

Windows Server 2019 Home Lab | Hyper-V, Active Directory, File Sharing & Group Policy



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Project Overview

This project provides a step-by-step guide to setting up a **Windows Server Home Lab using Hyper-V**, Microsoft's virtualization platform. The lab environment is designed to simulate a real-world IT infrastructure, enabling users to gain hands-on experience with **Active Directory (AD), Group Policy (GPO), networking, and file server management**.

The lab consists of four virtual machines (VMs):

- **Domain Controller (DC)** – Manages Active Directory and authentication.
- **File Server (FS)** – Handles shared files and folder access.
- **Client PCs (CL1 & CL2)** – Represent end-user workstations.

The setup process includes:

- Creating a **private virtual network**.
- Assigning **static IP addresses**.
- Deploying **Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)**.
- Configuring **file-sharing permissions**.
- Implementing **Group Policy Objects (GPOs)** for automation and security.

By completing this project, users gain **practical IT administration skills** in a virtualized environment, essential for roles such as **System Administrator, Network Engineer, and IT Support Specialist**.

Video Tutorial

For a step-by-step walkthrough of this project, watch the video tutorial on YouTube:



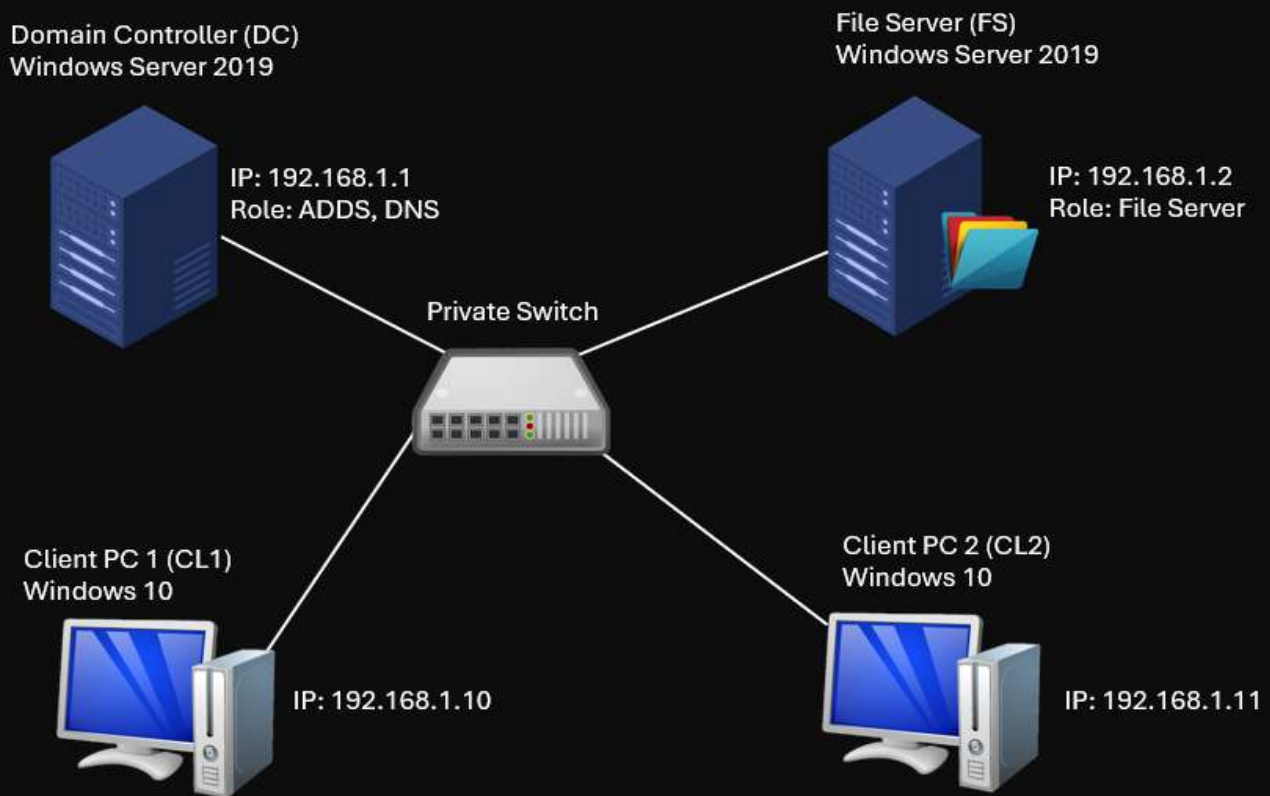
[Project Video Tutorial: Windows Server Home Lab Setup]

YouTube Video Link: <https://youtu.be/uVXhl9AVl44>

This video provides a visual guide to complement this document, helping you follow along with the setup process.

Network Diagram

Windows Server Home Lab Network Diagram



Prerequisites

1. **Enable Hyper-V** (if using **Windows 10/11 Pro or Enterprise**).
 - *Note: Hyper-V is not available on Windows 10/11 Home. If using the Home edition, consider using a supported third-party virtualization tool such as VirtualBox or VMware Workstation Player.*
2. **Download Required ISO Files:**
 - **Windows Server 2019 ISO** (for the **Domain Controller** and **File Server**).
 - **Windows 10 ISO** (for client PCs).

Links for download:

[Download Windows Server 2019 ISO](#)

[Download Windows 10 ISO](#)

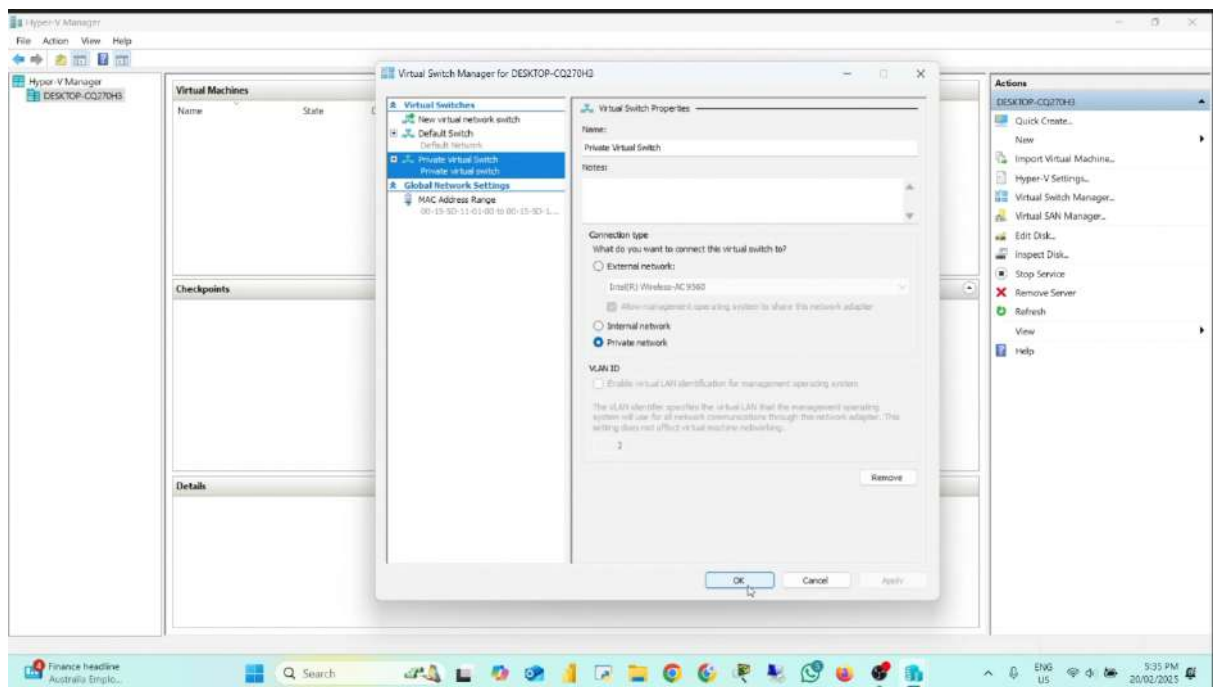
Table of Contents

Project Overview.....	2
Video Tutorial.....	2
Network Diagram	3
Prerequisites	3
1. Create a Virtual Network Switch.....	5
2. Create Virtual Machines (VMs) and install Operating Systems on VMs	5
3. Assign Static IP Addresses, Change Computer Name & Test Connectivity	14
4. Deploy Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS).....	21
5. Create Organizational Units (OUs), Sub-OUs, User Accounts & Security Groups	24
6. Join File Server (FS) and Client PCs (CL1, CL2) to the Domain from Workgroup.....	25
7. Configure Folder Structure on File Server	27
8. Test Folder Access via Client PCs	32
9. Configure Network Drive Mapping Using GPO	33
10. Configure Folder Redirection Using GPO	38
11. Conclusion	46

1. Create a Virtual Network Switch

A virtual network switch enables communication between virtual machines (VMs) within Hyper-V.

We will set up a Private Switch, which restricts communication to only the VMs within the lab. This ensures an isolated testing environment without external network interference.



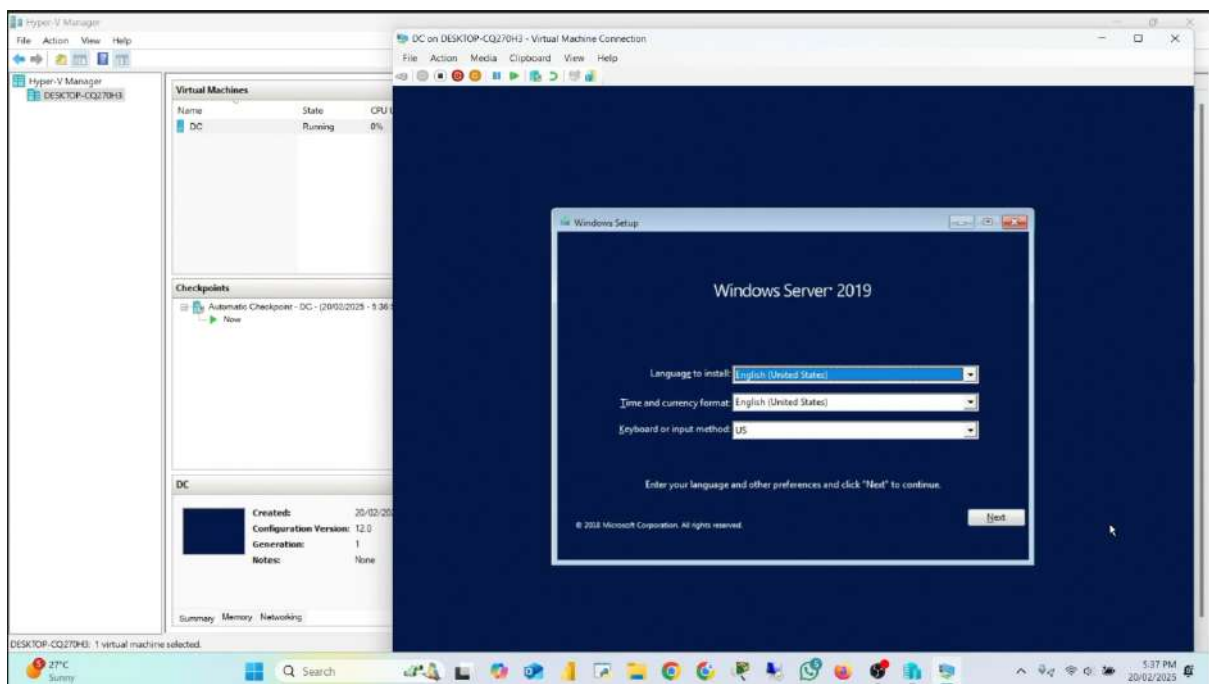
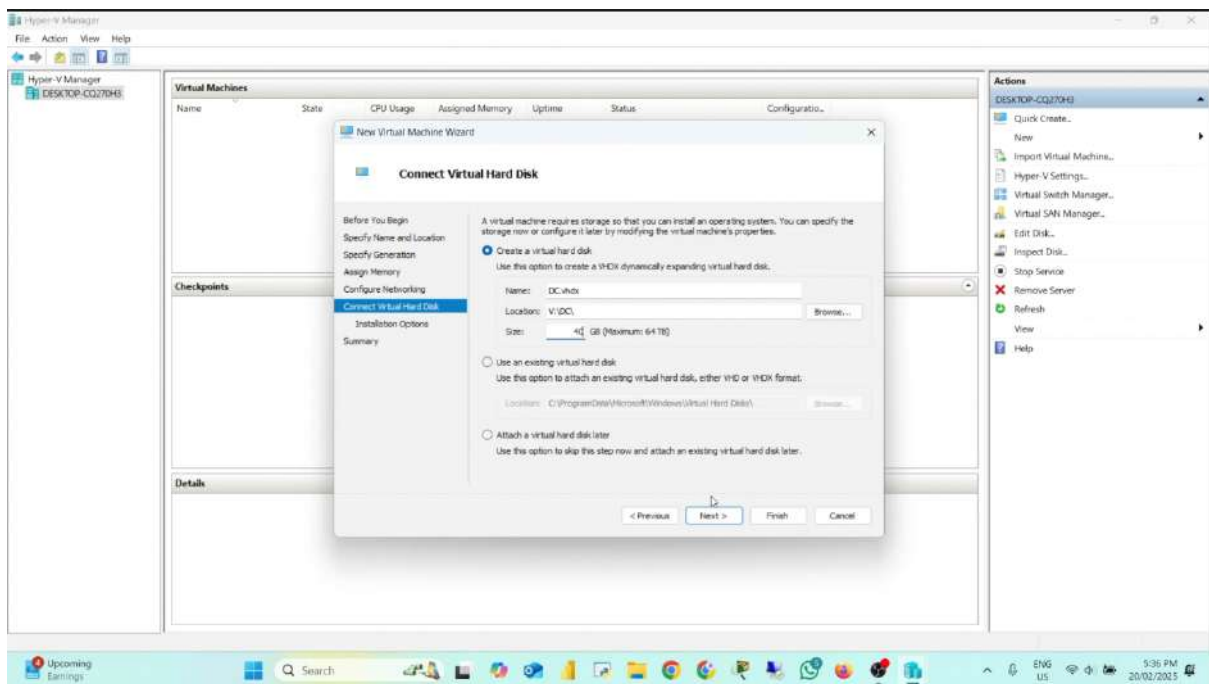
2. Create Virtual Machines (VMs) and install Operating Systems on VMs

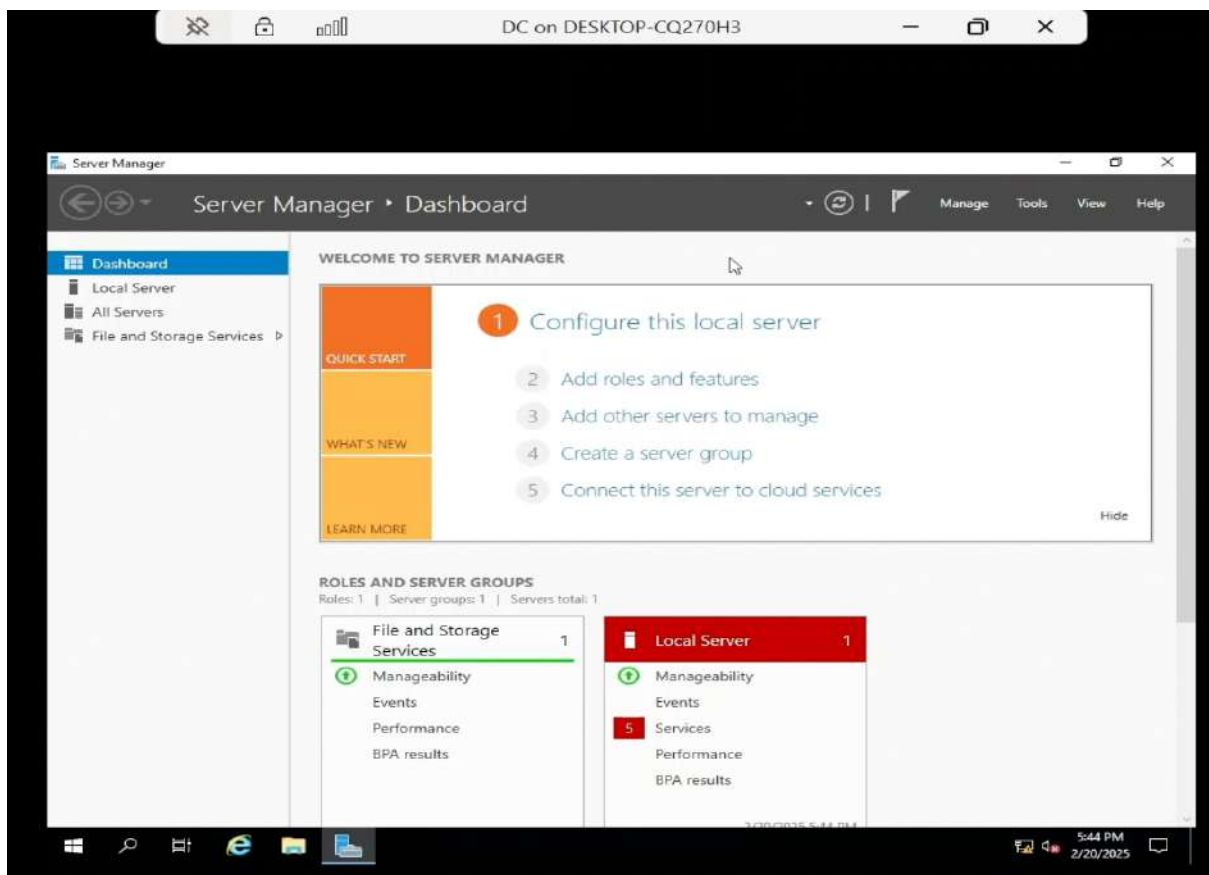
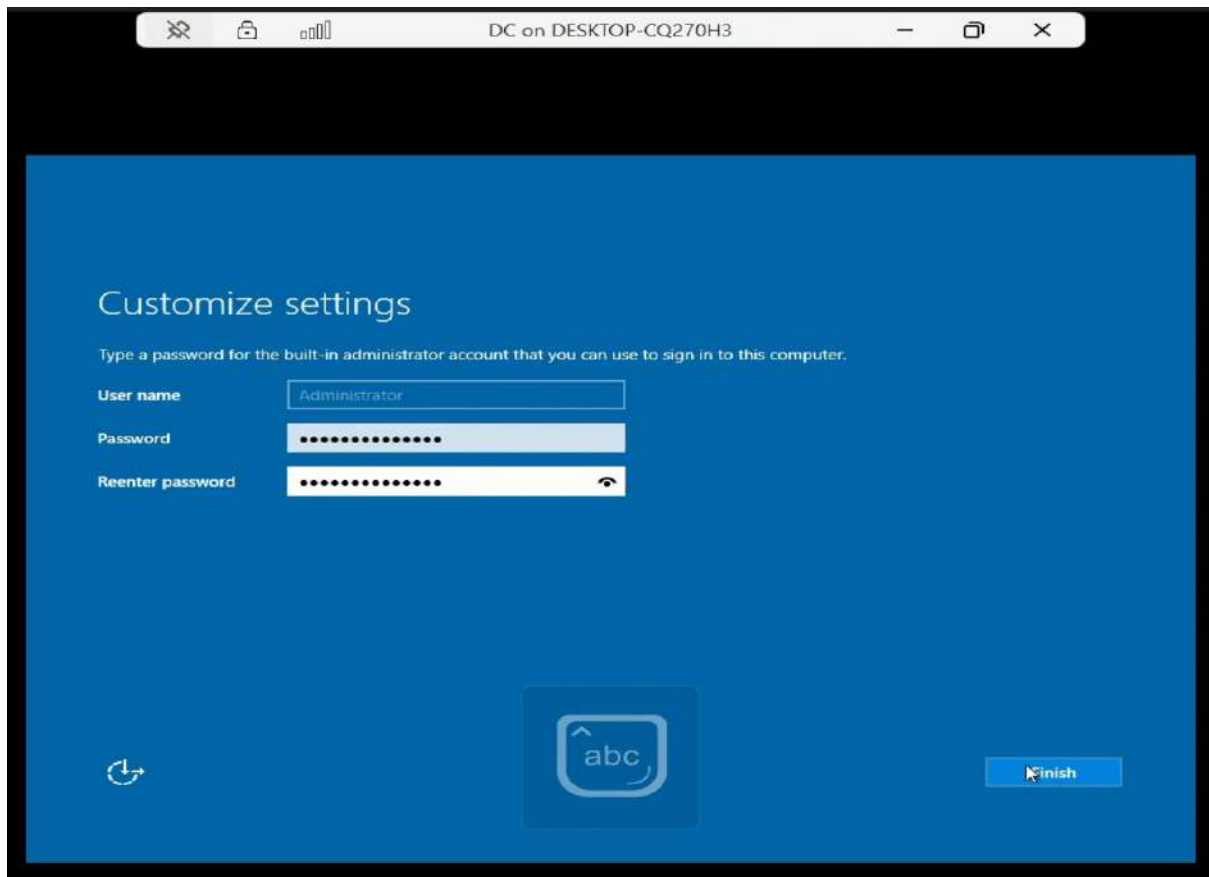
We will create four virtual machines to simulate an **IT network**:

- **Domain Controller (DC)** – Manages user authentication and network policies.
- **File Server (FS)** – Stores and shares files among users.
- **Client PCs (CL1 & CL2)** – Represent standard user workstations.

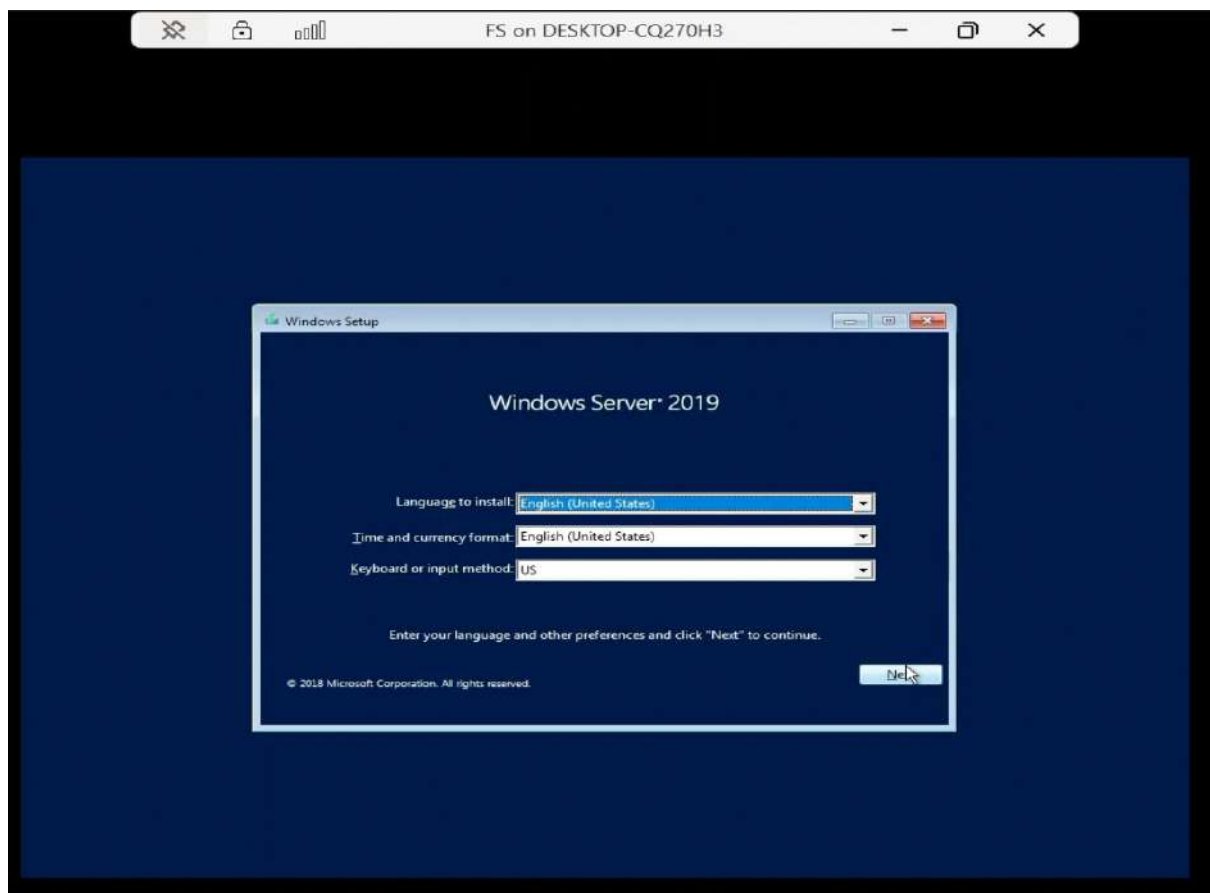
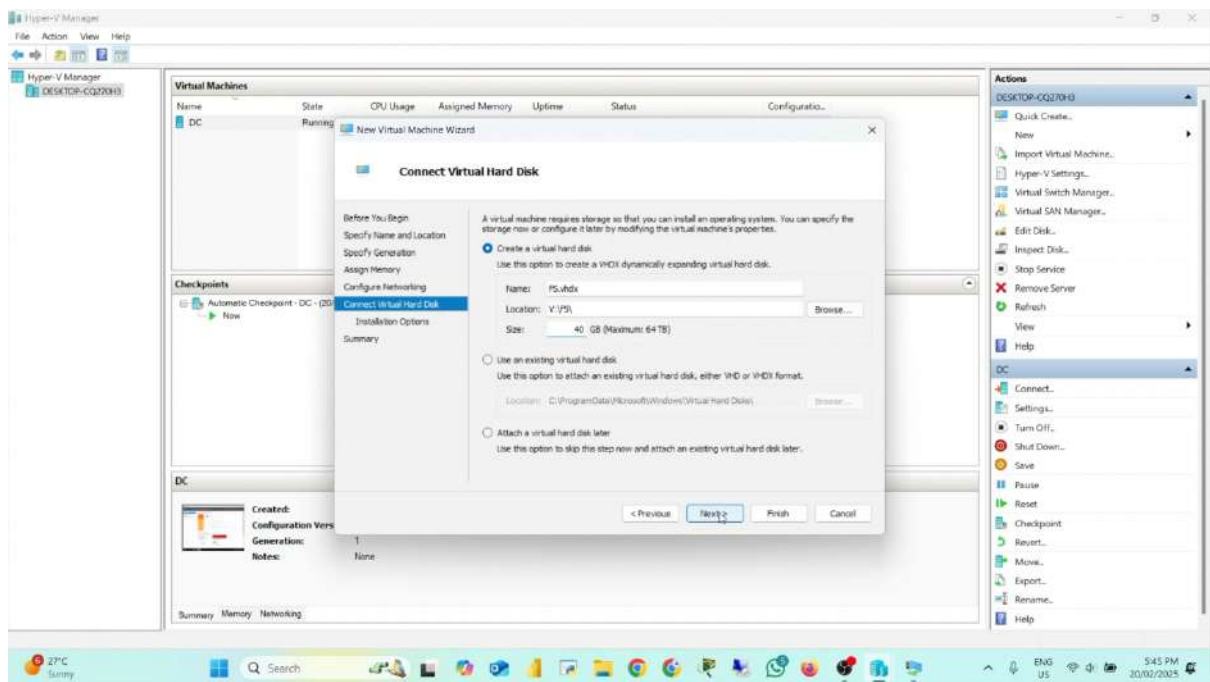
Each VM will be allocated specific resources (e.g., **RAM: 2048 MB**, **Storage: 40 GB**) to optimize performance.

