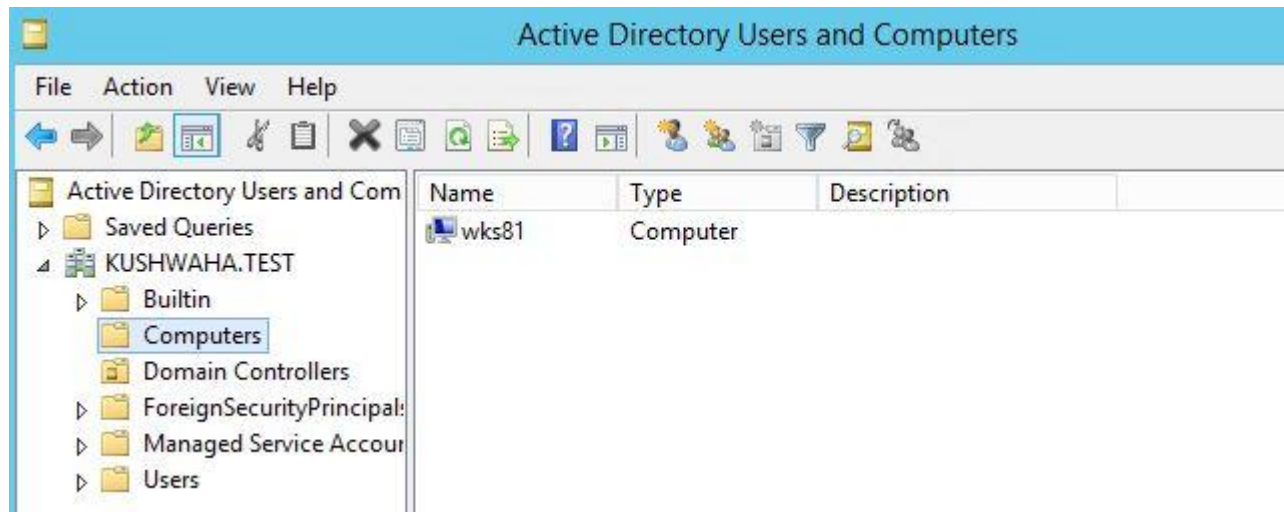


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1. When do you join your workstation to the domain? Explain what it means?

Initially I created two instances DC1 and DC2 with Windows Server 2012 and after setting up Active Directory and DNS I promoted both of installed servers as domain controller. Then I defined domain KUSHWAHA.TEST in first domain controller DC1 and added second domain controller DC2 as well to same domain KUSHWAHA.TEST. Not at this, point I've two domain controller on same domain for administration purposes like giving rights and permissions, defining security services to different client and groups of client to access resources in organization but I don't have client computer through which users can access to servers in which users are created. So, I installed Windows 8 with username wksadmin and setup its DNS to DC1 dns 10.208.0.31 so that all three will be on same dns and defined by same domain KUSHWAHA.TEST. Finally, I promoted installed windows 8 as domain controller now any users created and access to through this workstation.

It means anyone can login to that workstation with anyone of the user setup under domain KUSHWAHA.TEST. It also insures all the security responsibility and administrative right is with domain controller. This workstation is looking at domain controller to Active Directory on that domain to know what user can do in that workstation as users right and permissions are defined there.



DC 1 view after workstation joining to domain KUSHWAHA.TEST.

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Workstation views after adding to domain.

