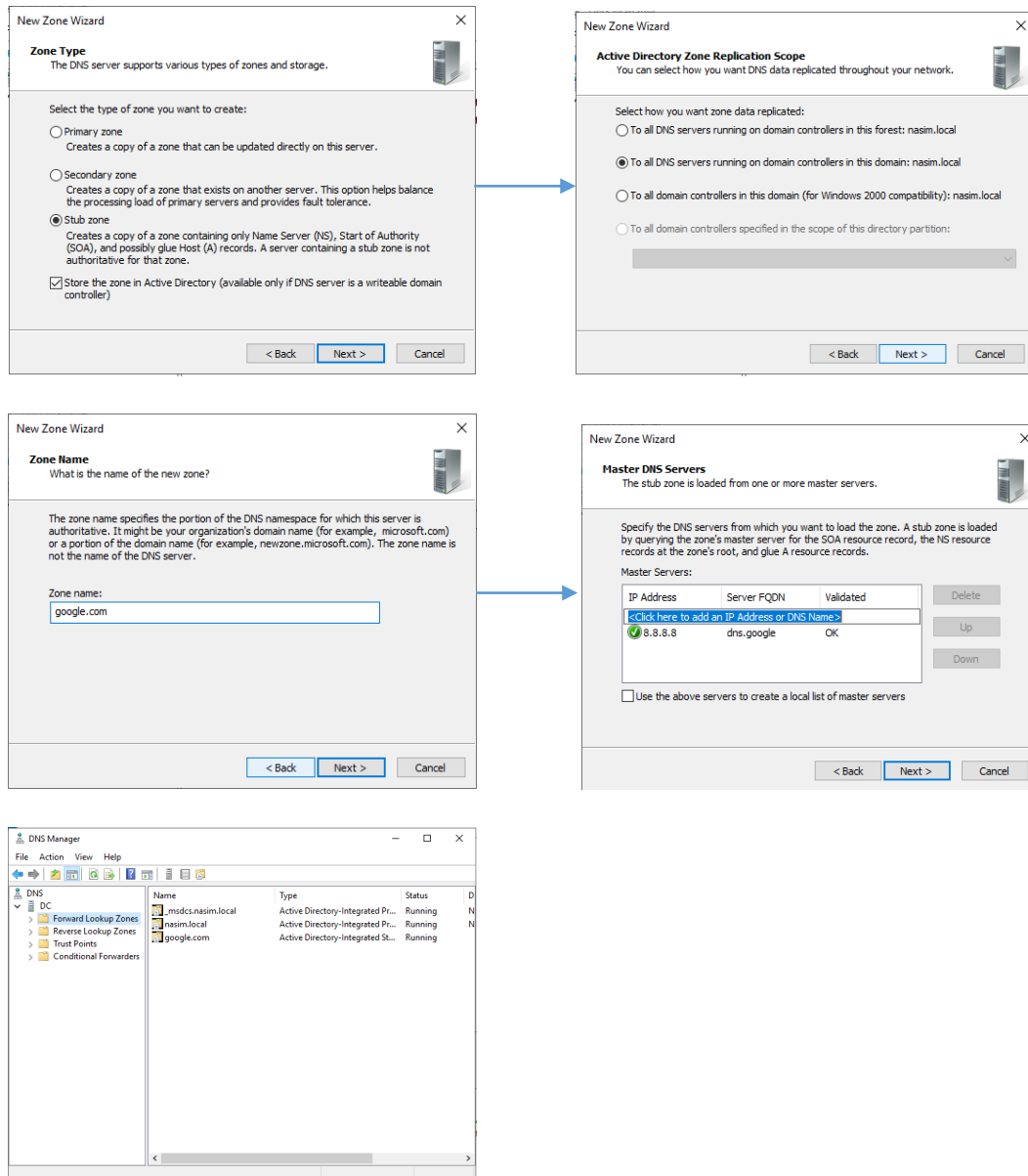
Ping statistics for 157.240.221.35:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 84ms, Maximum = 94ms, Average = 88ms

C:\Users\SRV1>ping win10_
```

Stub Zone: A stub zone is a copy of a Domain Name System (DNS) zone that contains only resource records that identify the DNS servers for that zone.