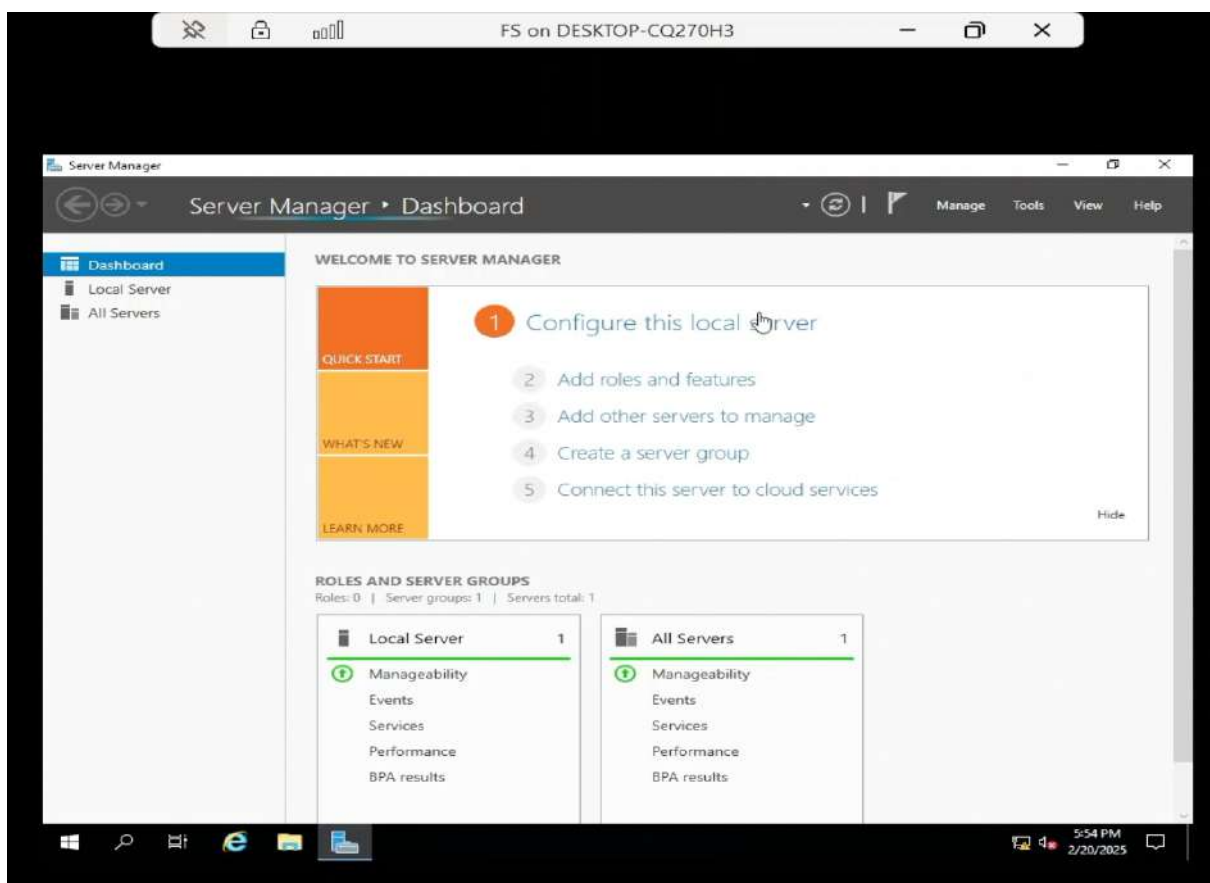
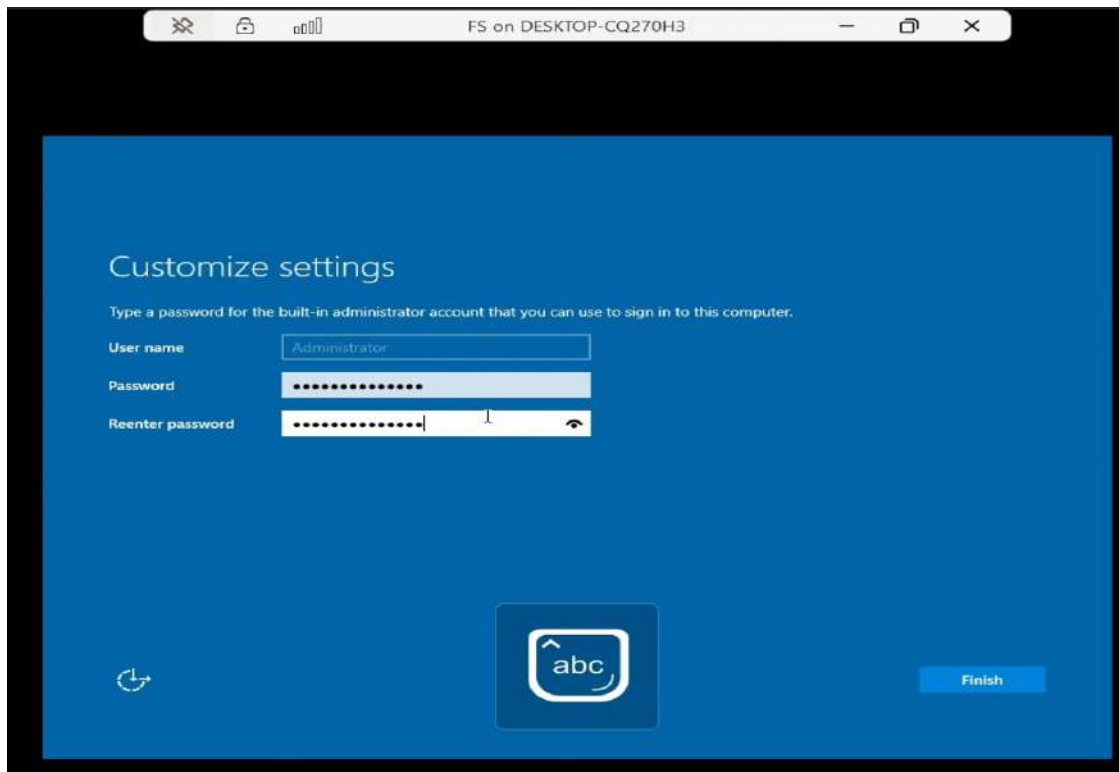
Set Up Microsoft Server for Domain Controller (DC)



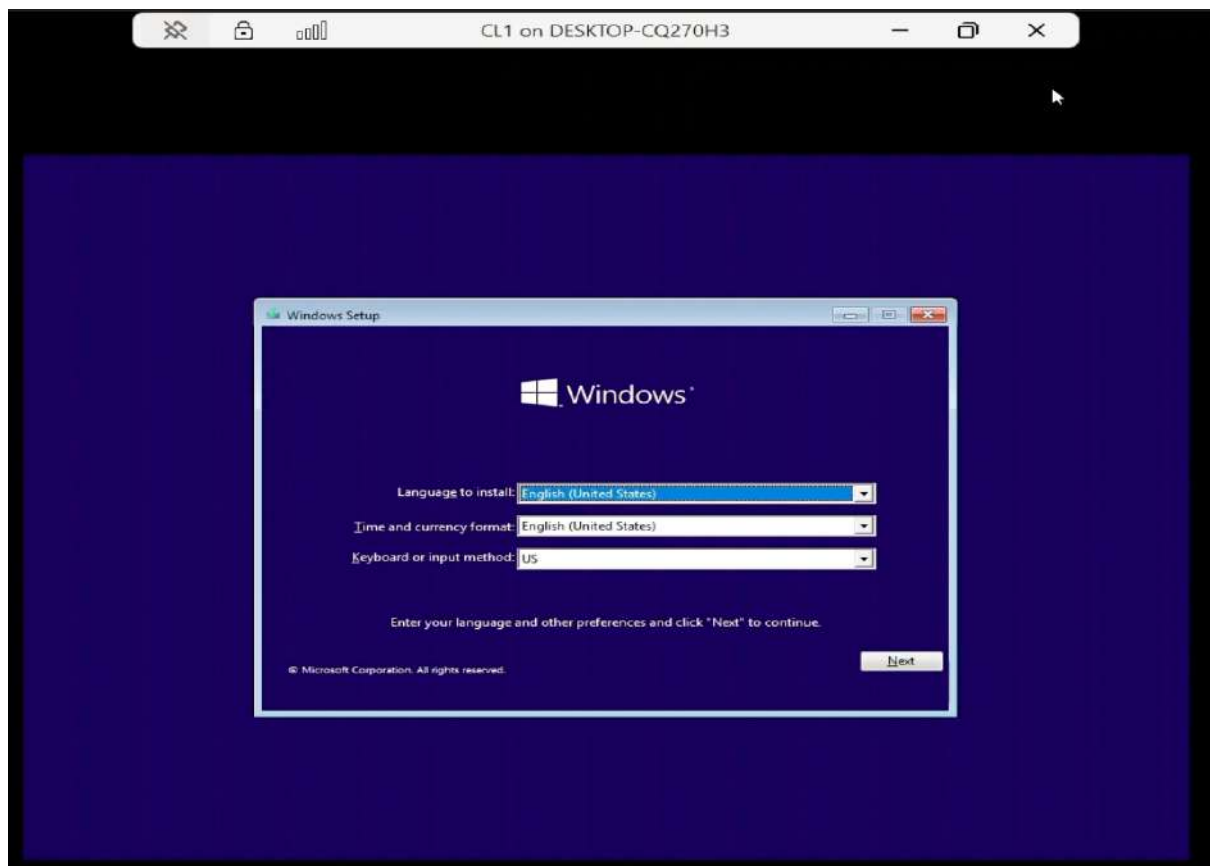
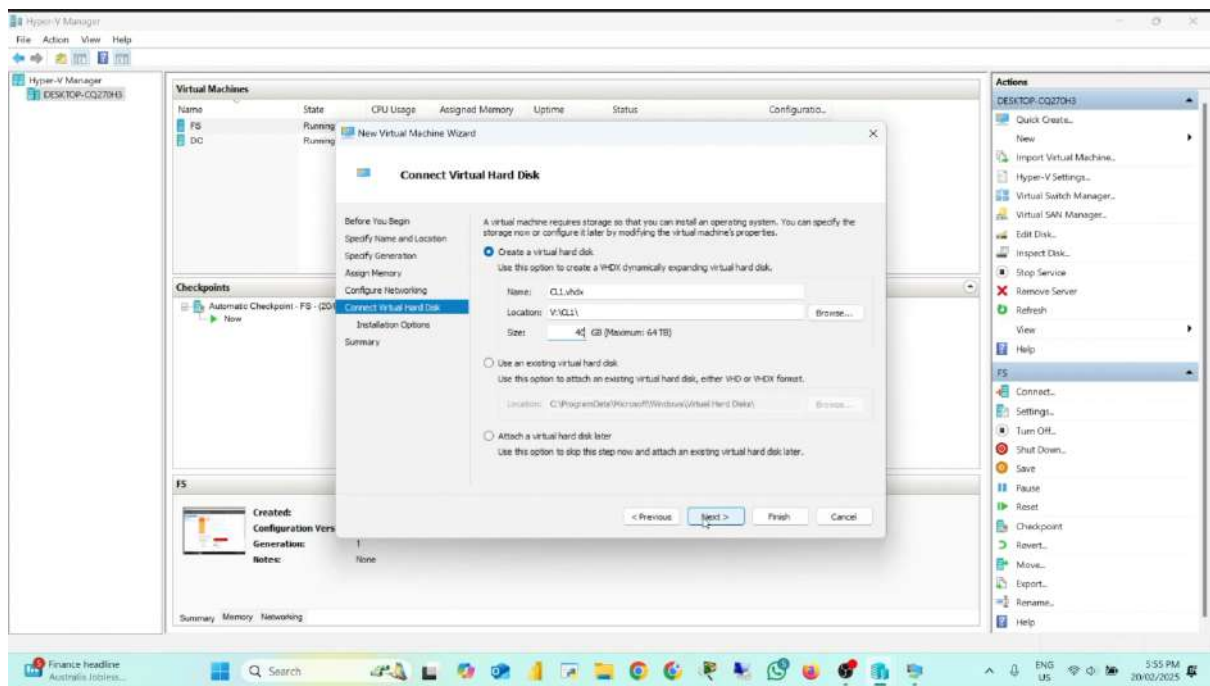


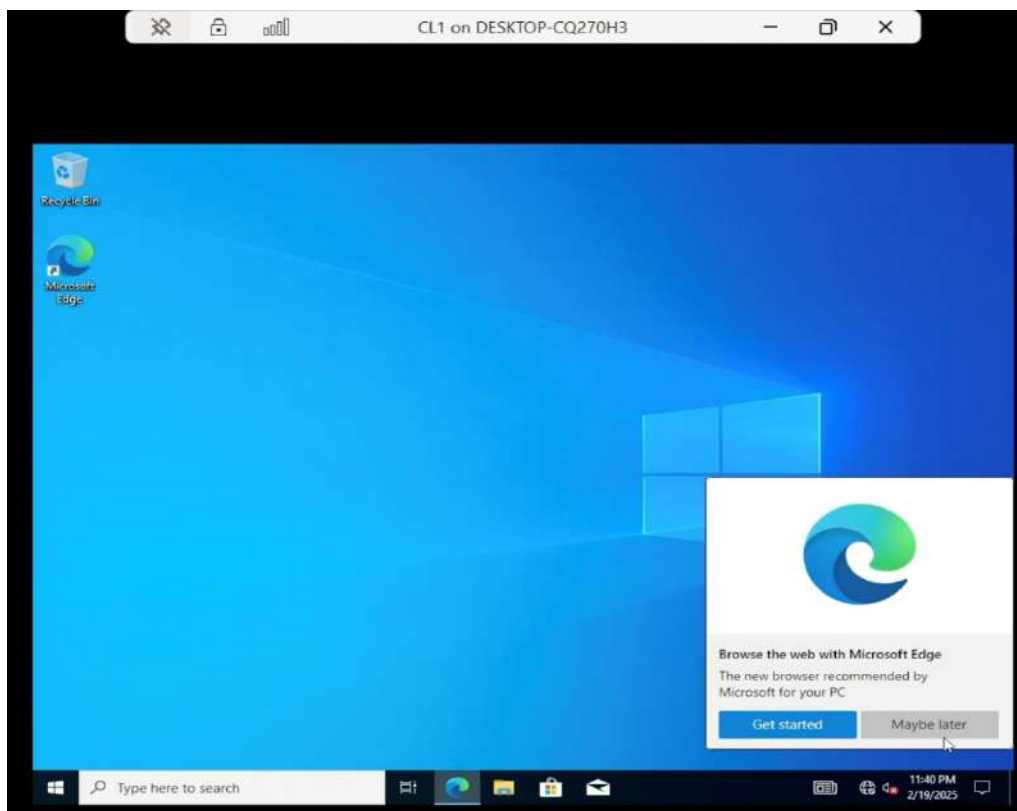
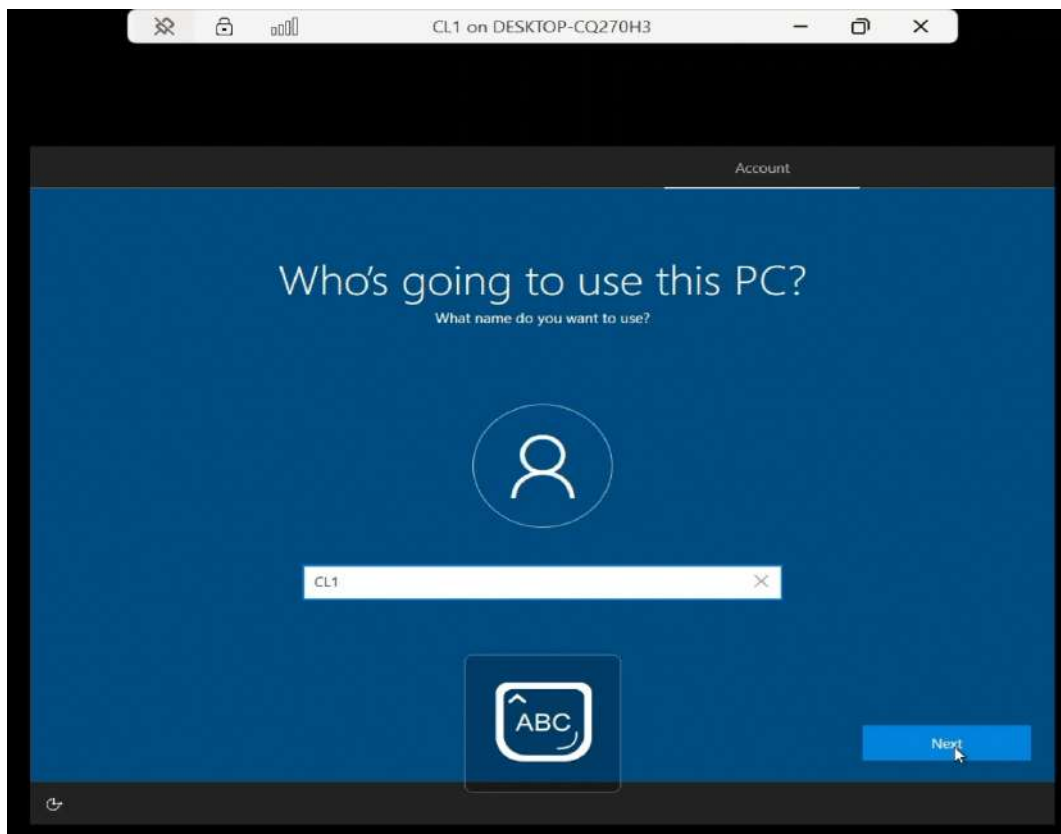
Set Up Microsoft Server for File Server (FS)



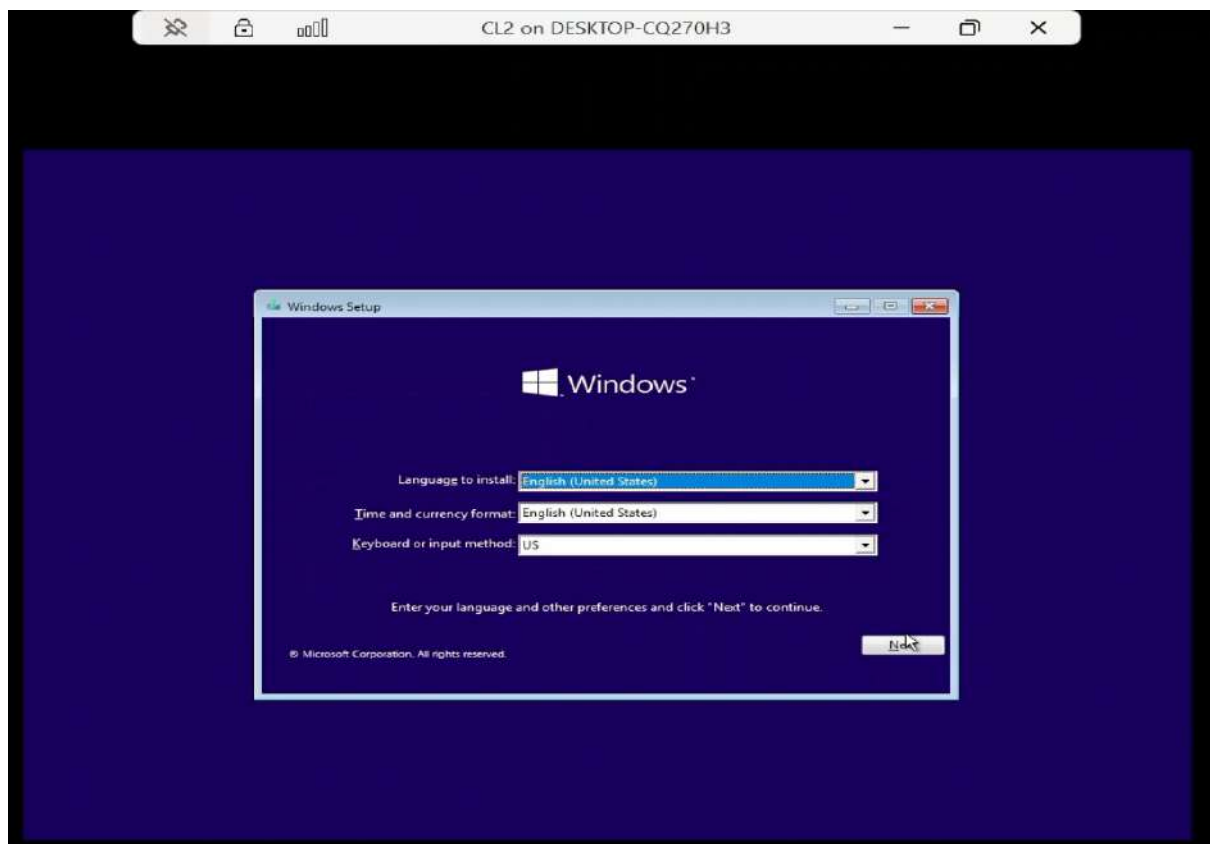
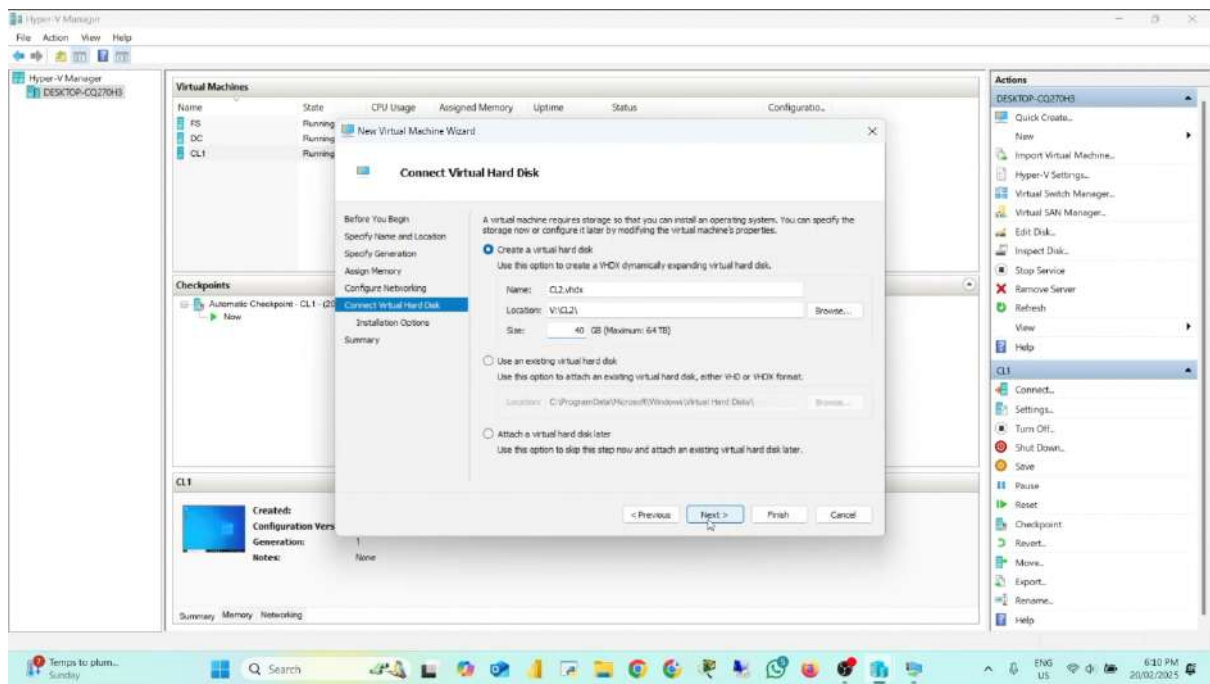


