

MCSA Complete Labs

Version 22.05

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Active Directory

Primary Active Directory

Lab Objective

Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) serves as the central database for storing data on all objects within your Active Directory Forest and processes authentication requests.

This lab explains the process to add and install active directory domain services on windows server 2016.

- Server Name: DC01
- IP Address: 192.168.153.10
- DNS: 192.168.153.10
- Domain Name: ITPROLABS.XYZ

Initial Configuration

Before you start active directory installation on windows server 2016, there are some changes its recommended to configure on server including the following:

- Server fully update
- Configure static IP
- Create complex password for built-in administrator
- Rename server
- Configure time zone

to change previous setting open server manager from start menu and follow the below

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Manager interface for the Local Server. The main pane displays the properties for the server, which has been renamed to WIN-64A4EDL6D1E and joined to the WORKGROUP workgroup. Several configuration settings are highlighted with red arrows:

- Computer name:** WIN-64A4EDL6D1E
- Workgroup:** WORKGROUP
- Windows Firewall:** Private: Off (Enabled)
- Remote Desktop:** Disabled
- NIC Teaming:** Disabled
- Time zone:** (UTC+03:00) Kuwait, Riyadh

Other visible settings include:

- Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties:** Shows IP address 192.168.153.10, Subnet mask 255.255.255.0, and Default gateway 192.168.153.2.
- General:** Shows the server can get IP settings assigned automatically if network supports it.
- Windows Defender:** Real-Time Protection: On.
- Feedback & Diagnostics:** Settings.
- IE Enhanced Security Configuration:** Off.
- Product ID:** Not activated.
- Processor:** Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-3470 CPU @ 3.20GHz.
- Installed memory (RAM):** 3 GB.
- Total disk space:** 200 GB.

Install Active directory role

Our server is now prepared for the installation of Active Directory Domain Services, as depicted in the following figures.

PROPERTIES
For DC01

Computer name	DC01	Last installed updates	Never
Workgroup	WORKGROUP	Windows Update	Download updates only, u
		Last checked for updates	Never
Windows Firewall	Private: Off	Windows Defender	Real-Time Protection: On
Remote management	Enabled	Feedback & Diagnostics	Settings
Remote Desktop	Disabled	IE Enhanced Security Configuration	Off
NIC Teaming	Disabled	Time zone	(UTC+03:00) Kuwait, Riyadh
Ethernet0	192.168.153.10	Product ID	Not activated
Operating system version	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter	Processors	Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-3470 CPU @ 3.20GHz
Hardware information	VMware, Inc. VMware Virtual Platform	Installed memory (RAM)	3 GB
		Total disk space	200 GB

Add Roles and Features Wizard

Select installation type

DESTINATION SERVER
DC01

Before You Begin

- Installation Type** **Role-based or feature-based installation**
Configure a single server by adding roles, role services, and features.
- Remote Desktop Services installation**
Install required role services for Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) to create a virtual machine-based or session-based desktop deployment.

Next > **2** **Install** **Cancel**

Select destination server

DESTINATION SERVER
DC01

Before You Begin

Installation Type

Server Selection

Server Roles

Features

Confirmation

Results

Select a server or a virtual hard disk on which to install roles and features.

- Select a server from the server pool
 Select a virtual hard disk

Server Pool

Filter:

Name	IP Address	Operating System
------	------------	------------------

1

DC01	192.168.153.10	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
------	----------------	--

1 Computer(s) found

This page shows servers that are running Windows Server 2012 or a newer release of Windows Server, and that have been added by using the Add Servers command in Server Manager. Offline servers and newly-added servers from which data collection is still incomplete are not shown.

< Pre

2

Next >

Install

Cancel

Select server roles

Before You Begin

Installation Type

Server Selection

Server Roles

Features

Confirmation

Results

Select one or more roles to install on the selected server.

Roles

- Active Directory Certificate Services
- Active Directory Domain Services
- Active Directory Federation Services
- Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services
- Active Directory Rights Management Services
- Device Health Attestation
- DHCP Server
- DNS Server
- Fax Server
- File and Storage Services (1 of 12 installed)
- Host Guardian Service
- Hyper-V
- MultiPoint Services
- Network Controller
- Network Policy and Access Services
- Print and Document Services
- Remote Access
- Remote Desktop Services
- Volume Activation Services
- Web Server (IIS)

1

You cannot install Active Directory Domain Services unless the following role services or features are also installed.

- [Tools] Group Policy Management
- Remote Server Administration Tools
 - Role Administration Tools
 - AD DS and AD LDS Tools
 - Active Directory module for Windows PowerShell
 - AD DS Tools
 - [Tools] Active Directory Administrative Center
 - [Tools] AD DS Snap-Ins and Command-Line Tools

Include management tools (if applicable)

2

Add Features

Cancel

< Pre

3

Next >

Install

Cancel

Select features

DESTINATION SERVER
DC01

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

Select one or more features to install on the selected server.

Features	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> .NET Framework 3.5 Features	.NET Framework 3.5 combines the power of the .NET Framework 2.0 APIs with new technologies for building applications that offer appealing user interfaces, protect your customers' personal identity information, enable seamless and secure communication, and provide the ability to model a range of business processes.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .NET Framework 4.6 Features (2 of 7 installed)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS)	
<input type="checkbox"/> BitLocker Drive Encryption	
<input type="checkbox"/> BitLocker Network Unlock	
<input type="checkbox"/> BranchCache	
<input type="checkbox"/> Client for NFS	
<input type="checkbox"/> Containers	
<input type="checkbox"/> Data Center Bridging	
<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Play	
<input type="checkbox"/> Enhanced Storage	
<input type="checkbox"/> Failover Clustering	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group Policy Management	
<input type="checkbox"/> Host Guardian Hyper-V Support	
<input type="checkbox"/> I/O Quality of Service	
<input type="checkbox"/> IIS Hostable Web Core	
<input type="checkbox"/> Internet Printing Client	
<input type="checkbox"/> IP Address Management (IPAM) Server	
<input type="checkbox"/> iSNS Server service	

< Previous 1 Next > Install Cancel

Confirm installation selections

DESTINATION SERVER
DC01

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

To install the following roles, role services, or features on selected server, click Install.

Restart the destination server automatically if required

Optional features (such as administration tools) might be displayed on this page because they have been selected automatically. If you do not want to install these optional features, click Previous to clear their check boxes.

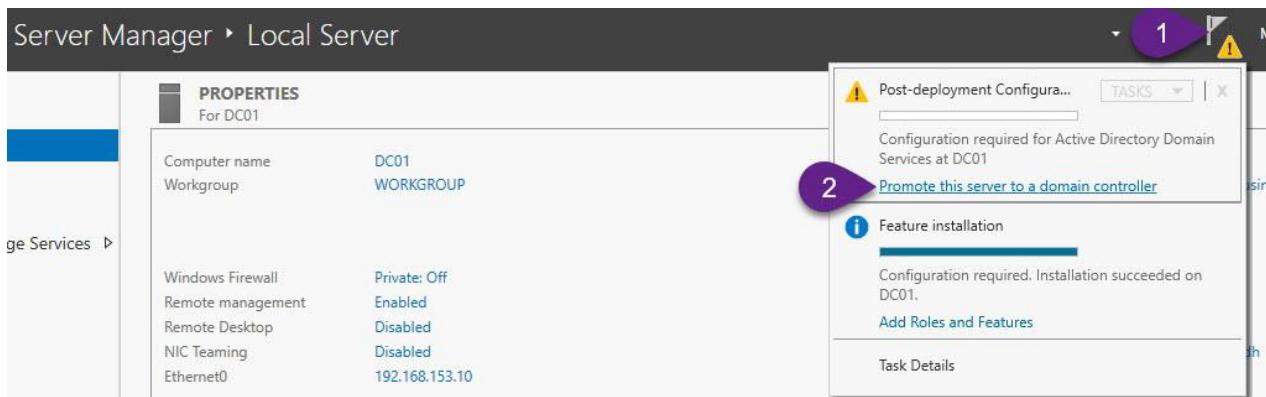
Active Directory Domain Services
Group Policy Management
Remote Server Administration Tools
Role Administration Tools
AD DS and AD LDS Tools
Active Directory module for Windows PowerShell
AD DS Tools
Active Directory Administrative Center
AD DS Snap-Ins and Command-Line Tools

Export configuration settings
Specify an alternate source path

< Previous 1 Next > Install Cancel

Promoting to Domain Controllers

We can now upgrade the server to an active directory by following the steps illustrated below in the server manager.

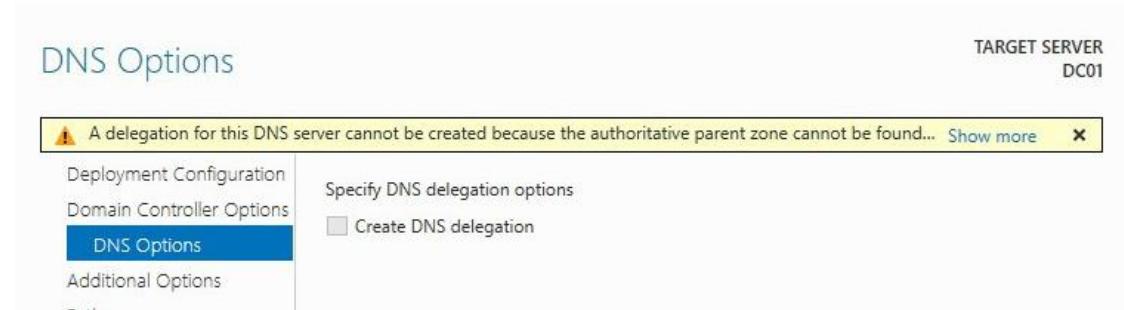
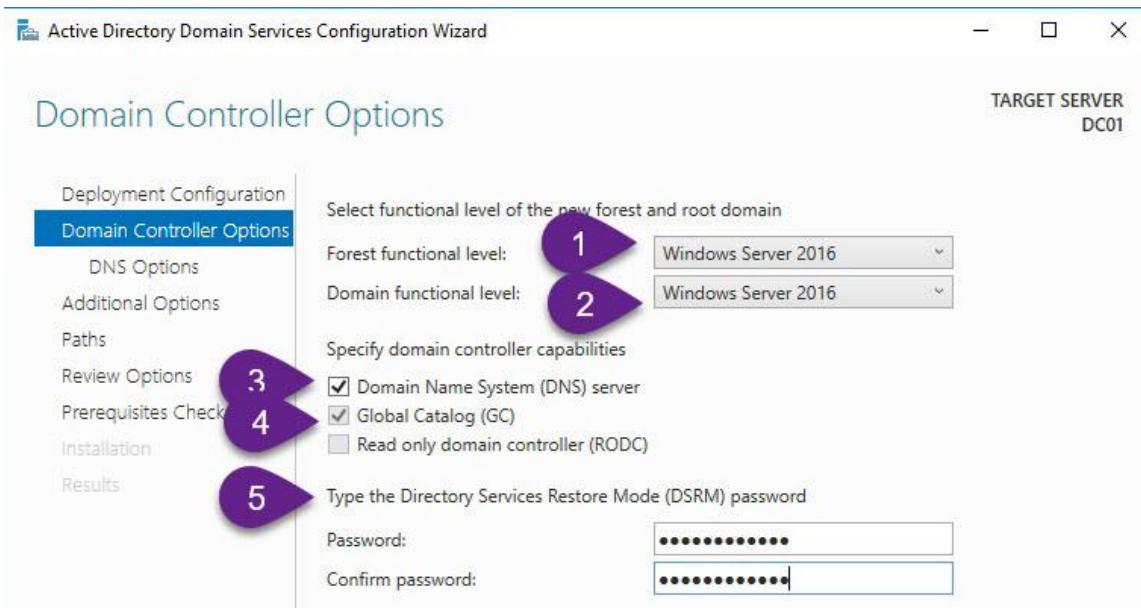


- There are three permissible actions when elevating your server to active directory status:
Make your server an additional domain controller in an existing domain,
Transform your server into a child domain within an existing forest,
Designate your server as the root of a new forest (as chosen for our scenario).

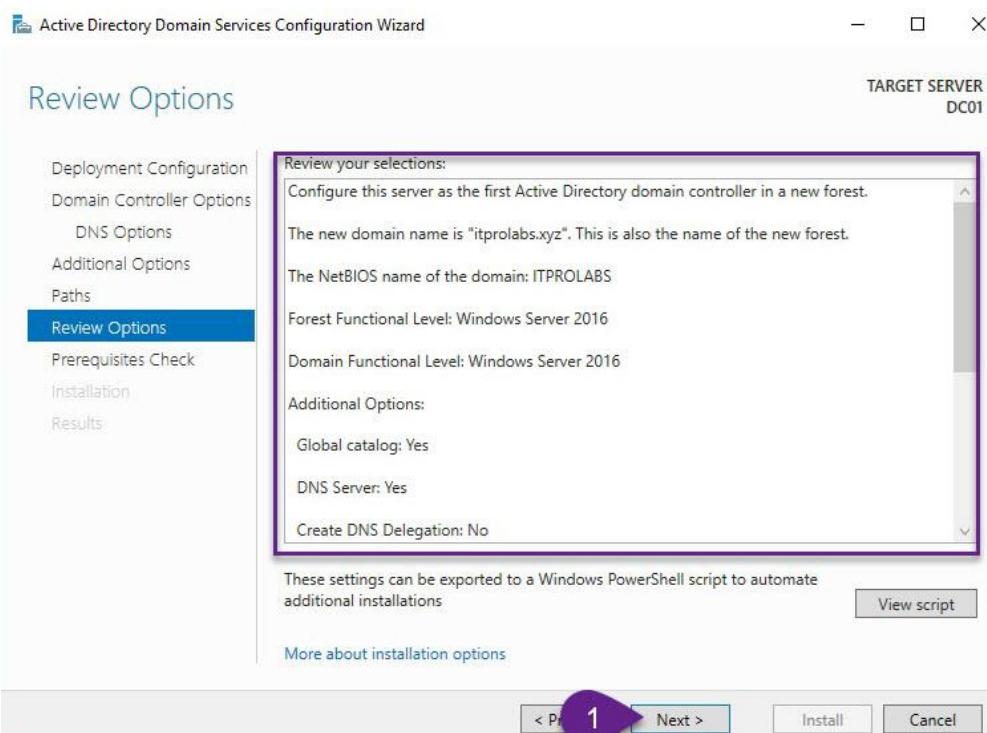
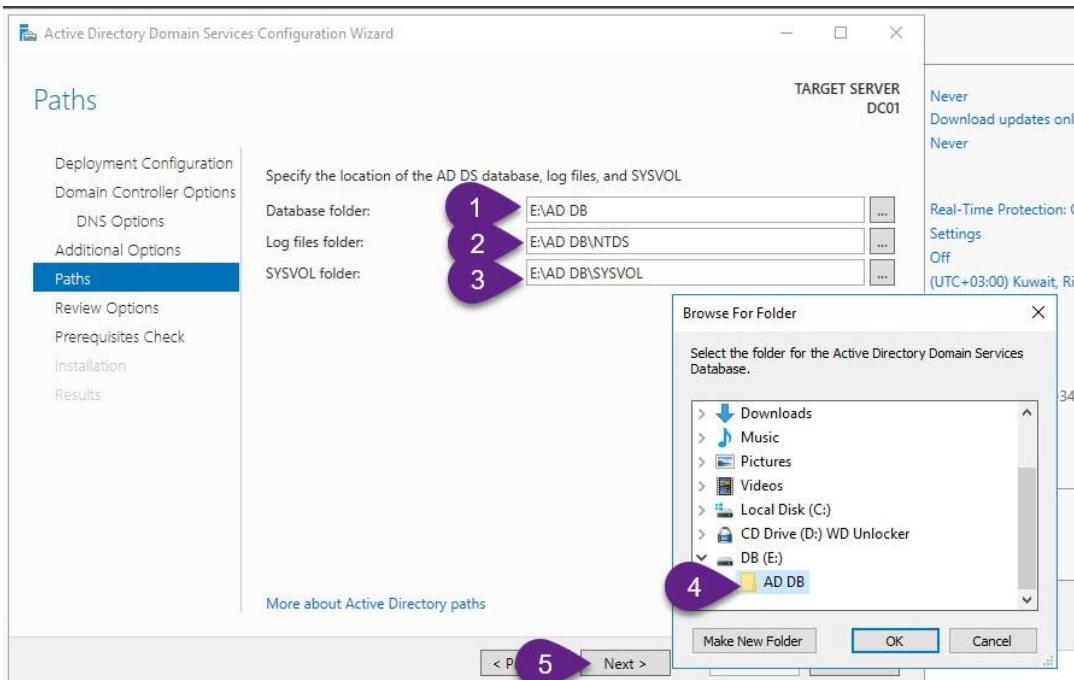


Choose the forest and domain functional level to activate extra features in Active Directory. For this scenario, opt for Windows Server 2016. Our domain will also serve as DNS and hold the global catalog. Lastly, set up a password for AD restore mode.

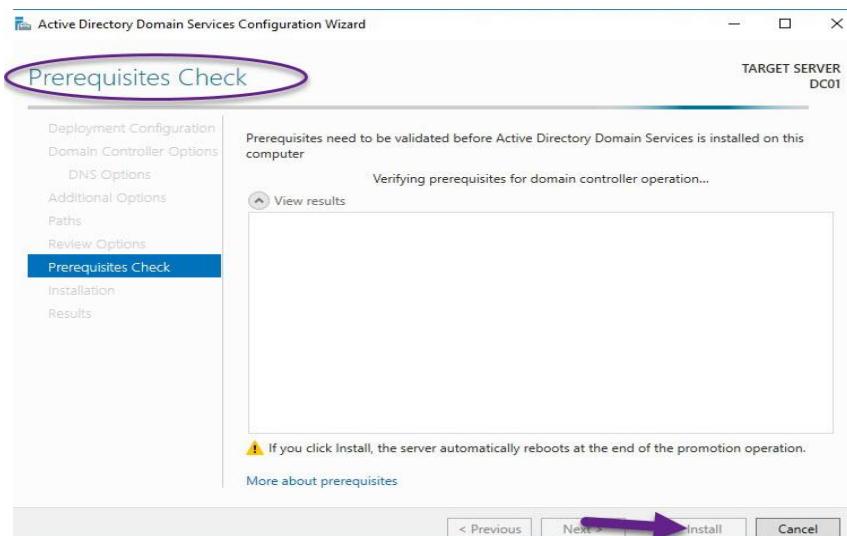
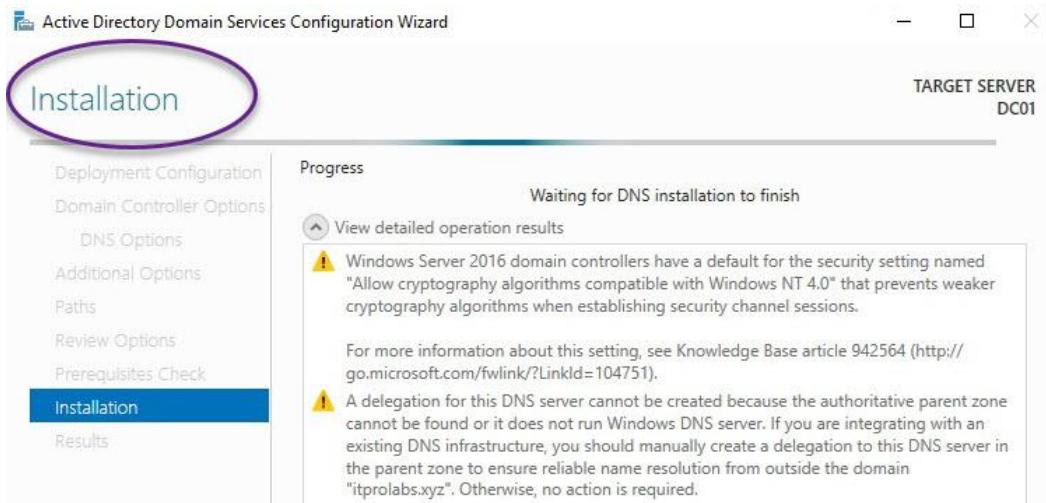
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It is advisable to relocate the Active Directory database and log file locations away from the operating system partition.



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Our server has been successfully promoted to an active directory domain controller.

The screenshot shows the 'Server Manager' interface under 'Local Server'. The left sidebar lists 'Dashboard', 'Local Server' (which is selected), 'All Servers', 'AD DS', 'DHCP', 'DNS', and 'File and Storage Services'. The main pane displays 'PROPERTIES For DC01' with the following details:

Computer name	DC01	Last installed updates	Never
Domain	itprolabs.xyz	Windows Update	Download updates only, using Windows Update
		Last checked for updates	Yesterday at 1:00 PM
Windows Firewall	Domain: Off	Windows Defender	Real-Time Protection: On
Remote management	Enabled	Feedback & Diagnostics	Settings
Remote Desktop	Disabled	IE Enhanced Security Configuration	Off
NIC Teaming	Disabled	Time zone	(UTC+03:00) Kuwait, Riyadh
Ethernet0	192.168.153.10	Product ID	Not activated
Operating system version	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter	Processors	Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-3470 CPU @ 3.20GHz
Hardware information	VMware, Inc. VMware Virtual Platform	Installed memory (RAM)	3 GB
		Total disk space	260 GB

The screenshot shows the 'Active Directory Users and Computers' interface. The left sidebar shows the navigation tree with 'Active Directory Users and Com...' expanded, showing 'Saved Queries', 'itprolabs.xyz' (selected), and subfolders like 'Builtin', 'Computers', 'Domain Controllers', etc. The main pane displays a table of objects:

Name	Type	Description
Builtin	builtinDomain	
Computers	Container	Default container for up...
Domain Con...	Organizational...	Default container for do...
ForeignSecu...	Container	Default container for sec...
Managed Se...	Container	Default container for ma...
Users	Container	Default container for up...

Secondary Active Directory Domain Controller

To enhance the high availability and reliability of our primary Domain Controller (DC) for **abdelwahed.me**, we are going to create a secondary Active Directory Domain Controller. This secondary DC will serve multiple purposes, including:

1. High Availability:

- The secondary DC ensures that our Active Directory services remain available in case the primary DC experiences downtime or failure. This setup helps to maintain uninterrupted access to resources and authentication services.

2. Upgrade Path:

- Operating System Upgrades: When upgrading from an older Windows Server version to a new one, the secondary DC can facilitate a smooth transition. By promoting a secondary DC with the new OS, we can gradually transfer roles and services, ensuring minimal disruption.
- Hardware Upgrades: When the primary DC requires a hardware upgrade, the secondary DC can take over its responsibilities temporarily. This allows for seamless hardware updates without affecting domain services.

3. Redundancy:

- The secondary DC acts as a backup for the Active Directory database. This redundancy protects against data loss and ensures that changes to the directory are replicated and preserved.

4. Load Balancing:

- With a secondary DC, authentication and directory lookup requests can be distributed across multiple servers. This load balancing improves performance and responsiveness for users and applications.

Steps to Create a Secondary Active Directory Domain Controller:

1. Prepare the Secondary Server:

- Ensure that the secondary server meets the system requirements and is properly configured with a static IP address and DNS settings.

2. Join the Secondary Server to the Domain:

- Add the secondary server to the existing domain abdelwahed.me.

3. Install Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS):

- Use the Server Manager to install the AD DS role on the secondary server.

4. Promote the Server to a Domain Controller:

- Promote the secondary server to a Domain Controller using the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard. Ensure it is configured to replicate from the primary DC.

5. Verify Replication:

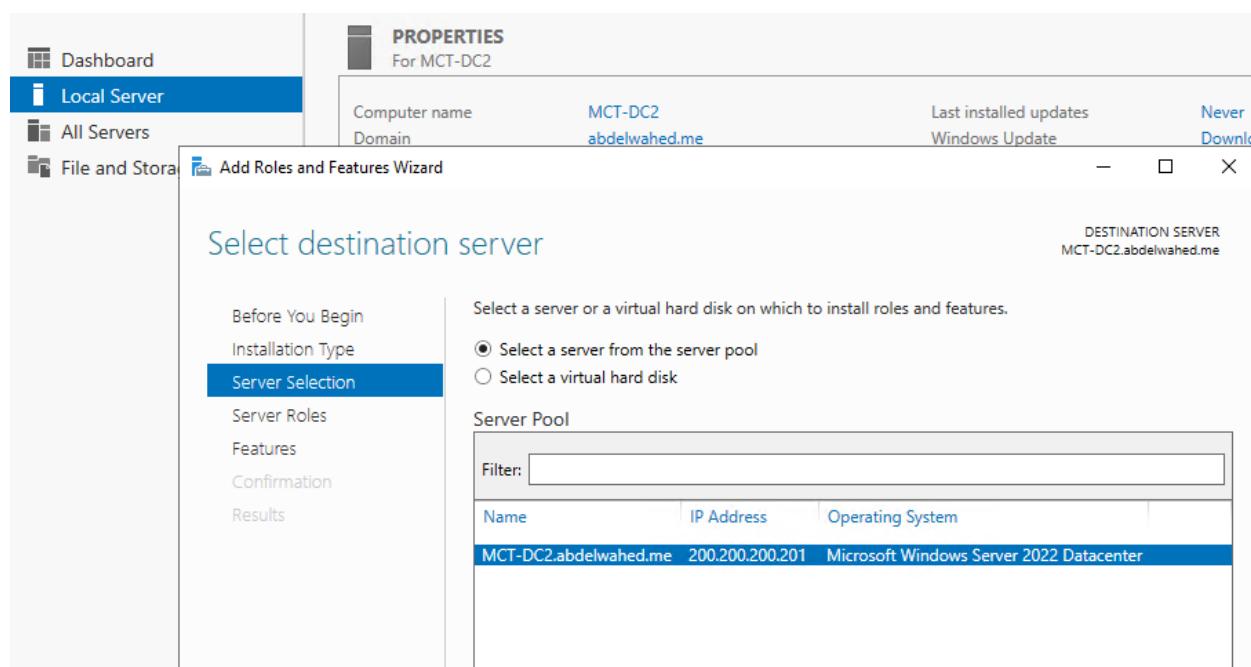
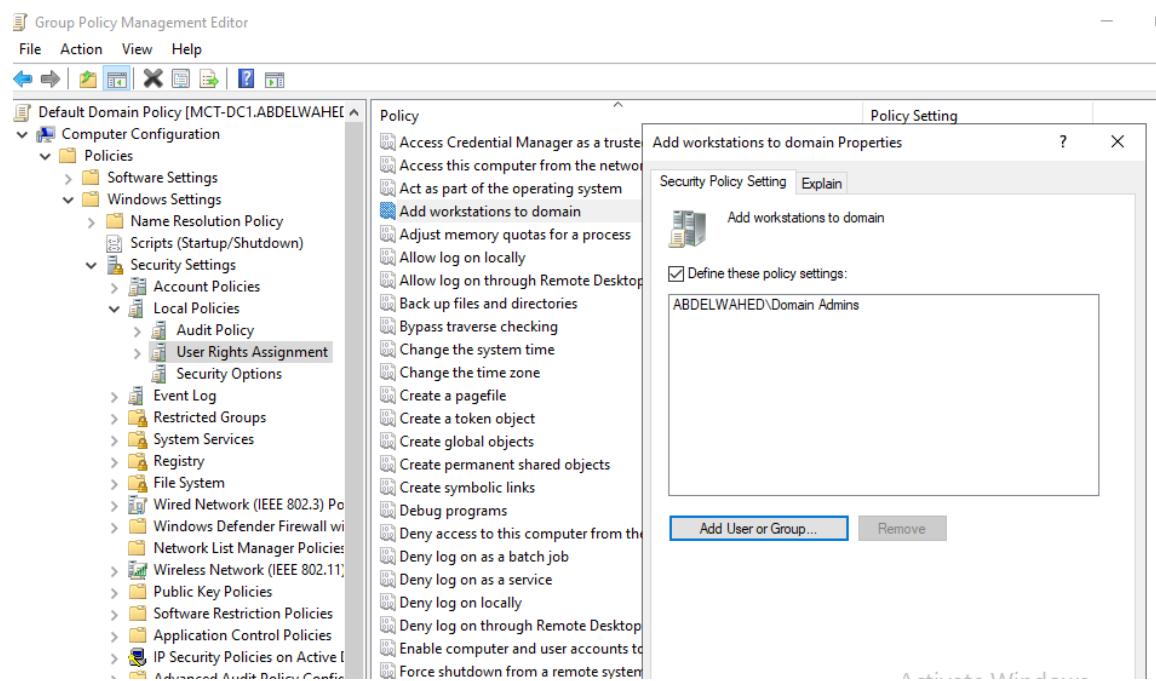
- Ensure that replication between the primary and secondary DCs is functioning correctly. Use tools like repadmin and Active Directory Sites and Services to monitor replication status.

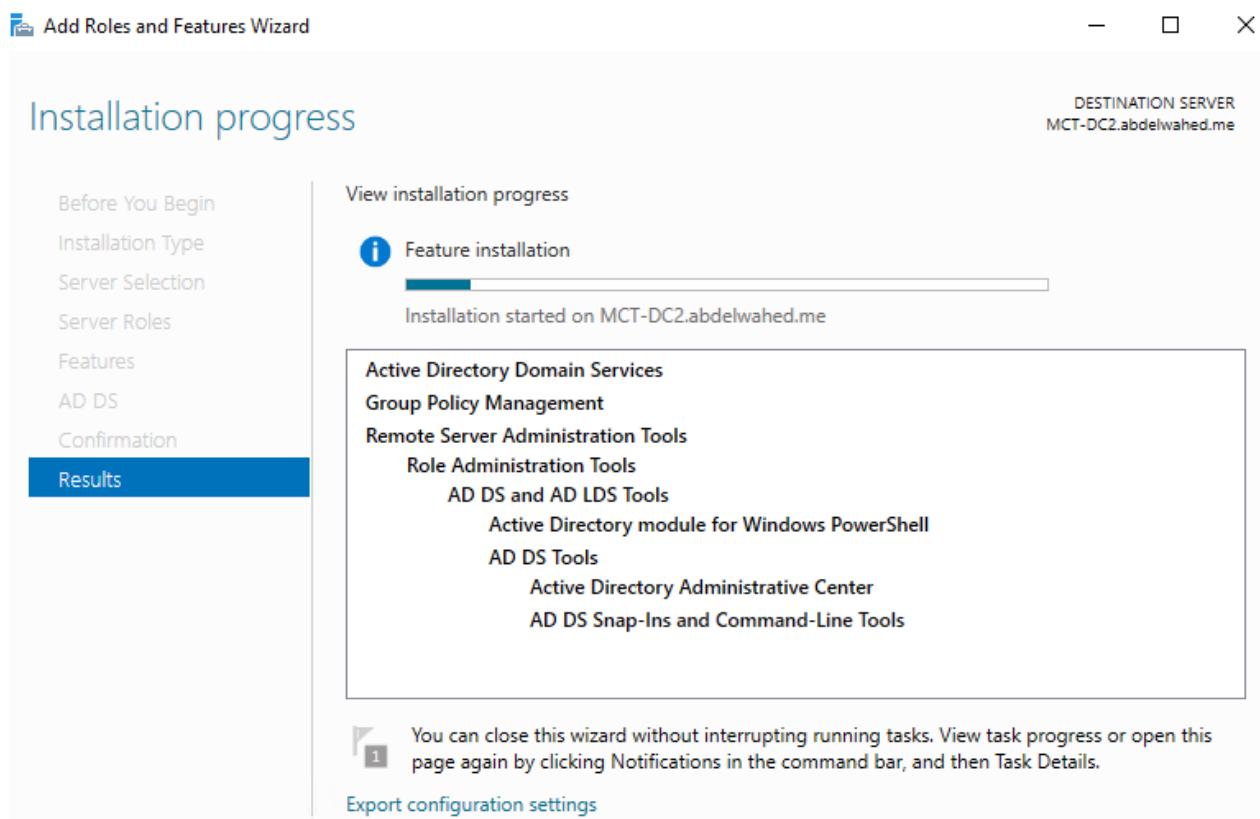
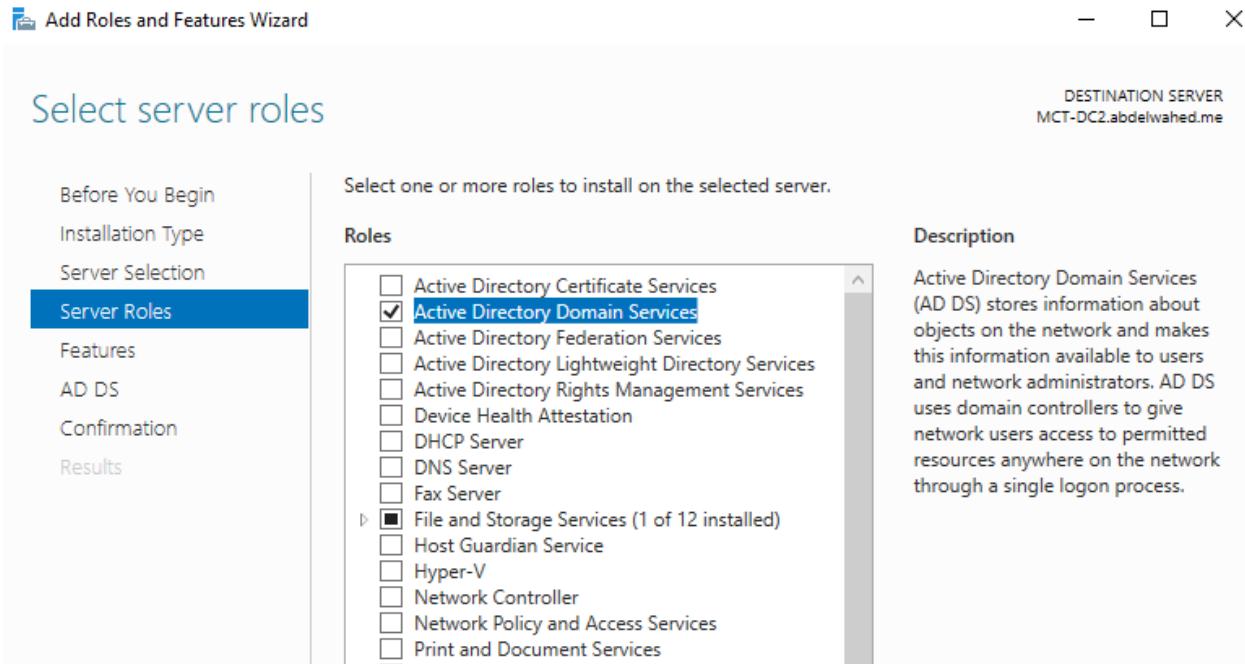
6. Transfer FSMO Roles (if necessary):

- Consider transferring Flexible Single Master Operations (FSMO) roles to the secondary DC if needed for load balancing or during the upgrade process.

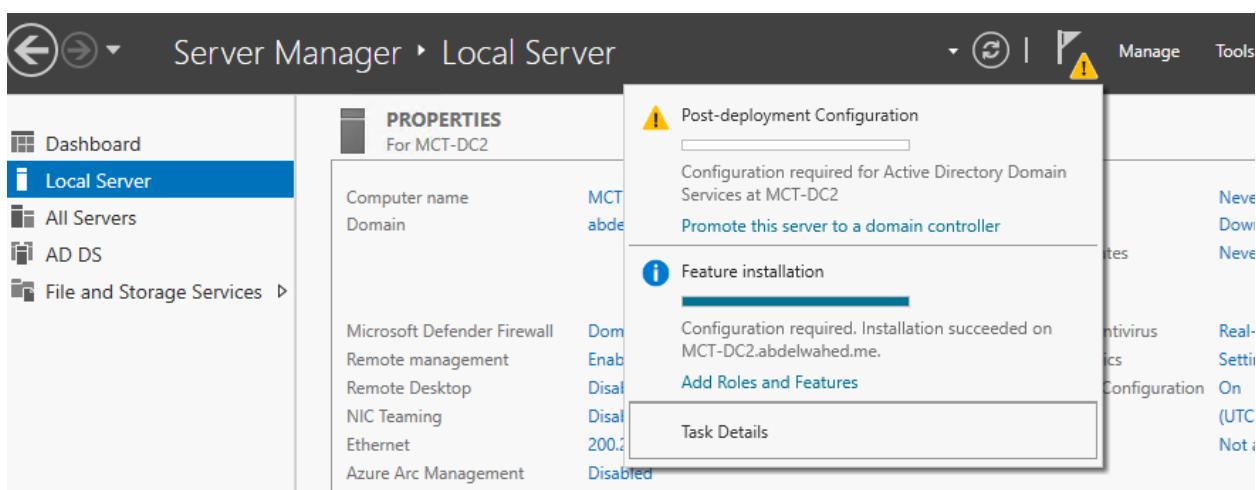
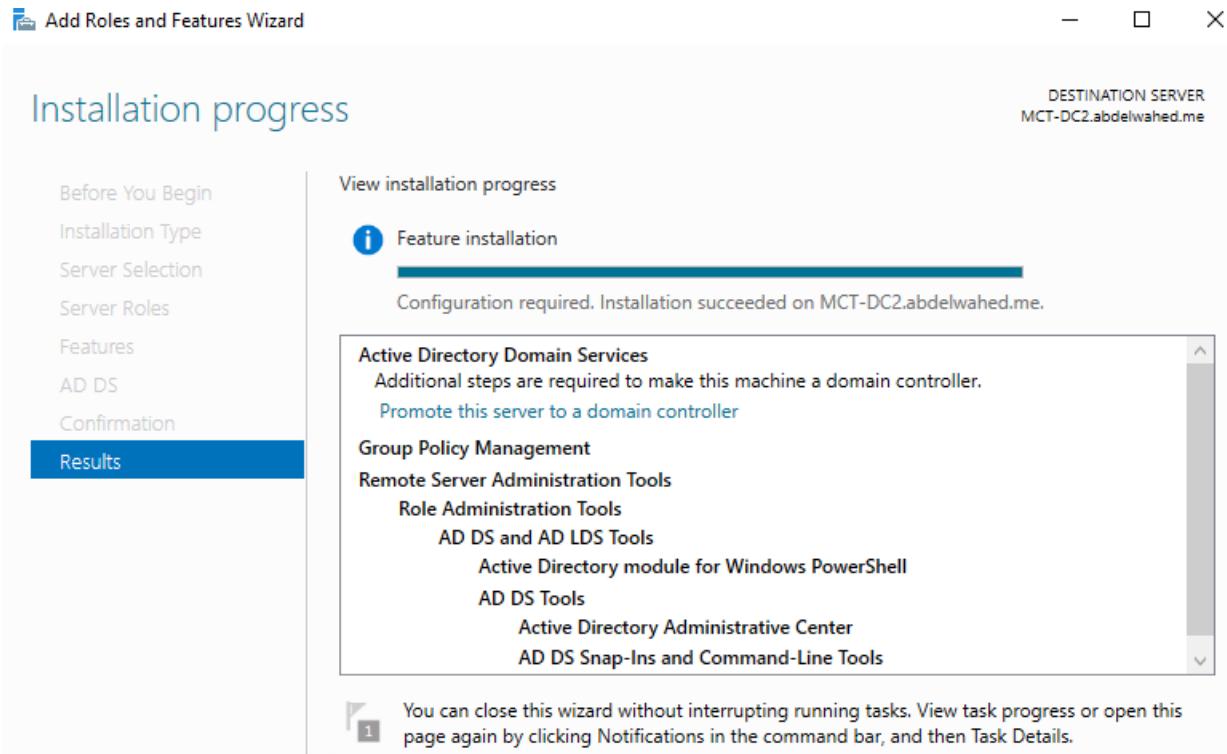
All steps explained above are illustrated in the photos below:

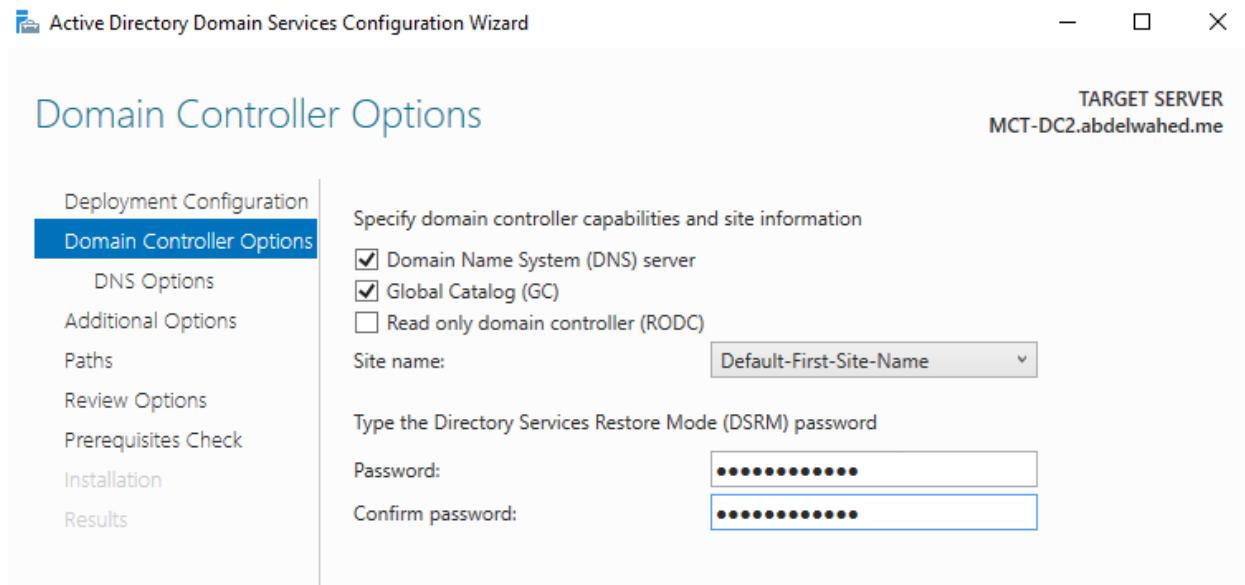
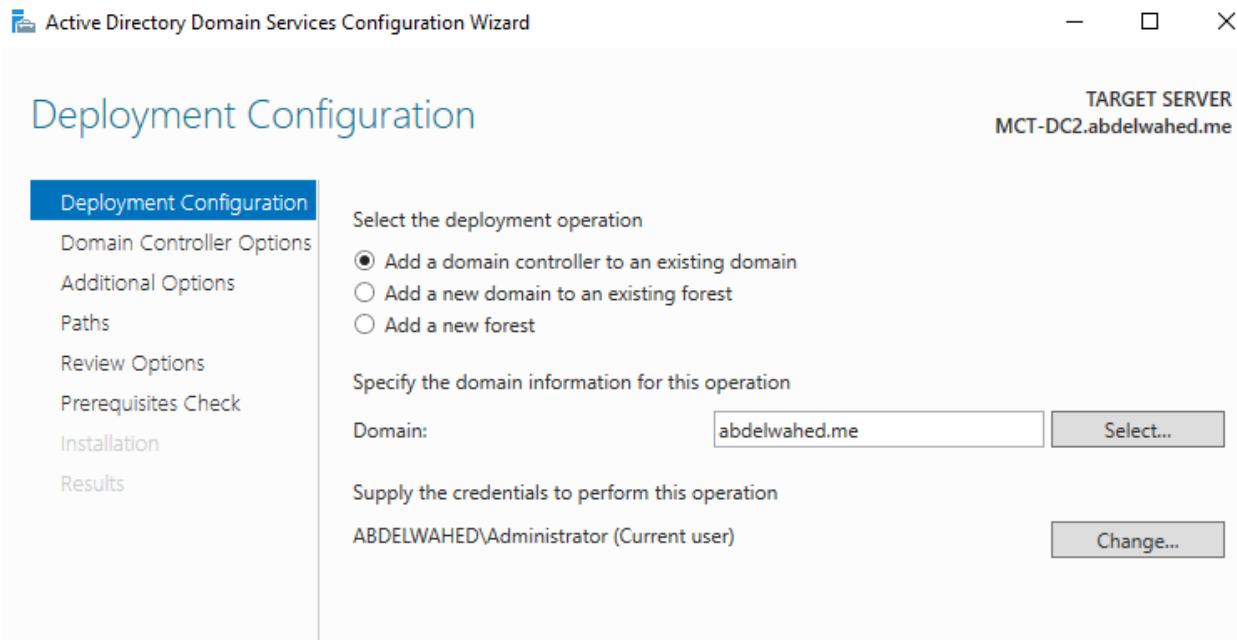
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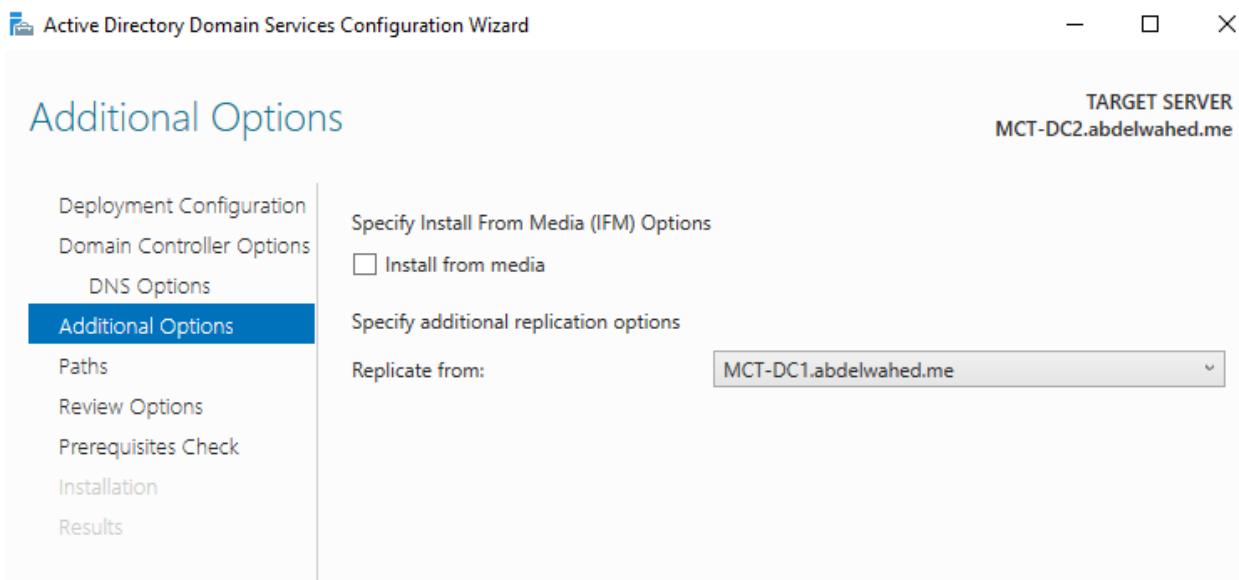
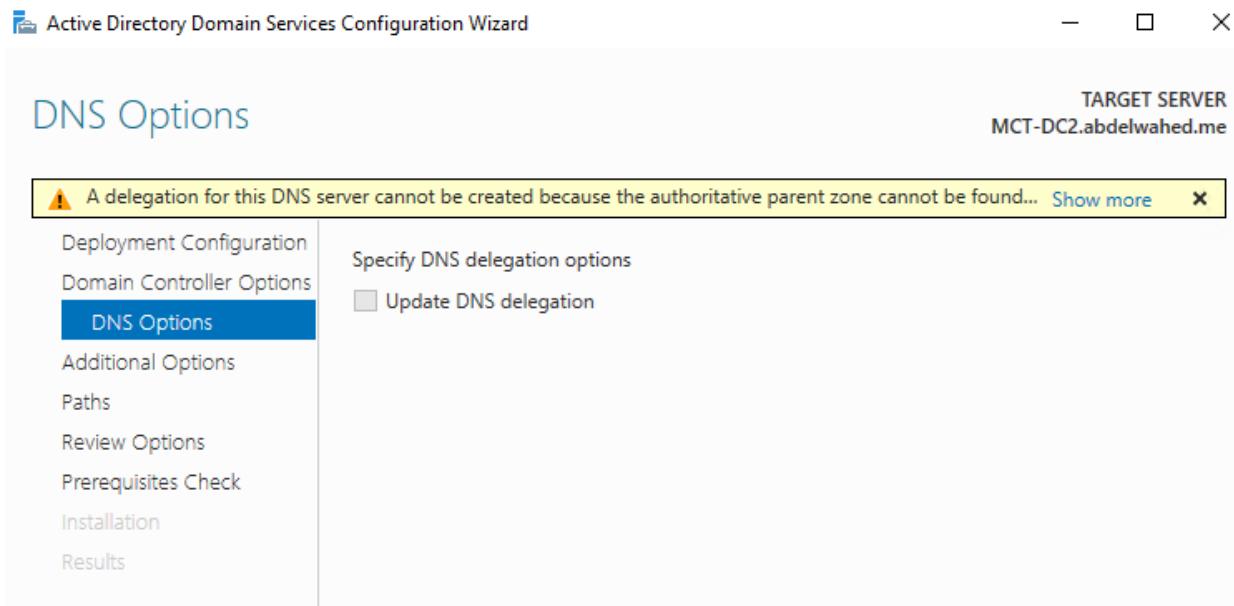


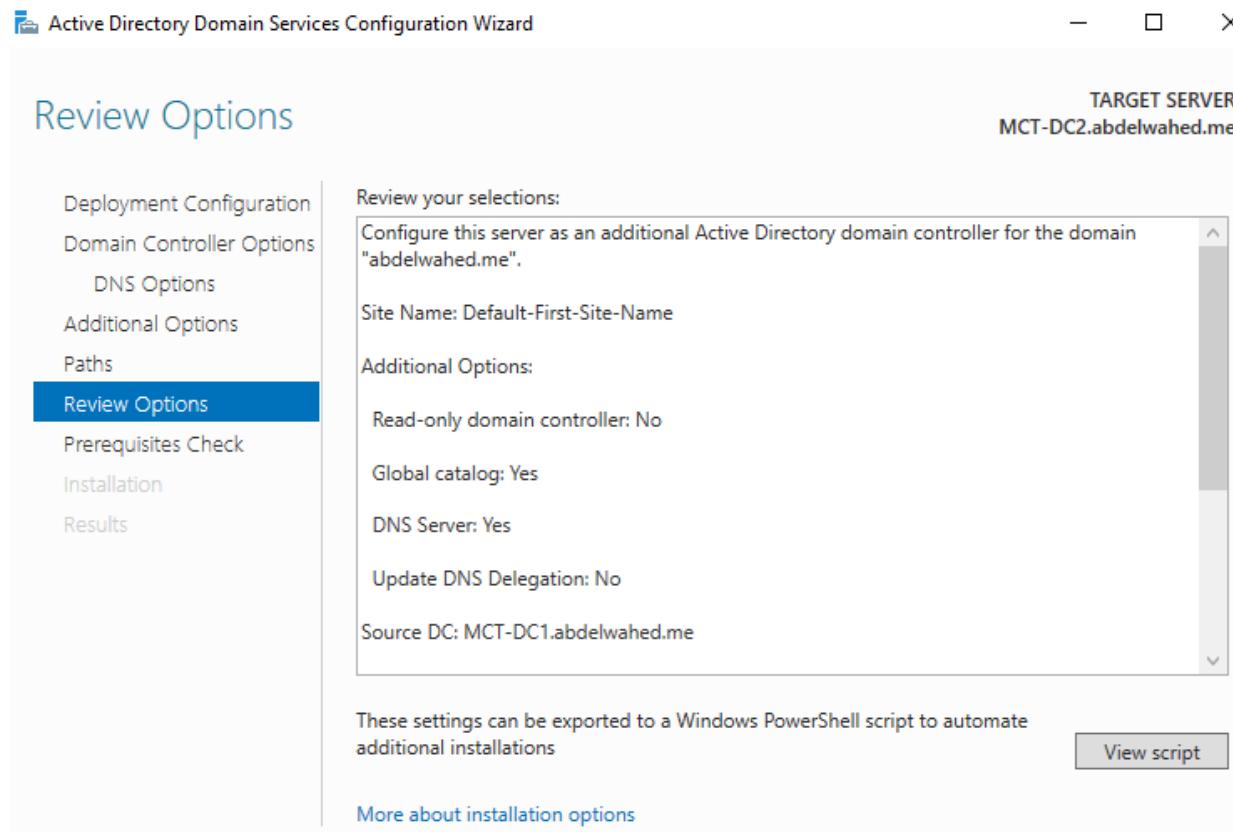
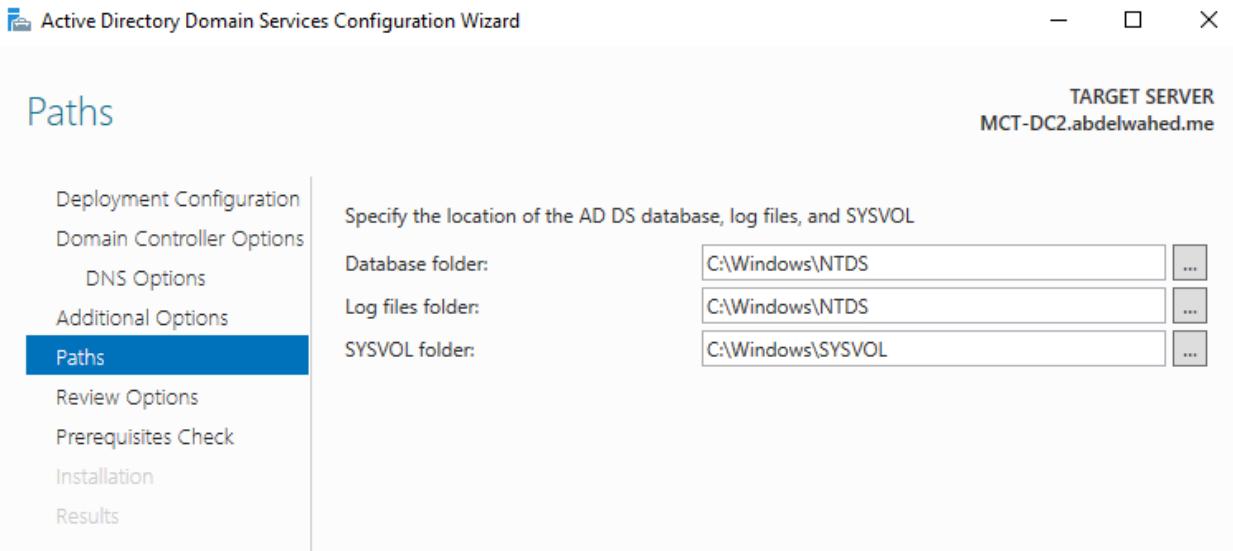


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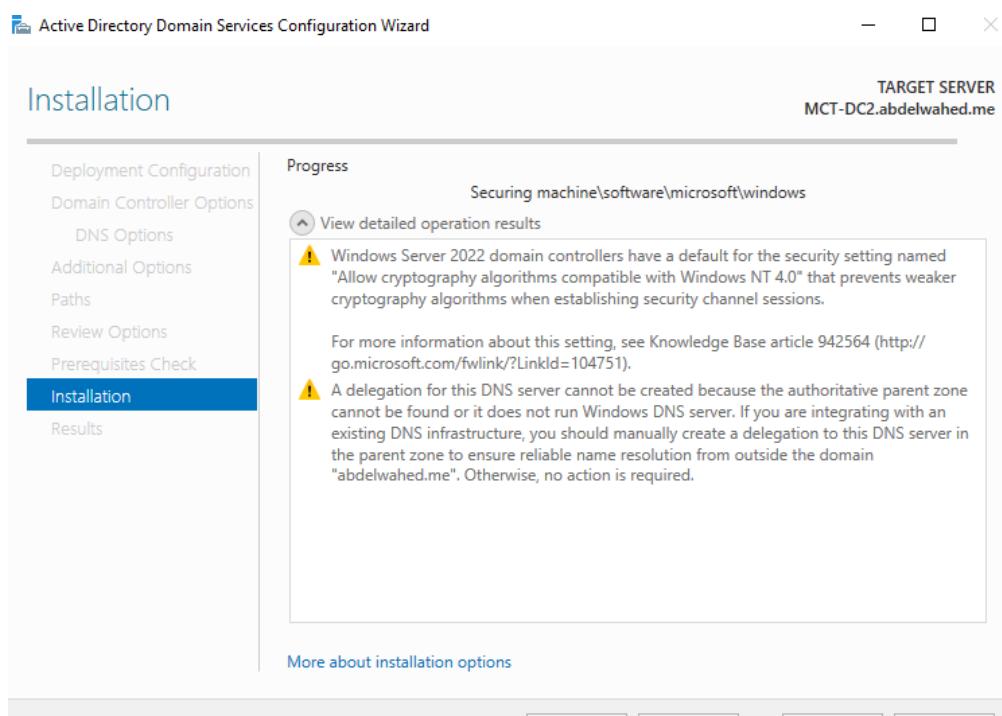
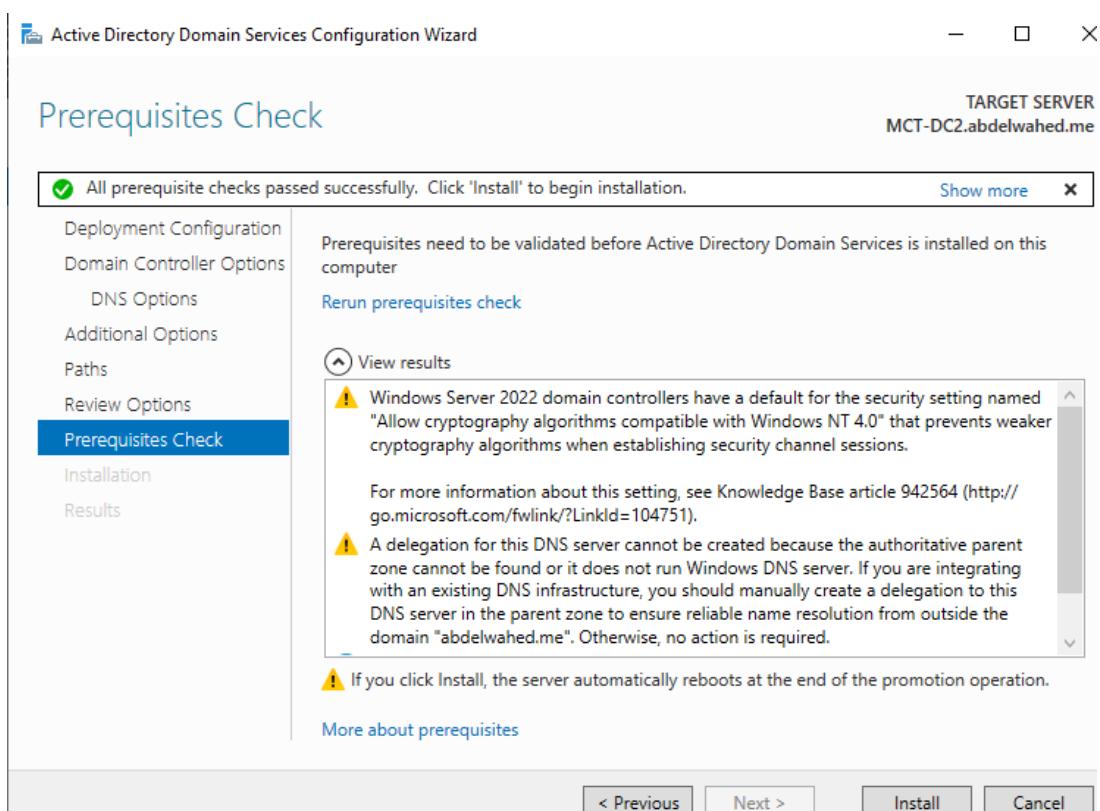


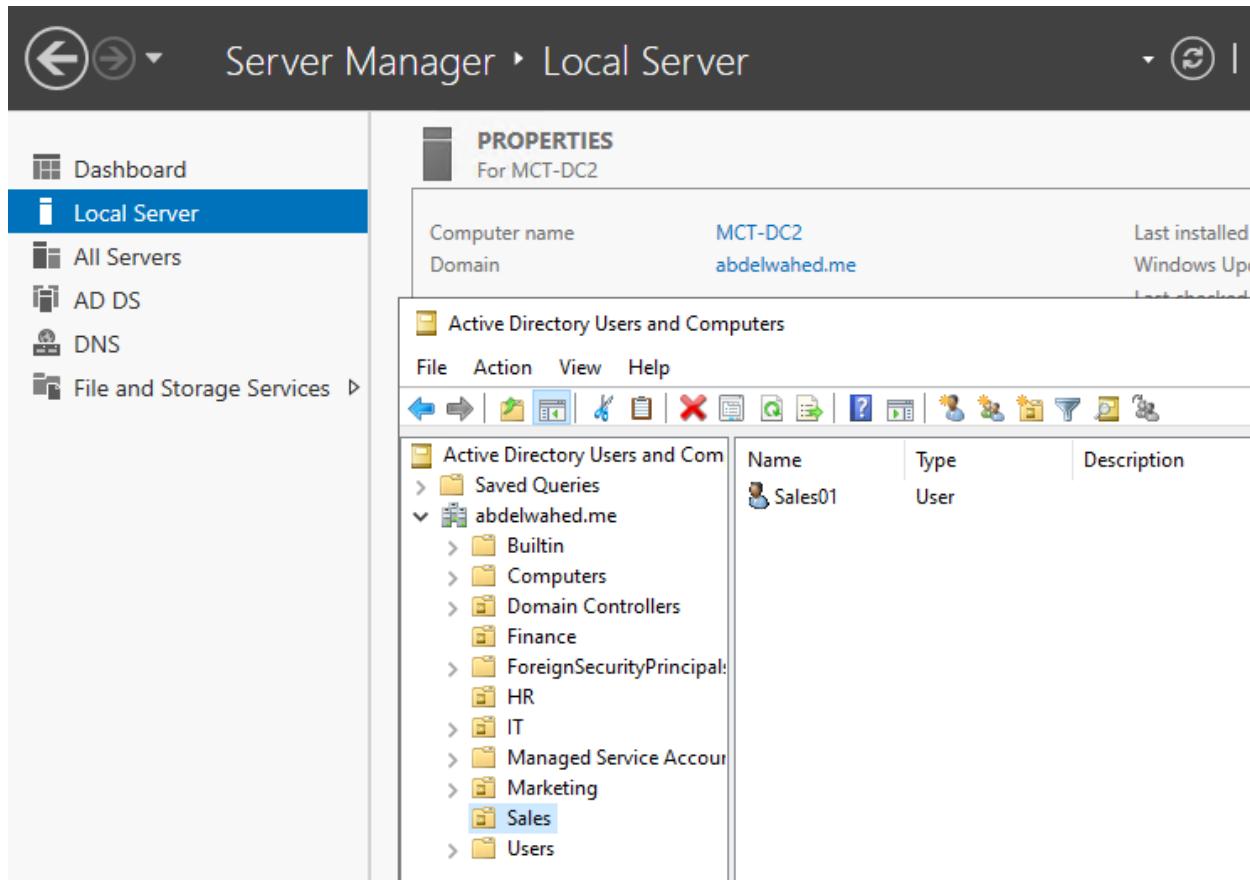






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DHCP

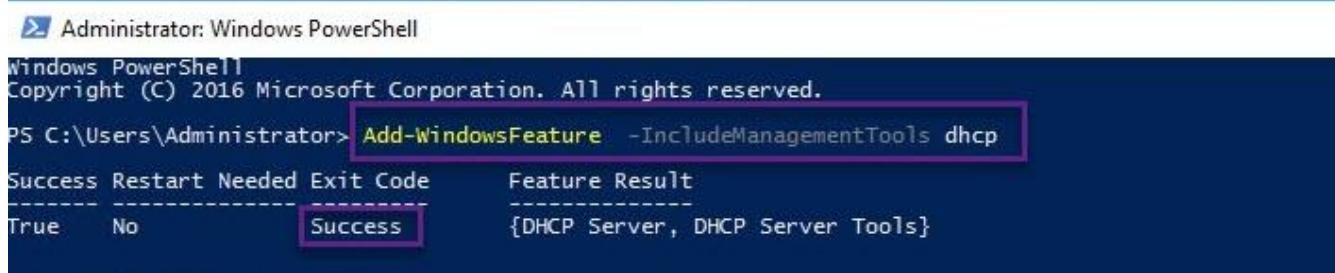
Lab Goal

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (**DHCP**) automatically assigns TCP/IP configuration such as IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, DNS server, and various other parameters. This laboratory session is designed to impart the necessary skills for installing and administering a DHCP Server.

Install DHCP role

The DHCP server role can be added using the server manager by selecting 'Add Roles,' or through PowerShell, as depicted in the instructions below:

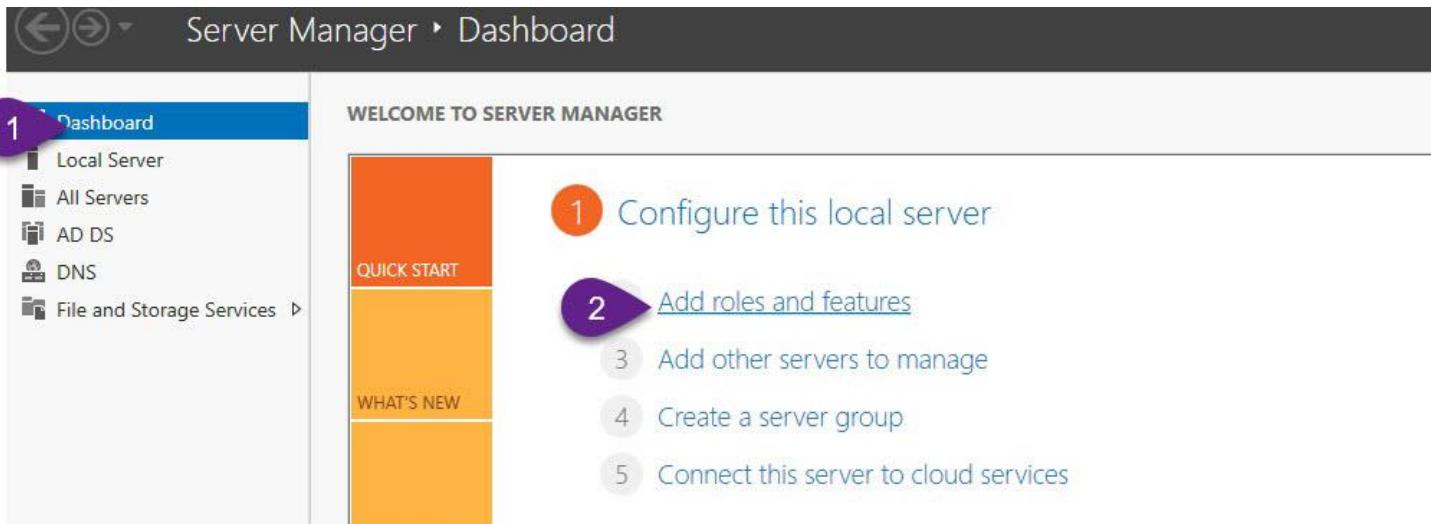
- Using PowerShell



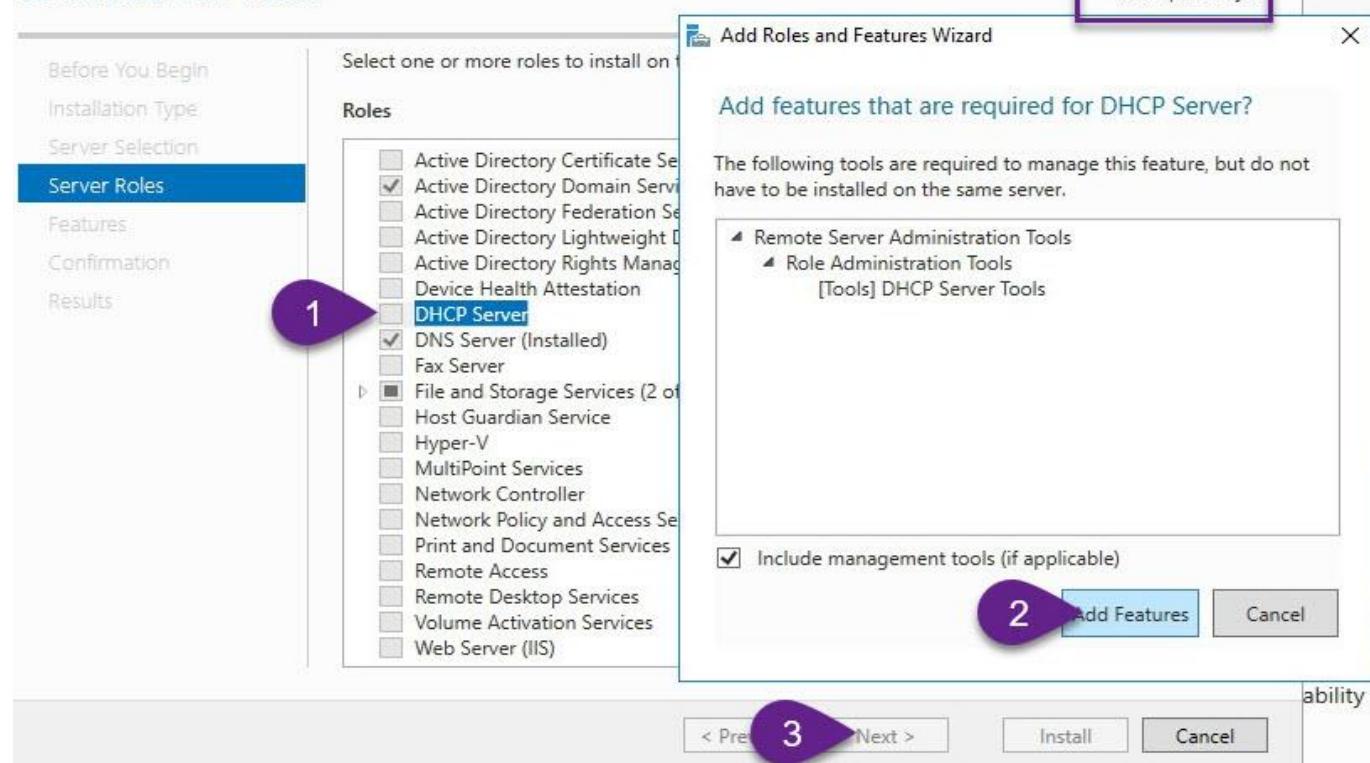
```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Add-WindowsFeature -IncludeManagementTools dhcp
Success Restart Needed Exit Code      Feature Result
----- ----- ----- -----          -----
True   No           Success          {DHCP Server, DHCP Server Tools}
```

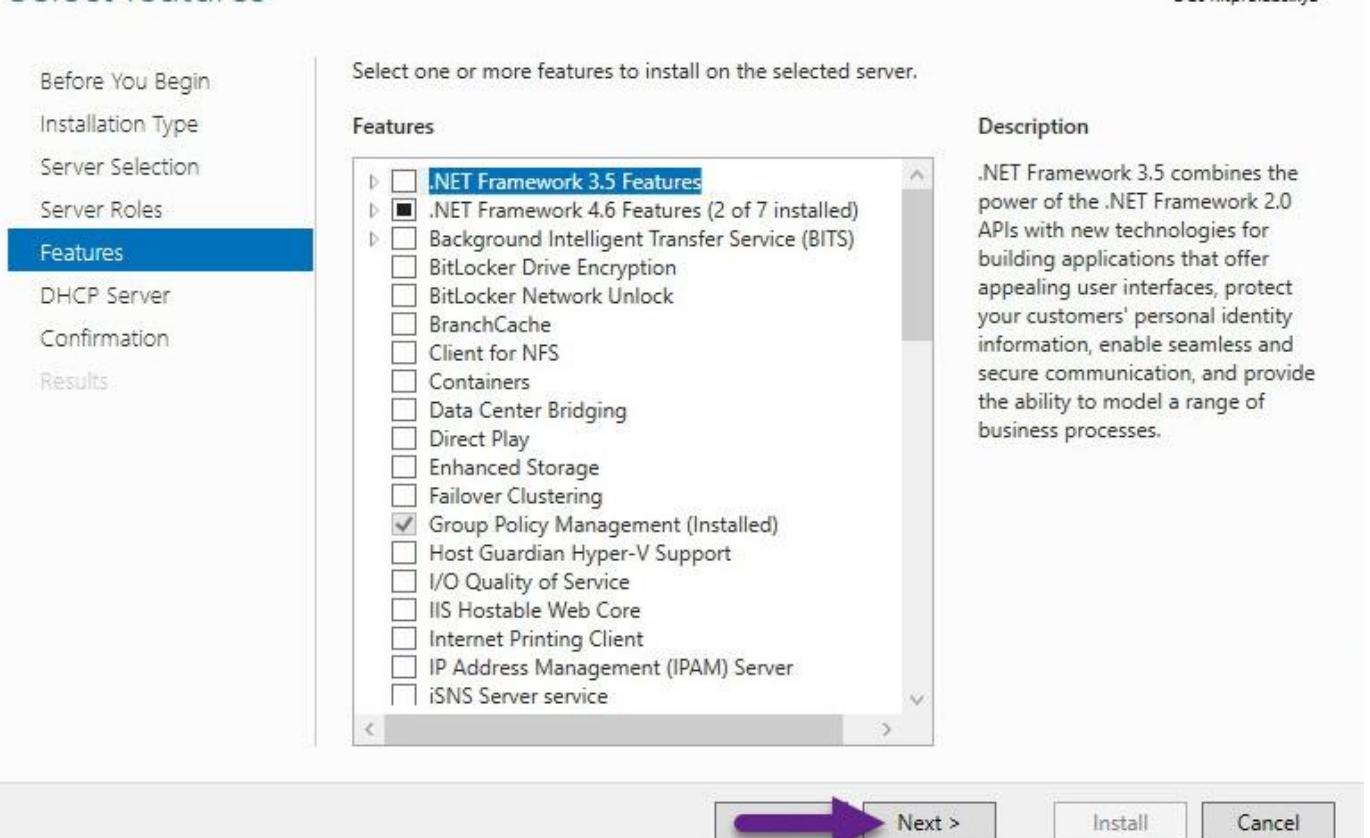
- Using Server Manager



Select server roles



Select features



DHCP Server

DESTINATION SERVER
DC01.itprolabxyz

Before You Begin
Installation Type
Server Selection
Server Roles
Features
DHCP Server
Confirmation
Results

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol allows servers to assign, or lease, IP addresses to computers and other devices that are enabled as DHCP clients. Deploying a DHCP server on the network provides computers and other TCP/IP-based network devices with valid IP addresses and the additional configuration parameters these devices need, called DHCP options. This allows computers and devices to connect to other network resources, such as DNS servers, WINS servers, and routers.

Things to note:

- You should configure at least one static IP address on this computer.
- Before you install DHCP Server, you should plan your subnets, scopes and exclusions. Store the plan in a safe place for later reference.

< Previous | Next > | Install | Cancel

Confirm installation selections

DESTINATION SERVER
DC01.itprolabxyz

Before You Begin
Installation Type
Server Selection
Server Roles
Features
DHCP Server
Confirmation
Results

To install the following roles, role services, or features on selected server, click Install.

Restart the destination server automatically if required

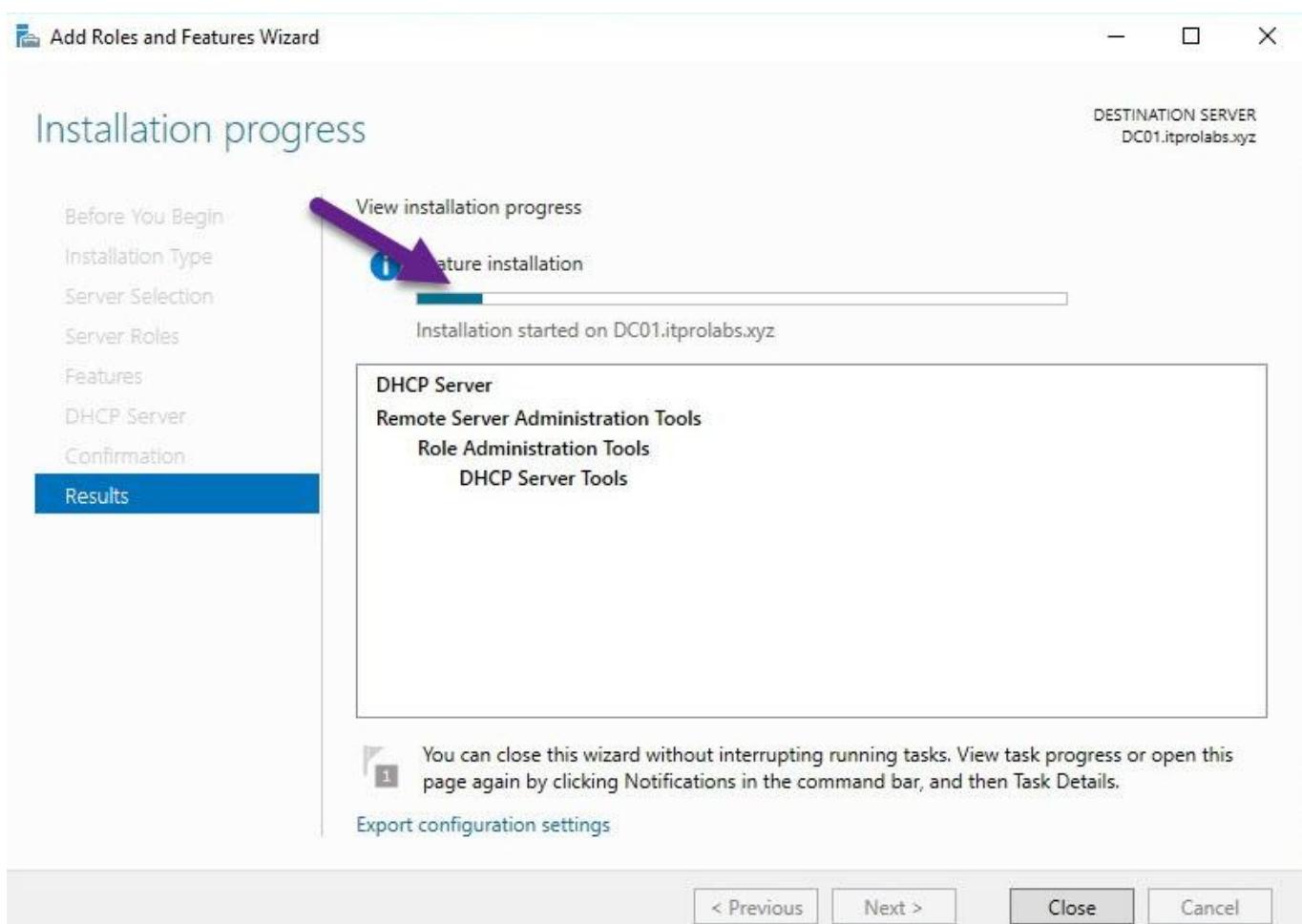
Optional features (such as administration tools) might be displayed on this page because they have been selected automatically. If you do not want to install these optional features, click Previous to clear their check boxes.

DHCP Server
Remote Server Administration Tools
Role Administration Tools
DHCP Server Tools

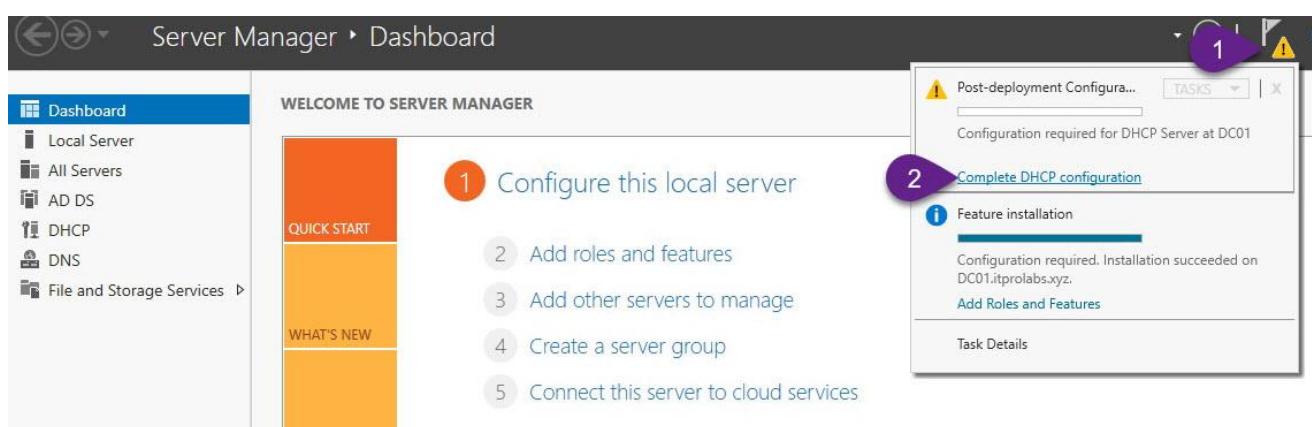
Export configuration settings
Specify an alternate source path

< Previous | Next > | **Install** | Cancel

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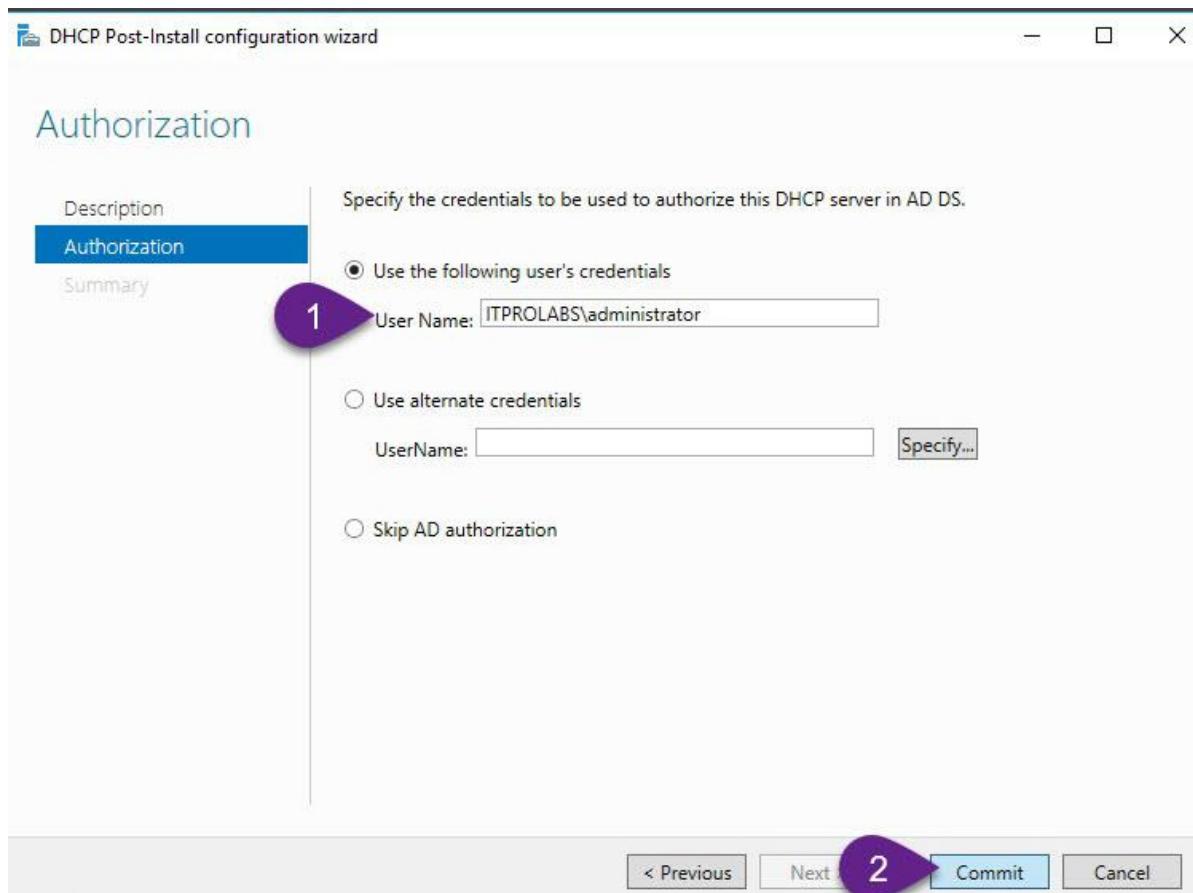


DHCP Post Installation Configuration



DHCP Authorization

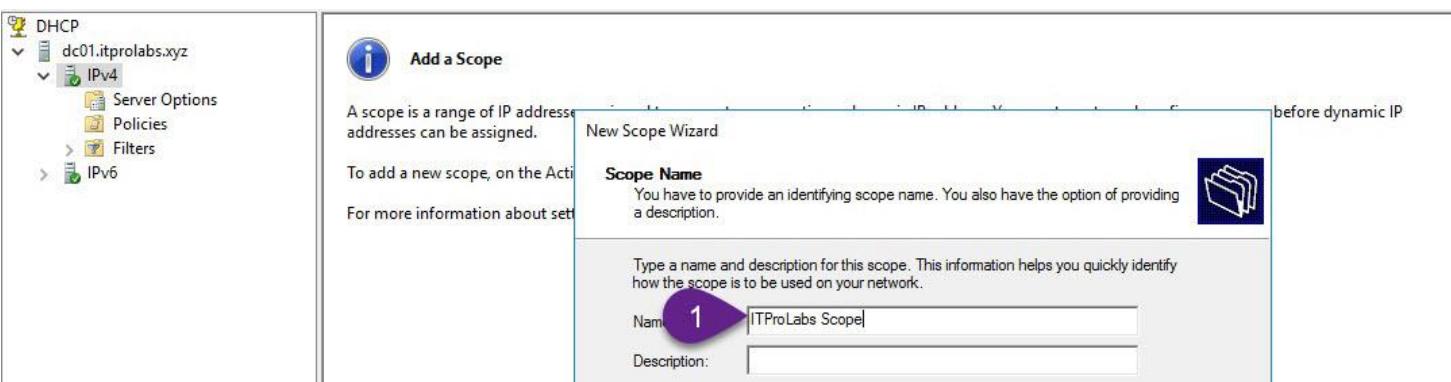
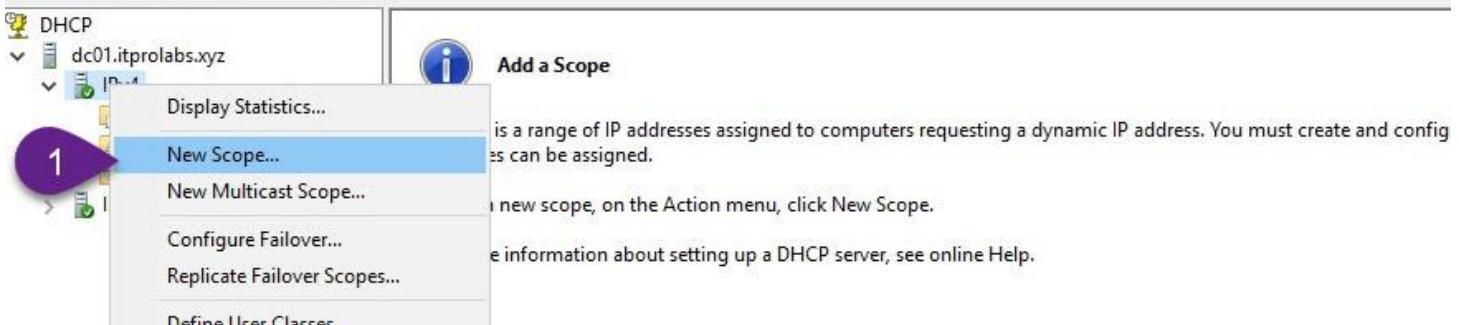
In Active Directory, DHCP requires authorization to allocate IP addresses to DHCP clients, and this is carried out using a domain administrator account.



Configuring DHCP

Create and configure new scope

A DHCP scope represents a range of IP addresses that a DHCP server can assign to clients. To add and configure scope options, proceed as detailed in the following figures. Execute `dhcpmgmt.msc` to launch the DHCP management wizard.



DHCP Post-Install configuration wizard

Summary

Description

Authorization

Summary

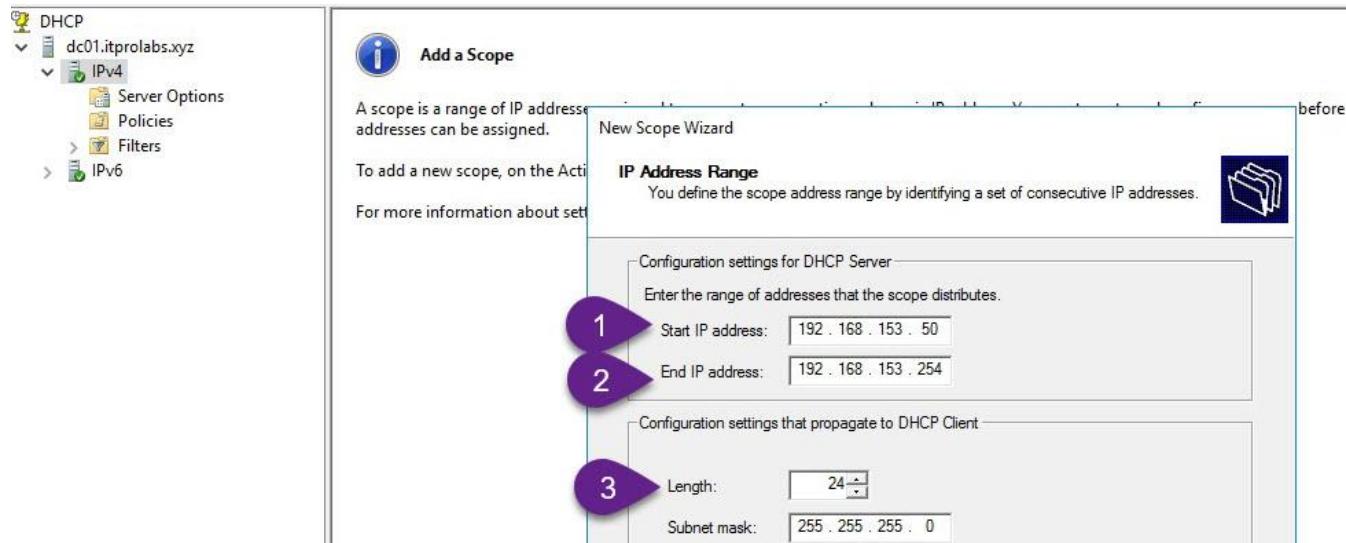
The status of the post install configuration steps are indicated below:

Creating security groups Done

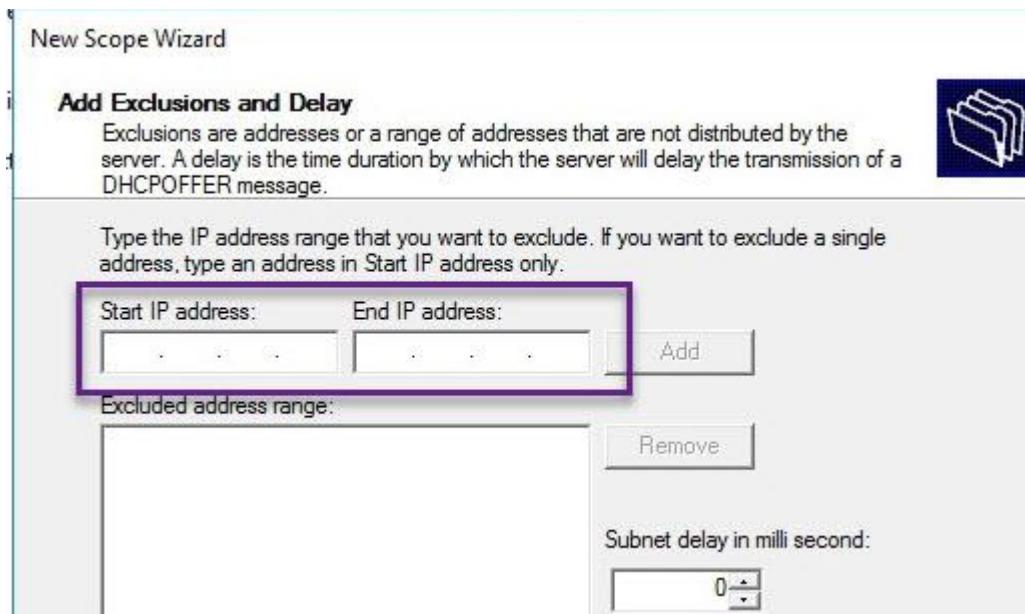
Please restart the DHCP server service on the target computer for the security groups to be effective.

Authorizing DHCP server Done

Please keep in mind that the range of IP addresses can be altered after creating the scope, but the subnet mask is not changeable.

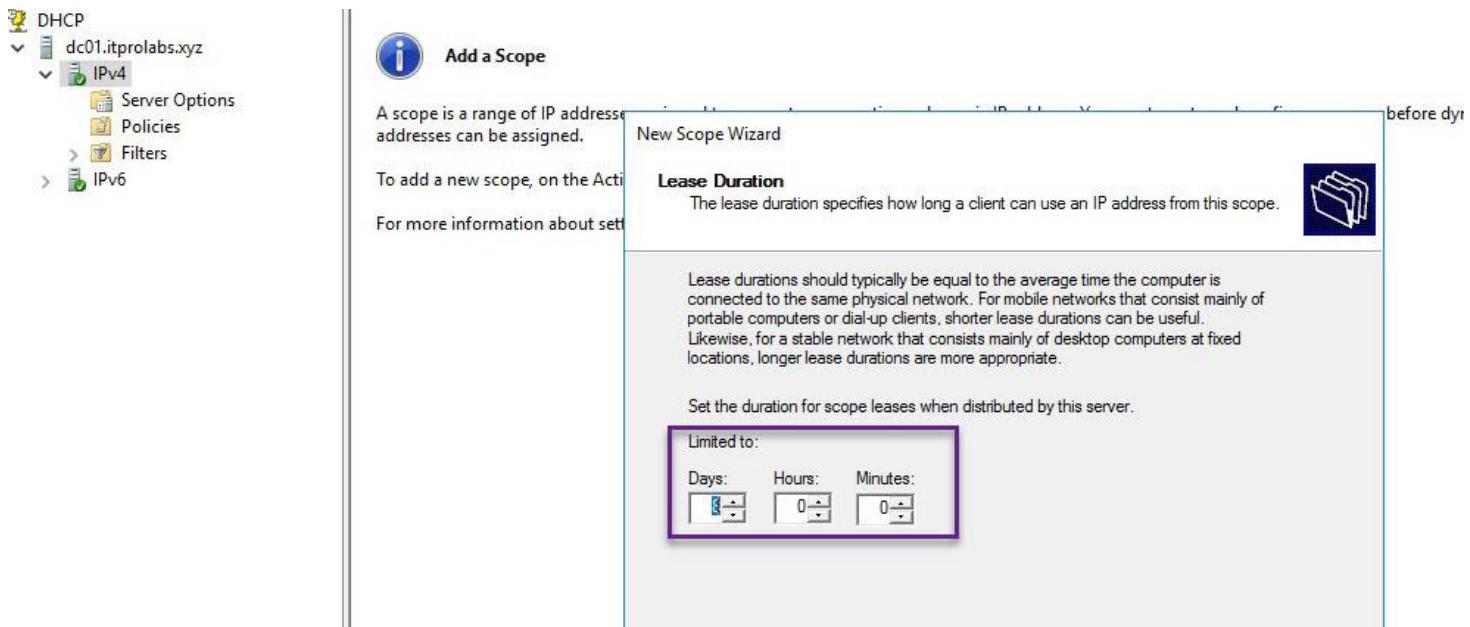


You have the option to **exclude** an IP address or a set of IP addresses from those available for DHCP allocation, allowing for manual assignment as static IPs.

