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I confirm that I understand my coursework needs to be submitted online via Google Classroom under the relevant module page before the deadline in order for my assignment to be accepted and marked. I am fully aware that late submissions will be treated as non-submission and a mark of zero will be awarded

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Introduction

This week, our main goal is to become proficient in basic Server manager skills. We shall be looking at setting up a static IP address, enabling remote desktop access, changing the server's name, and editing time zones to modify the server to functional needs. We shall also be discussing user account management inclusive of safe password handling and GUI-based Creation, deletion, and management of users using cmd and PowerShell. By the end of the week, you will be well grounded in the management of a Window Server environment.

Objective

This week's goal I was given a good understanding of the basics of Windows Server features. And by the end of last week, I learned the following things:

1. The server's name, time zone, and network features are among the other fundamental settings.
2. The server's name, time zone, and network features are among the other fundamental settings.
3. The other basic configurations are the server's name, time zone, and network configuration.
4. The network configuration, time zone, and server name are the other fundamental settings.
5. In order to keep the system integrity, I then learnt how to disable Internet Explorer Security for administrative convenience and performed a Windows upgrade.

1. Changing the Server's name

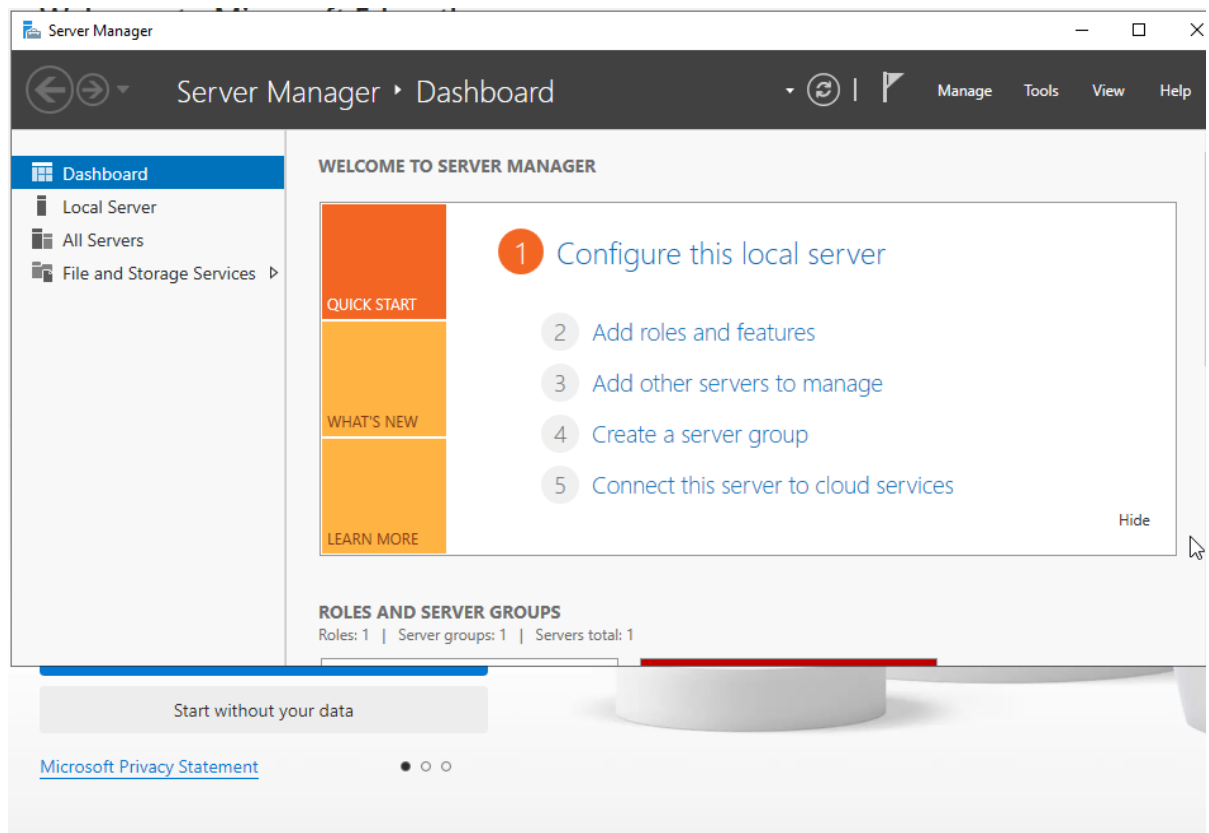


Figure 1:Server manager Dashboard

First, I opened the server manager, which took me to dashboard.

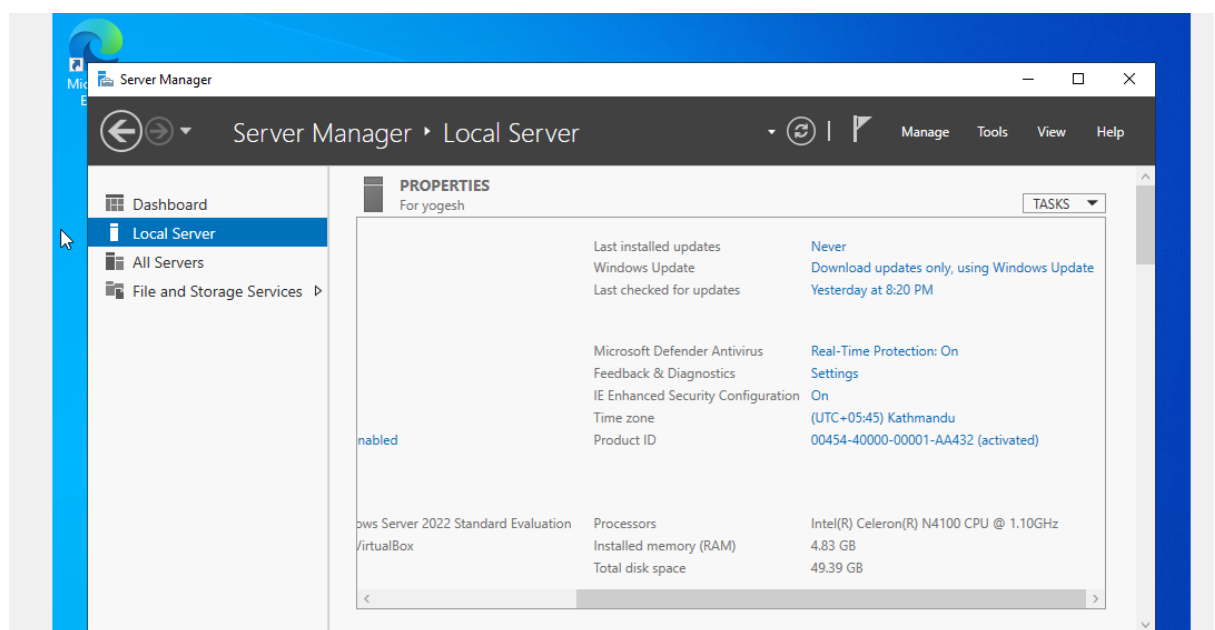


Figure 2: Server Manager Local Server Tab

Then I clicked on the local server button in the left bar of the screen which took me to Local server properties and showed all its detailed.

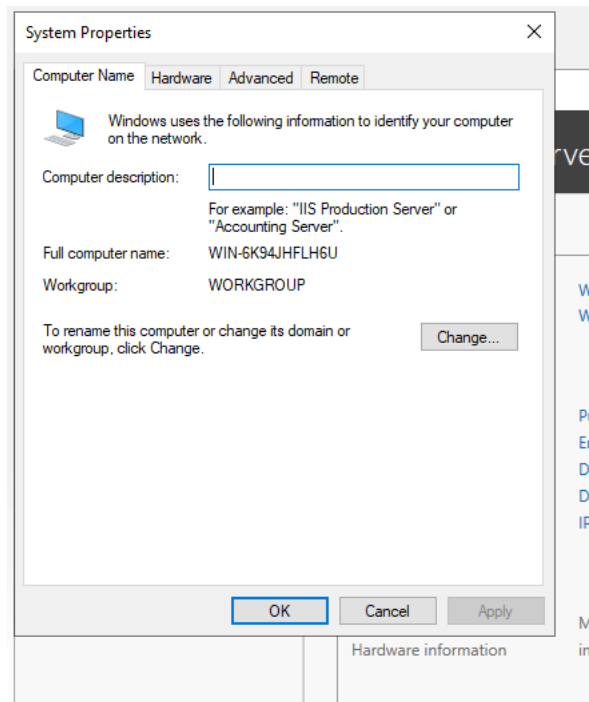


Figure 3: System Properties of Server Name and Workgroup

Then I clicked on the Computer name called “WorkGroup”, Which took me to the system properties where I could change, enter computer’s description and view the server details.

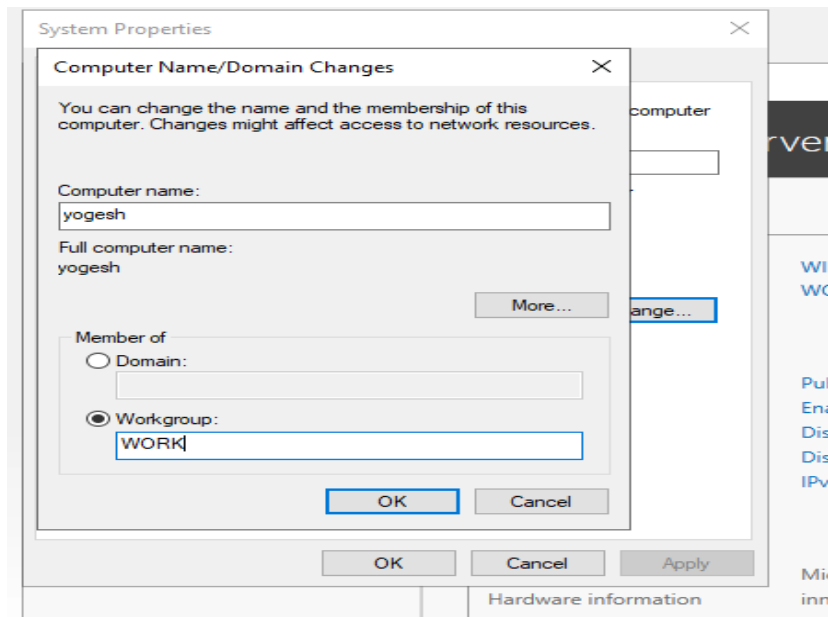


Figure 4: Computer Name/Domain Change Tab

Then I clicked on the “Change” Button which took me to the “Computer Name/Domain Changes” Screen, where I could change the server’s name its groupwork/domain name.