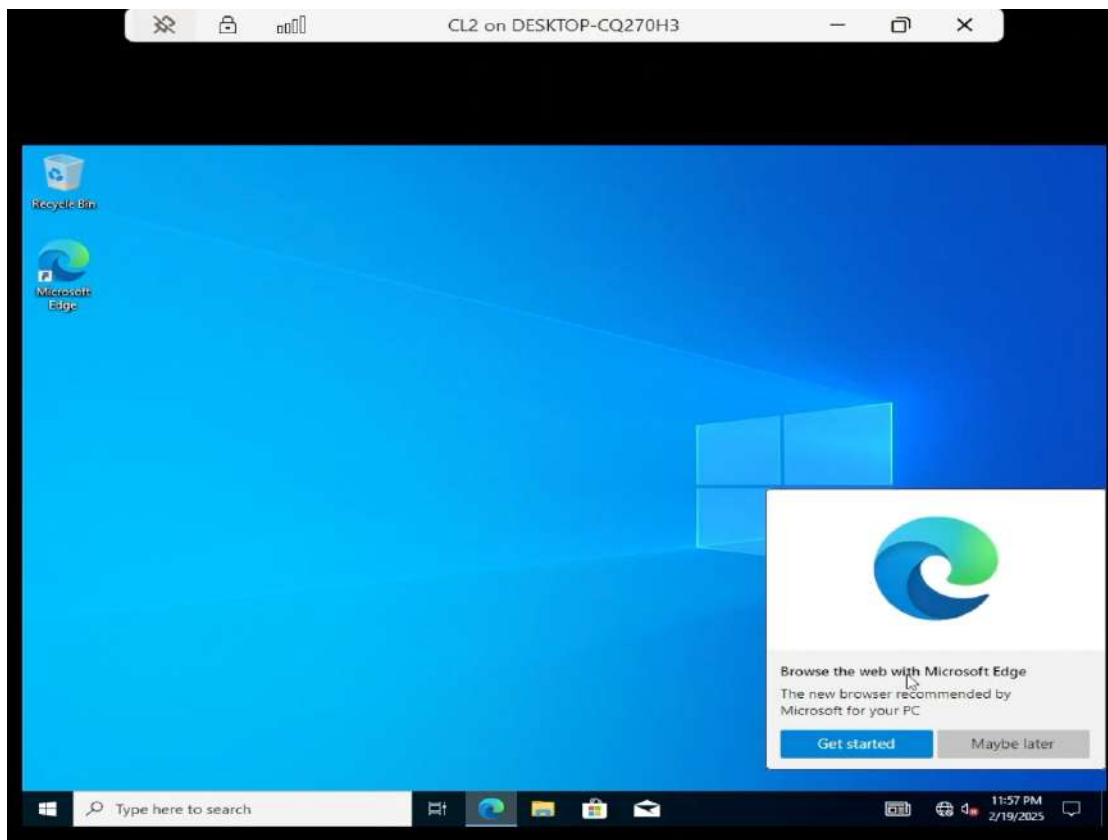
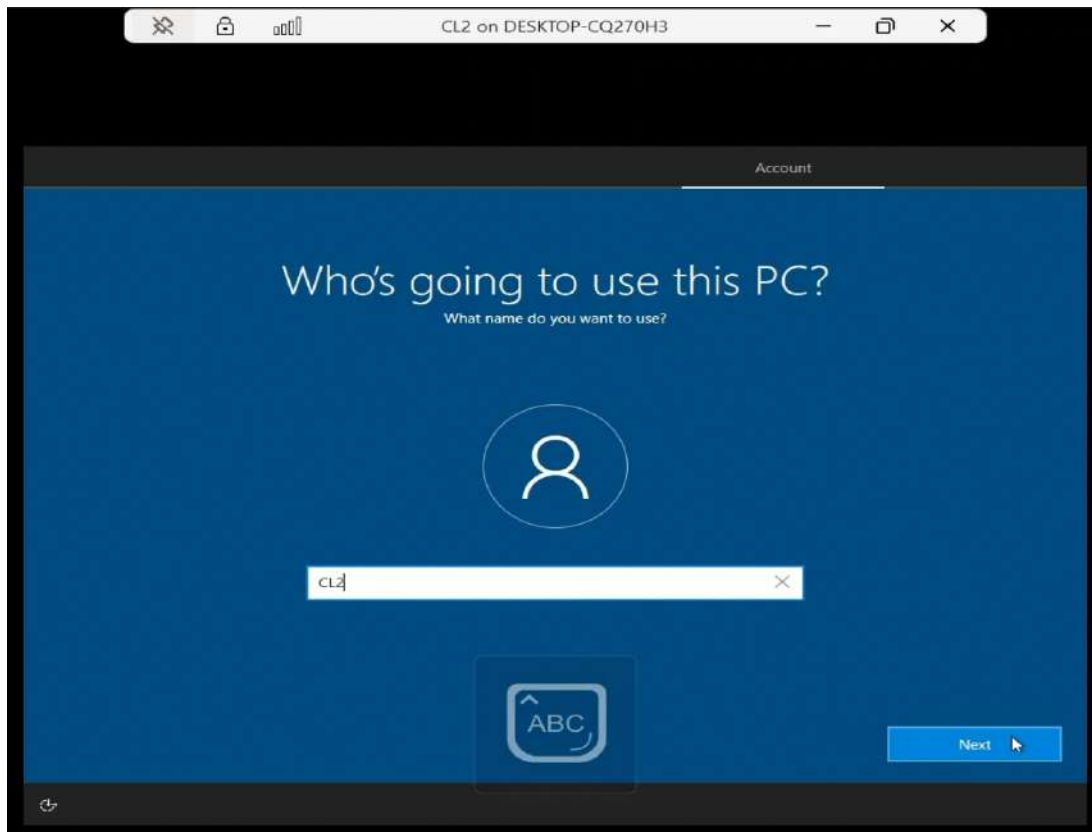
Set Up Windows 10 for Client PC 1 (CL1)





Set Up Windows 10 for Client PC 2 (CL2)





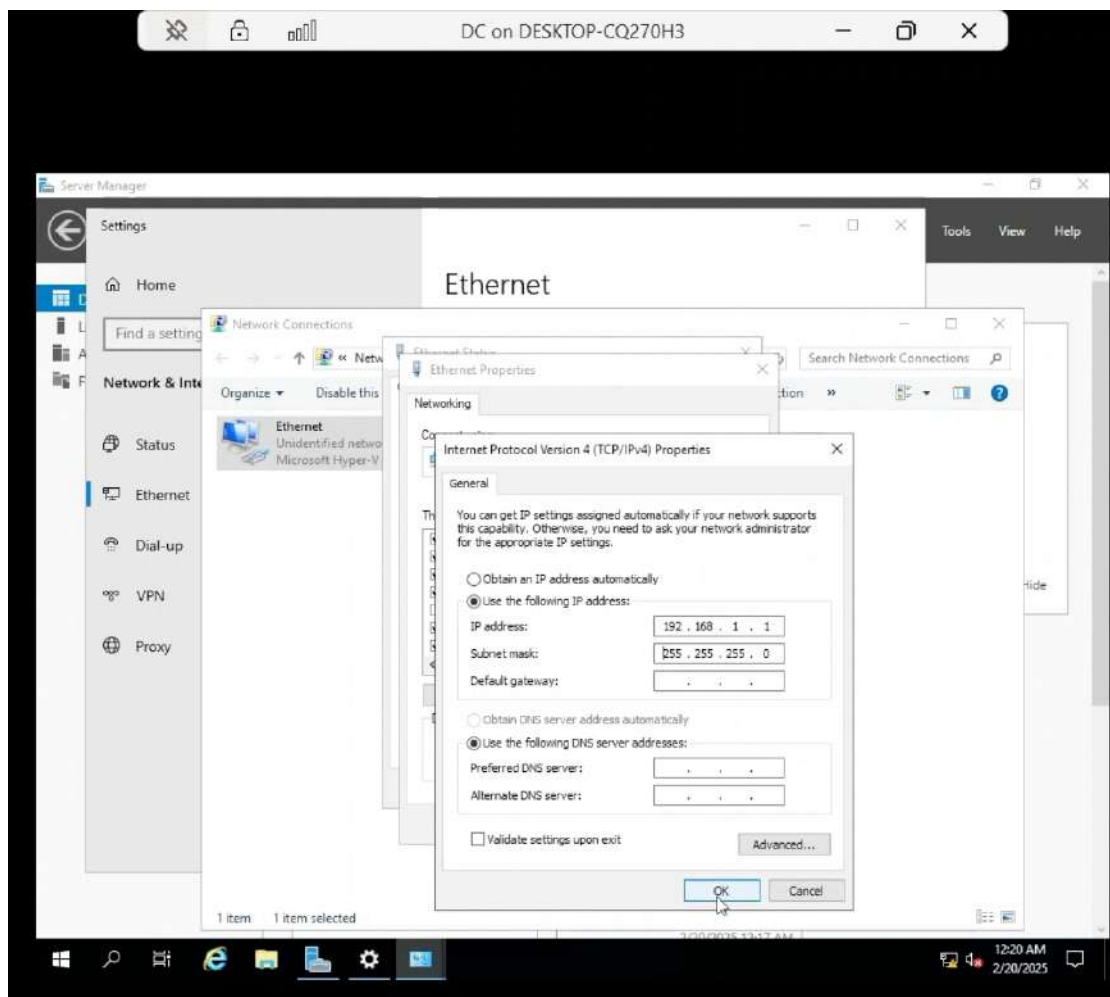
3. Assign Static IP Addresses, Change Computer Name & Test Connectivity

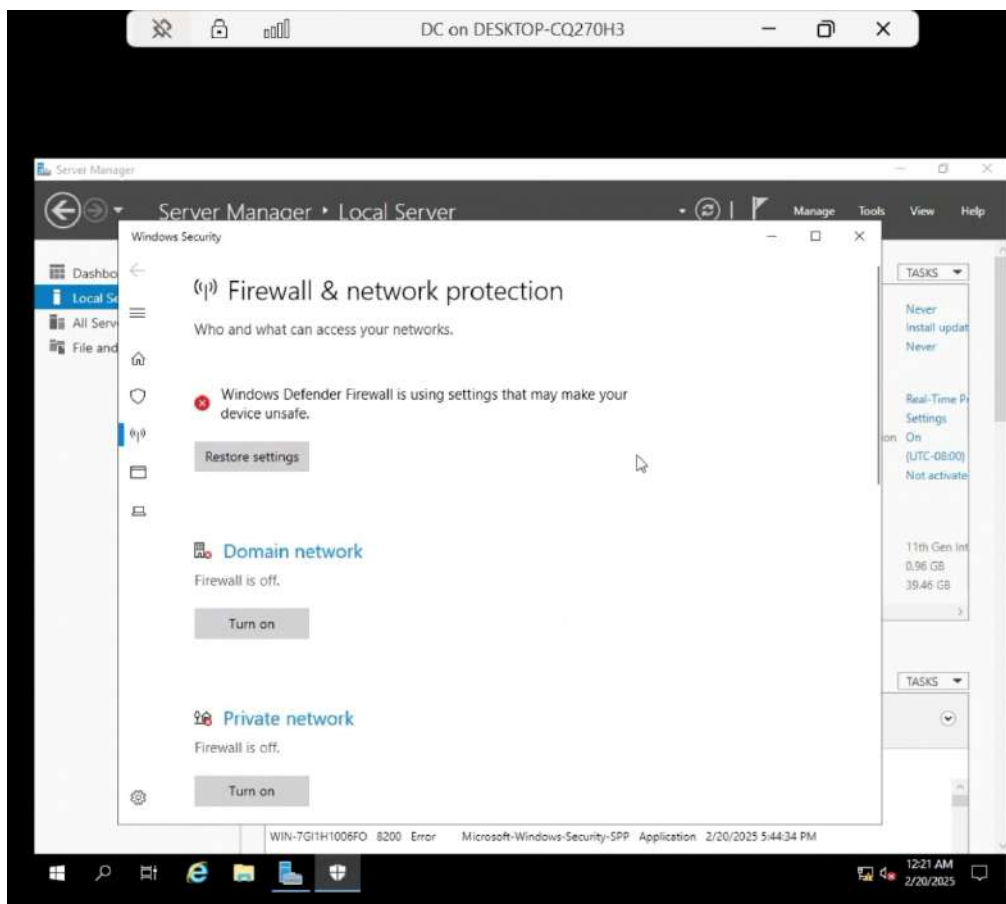
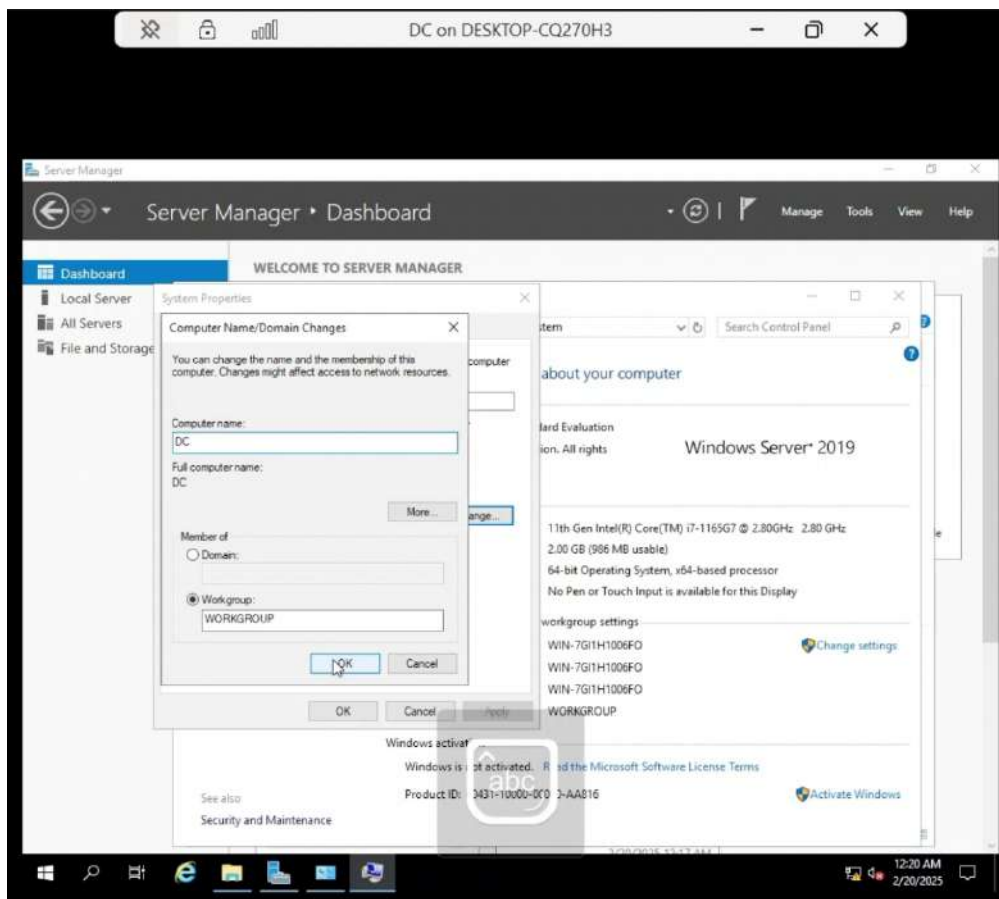
Change computer name and assign **static IP addresses** to all VMs for **reliable communication**:

- **DC:** 192.168.1.1
- **FS:** 192.168.1.2
- **CL1:** 192.168.1.10
- **CL2:** 192.168.1.11

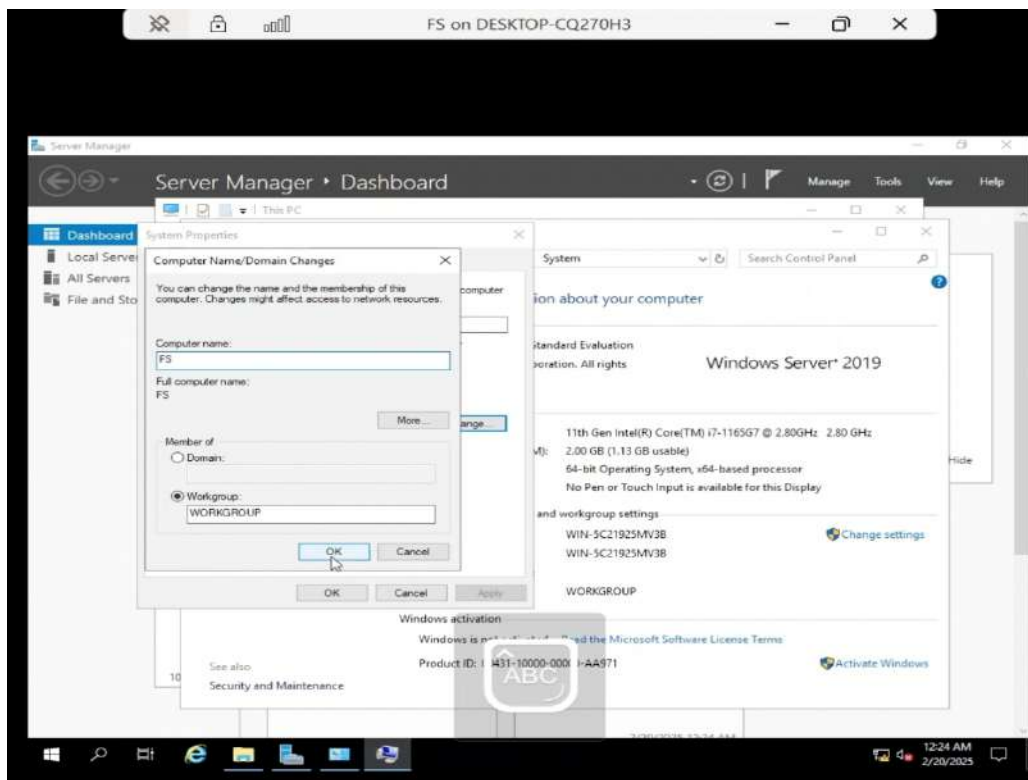
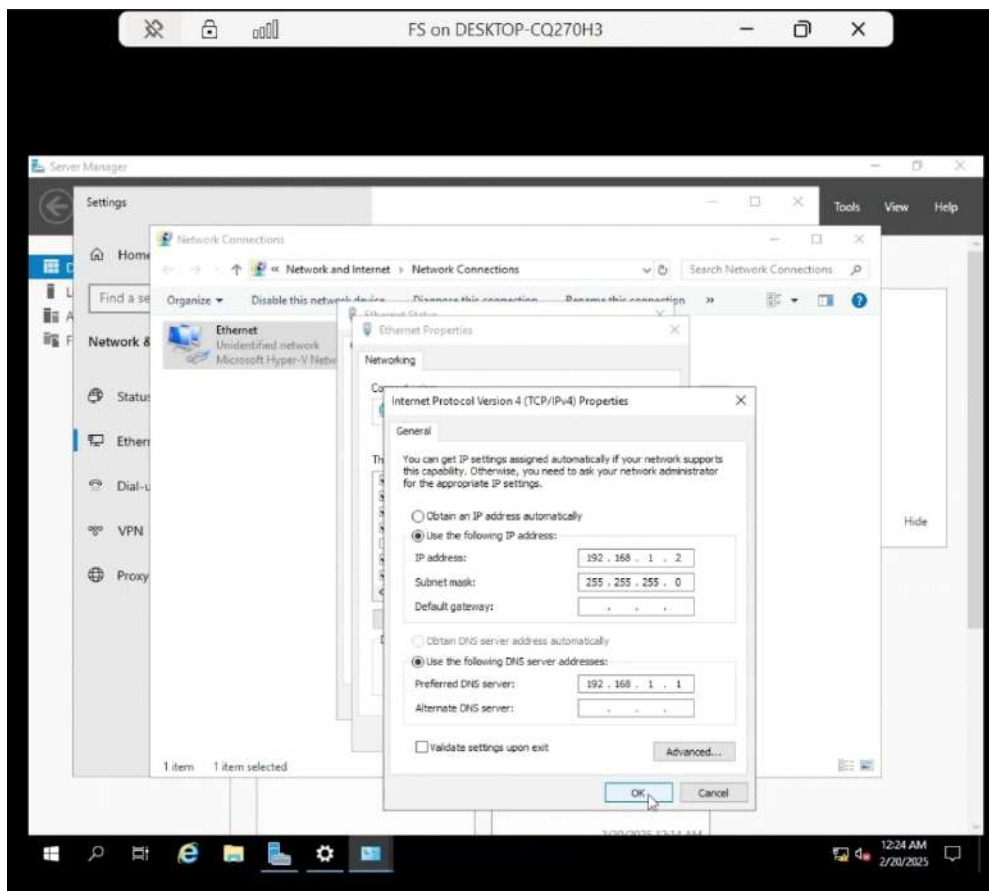
Verify **network connectivity** using the **ping** command.