Stub Zone for google.com:

Tools -> DNS -> Forward Lookup Zone -> New Zone ->



Open the client station (WIN10), use the NSLOOKUP command and verify that the server is able to translate the address google.com

```
Command Prompt - nslookup
C:\Users\WIN10>nslookup
Default Server: UnKnown
Address: 10.0.0.254

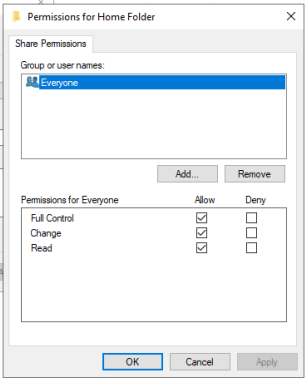
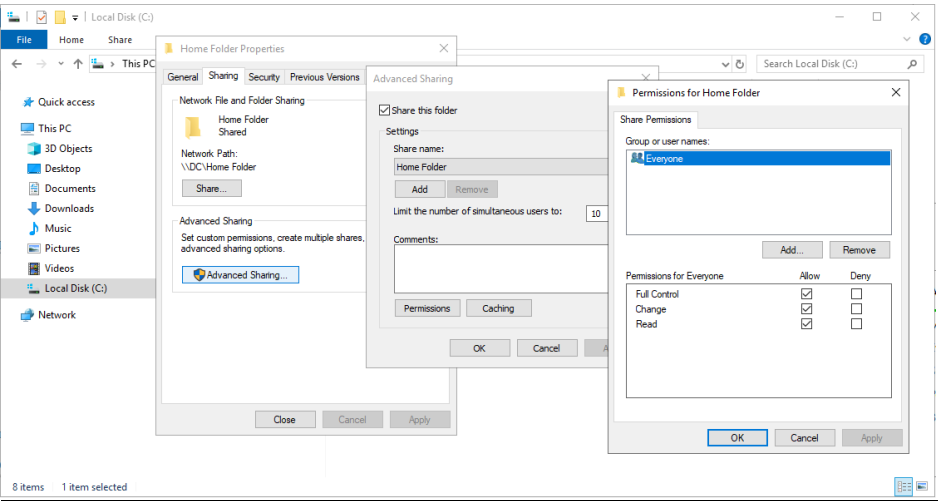
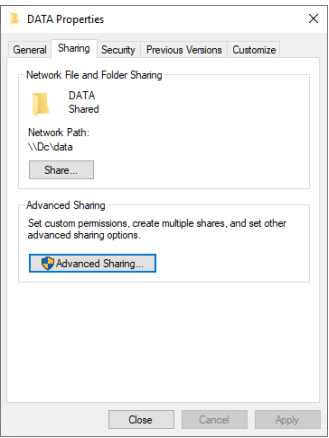
> google.com
Server: UnKnown
Address: 10.0.0.254

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: google.com
Addresses: 2a00:1450:400e:800::200e
