



Module Code & Module Title

CT5052NP Network Operating System

Assessment Type

Logbook 3

Semester

2023/24 Spring/Autumn

Student Name: Pujan Jung Thapa

London Met ID: 23057035

Assignment Due Date: 23th November 2024

Assignment Submission Date: 23th November 2024

Submitted To: Mr. Prasant Adhikari

Word Count (Where Required):

I confirm that I understand my coursework needs to be submitted online via Google Classroom under the relevant module page before the deadline in order for my assignment to be accepted and marked. I am fully aware that late submissions will be treated as non-submission and a mark of zero will be awarded.

Contents

1. Sever manager	1
2. Changing the server's name:	1
3. Enabling Remote Desktop	3
4. Setting up static IP address	4
5. Changing the time zone	7
6. Turning off IE enhanced security and checking for updates	9
7. Adding user using GUI	11
8. Adding new user using Shell	13
9. Storing passwords using variables as securestrings	15

Table of figure

Figure 1:Dashboard	1
Figure 2:Local Server	2
Figure 3:Changing Computer Name	2
Figure 4:Remote Desktop.....	3
Figure 5: Remote Desktop firewall	3
Figure 6:Closing Remote Desktop	4
Figure 7:Ethernet button.....	4
Figure 8:list of network adapters connected to the server.	5
Figure 9: choosing IPv4.....	6
Figure 10:, Entering the IP and subnet mask	7
Figure 11: time zone	8
Figure 12: List of time zone	8
Figure 13:IE enhanced security while on	9
Figure 14: Turing of IE enhanced security	10
Figure 15: Windows Update.....	10
Figure 16:Tool bar.....	11
Figure 17:computer management	12
Figure 18: Creating new user	12
Figure 19: New user added	13
Figure 20:power shell.....	13
Figure 21:Power shell 2	14
Figure 22:Power shell 3	14
Figure 23: Removing user.....	15
Figure 24: Storing passwords	15
Figure 25: Storing passwords.....	16

1. Server manager

The Server Manager is a component of the Microsoft Windows Server system that assists in the administration of server machines through a graphical interface. It helps admins in the deployment of server roles, performance monitoring, settings configuration, and troubleshooting tasks without always reverting to the command-line interface.

With Server Manager, users can consolidate their server management tasks thus making it much easier to manage many servers in the organization, how roles and features will be assigned and be able to maintain the organization's Information Technology environment in a controlled and high availability state. This introduction will present the main features of Server Manager, as well as explain the basic chat, and the benefits of using it together with Server management tasks.

2. Changing the server's name:

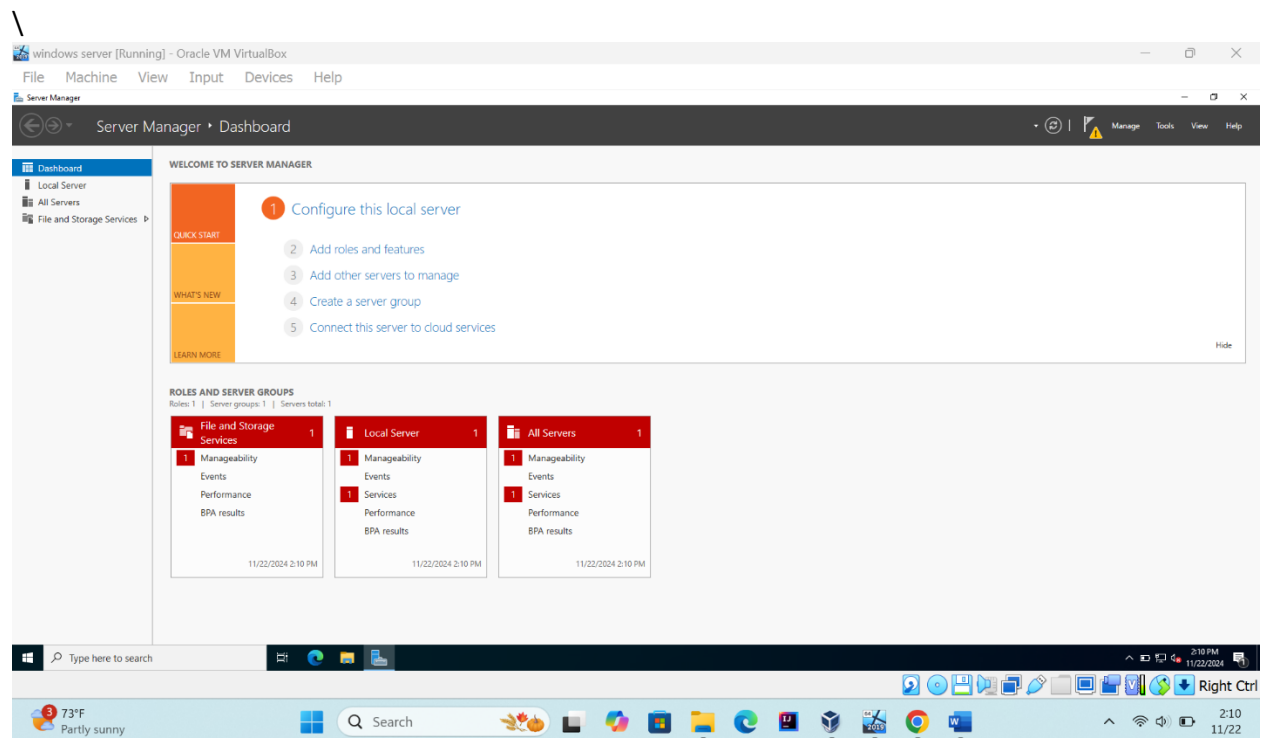


Figure 1:Dashboard

Step 1. From the dashboard of Server Manager, Go to Local Server.