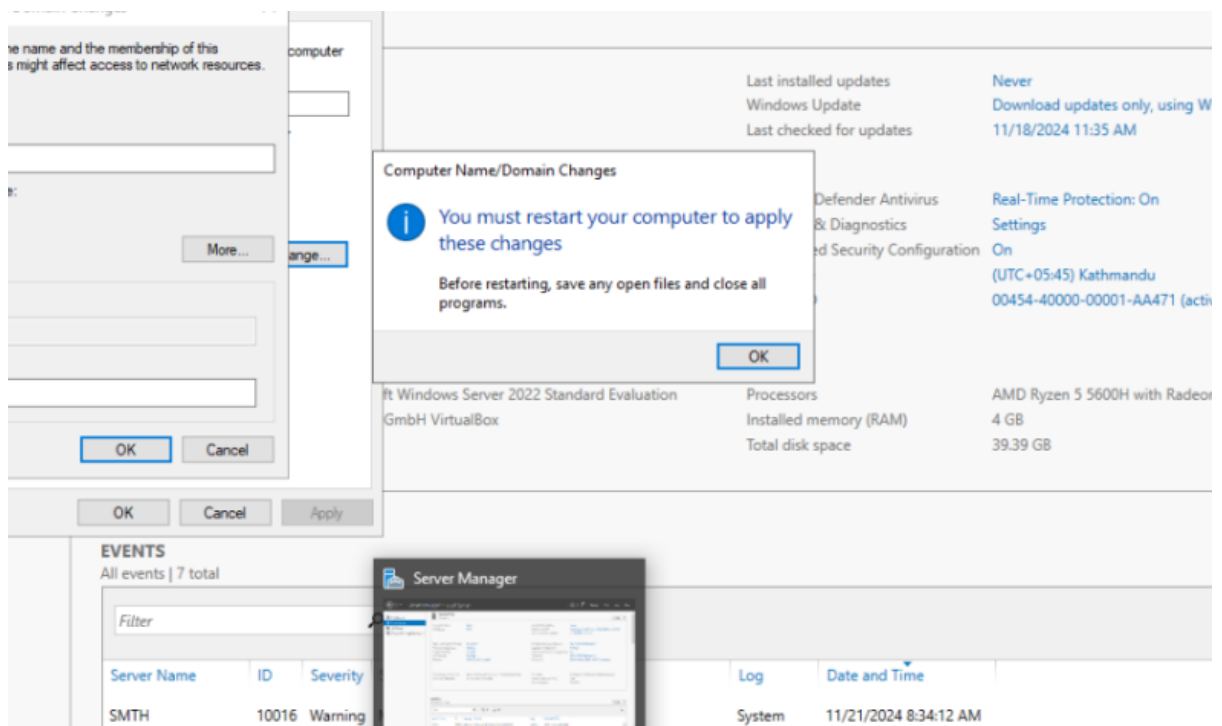


Figure 5: Restarting Computer warning after changing its name.

After I change the computer’s name and its workgroup name, I was notified to restart my computer.

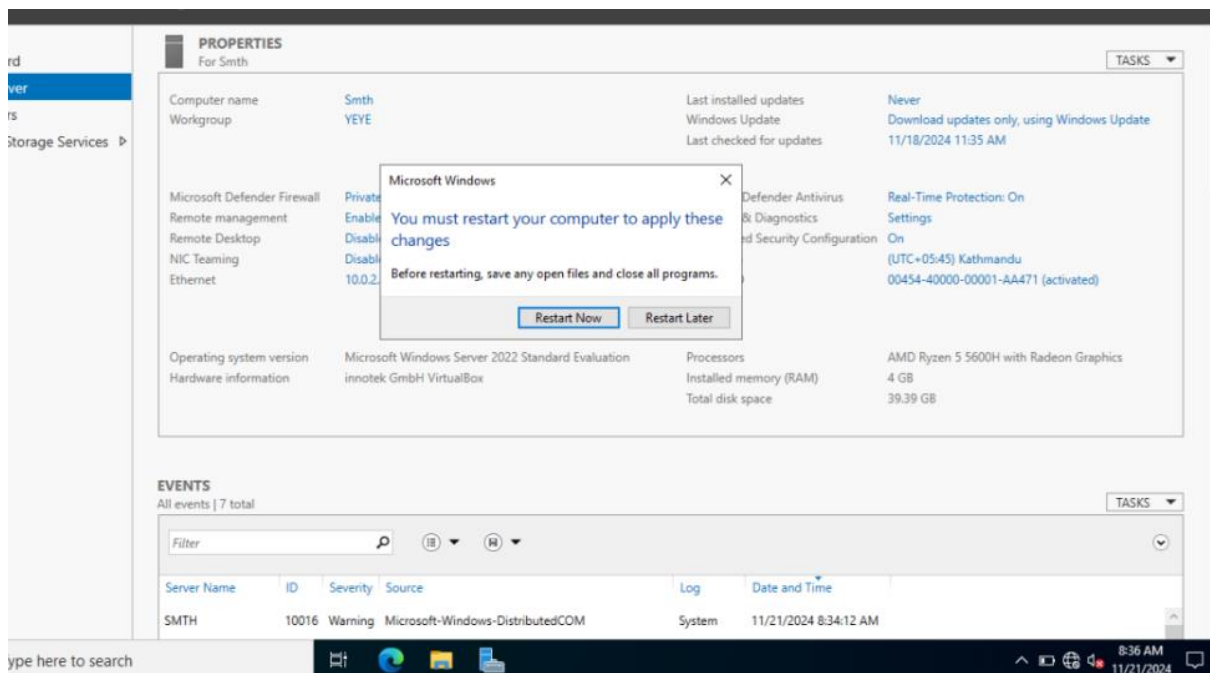


Figure 6: Restarting the computer.

Then, the computer asked me if I wish to restart computer now or later, which I chose to restart now to see if the name changed currently or not.

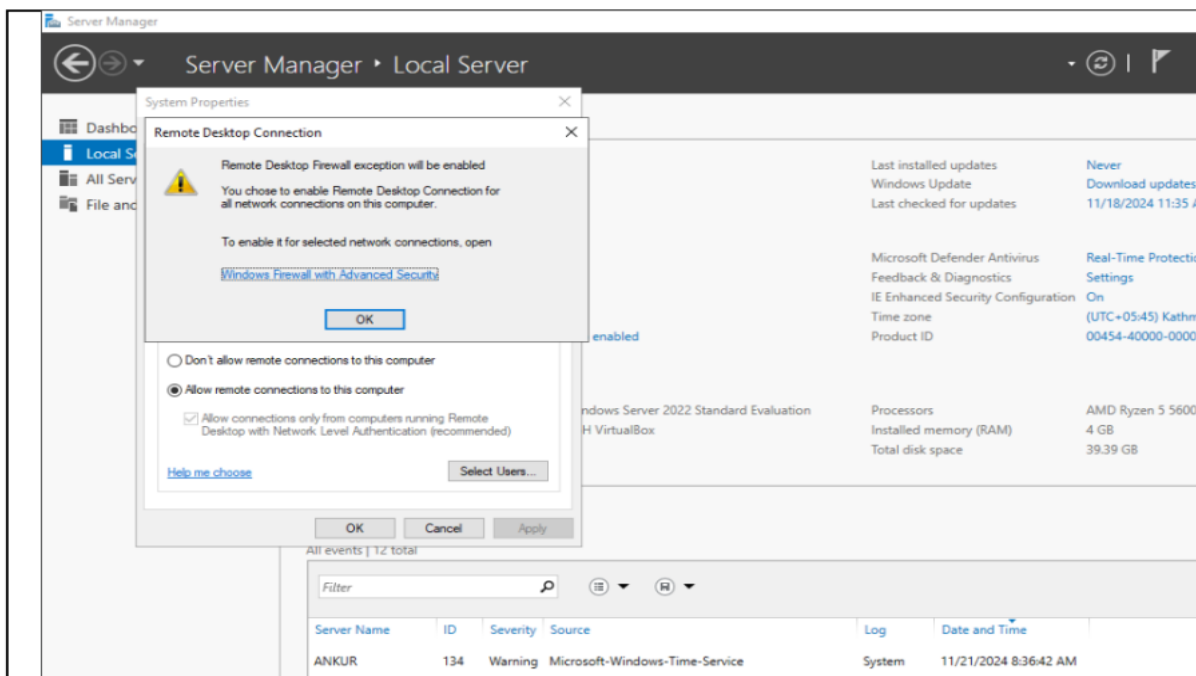


Figure 7: Warning after enabling the Remote Desktop

This is notifying us about the change in Remote Desktop Connection, and the changes and warning about it.

2. Enabling Remote Desktop

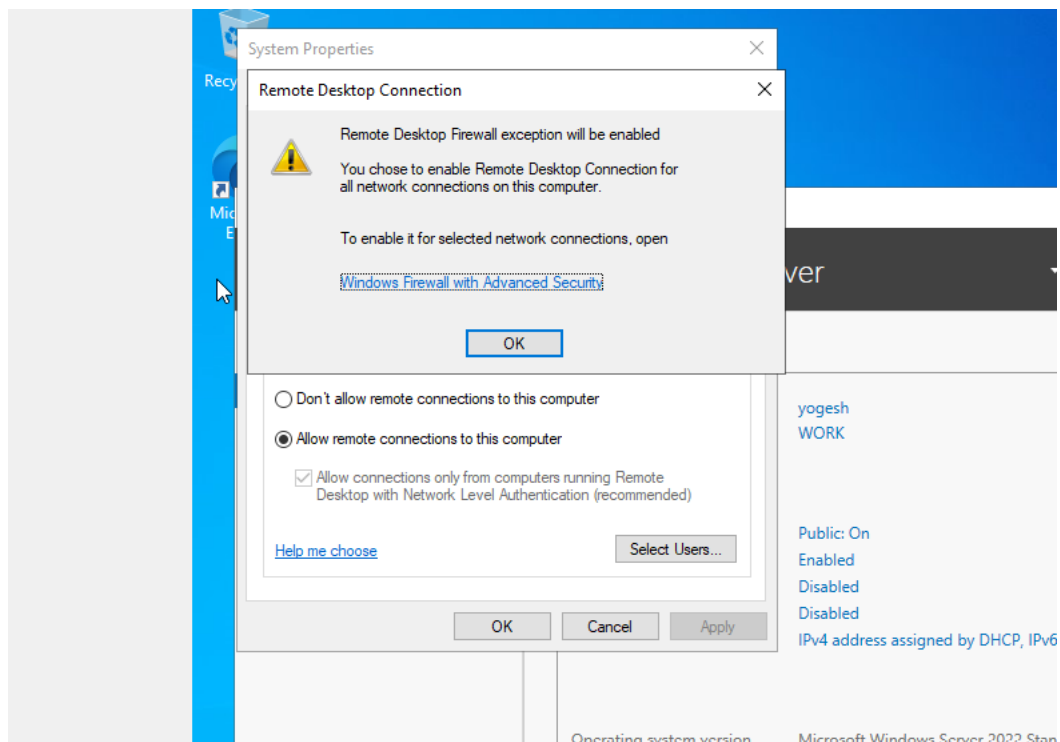


Figure 8: Enabling Remote Desktop

To change the remote desktop, I first clicked on the “Disabled” button on the remote desktop section which took me to this screen, where I clicked on “Allow remote connection to the computer” and then I pressed ok.