          216.58.214.14

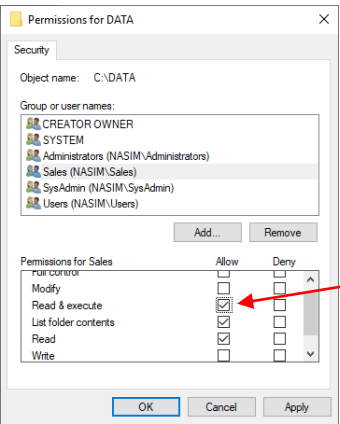
> google.com
```

Stage 6: Sharing and Mapping

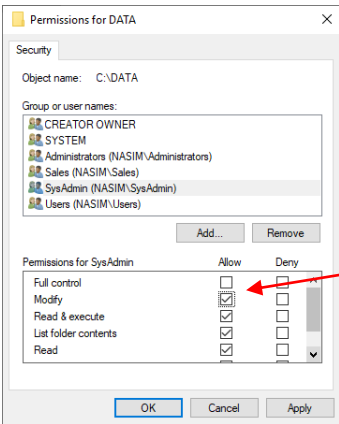
Create shared folder called DATA with permissions



The permission for the sale group is Read & execute, the permission for the SysAdmin group is Modify:

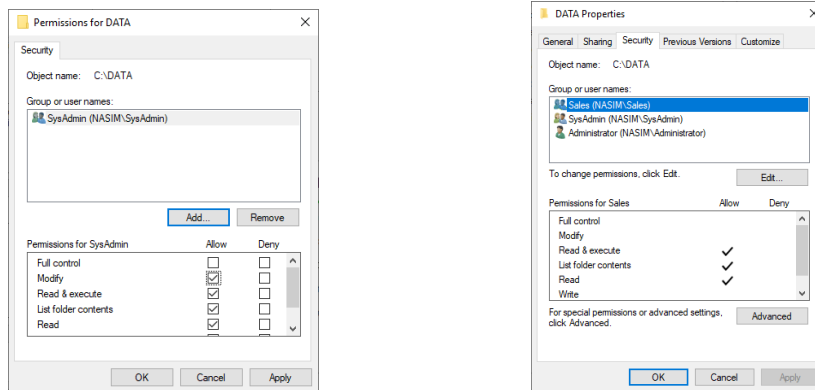


Sales group

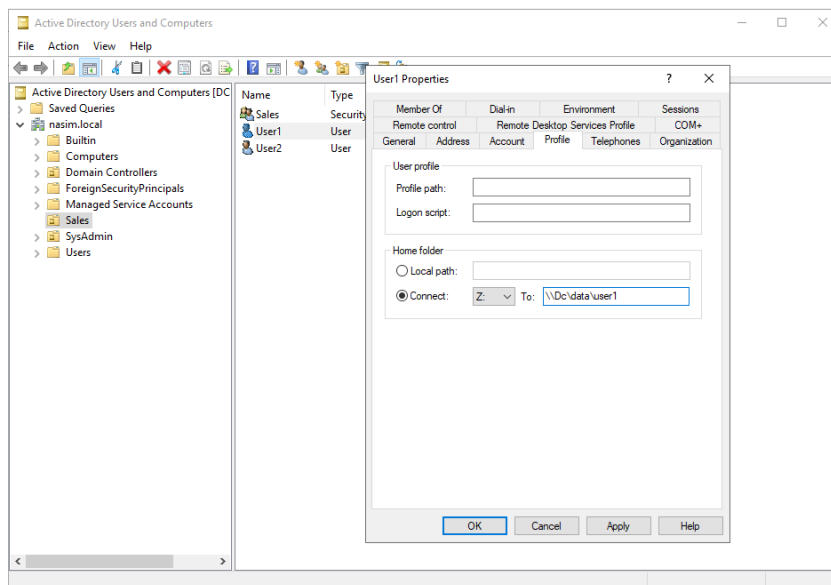


SysAdmin group

Data folder access permissions:

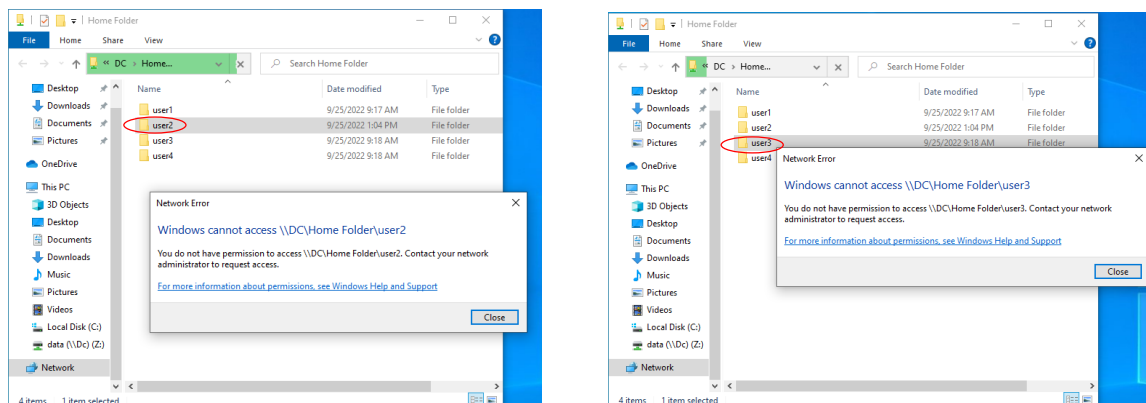


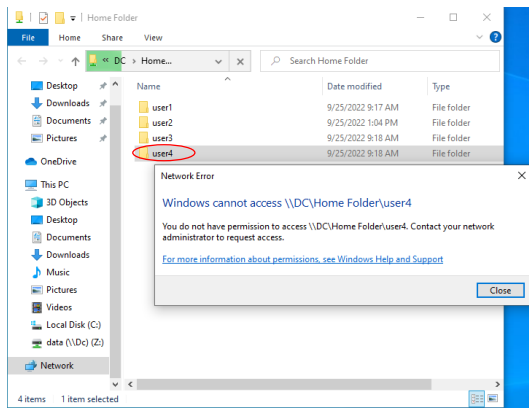