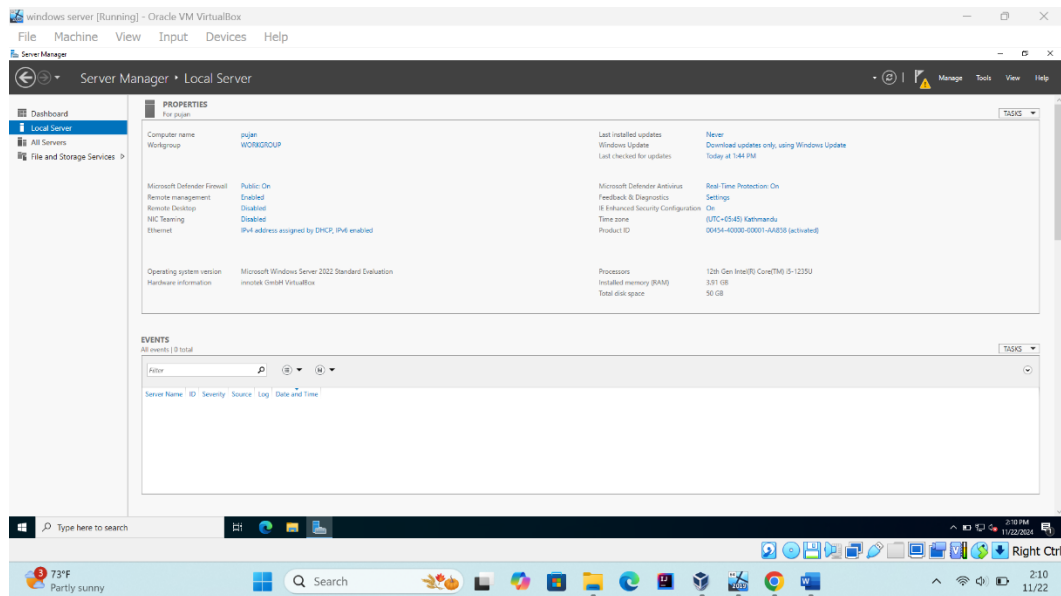


Figure 2: Local Server

Step 2. Click on the Computer name, this will open a new window to configure the Server name. In the new window, press the "Change" button, Then enter the new name of the server and press "OK" button.

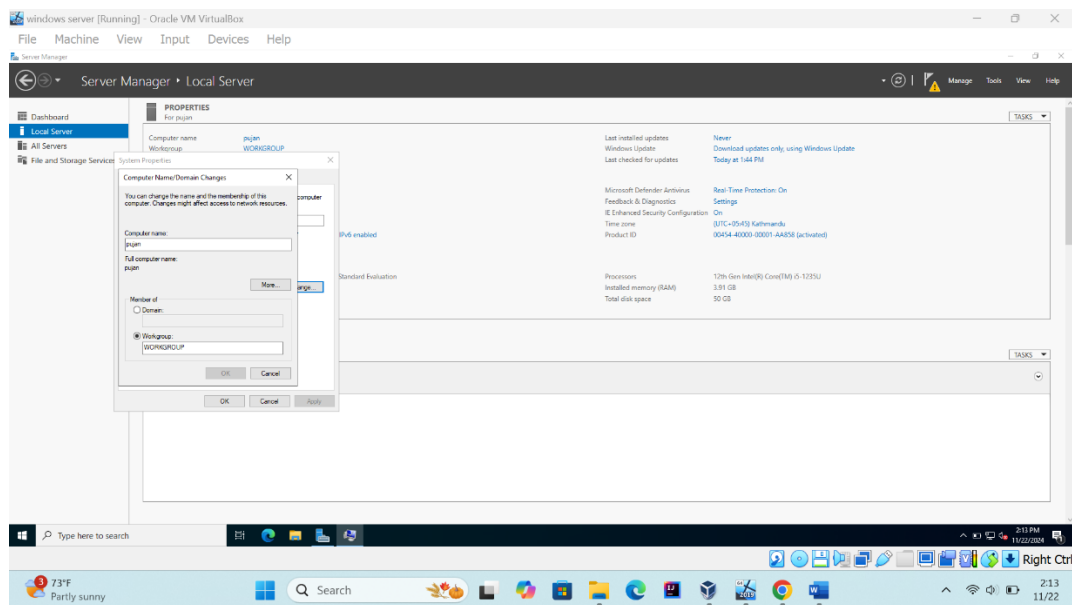


Figure 3: Changing Computer Name

Now, a new window appears requesting a restart in order to change the new name.

3. Enabling Remote Desktop

Remote Desktop Service allows a remote connection to the server to access its GUI and features. Pressing the Remote Desktop Button opens a window.

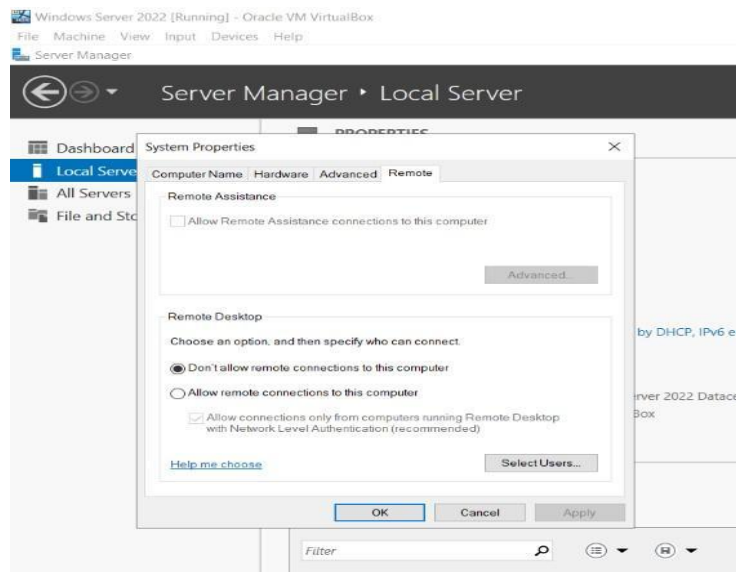


Figure 4: Remote Desktop

While pressing the allow button it shows a warning about the firewall.