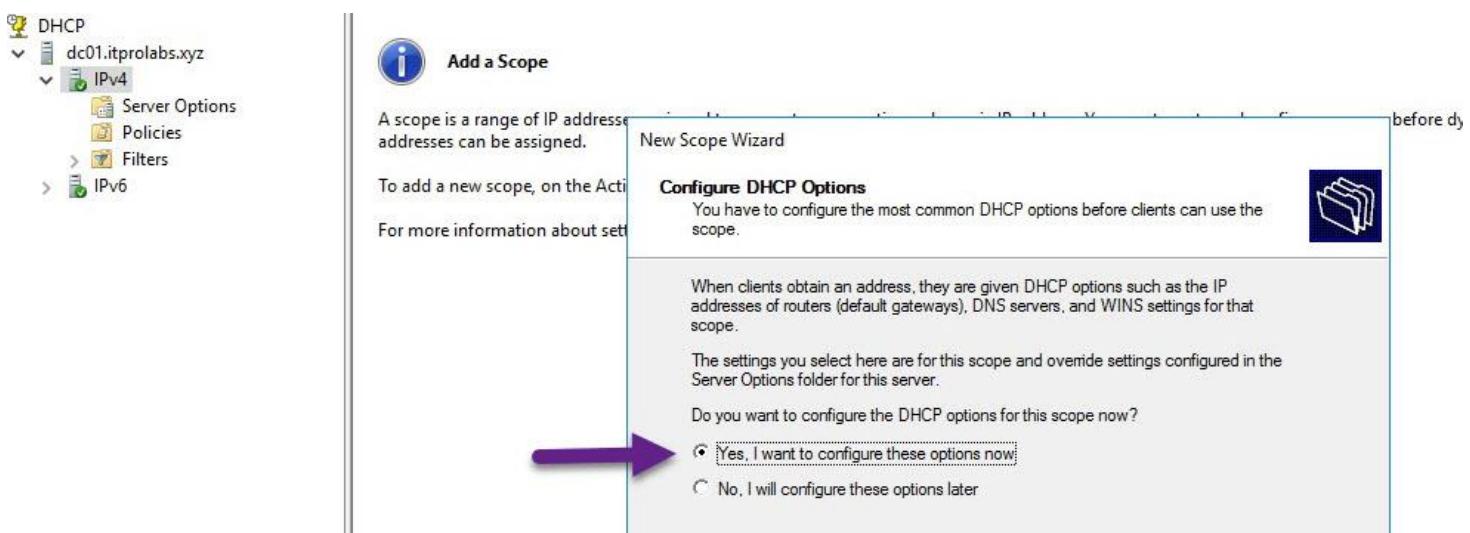


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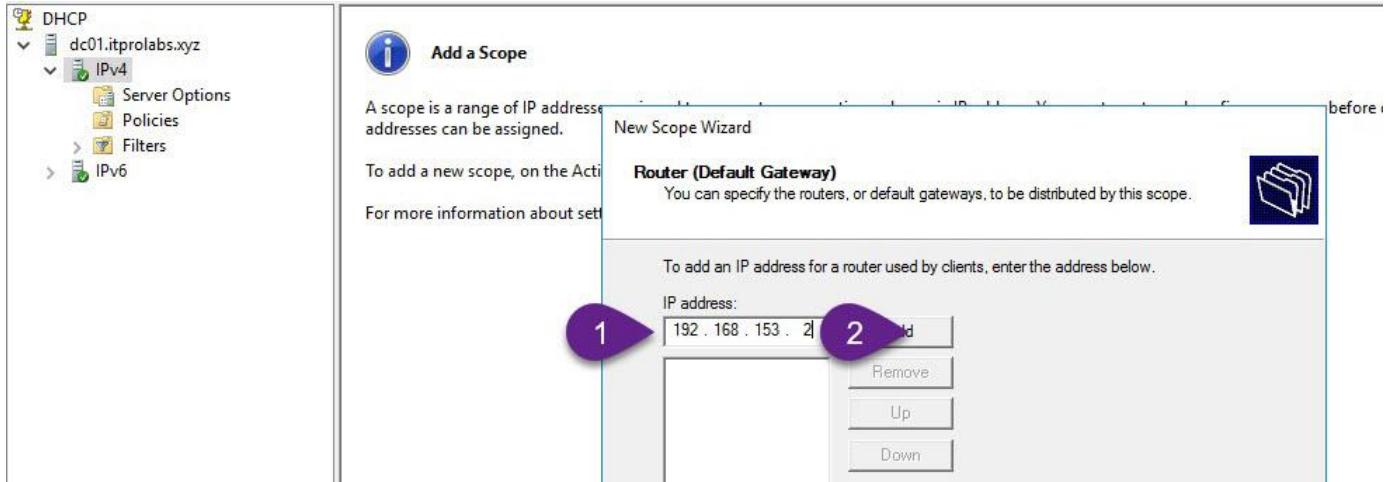
The standard setting for DHCP leases is 8 days, but you can adjust the duration to meet your needs.



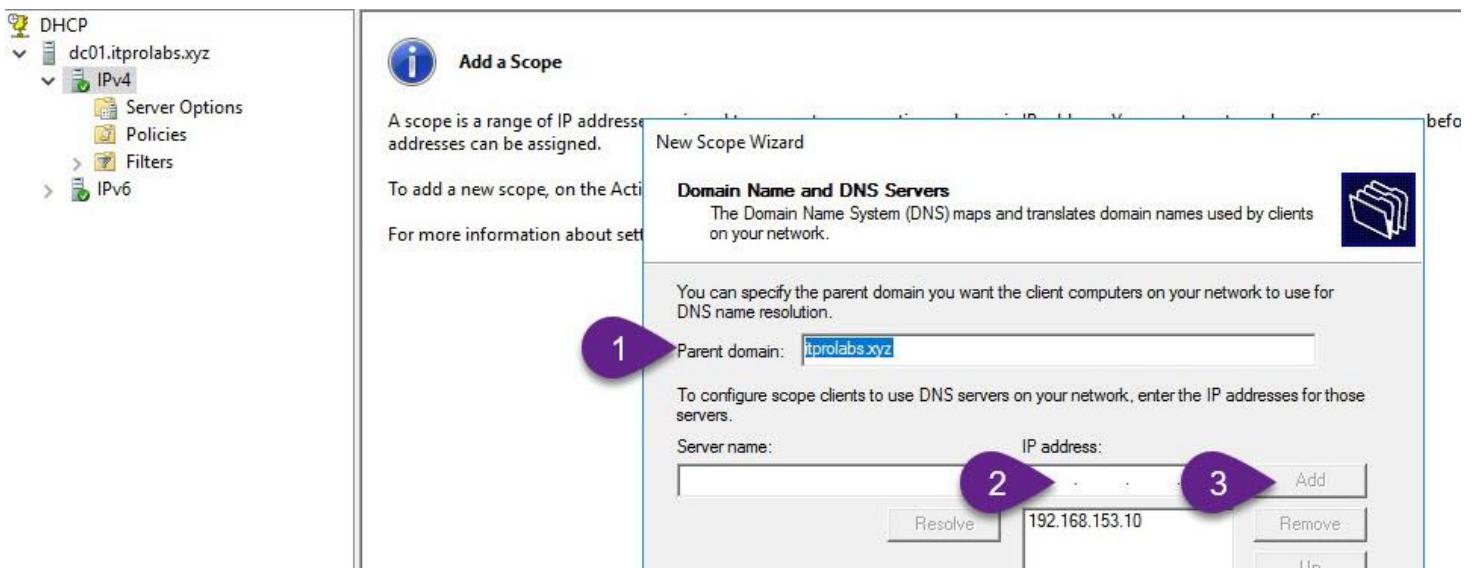
Set up the standard DHCP options now, or you have the option to configure them later.



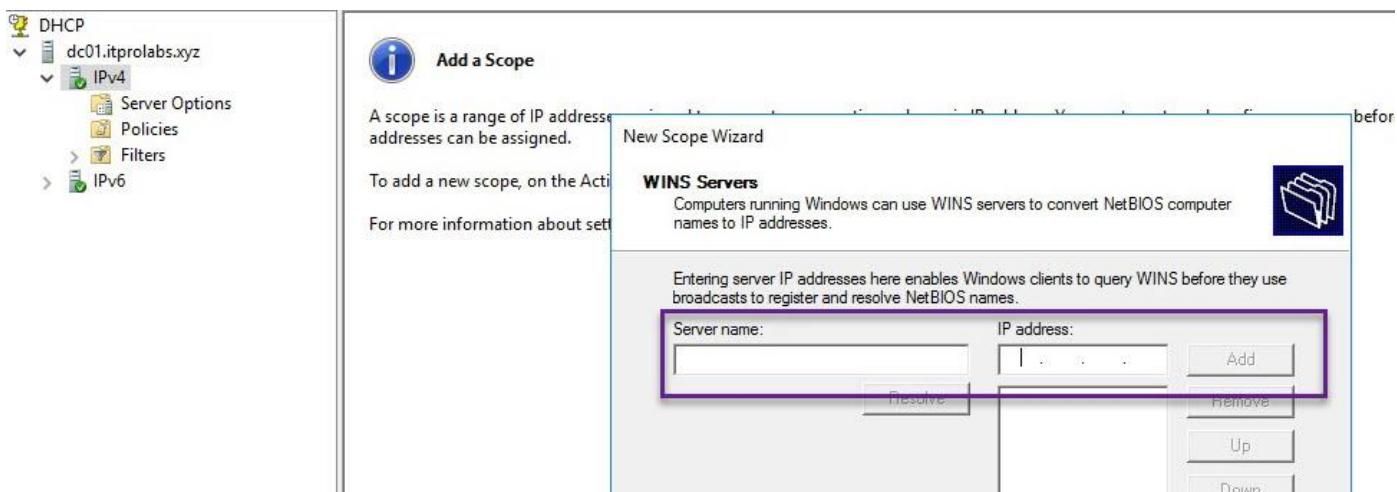
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Choose a DNS server acquired via DHCP; for instance, in our setup, we have a domain (DNS Server) titled `itrolabs.xyz` with two DNS servers assigned the IP addresses `192.168.153.10` and `192.168.153.9`.



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Enable your scope with the settings we've applied, or choose to enable it at another time.



Your configuration has been successfully completed, and the DHCP server is prepared to respond to client requests.

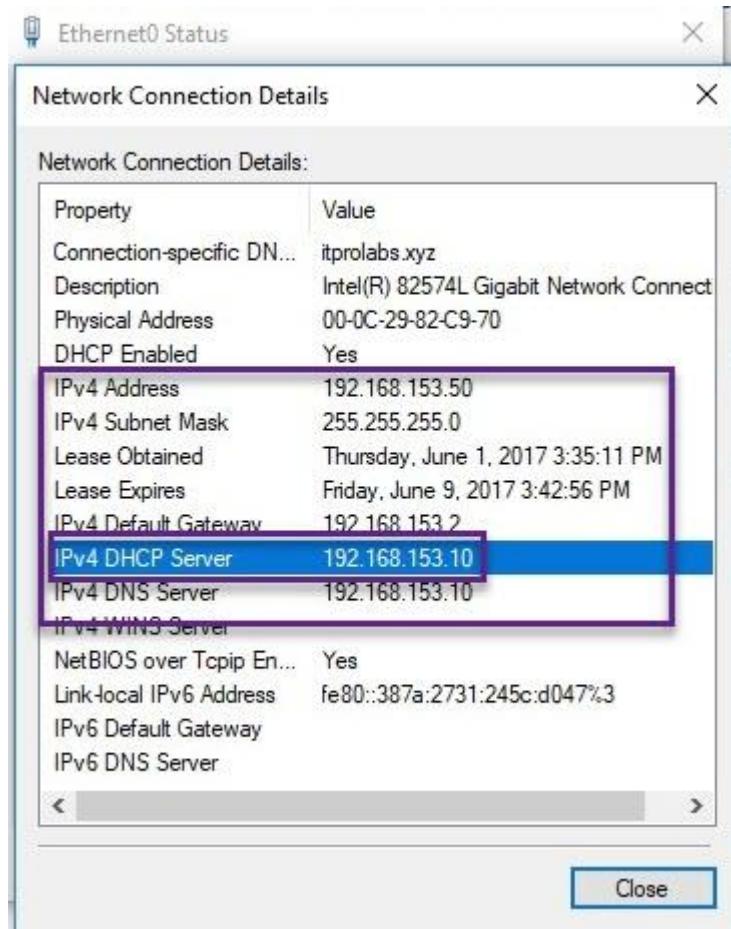


Test DHCP functionality from Windows Client (Windows 10)

How DHCP client obtain automatic IP address (**DORA**)

- 1- **DHCPDiscover**, DHCP client send broadcast message to the network to detect the DHCP server.
- 2- **DHCPOffer**, DHCP server which receive the Discover message also send broadcast message to DHCP client that send the discover message to Offer TCP/IP configuration.
- 3- **DHCPRequest**, DHCP client broadcast request that contain accept for offered TCP/IP configuration.
- 4- **DHCPACK**, DHCP server replay broadcast with acknowledging client that now you have TCP/IP configuration with lease duration.

When 50% of a lease duration has passed, the client asks the DHCP server via unicast to extend its lease. If the server is reachable, it responds with a DHCPACK to renew the lease. If there's a network issue, the client attempts to contact the server again at 87.5% of the lease time using a broadcast starting with a DHCPRequest. Should connectivity issues persist, the server may allocate the client's configuration to a different client.



DHCP Scope Options

The Address Leases tab displays the computers that received TCP/IP configurations from the DHCP server, including details on when the lease expires and the MAC addresses of the clients.

A screenshot of the Windows Server 2012 DHCP console. On the left, the navigation pane shows a tree structure with 'DHCP' selected, followed by 'dc01.itprolab.xyz', 'IPv4', 'Server Options', 'Scope [192.168.153.0]', 'Address Pool', 'Address Leases' (which is highlighted with a red box), 'Reservations', 'Scope Options', 'Policies', 'Policies', 'Filters', and 'IPv6'. The main pane displays a table titled 'Address Leases' with columns: Client IP Address, Name, Lease Expiration, Type, Unique ID, Description, and Network Access Protection. The table lists 10 entries for leases ranging from 192.168.153.50 to 192.168.153.59, all assigned to 'VPN.itprolab.xyz' with various lease expiration times and RAS types.

DHCP Exclusion

As previously noted, it is possible to exclude an IP or range from DHCP scope leases; this setting can be adjusted in this specific tab. Additionally, the DHCP scope range is visible within this tab, as illustrated in the figures provided below.

This figure illustrates the steps to add a DHCP exclusion range:

- 1**: In the 'Address Pool' context menu (indicated by a purple circle), click 'New Exclusion Range...'.
- 2**: In the 'Add Exclusion' dialog box, enter the start IP address as '192.168.153.100' and the end IP address as '192.168.153.110'.
- 3**: Click the 'Add' button to save the exclusion range.

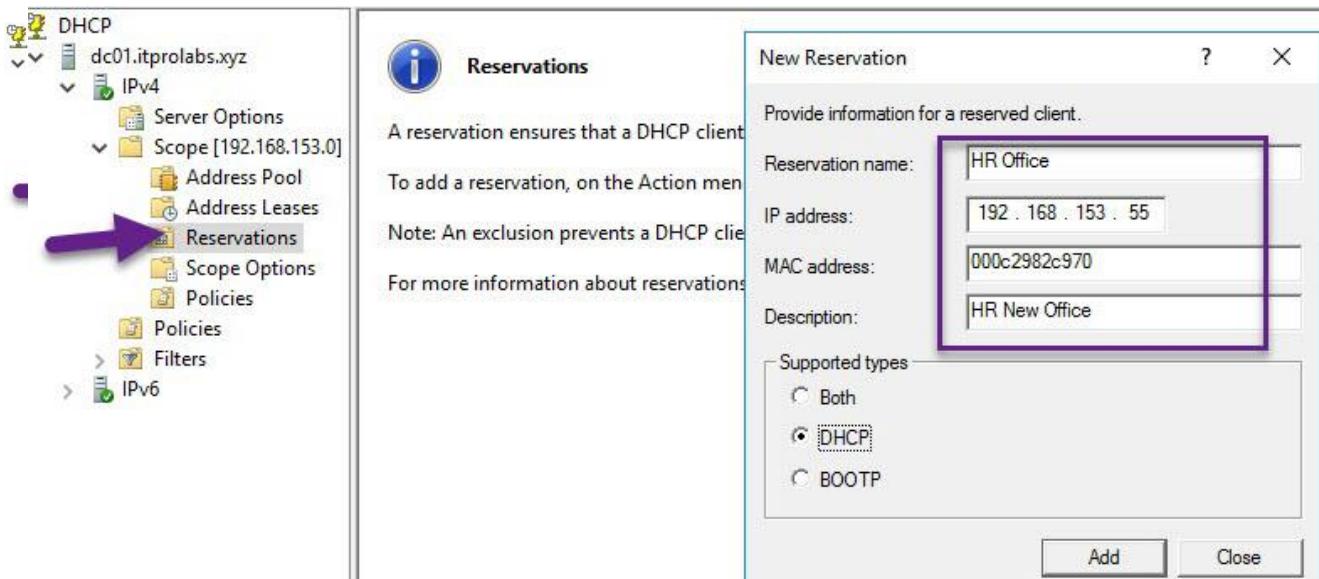
The top part of the image shows the 'Address Pool' configuration for the 'Scope [192.168.153.0]' with 'Start IP Address' set to '192.168.153.50' and 'End IP Address' set to '192.168.153.254'. The bottom part shows the 'Add Exclusion' dialog box with the specified range.

DHCP Reservation

It's possible to allocate a particular IP address to a specific client by linking it to the client's MAC address. This can be particularly useful when configuring network devices like printers, network storage, or servers.

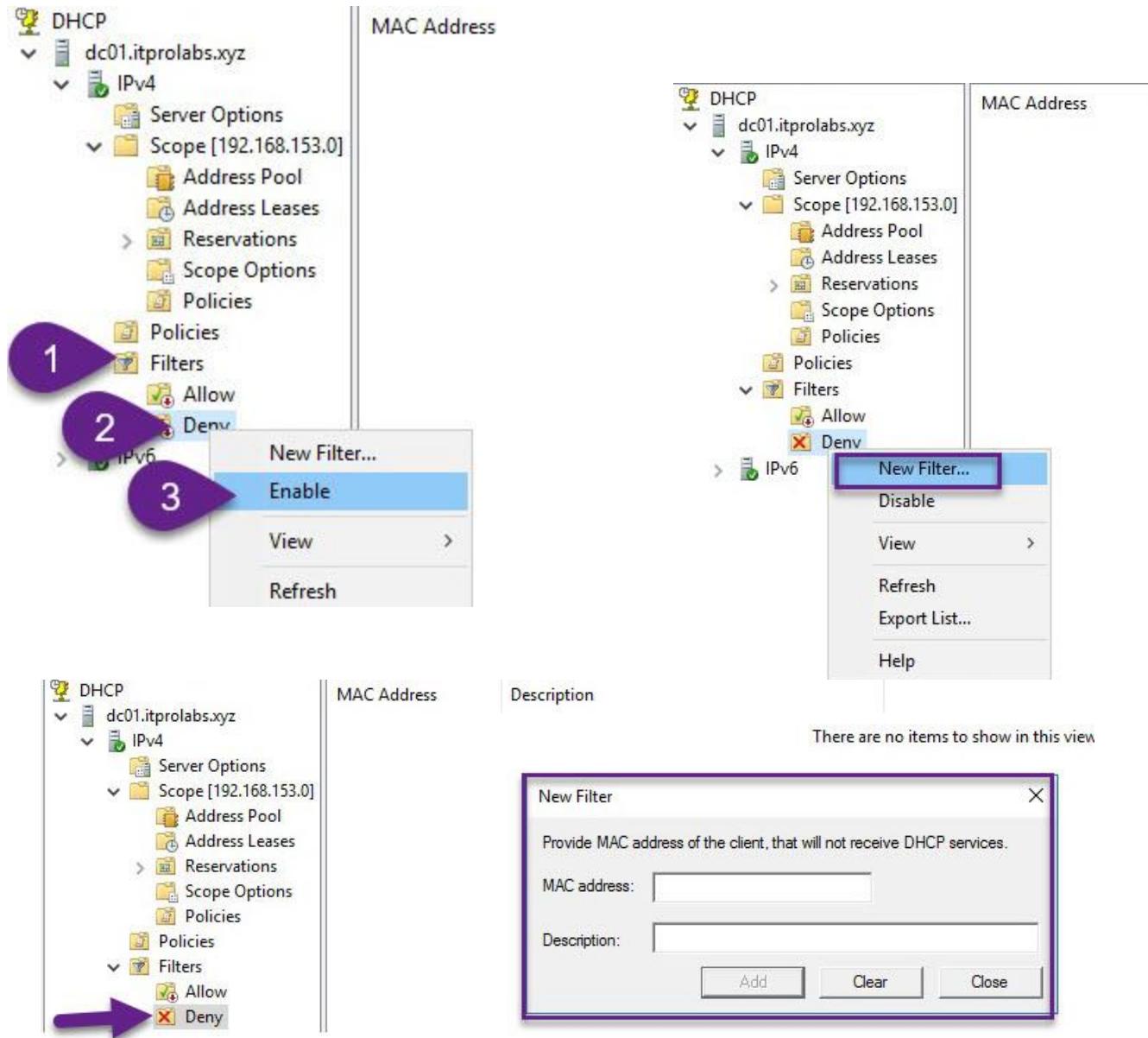


Additionally, you can assign a reserved IP address to a leased computer or network device, as depicted in the figure below.



DHCP Filter

To restrict DHCP responses to certain clients, include their MAC addresses in an allow list filter. Conversely, to block DHCP requests from specific computers, add their MAC addresses to a deny list filter.

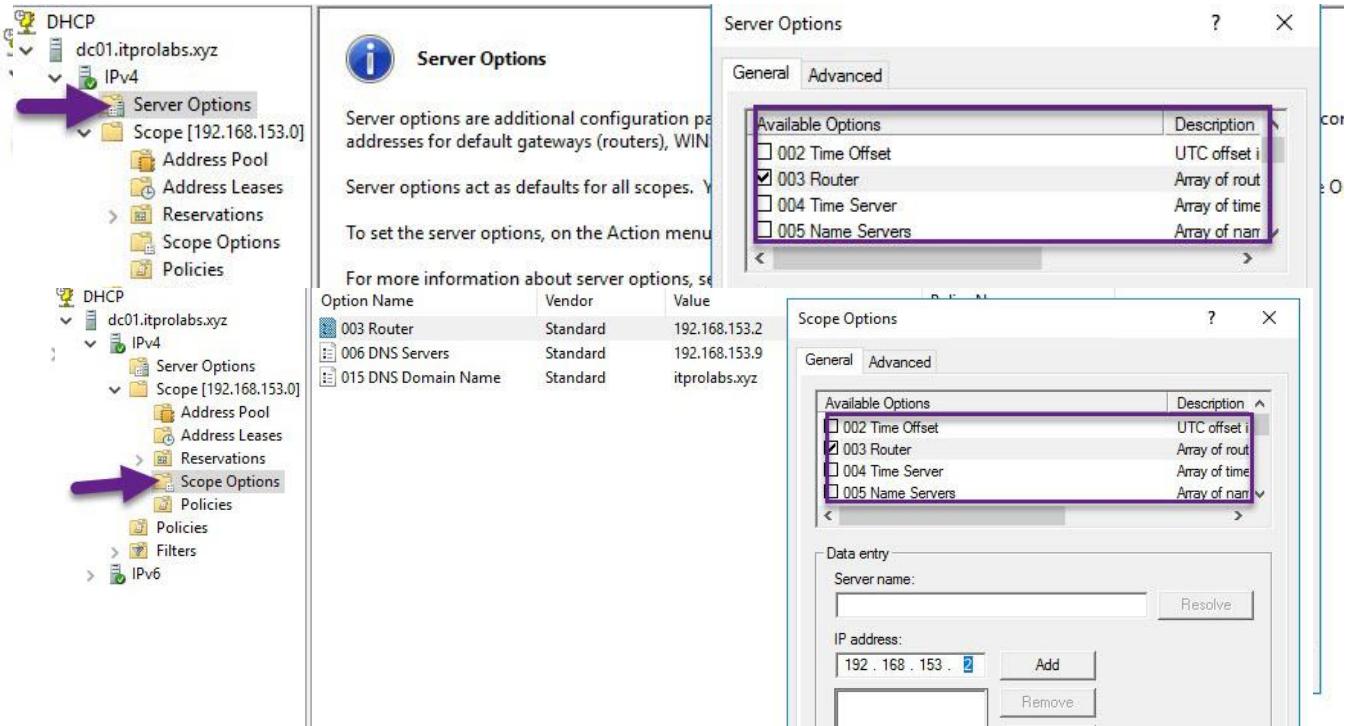


Please be aware that allow and deny lists are not active by default. If you activate the allow list, DHCP will only respond to clients on this list.

Scope and Server options

This section details how to configure or modify the scope and server settings, such as DNS and the default gateway. Scope options are specific to a particular scope, while server options apply to all scopes within the DHCP server. In our example, we will demonstrate how to modify the default gateway for both scope and server options.

Please note that if there is a discrepancy between scope and server options, the scope option prevails (it is more restrictive).



DHCP Classes

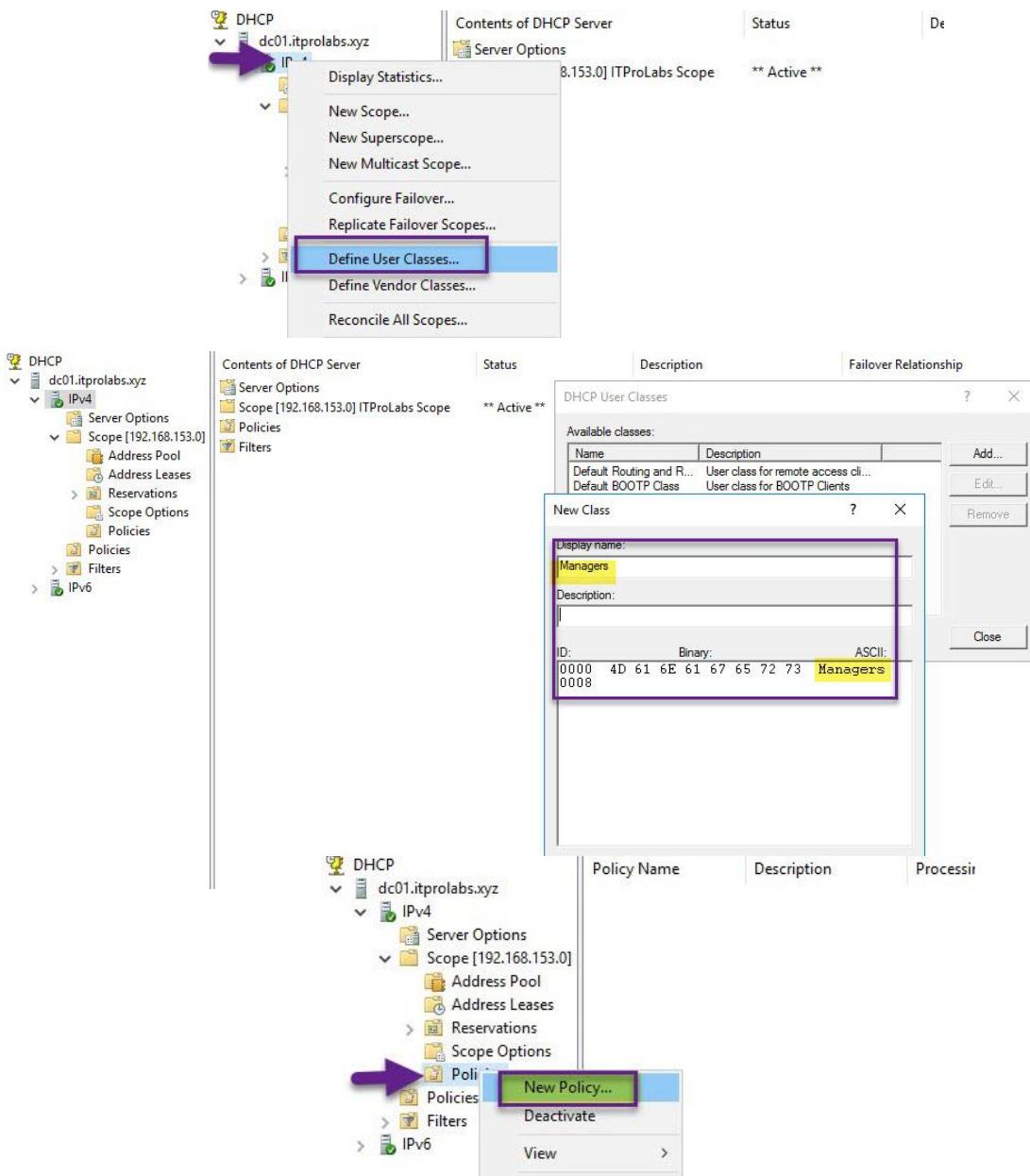
Describe a method for setting up distinct clients with unique parameters, such as DNS and Gateway. We recognize three classifications:

The **Default Class** is automatically generated upon DHCP setup, with all clients initially set as members of this class.

The **Vendor Class** requires manual creation and assigns specific TCP/IP settings to client computers based on the vendor—this is useful when certain options like DNS or Gateway need to be customized for machines running Windows 10, or for all devices from a manufacturer like Dell.

The **User Class** also needs to be manually established, and it allows distinct TCP/IP configurations for DHCP client computers.

In the given example, the default DHCP DNS setting is 192.168.153.9, applied to all in the Default Class. We intend to create a DHCP User Class named 'managers' that will assign a different DNS, 192.168.153.10, to its members. To implement this, two steps are necessary: first, establishment of the DHCP User Class, followed by applying a DHCP policy that provides the alternate DNS server (192.168.153.10) specifically to the Manager class, as demonstrated in the following figures.



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DHCP User Classes

Name	Description
Default Routing and R...	User class for remote access cli...
Default BOOTP Class	User class for BOOTP Clients
Managers	

Add... Edit... Remove Close

DHCP Policy Configuration Wizard

Policy based IP Address and Option Assignment

This feature allows you to distribute configurable settings (IP address, DHCP options) to clients based on certain conditions (e.g. vendor class, user class, MAC address, etc.).

Policy Name: Managers Policy

Description:

DHCP Policy Configuration Wizard

Configure settings for the policy

If the conditions specified in the policy match a client request, the settings will be applied.

A scope can be subdivided into multiple IP address ranges. Clients that match the conditions defined in a policy will be issued an IP Address from the specified range.

Configure the start and end IP address for the range. The start and end IP addresses for the range must be within the start and end IP addresses of the scope.

The current scope IP address range is 192.168.153.50 - 192.168.153.254

If an IP address range is not configured for the policy, policy clients will be issued an IP address from the scope range.

Do you want to configure an IP address range for the policy?

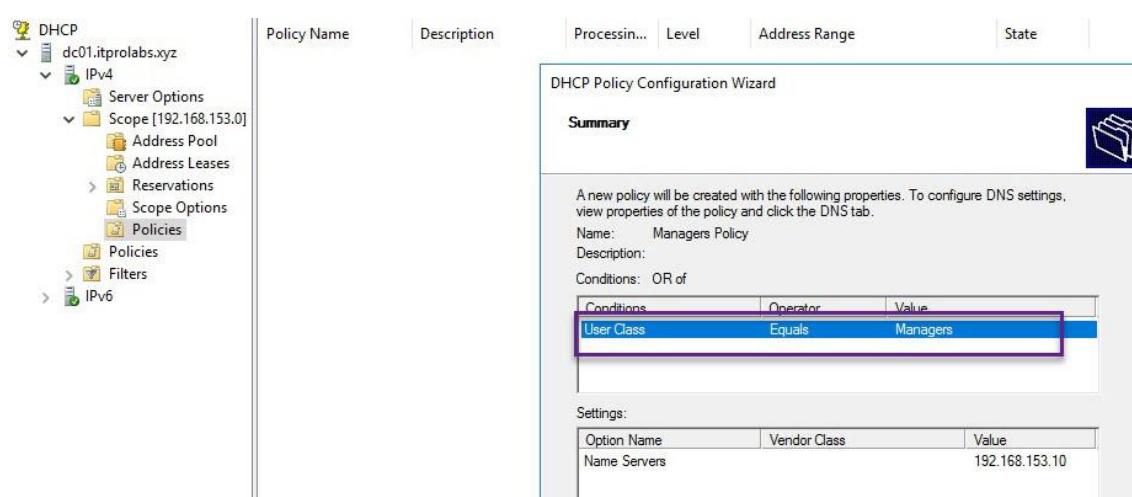
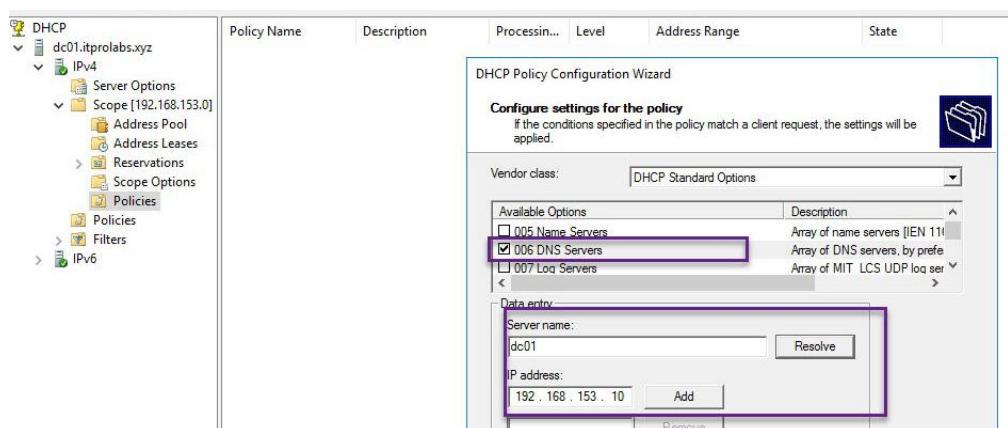
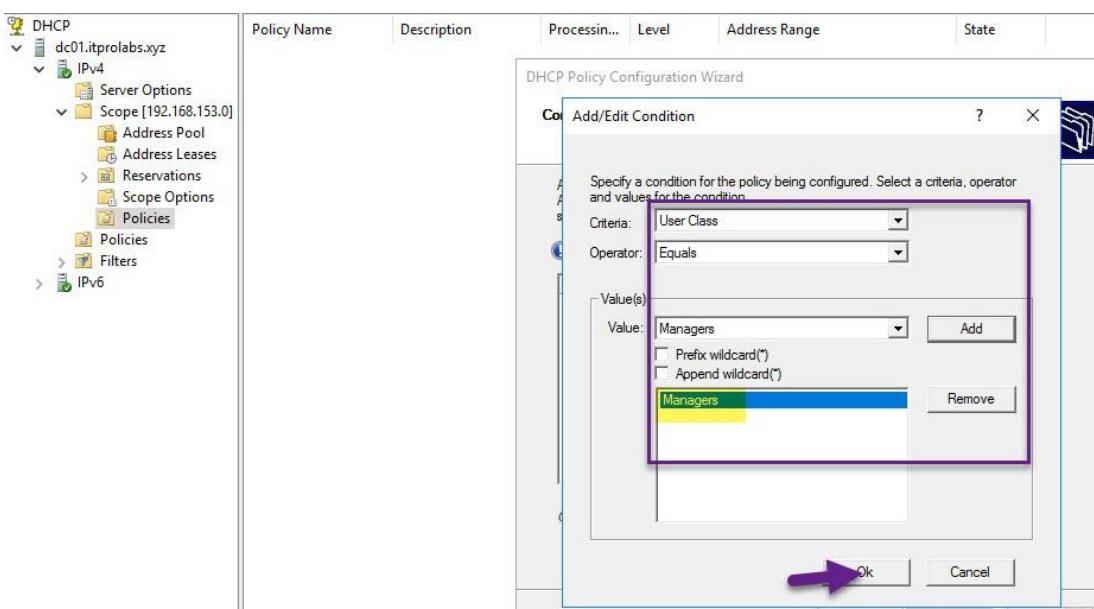
Yes No

Start IP address: [192.168.153.50]
End IP address: [192.168.153.254]

Percentage of IP address range: No valid range specified

< Back Next > Cancel

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Testing DHCP Class

Execute ipconfig /all on the client assigned to the default class, then reclassify the client's network interface card to the Managers group using the command ipconfig /setclassid "ethernet0" Managers. Confirm or check the changes by running ipconfig /all again. Where ethernet0 is the NIC name

```
IPv4 Address . . . . . : 192.168.153.55(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained . . . . . : Tuesday, June 6, 2017 12:47:29 PM
Lease Expires . . . . . : Wednesday, June 14, 2017 12:53:59 PM
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.153.2
DHCPv4 Class ID . . . . . : no
DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.153.10
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 50334761
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-20-C1-C0-5E-00-0C-29-82-C9-70
DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.153.9
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled

C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig /setclassid "ethernet0" Managers

Windows IP Configuration

Successfully set the DHCPv4 class id for adapter Ethernet0.

C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig /all

Windows IP Configuration

Host Name . . . . . : Client01
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : itprolabs.xyz
Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : itprolabs.xyz

Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:

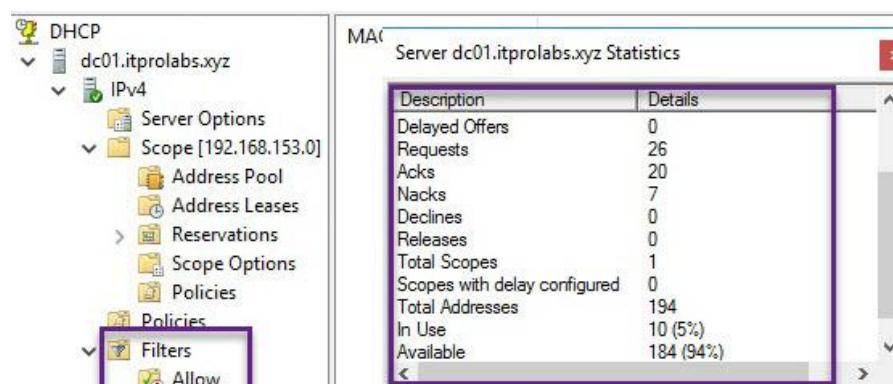
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : itprolabs.xyz
Description . . . . . : Intel(R) 82574L Gigabit Network Connection
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-0C-29-82-C9-70
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::387a:2731:245c:d047%3(Preferred)
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.153.55(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. . . . . : Tuesday, June 6, 2017 12:47:29 PM
Lease Expires . . . . . : Wednesday, June 14, 2017 12:57:41 PM
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.153.2
DHCPv4 Class ID . . . . . : Managers
DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.153.10
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 50334761
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-20-C1-C0-5E-00-0C-29-82-C9-70
DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.153.10
```

- To revert the client to the default class, execute the command `ipconfig /setclassid "ethernet0" none` to remove the Managers class.

```
C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig /setclassid "ethernet0" no  
Windows IP Configuration  
Successfully set the DHCPv4 class id for adapter Ethernet0.  
C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig /all  
Windows IP Configuration  
  
Host Name . . . . . : Client01  
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : itprolabxyz  
Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid  
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No  
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No  
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : itprolabxyz  
  
Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:  
  
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : itprolabxyz  
Description . . . . . : Intel(R) 82574L Gigabit Network Connection  
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-0C-29-82-C9-70  
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes  
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . . : Yes  
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::387a:2731:245c:d047%3(PREFERRED)  
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.153.55(PREFERRED)  
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0  
Lease Obtained. . . . . : Tuesday, June 6, 2017 12:47:29 PM  
Lease Expires . . . . . : Wednesday, June 14, 2017 1:02:24 PM  
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.153.2  
DHCPv4 Class ID . . . . . : no  
DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.153.10  
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 50334761  
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-20-C1-C0-5E-00-0C-29-82-C9-70  
DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.153.9  
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled
```

DHCP Statistics

Here you can find crucial statistics such as the count of leased IP addresses and the pool of available addresses.



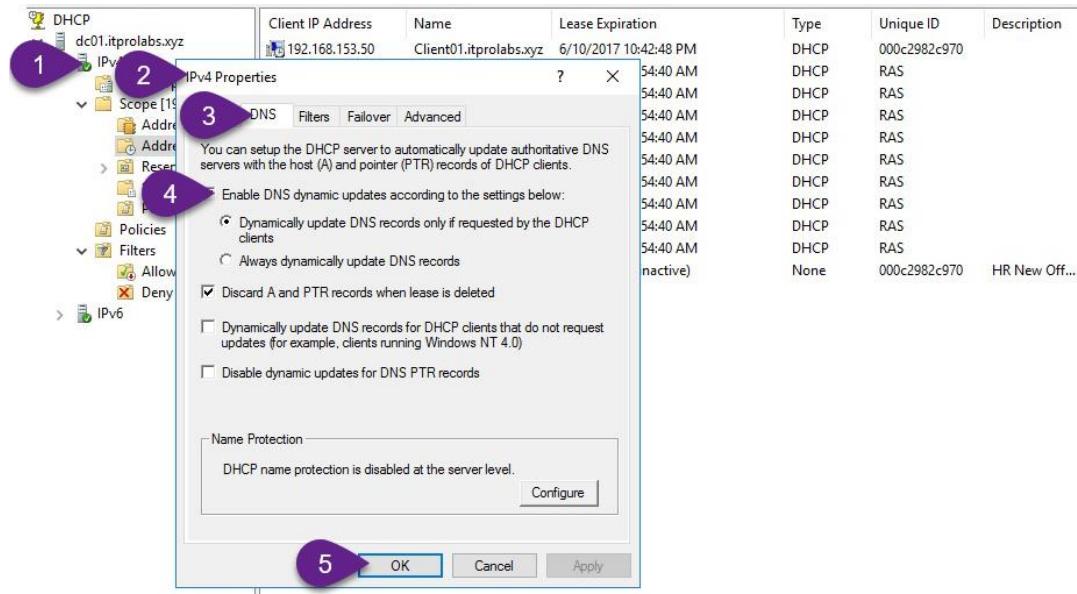
The screenshot shows the Windows Server Management Console for DHCP. On the left, the tree view shows the root 'DHCP' node, followed by 'dc01.itprolabxyz' and 'IPv4'. Under 'IPv4', there are nodes for 'Server Options', 'Scope [192.168.153.0]', 'Address Pool', 'Address Leases', 'Reservations', 'Scope Options', 'Policies', 'Filters', and 'Allow'. The 'Filters' node is highlighted with a purple rectangle. On the right, a details pane titled 'Server dc01.itprolabxyz Statistics' displays a table of network statistics:

Description	Details
Delayed Offers	0
Requests	26
Acks	20
Nacks	7
Declines	0
Releases	0
Total Scopes	1
Scopes with delay configured	0
Total Addresses	194
In Use	10 (5%)
Available	184 (94%)

DHCP Advanced Options

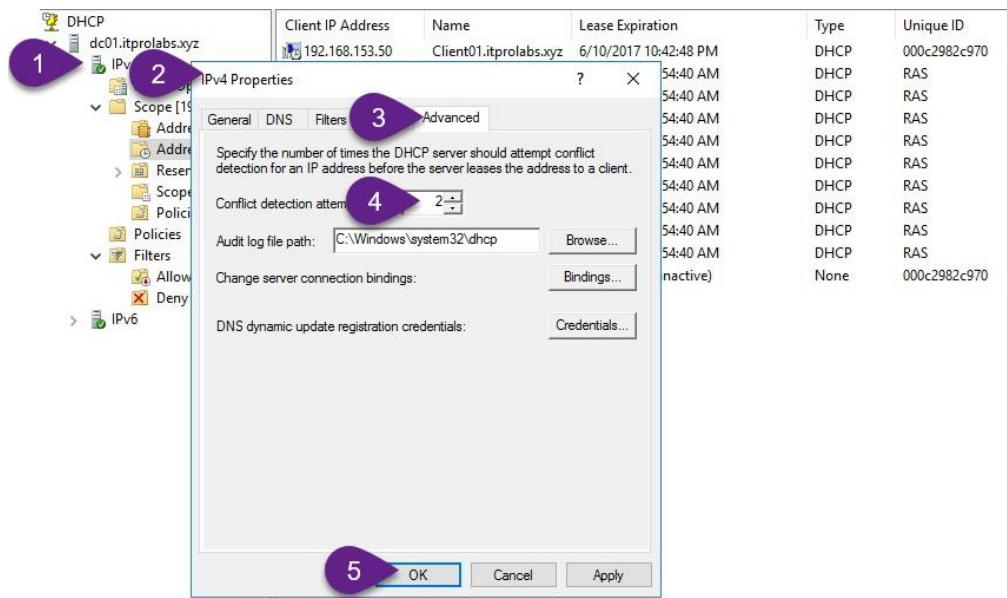
Integration with DNS

There's a feature that permits the DHCP server to create an A record in the DNS server on behalf of the client when it assigns an IP address.



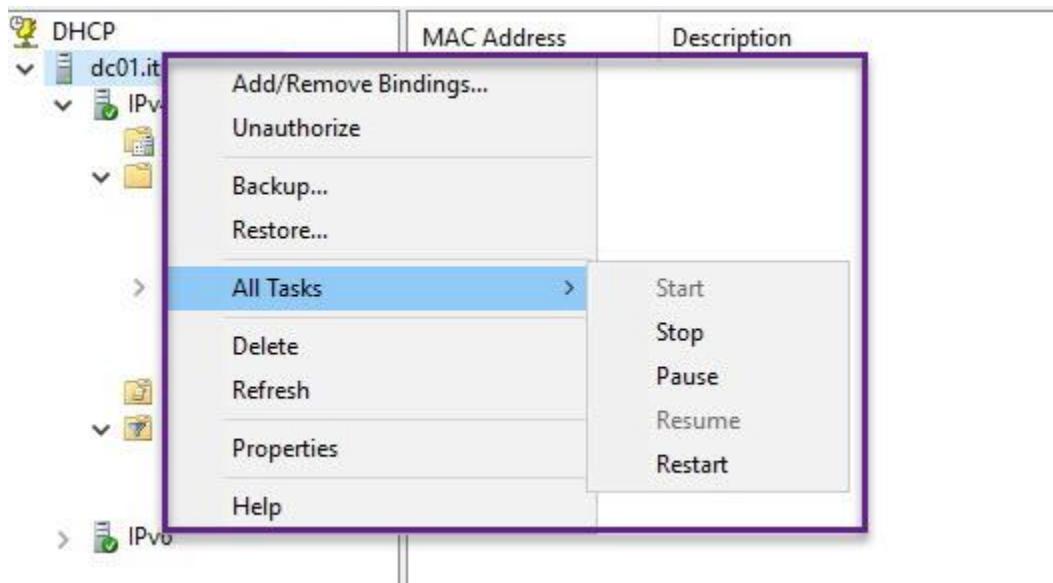
Conflict detection

A DHCP server can be configured to check for IP address conflicts before assigning them to a client.



DHCP Maintenance

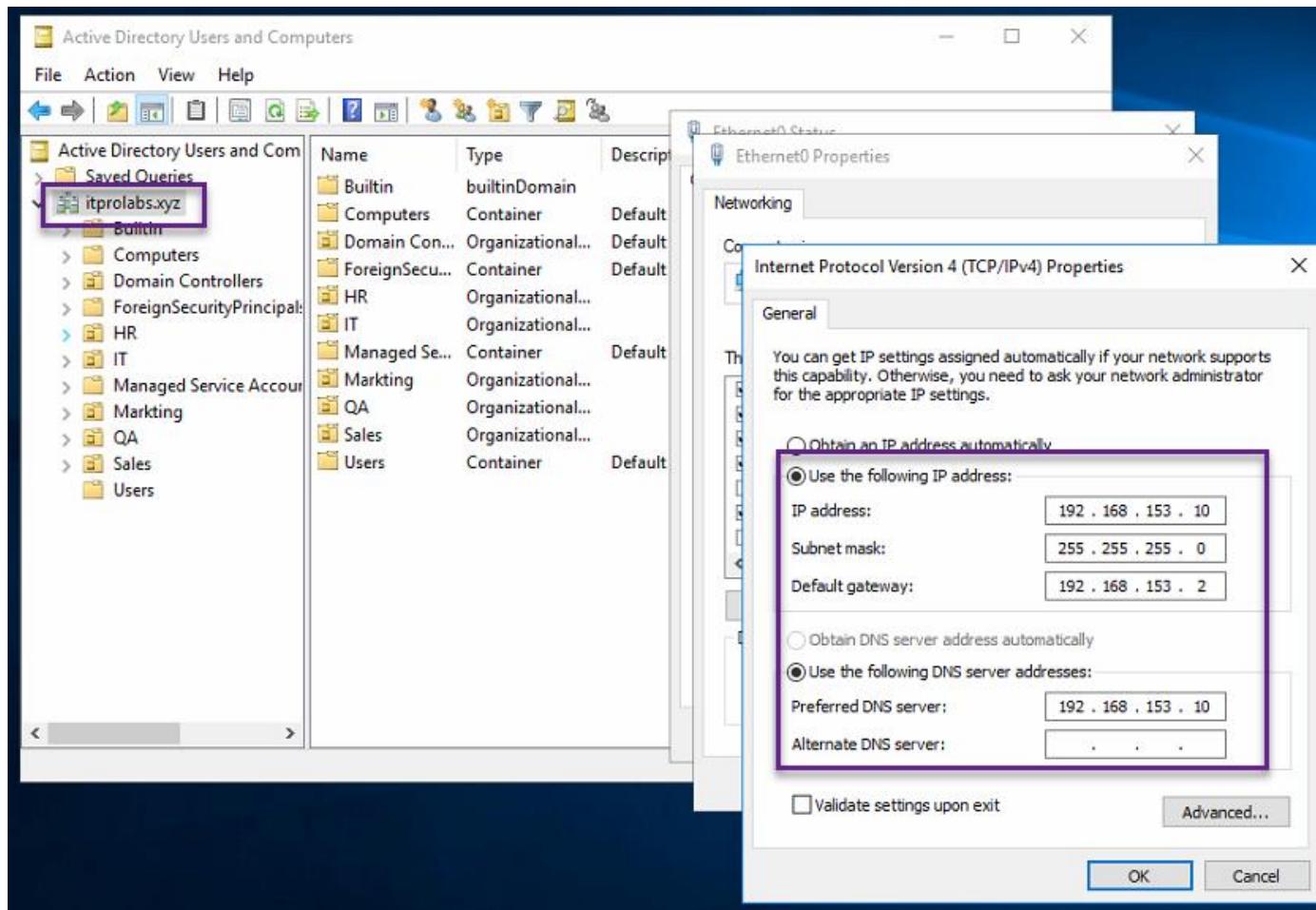
Some standard and crucial maintenance activities include backing up and restoring to a different server, as well as stopping and restarting the DHCP service, particularly when you need to unauthorize your server.



Storage

Current Environment

1. OS: Windows server 2016
2. Domain Name: ITPROLABS.XYZ
3. Domain IP: 192.168.153.10/24
4. IP Scheme: 192.168.153.0/24
5. Storage server Name: FSRM01 (test server)
6. Storage Server IP: 192.168.153.60



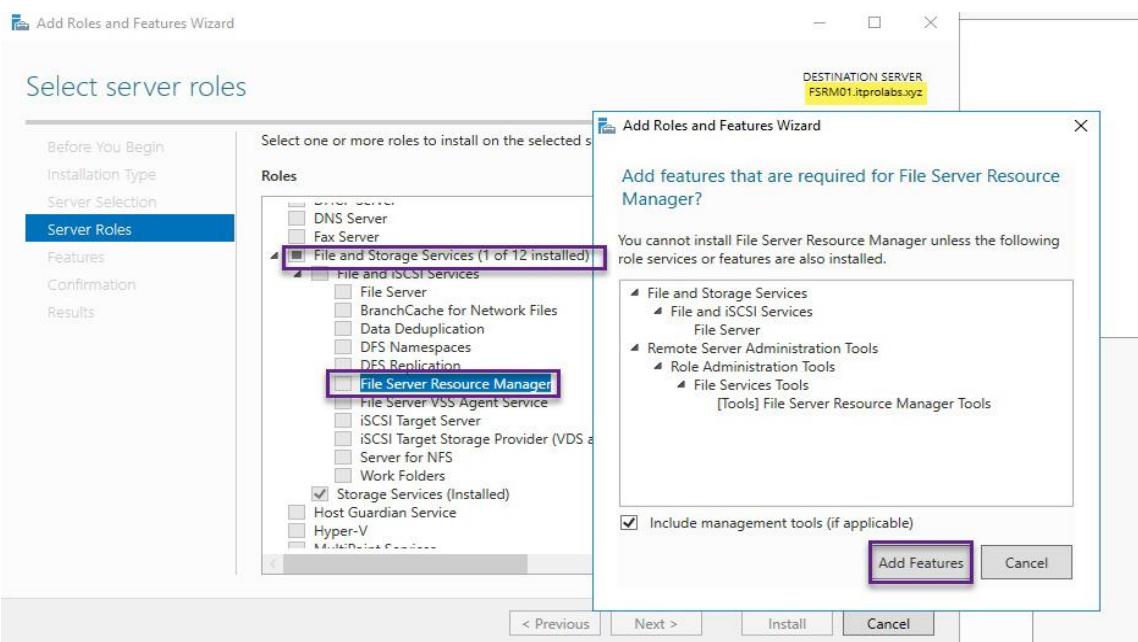
File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)

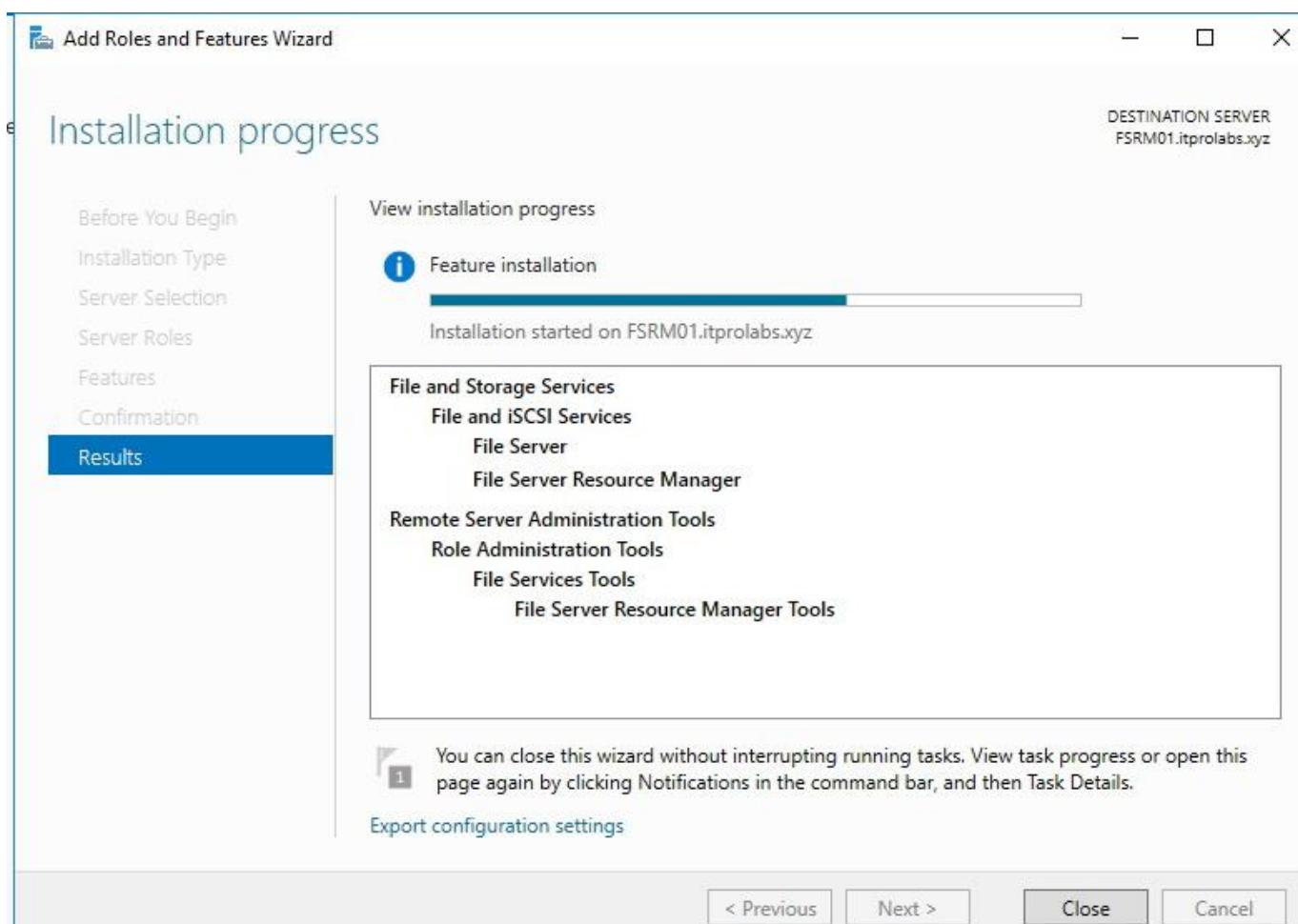
File Server Resource Manager is a suite of capabilities within the File and Storage Services role of Windows Server, aiding administrators in organizing and controlling storage data on file servers. FSRM facilitates the management of storage through folder-specific quotas, filtering of certain file types, and detailed reports on file system usage.

Task 1: add file Server Resource Manager

Computer name	FSRM01	Last installed updates	Never
Domain	itprolabs.xyz	Windows Update	Download updates only, using Windows Update
		Last checked for updates	Never
Windows Firewall	Domain: On	Windows Defender	Real-Time Protection: On
Remote management	Enabled	Feedback & Diagnostics	Settings
Remote Desktop	Disabled	IE Enhanced Security Configuration	Off
NIC Teaming	Disabled	Time zone	(UTC+03:00) Kuwait, Riyadh
Ethernet0	192.168.153.60, IPv6 enabled	Product ID	Not activated

- 1- On **FSRM01**, in Server Manager, click Add roles and features.
- 2- In the Add Roles and Features Wizard, click Next
- 3- On the Select server roles page, expand File and Storage Services, expand File and iSCSI Services, and then select the File Server Resource Manager check box.



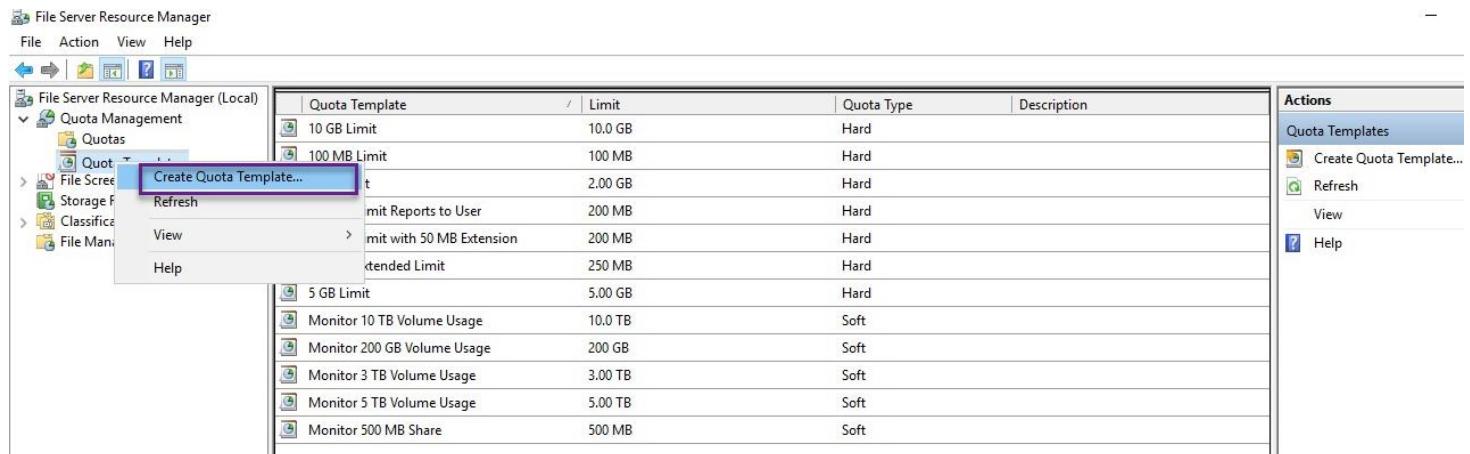


Task 2: Create a quota template

Quotas are categorized into two types: a hard quota and a soft quota.

- A **hard quota** prevents users from saving files after the space limit is reached and generates notifications when the volume of data reaches each configured threshold.
- A **soft quota** does not enforce the quota limit but generates all configured notifications.

- 1- In Server Manager, click Tools, and then click File Server Resource Manager.



In this wizard, set up a custom template with a **500 MB** quota.

Create Quota Template

Copy properties from quota template (optional):
10 GB Limit

Settings

Template name:
1 500 MB Limit - ITProLabs

Description (optional):

Space limit
Limit:
2 500 MB

Hard quota: Do not allow users to exceed limit
 Soft quota: Allow users to exceed limit (use for monitoring)

Notification thresholds

Threshold	E-mail	Event Log	Command	Report

3 Add... Edit... Remove

Add Threshold

Generate notifications when usage reaches (%):
1 75

E-mail Message Event Log Command Report

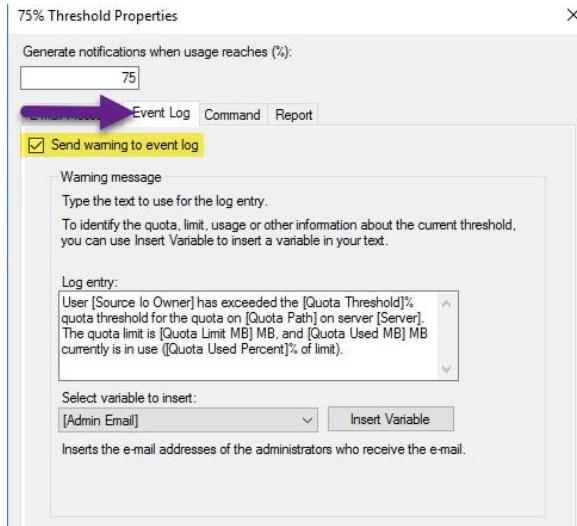
Send e-mail to the following administrators:
Format: account@domain. Use semicolons to separate accounts.

Send e-mail to the user who exceeded the threshold
Email message
Type the text to use for the Subject line and message.
To identify the quota, limit, usage, or other information about the current threshold, you can use Insert Variable to insert a variable in your text.

Subject:
[Quota Threshold]% quota threshold exceeded

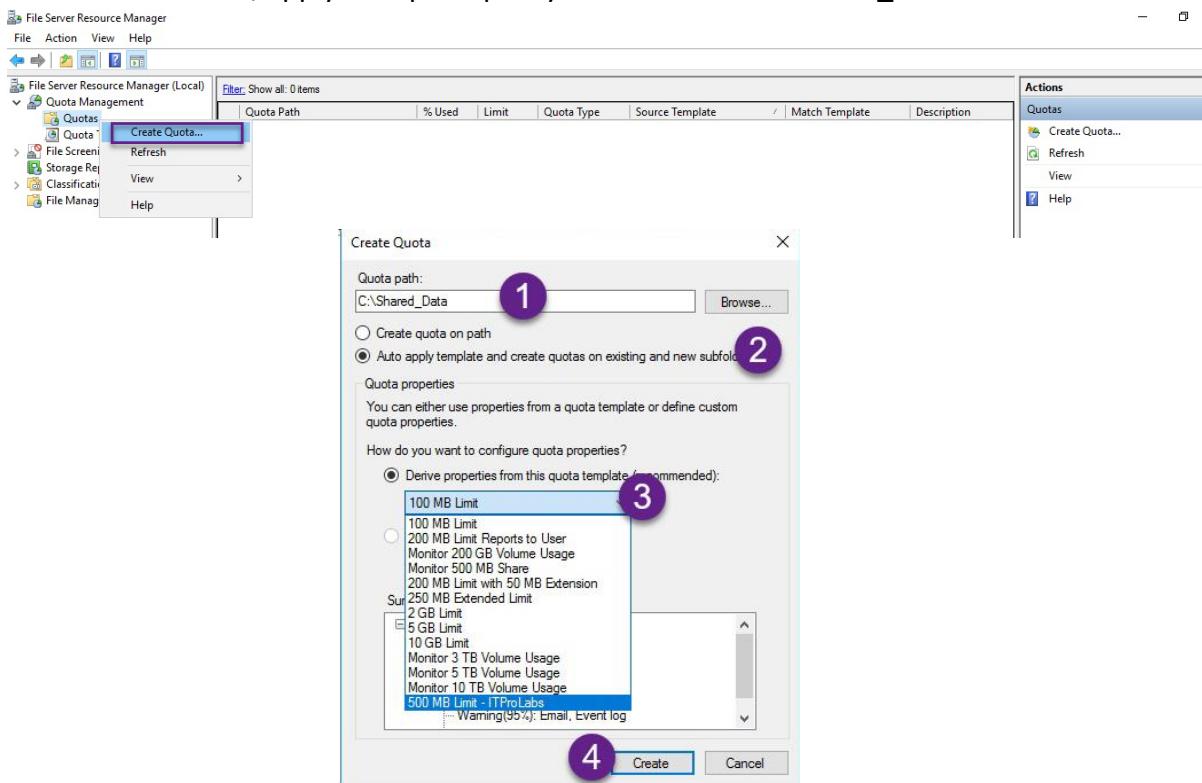
Message body:
User [Source or Owner] has exceeded the [Quota Threshold]% quota threshold for the quota on [Quota Path] on server [Server]. The quota limit is [Quota Limit MB] MB.

www.abdelwahed.me



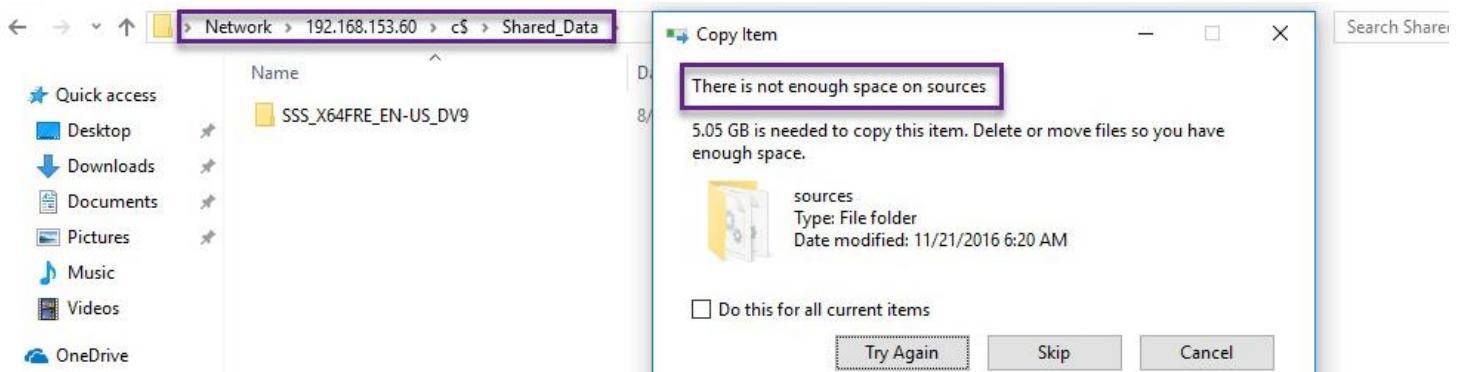
Task 3: Configure a quota based on the quota template

- 1- In the **File Server Resource Manager** console, click **Quotas**.
- 2- Right-click **Quotas**, and then click **Create Quota** using 500 MB custom quota that we just created, apply this quota policy to folder named **Shared_Data** in C drive.



Task 3: Test that the quota is functional

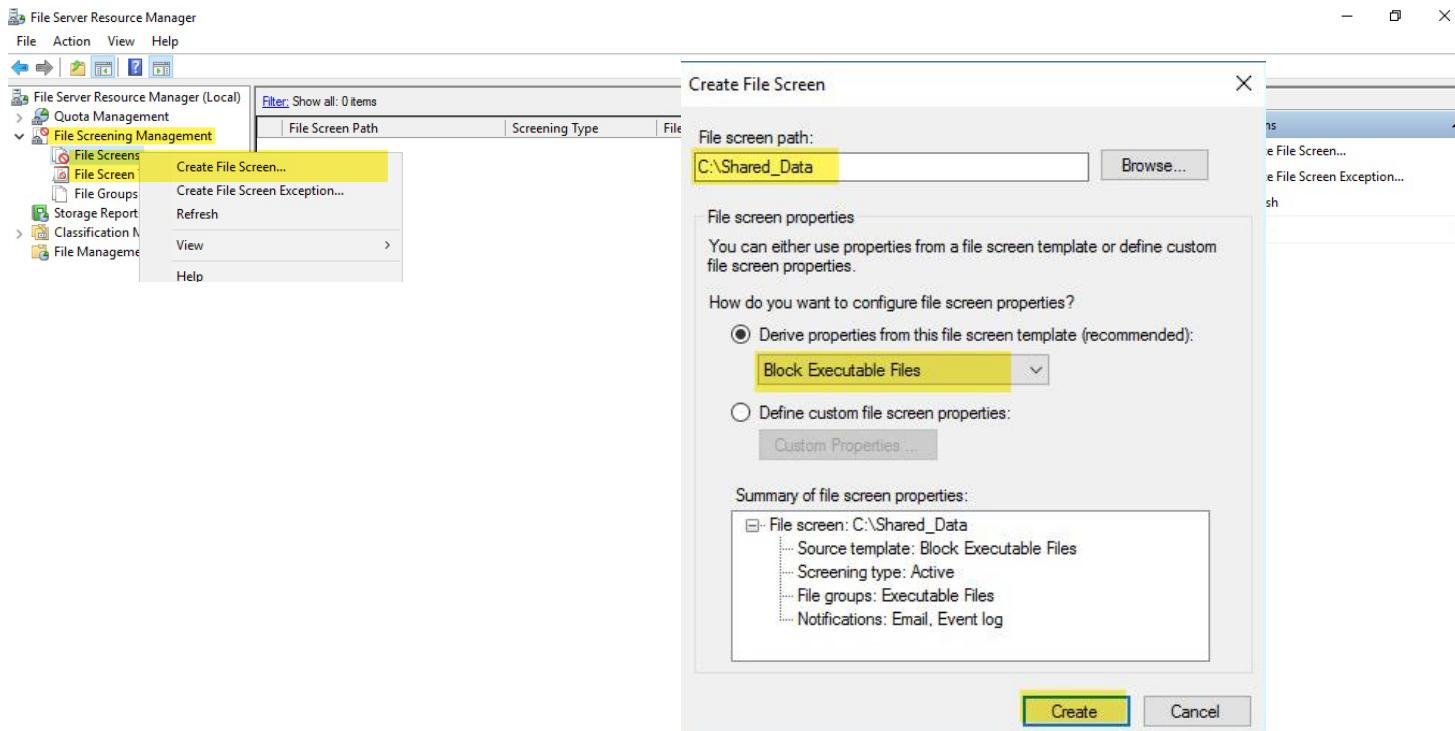
- 1- Switch to Client01
- 2- On **Client01** (Windows 10 client) open run and type `\\"192.168.153.60\\c$` to access **FSRM01** server share then access our file named **Shared_Data** and copy large file (more than allowed quota 500 MB)



Task 4: Create a file screen (Block executable files)

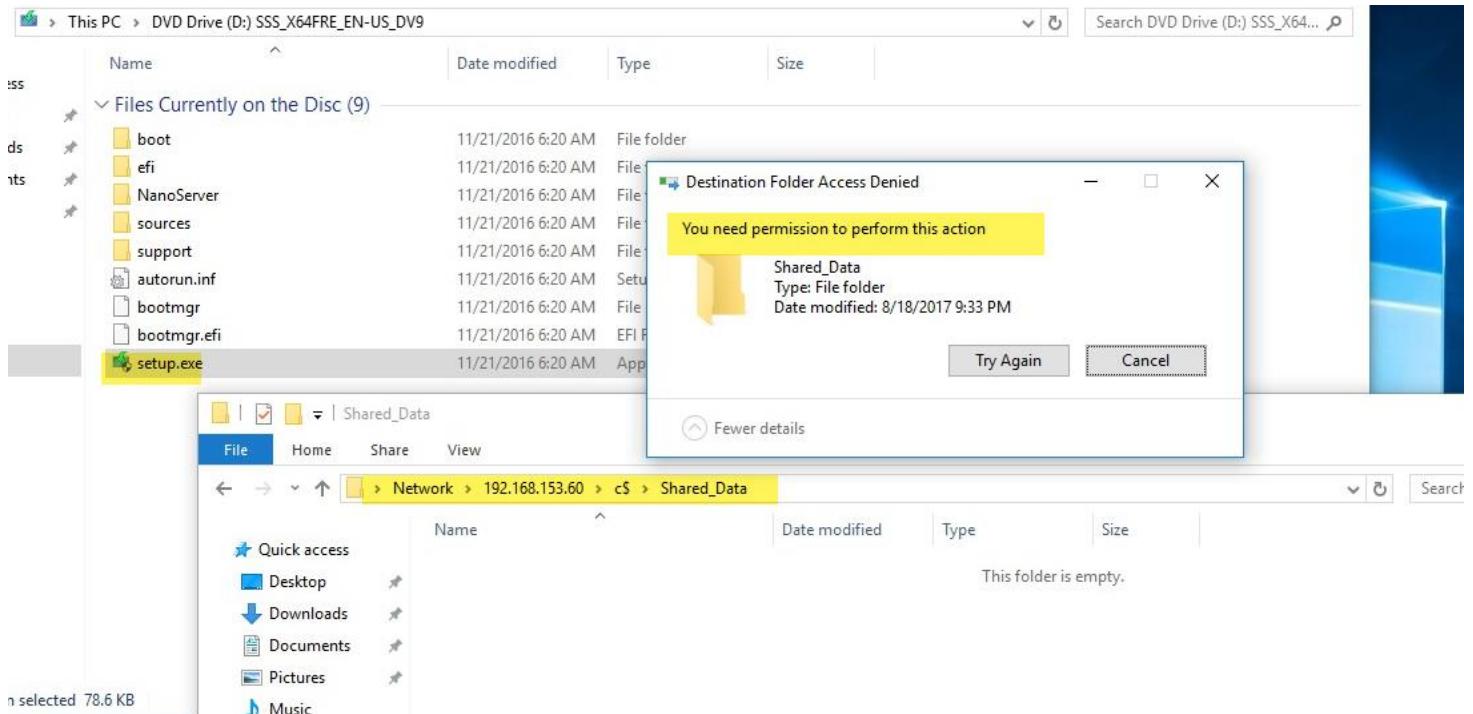
- 1- Switch to **FSRM01**
- 2- In the File Server Resource Manager console tree, expand File Screening Management, and then click File Screens.

In the following example, we will apply screening policy that prevent users to store any executable files on **Shared_Data** folder



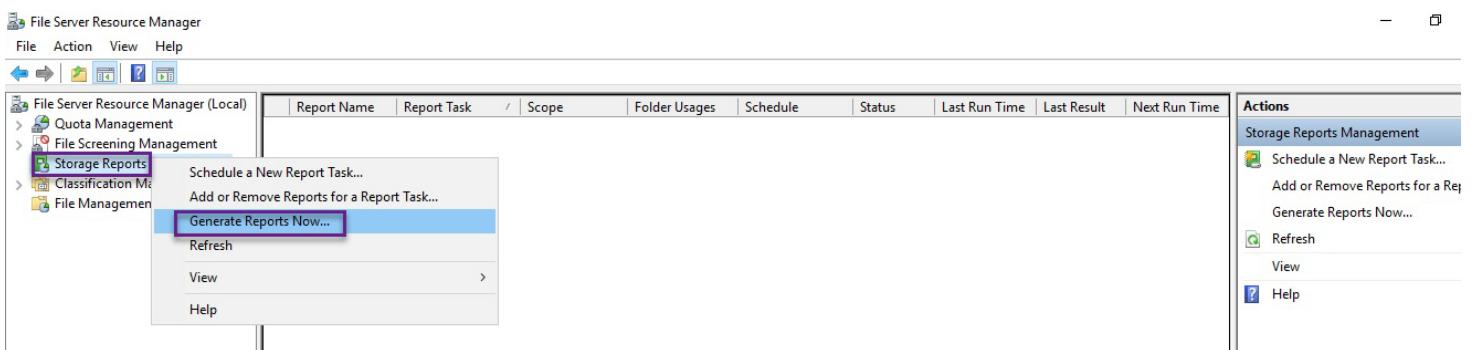
Task 5: Test that the File Screen is functional

Switch to **Client01** and then access **Shared_Data** and try to copy any executable file

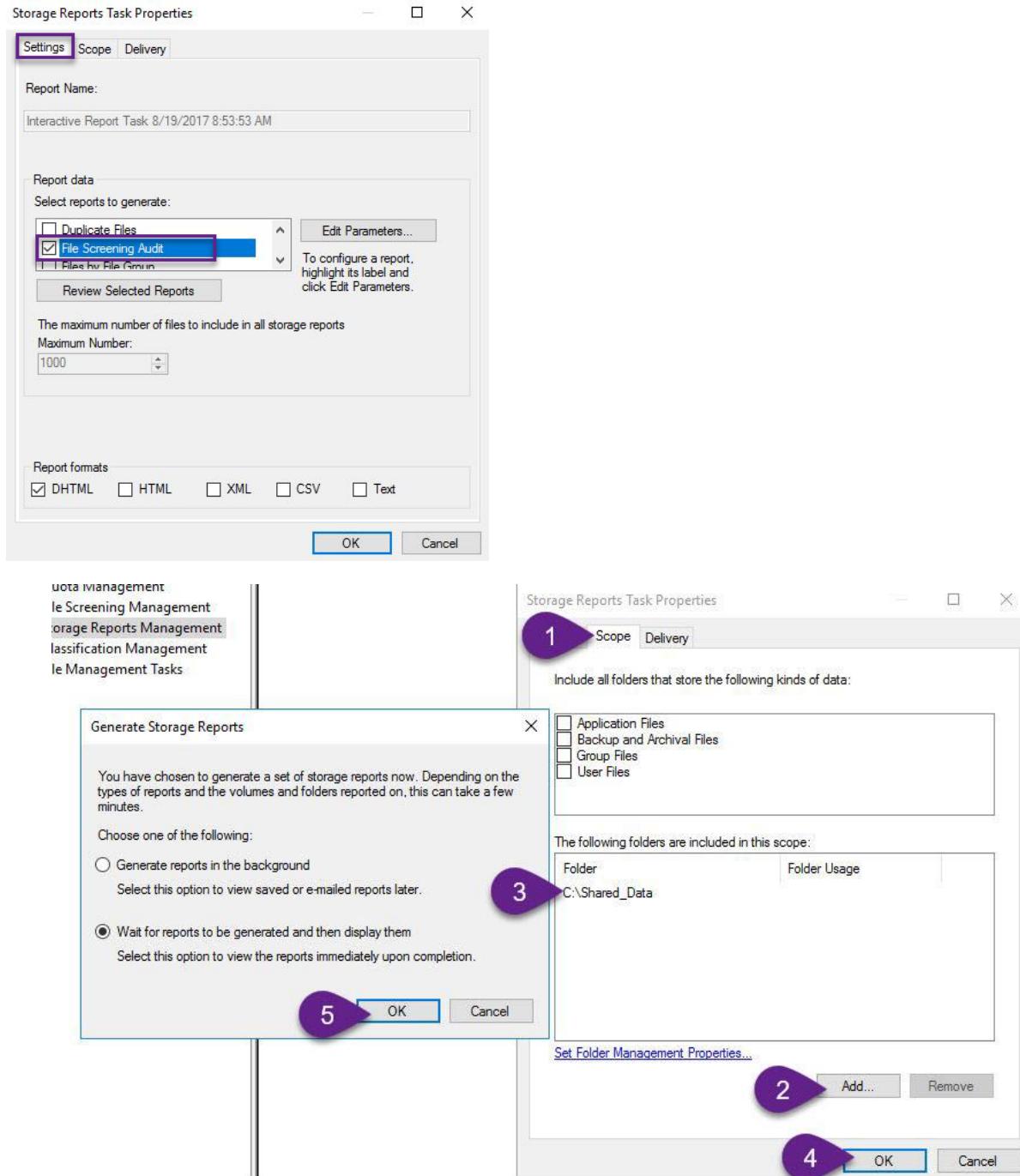


Task 7: Generate an on-demand storage report

- 1- Switch to **FSRM01**
- 2- In the **File Server Resource Manager** console, click **Storage Reports Management**.



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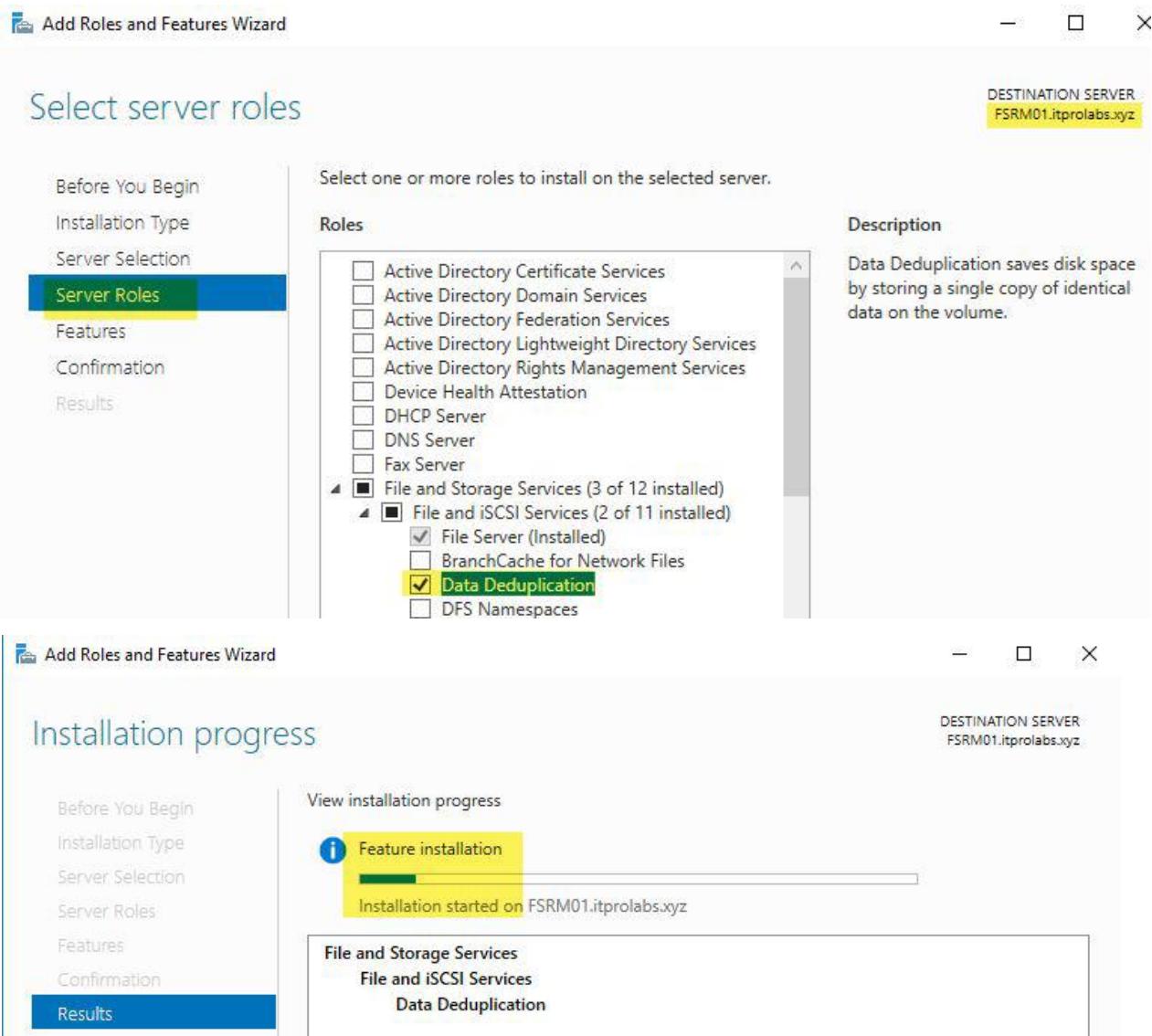


Lab 2: Data Deduplication

Data Deduplication, a feature of Windows Server, detects and eliminates data duplicates while preserving its integrity, allowing for enhanced storage efficiency. This guide discusses the implementation of Data Deduplication on Windows Server. Introduced in Server and refined in, it supports partitions up to 64 terabytes and file sizes up to **1TB**, but it's compatible only with NTFS or REFS file systems and is not offered for client operating systems such as Windows 10.

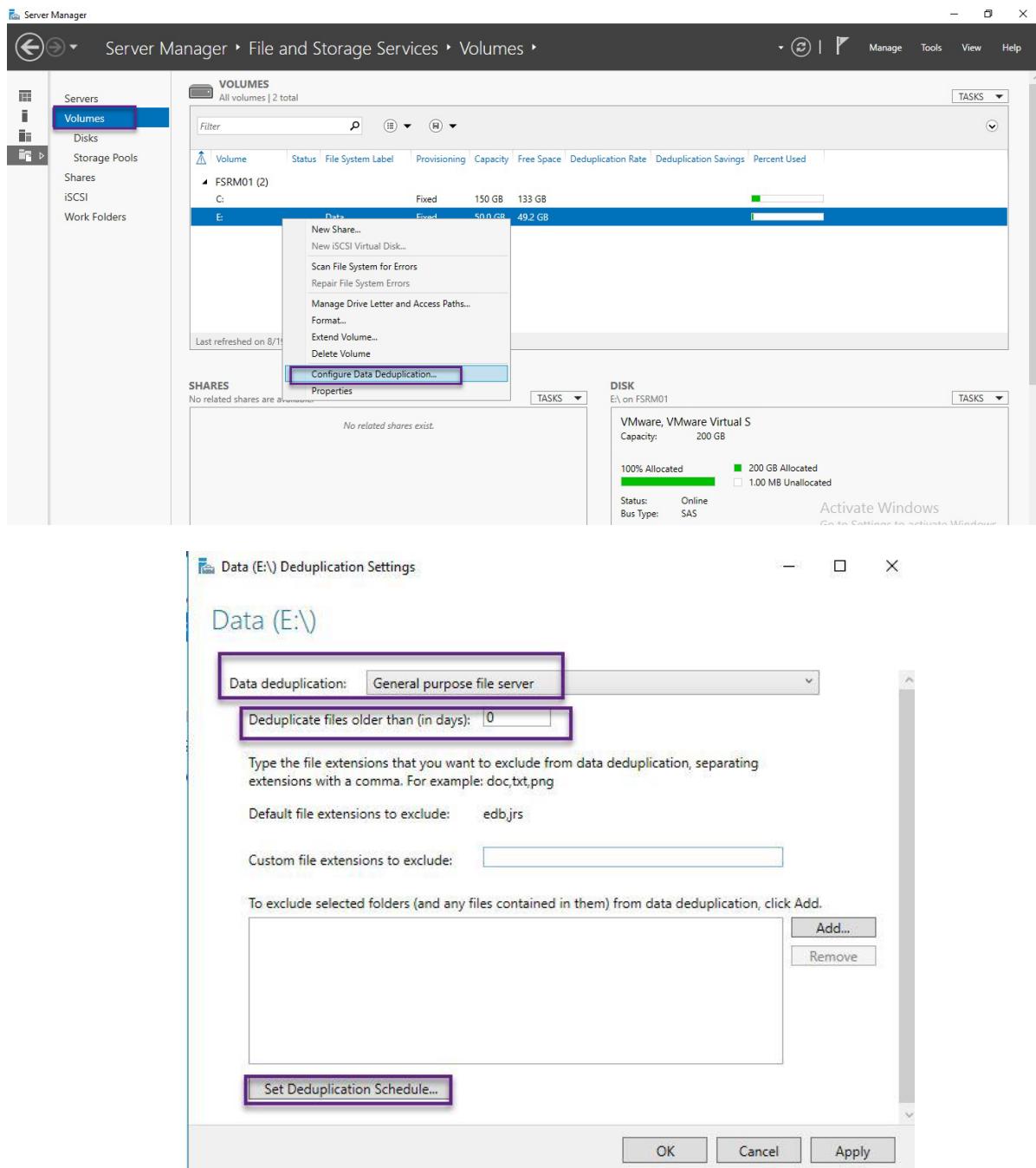
Task 1: Install the Data Deduplication role service

- 1- On **FSRM01**, in Server Manager, click **Add roles and features**.



Task 2: Enable, configure and test Data Deduplication

- 1- On **FSRM01**, right-click Start, and then click Run.
- 2- In Server Manager, in the navigation pane, click File and Storage Services, and then click VOLUMES.
- 3- Copy some files to this volume and duplicate same file to same volume and check the free size of volume



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The screenshot shows two windows side-by-side. On the left is the 'FSRM01 Deduplication Schedule' window, which contains three sections: 'Enable background optimization' (checkbox checked), 'Enable throughput optimization' (checkbox checked), and 'Create a second schedule for throughput optimization' (checkbox unchecked). The 'Enable throughput optimization' section includes fields for 'Days of the week' (Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday selected), 'Start time' (14:45 AM), and 'Duration (in hours)' (6). On the right is a 'File Explorer' window showing the contents of drive E: (Data (E:)). It lists three files: 'en_office_professional_plus_2016_x86_x64...' (Disc Image File, 2,365,224 KB, modified 8/11/2016 1:13 PM) listed twice, and one more entry. The 'Drive Tools' tab is selected in the top navigation bar.

4- In the Windows PowerShell window, type the following command to start Deduplication process

The screenshot shows a Windows PowerShell window with administrator privileges. It displays several cmdlet outputs:

- `PS C:\Users\Administrator> Start-DedupJob -Volume e: -Type Optimization`
Output:

Type	ScheduleType	StartTime	Progress	State	Volume
Optimization	Manual		0 %	Queued	e:
- `PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-DedupJob -Volume e: -Type Optimization`
Output:

Type	ScheduleType	StartTime	Progress	State	Volume
Optimization	Manual		0 %	Queued	e:
Optimization	Manual	8:01 PM	14 %	Running	e:
- `PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-DedupMetadata e:`
Output:

```
Volume          : E:
VolumeId        : \\\?\Volume{8b65f680-0000-0000-0000-f07f25000000}\{24596C2A-405C-4636-A234-708F198102AB}
StoreId         :
DataChunkCount : 25353
DataContainerCount : 19
DataChunkAverageSize : 75.25 KB
DataChunkMedianSize : 0 B
DataStoreUncompactedFreespace : 0 B
StreamMapChunkCount : 3
StreamMapContainerCount : 2
StreamMapAverageDataChunkCount :
StreamMapMedianDataChunkCount :
StreamMapMaxDataChunkCount :
HotspotChunkCount : 0
HotspotContainerCount : 0
HotspotMedianReferenceCount :
CorruptionLogEntryCount : 0
TotalChunkStoreSize : 1.84 GB
```
- `PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-Dedupvolume -Volume e:`
Output:

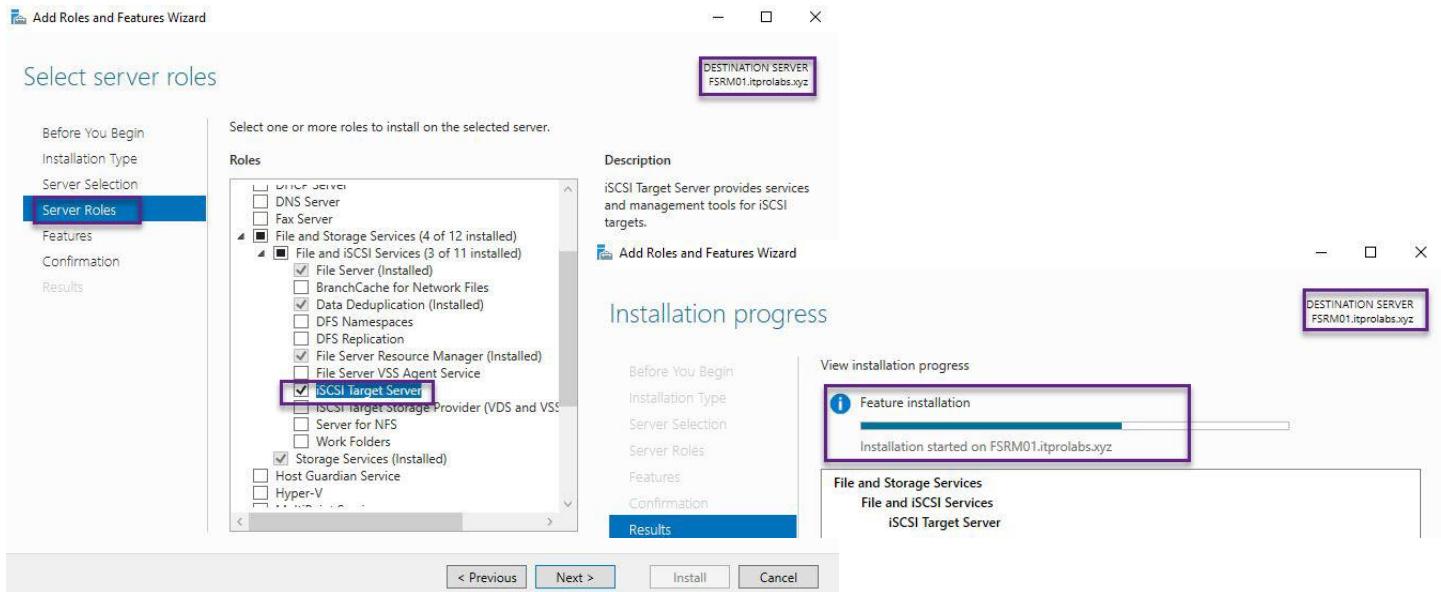
Enabled	UsageType	SavedSpace	SavingsRate	Volume
True	Default	446.11 MB	6 %	E:

Lab 3: iSCSI Storage

iSCSI storage enables a Windows Server to share storage over an Ethernet network without needing specialized hardware.