For each user create a folder that only he can access:



Each user allowed accessing only his own folder:

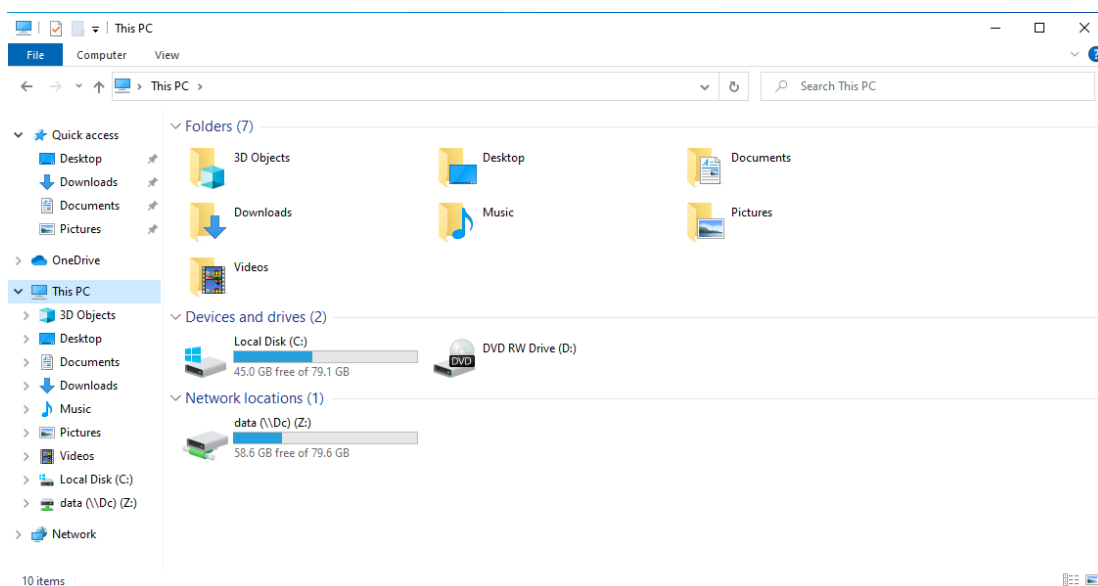
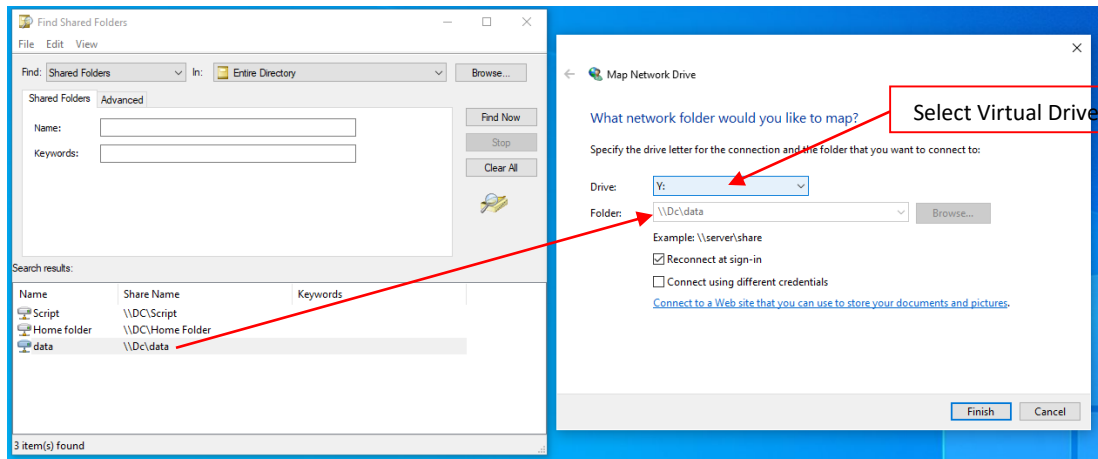
For example, user1 try to access the three other folders



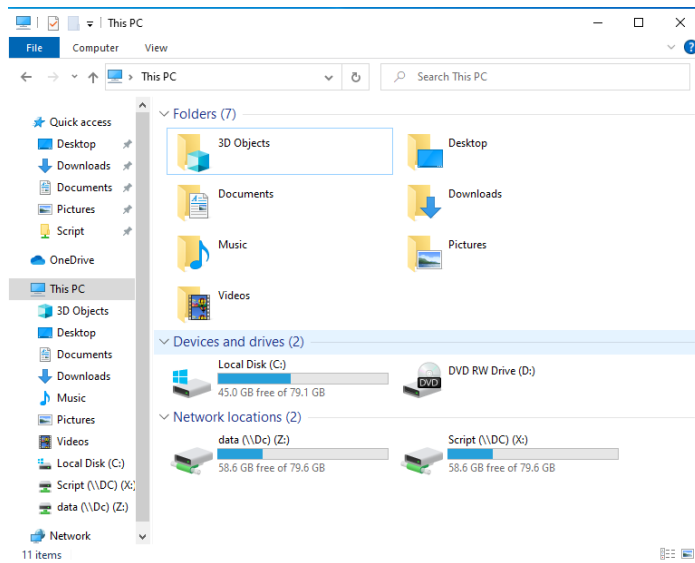


Mapping:

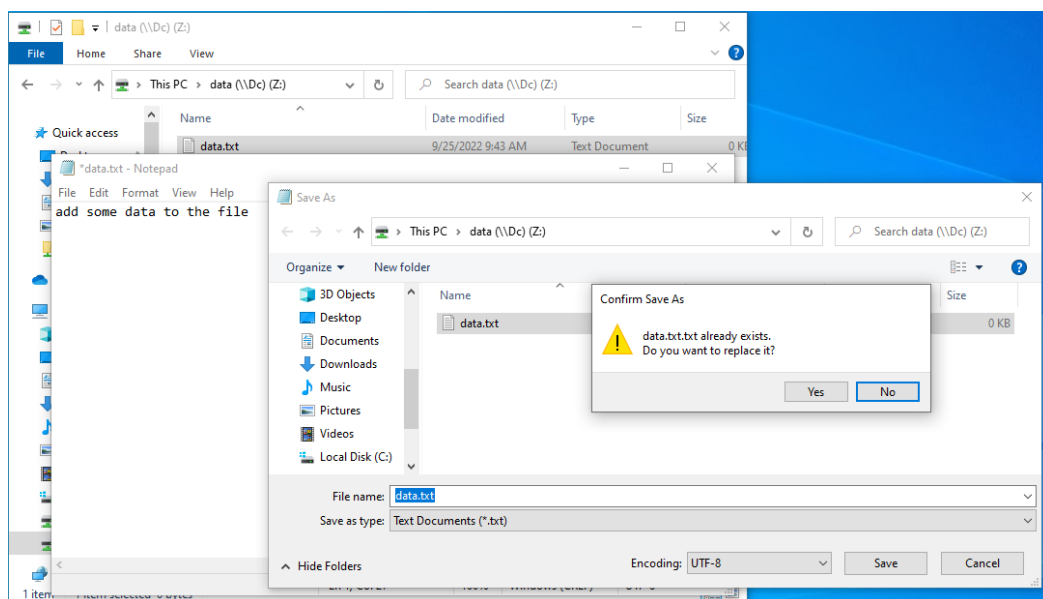
Network -> Search Active Directory -> Find Shared Folders -> Map Network Drive



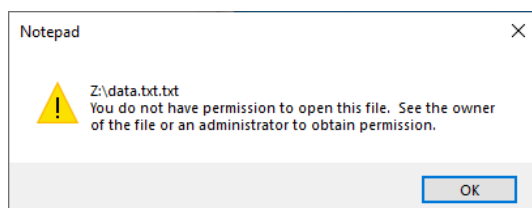
Make Script directory with script.bat file in it, when the user run the file, it will map the Script directory to the user account.



