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Windows Fundamentals Skills Assessment
Documentation
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This documentation provides a step-by-step guide for setting up shared folders, creating and managing user accounts and security groups, and configuring permissions to ensure secure and organized access. Additionally, it covers how to use PowerShell for basic system management tasks.

Each step in this documentation is accompanied by a corresponding image to visually illustrate the process and provide clarity on what was done. These images serve as a practical reference, ensuring that the written instructions are easy to follow and accurately reflect the actions taken during setup. By combining detailed explanations with visual aids, this documentation ensures both precision and accessibility, making it suitable for professional environments.

1. Since this is a Windows machine, we first need to establish an RDP connection using the xfreerdp command. This involves entering the valid IP address and the correct user credentials to access the system.
2. Next, create a shared folder named Company_Data and enable sharing for this folder. Ensure proper configurations are set, including defining share permissions to control access.
3. Create a new user named Jim by navigating to compmgmt.msc, which provides access to various system tools, including user and group management. Locate the Users folder, and from there, add a new user by specifying the required details and setting appropriate options, such as unchecking "User must change password at logon."
4. Create a security group named HR using the same application (compmgmt.msc). Navigate to the Groups section, create a new group named HR, and add Jim as a member of this group to ensure appropriate permissions and access management.

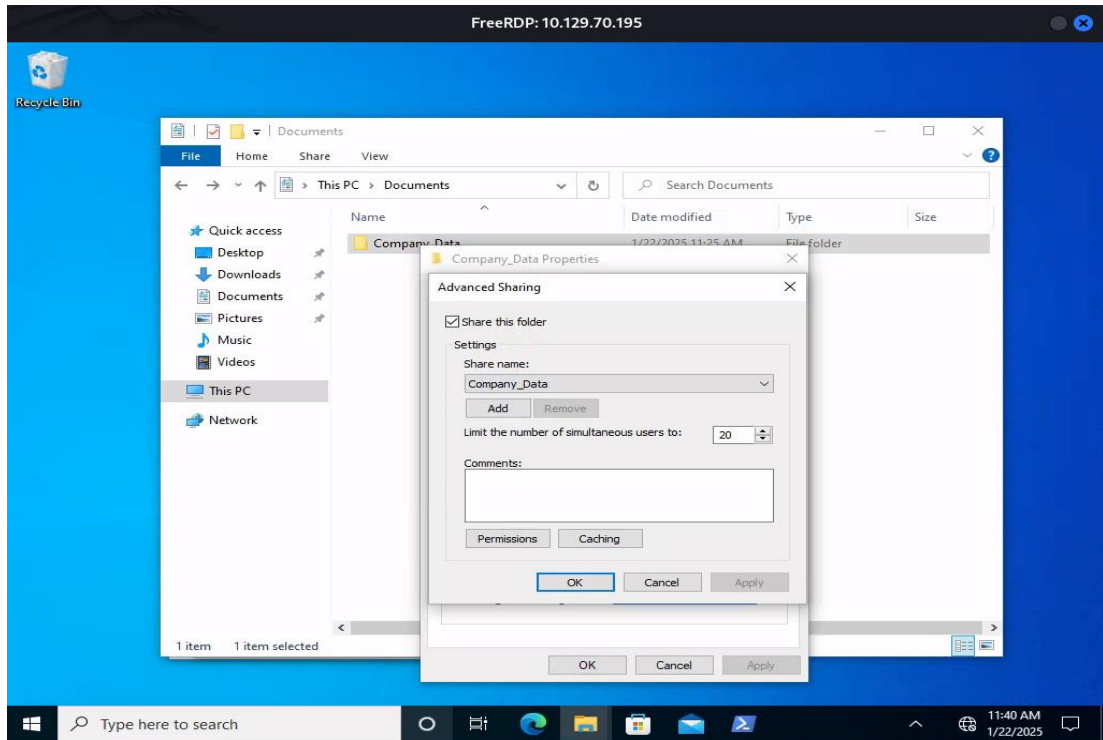
5. Navigate back to the Company_Data folder and add the HR group to the share permissions. Assign the group the Change and Read permissions to control access effectively.