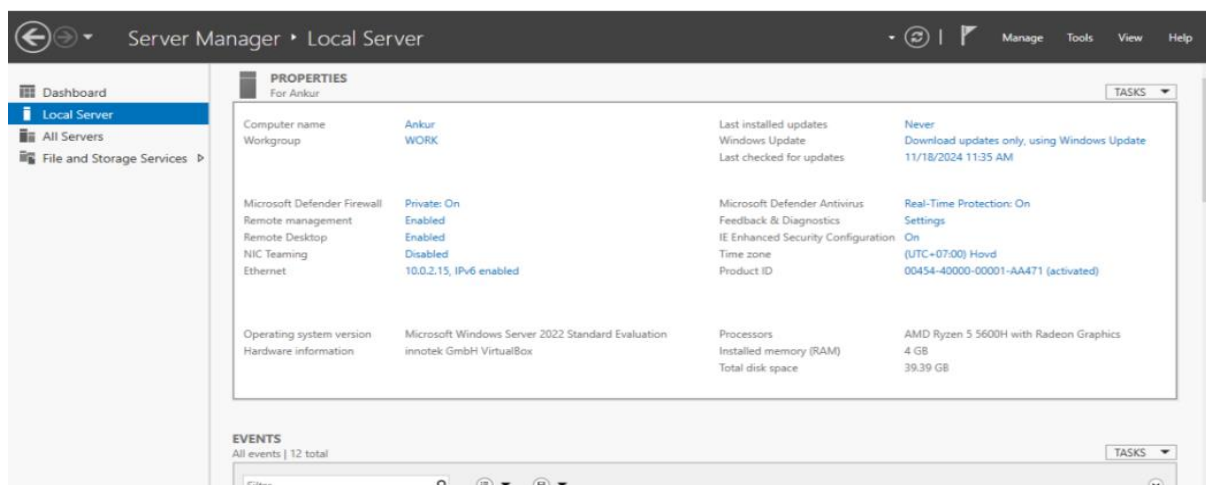


Figure 9 : Enabled remote desktop

And then the remote desktop was enabled.

3. setting up Static IP address

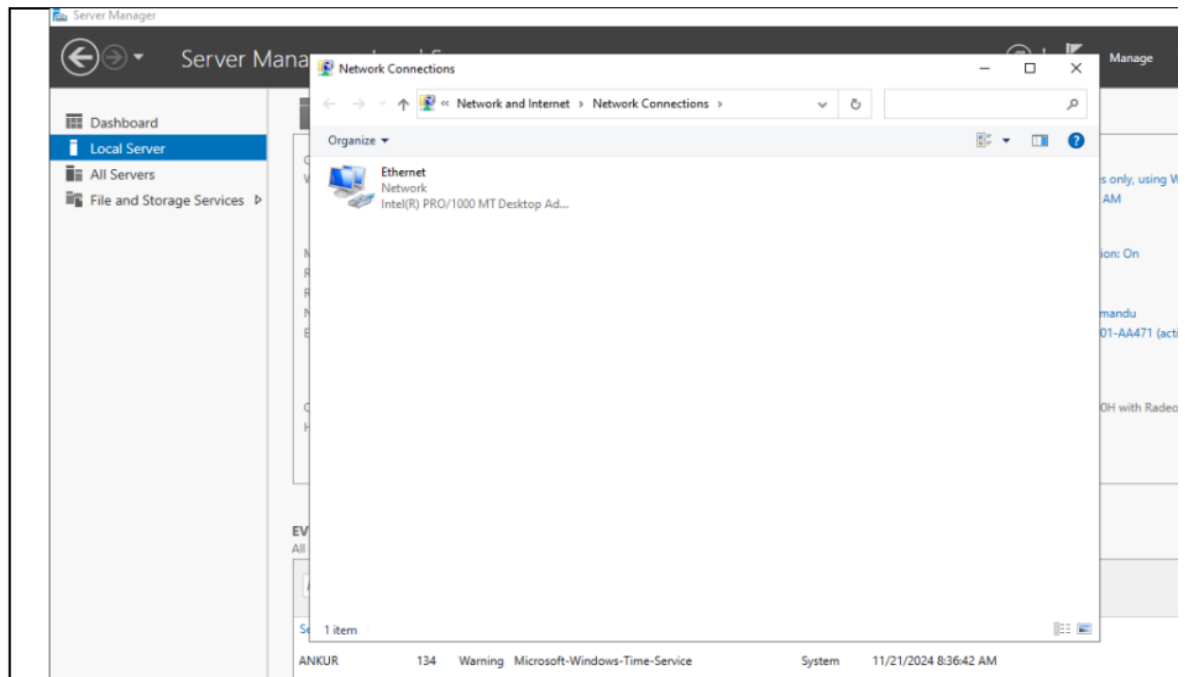


Figure 10: Network Connection in control panel to set up the static IP

After I clicked on the ethernet section I was met with this Network connection tab in control panel which showed the Ethernet's details.

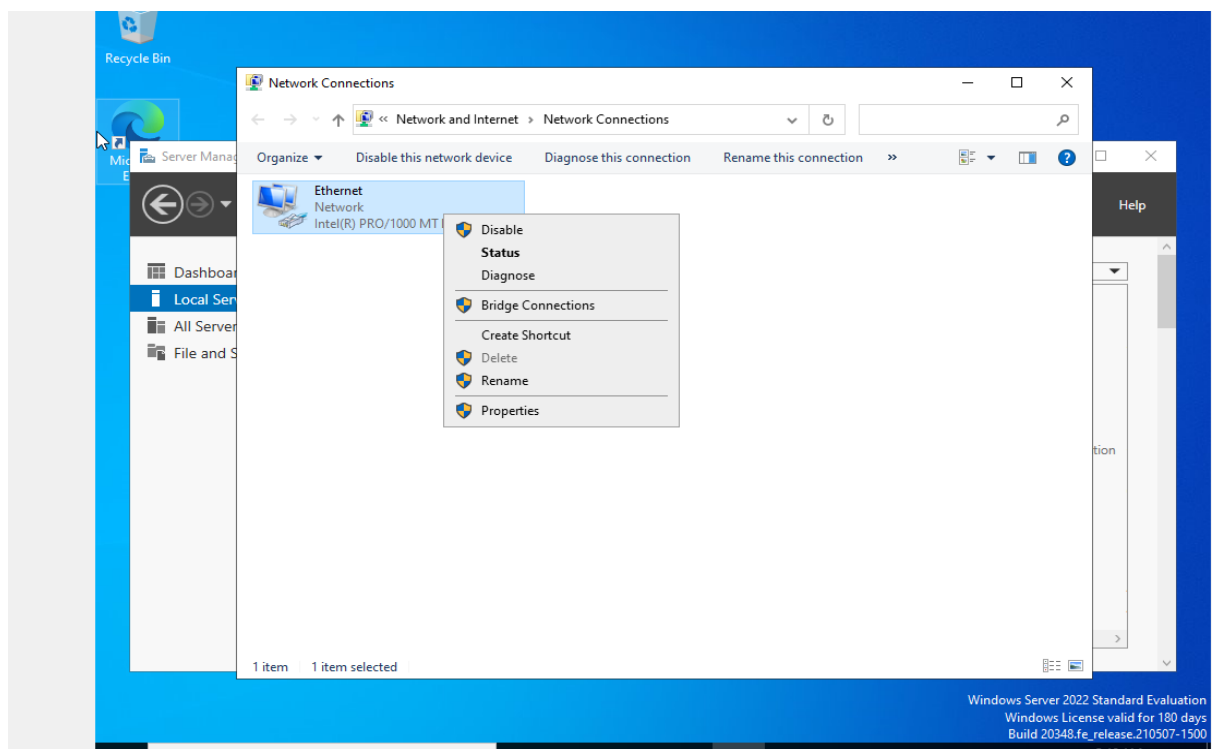


Figure 11: Clicking on properties of ethernet.

To setup my own custom static IP address I first had to go on properties.

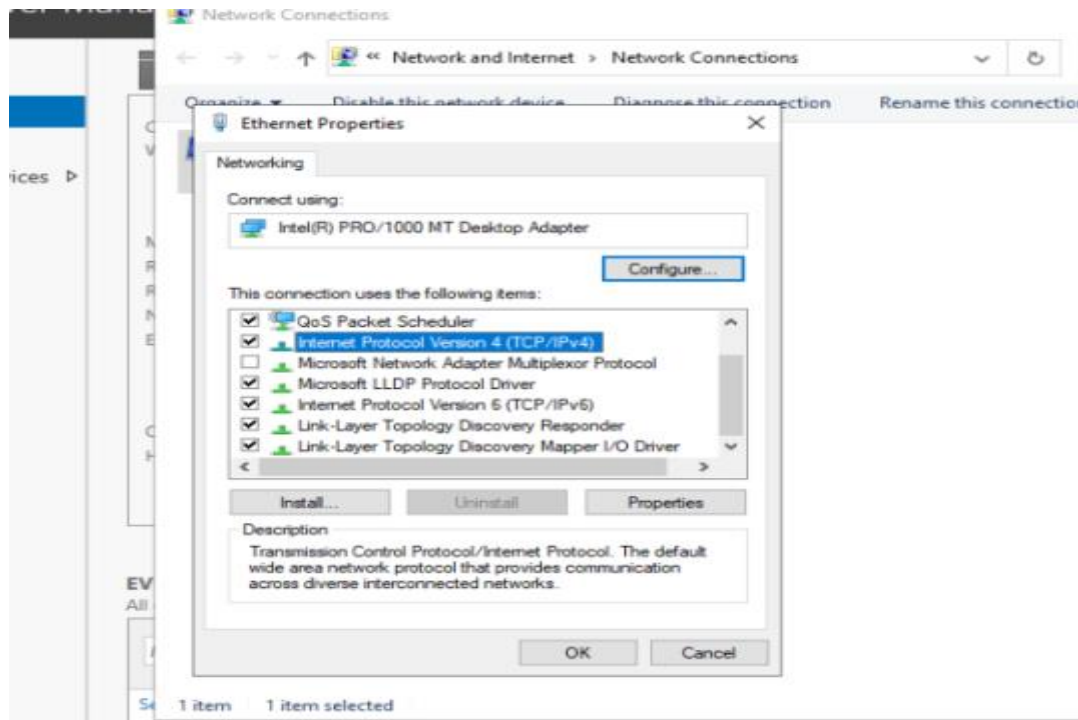


Figure 12: Choosing IPv4

After I clicked on the properties, it took the properties of ethernet which showed me the adapter I am using and all the connection items there are, and since we are going to work on IPv4. I went ahead and clicked on “Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)”.