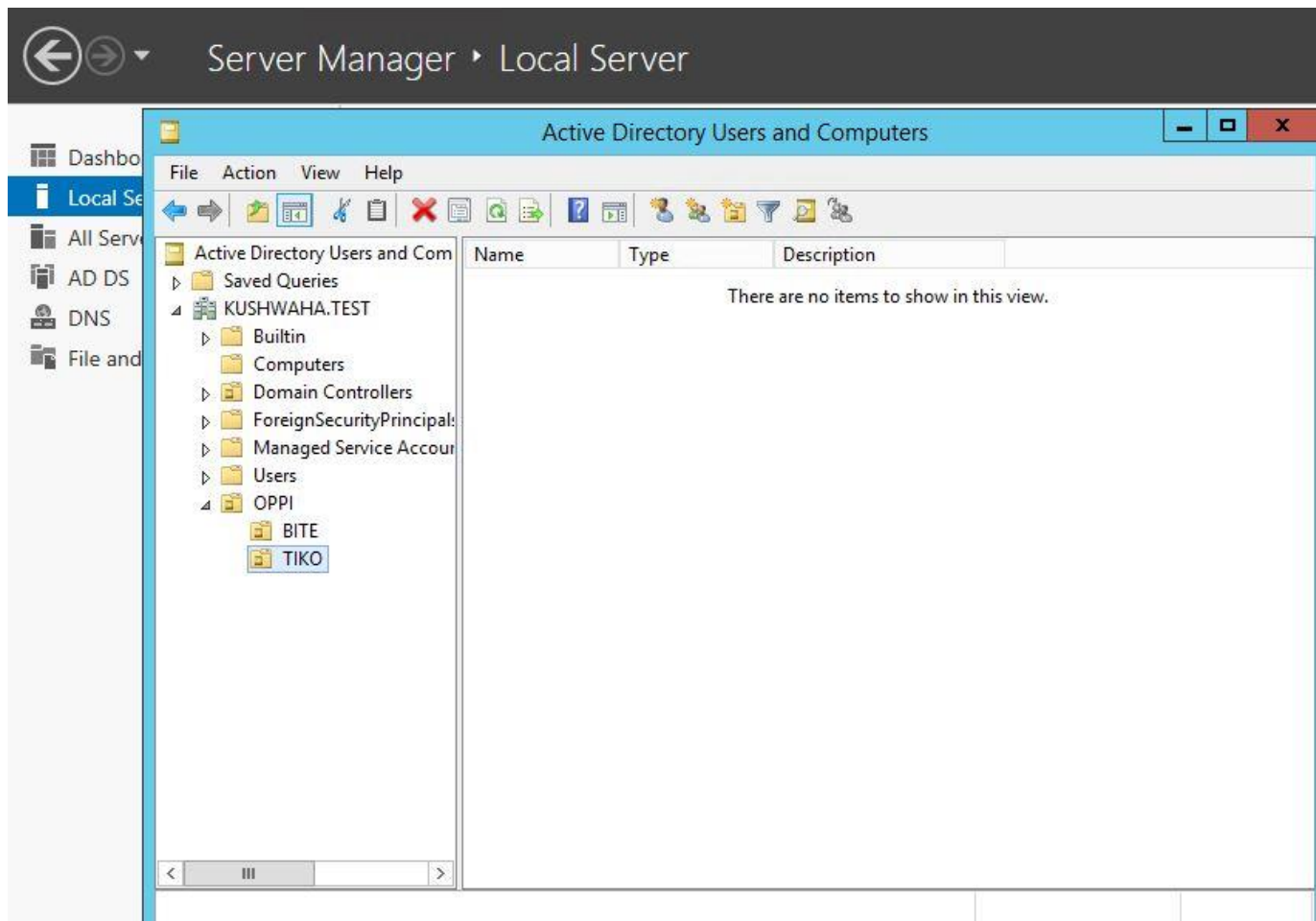


The screenshot shows the Windows 8.1 Pro System Information window. The left sidebar contains links to Control Panel Home, Device Manager, Remote settings, System protection, and Advanced system settings. The main content area is titled 'View basic information about your computer' and displays the following information:

- Windows edition:** Windows 8.1 Pro, © 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved. A link to 'Get more features with a new edition of Windows' is provided.
- System:**
 - Processor: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2630 0 @ 2.30GHz 2.30 GHz
 - Installed memory (RAM): 1,99 GB
 - System type: 64-bit Operating System, x64-based processor
 - Pen and Touch: No Pen or Touch Input is available for this Display
- Computer name, domain, and workgroup settings:**
 - Computer name: wks81 (with a 'Change settings' link)
 - Full computer name: wks81.KUSHWAHA.TEST
 - Computer description:
 - Domain: KUSHWAHA.TEST