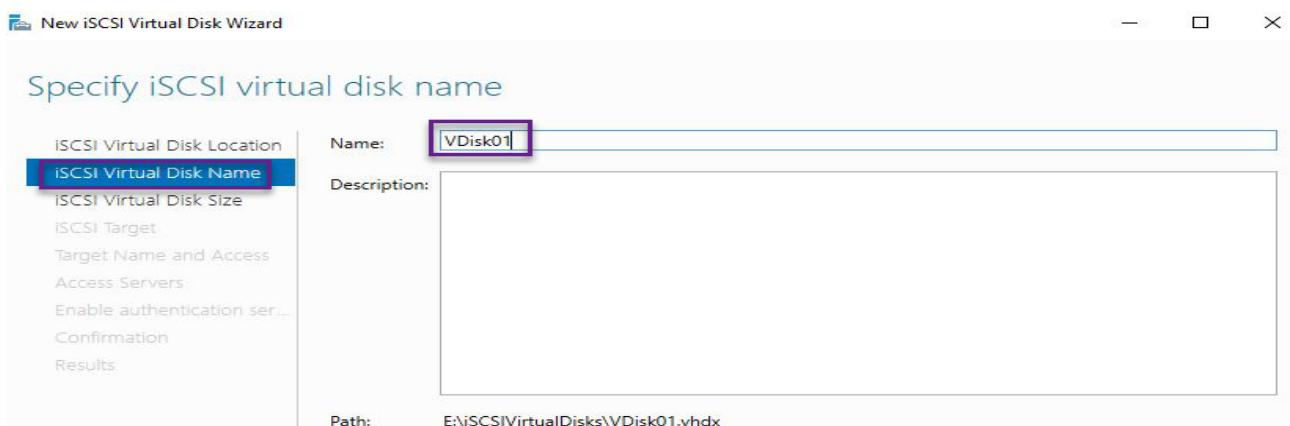
Task 1: Install the Internet small computer system interface (iSCSI) target role services

1. Switch to **FSRM01**.
2. On the taskbar, click **Start**, and then click **Server Manager**.
3. In Server Manager, click **Add roles and features**.



Task 2: Configure the iSCSI targets

- On **FSRM01**, in Server Manager, in the navigation pane, click File and Storage Services



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New iSCSI Virtual Disk Wizard

Specify iSCSI virtual disk size

ISCSI Virtual Disk Location
ISCSI Virtual Disk Name
ISCSI Virtual Disk Size
ISCSI Target
Target Name and Access
Access Servers
Enable authentication ser...
Confirmation
Results

Free space: 47.1 GB

Size: GB

Fixed size
This type of disk provides better performance and is recommended for servers running applications with a high level of disk activity. The virtual hard disk is created using the size of the fixed virtual hard disk. It does not change when data is added or deleted.
 Clear the virtual disk on allocation
Note: Un-selecting is NOT RECOMMENDED. Clearing a disk to zero will remove any fragments of data that remained on underlying storage, thus protecting from information leaks.

Dynamically expanding
This type of disk provides better use of physical storage space and is recommended for servers running applications that are not disk intensive. The .vhdx file is small when the disk is created and grows as data is written to it.

Differencing
This type of disk is associated in a parent-child relationship with another disk that you want to leave intact. You can make changes to this virtual hard disk without affecting the parent disk and easily revert the changes later.

Parent virtual disk path:

< Previous Create Activ Go to!

New iSCSI Virtual Disk Wizard

Assign iSCSI target

ISCSI Virtual Disk Location
ISCSI Virtual Disk Name
ISCSI Virtual Disk Size
ISCSI Target
Target Name and Access
Access Servers
Enable authentication ser...
Confirmation
Results

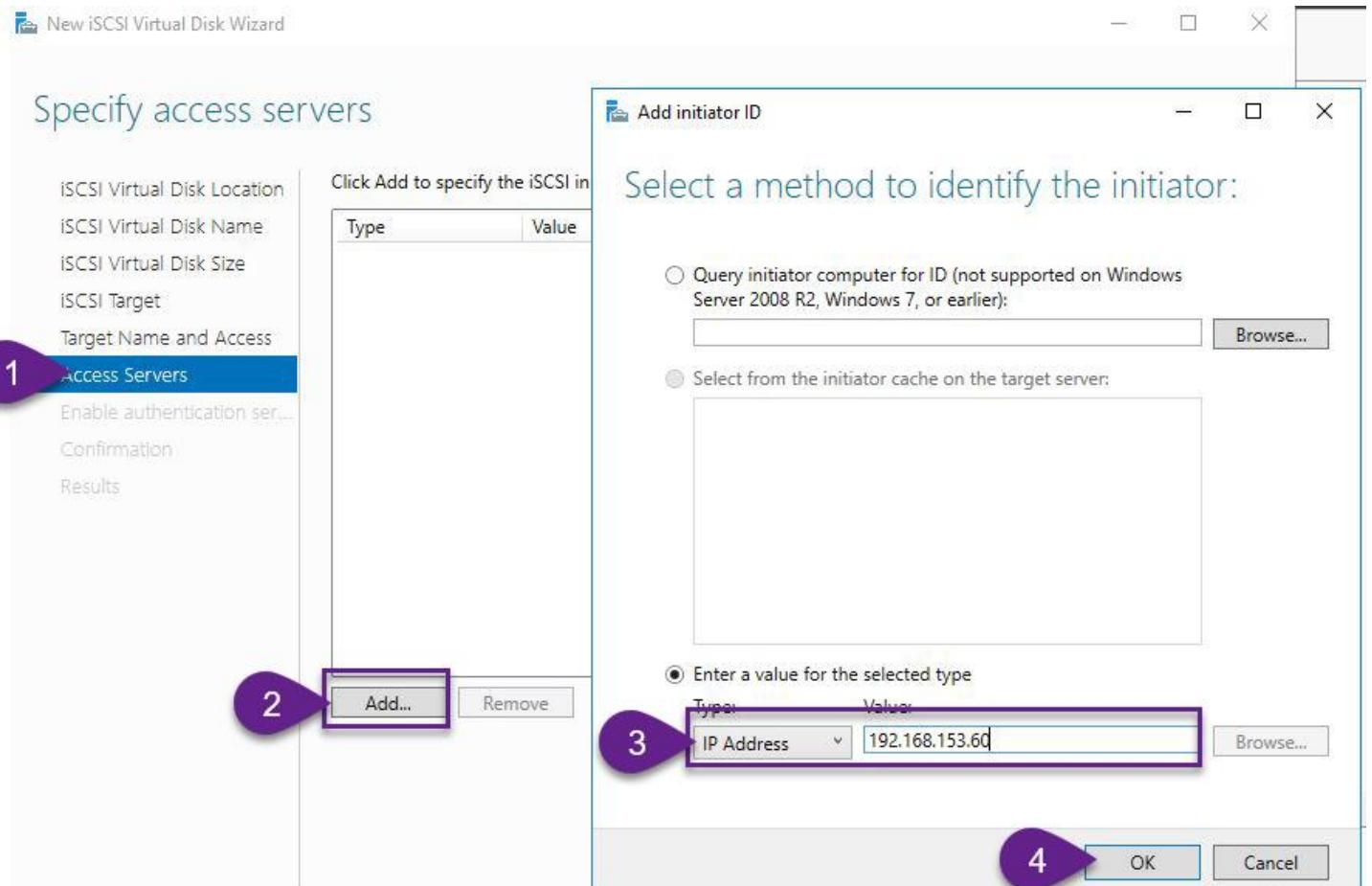
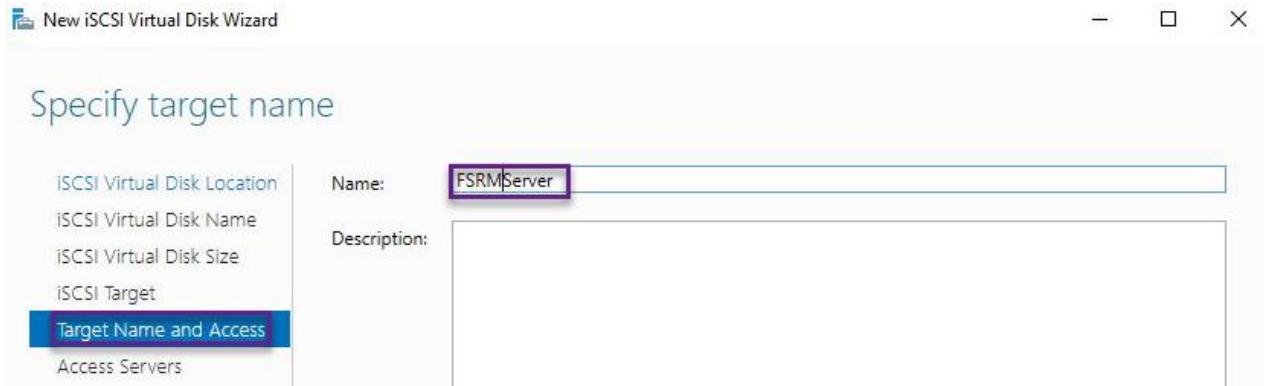
Assign this iSCSI virtual disk to an existing iSCSI target or create a new target for it.

Existing iSCSI target:

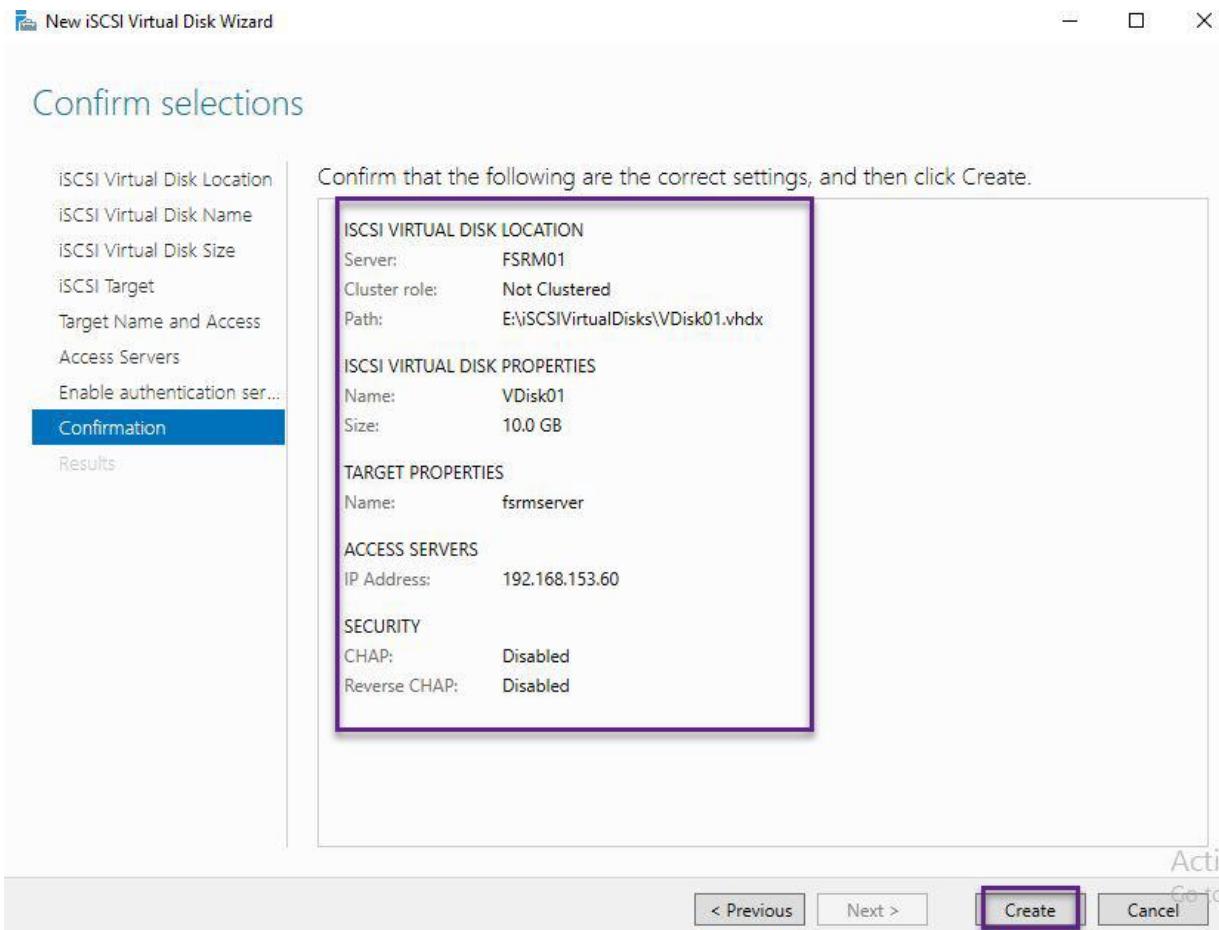
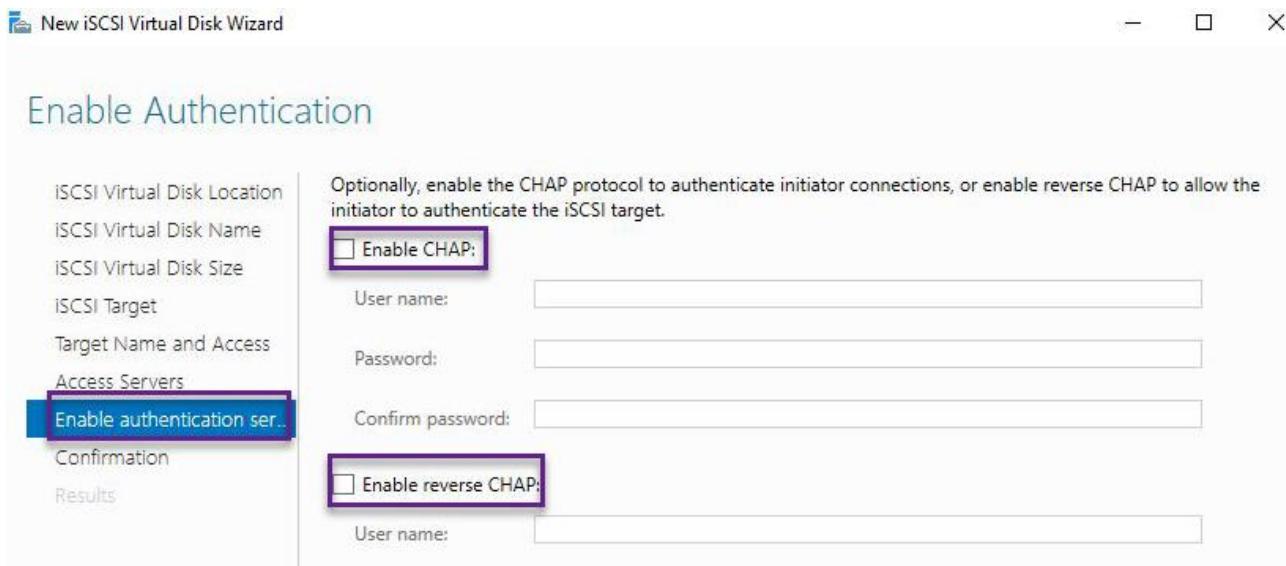
Target Name	Initiator IDs	Description

New iSCSI target

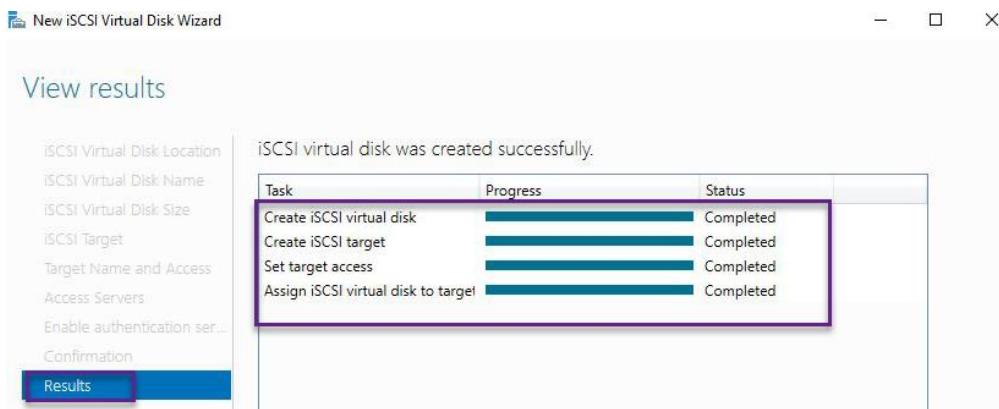
< Previous Create Activ Go to!



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Task 4: Connect to and configure the iSCSI targets

- 1- On **FSRM01**, in Server Manager, click Tools, and then click iSCSI Initiator.

Please be aware that you have the ability to connect to an iSCSI target using the iSCSI initiator on any client operating with Windows 7 or newer.

Server Manager ▶ File and Storage Services ▶ iSCSI

iSCSI VIRTUAL DISKS
All iSCSI virtual disks | 1 total

Path	Status	Virtual Disk Status	Target Name	Target Status	Initiator ID	Size
FSRM01 (1) E:\SCSIVirtualDisks\VDisk01.vhdx	Not Connected	fsrmserver	Not Connected	IPAddress:192.168.153.60	10.0 GB	

Microsoft iSCSI

The Microsoft iSCSI service is not running. The service is required to be started for iSCSI to function correctly. To start the service now and have the service start automatically each time the computer restarts, click the Yes button.

Yes **No**

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The image consists of three screenshots illustrating the iSCSI Initiator Properties and Quick Connect process.

Screenshot 1: iSCSI Initiator Properties - Targets Tab

This screenshot shows the Targets tab of the iSCSI Initiator Properties dialog. A purple callout '1' points to the IP address input field containing '192.168.153.60'. A purple callout '2' points to the 'Quick Connect...' button. Below the input field is a section for discovered targets, which is currently empty. At the bottom, there are instructions for connecting using advanced options, disconnecting, viewing properties, and managing devices.

Screenshot 2: iSCSI Initiator Properties - Quick Connect Dialog

This screenshot shows the Quick Connect dialog. It displays a list of discovered targets. One target, 'iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:fsm01-fsrmserver-target', is selected and highlighted with a purple box. Its status is 'Connected'. Below the list is a progress report stating 'Login Succeeded.' A purple callout '3' points to the 'Done' button at the bottom right of the dialog.

Screenshot 3: iSCSI Initiator Properties - Targets Tab (After Connection)

This screenshot shows the Targets tab again, but now the discovered targets list contains the previously connected target 'iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:fsm01-fsrmserver-target', which is also highlighted with a purple box and shows a 'Connected' status. The 'Target:' input field is empty.

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2. Return to the server manager and use the following steps to set up the connected virtual disk.

The screenshot shows the 'Disks' section of the Server Manager. On the left, there's a navigation pane with 'Servers', 'Volumes', and 'Disks' selected. The main area displays a table for 'FSRM01 (2)' with two entries:

Number	Virtual Disk	Status	Capacity	Unallocated	Partition	Read Only	Clustered	Subsystem	Bus Type	Name
0		Online	200 GB	1.00 MB	MBR			SAS	VMware, VMware Virt...	
1		Offline	10.0 GB	10.0 GB	Unknown	✓		iSCSI	MSFT Virtual HD	

The screenshot shows the same 'Disks' list as above, but with a context menu open over 'Disk 1'. The menu items are: 'New Volume...', 'Bring Online', 'Take Offline', 'Initialize', and 'Reset Disk'. The 'Bring Online' option is highlighted.

The screenshot shows the 'Disks' list again, with the context menu still open over 'Disk 1'. The 'New Volume...' option is now highlighted.

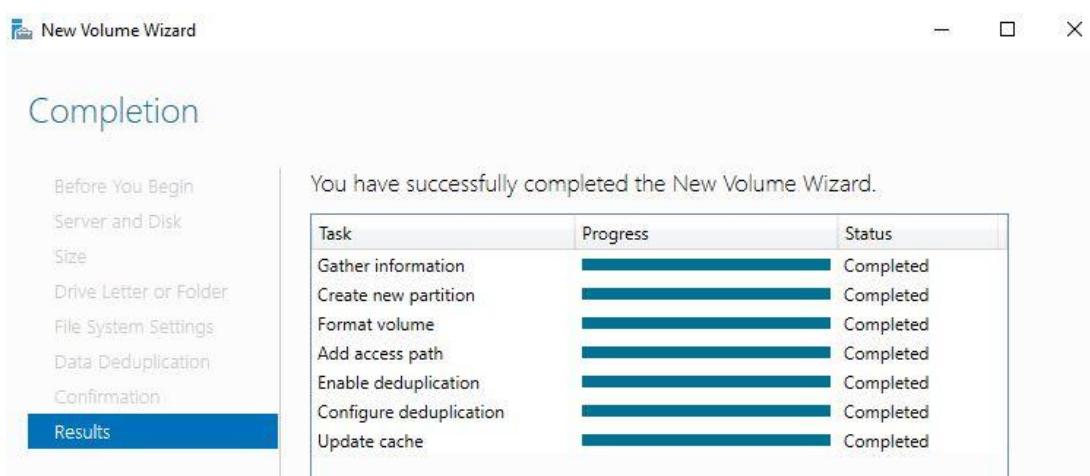
Select the server and disk

The screenshot shows the 'Server and Disk' step of the 'New Volume Wizard'. The 'Server' section shows 'FSRM01' as the target. A warning message box is displayed: 'The selected disk will be brought online and initialized as a GPT disk. To continue, click OK, or to select a different disk or create a new virtual disk, click Cancel.' The 'OK' button is highlighted.

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The screenshot shows the "New Volume Wizard" interface with four main steps:

- Specify the size of the volume:** The "Volume size" field is set to 9.97 GB.
- Assign to a drive letter or folder:** The "Drive letter" dropdown is set to F.
- Select file system settings:** The "File system" is NTFS, "Allocation unit size" is Default, and "Volume label" is VDisk.
- Enable Data Deduplication:** The "Data deduplication" dropdown is set to General purpose file server, and the "Deduplicate files older than (in days)" field is set to 0.



2- Virtual disk is ready to use

The screenshot shows the 'VOLUMES' section of the Windows Server Storage Manager. The left sidebar has tabs for 'Servers', 'Volumes' (which is selected and highlighted in blue), 'Disks', 'Storage Pools', 'Shares', 'iSCSI', and 'Work Folders'. The main area displays a table of volumes under the heading 'All volumes | 3 total'. The table columns are: Volume, Status, File System Label, Provisioning, Capacity, Free Space, Deduplication Rate, Deduplication Savings, and Percent Used. The table shows three volumes: 'FSRM01 (3)' which contains drives C: and E:, and 'VDisk' which is drive F:. The row for 'VDisk' is highlighted with a purple selection bar.

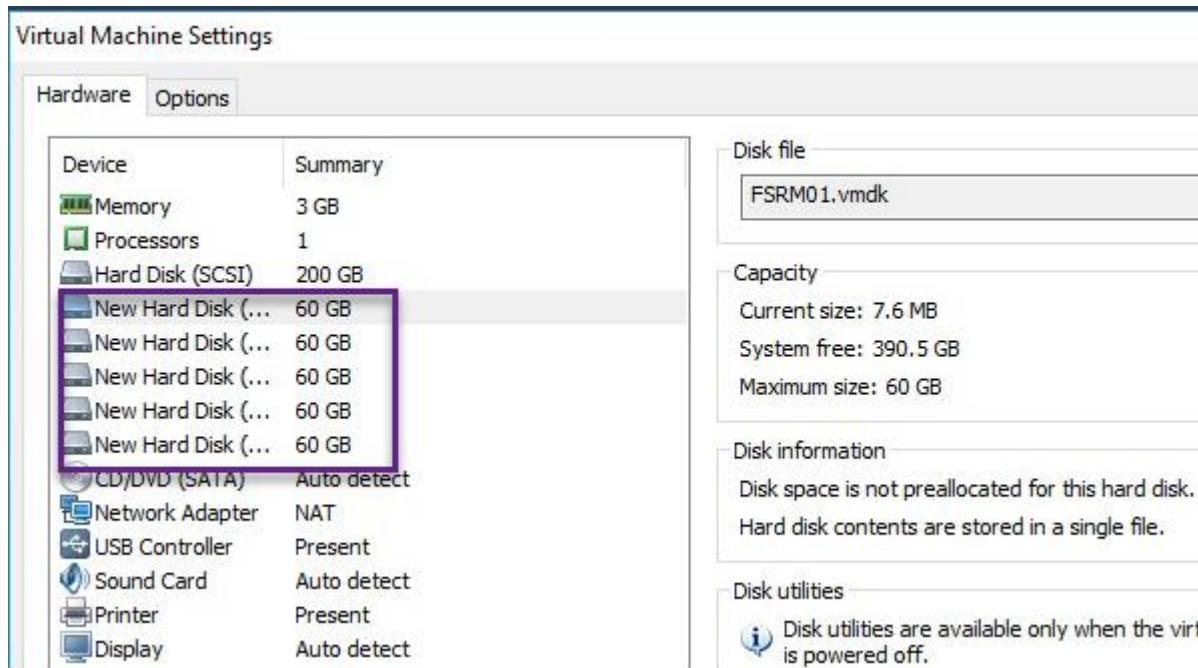
Volume	Status	File System Label	Provisioning	Capacity	Free Space	Deduplication Rate	Deduplication Savings	Percent Used
FSRM01 (3)								
C:	Fixed	150 GB	132 GB					
E:	Data	Fixed	500 GB	470 GB	62%	4.95 GB		
F:	VDisk	Fixed	9.97 GB	9.17 GB	0%	0.00 B		

Lab 4: Storage Pool

An array of virtual or physical drives that provides an economical, resilient, expandable, and adaptable storage solution.

Task 1: Create a storage pool

- 1- In VMWare, increase the number of virtual disks through the virtual machine settings by adding five.

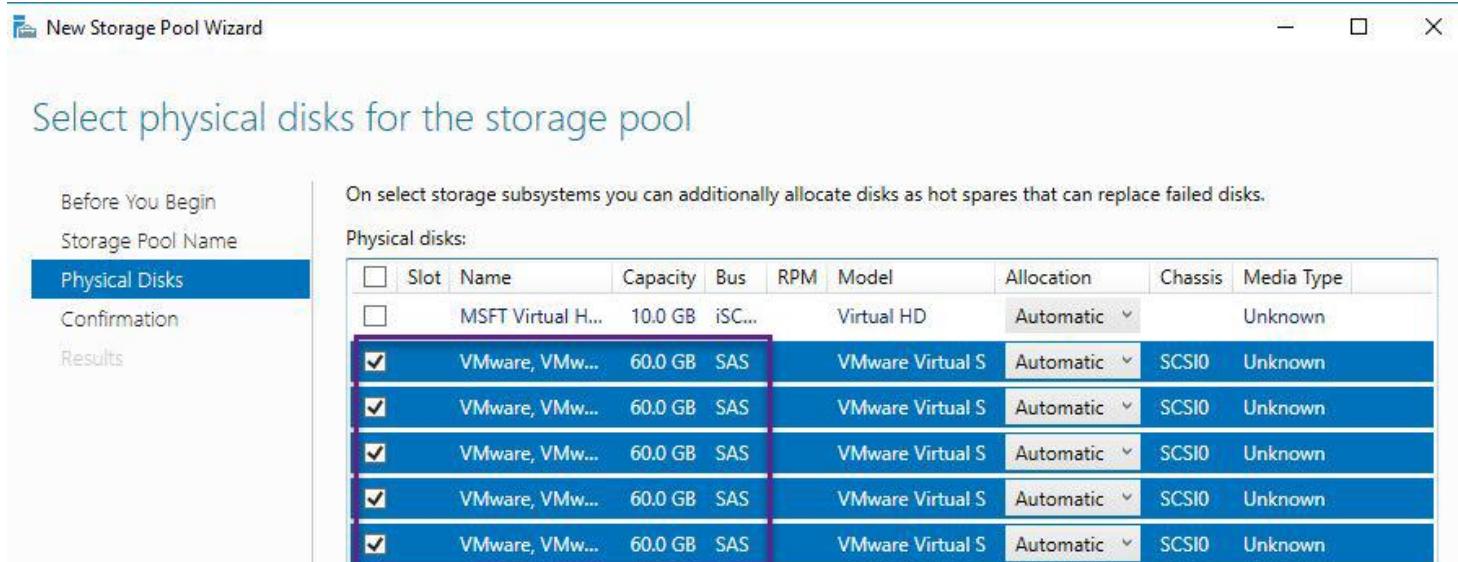
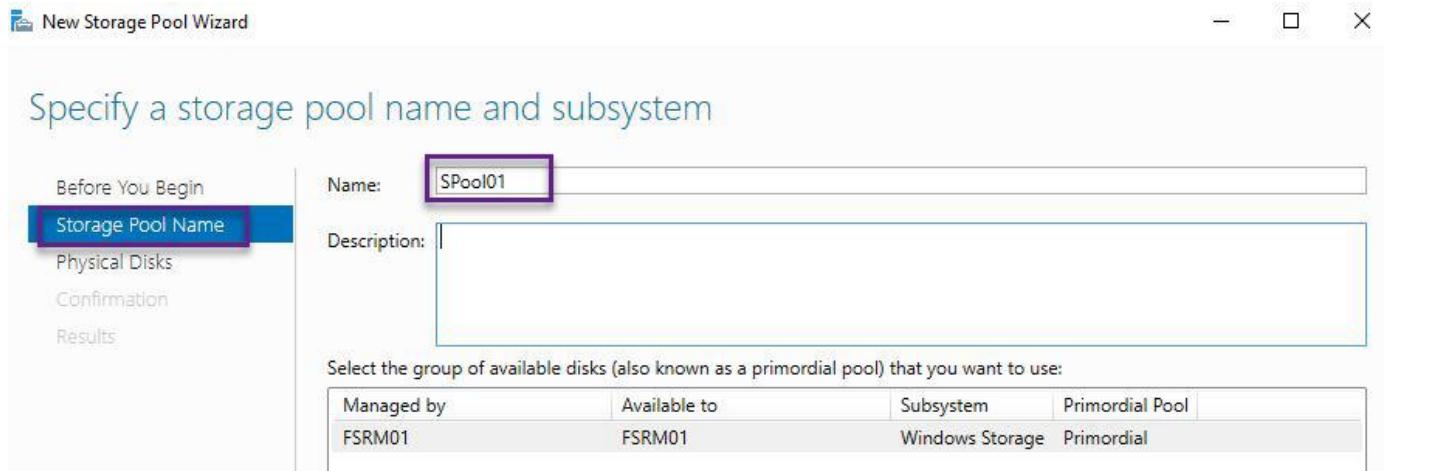


- 2- On **FSRM01**, in Server Manager, in the navigation pane, click Storage Pools.

The screenshot shows the 'Server Manager' interface. The navigation pane on the left has 'Storage Pools' selected. The main area displays 'STORAGE POOLS' with one 'Windows Storage (1)' entry. A context menu is open over this entry, with the 'New Storage Pool...' option highlighted by a purple box. The top navigation bar includes 'Manage', 'Tools', 'View', and 'Help'.

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Initiate the first storage pool, labeled as **SPool01**, utilizing five hard drives.

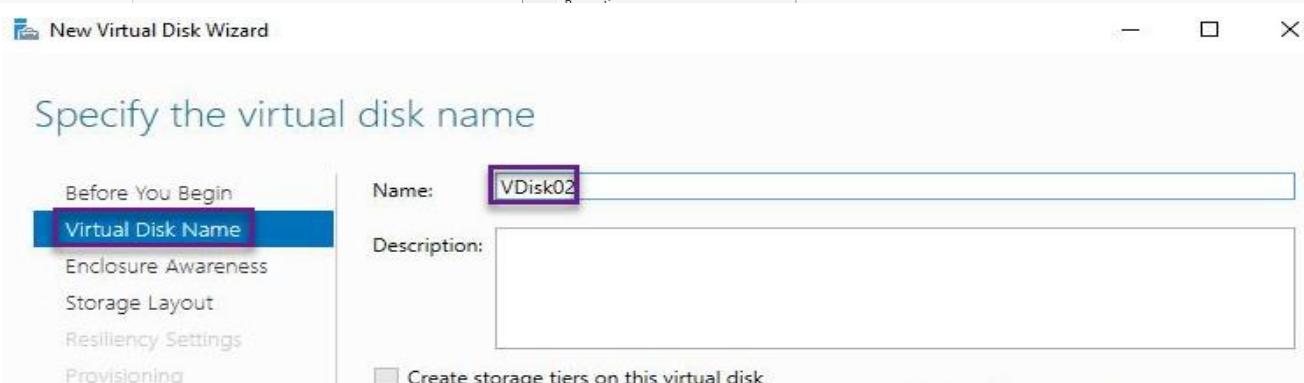
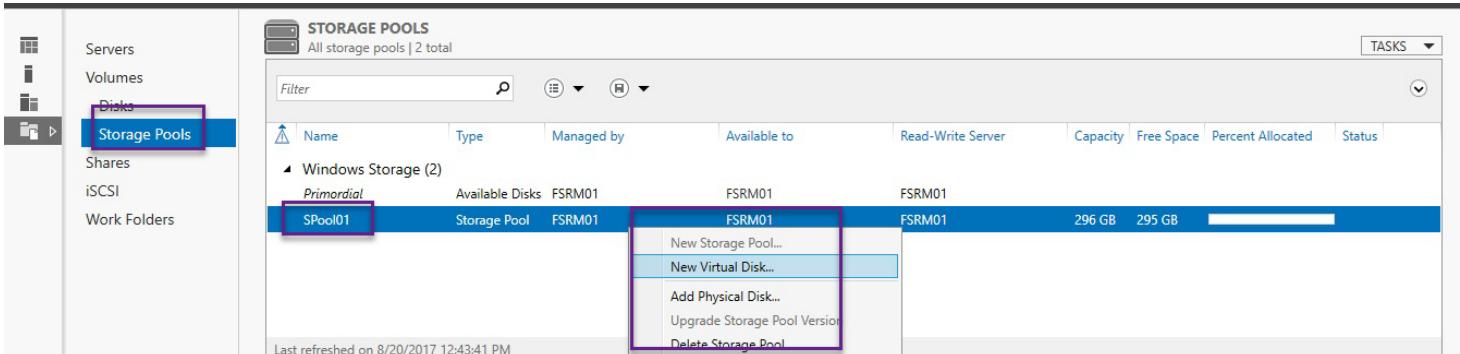


Currently, the initial storage pool has been set up using five hard drives, culminating in a combined capacity of 300GB.



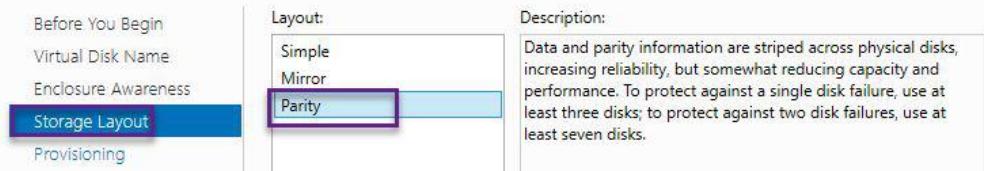
Task 2: Create a parity disk using created Storage Pool (Spool01)

- In Server Manager, in the STORAGE POOLS pane, click **SPool01**, and follow the below figures

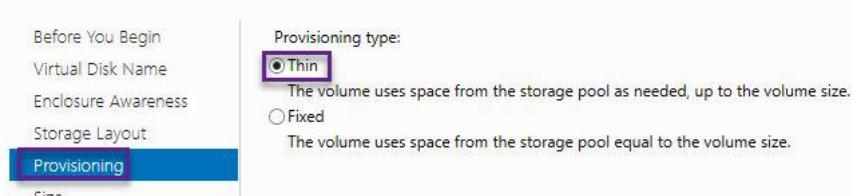


For this lab, we allocate just 20 GB from Spool01, which has a capacity of 300 GB, leaving the rest available for creating an additional virtual disk.

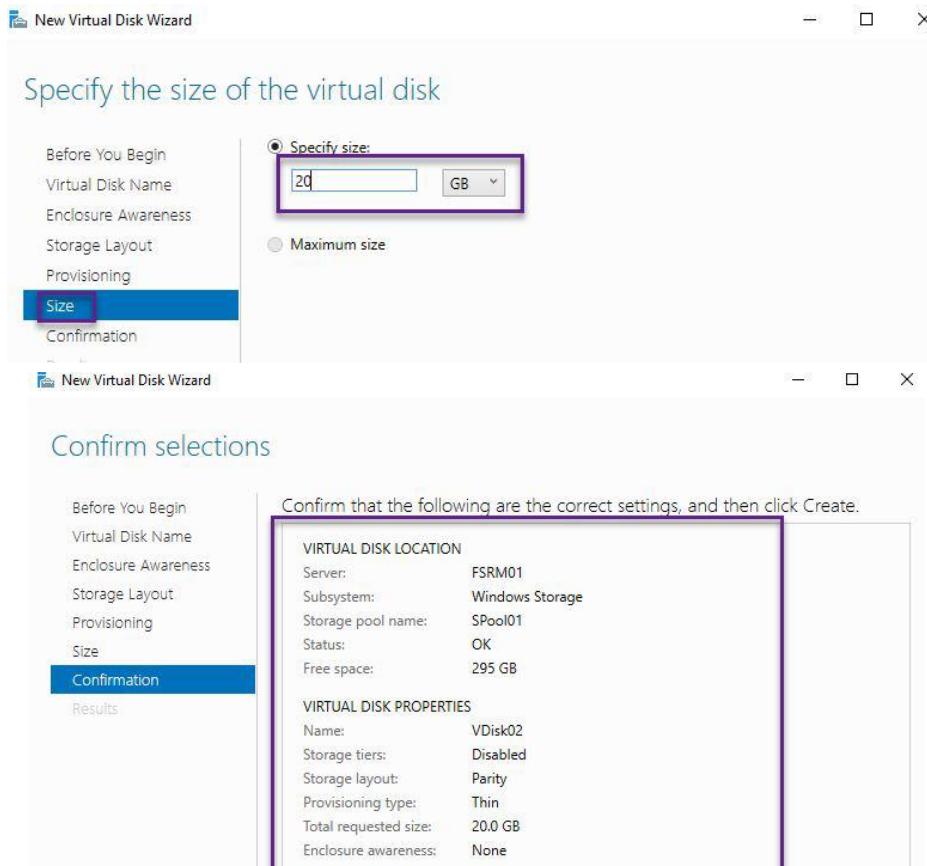
Select the storage layout



Specify the provisioning type

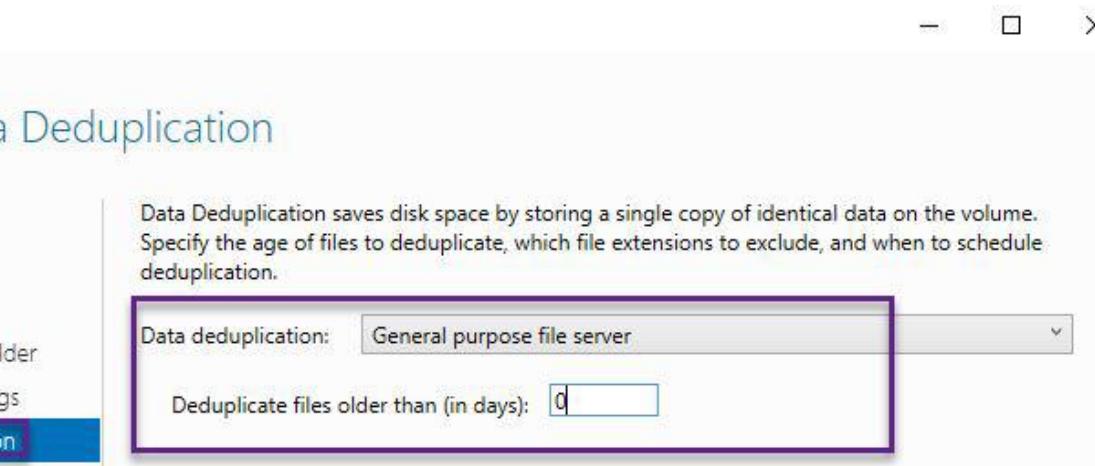
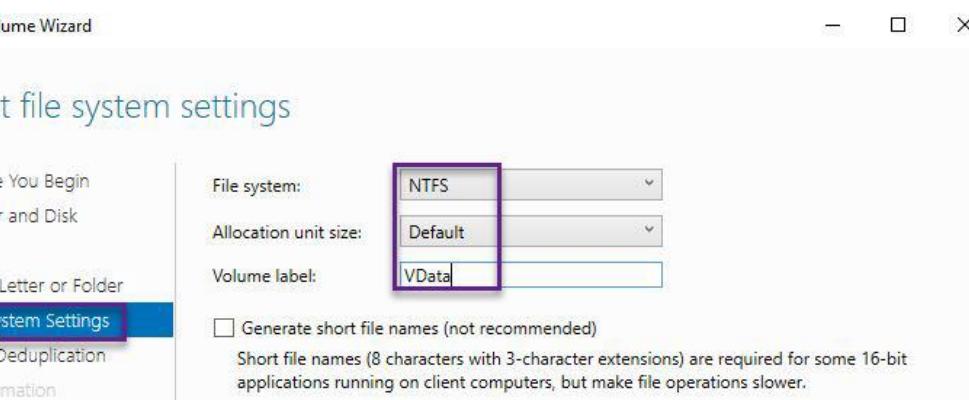
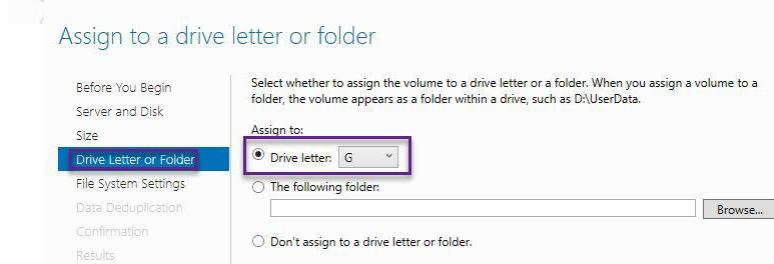
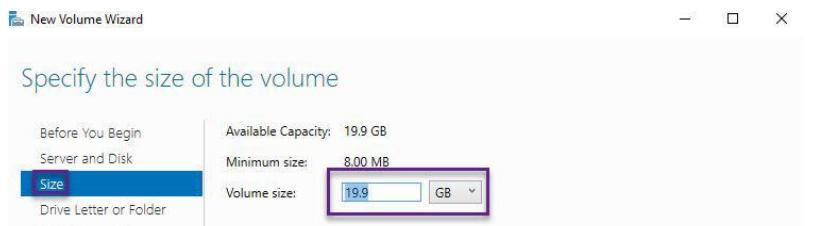


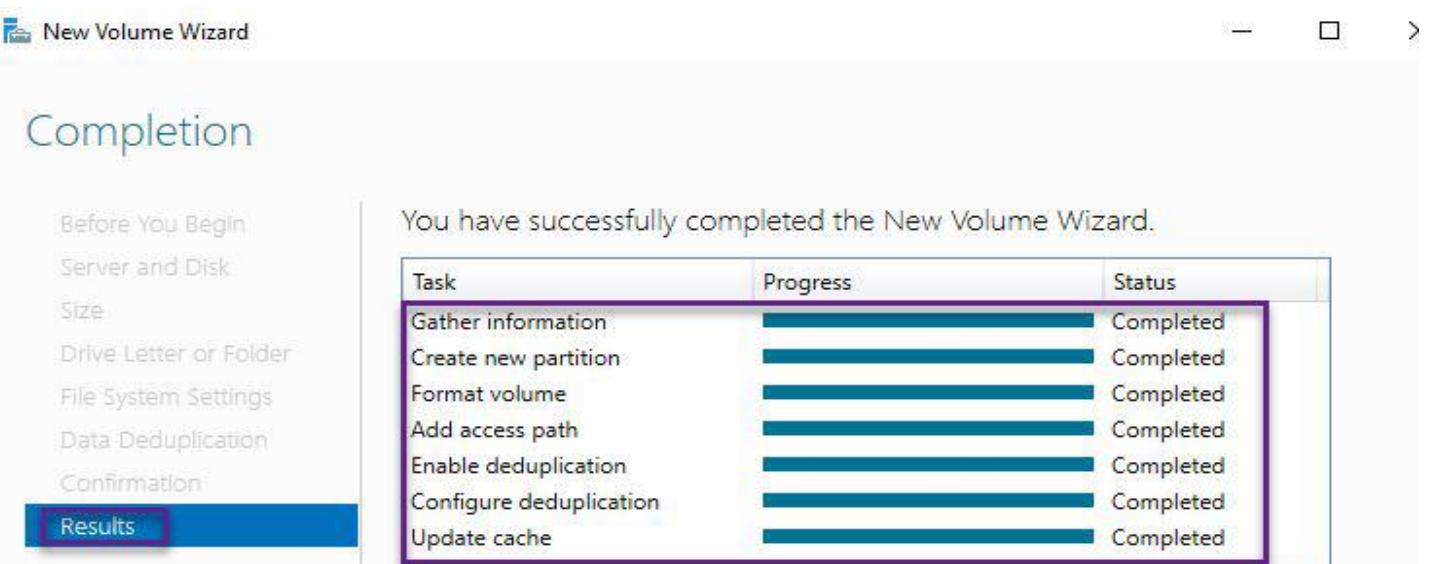
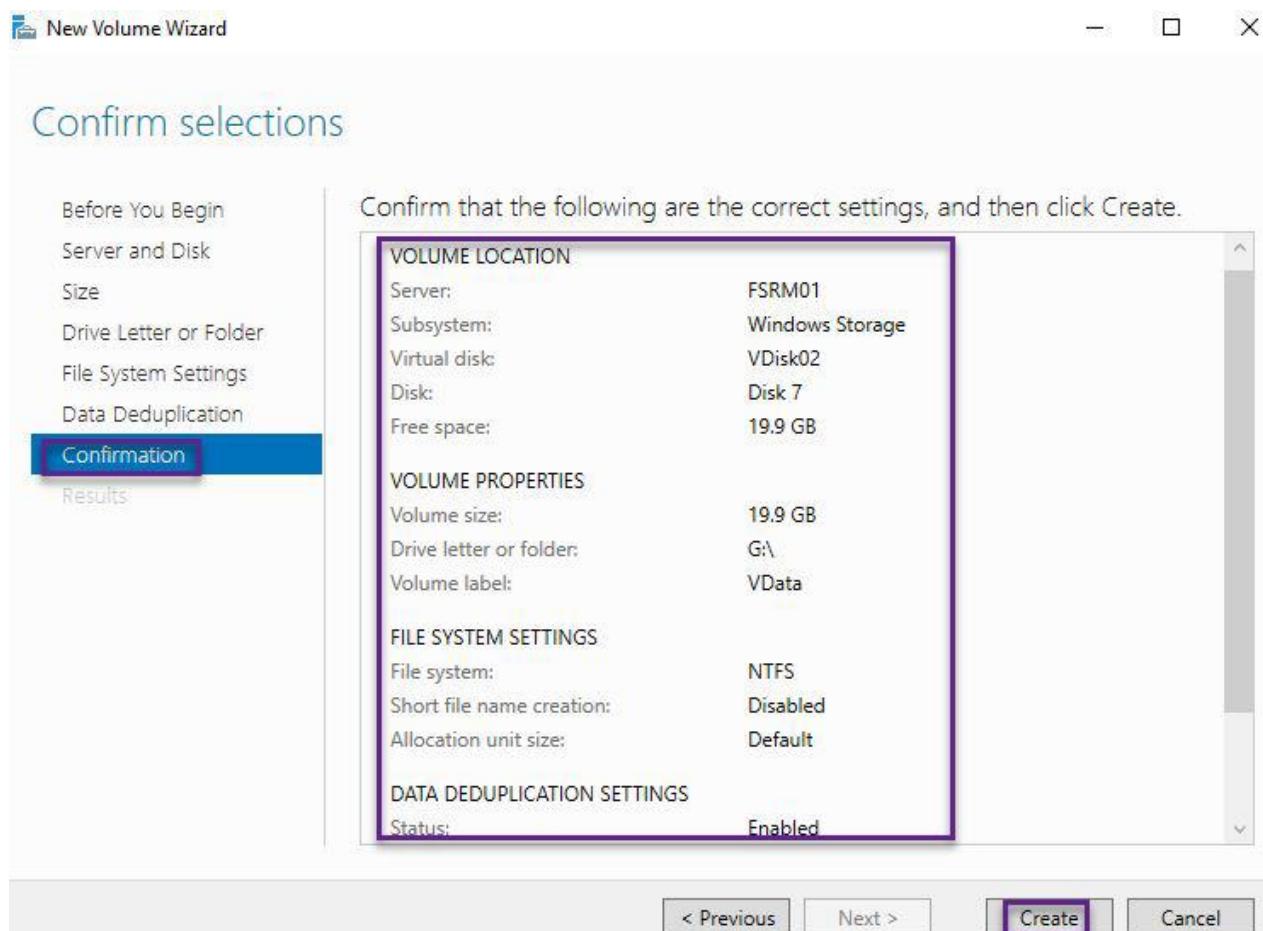
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Task 3: create a volume based on parity disk that we just created





Volume with parity is create



Task 4: test What does the parity do when one disk fail (Disconnect one disk)

In this task, detach one of the five disks that were incorporated into the storage pool.

Virtual Machine Settings

Hardware Options

Device	Summary
Memory	3 GB
Processors	1
Hard Disk (SCSI)	200 GB
Hard Disk 2 (SCSI)	60 GB
Hard Disk 3 (SCSI)	60 GB
Hard Disk 5 (SCSI)	60 GB
Hard Disk 6 (SCSI)	60 GB
CD/DVD (SATA)	Auto detect
Network Adapter	NAT
USB Controller	Present
Sound Card	Auto detect
Printer	Present
Display	Auto detect

Disk file: FSRM01-2.vmdk

Capacity:

- Current size: 303.3 MB
- System free: 388.9 GB
- Maximum size: 60 GB

Disk information:

- Disk space is not preallocated for this hard disk.
- Hard disk contents are stored in a single file.

Disk utilities:

i Disk utilities are available only when the virtual machine is powered off.

Once the disk is removed, a warning message shows up on our virtual parity disk. However, the disk remains accessible, as the parity disk system can operate with a minimum of three disks and we currently have four available.

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The screenshot shows three windows from a storage management interface:

- Storage Pools:** Displays two pools: "Windows Storage (2)" and "SPool01". "SPool01" is highlighted with a red box and shows a warning icon. It has 296 GB capacity and 290 GB free space.
- VIRTUAL DISKS:** Shows a table with columns: Name, Status, Layout, Provisioning, Capacity, Allocated, Volume, Clustered, and Tie. A row for "VDisk02" is highlighted with a red box and shows a warning icon. It has 20.0 GB capacity and 3.00 GB allocated.
- PHYSICAL DISKS:** Shows a table with columns: Slot, Name, Status, Capacity, Bus, Usage, Chassis, and Model. It lists several disks, including "Generic Physical Disk (FSRM01)" and multiple "VMware, VMware Virtual S (FSRM...)" entries, all showing a warning icon.

Last refreshed on 8/20/2017 1:11:10 PM

Task 5: recover disk failure with parity

- 1- Install a new disk with the same size as the one that was removed to the server.

The screenshot shows the "Virtual Machine Settings" window for a virtual machine named "Windows Server 2012 R2".

Hardware tab selected.

Device list:

- Memory: 3 GB
- Processors: 1
- Hard Disk (SCSI): 200 GB
- Hard Disk 2 (SCSI): 60 GB (highlighted with a red box)
- Hard Disk 3 (SCSI): 60 GB (highlighted with a red box)
- Hard Disk 4 (SCSI): 60 GB (highlighted with a red box)
- Hard Disk 5 (SCSI): 60 GB (highlighted with a red box)
- Hard Disk 6 (SCSI): 60 GB (highlighted with a red box)
- CD/DVD (SATA): Auto detect
- Network Adapter: NAT

Memory section:

Specify the amount of memory allocated to this virtual machine. The memory size must be a multiple of 4 MB.

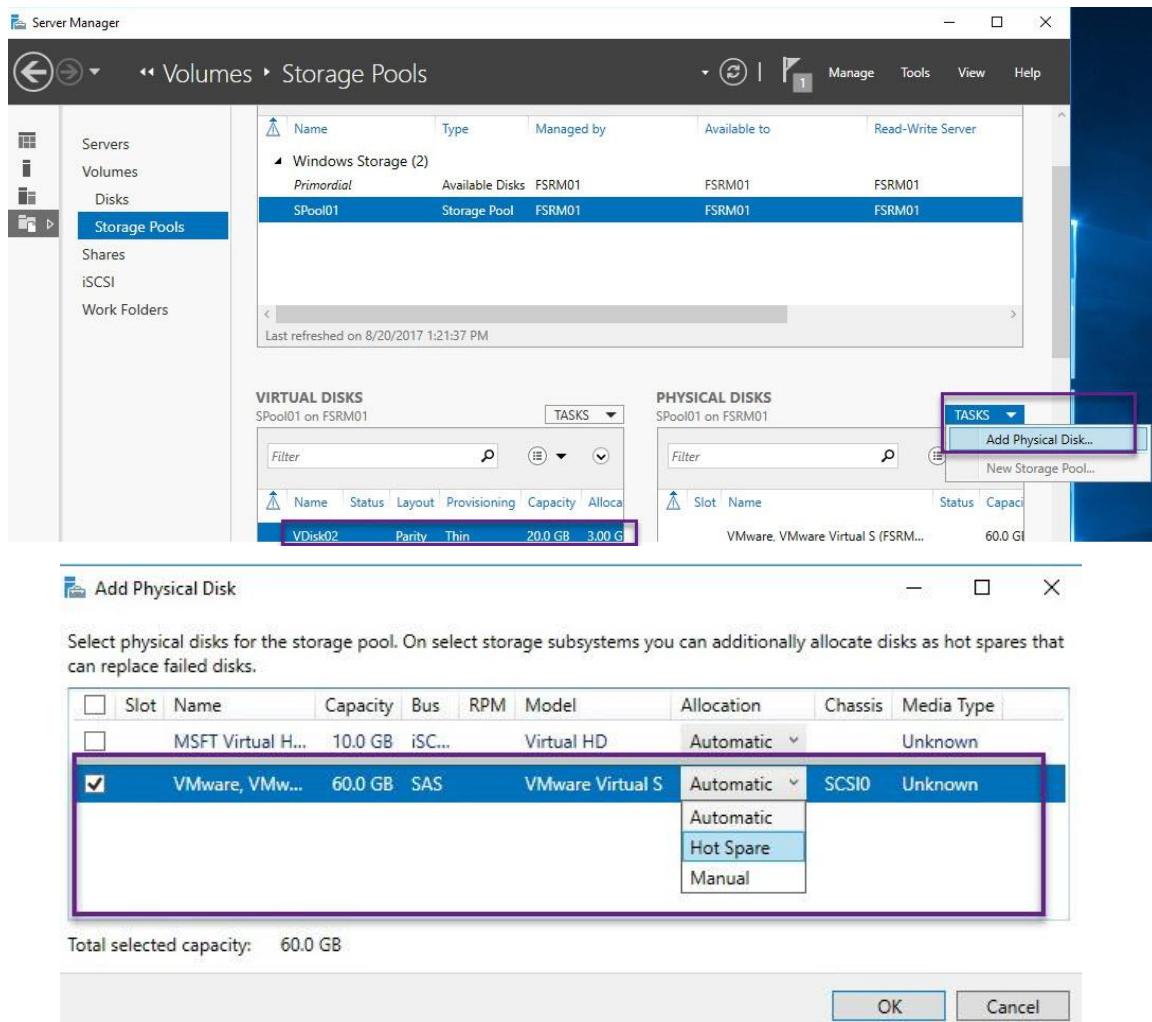
Memory for this virtual machine: MB

Slider scale: 48 GB, 32 GB, 16 GB, 8 GB, 4 GB. A blue bar indicates the current setting at 3072 MB.

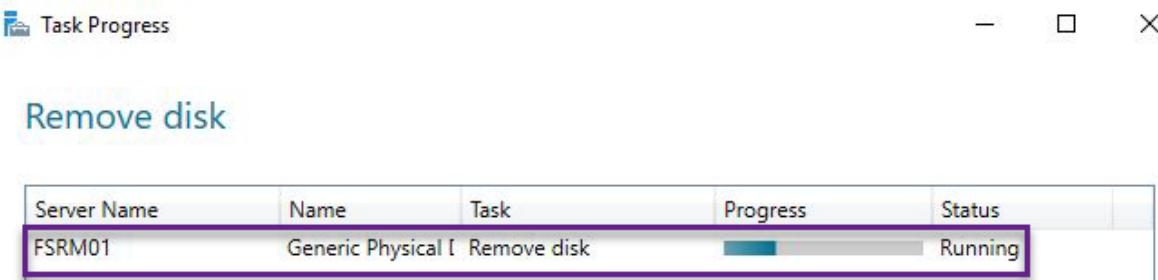
Maximum recommended memory
(Memory swapping may

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- 2- Add the new disk to parity disk group so we can replace the failed disk, as explained in below figures

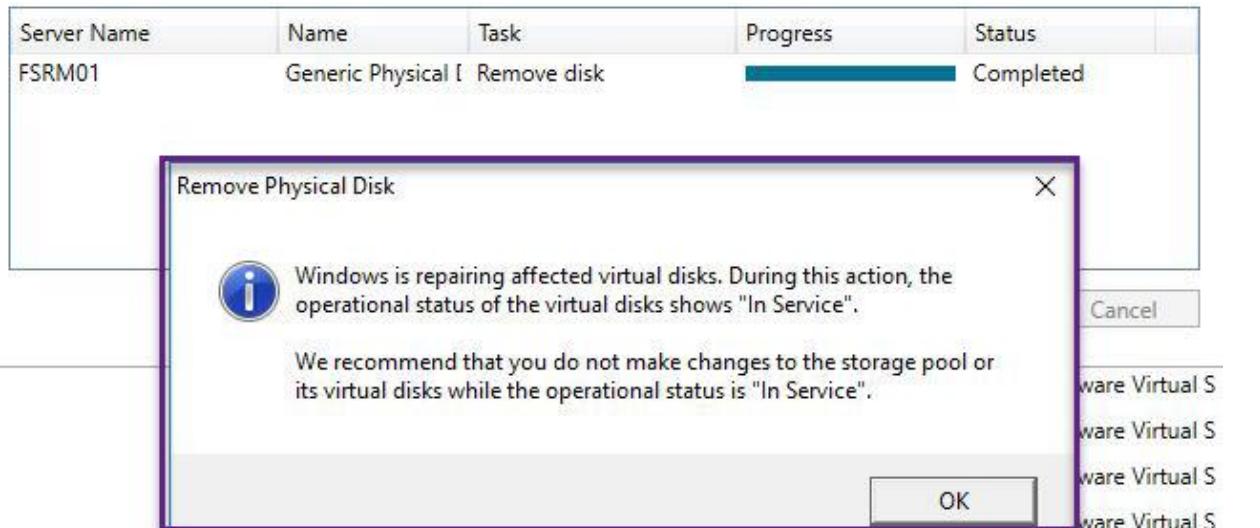


- 3- After disk added successfully, you can remove failed disk from the pool



- 4- Parity will resolve the issue by integrating the new disk into the RAID 5 array.

Remove disk



- 5- The faulty disk has been successfully replaced.

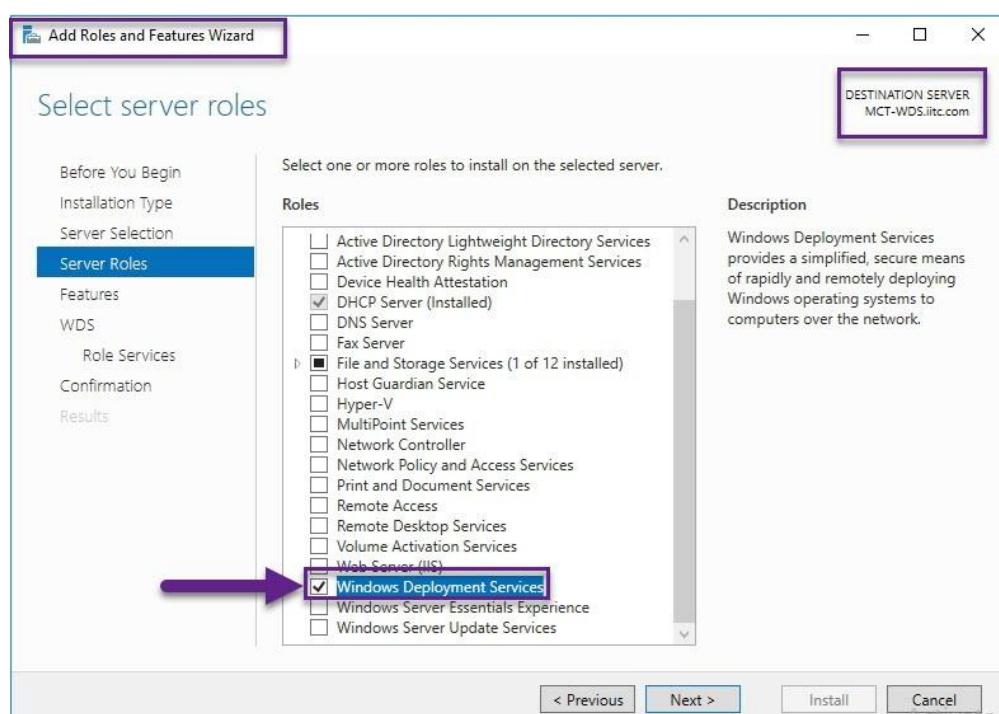
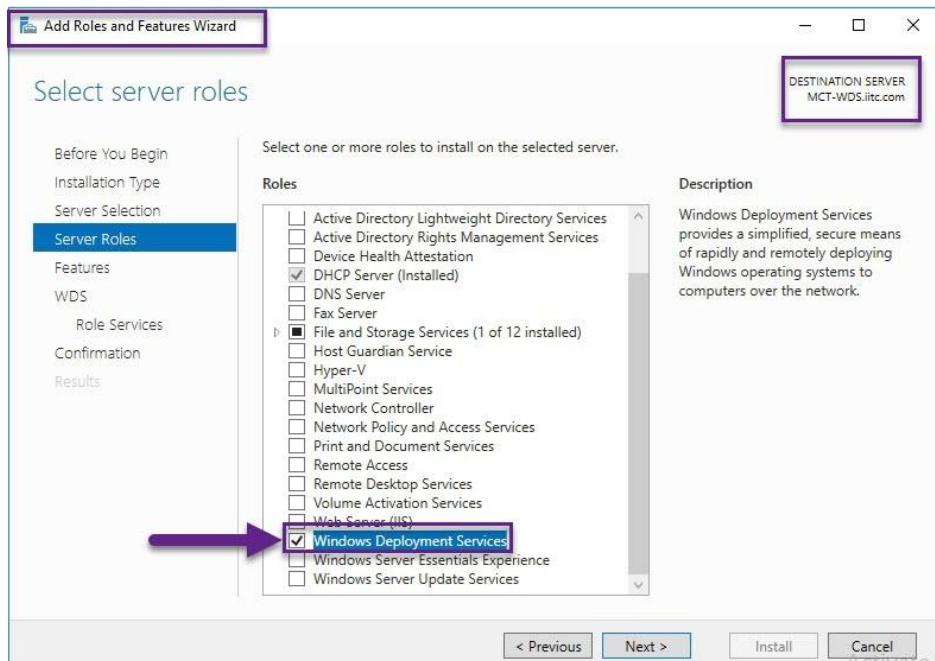
Windows Storage (2)									
Type	Managed By	Available On	Allocated On	Capacity	Free Space	Percent Utilized	Status		
Primordial	Available Disks FSRM01	FSRM01	FSRM01	296 GB	290 GB	2%	OK		
SPool01	Storage Pool FSRM01	FSRM01	FSRM01	296 GB	290 GB	2%	OK		

VIRTUAL DISKS									
SPool01 on FSRM01									
TASKS									
Filter	Name	Status	Layout	Provisioning	Capacity	Allocated	Volume	Clustered	Tier
	VDisk02	Parity	Thin	20.0 GB	3.00 GB	G:			

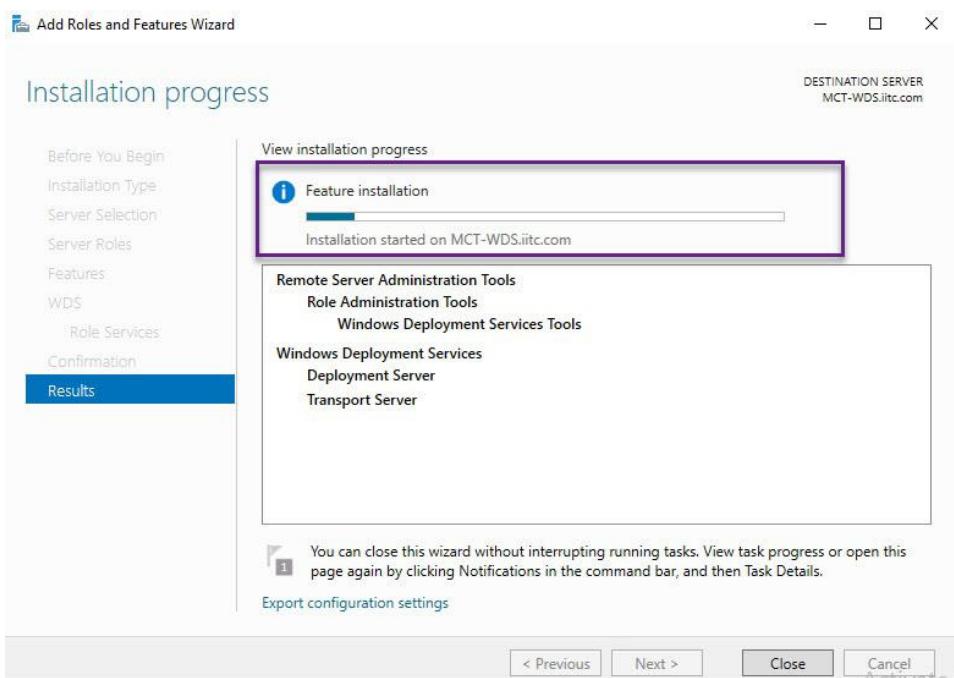
PHYSICAL DISKS									
SPool01 on FSRM01									
TASKS									
Slot	Name	Status	Capacity	Bus	Usage	Chassis	Power	Health	Actions
	VMware, VMware Virtual S (FSRM...)	OK	60.0 GB	SAS	Automatic	SCSI0	On	OK	
	VMware, VMware Virtual S (FSRM...)	OK	60.0 GB	SAS	Automatic	SCSI0	On	OK	
	VMware, VMware Virtual S (FSRM...)	OK	60.0 GB	SAS	Automatic	SCSI0	On	OK	
	VMware, VMware Virtual S (FSRM...)	OK	60.0 GB	SAS	Automatic	SCSI0	On	OK	
	VMware, VMware Virtual S (FSRM...)	OK	60.0 GB	SAS	Automatic	SCSI0	On	OK	

Windows Deployment Services (WDS)

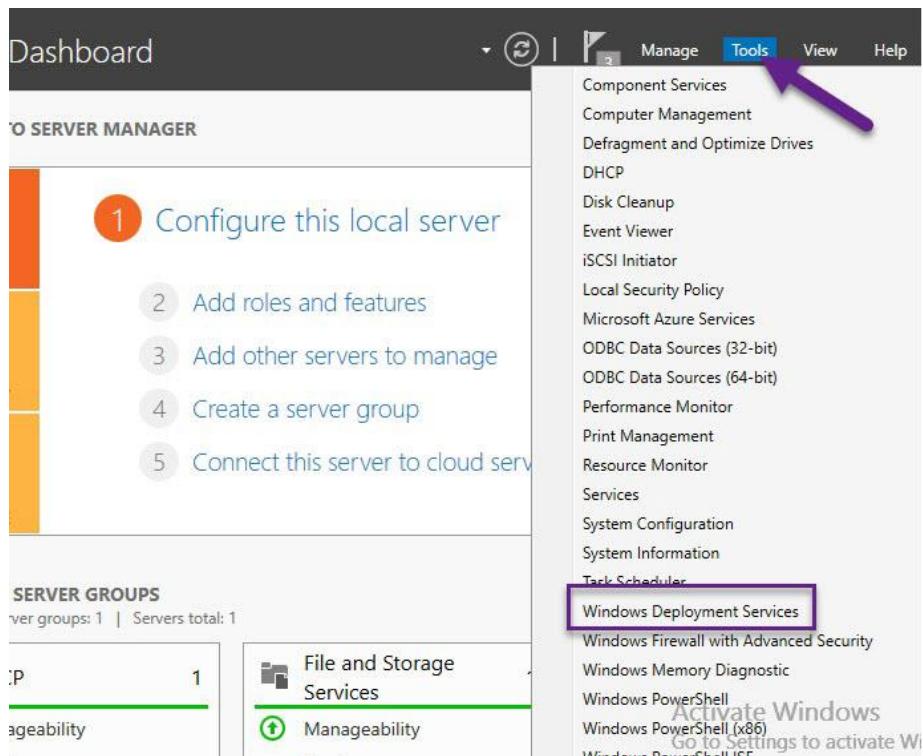
Install WDS Feature



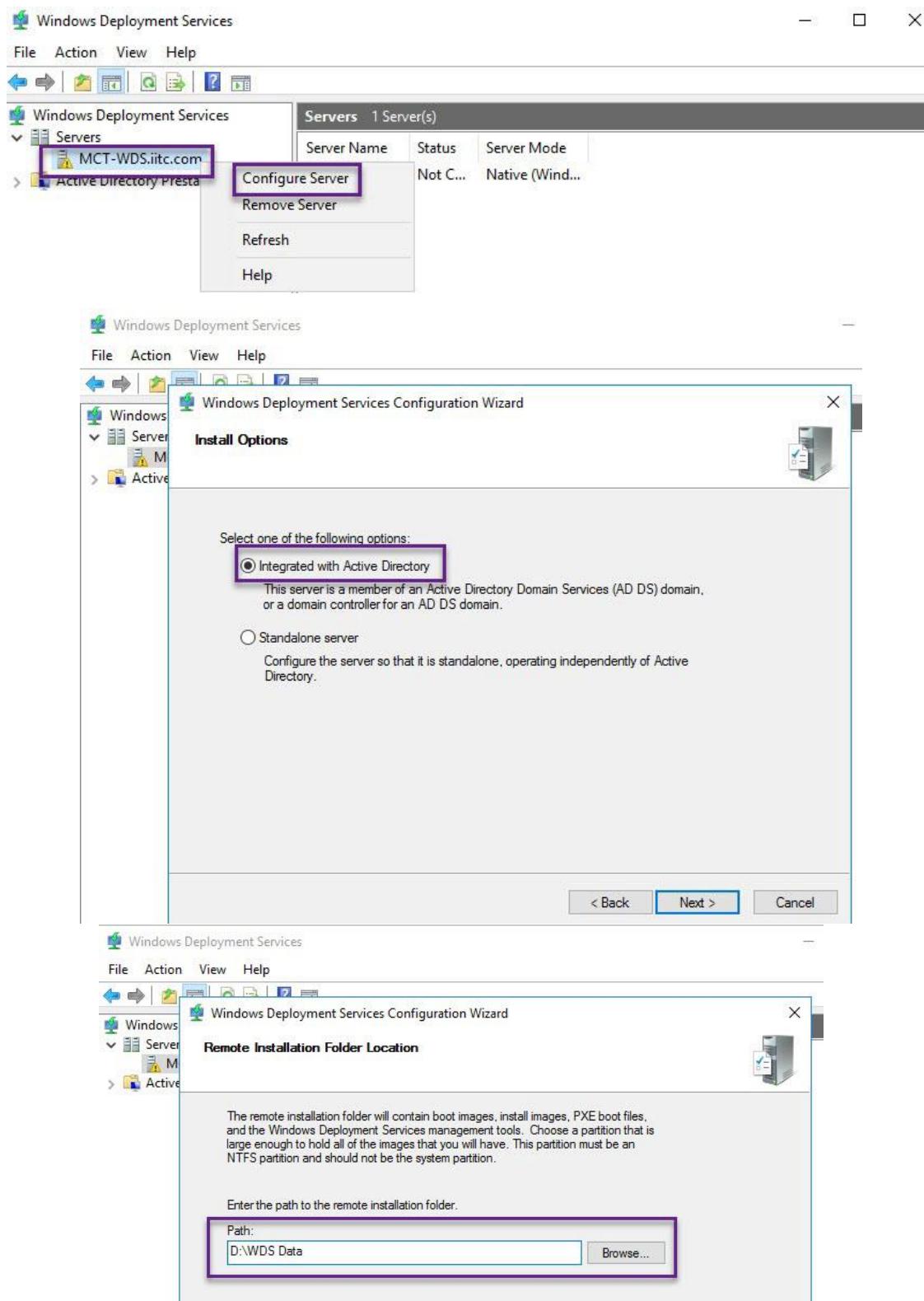
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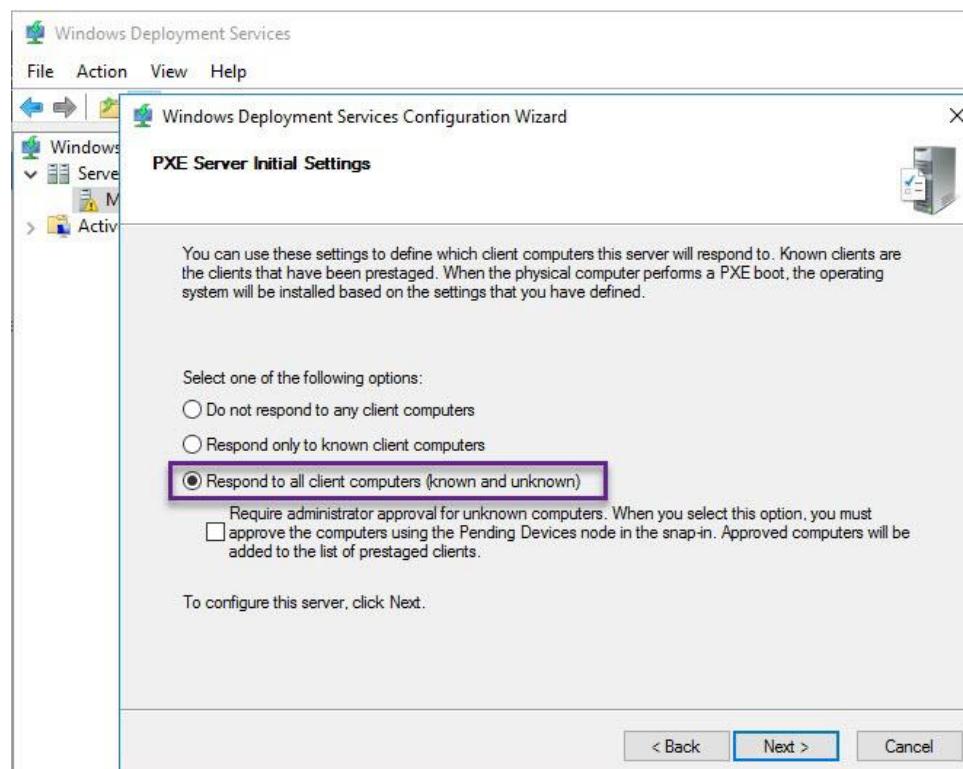
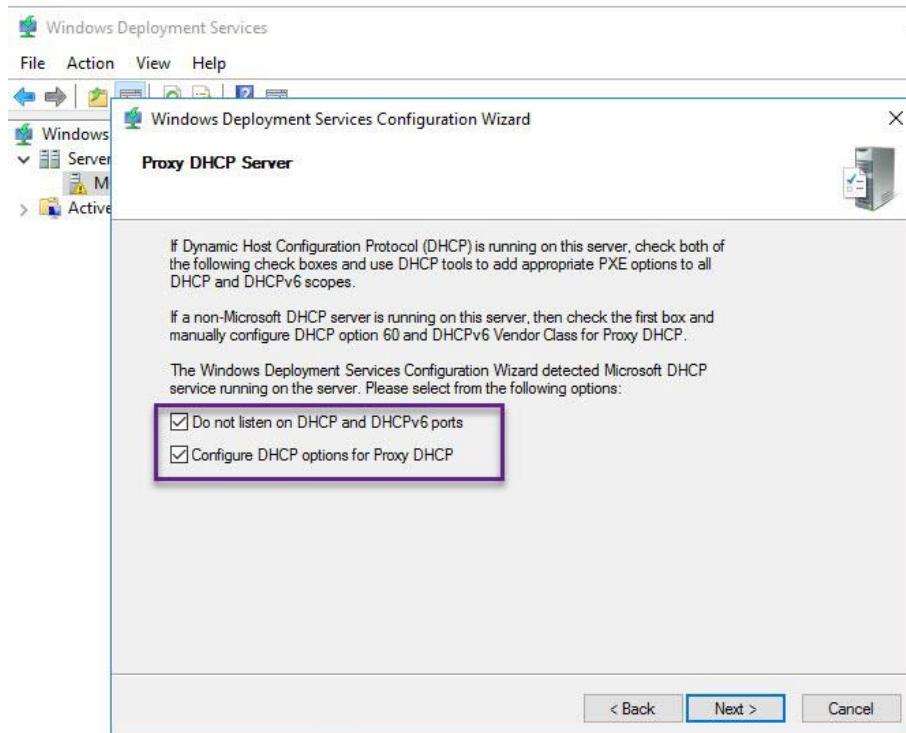


Configure WDS Service

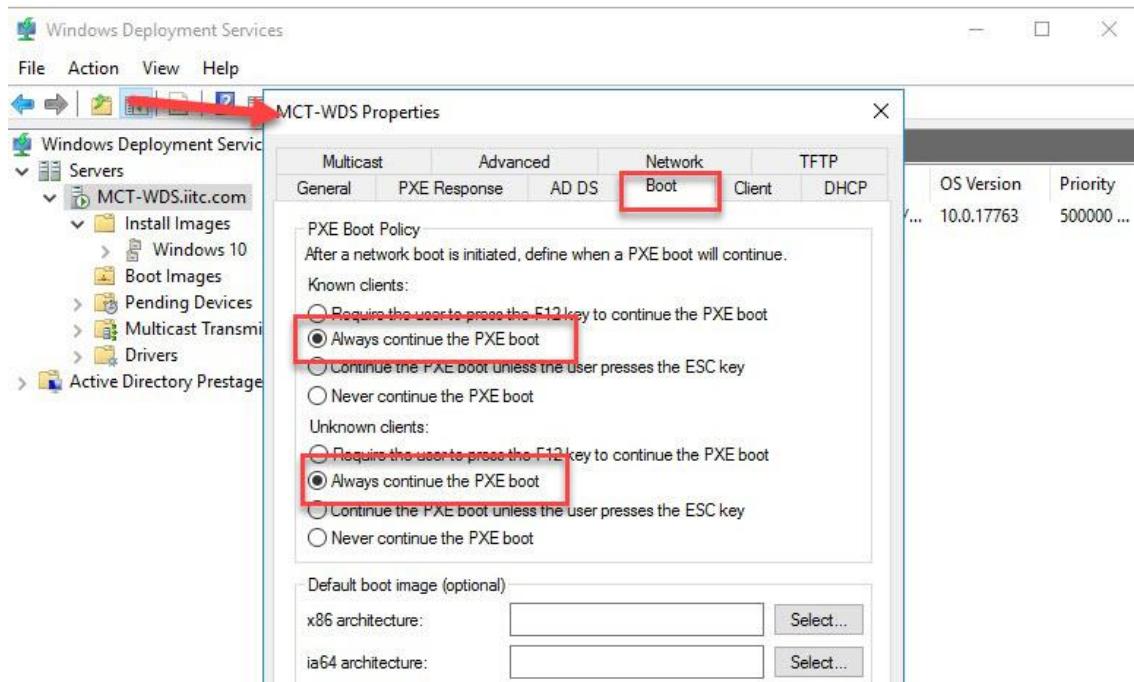


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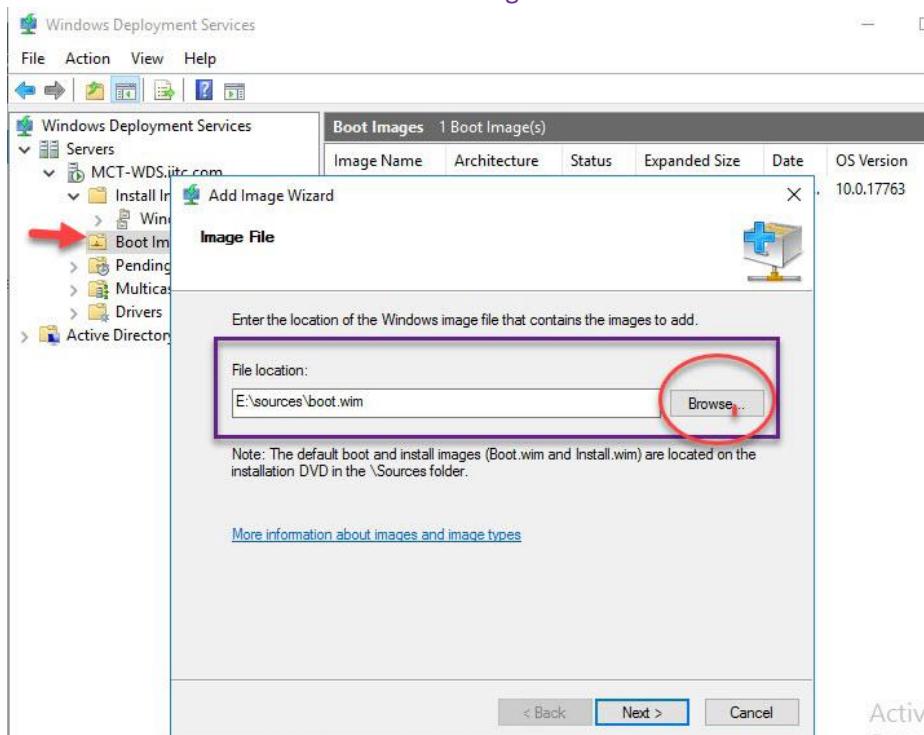




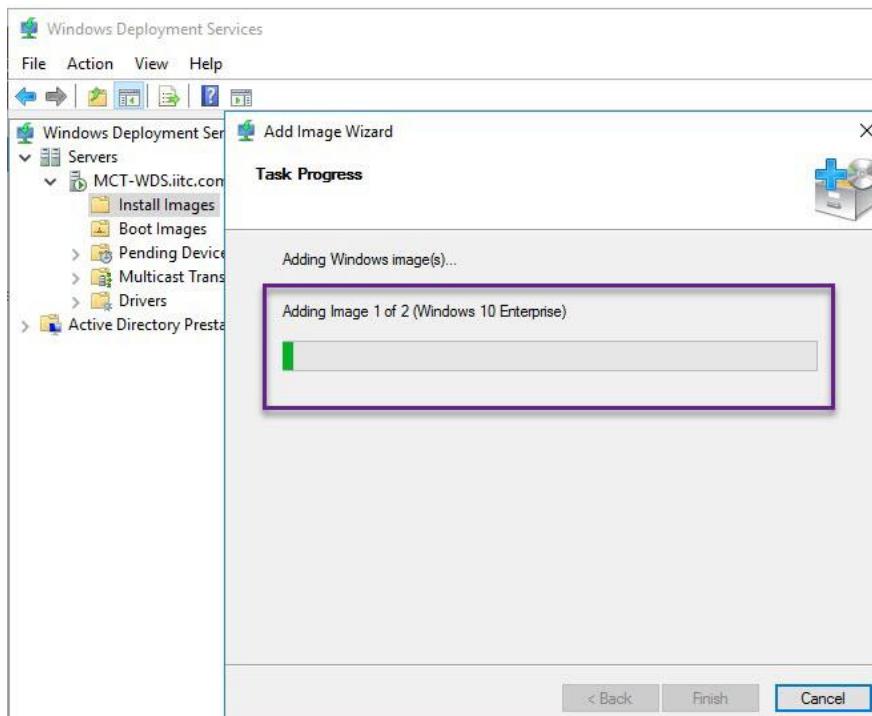
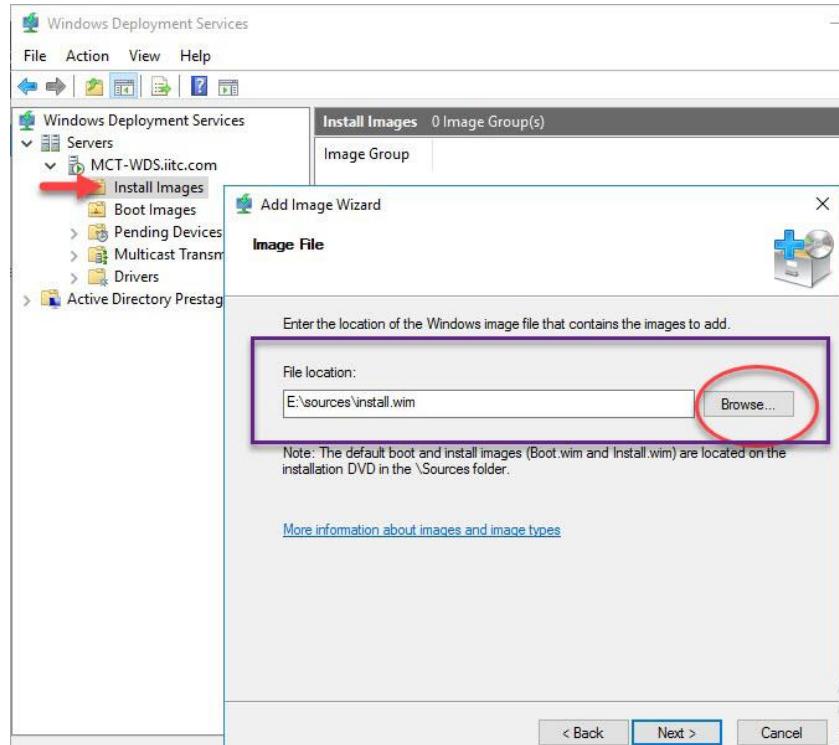
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Using Windows DVD source add boot and install images to WDS

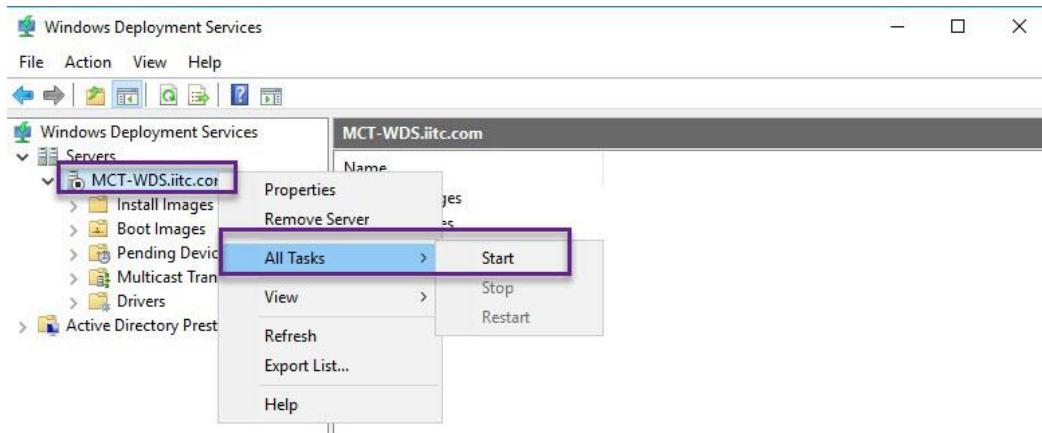


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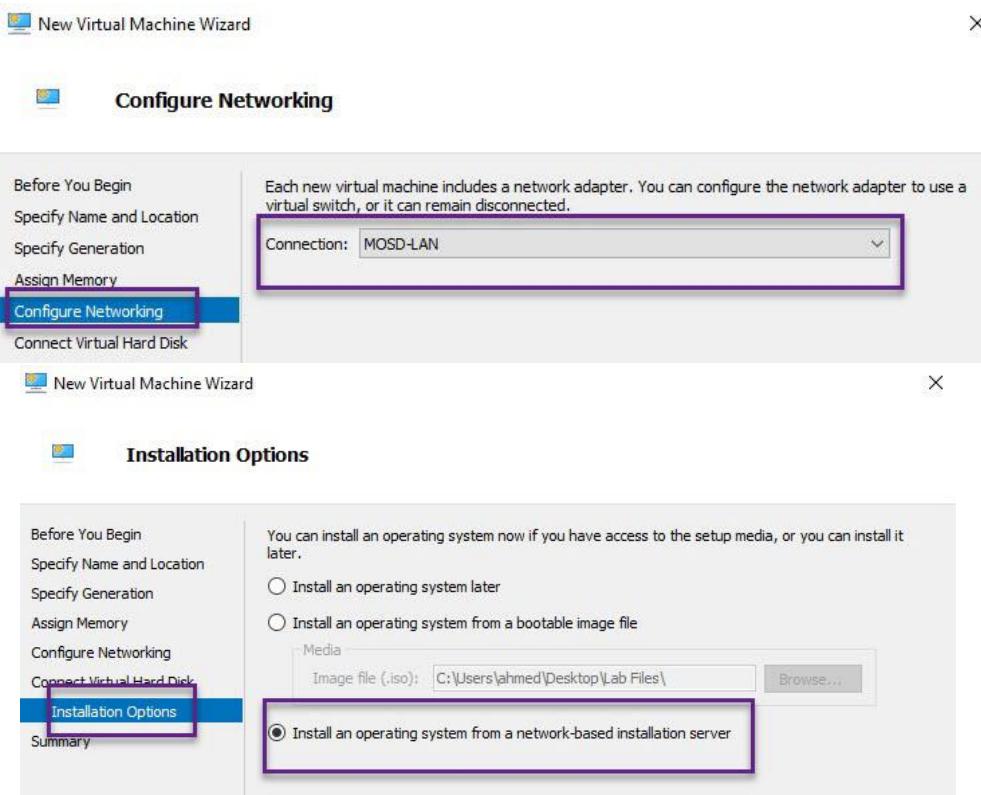
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Now start WDS service



Testing

Please proceed with the creation of a virtual machine using the standard configuration, ensuring that the VM's network is linked to the same WDS and DHCP switch and set up for network boot.

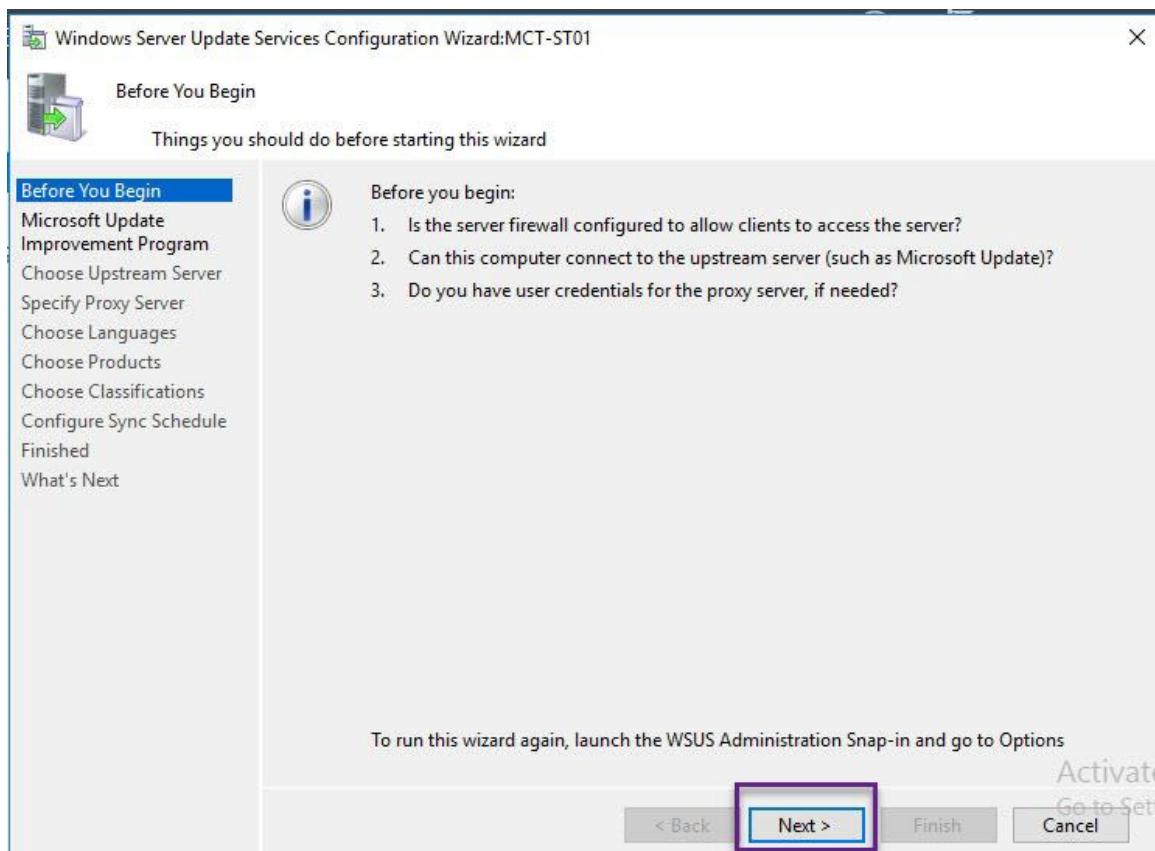
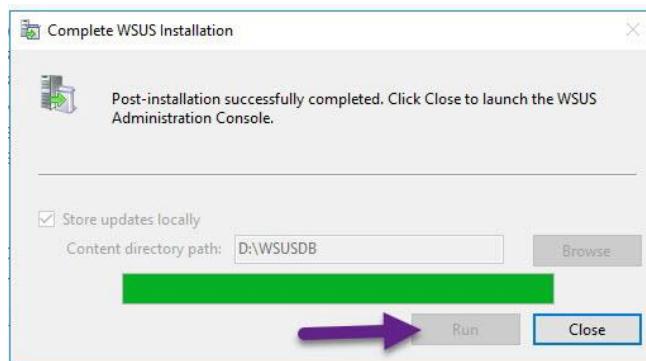


Now initiate the VM and begin the installation process.