6. Now, add the HR security group to the Company_Data folder's permissions. Navigate to the folder's Properties, go to the Security tab, and add the HR group. Assign the following NTFS permissions to the group:
 - Modify
 - Read & Execute
 - List folder contents
 - Read
 - Write
7. Next, disable inheritance on the Company_Data folder. This allows for more granular control over permissions, ensuring that only explicitly defined access rules apply. Disabling inheritance is especially critical for securing files with sensitive information.
8. Repeat the same process for the HR subfolder within the Company_Data folder. Add the HR security group, assign the appropriate NTFS permissions, and disable inheritance to ensure precise control over the folder's access and security.
9. Using PowerShell, you can easily retrieve the SIDs for both the user Jim and the security group HR we created. To find the SID for Jim, run the command `Get-LocalUser -Name Jim | Select-Object Name, SID`. Similarly, to find the SID for the HR group, use `Get-LocalGroup -Name HR | Select-Object Name, SID`. These commands are valuable in identifying users or groups, managing access control, and troubleshooting permissions. They ensure precise and efficient management of system resources in professional environments.

This documentation demonstrated how to set up shared folders, configure user and group permissions, and manage secure access effectively. These tasks are critical in a professional environment to ensure that resources are accessible to the right people while maintaining data security and compliance. Properly managing permissions, users, and groups lays the foundation for efficient collaboration, reduces the risk of unauthorized access, and streamlines administrative control in live enterprise systems.

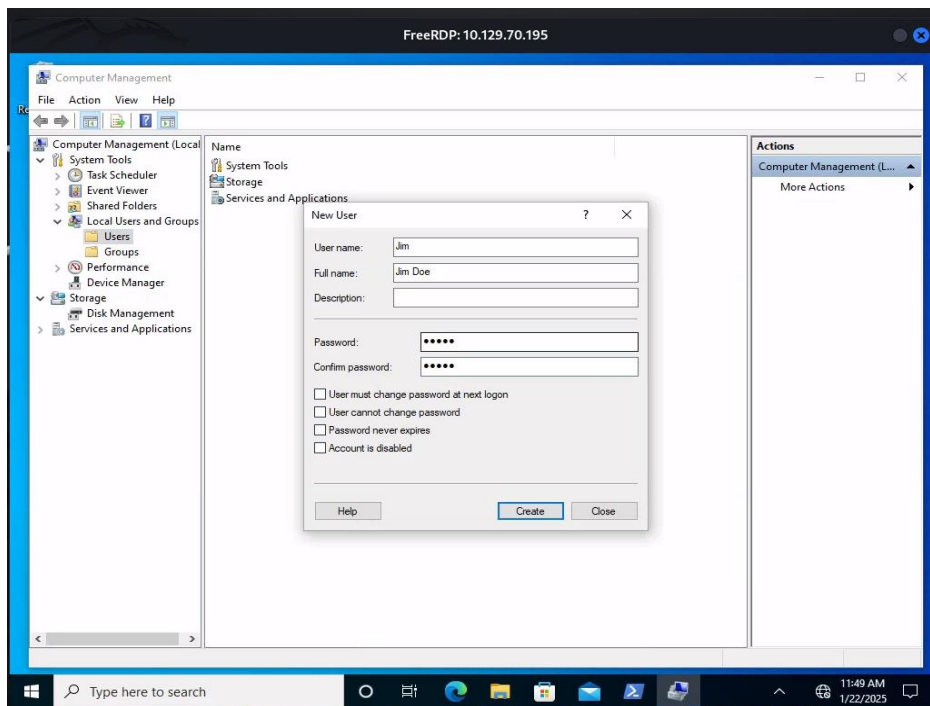
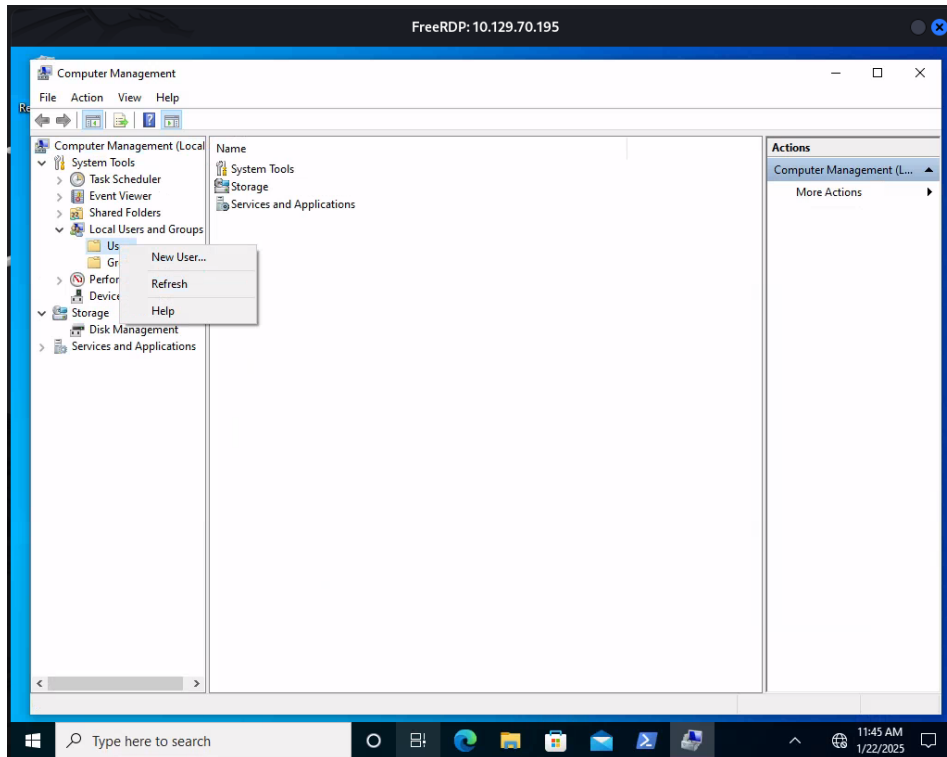
[1]

```
tylers@Kali: ~  
(tylers@Kali)-[~]  
$ xfreerdp /v:10.129.70.195 /u: /p:  
[12:05:49:411] [4114:4115] [WARN][com.freerdp.crypto] - Certificate verification  
failure 'self-signed certificate (18)' at stack position 0  
[12:05:49:411] [4114:4115] [WARN][com.freerdp.crypto] - CN = WS01  
[12:05:49:412] [4114:4115] [ERROR][com.freerdp.crypto] -  
[12:05:49:412] [4114:4115] [ERROR][com.freerdp.crypto] -  
[12:05:49:412] [4114:4115] [ERROR][com.freerdp.crypto] - @ WARNING: CE  
RTIFICATE NAME MISMATCH!  
[12:05:49:412] [4114:4115] [ERROR][com.freerdp.crypto] -  
[12:05:49:412] [4114:4115] [ERROR][com.freerdp.crypto] - The hostname used for t  
his connection (10.129.70.195:3389)  
[12:05:49:412] [4114:4115] [ERROR][com.freerdp.crypto] - does not match the name  
given in the certificate:  
[12:05:49:412] [4114:4115] [ERROR][com.freerdp.crypto] - Common Name (CN):  
[12:05:49:412] [4114:4115] [ERROR][com.freerdp.crypto] - WS01  
[12:05:49:412] [4114:4115] [ERROR][com.freerdp.crypto] - A valid certificate for  
the wrong name should NOT be trusted!  