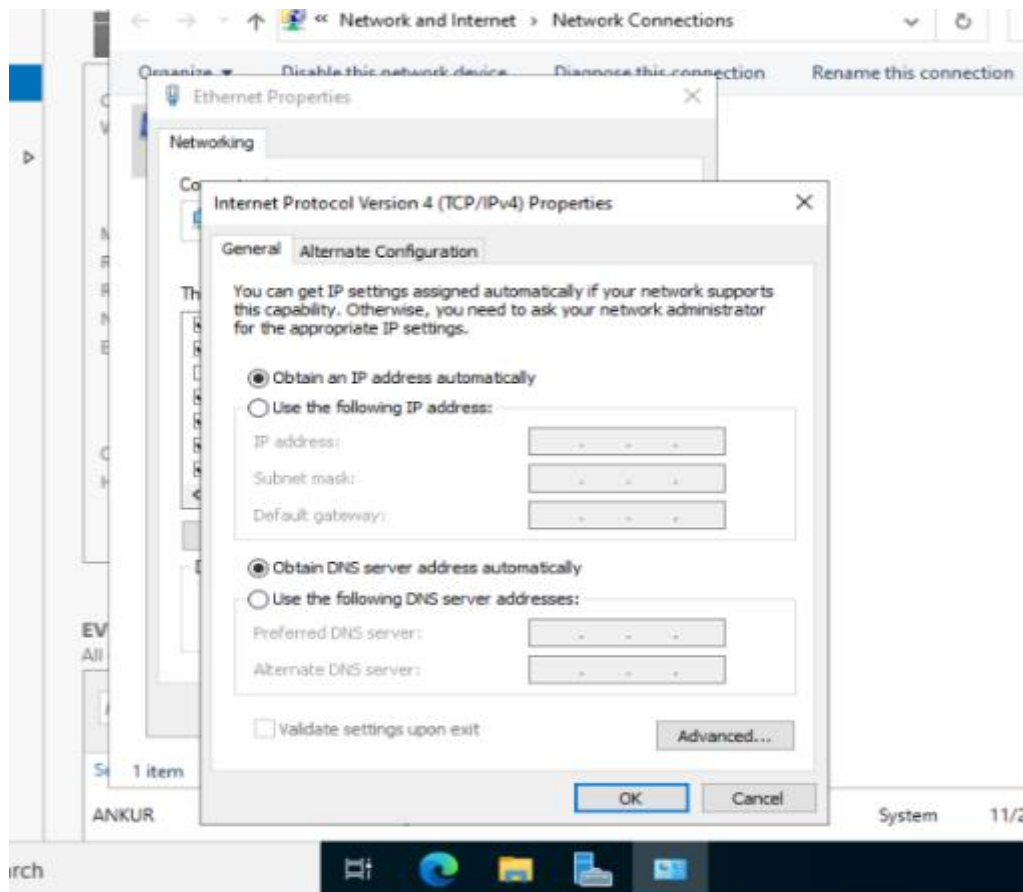


Figure 13: Changing to static IP address

First the IP address was given to the server automatically through DHCP. But since we want our own custom static IP address, I clicked on “Using the following IP address”.

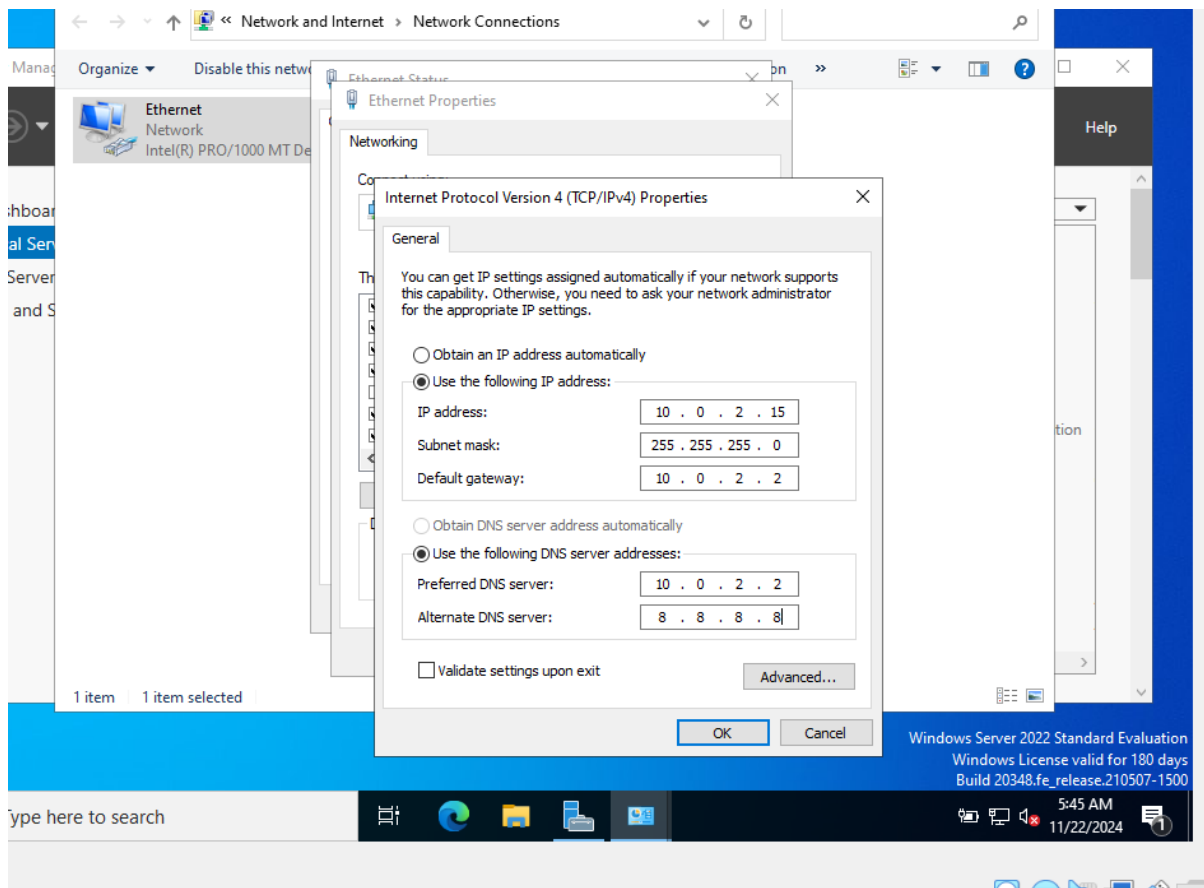


Figure 14: Entering an IP address.

Then after that I had to enter an IP address I wish to have, its subnet mask, Default gateway, Preferred DNS server, and Alternate DNS server which is optional and applied it.

4. Changing the time zone

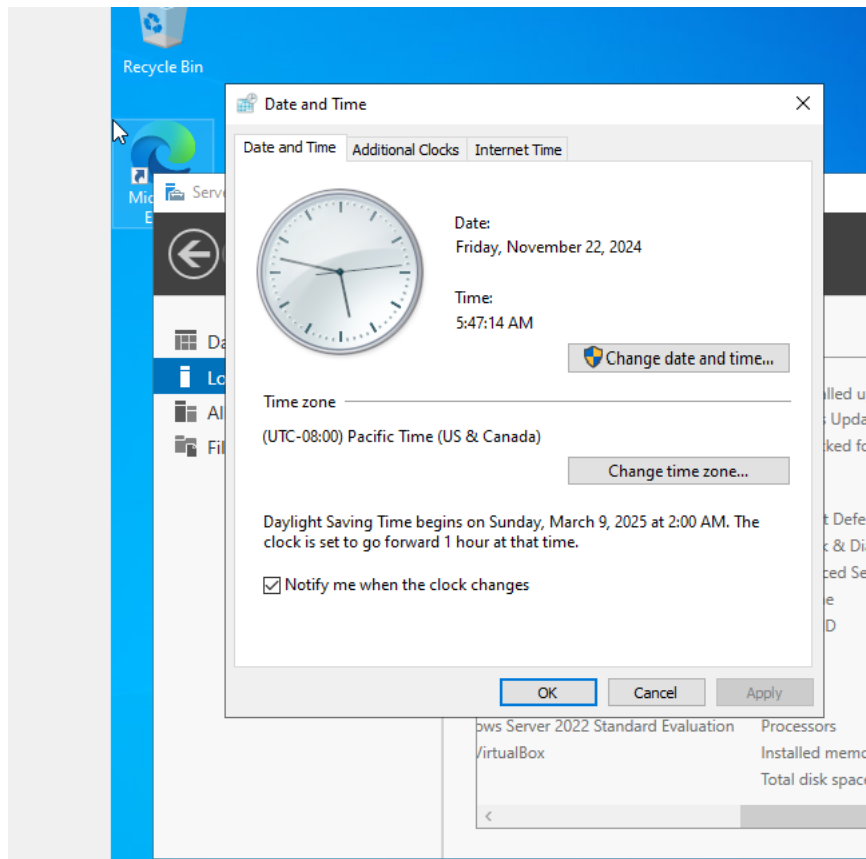


Figure 15 : Changing the time zone of the server.

Initially the time zone of the server's time was wrong since we are doing it in Nepal, we have to keep the time of Nepal so first I clicked on "Change time zone..." button.

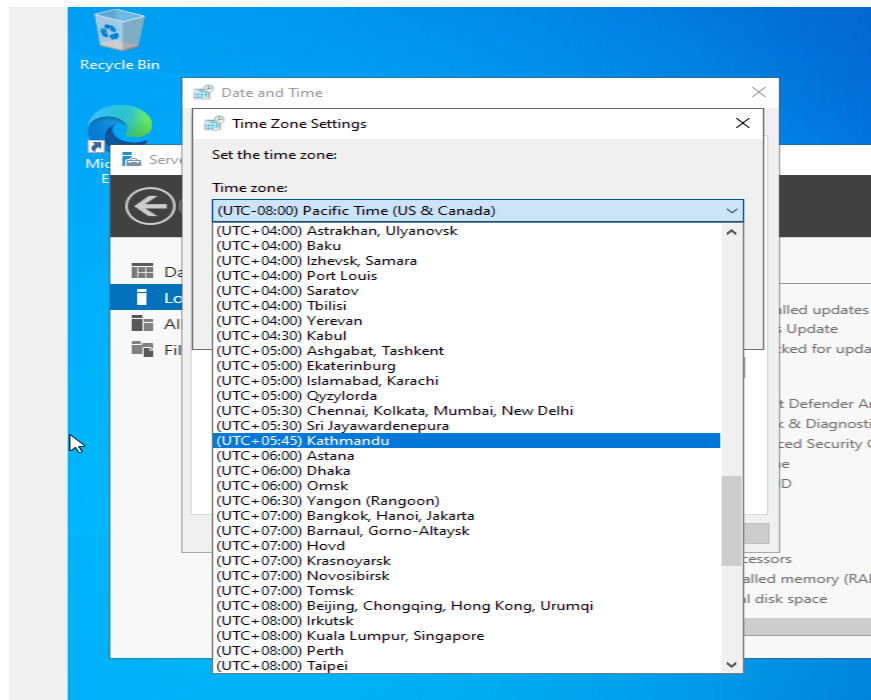


Figure 16: Searching for Nepal's Time zone.

And here is Nepal and I just click in it.