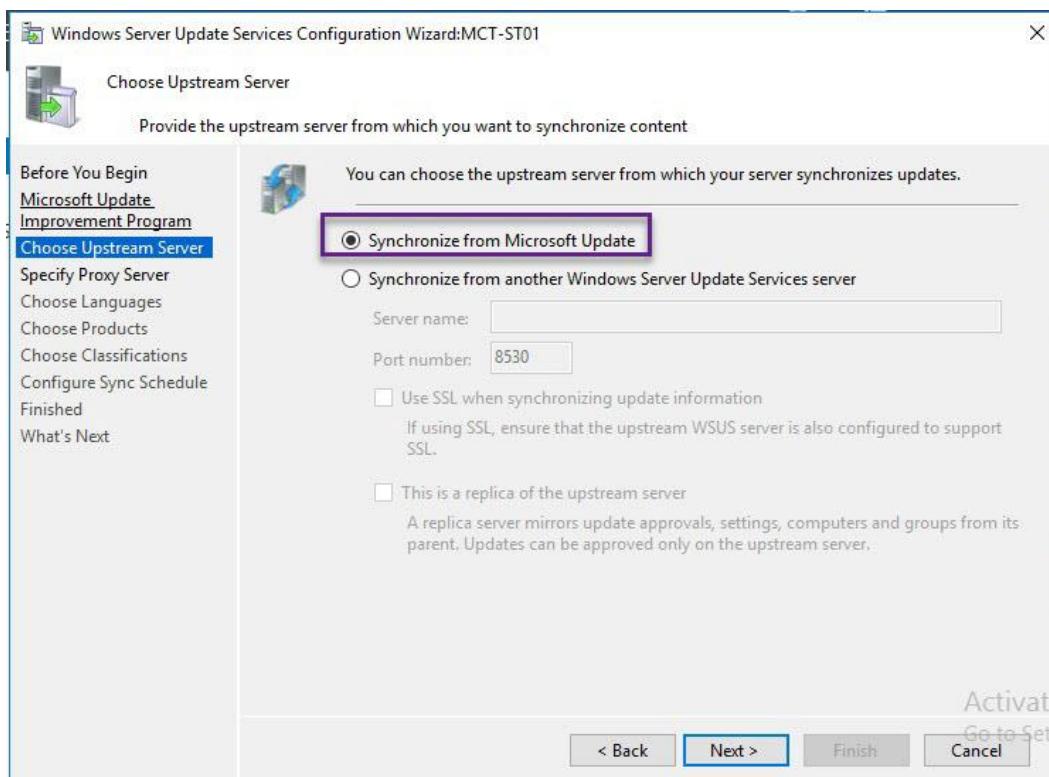
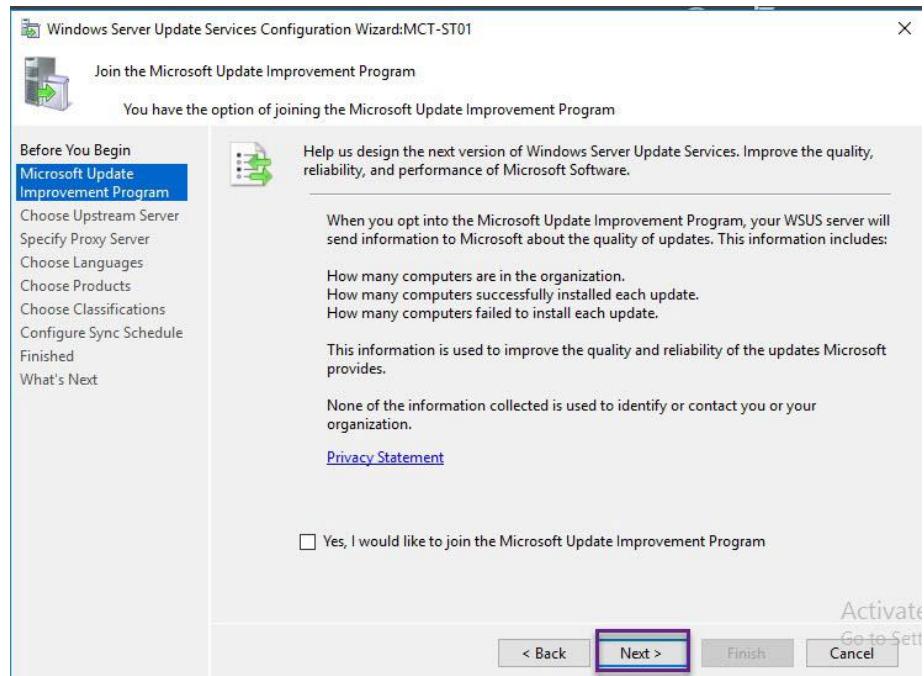
Windows Server Update Services (WSUS)

Configure WSUS Service

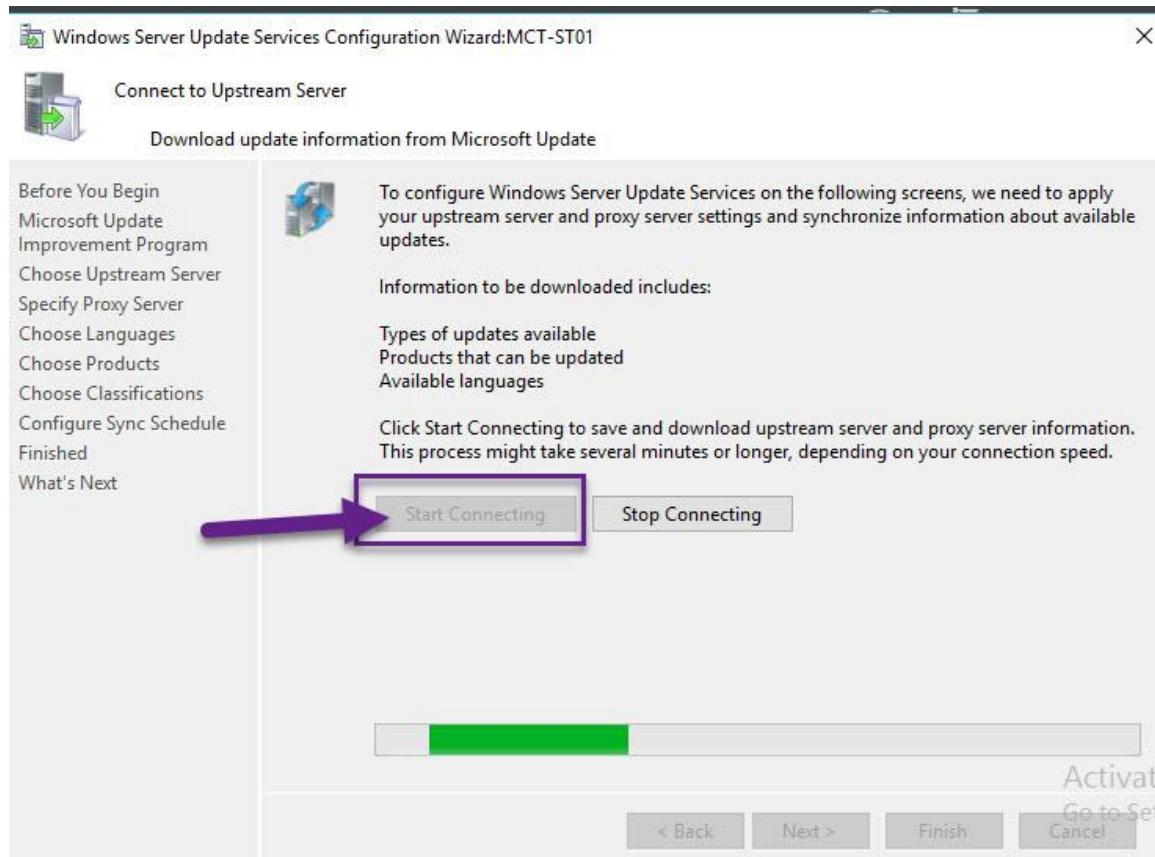
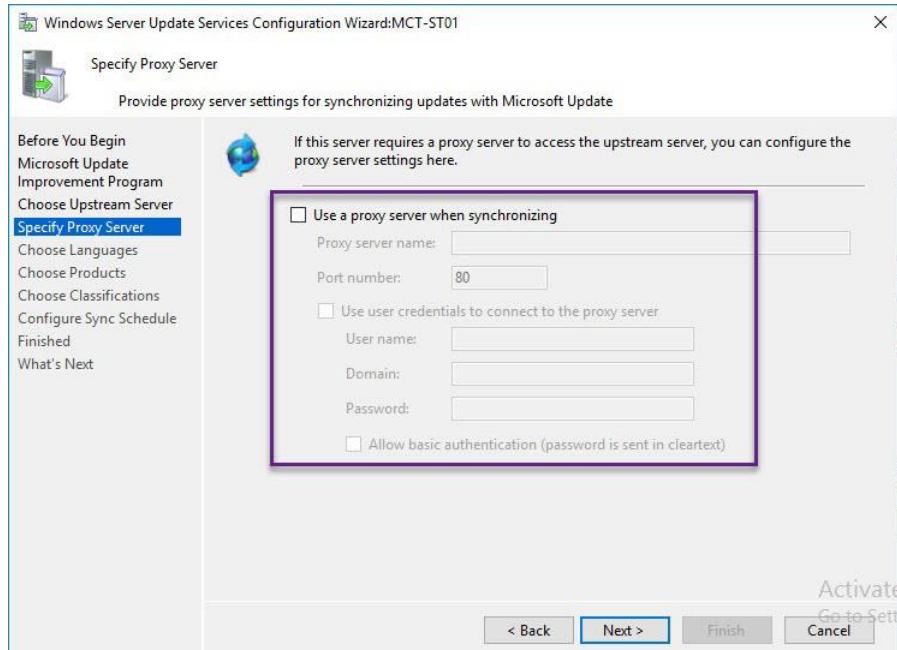
Once the role installation is complete, proceed with the following steps for configuration.



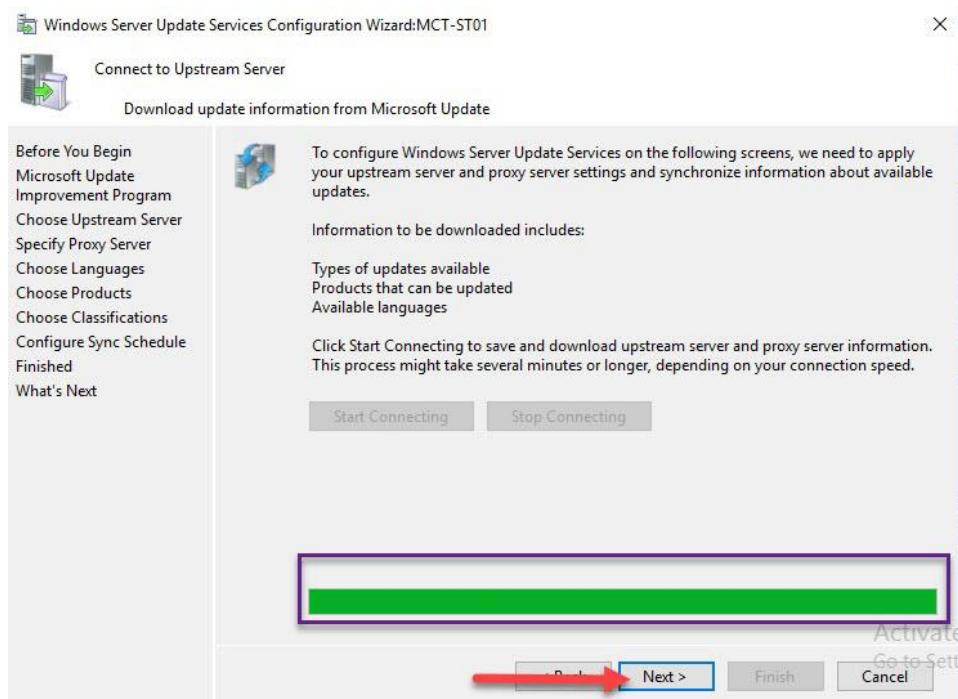
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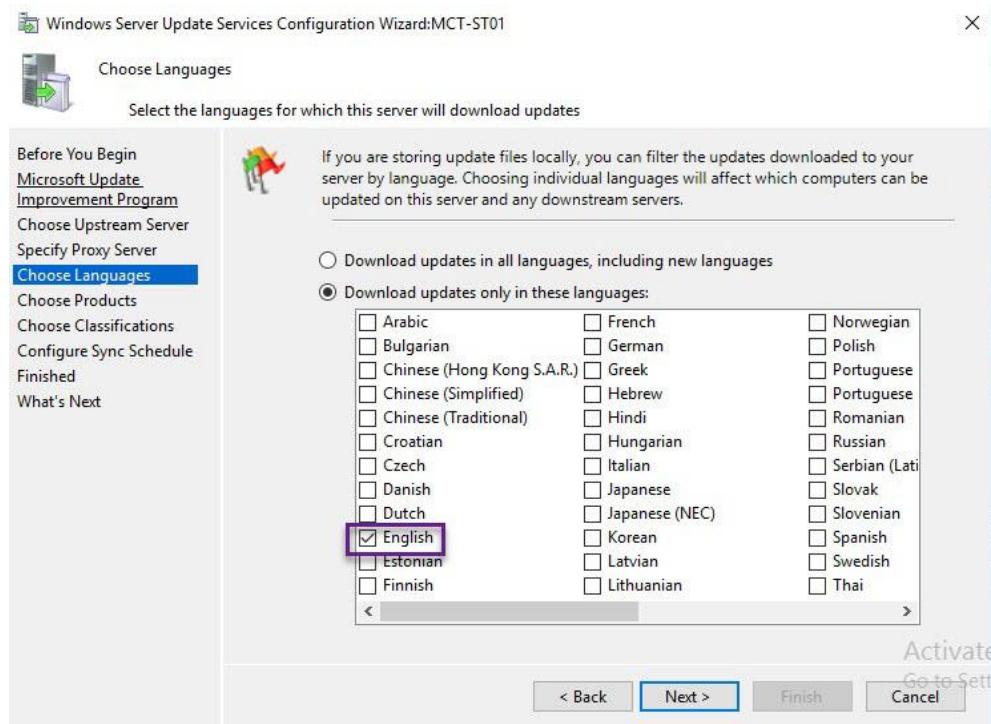
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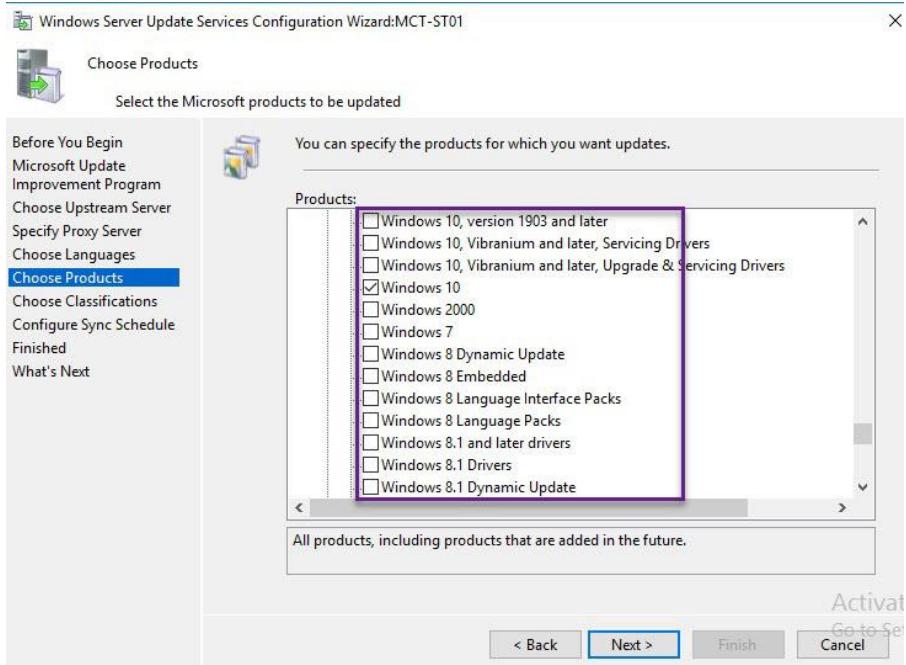


Select Update Language

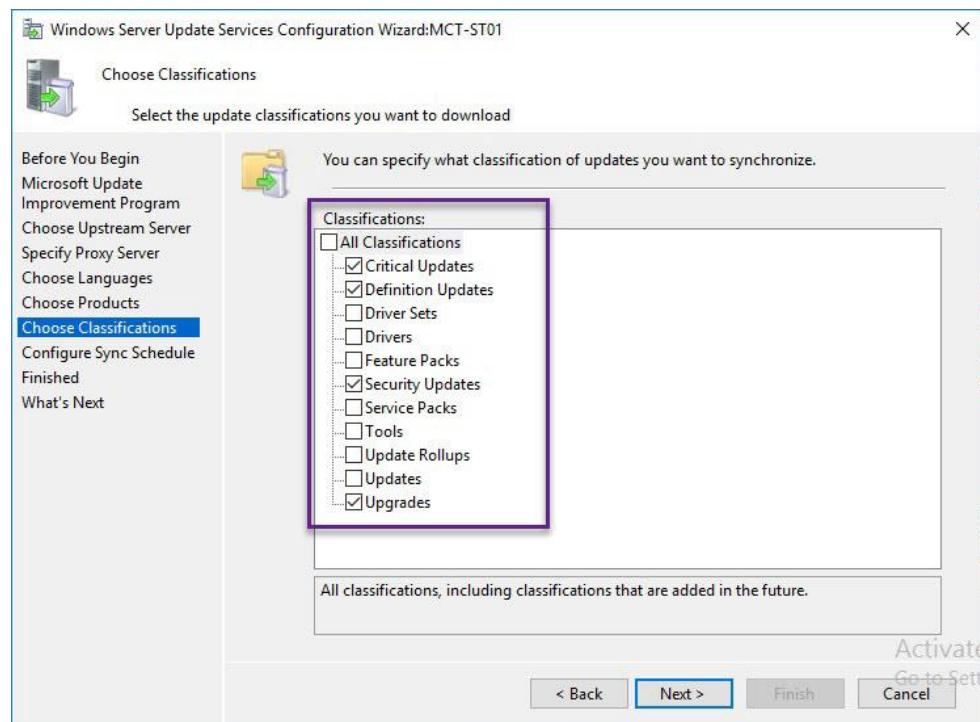


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Select your products

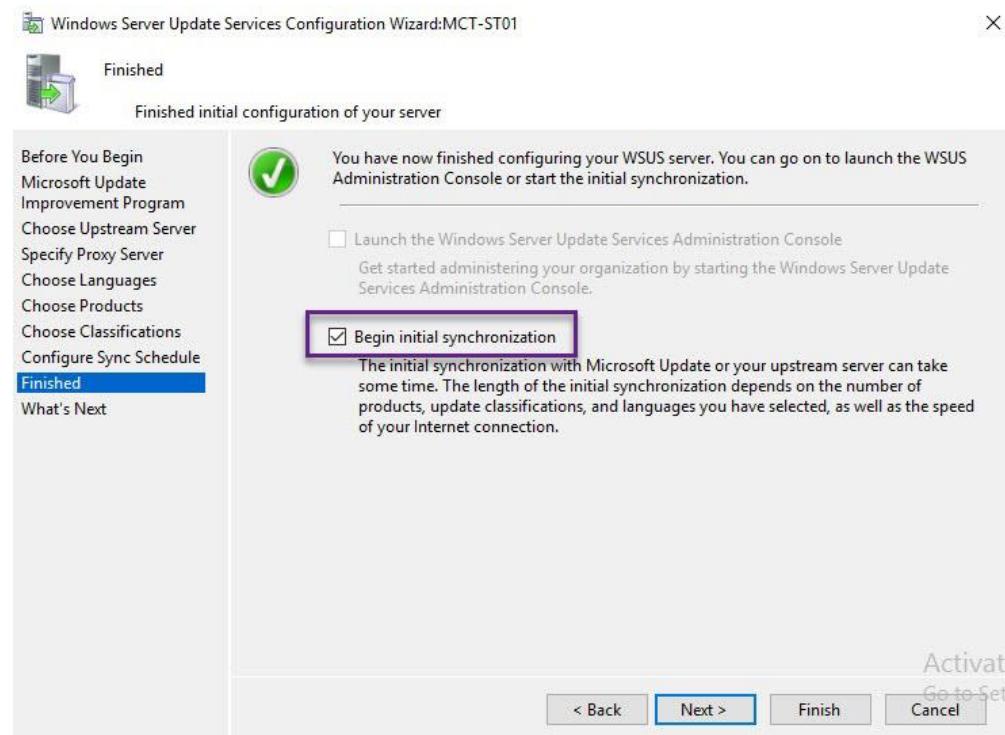
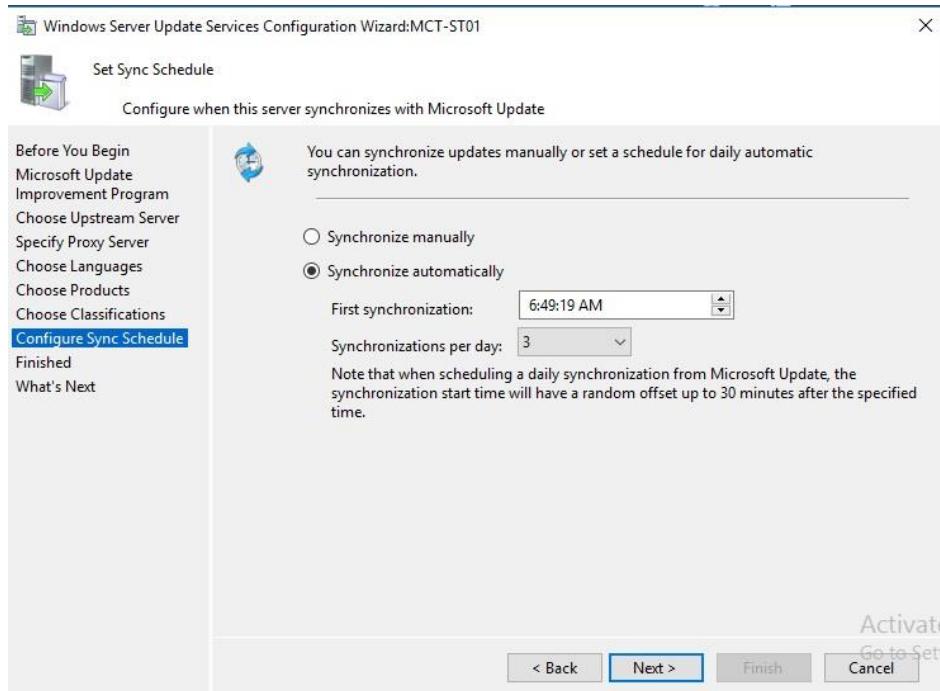


Select update category

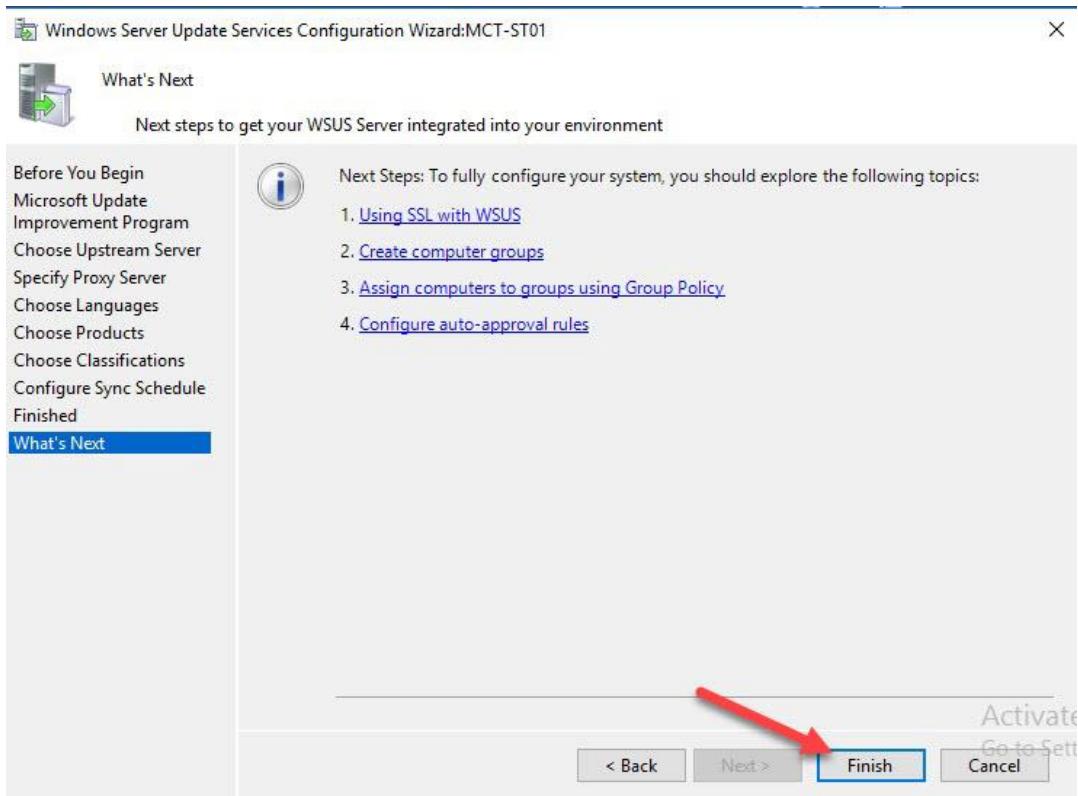


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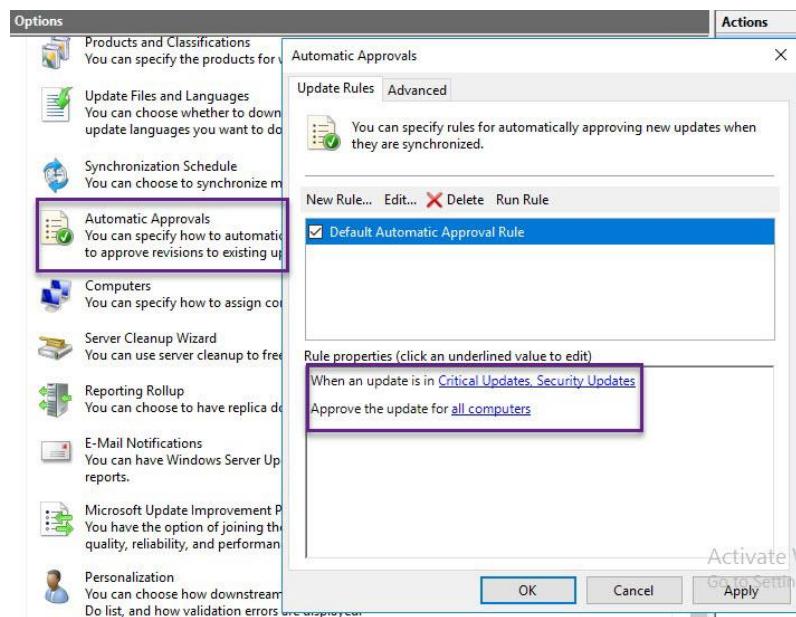
Choose a sync time with Microsoft update servers and initiate the first synchronization.



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Enable automatic approval



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Set two groups one for PCs and another for Servers

The screenshot shows the Windows Update Services console. On the left, under 'Update Services' for 'MCT-ST01', the 'Computers' node is selected and highlighted with a purple box. A sub-menu titled 'Computers' is open, showing the 'General' tab with the note: 'You can specify how to assign computers to groups.' It contains two radio button options: 'Use the Update Services console' (unchecked) and 'Use Group Policy or registry settings on computers.' (checked). Below this is a table for 'All Computers' with columns: Name, IP Address, Operating Sy..., Installed/..., and Last Status R...'. On the right, a 'Add Computer Group' dialog box is open, prompting for a name for the new computer group. The 'Name:' field contains 'PC'.

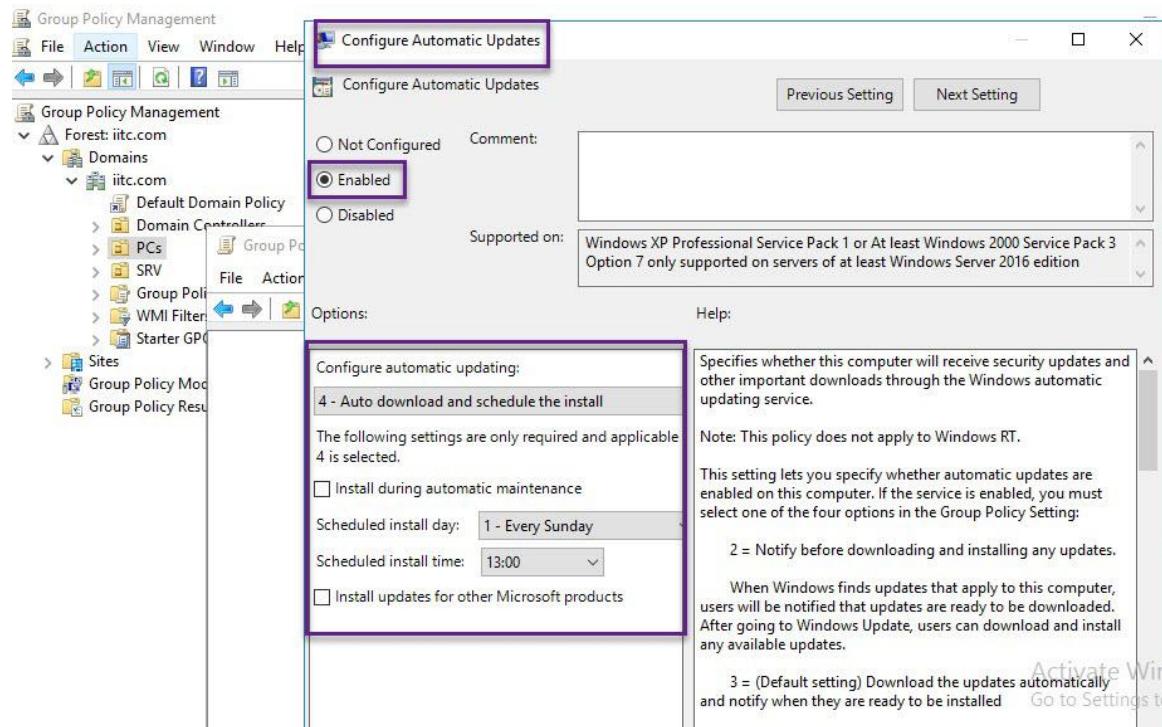
Create two organizational units (OUs) in Active Directory, one for personal computers and another for servers (SRV), to implement distinct policies for PCs and servers.

The screenshot shows the Active Directory Users and Computers console. The left navigation pane shows the tree structure: 'Active Directory Users and Computers' -> 'iitc.com' -> 'Computers' -> 'Users'. Under 'Users', two OUs are selected and highlighted with a purple box: 'PCs' and 'SRV'. The main pane displays a table of objects:

Name	Type	Description
MCT-CORE	Computer	
MCT-ST01	Computer	
MCT-WDS	Computer	

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Create two group policy objects, one for personal computers and another for servers, with the specified update settings at the computer level.

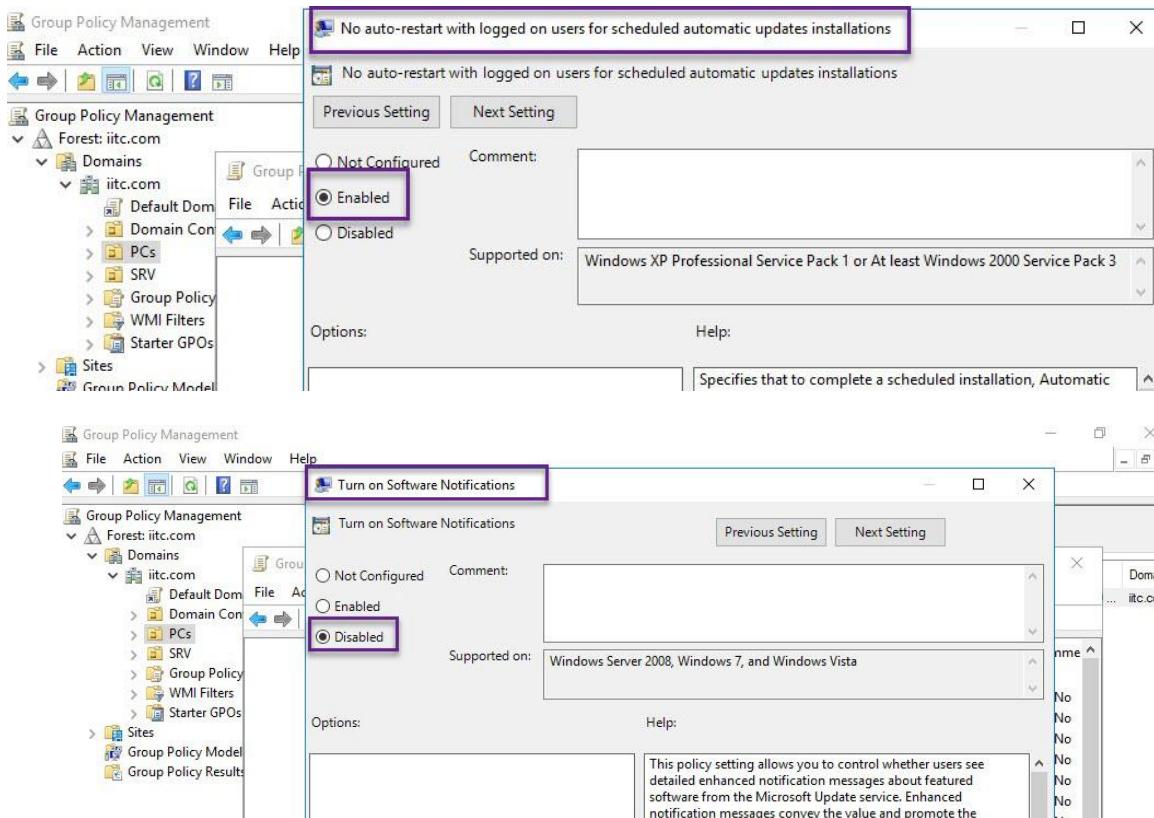


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The screenshot shows the Group Policy Management console with two open configuration windows:

- Specify intranet Microsoft update service location**: This dialog is used to configure the intranet Microsoft update service location. The "Enabled" radio button is selected. The "Set the intranet update service for detecting updates" field contains "http://mct-wsus:8530". The "Set the intranet statistics server" field contains "http://mct-wsus:8530". The "Help" section describes the purpose of the setting.
- Enable client-side targeting**: This dialog is used to enable client-side targeting. The "Enabled" radio button is selected. The "Target group name for this computer" field contains "PCs". The "Help" section describes the purpose of the setting.

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To apply the policy, either execute gupdate /force or reboot the computers.

L2TP/IPsec VPN

A Virtual Private Network (VPN) creates a protected network channel that enables you to link to your private network from different internet locations, providing access to internal resources as per the access rights granted to you.

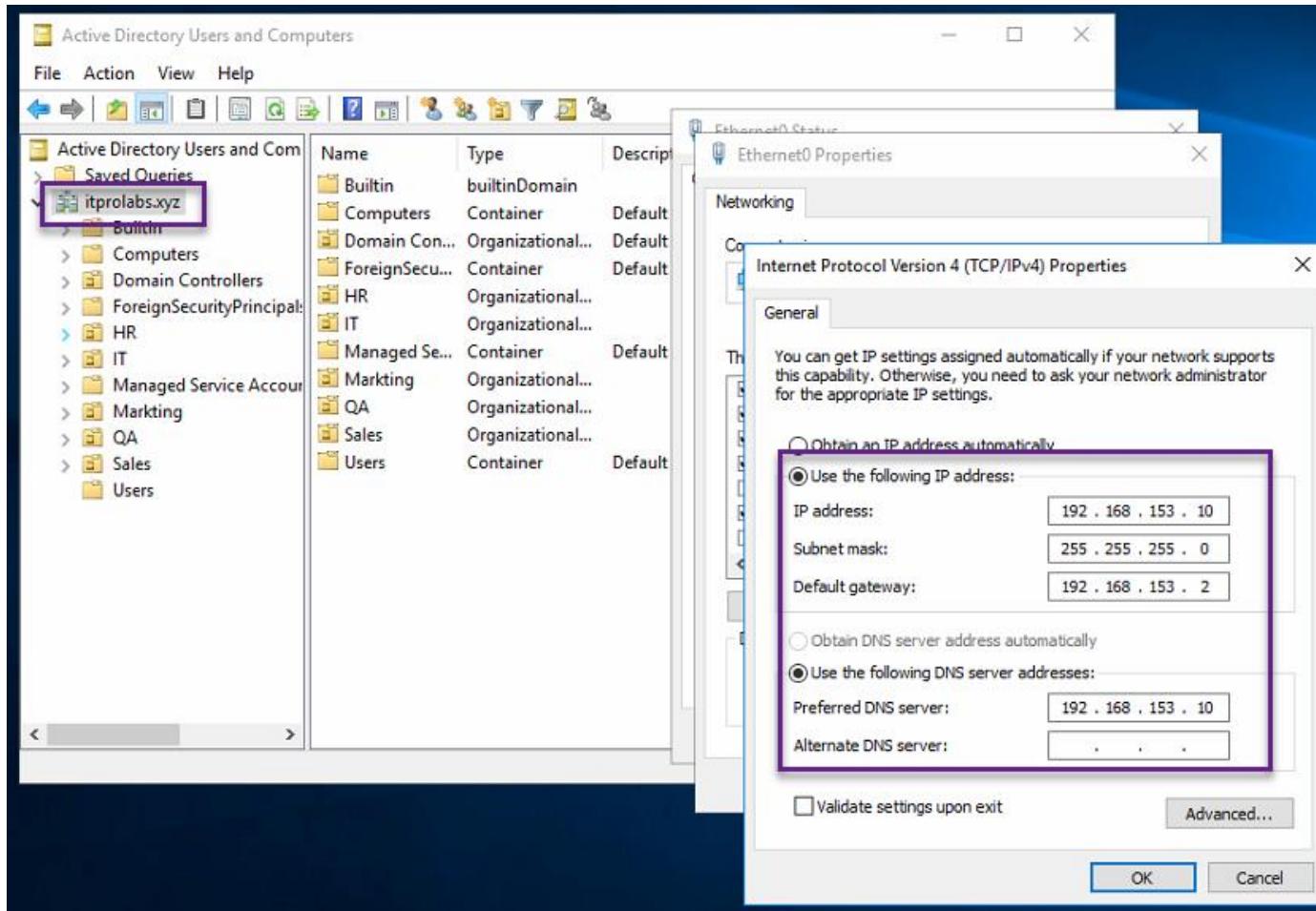
Existing Active directory environment

OS: Windows server 2016

Domain Name: ITPROLABS.XYZ

Domain IP: 192.168.153.10/24

IP Scheme: 192.168.153.0/24



Existing DHCP Server Configuration:

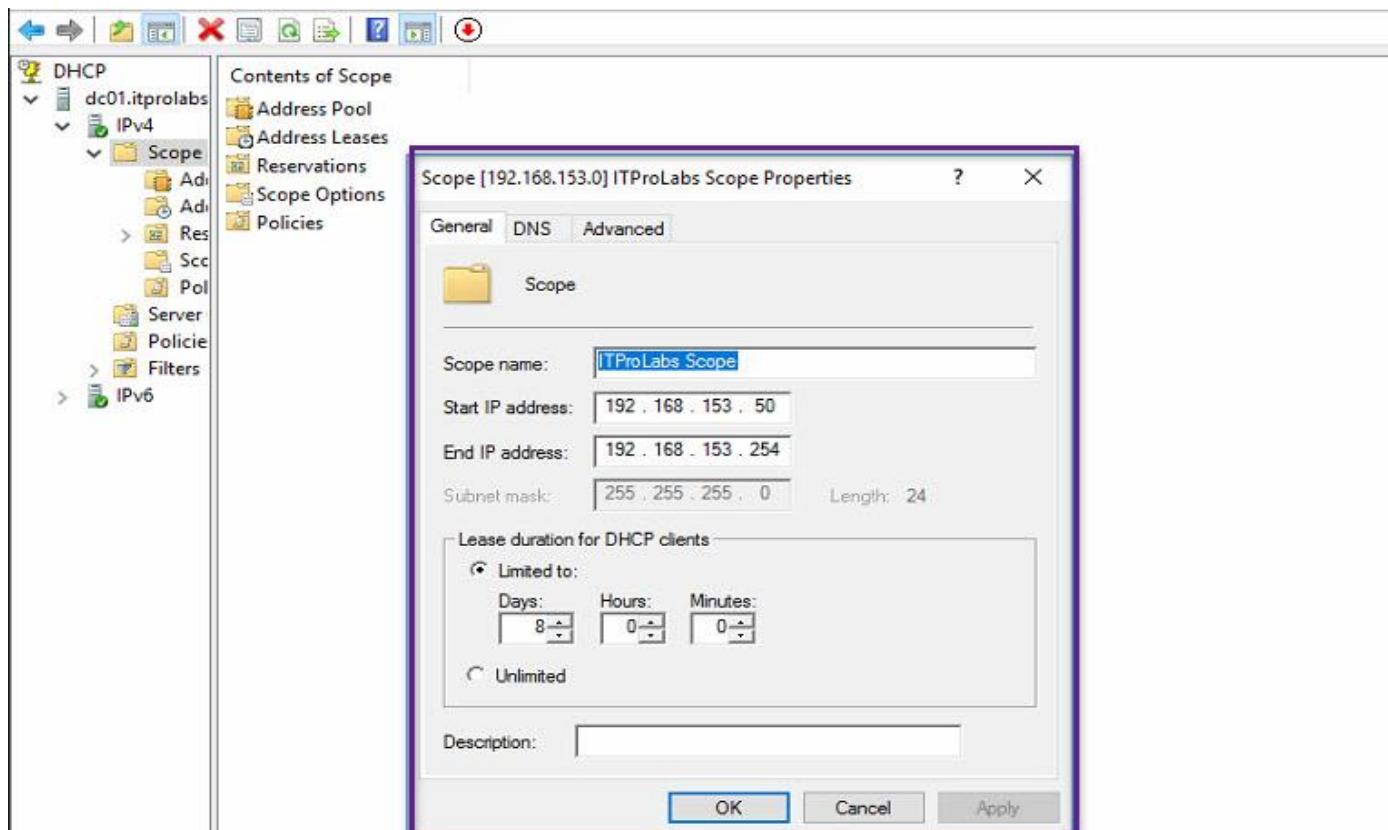
VPN clients will reach out to the DHCP server to get our internal TCP/IP settings in order to access internal resources, as outlined in the following DHCP server configuration:

Server IP: 192.168.153.10/24

Scope range: 192.168.153.50 – 192.168.153.254

DG: 192.168.153.2

DNS: 192.168.153.10



VPN Server Setup and Configurations

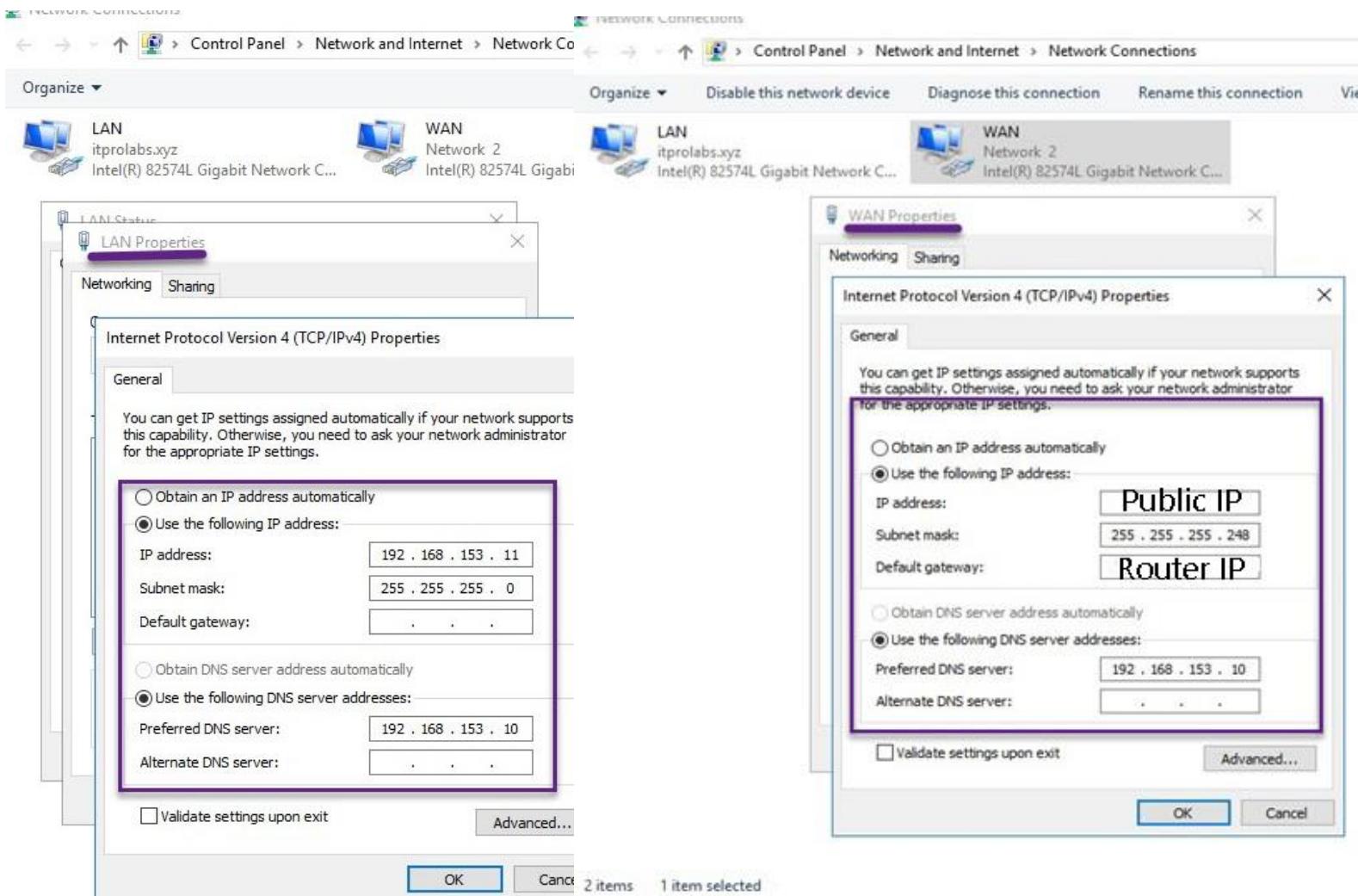
Server Name: **VPN**

LAN IP: 192.168.153.11/24

WAN IP: public IP address

Network configuration:

Our setup includes two network interfaces: one is dedicated to LAN connections within our domain scope, while the other handles WAN operations, specifically accepting VPN client connection requests from the internet.

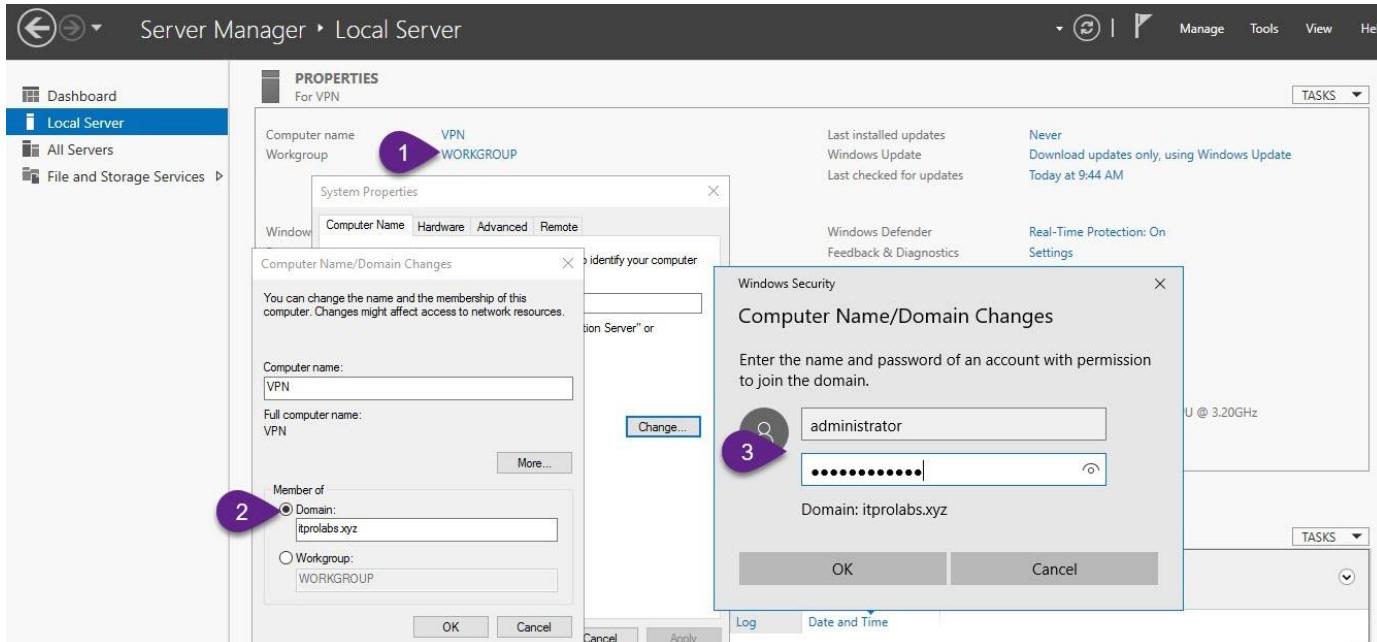


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VPN Configuration Steps:

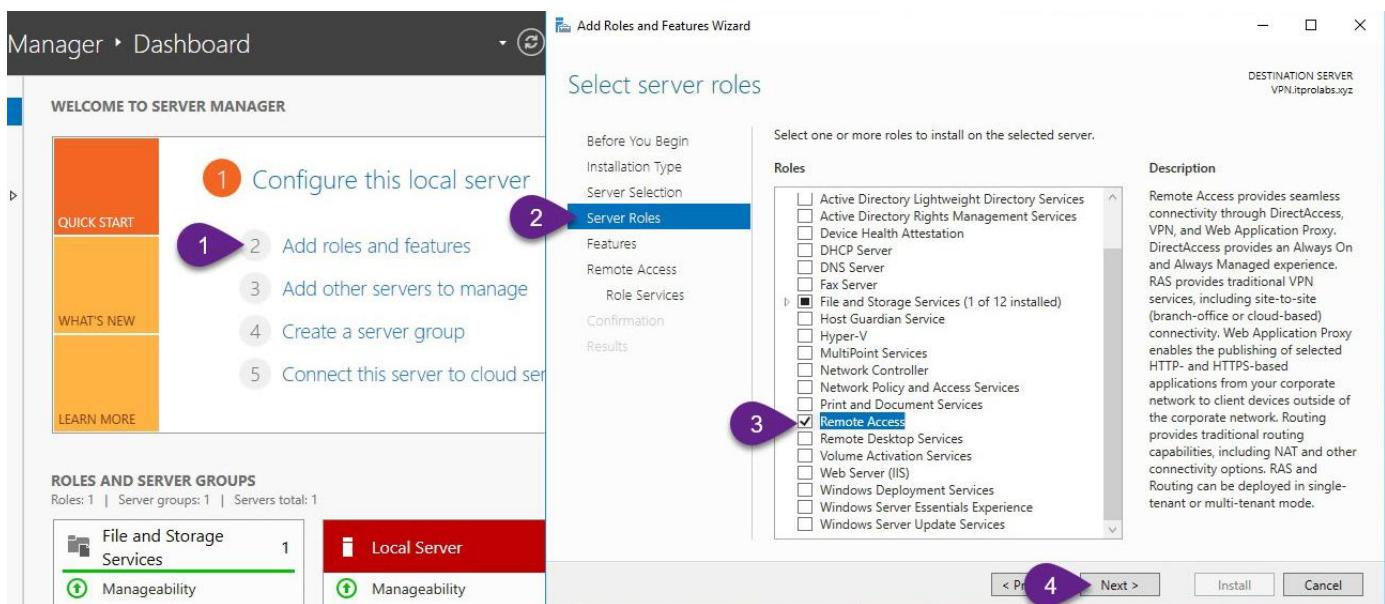
Step 1: Join VPN Server to ITPROLABS.XYZ domain

Initially, connect to our VPN server linked to the **ITPROLABS.XYZ** domain in order to authenticate VPN client connections using active directory.

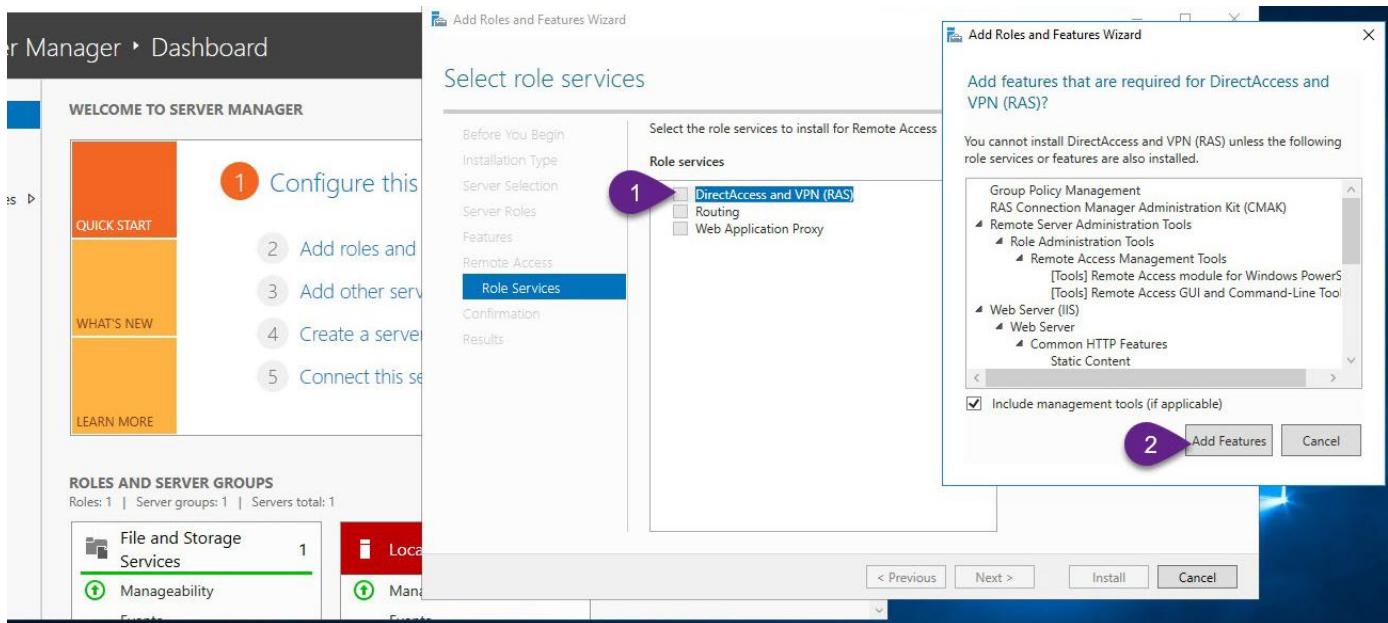
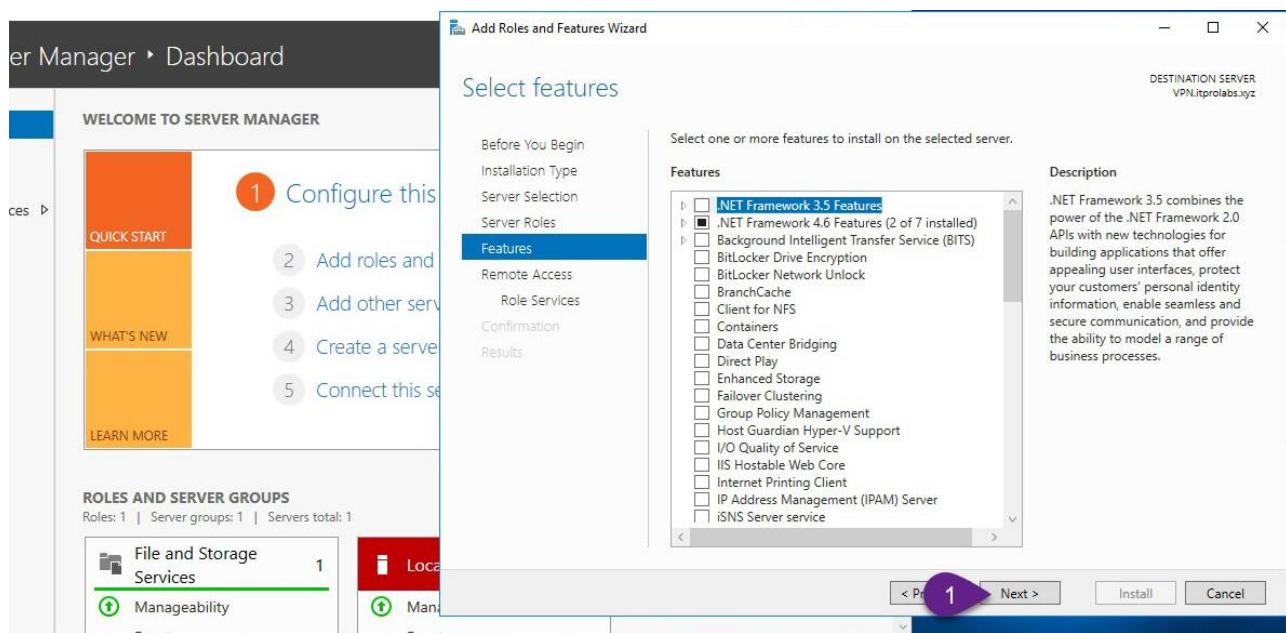


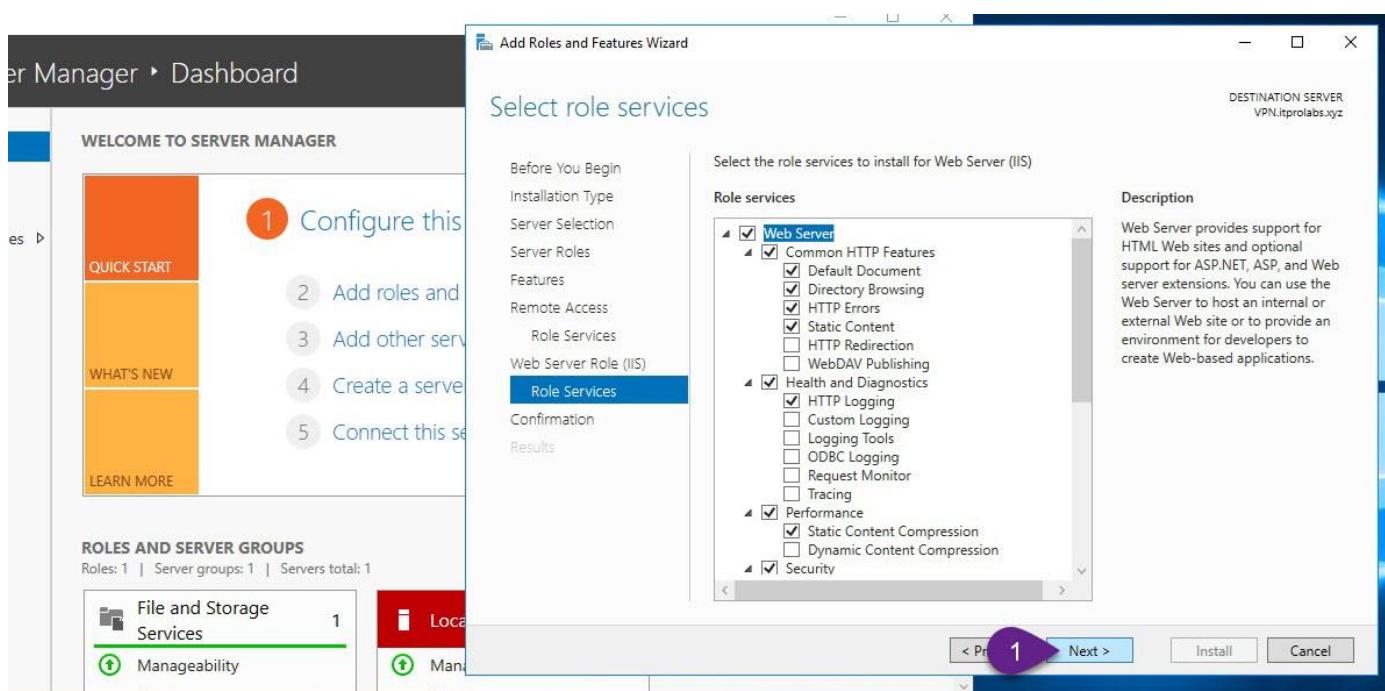
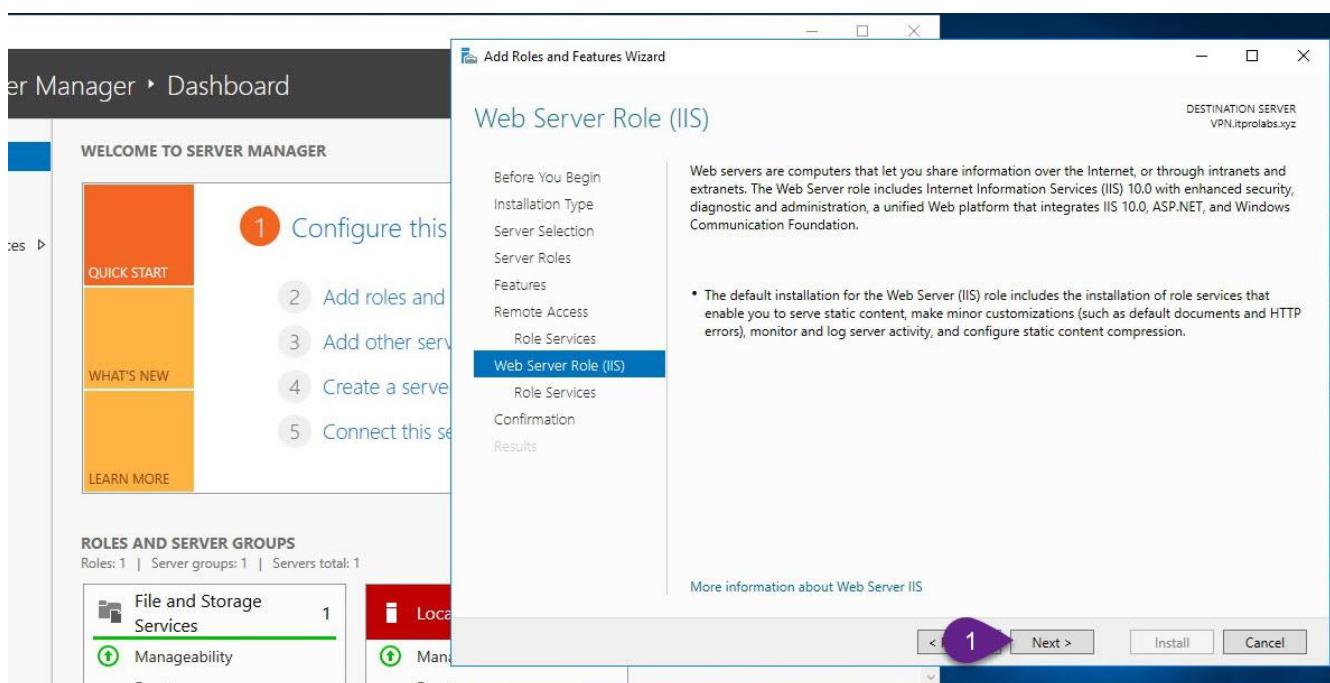
Step 2: Add Remote Access role

On the VPN server, use the Server Manager to install the remote access role as depicted in the following illustrations.

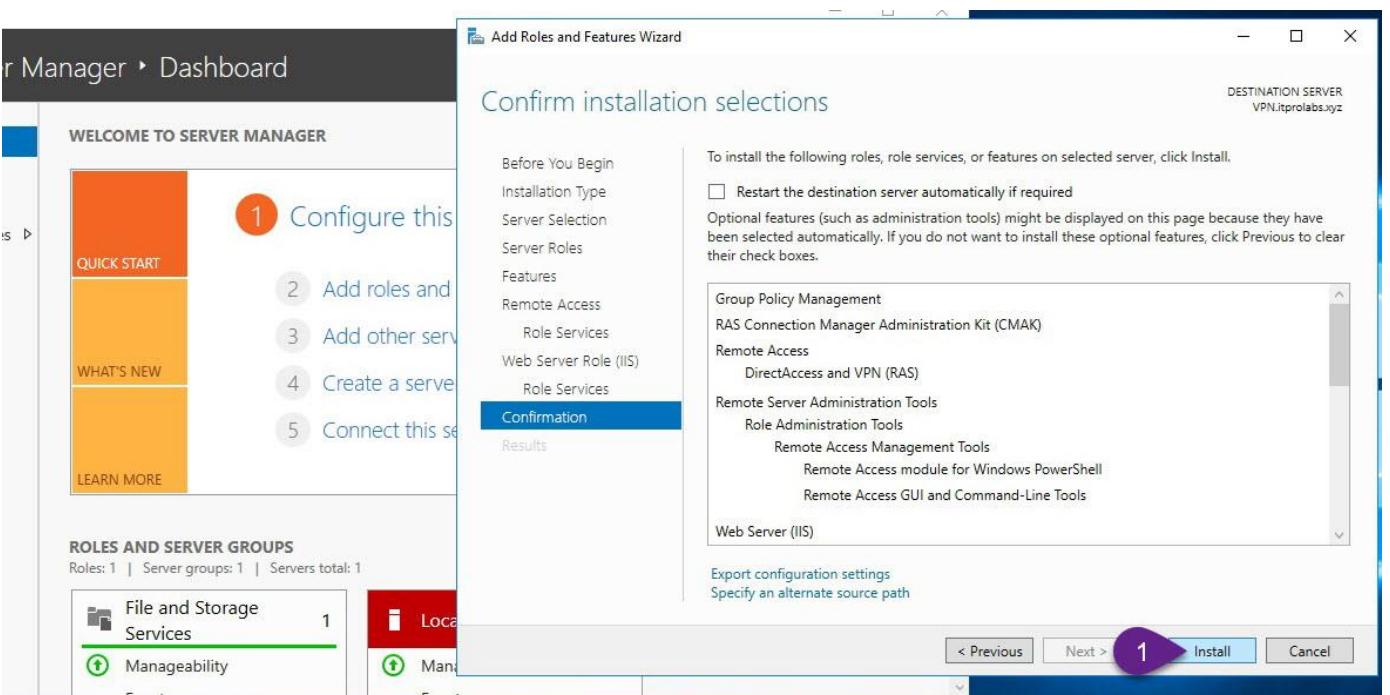
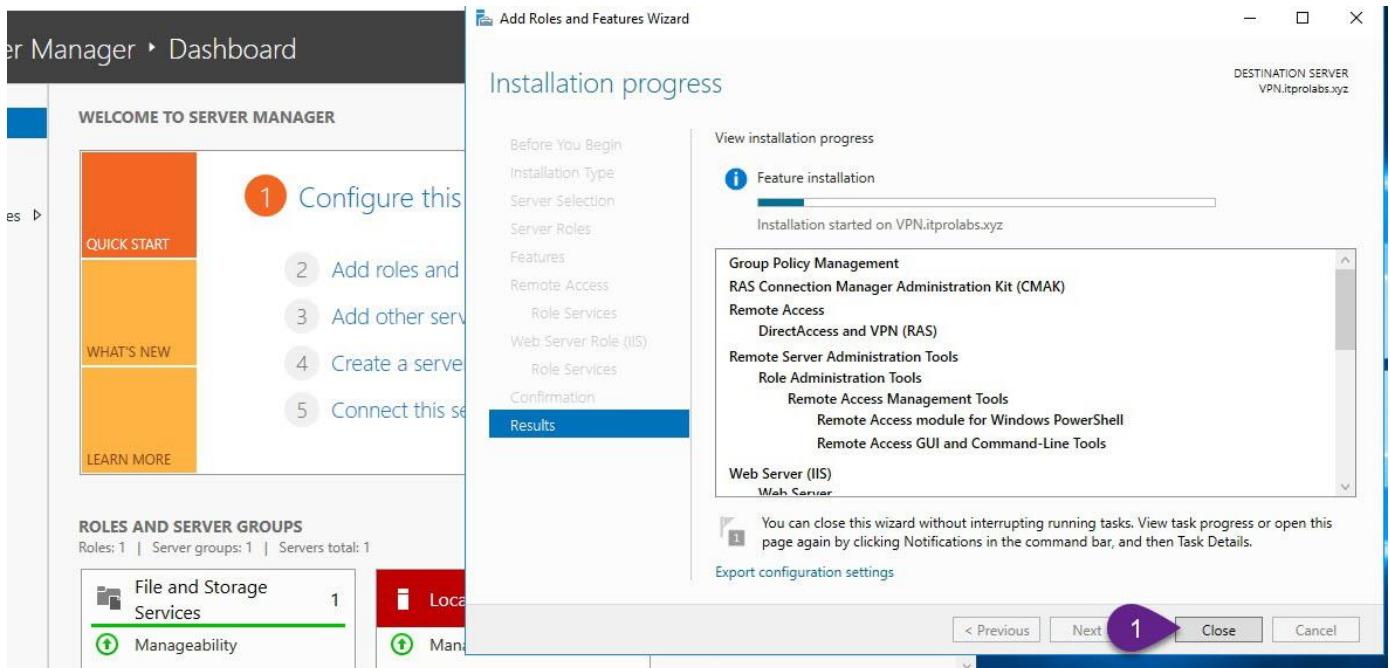


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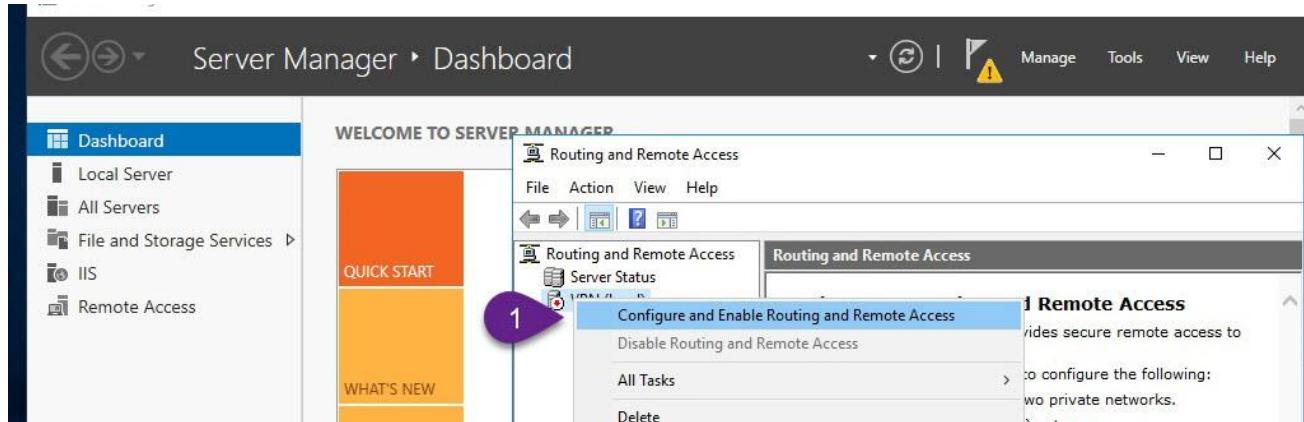


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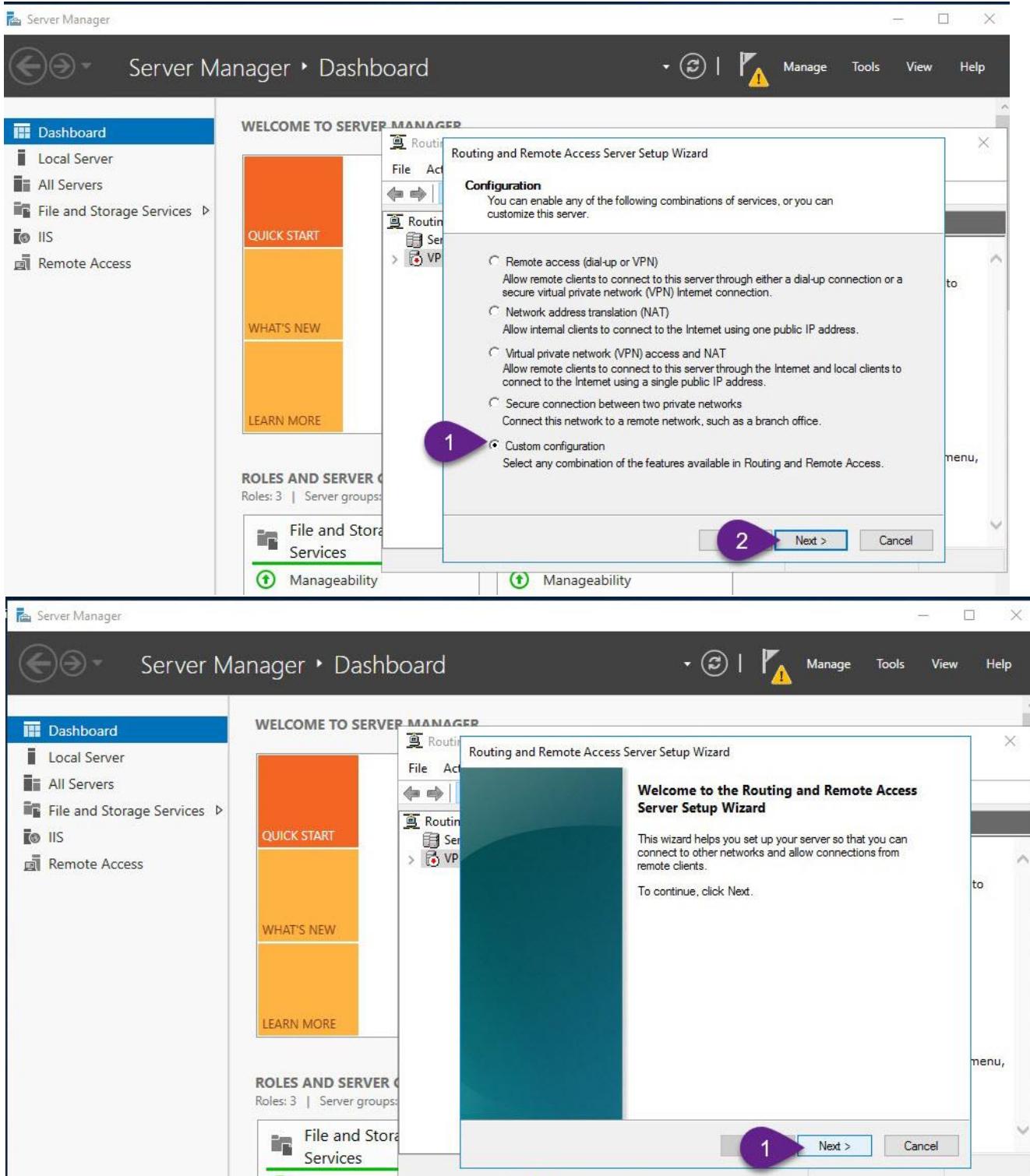


Step 3: Enable and configure routing and remote access (Enable VPN Service)

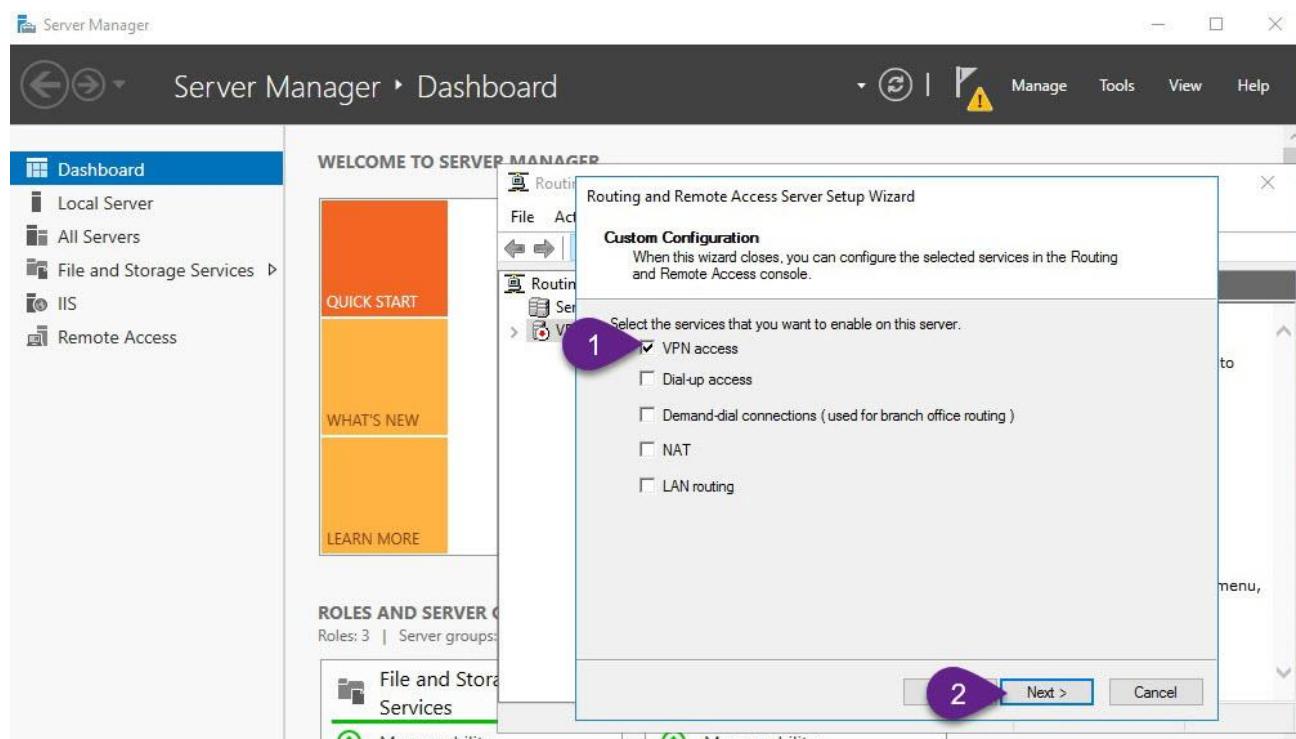
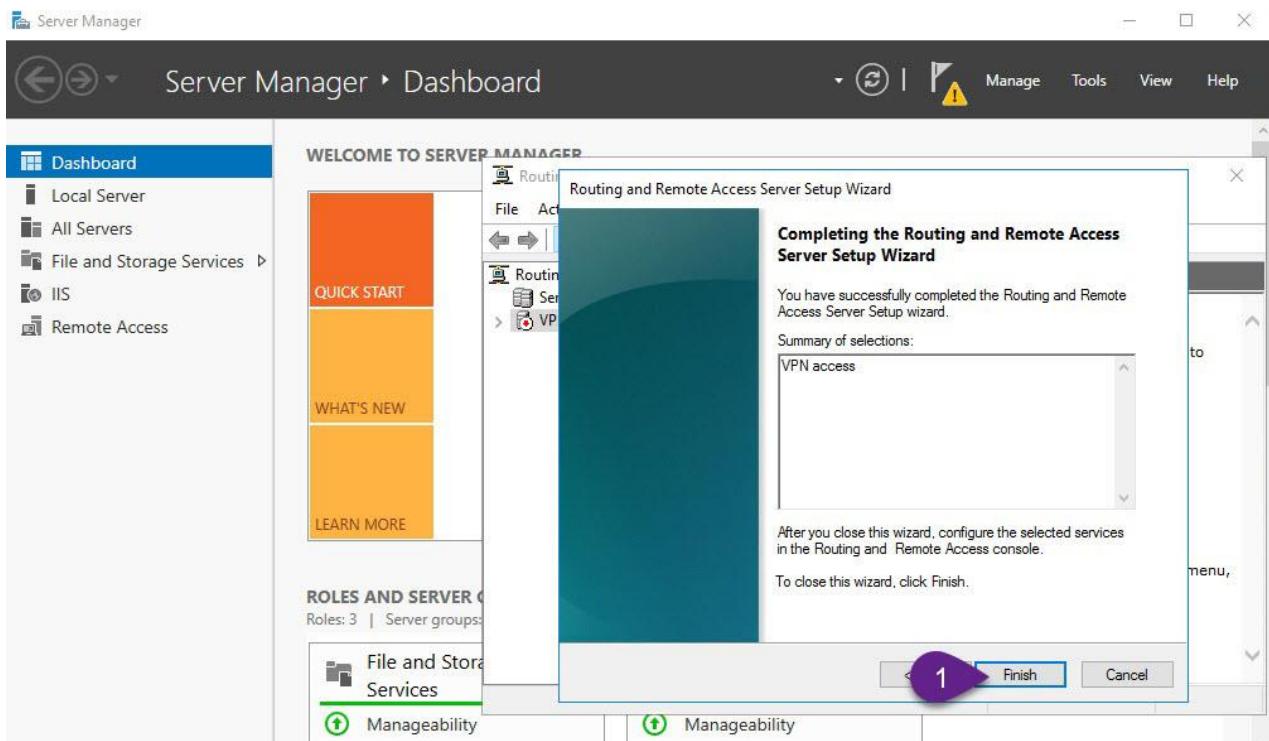
1. On **VPN**, from Server Manager, open Routing and Remote Access.
2. Right-click **VPN (local)**, and then click Configure and Enable Routing and Remote Access and follow the instructions as explained in the figures below



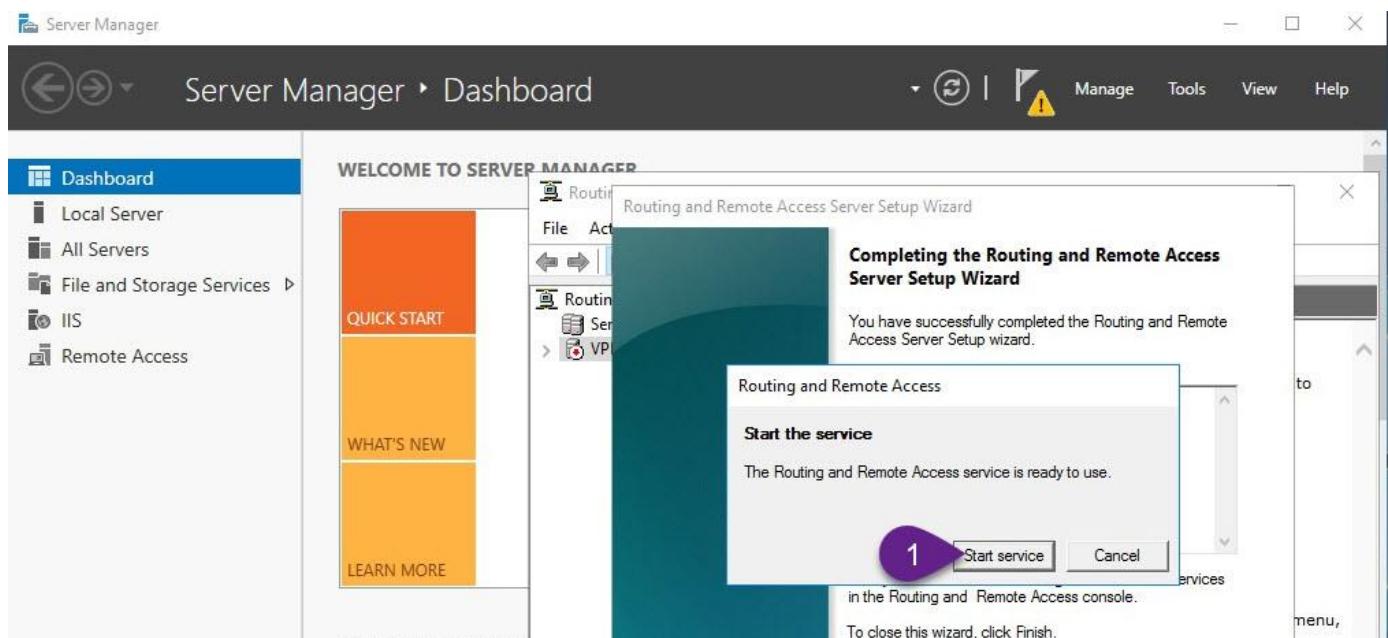
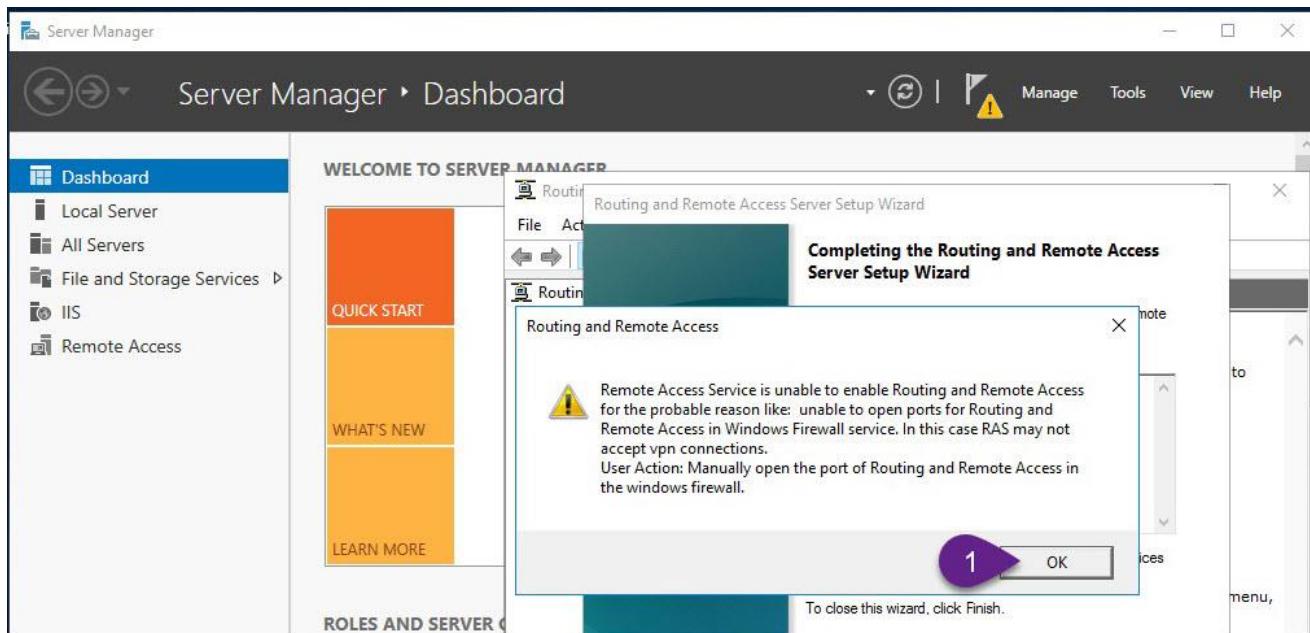
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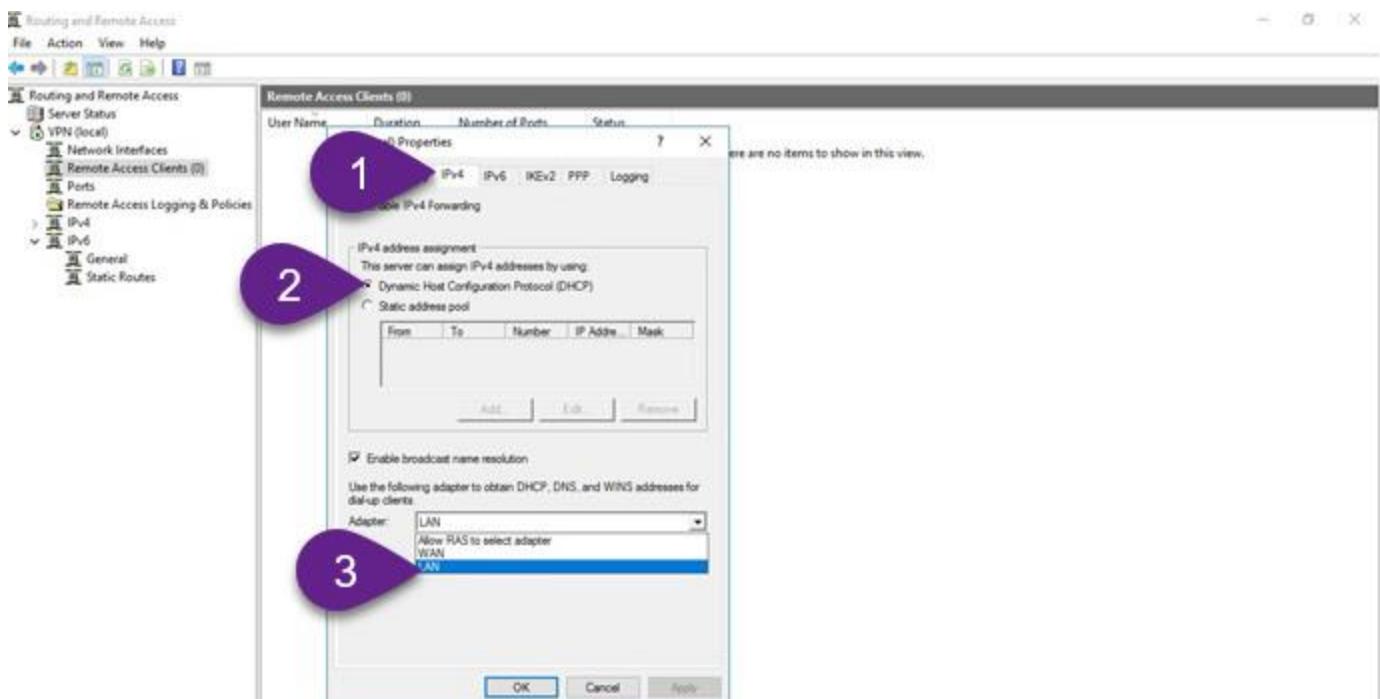
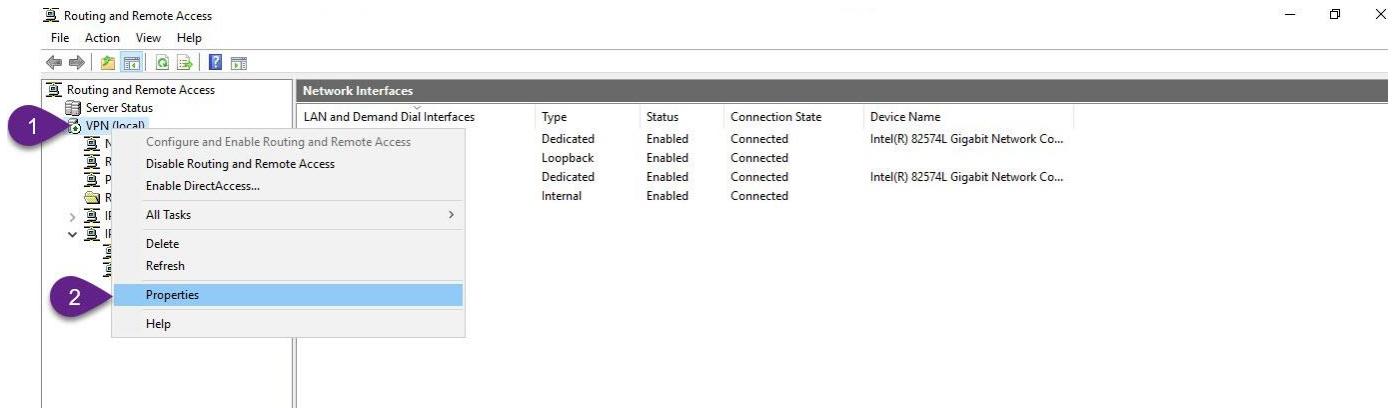


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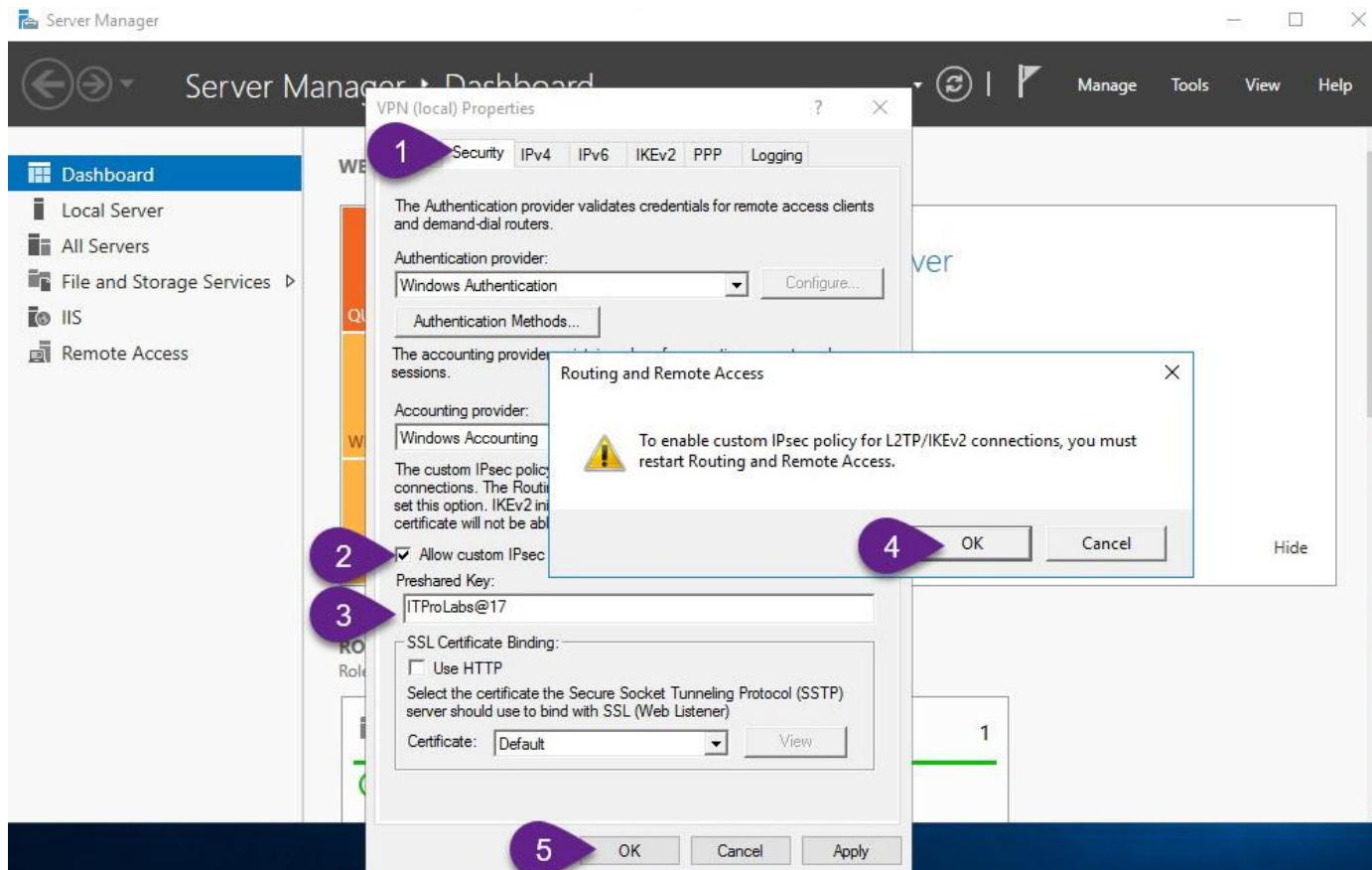
Step 4: Allow VPN clients to obtain TCP/IP configuration from DHCP and use internal DNS

This section will enable VPN clients to receive TCP/IP settings from DHCP. Moreover, it is advantageous for VPN users to utilize the internal DNS server, which simplifies the process of locating and utilizing internal network resources.



Step 5: Set up a preshared key for the IPSec connection

Set up a preshared key on the VPN server to be utilized for IPSec connections.