Certificate details for 10.129.70.195:3389 (RDP-Server):  
Common Name: WS01  
Subject: CN = WS01  
Issuer: CN = WS01  
Thumbprint: cd:c7:d9:d0:92:3b:54:10:19:c9:ce:51:eb:02:65:fd:c3:56:be:d1
```

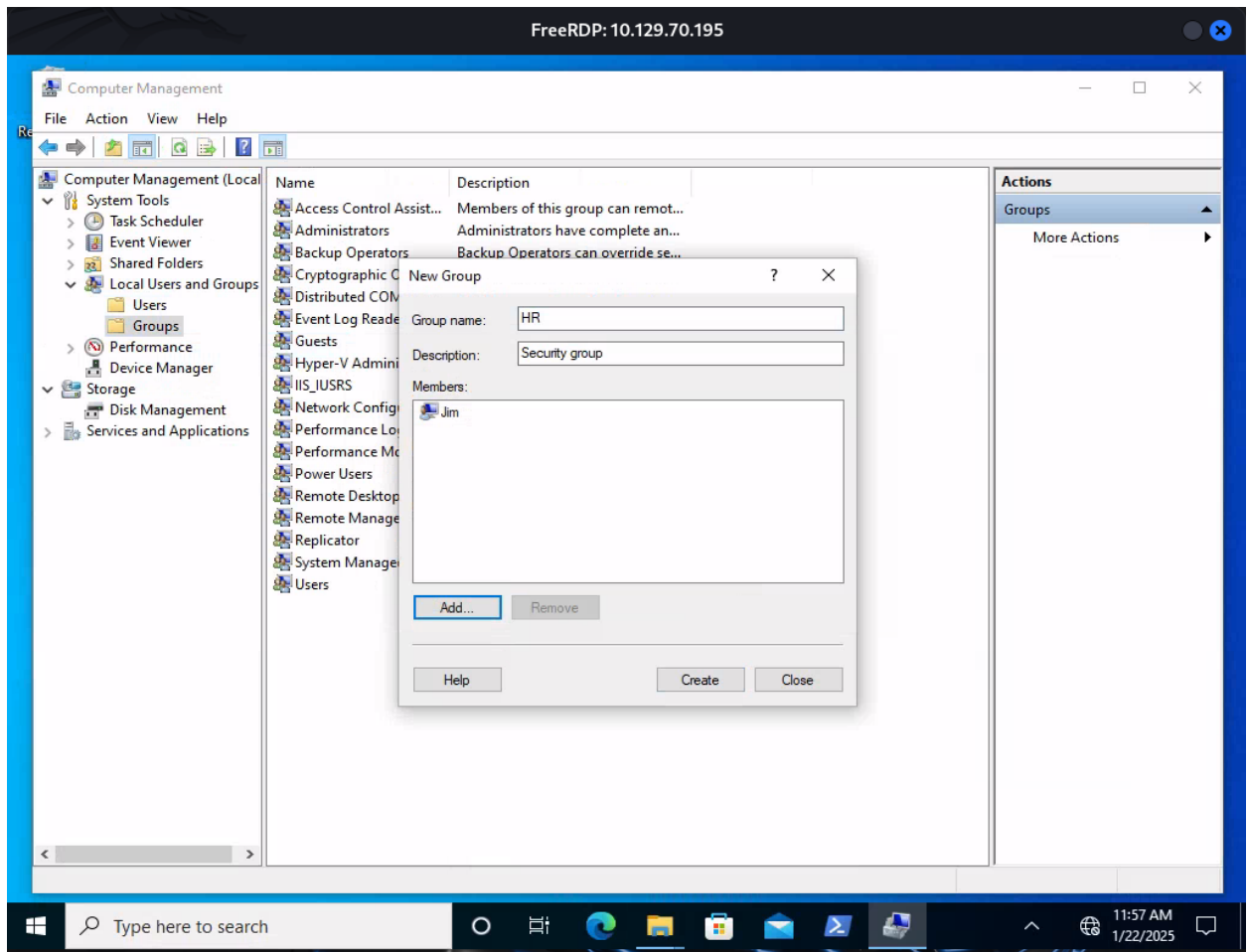
