

## Course 3 Week 3

### Introduction to Windows Administration

User & Kernel Mode:-

File Systems -  $\begin{cases} \text{NTFS 1493} \\ \text{FAT 80S} \end{cases}$

Role - Based Access Control and Permissions.

Windows access control  $\rightarrow$  ACL's list.  
Permissions.

Privileged Accounts.

Privileged Accounts like Administrators  
of Windows Services have direct or  
indirect access to most or all ...

assets in an IT organization.

→ Administrators will configure Windows to manage access control to provide security for multiple roles and uses.

Principle of least Privileges.

↳ Giving a user account or process only those privileges which are essential to perform its intended function.

↳ Better system stability

↳ Better system security.

↳ Ease of Deployment.

Access Control:-

- Permissions

- Inheritance of permission

- user rights

→ ownership of users. — User Rights, Object Auditing

## Local User Accounts.

→ Local User Accounts are stored locally on the Windows workstation or server.

### Default Local User Account.

- Administrator account
- Guest Account
- HelpAssistant Account
- Default Account.

### Default local system accounts.

- SYSTEM
- NETWORK SERVICE
- LOCAL SERVICE.

## Windows 10 Security App. (1703)

→ Virus & threat protection

- Account Protection
- Firewall & network Protection
- App Browser Watch
- Device Security.
- Device Performance & Health
- Family options.

## Features of Active Directory

What is Active Directory.

Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) store info about objects on the network and make this information easy for administrators and users to find and use.

↳ shared Resources, servers, volumes, printers, network users,

# Computer Accounts.

## Active Directory Groups.

→ Security Groups are used to collect user accounts, computer accounts, and other groups into manageable units.

→ Service Administrator  
→ Data Administrator.

Distribution Groups → used to create email distribution lists.

Security Groups → used to assign permissions to shared resources.

## Kerberos Authentication & logs.

↳ Is an authentication protocol used to verify the identity of a user or host.

The Kerberos Key Distribution Center

is integrated with other Windows  
Server Security Services and uses  
the domain's Active Directory Domain  
Services Database.

The Key Benefits of Kerberos  
include : Delegated Authentication,  
Single sign on,  
Interoperability, More efficient  
authentication to servers.  
Mutual Authentication.

Windows Server Logs.  
Logging Server Logs.  
Windows Event Logs.

Windows Auditing Overview.

Account Logon Events  
Account Management.

## Directory Service Access

Audit

Policy

- 1.) Logon Events
- 2.) Object Access
- 3.) Policy Change
- 4.) Privilege Use
- 5.) Process Tracking
- 6.) System Events