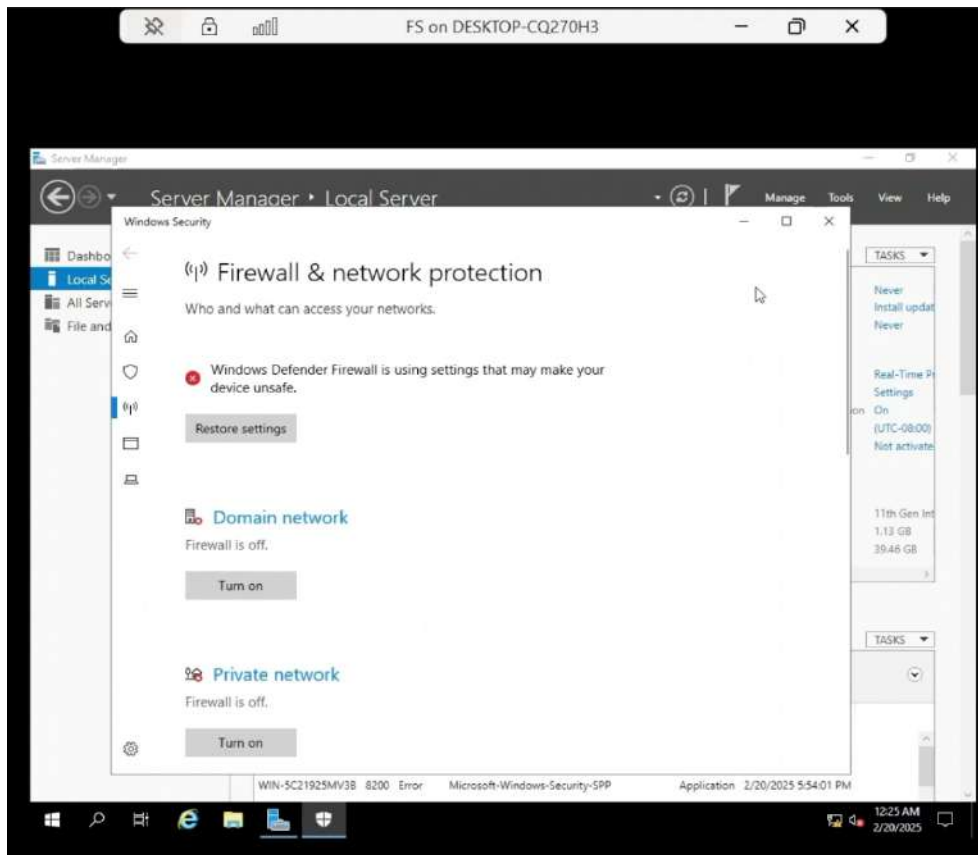
On DC



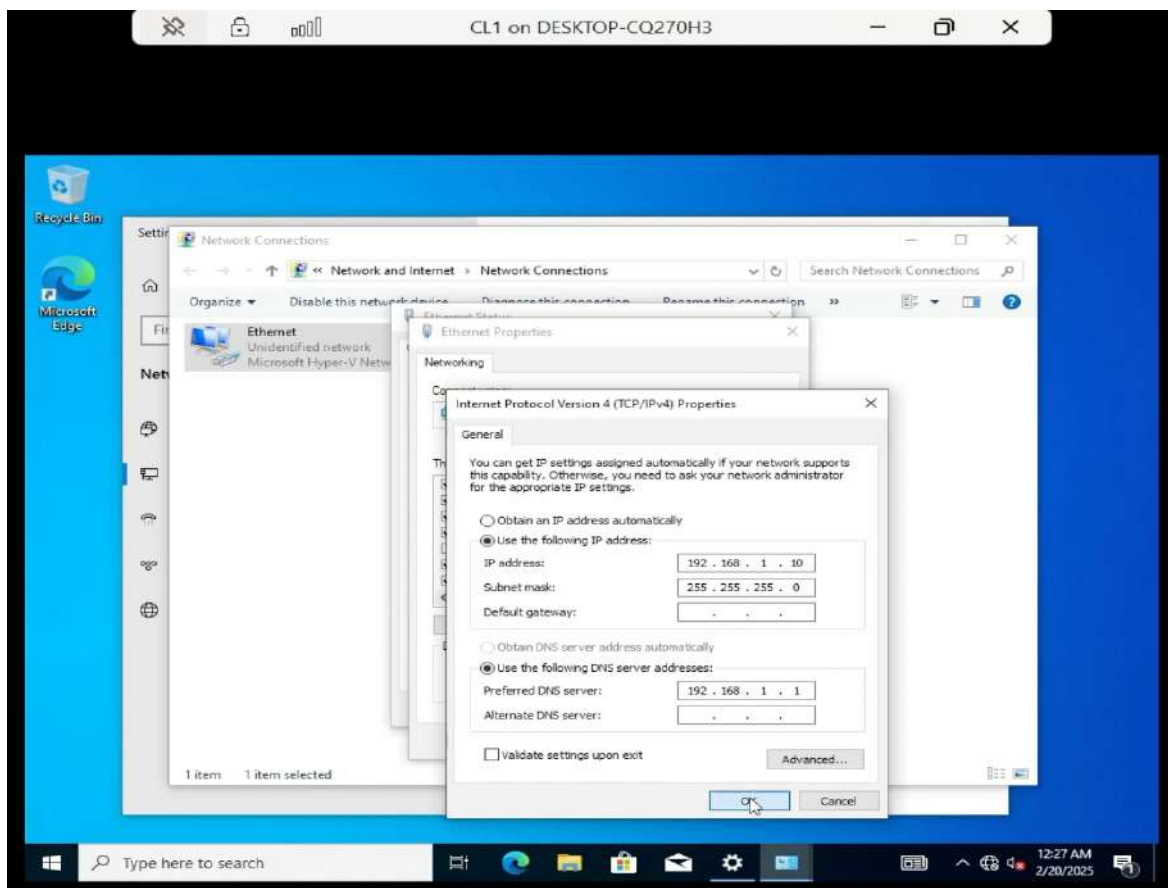


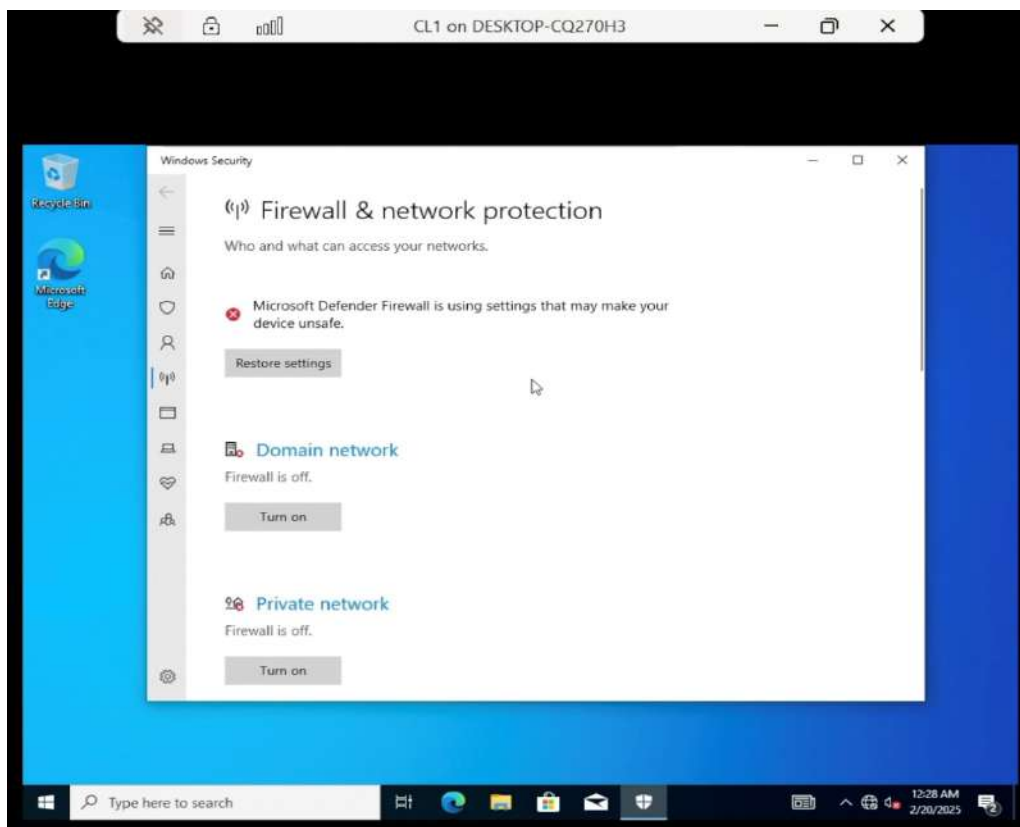
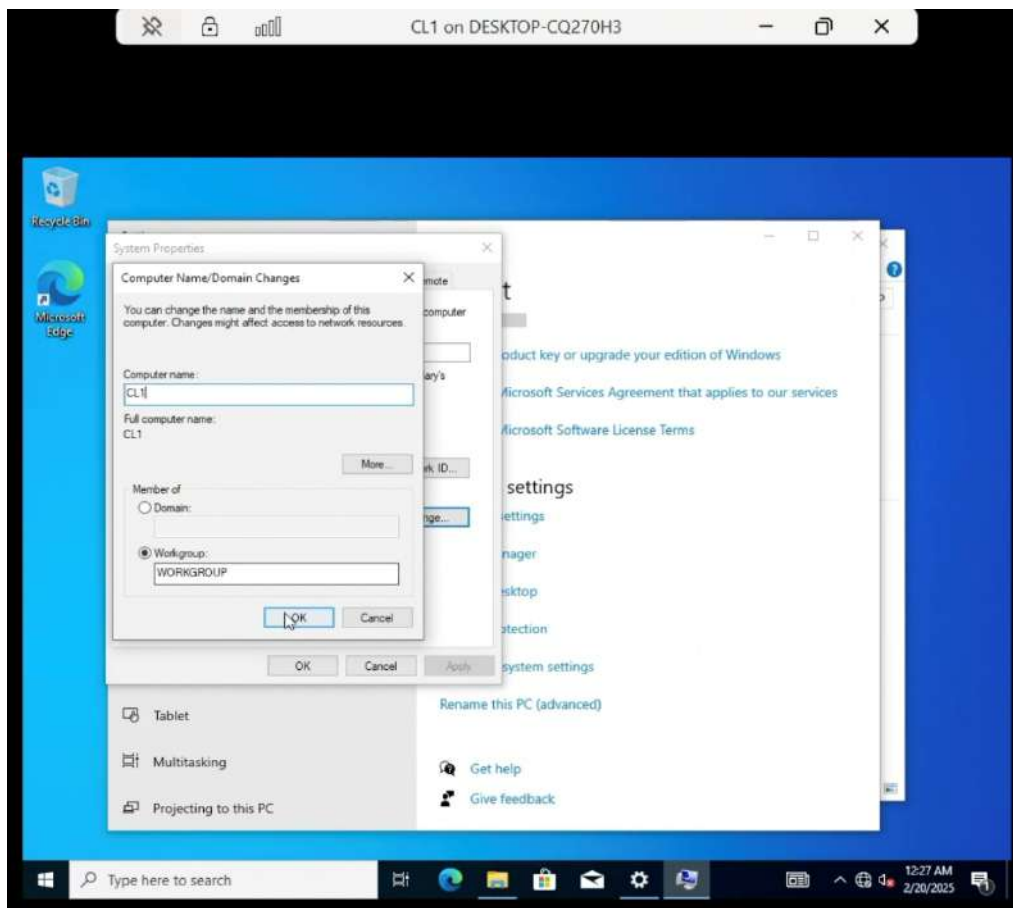
On FS



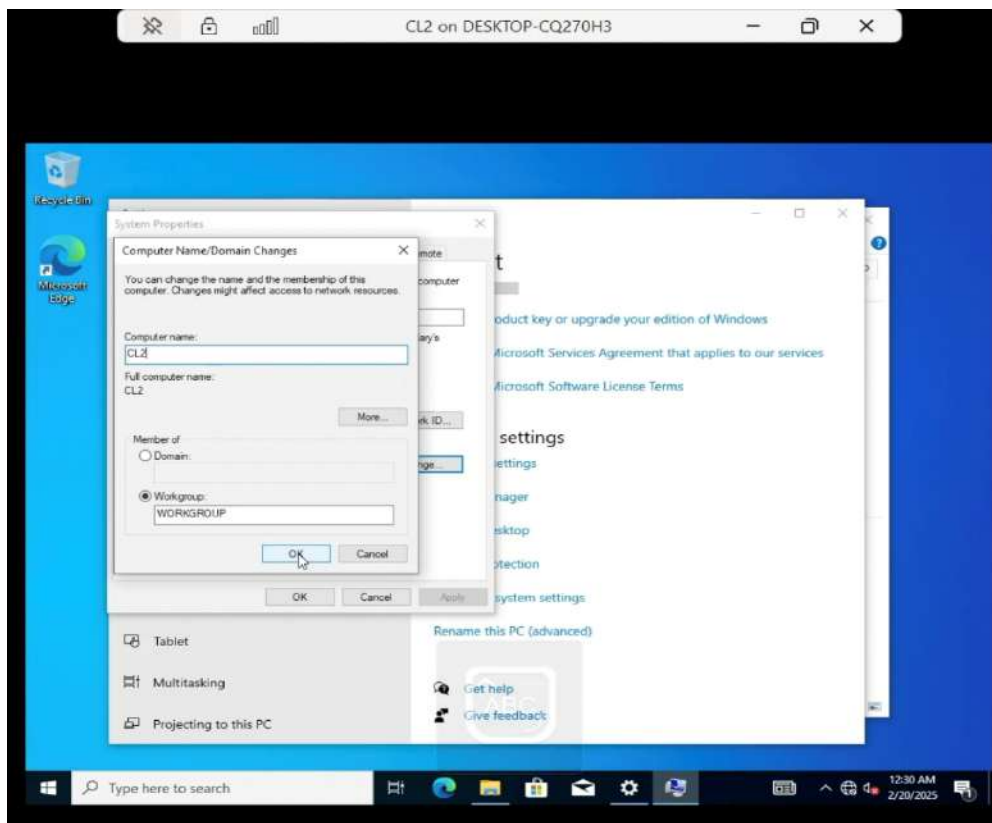
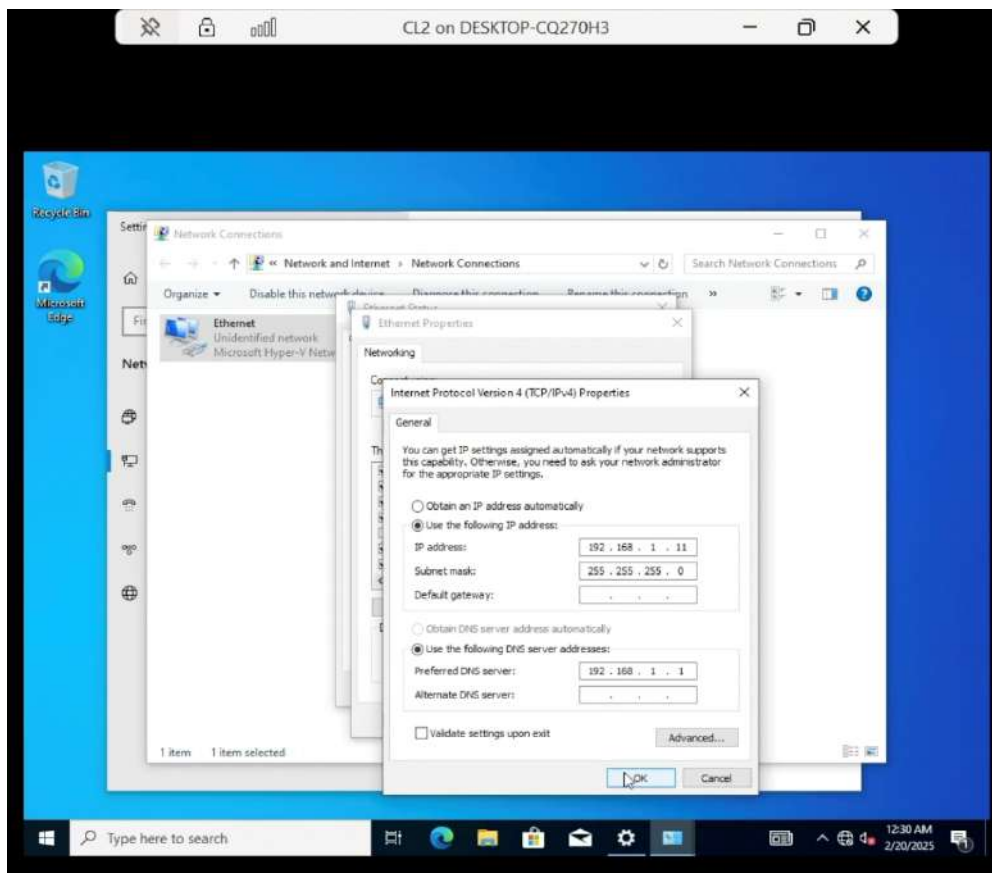


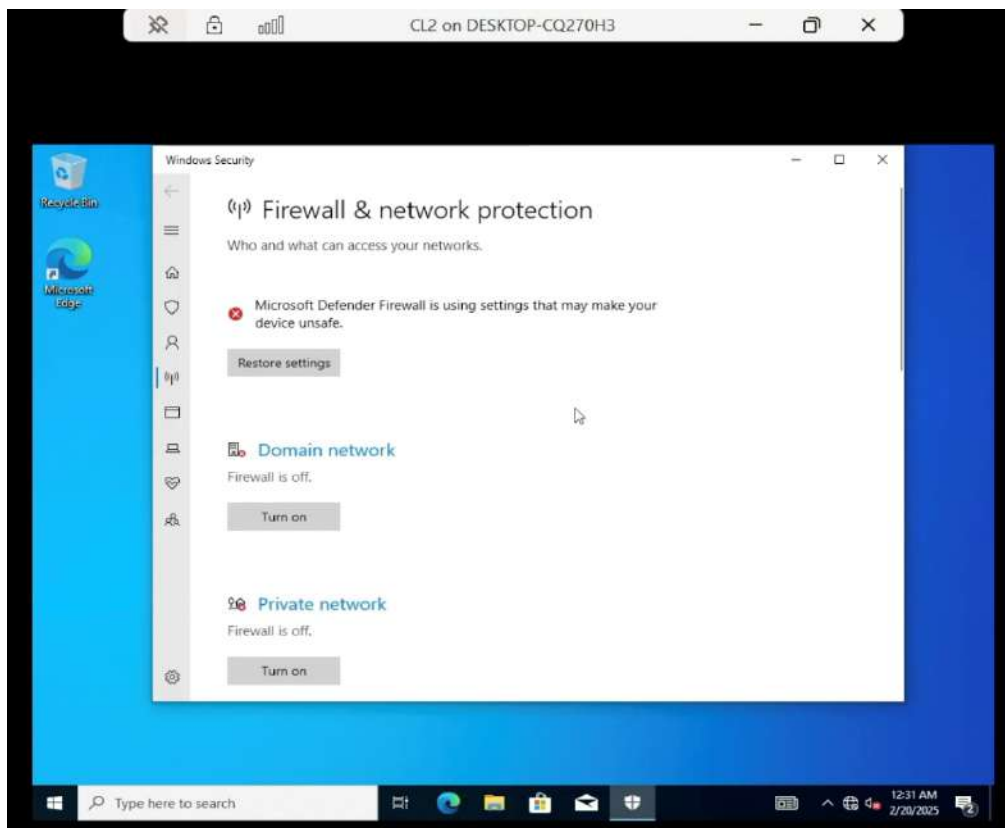
On CL1





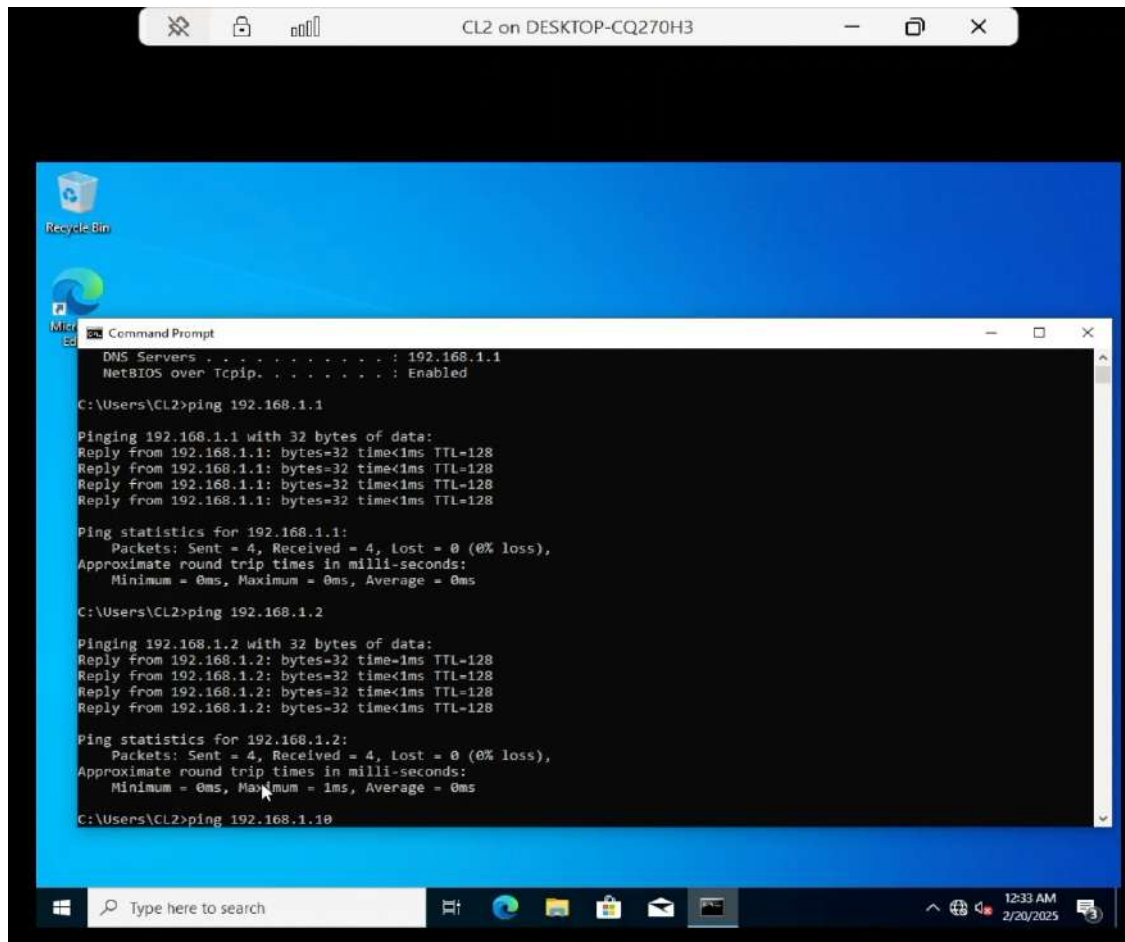
On CL2





Verify network connectivity between machines.

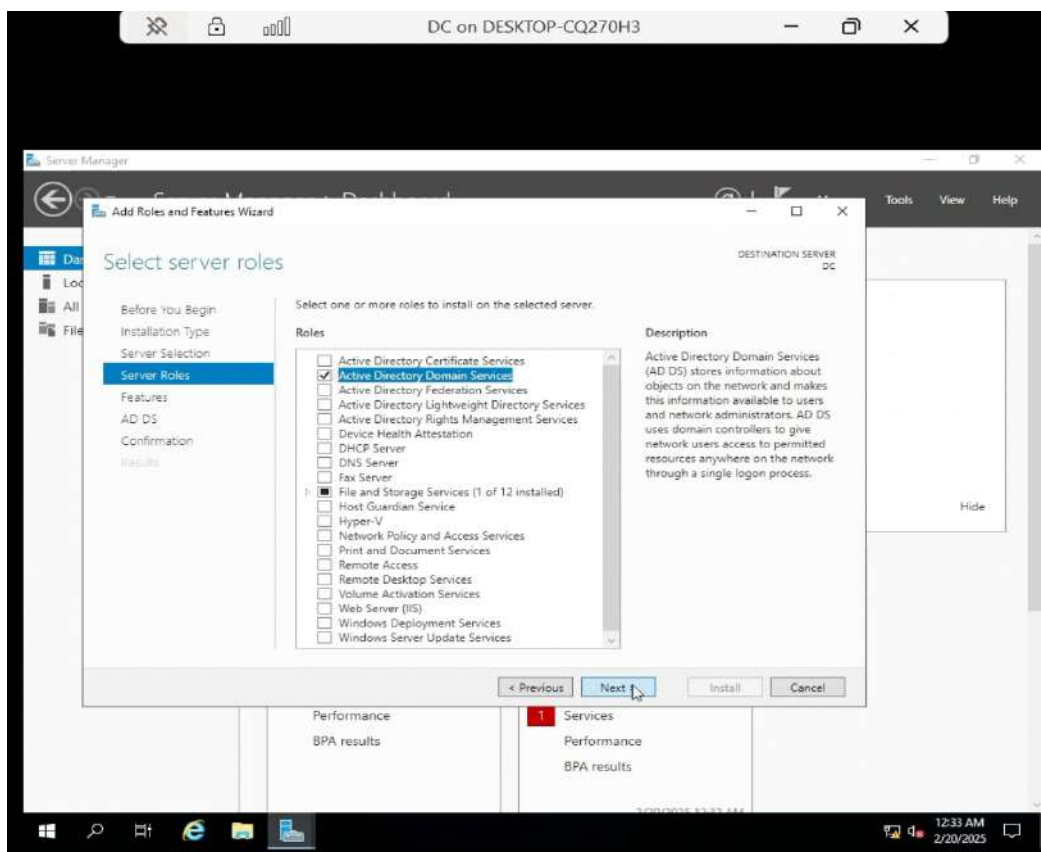
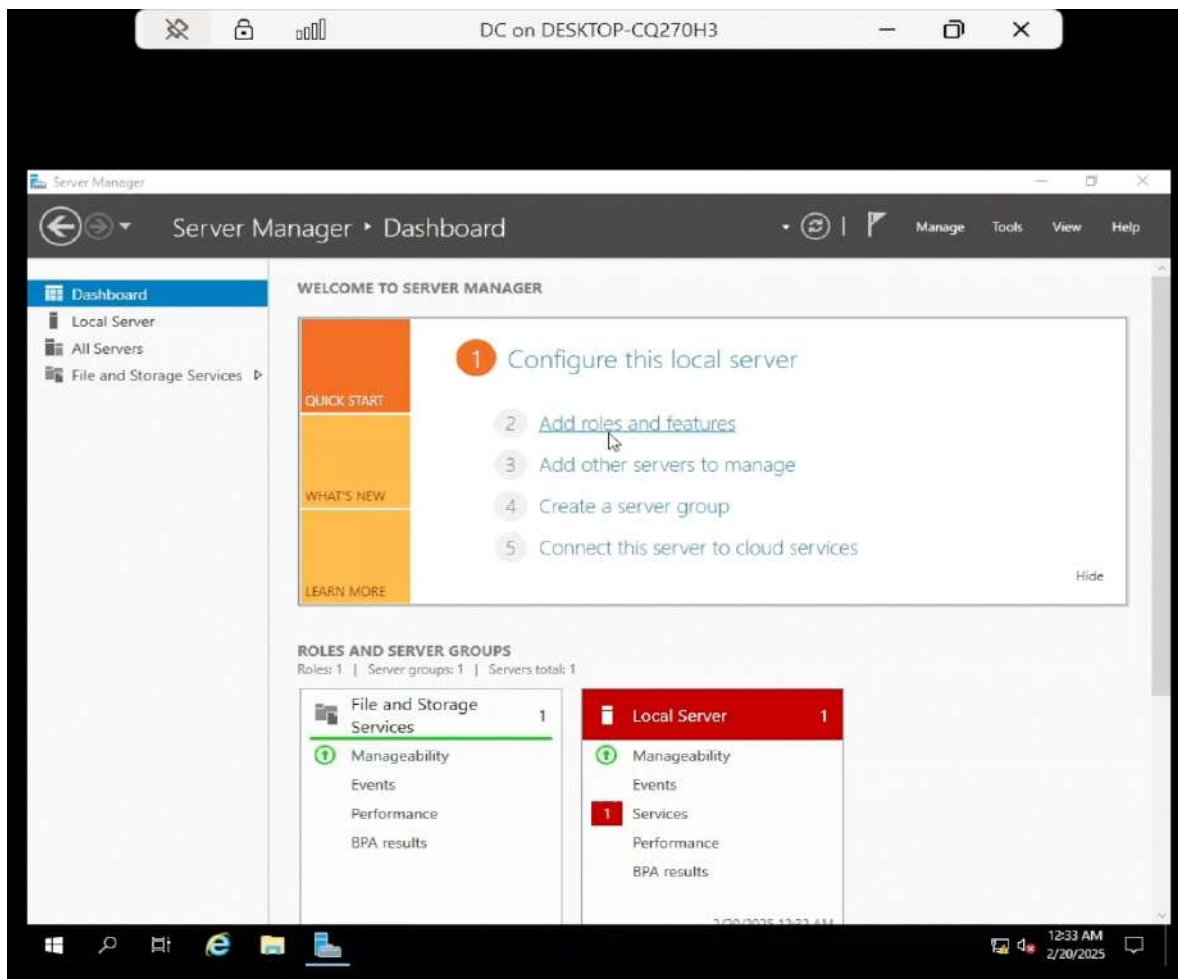
Use the ping command to verify that all machines can connect to each other within the network.

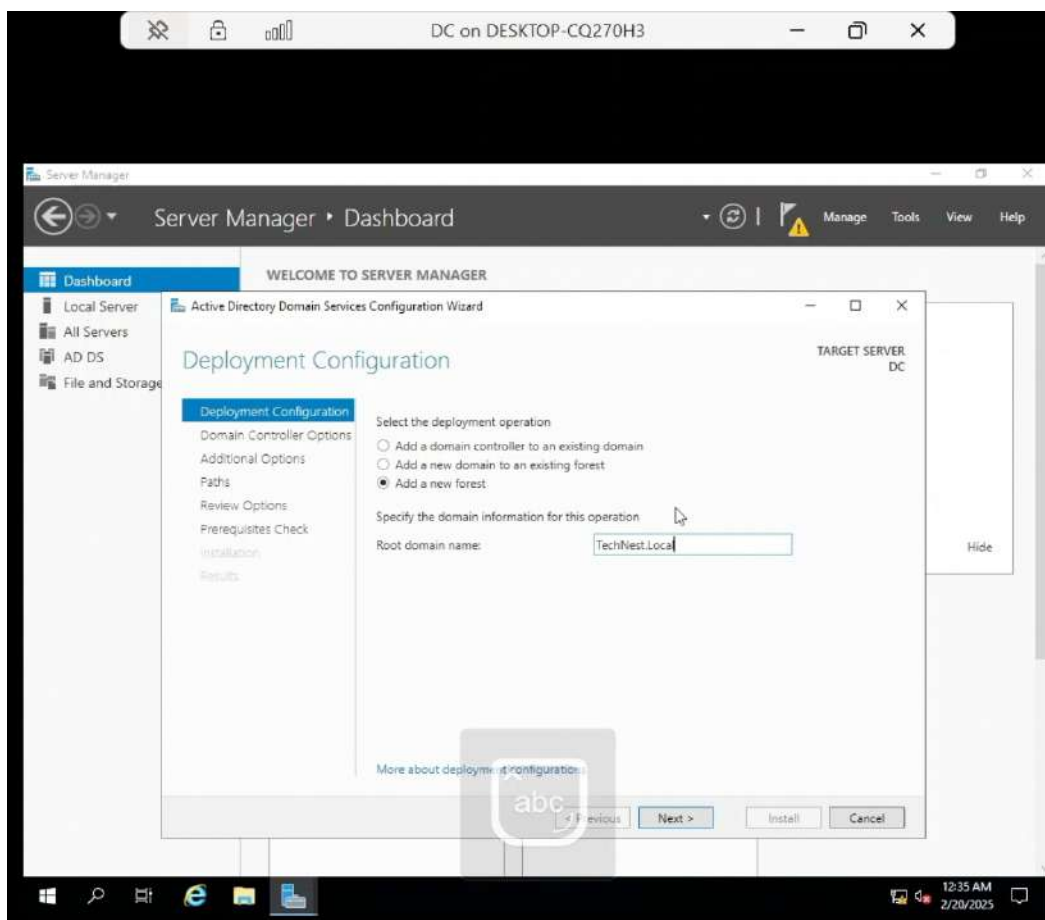
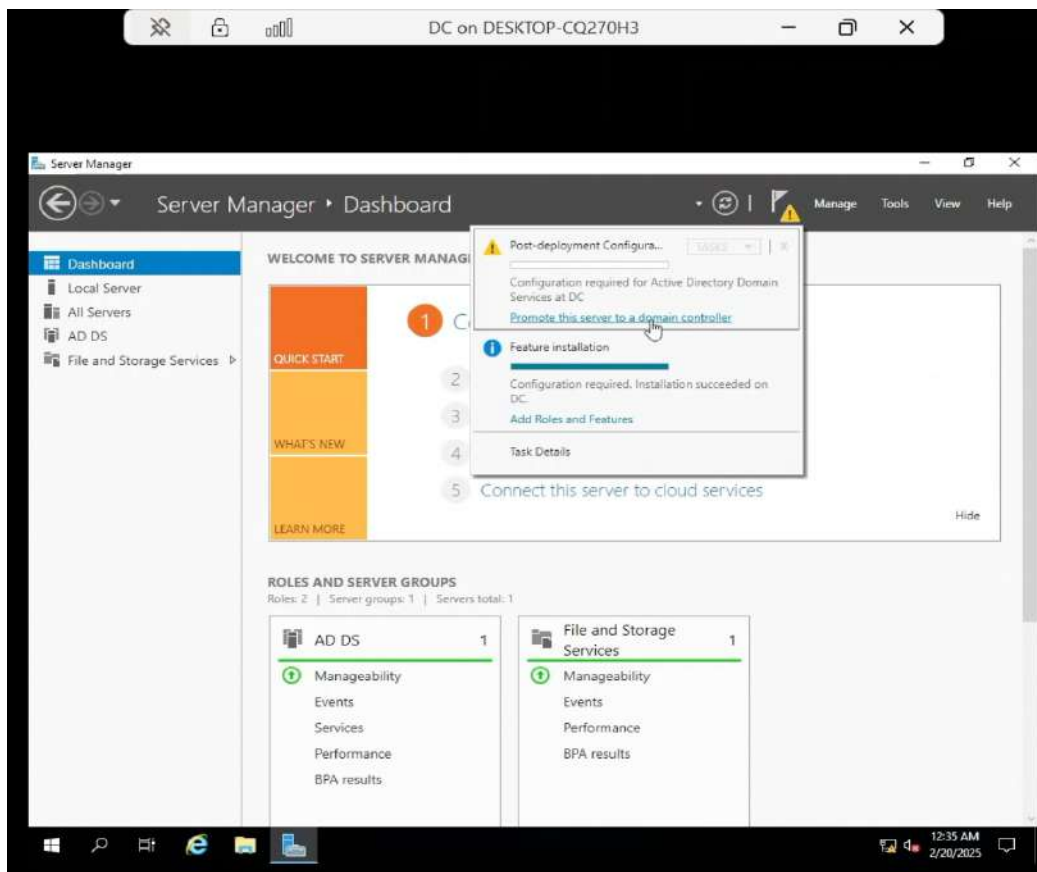


4. Deploy Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)

Active Directory (AD) is a centralized directory that helps manage users, computers, and network resources.