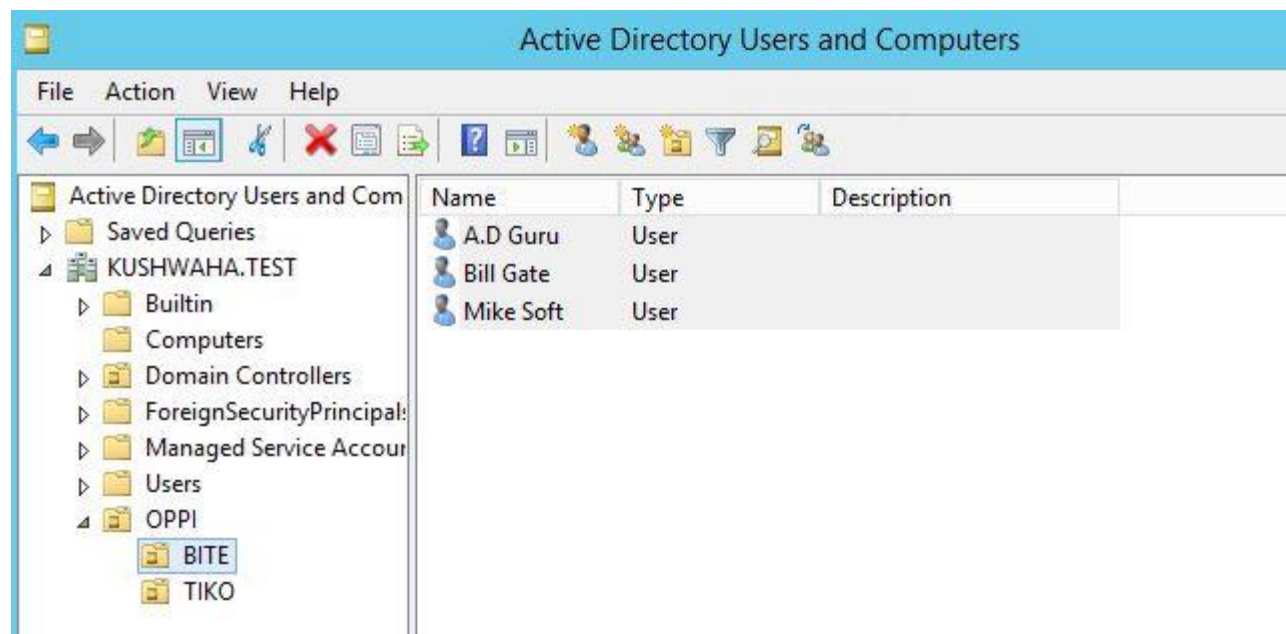
Organizational unit created.

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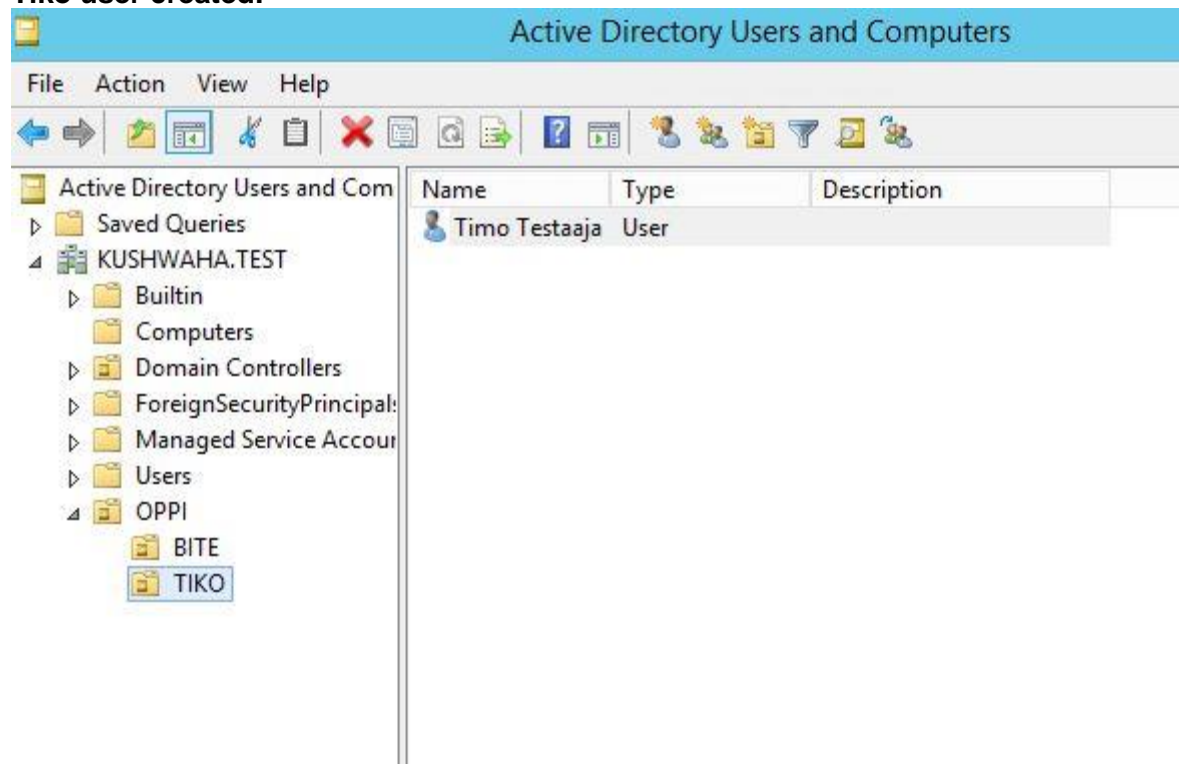