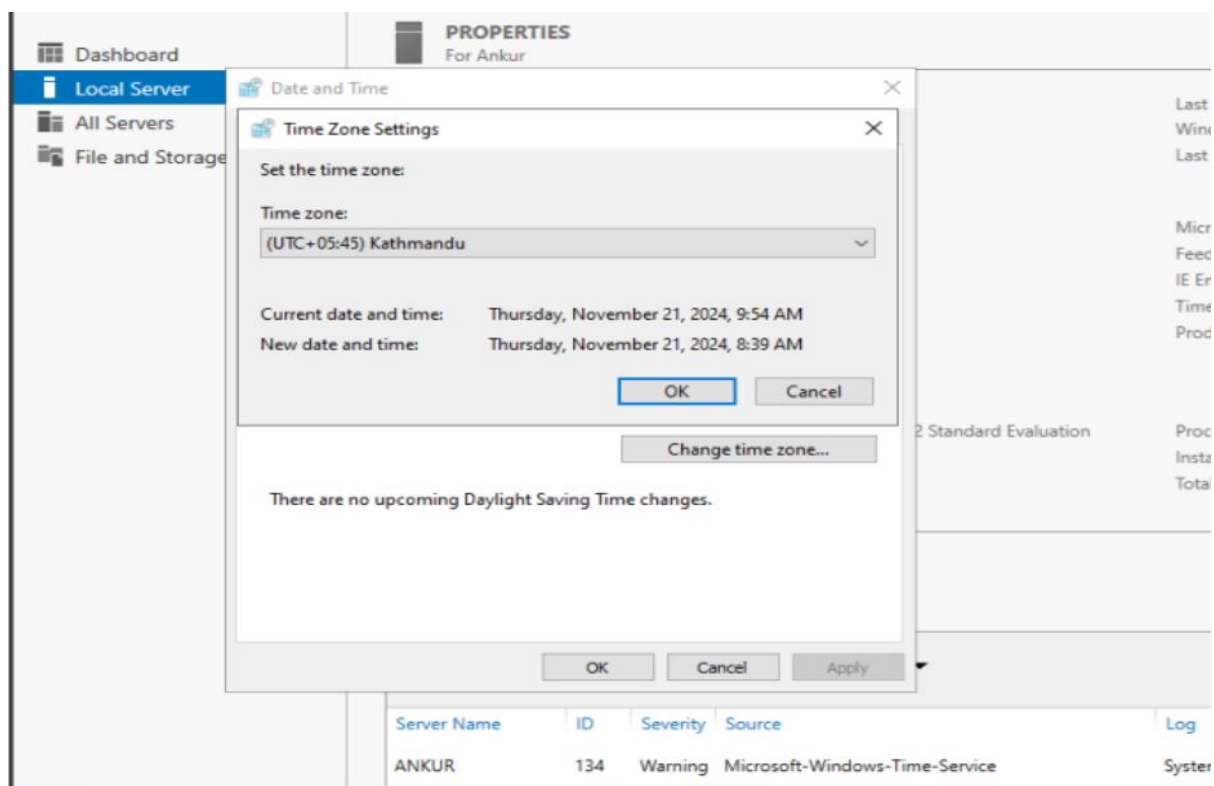


Figure 17: Nepal time zone.

And here is Nepal zone, and now 'click' to ok.

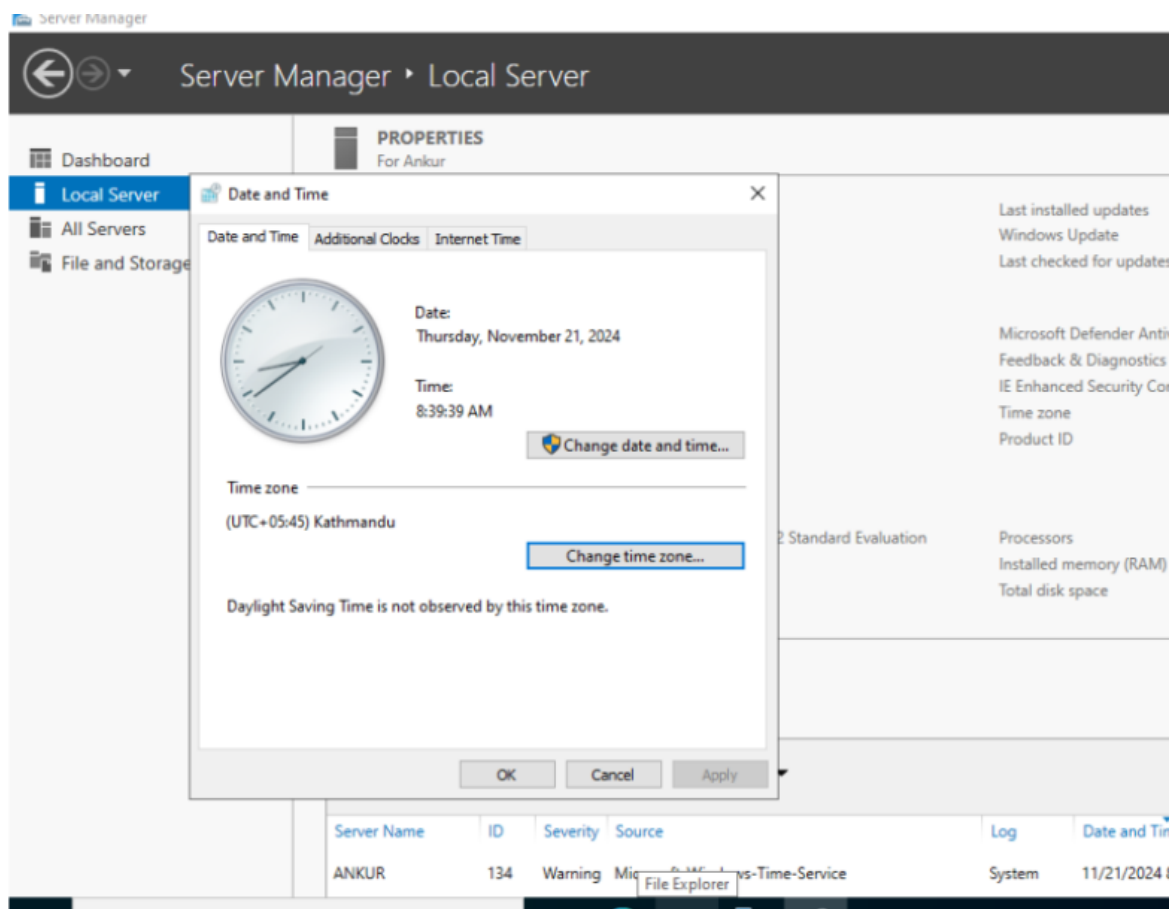


Figure 18 : Applying the time zone

Then I had to apply the time zone to the computer.

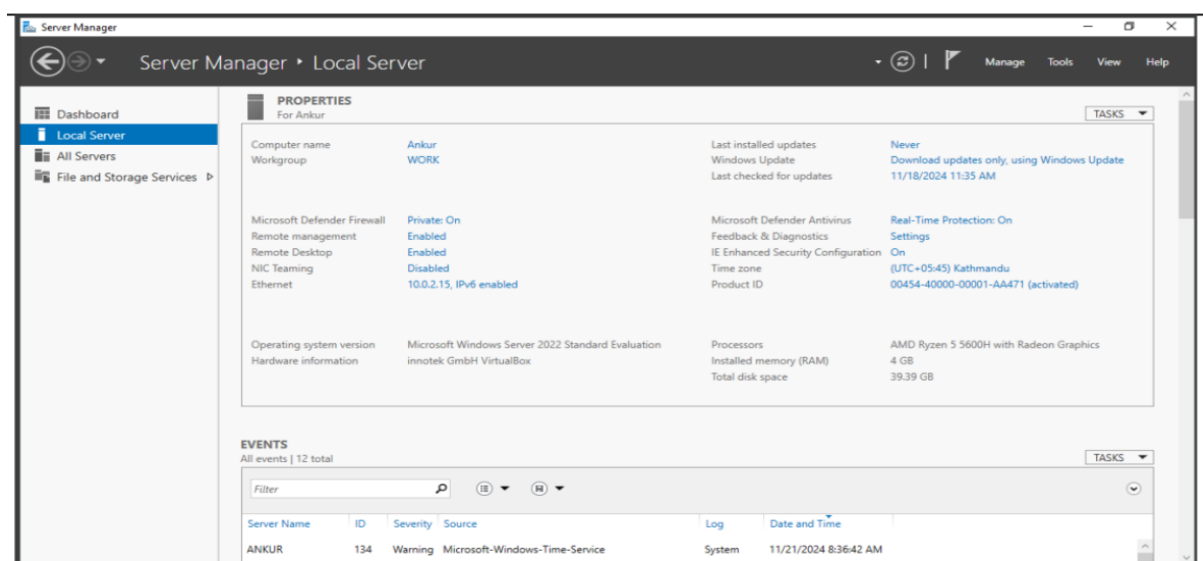


Figure 19 : Time zone changed successfully.

The time zone of the computer was changed successfully.

5. Turning off IE enhanced security and checking for Updates

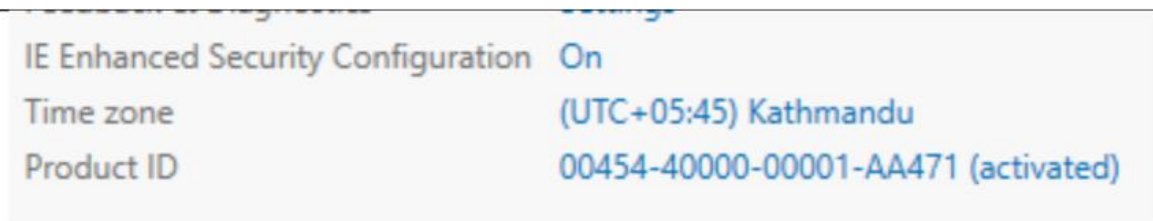


Figure 20 : Disabling IE Enhanced Security Configuration

So, This was the initial state of IE Enhanced Security Configuration and to change it I went ahead and clicked on the “On” button of the IE Enhanced Security Configuration.

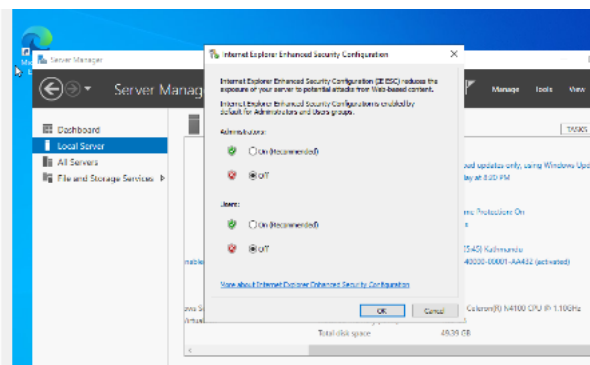


Figure 21 : Turning off IE security

Then I clicked on the “off” button to turn off the security and applied it to the computer.