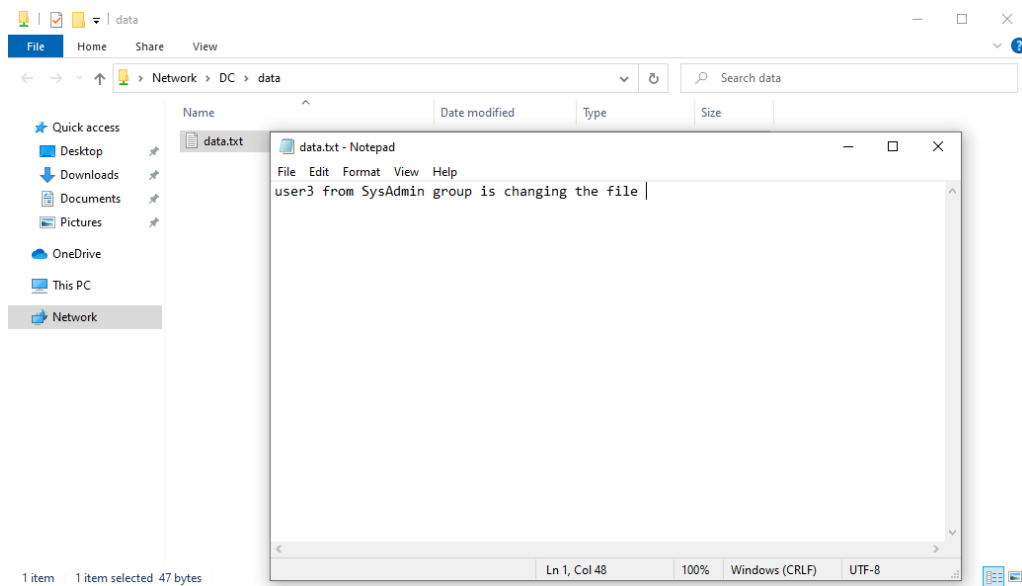
Logged with user1 member of Sales group, trying to change the file data.txt (an empty text file) in the shared folder data, when I try to save the changes I get "Save As" option, I tried to replace the existing file:



I got rejected:



Logged with User3 member of SysAdmin group, trying to change dat.txt file , the file was saved successfully.

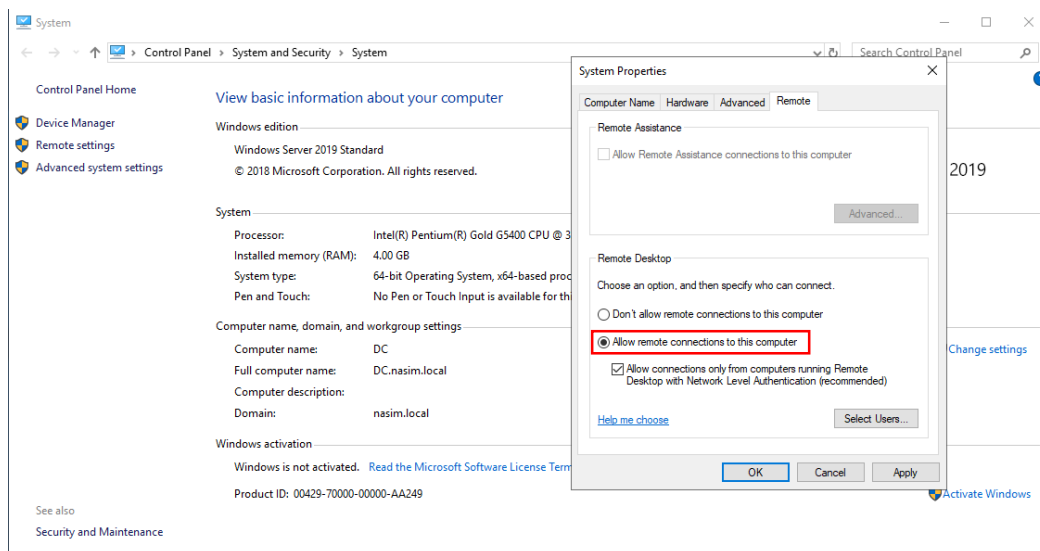


Stage 7: Remote Desktop:

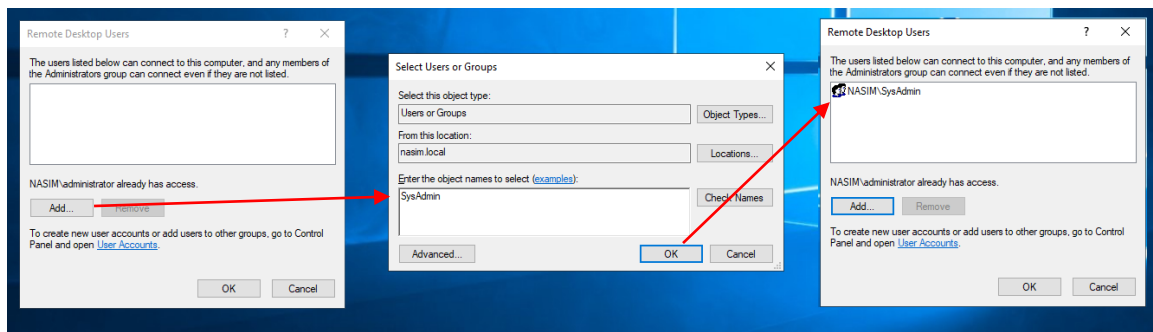
In the domain controller

This pc -> properties -> Remote settings -> allow remote connections to this computer ->

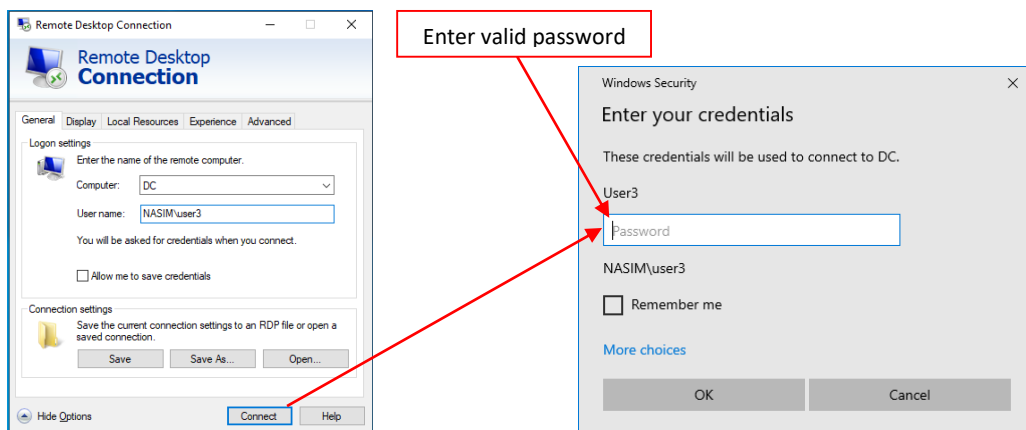
Select Users -> Add



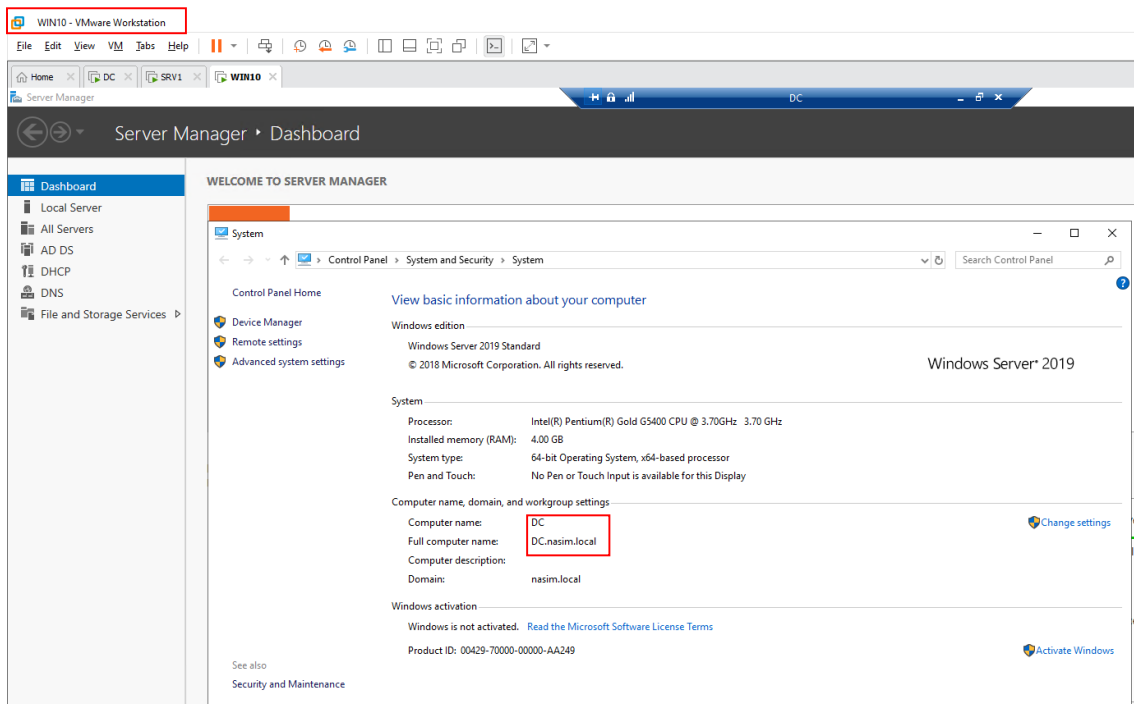
I added the entire SysAdmin group:



In the client station (WIN10) logged as User3 (member of SysAdmin), check if he can take over the domain control/SRV1 remotely.



Log in to DC from WIN10 was made successfully.