Bite users created:

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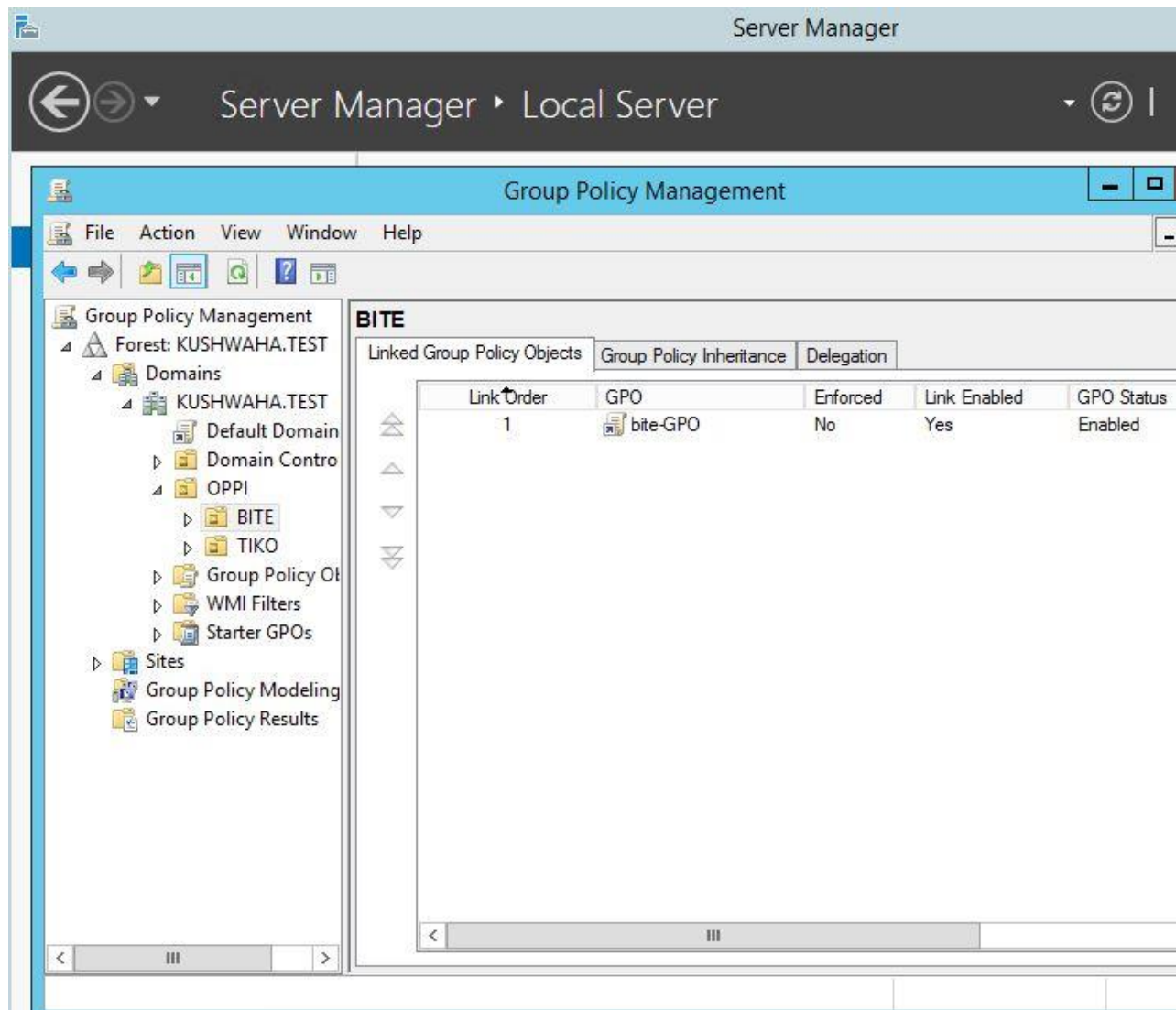