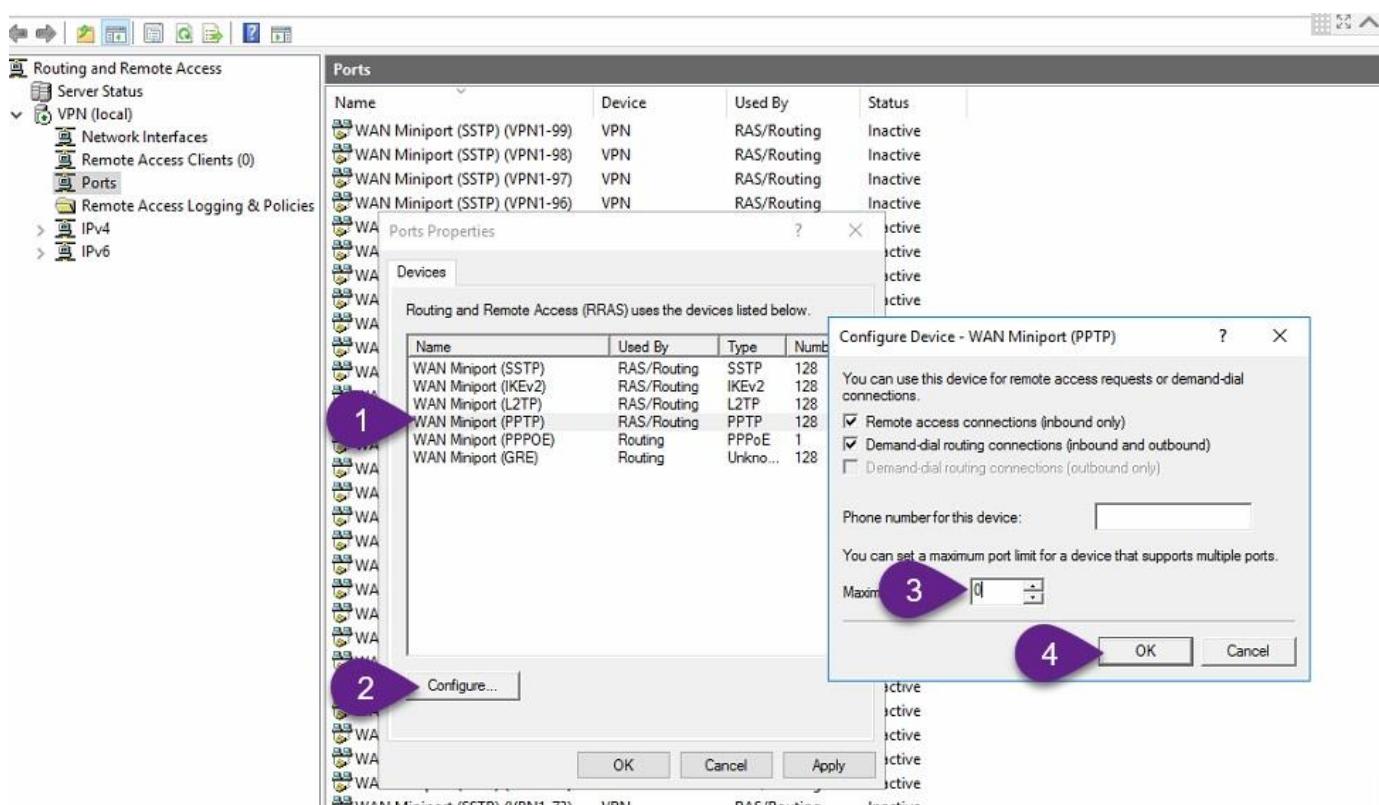


Disable PPTP connections

The VPN Server is initially configured to allow up to 128 simultaneous connections for PPTP, SSTP, and L2TP. This limit can be either raised or lowered according to your needs, and you can even disable it by setting the concurrent connection count down to zero, as detailed in the following figures.

Name	Device	Used By	Status
WAN Miniport (SSTP) (VPN1-99)	VPN	RAS/Routing	Inactive
WAN Miniport (SSTP) (VPN1-98)	VPN	RAS/Routing	Inactive
WAN Miniport (SSTP) (VPN1-97)	VPN	RAS/Routing	Inactive
WAN Miniport (SSTP) (VPN1-96)	VPN	RAS/Routing	Inactive
WAN Miniport (SSTP) (VPN1-95)	VPN	RAS/Routing	Inactive
WAN Miniport (SSTP) (VPN1-94)	VPN	RAS/Routing	Inactive
WAN Miniport (SSTP) (VPN1-93)	VPN	RAS/Routing	Inactive
WAN Miniport (SSTP) (VPN1-92)	VPN	RAS/Routing	Inactive
WAN Miniport (SSTP) (VPN1-91)	VPN	RAS/Routing	Inactive
WAN Miniport (SSTP) (VPN1-90)	VPN	RAS/Routing	Inactive
WAN Miniport (SSTP) (VPN1-9)	VPN	RAS/Routing	Inactive
WAN Miniport (SSTP) (VPN1-89)	VPN	RAS/Routing	Inactive

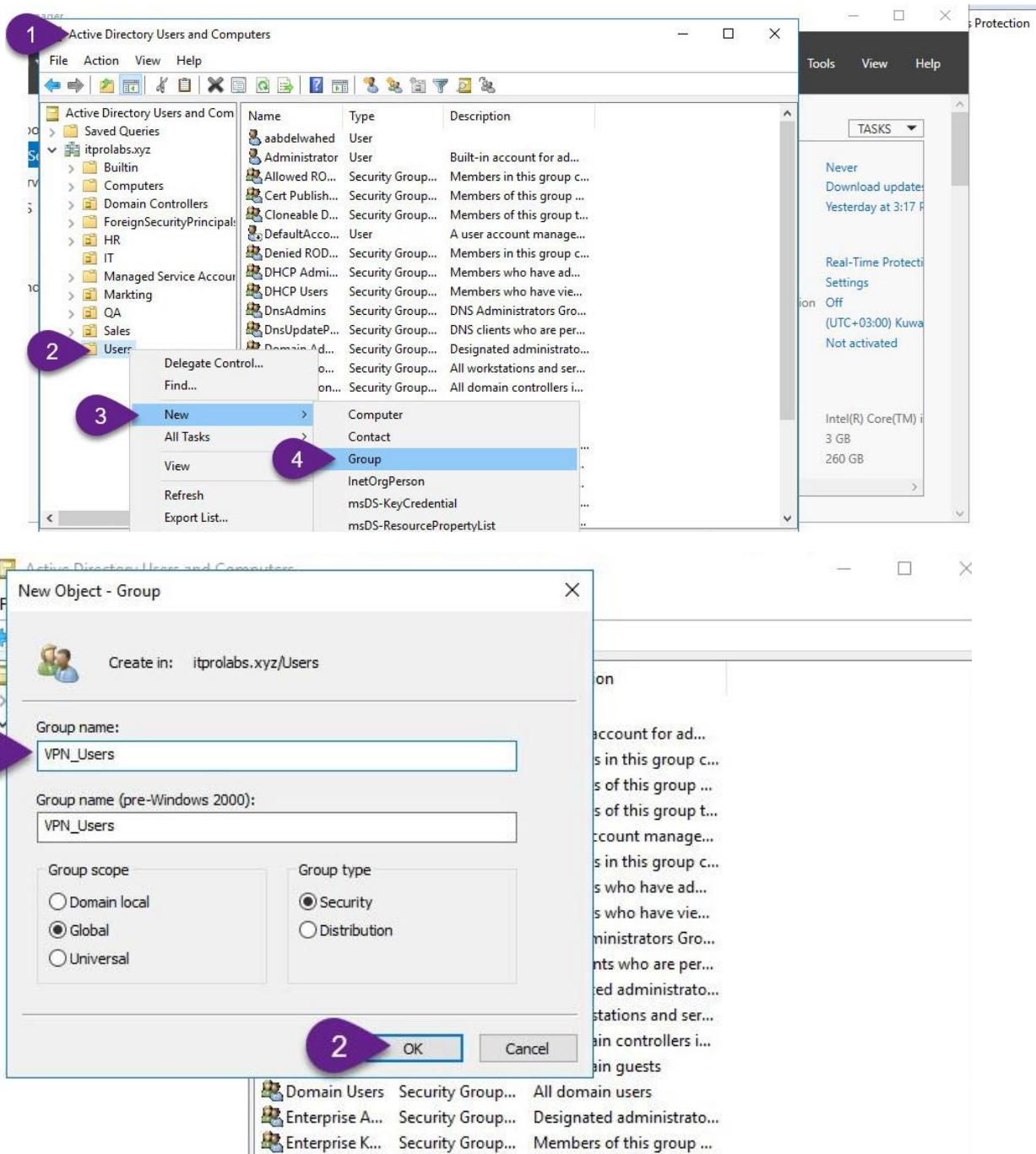
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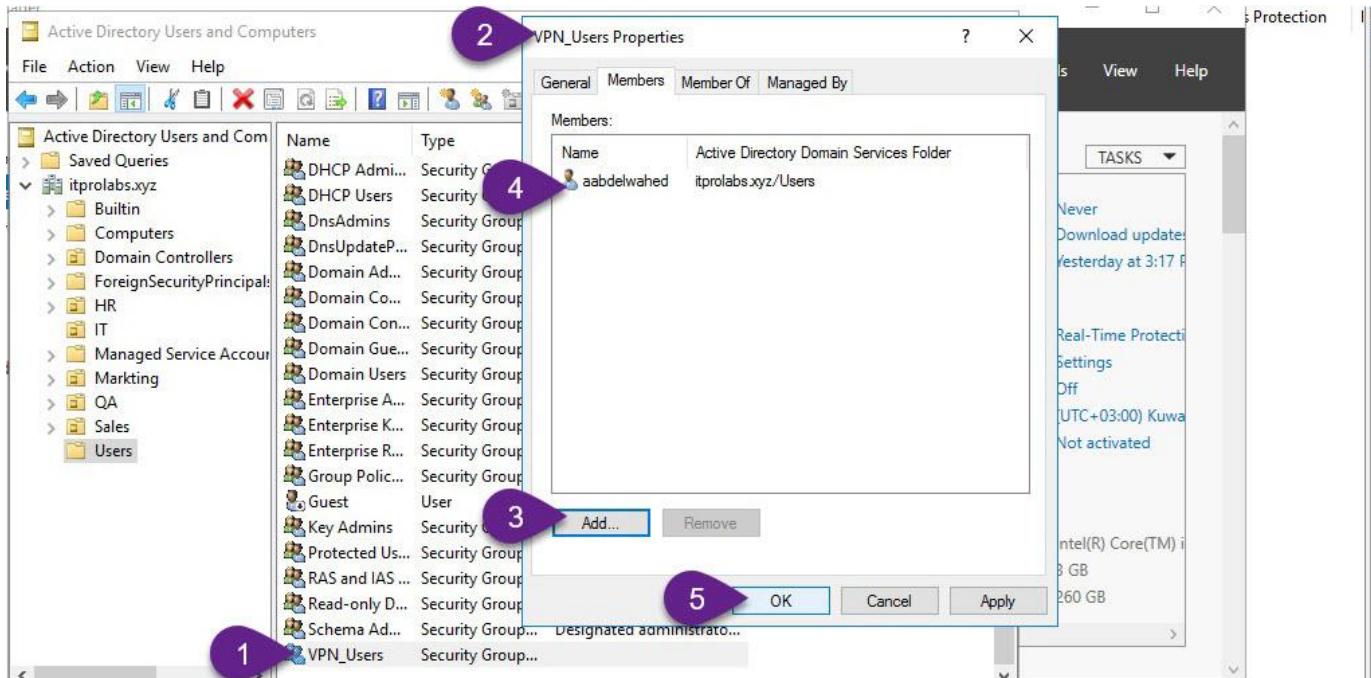
Allowing internet users to connect through VPN

Step 1: Active Directory Configuration

To permit only specific users to access VPN, create an Active Directory group called 'VPN_Users' using the Active Directory Users and Computers tool. Add a user, such as 'aabdelwahed', for testing purposes. These settings apply to the ITPROLABS.XYZ domain on the DC01 server.

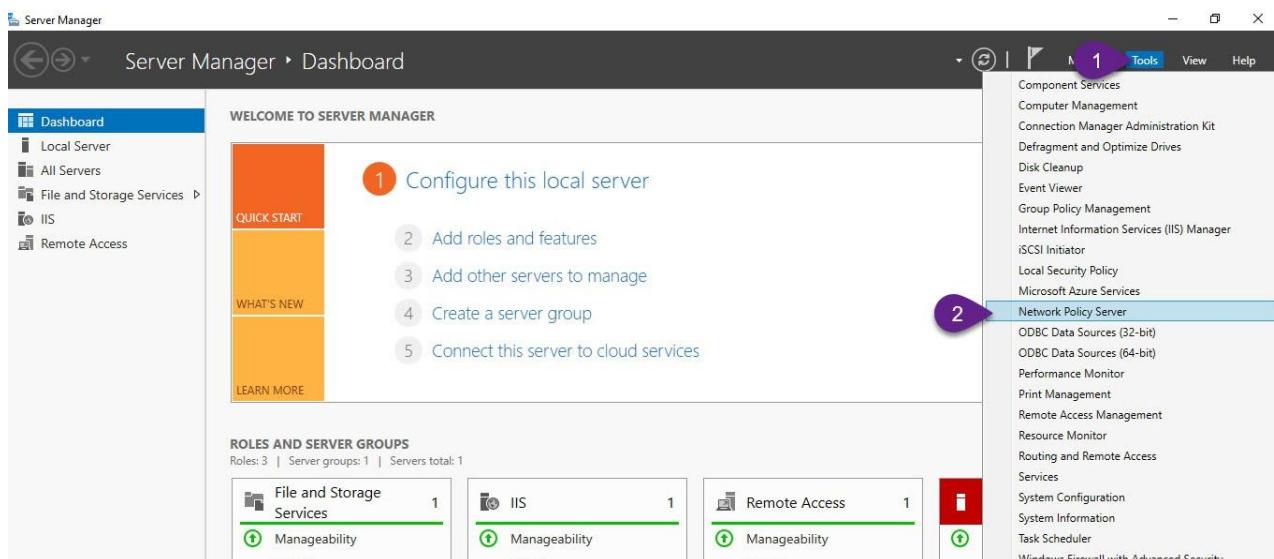


You are now able to include members in this group whom you wish to grant VPN access privileges.

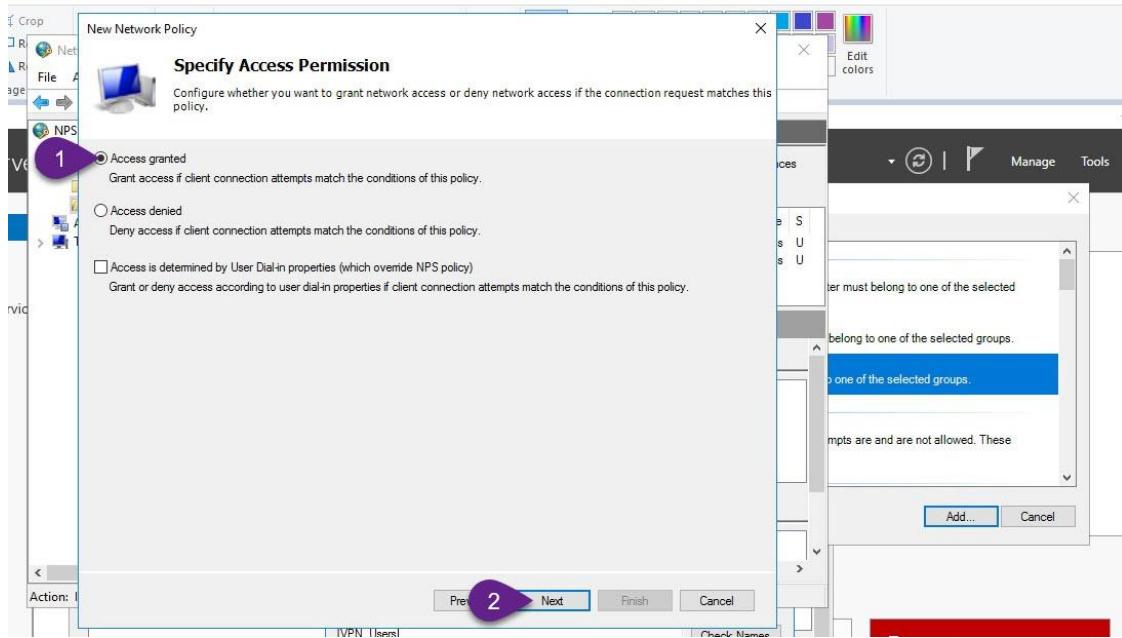


Step 2: Configure the Remote Access policies (NPS)

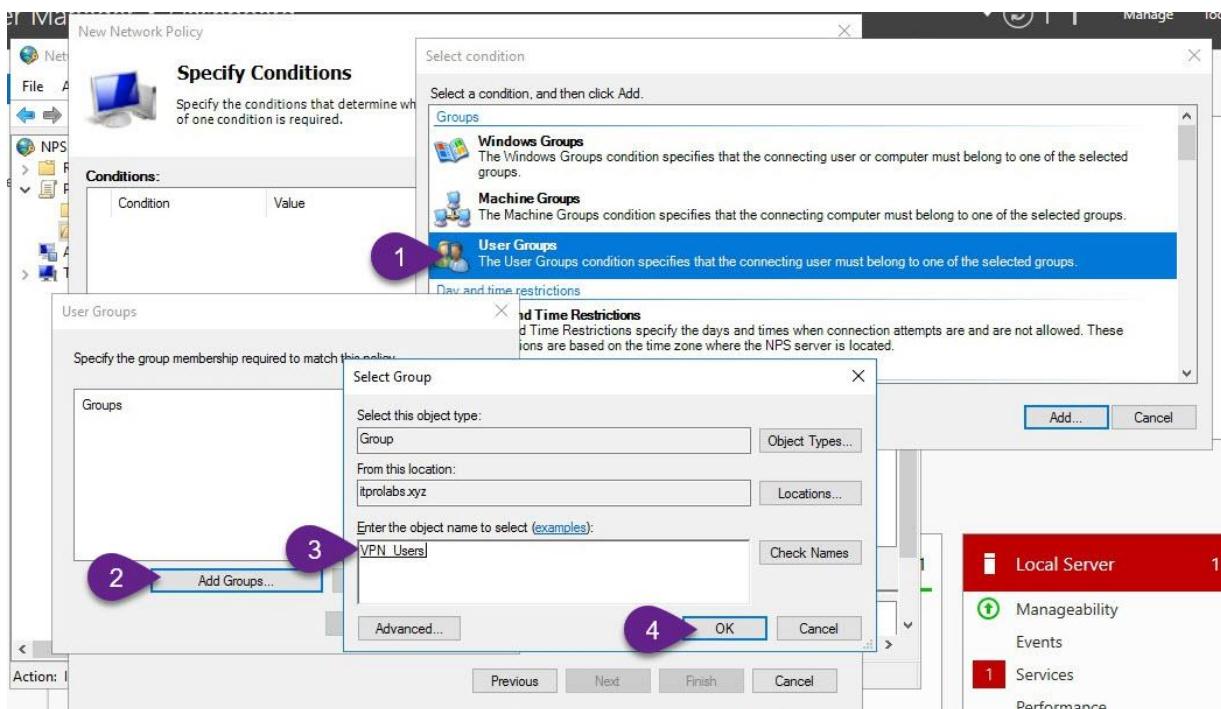
To enable users for VPN access, they must receive permission via the Network Policy Server or individually through 'dial-in' access in the Active Directory Users and Computers wizard. Using Network Policy Server (NPS), we going to allow **VPN_Users** group to access using VPN.

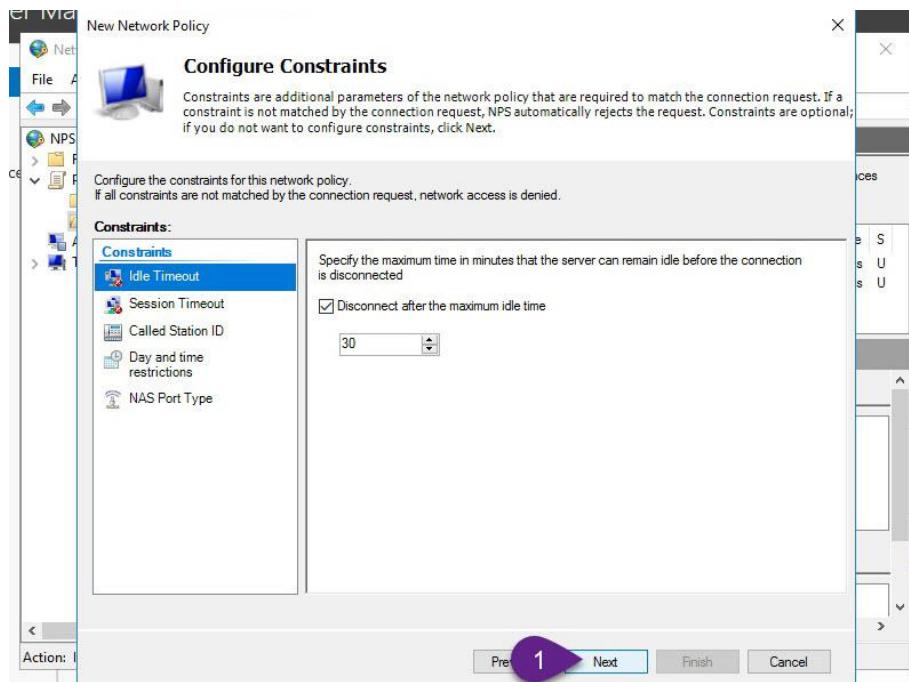


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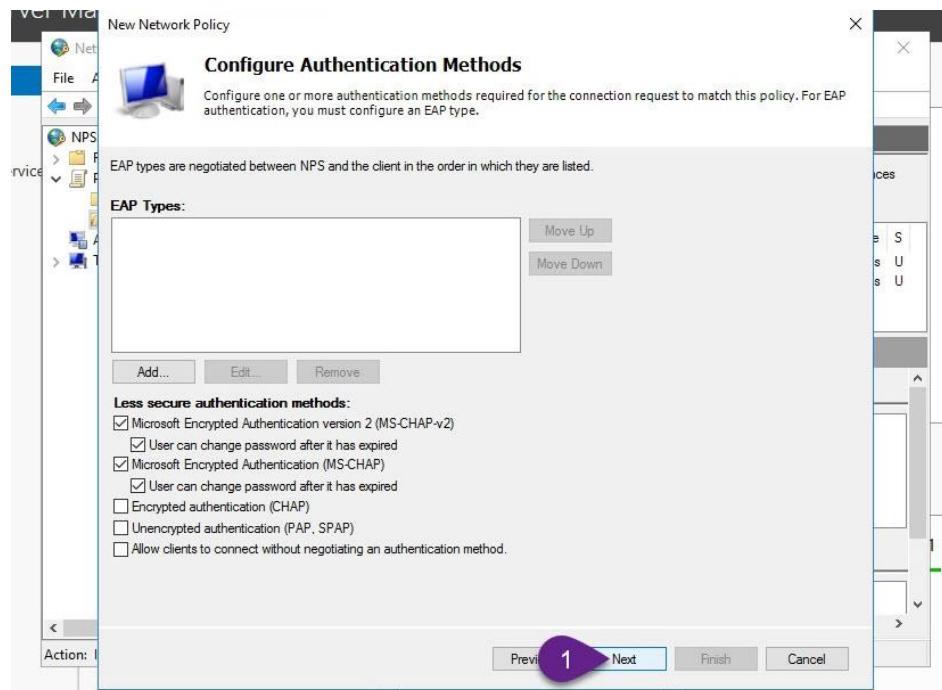


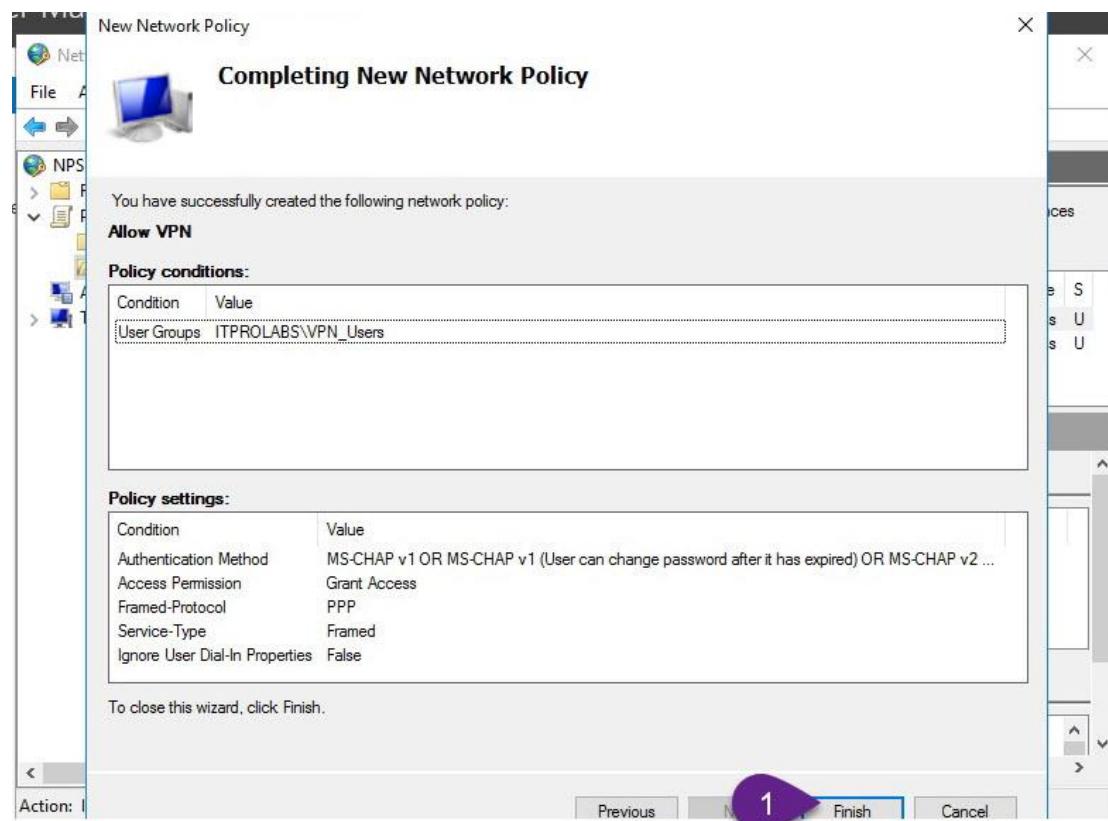
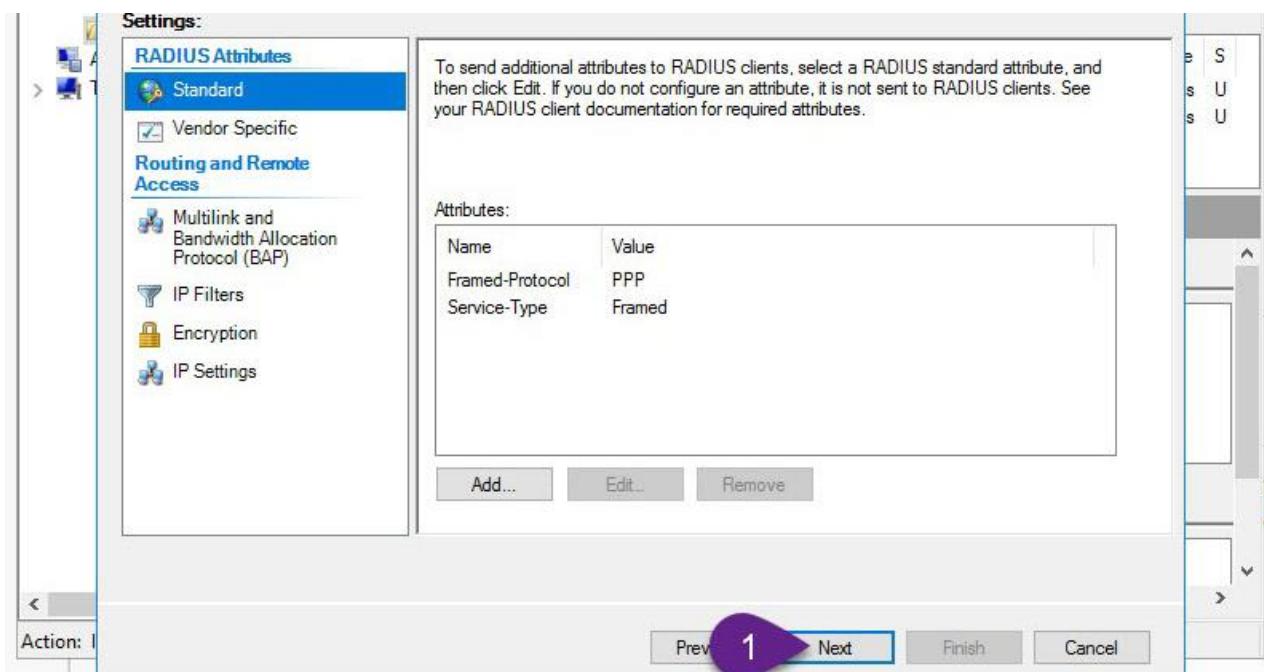
Include the users and groups you wish to authorize for VPN access.



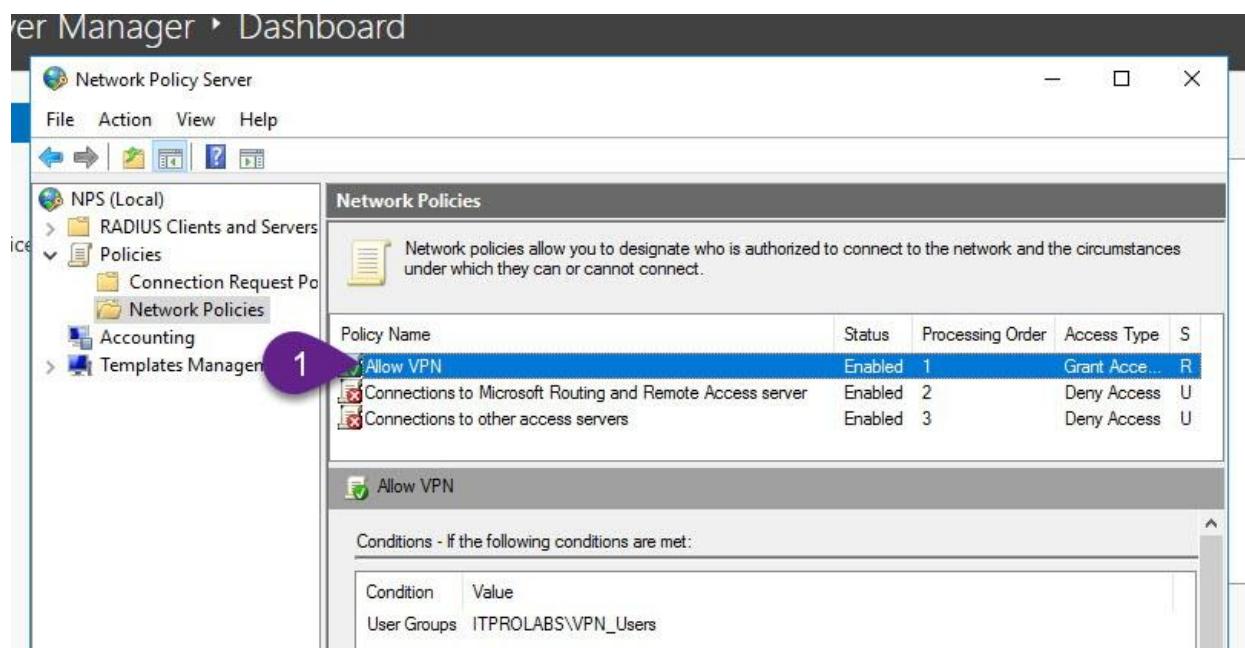


Using this wizard, we can implement policies and restrictions for VPN clients, such as setting a limit on session duration.





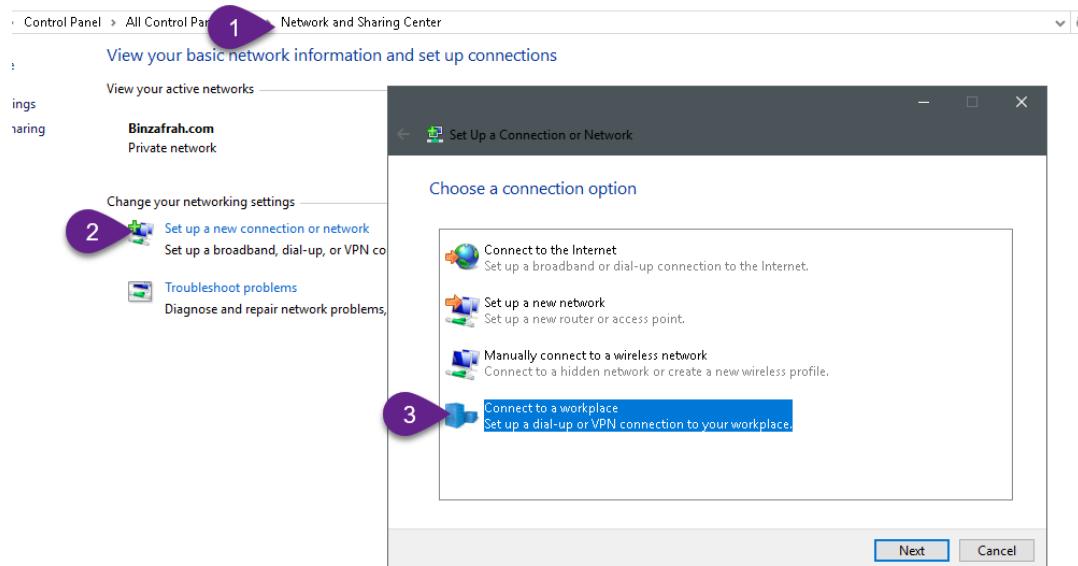
Ensure the policy order you establish is number 1.

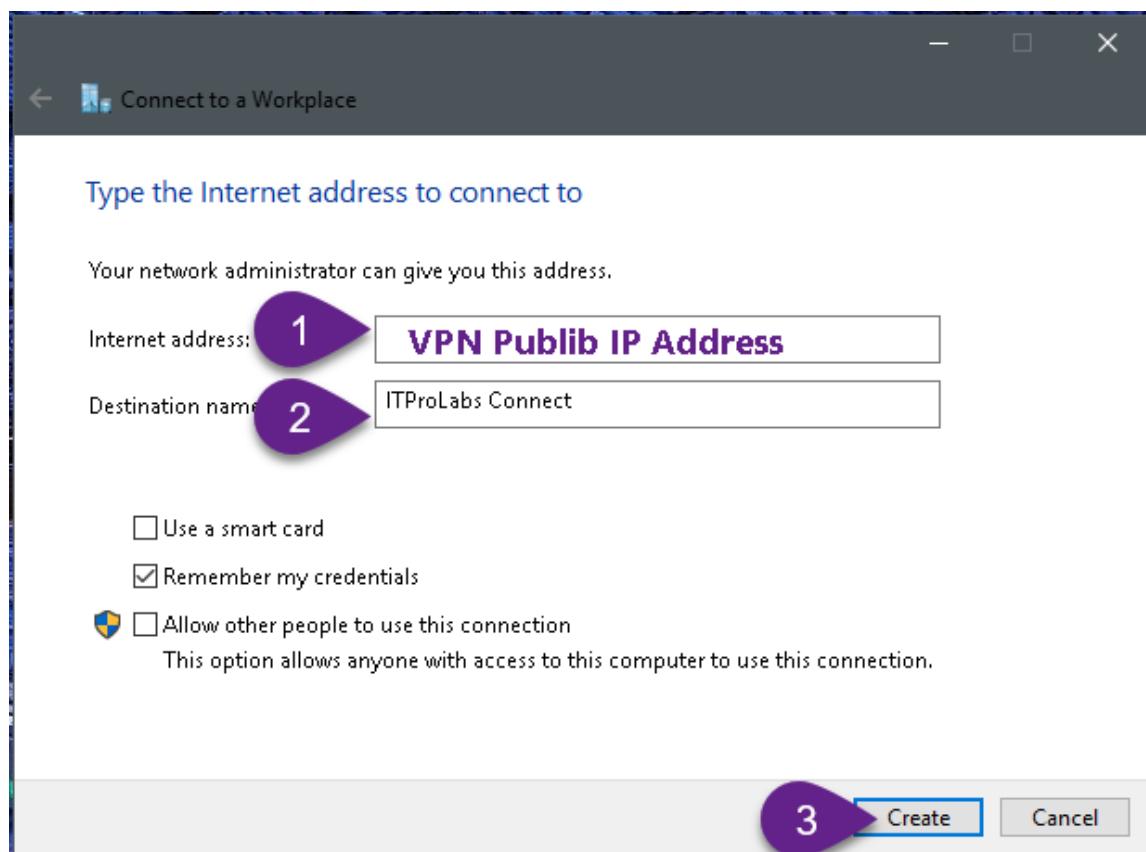
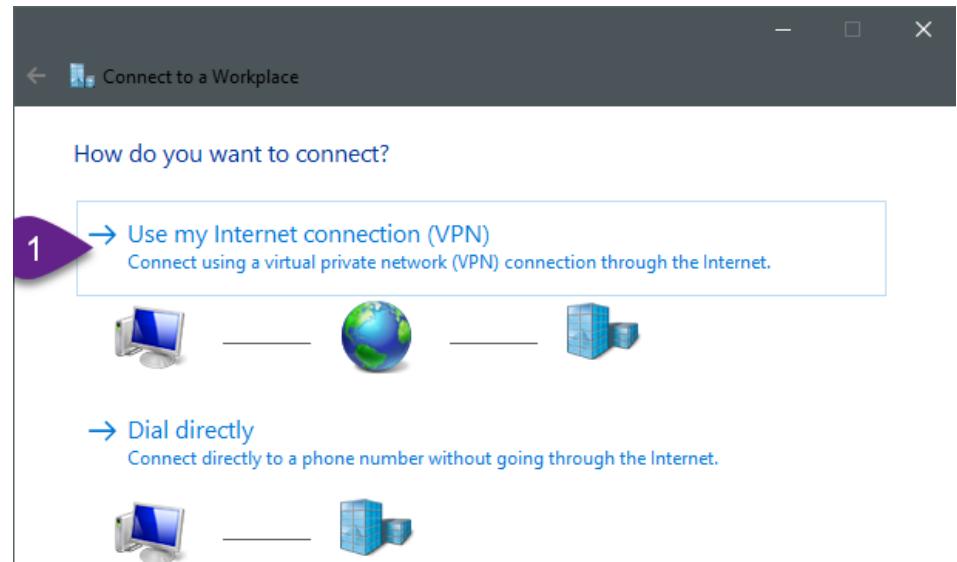


Testing

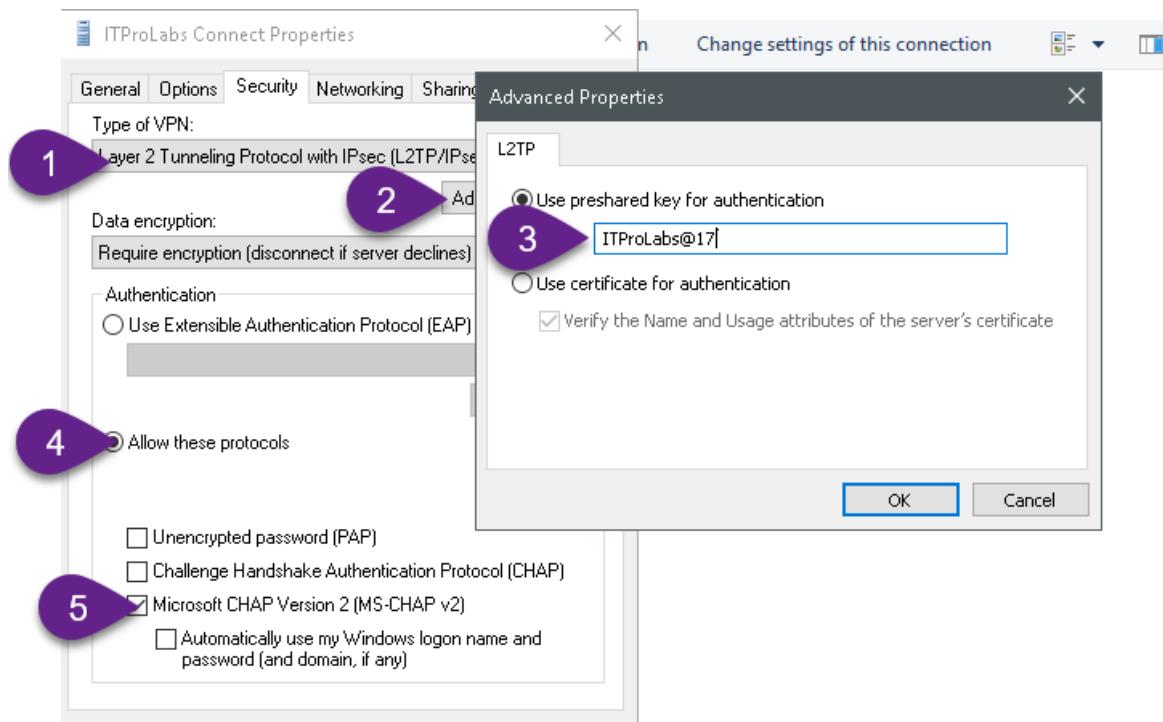
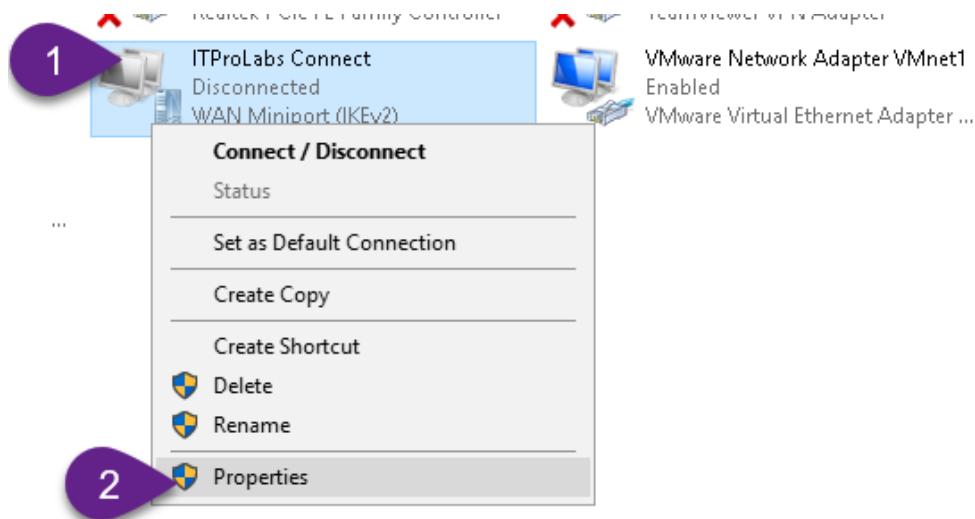
Create VPN connection from windows 10 Client.

First, set up a VPN connection using the VPN Server's public IP address (as detailed in the figures below).



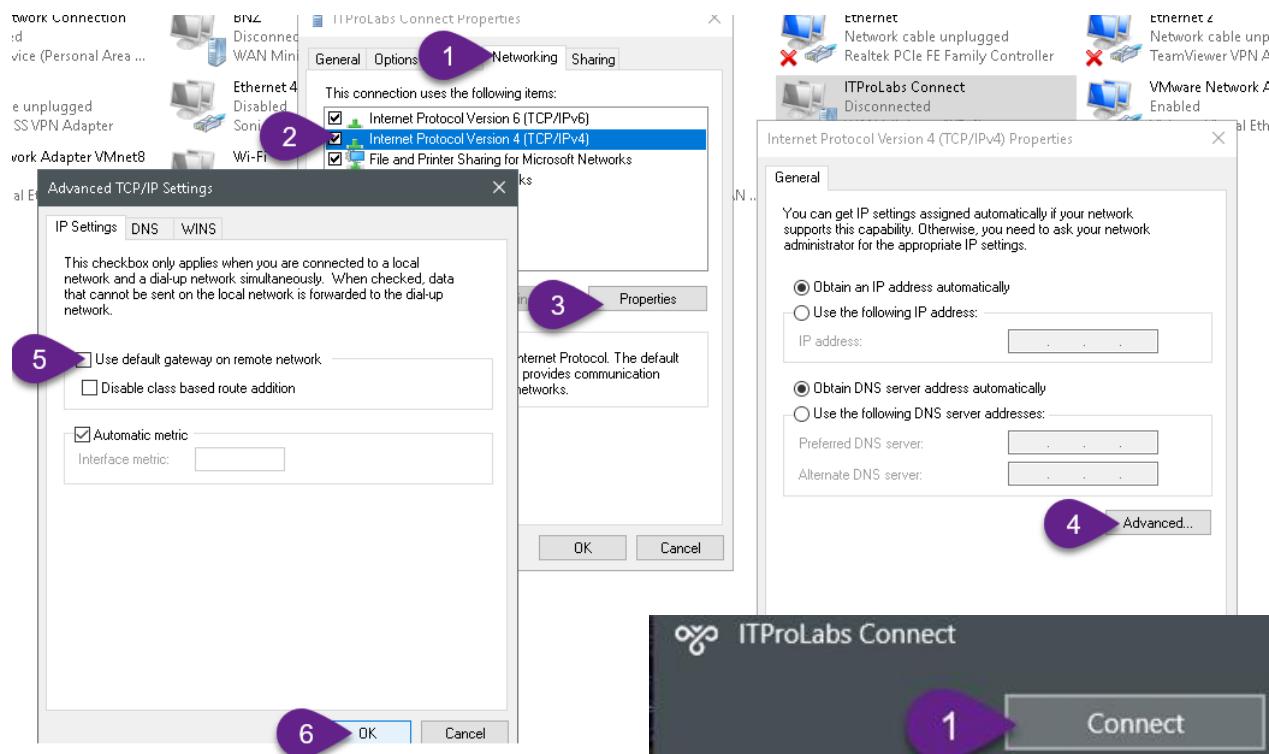


Now, set up our connection to utilize L2TP (as illustrated in the following diagrams)



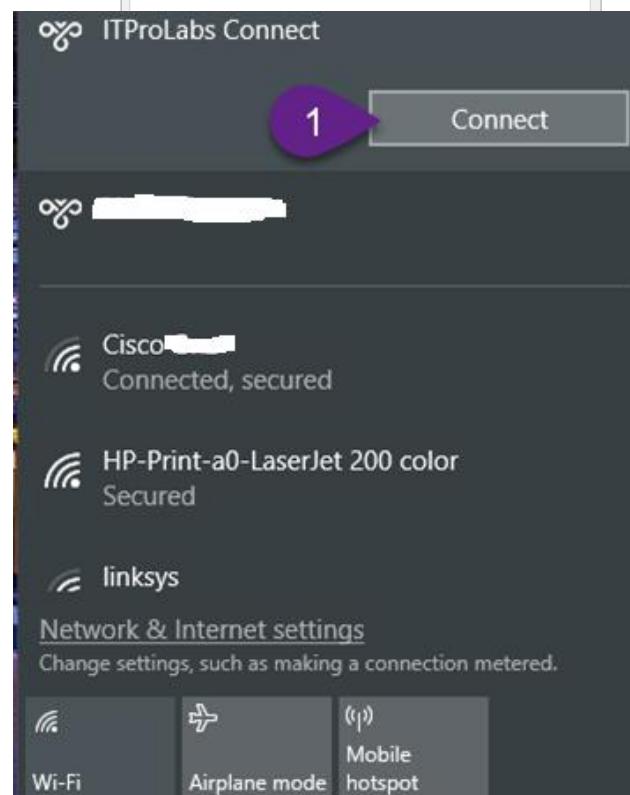
Allow internet connectivity with VPN

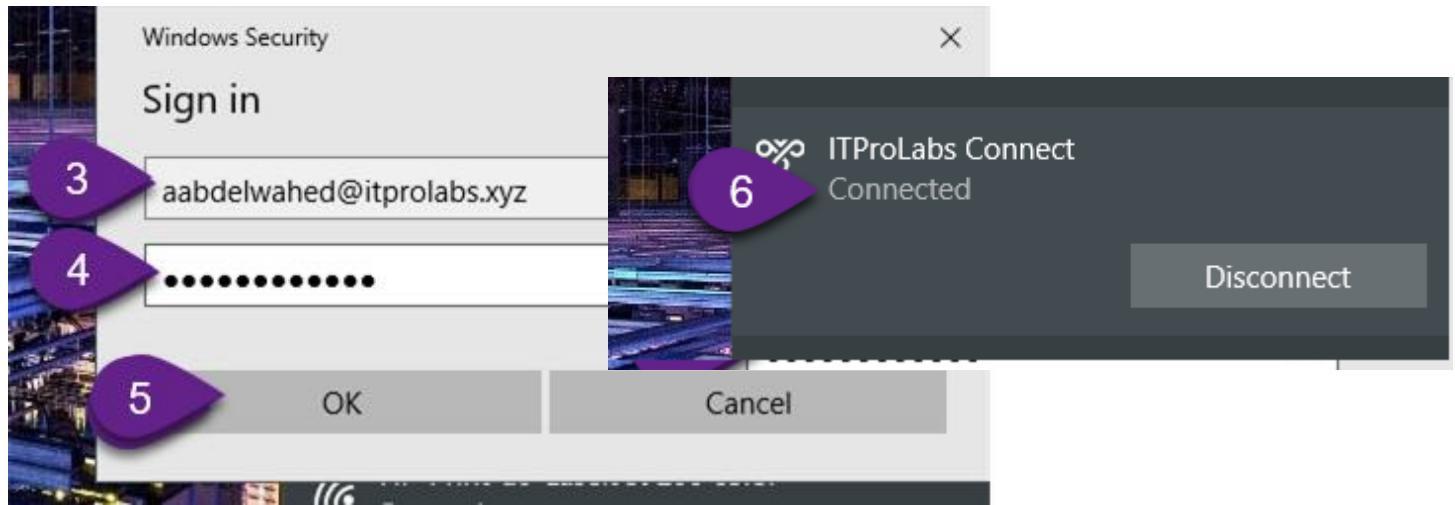
Typically, clients connected to a VPN cannot access the internet; this problem can be resolved as described in the figures that follow.



Connect to VPN

You are now able to connect to the VPN using the `aabdelwahed` user, which has been granted access permissions based on its membership in the `VPN_Users` group.





Execute the ipconfig /all command to review your VPN configuration details, which will allow you to utilize network resources according to your access rights.

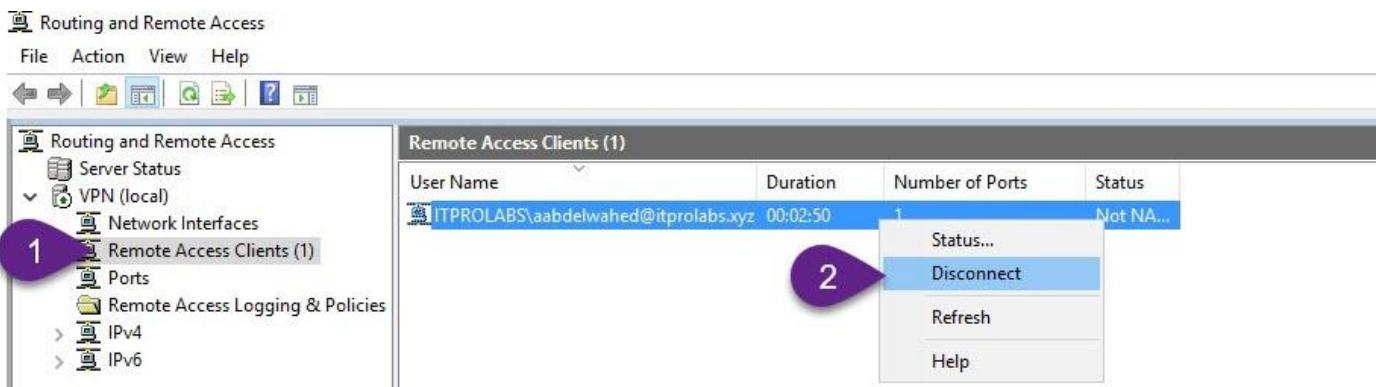
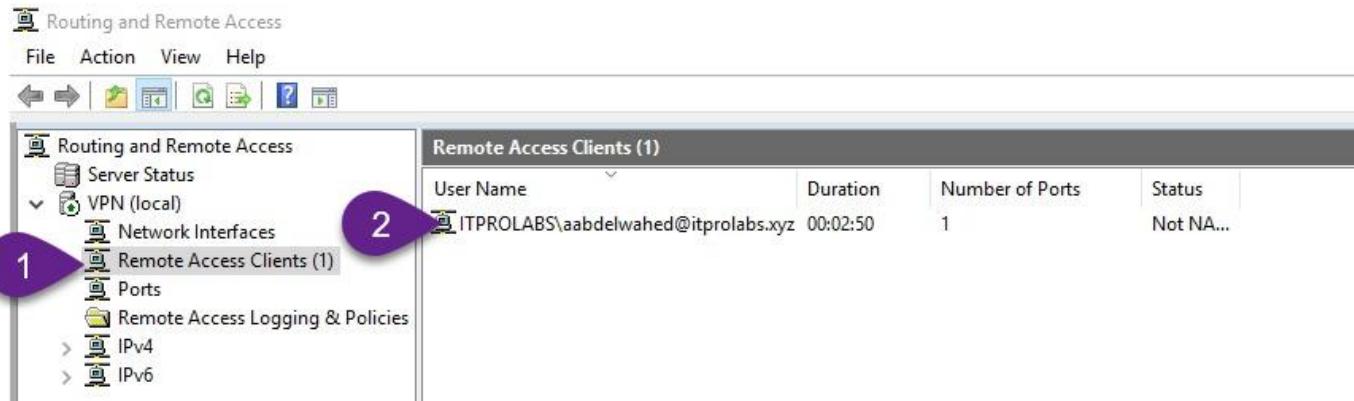
```
C:\ Command Prompt
DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.106.254
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 1023430742
DHCPv6 Client DUID . . . . . : 00-01-00-01-1D-9E-1D-84-28-D2-44-5A-57-51
DNS Servers . . . . . :
  fec0:0:0:ffff::1%1
  fec0:0:0:ffff::2%1
  fec0:0:0:ffff::3%1
Primary WINS Server . . . . . : 192.168.106.2
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled

PPP adapter ITProLabs Connect:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : ITProLabs Connect
  Description . . . . . : ITProLabs Connect
  Physical Address . . . . . : 00-FF-B1-74-7A-9F
  DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
  Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . . : Yes
  IPv4 Address . . . . . : 192.168.153.57(Preferred)
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.255
    Default Gateway . . . . . :
    DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.153.10
    NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Disabled

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 3:
  Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : Anchorfree HSS VPN Adapter
  Description . . . . . : Anchorfree HSS VPN Adapter
  Physical Address . . . . . : 00-FF-B1-74-7A-9F
  DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
  Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . . : Yes
```

Check connected VPN client Status

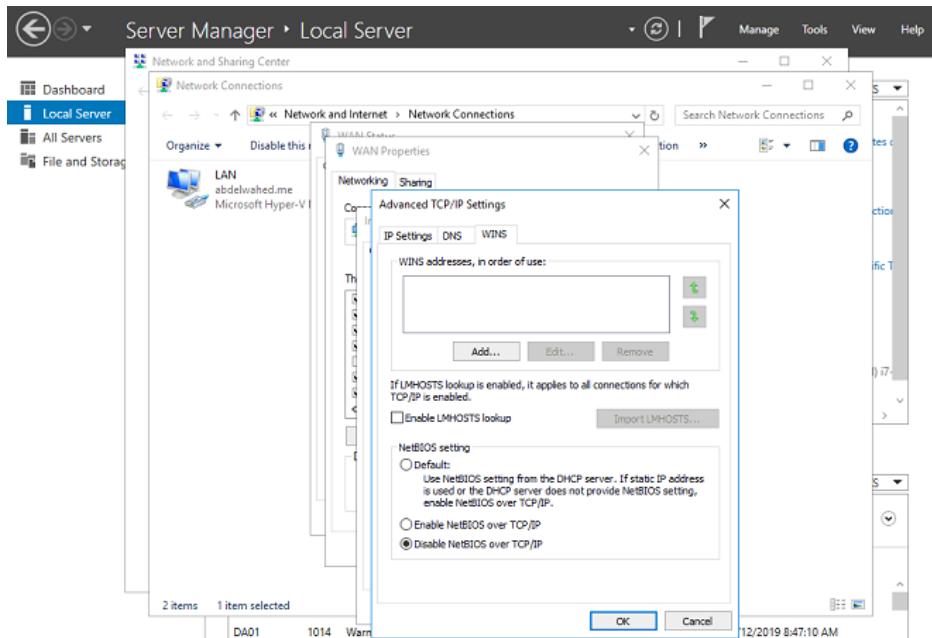
Next, return to the VPN server to verify the status of current user connections. Additionally, you have the option to forcibly disconnect any active users as depicted in the following figures.



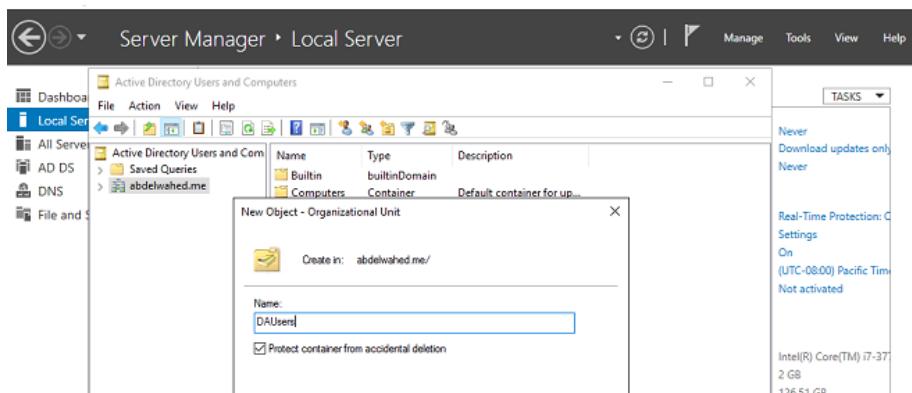
Direct Access

DC Configuration

DA network configuration

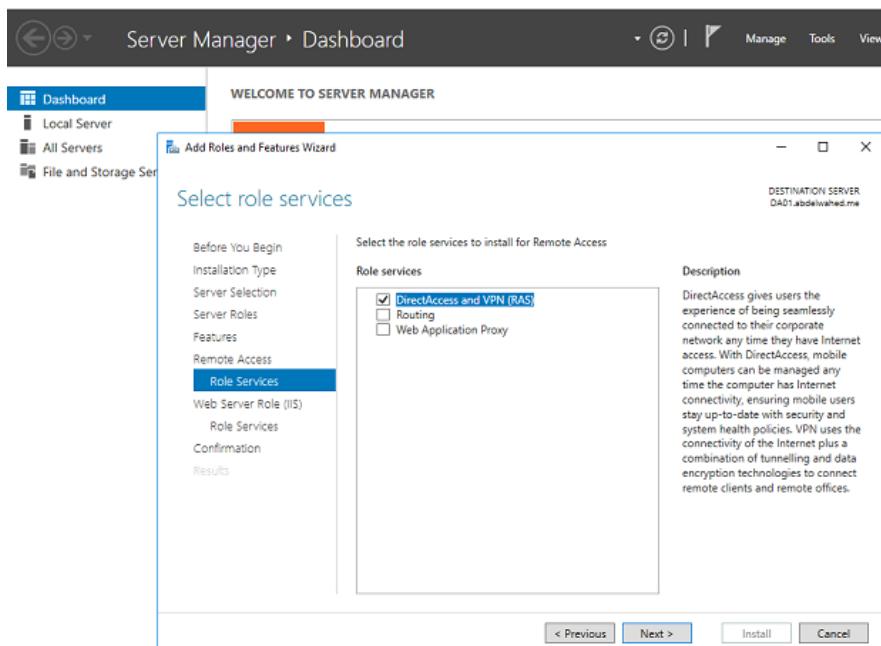
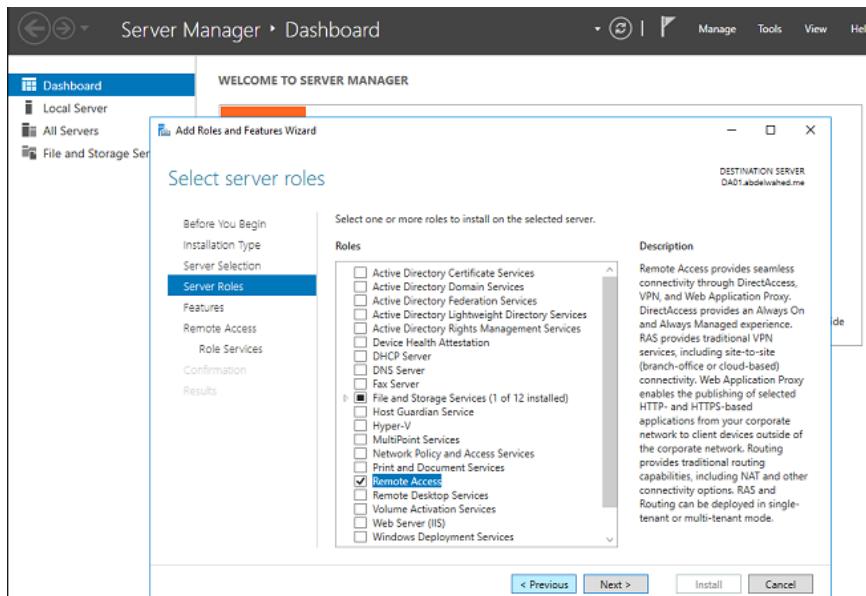


Setting Up a DirectAccess OU and Group in Active Directory

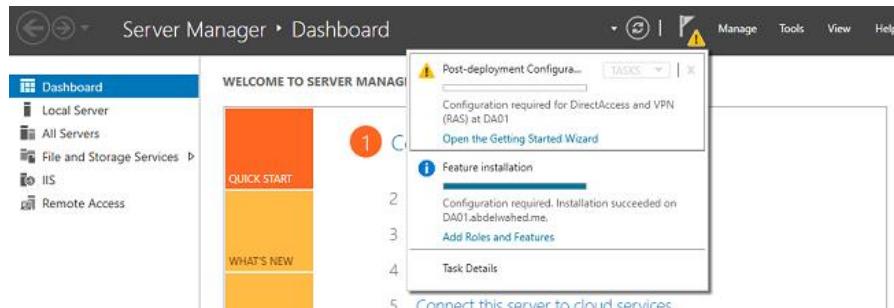
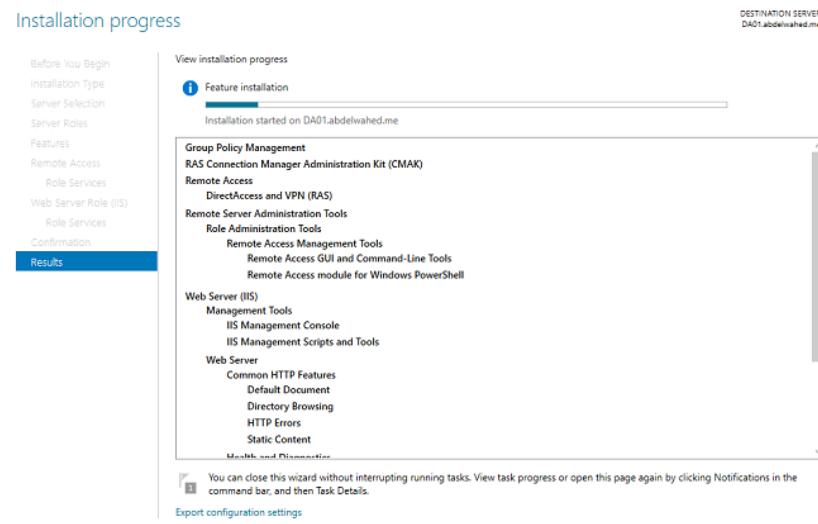


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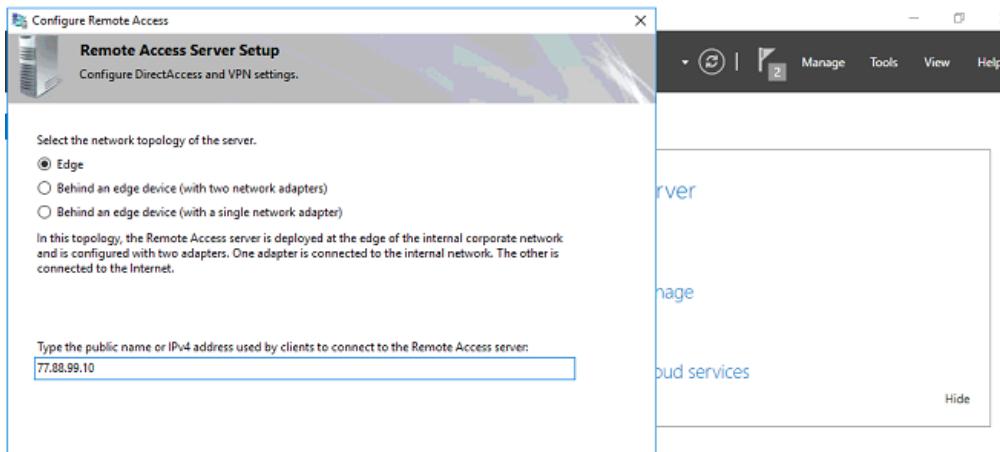
Now install Remote Access on DA Server



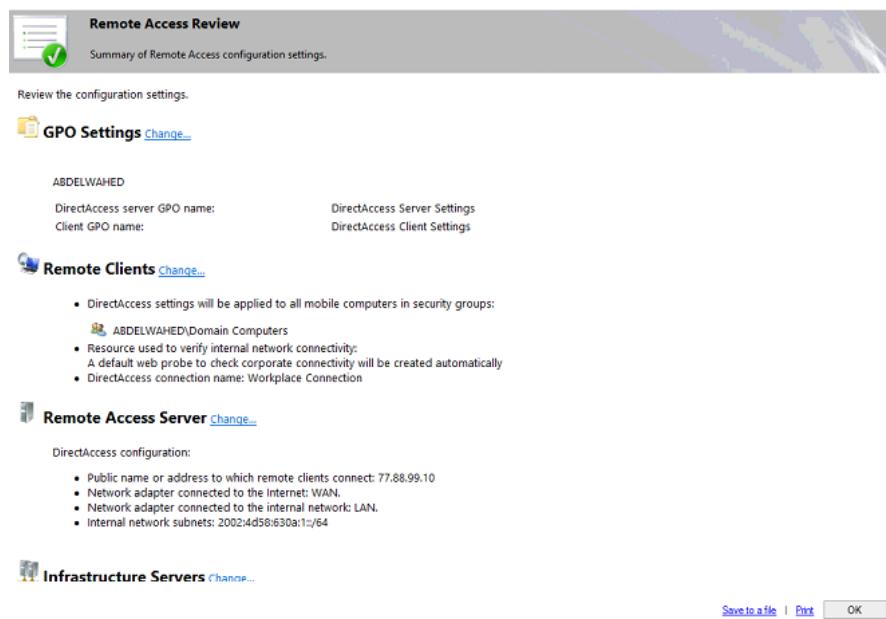
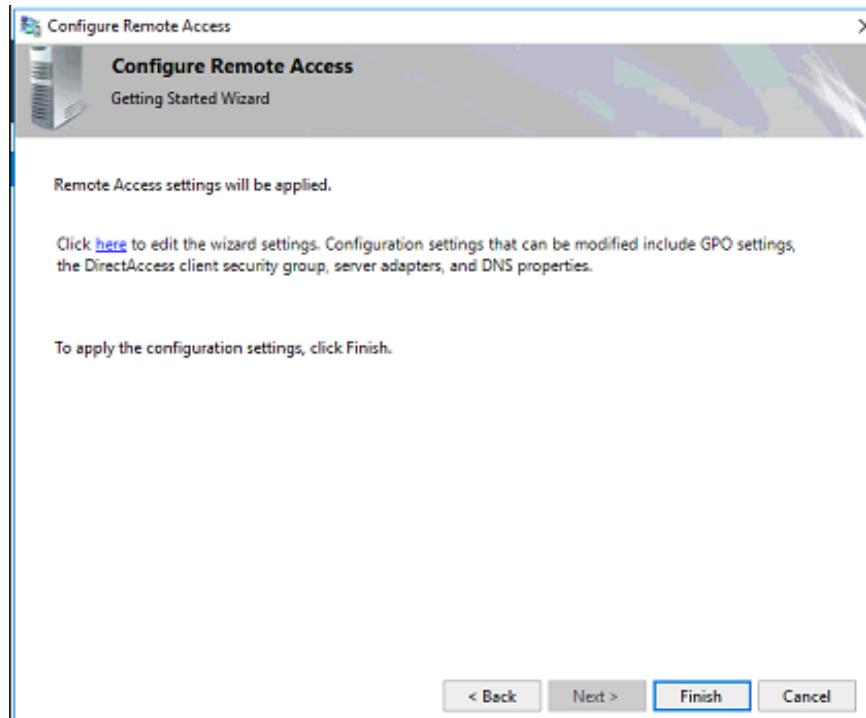
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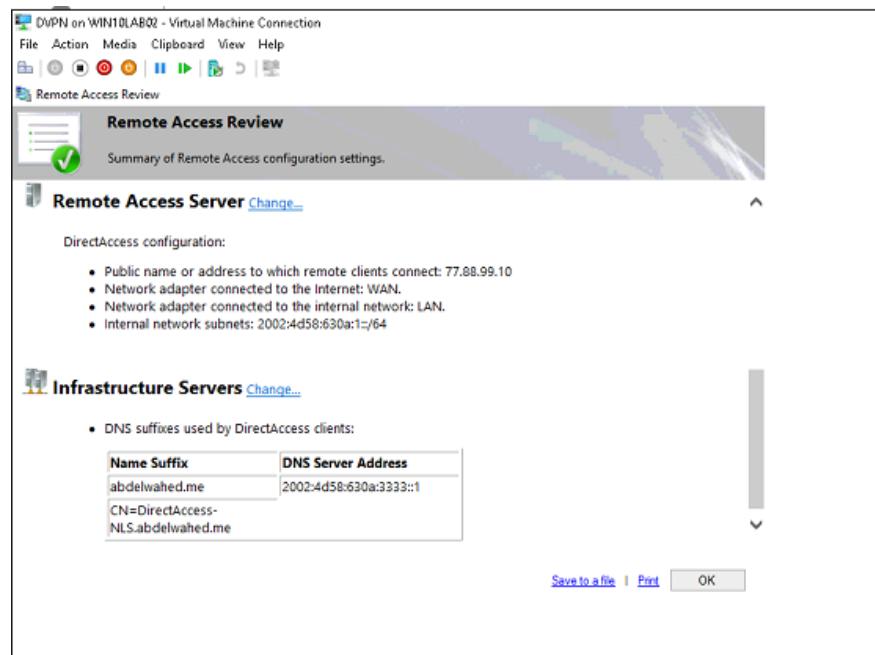
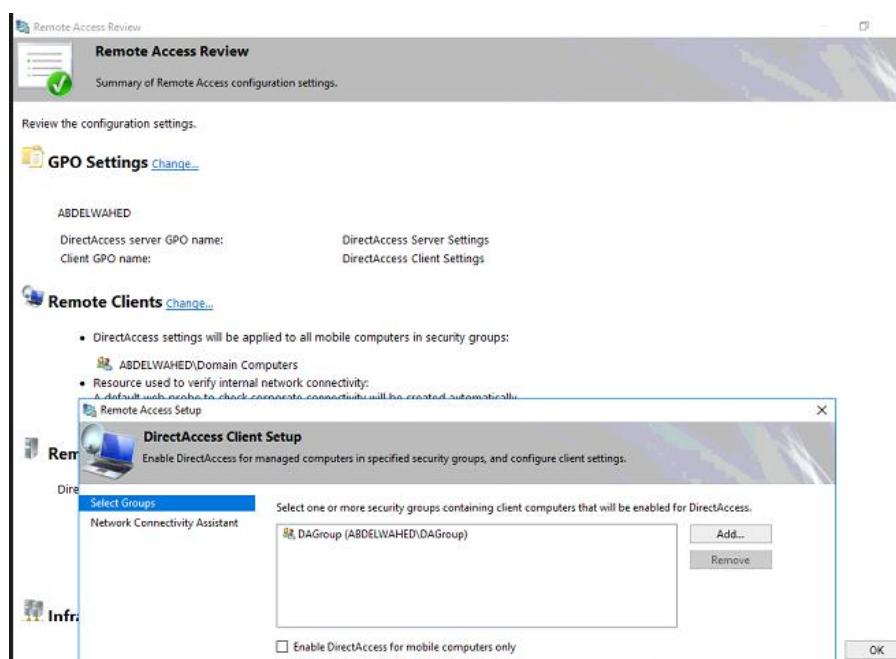
Select Deploy Direct Access only

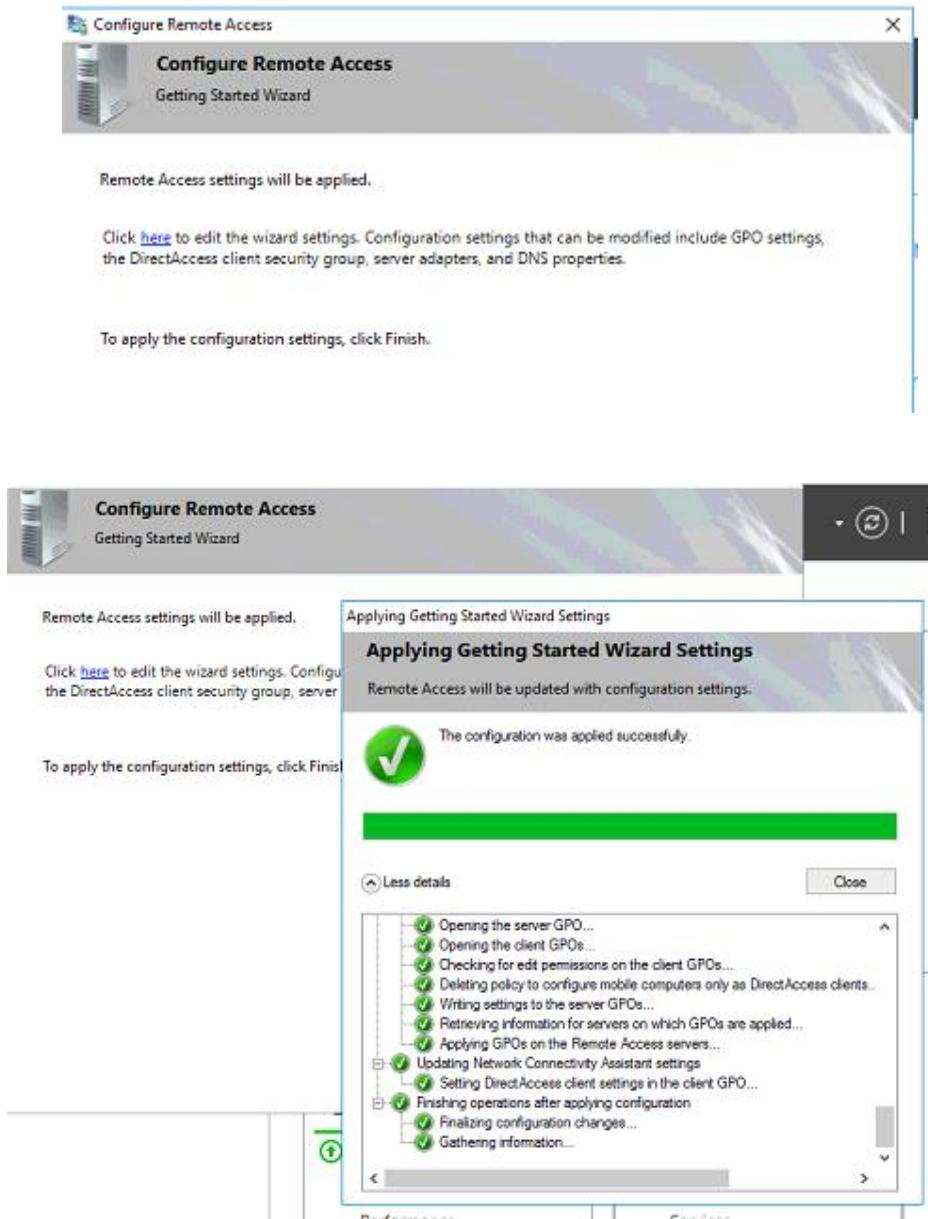


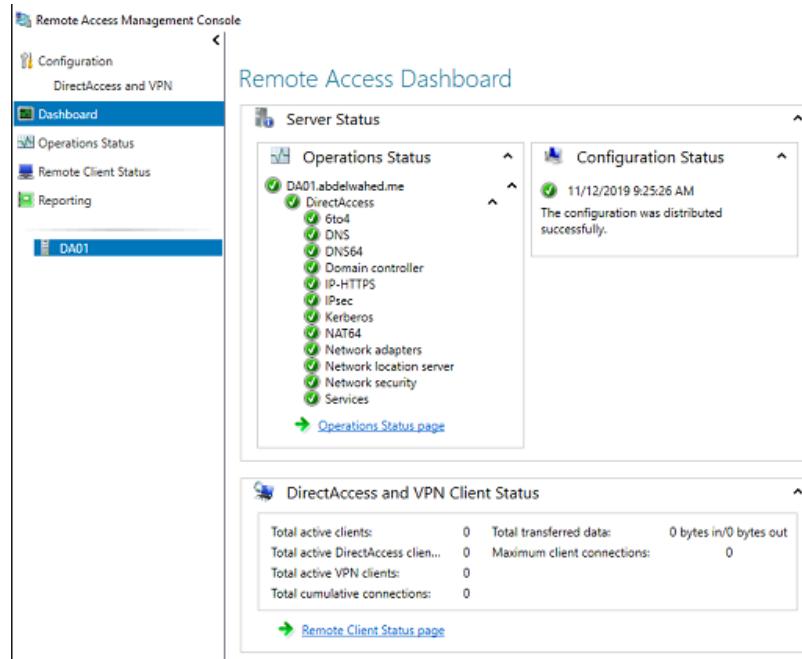
Click here to include permitted group



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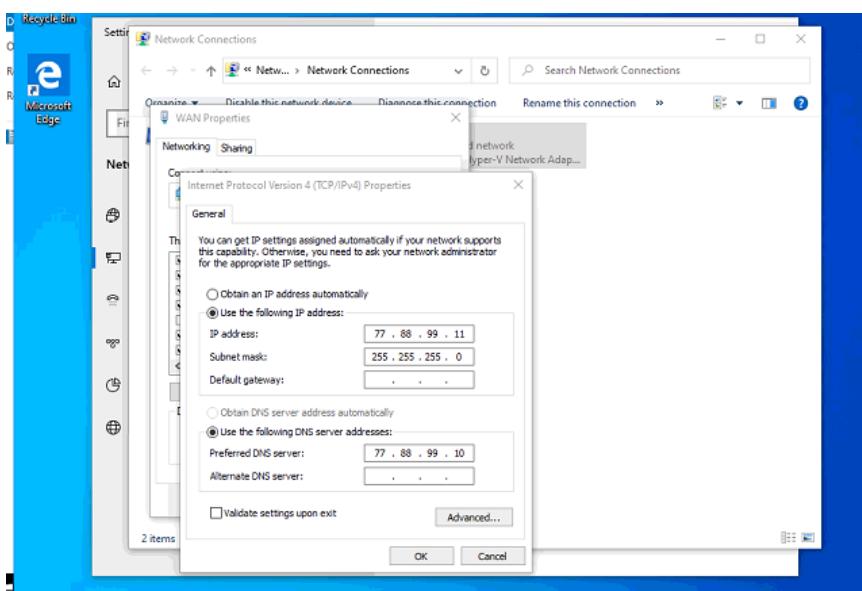




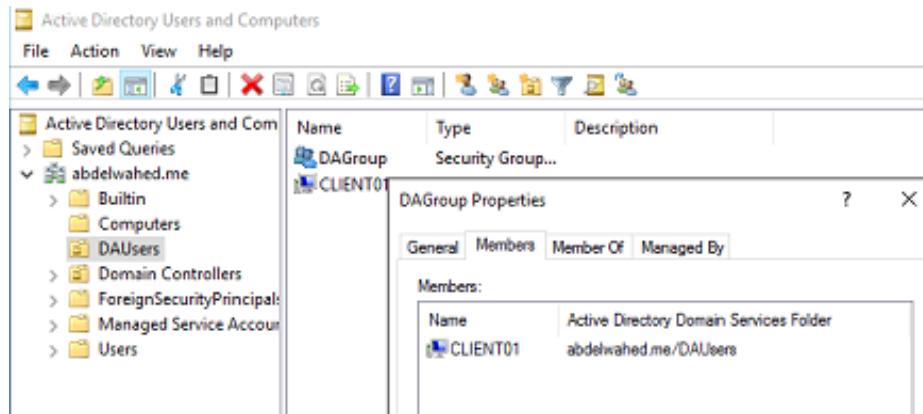
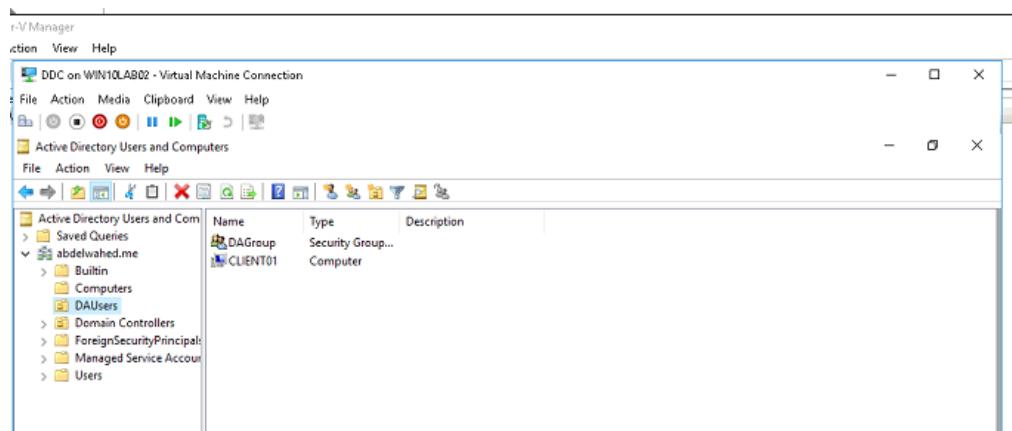


Client Configuration for Direct Access

- OS: Windows 10 Enterprise
- add it DAGroup and to DAUSers OU
- LAN IP: 200.200.200.202, DNS: 200.200.200.200
- WAN IP: showed down



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Execute gpupdate /force, then run Gpresult /r, and finally restart the computer once or twice.