Stage 8: Group Policy Objects:

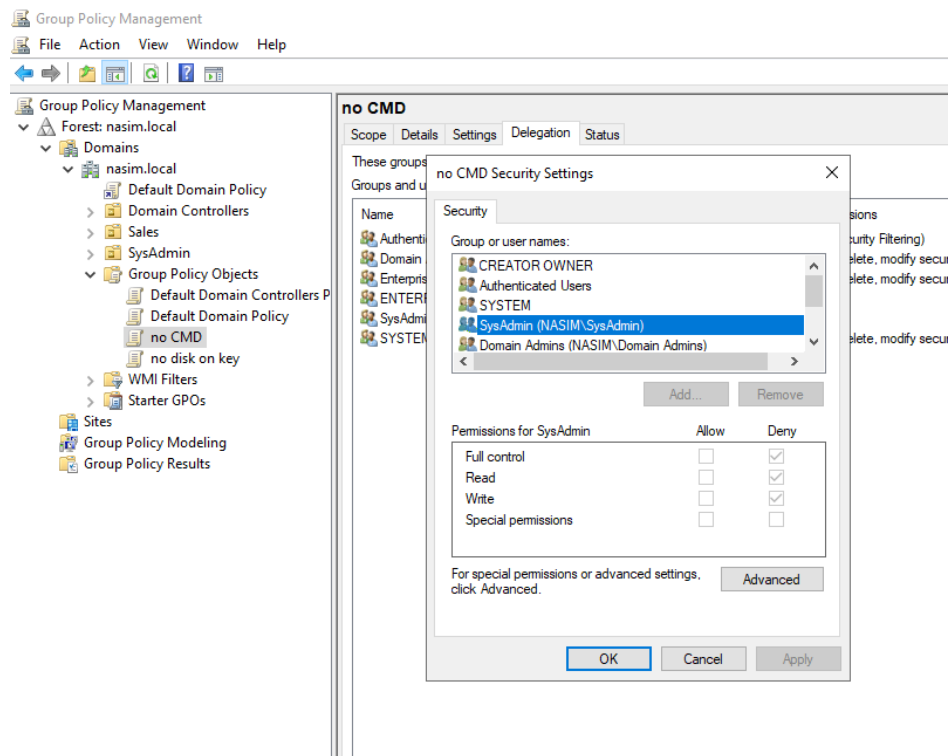
Exclusion of SysAdmin group from command Prompt and control panel GPO; prevent all users except SysAdmin from opening command prompt or Control Panel, prevent Disk-on-key for all users.

For command prompt:

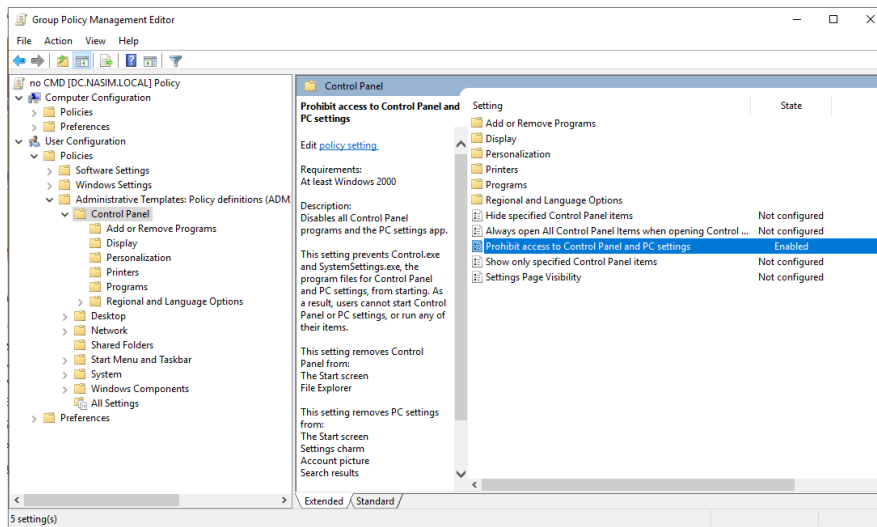
no CMD -> Edit -> User Configuration -> Policies -> Administrative Templates -> System -> Prevent access to command prompt

For Disk-on-key:

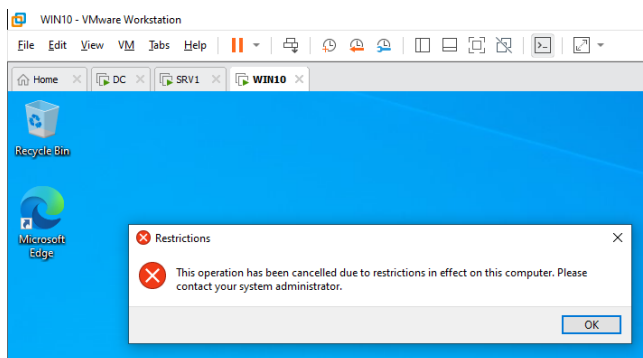
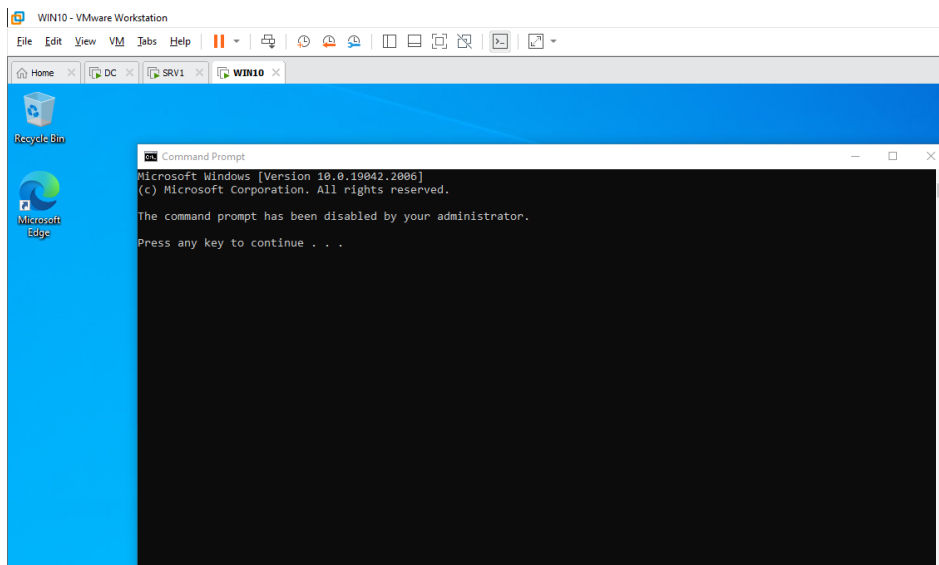