[2]



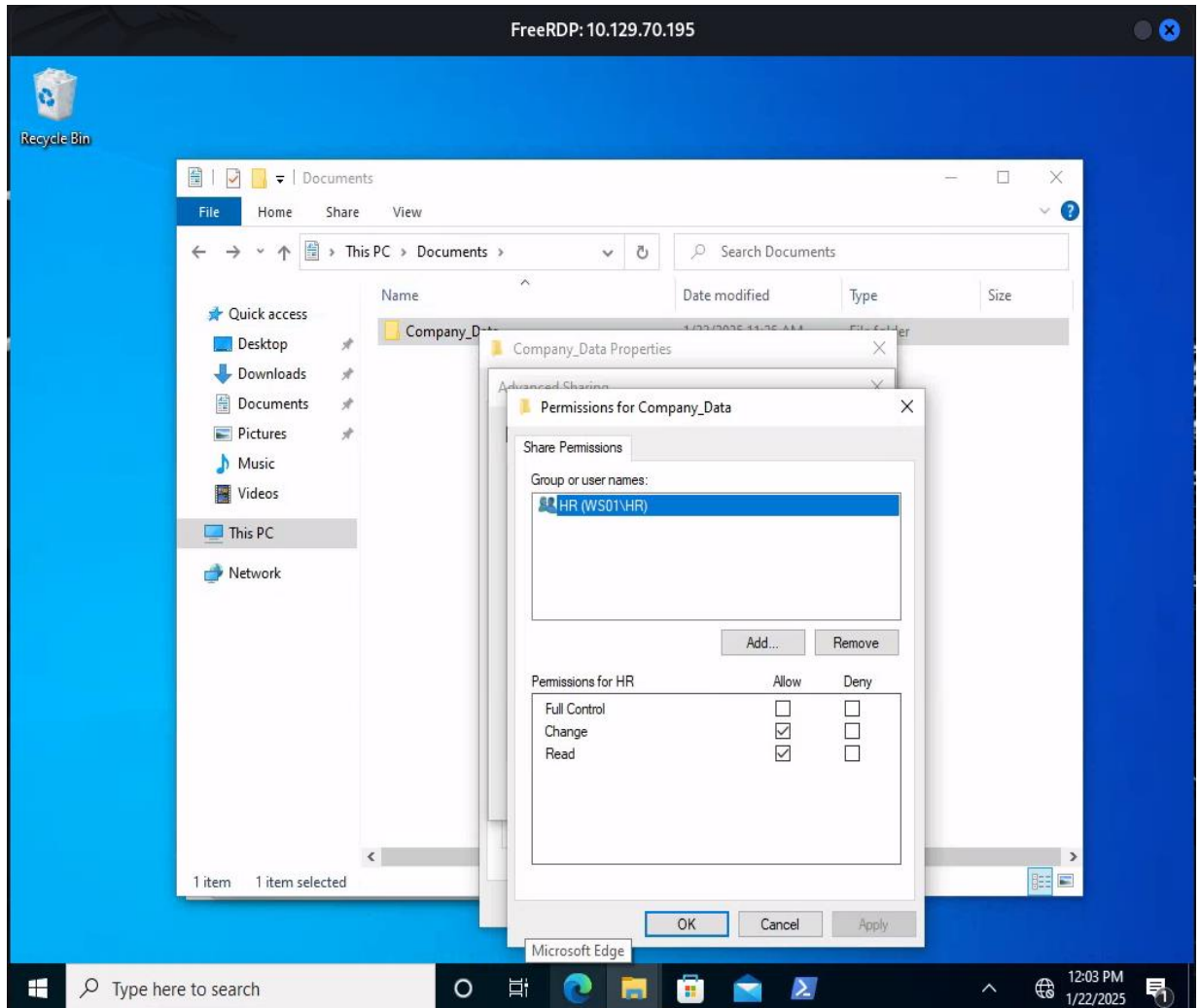
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