

EXPLORING WINDOWS SYSTEM TOOLS AND CONFIGURATION: WINDOWS FUNDAMENTALS 2

EXP.NO: 1(b)

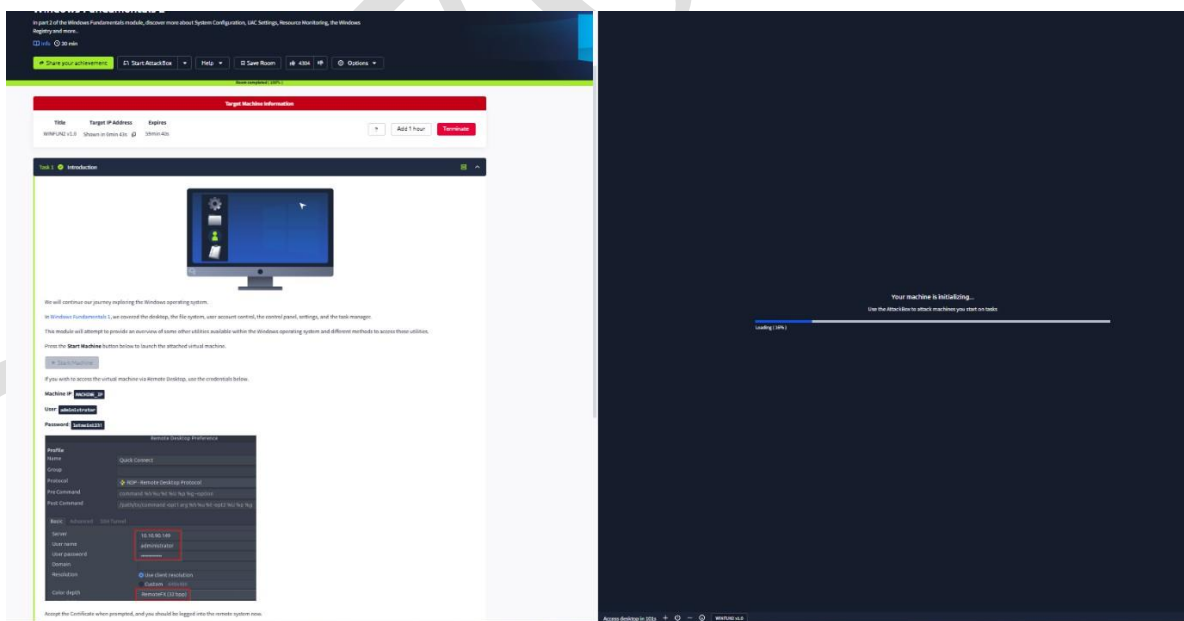
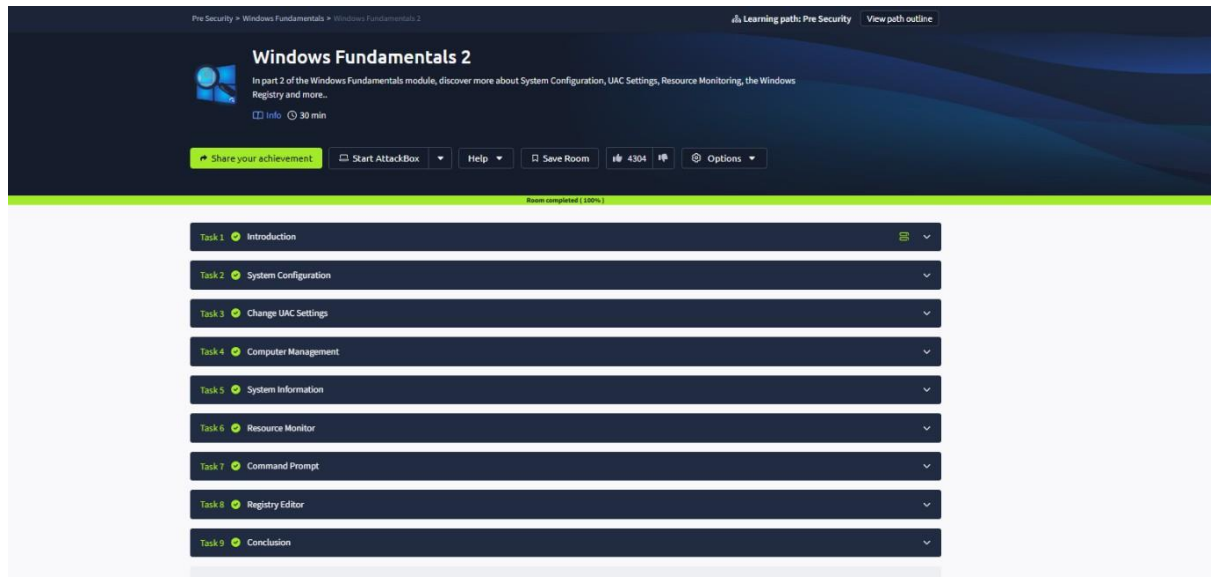
AIM:

To explore and understand essential Windows system tools and configurations, including System Configuration (MSConfig), User Account Control (UAC), Computer Management, System Information, Resource Monitor, Command Prompt, and the Registry Editor.