Tiko user created:

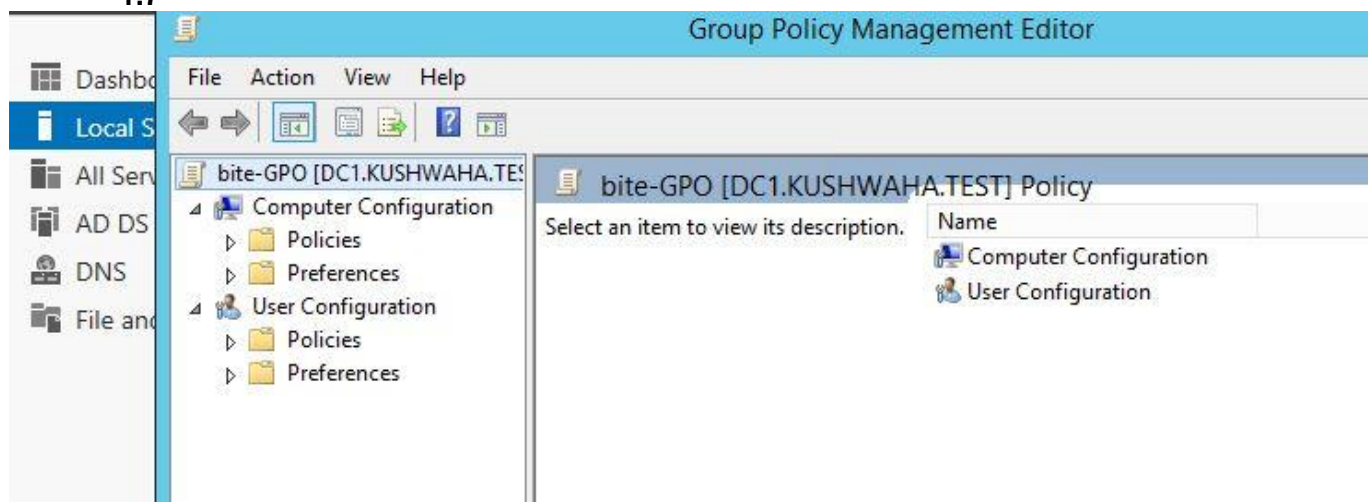


GPOs created:

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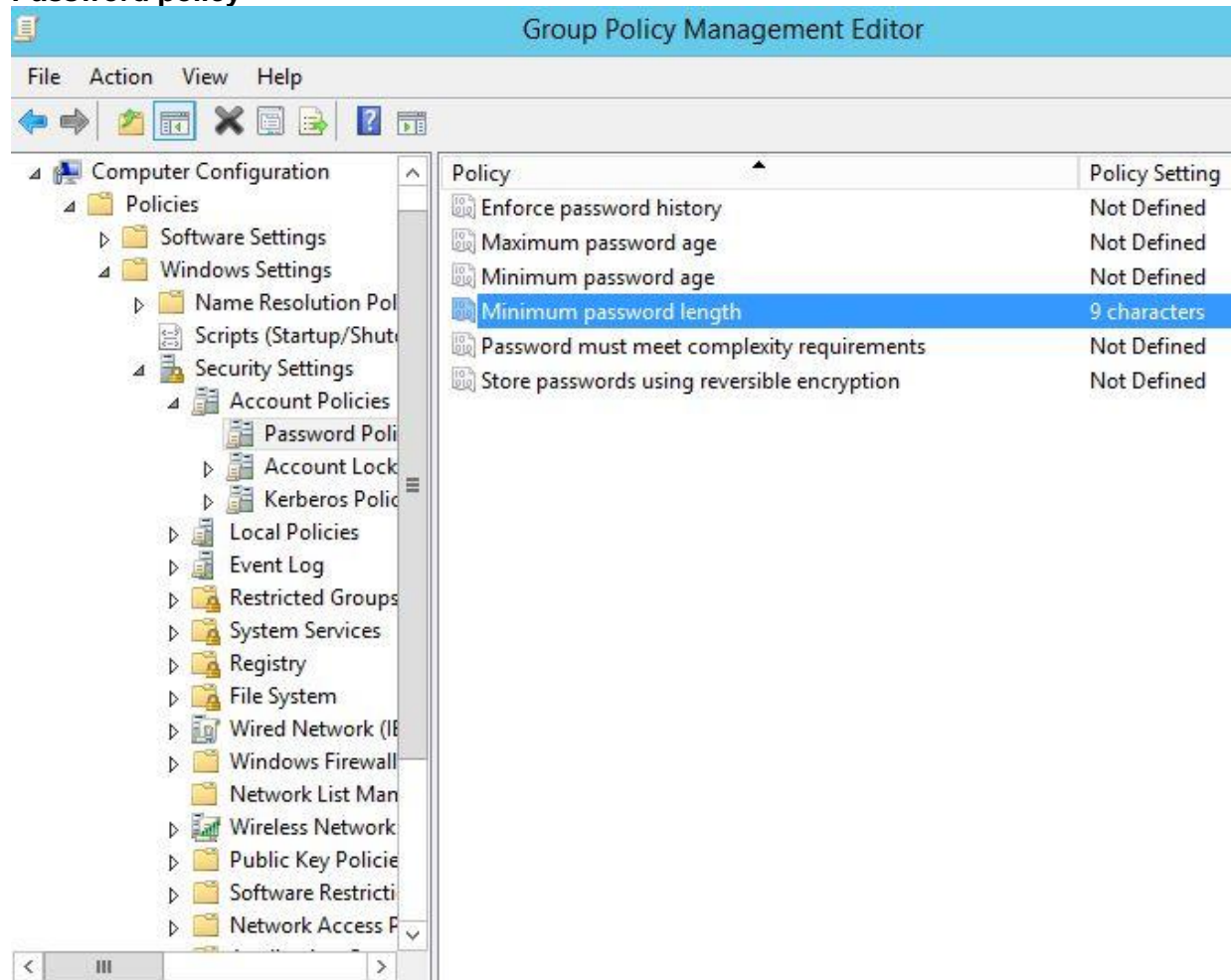
Group Policies Defined: 1.7