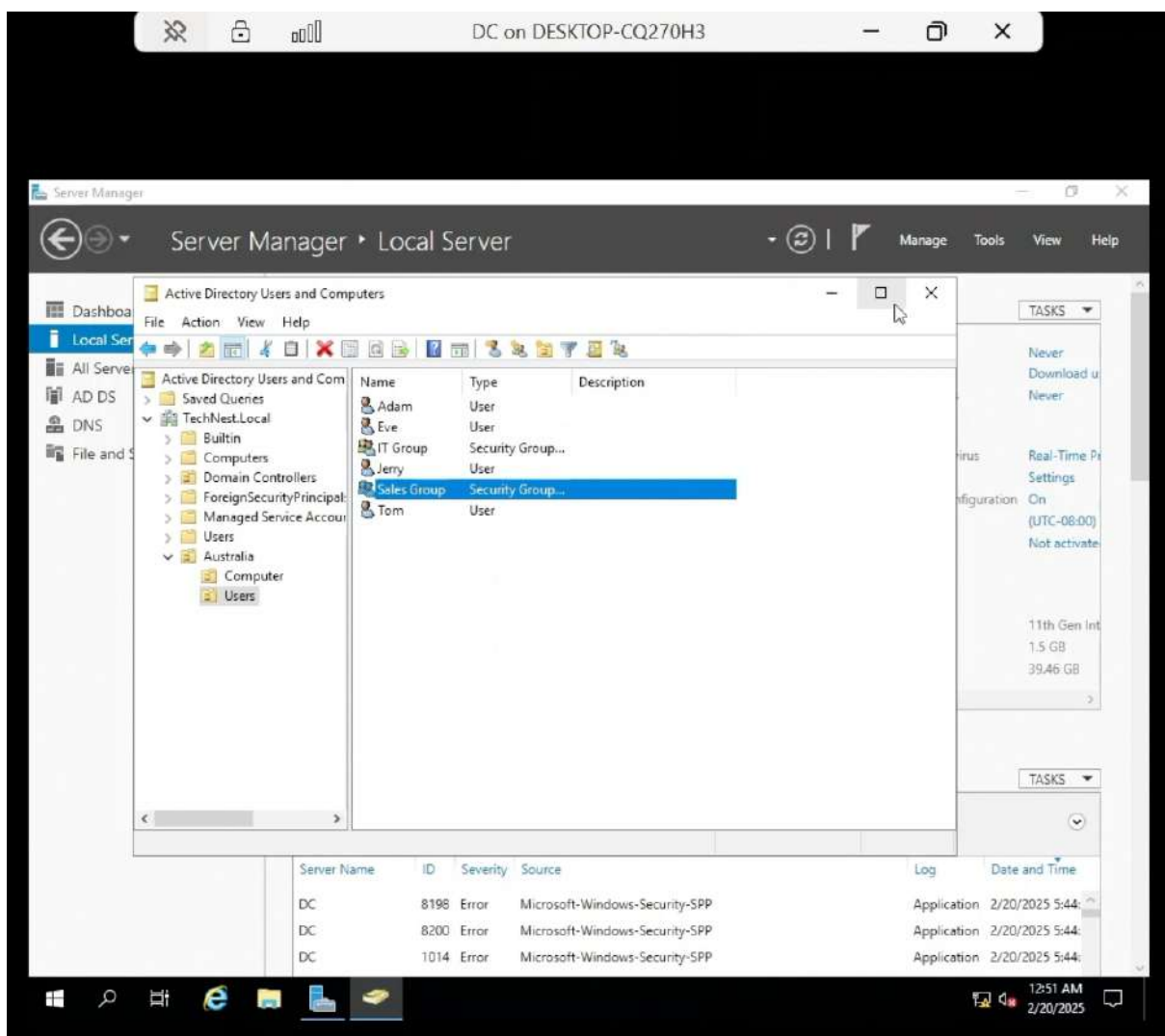
- a. We will install and configure Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) on the Domain Controller.
- b. A new domain (e.g., TechNest.local) will be created, and the server will be promoted to a Domain Controller.





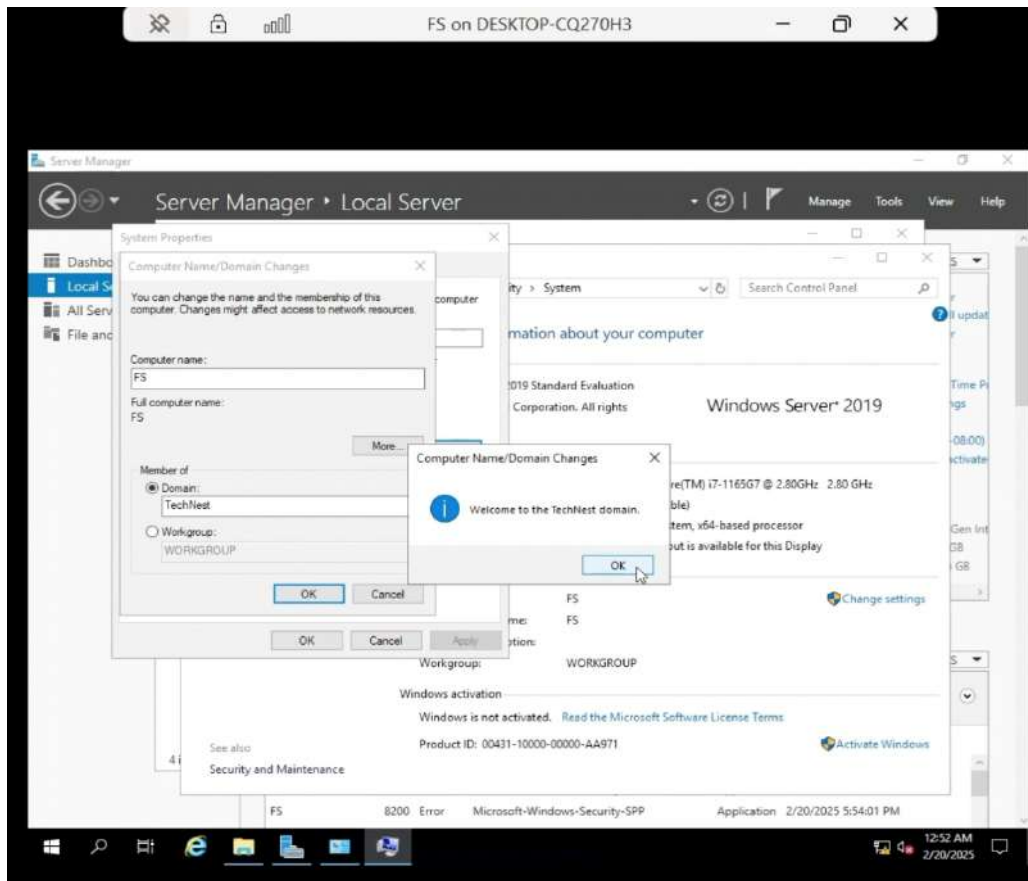
5. Create Organizational Units (OUs), Sub-OUs, User Accounts & Security Groups

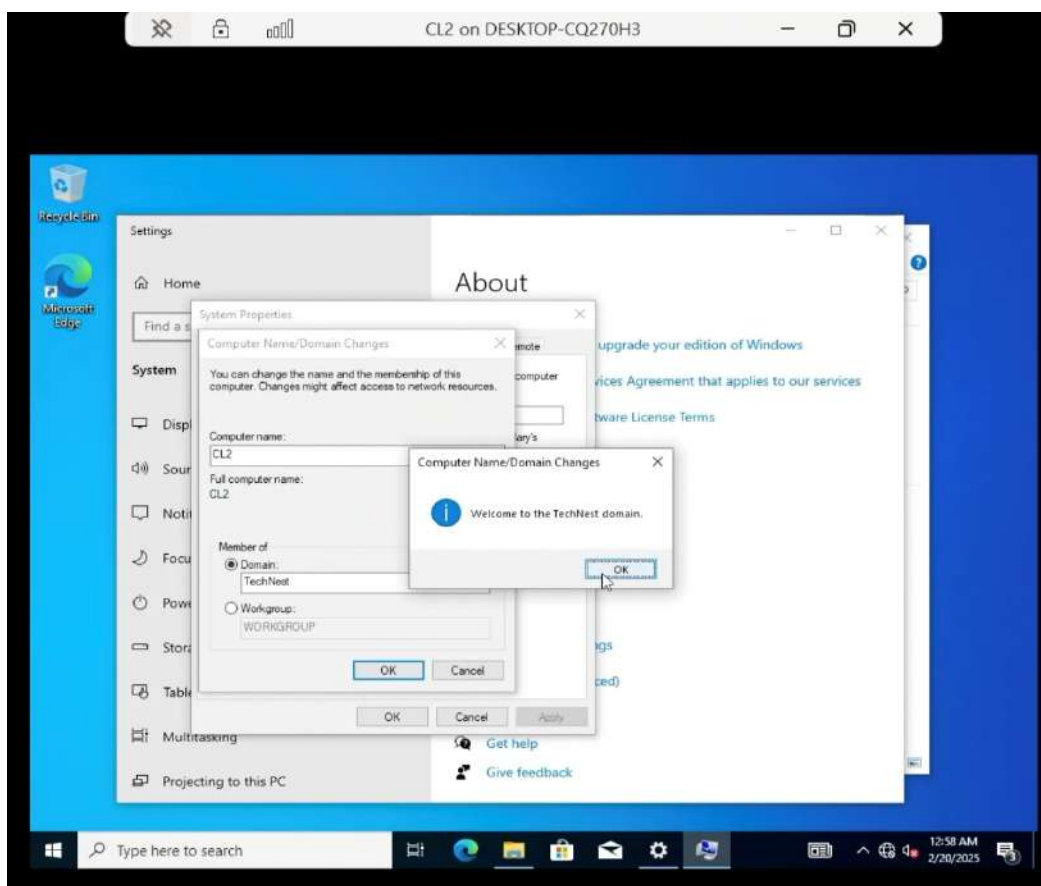
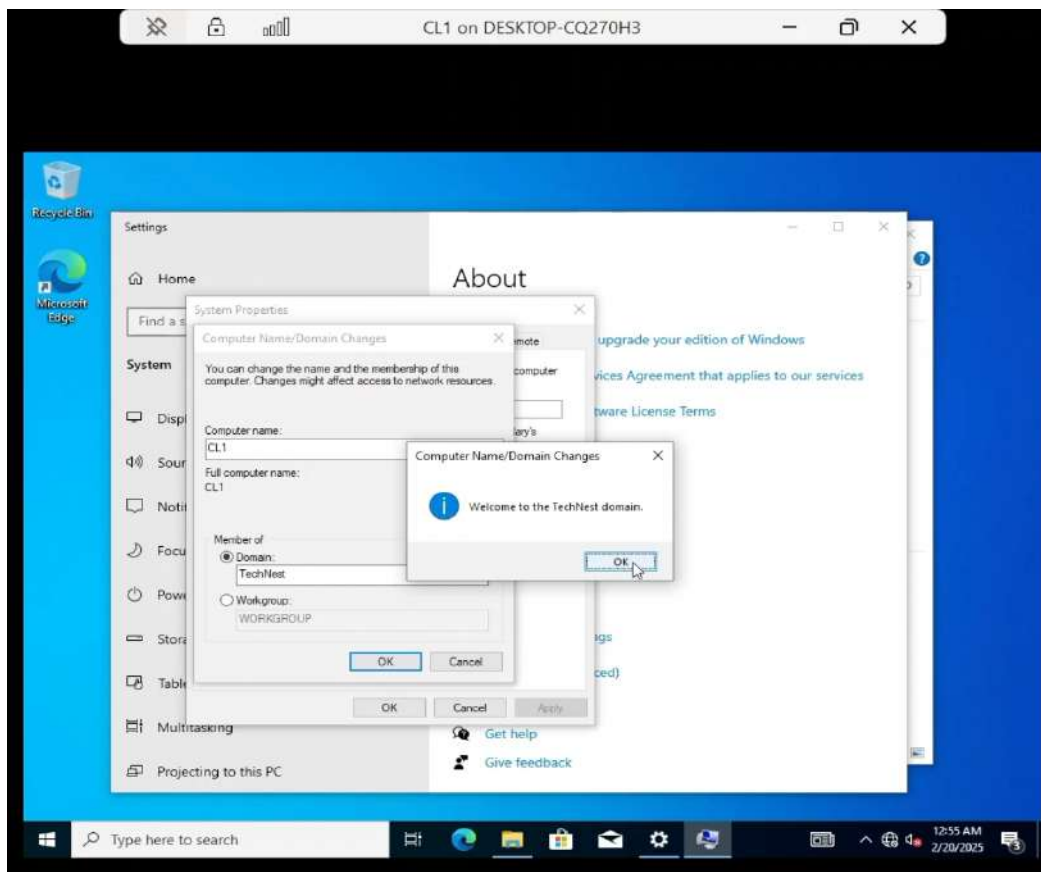
- c. Organize Active Directory structure:
 - i. OU (e.g., Australia)
 - ii. Sub-OUs (e.g., Users, Computers)
- d. Add users (e.g., Tom, Jerry, Adam, Eve).
- e. Create security groups (e.g., IT Group, Sales Group).
- f. Add users to a security groups (e.g., Add Tom, Jerry in IT Group, Add Adam, Eve in Sales Group).



6. Join File Server (FS) and Client PCs (CL1, CL2) to the Domain from Workgroup

Connect the File Server (FS) and Client PCs (CL1 & CL2) to the TechNest.local domain.





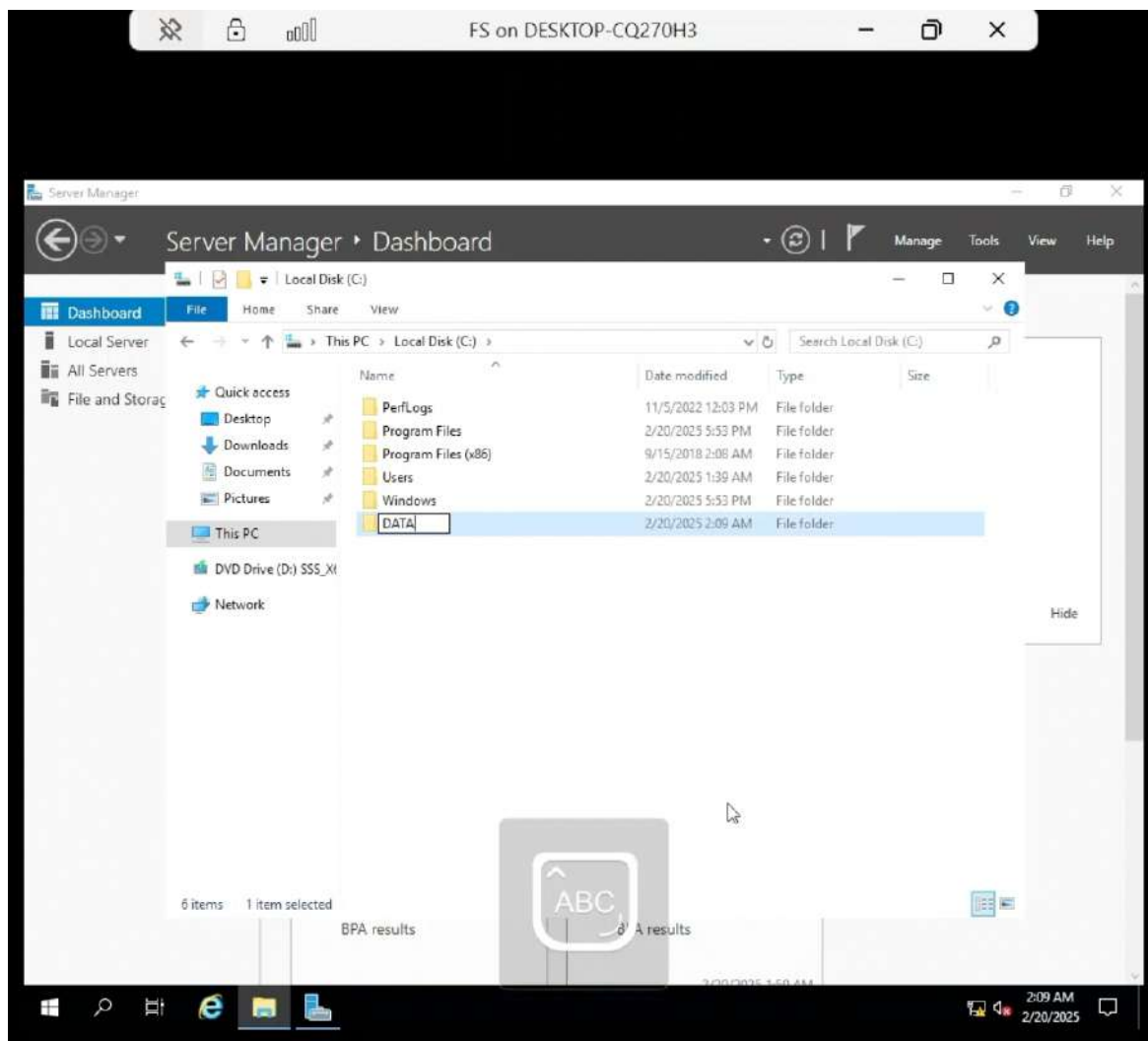
7. Configure Folder Structure on File Server

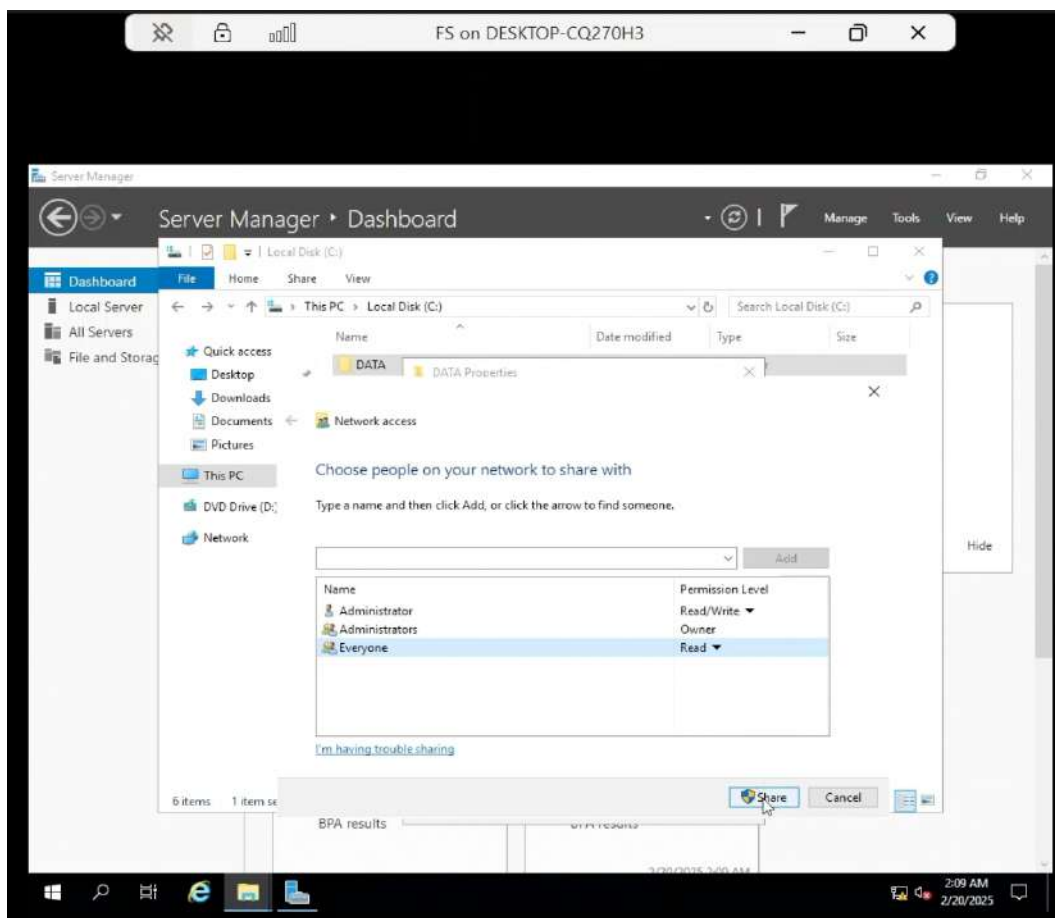
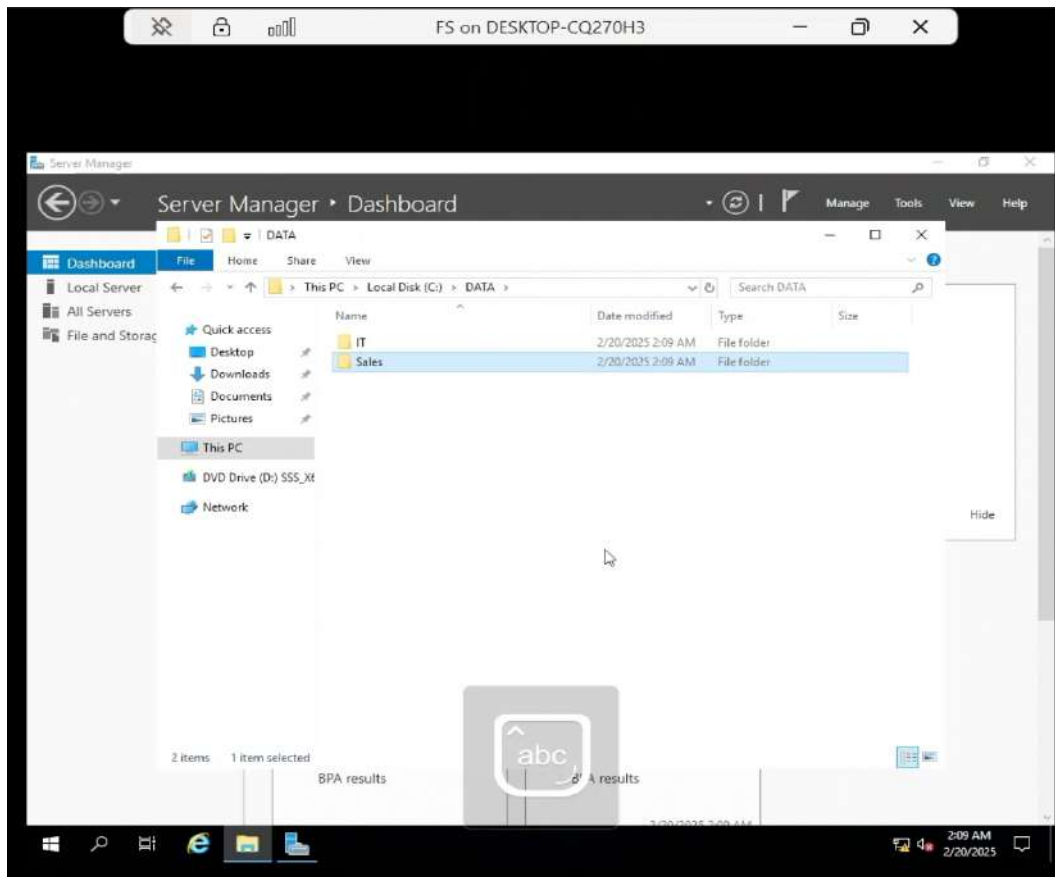
Setting up a well-organized folder structure on the File Server (FS) is crucial for efficient data management, security, and user access control. By creating a shared DATA folder with subfolders (e.g., IT, Sales), administrators can centralize file storage, making it easier for teams to collaborate.