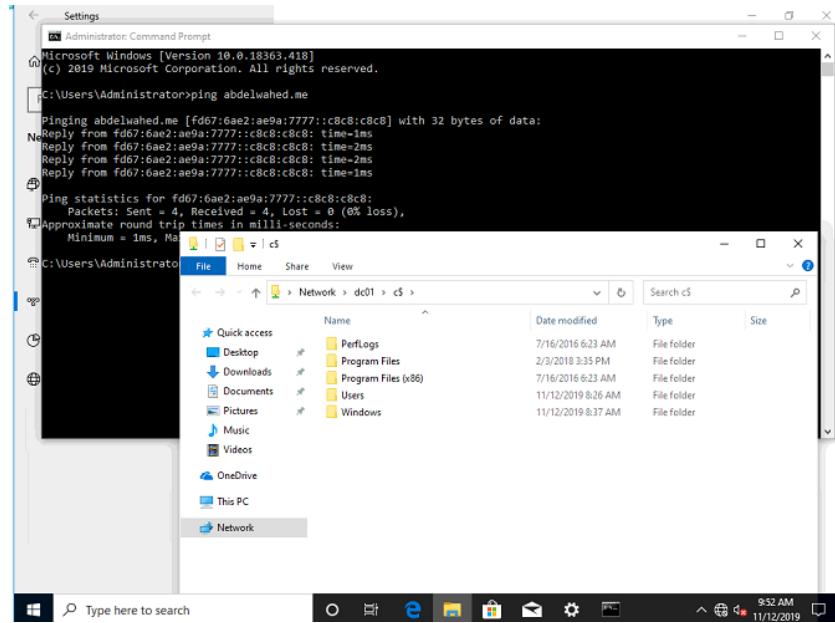
```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18363.418]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>gpupdate /force
Updating policy...
Computer Policy update has completed successfully.
User Policy update has completed successfully.

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

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Next, turn off the LAN NIC and turn on the WAN to see if you can still reach the server resources.



The screenshot shows the 'Remote Access Management Console' interface. The left navigation pane is collapsed. The main area displays the 'Connected Clients' status. A table titled 'Connected Clients' lists one client: 'ABDELWAHED\Administrator' connected from 'ABDELWAHED\CLIENT01\$' using 'IPHttps' protocol. Below this table are two details panes: 'Access Details' and 'Connection Details'. The 'Access Details' pane shows port numbers 445, 88, and 389, and IP addresses 200.200.200.200. The 'Connection Details' pane shows the connection was established using DirectAccess, with total bytes in 52448 and total bytes out 52848, starting on 11/12/2019 at 9:49:20 AM, and authentication via Machine Kerberos & User Kerberos.

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The image consists of three vertically stacked windows from a Windows operating system.

The top window is a Command Prompt window titled "Select Administrator: Command Prompt - powershell". It displays the output of the command `netsh dnsclient show state`. The output shows various network location behaviors and machine locations:

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> netsh dnsclient show state
Name Resolution Policy Table Options
-----
Query Failure Behavior : Always fall back to LLNR and NetBIOS
if the name does not exist in DNS or
if the DNS servers are unreachable
when on a private network
Query Resolution Behavior : Resolve only IPv6 addresses for names
Network Location Behavior : Let Network ID determine when Direct
Access settings are to be used
Machine Location : Outside corporate network
Direct Access Settings : Configured and Enabled
DNSSEC Settings : Not Configured
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

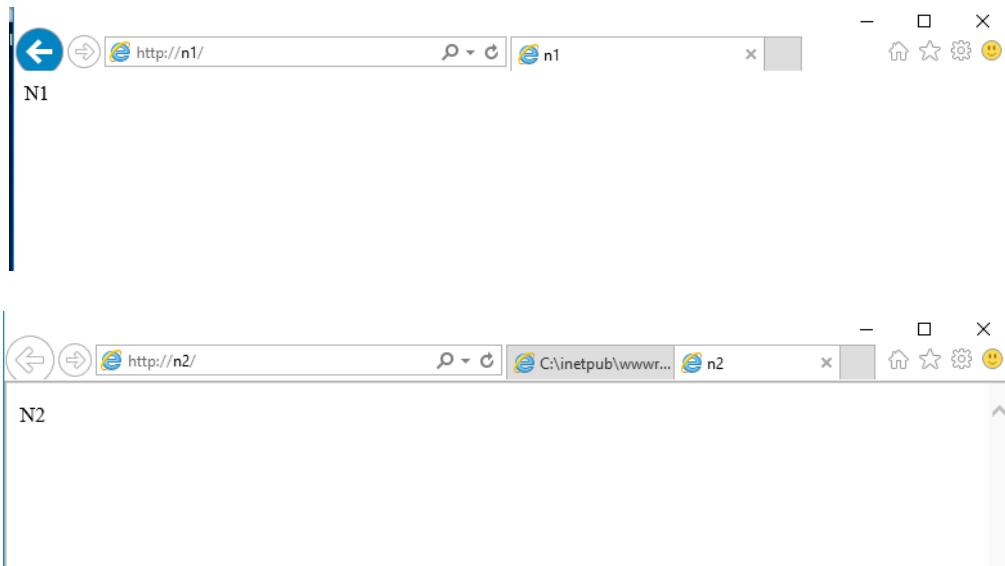
The middle window is another Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: Command Prompt - powershell". It displays the output of the command `Get-DAClientExperienceConfiguration`. The output shows various DirectAccess client settings:

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-DAClientExperienceConfiguration
Description : DA Client Settings
CorporateResources : {HTTP://directaccess-WebProbeHost.abdelwahed.me}
IPsecTunnelEndpoints : {PING:2002:4d58:630a::4d58:630a, PING:2002:4d58:630a:5::1}
CustomCommands :
PreferLocalNamesAllowed : True
UserInterface : True
PassiveMode : False
SupportEmail :
FriendlyName : Abdelwahed Connection
ManualEntryPointSelectionAllowed : True
GslbFqdn :
ForceTunneling : Default
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

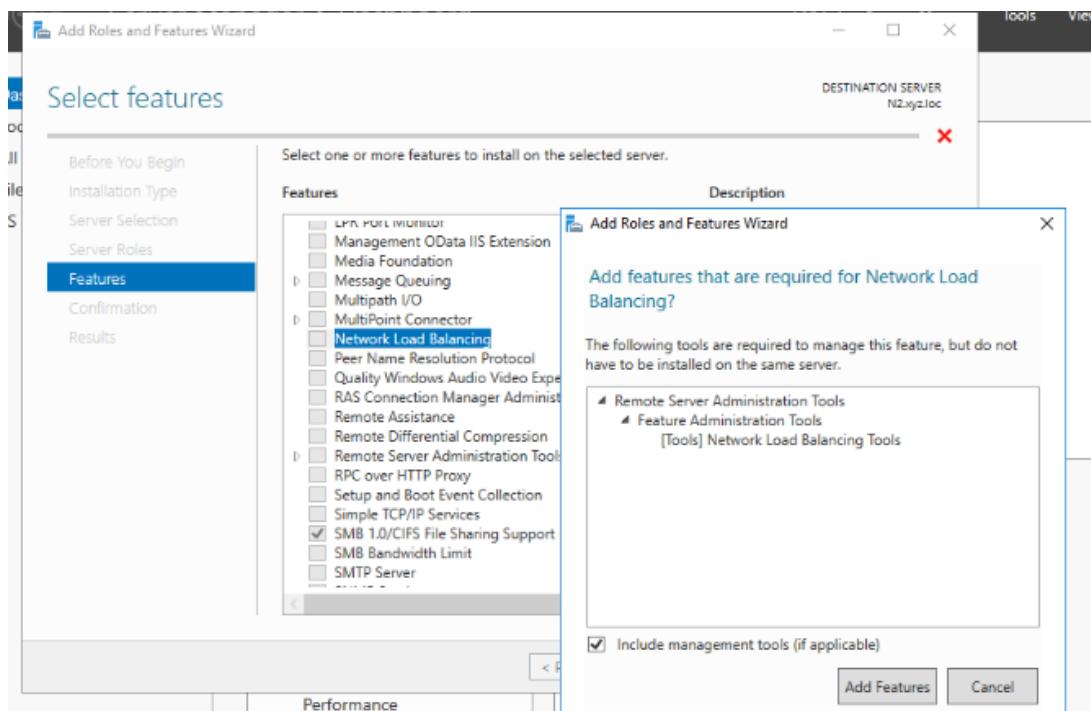
The bottom window is the Windows Settings interface. It shows the "Network & Internet" section under "DirectAccess". The status is "Abdelwahed Connection" with "No Internet access". The "Location" section indicates "Your PC is set up correctly for single-site DirectAccess". There is a "Have a question?" link and a "Make Windows better" section with "Give us feedback". The taskbar at the bottom shows the date and time as "10:19 AM 11/12/2019".

Network Load Balancer (Web Servers)

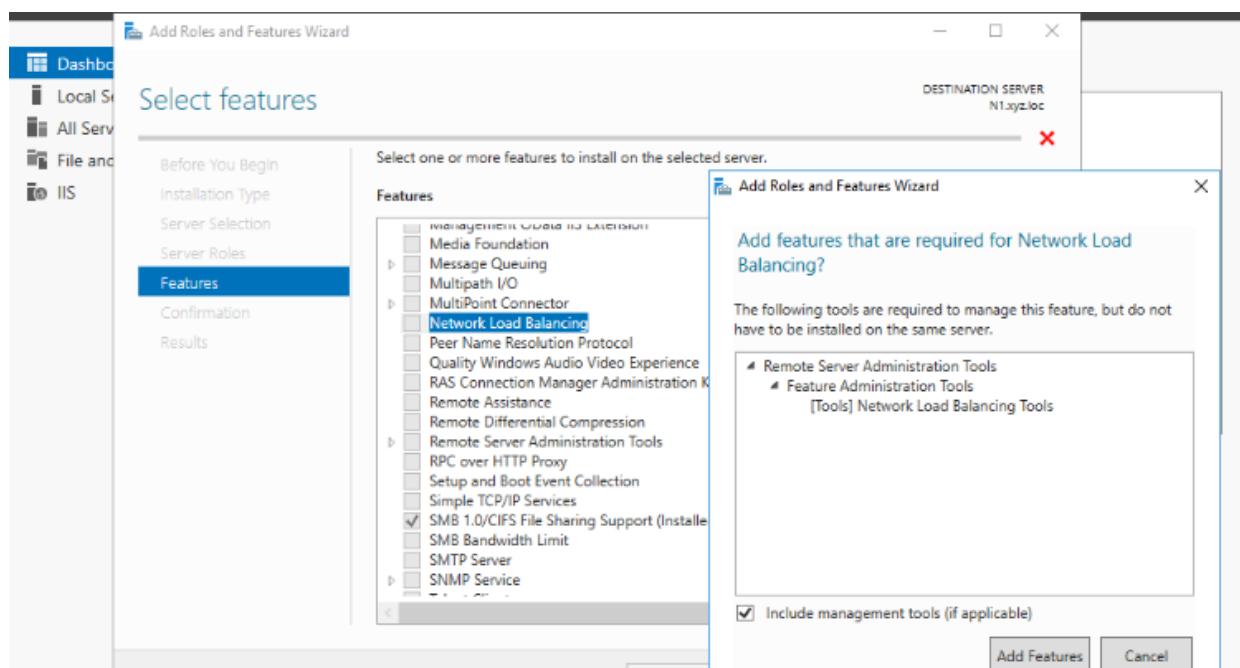
Initially, install IIS on both N1 and N2 servers.



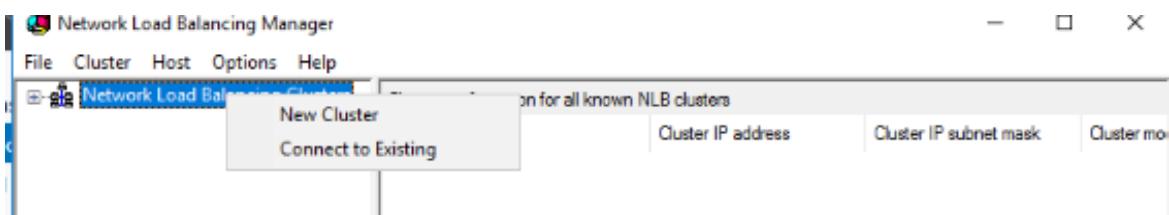
Please proceed to implement the network load balancing feature on both Load Balancer servers.



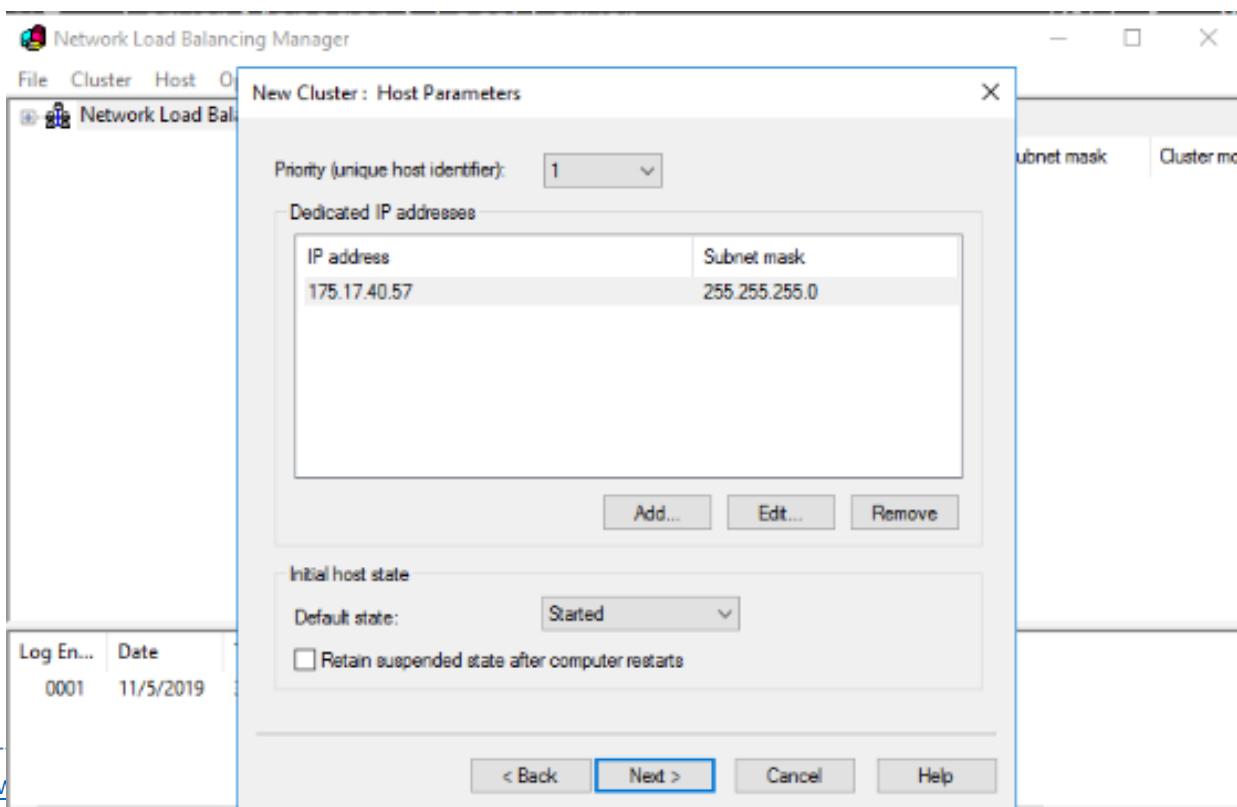
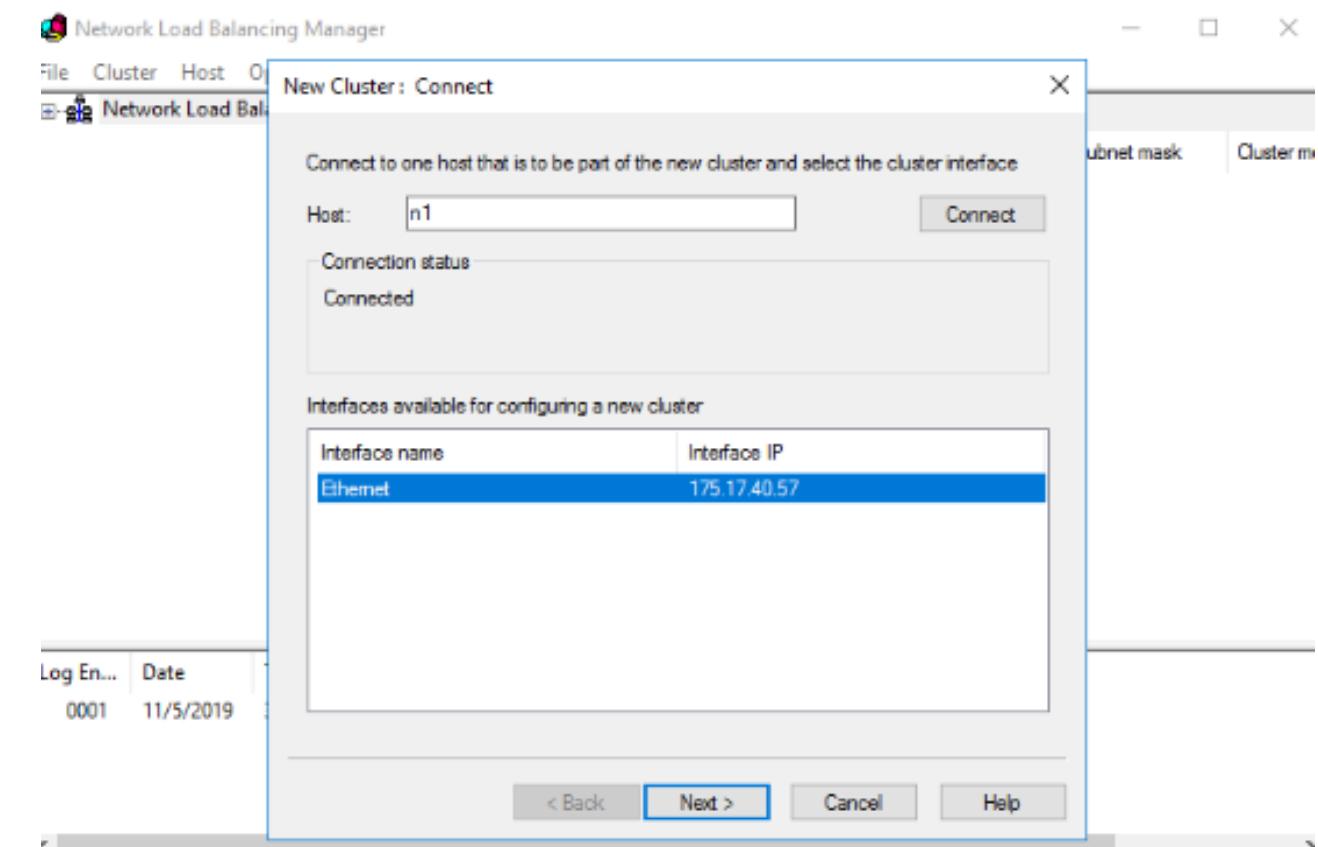
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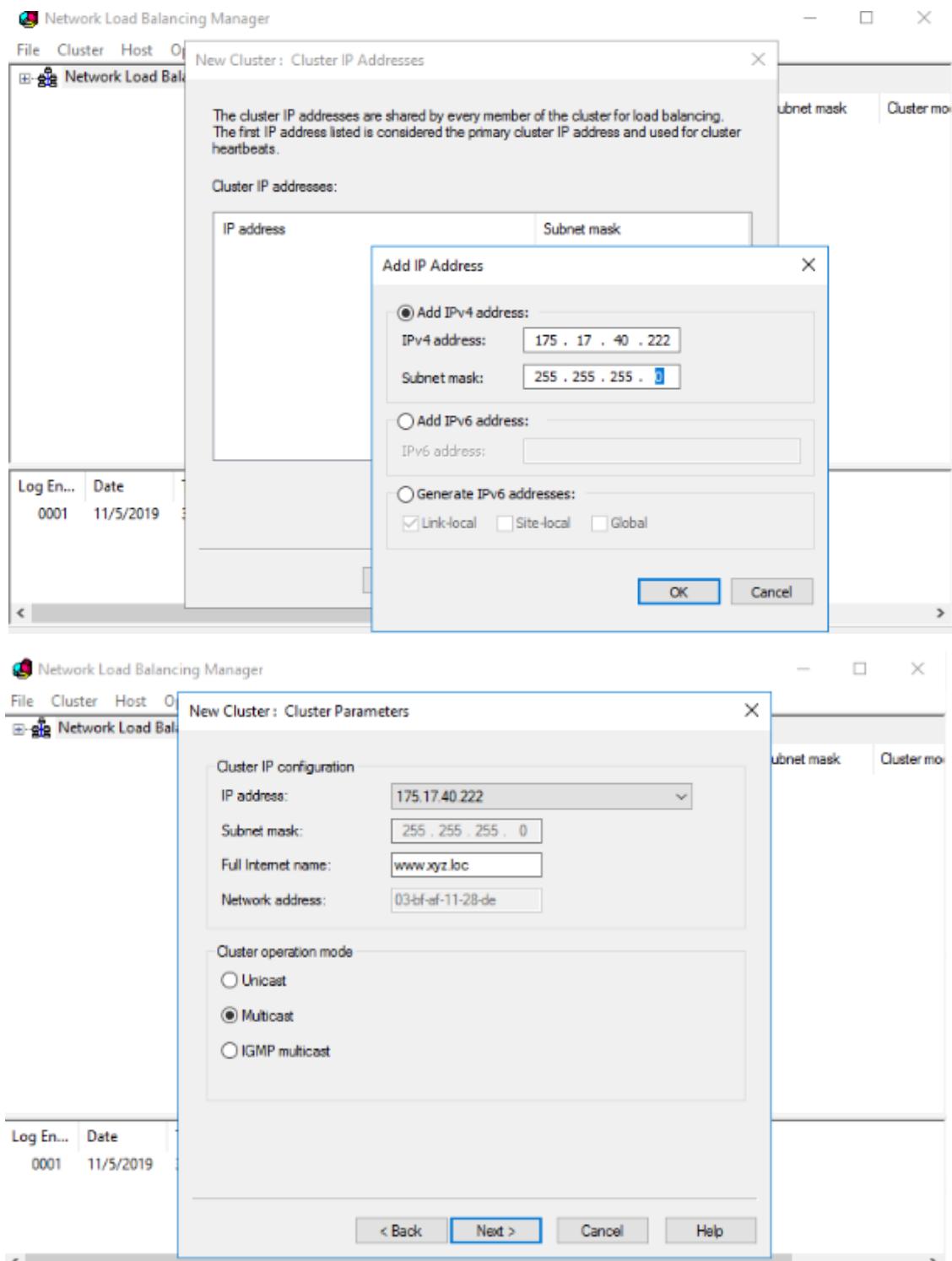
Launch a single NLB server and include the two servers.



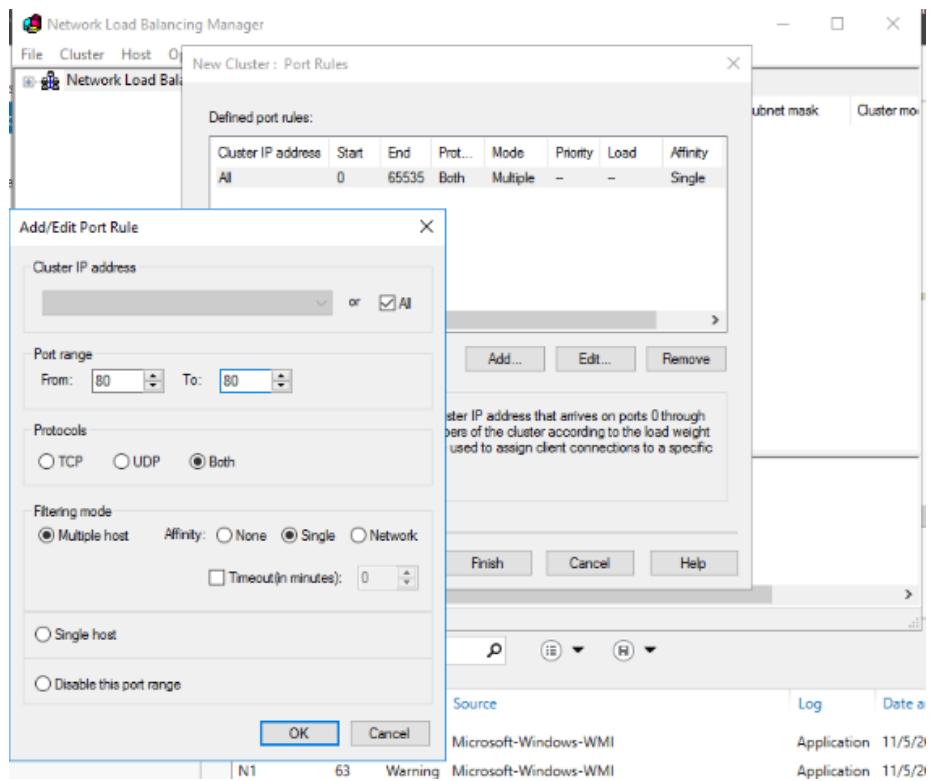
MCSA Complete Labs



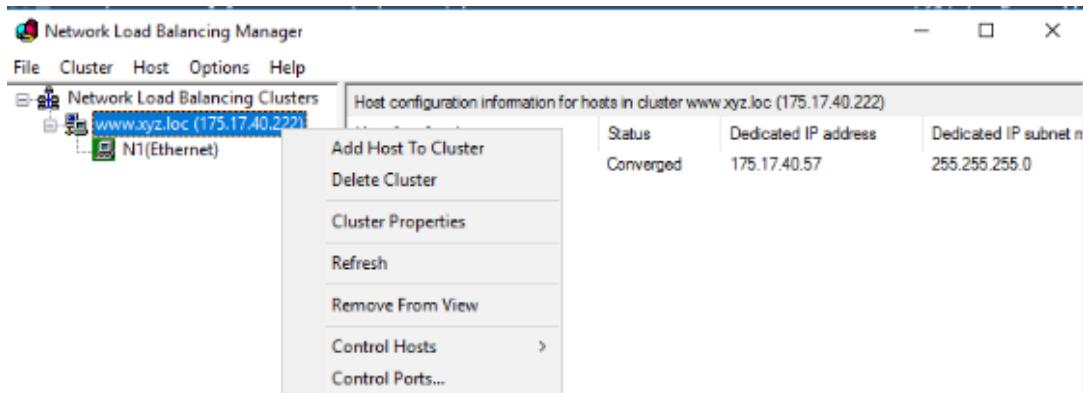
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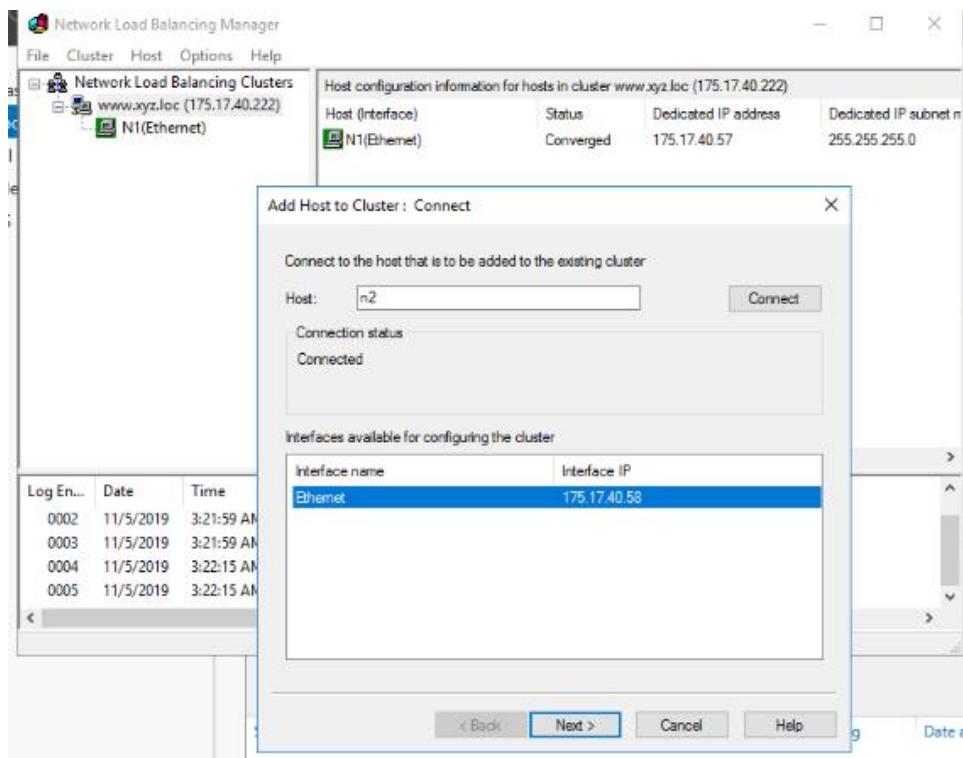
MCSA Complete Labs



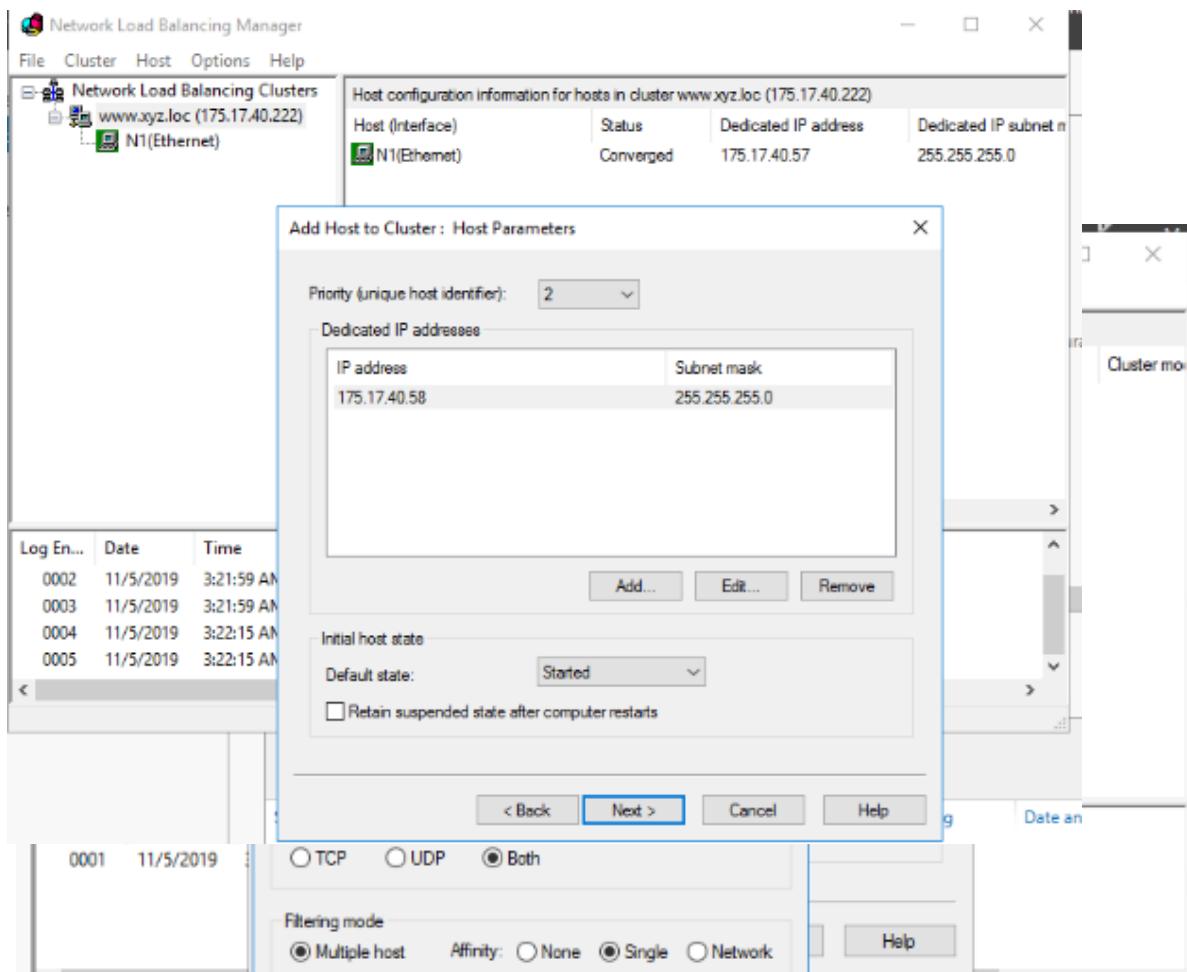
Include an additional N2 host in the cluster.



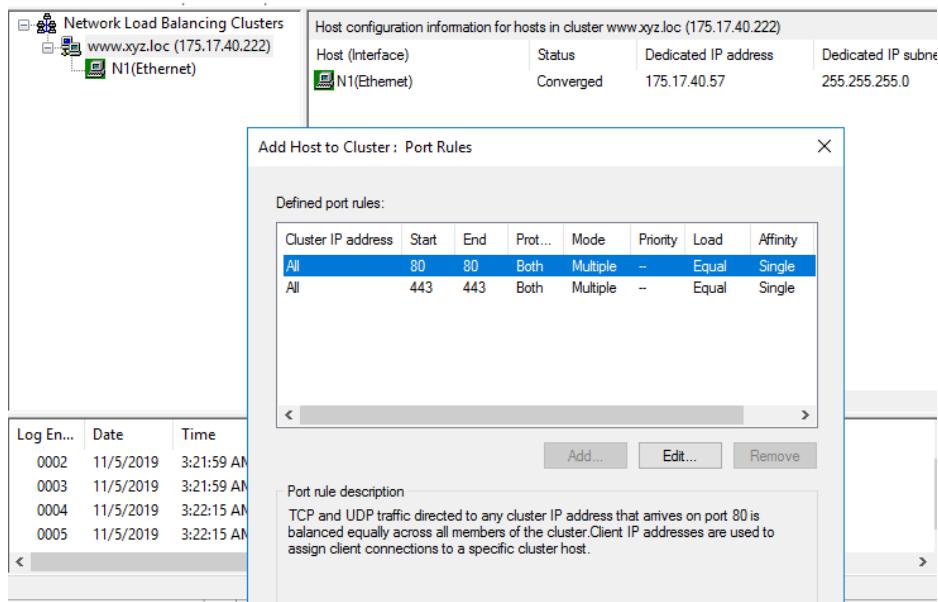
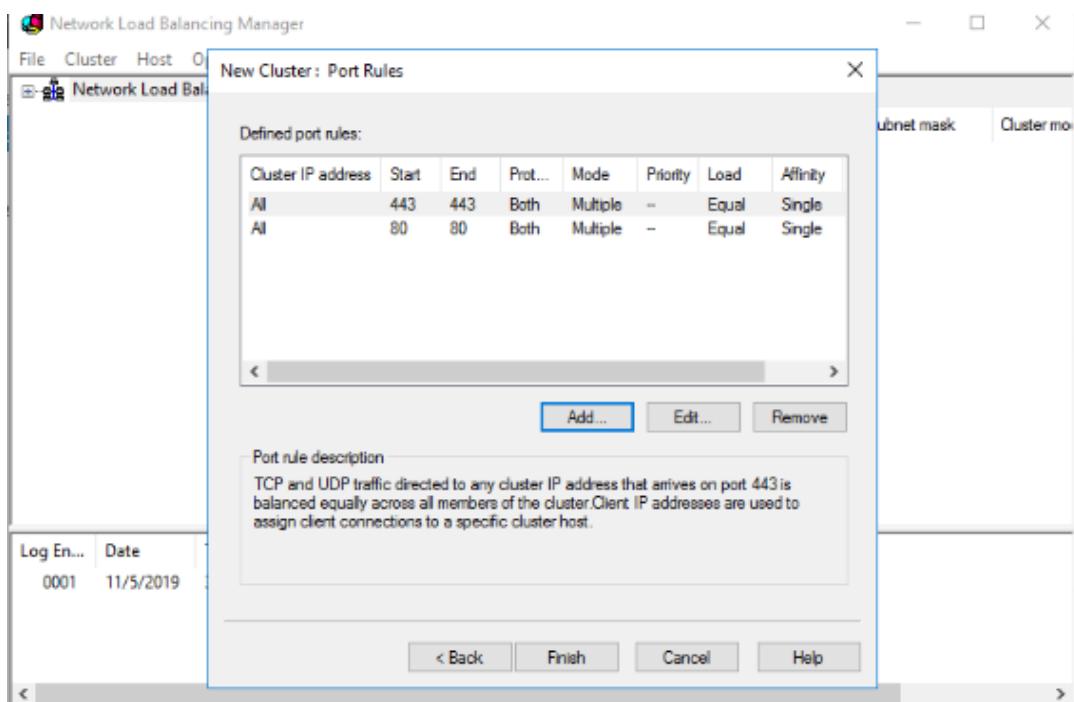
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Both servers are now included in the same cluster.

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The screenshot shows the Network Load Balancing Manager interface. On the left, under 'Network Load Balancing Clusters', there is a cluster named 'www.xyz.loc (175.17.40.222)' which contains two hosts: 'N1(Ethernet)' and 'N2(Ethernet)'. On the right, a table titled 'Host configuration information for hosts in cluster www.xyz.loc (175.17.40.222)' displays the following data:

Host (Interface)	Status	Dedicated IP address	Dedicated IP subnet n
N1(Ethernet)	Converged	175.17.40.57	255.255.255.0
N2(Ethernet)	Converged	175.17.40.58	255.255.255.0

Verify the IPV4 settings on both servers, and you will notice the cluster IP 175.17.40.222 has been assigned as a secondary IP to each server. And add DNS A record for cluster.

The screenshot shows the DNS Manager interface. On the left, the tree view shows a 'Forward Lookup Zones' node with a 'xyz.loc' zone selected. On the right, a table lists DNS records for the 'xyz.loc' zone:

Name	Type	Data	Timestamp
_msdcscs	Start of Authority (SOA)	[33], xyz-dc1.xyz.loc., host...	static
_sites	Name Server (NS)	xyz-dc1.xyz.loc.	static
_tcp	Host (A)	175.17.40.61	11/4/2019
_udp	Host (A)	175.17.40.57	11/5/2019
DomainDnsZones	Host (A)	175.17.40.58	11/5/2019
ForestDnsZones	Host (A)	175.17.40.61	static
(same as parent folder)	Start of Authority (SOA)	[33], xyz-dc1.xyz.loc., host...	static
(same as parent folder)	Name Server (NS)	xyz-dc1.xyz.loc.	static
(same as parent folder)	Host (A)	175.17.40.61	11/4/2019
N1	Host (A)	175.17.40.57	11/5/2019
N2	Host (A)	175.17.40.58	11/5/2019
xyz-dc1	Host (A)	175.17.40.61	static
www	Host (A)	175.17.40.222	

Check the connectivity to www.xyz.loc from a different computer (originating from N1).

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://www.xyz.loc>. The status bar at the bottom of the browser window displays the text 'N1'.

To test, unplug N1 and attempt to reconnect (your access will be through N2).

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://www.xyz.loc/>. The status bar at the bottom of the browser window displays the text 'N2'.

Failover Cluster with File Server

Requirements

- 1- Configure Default Gateway for all servers
- 2- Create 2 iSCSI Disk (one for Data and another for Quorum) and connect them to both Failover cluster nodes
- 3- Install file server role to both nodes
- 4- Install Failover cluster to both nodes
- 5- In case of file server availability add both nodes to the same cluster

Current environment

- Domain: xyz.com
- Storage server: storage.xyz.com
- Failover cluster node: F1 and F2 servers joined to xyz.com

Create 2 iSCSI Disk (one for Data and another for Quorum) and connect them to both Failover cluster nodes

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Storage Manager interface. On the left, a navigation pane lists options: Servers, Volumes, Disks, Storage Pools (which is selected), Shares, iSCSI, and Work Folders. The main area has three tabs: STORAGE POOLS, VIRTUAL DISKS, and PHYSICAL DISKS.

STORAGE POOLS: Displays one pool named "xyz-storage".

Name	Type	Managed by	Available to	Read-Write Server
xyz-storage	Storage Pool	storage	storage	storage

VIRTUAL DISKS: Displays one disk named "xyz-disk".

Name	Status	Layout	Provisioning	Capacity	Allocated
xyz-disk	Normal	Thin	100 GB	2.00 GB	0.00 GB

PHYSICAL DISKS: Displays three virtual disks.

Slot	Name	Status	Capacity
1	Msft Virtual Disk (storage)	Normal	100 GB
2	Msft Virtual Disk (storage)	Normal	100 GB
3	Msft Virtual Disk (storage)	Normal	100 GB

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The screenshots illustrate the process of creating a new iSCSI virtual disk using the Microsoft Server Manager interface.

Select iSCSI virtual disk location:

- The left sidebar shows navigation options: Servers, Volumes, Disks, Storage Pools, Shares, **iSCSI**, and Work Folders.
- The main window title is "New iSCSI Virtual Disk Wizard".
- The sub-header is "Select iSCSI virtual disk location".
- The "ISCSI Virtual Disk Location" step is selected.
- The "Server" table lists one server: "storage" (Status: Online, Cluster Role: Not Clustered).
- A note states: "The list is filtered to show only servers with the iSCSI Target Server role installed."
- The "Storage location:" section shows volumes C:, D:, and F:. Volume F: is highlighted.
- Volume details:

Volume	Free Space	Capacity	File System
C:	39.0 GB	49.5 GB	NTFS
D:	76.9 GB	77.0 GB	NTFS
F:	99.8 GB	99.9 GB	NTFS

Specify iSCSI virtual disk name:

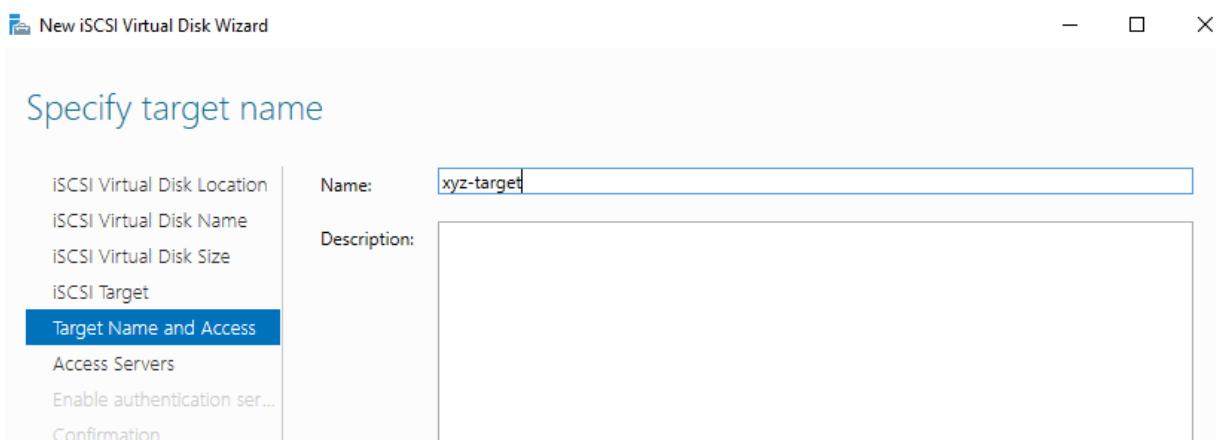
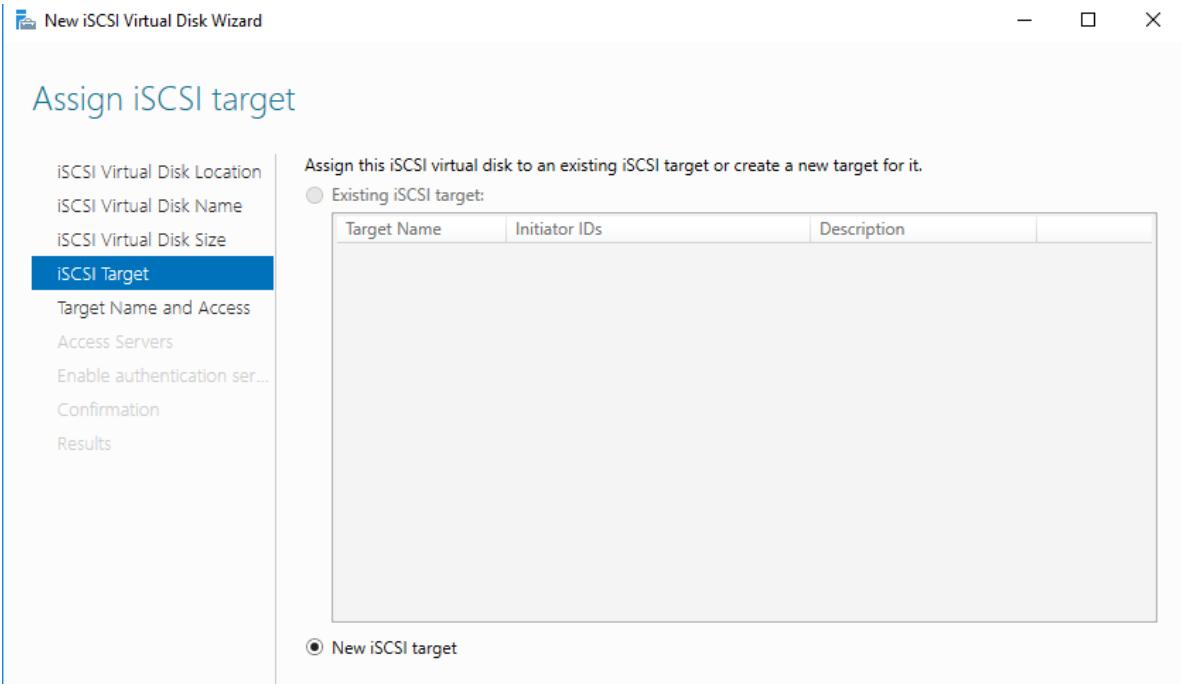
- The left sidebar shows navigation options: ISCSI Virtual Disk Location, **ISCSI Virtual Disk Name**, ISCSI Virtual Disk Size, ISCSI Target, Target Name and Access, Access Servers, Enable authentication ser..., Confirmation, and Results.
- The main window title is "New iSCSI Virtual Disk Wizard".
- The sub-header is "Specify iSCSI virtual disk name".
- The "ISCSI Virtual Disk Name" step is selected.
- Fields: Name: xyz-iscsi, Description: (empty), Path: F:\ISCSIVirtualDisks\xyz-iscsi.vhdx.

Specify iSCSI virtual disk size:

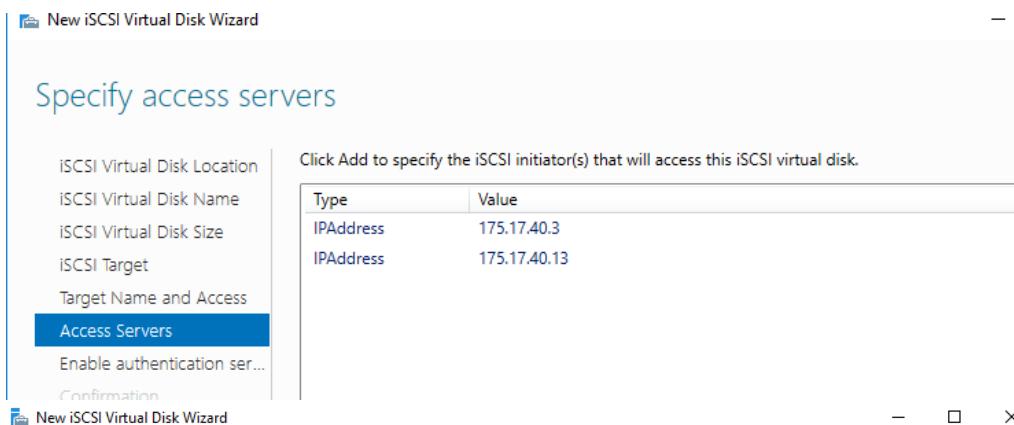
- The left sidebar shows navigation options: ISCSI Virtual Disk Location, ISCSI Virtual Disk Name, **ISCSI Virtual Disk Size**, ISCSI Target, Target Name and Access, Access Servers, Enable authentication ser..., Confirmation, and Results.
- The main window title is "New iSCSI Virtual Disk Wizard".
- The sub-header is "Specify iSCSI virtual disk size".
- The "ISCSI Virtual Disk Size" step is selected.
- Fields: Free space: 99.7 GB, Size: 50 GB, Fixed size (radio button selected).
 - Description: This type of disk provides better performance and is recommended for servers running applications with a high level of disk activity. The virtual hard disk is created using the size of the fixed virtual hard disk. It does not change when data is added or deleted.
 - Checkboxes:
 - Clear the virtual disk on allocation
Note: Un-selecting is NOT RECOMMENDED. Clearing a disk to zero will remove any fragments of data that remained on underlying storage, thus protecting from information leaks.
 - Dynamically expanding
This type of disk provides better use of physical storage space and is recommended for servers running applications that are not disk intensive. The .vhdx file is small when the disk is created and grows as data is written to it.
 - Differencing
This type of disk is associated in a parent-child relationship with another disk that you want to leave intact. You can make changes to this virtual hard disk without affecting the parent disk and easily revert the changes later.

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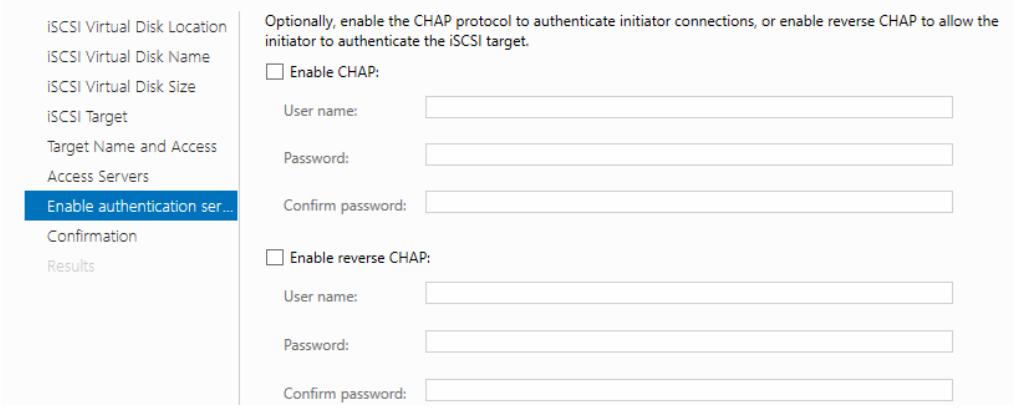
Configure the two failover nodes to function as iSCSI initiators.



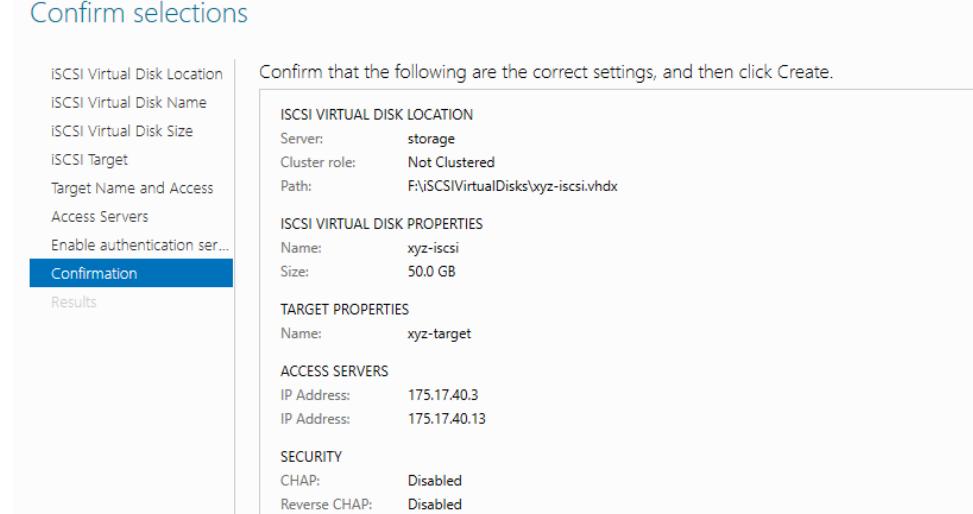
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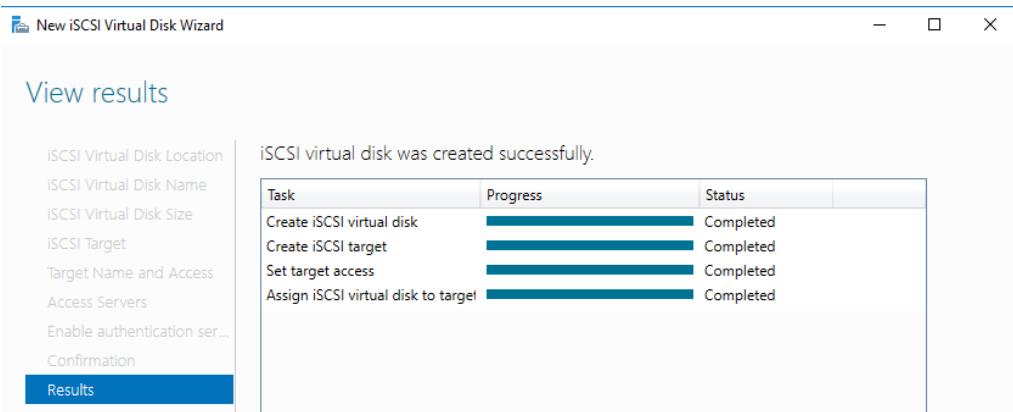
Enable Authentication



Confirm selections



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attach the isici target disk to each of the nodes.

Server

F1 xyzloc

Domain: On
Enabled
Enabled
Disabled
175.17.40.3; IPv6 enabled

Last installed updates
Windows Update
Last checked for updates
Never
Download updates only, using Windows Update

Never
Never

Windows Defender
Feedback & Diagnostics
IE Enhanced Security Configuration
Time zone
Product ID
Real-Time Protection: On
Settings
On
(UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)
Not activated

iSCSI Initiator Properties

Targets Discovery Favorite Targets Volumes and Devices RADIUS Configuration

Quick Connect
To discover and log on to a target using a basic connection, type the IP address or DNS name of the target and then click Quick Connect.

Targets: 175.17.40.56 Quick Connect...

Discovered targets Refresh

Name Status

Quick Connect

Targets that are available for connection at the IP address or DNS name that you provided are listed below. If multiple targets are available, you need to connect to each target individually.

Connections made here will be added to the list of Favorite Targets and an attempt to restore them will be made every time this computer restarts.

To connect to a target, click Connect. To complete the connection, click Disconnect. For target properties, select the target and click Properties. For configuration, click Configuration.

Discovered targets

Name	Status
iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:storage-xyz-target-target	Connected

Progress report

Login Succeeded.

Manage Tools View Help

Component Services
Computer Management
Defragment and Optimize Drives
Disk Cleanup
Event Viewer
Hyper-V Manager
iSCSI Initiator
Local Security Policy
Microsoft Azure Services
ODBC Data Sources (32-bit)
ODBC Data Sources (64-bit)
Performance Monitor
Print Management
Resource Monitor
Services

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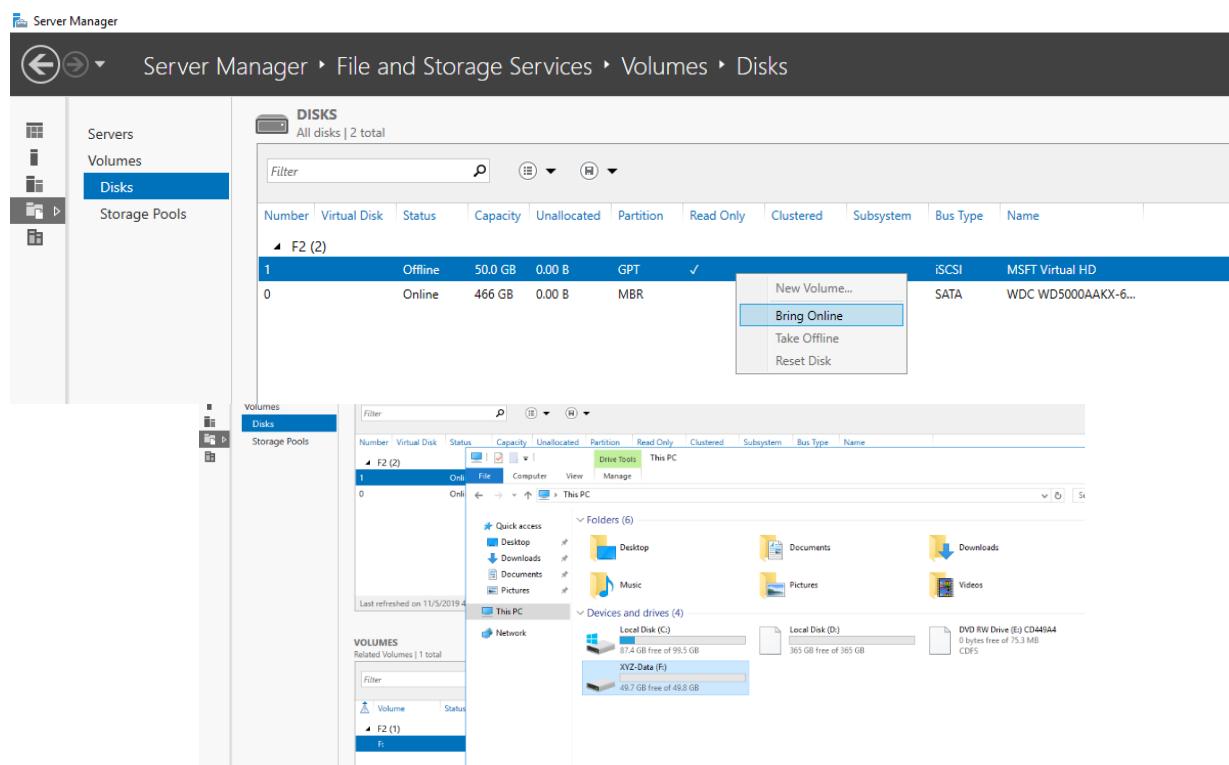
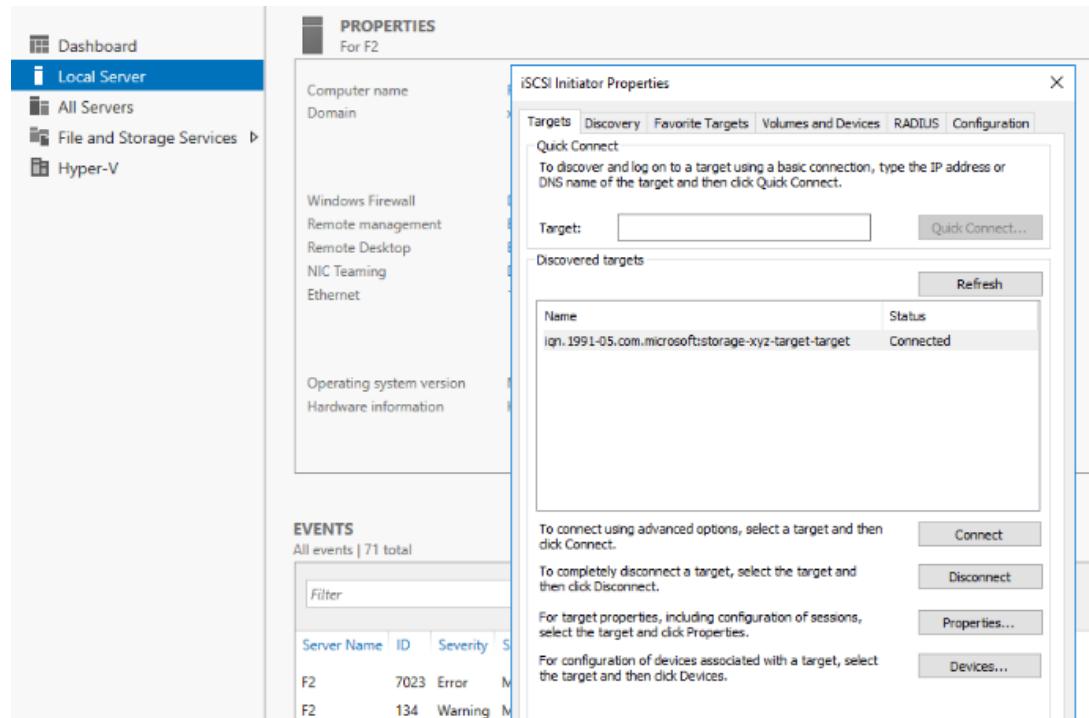
Bring the disk online and configure it

The screenshot shows the 'Server Manager' interface under 'File and Storage Services'. In the 'Disks' section, two disks are listed: Disk 0 (Online, 466 GB, MBR, ATA, ST500DM002-1BD142) and Disk 1 (Offline, 50.0 GB, 50.0 GB, Unknown, ✓, iSCSI, MSFT Virtual HD). In the 'VOLUMES' section, three volumes are listed: \\?\Volume\4c1... (Fixed, 500 MB, 153 MB), E: (Fixed, 366 GB, 366 GB), and C: (Fixed, 99.5 GB, 87.8 GB). The 'STORAGE POOL' section shows 'No related storage pool exists.'

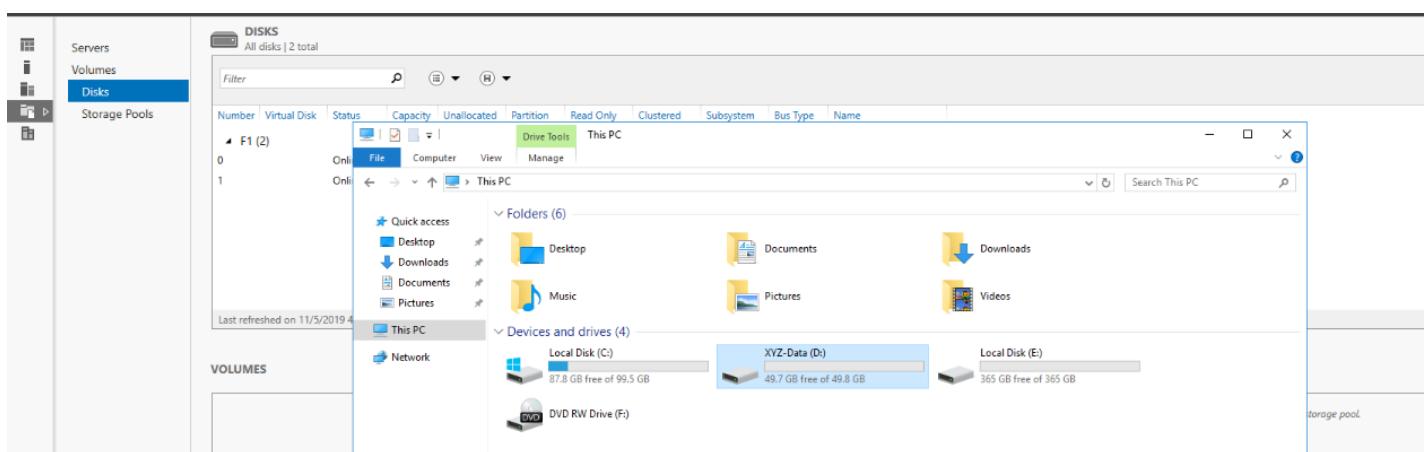
The screenshot shows the 'New Volume Wizard' confirmation screen. It displays the selected volume settings: Server: F1, Disk: Disk 1, Free space: 49.9 GB; Volume size: 49.9 GB, Drive letter or folder: D:, Volume label: XYZ-Data. Below these, FILE SYSTEM SETTINGS are shown: File system: NTFS, Short file name creation: Disabled, Allocation unit size: Default. The right side of the screen shows the 'Disks' and 'Storage Pool' sections from the previous screenshot.

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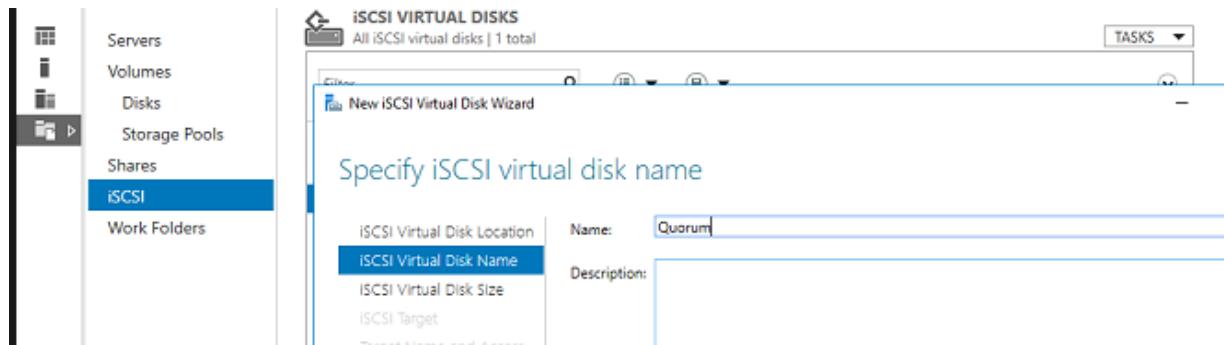
Now simply link the iSCSI target from a separate node (there's no need for reformatting, just bring it online).



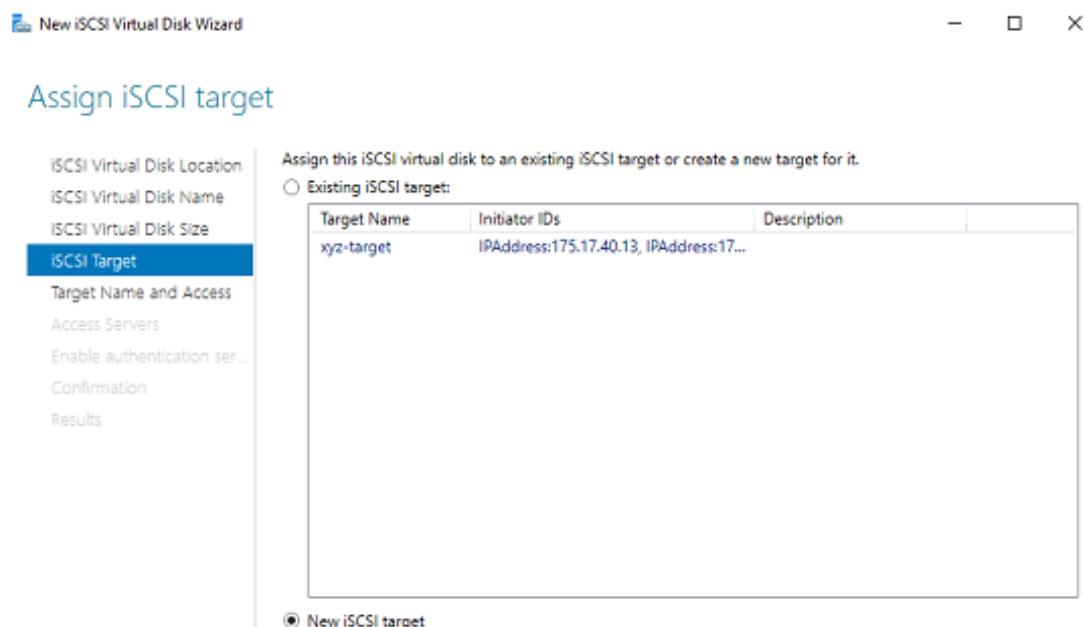
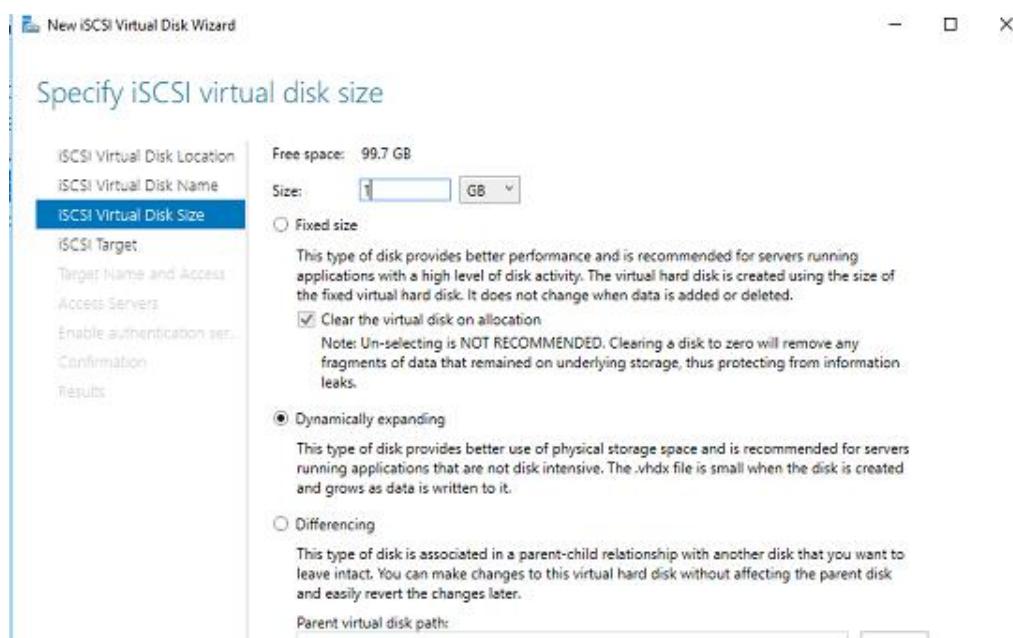
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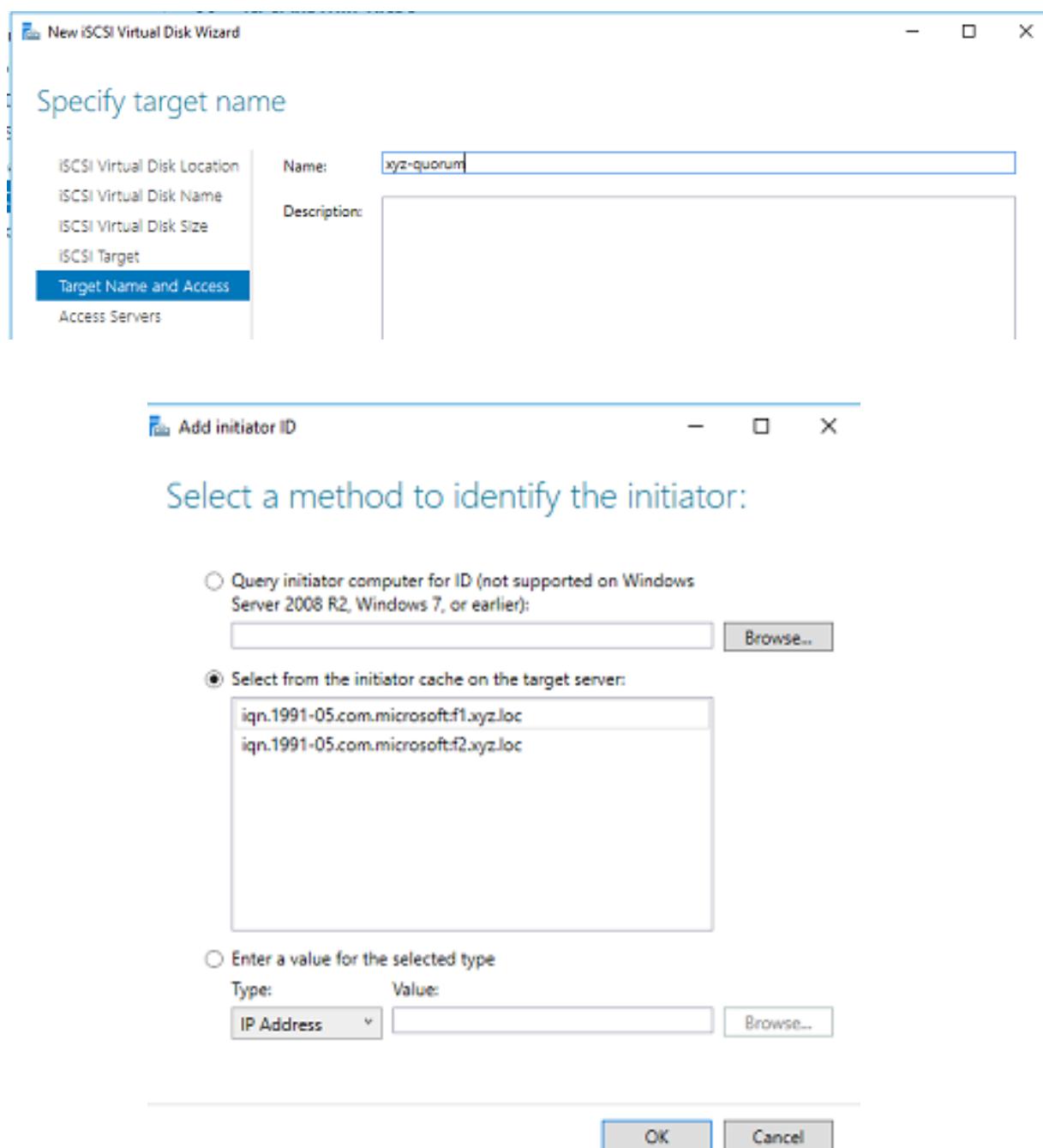


Incorporate an additional quorum disk as an iSCSI target on the storage server.

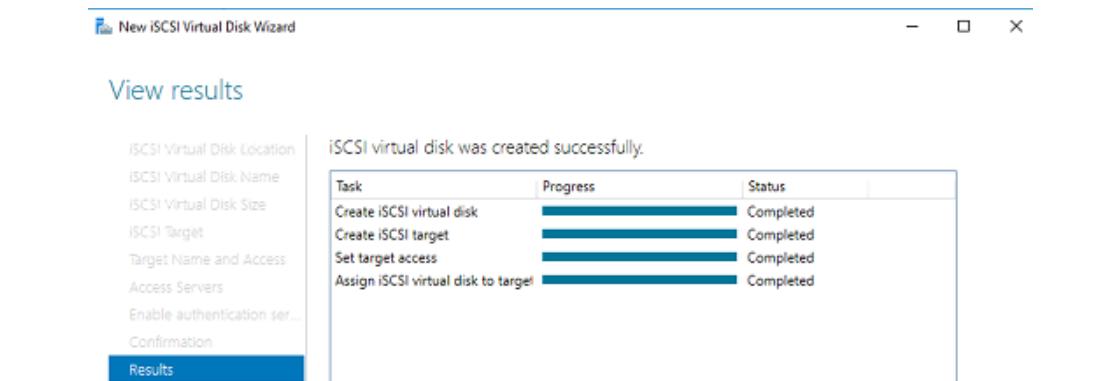
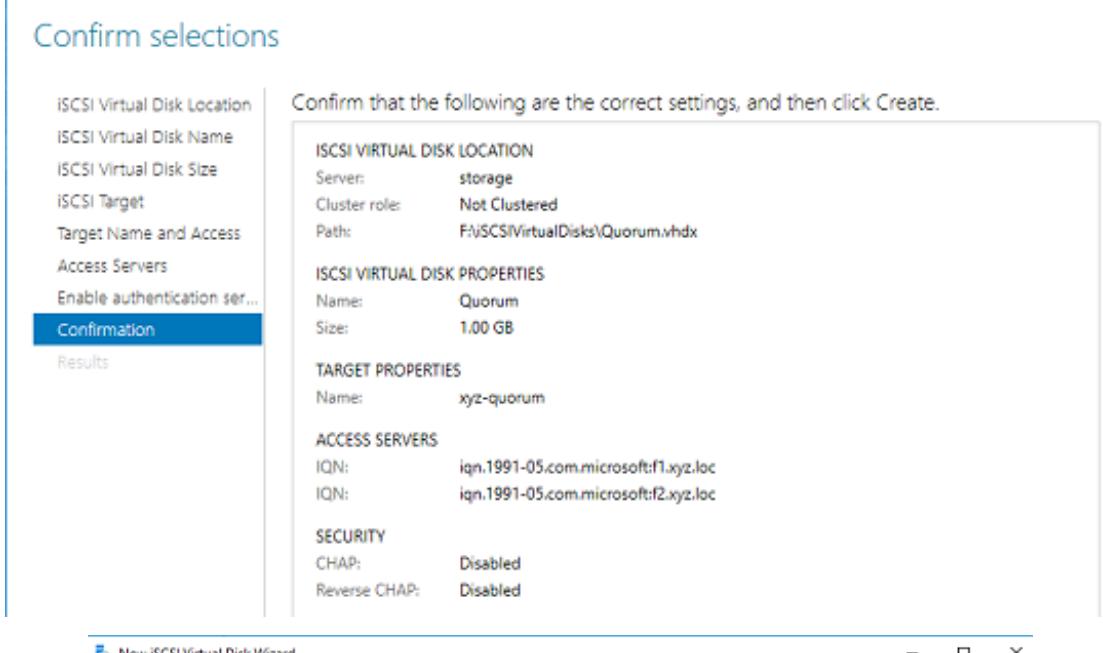
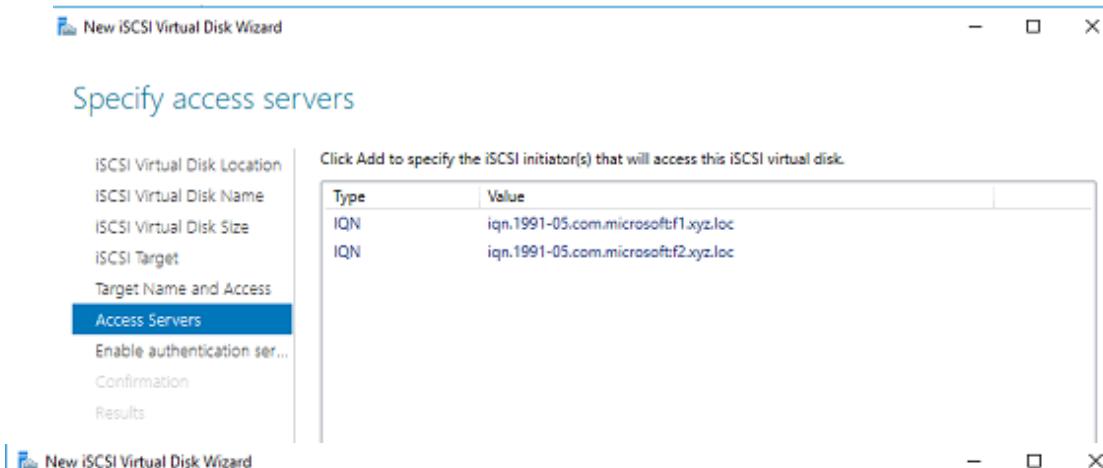


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Link both nodes to the Quorum disk via initiator and set it up as a volume.

The screenshot shows the "iSCSI Initiator Properties" dialog and the "Storage Pool" interface side-by-side.

iSCSI Initiator Properties Dialog:

- Targets Tab:** Shows discovered targets:

Name	Status
ipn.1991-05.com.microsoft:storage-xyz-quorum-target	Connected
ipn.1991-05.com.microsoft:storage-xyz-target-target	Connected
- Buttons:** Connect, Disconnect, Properties..., Devices..., OK, Cancel, Apply.

Storage Pool Interface:

- Services > Volumes > Disks:** Shows disk details for a storage pool:

Unallocated	Partition	Read Only	Clustered	Subsystem	Bus Type	Name
0.00 B	MBR			ATA	ST500DM002-1BD142	
0.00 B	GPT	✓		ISCSI	MSFT Virtual HD	
0.00 B	GPT			ISCSI	MSFT Virtual HD	
0.00 B	MBR			SATA	WDC WD5000AAKX-6...	
- Storage Pool Details:** Shows disk usage for the pool:

Capacity	Free Space	Deduplication Rate	Deduplication Savings	Percent Used
1 MB	153 MB			
1 GB	366 GB			
5 GB	87.7 GB			

The screenshot shows the Storage Pool interface and the "New Volume Wizard" window.

Storage Pool Interface:

- Left Navigation:** Servers, Volumes, **Disks**, Storage Pools.
- Disks View:** Shows disk details for two storage pools:

Number	Virtual Disk	Status	Capacity	Unallocated	Partition	Read Only	Clustered	Subsystem	Bus Type	Name
0		Online	466 GB	0.00 B	MBR			ATA	ST500DM002-1BD142	
1		Offline	50.0 GB	0.00 B	GPT	✓		ISCSI	MSFT Virtual HD	
2		Offline	1.00 GB	1.00 GB	Unknown	✓		ISCSI	MSFT Virtual HD	
F2 (2)										
1		Online			GPT			ISCSI	MSFT Virtual HD	
0		Online			MBR			SATA	WDC WD5000AAKX-6...	

New Volume Wizard - Specify the size of the volume:

- Before You Begin**
- Server and Disk**
- Size:** Volume size: MB
- Drive Letter or Folder**
- File System Settings**
- Confirmation**

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now attach it to a different node

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Storage Manager interface. On the left, a navigation pane includes options like Servers, Volumes, Disks (selected), and Storage Pools. The main area is divided into three sections:

- DISKS:** Shows three disks under F2 (3).

Number	Virtual Disk	Status	Capacity	Unallocated	Partition	Read Only	Clustered	Subsystem	Bus Type	Name
1		Online	50.0 GB	0.00 B	GPT			iSCSI	MSFT Virtual HD	
0		Online	466 GB	0.00 B	MBR			SATA	WDC WD5000AAKX-6...	
2		Online	1.00 GB	0.00 B	GPT			iSCSI	MSFT Virtual HD	
- VOLUMES:** Shows one volume under F2 (1).

Volume	Status	Provisioning	Capacity	Free Space	Deduplication Rate	Deduplication Savings	Percent Used
F2 (1)	Fixed	992 MB	968 MB				
- STORAGE POOL:** Shows "MSFT Virtual HD on F2".

At the bottom, a status bar indicates "Last refreshed on 11/5/2019 6:47:45 AM".

Set up the failover cluster on both nodes.

It's advised to set up the file server initially in case it needs to serve as a failover system.

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Failover Cluster Wizard. On the left, a navigation pane includes Dashboard, Local Server, All Servers, Failover Servers (selected), File and Storage Services, and Hyper-V. The main area shows the "Select destination server" step of the wizard.

Servers: Shows two servers: F1 (175.17.40.3) and F2 (175.17.40.13). Both are online with performance counters not started.

Events: Shows 147 total events, with the last few listed:

Server Name	ID	Severity
F2	7023	Error
F2	134	Warning
F2	134	Warning
F2	7023	Error

Select destination server: A dialog box is open, showing the "Before You Begin" and "Server Selection" tabs. Under "Server Selection", "Select a server from the server pool" is selected. The "Server Pool" table lists the same two servers:

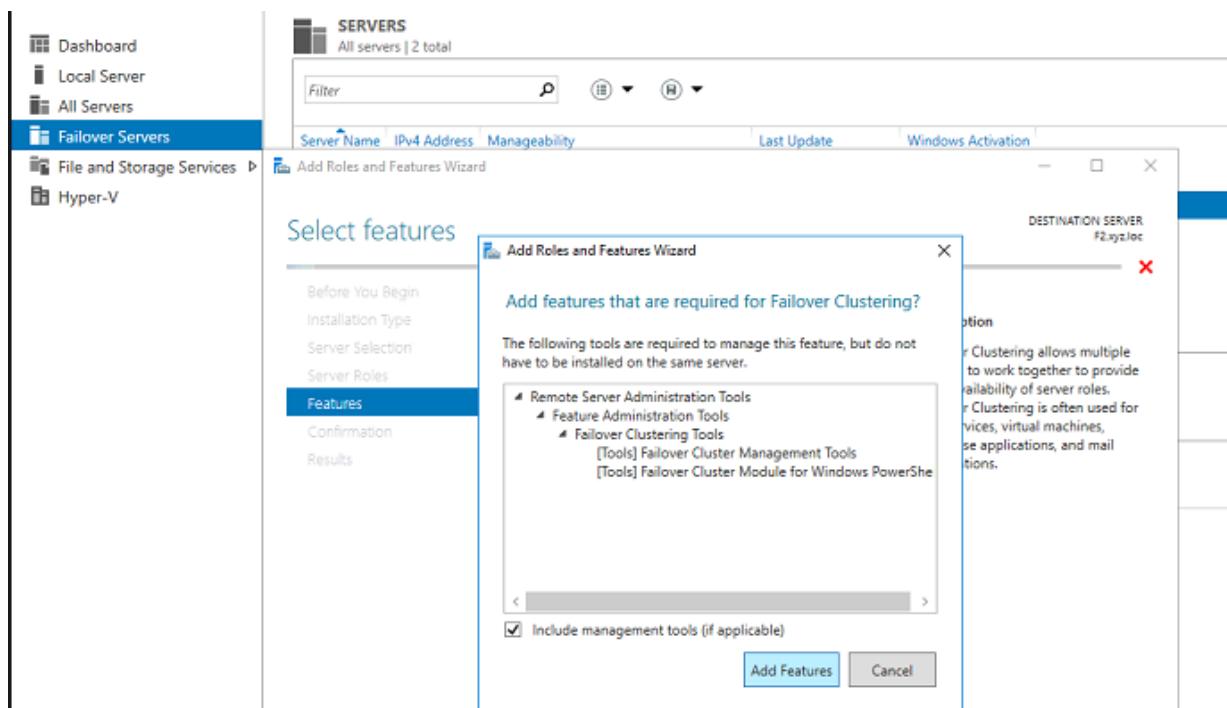
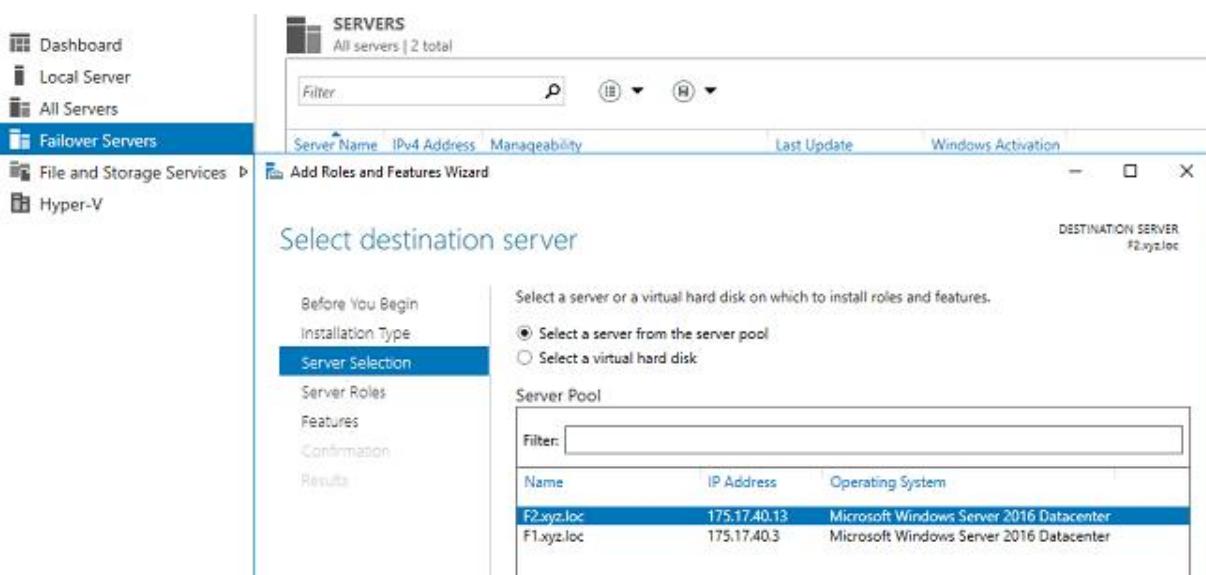
Name	IP Address	Operating System
F2.xyz.loc	175.17.40.13	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
F1.xyz.loc	175.17.40.3	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter

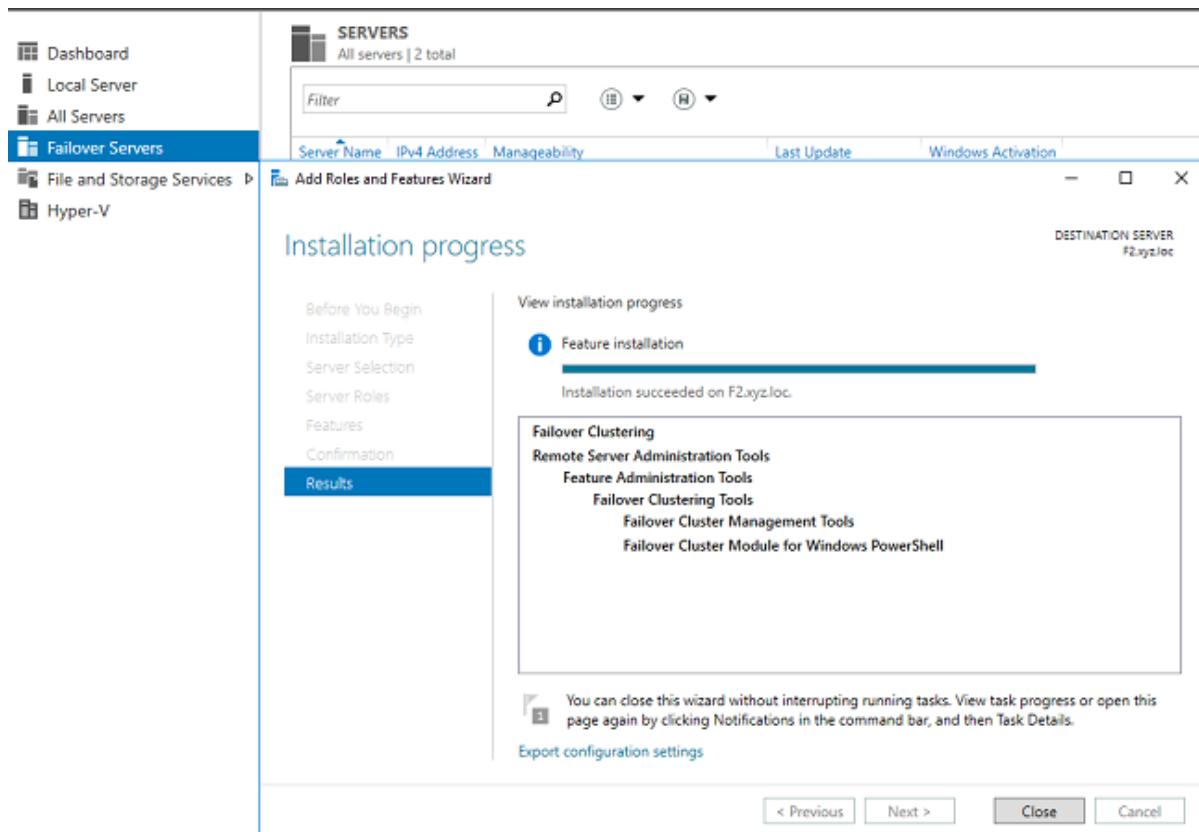
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The screenshot shows the 'Failover Servers' section of the Server Manager. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Dashboard', 'Local Server', 'All Servers', and 'Failover Servers' (which is selected). Below the sidebar, there's an 'EVENTS' section showing 147 total events. The main area is titled 'SERVERS' with 'All servers | 2 total'. It displays two servers: F1 (175.17.40.3) and F2 (175.17.40.13), both listed as 'Online - Performance counters not started' with a last update of 11/5/2019 6:17:50 AM and 'Not activated' Windows Activation status. A link 'Add Roles and Features Wizard' is visible. On the right, a 'Select features' panel is open, showing the 'Features' tab selected. It lists various Windows features with checkboxes, and 'Failover Clustering' is checked.

This screenshot shows the 'Installation progress' screen after the Failover Clustering feature was installed. The left sidebar and server list are identical to the previous screenshot. The 'Select features' panel has closed. Instead, a 'View installation progress' section is displayed, showing a progress bar for 'Feature installation' which is completed. It also notes that the installation succeeded on F1.xyz.loc. Below this, a 'Failover Clustering' section lists 'Remote Server Administration Tools' and 'Feature Administration Tools', each with sub-tools like 'Failover Clustering Tools' and 'Failover Cluster Management Tools'.

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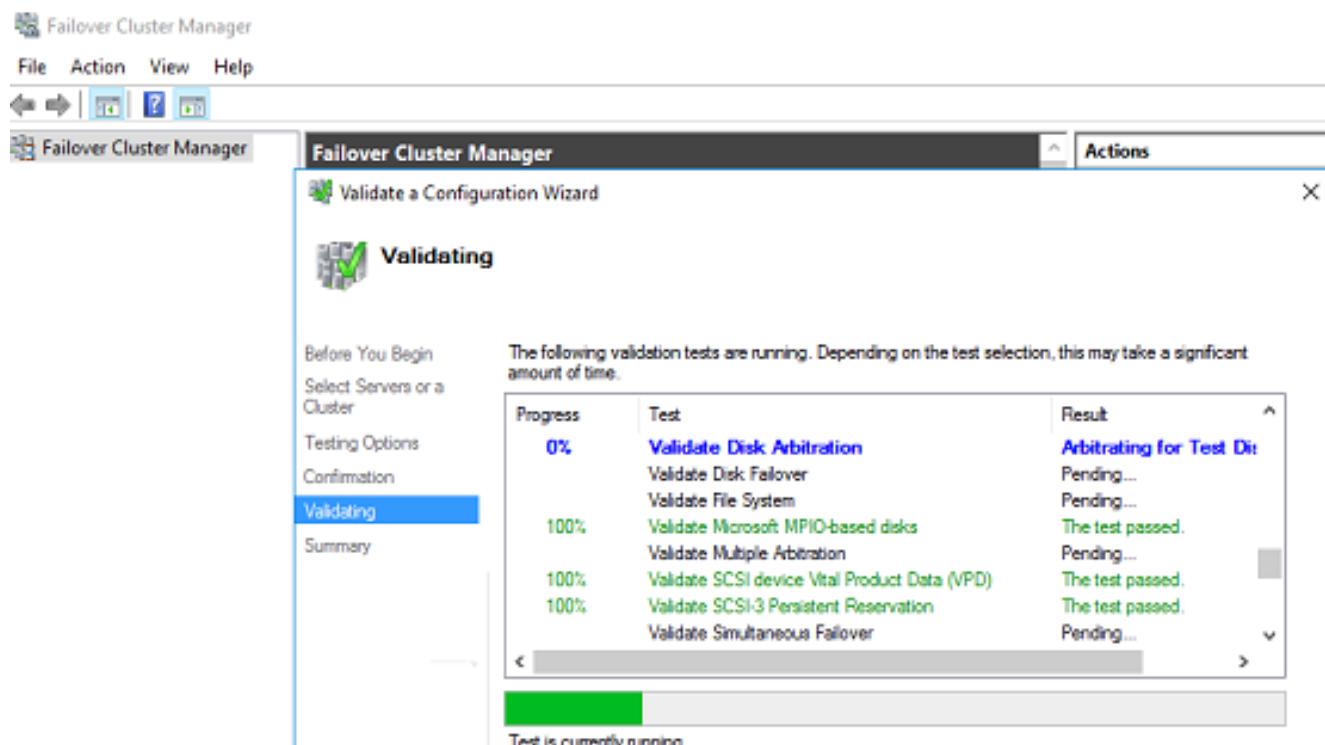
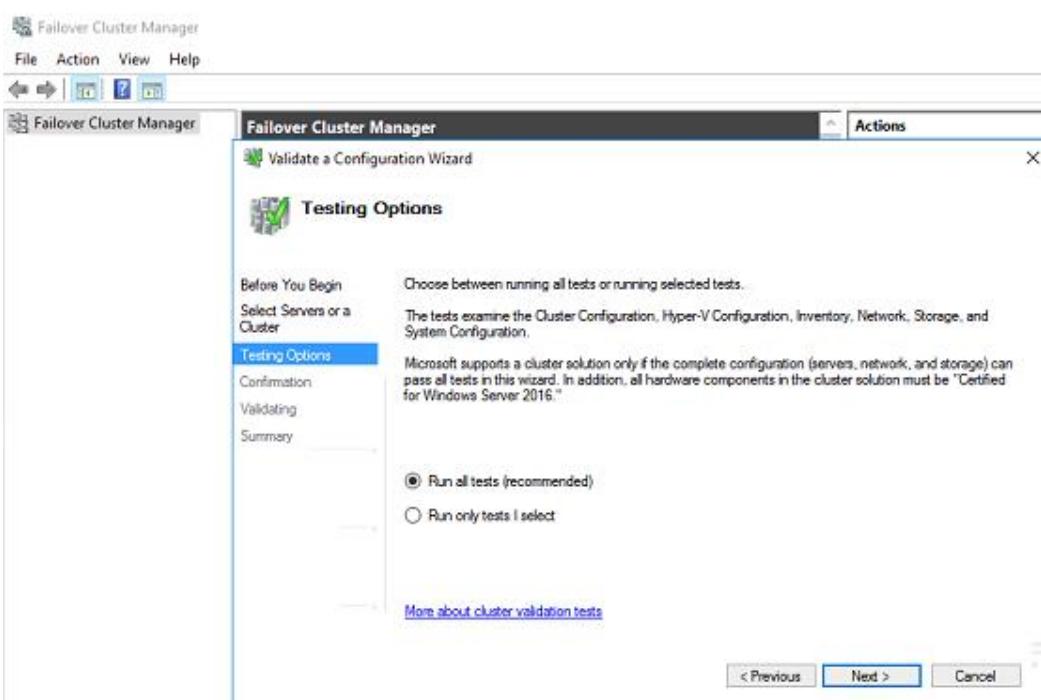


We're prepared to integrate two nodes into the cluster now.

First, check that the required setup is in place on both nodes to function as a failover cluster.



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Examine the test report and address any highlighted issues.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with the title "Failover Cluster Validation Report". The page displays validation results for two nodes: F1.xyz.loc and F2.xyz.loc. The validation was started on 11/5/2019 at 6:49:25 AM and completed on 11/5/2019 at 6:51:58 AM. A note at the bottom states: "The Validate a Configuration Wizard must be run after any change is made to the configuration of the cluster or hardware. For more information, see <http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=280145>".

Name	Result Summary	Description
Hyper-V Configuration	Validated	Success
Inventory	Validated	Success
Network	Validated	Warning
Storage	Validated	Success
System Configuration	Validated	Success

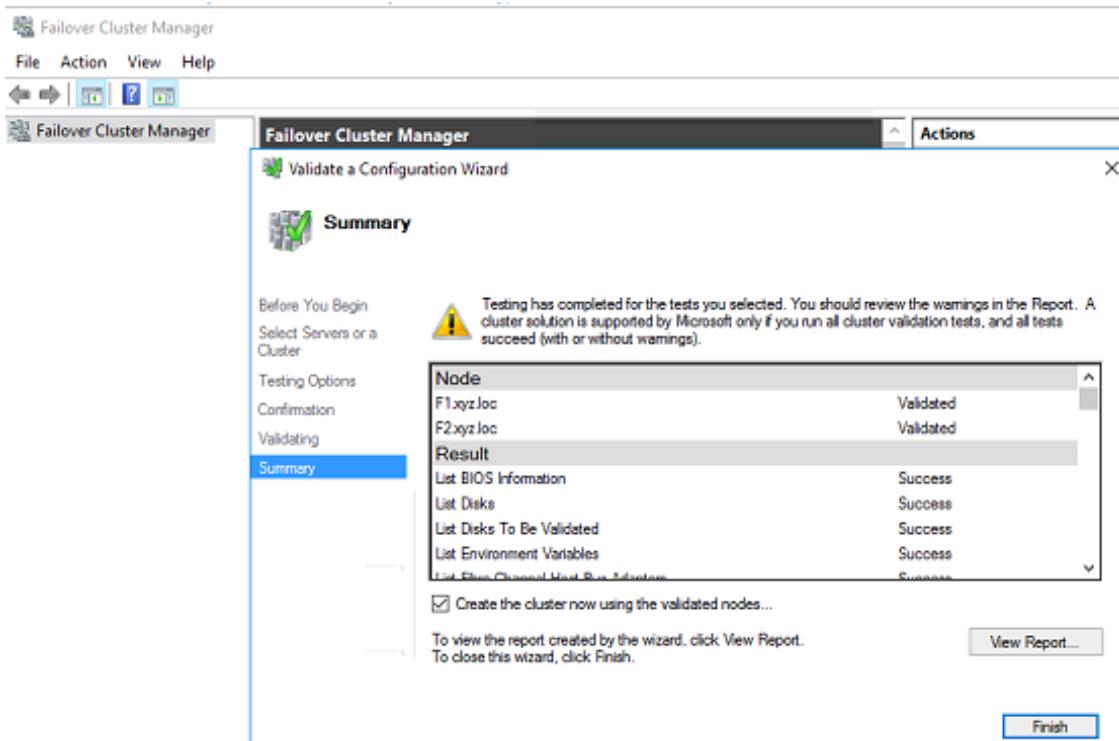
Results by Category

Name	Result Summary	Description
Hyper-V Configuration	Validated	Success
Inventory	Validated	Success
Network	Validated	Warning
Storage	Validated	Success
System Configuration	Validated	Success

Hyper-V Configuration

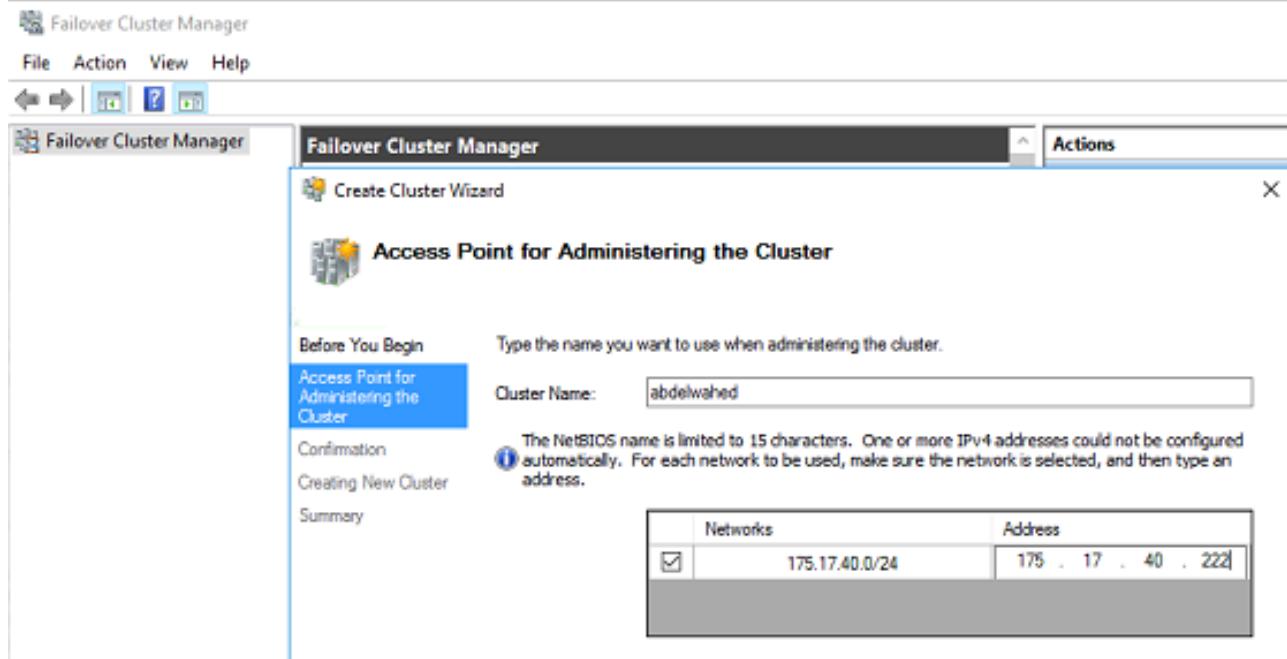
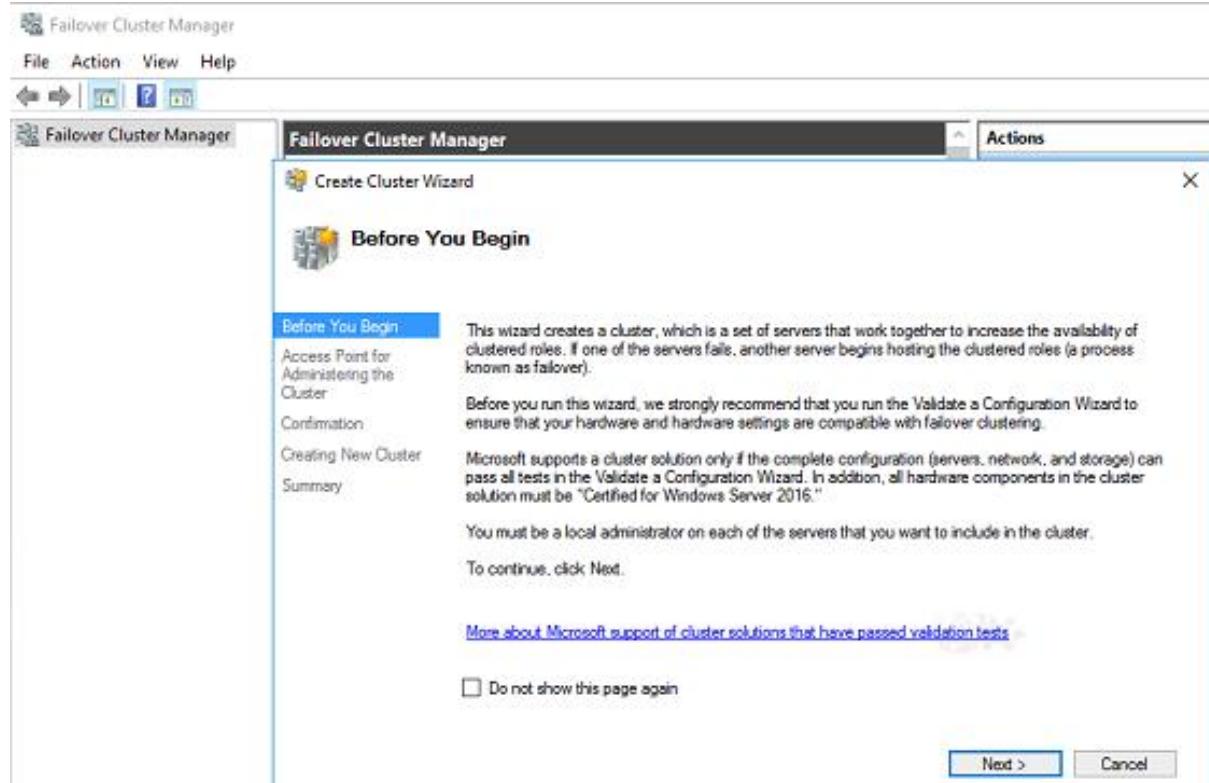
Name	Result	Description
List Information About Servers Running Hyper-V	Validated	Success
Validate Compatibility of Virtual Fibre Channel SANs for Hyper-V	Validated	Success
Validate Hyper-V Memory Resource Pool Compatibility	Validated	Success
Validate Hyper-V Network Resource Pool And Virtual Switch Compatibility	Validated	Success
Validate Hyper-V Processor Resource Pool Compatibility	Validated	Success
Validate Hyper-V Role Installed	Validated	Success
Validate Hyper-V Storage Resource Pool Compatibility	Validated	Success

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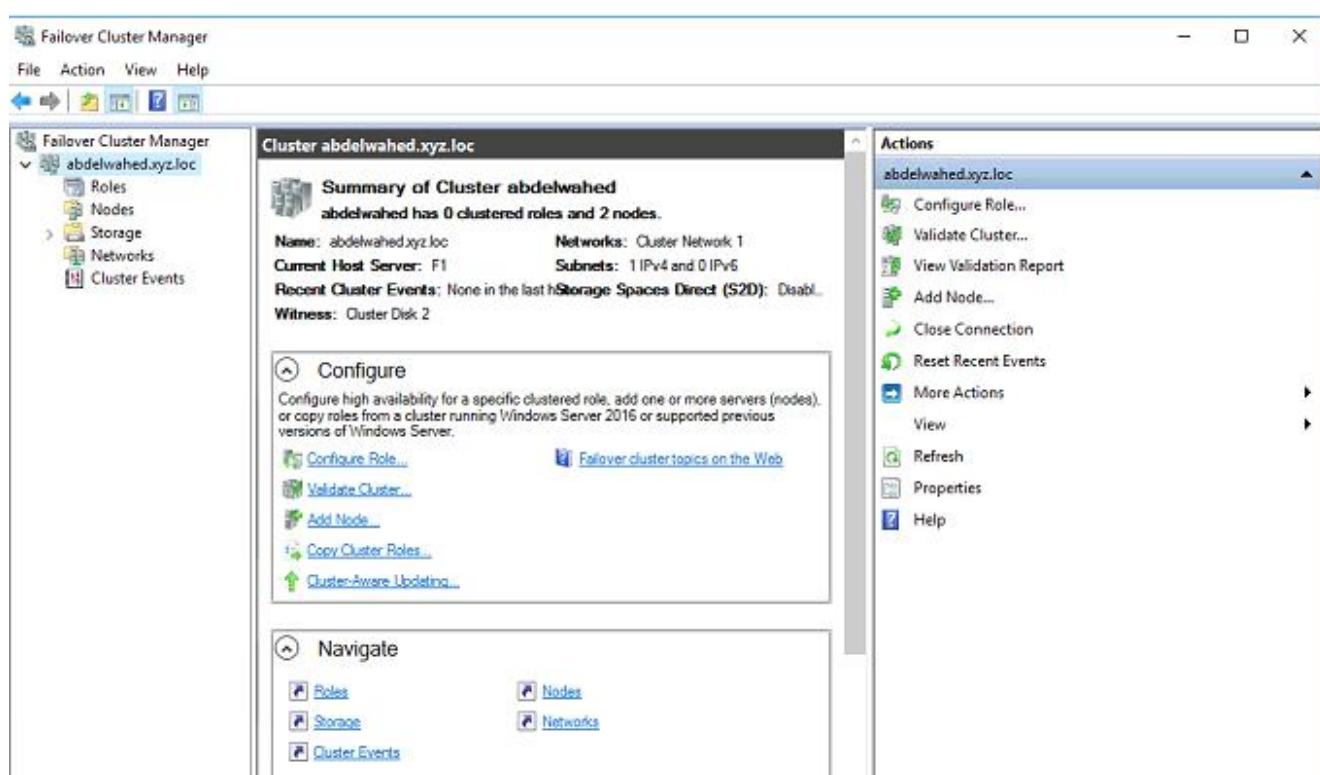
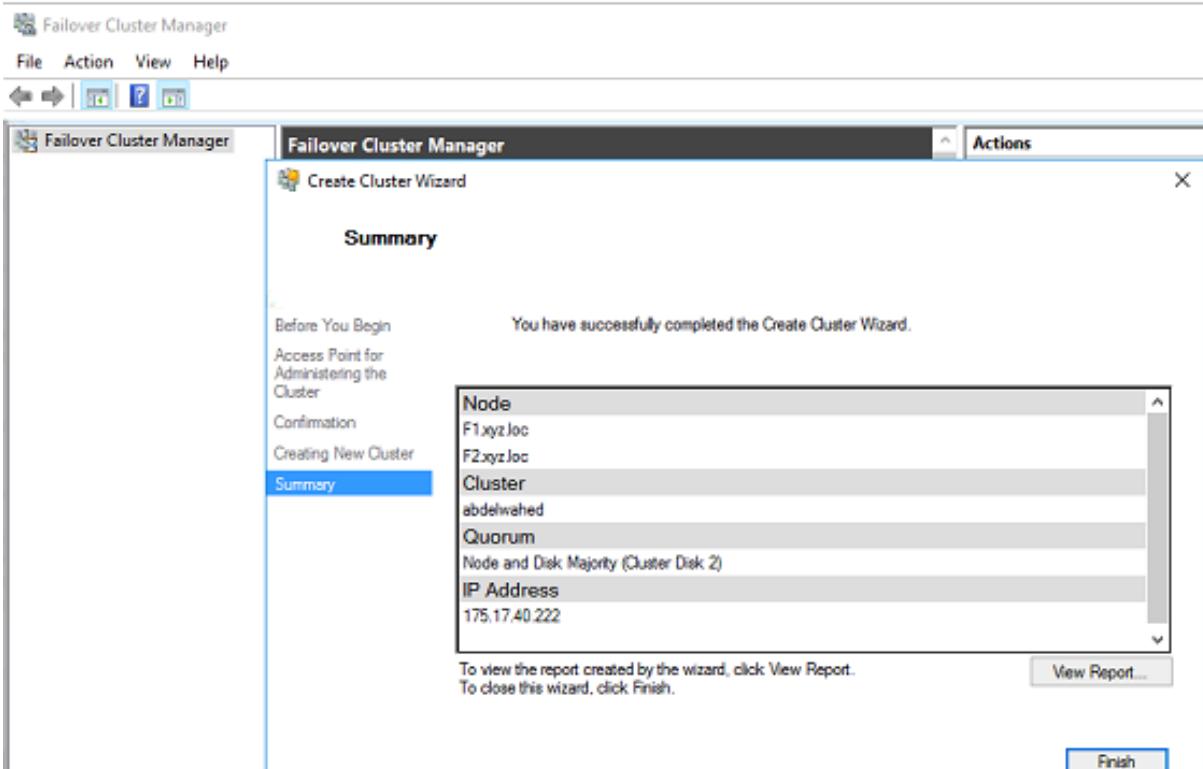


are prepared to construct our cluster.

Now, we



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A record for the cluster name is created in the DNS server, allowing us to access the cluster via its name.

The screenshot shows the Windows DNS Manager interface. On the left, the tree view shows the 'DNS' node, followed by 'XYZ-DC1', then 'Forward Lookup Zones' which contains '_msdcs', '_sites', '_tcp', '_udp', 'DomainDnsZones', and 'ForestDnsZones'. Under 'DomainDnsZones', there is a folder '(same as parent folder)'. The main pane displays a table of DNS records:

Name	Type	Data	Timestamp
_msdcs	Start of Authority (SOA)	[44] xyz-dc1.xyz.loc., host...	static
_sites	Name Server (NS)	xyz-dc1.xyz.loc.	static
_tcp	Host (A)	175.17.40.61	11/4/2019
_udp	Host (A)	175.17.40.222	11/5/2019
DomainDnsZones	(same as parent folder)		
ForestDnsZones	(same as parent folder)		
(same as parent folder)	Host (A)	175.17.40.61	11/5/2019
abdelwahed	Host (A)	175.17.40.222	11/5/2019
F1	Host (A)	175.17.40.3	11/5/2019
F2	Host (A)	175.17.40.13	11/5/2019
N1	Host (A)	175.17.40.57	11/5/2019
N2	Host (A)	175.17.40.58	11/5/2019
storage	Host (A)	175.17.40.56	11/5/2019
www	Host (A)	175.17.40.222	static
xyz-dc1	Host (A)	175.17.40.61	static

The screenshot shows the Failover Cluster Manager interface. The left navigation pane shows 'Failover Cluster Manager' with a node 'abdelwahed.xyz.loc' expanded, revealing 'Roles', 'Storage' (which has 'Disks' selected), 'Networks', and 'Cluster Events'. The main pane displays a table titled 'Disks (2)':

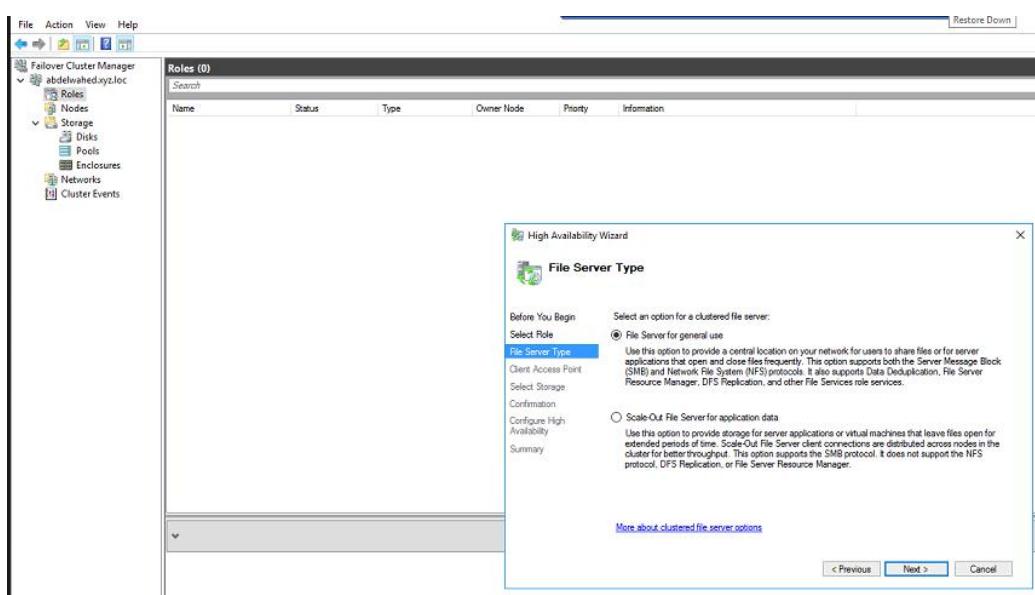
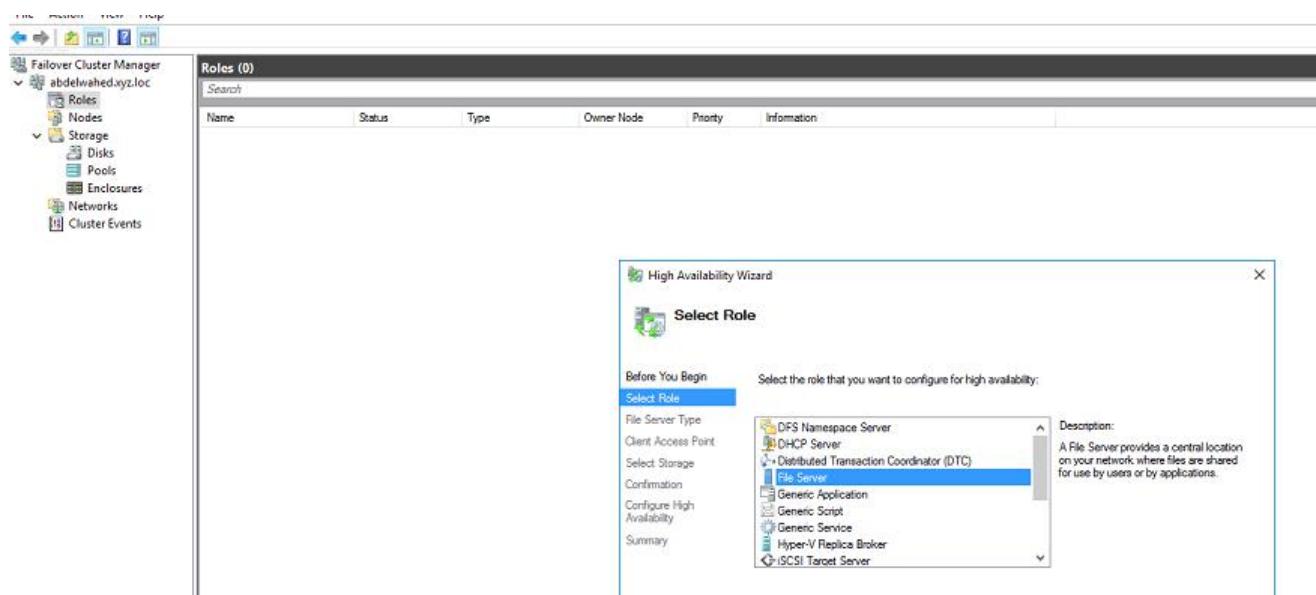
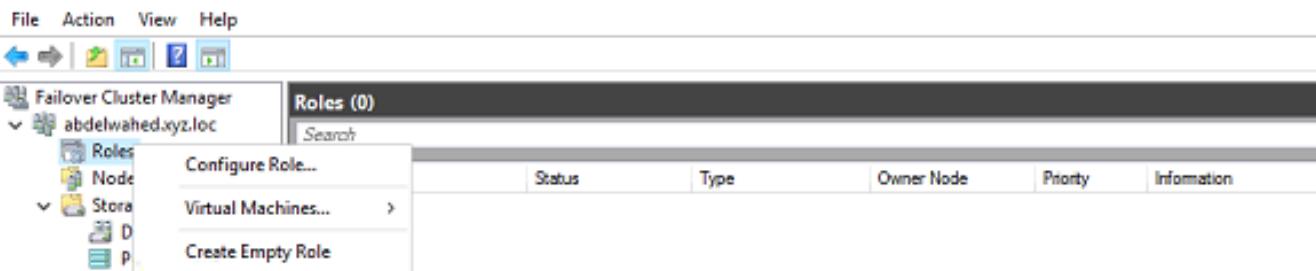
Name	Status	Assigned To	Owner Node	Disk Number	Partition Style	Capacity	Replication Role	Information
Cluster Disk 1	Online	Available Storage	F1	1	GPT	50.0 GB		
Cluster Disk 2	Online	Disk Witness in Quorum	F1	2	GPT	1.00 GB		

The screenshot shows the Failover Cluster Manager interface. The left navigation pane shows 'Failover Cluster Manager' with a node 'abdelwahed.xyz.loc' expanded, revealing 'Roles', 'Nodes' (which is selected), 'Storage', 'Networks', and 'Cluster Events'. The main pane displays a table titled 'Nodes (2)':

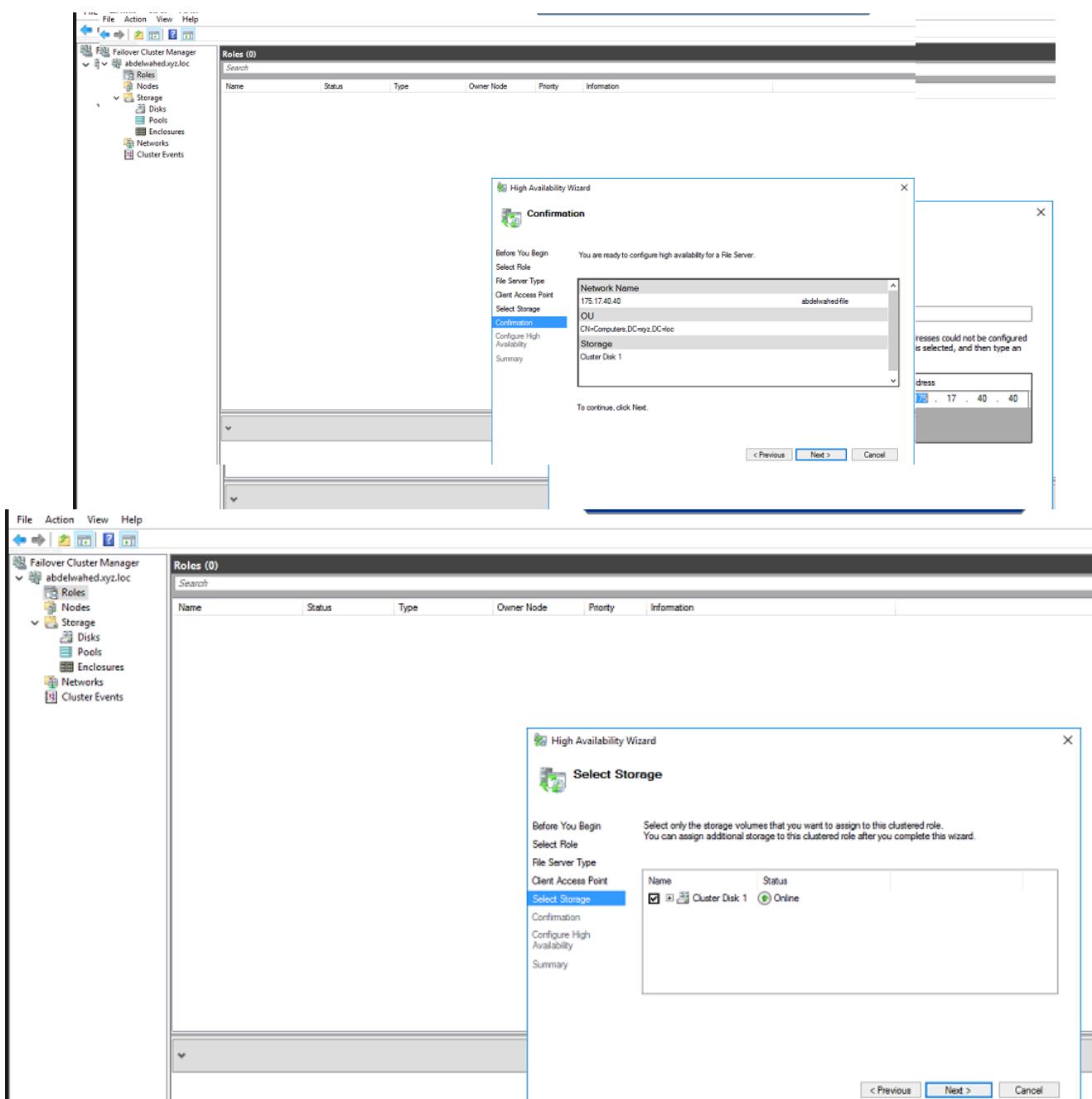
Name	Status	Assigned Vote	Current Vote
F1	Up	1	1
F2	Up	1	1

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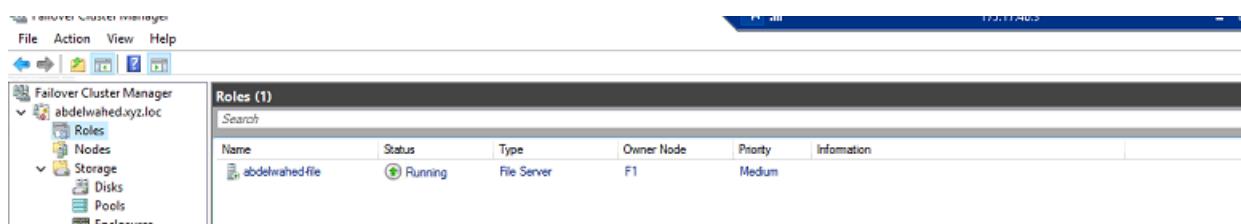
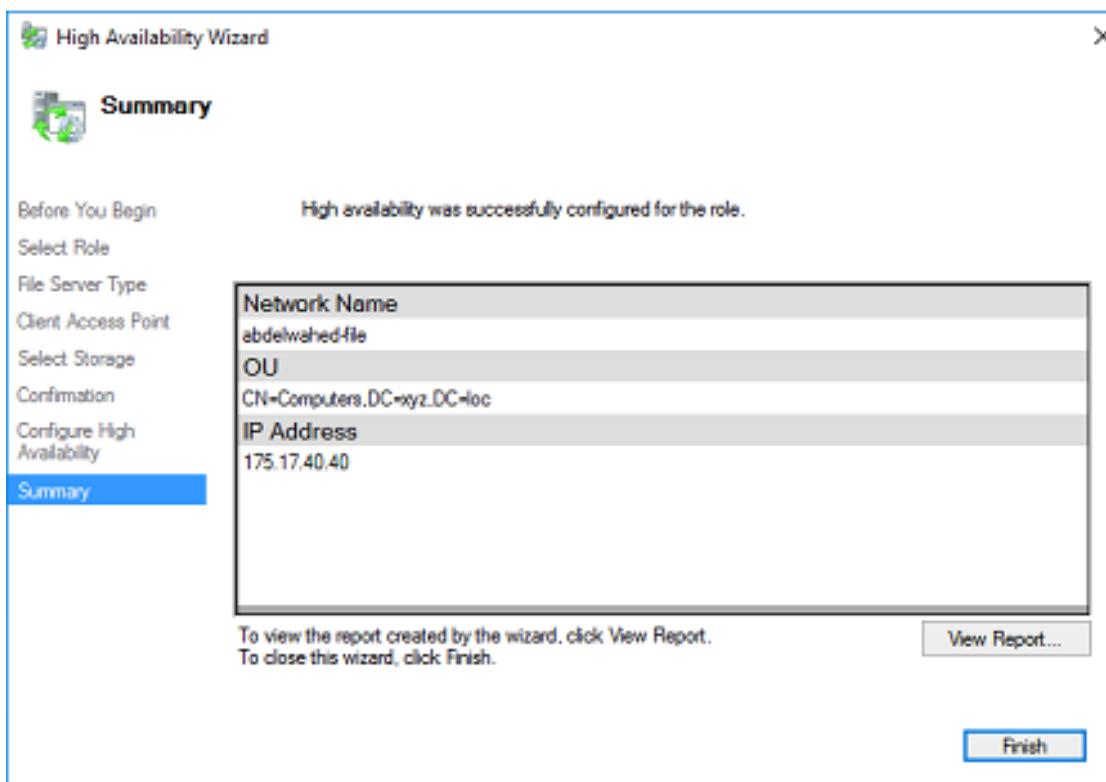
Testing: To start, install the file server role on both nodes before proceeding to the next step.



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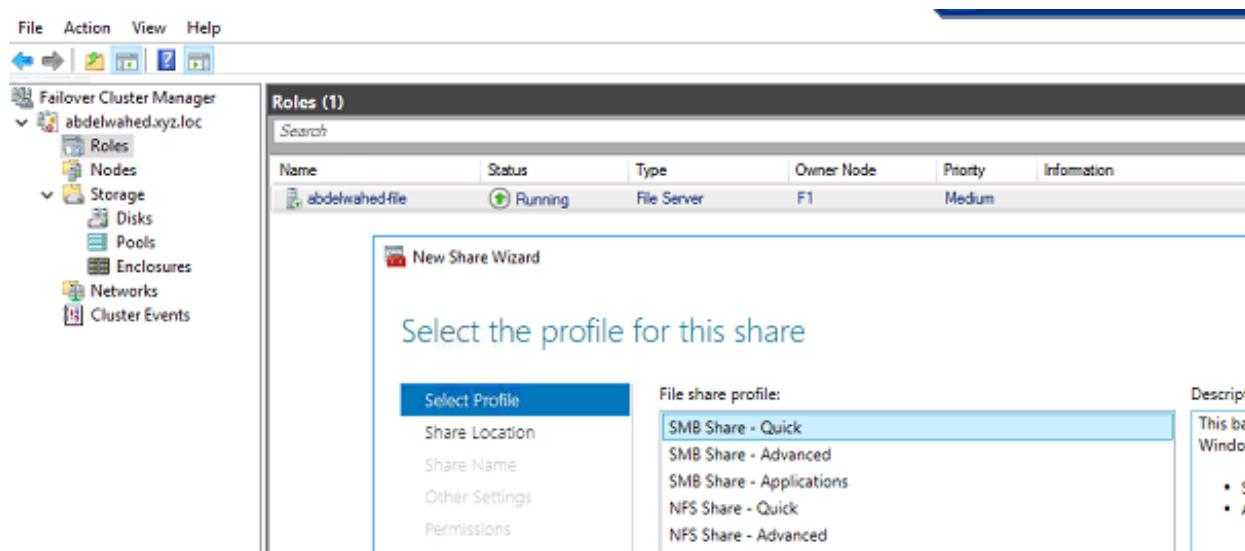
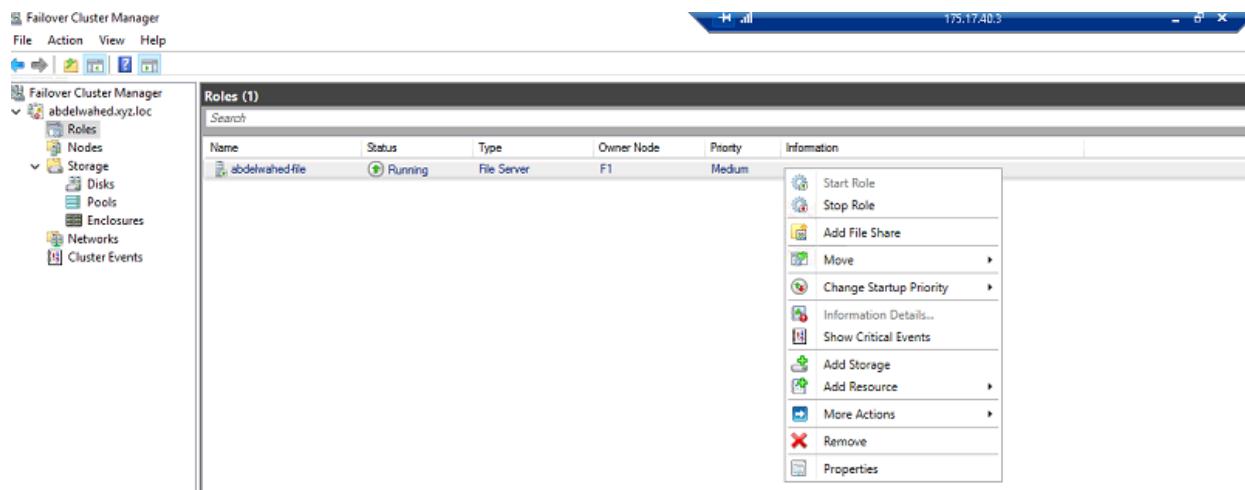
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Additionally, a DNS record has been established for the file server to enable access by its name.

Testing by adding file share using cluster



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New Share Wizard

Select the server and path for this share

Select Profile
Share Location
Share Name
Other Settings
Permissions
Confirmation
Results

Server:

Server Name	Status	Cluster Role	Owner Node
abdelwahed-file	Online	File Server	

Share location:
 Select by volume:

Volume	Free Space	Capacity	File System
G:	49.0 GB	49.9 GB	NTFS

The location of the file share will be a new folder in the \Shares directory on the selected volume.

 Type a custom path:

< Previous Next >

turn on the continuous availability feature.

New Share Wizard

Configure share settings

Select Profile
Share Location
Share Name
Other Settings
Permissions
Confirmation
Results

Enable access-based enumeration
Access-based enumeration displays only the files and folders that a user has permissions to access. If a user does not have Read (or equivalent) permissions for a folder, Windows hides the folder from the user's view.

Enable continuous availability
Continuous availability features track file operations on a highly available file share so that clients can fail over to another node of the cluster without interruption.

Allow caching of share
Caching makes the contents of the share available to offline users. If the BranchCache for Network Files role service is installed, you can enable BranchCache on the share.

Enable BranchCache on the file share
BranchCache enables computers in a branch office to cache files downloaded from this share, and then allows the files to be securely available to other computers in the branch.

Encrypt data access
When enabled, remote file access to this share will be encrypted. This secures the data against unauthorized access while the data is transferred to and from the share. If this box is checked and grayed out, an administrator has turned on encryption for the entire server.

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New Share Wizard

Specify permissions to control access

Select Profile
Share Location
Share Name
Other Settings
Permissions
Confirmation
Results

Permissions to access the files on a share are set using a combination of folder permissions, share permissions, and, optional, file system permissions.

Share permissions: Everyone Full Control

Folder permissions:

Type	Principal	Access	Applies To
Allow	BUILTIN\Users	Special	This folder and subfolders
Allow	BUILTIN\Users	Read & execute	This folder, subfolders, and files
Allow	CREATOR OWNER	Full Control	Subfolders and files only
Allow	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	Full Control	This folder, subfolders, and files
Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	Full Control	This folder, subfolders, and files
Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	Full Control	This folder only

Customize permissions...

New Share Wizard

Confirm selections

Select Profile
Share Location
Share Name
Other Settings
Permissions
Confirmation
Results

Confirm that the following are the correct settings, and then click Create.

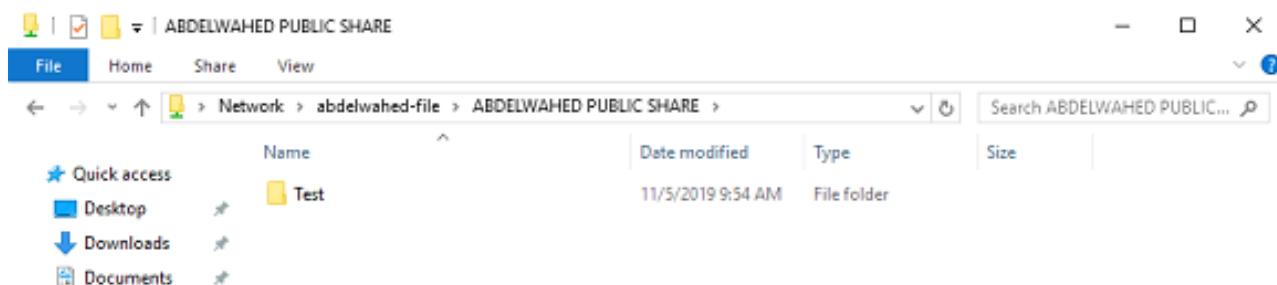
SHARE LOCATION

Server:	abdelwahed-file
Cluster role:	File Server
Local path:	G:\Shares\ABDELWAHED PUBLIC SHARE

SHARE PROPERTIES

Share name:	ABDELWAHED PUBLIC SHARE
Protocol:	SMB
Access-based enumeration:	Enabled
Caching:	Enabled
BranchCache:	Disabled
Encrypt data:	Disabled
Continuous availability:	Enabled

You are now able to access files that are shared. Additionally, if you disconnect a node, you will observe that access to the shared file is maintained.



Active Directory Certification Service – ADCS

What is AD CS?

AD CS is a feature of Windows Server that simplifies the creation and management of certificates for PKI. Certificates enable secure communication and transactions by encrypting data and verifying the identity of users and computers within and outside the organization.

Overview of PKI

A public key infrastructure (PKI) is a system of software, encryption technologies, processes, and services that enables an organization to secure its communications and business transactions. PKI relies on the exchange of digital certificates between authenticated users and trusted resources. Certificates are used to encrypt data and to verify the identity of users and computers both within and outside of the organization.

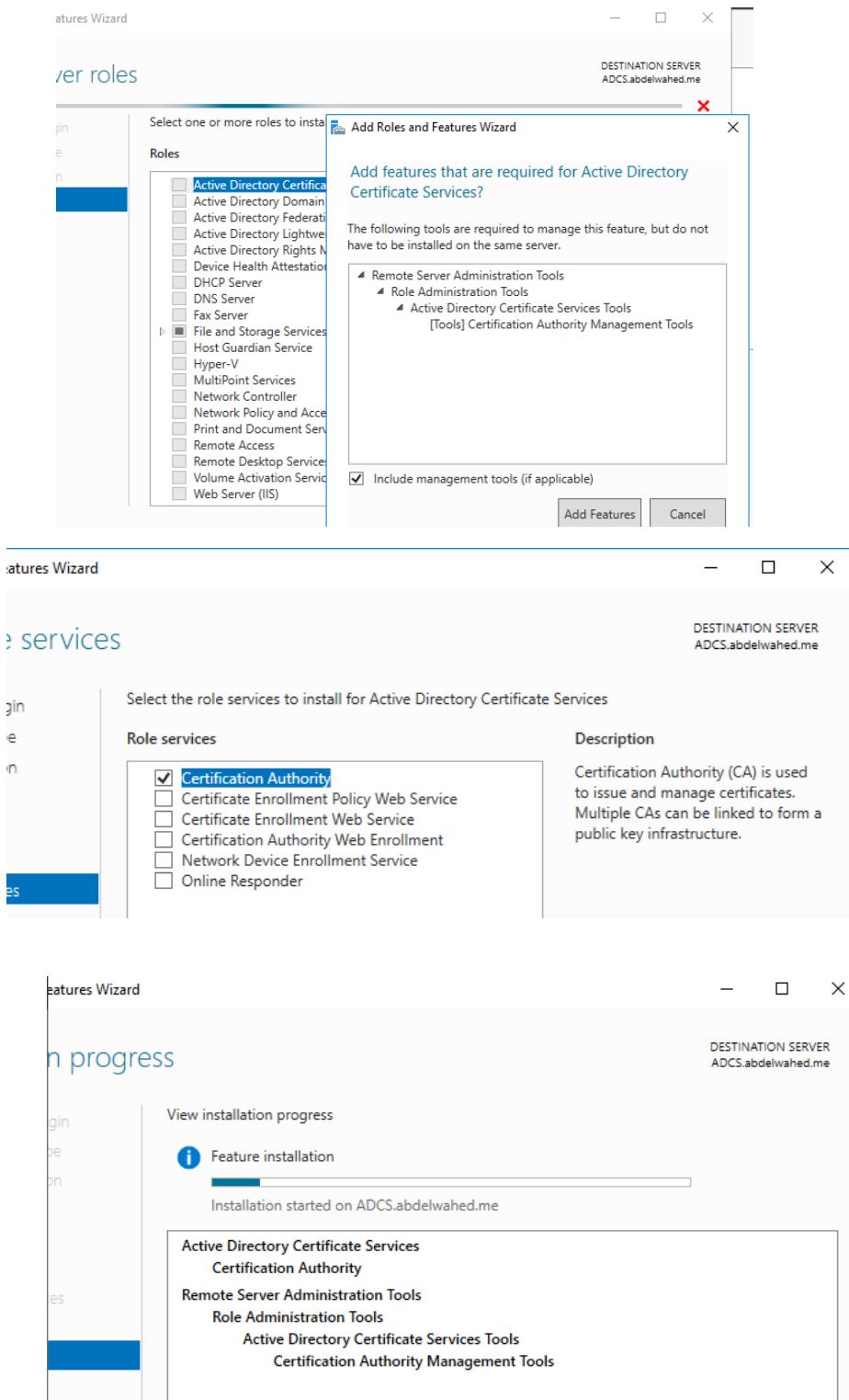
- **Confidentiality** – the property that ensures that data is only accessible to authorized parties and protected from unauthorized access or disclosure.
- **Integrity** – the property that ensures that data is accurate, complete, and consistent, and protected from unauthorized modification or corruption.
- **Authenticity** – the property that ensures that the identity of a user or a resource is verified and trustworthy, and that the source and destination of data are genuine.
- **Nonrepudiation** – the property that ensures that the origin and receipt of data are provable and undeniable, and that the parties involved in a transaction cannot dispute their participation or the validity of the data.
- **Availability** – the property that ensures that data and resources are accessible and usable by authorized parties when needed, and that the system can resist and recover from failures or attacks.

Standalone vs. Enterprise CAs

These types of CAs are not based on hierarchy, but rather on functionality and configuration storage. A standalone CA does not require AD DS and operates independently of it. An enterprise CA depends on AD DS, but it also offers several benefits, such as autoenrollment. The autoenrollment feature enables users and domain member devices to enroll for certificates automatically if you have configured automatic certificate enrollment through Group Policy.

Please be aware that once AD CS is installed, the computer name and its domain affiliation are unchangeable.

Install and Configure AD CS Role



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The screenshot shows the 'Features Wizard' window for 'Active Directory Certificate Services'. The status bar indicates 'DESTINATION SERVER ADCS.abdelwahed.me'. The main pane displays 'View installation progress' with a progress bar labeled 'Feature installation' at 100%. A message states 'Configuration required. Installation succeeded on ADCS.abdelwahed.me.' Below this, a box lists 'Active Directory Certificate Services' (with a note about configuration required), 'Certification Authority', 'Remote Server Administration Tools', and 'Role Administration Tools'. A note at the bottom says 'You can close this wizard without interrupting running tasks. View task progress or open this page again by clicking Notifications in the command bar, and then Task Details.' An 'Export configuration settings' button is also present.

The screenshot shows the 'Manager > Dashboard' page. A yellow warning icon is displayed with the message 'Post-deployment Configuration' and 'Configuration required for Active Directory Certificate Services at ADCS'. A link 'Configure Active Directory Certificate Services on th...' is provided. The navigation bar includes 'Manage', 'Tools', and 'View'.

The screenshot shows the 'Credentials' configuration page. The left sidebar has tabs for 'Credentials', 'Role Services', 'Confirmation', 'Progress', and 'Results'. The main pane is titled 'Specify credentials to configure role services' and contains two sections: one for local Administrators (standalone certification authority, Certification Authority Web Enrollment, Online Responder) and one for Enterprise Admins (Enterprise certification authority, Certificate Enrollment Policy Web Service, Certificate Enrollment Web Service, Network Device Enrollment Service). A 'Credentials' input field shows 'ABDELWAHED\Administrator' with a 'Change...' button.

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The image displays three sequential screenshots from the AD CS Configuration wizard, showing the setup of a Certification Authority (CA) on a destination server named ADCS.abdelwahed.me.

Screenshot 1: Role Services
The "Role Services" step is selected. It lists several services:

- Certification Authority (checked)
- Certification Authority Web Enrollment
- Online Responder
- Network Device Enrollment Service
- Certificate Enrollment Web Service

Screenshot 2: Setup Type
The "Setup Type" step is selected. It specifies the setup type of the CA:

- Enterprise CA (selected)
- Standalone CA

Enterprise CAs must be domain members and are typically online to issue certificates or certificate policies. Standalone CAs can be members or a workgroup or domain. Standalone CAs do not require AD DS and can be used without a network connection (offline).

Screenshot 3: CA Type
The "CA Type" step is selected. It specifies the type of the CA:

- Root CA (selected)
- Subordinate CA

Root CAs are the first and may be the only CAs configured in a PKI hierarchy. Subordinate CAs require an established PKI hierarchy and are authorized to issue certificates by the CA above them in the hierarchy.

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The image contains two side-by-side screenshots of the 'AD CS Configuration' wizard, both titled 'Private Key' and 'Cryptography for CA'. Both screenshots show the 'DESTINATION SERVER' as 'ADCS.abdelwahed.me'. The left screenshot shows the 'Private Key' step, where the 'Private Key' tab is selected. It displays options for creating a new private key, using an existing one, or selecting an existing private key on the computer. The right screenshot shows the 'Cryptography for CA' step, where the 'Cryptography' tab is selected. It allows setting a cryptographic provider (RSA#Microsoft Software Key Storage Provider) and a key length (4096). A dropdown menu lists hash algorithms: SHA256, SHA384, SHA512, SHA1, and MD5. A checkbox for 'Allow administrator interaction when the private key is accessed by the CA' is checked.

The feature permits administrators to modify the private key post-installation.

This screenshot shows the 'CA Name' step of the 'AD CS Configuration' wizard. The 'CA Name' tab is selected. It asks for the common name of the CA, which is 'abdelwahed-ADCS-CA'. It also shows the distinguished name suffix as 'DC=abdelwahed,DC=me' and a preview of the distinguished name: 'CN=abdelwahed-ADCS-CA,DC=abdelwahed,DC=me'.

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The CA certificate server is valid for 5 years, and the validity period can be extended.

Validity Period

Specify the validity period

Select the validity period for the certificate generated for this certification authority (CA):

5 Years
CA expiration Date: 10/15/2024 9:30:00 PM

The validity period configured for this CA certificate should exceed the validity period for the certificates it will issue.

CA Database

Specify the database locations

Certificate database location: C:\Windows\system32\CertLog

Certificate database log location: C:\Windows\system32\CertLog

Confirmation

To configure the following roles, role services, or features, click Configure.

Active Directory Certificate Services

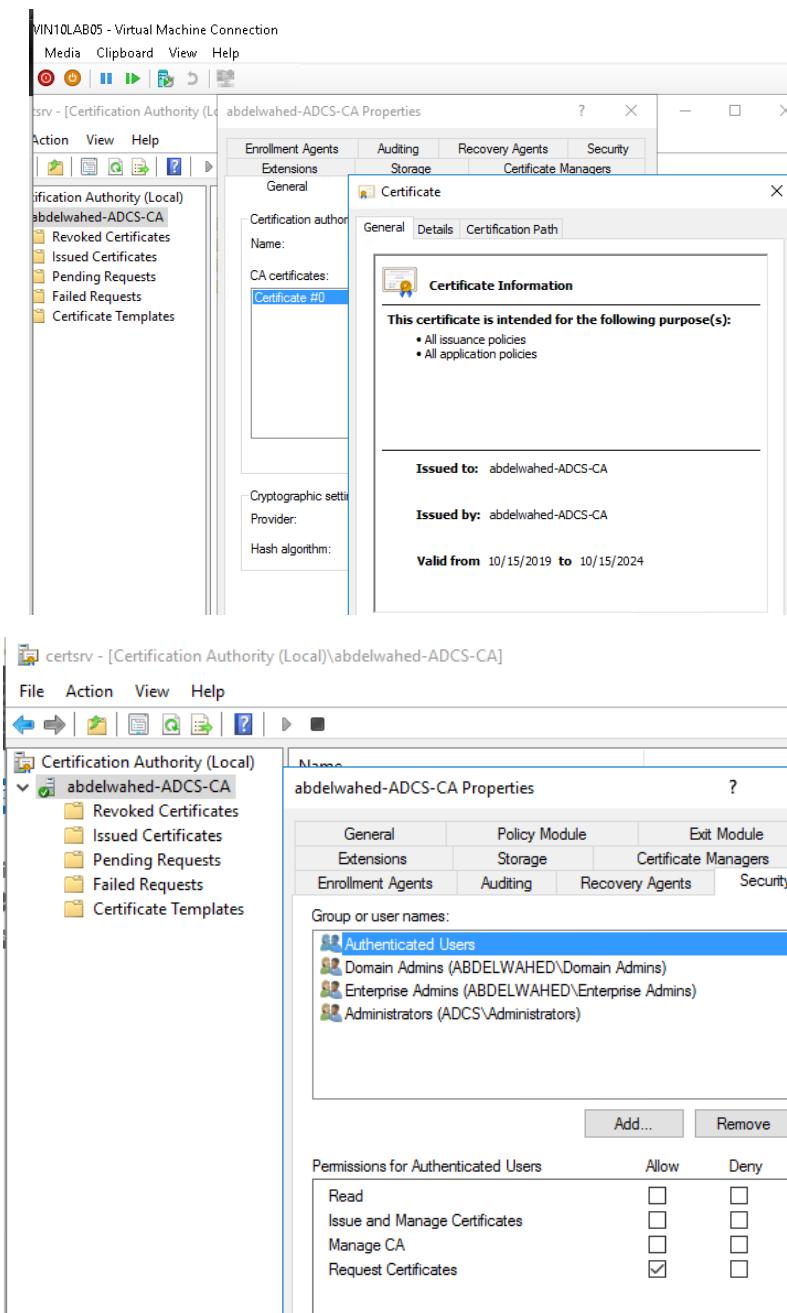
Certification Authority

CA Type:	Enterprise Root
Cryptographic provider:	RSA#Microsoft Software Key Storage Provider
Hash Algorithm:	SHA256
Key Length:	4096
Allow Administrator Interaction:	Enabled
Certificate Validity Period:	10/15/2024 9:30:00 PM
Distinguished Name:	CN=abdelwahed-ADCS-CA,DC=abdelwahed,DC=me
Certificate Database Location:	C:\Windows\system32\CertLog
Certificate Database Log Location:	C:\Windows\system32\CertLog

< Previous | Next > | **Configure** | Cancel

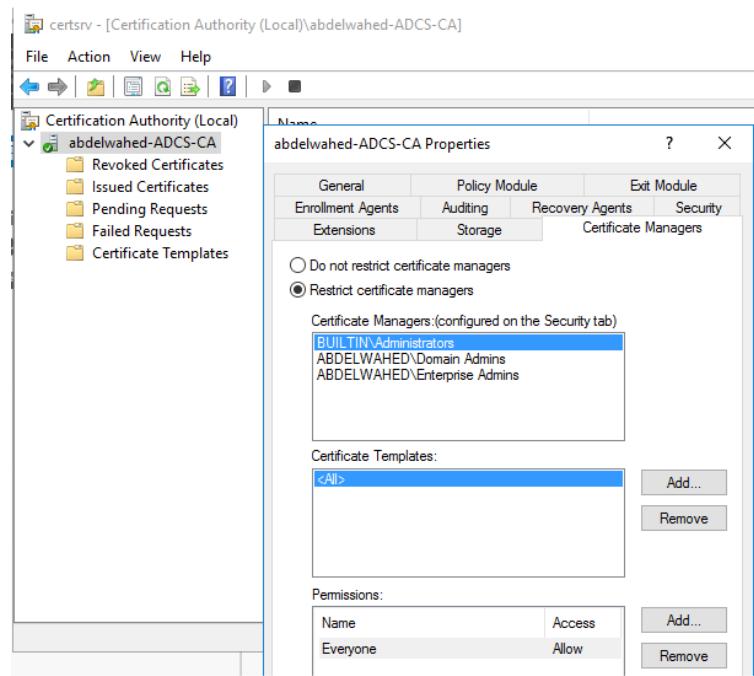
Configuring CA properties like security and Certificate Managers

Server (CA)certificate



Restrict Certificate Managers

A **certificate manager** has the authority to sanction requests for certificate enrollment and revocation, distribute certificates, and oversee their administration. This responsibility can be delegated by giving a user or group the specific permission to Issue and Manage Certificates.



Troubleshooting and Maintaining CAs

Common AD CS issues

The following list describes common AD CS issues that you might encounter:

- Users or computers do not automatically enroll for certificates as expected:
 - Because you enable autoenrollment through Group Policy, you should verify that the GPOs that enable autoenrollment for users and computers are applying autoenrollment correctly and that the user or computer is not in an organizational unit (OU) where policy inheritance has been blocked or overridden by another GPO. Both the user and computer must be enabled separately, although both settings can reside in the same GPO.
 - You should verify that AD CS is publishing the certificate template to an enterprise CA that can be accessed by the computer or user.
 - You should verify that the computer or user have the Request Certificates permission on the CA and the Autoenroll permission on the certificate template in question.
 - You should verify that the requested certificate template does not require information that AD DS cannot supply automatically.
- You cannot configure autoenrollment permissions on a template. For you to configure autoenrollment against a certificate, the template must be version 2 or later. You can only add version 2 templates to a CA that is running Windows Server 2008 Enterprise or later.
- The enterprise CA option is unavailable. This occurs when a user who is not a member of the **Enterprise Admins** or **Domain Admins** group installs a CA; as such, the CA might not install as an enterprise CA. In this case, the enterprise CA option is unavailable, and information about the CA cannot automatically publish to AD DS.
- You receive an error when accessing CA web enrollment pages. This occurs while accessing CA

websites. In this case, you should ensure that the user is a member of the **Administrators** or **Power Users** group on the client computer.

- The enrollment agent is restricted. This occurs when an enrollment agent cannot enroll on behalf of a user for a specific certificate template. This might occur because of the restrictions that were configured on the enrollment agent or the lack of enrollment permissions on the certificate template.

Troubleshooting validation issues

All certificates have a validity period. After the validity period expires, the certificate is no longer an acceptable credential. Client computers might not be able to connect to resources that require certificates if any certificate validation problems occur.

Renew a CA certificate

A CA also has its own certificate. A root CA issues a certificate for itself, a self-signed certificate, while subordinate CAs get their certificates from a root CA. Every CA certificate has a validity period. Usually, when deploying a root CA, IT administrators choose to set the validity period of the root CA certificate for five years or more. You need to renew a CA certificate when the validity period is close to the expiration date. A CA with an expired certificate cannot work, therefore, you should not let the CA certificate expire.

Moving a root CA to another computer

CAs are designed and configured to work for many years, during which time you might want to upgrade the hardware and operating system that supports the CA. Such scenarios usually require that you move a CA from one computer to another. In general, the procedure for moving a CA can be divided into two phases:

- CA backup
- CA restore

Performing a CA backup before a move

You should have a CA backup even if you are not moving a CA to another computer. A CA backup is different from ordinary backup scenarios. To perform a CA backup before moving a CA to another computer, you should perform the following procedure:

1. If you are backing up an enterprise CA, click the **Certificate Templates** item in the **Certification Authority** console, and then record the names of the listed certificate templates. These templates are in AD DS, so you do not have to back them up. You must note which templates you have published on the CA that you are moving because you will have to add them manually after you move the CA.
2. In the **Certification Authority** console, right-click the CA name, click **All Tasks**, and then click **Backup CA** to start the **Certification Authority Backup Wizard**. In the backup wizard, you have the option to make a backup of the private key and the CA certificate, as well as the certificate database and certificate database log. You also have to provide an appropriate location for the backup content. You should protect a CA private key with a password for security reasons.
3. After the backup is complete, you should open **Registry Editor**.
4. Locate and export the following registry subkey, located at:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\CertSvc\Configuration

Note: We recommend that you save this registry key to a file in the same folder with the CA backup from the previous step.

Before you begin the restore procedure, confirm that the %SystemRoot% folder of the target server matches the %SystemRoot% folder of the server from which you took the backup. Additionally, the location of the CA restore must match the location of the CA backup. For example, if you back up the CA from the **D:\Winnt\System32\Certlog** folder, you must restore the backup to the **D:\Winnt\System32\Certlog** folder. After you restore the backup, you can move the CA database files to a different location.

Performing a CA restore on a new computer

After you successfully finalize the backup procedure, you have to restore the CA on another computer. The new CA should have the same name as the old CA. To restore the CA, perform the following procedure:

1. Install AD CS on the target computer. Select to install **Stand-alone** or **Enterprise** depending on the type of CA that you are moving. When you come to the **Set Up Private Key** page, click **Use existing private key**, and then choose to select a certificate and use its associated private key. This will provide you with the ability to use an existing certificate from an old CA.
2. On the **Select Existing Certificate** page, click **Import**, type the path of the .p12 file in the backup folder, type the password that you chose in the previous procedure to protect the backup file, and then click **OK**. When prompted for **Public and Private Key Pair**, verify that **Use existing keys** is selected. This is very important because you want to keep the same root CA certificate.
3. When prompted on the **Certificate Database** page, specify the same location for the certificate database and certificate database log as on the previous CA computer. After you select all of these options, wait for the CA setup to finish.
4. After the setup is complete, open the **Services** snap-in to stop the AD CS service. You do that to restore settings from the old CA.
5. Locate the registry file that you saved in the backup procedure, and then double-click it to import the registry settings.
6. After you restore the registry settings, open the **Certification Authority** console, right-click the CA name, click **All Tasks**, and then click **Restore CA**. This will start the **Certification Authority Restore Wizard**. In the wizard, select the **Private key and CA certificate** and the **Certificate database and certificate database log** check boxes. This specifies that you want to restore these objects from a backup. Next, provide a backup folder location, and then verify the settings for the restore. The **Issued Log** and **Pending Requests** settings should display.
7. When the restore process completes, choose to restart the AD CS service.
8. If you restored an enterprise CA, restore the certificate templates from AD DS that you recorded in the previous procedure

Monitoring CA operations

through **PKIView** console this tool installed by default when we install CS.

Auditing CA events

Through CA properties then select audit tab.

Certificate Templates (Create create for web server) so computers can request it

Certificate Template

The screenshot shows two windows related to certificate templates:

Top Window (certsrv - [Certification Authority (Local)\abdelwahed-ADCS-CA\Certificate Templates]):

- File Action View Help
- Tree View: Certification Authority (Local) > abdelwahed-ADCS-CA > Certificate Templates
- Context Menu for "Certificate Templates":
 - Manage
 - New
 - View
 - Refresh
 - Export List...
 - Help
- Table:

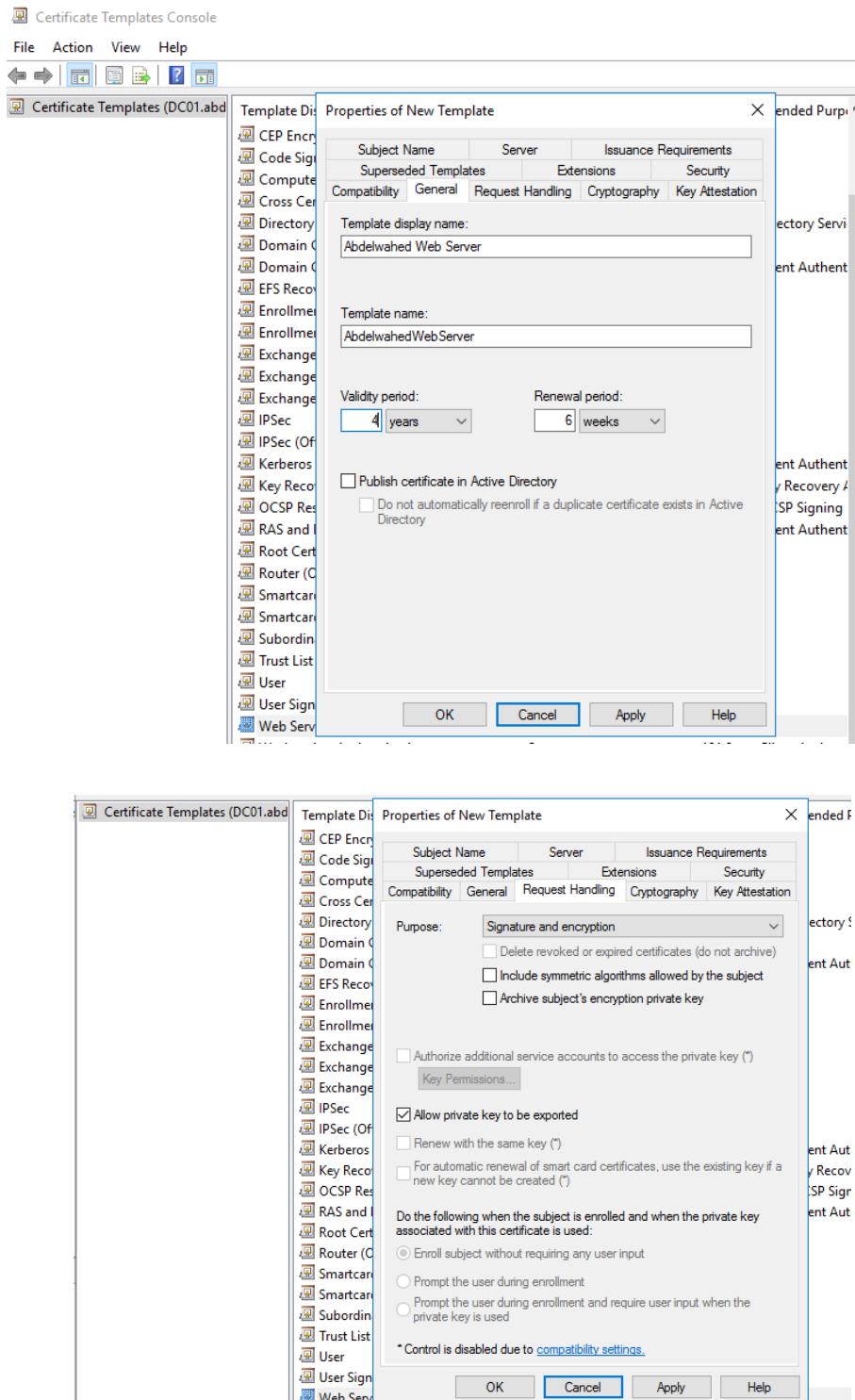
Name	Intended Purpose
Directory Email Replication	Directory Service Email Replication
Domain Controller Authentication	Client Authentication, Server Authentic...
Kerberos Authentication	Client Authentication, Server Authentic...
EFS Recovery Agent	File Recovery
Basic EFS	Encrypting File System
Controller	Client Authentication, Server Authentic...
Server	Server Authentication
Subordinate Certification Authority	Client Authentication, Server Authentic...
Administrator	Encrypting File System, Secure Email, Cl...
<All>	Microsoft Trust List Signing, Encrypting...

Bottom Window (Certificate Templates Console):

- File Action View Help
- Tree View: Certificate Templates (DC01.abd)
- Table:

Template Display Name	Schema Version	Version	Intended Purpose
CEP Encryption	1	4.1	
Code Signing	1	3.1	
Computer	1	5.1	
Cross Certification Authority	2	105.0	
Directory Email Replication	2	115.0	Directory Serv...
Domain Controller	1	4.1	
Domain Controller Authentication	2	110.0	Client Authent...
EFS Recovery Agent	1	6.1	
Enrollment Agent	1	4.1	
Enrollment Agent (Computer)	1	5.1	
Exchange Enrollment Agent (Offline requ...)	1	4.1	
Exchange Signature Only	1	6.1	
Exchange User	1	7.1	
IPSec	1	8.1	
IPSec (Offline request)	1	7.1	
Kerberos Authentication	2	110.0	Client Authent...
Key Recovery Agent	2	105.0	Key Recovery A...
OCSP Response Signing	3	101.0	OCSP Signing
RAS and IAS Server	2	101.0	Client Authent...
Root Certification Authority	1	5.1	
Router (Offline request)	1	4.1	
Smartcard Logon	1	4.1	
Smartcard User	1	4.1	
Subordinate Certification Authority	1	4.1	
Trust List Signing	1	4.1	
User	1	4.1	
User Signature Only	1	4.1	
Web Server	1	4.1	
- Context Menu for "Web Server":
 - Duplicate Template
 - All Tasks
 - Properties
 - Help

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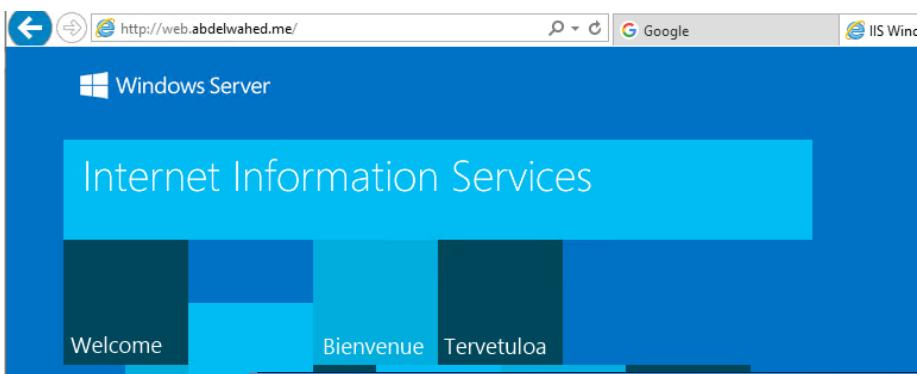
The screenshots illustrate the process of creating a new certificate template:

- Screenshot 1:** Shows the 'Certificate Templates' node under 'abdelwahed-ADCS-CA'. A context menu is open with 'New > Certificate Template to Issue' selected.
- Screenshot 2:** Shows the 'Enable Certificate Templates' dialog box. It displays a list of available certificate templates with their intended purposes. The 'Abdelwahed Web Server' template is selected.
- Screenshot 3:** Shows the 'Certificate Templates' node again, now listing the newly created 'Abdelwahed Web Server' template along with other standard templates like 'Directory Email Replication' and 'Domain Controller Authentication'.

Name	Intended Purpose
Abdelwahed Web Server	Server Authentication
Authenticated Session	Client Authentication
CA Exchange	Private Key Archival
CEP Encryption	Certificate Request Agent
Code Signing	Code Signing
Cross Certification Authority	<All>
Directory Email Replication	Directory Service Email Replication
Domain Controller Authentication	Client Authentication, Server Authentication
Kerberos Authentication	Client Authentication, Server Authentication
EFS Recovery Agent	File Recovery
Basic EFS	Encrypting File System
Domain Controller	Client Authentication, Server Authentication

Now we can test this certificate by requesting it from another IIS Server as demonstrated below.

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If you try to access https



This page can't be displayed

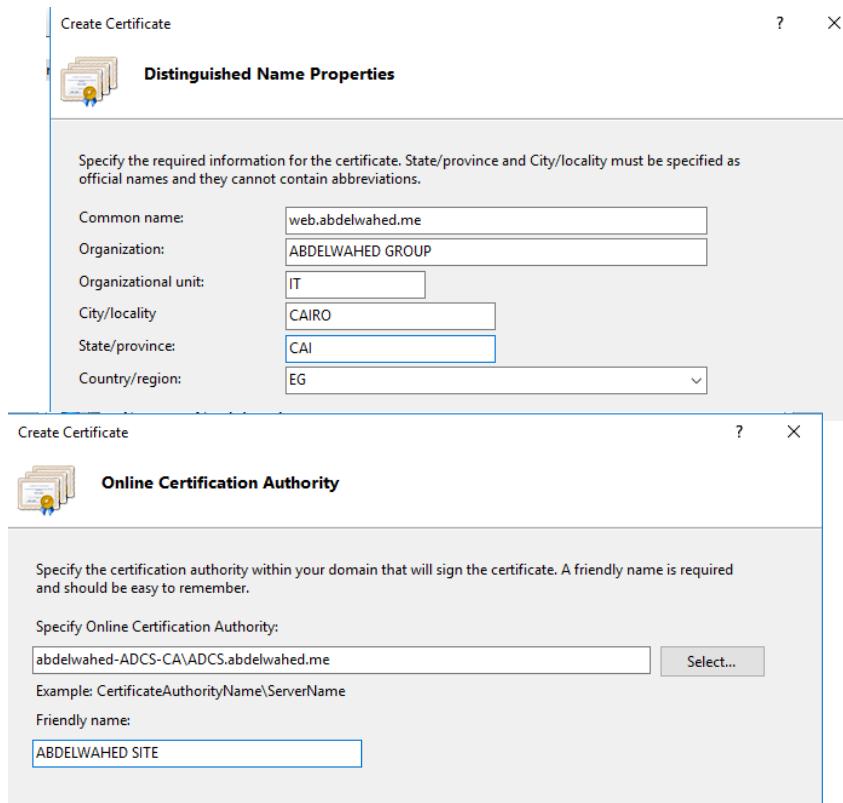
- Make sure the web address https://web.abdelwahed.me is correct.
- Look for the page with your search engine.
- Refresh the page in a few minutes.

Go to IIS

Next, choose 'Create Domain Certificate' from the right panel.

www.abdelwahed.me

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NOW CERTIFICATE ISSUED TO THE WEB SERVER AS SHOWN DOWN

Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager

File View Help

Connections

Start Page

WEB (ABDELAHED\Administrators)

Application Pools

Sites

Default Web Site

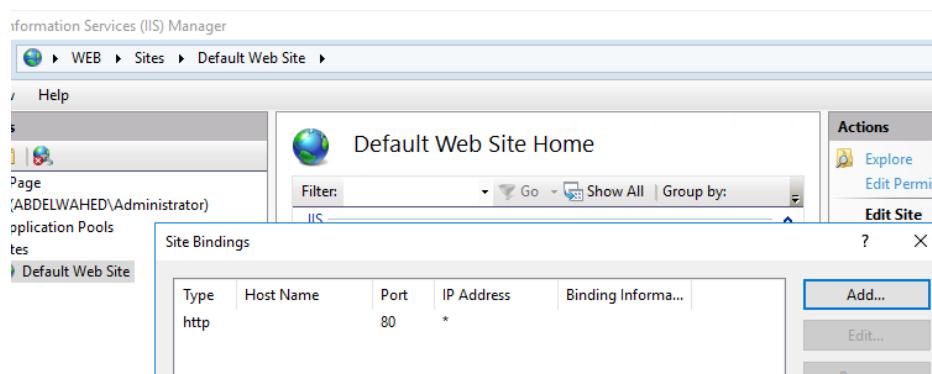
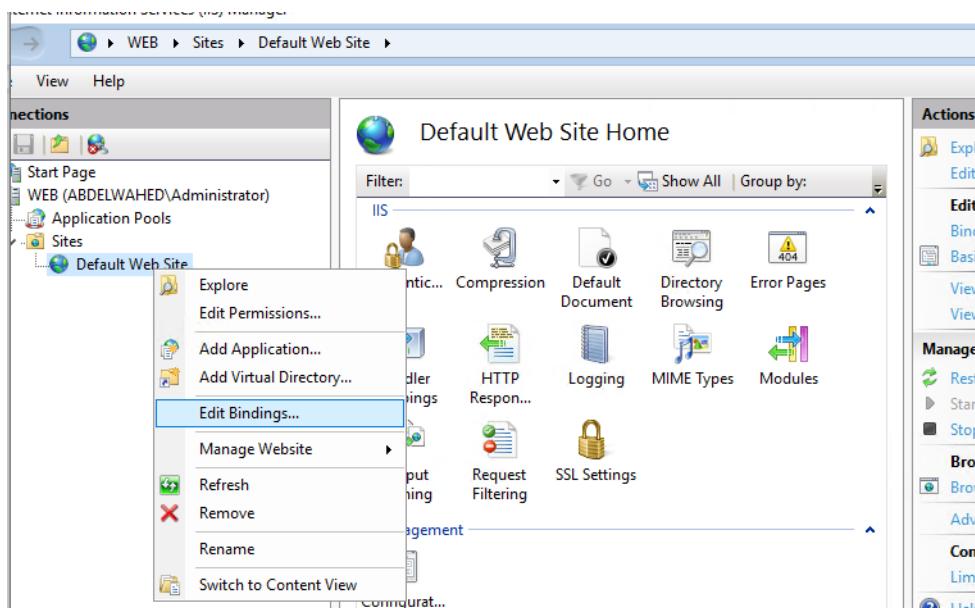
Server Certificates

Use this feature to request and manage certificates that the Web server can use with websites configured for SSL.

Name	Issued To	Issued By	Expiration Date	Certificate
ABDELAHED SITE	web.abdelwahed...	abdelwahed-ADCS...	10/15/2021 12:41:5...	4F7625AA

www.abdelwahed.me

NOW CONFIGURE HTTPS OPTIONS TO THE SITE



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SELECT ADD THEN SELECT CERTIFICATE WE JUST REQUESTED

The screenshot shows the 'Information Services (IIS) Manager' interface. In the left navigation pane, 'Default Web Site' is selected under 'Sites'. A modal dialog box titled 'Add Site Binding' is open over the main 'Default Web Site Home' window. The 'Type' dropdown is set to 'https'. The 'IP address:' dropdown shows 'All Unassigned' and the 'Port:' dropdown shows '443'. The 'Host name:' field is empty. The 'Require Server Name Indication' checkbox is unchecked. Under 'SSL certificate:', the dropdown shows 'Not selected' at the top, followed by 'Not selected' and 'ABDELWAHED SITE'. The 'ABDELWAHED SITE' option is highlighted with a blue selection bar. At the bottom right of the dialog are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

The screenshot shows the 'Information Services (IIS) Manager' interface with the 'Default Web Site' selected. The 'Site Bindings' table now includes a new entry for 'https' on port 443, which maps to the '*' host name and has the 'IP Address' set to '*'. The 'Actions' pane on the right side of the main window contains buttons for 'Add...', 'Edit...', 'Remove', and 'Browse'.

The screenshot shows the 'certsrv - [Certification Authority (Local)\abdelwahed-ADCS-CA\Issued Certificates]' window. The left pane shows a tree view with 'Certification Authority (Local)', 'abdelwahed-ADCS-CA', 'Revoked Certificates', 'Issued Certificates' (which is selected), 'Pending Requests', 'Failed Requests', and 'Certificate Templates'. The right pane displays a table with columns: Request ID, Requester Name, Binary Certificate, Certificate Template, and Serial Number. There is one entry in the table:

Request ID	Requester Name	Binary Certificate	Certificate Template	Serial Number
2	ABDELWAHED\Administrator	-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----	Web Server (WebServer)	43000000

NOW WE CAN ACCESS THE WEB SERVER THROUGH HTTPS – FROM THE SAME SERVER-

www.abdelwahed.me

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://web.abdelwahed.me/>. The page displays the Windows Server Internet Information Services (IIS) welcome screen in multiple languages (English, French, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, Greek). To the right of the main content, a separate window titled "Certificate" is open, showing the "General" tab of the certificate information. The certificate is issued to "web.abdelwahed.me" by "abdelwahed-ADCS-CA" and is valid from 10/16/2019 to 10/15/2021. A red shield icon with a large red "X" is prominently displayed on the left side of the main page area, indicating a security issue.

Certificate Information

This certificate is intended for the following purpose(s):

- Ensures the identity of a remote computer

Issued to: web.abdelwahed.me

Issued by: abdelwahed-ADCS-CA

Valid from: 10/16/2019 **to:** 10/15/2021

[Install Certificate...](#) [Issuer Statement](#)

There is a problem with this website's security certificate.

The security certificate presented by this website was not issued by a trusted certificate authority.

Security certificate problems may indicate an attempt to fool you or intercept any data you send to this server.

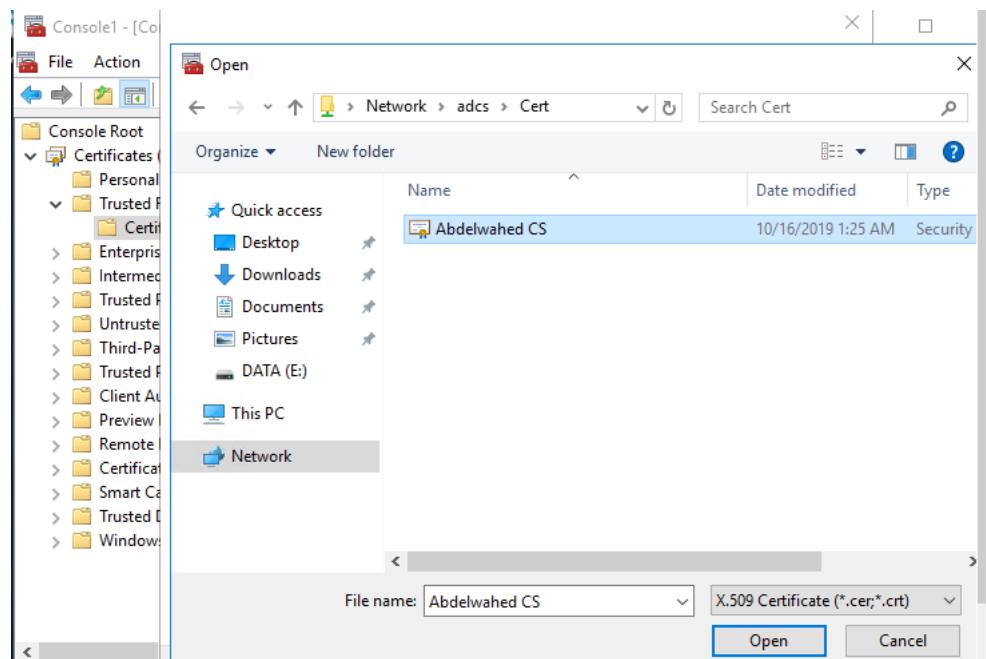
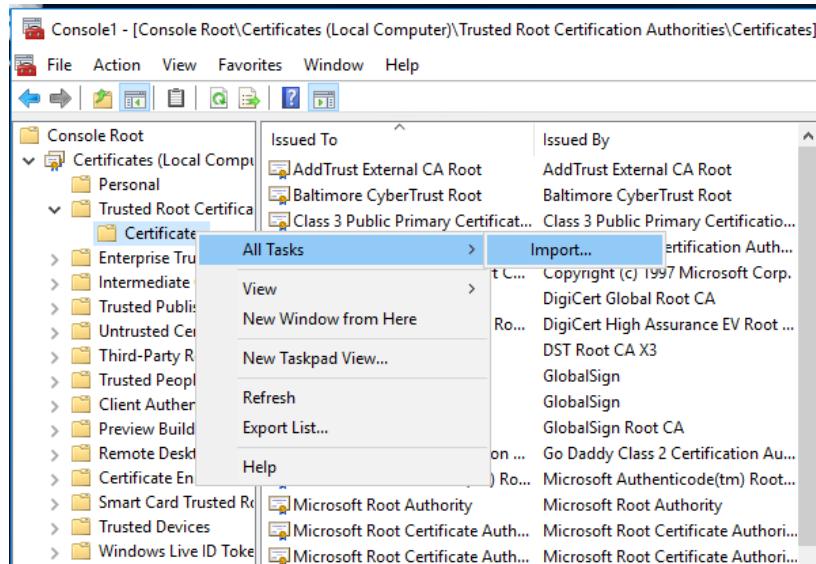
We recommend that you close this webpage and do not continue to this website.

Click here to close this webpage.

Continue to this website (not recommended).

Add our AD CS server as trusted root CA

First you must export AD CS certificate and share it so you can access it from another server



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The screenshot shows two windows side-by-side. On the left, the 'Certificate Import Wizard' is displayed, showing the 'Certificate Store' step. It asks if the certificate should be placed in the 'Trusted Root Certification Authorities' store. The 'Place all certificates in the following store' radio button is selected, and the 'Trusted Root Certification Authorities' option is chosen. On the right, the 'Console1 - [Console Root\Certificates (Local Computer)\Trusted Root Certification Authorities\Certificates]' window is shown, listing various certificates issued by 'abdelwahed-ADCS-CA'.

Issued To	Issued By
abdelwahed-ADCS-CA	abdelwahed-ADCS-CA
AddTrust External CA Root	AddTrust External CA Root
Baltimore CyberTrust Root	Baltimore CyberTrust Root
Class 3 Public Primary Certificate...	Class 3 Public Primary Certification...
COMODO RSA Certification Auth...	COMODO RSA Certification Authority
Copyright (c) 1997 Microsoft C...	Copyright (c) 1997 Microsoft Corp.
DigiCert Global Root CA	DigiCert Global Root CA
DigiCert High Assurance EV Ro...	DigiCert High Assurance EV Root ...
DST Root CA X3	DST Root CA X3
GlobalSign	GlobalSign
GlobalSign Root CA	GlobalSign Root CA
Go Daddy Class 2 Certification ...	Go Daddy Class 2 Certification Authority
Microsoft Authenticode(tm) Ro...	Microsoft Authenticode(tm) Root...
Microsoft Root Authority	Microsoft Root Authority
Microsoft Root Certificate Auth...	Microsoft Root Certificate Authority
Microsoft Root Certificate Auth...	Microsoft Root Certificate Authority
Microsoft Root Certificate Auth...	Microsoft Root Certificate Authority
NO LIABILITY ACCEPTED, (c)97 Ve...	NO LIABILITY ACCEPTED, (c)97 Ve...

Now there are no error messages.

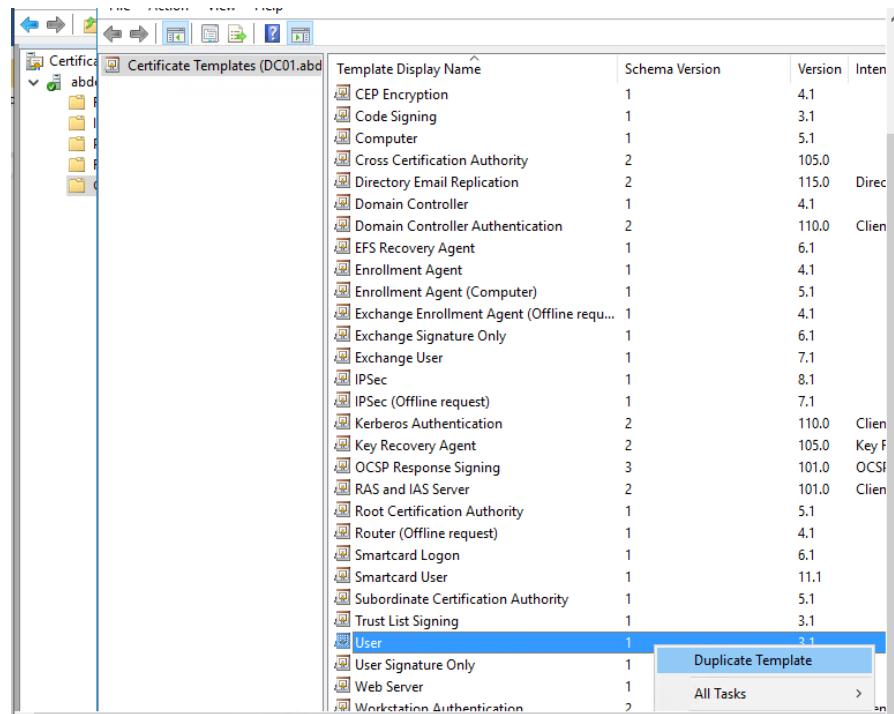
Set up automatic certificate enrollment for users.

Initially, generate a user certificate template in the Certification Authority.

The screenshot shows the 'certsrv - [Certification Authority (Local)\abdelwahed-ADCS-CA\Certificate Templates]' window. A context menu is open over the 'Certificate Templates' folder, with the 'Manage' option selected. This menu also includes 'New', 'View', 'Refresh', 'Export List...', and 'Help' options. The main pane lists several certificate templates with their names and intended purposes.

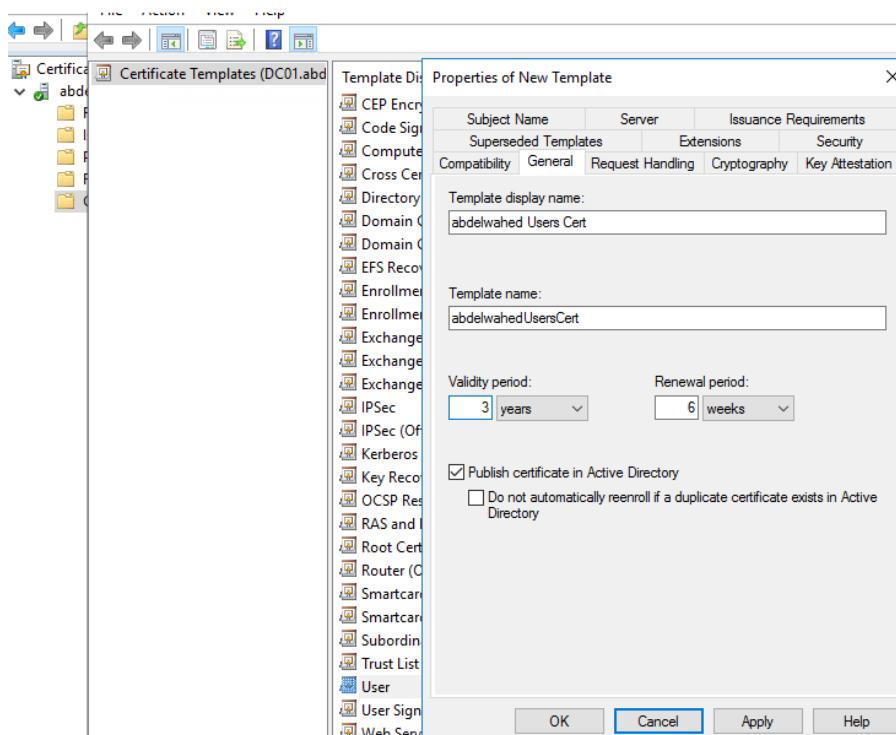
Name	Intended Purpose
Abdelwahed Web Server	Server Authentication
Directory Service Email Replication	Directory Service Email Replication
Domain Controller Authentication	Client Authentication, Server Authentication
Kerberos Authentication	Client Authentication, Server Authentication
EFS Recovery Agent	File Recovery
New >	Encrypting File System
View >	Client Authentication, Server Authentication
Refresh	Server Authentication
Export List...	Client Authentication, Server Authentication
<All>	Encrypting File System, Secure Email, Client...
Help	Microsoft Trust List Signing, Encrypting...

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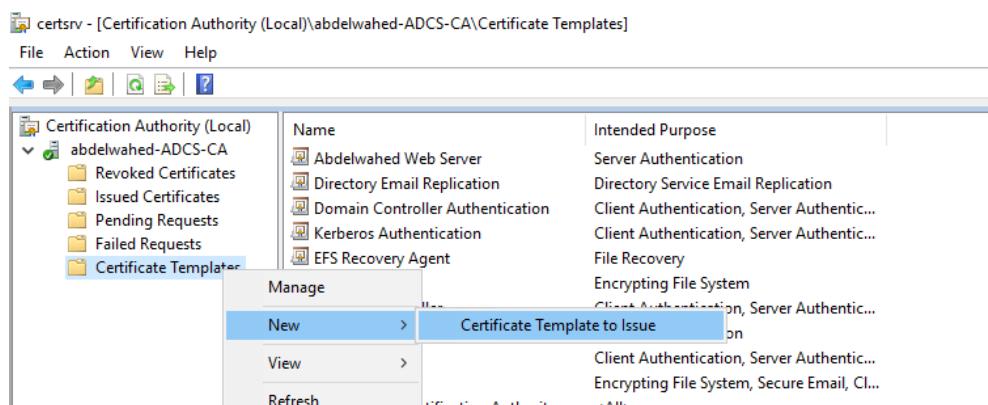
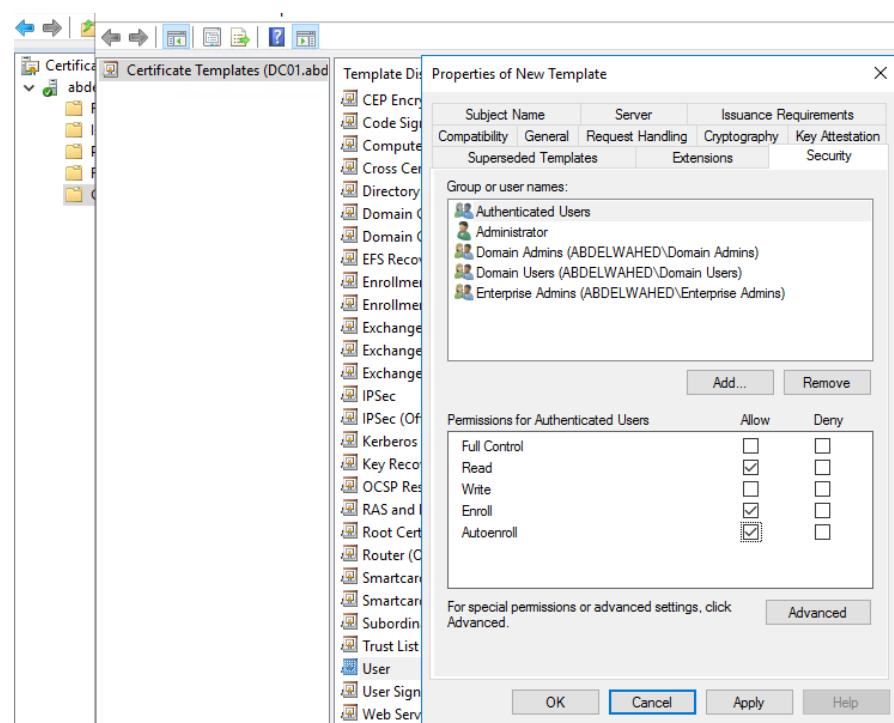


The screenshot shows the 'Certificate Templates (DC01.abd)' window in a management console. The left pane displays a tree view of certificate categories. The right pane lists individual certificate templates with columns for 'Template Display Name', 'Schema Version', 'Version', and 'Intent'. A context menu is open over the 'User' template, with the 'Duplicate Template' option highlighted.

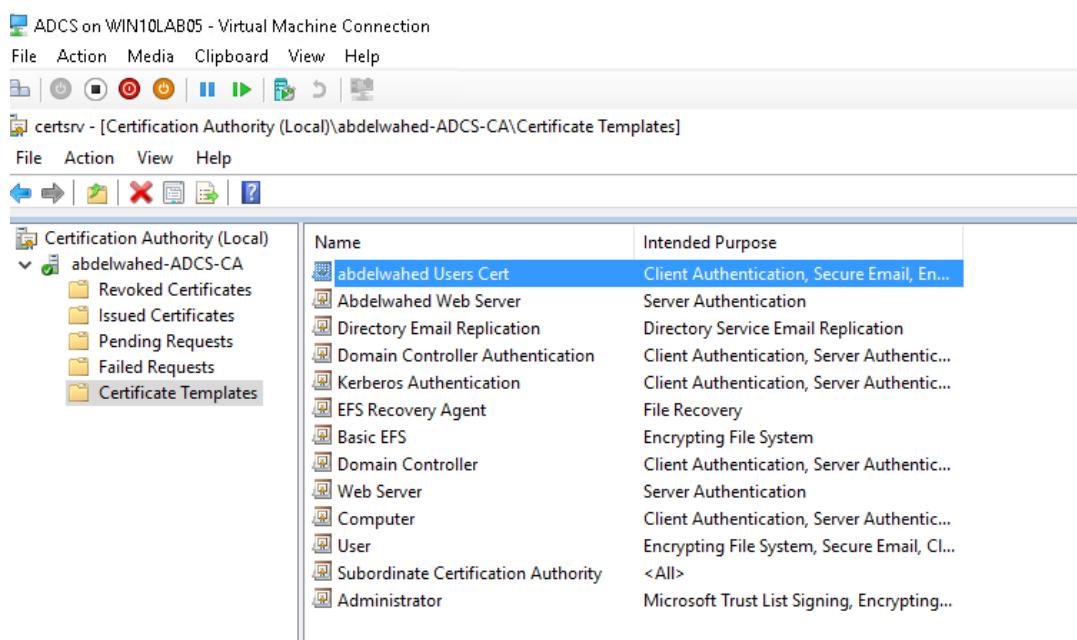
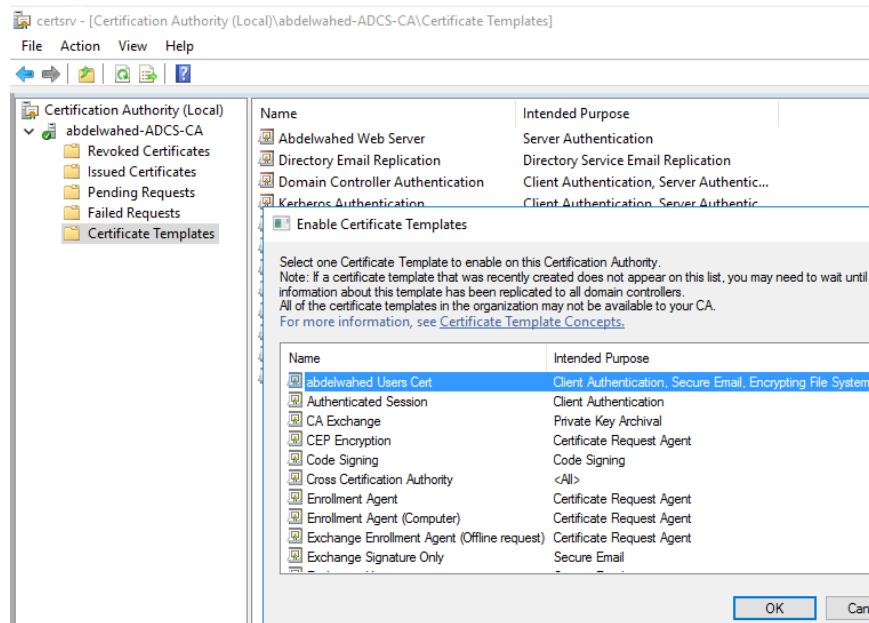
Template Display Name	Schema Version	Version	Intent
CEP Encryption	1	4.1	
Code Signing	1	3.1	
Computer	1	5.1	
Cross Certification Authority	2	105.0	
Directory Email Replication	2	115.0	Direct
Domain Controller	1	4.1	
Domain Controller Authentication	2	110.0	Clien
EFS Recovery Agent	1	6.1	
Enrollment Agent	1	4.1	
Enrollment Agent (Computer)	1	5.1	
Exchange Enrollment Agent (Offline requ...)	1	4.1	
Exchange Signature Only	1	6.1	
Exchange User	1	7.1	
IPSec	1	8.1	
IPSec (Offline request)	1	7.1	
Kerberos Authentication	2	110.0	Clien
Key Recovery Agent	2	105.0	Key F
OCSP Response Signing	3	101.0	OCSF
RAS and IAS Server	2	101.0	Clien
Root Certification Authority	1	5.1	
Router (Offline request)	1	4.1	
Smartcard Logon	1	6.1	
Smartcard User	1	11.1	
Subordinate Certification Authority	1	5.1	
Trust List Signing	1	3.1	
User	1	3.1	
User Signature Only	1	1	Duplicate Template
Web Server	1	2	All Tasks >
Workstation Authentication	2	3	



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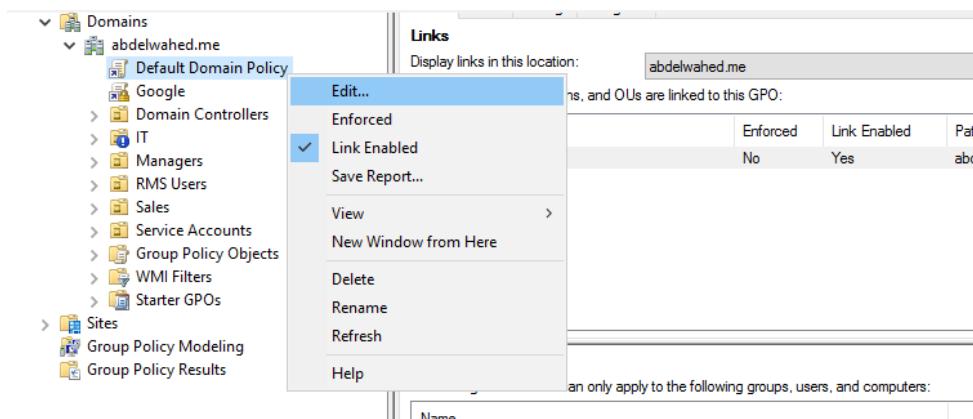
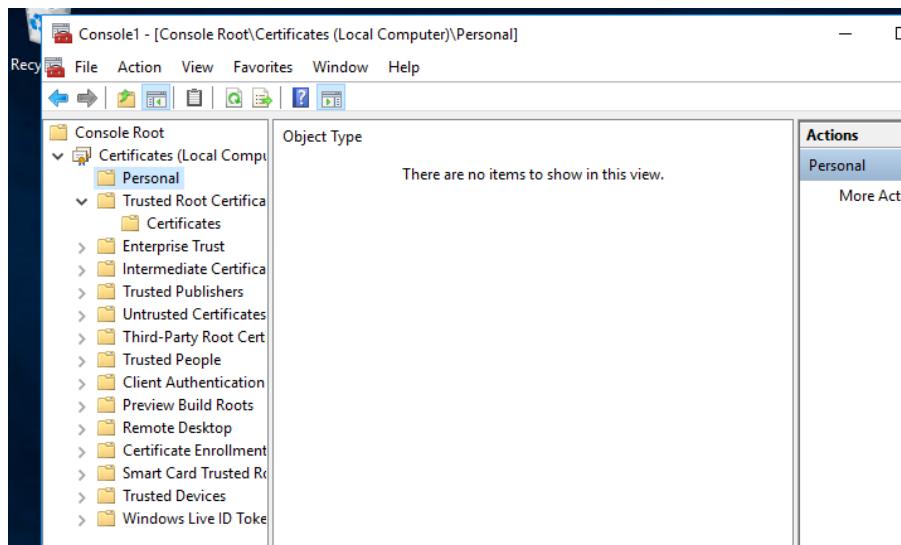
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Proceed to group policy settings to set up automatic enrollment.

Initially, verify any certificates that have been issued to the administrator user on an Active Directory computer.



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The screenshot shows two windows from the Group Policy Management Editor. The top window is titled 'Certificate Services Client - Auto-Enrollment Properties' and displays the 'Enrollment Policy Configuration' settings. It includes options for automatic enrollment, configuration model (Enabled), and certificate renewal. The bottom window is titled 'Certificate Services Client - Certificate Enrollment Policy...' and shows the 'Enrollment Policy' configuration. It lists a single policy named 'Active Directory Enrollment...' which is enabled. A command prompt window is also visible in the background, showing the command 'gpupdate /force' being run, which updates the computer and user policies successfully.

Default Domain Policy [DC01.A]

Object Type

- Enterprise Trust
- Trusted People
- Certificate Services Client - Certificate Enrollment Policy
- Certificate Services Client - Credential Roaming
- Certificate Services Client - Auto-Enrollment

Enrollment Policy Configuration

Enroll user and computer certificates automatically

Configuration Model: Enabled

Renew expired certificates, update pending certificates, and remove revoked certificates

Update certificates that use certificate templates

Log expiry events and show expiry notifications when the percentage of remaining certificate lifetime is

10 %

Additional stores. Use "," to separate multiple stores. For example: "Store1, Store2, Store3"

Display user notifications for expiring certificates in user and machine MY store

Default Domain Policy [DC01.A]

Object Type

- Enterprise Trust
- Trusted People
- Certificate Services Client - Certificate Enrollment Policy
- Certificate Services Client - Credential Roaming
- Certificate Services Client - Auto-Enrollment

Certificate Services Client - Certificate Enrollment Policy...

Enrollment Policy

Configuration Model: Enabled

Certificate enrollment policy list

Default	Name	Automatic Enrollment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Active Directory Enrollment...	Enabled

Add... Remove... Properties

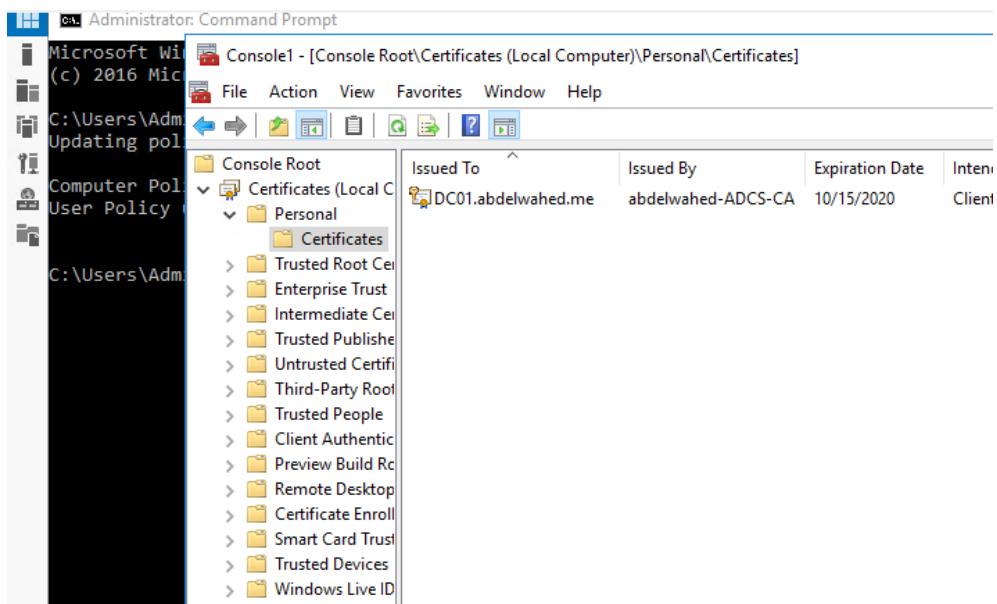
Administrator: Command Prompt

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

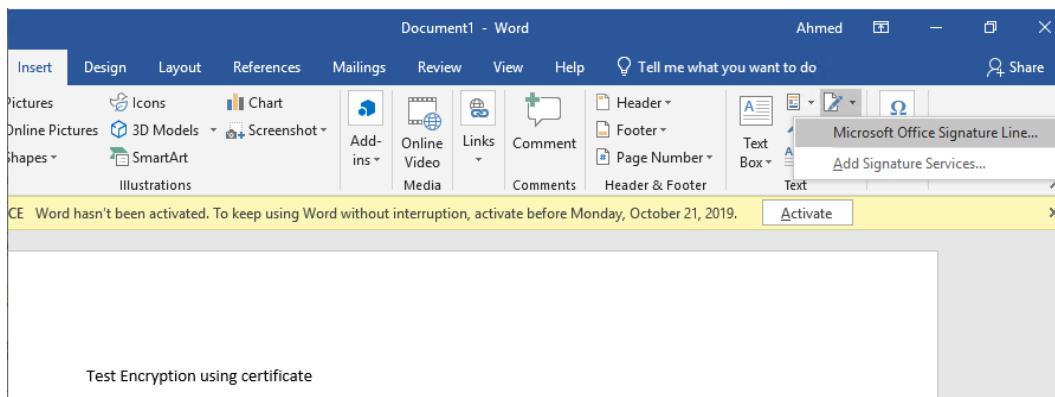
C:\Users\Administrator>gpupdate /force
Updating policy...

Computer Policy update has completed successfully.
User Policy update has completed successfully.
```