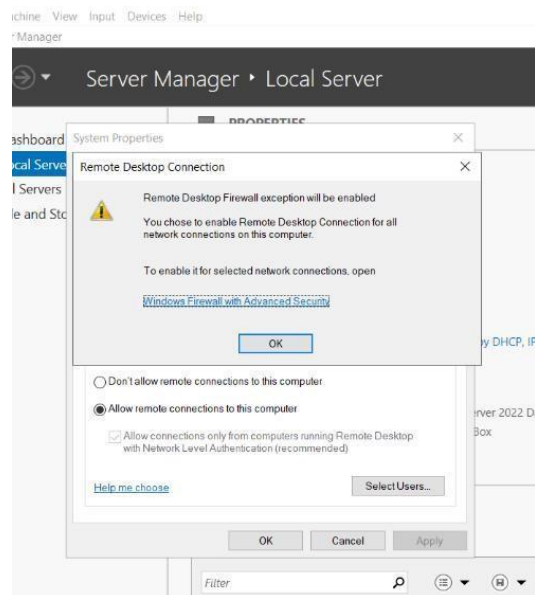


Figure 5: Remote Desktop firewall

After pressing the "ok" the remote desktop service gets enabled and From there, "OK" button is pressed again to close the remote desktop settings window.

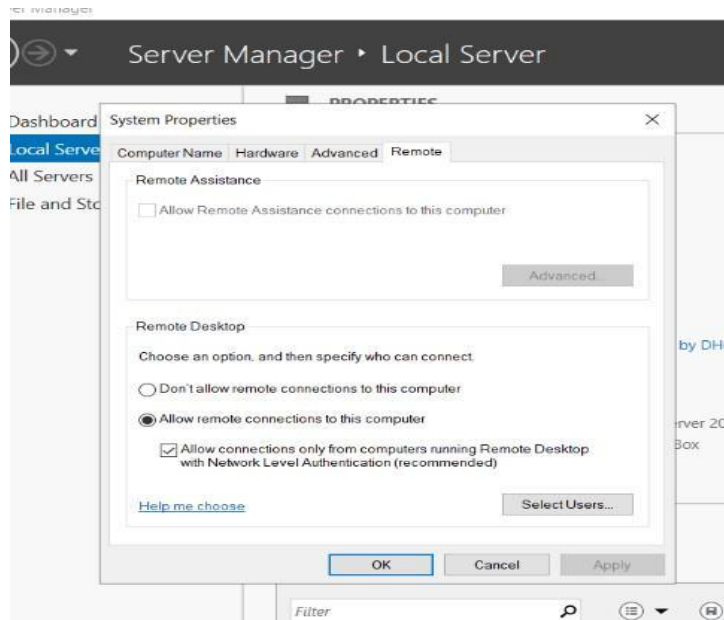


Figure 6: Closing Remote Desktop

4. Setting up static IP address

To set of the Ip address first we have to press Ethernet button.

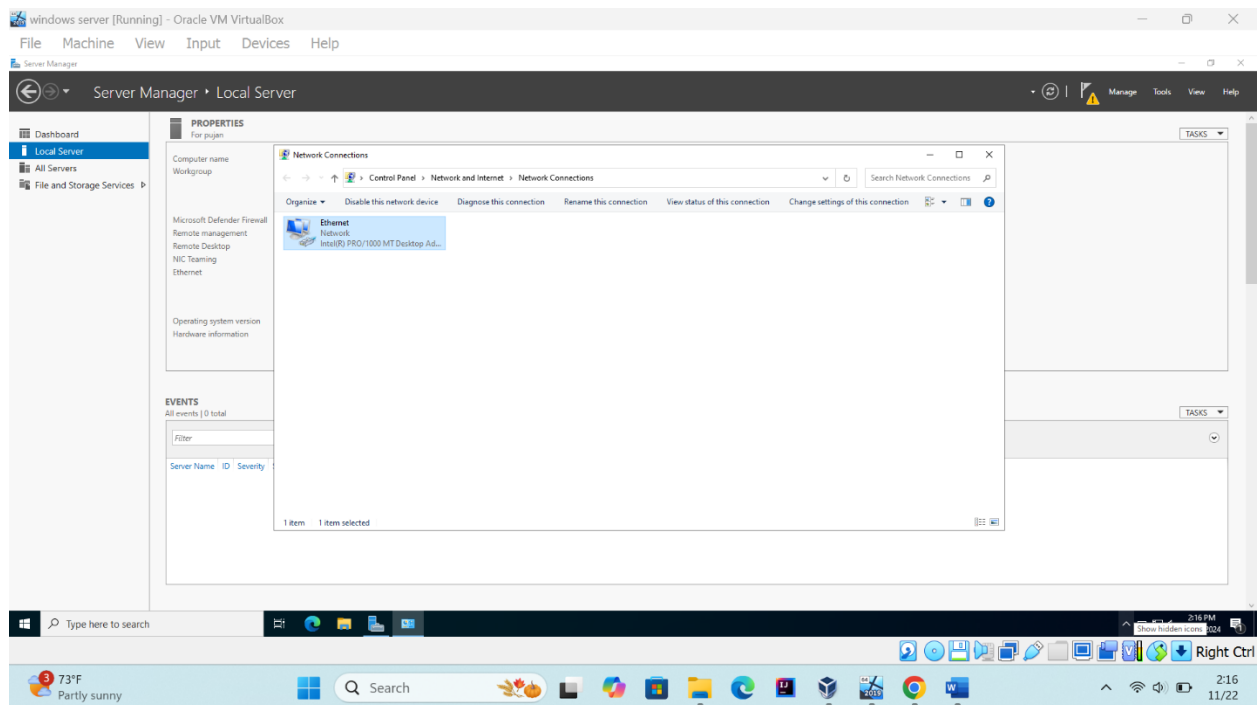


Figure 7: Ethernet button

Then it will show a list of network adapters connected to the server.