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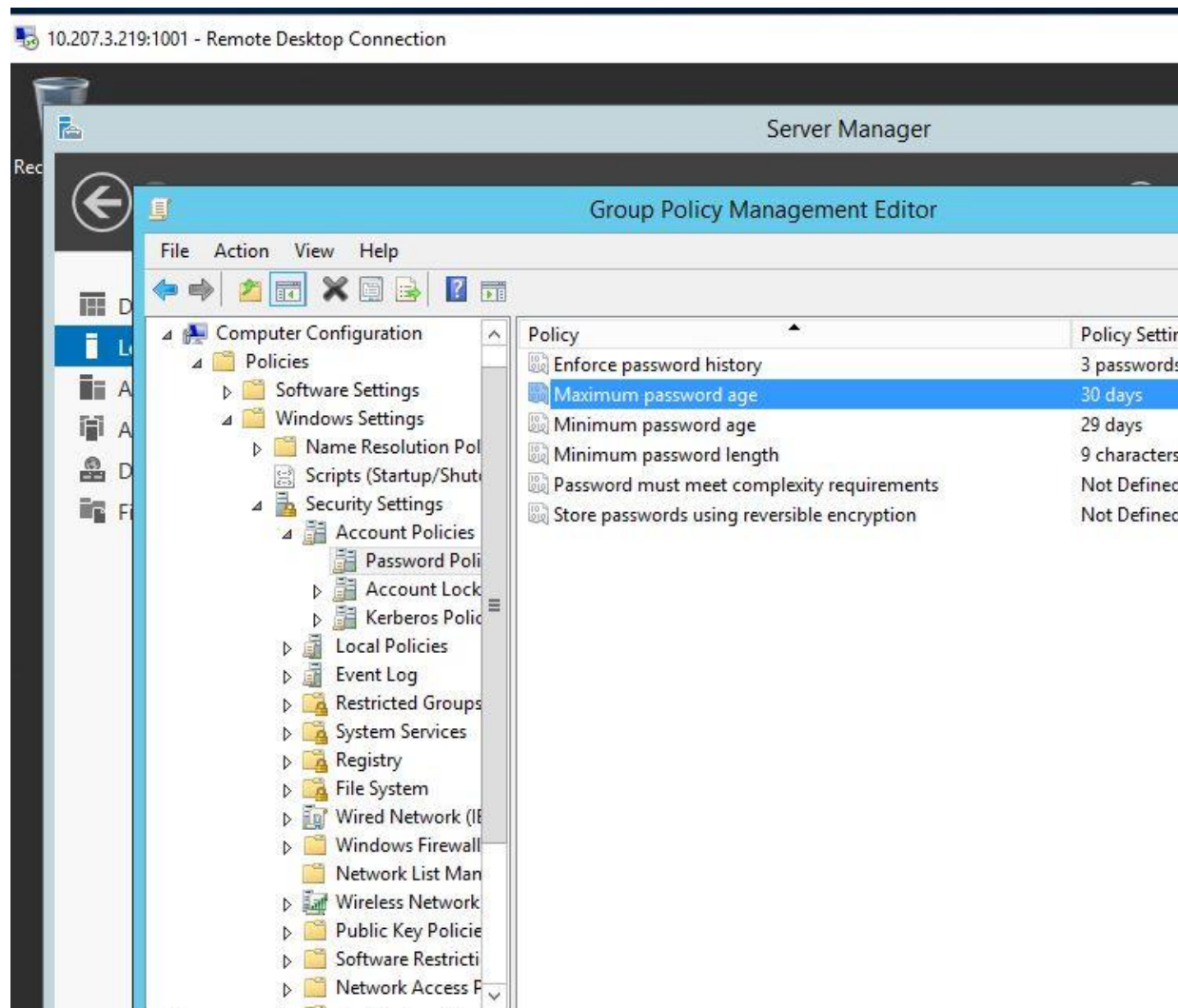
1.7 bite-GPO exercises:

a. Password policy



b. Password age and history

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- c. Yes, as an administrator I can prevent using registry editor.
- d. Message configuration

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Policy	Policy Setting
Domain member: Digitally encrypt or sign secure channel data (always)	Not Defined
Domain member: Digitally encrypt secure channel data (when possible)	Not Defined
Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible)	Not Defined
Domain member: Disable machine account password changes	Not Defined
Domain member: Maximum machine account password age	Not Defined
Domain member: Require strong (Windows 2000 or later) session key	Not Defined
Interactive logon: Display user information when the session is locked	Not Defined
Interactive logon: Do not display last user name	Not Defined
Interactive logon: Do not require CTRL+ALT+DEL	Not Defined
Interactive logon: Machine account lockout threshold	Not Defined
Interactive logon: Machine inactivity limit	Not Defined
Interactive logon: Message text for users attempting to log on	Change your password!
Interactive logon: Message title for users attempting to log on	Hello user!
Interactive logon: Number of previous logons to cache (in case domain controller is not av...	Not Defined
Interactive logon: Prompt user to change password before expiration	Not Defined
Interactive logon: Require Domain Controller authentication to unlock workstation	Not Defined
Interactive logon: Require smart card	Not Defined
Interactive logon: Smart card removal behavior	Not Defined
Microsoft network client: Digitally sign communications (always)	Not Defined
Microsoft network client: Digitally sign communications (if server agrees)	Not Defined
Microsoft network client: Send unencrypted password to third-party SMB servers	Not Defined
Microsoft network server: Amount of idle time required before suspending session	Not Defined
Microsoft network server: Attempt S4U2Self to obtain claim information	Not Defined

e. Preventing access to registry editing tools

Prevent access to registry editing tools

Prevent access to registry editing tools

Previous Setting

Next Setting

☐ Not Configured
 ☒ Enabled
 ☐ Disabled

Comment:

Supported on:

At least Windows 2000

Options:

Help:

Disable regedit from running silently?
 Yes

Disables the Windows registry editor Regedit.exe.

 If you enable this policy setting and the user tries to start Regedit.exe, a message appears explaining that a policy setting prevents the action.

 If you disable this policy setting or do not configure it, users can run Regedit.exe normally.

 To prevent users from using other administrative tools, use the "Run only specified Windows applications" policy setting.

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