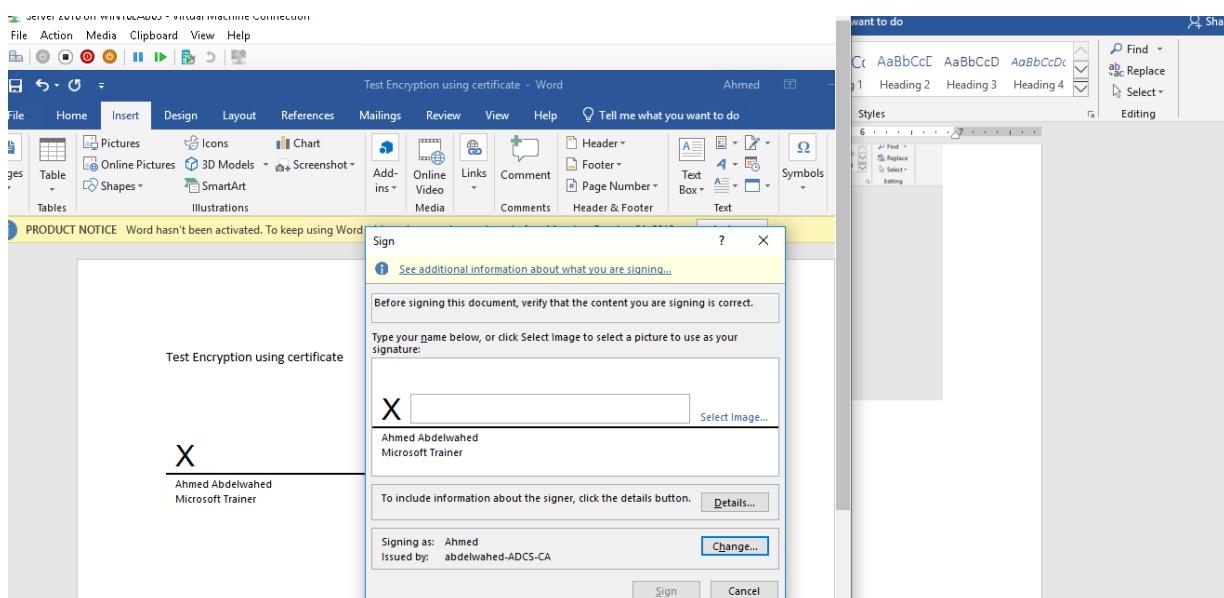
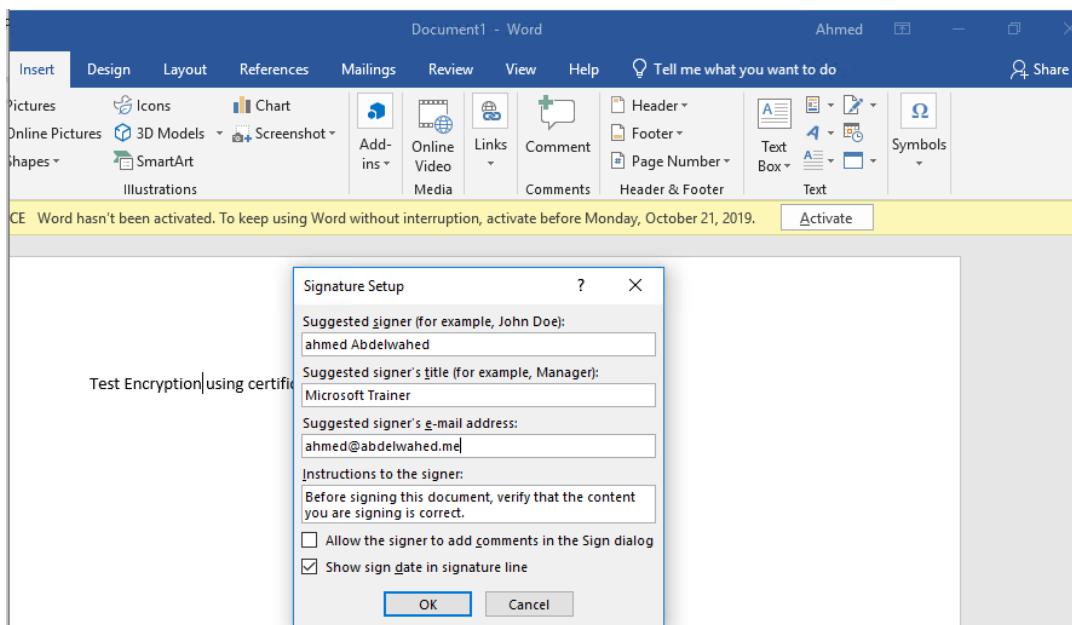
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Secure a Word document with a Certificate for integrity and authenticity.