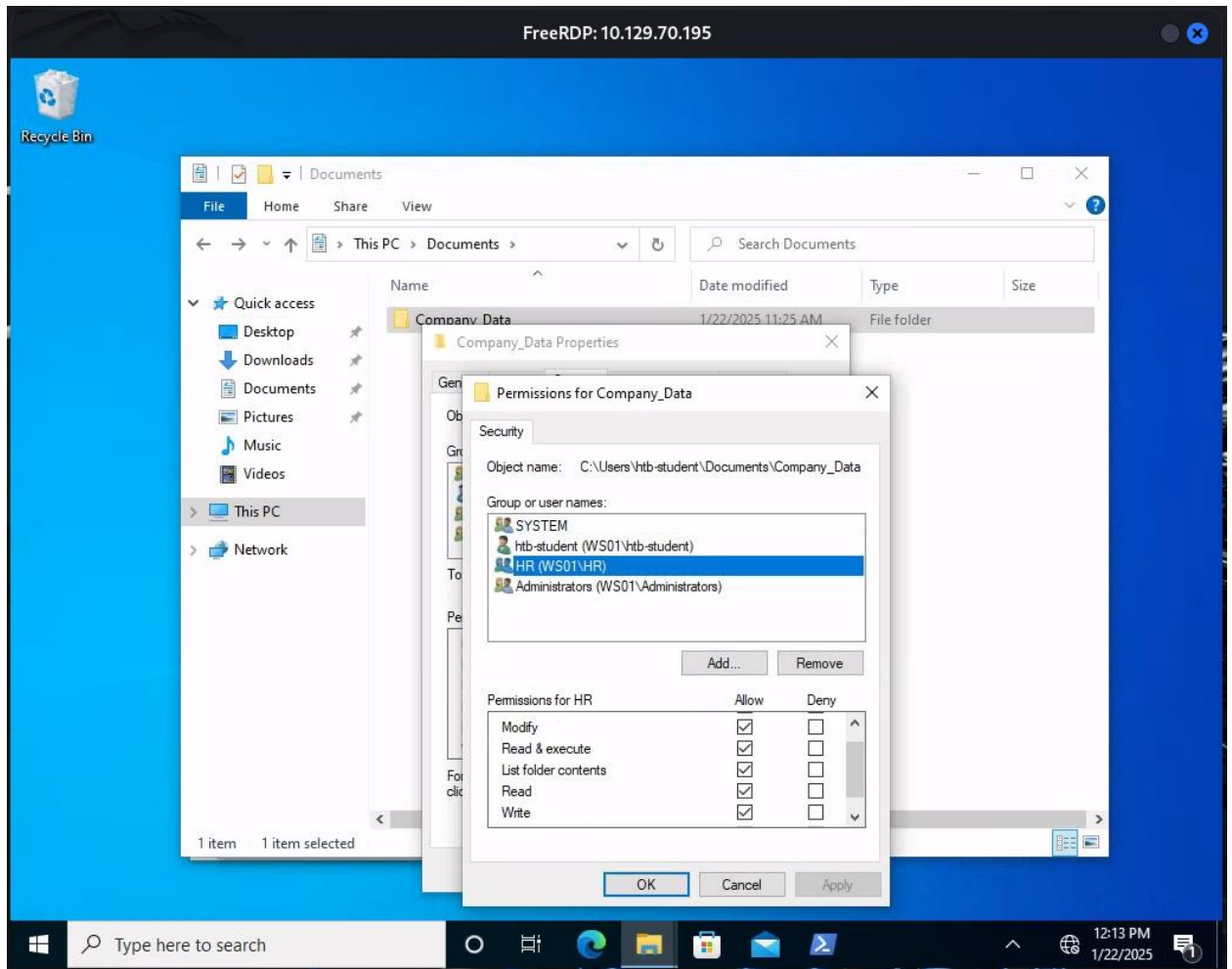
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