ALGORITHM:

1. Access the lab in TryHackMe platform using the link below-
<https://tryhackme.com/r/room/windowsfundamentals2x0x>
2. Click Start a Machine and AttackBox to run the instance of Kali Windows distribution.
3. Solve the task questions start with Windows System Configuration utility with five tabs-General-Boot-Services-Startup-Tools.
4. Go to System Configuration – User Account Control - How to change the UAC setting ?
5. Select System Configuration –Computer Management –System Tools, Storage and Services and Applications.
6. Explore System Information – Hardware Resources –Components – Software Environment – Environment Variables.
7. Explore about Resource Monitor – CPU – Disk – Network – Memory.
8. Learn about Command Prompt - ipconfig – cls – netstat -Full command for Internet Protocol Configuration
9. Learn about Windows Registry –User Profile – Installed Application – Property Sheet Setting _ Hardware existing –Port Used – Registry Editor (regedit) .

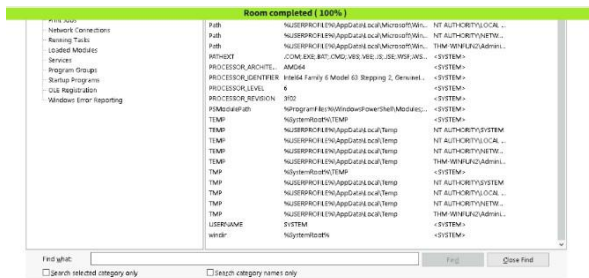
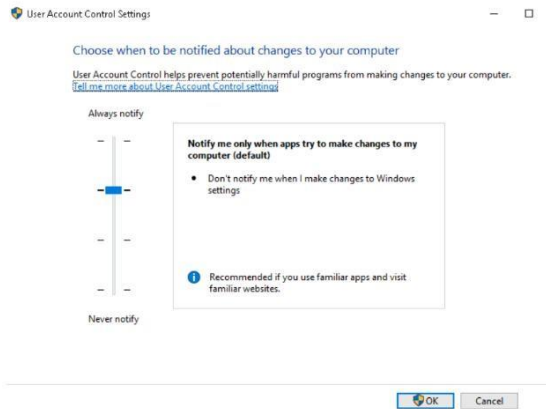
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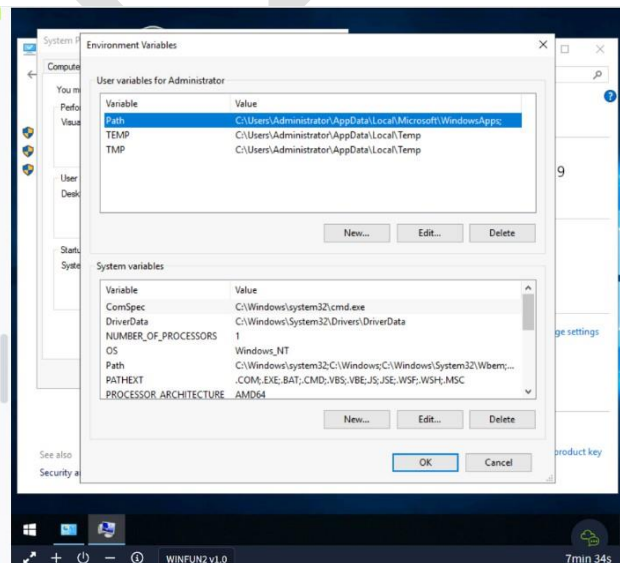
User Account Control (UAC) was covered in great detail in [Windows Fundamentals 1](#).

The UAC settings can be changed or even turned off entirely (not recommended).

You can move the slider to see how the setting will change the UAC settings and Microsoft's stance on the setting.



Another method to view environment variables is **Control Panel > System and Security > System > Advanced system settings > Environment Variables** OR **Settings > System > About > system info > Advanced system settings > Environment Variables**.



1. **System Configuration (MSConfig):** Used to manage startup programs and system boot settings.
2. **User Account Control (UAC):** Enhances security by controlling application permissions.
3. **Computer Management:** Provides access to system tools like Task Scheduler, Event Viewer, and Disk Management.
4. **System Information & Resource Monitor:** Helps monitor hardware and software components.
5. **Command Prompt:** A powerful tool for executing system commands and automating tasks.
6. **Registry Editor:** Allows modification of system settings and configurations.

Answer the questions below

What is the name of the service that lists Systems Internals as the manufacturer?

✓ Correct Answer

Whom is the Windows license registered to?

✓ Correct Answer

What is the command for Windows Troubleshooting?

✓ Correct Answer

What command will open the Control Panel? (The answer is the name of .exe, not the full path)

✓ Correct Answer

What is the command to open Computer Management? (The answer is the name of the .msc file, not the full path)

✓ Correct Answer

At what time every day is the GoogleUpdateTaskMachineUA task configured to run?

✓ Correct Answer

What is the name of the hidden folder that is shared?

✓ Correct Answer

What is the command to open System Information? (The answer is the name of the .exe file, not the full path)

✓ Correct Answer

What is listed under System Name?

✓ Correct Answer

Under Environment Variables, what is the value for ComSpec?

✓ Correct Answer

What is the command to open Resource Monitor? (The answer is the name of the .exe file, not the full path)

✓ Correct Answer

What is the command to open User Account Control Settings? (The answer is the name of the .exe file, not the full path)

✓ Correct Answer

In System Configuration, what is the full command for Internet Protocol Configuration?

✓ Correct Answer

For the ipconfig command, how do you show detailed information?

✓ Correct Answer

What is the command to open the Registry Editor? (The answer is the name of the .exe file, not the full path)

✓ Correct Answer

🔍 Hint

RESULT:

This experiment provides a understanding of Windows system administration, performance monitoring, and troubleshooting techniques, which are essential skills for cybersecurity enthusiasts.