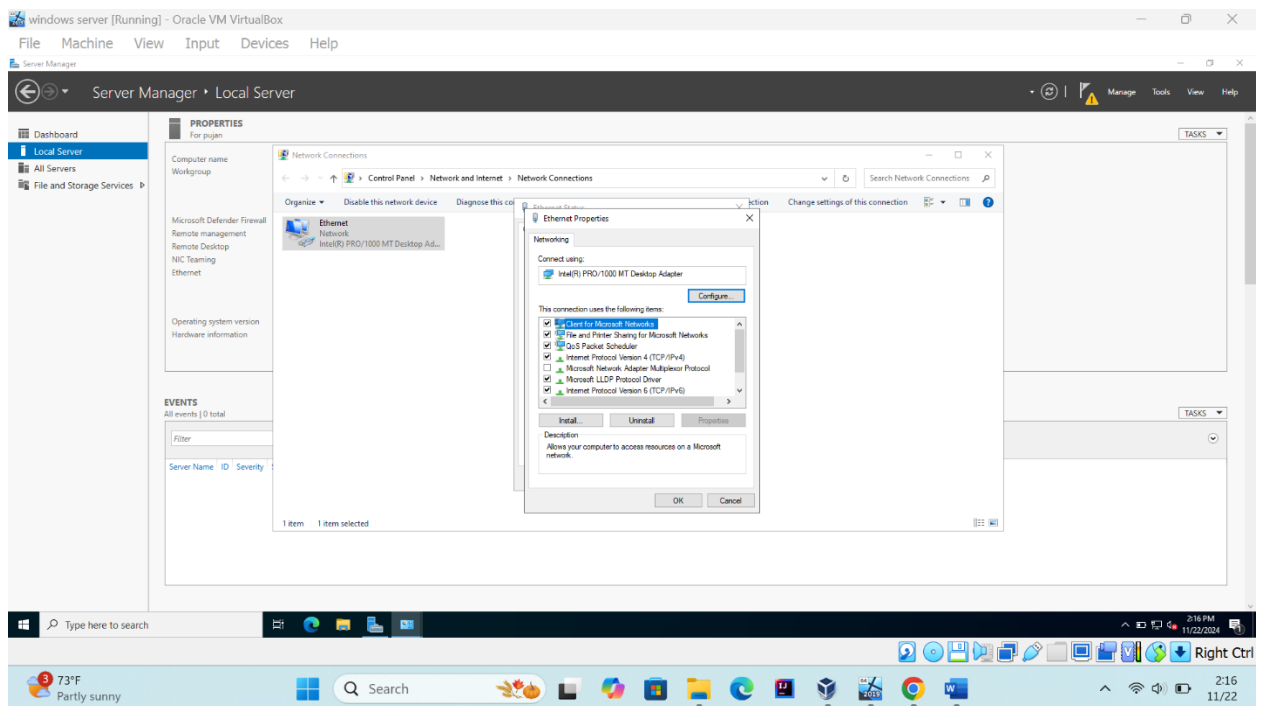


Figure 8: list of network adapters connected to the server.

From the properties, double click on IPv4 from the list. This will open a new window to enter the IP.

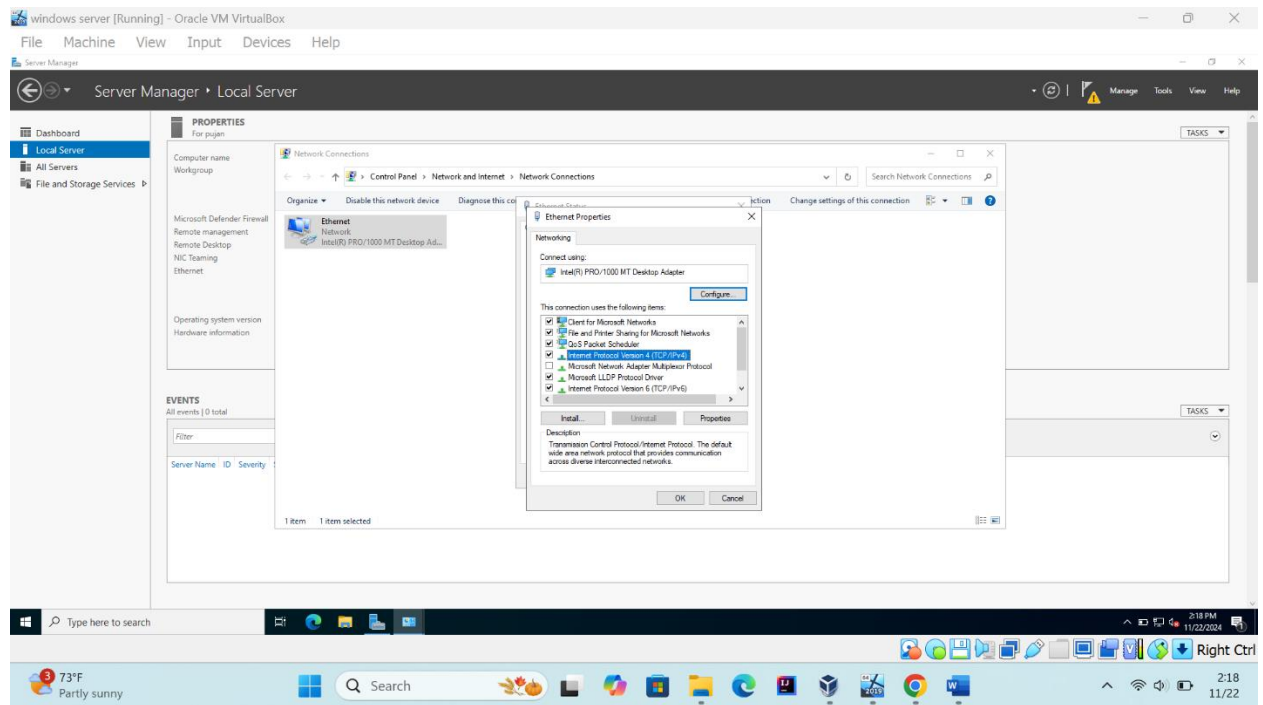


Figure 9: choosing IPv4

Now, I will enter the IP for the device and also Subnet mask, Gateway and Primary and Secondary DNS server address.