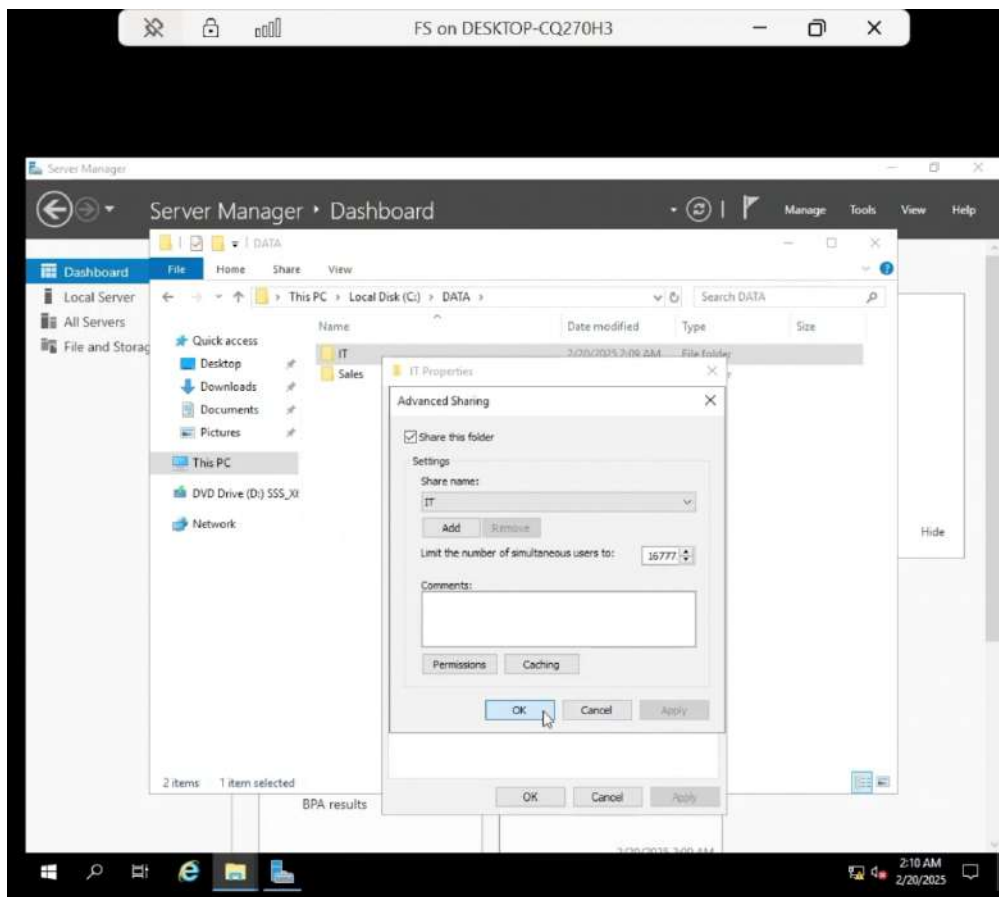
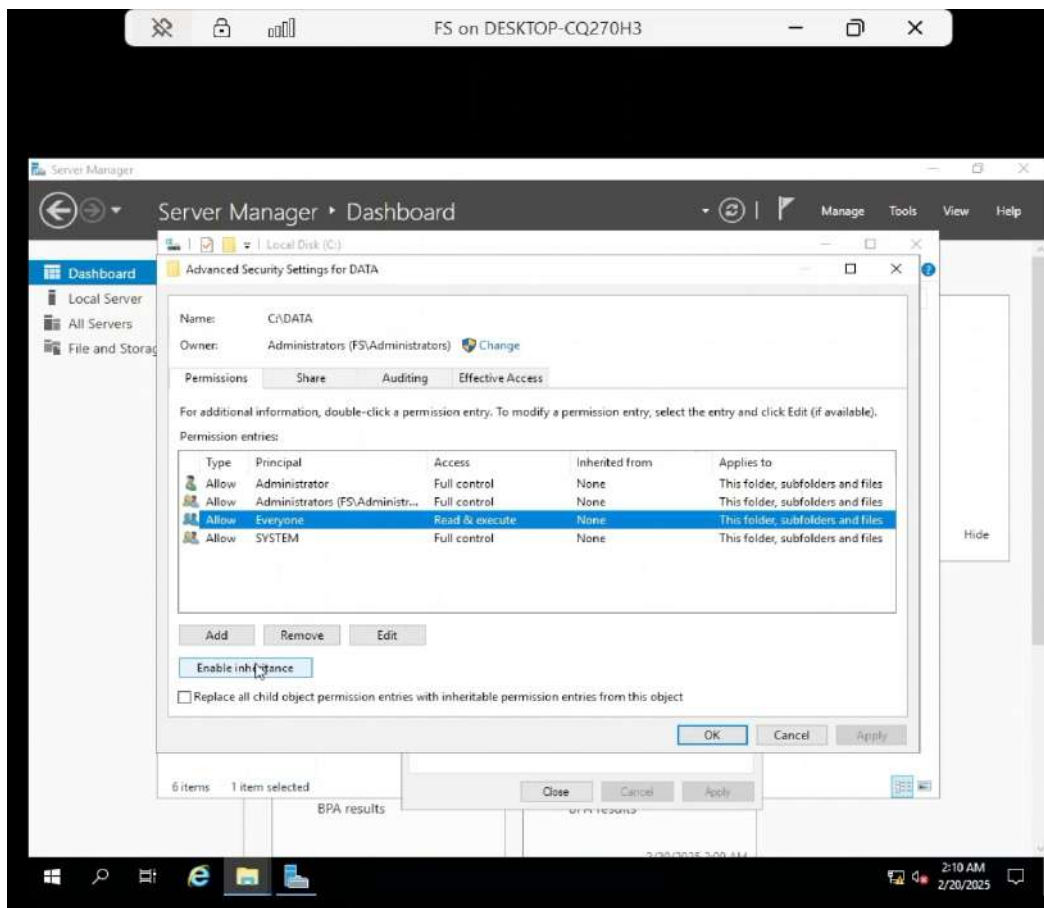
Applying NTFS permissions ensures that only authorized users or groups can access specific files, while Access-Based Enumeration (ABE) hides folders from users who don't have permission, enhancing security and user experience. This setup also simplifies backup management and reduces the risk of data loss.

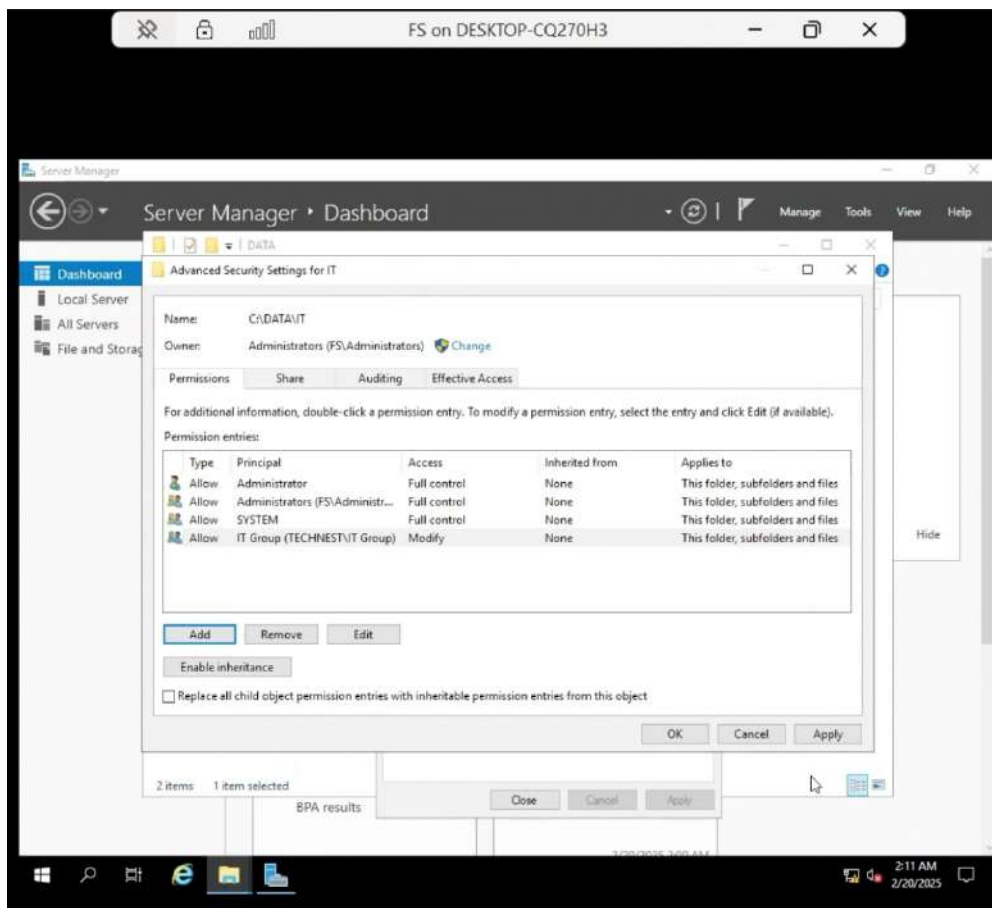
A structured file-sharing system is essential for maintaining data integrity, security, and accessibility in any IT environment.

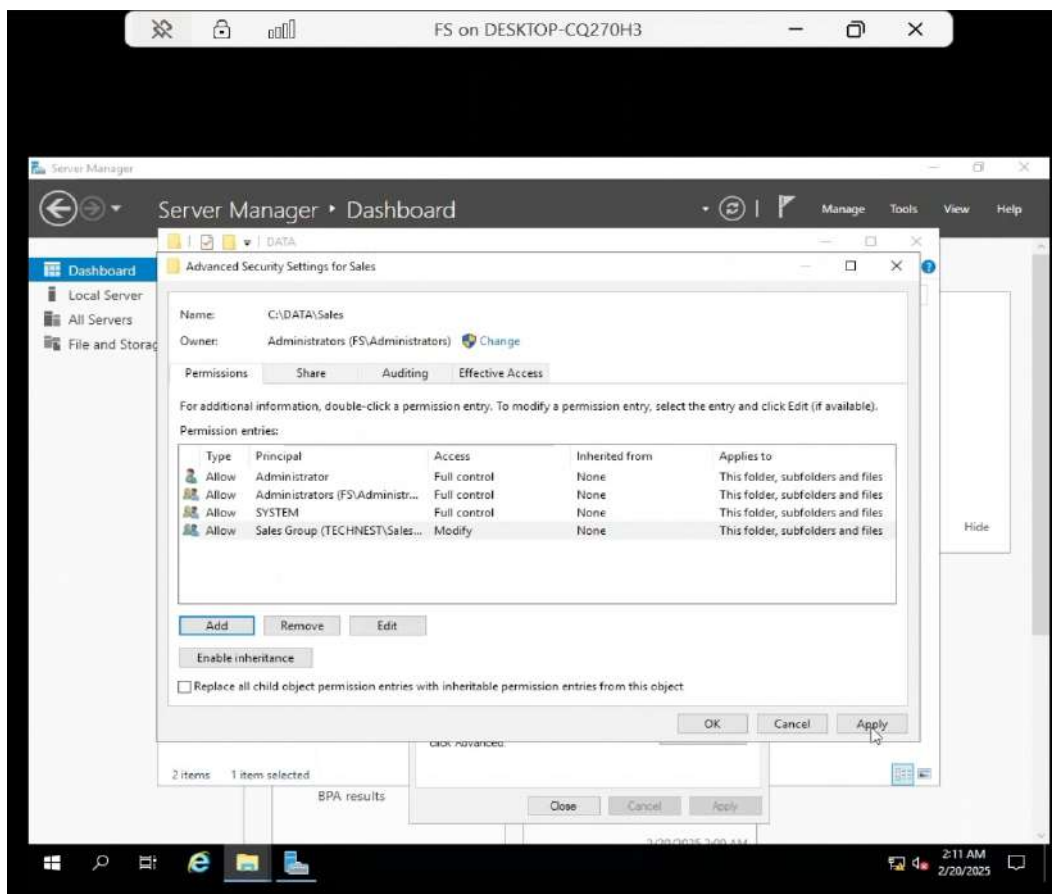
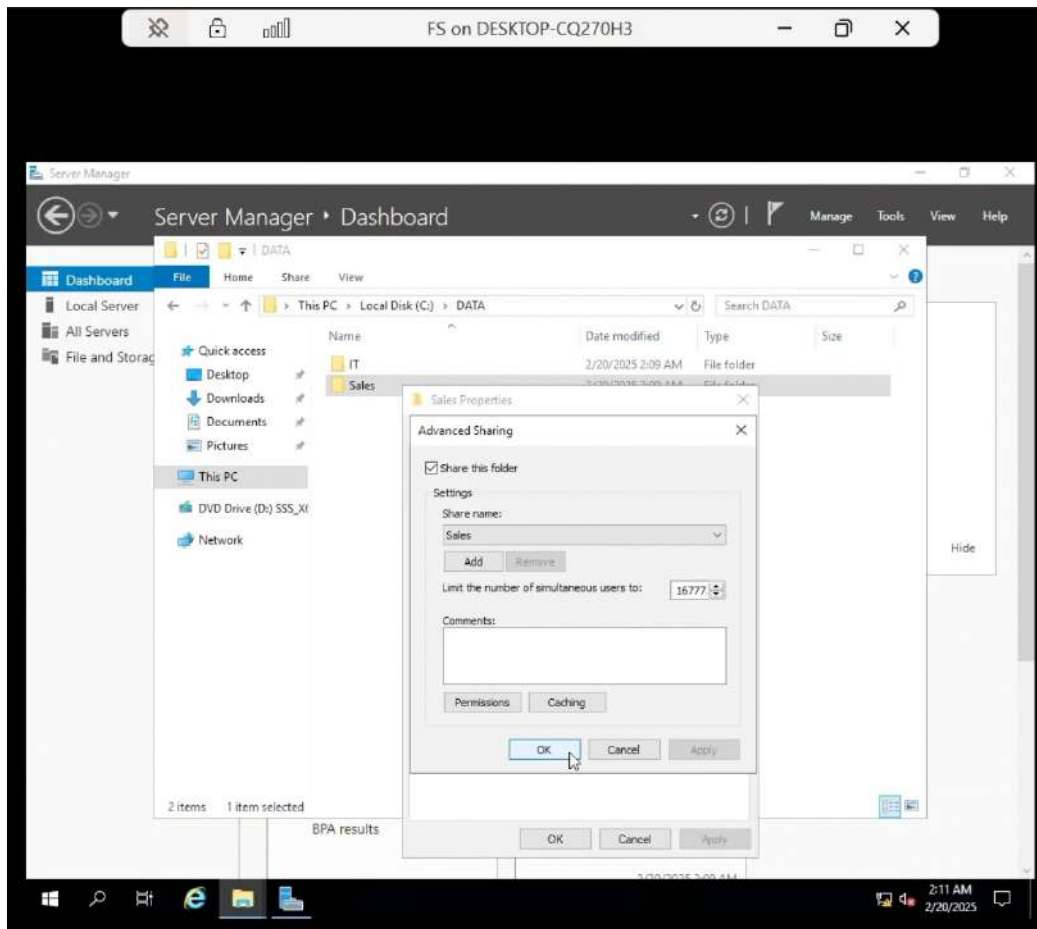
- g. Create a shared data folder (e.g., DATA) with subfolders (e.g., IT, Sales).
- h. Enable sharing & apply NTFS permissions.
- i. Enable Access-Based Enumeration (ABE).





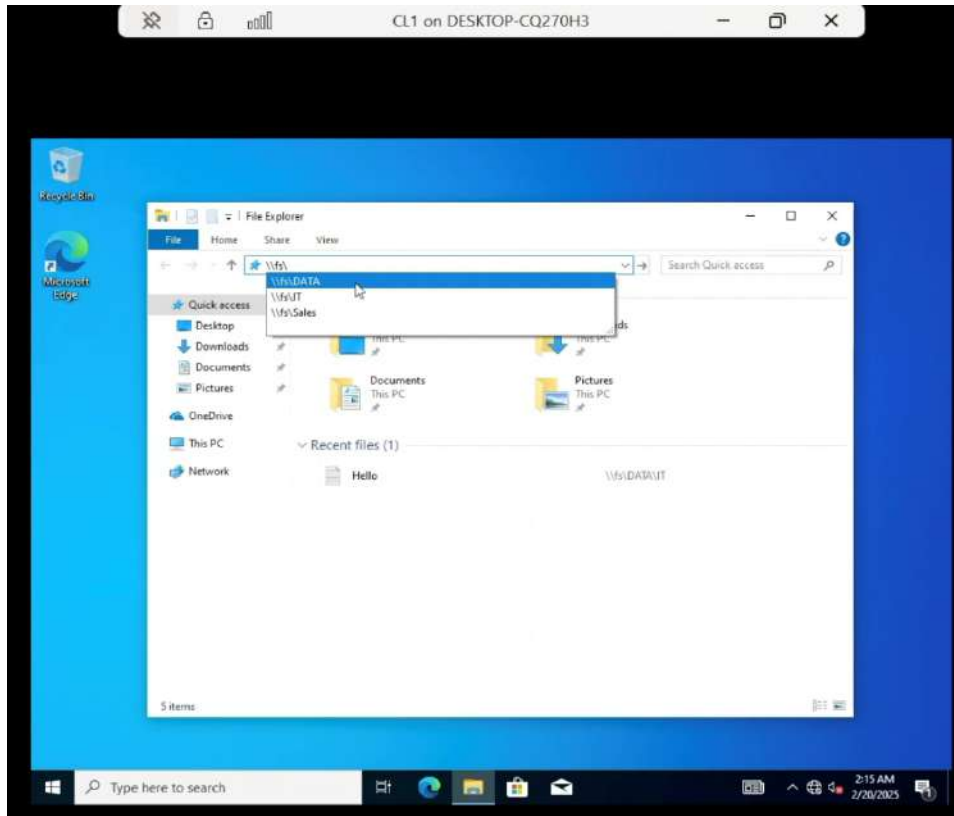


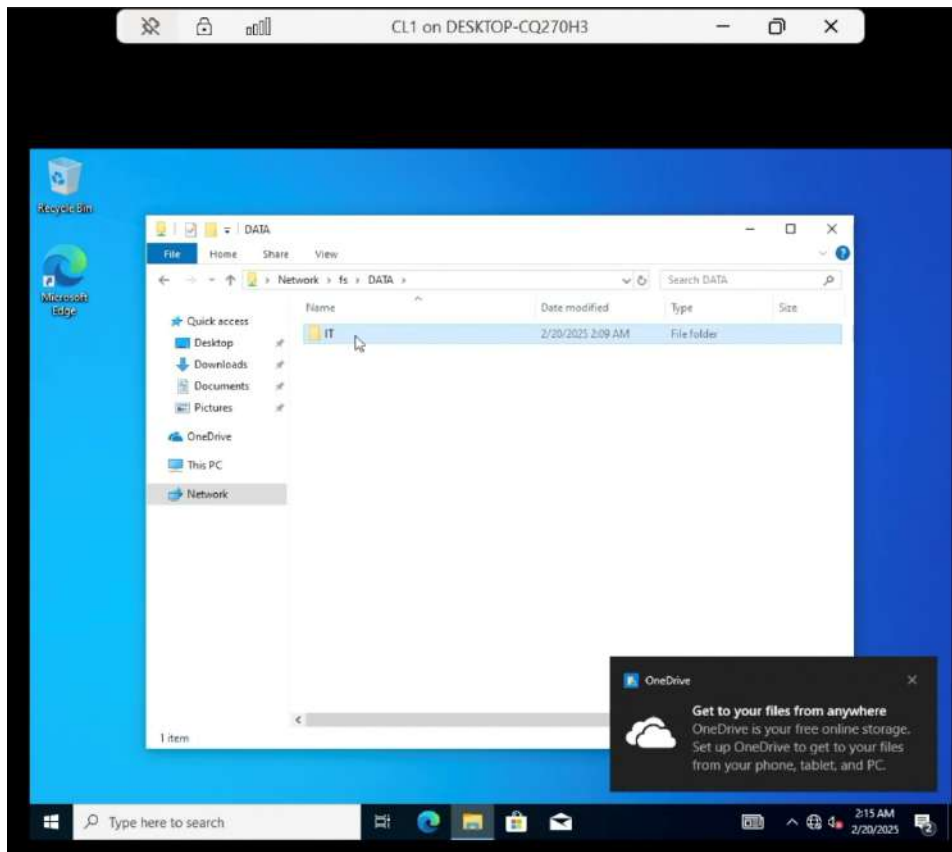




8. Test Folder Access via Client PCs

Log in with different user accounts to verify **folder permissions** (e.g., log in with the Tom user account to check if the user has access to the IT subfolder).





9. Configure Network Drive Mapping Using GPO

What is Network Drive Mapping?

Think of a network drive like a shortcut to a shared folder on the file server. Instead of searching for the folder every time, a mapped drive appears like a regular drive (e.g., I:) on your computer, making it easy to access important files.

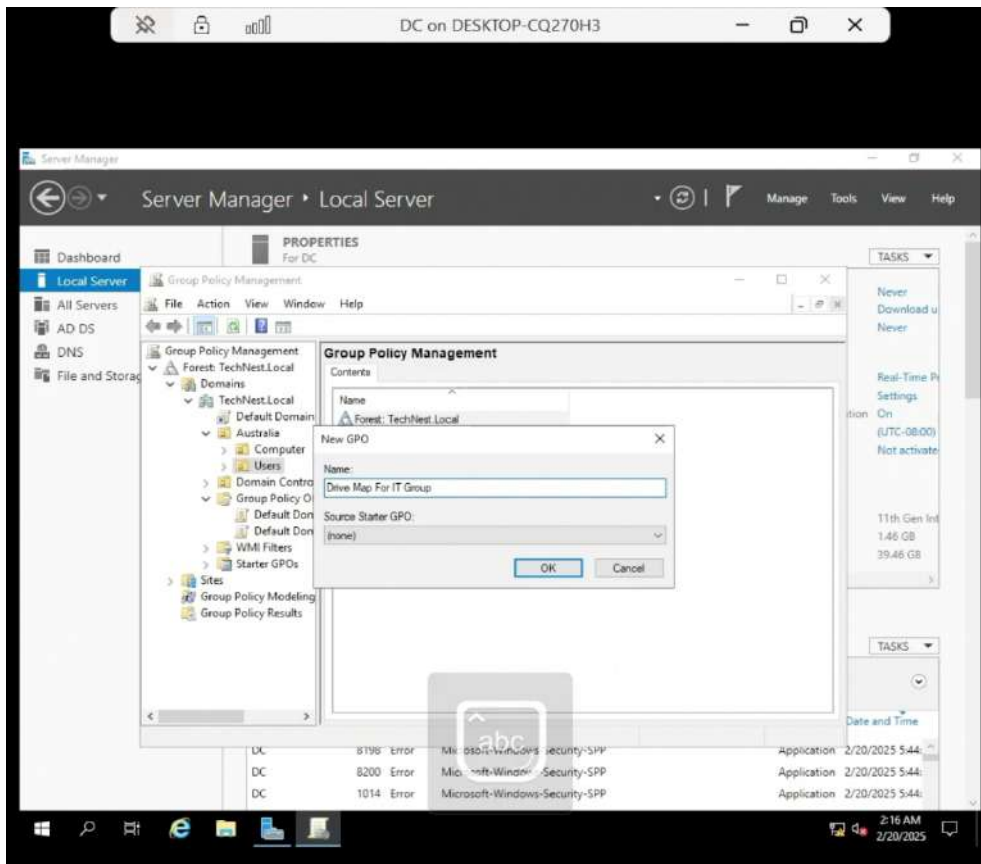
Why is it Important?