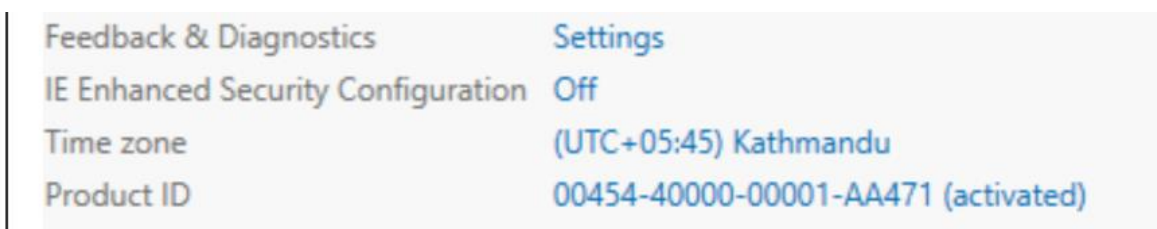


Figure 22 : Disable IE Enhanced Security Configuration.

The IE Enhanced Security Configuration was successfully turned off.

6. Checking Windows version



Figure 23 : Windows Up to date

Checking If the windows were up to date.

7. Adding user using GUI

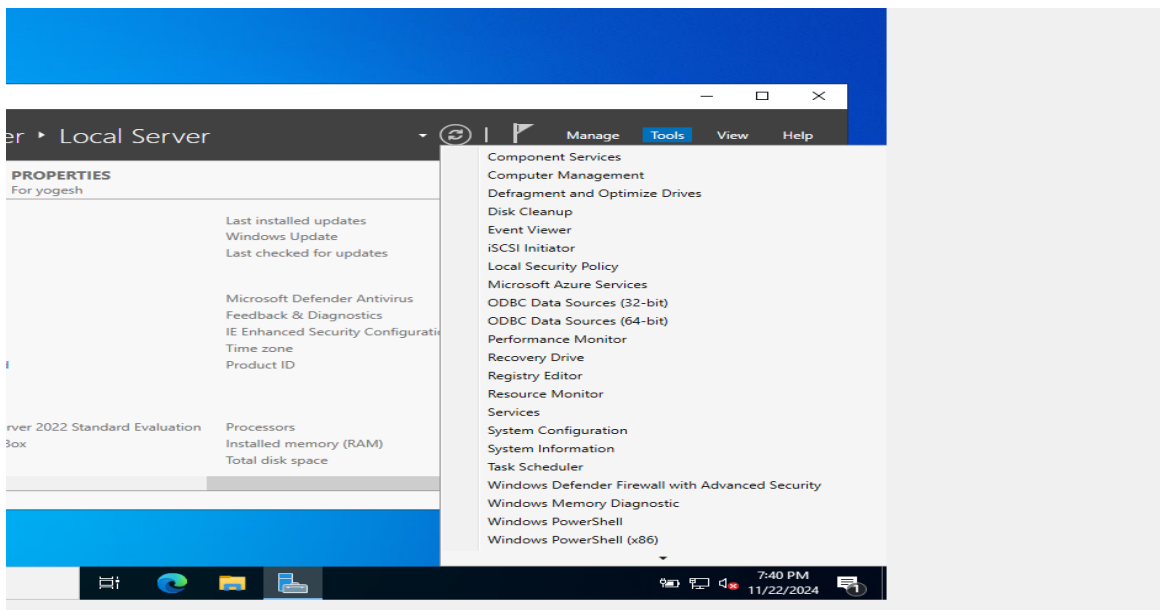


Figure 24 : Opening Computer management

To add user through, first I had to click on tools on the top right “tool” button of the Server manager screen then I had to click on the computer manager.

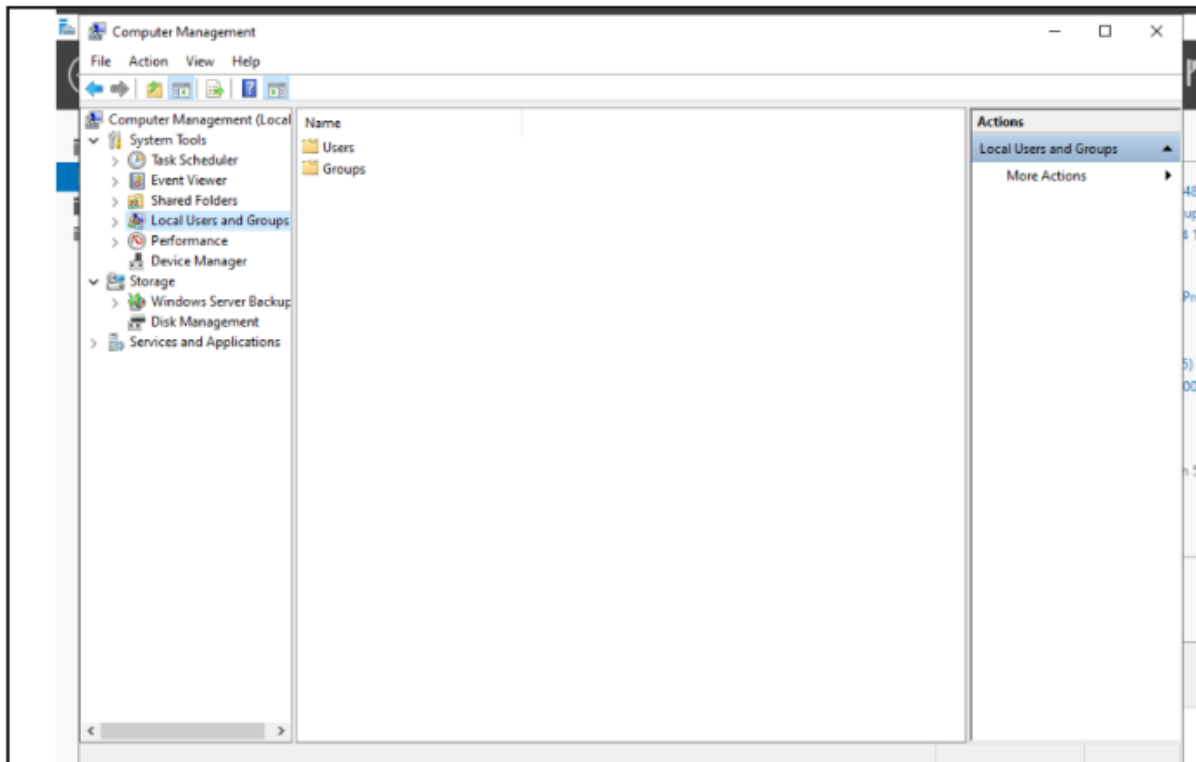


Figure 25 : Clicking on Local user and groups

After opening Computer management, first I had to click on “Local User And Group” button in the left side of the Computer Management.

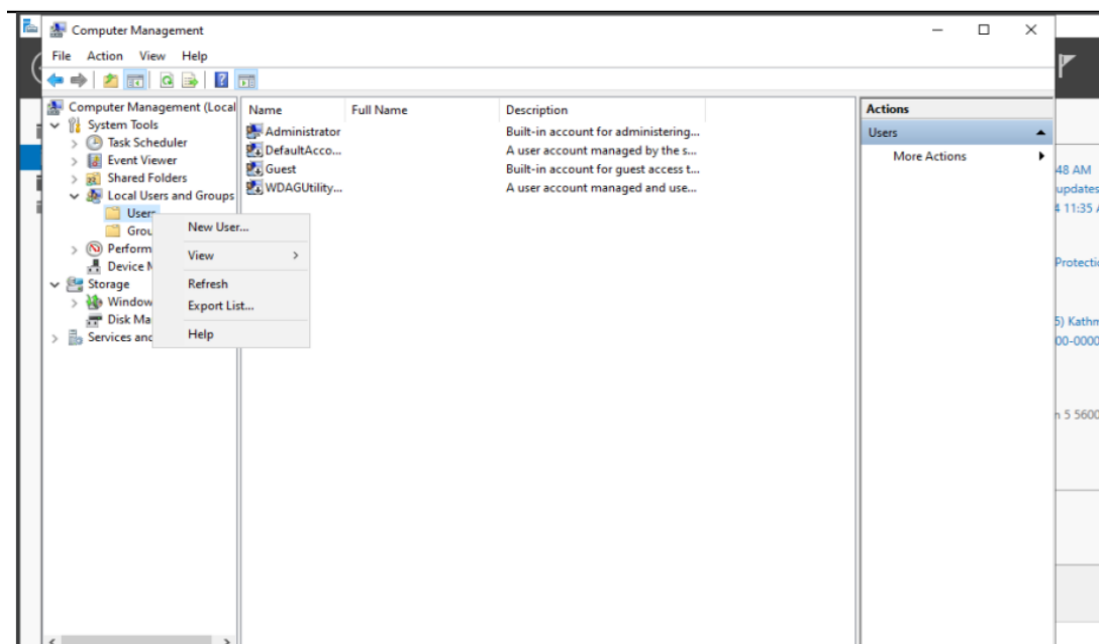


Figure 26 : Pressing on New User

Then I had to click on the arrow in the left of the “Local User And Group” button which showed the folders inside the local users and groups then I right clicked on the “Users” folder then pressed “New User...”