no disk on key -> User Configuration -> Policies -> Administrative Templates -> System -> Removable Storage Access -> All Removable Storage classes: Deny all access



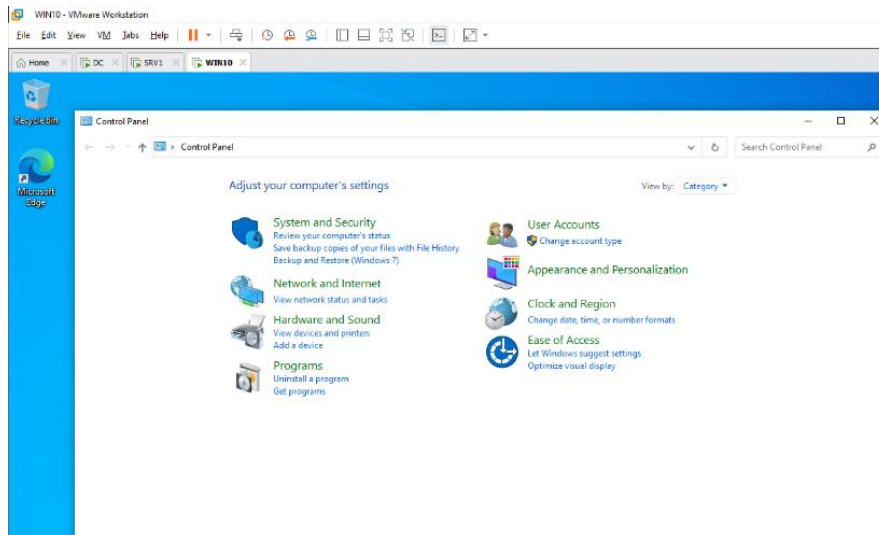
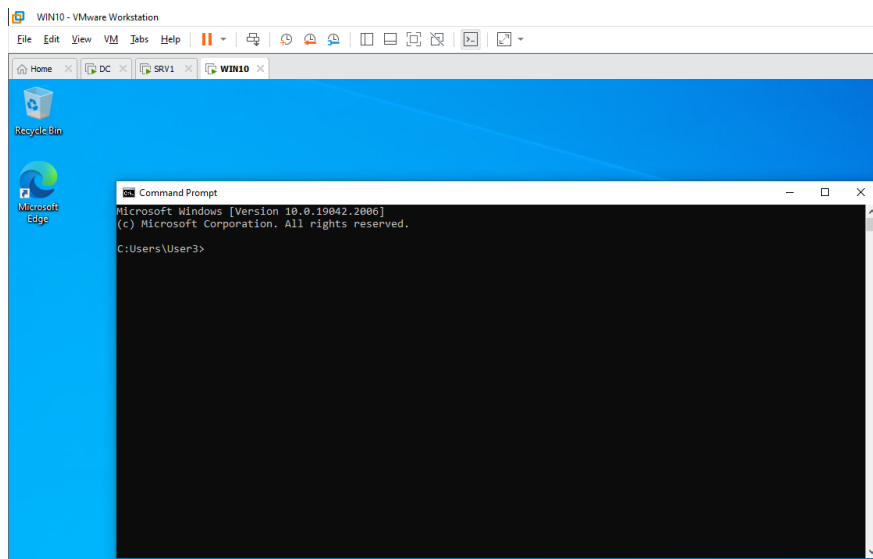
no Control Panel -> Edit -> User Configuration -> Policies -> Administrative Templates -> Control Panel -> Prohibit access to Control Panel and PC settings



Log in with Sales group member – User1:



Log in with SysAdmin member – User3:



For the disk-on-key:

