

Active Directory Home Lab

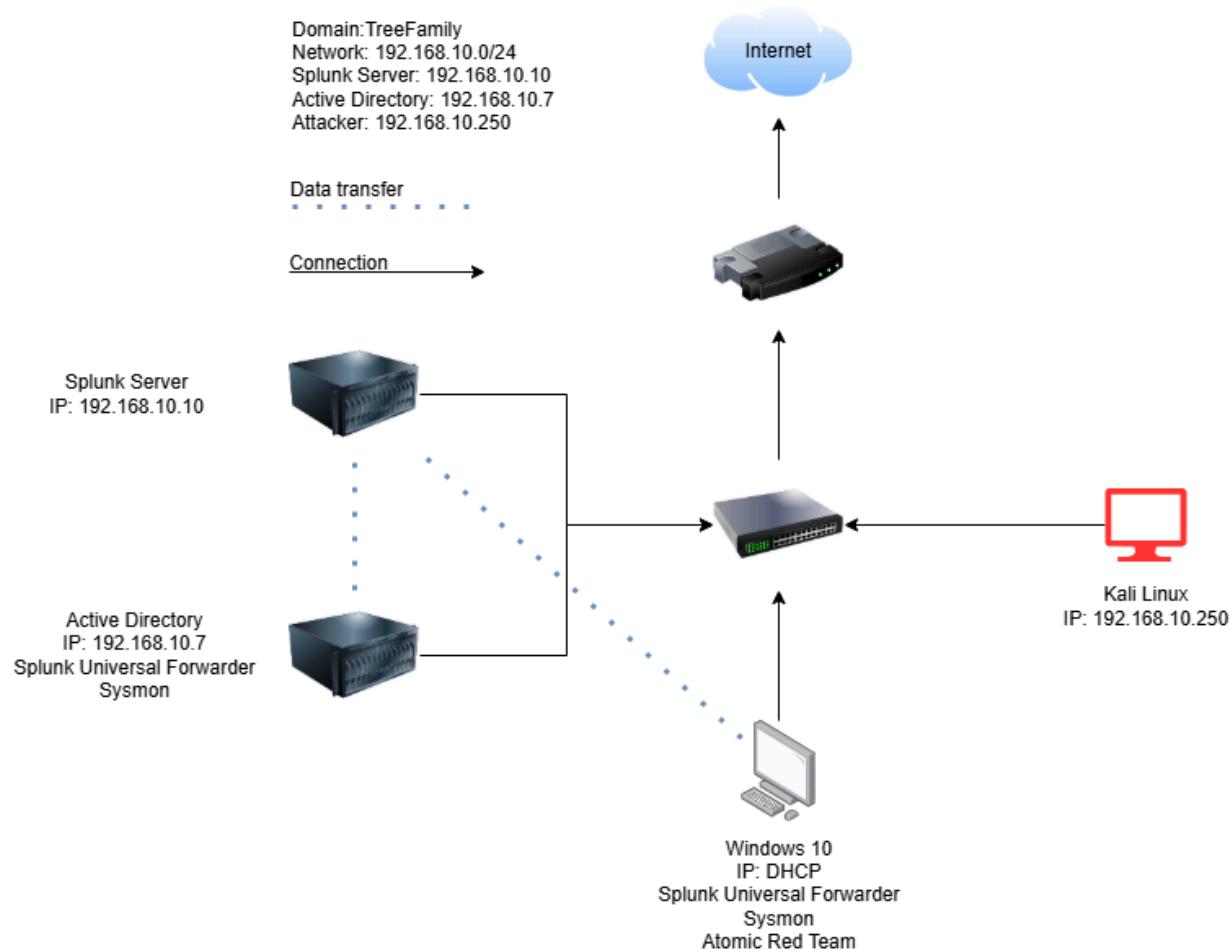
Creating Logical Diagram

Tool: Draw.io

Splunk Universal Forwarder: allow us to send data over to Splunk Server

Sysmon: collect Telemetry on the server and send it over to Splunk Server

Telemetry: automatically collects, transmits and measures data from remote sources, using sensors and other devices to collect data. It uses communication systems to transmit the data back to a central location.



Install Virtual Machines

Our virtual machine set-up will include:

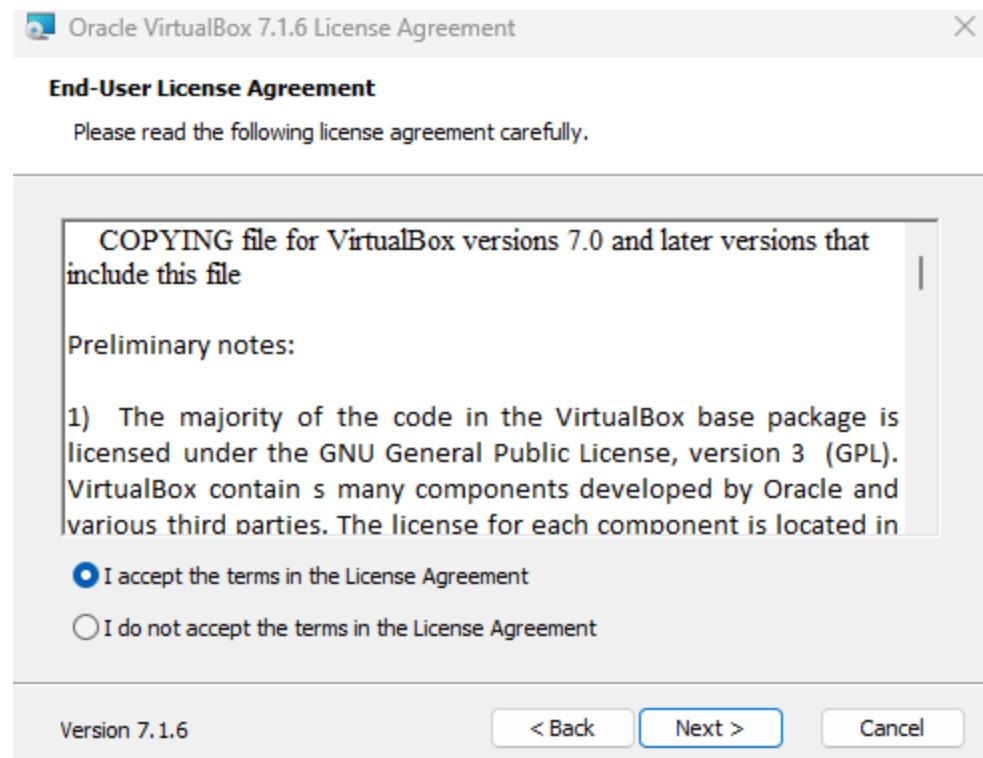
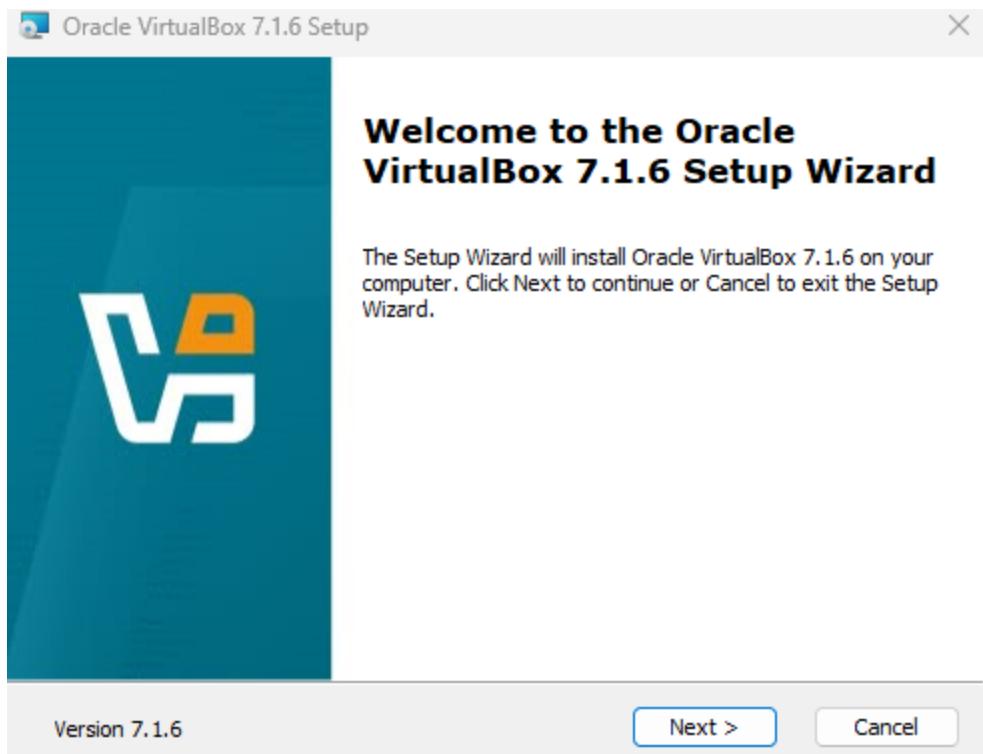
- Windows 10
- Kali Linux
- Ubuntu Server
- Windows Server 2022

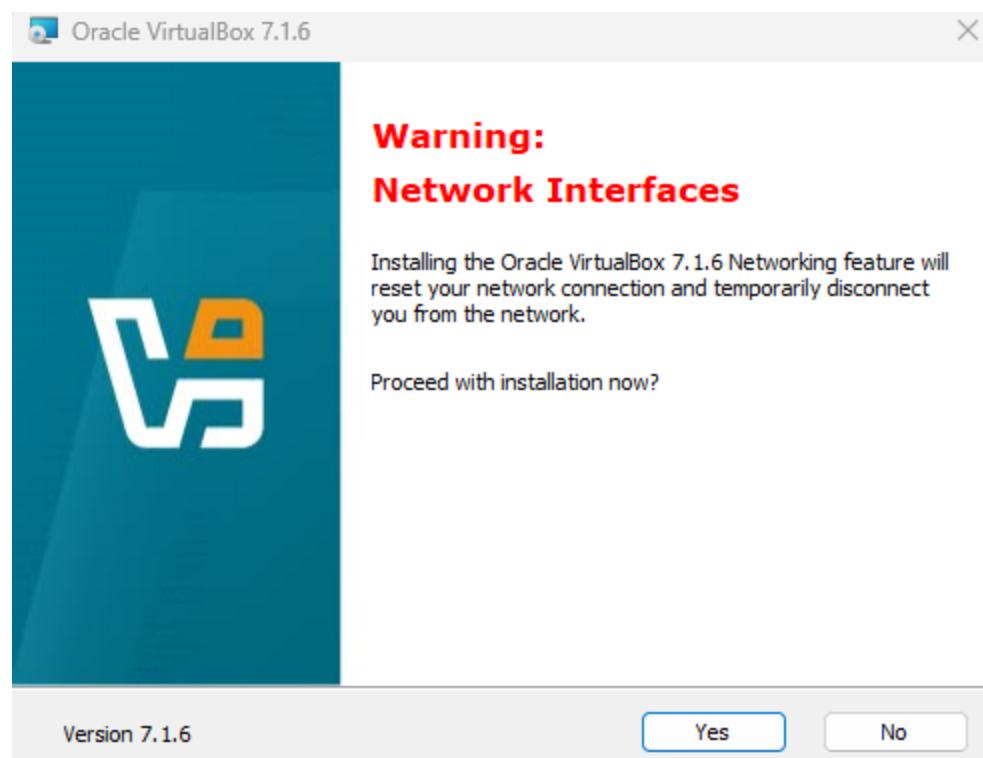
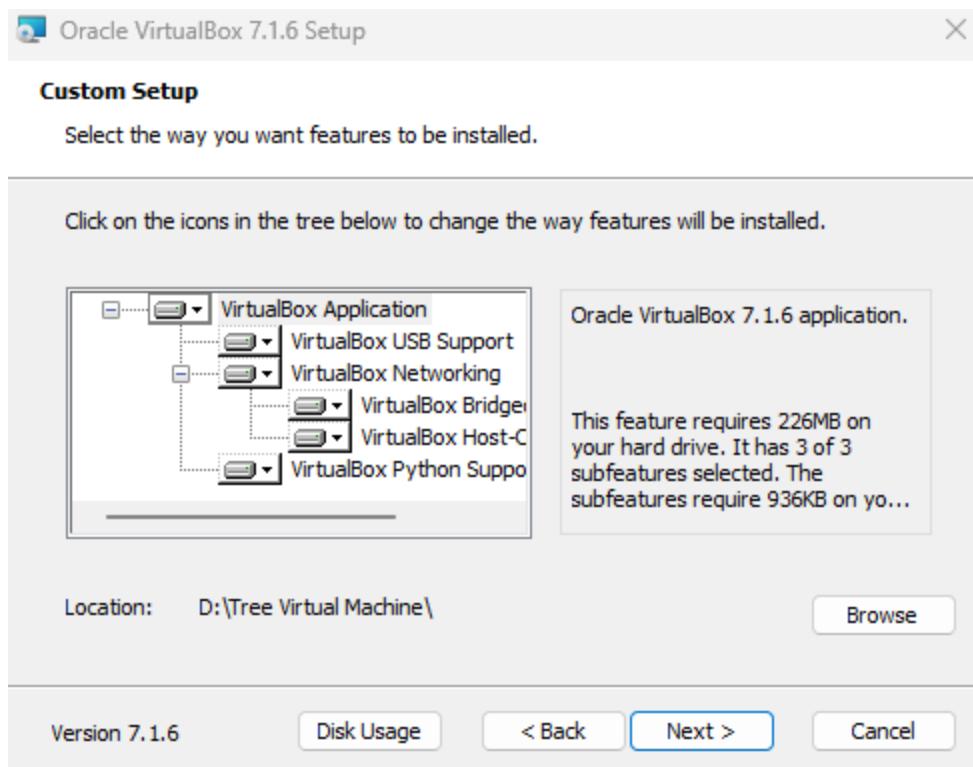
1. Install Virtual Box

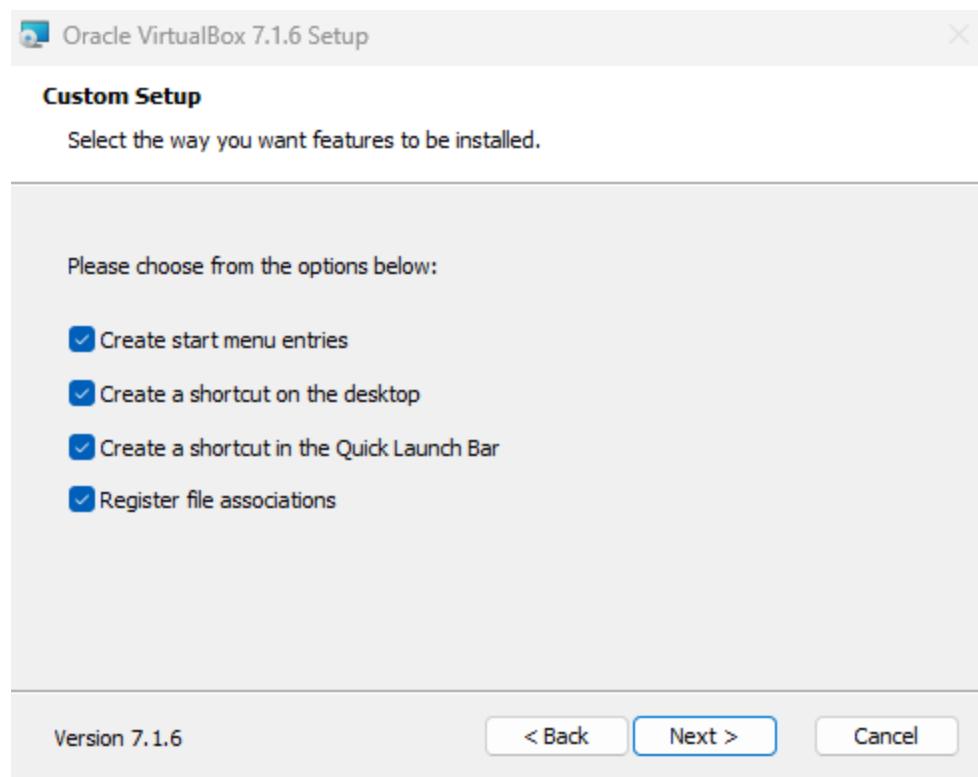
<https://www.oracle.com/corporate/virtualization/technologies/vm/downloads/virtualbox-downloads.html>

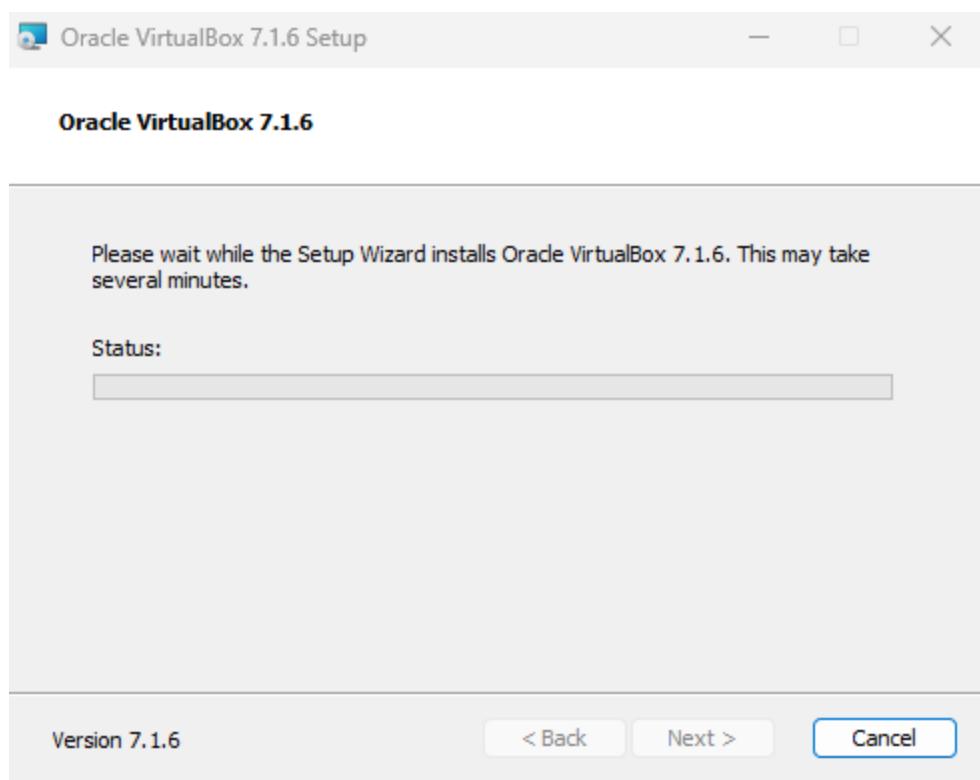
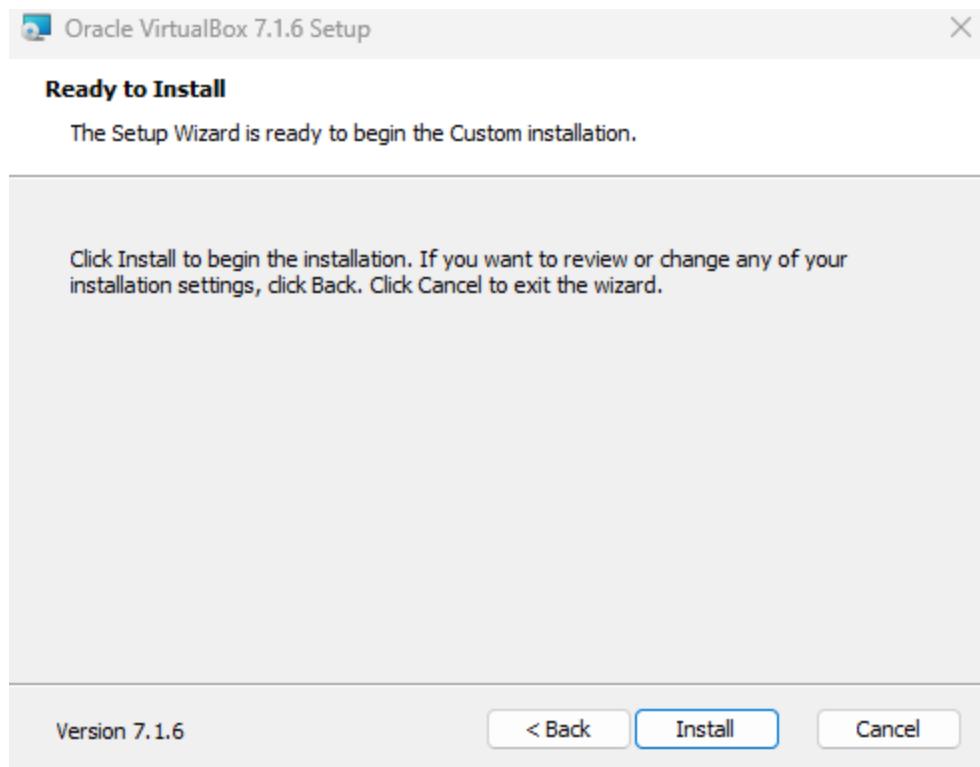


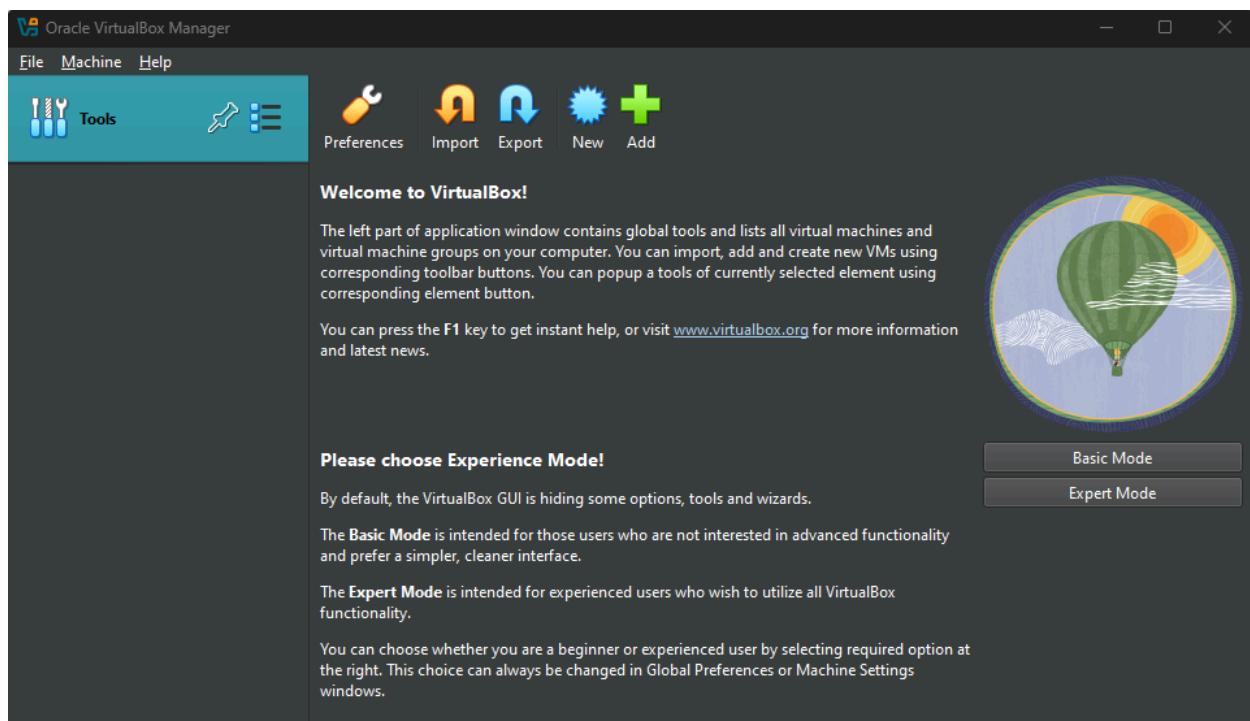
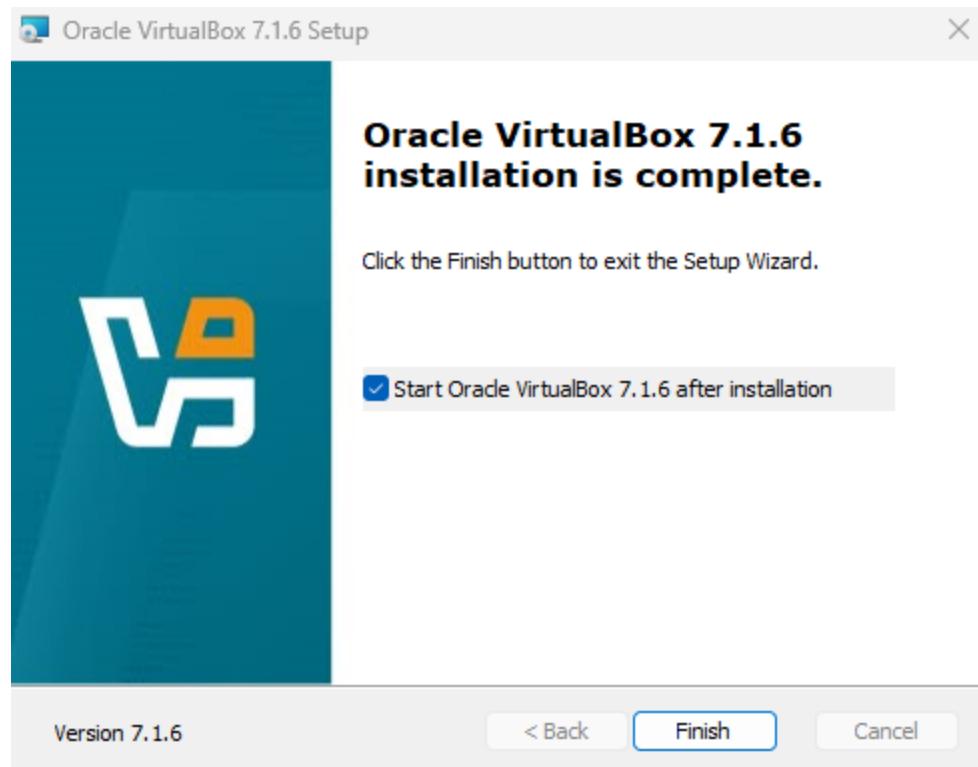
After that run the .exe installer file











2. Install Windows 10

Download Window ISO Image through this link (<https://www.microsoft.com/en-ca/software-download/windows10>)

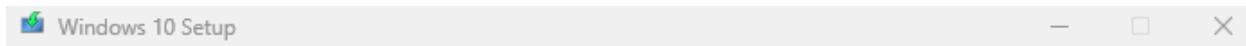
Create Windows 10 installation media

To get started, you will first need to have a licence to install Windows 10. You can then download and run the media creation tool. For more information on how to use the tool, see the instructions below.

[Download Now](#)



After that run the .exe installer file



Applicable notices and license terms

Please read this so you know what you're agreeing to.

MICROSOFT SOFTWARE LICENSE TERMS

MICROSOFT MEDIA CREATION TOOL

IF YOU LIVE IN (OR ARE A BUSINESS WITH A PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN) THE UNITED STATES, PLEASE READ THE "BINDING ARBITRATION AND CLASS ACTION WAIVER" SECTION BELOW. IT AFFECTS HOW DISPUTES ARE RESOLVED.

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1. INSTALLATION AND USE RIGHTS.

- a) **General.** You may install and use one copy of the software to develop and test your applications, and solely for use on Windows. You may make one backup copy of the software.

[Privacy statement](#)



Support

Legal

Decline

Accept

What do you want to do?

- Upgrade this PC now
- Create installation media (USB flash drive, DVD, or ISO file) for another PC

[Support](#)[Legal](#)[Back](#)[Next](#)



Select language, architecture, and edition

Please select from one of the available options to continue.

Language

English (United States) ▾

Edition

Windows 10 ▾

Architecture

64-bit (x64) ▾

Use the recommended options for this PC



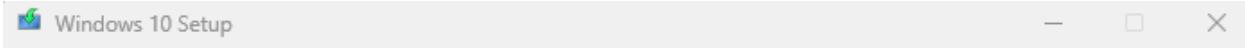
Microsoft

Support

Legal

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Next



Choose which media to use

If you want to install Windows 10 on another partition, you need to create and then run the media to install it.

USB flash drive

It needs to be at least 8 GB.

ISO file

You'll need to burn the ISO file to a DVD later.

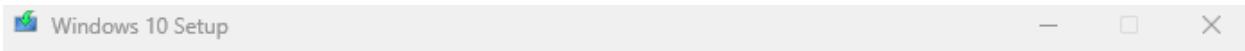


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Next

After Next, it will ask you to install the windows.iso to folder location you prefer, choose your location then install.



Creating Windows 10 media

Feel free to keep using your PC.

• Progress: 16%



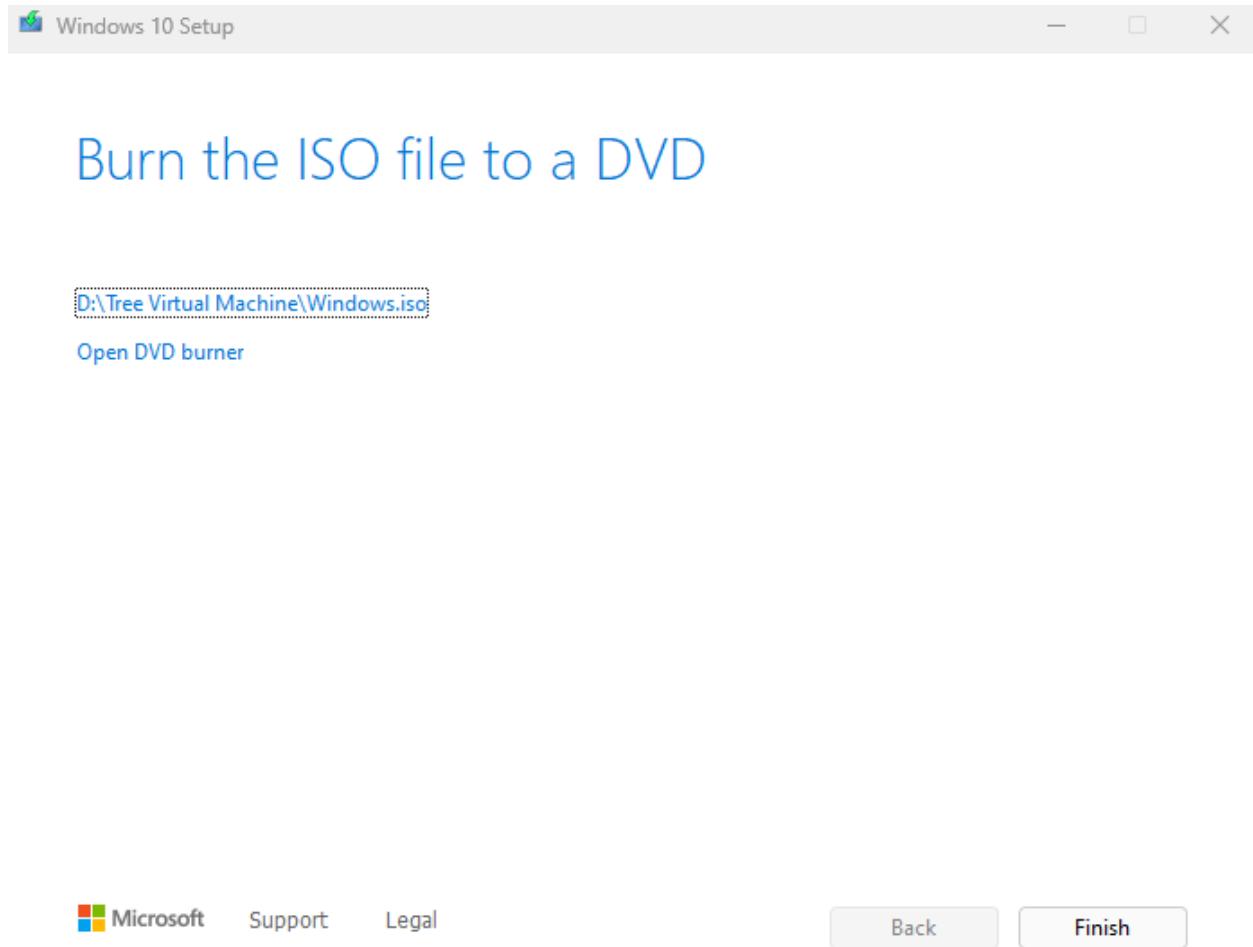
Microsoft

Support

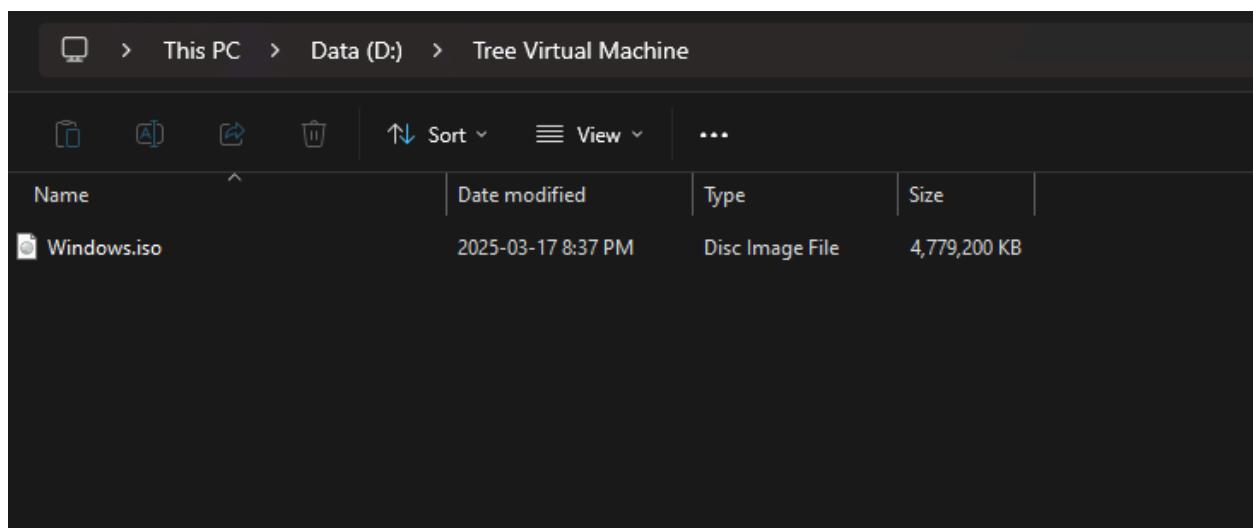
Legal

Back

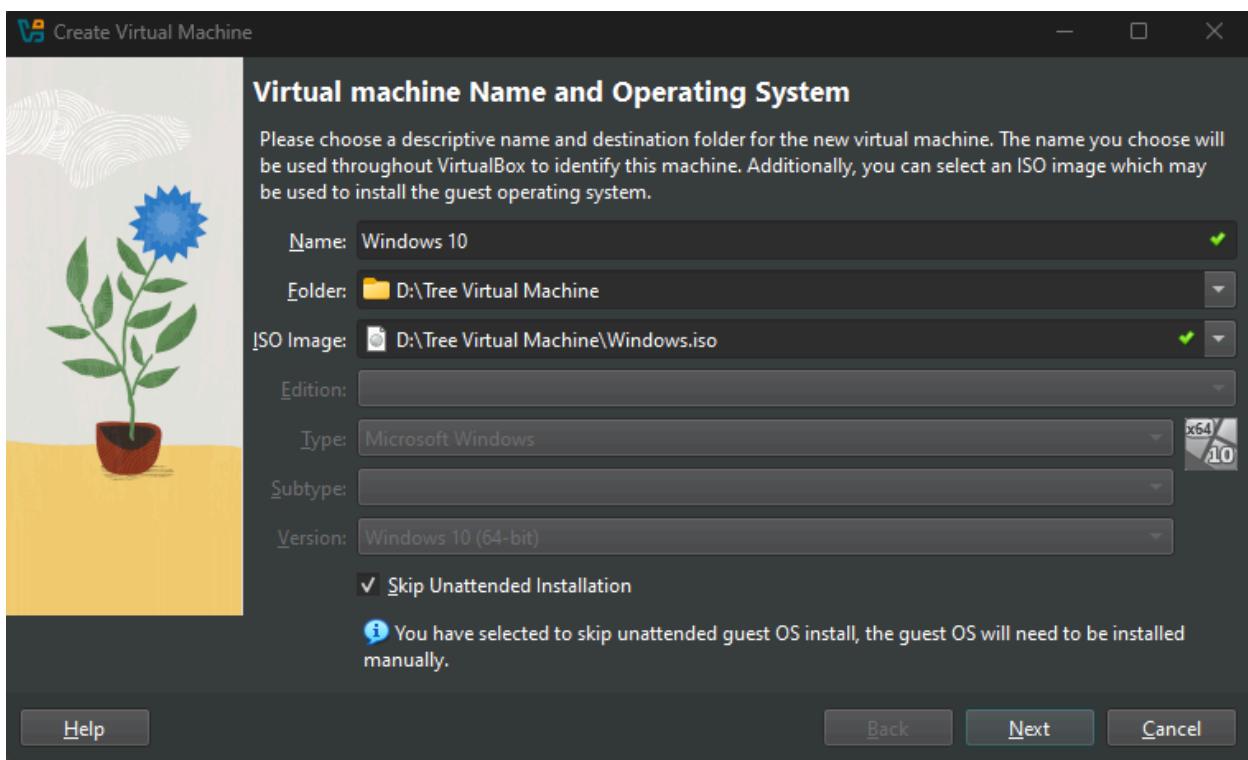
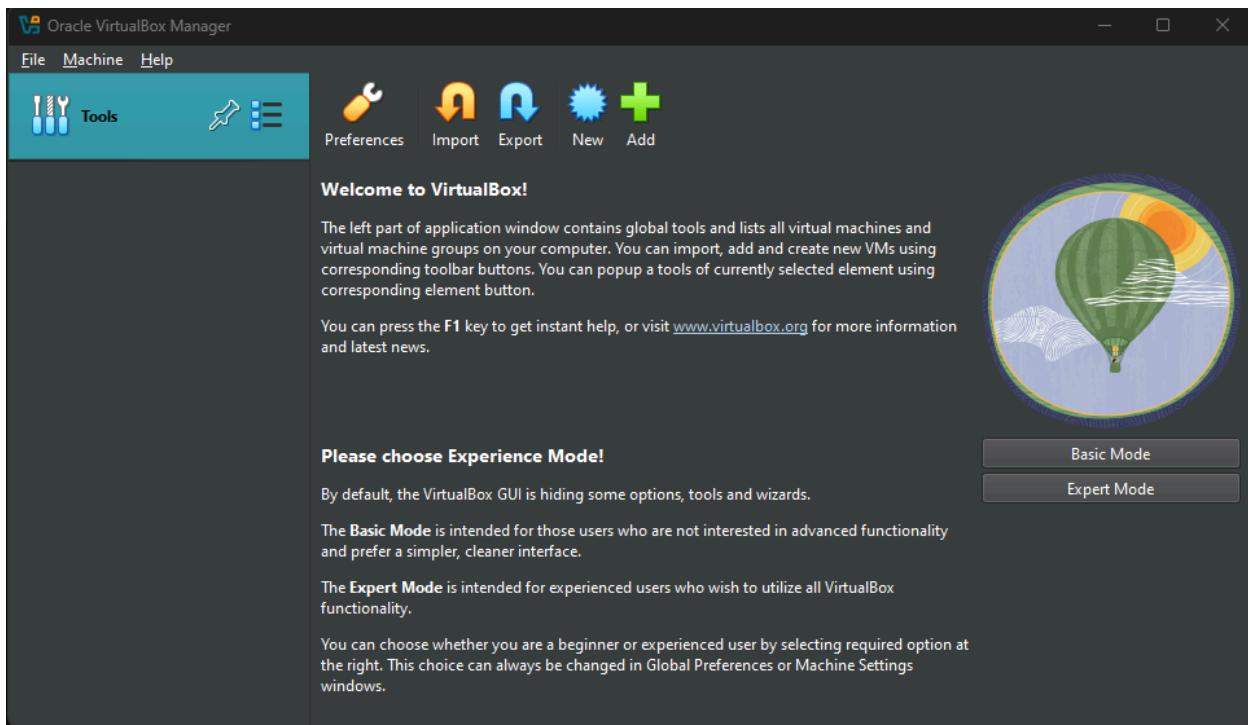
Next



After finish you should see the windows.iso in your prefer folder:

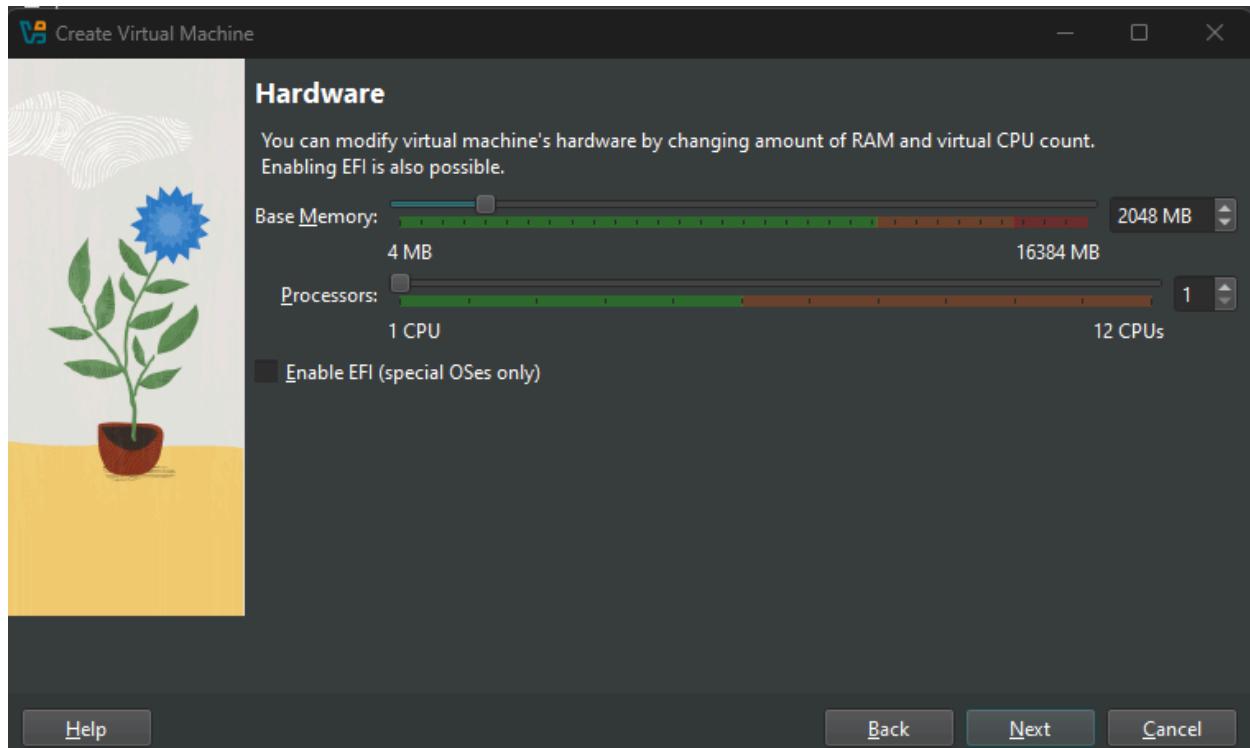


Time to create a Windows 10 Virtual Machine

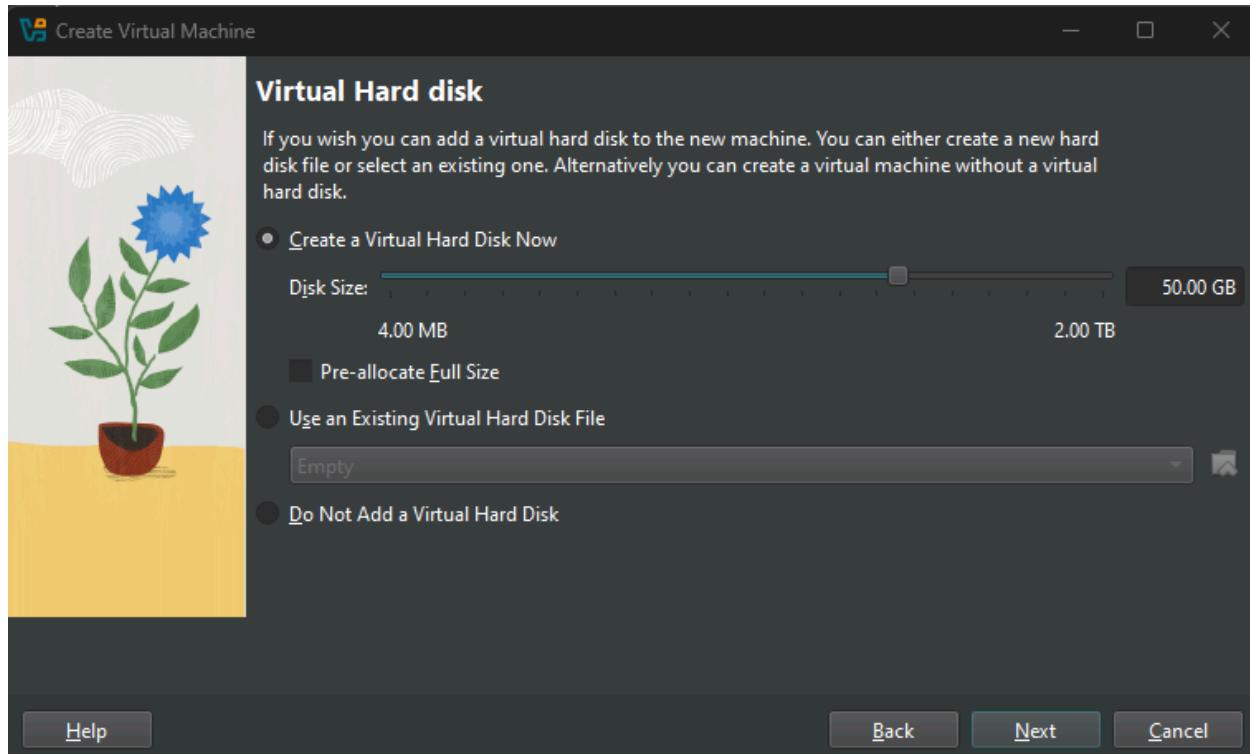


- Set up your VM Name

- Choose folder to store the VM storage and file
- Choose the windows.iso file we install earlier for the ISO Image section
- Select “Skip Unattended Installation” so that you can install the Operate System manually (Option)

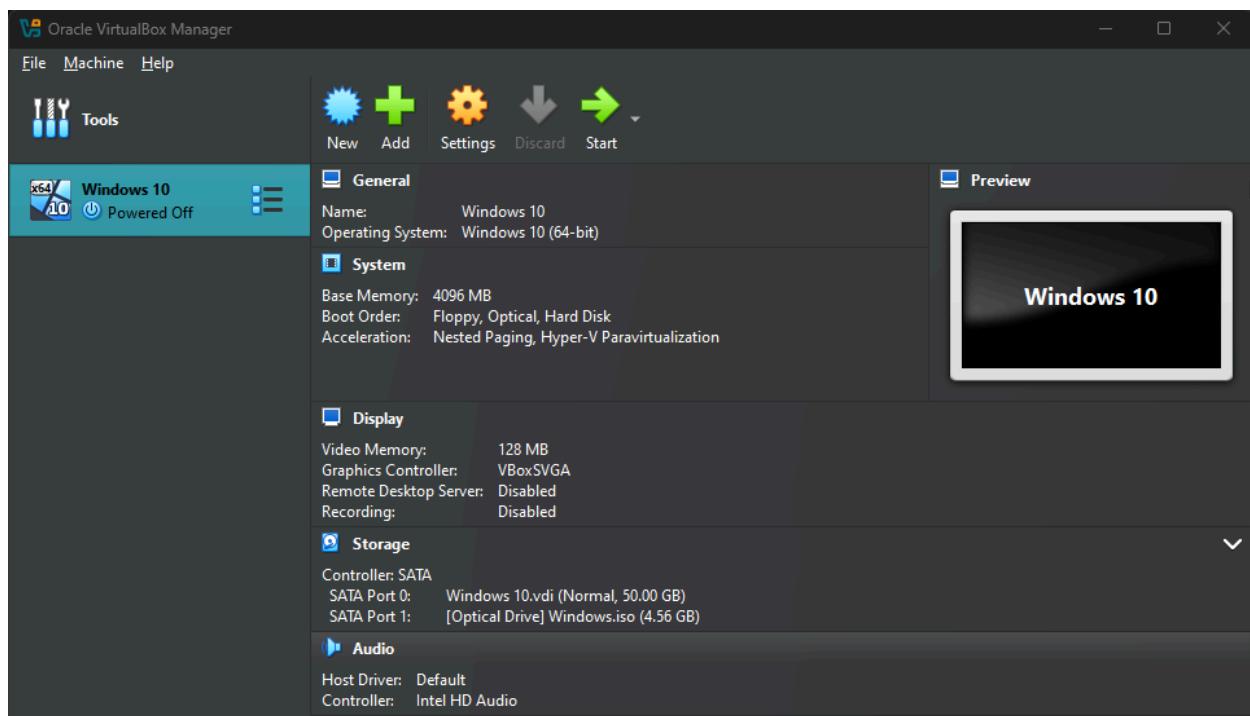
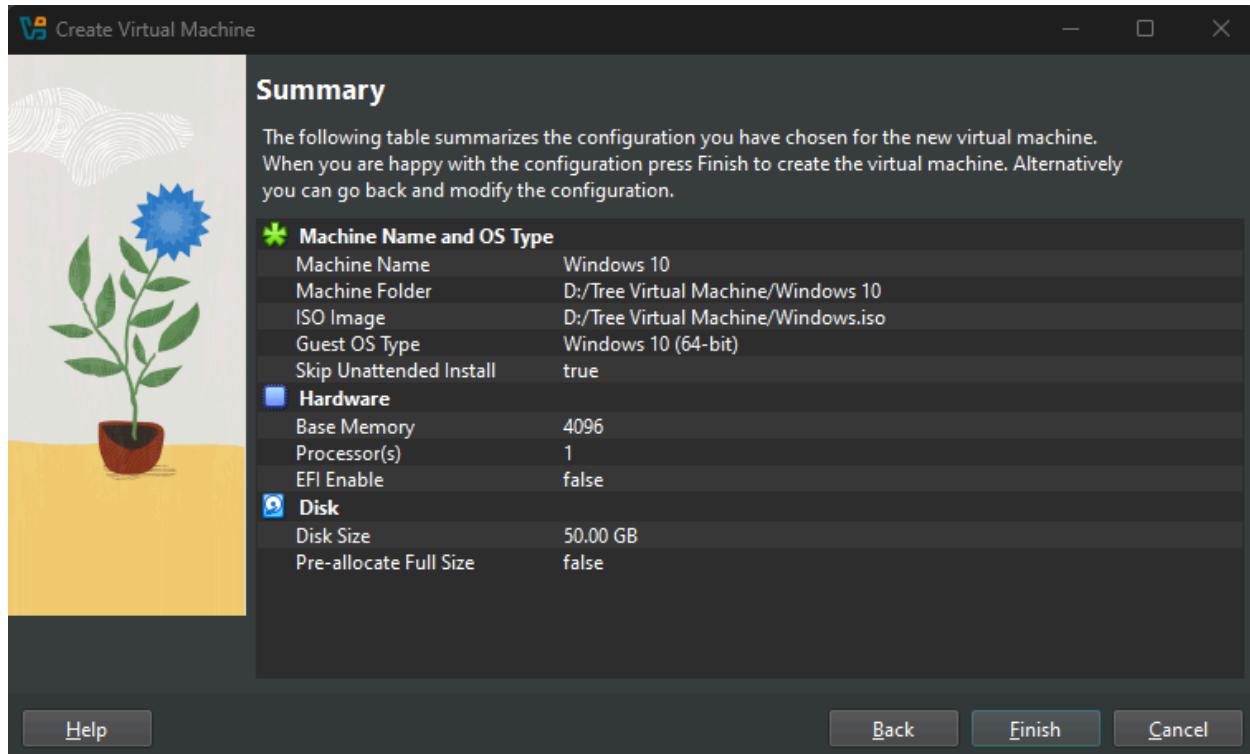


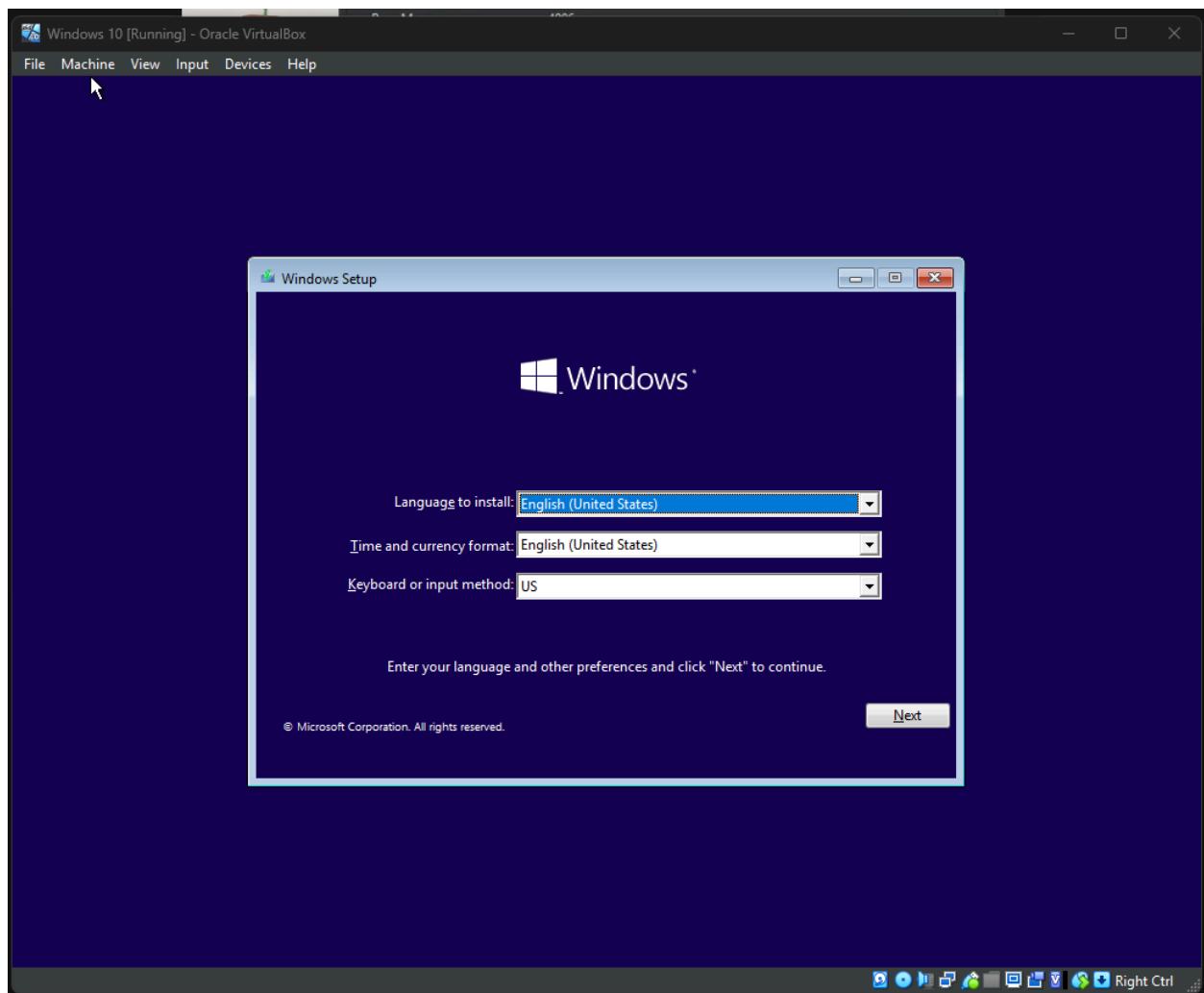
Please note that for this section we will configurate our VM (Virtual Machine) specifications, base on your computer specifications so be aware of how you adjust the memory and disk space.

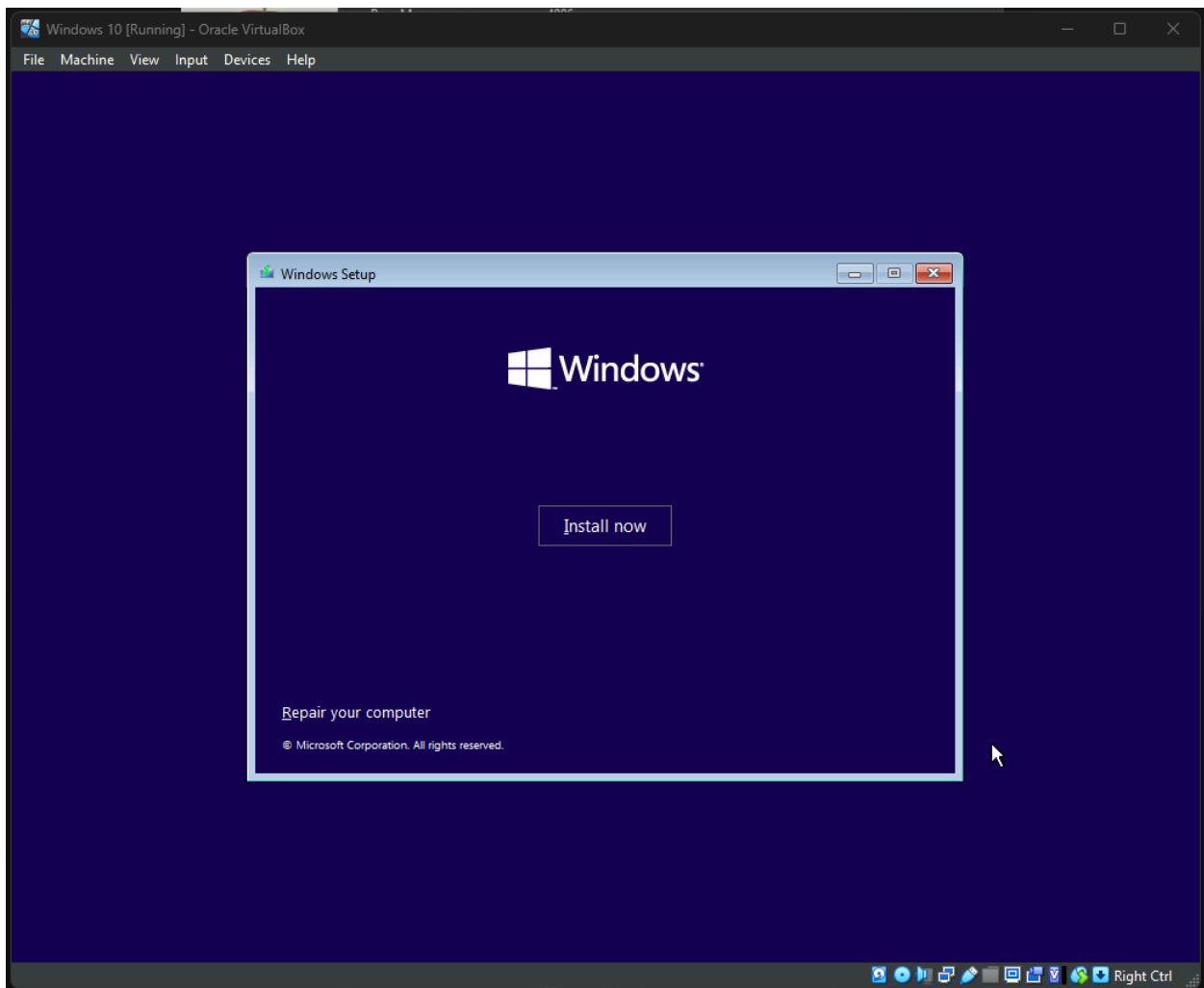


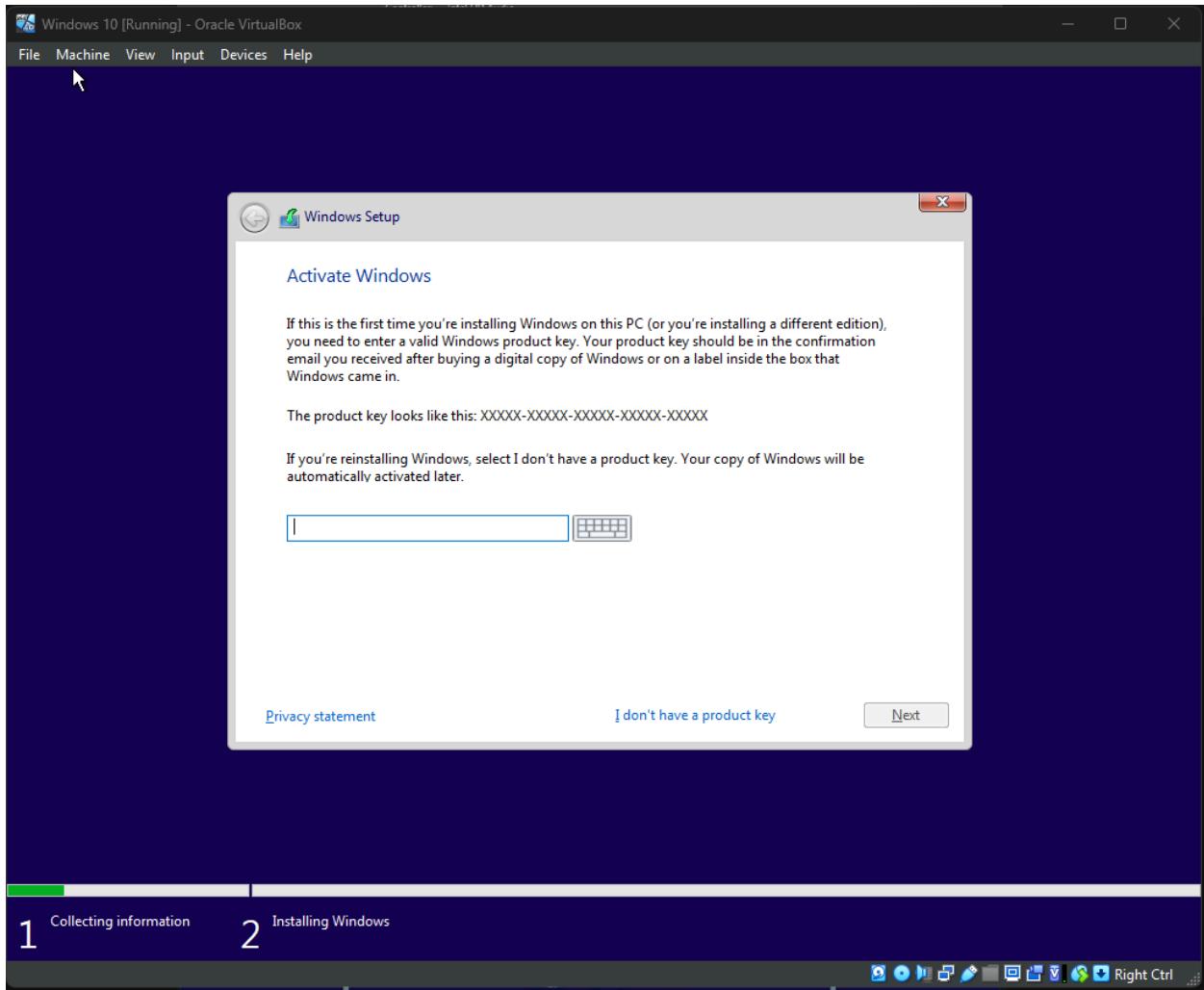
In summary, my Windows 10 VM Specification will be:

- Memory: 4GBs
- CPU: 1
- Hard Disk: 50Gbs

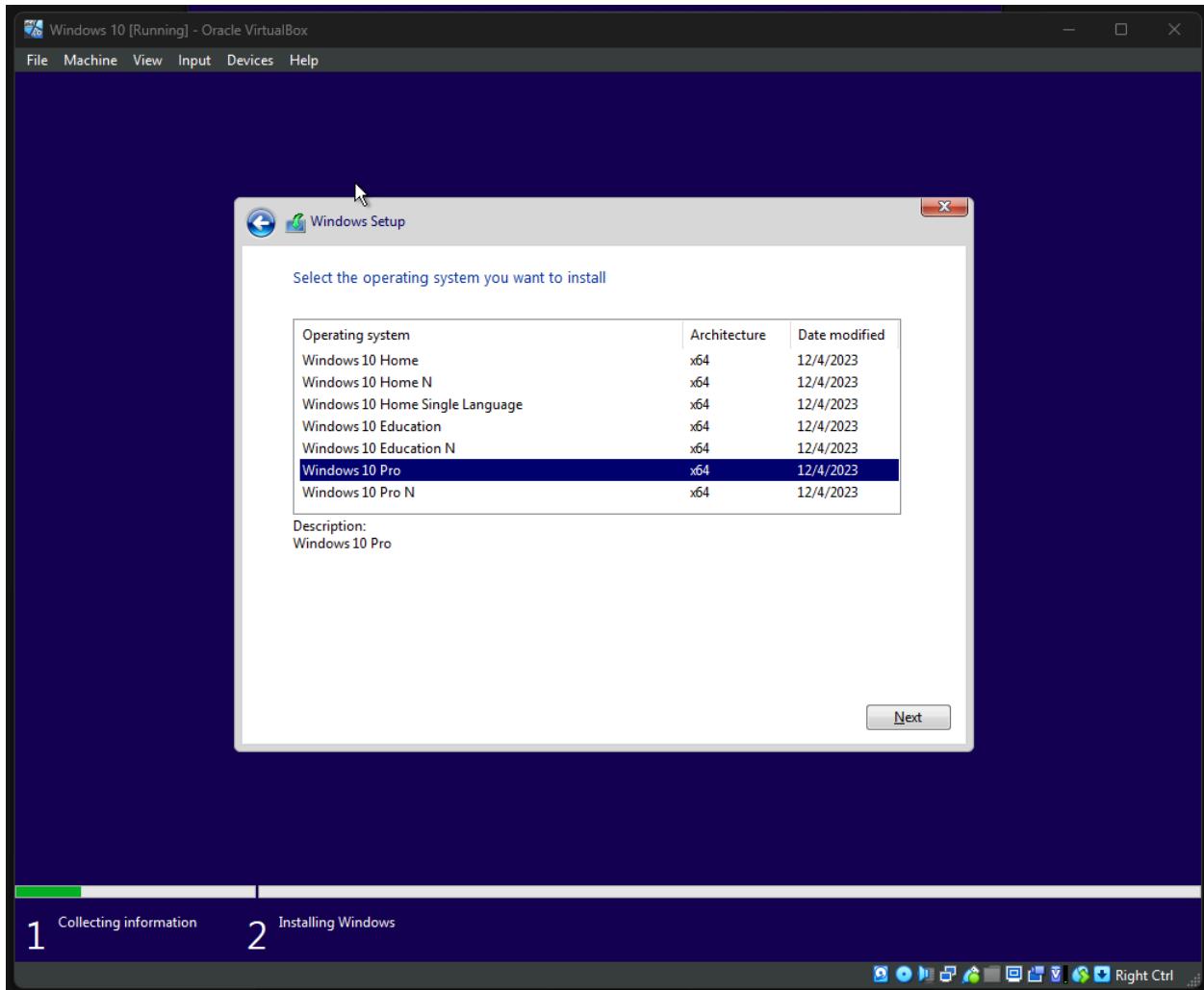




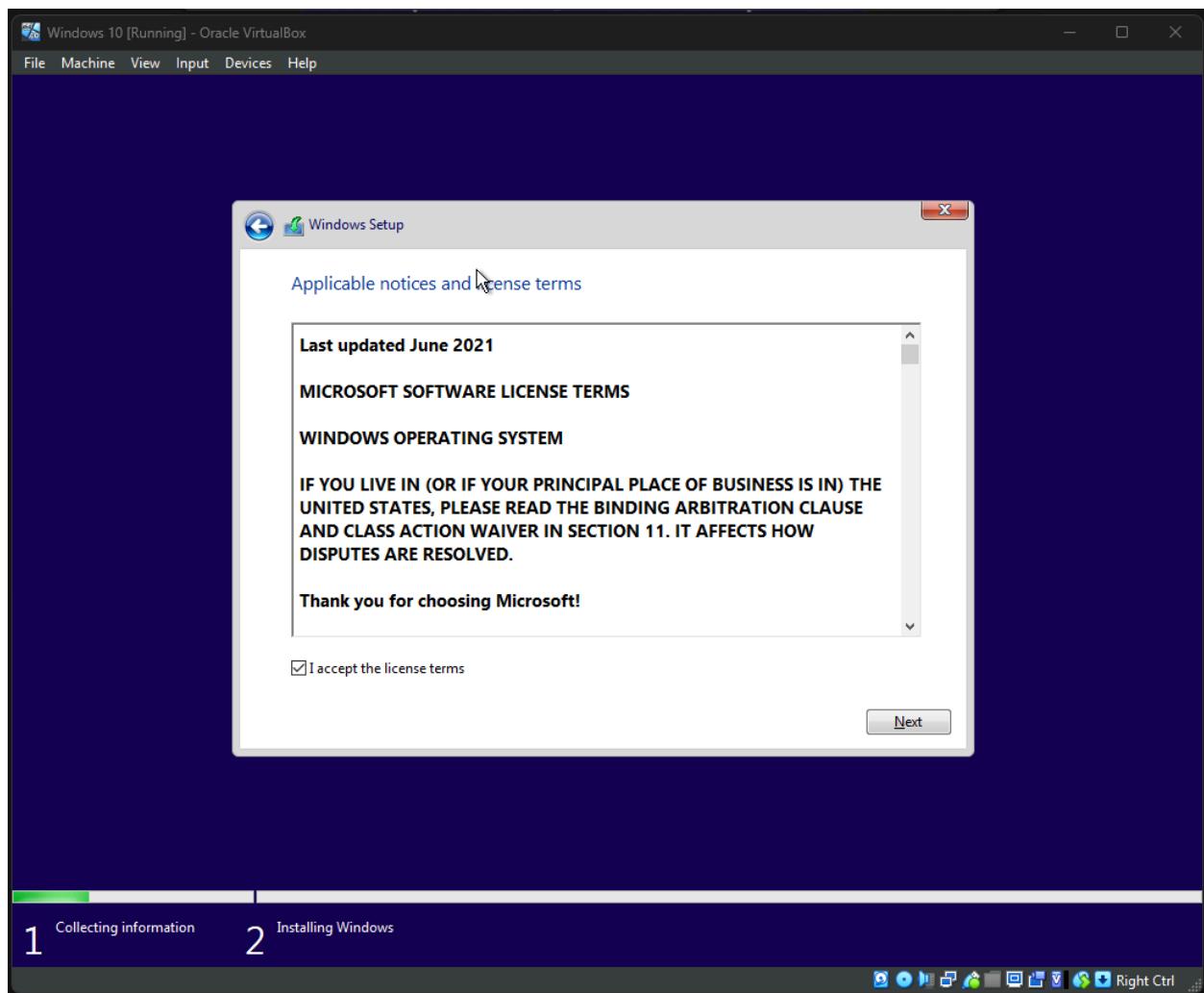


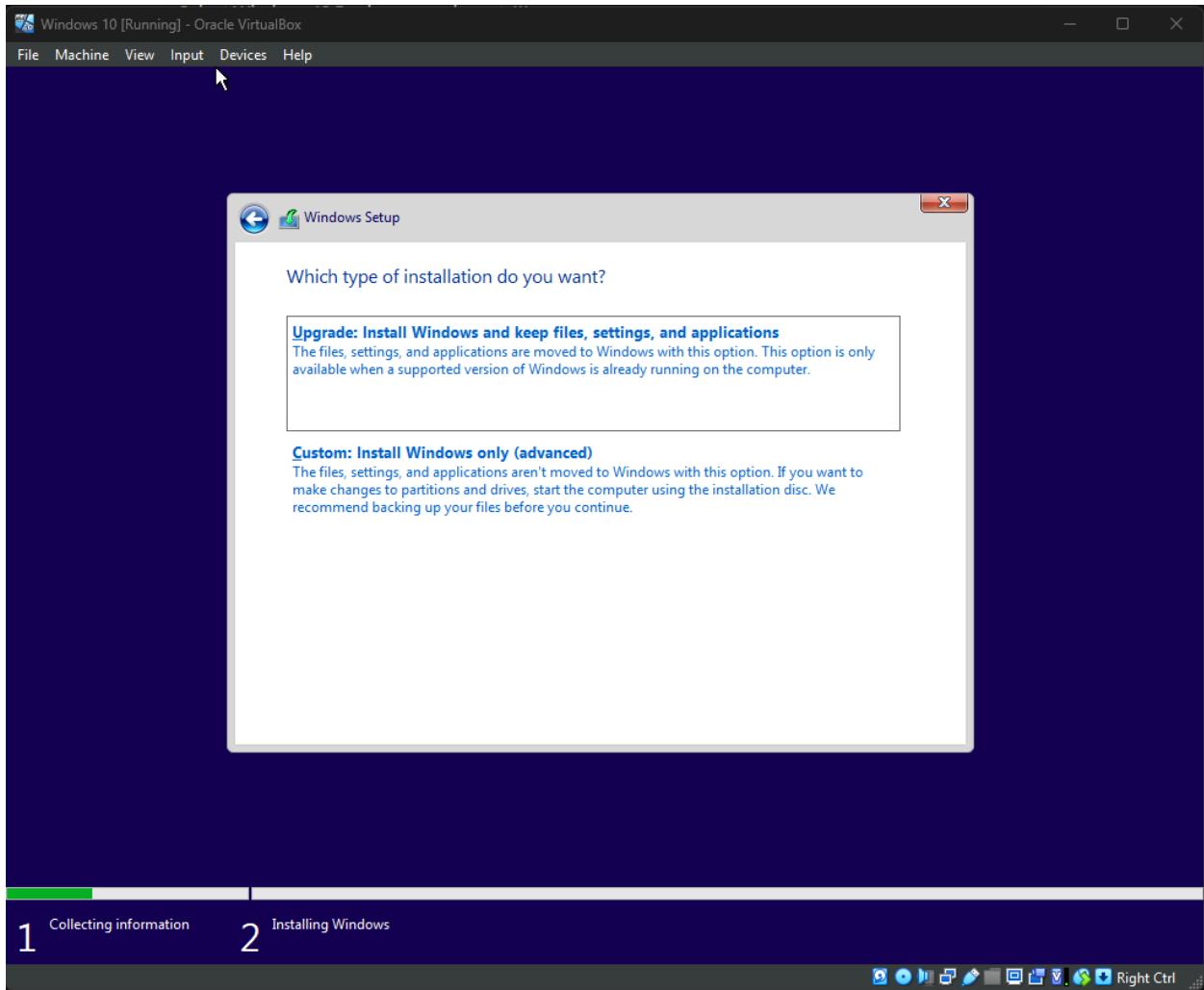


Click "I don't have a product key"

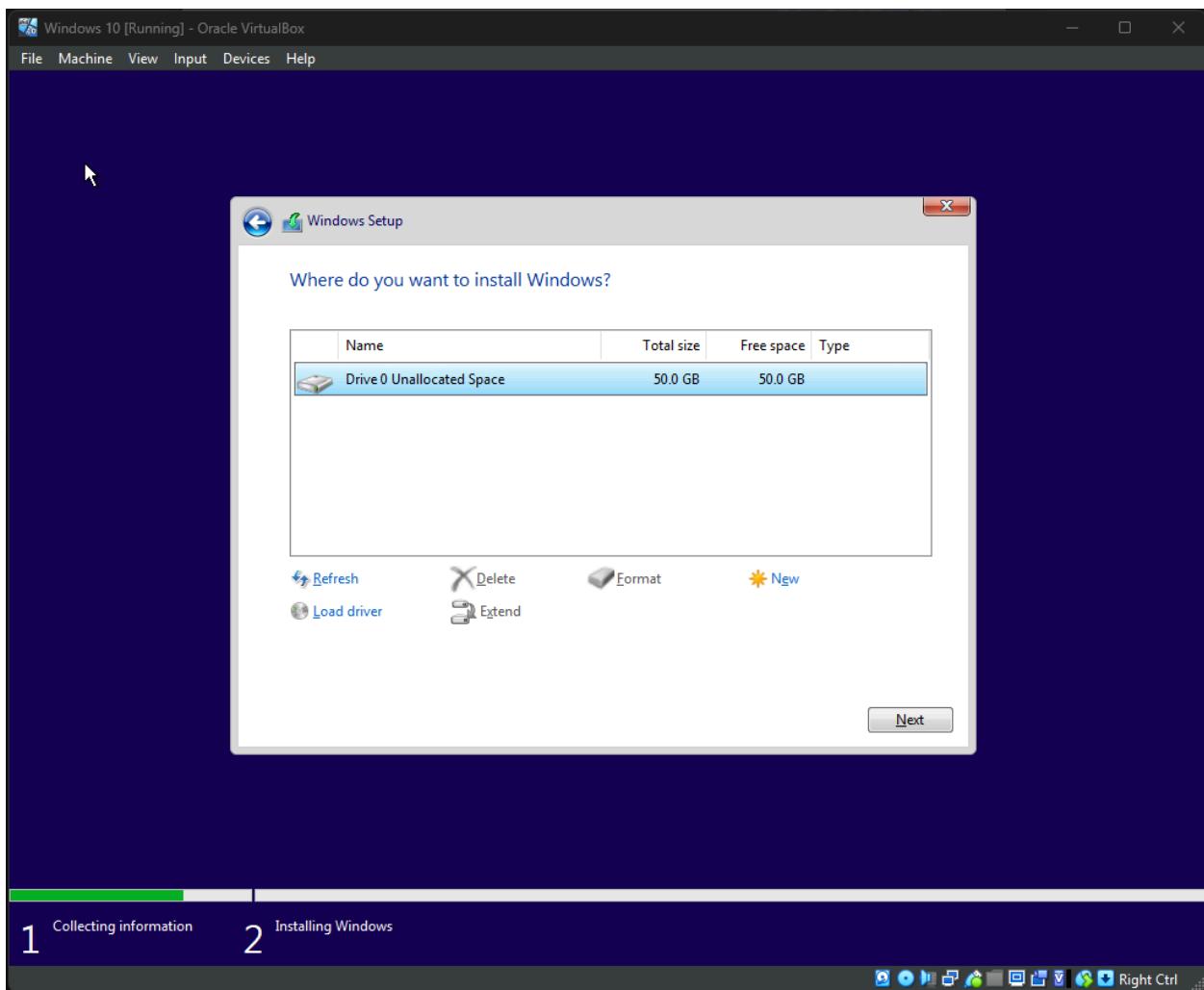


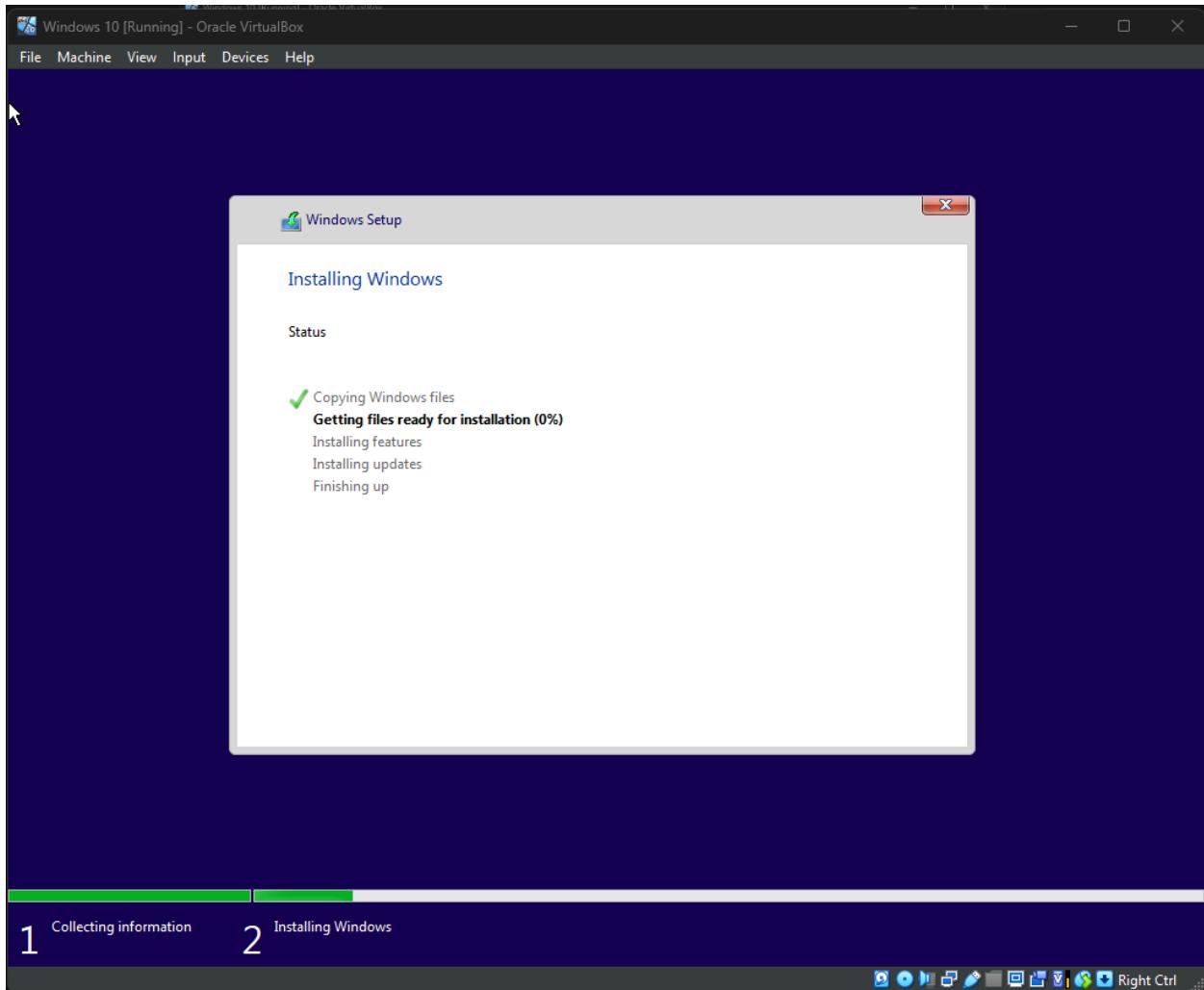
Select Windows 10 Pro because why not :)))





Click "Custom: Install Windows only (advanced)"





Your Windows 10 VM should be install

3. Install Kali (for adversary side)

Download Kali for Attack VM here <https://www.kali.org/get-kali/#kali-platforms>

The screenshot shows the Kali Linux landing page. At the top, there is a toggle switch between 'LIGHT' and 'DARK' modes. Below the switch, two main options are presented: 'Installer Images' and 'Virtual Machines'. Each option has a brief description, a list of pros and cons, and a 'Recommended' button.

Installer Images

- ✓ Direct access to hardware
- ✓ Customized Kali kernel
- ✓ No overhead

Single or multiple boot Kali, giving you complete control over the hardware access (perfect for in-built Wi-Fi and GPU), enabling the best performance.

Virtual Machines

- ✓ Snapshots functionality
- ✓ Isolated environment
- ✓ Customized Kali kernel
- ✗ Limited direct access to hardware
- ✗ Higher system requirements

VMware & VirtualBox pre-built images. Allowing for a Kali install without altering the host OS with additional features such as snapshots. Vagrant images for quick spin-up also available.

Recommended

With Installer Images you can install Kali VM manually just how we did with Windows 10 VM. In this case I will choose the Virtual Machine for the Pre-built Virtual Machines.

This screenshot shows the 'Pre-built Virtual Machines' documentation page. It features a heading with a 3D cube icon and the text 'Pre-built Virtual Machines'. Below the heading, it states that Kali Linux images are available for VMware and VirtualBox. It also notes that default credentials are 'kali/kali'. A link to 'Virtual Machines Documentation' is provided.

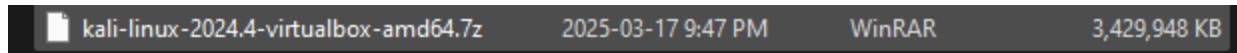
Virtual Machines Documentation >

Four virtual machine options are listed, each with a 'Recommended' badge:

- VMware**: Includes download links for torrent, docs, and sum.
- VirtualBox**: Includes download links for torrent, docs, and sum.
- Hyper-V**: Includes download links for torrent, docs, and sum.
- QEMU**: Includes download links for torrent, docs, and sum.

We will choose the Virtual Box option

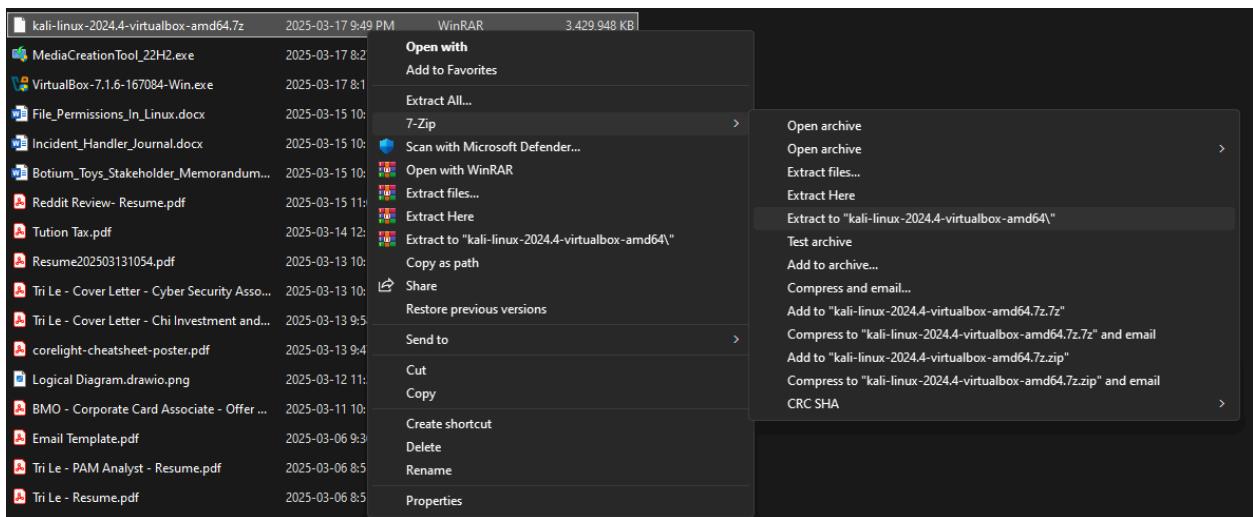
You will need 7-zip install on your machine in order to run the Kali Installer we just download:

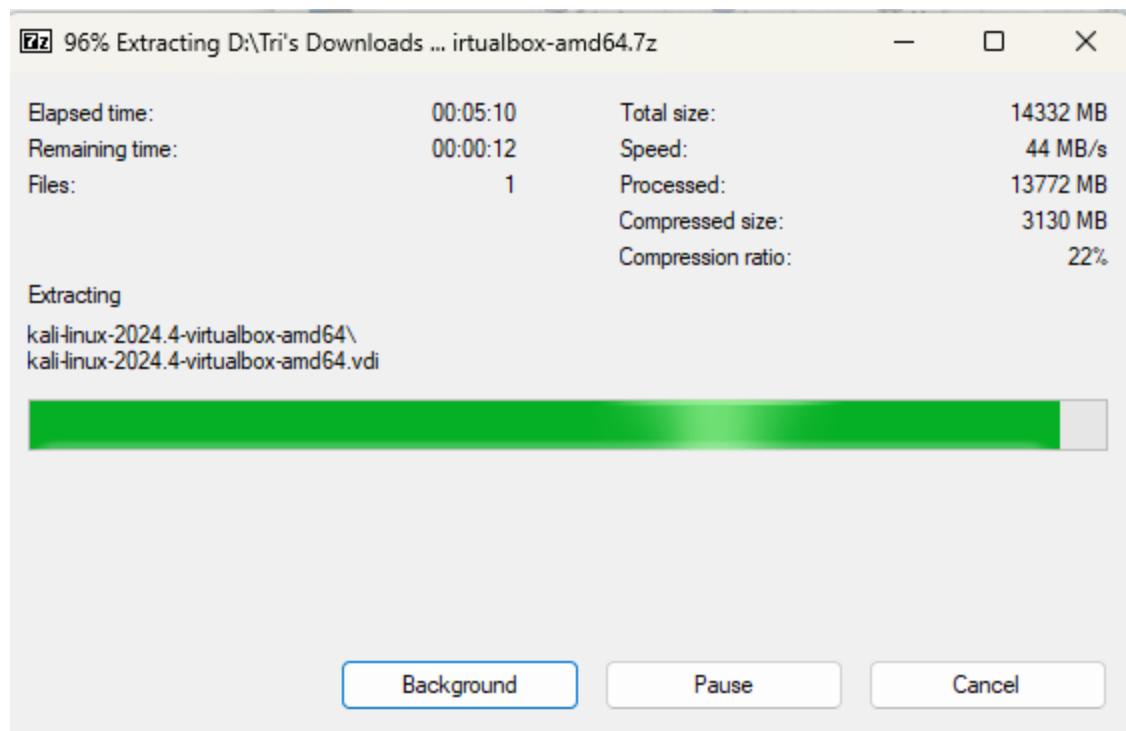


Please go to this link to download it, make sure to choose the correct version (it will be 64-bit x64 for me): <https://www.7-zip.org/>

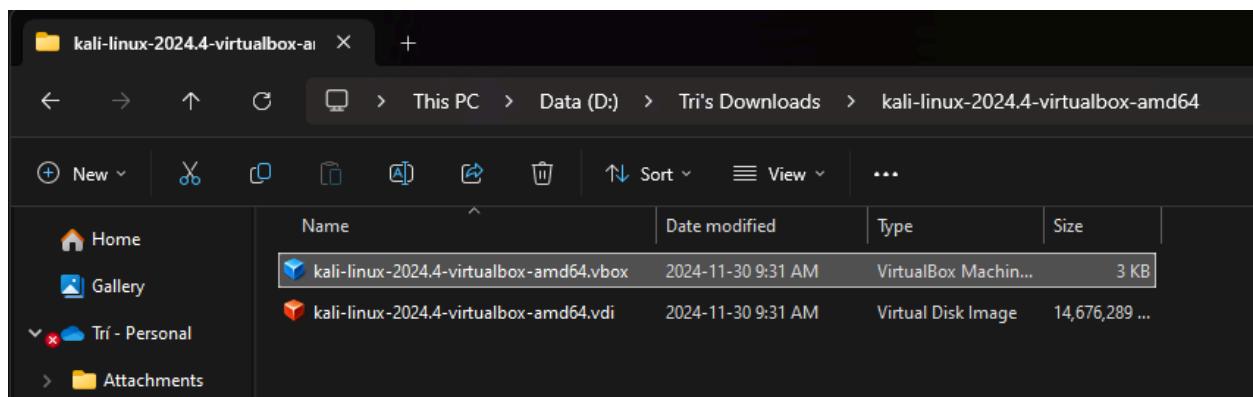
After download 7-zip run the kali virtual box installer using 7-zip:

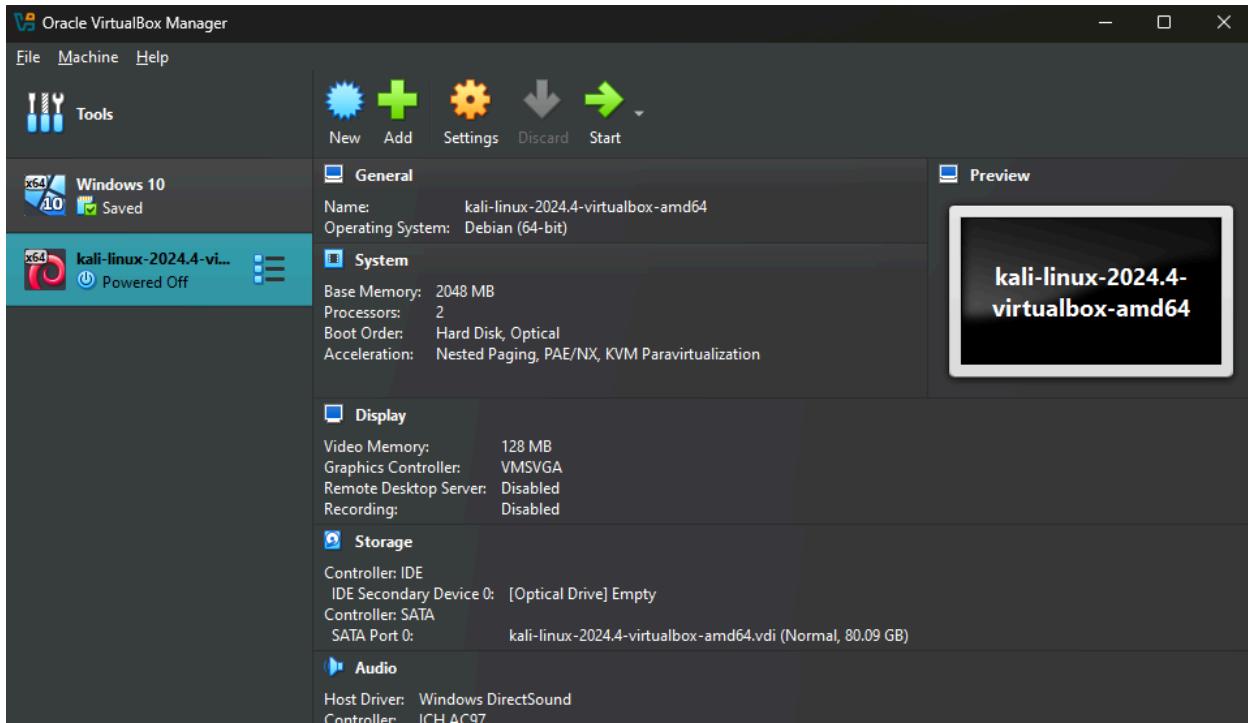
Right click to "kali-linux-2024.4-virtualbox-amd64.7z" -> Show more options (If applicable) → 7-Zip → Extract to "kali-linux-2024.4-virtualbox-amd64"





Locate the extract folder and select the vbox extenstion





Kali Virtual Machine will instantly appear for you in Virtual Box.

We can start the Kali VM, for log-in please use this default credentials:

- Username: kali
- Password: kali

4. Install Windows Server

Download the Windows Server 2022 from this link <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/evalcenter/evaluate-windows-server-2022>

Download the ISO

Get started for free

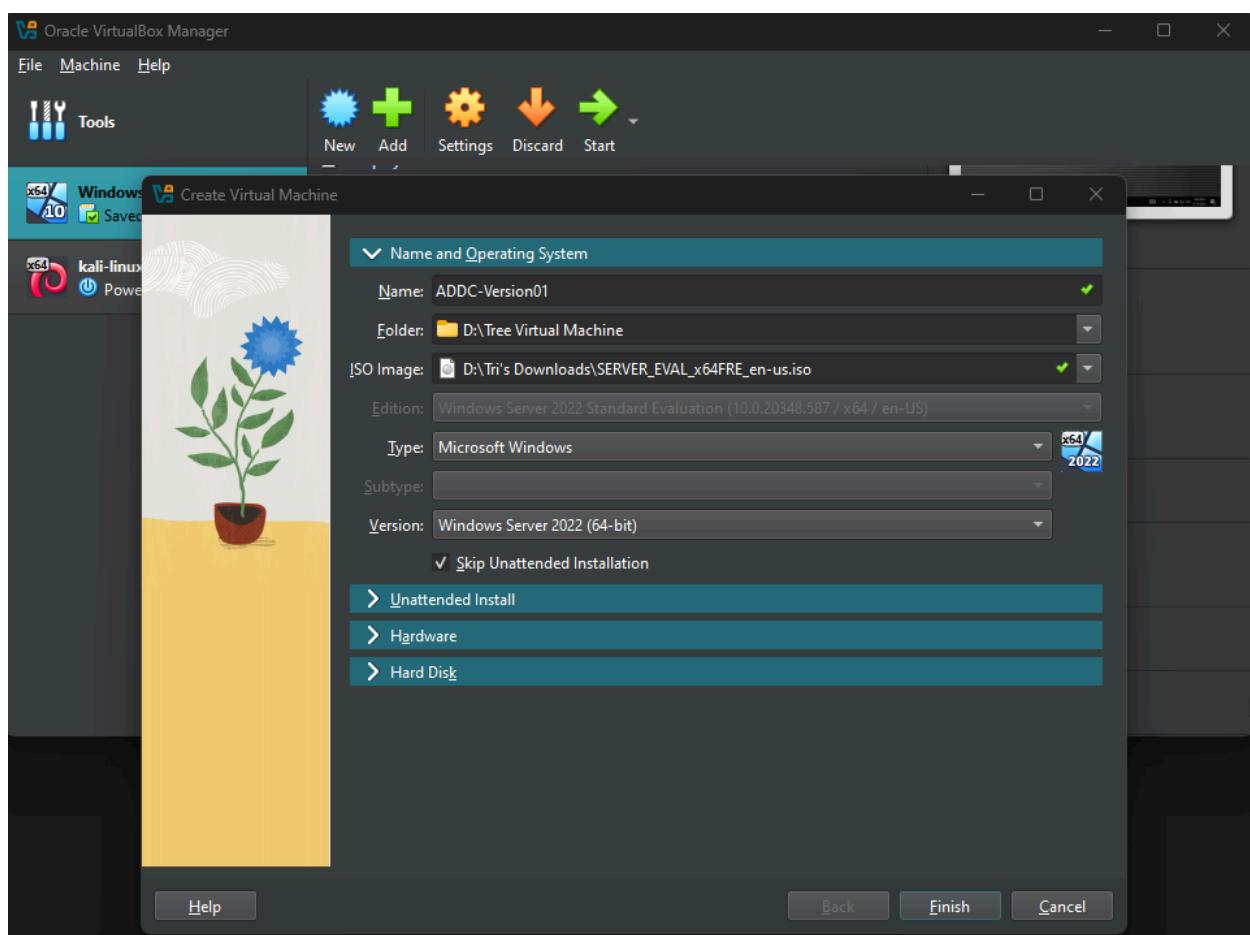
Please select your evaluation experience:

[Try Windows Server on Azure >](#) [Create a Virtual Machine in Azure >](#) [Download the ISO >](#)

[Download the VHD >](#)

File the information then hit Download Now. Click ISO downloads - 64-bit edition and run the installed iso file.

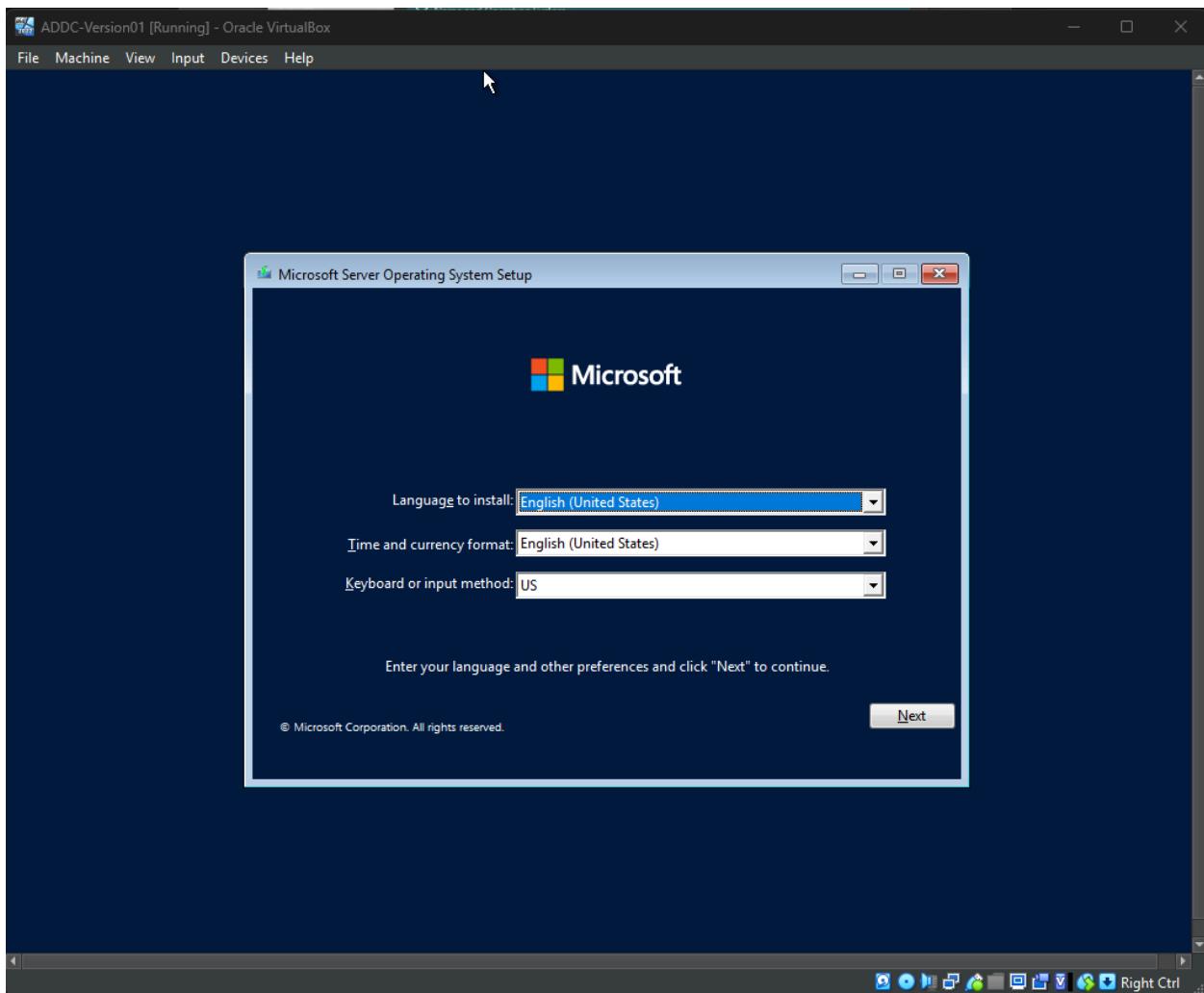
Time to add the server to our Virtual Box:

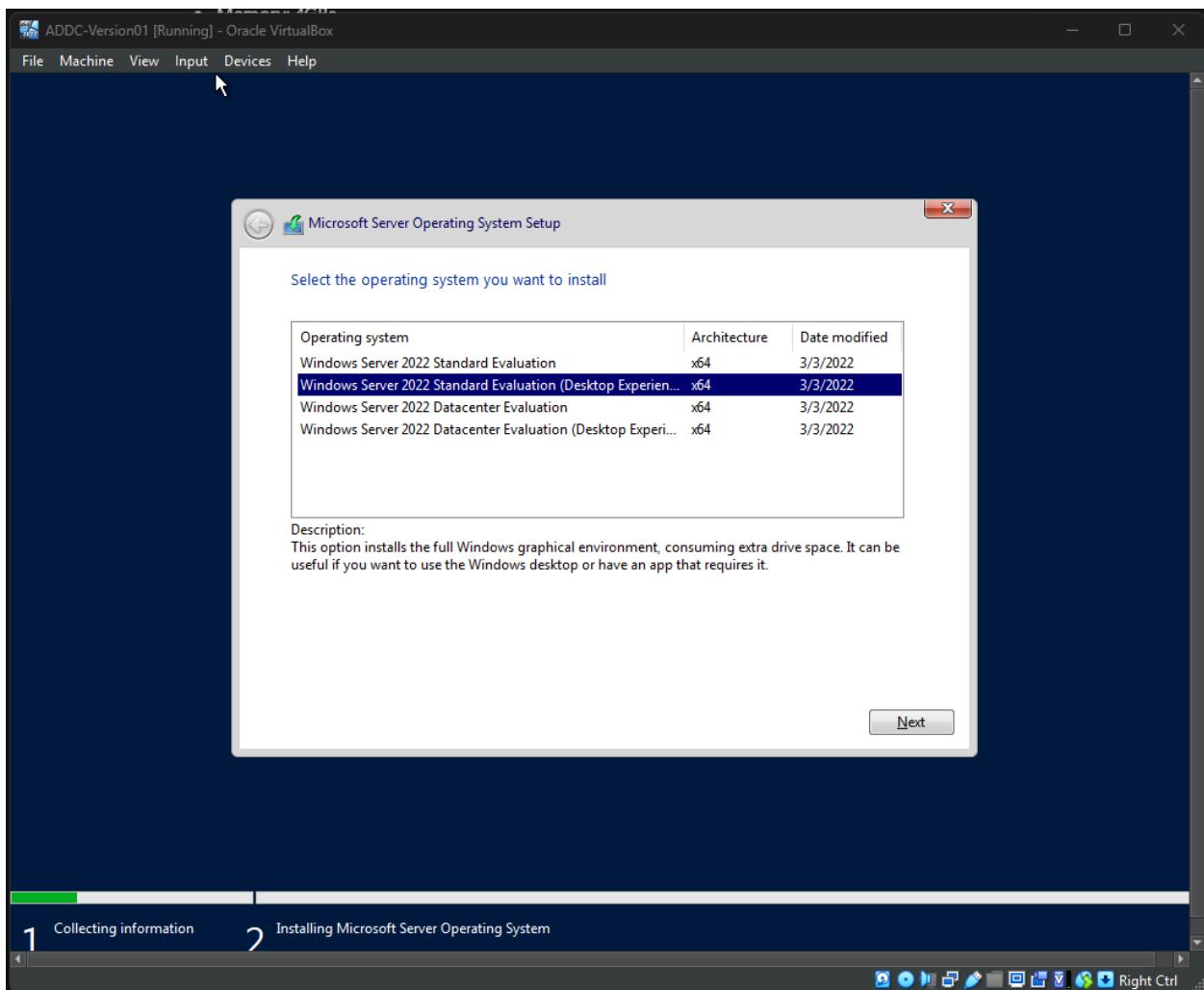


Please note: check the “Skip Unattended Installation” box so we won’t get any “unattended” error in the future if we let the Virtual Box automatically install the server.

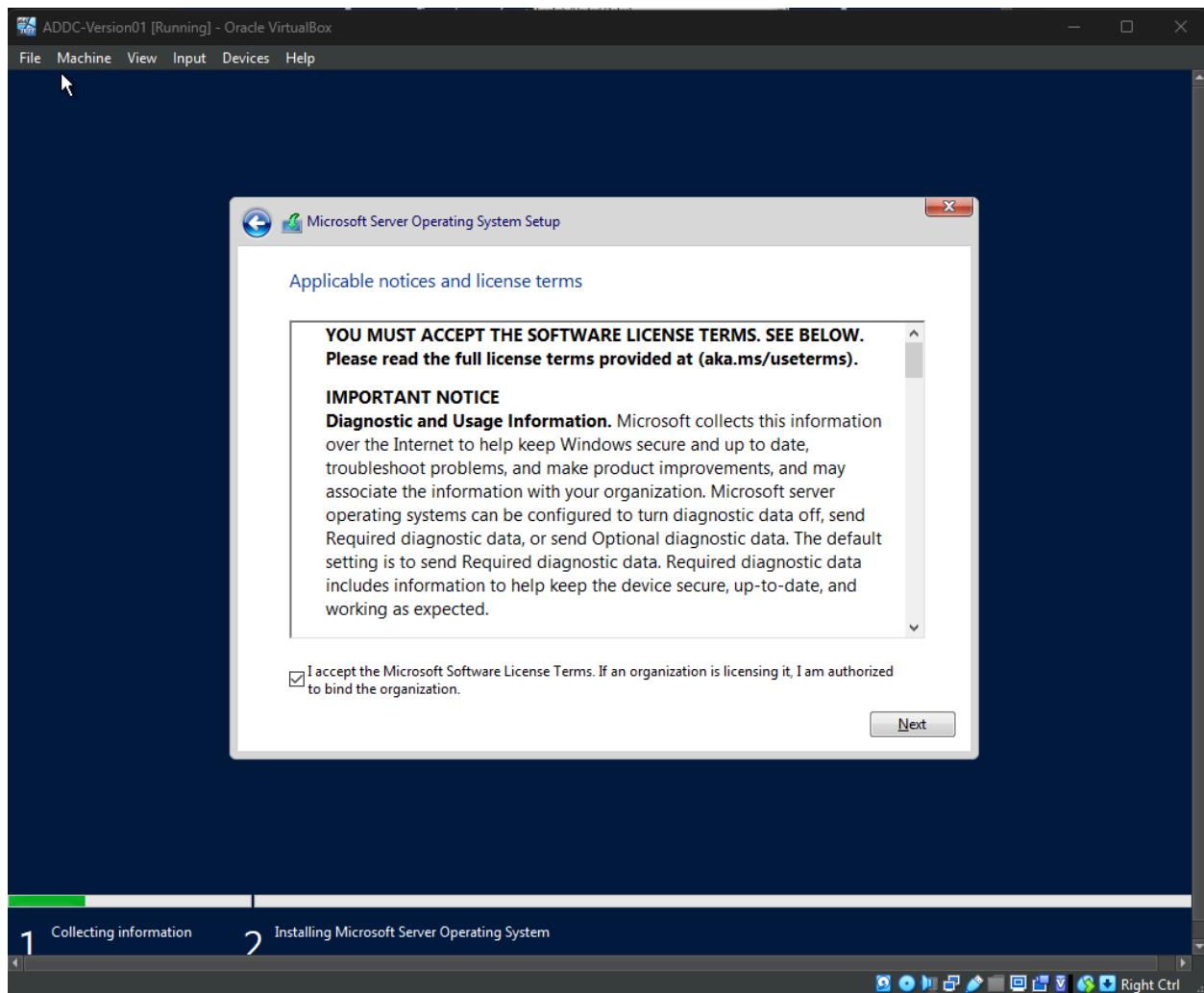
For configuration specification, my Windows Server 2022 will have:

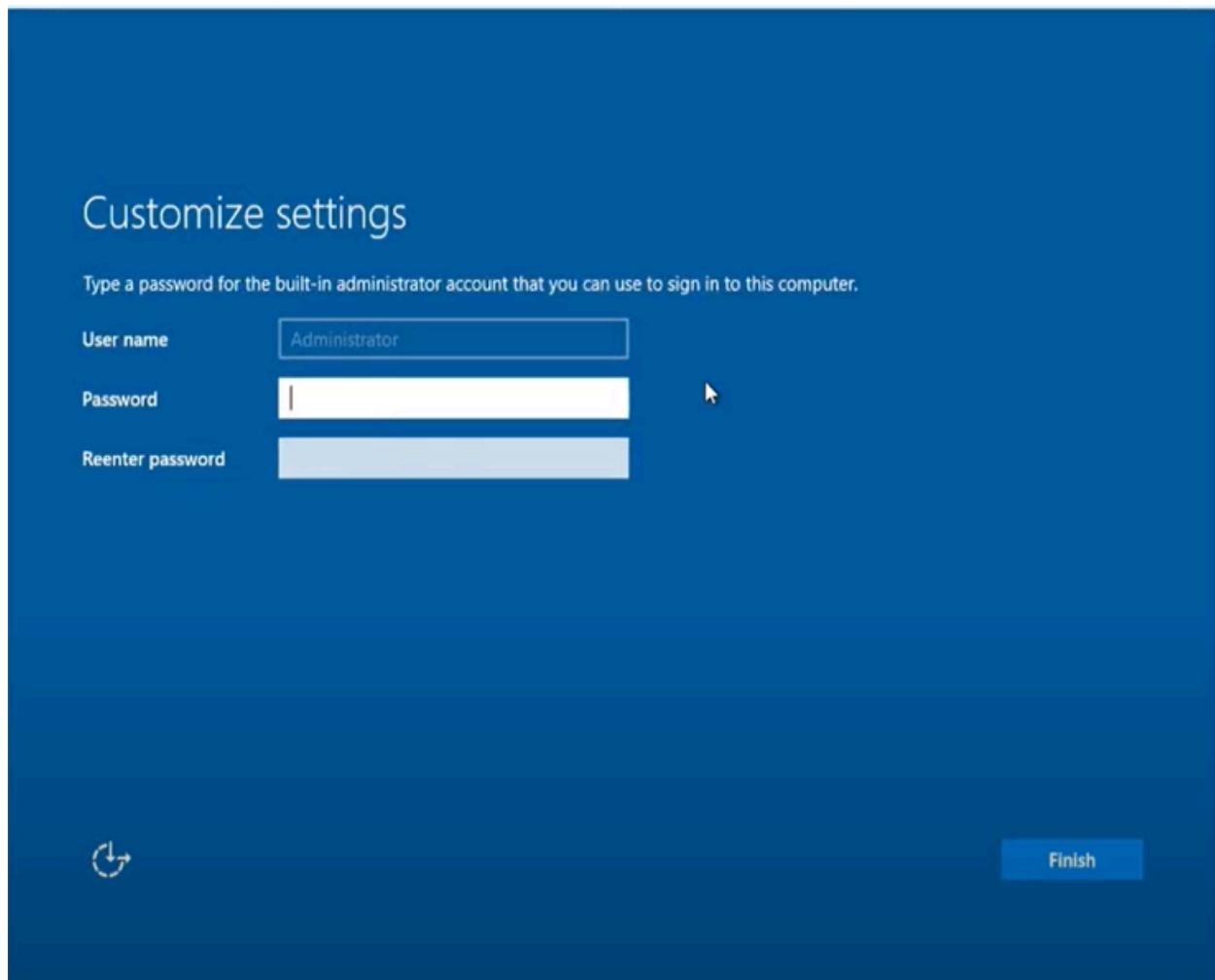
- Memory: 4GBs
- CPU: 1
- Hard Disk: 50Gbs





Please note make sure to choose the Windows Server 2022 Standard Evaluation (Desktop Experience) if you don't want to work with CLI (Command Line Interface) server

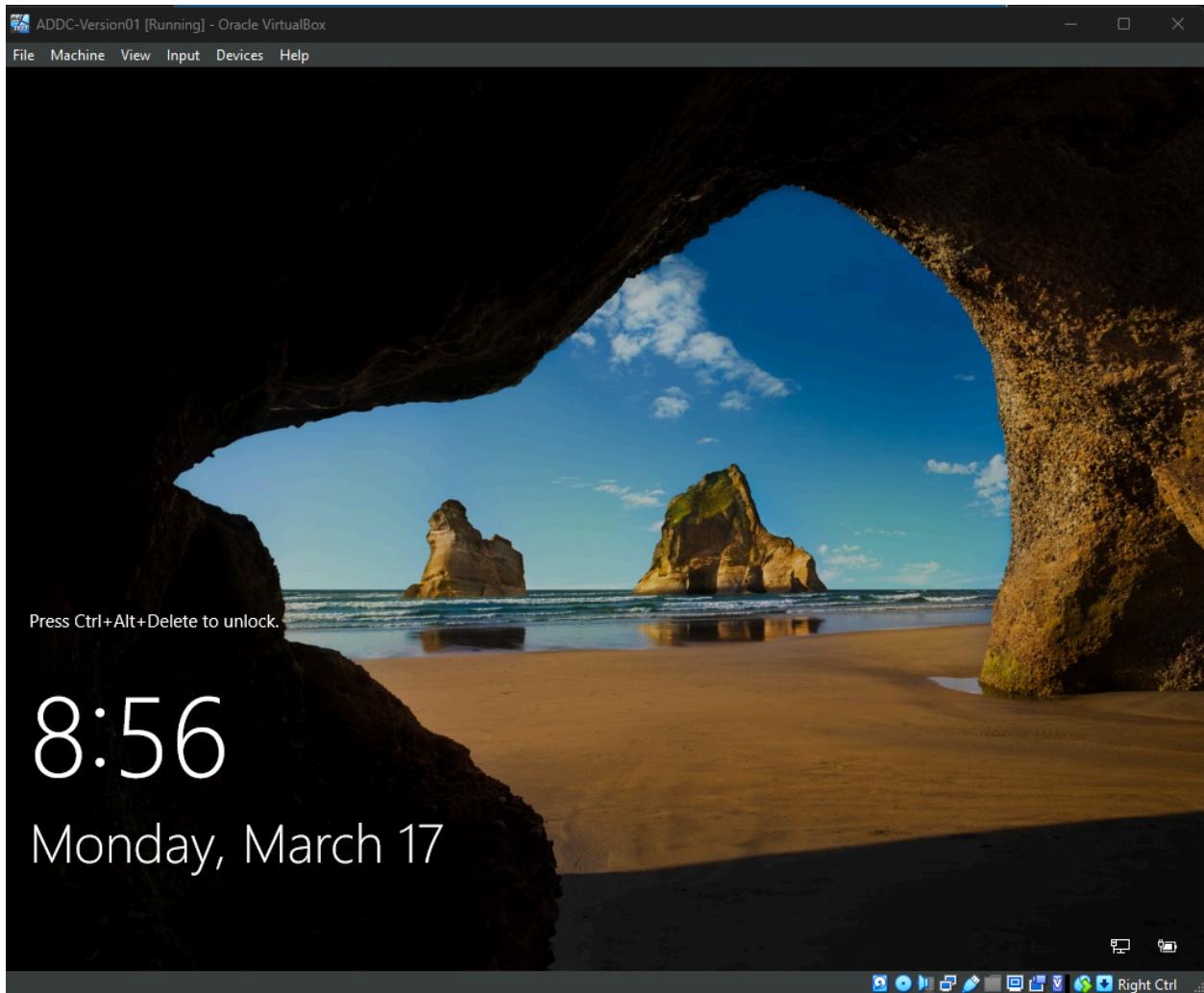




After it finish installing, create a Administrator password.

Unlock the screen and enter your password.

Please note in VM sometime you will not be able to do Ctrl - Alt - Del, you can use these input feature on the top of



5. Install Splunk Server

[Download Ubuntu Server through this link](#)

<https://ubuntu.com/download/server#system-requirements-latest> to set up Splunk server

For compatible reason we will download any form of Ubuntu 22.04 version (not the latest one)

Previous releases

Previous long-term support versions of Ubuntu Server, still supported.

[Download 22.04.5 LTS](#)

[Download 20.04.6 LTS](#)

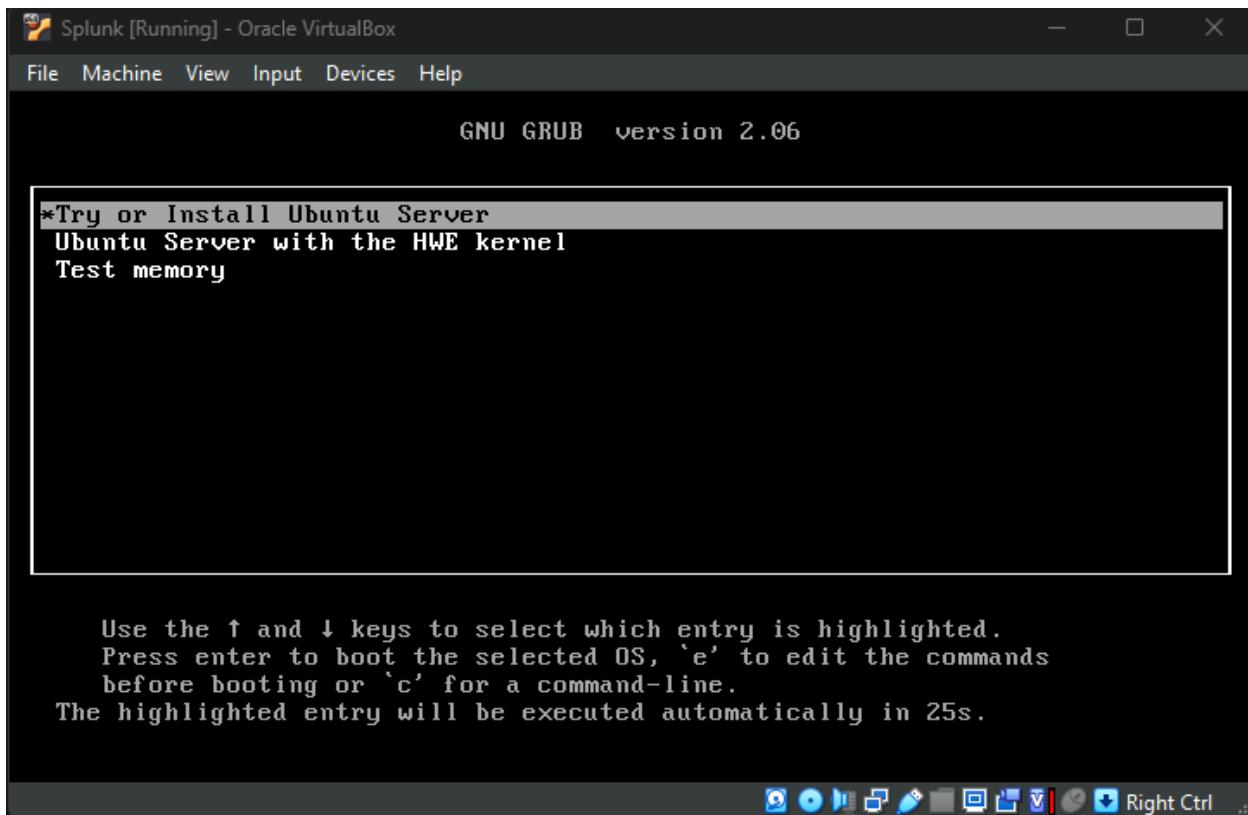
The way to install this to Virtual Box will be the same for Windows 10 and Windows Server 2022 so I won't show fully here.

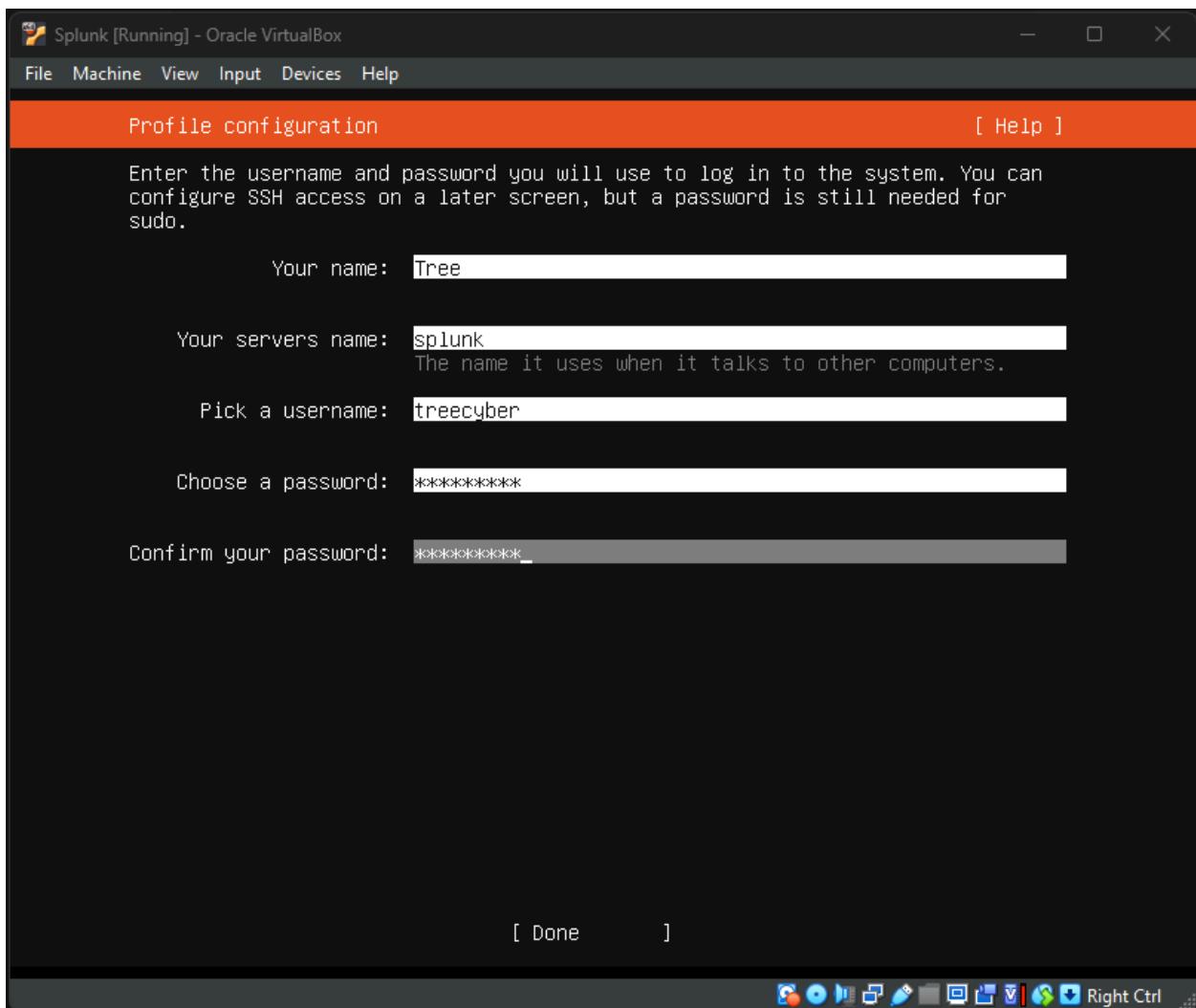
For configuration specification, my Windows Server 2022 will have:

- Memory: 8GBs
- CPU: 2
- Hard Disk: 100Gbs

Please note that for Splunk Server, it will go to be ingesting data and running search so the spec will be higher compared to other VM.

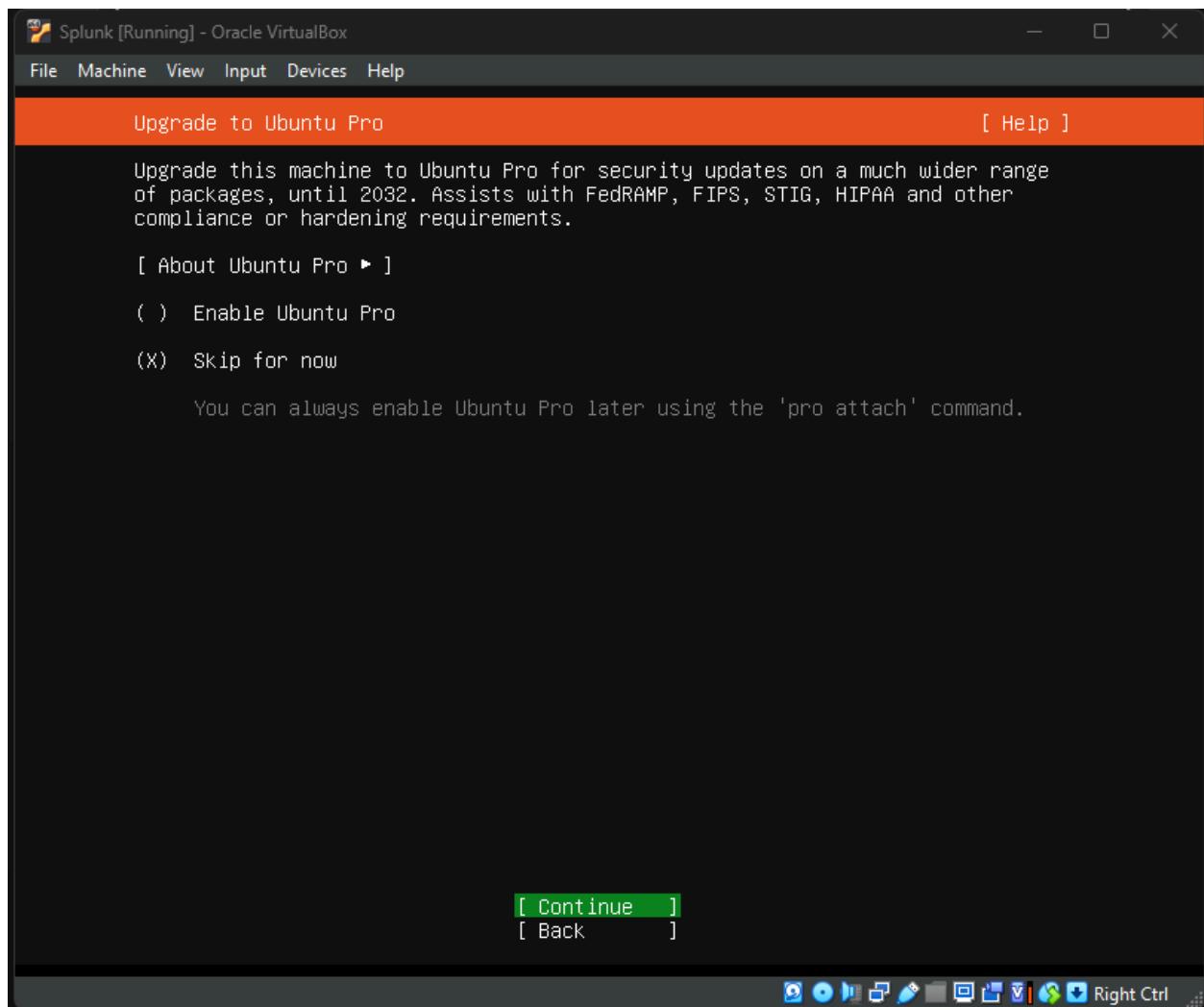
After configuration, let's run Ubuntu





Username: treecyber

Password: Kim12345\$



Splunk [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

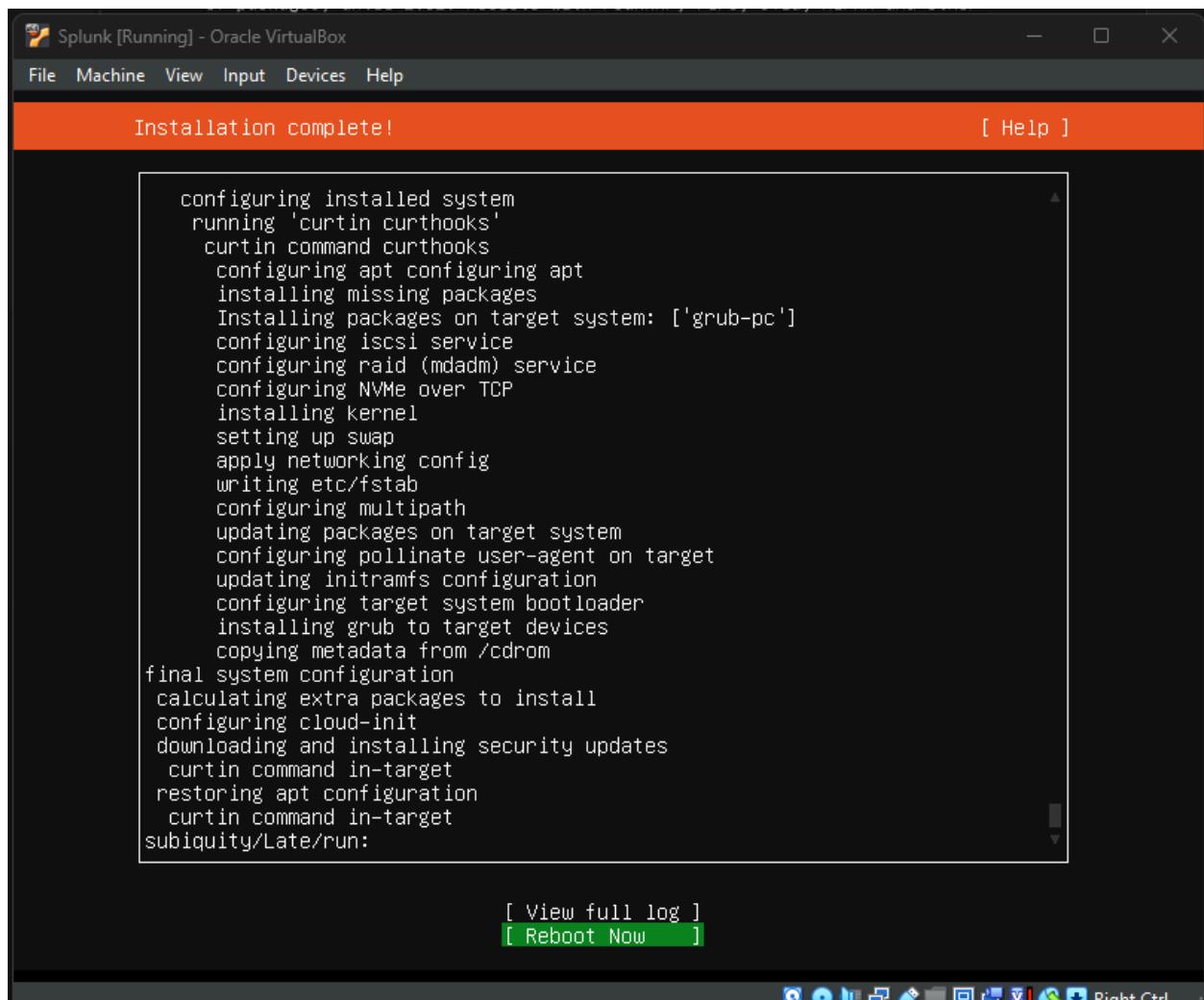
File Machine View Input Devices Help

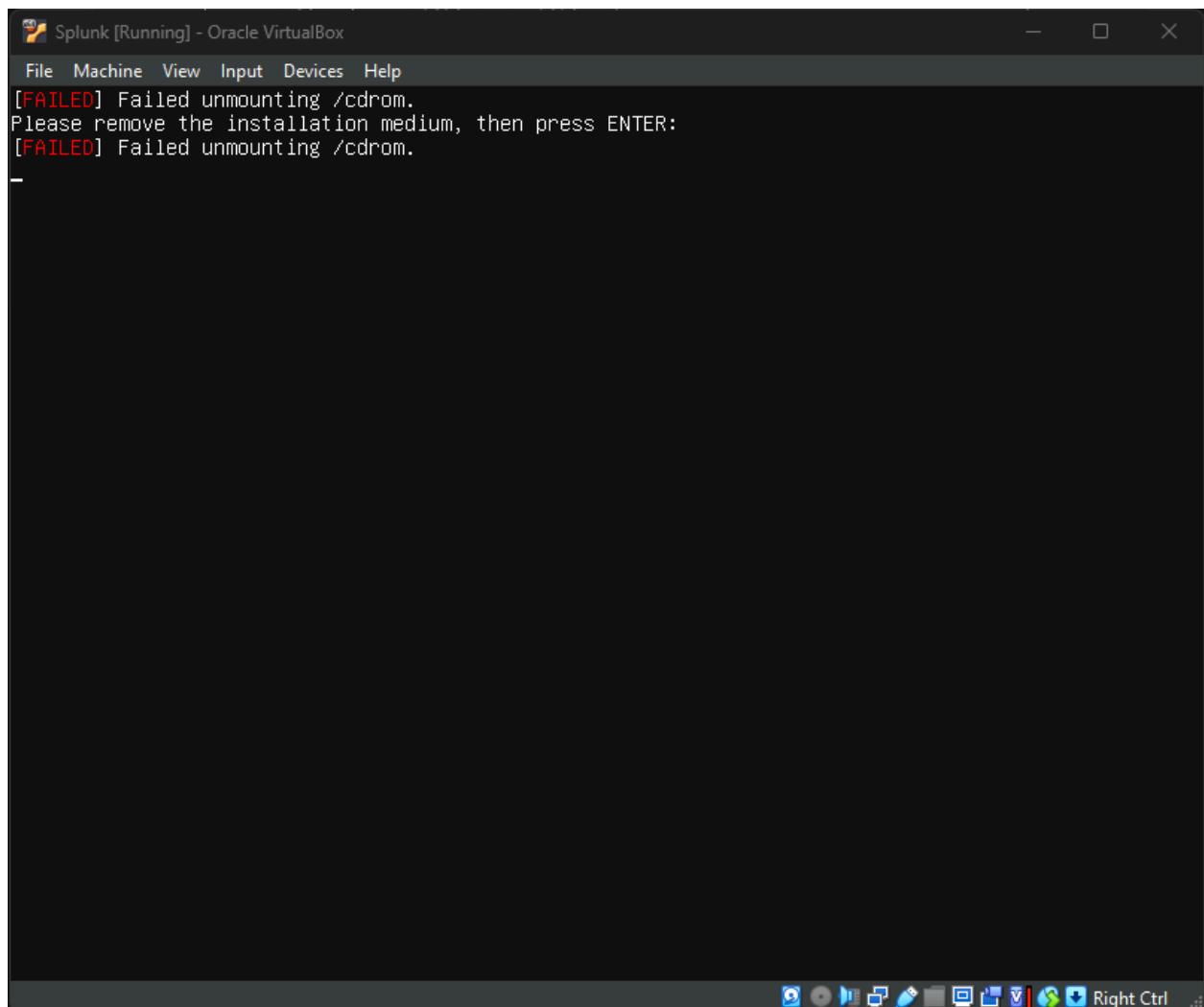
Installing system [Help]

```
configuring partition: partition-0
configuring partition: partition-1
configuring format: format-0
configuring partition: partition-2
configuring lvm_volvgroup: lvm_volvgroup-0
configuring lvm_partition: lvm_partition-0
configuring format: format-1
configuring mount: mount-1
configuring mount: mount-0
executing curtin install extract step
curtin command install
writing install sources to disk
running 'curtin extract'
curtin command extract
acquiring and extracting image from cp:///tmp/tmpxzkra0_/_mount
configuring keyboard
curtin command in-target
executing curtin install curthooks step
curtin command install
configuring installed system
running 'curtin curthooks'
curtin command curthooks
configuring apt configuring apt
installing missing packages
Installing packages on target system: ['grub-pc']
configuring iscsi service
configuring raid (mdadm) service
configuring NVMe over TCP
installing kernel -
```

[View full log]

Right Ctrl





```
Splunk [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
[ 3.719859] raid6: sse2x1 xor() 7033 MB/s
[ 3.720275] raid6: using algorithm avx2x2 gen() 31590 MB/s
[ 3.720722] raid6: .... xor() 13054 MB/s, rmw enabled
[ 3.721076] raid6: using avx2x2 recovery algorithm
[ 3.721551] clocksource: Long readout interval, skipping watchdog check: cs_nsec: 1019674932 wd_n
sec: 1019674548
[ 3.722871] xor: automatically using best checksumming function avx
[ 3.724873] async_tx: api initialized (async)
done.
Begin: Running /scripts/init-premount ... done.
Begin: Mounting root file system ... Begin: Running /scripts/local-top ... done.
Begin: Running /scripts/local-premount ... [ 3.993693] Btrfs loaded, crc32c=crc32c-intel, zoned=y
es, fsverity=yes
Scanning for Btrfs filesystems
done.
Begin: Will now check root file system ... fsck from util-linux 2.37.2
[/usr/sbin/fsck.ext4 (1) -- /dev/mapper/ubuntu--vg-ubuntu--1v] fsck.ext4 -a -CO /dev/mapper/ubuntu--v
g-ubuntu--1v
/dev/mapper/ubuntu--vg-ubuntu--1v: clean, 80899/3211264 files, 2110595/12844032 blocks
done.
[ 4.668761] EXT4-fs (dm-0): mounted filesystem with ordered data mode. Opts: (null). Quota mode:
none.
done.
Begin: Running /scripts/local-bottom ... done.
Begin: Running /scripts/init-bottom ... done.
[ 7.083745] systemd[1]: Inserted module 'autofs4'
[ 7.318139] systemd[1]: systemd 249.11-0ubuntu3.12 running in system mode (+PAM +AUDIT +SELINUX +
APPARMOR +IMA +SMACK +SECCOMP +GCRYPT +GNUTLS +OPENSSL +ACL +BLKID +CURL +ELFUTILS +FIDO2 +IDN +
IPTC +KMOD +LIBCRYPTSETUP +LIBFDISK +PCRE2 -PWQUALITY -P11KIT -QRENCODE +BZIP2 +LZ4 +XZ +ZLIB +ZST
D -XKBCOMMON +UTMP +SYSVINIT default-hierarchy=unified)
[ 7.319724] systemd[1]: Detected virtualization oracle.
[ 7.320176] systemd[1]: Detected architecture x86-64.

Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS!

[ 7.356474] systemd[1]: Hostname set to <splunk>.
```

Splunk [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS splunk tty1

splunk login: [ 34.691379] cloud-init[825]: Cloud-init v. 24.2-0ubuntu1~22.04.1 running 'modules:config' at Tue, 18 Mar 2025 16:40:03 +0000. Up 34.63 seconds.
[ 35.935501] cloud-init[855]: Cloud-init v. 24.2-0ubuntu1~22.04.1 running 'modules:final' at Tue, 18 Mar 2025 16:40:04 +0000. Up 35.89 seconds.
[ 36.022708] cloud-init[855]: Cloud-init v. 24.2-0ubuntu1~22.04.1 finished at Tue, 18 Mar 2025 16:40:04 +0000. Datasource DataSourceNone. Up 36.01 seconds

splunk login: _
```

```
Splunk [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Tue Mar 18 04:41:13 PM UTC 2025

System load: 0.6
Usage of /: 14.6% of 47.93GB
Memory usage: 3%
Swap usage: 0%
Processes: 115
Users logged in: 0
IPv4 address for enp0s3: 10.0.2.15
IPv6 address for enp0s3: fd00::a00:27ff:fe2d:a923

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

44 updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

treecyber@splunk:~$
```

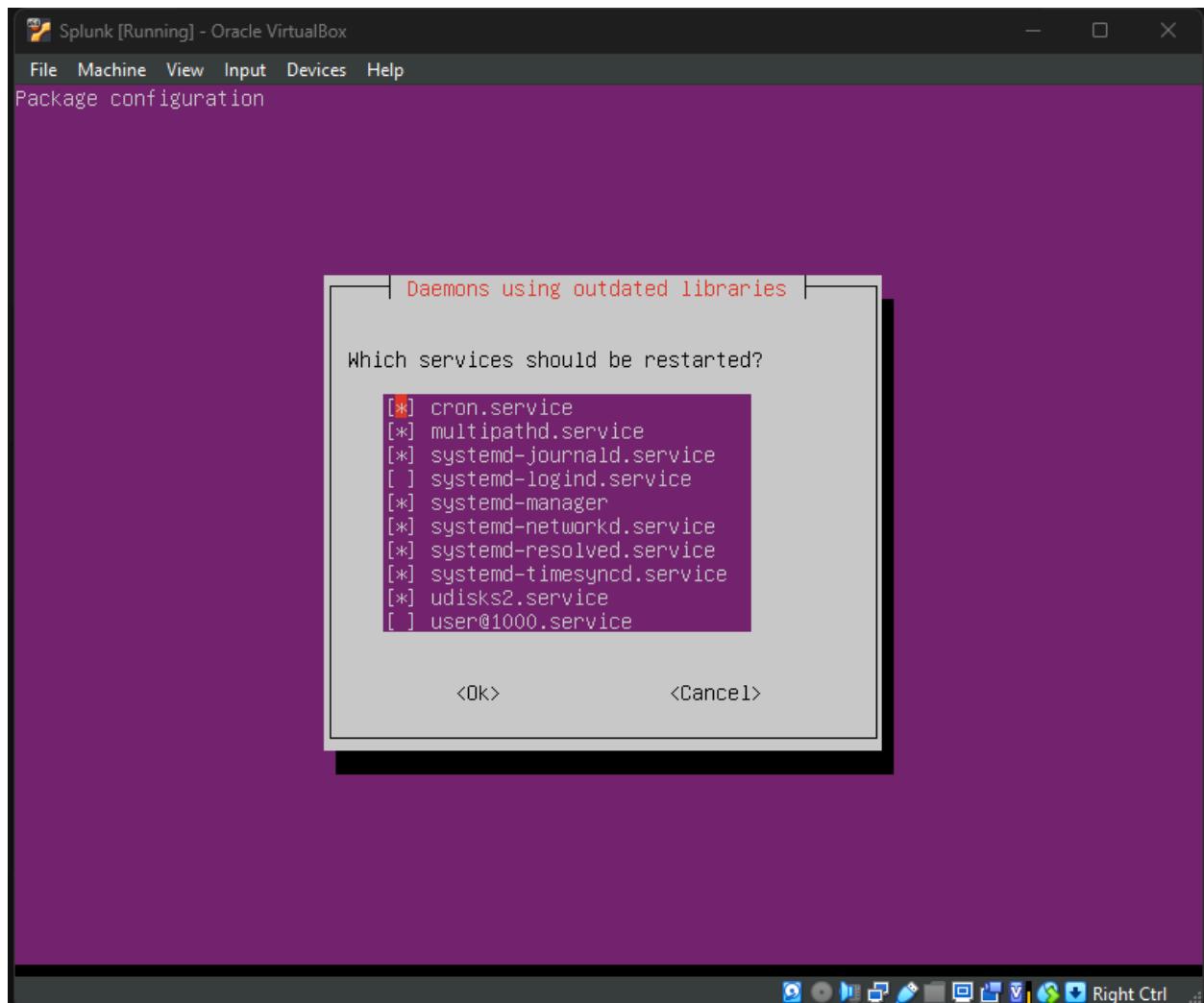
Enter: `sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade -y`

This will allow the machine to update and upgrade all of our repository.

Splunk [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
.5-2ubuntu3 [124 kB]
Get:27 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 gir1.2-packagekitglib-1.0 amd64
1.2.5-2ubuntu3 [25.3 kB]
Get:28 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 landscape-common amd64 23.02-0ubuntu1~22.04.4 [88.8 kB]
Get:29 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libldap-2.5-0 amd64 2.5.18+dfsg-0ubuntu0.22.04.3 [183 kB]
Get:30 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libldap-common all 2.5.18+dfsg-0ubuntu0.22.04.3 [15.8 kB]
Get:31 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libmbim-proxy amd64 1.28.0-1~ubuntu20.04.2 [6,160 B]
Get:32 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libmbim-glib4 amd64 1.28.0-1~ubuntu20.04.2 [192 kB]
Get:33 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libmm-glib0 amd64 1.20.0-1~ubuntu22.04.4 [262 kB]
Get:34 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 modemmanager amd64 1.20.0-1~ubuntu22.04.4 [1,094 kB]
Get:35 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 packagekit-tools amd64 1.2.5-2ubuntu3 [28.8 kB]
Get:36 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 packagekit amd64 1.2.5-2ubuntu3 [442 kB]
Get:37 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 pollinate all 4.33-3ubuntu2.1 [1 2.7 kB]
Get:38 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 snapd amd64 2.67.1+22.04 [27.8 MB]
Get:39 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 xfsprogs amd64 5.13.0-1ubuntu2.1 [870 kB]
Get:40 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 ubuntu-server amd64 1.481.4 [2,868 kB]
Get:41 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 cloud-init all 24.4.1-0ubuntu0~2.0.4.1 [566 kB]
Get:42 http://ca.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 ubuntu-server-minimal amd64 1.481.4 [2,798 kB]
Fetched 35.8 MB in 2s (21.3 MB/s)
Extracting templates from packages: 100%
Preconfiguring packages ...
(Reading database ... 95%
```



Hit enter

```
[*] cron.service
[*] multipathd.service
[*] systemd-journald.service
[ ] systemd-logind.service
[*] systemd-manager
[*] systemd-networkd.service
[*] systemd-resolved.service
[*] systemd-timesyncd.service
[*] udisks2.service
[ ] user@1000.service

<OK> <Cancel>
```

```
/etc/needrestart/restart.d/systemd-manager
systemctl restart cron.service multipathd.service systemd-journald.service systemd-networkd.service
systemd-resolved.service systemd-timesyncd.service udisks2.service
Service restarts being deferred:
systemctl restart systemd-logind.service
systemctl restart user@1000.service

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
treecyber@splunk:~$ _
```

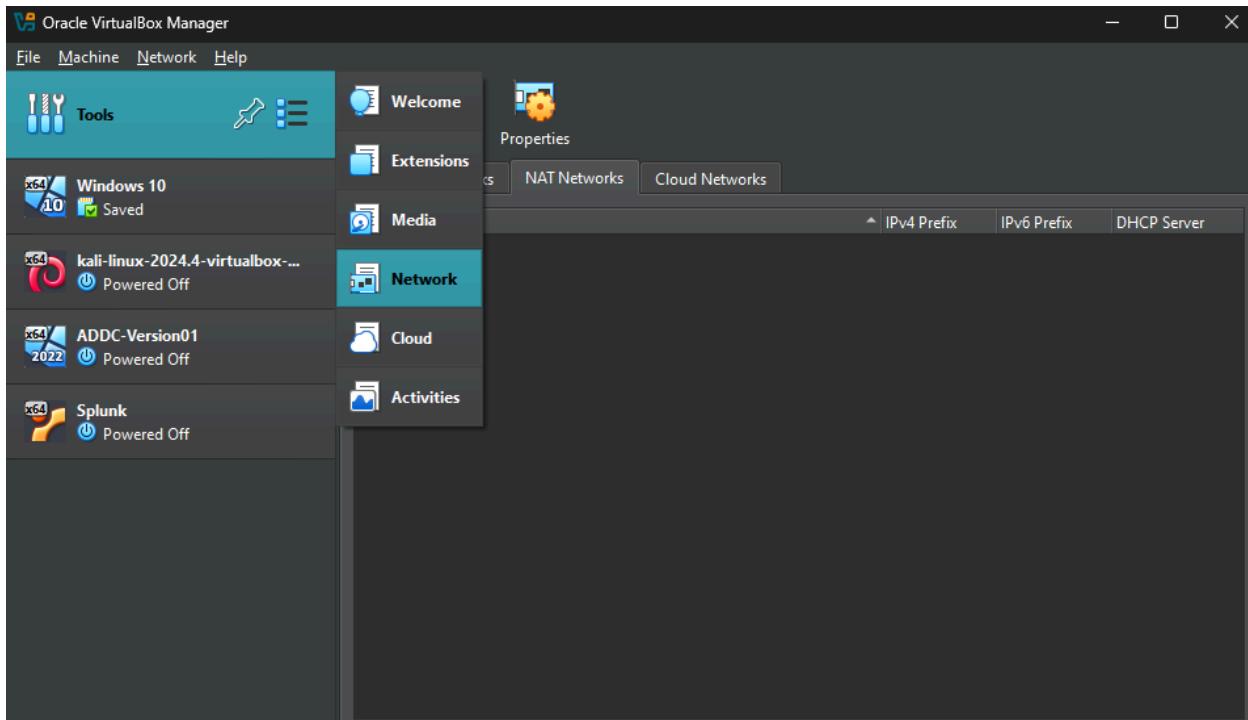
Splunk Server is good to go!

Install & Configure (Sysmon & Splunk) to Windows 10 machine and Windows Server.

Network configure:

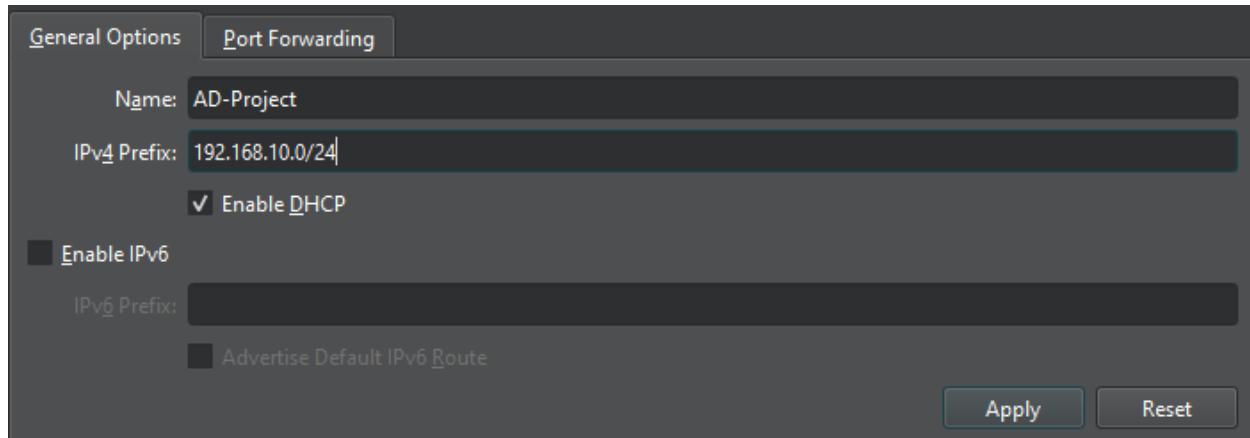
Please note that we need to make sure our network setting is NAT Network, this way our VM still can be on the same network and still have access to internet.

Network Address Translation (NAT): is a process that allows multiple devices on a private network to share a single public IP address, enabling them to communicate with devices on the internet without requiring each device to have its own unique public IP address.

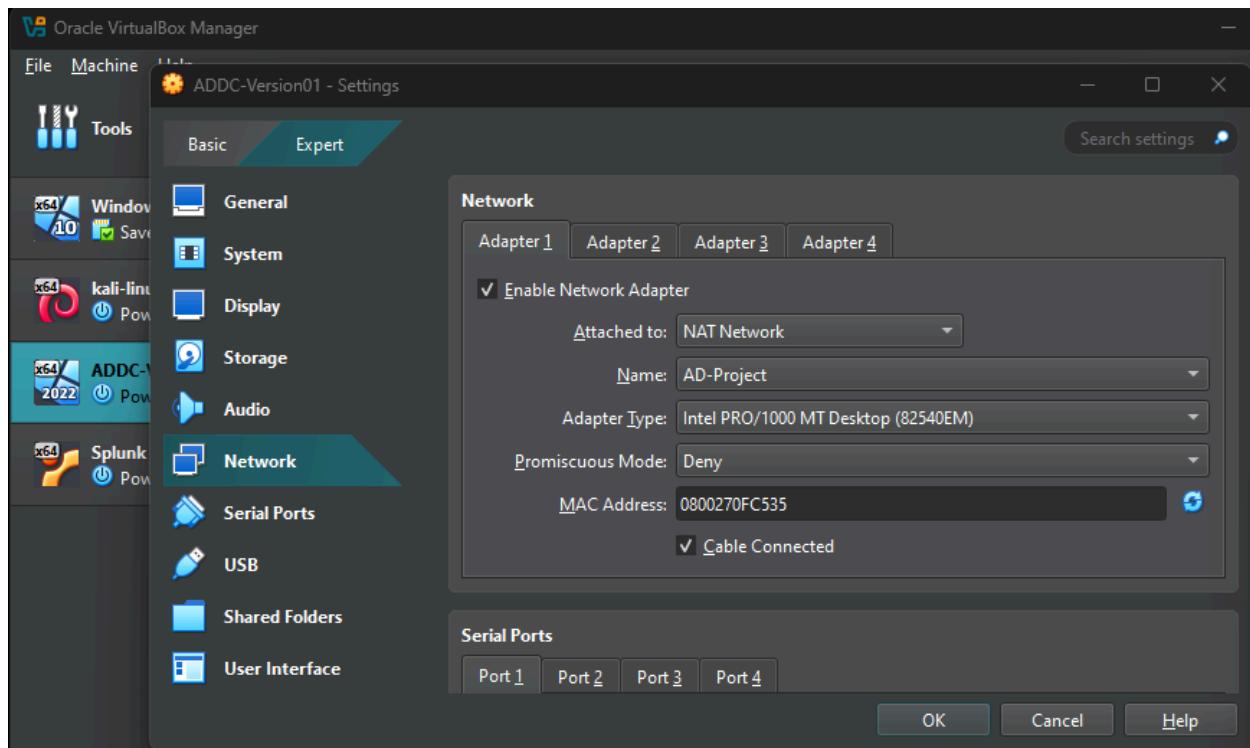


Press

Create, edit Name and IPv4 Prefix, hit apply. Please note that for IPv4 Prefix, it should be how we plan with the diagram chart which will be 192.168.10.0/24.



After that we will setup network for each Virtual Machine (VM) to use NAT Network by click **Setting** → **Network** → **Adapter 1** → **Attached to** → **NAT Network**. Make sure that the Name of NAT Network is the one you just create in case if you have different network, for me will be AD-Project.



Set up to NAT Network for all machine include Splunk, Kali, ADDC and Windows 10.

Splunk configure:

Splunk server will have a different IP then what we plan on our diagram, type `ip a` under Splunk Server VM and you can see:

```
treecyber@splunk:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
        inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
        inet6 ::1/128 scope host
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:2d:a9:23 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
        inet 192.168.10.4/24 metric 100 brd 192.168.10.255 scope global dynamic enp0s3
            valid_lft 321sec preferred_lft 321sec
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe2d:a923/64 scope link
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

Splunk Server IP currently is `192.168.10.4` and what we plan is `192.168.10.10`. Time to set up a static IP on our Splunk Server.

Type `sudo nano /etc/netplan/50-cloud-init.yaml` and this should show up for you

```
GNU nano 6.2                               /etc/netplan/50-cloud-init.yaml
# This file is generated from information provided by the datasource. Changes
# to it will not persist across an instance reboot. To disable cloud-init's
# network configuration capabilities, write a file
# /etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d/99-disable-network-config.cfg with the following:
# network: {config: disabled}
network:
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      dhcp4: true
  version: 2
```

This is how you will configure:

```
GNU nano 6.2                               /etc/netplan/50-cloud-init.yaml *
# This file is generated from information provided by the datasource. Changes
# to it will not persist across an instance reboot. To disable cloud-init's
# network configuration capabilities, write a file
# /etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d/99-disable-network-config.cfg with the following:
# network: {config: disabled}
network:
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      dhcp4: no
      addresses: [192.168.10.10/24]
      nameservers:
        addresses: [8.8.8.8]
      routes:
        - to: default
          via: 192.168.10.1
version: 2
```

- For `nameserver`, we will set up DNS IP that you want. In this case I will use Google DNS (8.8.8.8)
- Set `no` for DHCP since we want our Splunk Server to have static IP
- We will want to add default routes for Splunk Server network setting

Save the file and start enter `sudo netplan apply` . You can ignore the warning, after that you can check the IP again with `ip a`

```

treecyber@splunk:~$ sudo netplan apply
[sudo] password for treecyber:
WARNING:root:Cannot call Open vSwitch: ovsdb-server.service is not running.
treecyber@splunk:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
        inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
        inet6 ::1/128 scope host
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:2d:a9:23 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
        inet 192.168.10.10/24 brd 192.168.10.255 scope global enp0s3
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe2d:a923/64 scope link
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
treecyber@splunk:~$ _

```

Try to `ping google.com` if there is a connection, if yes you are successfully configure Splunk Server IP setting:

```

treecyber@splunk:~$ ping google.com
PING google.com (142.251.32.78) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from yyz12s07-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.32.78): icmp_seq=1 ttl=115 time=17.2 ms
64 bytes from yyz12s07-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.32.78): icmp_seq=2 ttl=115 time=11.8 ms
64 bytes from yyz12s07-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.32.78): icmp_seq=3 ttl=115 time=14.1 ms
64 bytes from yyz12s07-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.32.78): icmp_seq=4 ttl=115 time=11.1 ms
64 bytes from yyz12s07-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.32.78): icmp_seq=5 ttl=115 time=15.2 ms
64 bytes from yyz12s07-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.32.78): icmp_seq=6 ttl=115 time=20.0 ms
64 bytes from yyz12s07-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.32.78): icmp_seq=7 ttl=115 time=16.9 ms
64 bytes from yyz12s07-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.32.78): icmp_seq=8 ttl=115 time=17.5 ms
64 bytes from yyz12s07-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.32.78): icmp_seq=9 ttl=115 time=16.8 ms
^C
--- google.com ping statistics ---
9 packets transmitted, 9 received, 0% packet loss, time 8010ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 11.147/15.645/20.049/2.698 ms
treecyber@splunk:~$ 

```

Troubleshooting:

If every time you reboot the Server and the IP change back to old address then you will need to add `99-disable-network-config.cfg` file by `sudo nano /etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d/99-disable-network-config.cfg` and add `network: {config: disabled}` , save the file, set up the static IP again and it should good to go.

Time to install Splunk for our Splunk Server VM. Sign up an account with [Splunk](#) to download the package we need for this step.

We will look to download Splunk Enterprise

Splunk Enterprise

Download and install Splunk Enterprise trial on your own hardware or cloud instance so you can collect, analyze, visualize and act on all your data — no matter its source. Try indexing up to 500MB/day for 60 days, no credit card required.

[Get My Free Trial](#)

[View Product](#)

Choose Linux and down load the .deb extension one. Save to the directory of your choice.

The screenshot shows the Splunk Enterprise download page. At the top, there are three tabs: Windows, Linux (which is highlighted with a red underline), and Mac OS. Below the tabs, there's a heading for "64-bit" systems. Under this heading, there are three download options for Linux distributions:

Format	Description	File Size	Action	More	
.deb	4.x+, 5.x+, 6.x+ kernel Linux distributions	878.52 MB	Download Now	Copy wget link	More ▾
.tgz		1177.95 MB	Download Now	Copy wget link	More ▾
.rpm		1189.2 MB	Download Now	Copy wget link	More ▾

At the bottom of the page, there are links for Release Notes, System Requirements, Previous Releases, and All Other Downloads.

Go back to your Splunk Server VM then install the guest add-ons for virtual box.

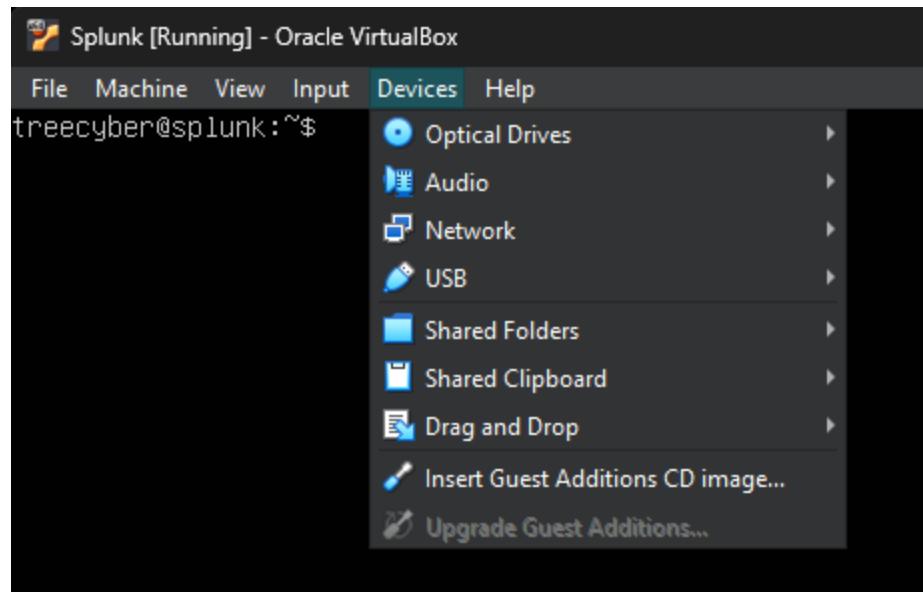
Enter `sudo apt-get install virtualbox-guest-additions-iso`

```
treecyber@splunk:~$ sudo apt-get install virtualbox  
virtualbox           virtualbox-guest-utils      virtualbox-qt  
virtualbox-dkms      virtualbox-guest-utils-hwe   virtualbox-source  
virtualbox-ext-pack   virtualbox-guest-x11  
virtualbox-guest-additions-iso virtualbox-guest-x11-hwe  
treecyber@splunk:~$ sudo apt-get install virtualbox-guest-additions-iso _
```

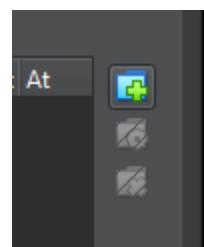
And type enter download it. Make sure to type Y if they ask you

```
After this operation, 891 MB of additional disk space will be used.  
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
```

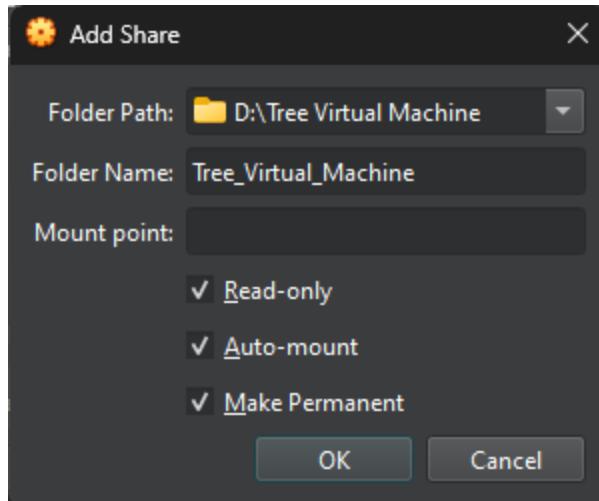
Let add the Splunk .deb file we just download. Head over to Devices → Shared Folders → Shared Folders Setting



Add folder



Choose the path for Folder Path where you put your Splunk .deb installer file and tick all the options



Back to our VM, type `sudo reboot` to restart the VM. After reboot, we would like to add user to the vbox SF group by type `sudo adduser [username] vboxsf`, hit Enter

```
treecyber@splunk:~$ sudo adduser treecyber vboxsf
[sudo] password for treecyber:
adduser: The group `vboxsf' does not exist.
treecyber@splunk:~$
```

If error, we will need to install vboxsf by type `sudo apt-get install virtualbox-guest-utils` and reboot again. Try to add user again and it should work:

```
treecyber@splunk:~$ sudo adduser treecyber vboxsf
[sudo] password for treecyber:
Adding user `treecyber' to group `vboxsf' ...
Adding user treecyber to group vboxsf
Done.
treecyber@splunk:~$ _
```

Let create a new directory call *share* with `mkdir share` and we will run a command to mount our shared folder onto our *share* directory we just create.

Type `sudo mount -t vboxsf -o uid=1000,gid=1000 [Folder Name] share/` and hit Enter. You can see the *share* directory highlighted.

```
treecyber@splunk:~$ mkdir share
treecyber@splunk:~$ ls
share
treecyber@splunk:~$ sudo mount -t vboxsf -o uid=1000,gid=1000 Tree_Virtual_Machine share/
treecyber@splunk:~$ ls
share
treecyber@splunk:~$
```

Change your location to the *share* directory with `cd share` and type `ls -la` to see all the file in there.

```
treecyber@splunk:~$ cd share
treecyber@splunk:~/share$ ls -la
total 5678828
drwxrwxrwx 1 treecyber treecyber 4096 Mar 24 21:44 .
drwxr-x--- 5 treecyber treecyber 4096 Mar 24 22:34 ..
drwxrwxrwx 1 treecyber treecyber 4096 Mar 24 20:47 ADDC-Version01
drwxrwxrwx 1 treecyber treecyber 4096 Mar 24 22:10 Splunk
-rw-rw-rwx 1 treecyber treecyber 921195836 Mar 24 21:44 splunk-9.4.1-e3bdab203ac8-linux-amd64.deb
drwxrwxrwx 1 treecyber treecyber 4096 Mar 24 20:48 Windows 10
-rw-rw-rwx 1 treecyber treecyber 4893900800 Mar 18 00:37 Windows.iso
treecyber@splunk:~/share$
```

You will see the file and folder that we save in our directory, including our Splunk .deb install file. We will install Splunk with `sudo dpkg -i splunk... (hit Tab)`

```
treecyber@splunk:~/share$ sudo dpkg -i splunk-9.4.1-e3bdab203ac8-linux-amd64.deb
Selecting previously unselected package splunk.
(Reading database ... 94824 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack splunk-9.4.1-e3bdab203ac8-linux-amd64.deb ...
no need to run the pre-install check
Unpacking splunk (9.4.1) ...
Setting up splunk (9.4.1) ...
complete
treecyber@splunk:~/share$ _
```

We change the directory location to where Splunk is installed with `cd /opt/splunk` and type `ls -la` to check what we have.

```
treecyber@splunk:~/share$ cd /opt/splunk
treecyber@splunk:/opt/splunk$ ls -la
total 5260
drwxr-xr-x 11 splunk splunk 4096 Mar 24 22:50 .
drwxr-xr-x  3 root   root  4096 Mar 24 22:47 ..
drwxr-xr-x  4 splunk splunk 12288 Mar 24 22:50 bin
-r--r--r--  1 splunk splunk  57 Feb 20 17:58 copyright.txt
drwxr-xr-x 17 splunk splunk 4096 Mar 24 22:50 etc
-rw-r--r--  1 splunk splunk  426 Mar 24 22:50 ftr
drwxr-xr-x  4 splunk splunk 4096 Mar 24 22:50 include
drwxr-xr-x 10 splunk splunk 4096 Mar 24 22:50 lib
-r--r--r--  1 splunk splunk 59708 Feb 20 17:58 license-eula.txt
-r--r--r--  1 splunk splunk 1090 Dec 11 20:50 LICENSE.txt
drwxr-xr-x  3 splunk splunk 4096 Mar 24 22:50 openssl
drwxr-xr-x  4 splunk splunk 4096 Mar 24 22:49 opt
drwxr-xr-x  2 splunk splunk 4096 Mar 24 22:50 quarantined_files
-r--r--r--  1 splunk splunk 522 Feb 20 18:03 README-splunk.txt
drwxr-xr-x  5 splunk splunk 4096 Mar 24 22:50 share
-r--r--r--  1 splunk splunk 5255133 Feb 20 18:30 splunk-9.4.1-e3bdab203ac8-linux-amd64-manifest
drwxr-xr-x  2 splunk splunk 4096 Mar 24 22:50 swidtag
treecyber@splunk:/opt/splunk$ _
```

We will change user to Splunk with `sudo -u splunk bash`

```
treecyber@splunk:/opt/splunk$ sudo -u splunk bash
splunk@splunk:~$
```

Change directory to bin with `cd bin`, type `./splunk start` to run the install

```
splunk@splunk:~$ cd bin
splunk@splunk:~/bin$ ./splunk start_
```

Hit Enter and it will prompt the license, term and agreement

Splunk General Terms (v4 August 2024)

These Splunk General Terms ("General Terms") between Splunk Inc., a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business at 250 Brannan Street, San Francisco, California 94107, USA ("Splunk" or "we" or "us" or "our") and you ("Customer" or "you" or "your") govern your acquisition, access to, and use of Splunk's Offerings, regardless of how accessed or acquired, whether directly from us or from another Approved Source. By clicking on the appropriate button, or by downloading, installing, accessing, or using any Offering, you agree to these General Terms. If you are entering into these General Terms on behalf of Customer, you represent that you have the authority to bind Customer. If you do not agree to these General Terms, or if you are not authorized to accept the General Terms on behalf of Customer, do not download, install, access, or use any Offering. The "Effective Date" of these General Terms is: (i) the date of Delivery; or (ii) the date you access or use the Offering in any way, whichever is earlier. Capitalized terms are defined in the Definitions section below. Effective September 23, 2024, and unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in these General Terms to "Splunk Inc.", "Splunk", "we", "us" or "our" will be deemed to refer to "Splunk LLC".

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1.1. Your Use Rights. We grant you a non-exclusive, worldwide, non-transferable and non-sublicensable right, subject to your compliance with these General Terms and payment of applicable Fees, to use acquired Offerings only for your Internal Business Purpose during the Term, up to the Capacity, and, if applicable, in accordance with the Order ("Use Rights"). You have the right to make a reasonable number of copies of On-Premises Products for archival and back-up purposes.

1.2. Limits on Your Use Rights. Except as expressly permitted in the Order, these General Terms or Documentation, your Use Rights exclude the right to, and you agree not to (nor allow any user or Third Party Provider to): (i) reverse engineer, decompile, disassemble or otherwise attempt to discover source code or underlying structures, ideas, protocols or algorithms of, or used by, any Offering; (ii) modify, translate or create derivative works based on any

3% viewed, press Space for next page or Enter for next line...

Read the agreement (I bet you won't) and hit y to agree with the license. Setup administrator username and password for Splunk.

We will setup the machine to run Splunk with user Splunk every time we reboot Splunk by `exit` user Splunk, change directory to bin with `cd bin`. Type `sudo ./splunk enable boot-start -user splunk`

```
splunk@splunk:~/bin$ exit
exit
treecyber@splunk:/opt/splunk$ cd bin
treecyber@splunk:/opt/splunk/bin$ sudo ./splunk enable boot-start -user splunk
Init script installed at /etc/init.d/splunk.
Init script is configured to run at boot.
treecyber@splunk:/opt/splunk/bin$
```

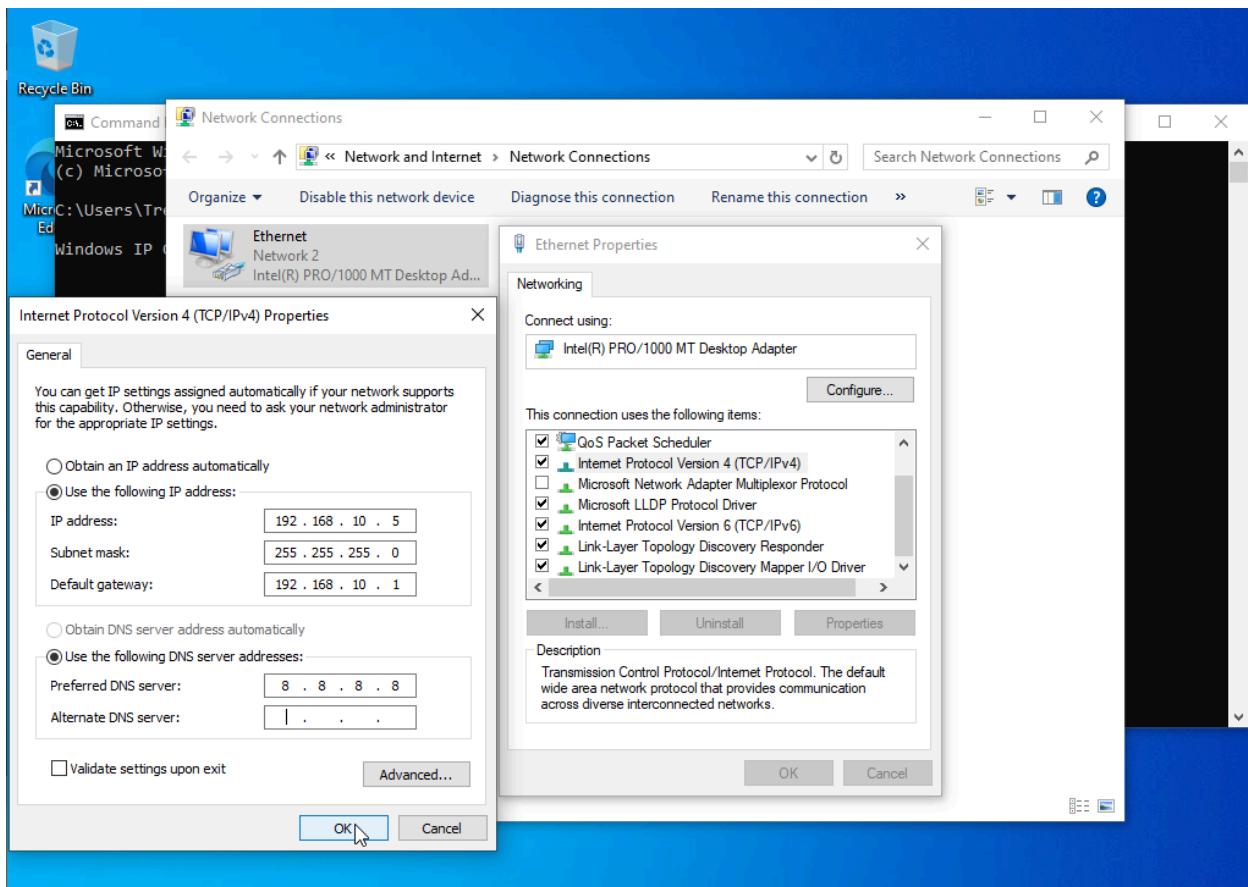
We had successfully install Splunk to our Splunk Server VM

Windows 10 Configure:

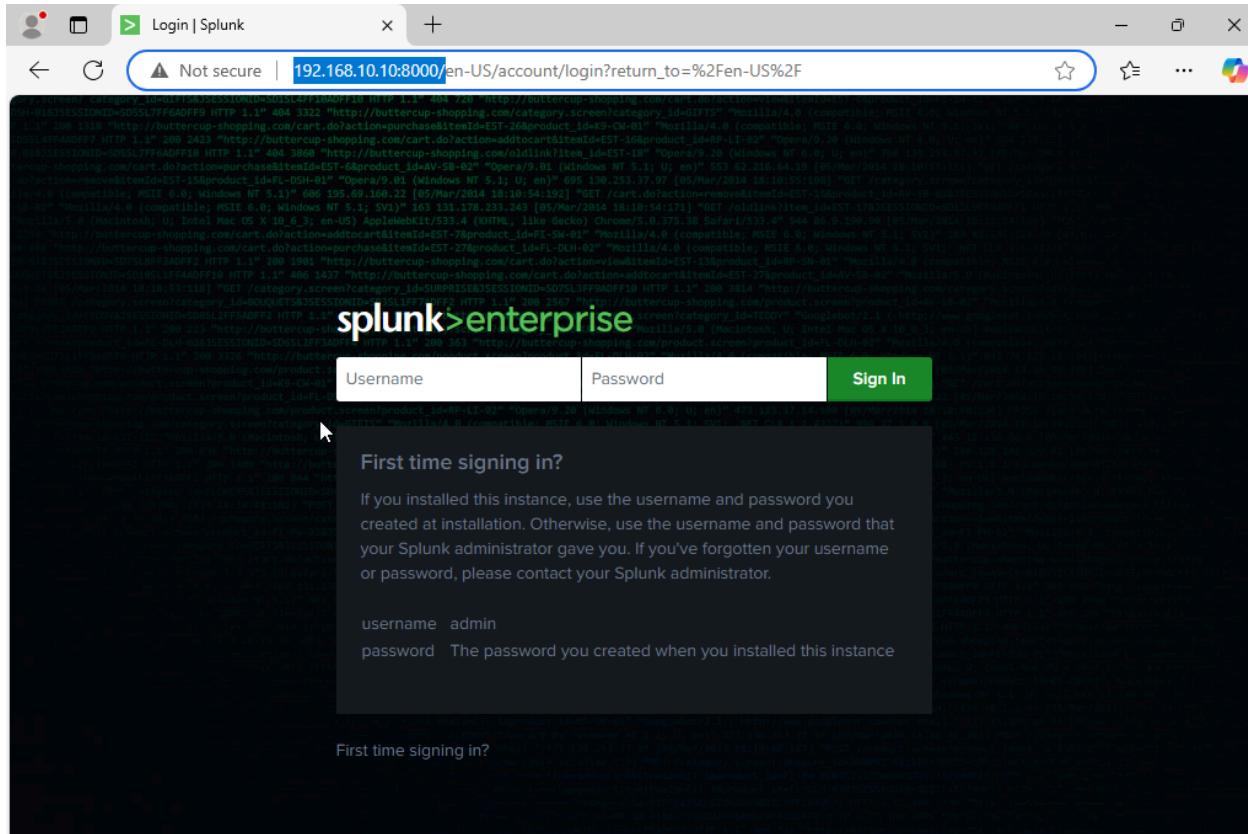
We will install Splunk Universal Forwarder and Sysmon on the Windows 10 VM

Start by changing the name and/or IP of the Windows PC (Make sure the IP of the PC is not conflict with any Server or Machine that we have drawn). This I believed you can do a little bit research on google and do it yourself, good luck!

Here is my IP setup for Windows 10 VM



We can check if our Splunk Server is running by enter the IP of Splunk Server with port 8000 (Please note, Splunk listens on port 8000)



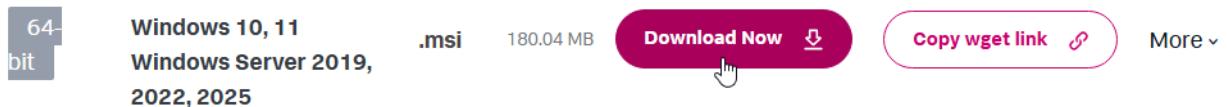
We will go ahead download the Splunk Universal Forwarder straight up on the Windows 10 VM:

Universal Forwarder

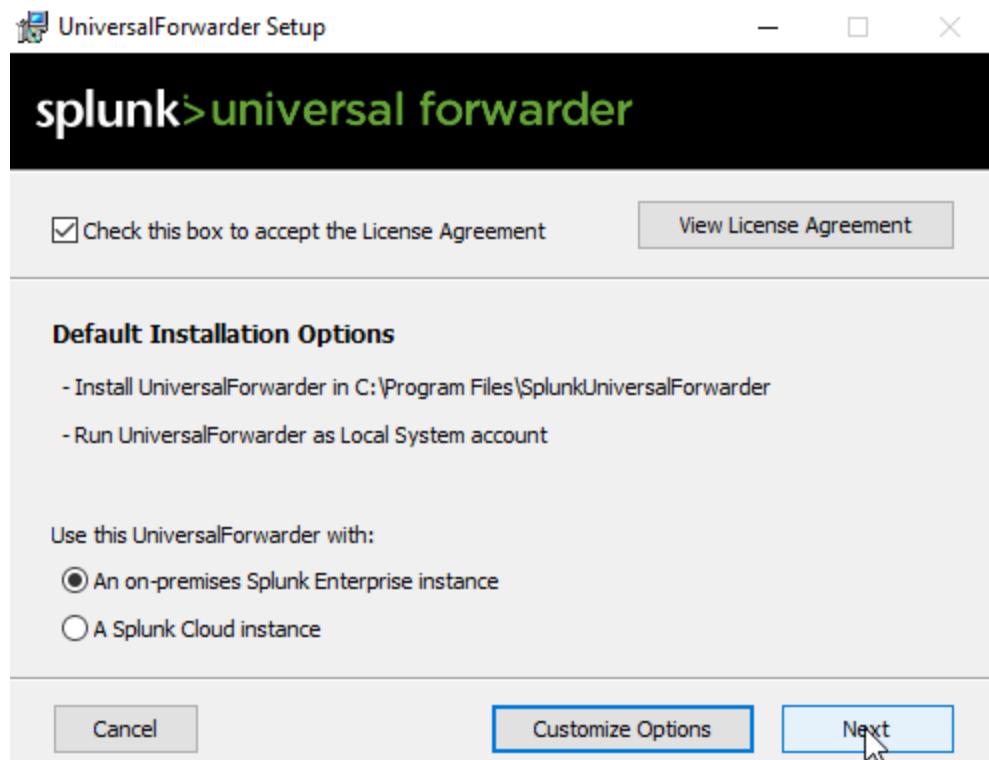
The universal forwarder (UF) collects data securely from remote sources, including other forwarders, and sends it into Splunk software for indexing and consolidation. It's the primary way to send data into your Splunk Cloud Platform or Splunk Enterprise instance.

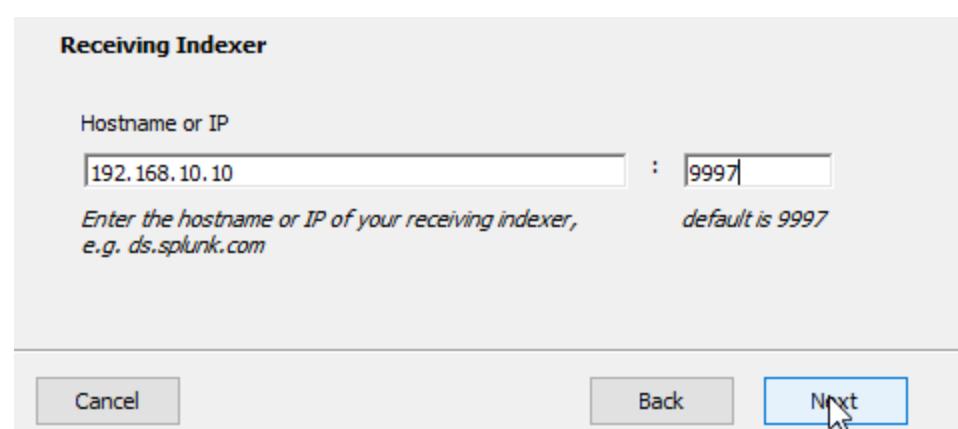
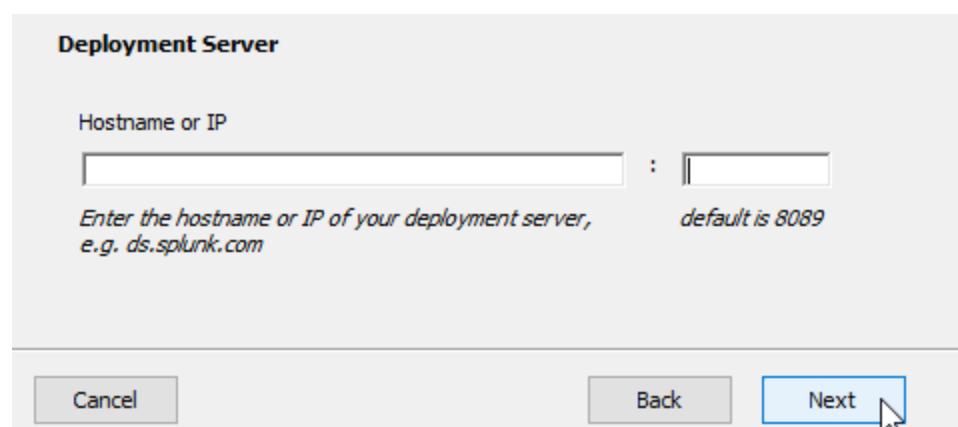
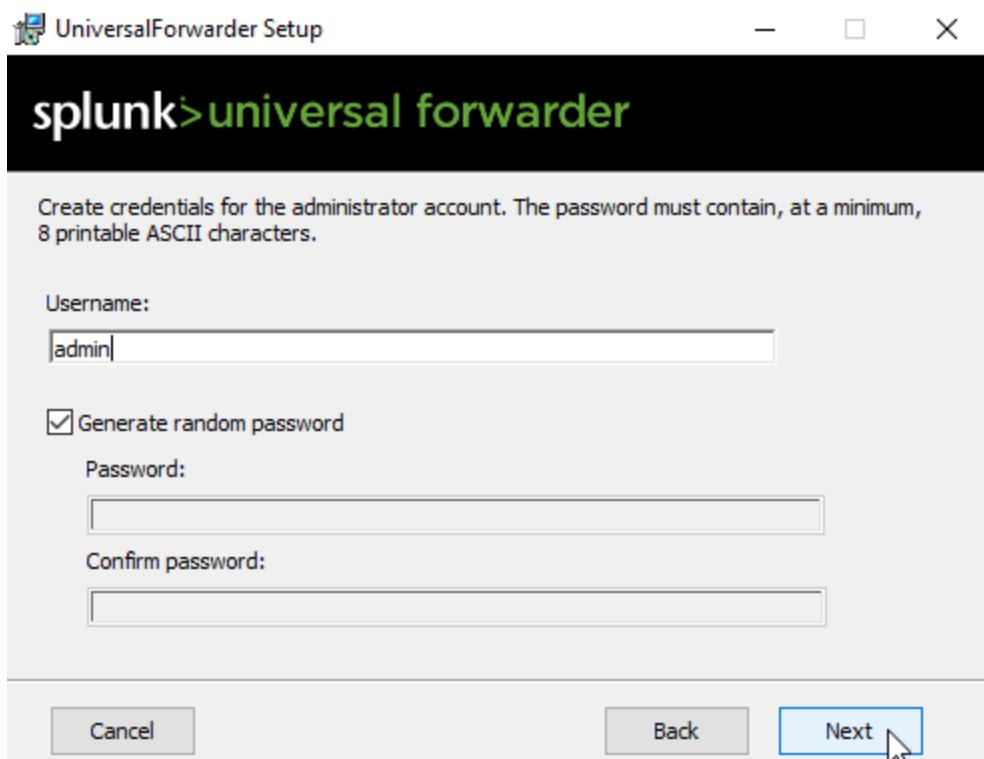


[Get My Free Download](#)



Double click on the Splunk file we just download and setup like the images below:



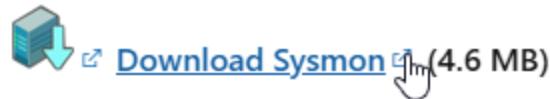


Start downloading Sysmon after:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Bing search results page. The search bar at the top contains the query "Sysmon". Below the search bar, there are several navigation links: ALL (which is underlined), COPILOT, IMAGES, VIDEOS, MAPS, NEWS, SHOPPING, MORE, and TOOLS. To the right of these links is a "Sign in" button. The main search results area displays a card for a Microsoft Learn article titled "Sysmon - Sysinternals | Microsoft Learn". The card includes the author's name (Mark Russinovich and Thomas Garnier), the publication date (February 13, 2024), and a download link for "Download Sysmon (4.6 MB)... See more". To the right of this card is a pink sidebar section titled "Usage" which provides a brief overview of Sysmon's common usage. At the bottom of the sidebar is a "Microsoft Learn" logo.

By Mark Russinovich and Thomas Garnier

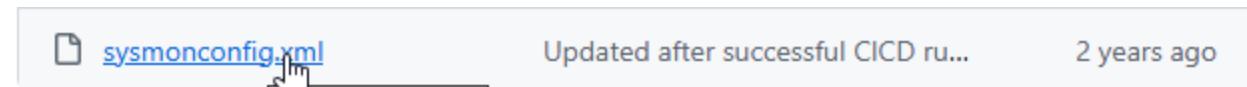
Published: July 23, 2024



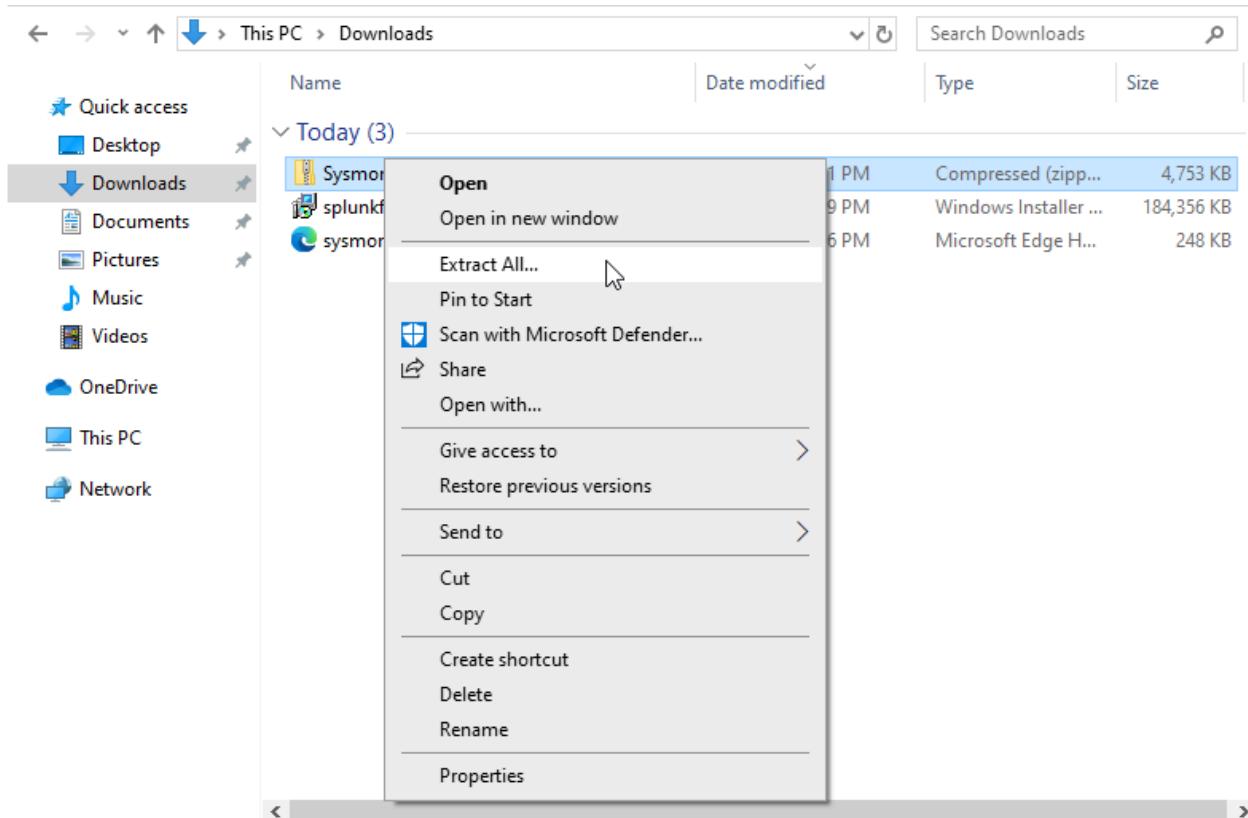
We also will need to configure Sysmon so we can download pre-configuration Sysmon file by Olaf

<https://github.com/olafhartong/sysmon-modular>

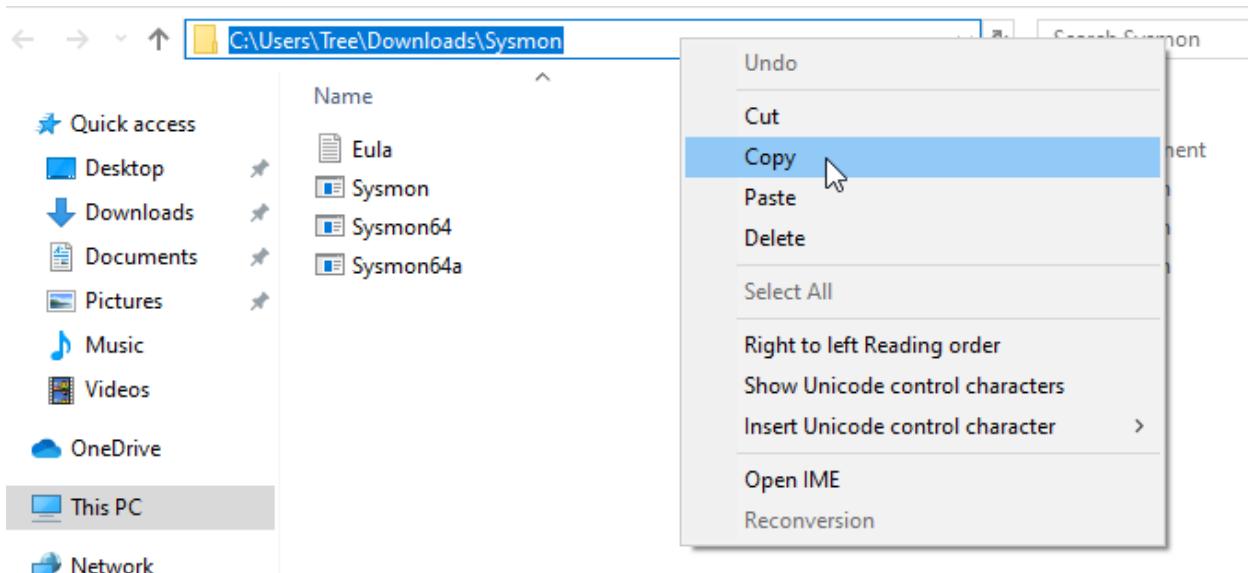
This will be the file we want to download:



Go to the folder where you place your Splunk Universal Forward downloaded file and extract it:



Copy and paste the extract folder path:



Open Windows PowerShell and run as administrator and change directory to the path you just copy:

Administrator: Windows PowerShell

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

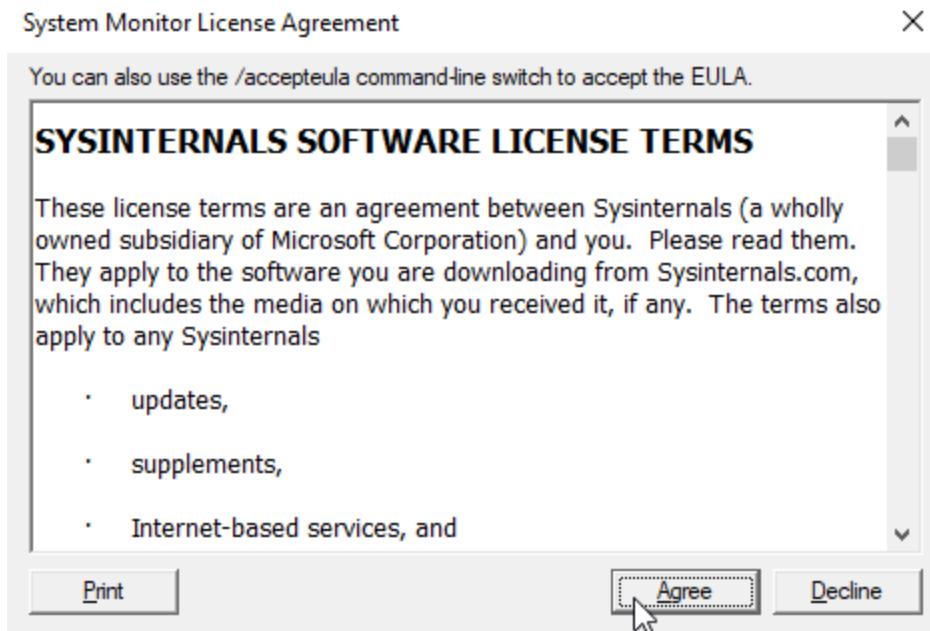
Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Windows\system32> cd C:\Users\Tree\Downloads\Sysmon
```

Then we will run `.\Sysmon64.exe -i ..\sysmonconfig.xml`

`-i`: Indicate that I want to specify a configuration file

`..\sysmonconfig.xml`: To go back one directory and specify the configuration file we want to configure



```

PS C:\Users\Tree\Downloads\Sysmon> .\Sysmon64.exe -i ..\sysmonconfig.xml

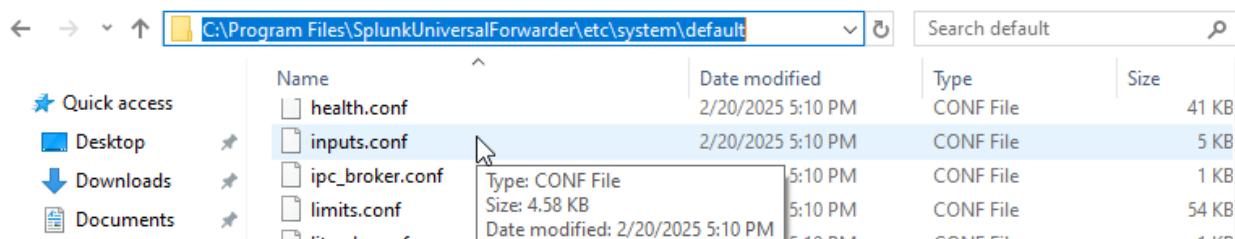
System Monitor v15.15 - System activity monitor
By Mark Russinovich and Thomas Garnier
Copyright (C) 2014-2024 Microsoft Corporation
Using libxml2. libxml2 is Copyright (C) 1998-2012 Daniel Veillard. All Rights Reserved.
Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com

Loading configuration file with schema version 4.90
Configuration file validated.
Sysmon64 installed.
SysmonDrv installed.
Starting SysmonDrv.
SysmonDrv started.
Starting Sysmon64..
Sysmon64 started.
PS C:\Users\Tree\Downloads\Sysmon>

```

Here come the most important part:

We want to inform our Splunk Universal Forwarder on what we want to send over to our Splunk Server. We will need to configure a file called inputs.conf located in C:\Program Files\SplunkUniversalForwarder\etc\system\default



But we will not configure that inputs.conf file under *default* folder since you will need the default as a back up incase if you mess up the configuration. Instead you will create your own inputs.conf file under *local* folder. You can't directly create a new file under *local* folder since it require the admin privilege access. You can open Notepad, run as administrator and paste these configuration into it:

```

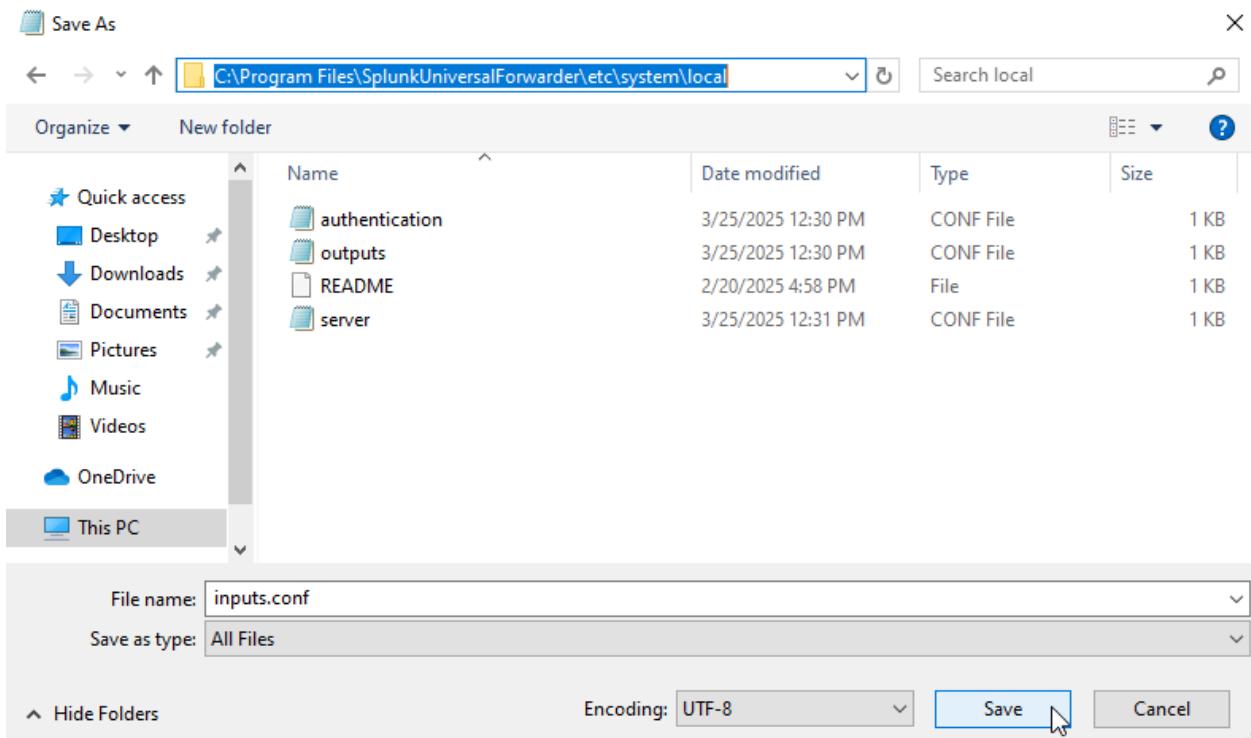
[WinEventLog://Application]
index = endpoint
disabled = false

```

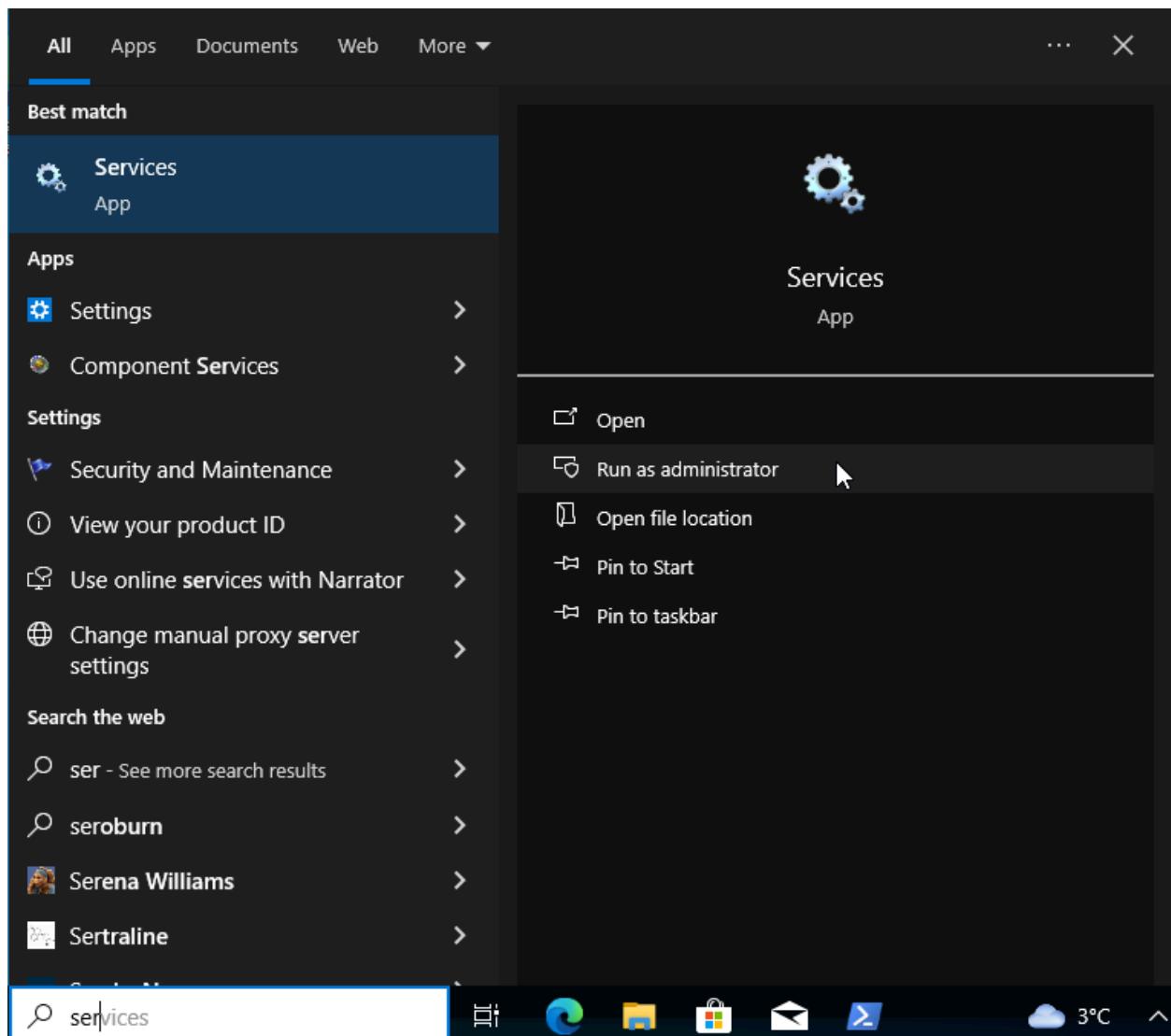
```
[WinEventLog://Security]
index = endpoint
disabled = false

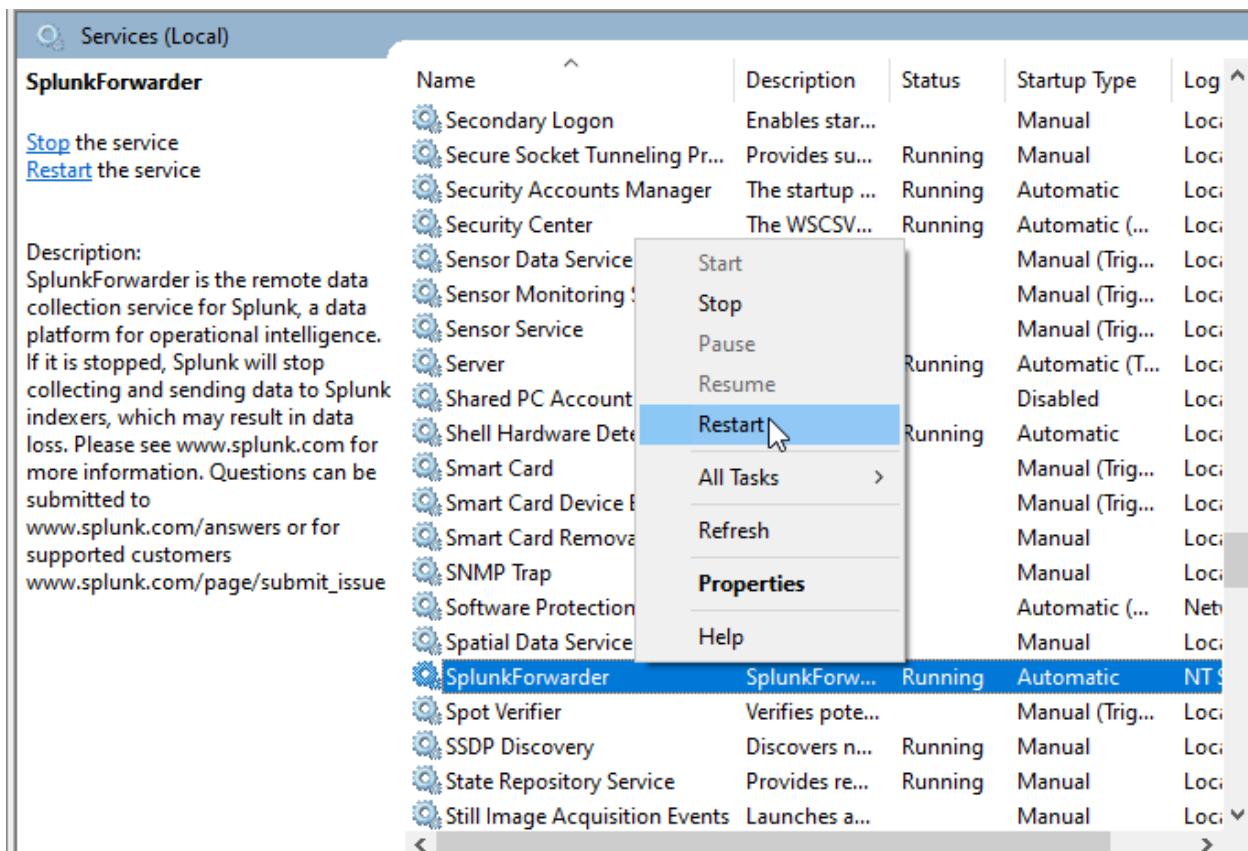
[WinEventLog://System]
index = endpoint
disabled = false

[WinEventLog://Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational]
index = endpoint
disabled = false
renderXml = true
source = XmlWinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational
```

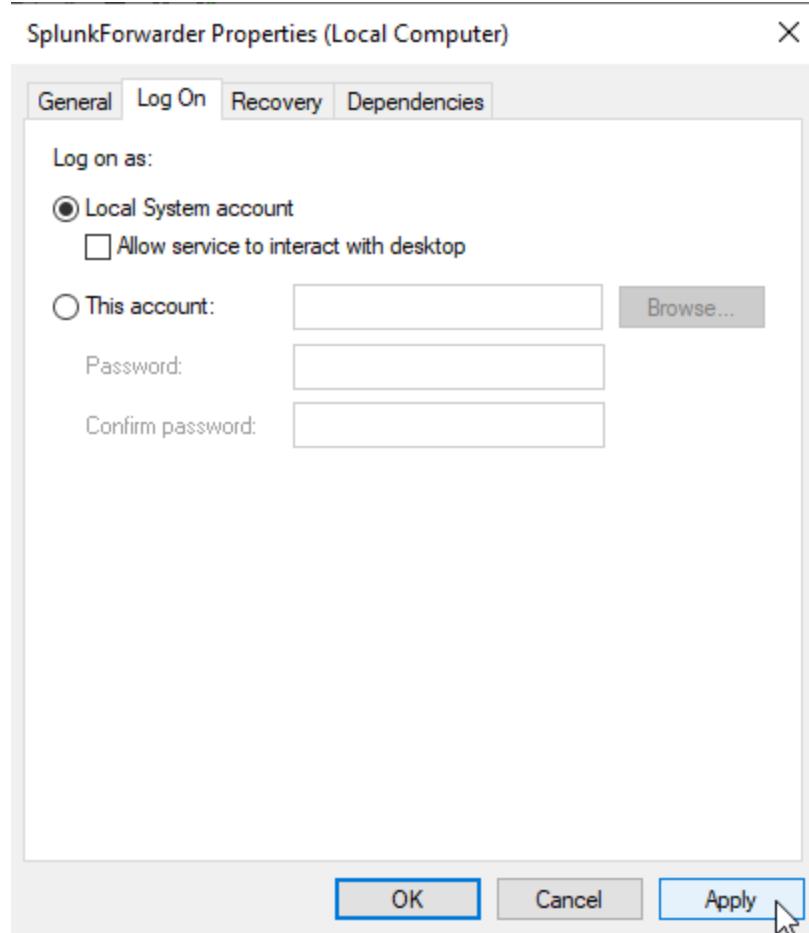


After every time we make a change on our inputs.conf, you must restart the Splunk UF services by:





Before we restart, we will need to configure the Log on as Local System account for SplunkForwarder due to collects log permissions:



Please note: ignore the warning or error

Let head back to the Splunk Server browser and enter your credential:

The screenshot shows the Splunk Enterprise home page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with icons for user profile, Home, and search. The URL in the address bar is `Not secure | 192.168.10.10:8000/en-US/app/launcher/home`. Below the bar, the main header says "splunk>enterprise" and "Hello, Administrator". The top menu includes "Administra...", "Messages", "Settings", "Activity", "Help", "Find", and a search icon. On the left, a sidebar titled "Apps" lists several options: "Search & Reporting", "Audit Trail", "Splunk Secure Gateway", and "Upgrade Readiness App". There are also links for "Find more apps" and "Manage". The main content area has tabs for "Bookmarks", "Dashboard", "Search history", and "Recently viewed". Under "Bookmarks", sections include "My bookmarks (0)", "Shared with my organization (0)", and "Splunk recommended (13)". Each section has an "Add bookmark" button. Below these, there are "Common tasks" like "Add data" and "Search your data".

Remember the inputs.conf we configured had a indexed of endpoint? We will add the endpoint index by clicking Settings → Indexes → New Index

The screenshot shows the Splunk Enterprise interface with the 'Indexes' page open. A modal window titled 'New Index' is displayed, allowing the creation of a new index named 'endpoint'. The 'Index Data Type' is set to 'Events'. Other settings like 'Home Path', 'Cold Path', and 'Thawed Path' are optional. The 'Data Integrity Check' is set to 'Enable'. The 'Max Size of Entire Index' is set to 500 GB. The 'Save' button at the bottom right of the modal is being clicked.

endpoint	Edit	Delete	Disable		search	1 MB	500 GB	0	\$SPLUNK_B/_endpoints
								0 events	

Next we will need to enable our Splunk Server to receive the data by go to Settings → Forwarding and receiving. We will want to click the Configure receiving under Receive data:

The screenshot shows the 'Receive data' configuration page. It displays a table with a single row for 'Configure receiving'. The 'Actions' column contains a link labeled '+ Add new'. A cursor is hovering over the 'Configure receiving' link.

Click New Receiving Port:

New Receiving Port

Forwarding and receiving » Receive data

filter

25 per page

There are no configurations of this type. Click the "New Receiving Port" button to create a new configuration.

During our Splunk Universal Forwarder setup, we set the port as default port 9997 so we will enter port 9997 for the Listen on this port:

Add new

Forwarding and receiving » Receive data » Add new

Configure receiving

Set up this Splunk instance to receive data from forwarder(s.).

Listen on this port *

9997

For example, 9997 will receive data on TCP port 9997.

Cancel

Save

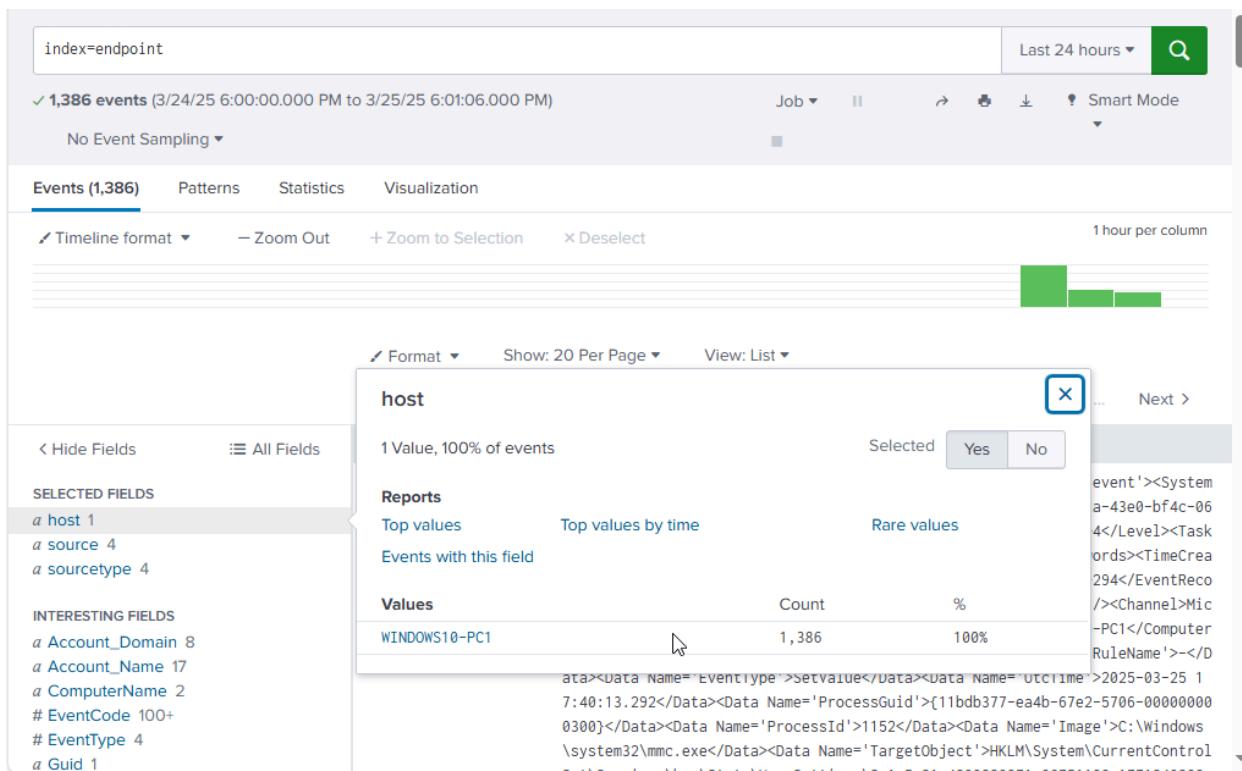
If everything setup and configure correctly, you should see all the events data coming in from our Windows 10 VM. You can check it by click on Apps → Search & Reporting. Skip the tutorial and tour if needed, search up for index="endpoint" with a timeframe of 24 hours:

Search

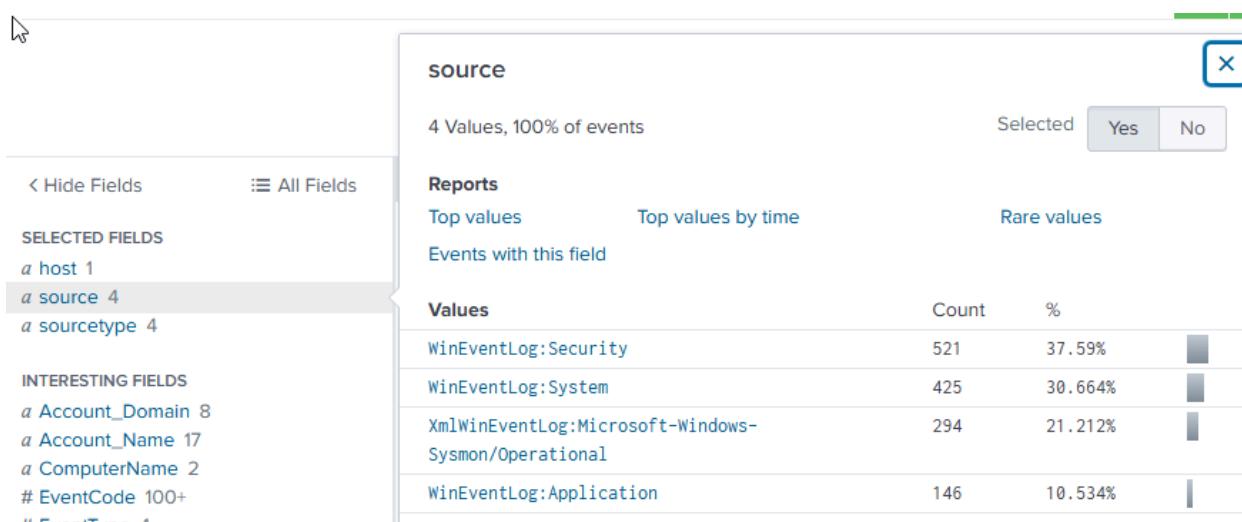
index="endpoint"

Last 24 hours

You will see all the events happen within 24 hours in the WINDOWS10-PC1 host which is the name of my Windows 10 VM:



Our the data that you configure in inputs.conf to receive from Windows 10 VM will show under *source*



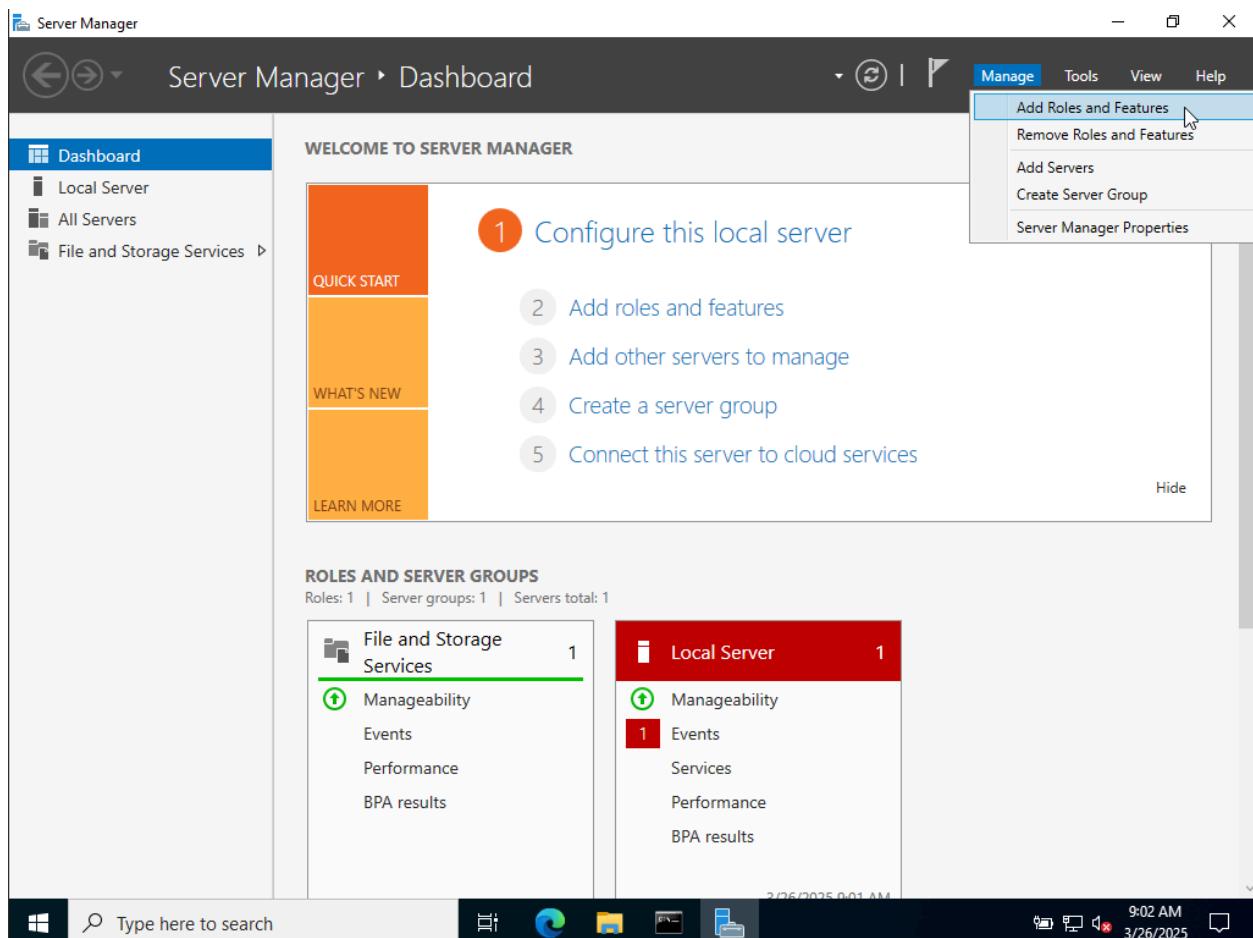
You had complete install and configure Sysmon and Splunk to Windows 10 VM. You will need to do the same for the Active Directory Server VM also to monitor the log. The process will be similar for Windows 10 machine.

Active Directory Server Configure:

- Similar with Windows 10 Configuration, you will want to setup Splunk Universal Forwarder and Sysmon.
- Make sure to change the name and IP match with the diagram we plan

Setup Active Directory

Head to Server Manager → Manage → Add Roles and Features:



Setup the setting like this:

Before you begin

DESTINATION SERVER
ADDC-Version1

Before You Begin

[Installation Type](#)[Server Selection](#)[Server Roles](#)[Features](#)[Confirmation](#)[Results](#)

This wizard helps you install roles, role services, or features. You determine which roles, role services, or features to install based on the computing needs of your organization, such as sharing documents, or hosting a website.

To remove roles, role services, or features:

[Start the Remove Roles and Features Wizard](#)

Before you continue, verify that the following tasks have been completed:

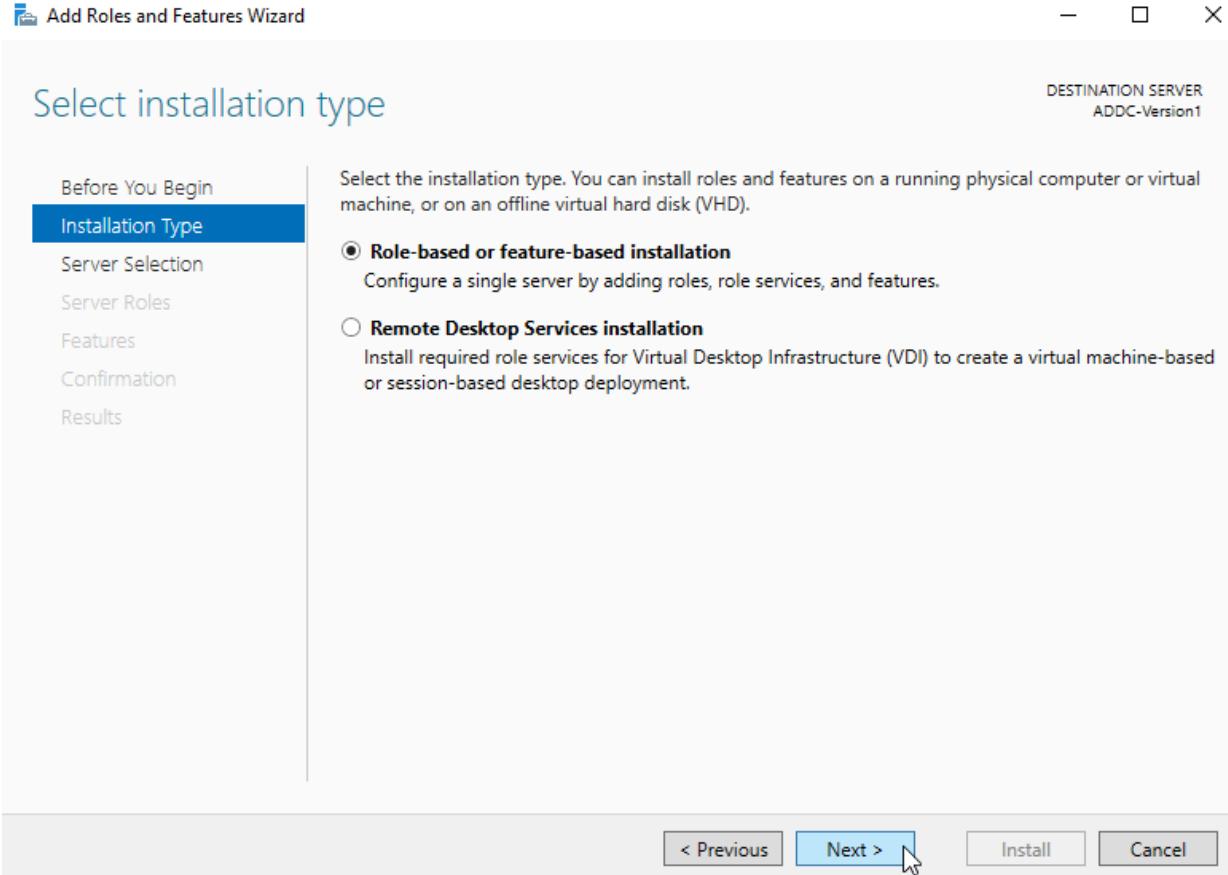
- The Administrator account has a strong password
- Network settings, such as static IP addresses, are configured
- The most current security updates from Windows Update are installed

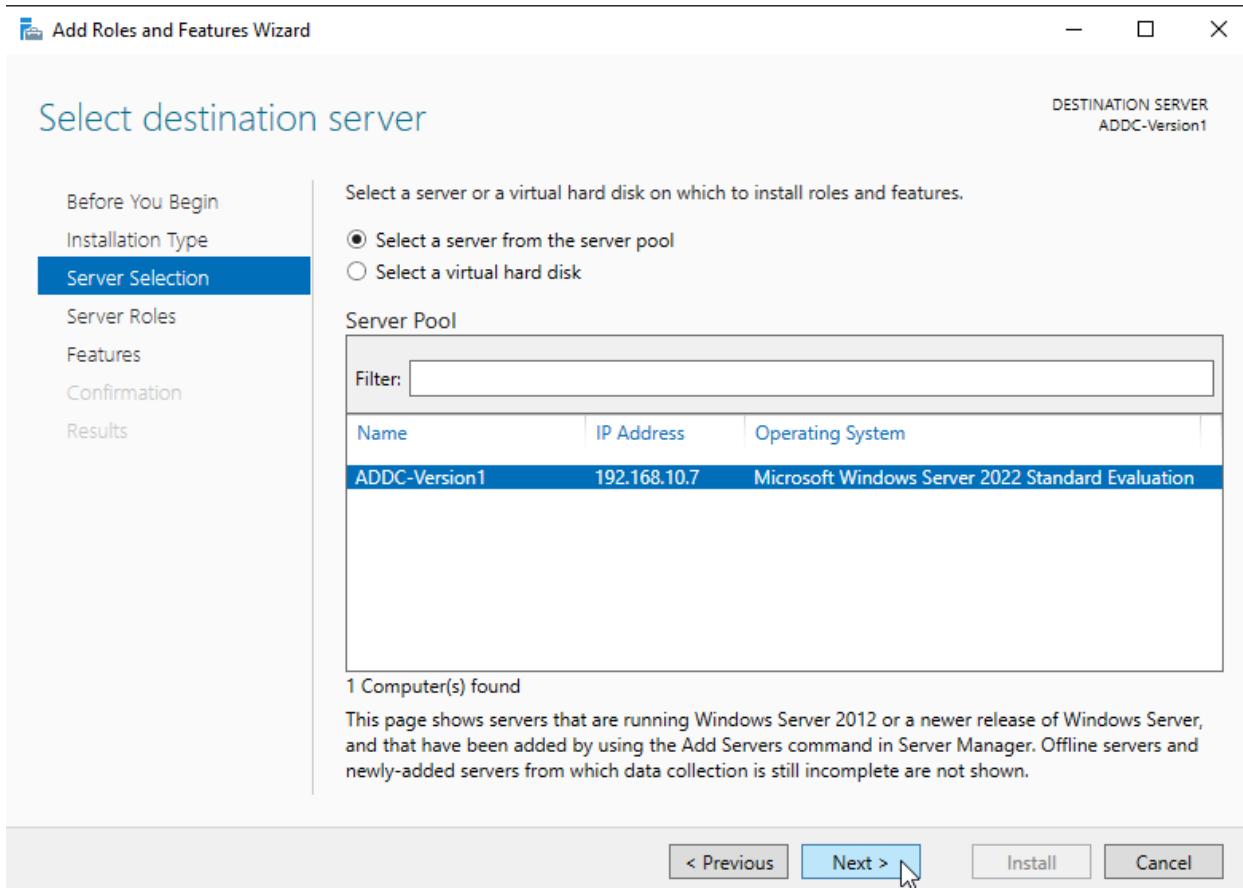
If you must verify that any of the preceding prerequisites have been completed, close the wizard, complete the steps, and then run the wizard again.

To continue, click Next.

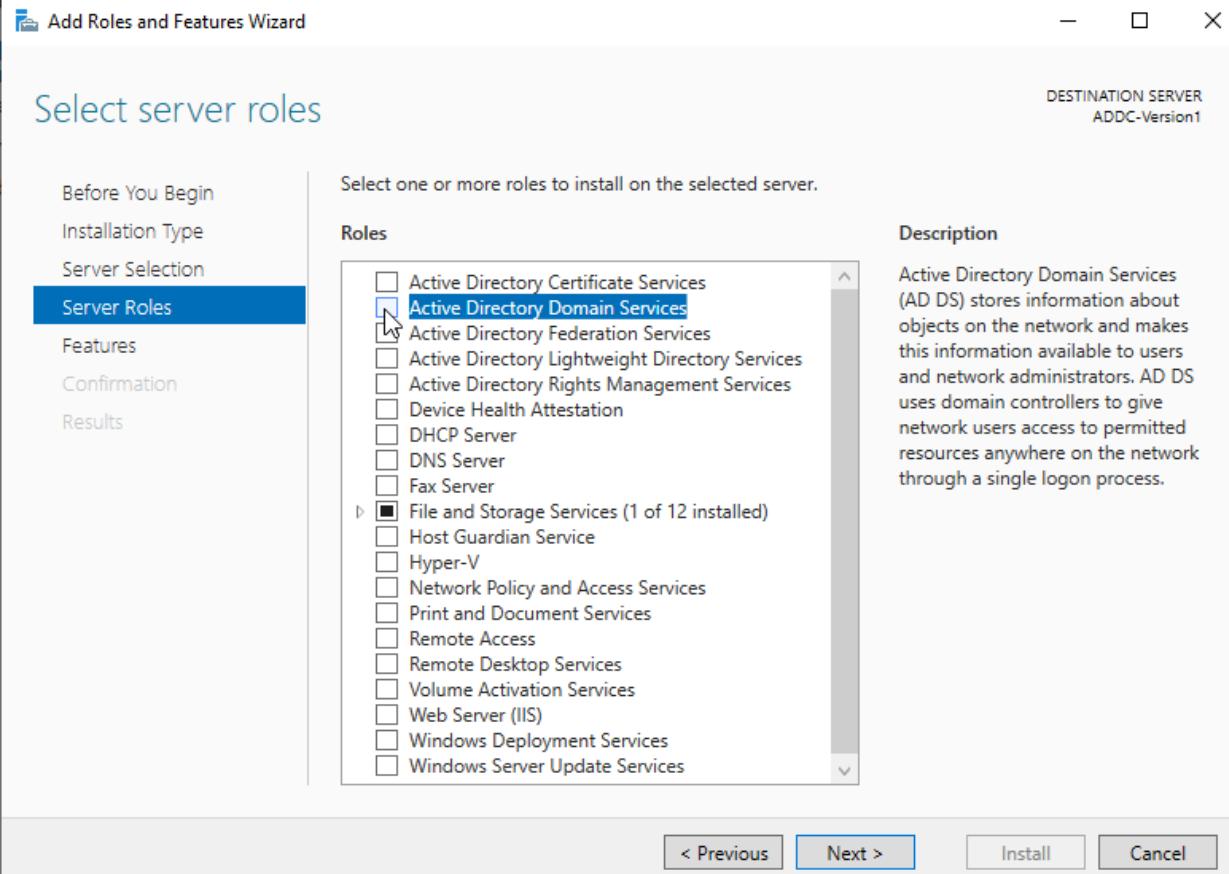
Skip this page by default

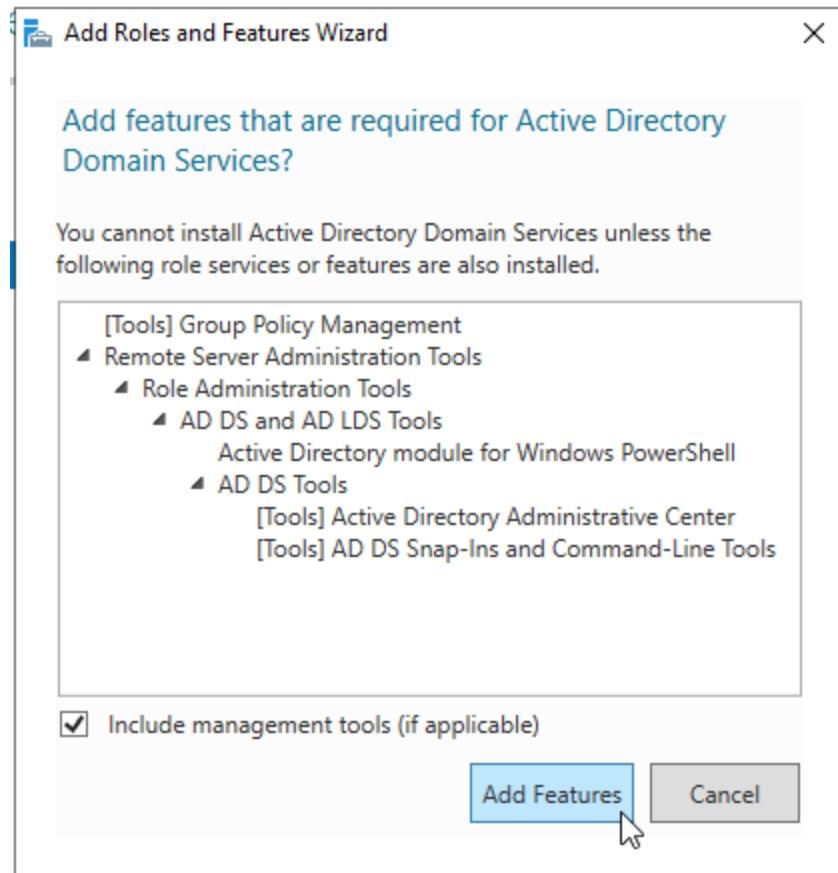
[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)[Install](#)[Cancel](#)

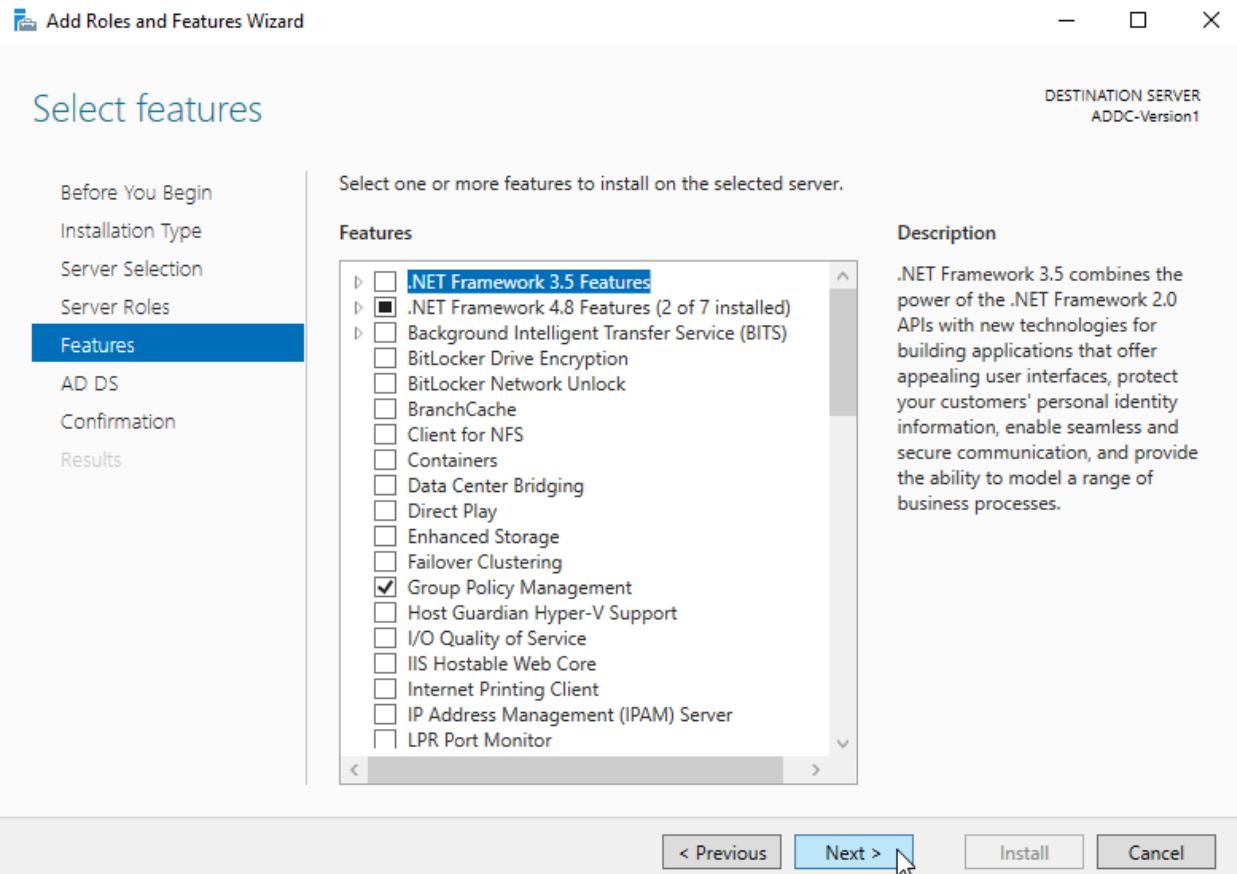




This is where you can see the company servers (not include Splunk)







 Add Roles and Features Wizard

Active Directory Domain Services

DESTINATION SERVER
ADDC-Version1

Before You Begin
Installation Type
Server Selection
Server Roles
Features
AD DS
Confirmation
Results

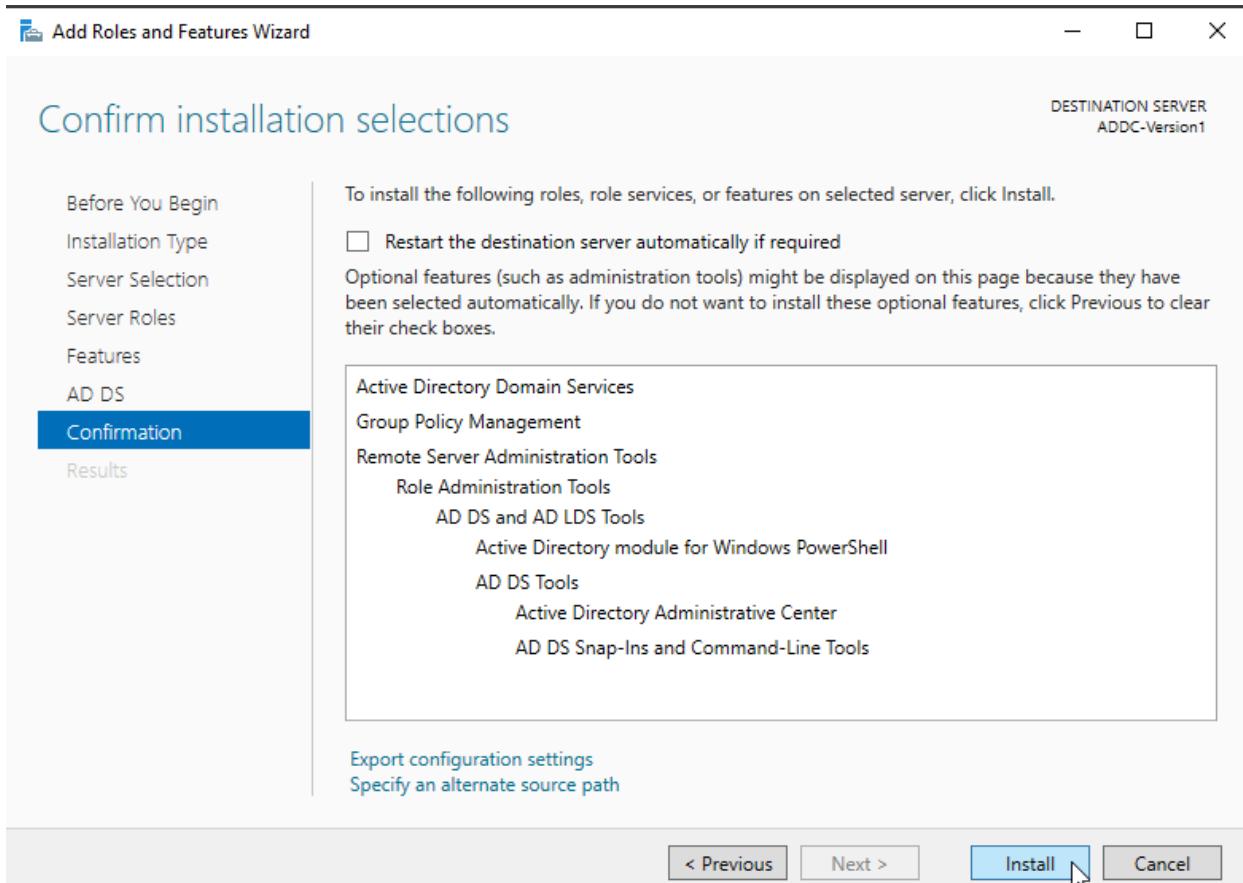
Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) stores information about users, computers, and other devices on the network. AD DS helps administrators securely manage this information and facilitates resource sharing and collaboration between users.

Things to note:

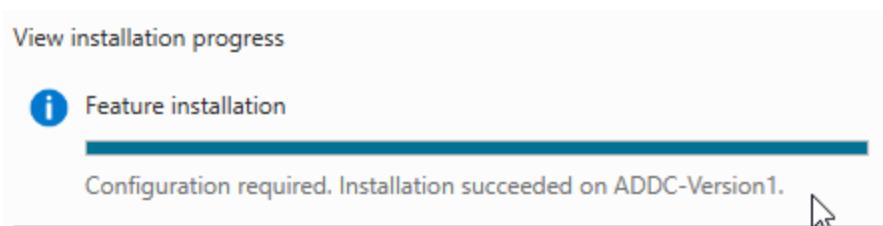
- To help ensure that users can still log on to the network in the case of a server outage, install a minimum of two domain controllers for a domain.
- AD DS requires a DNS server to be installed on the network. If you do not have a DNS server installed, you will be prompted to install the DNS Server role on this machine.

 Azure Active Directory, a separate online service, can provide simplified identity and access management, security reporting, single sign-on to cloud and on-premises web apps.
[Learn more about Azure Active Directory](#)
[Configure Office 365 with Azure Active Directory Connect](#)

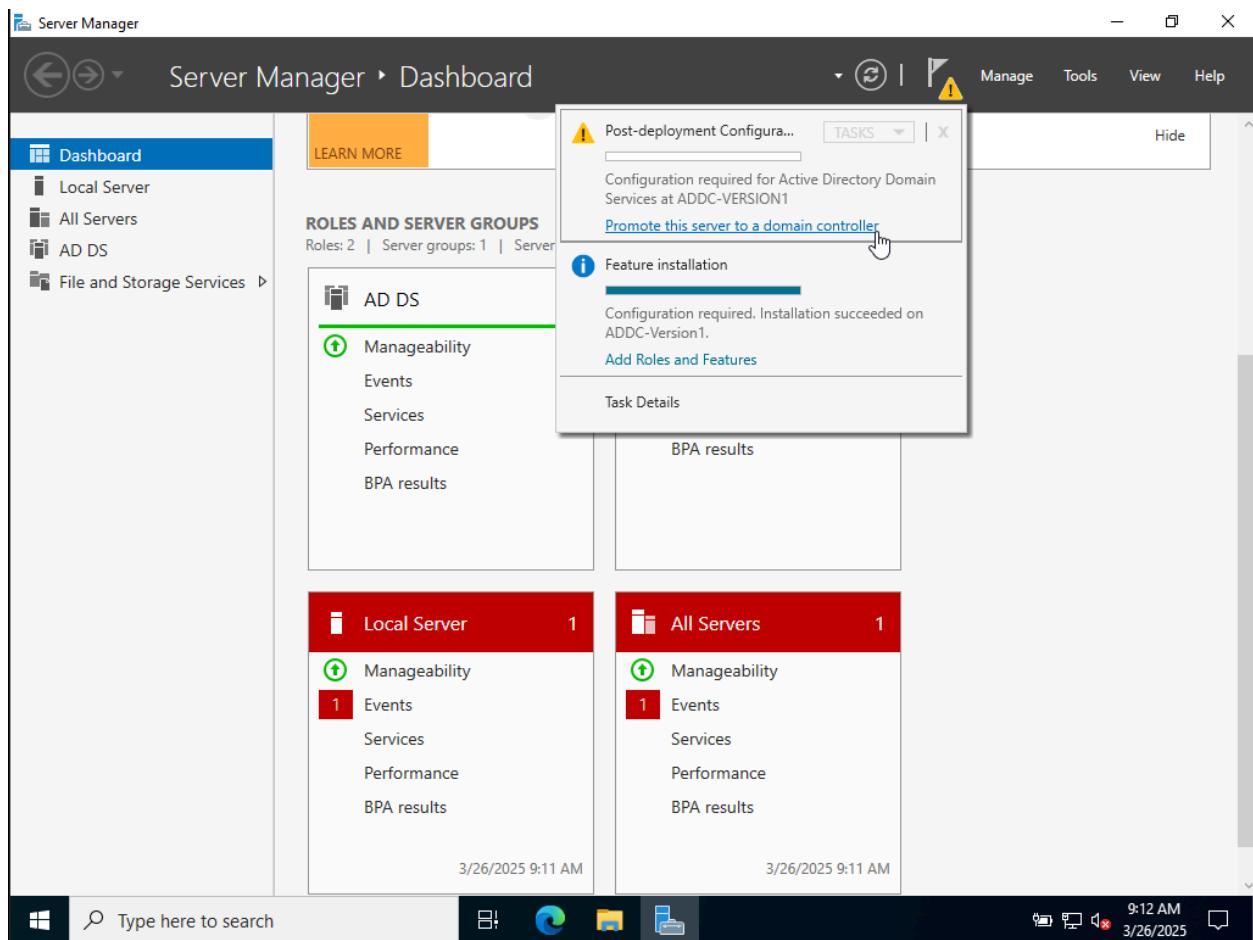
< Previous **Next >**

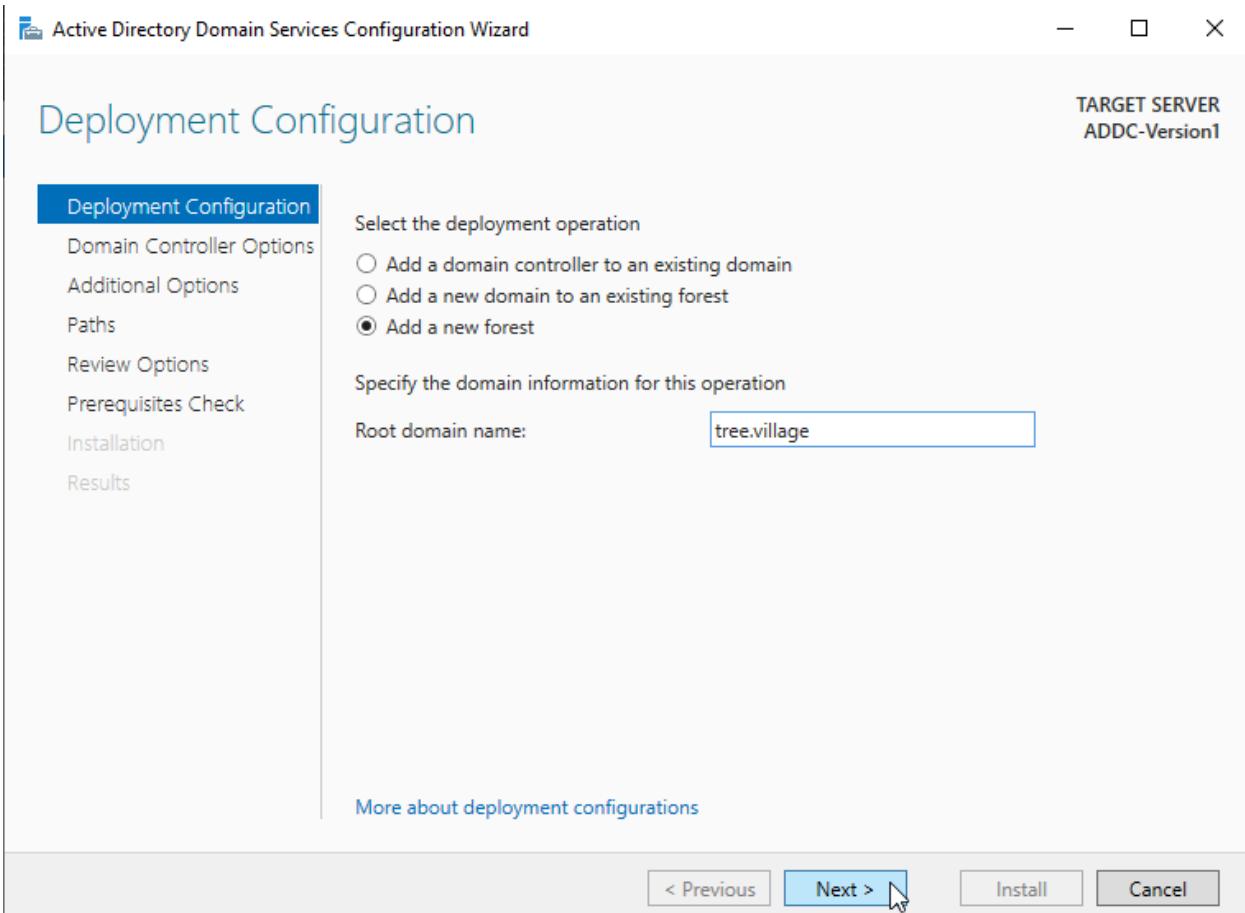


Wait for it to install until you see *Installation succeeded on "Name"*.

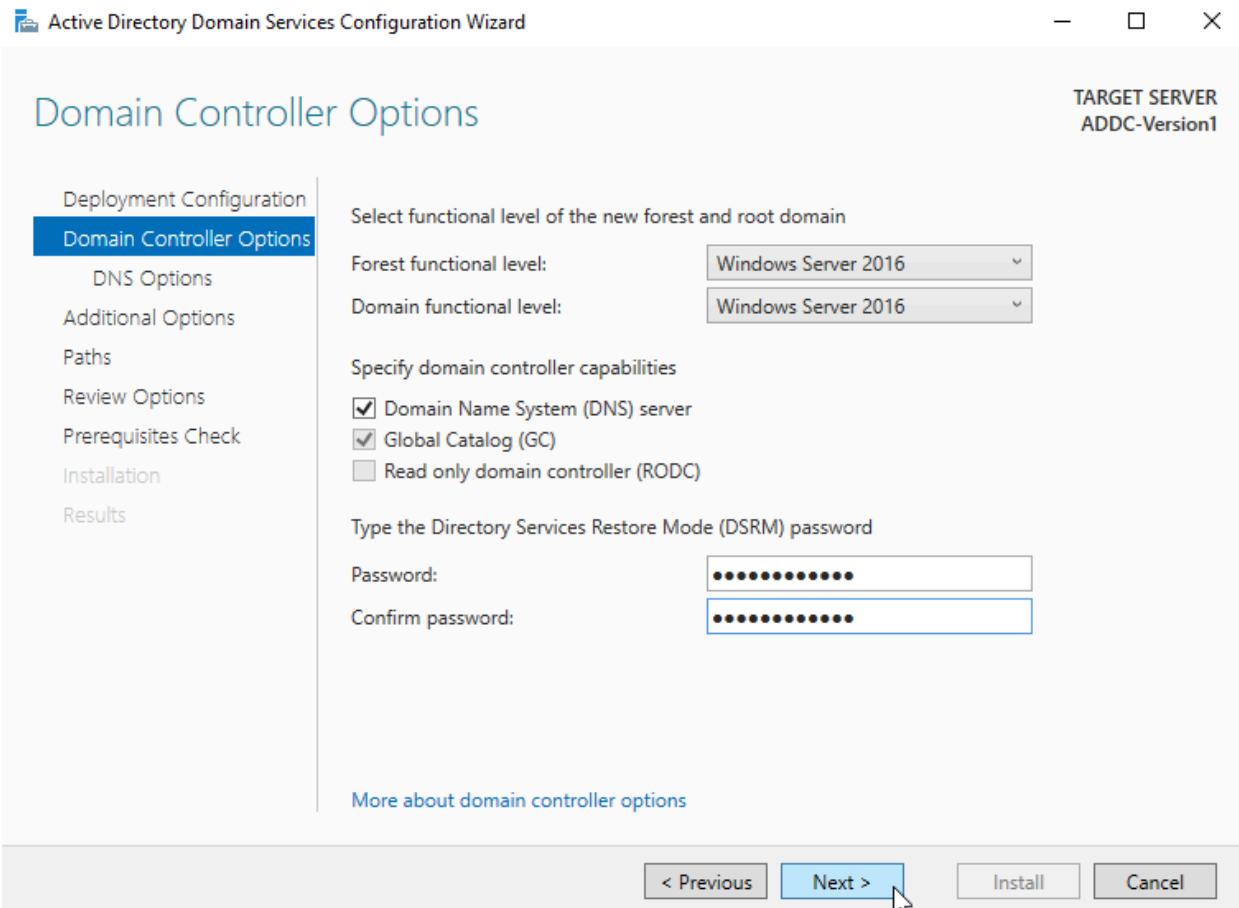


It time to setup the server into domain controller. Click to the Warning Icon above:

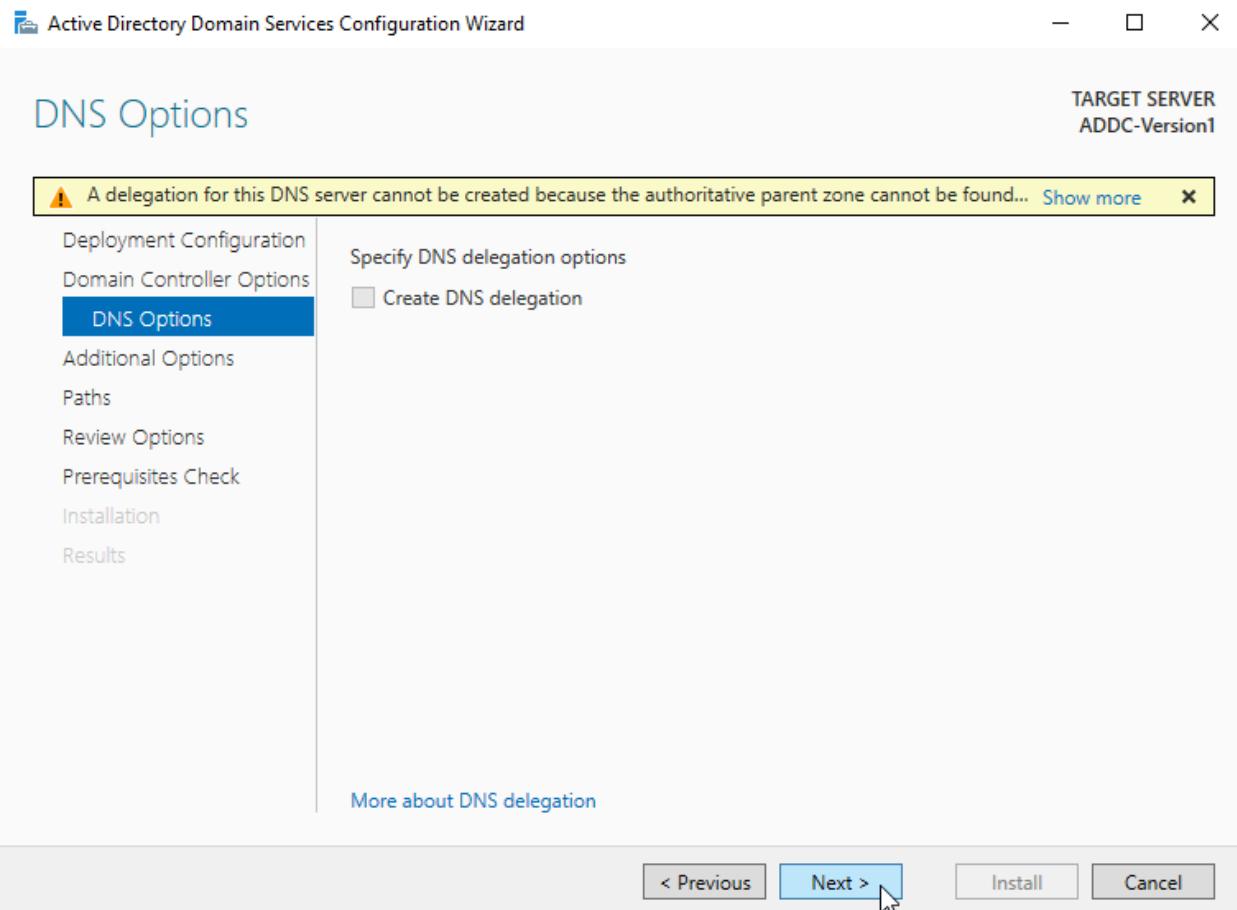


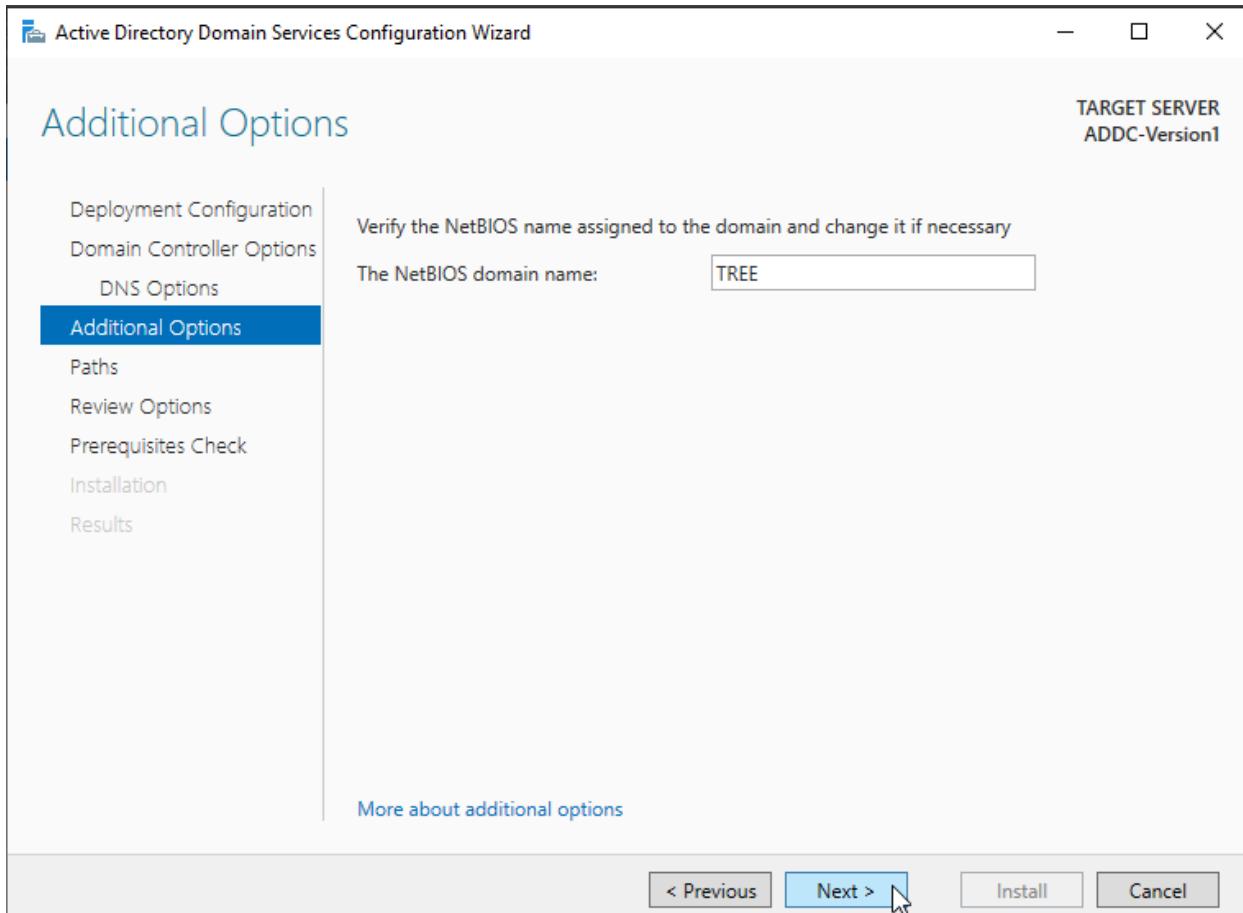


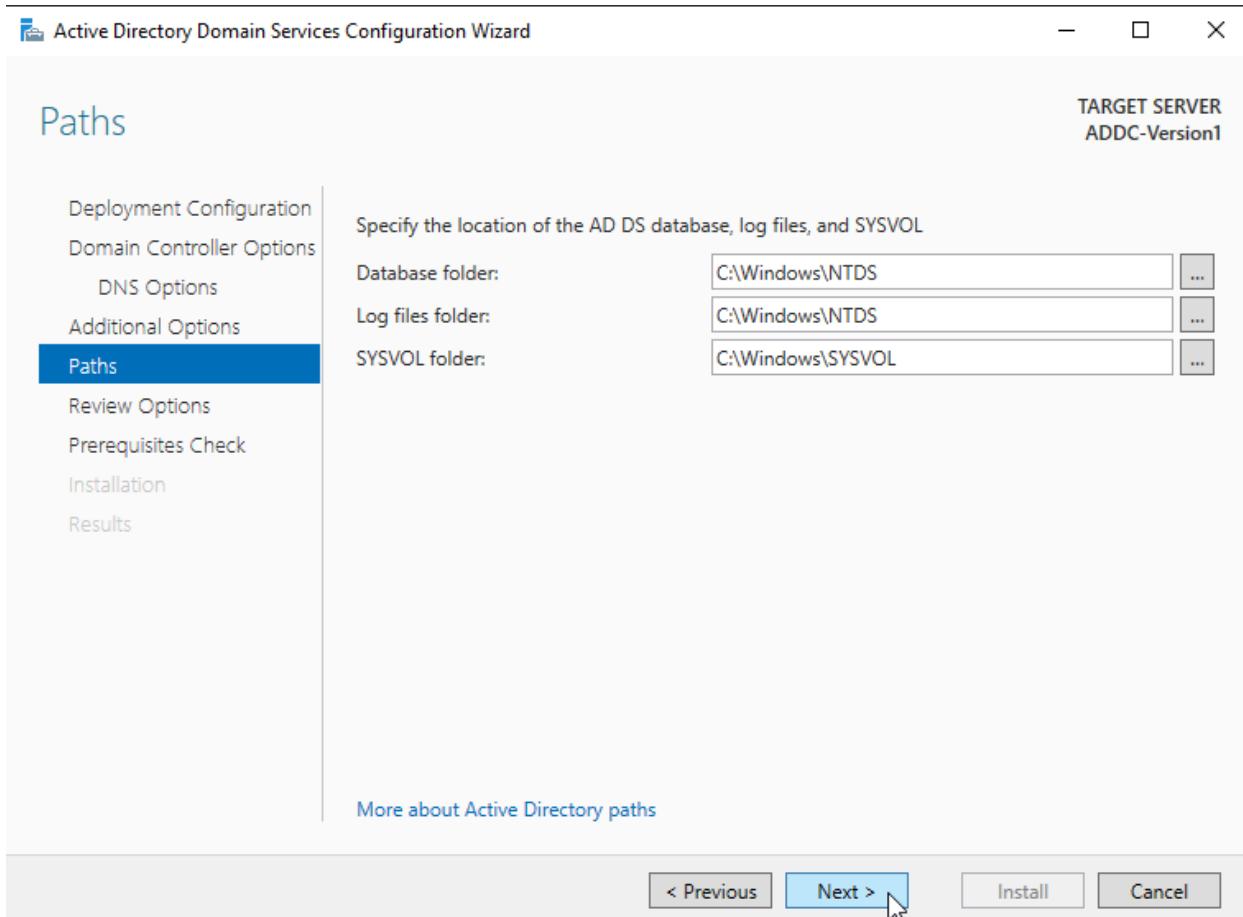
- We choose the *Add a new forest* because we want to create a brand new domain.
- The domain name must have a top level domain so the name must be *something.something*