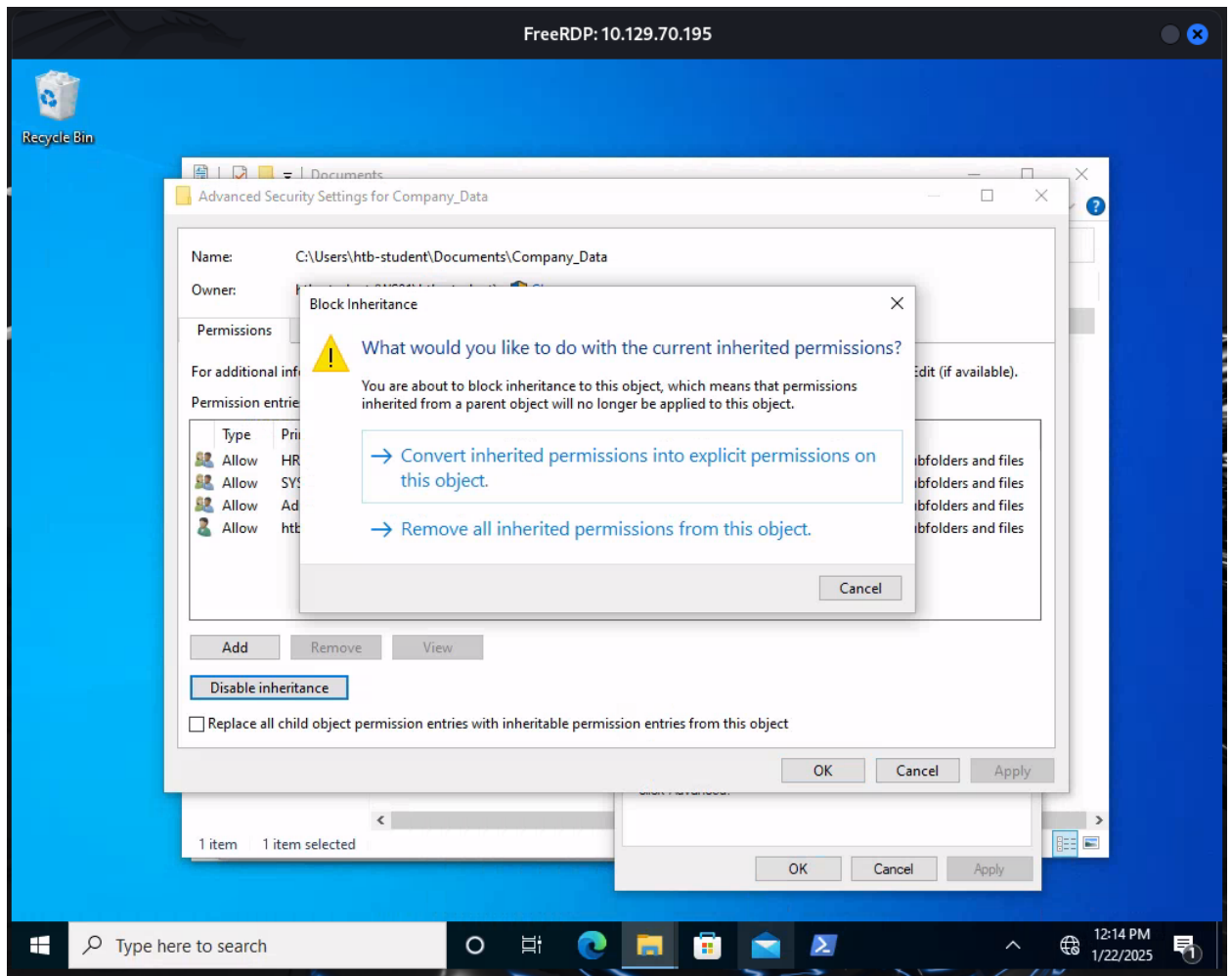
[5]



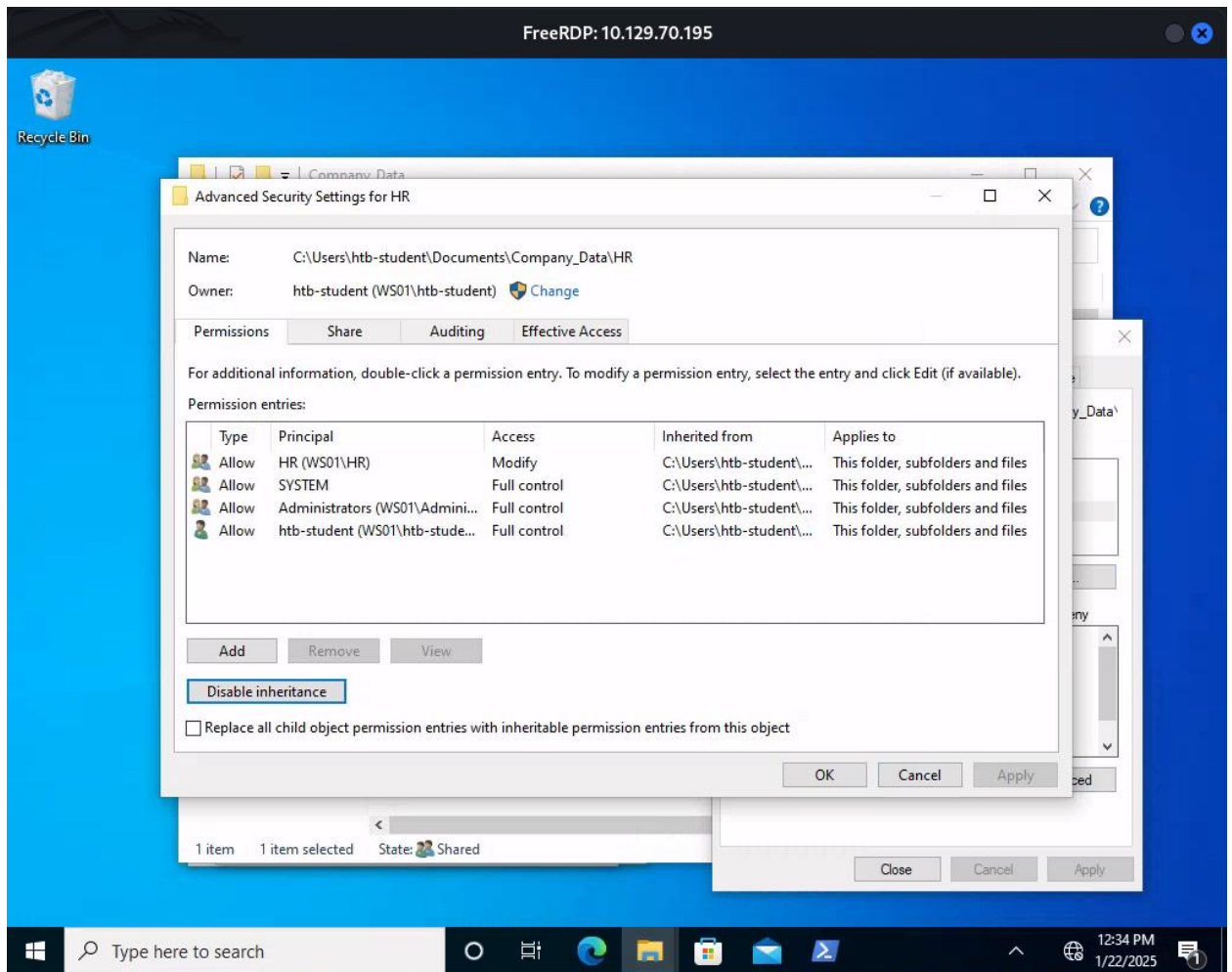
[6]



[7]



[8]



[9]