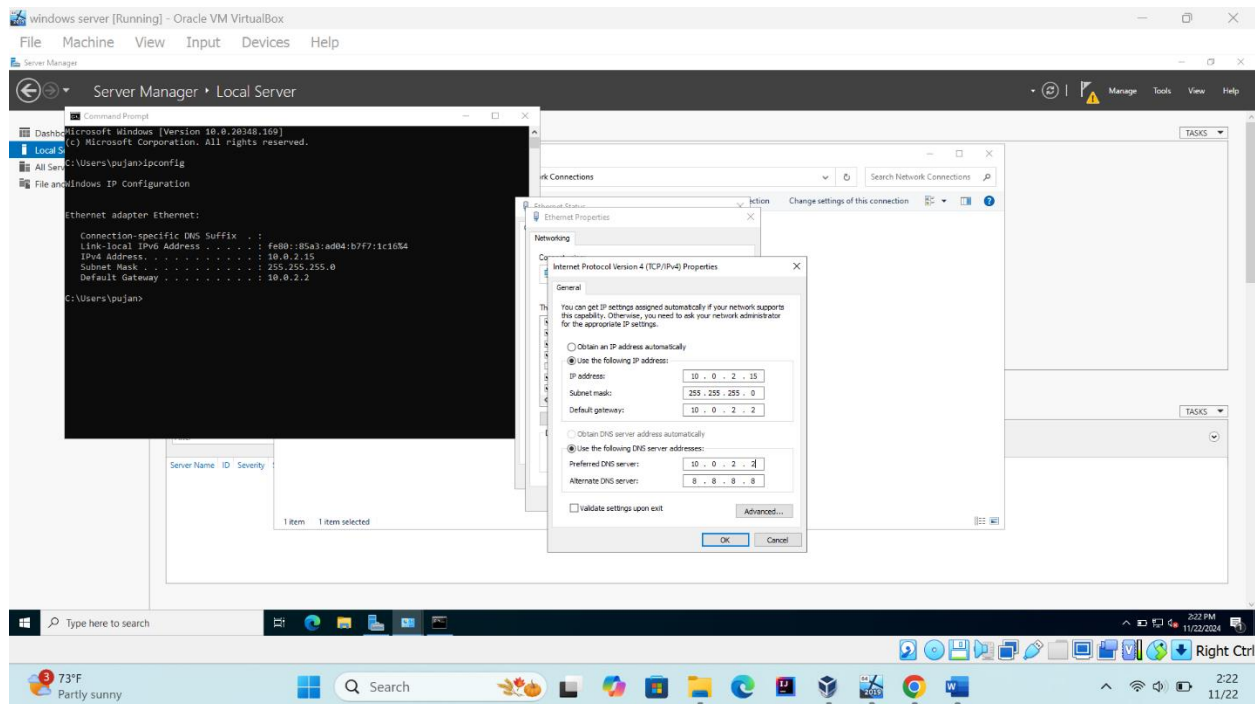


Figure 10:., Entering the IP and subnet mask

5. Changing the time zone

Press on the time zone from the Server Manager menu to switch the time zone. On the new window, press the Change time zone button.

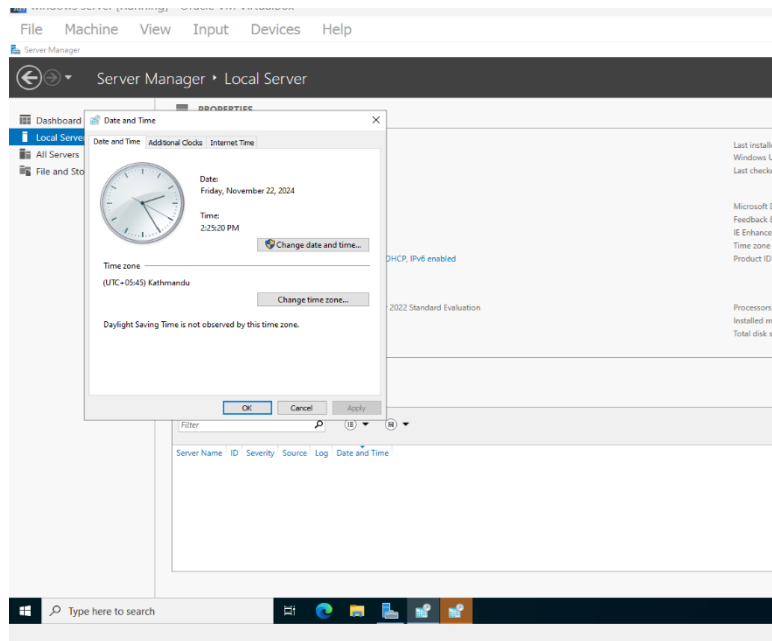


Figure 11: time zone

From the drop-down list, select the correct time zone for the Server, here Kathmandu is selected.

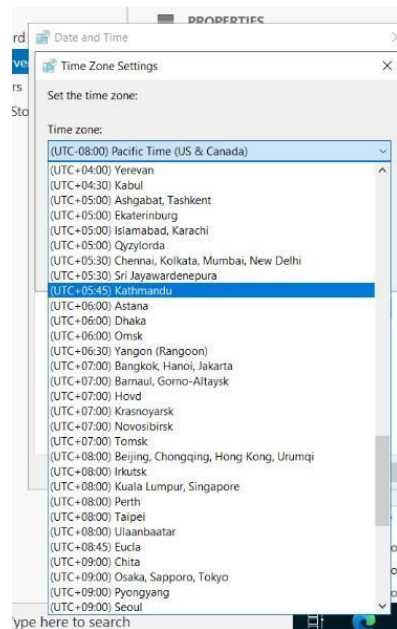


Figure 12: List of time zone

Finally, press the “OK” button the new time zone is selected.

6. Turning off IE enhanced security and checking for updates

Last installed updates	Never
Windows Update	Download updates only, using Windows Update
Last checked for updates	Today at 7:29 PM
Microsoft Defender Antivirus	Real-Time Protection: On
Feedback & Diagnostics	Settings
IE Enhanced Security Configuration	On
Time zone	(UTC+05:45) Kathmandu
Product ID	00454-40000-00001-AA858 (activated)
Processors	12th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-1235U
Installed memory (RAM)	3.91 GB
Total disk space	50 GB

Figure 13: IE enhanced security while on

The IE security is turned off for both Admin and Users and “OK” is pressed.