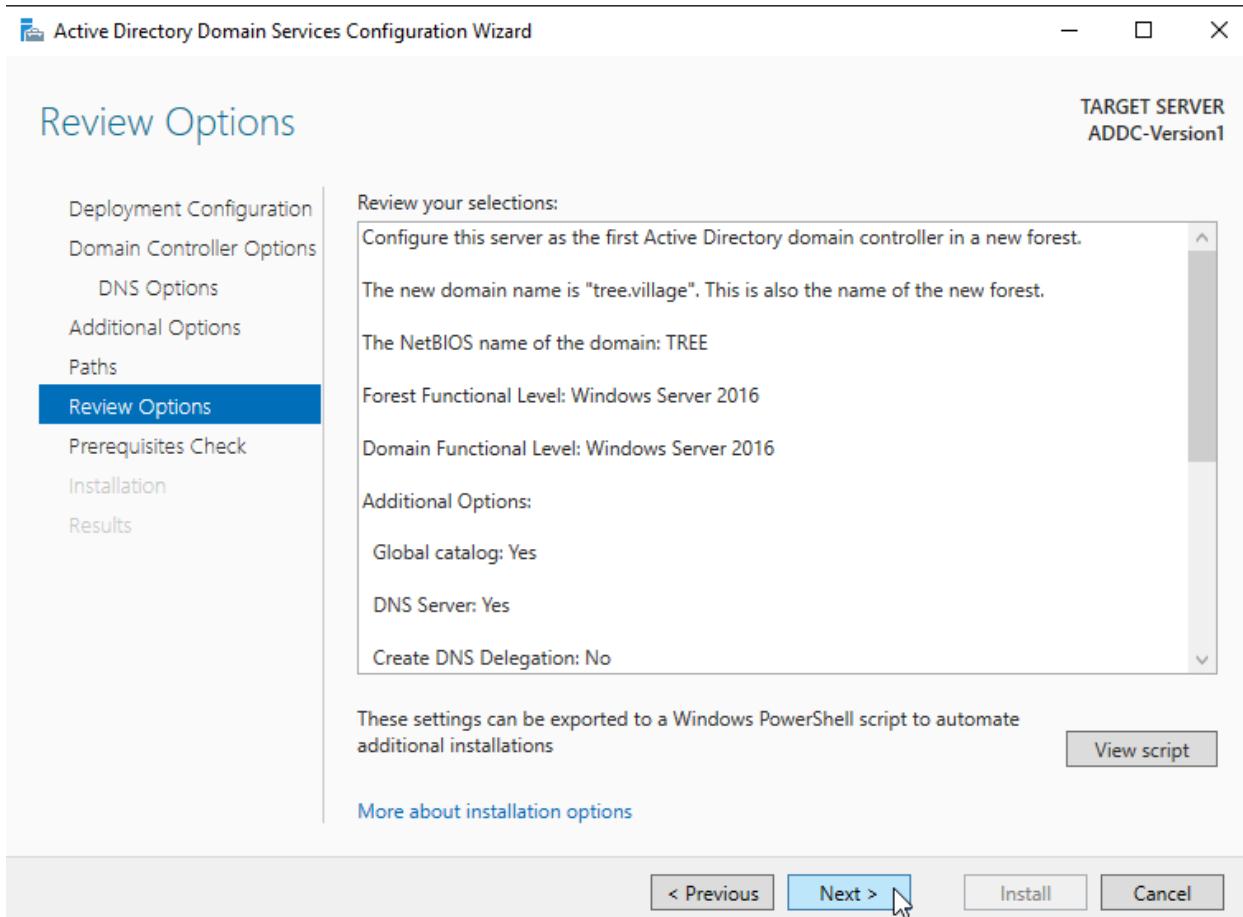
Password is Kirsten1230\$



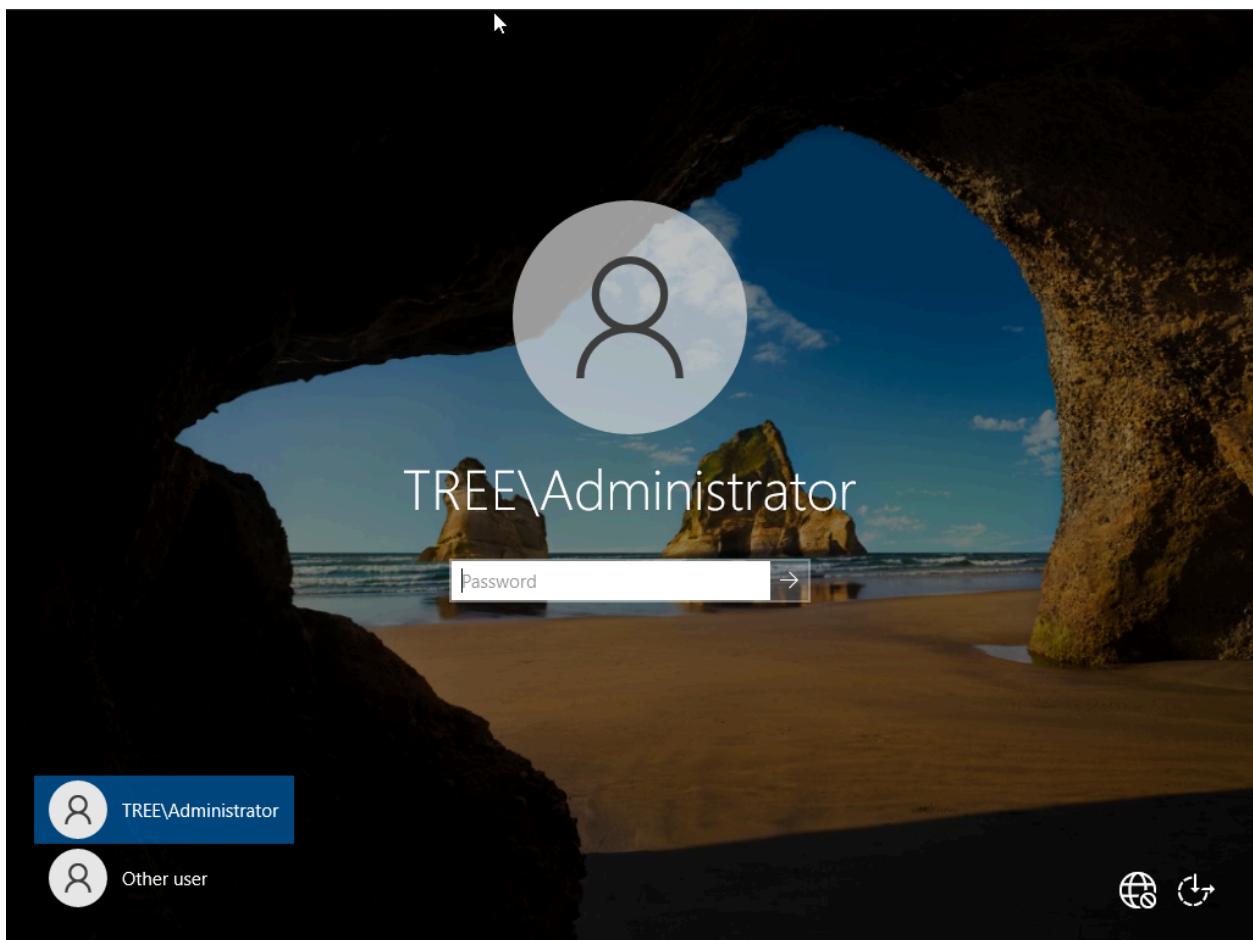




- This will be the path used to store the database file name ntds.dit.
- FYI I love to target DC (Domain Controllers) not only because it has access to everything but also because of ntds.dit since it contains everything related to active directory including password hashes.
- If any unauthorized activity towards ntds.dit, you can assume that your entire domain is unfortunately compromised.

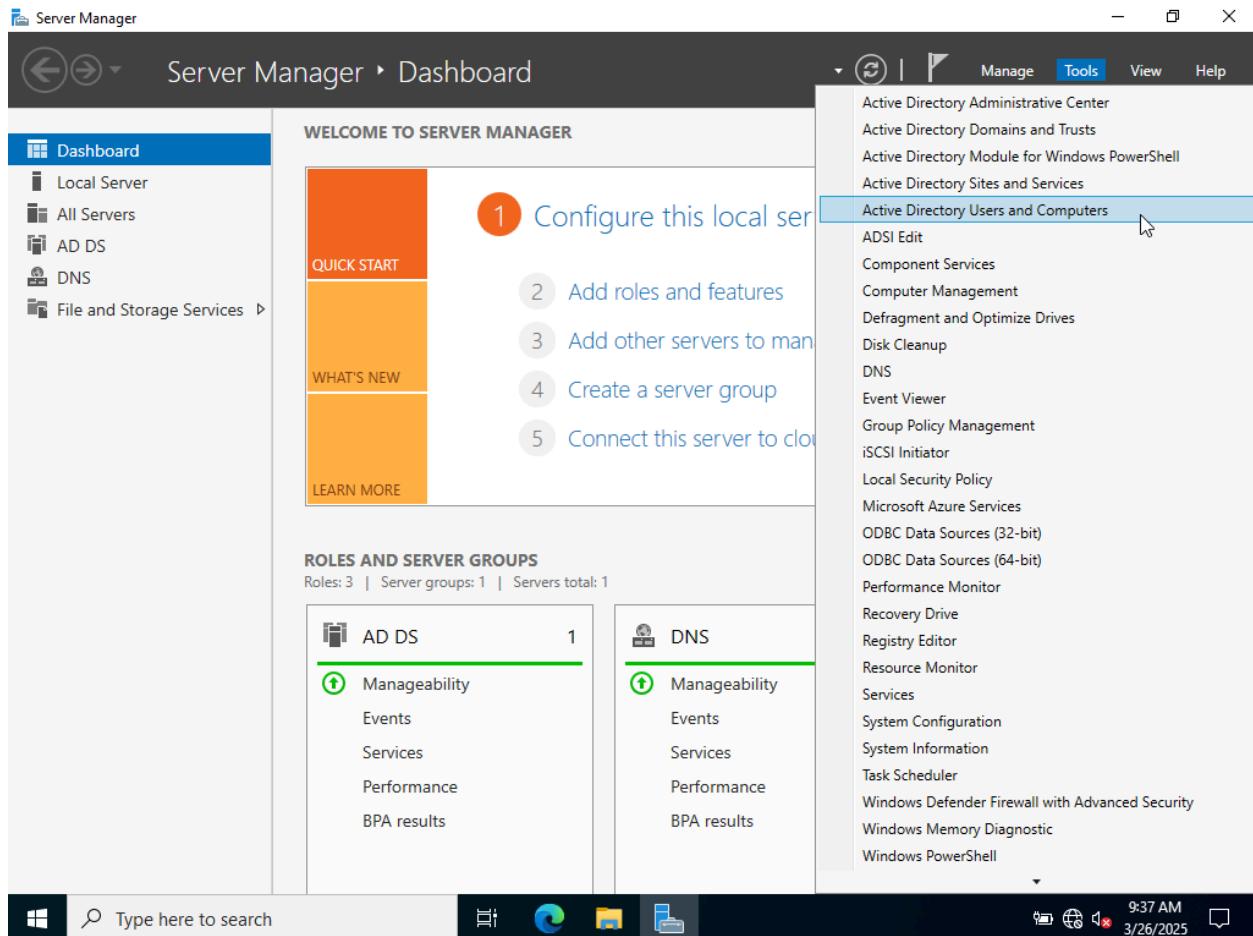


After you see this screen mean that we successfully installed ADDC and promoted our server to DC (Domain Controller):

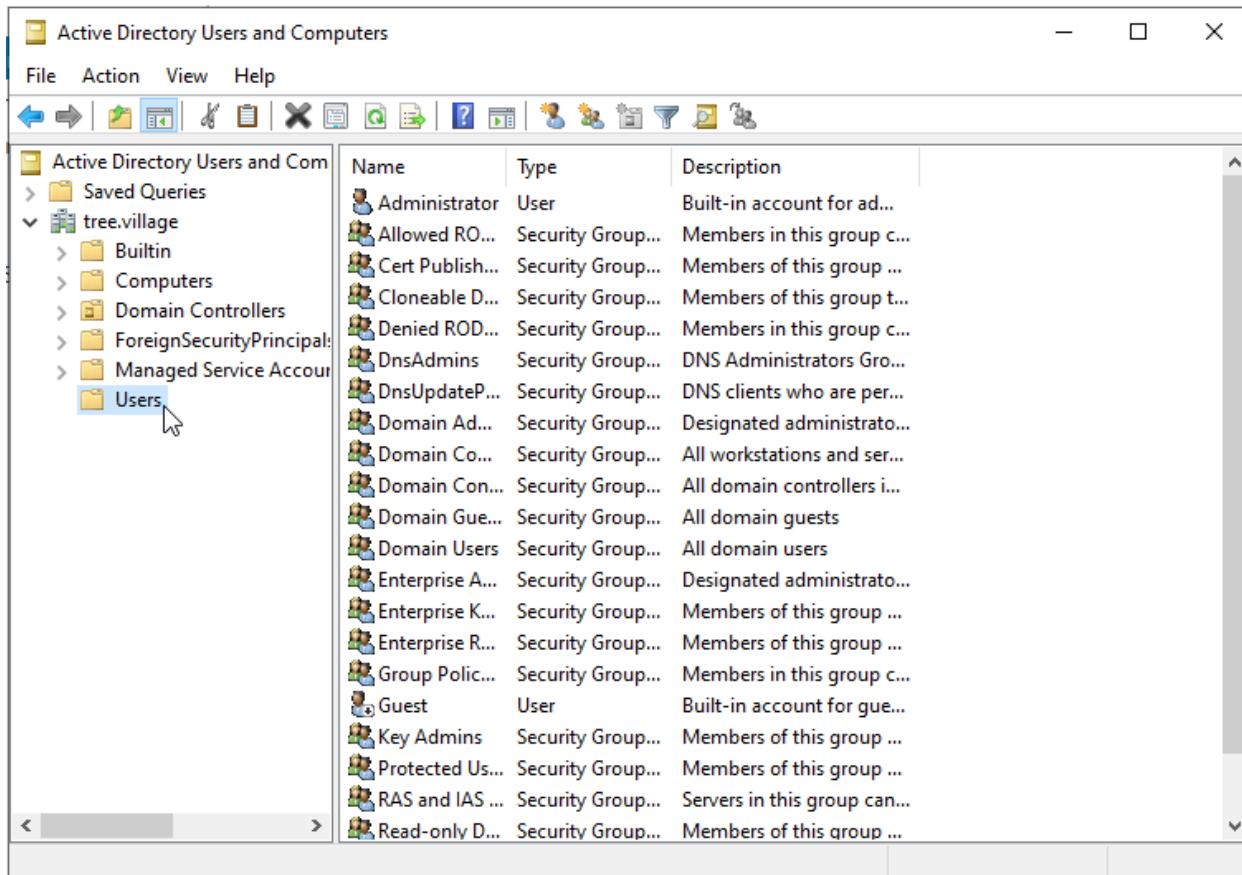


Create Users

Head to Server Manager → Tools → Active Directory Users and Computers

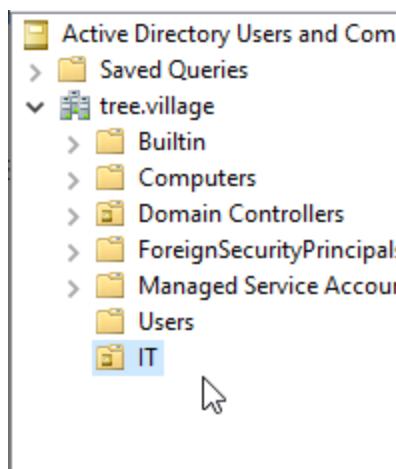
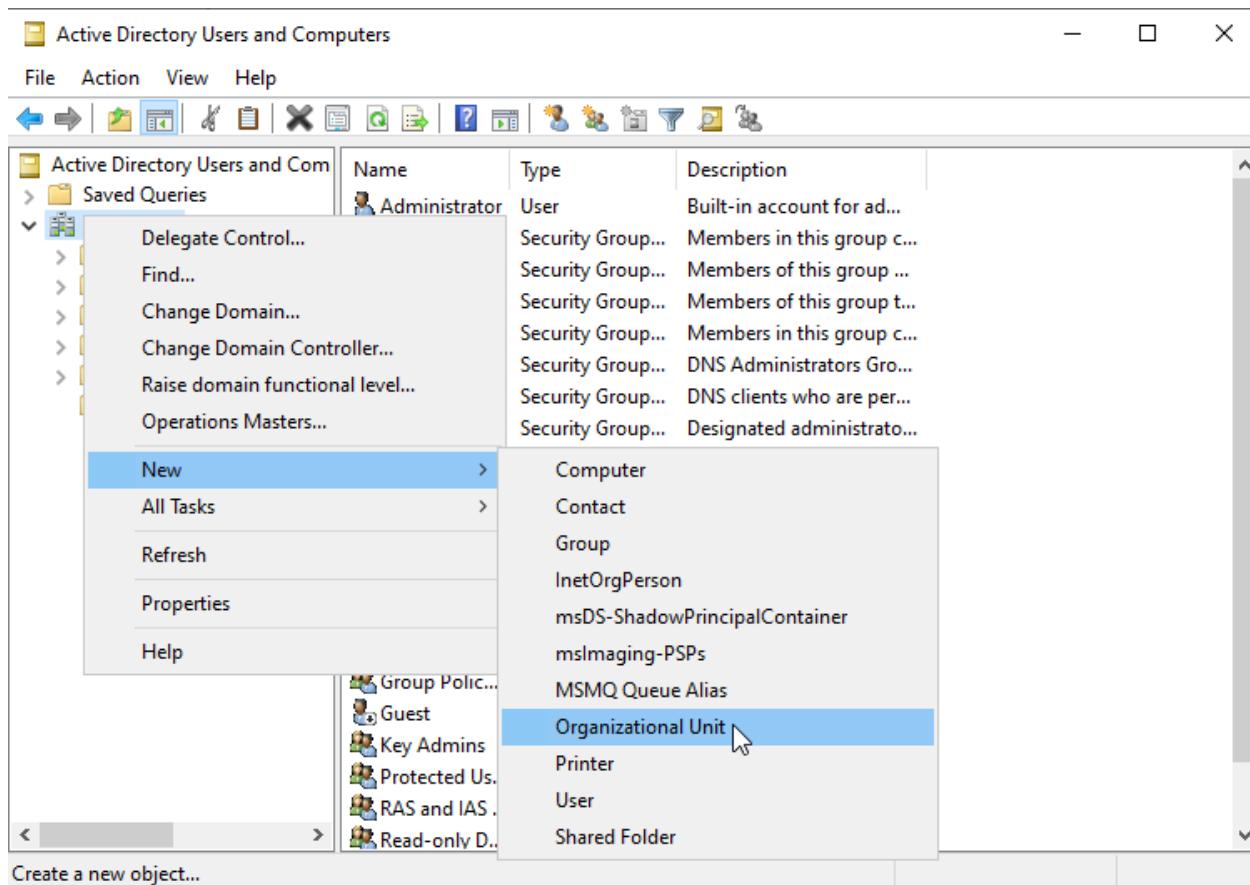


- This is where we can create objects such as User, Computer, Groups,...

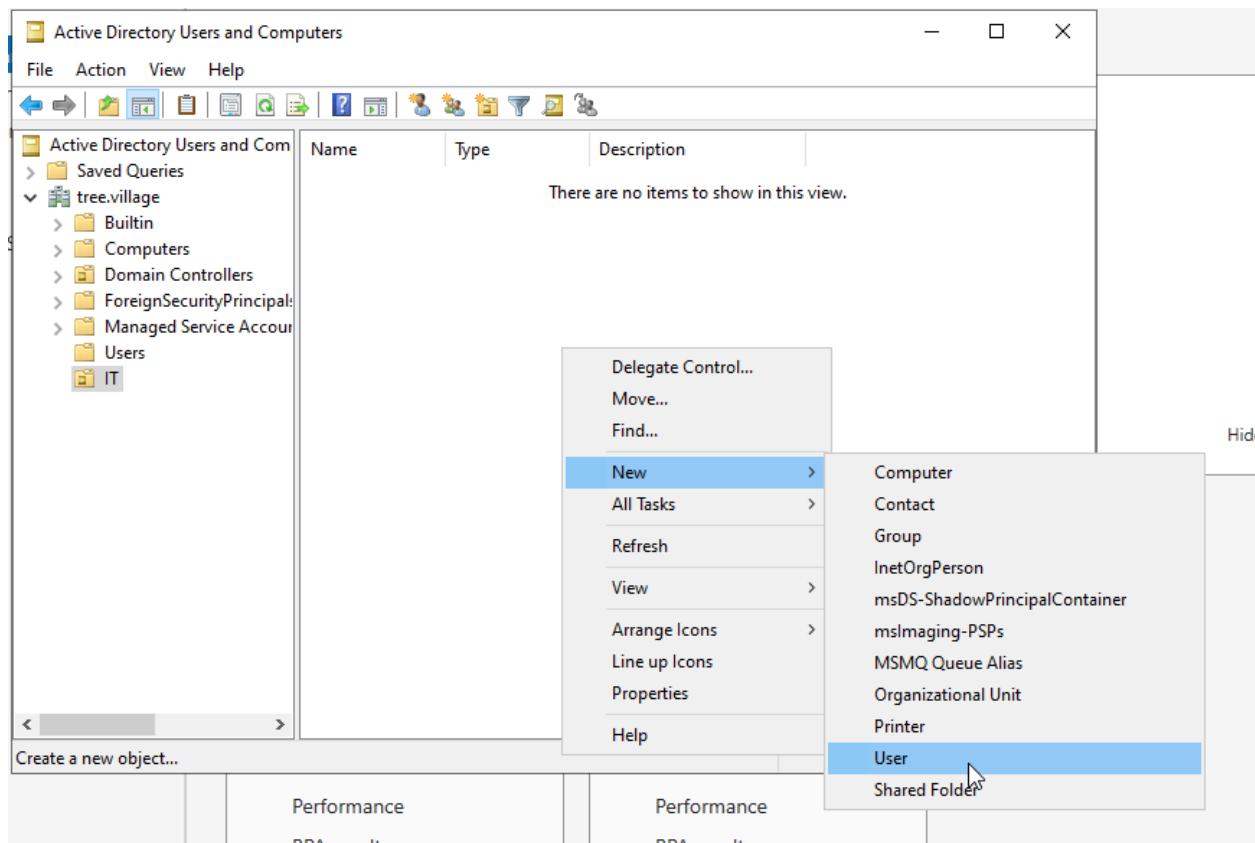


This is where all the prebuilt User in here, now we want to create organizational units since a company usually gonna gave different departments such as HR, IT, Finace,...

Right click the domain → New → Organizational Unit



Let's create a user:



New Object - User

Create in: tree.village/IT

First name:	Justin	Initials:	<input type="text"/>
Last name:	Thor		
Full name:	Justin Thor		

User logon name:
 JThor @tree.village

User logon name (pre-Windows 2000):
 TREE\ JThor

< Back Next > Cancel

New Object - User

X



Create in: tree.village/IT

Password:

Confirm password:

User must change password at next logon

User cannot change password

Password never expires

Account is disabled

< Back

Next >

Cancel

Password: Jaisie123\$

New Object - User

X



Create in: tree.village/IT

When you click Finish, the following object will be created:

Full name: Justin Thor

User logon name: JThor@tree.village

< Back

Finish

Cancel

The screenshot shows the Windows Active Directory Users and Computers management console. On the left, a tree view displays the following structure:

- Active Directory Users and Computers
- Saved Queries
- tree.village
 - Builtin
 - Computers
 - Domain Controllers
 - ForeignSecurityPrincipal:
 - IT
 - Managed Service Account
 - Users
 - Managed Service Account
 - Users

On the right, a table lists users with the following data:

Name	Type	Description
Justin Thor	User	

Let's create another user under HR department:

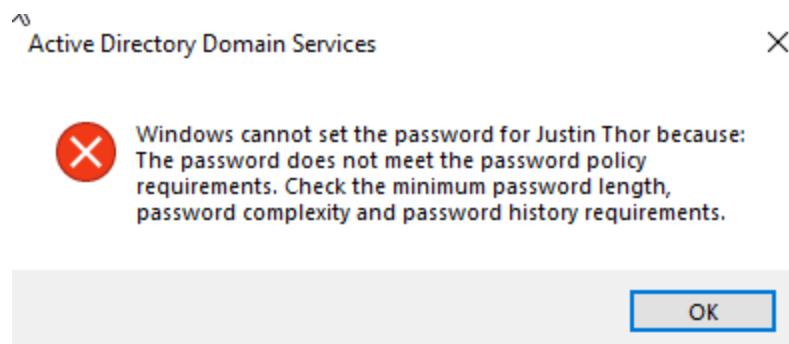
The screenshot shows the Windows Active Directory Users and Computers management console. On the left, a tree view displays the following structure:

- Active Directory Users and Computers
- Saved Queries
- tree.village
 - Builtin
 - Computers
 - Domain Controllers
 - ForeignSecurityPrincipal:
 - IT
 - Managed Service Account
 - Users
 - HR

On the right, a table lists users with the following data:

Name	Type	Description
Jesse Husam	User	

BONUS PART:



Server Manager

Server Manager ▸ Dashboard

Dashboard

- Local Server
- All Servers
- AD DS
- DNS
- File and Storage Services ▾

WELCOME TO SERVER MANAGER

1 Configure this local server

QUICK START

2 Add roles and features

3 Add other servers to manage

4 Create a server group

5 Connect this server to cloud

WHAT'S NEW

LEARN MORE

ROLES AND SERVER GROUPS

Roles: 3 | Server groups: 1 | Servers total: 1

Role	Count
AD DS	1
DNS	1

Manageability

Events

Services

Performance

BPA results

Manageability

Events

Services

Performance

BPA results

Manage

Tools

View

Help

Active Directory Administrative Center

Active Directory Domains and Trusts

Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell

Active Directory Sites and Services

Active Directory Users and Computers

ADSI Edit

Component Services

Computer Management

Defragment and Optimize Drives

Disk Cleanup

DNS

Event Viewer

Group Policy Management

iSCSI Initiator

Local Security Policy

Microsoft Azure Services

ODBC Data Sources (32-bit)

ODBC Data Sources (64-bit)

Performance Monitor

Recovery Drive

Registry Editor

Resource Monitor

Services

System Configuration

System Information

Task Scheduler

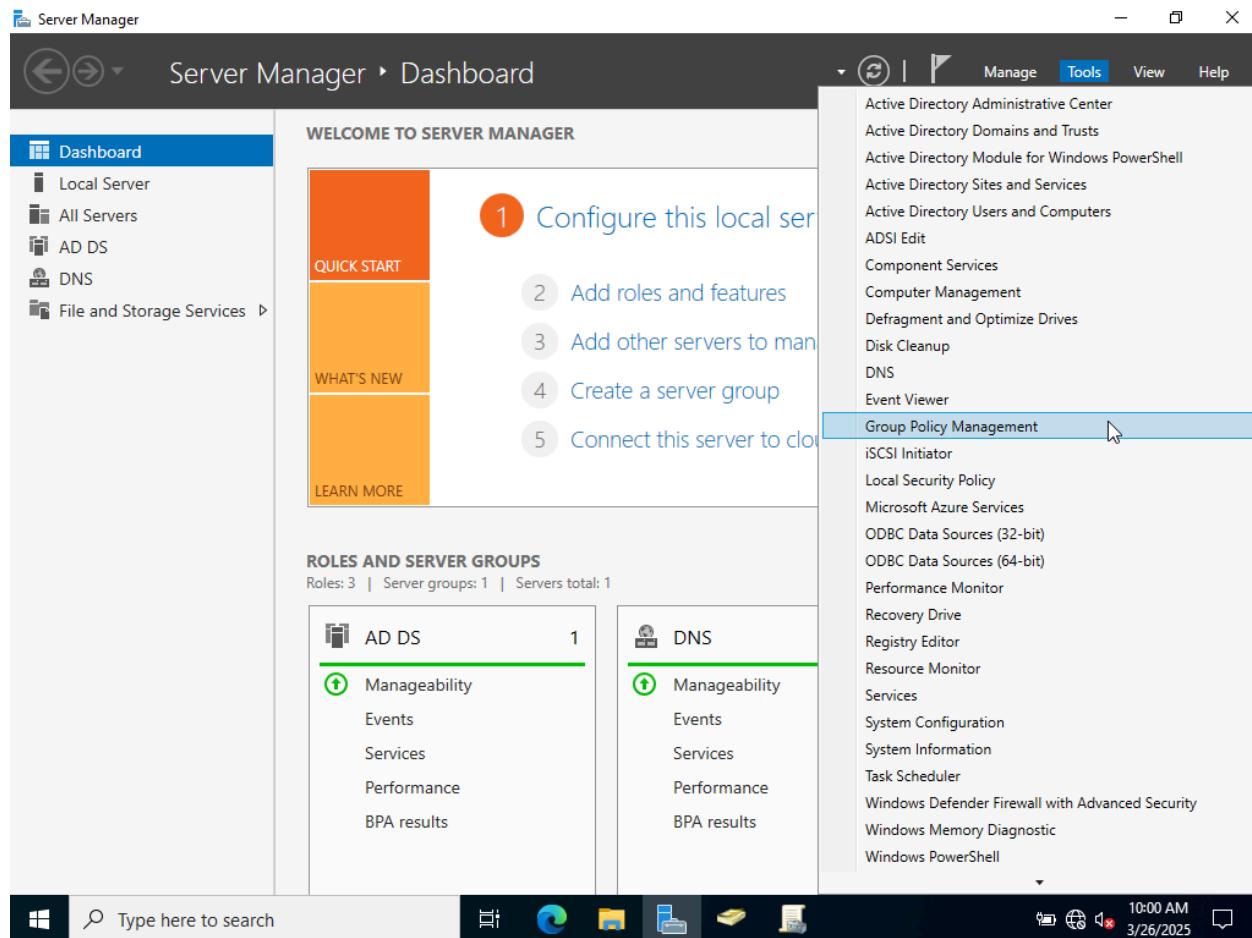
Windows Defender Firewall with Advanced Security

Windows Memory Diagnostic

Windows PowerShell

Type here to search

10:00 AM 3/26/2025



Group Policy Management

File Action View Window Help

Group Policy Management

Forest: tree.village

Domains tree.village

Default Domain

Domain Controllers

IT

Group Policy Objects

WMI Filters

Starter GPOs

Sites

Group Policy Modeling

Group Policy Results

Default Domain Policy

Scope Details Settings Delegation

Links

Display links in this location: tree.village

The following sites, domains, and OUs are linked to this GPO:

Location	Enforced	Link Enabled	Path
tree.village	No	Yes	tree.village

Security Filtering

The settings in this GPO can only apply to the following groups, users, and computers:

Name
Authenticated Users

Add... Remove Properties

WMI Filtering

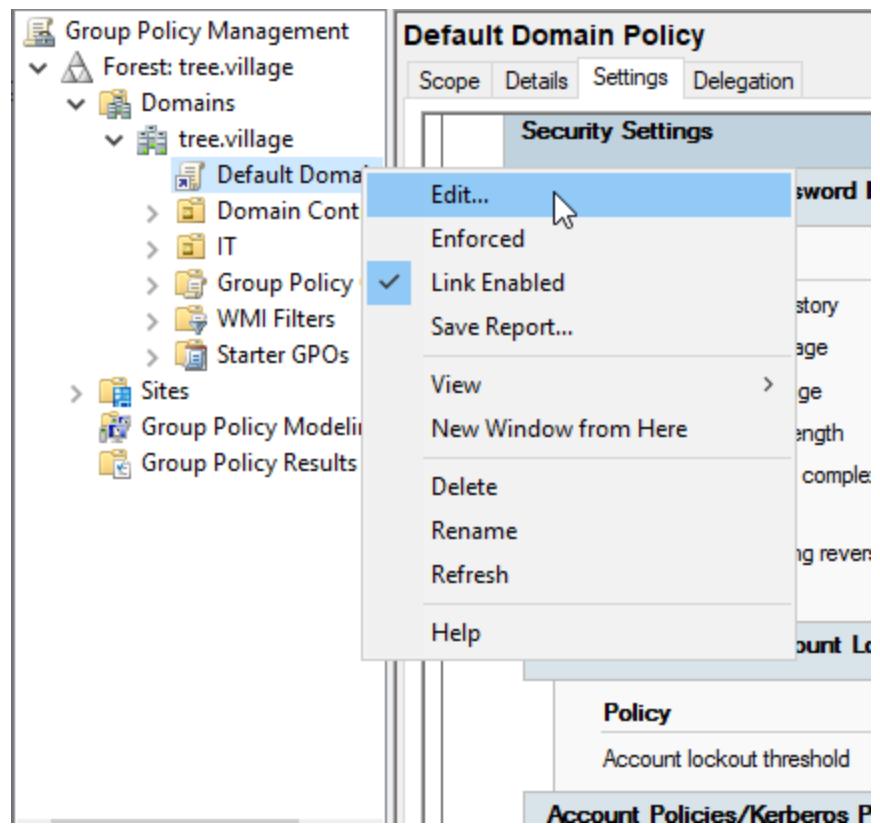
This GPO is linked to the following WMI filter:

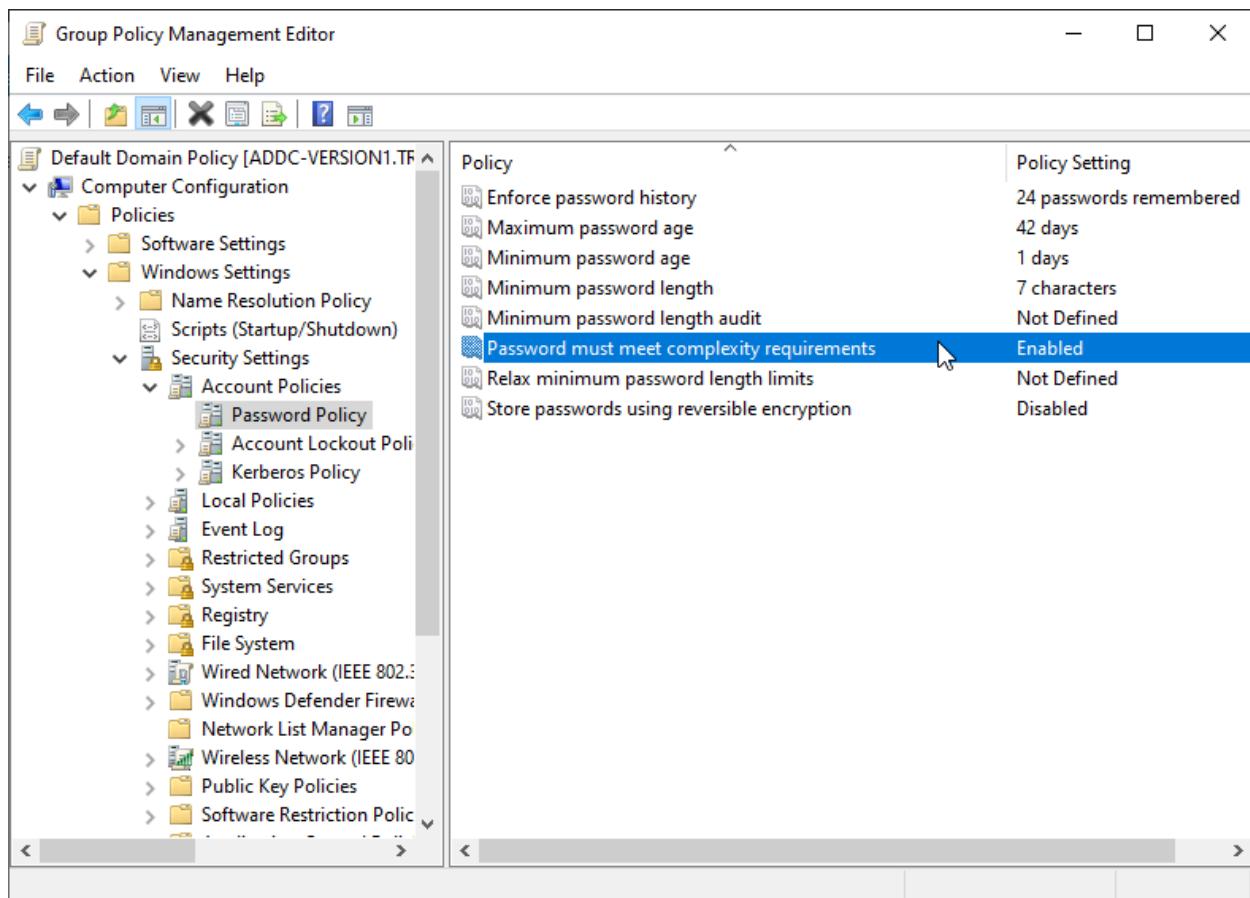
Security Settings

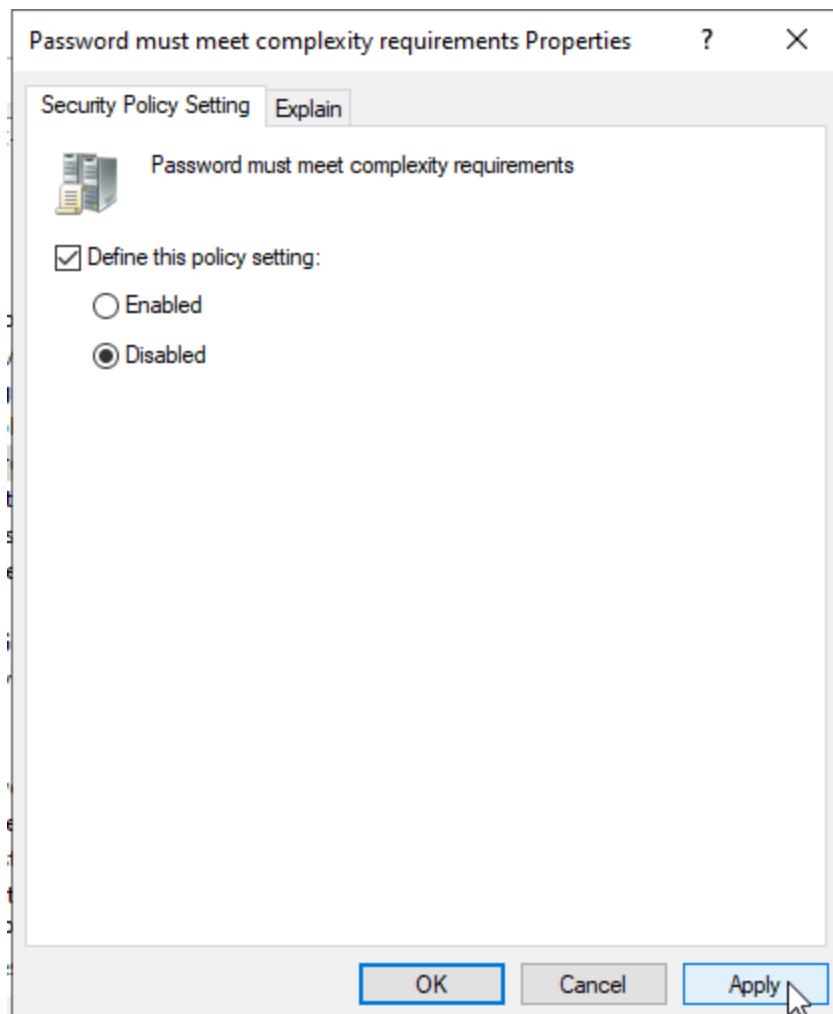
Account Policies/Password Policy

Policy	Setting
Enforce password history	24 passwords remembered
Maximum password age	42 days
Minimum password age	1 days
Minimum password length	7 characters
Password must meet complexity requirements	Enabled
Store passwords using reversible encryption	Disabled

Policy	Setting
Enforce password history	24 passwords remembered
Maximum password age	42 days
Minimum password age	1 days
Minimum password length	7 characters
Password must meet complexity requirements	Enabled
Store passwords using reversible encryption	Disabled







Join Windows 10 VM to ADDC Server VM