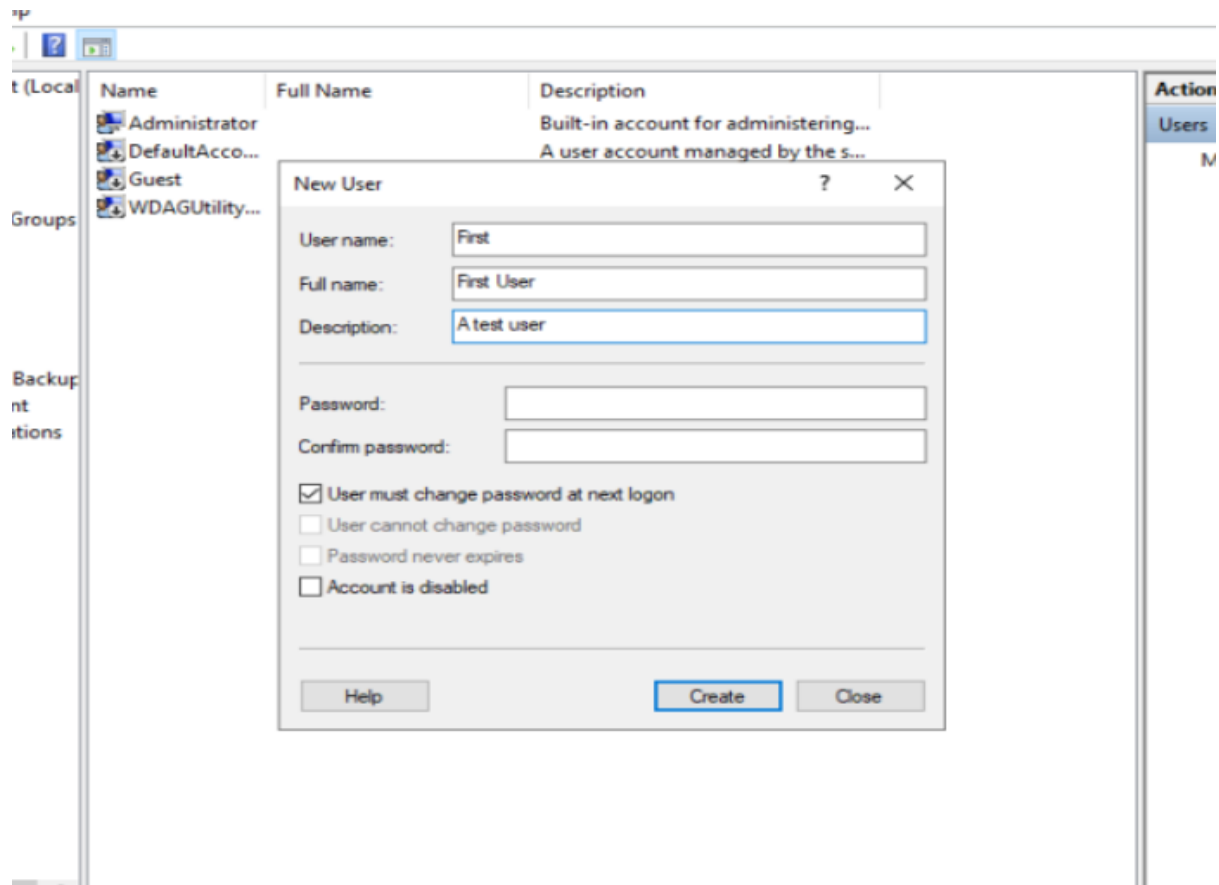


Figure 27 : Entering the name and details of the user.

Then after I clicked on new user, I was greeted with a new user screen where I had to enter the details of the user, then applied it.

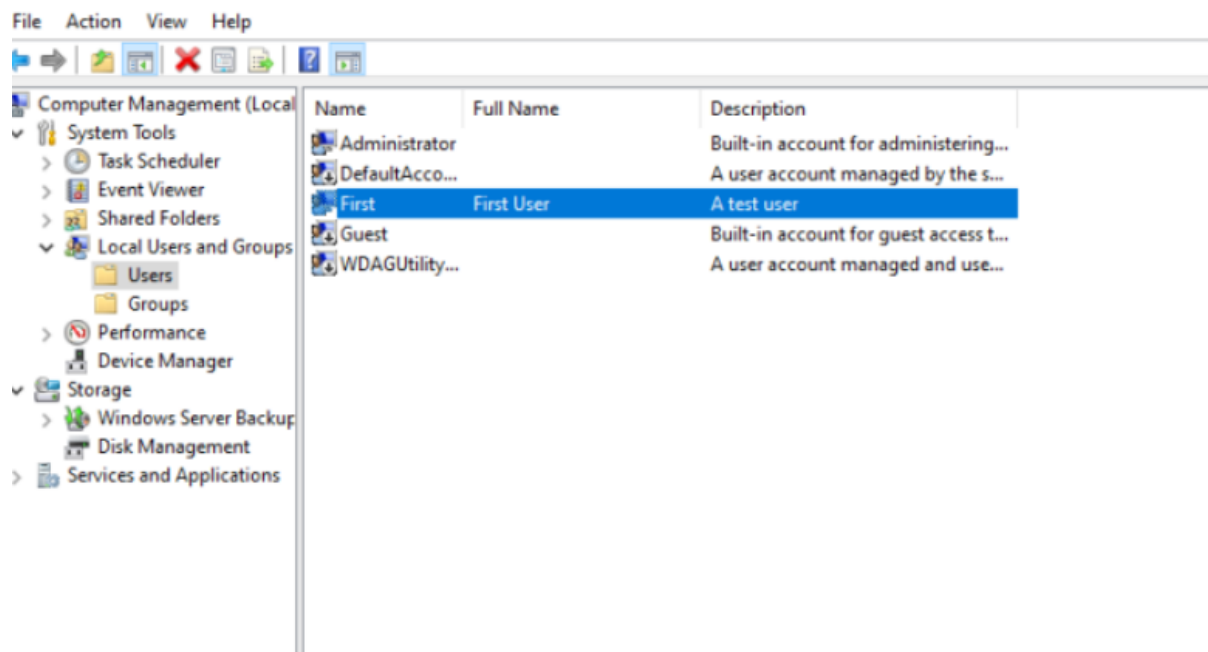


Figure 28 : Created new user successfully through GUI

Then I created my first user successfully.

8. Managing users using Shell

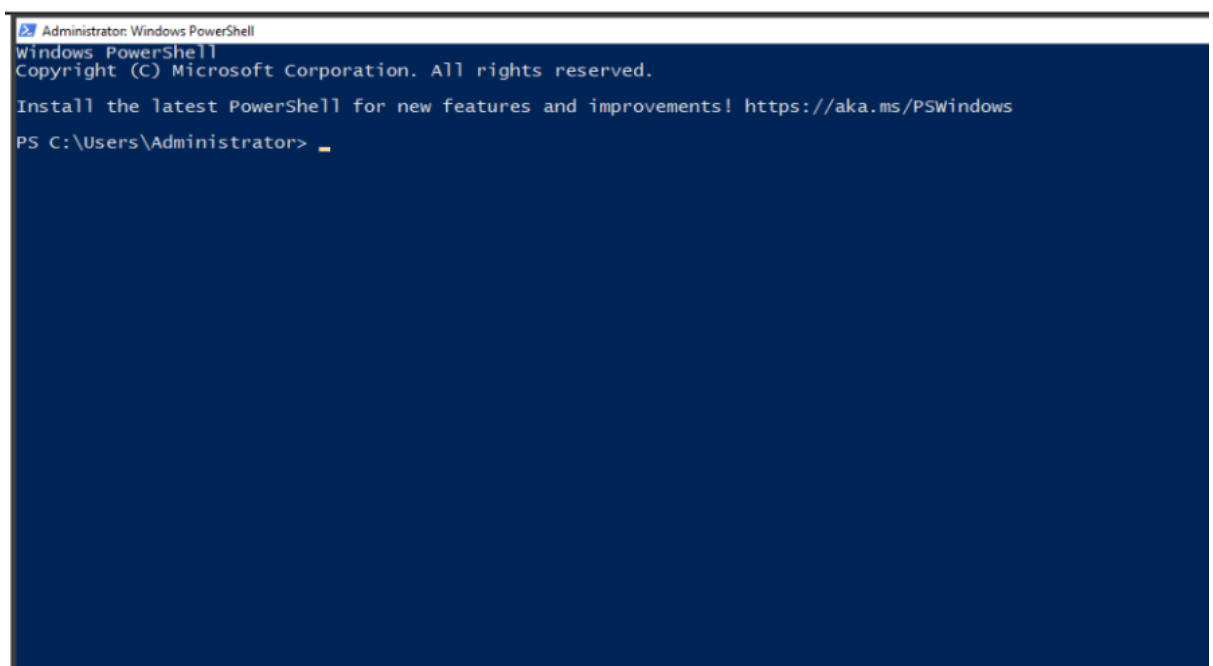


Figure 29 : Opening PowerShell

First, I had to open PowerShell. So, I could add new users.

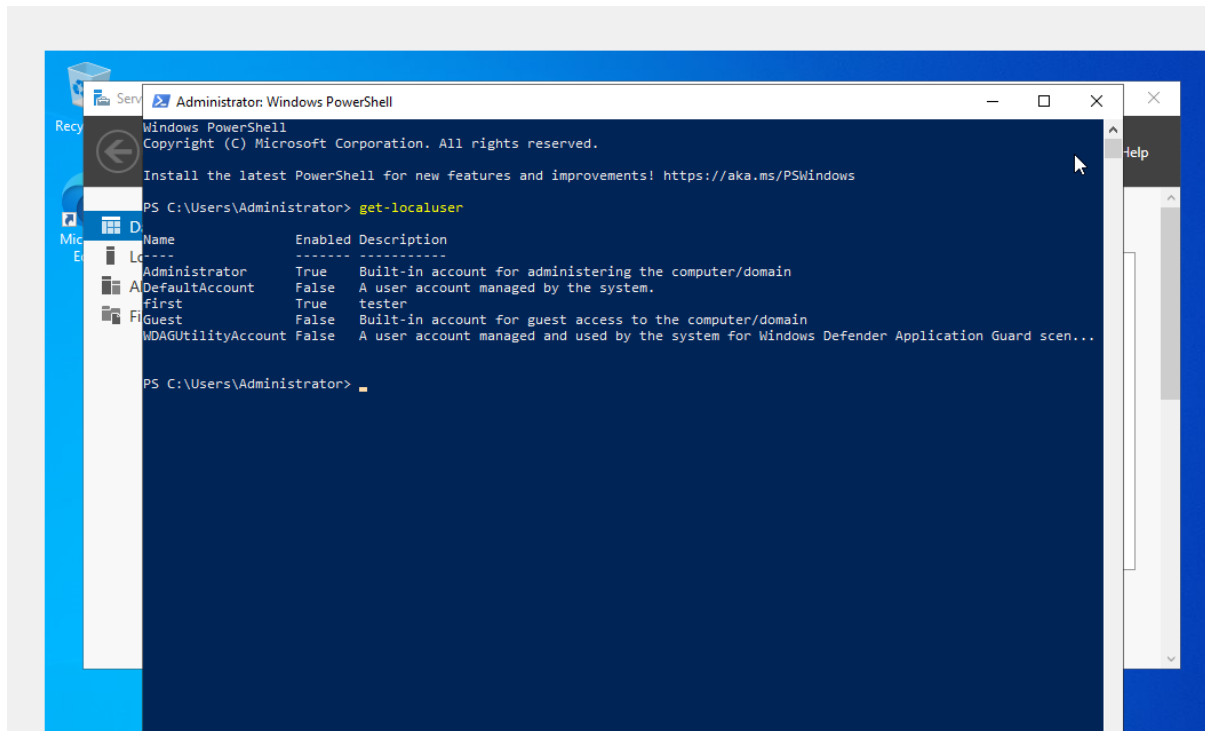


Figure 30: Checking existing users.

First, I checked how many users we have currently by entering “get-localuser”.

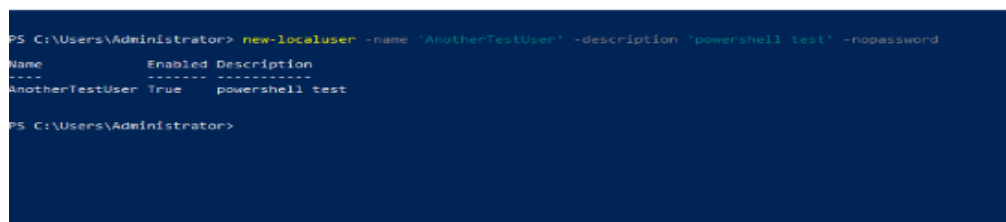


Figure 31: Adding new user without password

I entered “new-localuser -name ‘AnotherTestUser’ -description ‘powershell test’ -nopassword” to skip the password and then I wrote the details of the users and created the user.