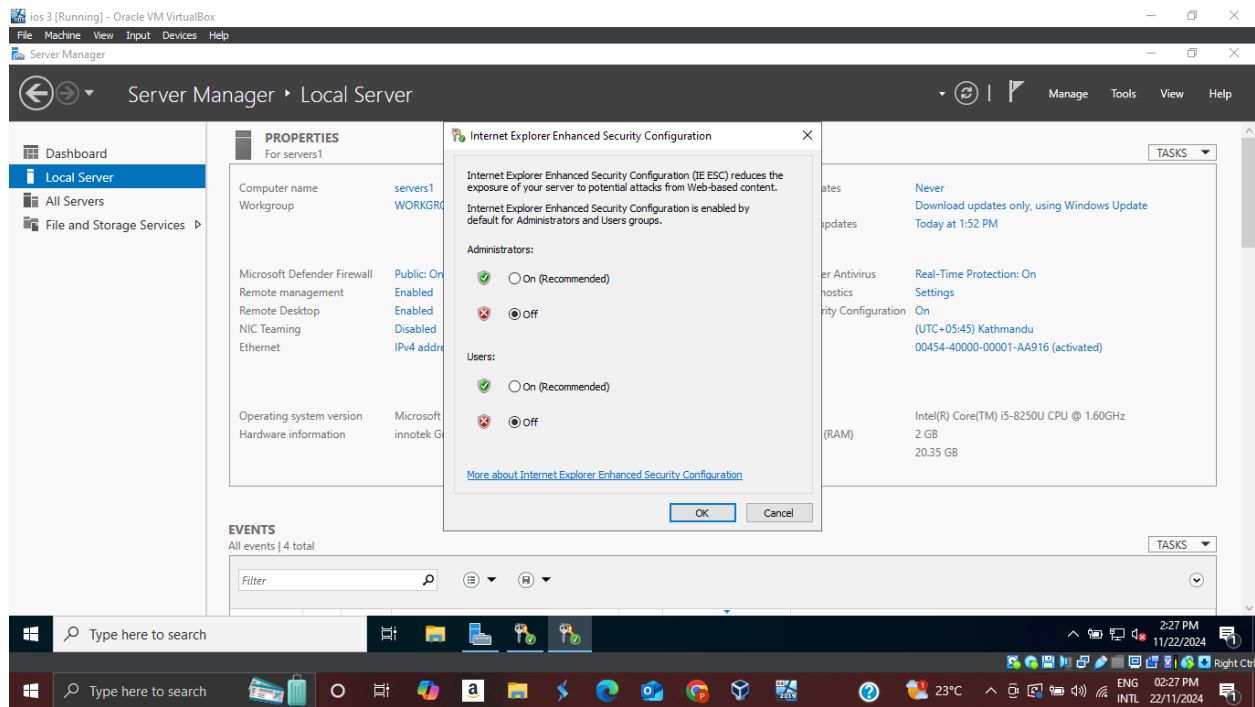


Figure 14: Turing of IE enhanced security

For Windows Update, press the Update button and press Check for Updates, new updates will be downloaded and installed automatically.

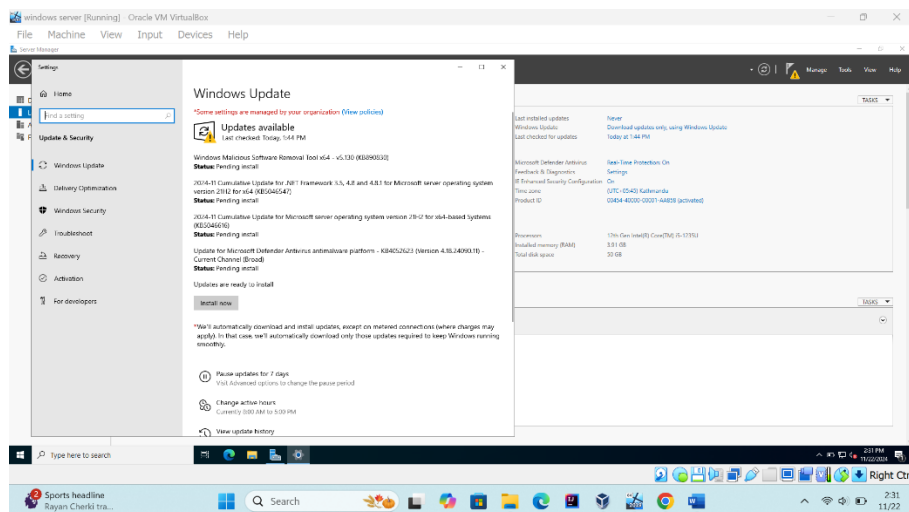


Figure 15: Windows Update

7. Adding user using GUI

From the toolbar at the top right of Server Manager, press Tools and From the list select Computer Management.

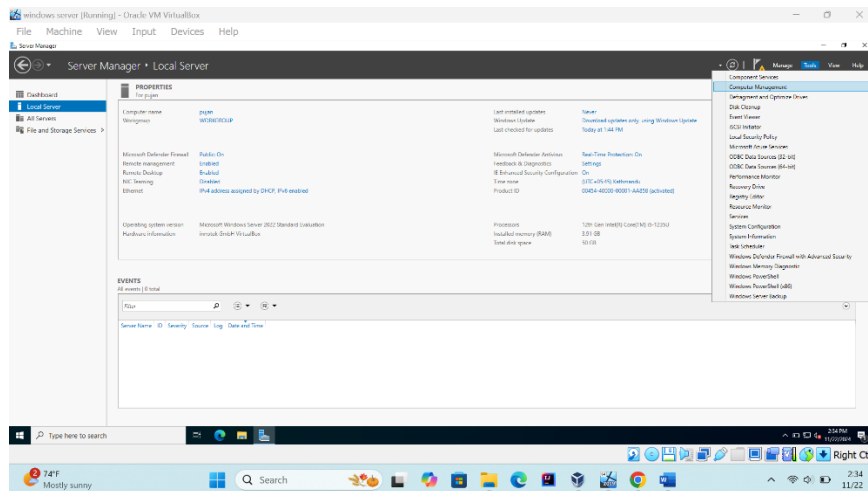


Figure 16: Tool bar

Select Local Users.

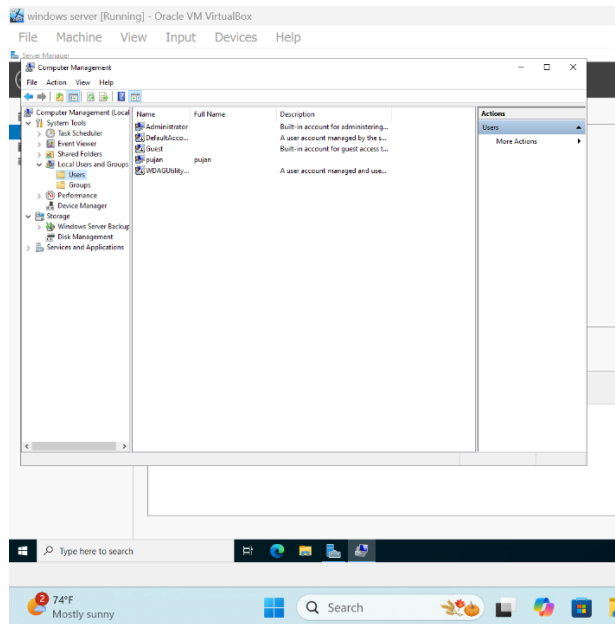


Figure 17: computer management

Now, right click on users and press New User.