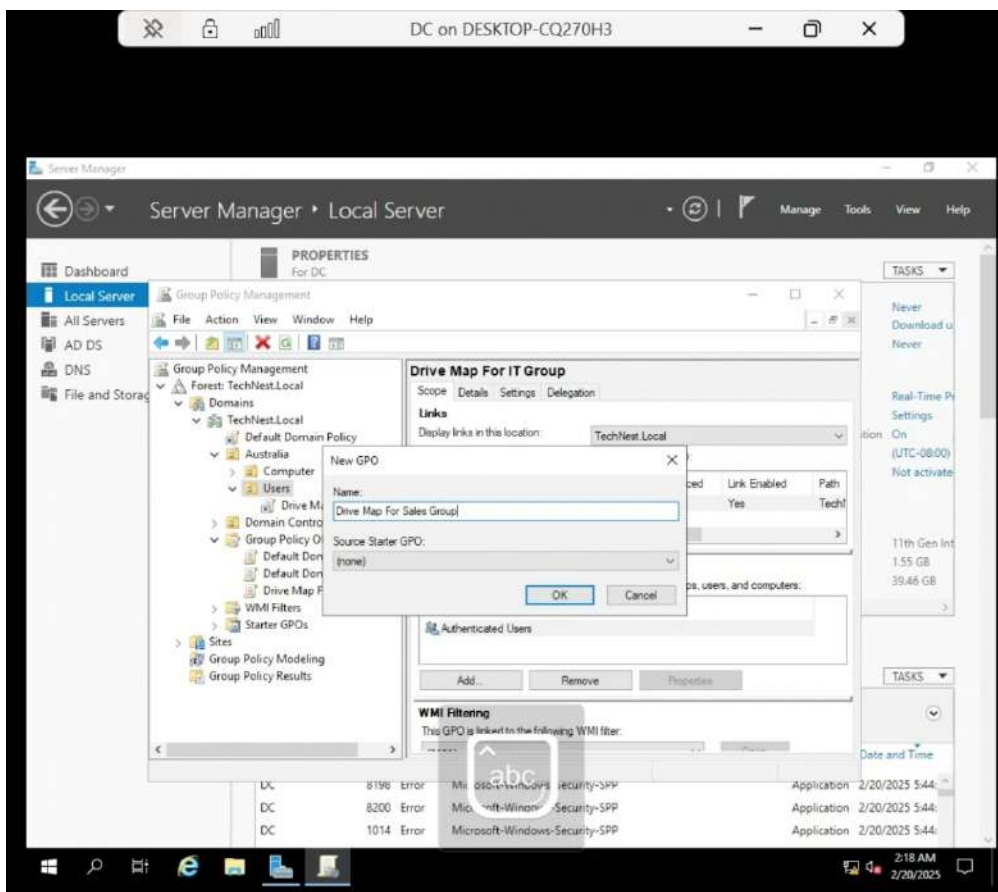
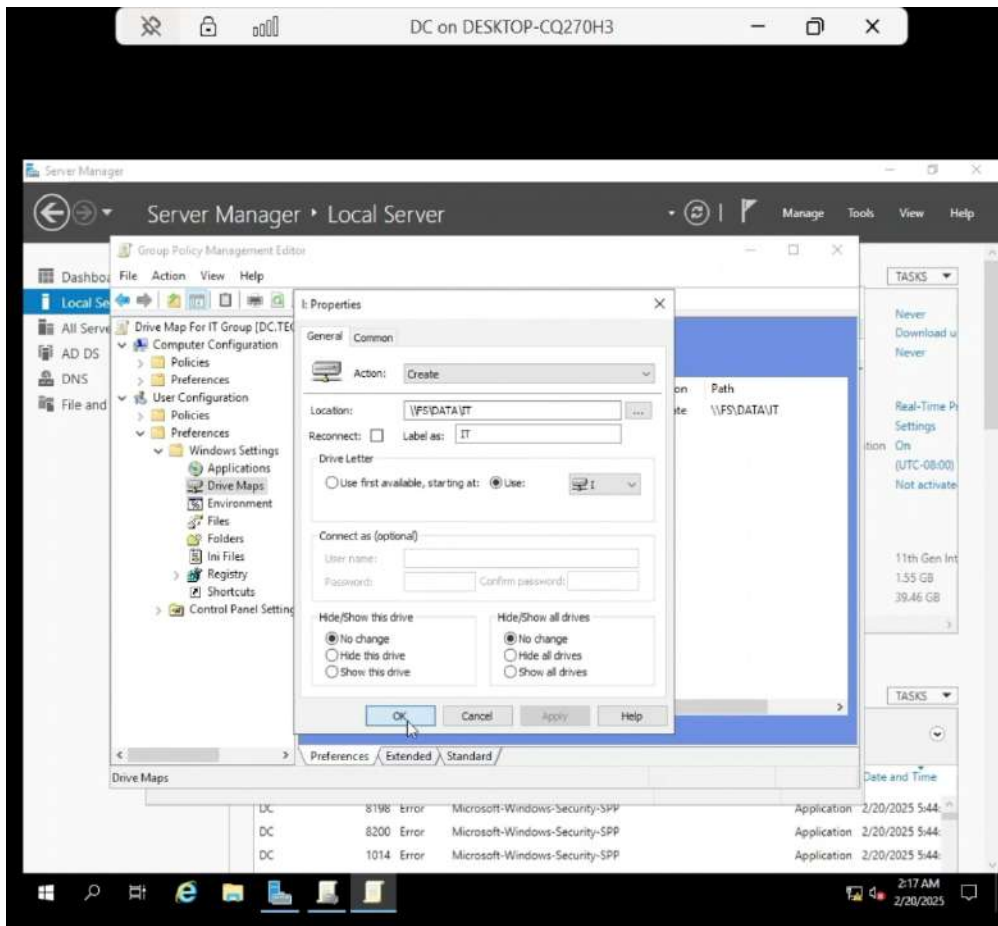
Manually finding and connecting to shared folders can be a hassle, especially in workplaces or learning environments where multiple users need access to the same resources. By setting up Group Policy Object (GPO) drive mapping, we ensure that every user automatically gets access to the right folders without needing to configure anything themselves. This makes work more efficient and reduces IT headaches.

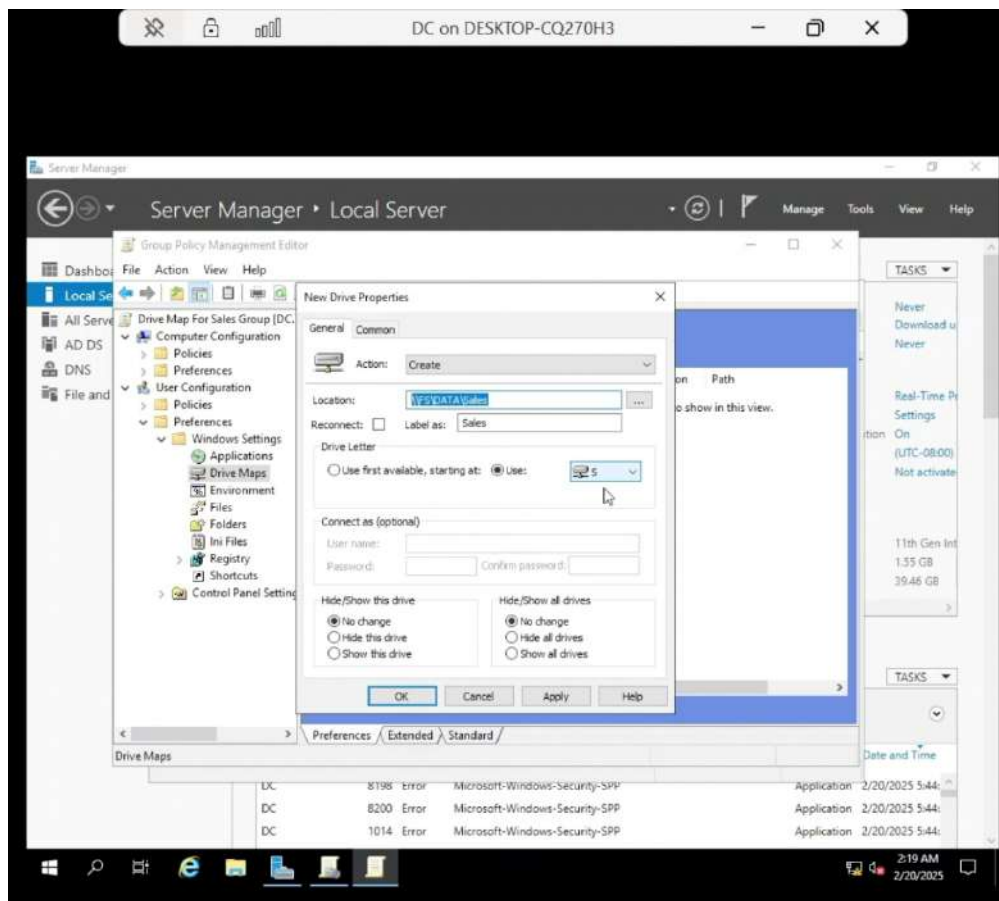
Why Are We Doing It?

In this lab, we're using GPO to map a network drive so that every user who logs in gets immediate access to shared files without extra steps. This setup ensures that everything runs smoothly, and users don't have to manually connect every time. Once the GPO is configured, we'll test it on client PCs to make sure the mapped drives appear as expected.

Create a GPO to map a network drive for users.

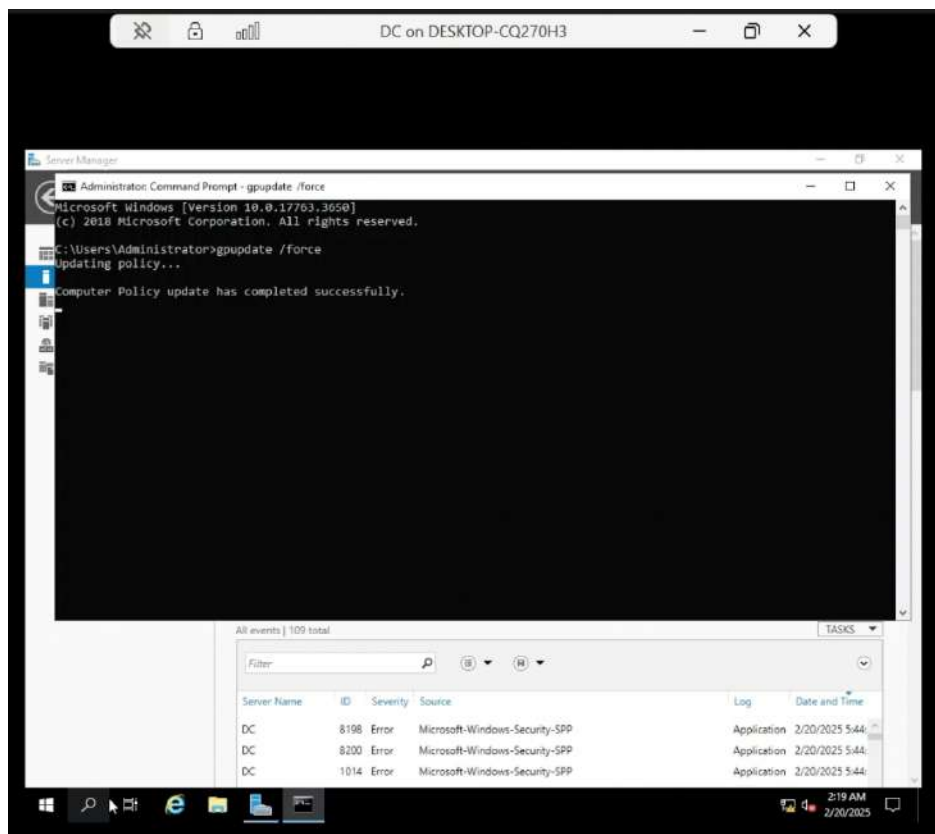




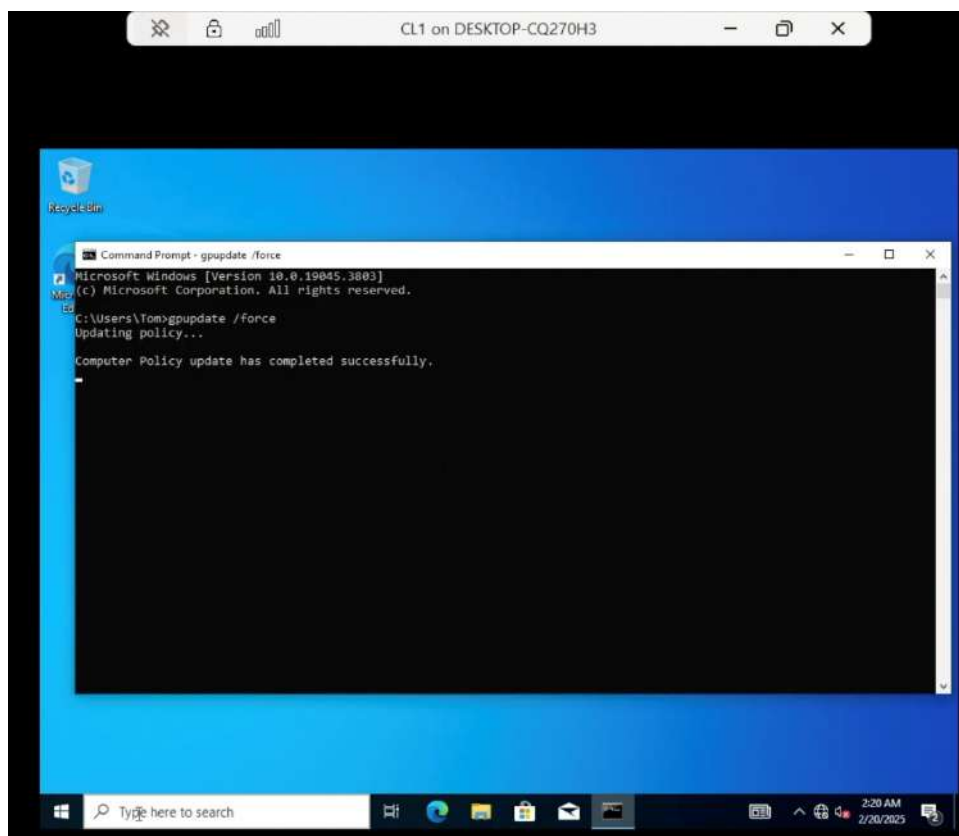


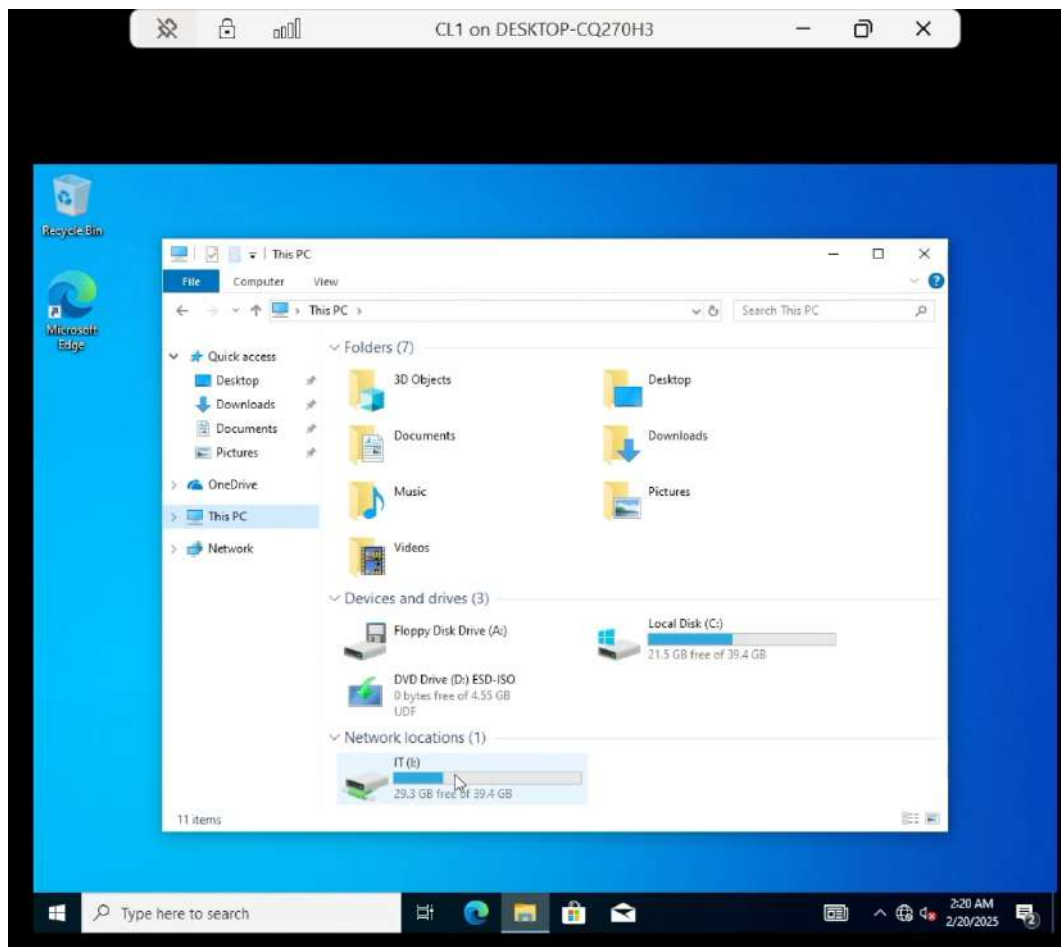
The Importance of Running gpupdate /force

After making changes to Group Policy, they don't apply immediately due to the system's automatic refresh cycle. Running the `gpupdate /force` command ensures that updates take effect right away. On the server, it applies the latest policies for distribution, while on client PCs, it forces them to retrieve and apply new settings without waiting or restarting. This makes testing, troubleshooting, and deploying changes more efficient.



Verify access from client PCs





Here, we can see that the new drive named “IT” with the drive letter “I” is accessible in Tom's user account.

10. Configure Folder Redirection Using GPO

What is it?

Folder Redirection is a way to store important user files, like Desktop and Documents, on a network drive instead of the local computer. This means users can log into any domain-joined computer and still see their files just as they left them.

Why is it Important?

Keeps Files Safe – If a computer crashes or gets replaced, files aren’t lost because they’re stored on a central server.

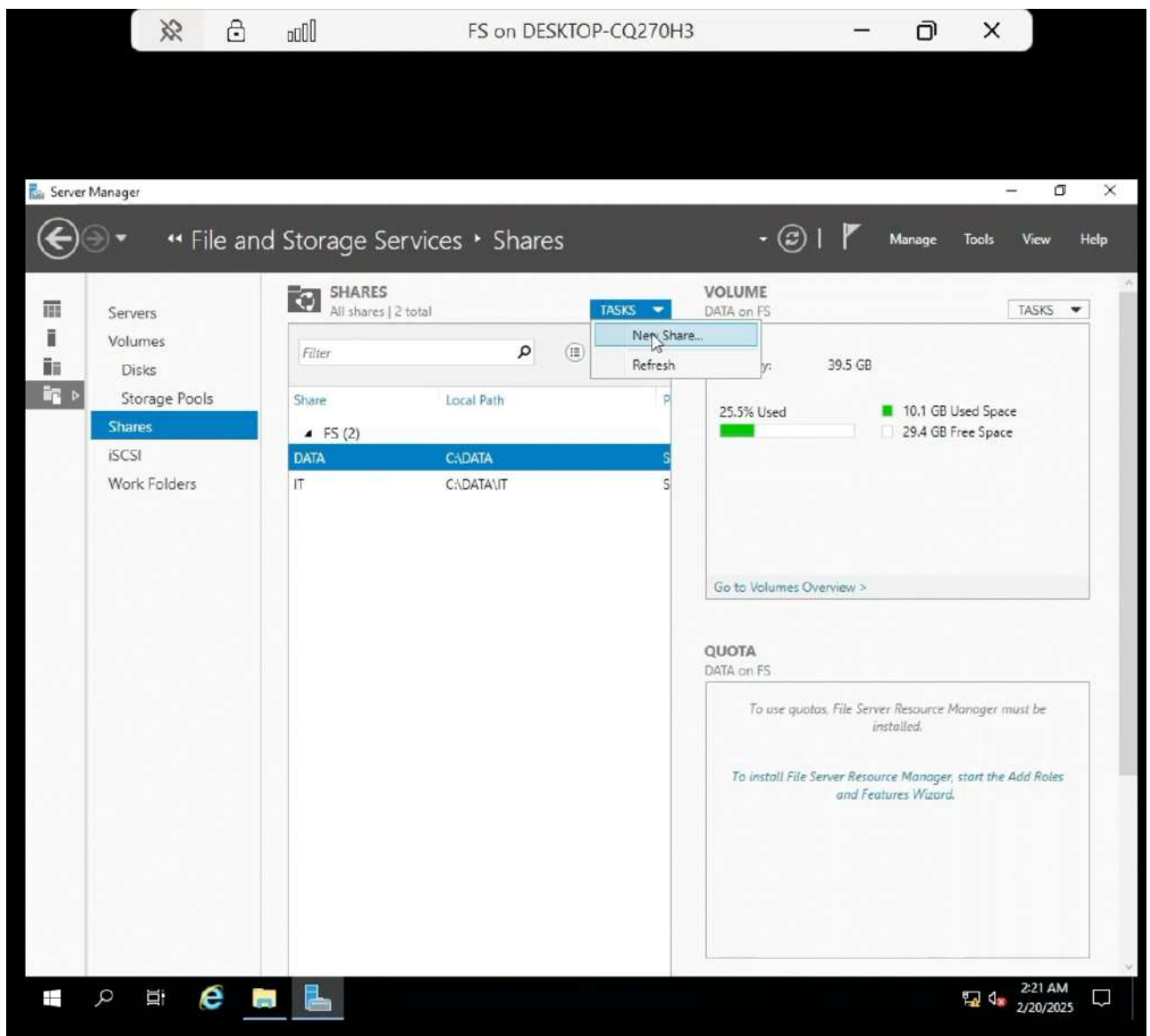
Access from Any Computer – Users don’t have to worry about switching computers; their files follow them wherever they log in.

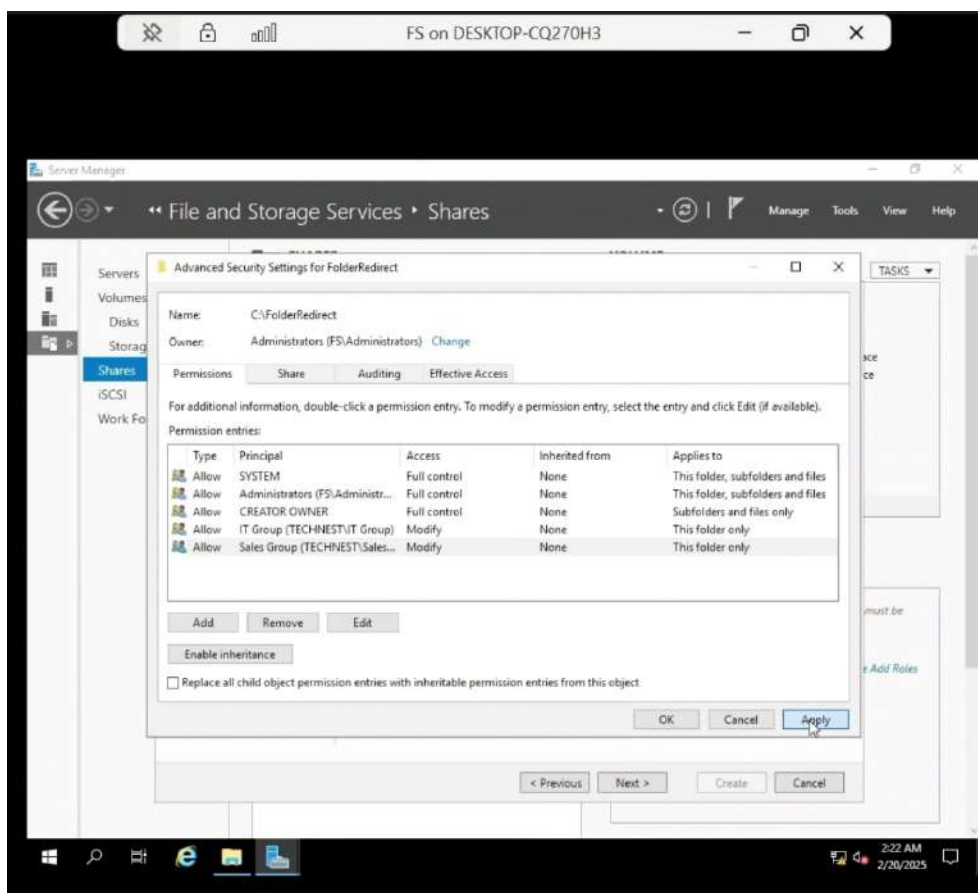
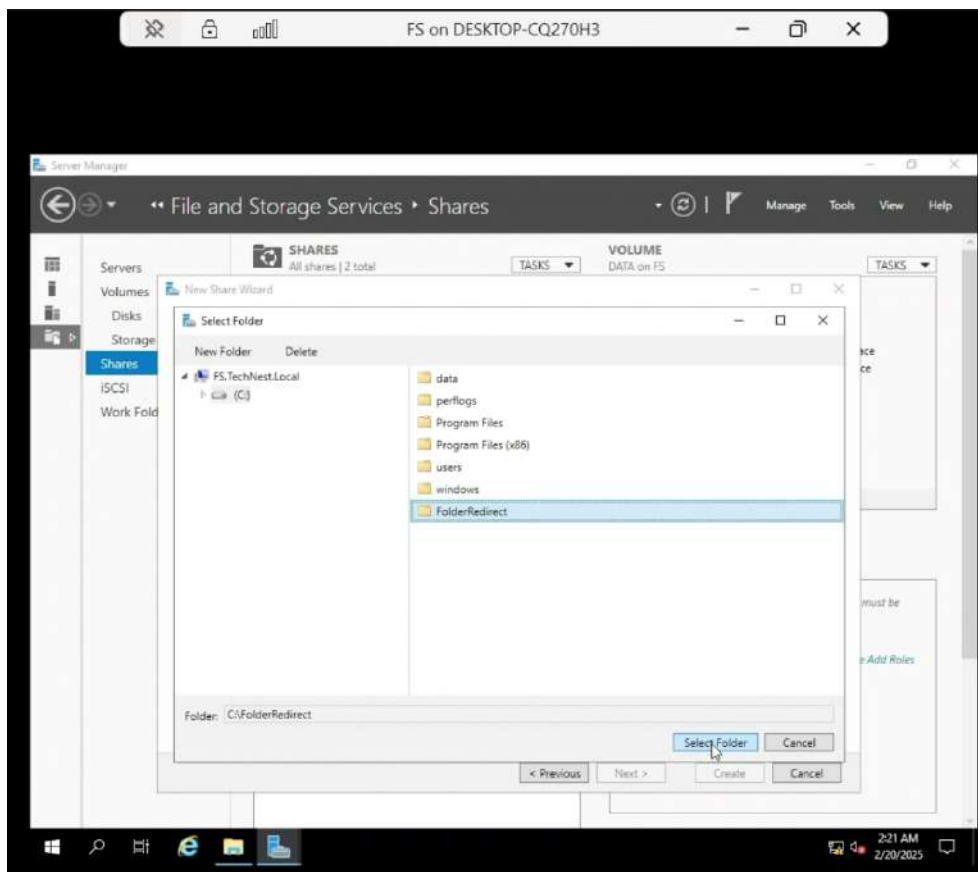
Easier Management – IT teams can back up and manage files centrally, reducing the risk of data loss.