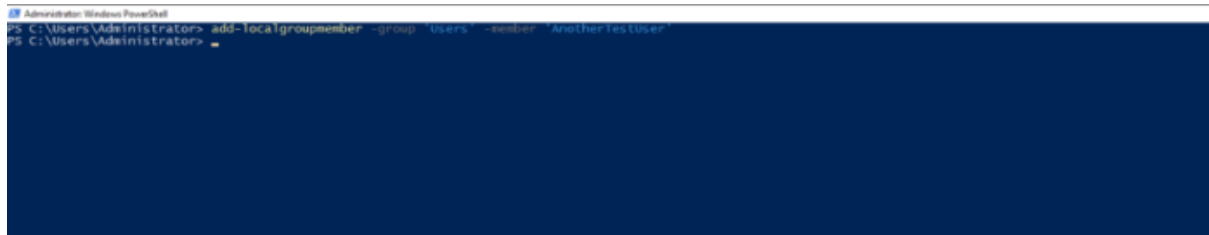


Figure 32: Adding the created user in local group "user"

After creating the user I added the user in the local group called 'user' by entering "add-localgroupmember -group 'users' -member 'AnotherTestUser' "

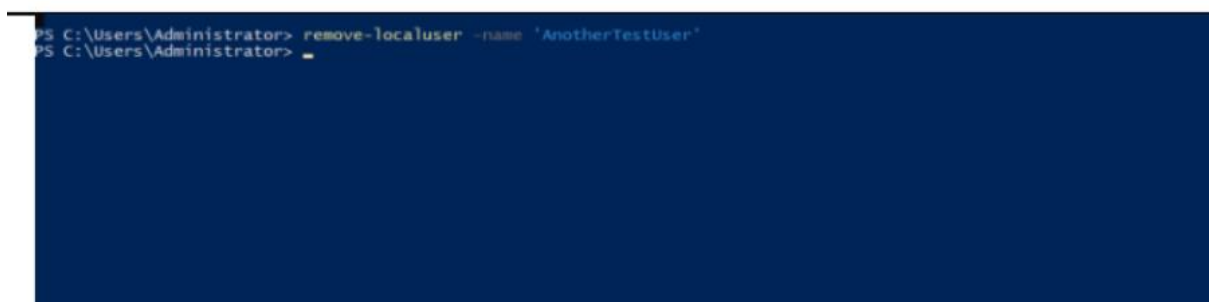


Figure 33 : Removing the user.

To remove the created user named "AnotherTestUser" I entered "remove-localuser -name 'AnotherTestUser' ".

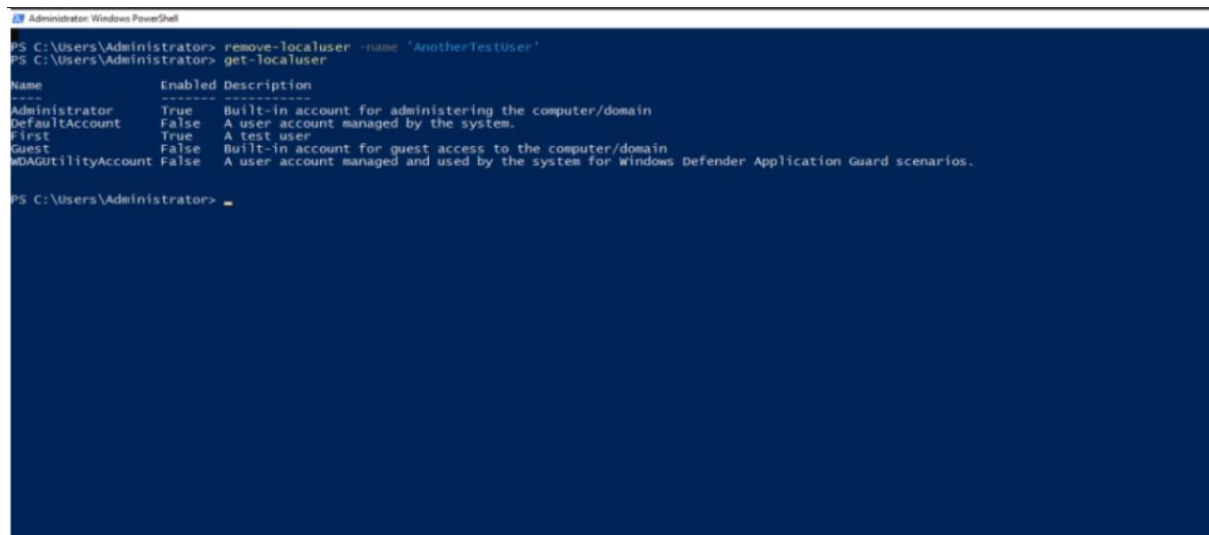


Figure 34 : Checking if the user is removed or not.

Checking If the removed user is removed successfully or not by entering "get-localuser" and after checking the user was successfully removed.

9. Making a variable in powershell and using it in making users.

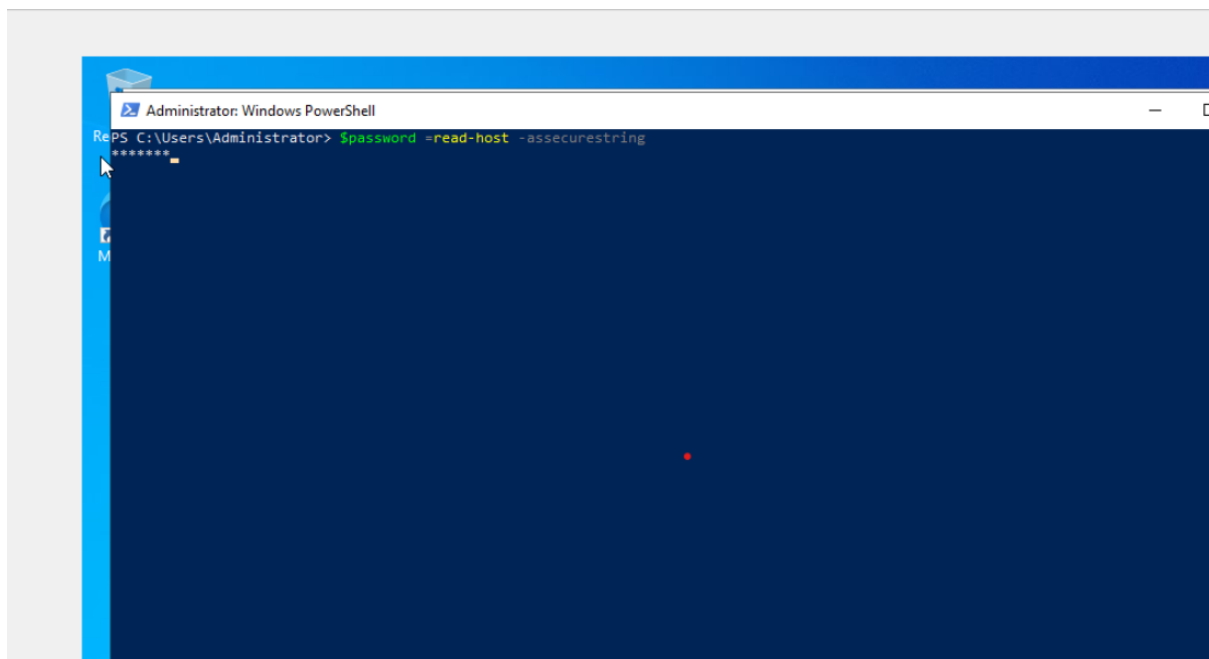


Figure 35 : Making a variable called password.

Then I had to setup a password which is “Yogesh@” which is achieved by entering “\$password = read-host --assecurestring” and then writing the password.

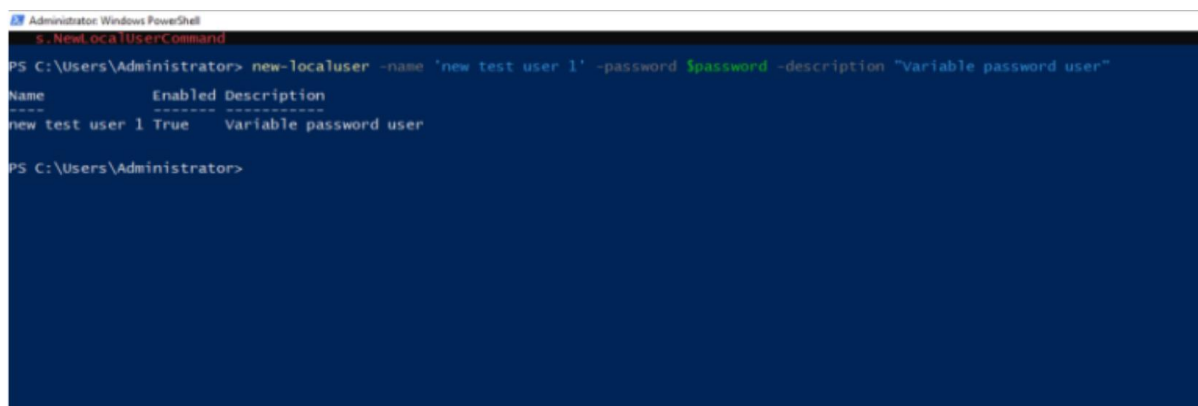


Figure 36 : Creating new password using the password variable

To create the new user using the variable, all I had to do was repeat the same code but replace the password string with password variable “new-localuser -name ‘new test user 1’ -password \$password -description ‘variable password user’ ”.


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

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\Users\Administrator> get-localuser

Name                Enabled Description
-----
Administrator       True    Built-in account for administering the computer/domain
DefaultAccount       False   A user account managed by the system.
First                True    A test user
Guest                False   Built-in account for guest access to the computer/domain
new test user 1      True    Variable password user
WDAGUtilityAccount   False   A user account managed and used by the system for Windows Defender Application Guard scen...

PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Figure 37 : Checking the new user made with the variable

Checking If the user which was made with “\$password” variable successfully or not by entering “get-localuser” and after checking the user was successfully created.

Conclusion

I learnt how to use Windows Server Manager in Windows Server 2022 this week. This guide offers detailed instructions on how to use Server Manager and PowerShell to configure and manage the Window Server's fundamental functionalities. I could then quickly view all server administrators and perform some simple server modifications as a result. Renaming the computer and its workgroup, turning on remote desktop, setting up a custom IP address, adjusting the computer's time zone, and controlling security settings by turning Internet Explorer security on or off as desired are all tasks that can be completed in Powershell.

In order to provide me more freedom and considerably aid in managing the server environment, this guide shows how to add, remove, and manage groups and users using both GUI and PowerShell. By being proficient in these fundamental methods, I can be sure that the server is safely and appropriately configured, secured, and optimised for my network environment.