Entering the details of new user

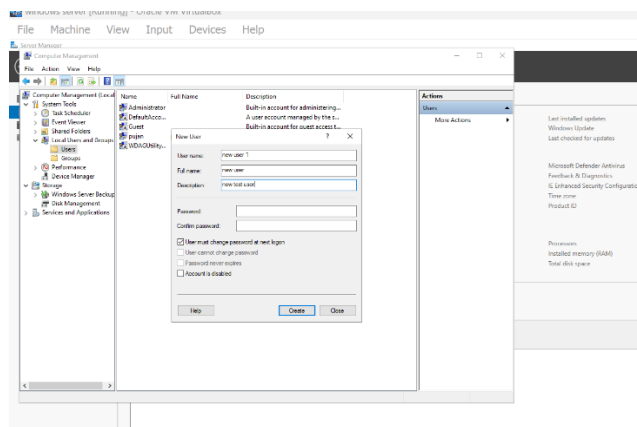


Figure 18: Creating new user

A new user is added.

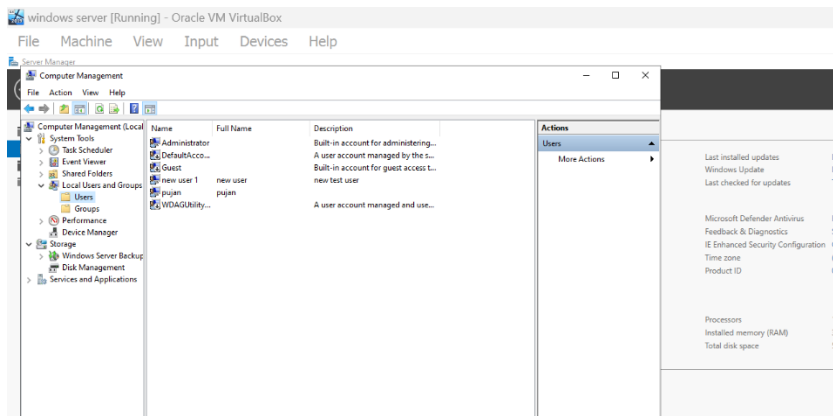


Figure 19: New user added

8. Adding new user using Shell

Open Windows Powershell as an administrator and enter the command “get-localuser” to view all the users. Entering “get-localuser” to view all the user

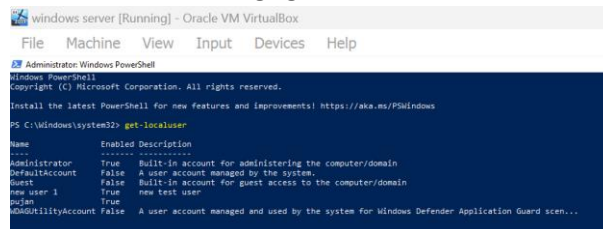


Figure 20:power shell

Entering the command “new-localuser -name ‘username’ -description ‘description’ -password ‘password’ ” to create new user. In this case, nopassword is given to skip the password.

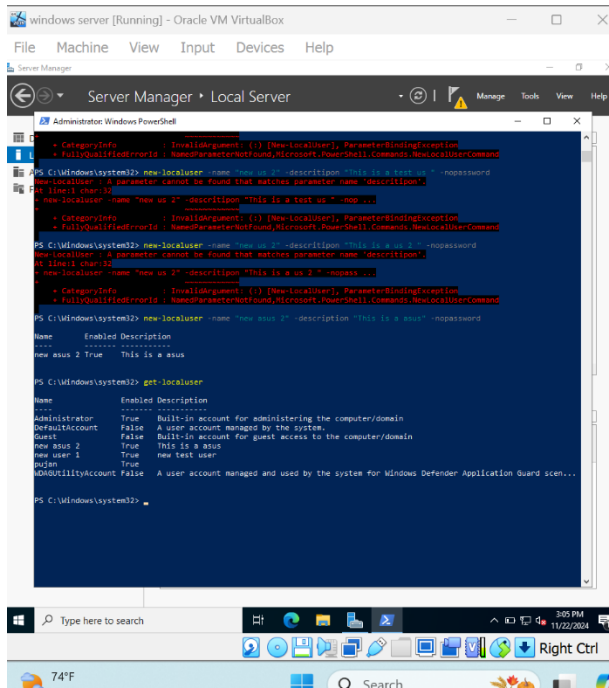


Figure 21:Power shell 2

Now, new user is added successfully.

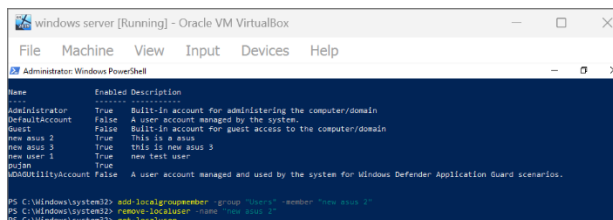


Figure 22:Power shell 3

The command is “add-localgroupmember -group

Removing a user

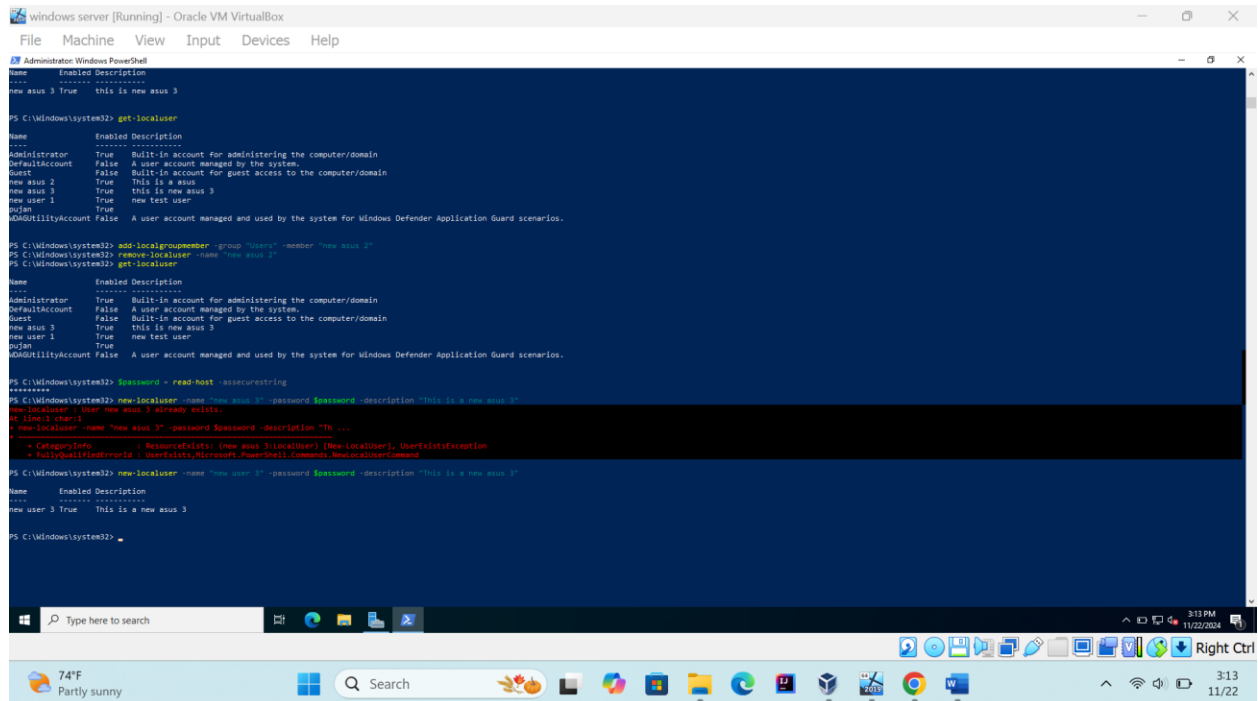


Figure 23: Removing user

Confirming that the user is removed.

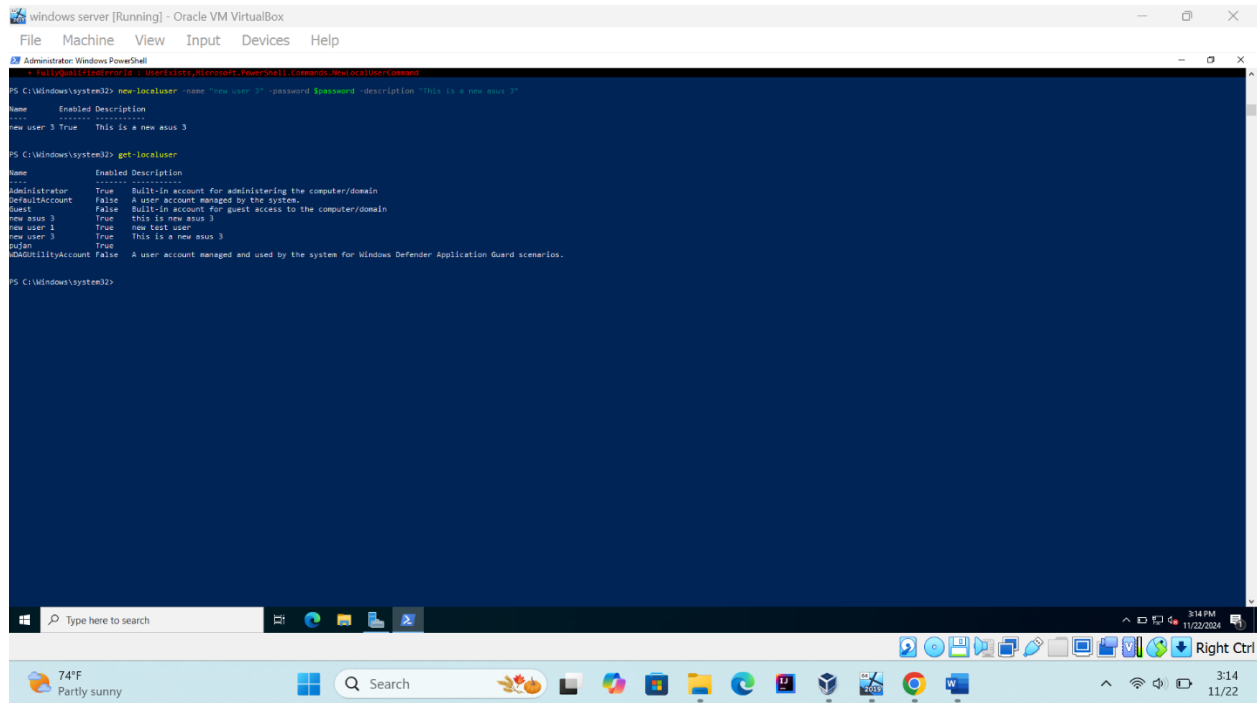
9. Storing passwords using variables as securestrings

To store strings as secure string a new variable is created using the command `$variable -read-host -assecurestring`



Figure 24: Storing passwords

Password string is given and is stored by the variable. Passwords must be alpha numeric and symbolic and a new user is created by giving the variable as password.



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
+ FullyQualifiedPath : Userinit,Microsoft.PowerShell.Commands.NewLocalUserCommand

PS C:\Windows\system32> New-LocalUser -name "new user 3" -password NewPassword -description "This is a new asus 3"

Name      Enabled Description
-----
new user 3 True     This is a new asus 3

PS C:\Windows\system32> Get-LocalUser

Name      Enabled Description
-----
Administrator True     Built-in account for administering the computer/domain
DefaultAccount False    A user account managed by the system.
Guest      False    Built-in account for guest access to the computer/domain
new asus 3 True     this is new asus 3
new user 1 True     new test user
new user 3 True     This is a new asus 3
LocalSystem True     This is a new asus 3
LocalSystem False   A user account managed and used by the system for Windows Defender Application Guard scenarios.

PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

Figure 25: Storing passwords