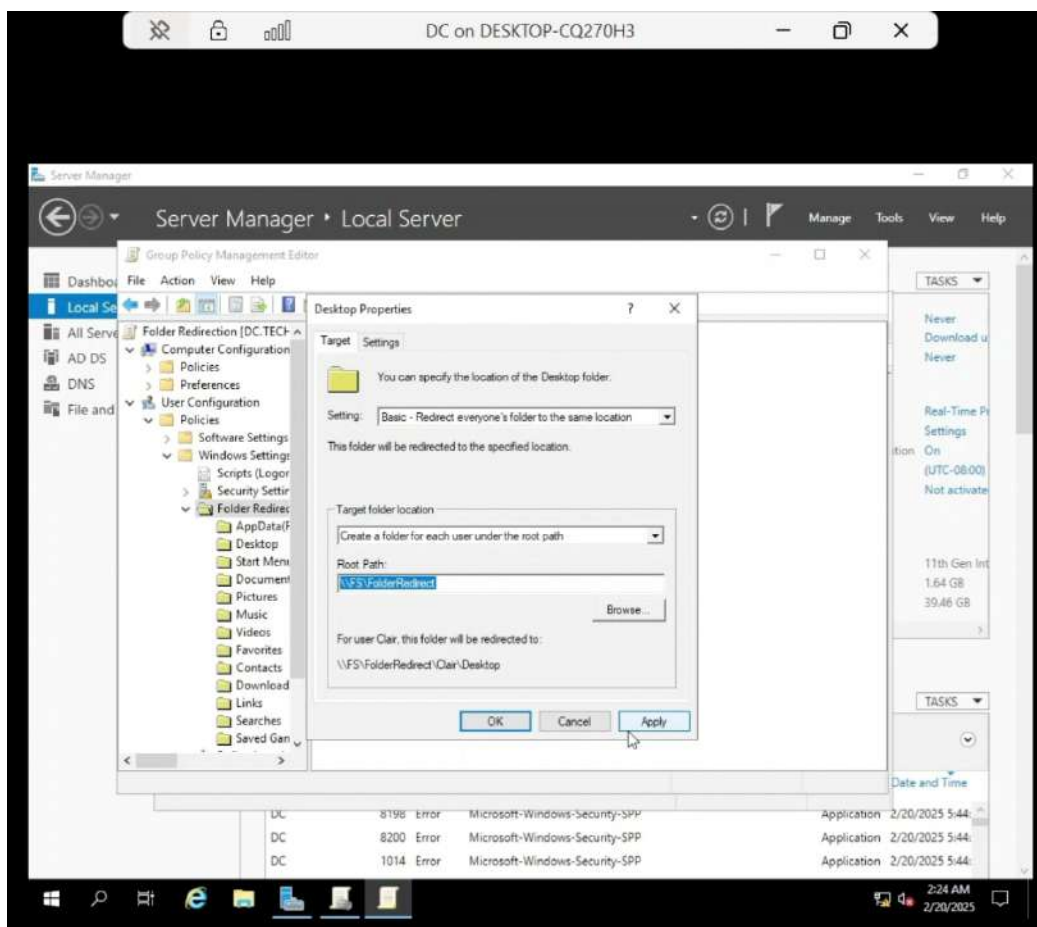
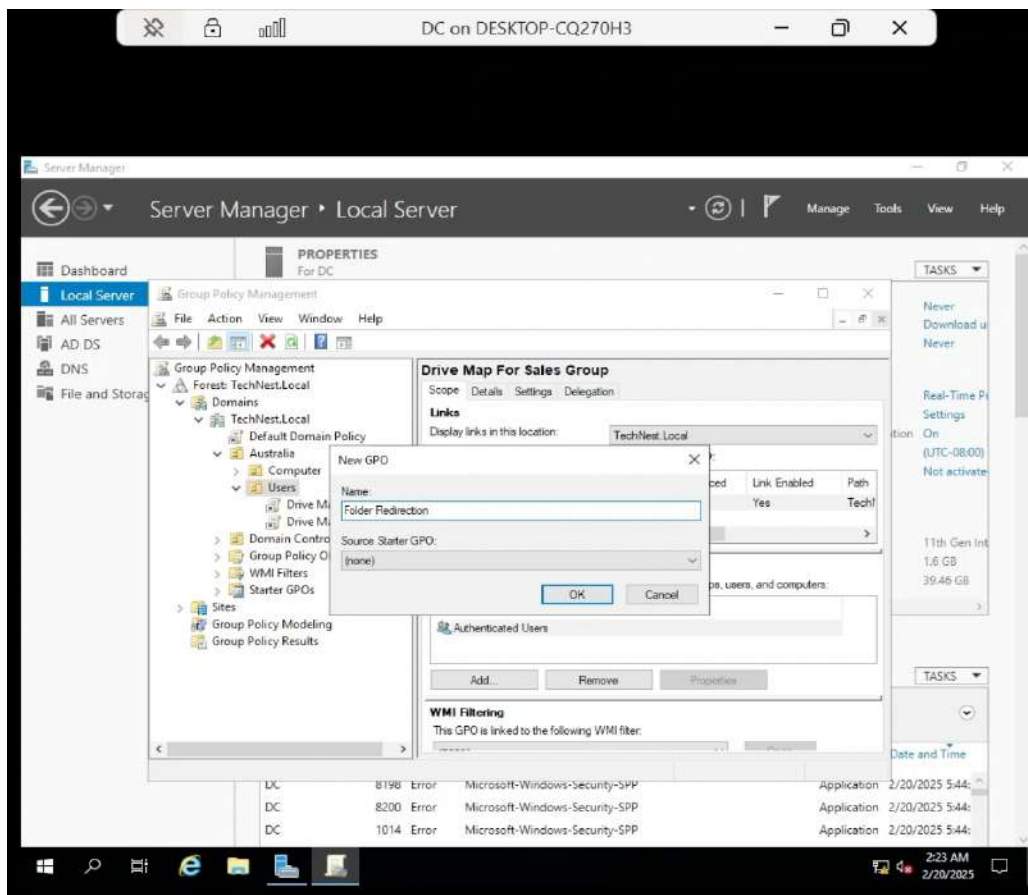
Why Are We Doing It?

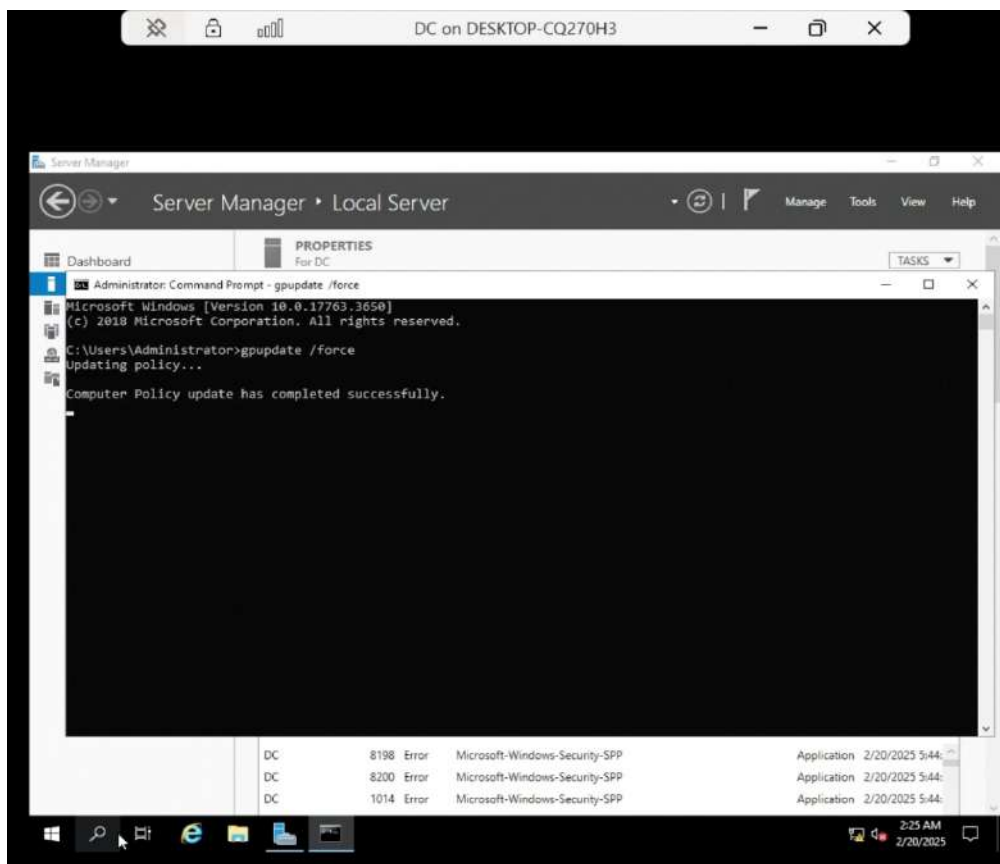
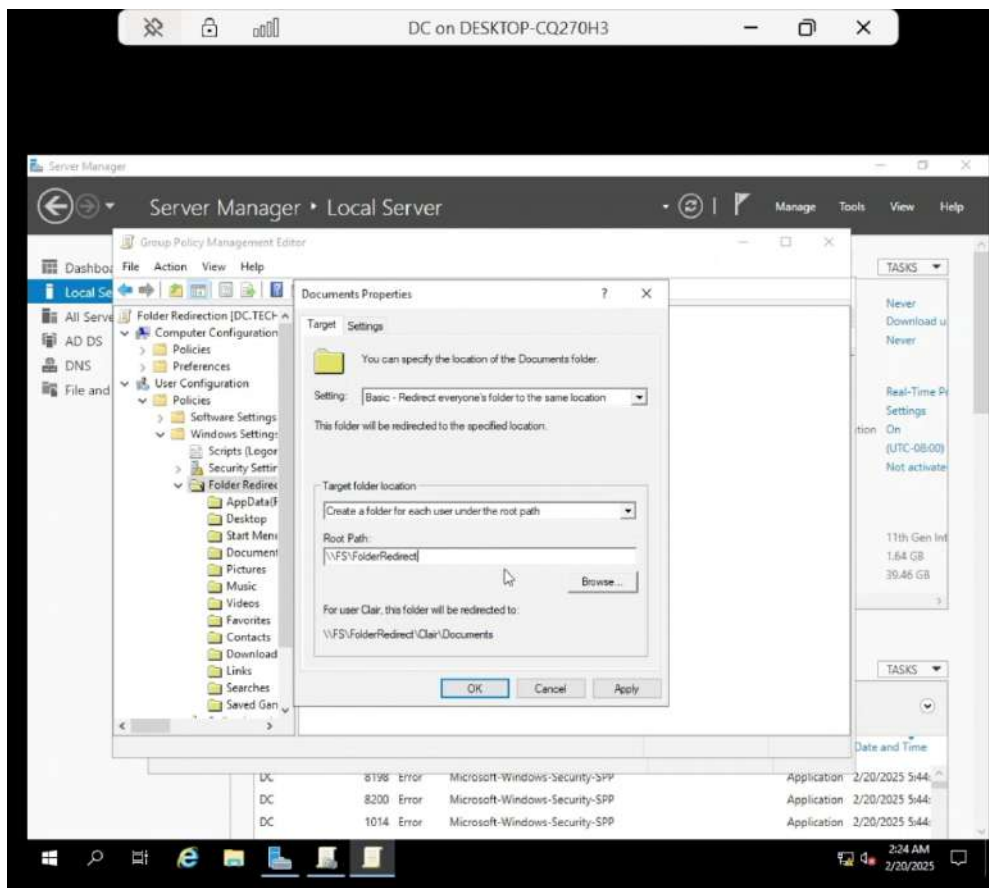
We're setting up folder redirection to make sure users always have access to their files, no matter which computer they use. It also makes life easier for IT support by keeping everything organized and secure in one place.

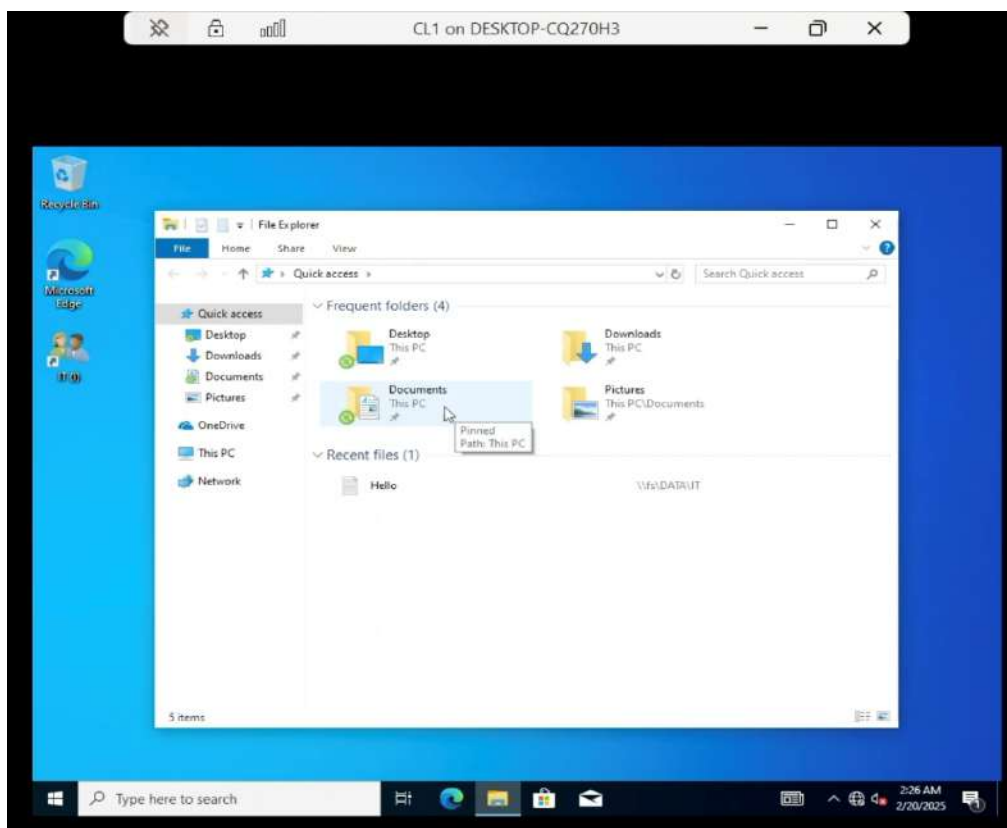
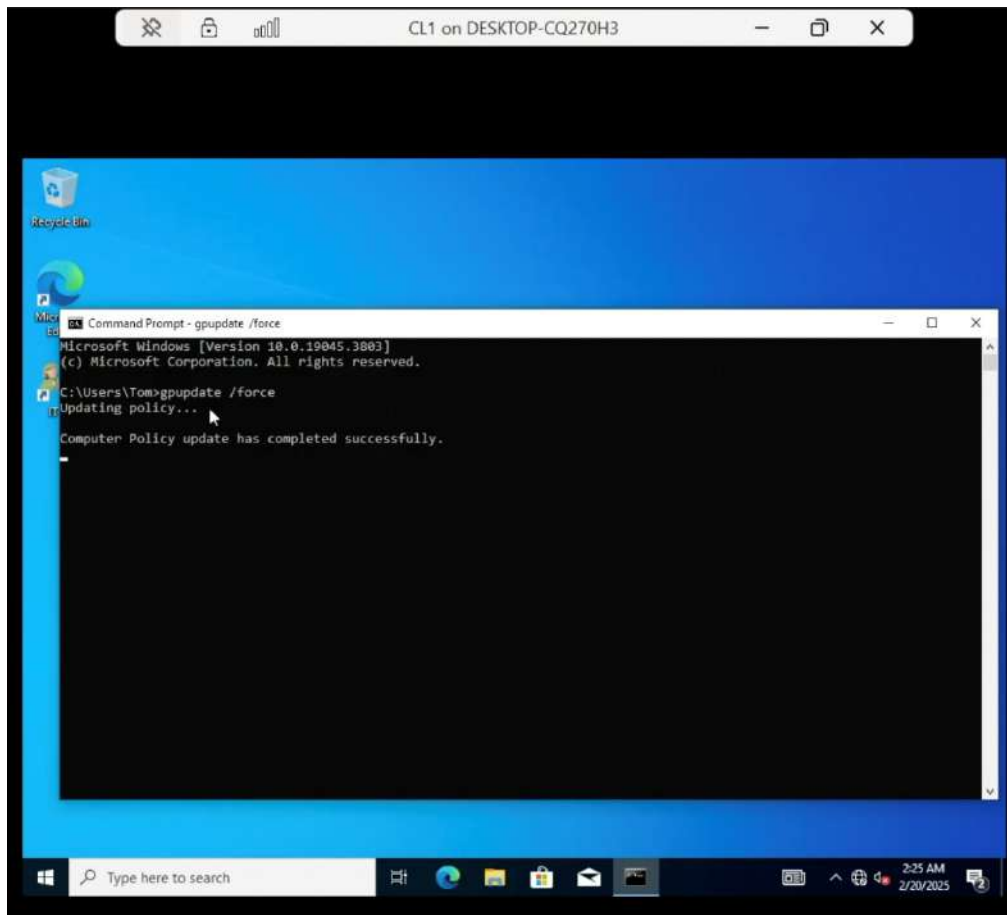
- j. Create a shared folder (FolderRedirect) for Desktop & Documents.
- k. Enable sharing & set NTFS permissions.
- l. Apply a GPO to redirect user folders.







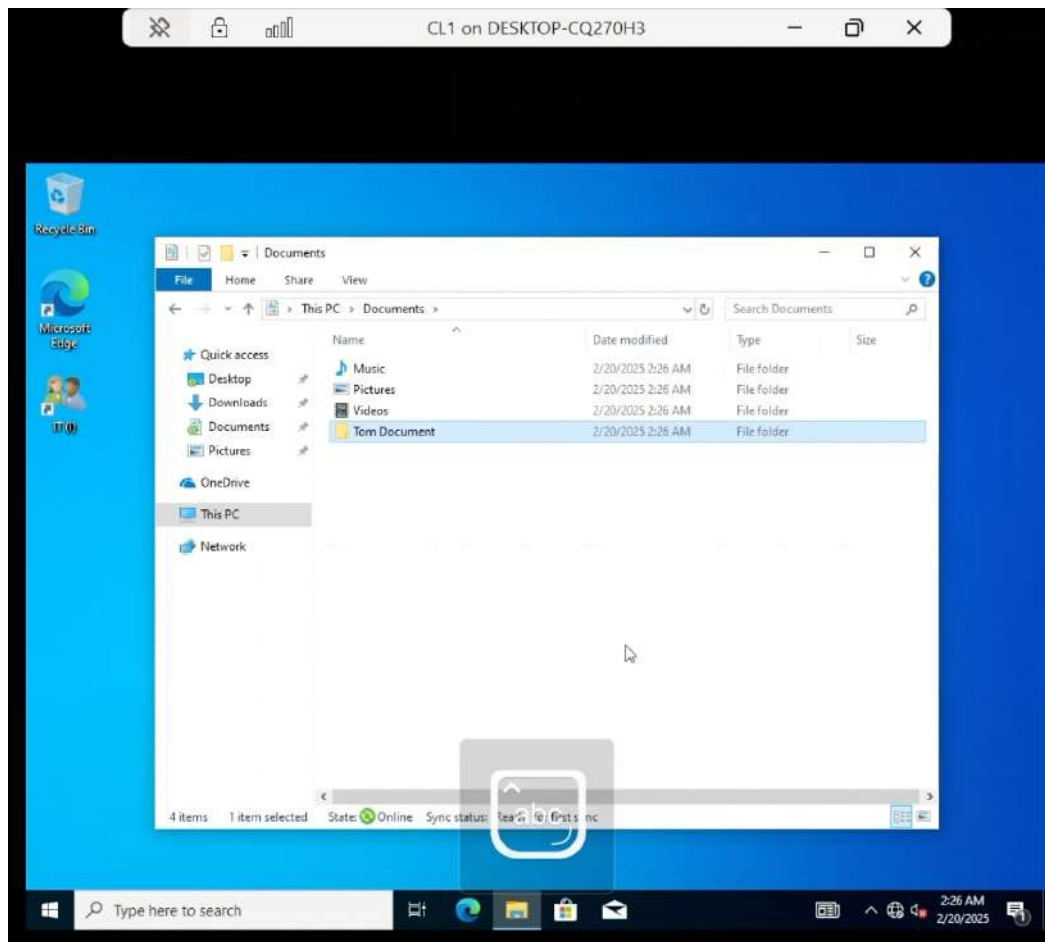


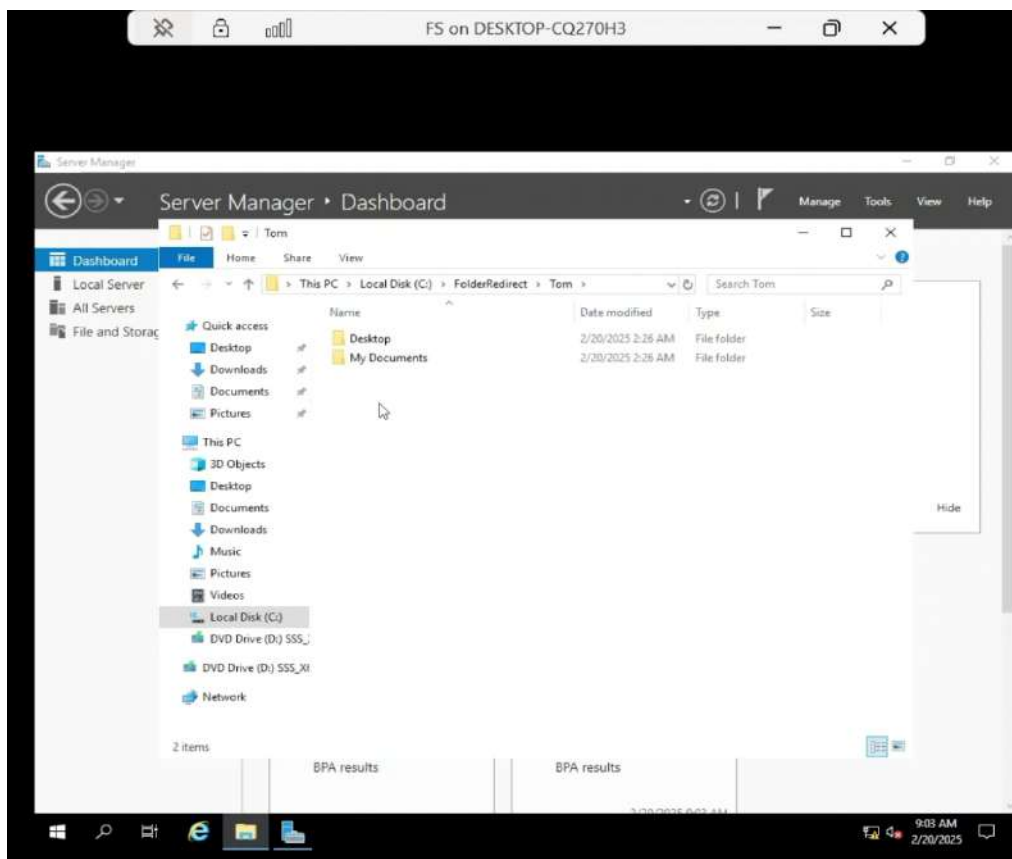
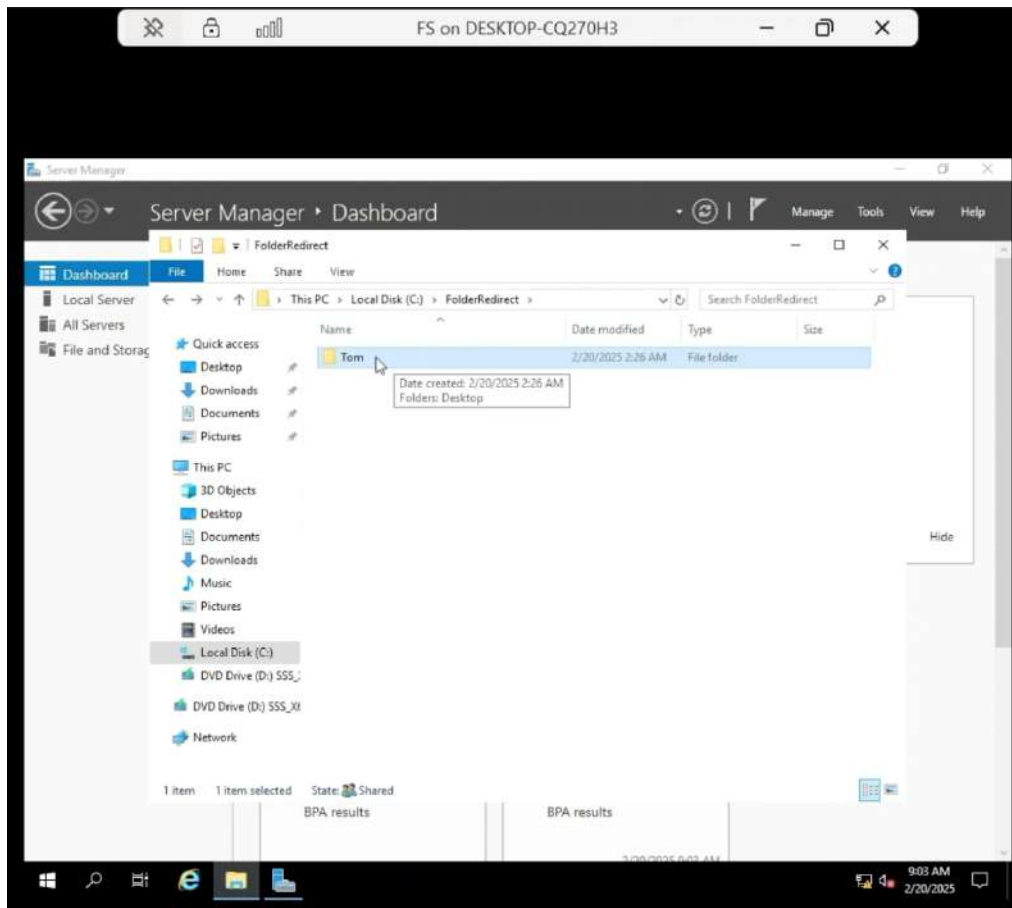


Ensuring Data Security and Accessibility with Folder Redirection

When Folder Redirection is applied via Group Policy, the user's redirected folders, such as Desktop and Documents, are stored on the File Server instead of the local computer. To test this, we created a new folder named "Tom Document" in the Documents directory to verify that Tom's profile is automatically created in the "FolderRedirect" folder on the File Server (FS). This ensures that the redirection is working correctly for folders like Desktop and Documents.

This setup is useful because it ensures that user data is stored centrally, making it easier to back up, secure, and access from different devices. It also prevents data loss if the local machine fails, improving data availability and security across the network.





11. Conclusion

This home lab serves as a foundation for building real-world IT skills in Windows Server administration, networking, and system management. By following this guide, users can practice and develop essential skills in Active Directory, Group Policy, and file server management, which are valuable for roles such as System Administrator, Network Engineer, and IT Support Specialist.