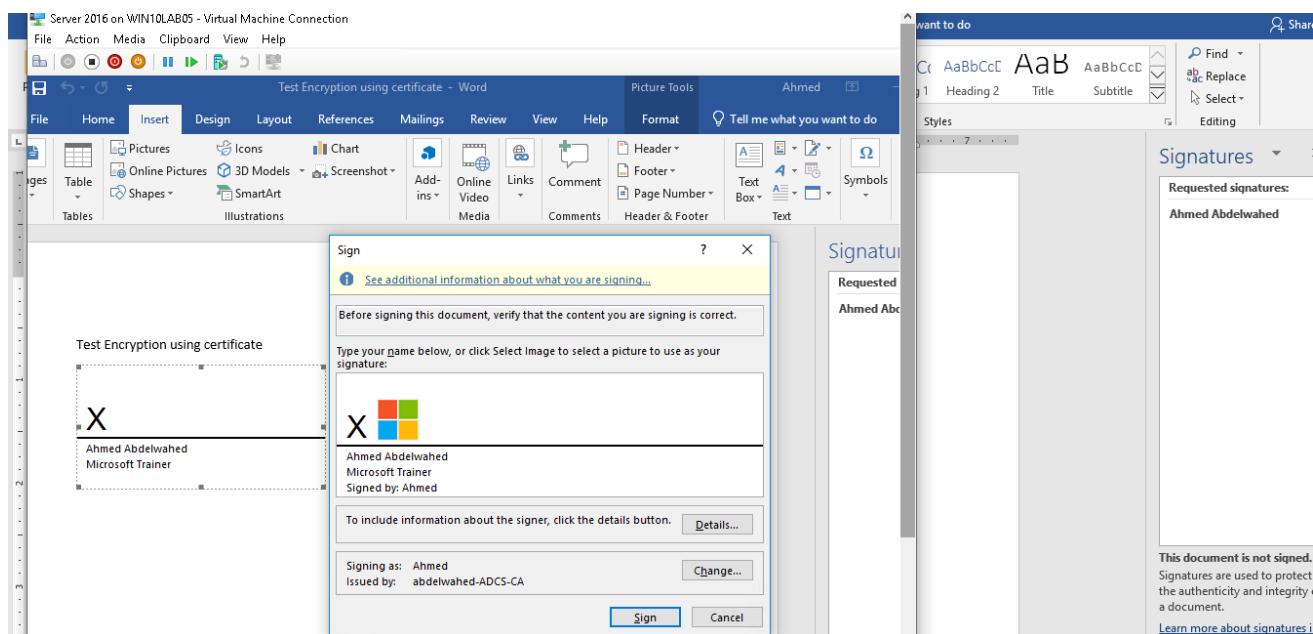


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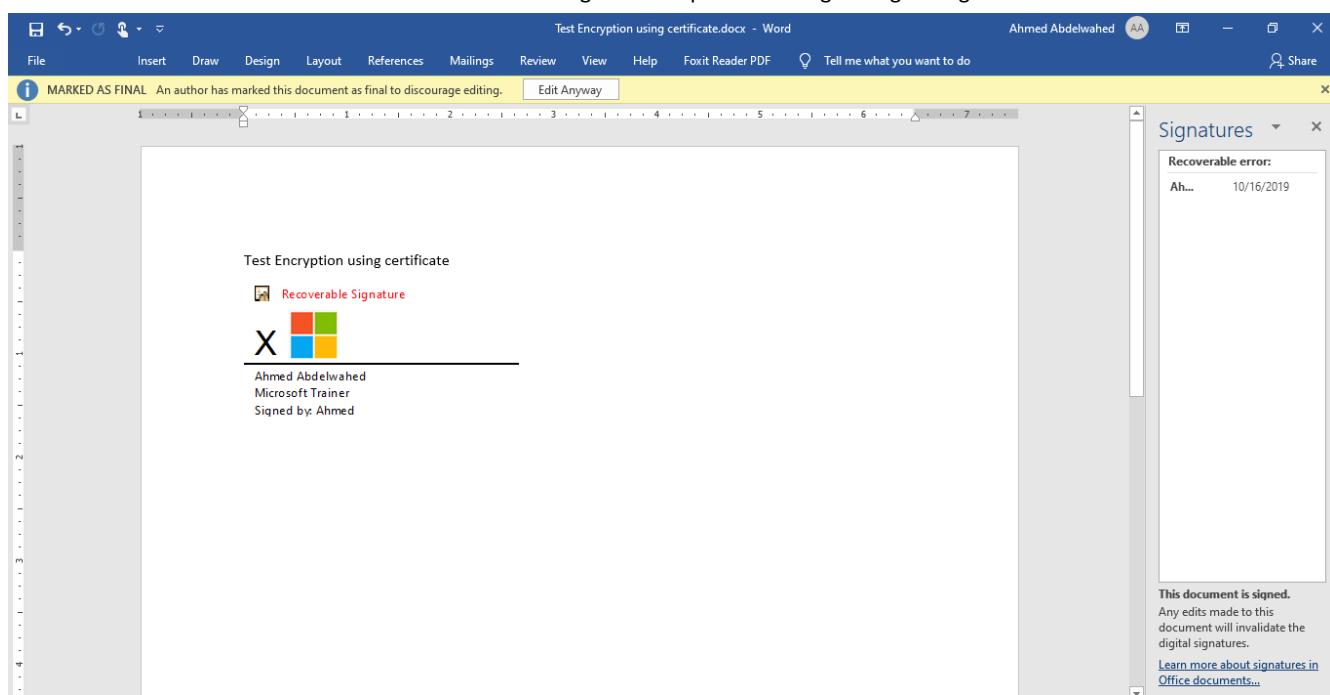


Be aware that our CA, abdelwahed-ADCS-CA, issues the certificate.

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Attempting to edit the file now is impossible as it is designated a final copy with a signature, ensuring its integrity and authenticity. This means the file hasn't been altered in transit because editing would require removing the signed signature first.

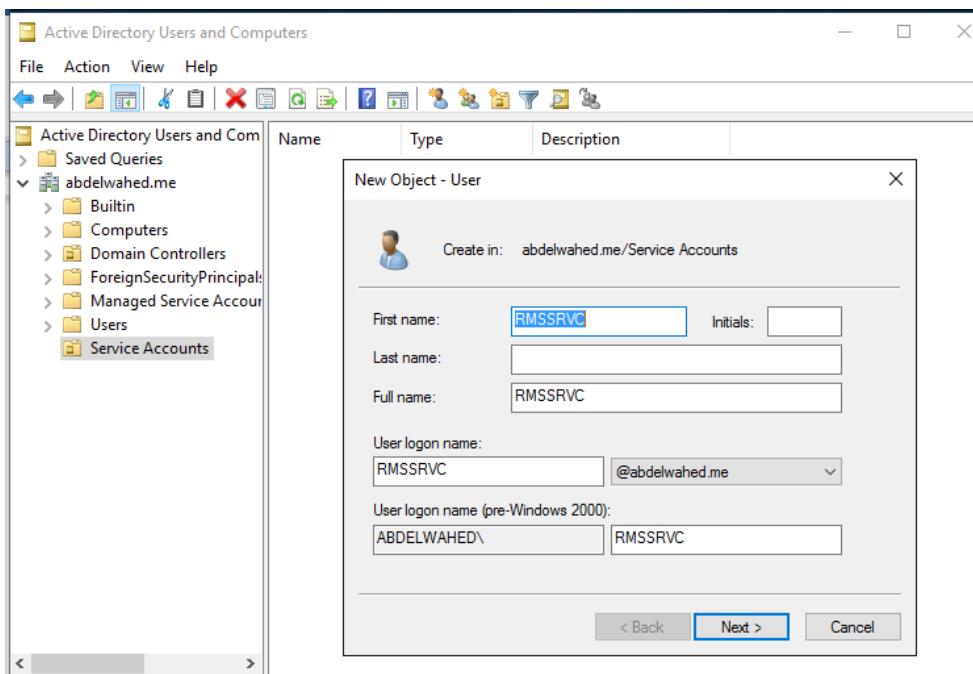


Active Directory Rights Management

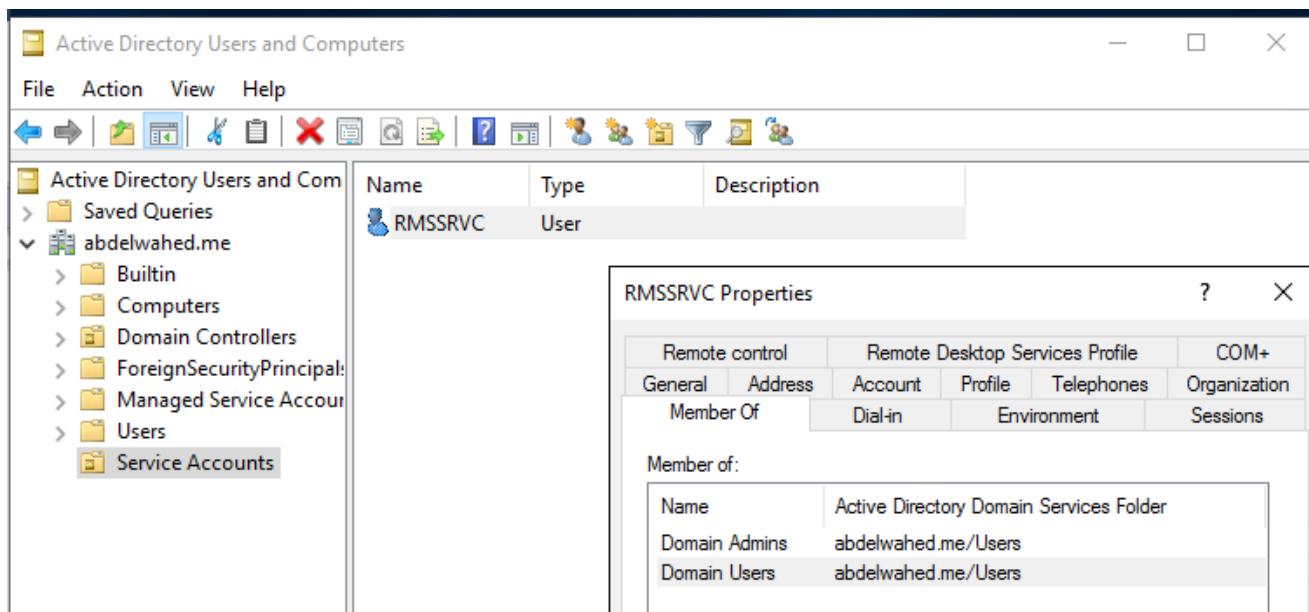
Preparation and Installation

Active Directory Configuration

Creating AD RMS Service Account on Domain Server and create users for testing

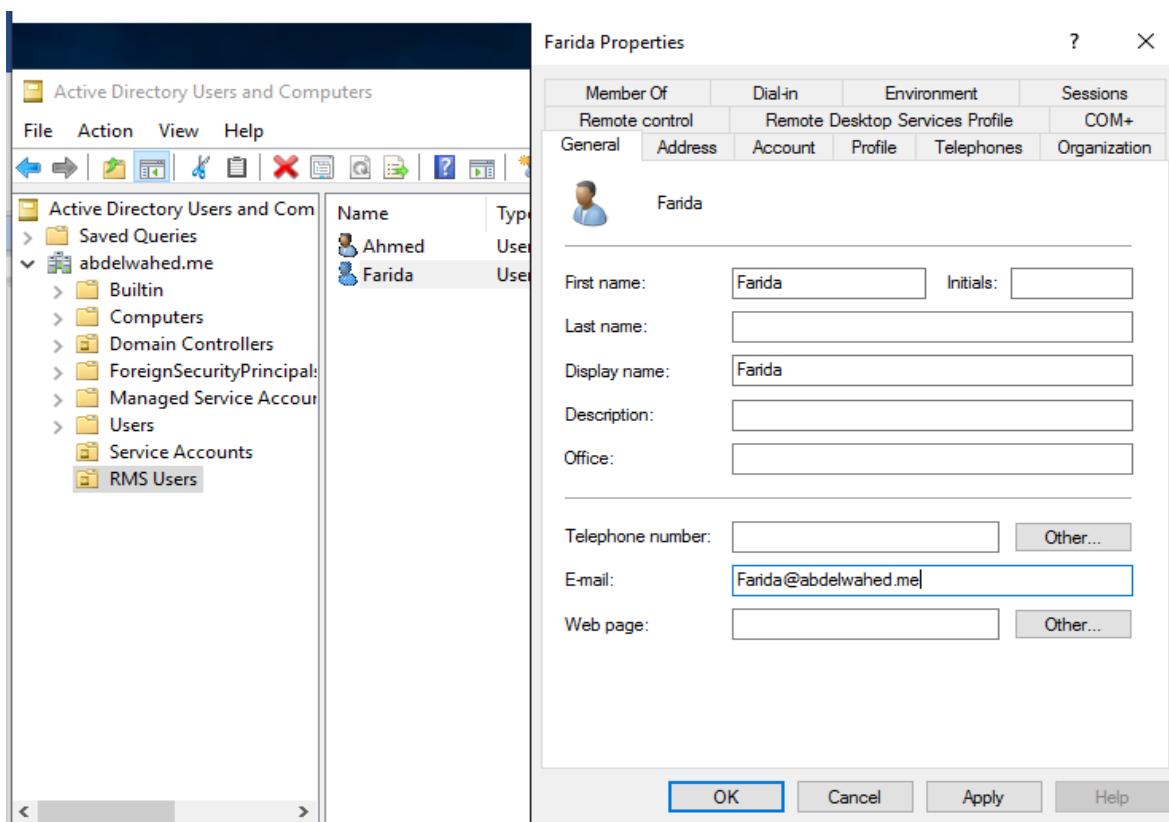
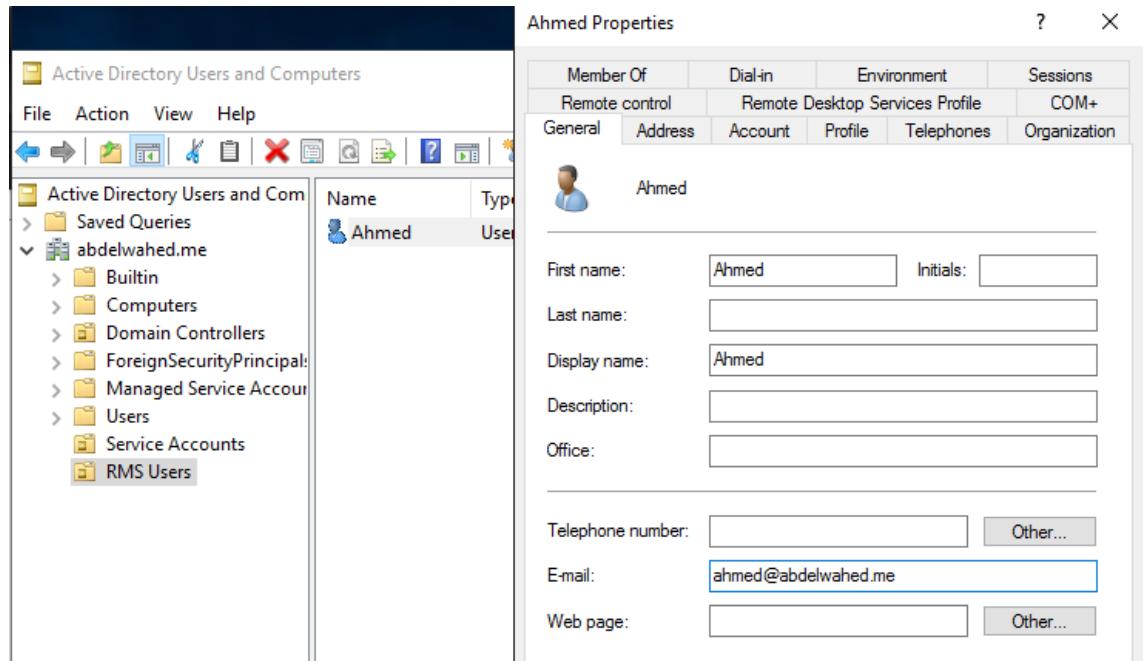


Remember, it's unnecessary to include the RMServce user in the admin group; instead, we can make them a member of the RM Server's local admin group.



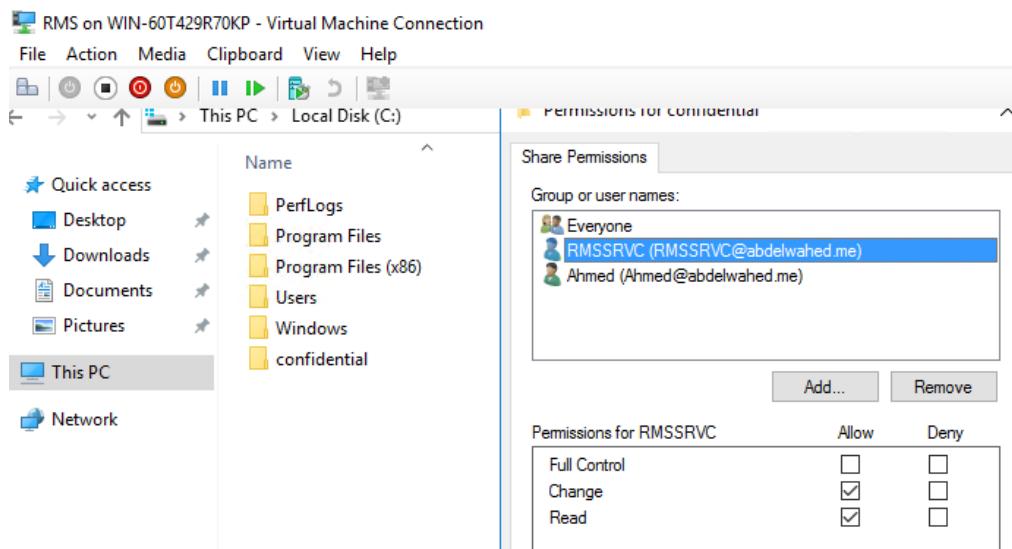
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Create two users in the active directory for testing purposes and provide information to the users via email.



Create Shared Distribution Point (SDP) used to save policy template

Set up a Shared Distribution Point (SDP) called 'confidential' and grant Read/Write access to users Ahmed and RMSRVC using a domain member server that will also serve as an RMS Server.



AD RMS Installation using domain joined member server (RMS)

The screenshot shows the 'Add Roles and Features Wizard' window. On the left, under 'Select one or more roles to install on the selected server.', 'Active Directory Rights Management Services' is selected. On the right, under 'Add features that are required for Active Directory Rights Management Services?', it lists required features: '.NET Framework 4.6 Features' (including WCF Services, HTTP Activation, ASP.NET 4.6), 'Remote Server Administration Tools' (including Role Administration Tools, Active Directory Rights Management Services Tools), and 'Web Server (IIS)' (including Web Server, Common HTTP Features, Static Content). A checkbox for 'Include management tools (if applicable)' is checked. At the bottom are 'Add Features' and 'Cancel' buttons.

The screenshots illustrate the process of installing Active Directory Rights Management Services (AD RMS) on a server.

Step 1: Select Role Services - Active Directory Rights Management Services

Select the role services to install for Active Directory Rights Management Services:

- Active Directory Rights Management Server
- Identity Federation Support

Step 2: Select Role Services - Web Server (IIS)

Select the role services to install for Web Server (IIS):

- Web Server
 - Common HTTP Features
 - Default Document
 - Directory Browsing
 - HTTP Errors
 - Static Content
 - HTTP Redirection
 - WebDAV Publishing
 - Health and Diagnostics
 - HTTP Logging
 - Custom Logging
 - Logging Tools
 - ODBC Logging
 - Request Monitor
 - Tracing
 - Performance
 - Static Content Compression
 - Dynamic Content Compression
 - Security

Step 3: Summary of Installation Selections

To install the following roles, role services, or features on selected server, click Install.

Restart the destination server automatically if required

Optional features (such as administration tools) might be displayed on this page because they have been selected automatically. If you do not want to install these optional features, click Previous to clear their check boxes.

Selected items:

- .NET Framework 4.6 Features
- ASP.NET 4.6
- WCF Services
- HTTP Activation
- Active Directory Rights Management Services
 - Active Directory Rights Management Server
- Remote Server Administration Tools
- Role Administration Tools
- Active Directory Rights Management Services Tools
- Web Server (IIS)

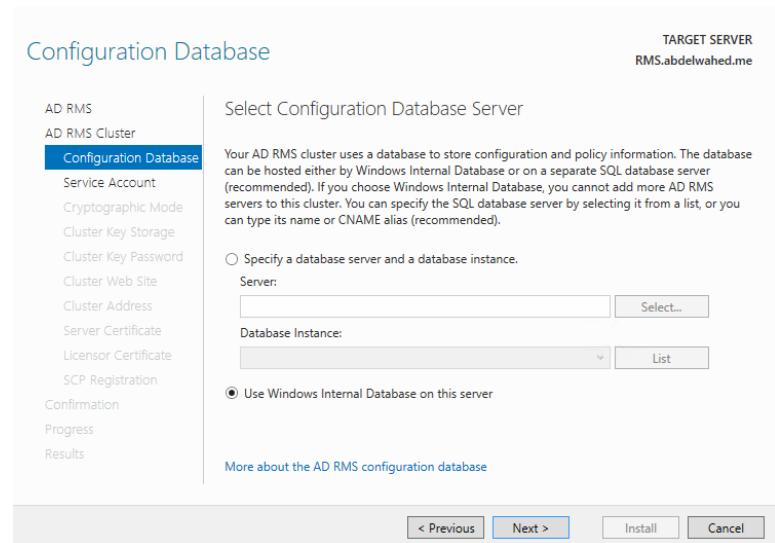
Export configuration settings
Specify an alternate source path

The screenshot shows the 'Cluster Key Storage' configuration page for the 'AD RMS Cluster'. The left sidebar lists options: AD RMS, AD RMS Cluster, Configuration Database, Service Account, Cryptographic Mode, Cluster Key Storage (which is selected and highlighted in blue), Cluster Key Password, Cluster Web Site, Cluster Address, Server Certificate, and Licenser Certificate. The main pane is titled 'Specify AD RMS Cluster Key Storage' and contains the following text: 'An AD RMS cluster uses the AD RMS cluster key to sign certificates and licenses that the cluster issues. The cluster key is required for disaster recovery and when additional AD RMS servers are joined to the cluster. You can allow AD RMS to encrypt and store the key, or you can store the key by using a cryptographic service provider (CSP). If the cluster key is stored in a CSP, you must manually distribute the key to servers that join the cluster later.' Below this text are two radio buttons: one selected ('Use AD RMS centrally managed key storage') and one unselected ('Use CSP key storage'). In the top right corner, it says 'TARGET SERVER RMS.abdelwahed.me'.

Post installation configuration add AD RMS Cluster

The screenshot shows the 'Server Manager' dashboard. A modal window is open with the title 'Post-deployment Configuration'. It contains two sections: 'Post-deployment Configuration' (with a warning icon) and 'Feature installation' (with an information icon). The 'Post-deployment Configuration' section includes the text: 'Configuration required for Active Directory Rights Management Services at RMS' and 'Perform additional configuration.' The 'Feature installation' section includes the text: 'Installation succeeded on RMS.abdelwahed.me.' Numbered circles (1 and 2) are overlaid on the dashboard area, pointing to the 'QUICK START' button and the '2' icon respectively.

The main window below is titled 'AD RMS Configuration: RMS.abdelwahed.me' and shows the 'AD RMS Cluster' configuration page. The left sidebar has the same list of options as the previous screenshot, with 'AD RMS Cluster' selected. The main pane is titled 'Create or Join an AD RMS Cluster' and contains the following text: 'AD RMS supports two types of clusters: a root cluster for certification and licensing and a licensing-only cluster. To deploy AD RMS, you must first set up a root cluster in the forest. You can then set up one or more licensing-only clusters in the same forest, depending on your needs.' Below this text are two radio buttons: one selected ('Create a new AD RMS root cluster') and one unselected ('Join an existing AD RMS cluster'). In the top right corner, it says 'TARGET SERVER RMS.abdelwahed.me'.



The screenshot shows the 'Service Account' configuration page for an AD RMS cluster. The left sidebar lists options: AD RMS, AD RMS Cluster, Configuration Database, Service Account (selected), Cryptographic Mode, Cluster Key Storage, Cluster Key Password, Cluster Web Site, Cluster Address, and Server Certificate. The main pane is titled 'Specify Service Account'. It states that the AD RMS cluster requires a domain user account for communication. It includes a 'Domain User Account' field containing 'ABDELWAHED\rmssrvc' and a 'Specify...' button. Navigation buttons at the bottom are '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Install', and 'Cancel'.

The screenshot shows the 'Cryptographic Mode' configuration page for an AD RMS cluster. The left sidebar lists options: AD RMS, AD RMS Cluster, Configuration Database, Service Account, Cryptographic Mode (selected), Cluster Key Storage, Cluster Key Password, Cluster Web Site, Cluster Address, Server Certificate, Licensor Certificate, and SCP Registration. The main pane is titled 'Specify Cryptographic Mode'. It explains that AD RMS can operate under two modes: mode 2 (recommended) and mode 1. It includes two radio button options: 'Cryptographic Mode 2 (RSA 2048-bit keys/SHA-256 hashes)' (selected) and 'Cryptographic Mode 1 (RSA 1024-bit keys/SHA-1 hashes)'. Navigation buttons at the bottom are '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Install', and 'Cancel'.

Cluster Key Password TARGET SERVER RMS.abdelwahed.me

AD RMS
AD RMS Cluster
Configuration Database
Service Account
Cryptographic Mode
Cluster Key Storage
Cluster Key Password
Cluster Web Site
Cluster Address
Server Certificate
Licensing Certificate
SCP Registration
Confirmation

Specify AD RMS Cluster Key Password

AD RMS uses the cluster key password to encrypt the cluster key. To join other AD RMS servers to this cluster or to restore the cluster from backup, you must be able to supply this password. AD RMS does not store this password and cannot recover it if it is lost, so you should keep it in a secure place.

Password: Confirm Password:

Cluster Web Site TARGET SERVER RMS.abdelwahed.me

AD RMS
AD RMS Cluster
Configuration Database
Service Account
Cryptographic Mode
Cluster Key Storage
Cluster Key Password
Cluster Web Site
Cluster Address
Server Certificate

Select AD RMS Cluster Web Site

AD RMS is hosted in an Internet Information Services (IIS) virtual directory, which is set up on one of the existing Web sites on this server.

Select a Web site for the virtual directory:

Default Web Site

Cluster Address TARGET SERVER RMS.abdelwahed.me

⚠ You cannot use an unencrypted connection if you want to add Identity Federation Support.

Specify Cluster Address

A cluster address makes it possible for AD RMS clients to communicate with this cluster over the network. We recommend that you configure AD RMS to use the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol to encrypt network traffic between AD RMS clients and this cluster. You must use an SSL-encrypted connection if you intend to federate this cluster.

Connection Type:

Use an SSL-encrypted connection (<https://>)
 Use an unencrypted connection (<http://>)

Fully-Qualified Domain Name: http:// rms.abdelwahed.me Port: 80

ⓘ You cannot change this address or port number after AD RMS is installed and configured.

[More about the cluster web site](#)

< Previous Next > Install Cancel

Licensor Certificate

TARGET SERVER
RMS.abdelwahed.me

AD RMS AD RMS Cluster Configuration Database Service Account Cryptographic Mode Cluster Key Storage Cluster Key Password Cluster Web Site Cluster Address Licensor Certificate SCP Registration Confirmation Progress	Name the Server Licensor Certificate AD RMS creates a server licensor certificate that establishes the identity of this AD RMS cluster to clients. Because of the significance of this certificate, we recommend that you make a backup of this certificate to safeguard your deployment and improve disaster recovery efforts in the event of hardware failure or loss of the AD RMS database server. Name: <input type="text" value="RMS"/>
--	--

SCP Registration

TARGET SERVER
RMS.abdelwahed.me

AD RMS AD RMS Cluster Configuration Database Service Account Cryptographic Mode Cluster Key Storage Cluster Key Password Cluster Web Site Cluster Address Licensor Certificate SCP Registration Confirmation Progress Results	Register AD RMS Service Connection Point The AD RMS service connection point (SCP) can be registered in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) when an AD RMS cluster is created. The SCP provides clients with intranet URLs for the AD RMS cluster. To register the service connection point (SCP) now, you must be a member of the Enterprise Admins group. If you are not a member of the Enterprise Admins group, you must have a member of the Enterprise Admins group register the SCP after you finish installing AD RMS. Clients cannot access this AD RMS cluster until its SCP is registered. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Register the SCP now <input type="radio"/> Register the SCP later More about SCP registration
---	--

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

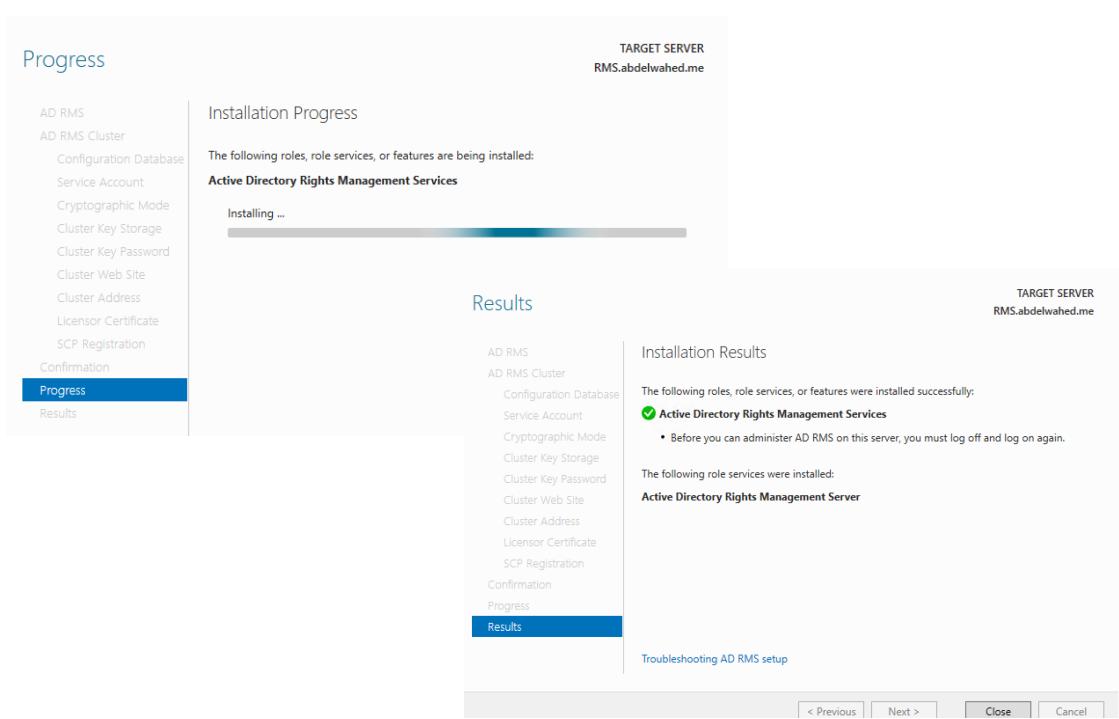
Confirmation

TARGET SERVER
RMS.abdelwahed.me

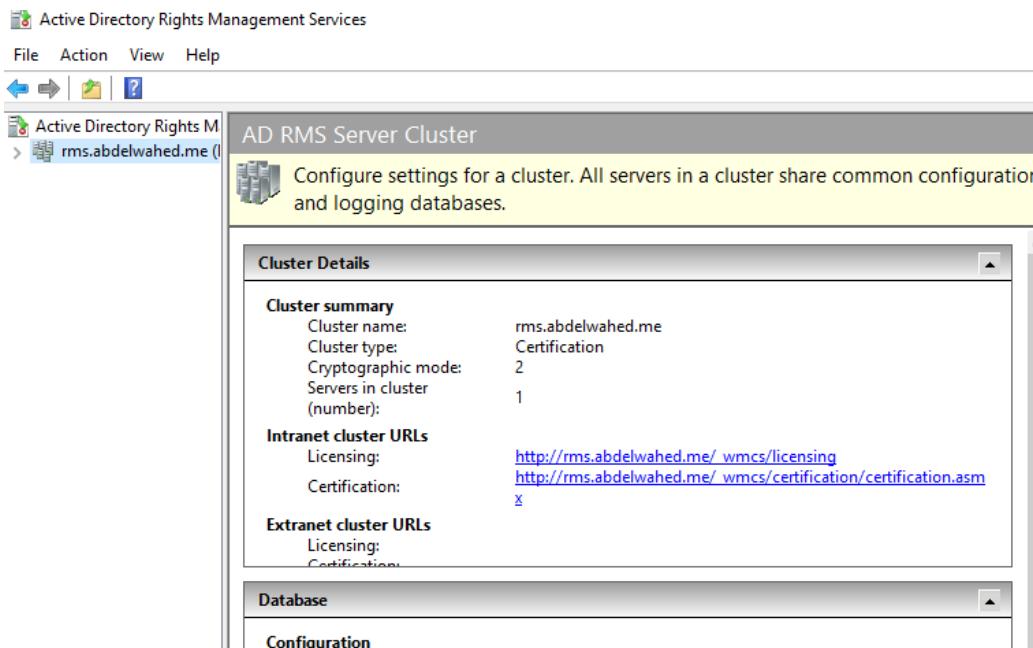
AD RMS AD RMS Cluster Configuration Database Service Account Cryptographic Mode Cluster Key Storage Cluster Key Password Cluster Web Site Cluster Address Licensor Certificate SCP Registration Confirmation Progress Results	Confirm Installation Selections To install the following roles, role services, or features, click Install. Active Directory Rights Management Services Cluster Type: Root cluster Database Server: Windows Internal Database Service Account: ABDELWAHED\RMSSRVC Cryptographic Mode: Cryptographic Mode 2 Cluster Key Storage: AD RMS centrally managed key storage Cluster Web Site: Default Web Site Cluster Internal Address: http://rms.abdelwahed.me/ Licensor Certificate Name: RMS Register SCP: Register Now
---	--

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

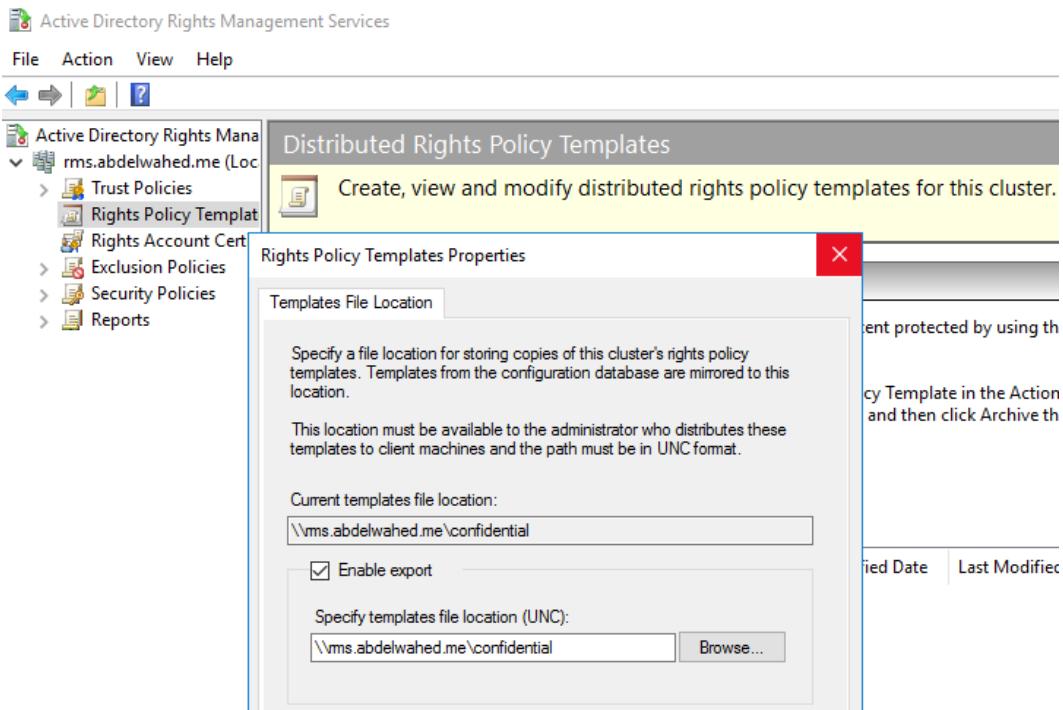
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Access AD RMS by utilizing the rmssrv service account credentials (log into the RMS Server with the rms service account).



Configure RMS Template

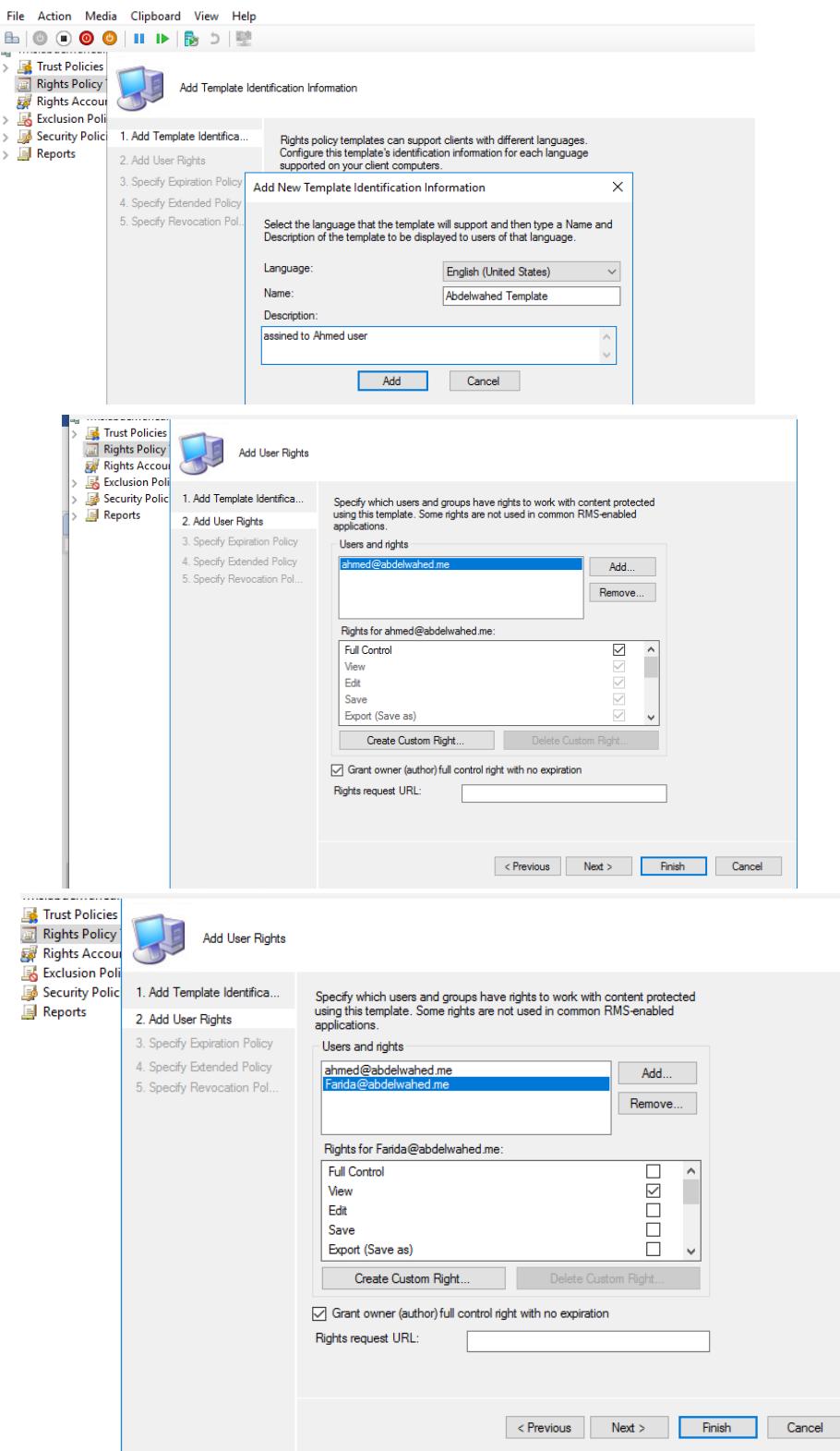


Create distributed rights policy template

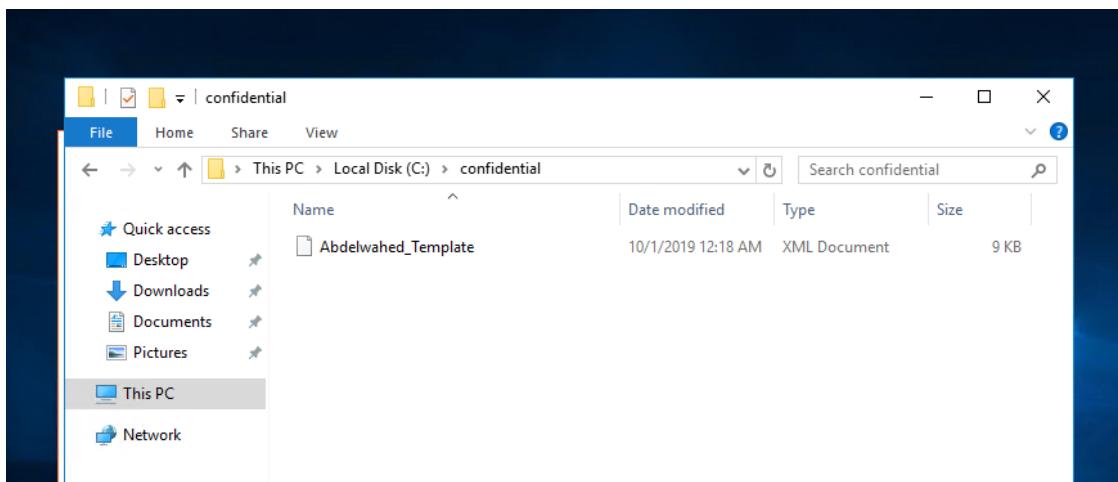
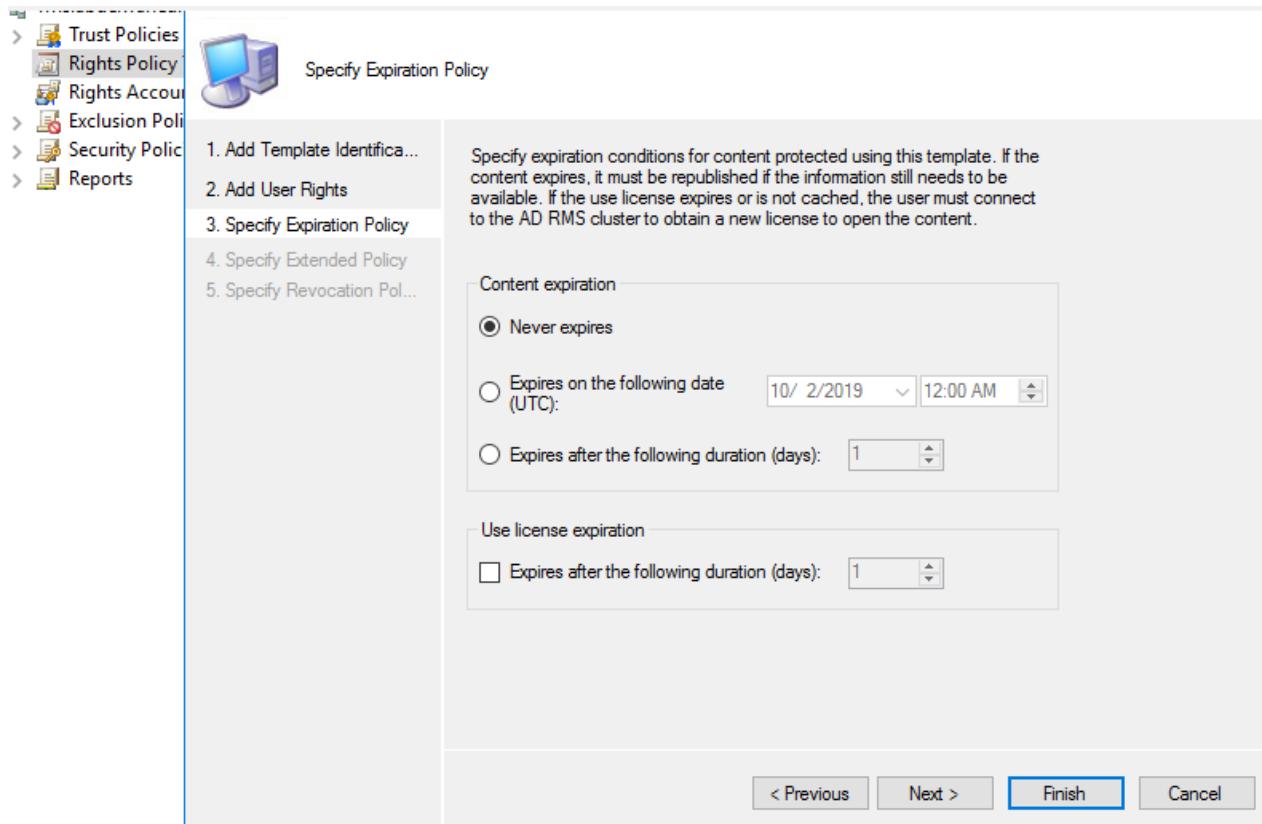
Thus, users are able to apply security measures to their documents using this feature.

The screenshot shows the 'Active Directory Rights Management Services' interface. In the left navigation pane, under 'rms.abdelwahed.me (Loc)', 'Rights Policy Template' is selected. The main window displays the 'Distributed Rights Policy Template Information' dialog. It contains a note about defining rules and conditions applied to content protected by the template, and instructions for creating a new distributed template. It shows the templates file location as '\\rms.abdelwahed.me\confidential'. Below this is a table with columns for Name, Created Date, and Last Modified Date. On the right side, there is an 'Actions' pane with a tree view. Under 'Rights Policy Templates', 'Manage Distributed Rights Policy Temp...' is expanded, showing 'Manage Archived Rights Policy Templates', 'View', and 'Refresh'. Under 'No selected item in view', it shows 'Create Distributed Rights Policy Temp...', 'Archive this Rights Policy Template', 'Copy', 'View Rights Summary...', and 'Help'.

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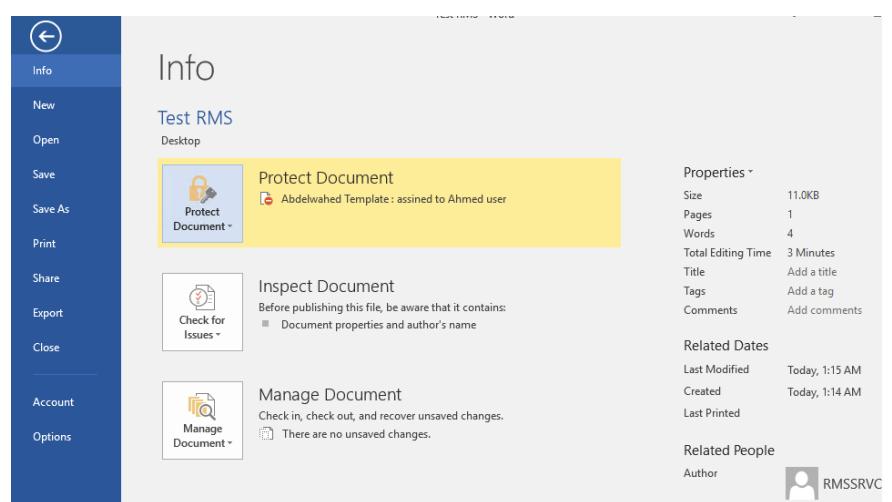
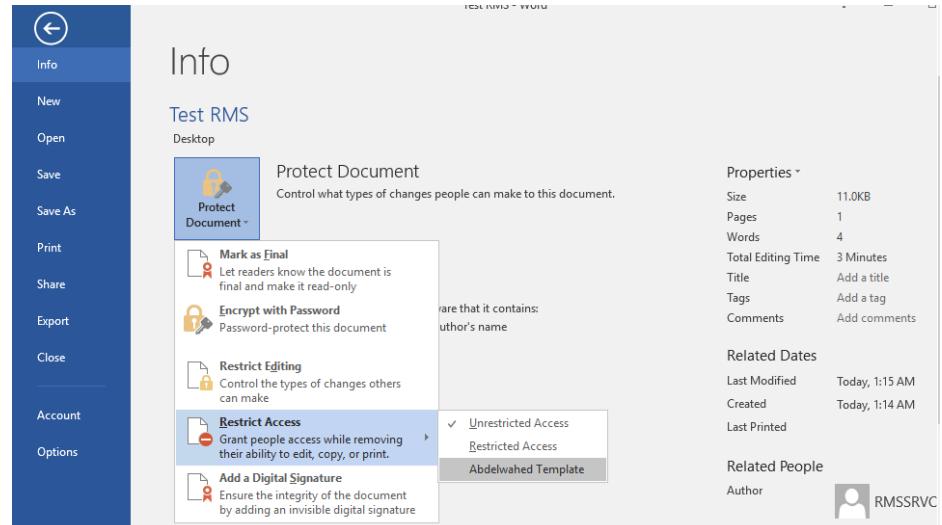
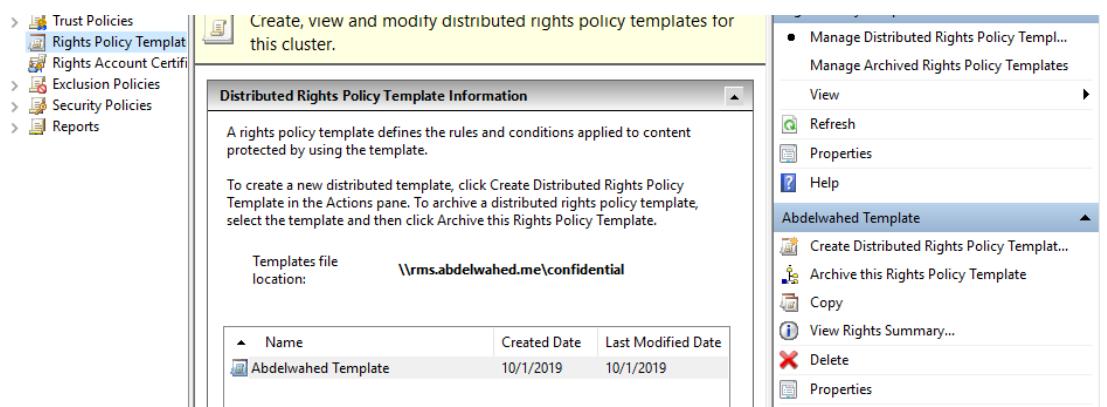


You can set expire date for this policy



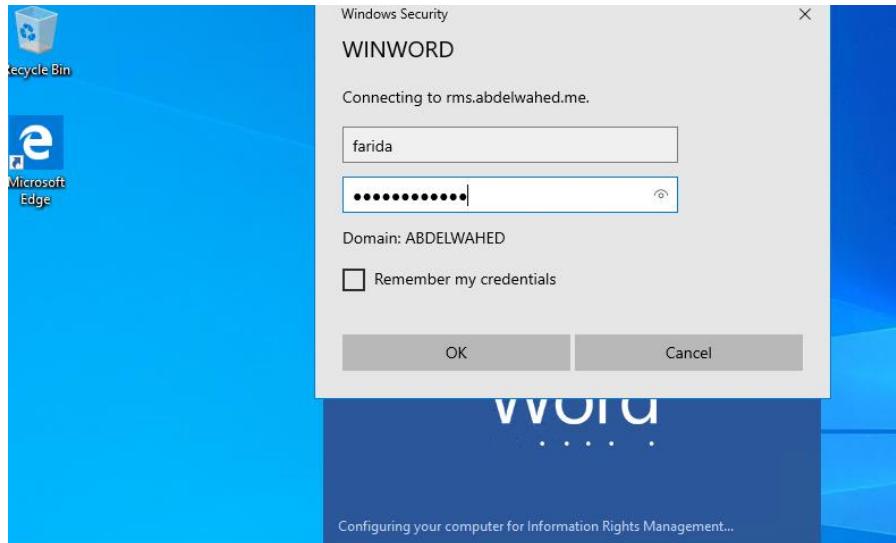
Testing

After creating and preparing the Policy, for testing purposes, generate a Word document and apply the newly established policy template (Abdelwahed Template) to it. Then, transfer this file to the Windows 10 client where the Farida User is signed in to verify the permitted permissions.



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When attempting to open the file on a client computer after logging in as user Farida, it prompts for credentials.



view permission to check your allowed actions to this file

A screenshot of a Microsoft Word window titled "TEST RMS [Read-Only] - Word". The status bar indicates "ABDELWAHED TEMPLATE assined to Ahmed user" and has a "View Permission..." button. A "My Permission" dialog box is open over the document, titled "TEST COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL DATA". The dialog box displays the following information:

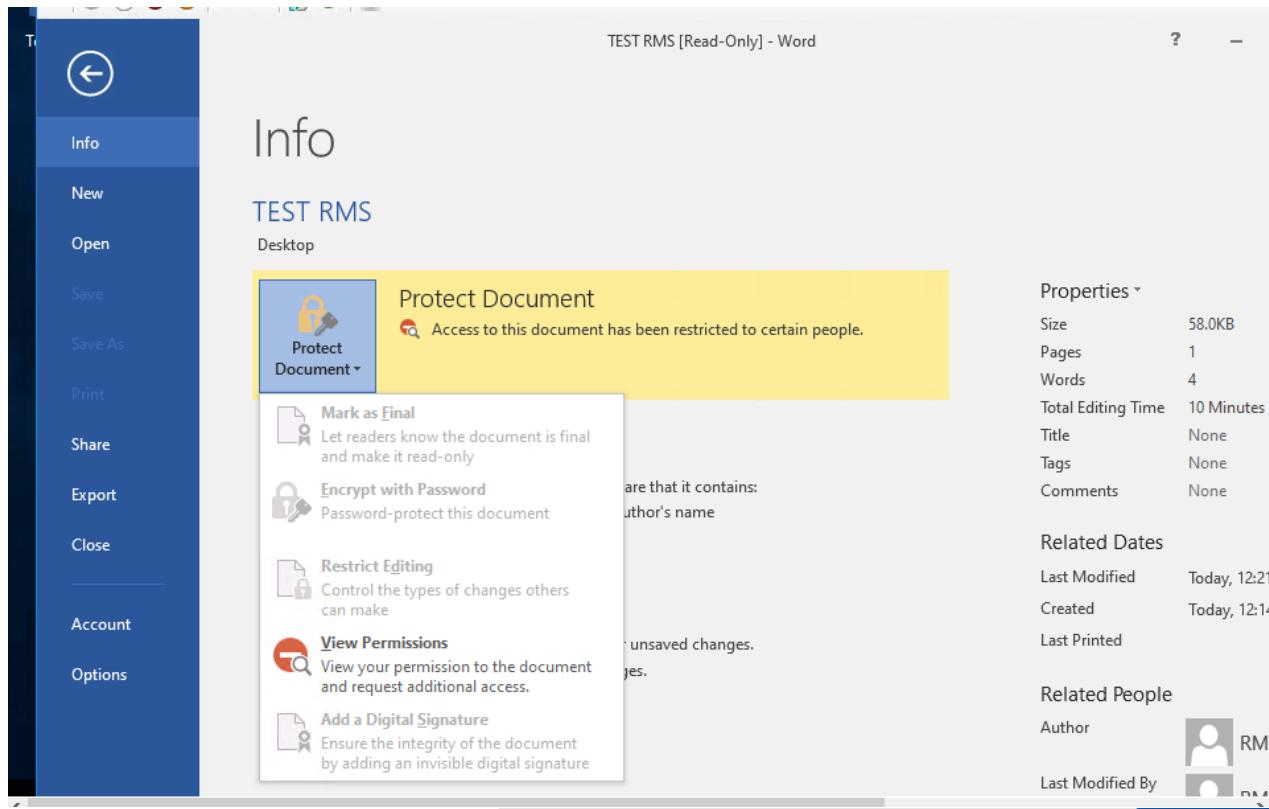
You are currently authenticated to view this document as:
farida@abdelwahed.me
Abdelwahed Template - assined to Ahmed user

You have the following permissions:

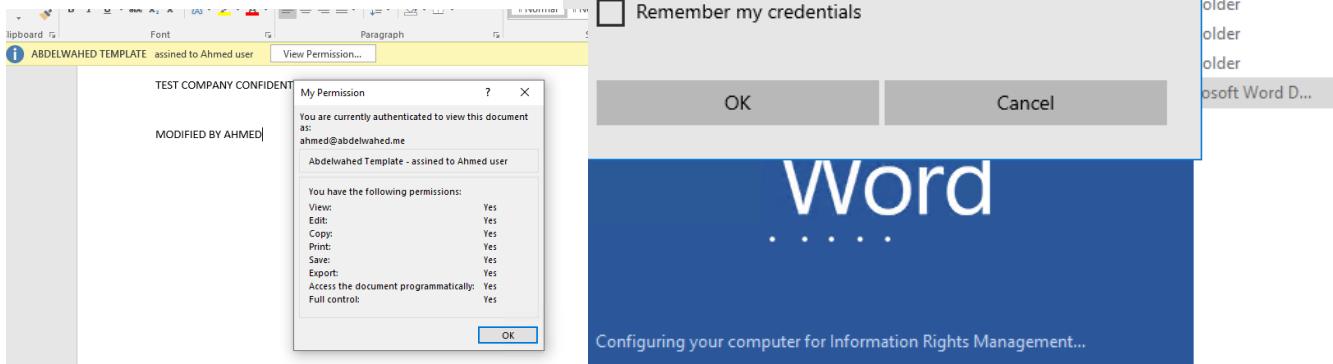
View:	Yes
Edit:	No
Copy:	No
Print:	No
Save:	No
Export:	No
Access the document programmatically:	No
Full control:	No

At the bottom right of the dialog box is an "OK" button.

Additionally, you're not able to modify file permission settings.



Next, switch the login user to Ahmed, who has been granted full control permissions during the creation of the policy template.

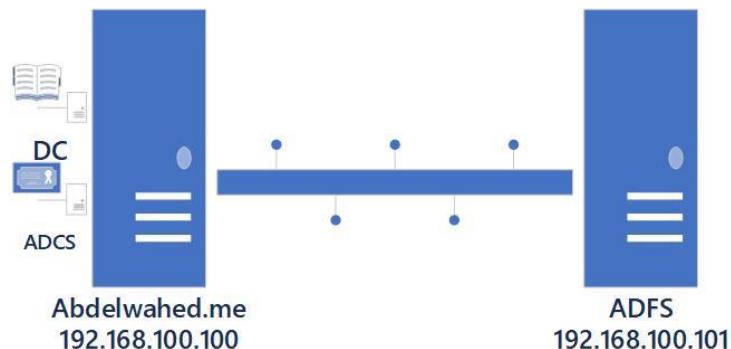


Active Directory Federation Services

Installation Prerequisites and Installation

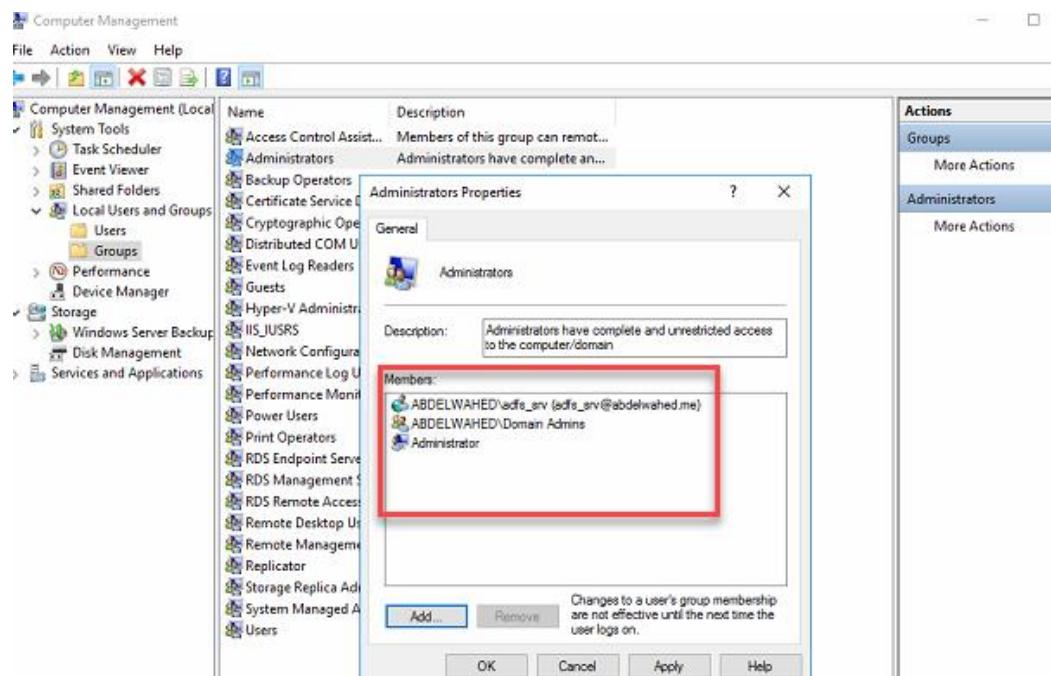
- 1- Joined Domain
- 2- SQL or WID
- 3- SSL Certificate (to secure channel between DFS)
- 4- Enterprise administrator
- 5- Add domain admins as local admin group member
- 6- ADFS user service

Current environment



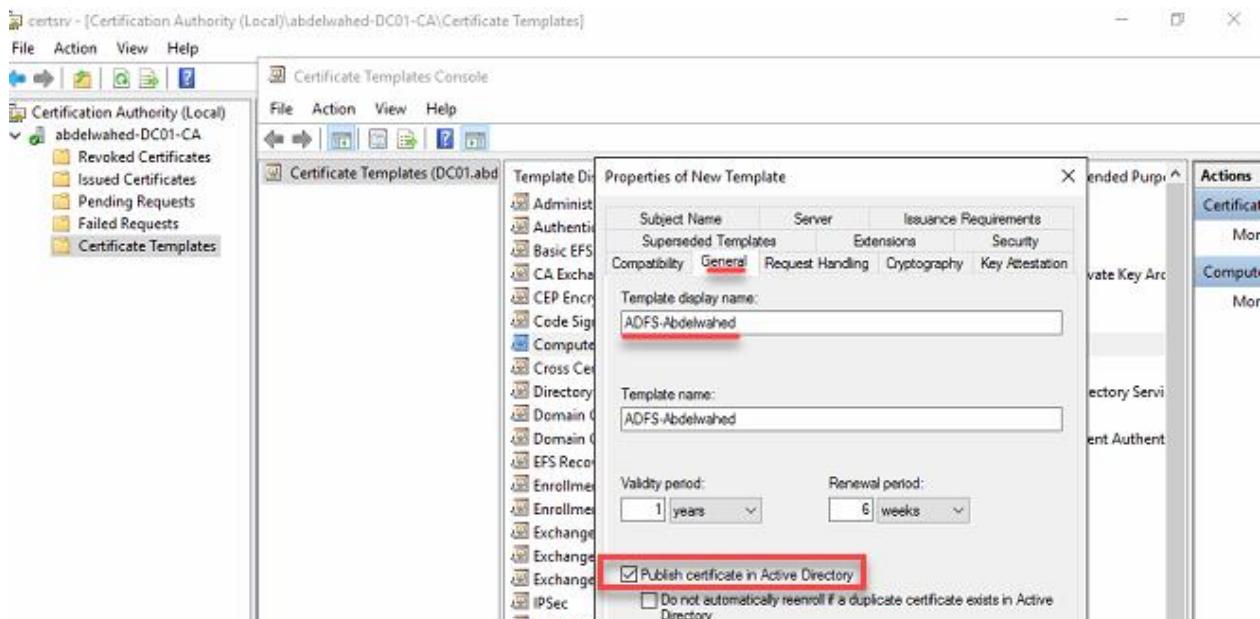
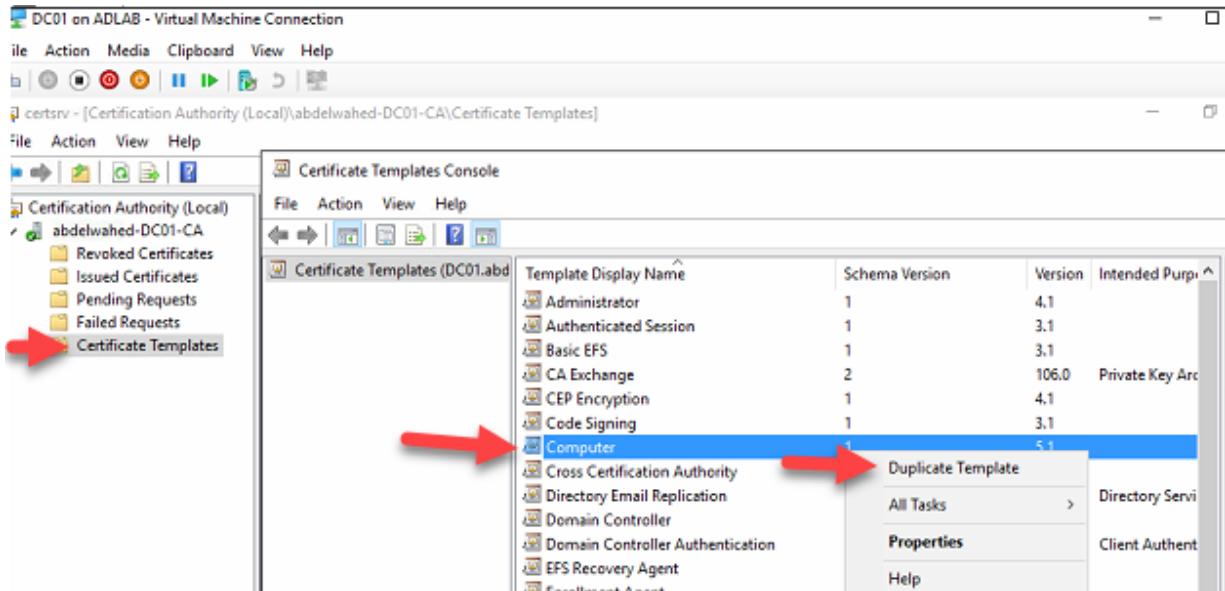
Installation:

Add domain admins to ADFS local admin group and ADFS service account

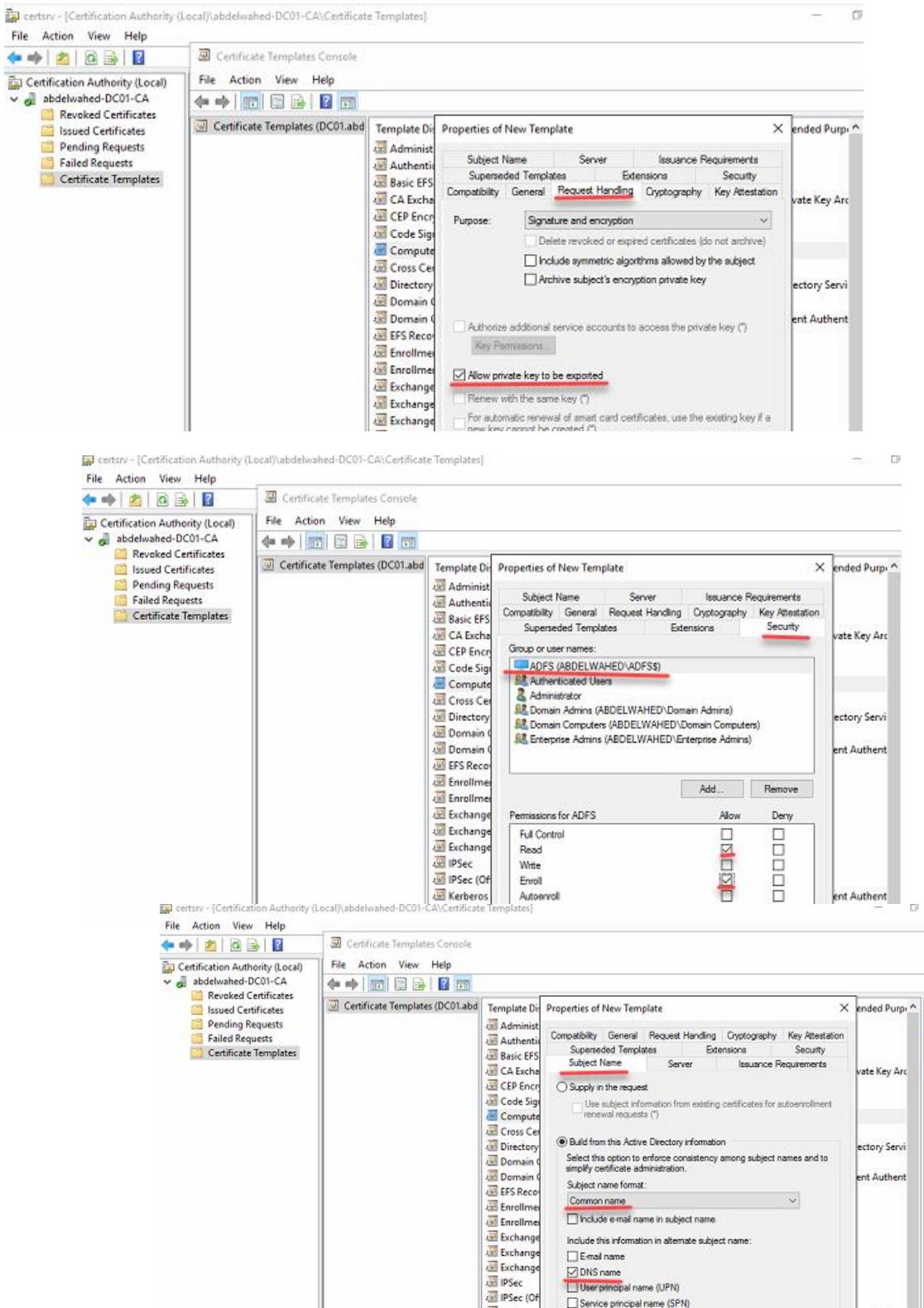


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Create SSL Computer certificate from ADCS for ADFS



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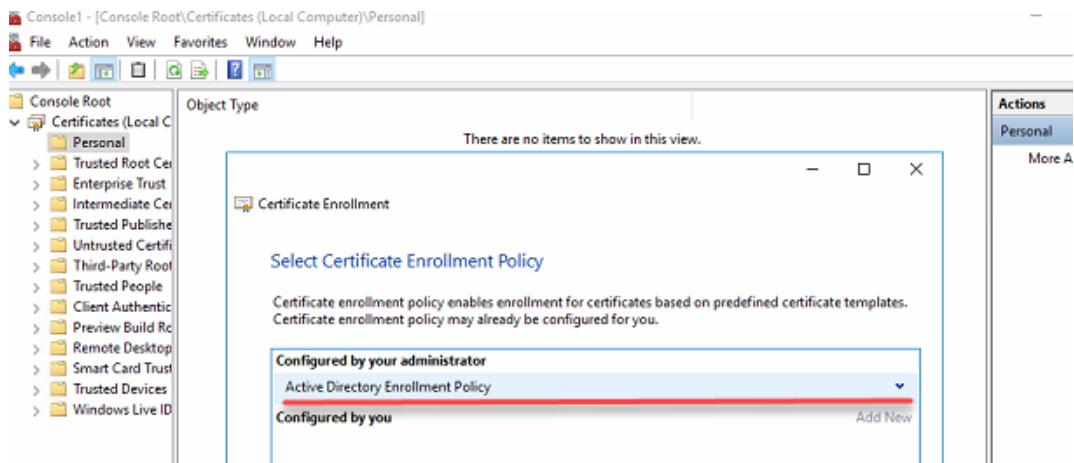
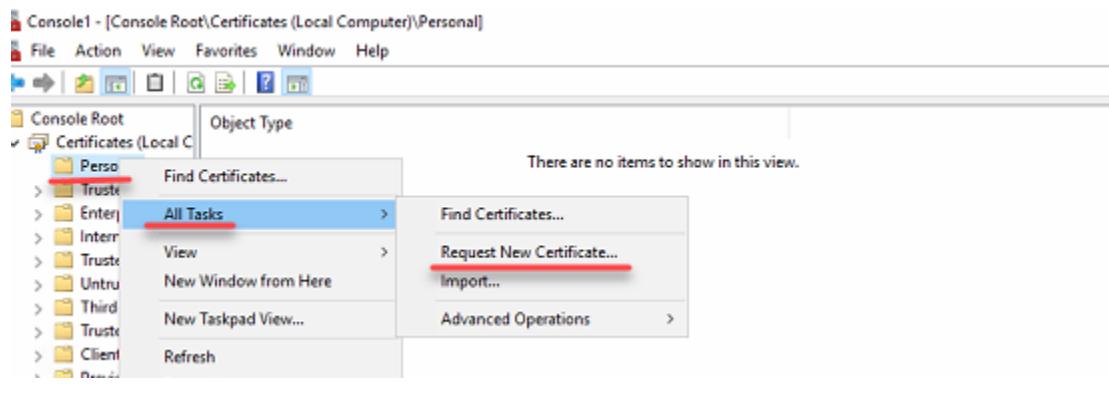
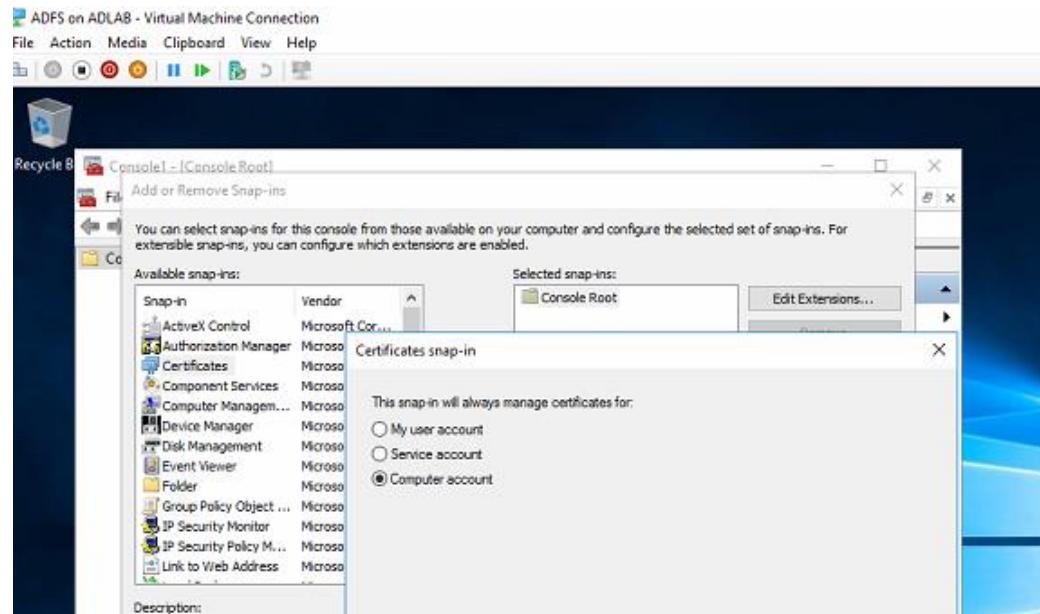
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Next, click Apply and OK, and your certificate will be displayed as a Template.

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Certificates snap-in (certsrv.msc) running on a Windows Server 2012 system. The left pane displays the CA structure: Certification Authority (Local)\abdelwahed-DC01-CA\Certificate Templates. The right pane lists certificate templates with their names and intended purposes. A context menu is open over the 'Certificate Templates' folder, with the 'New' option highlighted by a red box. A sub-menu titled 'Certificate Template to Issue' is displayed, also highlighted with a red box. An 'Enable Certificate Templates' dialog box is overlaid on the main window, listing various certificate template names and their intended purposes. One template, 'ADFS-Abdelwahed', is selected and highlighted with a red box. The 'OK' button at the bottom of the dialog box is also highlighted with a red box.

Name	Intended Purpose
Directory Email Replication	Directory Service Email Replication
Domain Controller Authentication	Client Authentication, Server Authentic...
Kerberos Authentication	Client Authentication, Server Authentic...
EFS Recovery Agent	File Recovery
Basic EFS	Encrypting File System
Domain Controller	Client Authentication, Server Authentic...
ADFS-Abdelwahed	Server Authentication, Client Authentica...
Authenticated Session	Client Authentication
CA Exchange	Private Key Archival
CEP Encryption	Certificate Request Agent
Code Signing	Code Signing
Cross Certification Authority	<All>
Enrollment Agent	Certificate Request Agent
Enrollment Agent (Computer)	Certificate Request Agent
Exchange Enrollment Agent (Offline request)	Certificate Request Agent
Exchange Signature Only	Secure Email

Now, request the certificate from ADFS



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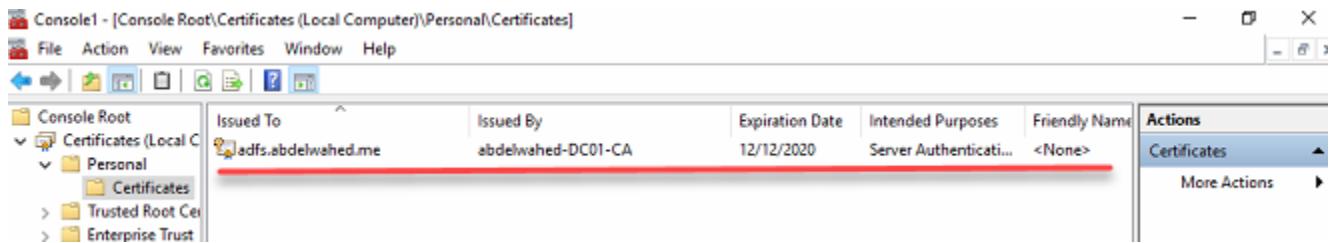
The screenshot shows the Windows Certificate Enrollment process in two stages:

Request Certificates: A dialog box titled "Request Certificates" displays the "Active Directory Enrollment Policy" section. It lists two items: "ADFS-Abdelwahed" (selected) with "STATUS: Available" and "Computer" with "STATUS: Available". Below the list is a checkbox for "Show all templates". At the bottom are "Enroll" and "Cancel" buttons.

Requesting certificates. Please wait..: The main interface shows the enrollment progress. The "Active Directory Enrollment Policy" section now shows "ADFS-Abdelwahed" with "STATUS: Enrolling...". The status bar at the bottom indicates "Console1 - [Console Root]\Certificates (Local Computer)\Personal".

Certificate Installation Results: A new dialog box titled "Certificate Installation Results" shows the enrollment status. It lists "ADFS-Abdelwahed" with "STATUS: Succeeded". At the bottom are "Finish" and "Cancel" buttons.

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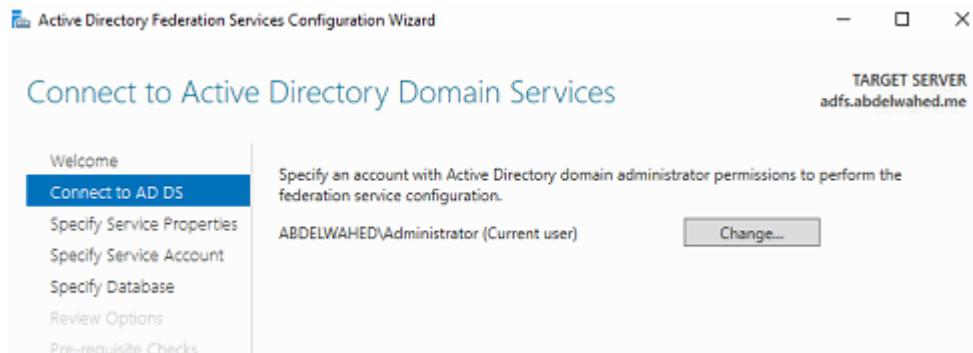


Install ADFS role

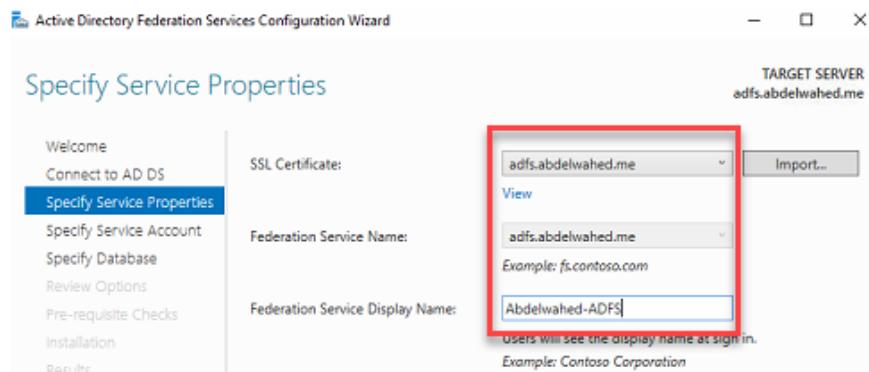
The image consists of three screenshots from a Windows server setup process:

- Add Roles and Features Wizard - Select server roles:** Shows the 'Server Roles' step. The 'Active Directory Federation Services' checkbox is checked and highlighted in red. The 'Description' panel explains that AD FS provides simplified, secured identity federation and Web single sign-on (SSO) capabilities.
- Server Manager - Dashboard:** Shows a 'Post-deployment Configuration' message: 'Configure the federation service on this server.' A red circle highlights the '1' icon next to the 'QUICK START' button.
- Active Directory Federation Services Configuration Wizard - Welcome:** Shows the 'Welcome' step. It asks to select an option: 'Create the first federation server in a federation server farm' (radio button selected) or 'Add a federation server to a federation server farm'. A red arrow points to the 'Next >' button at the bottom right.

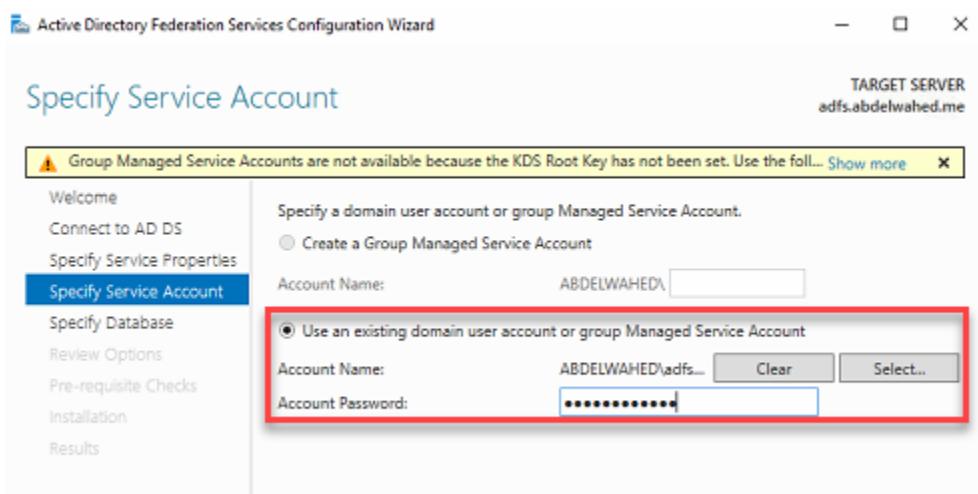
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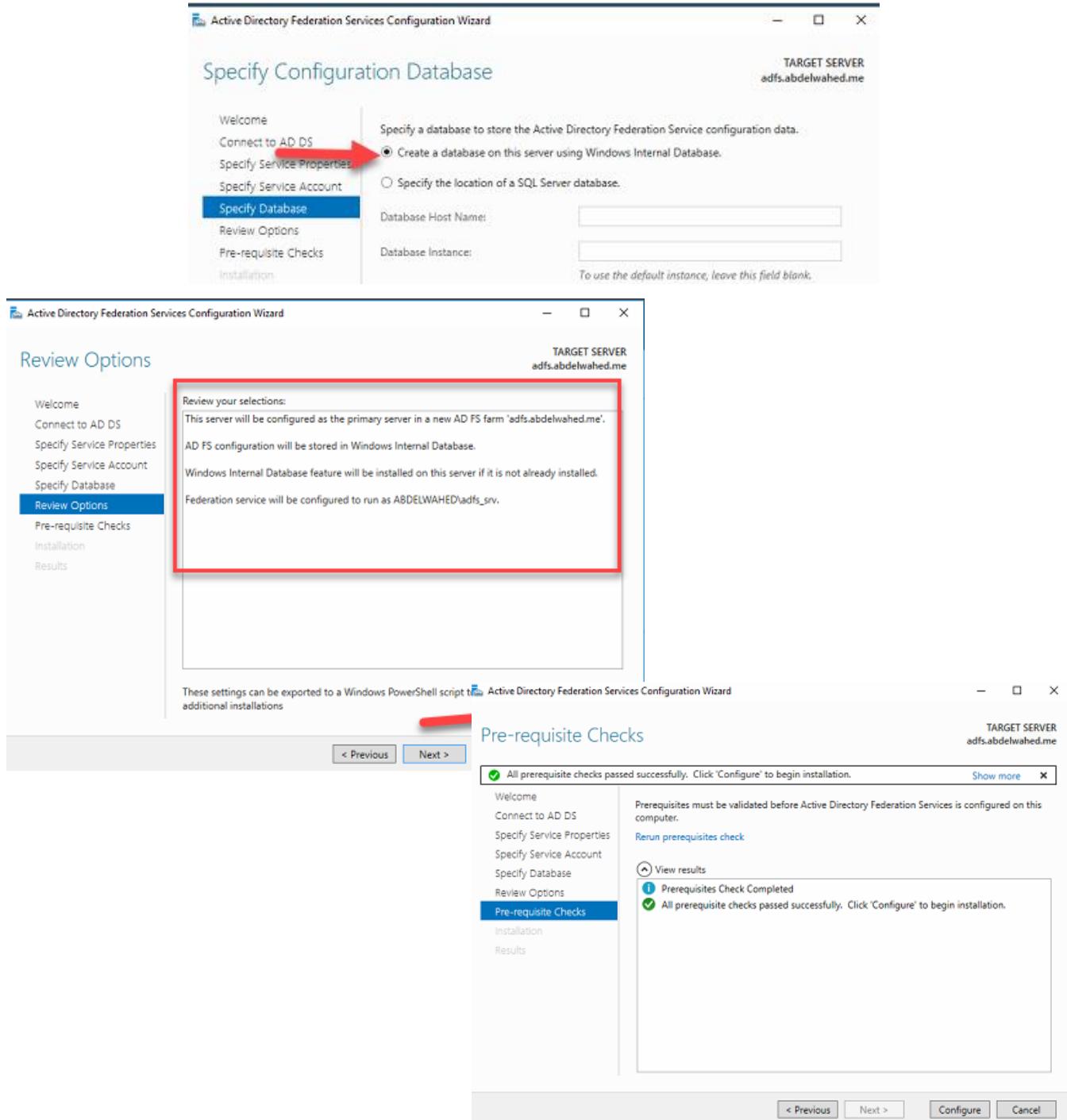
Add display name



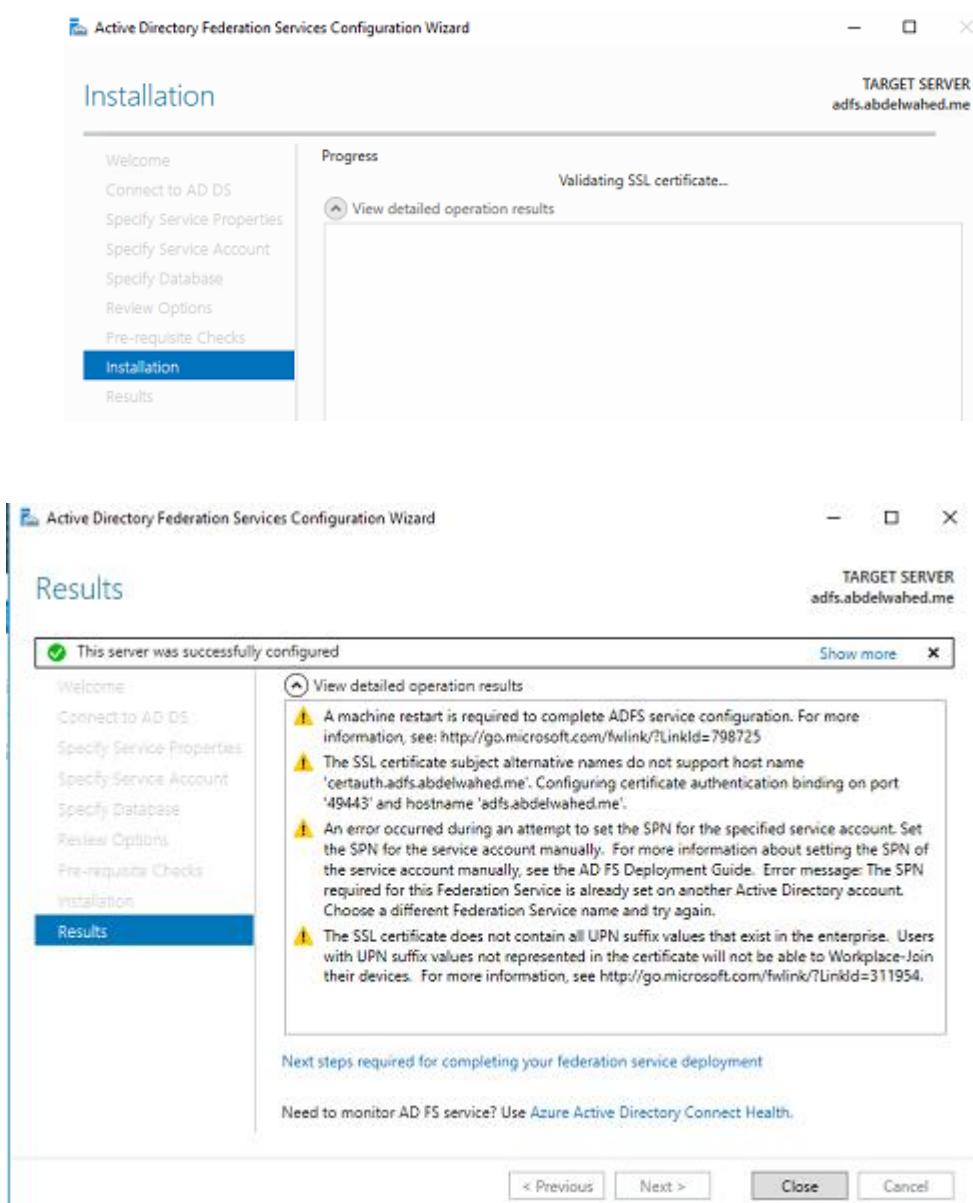
add service account for ADFS



There are instances where articles mention that WID has a limitation of only 5 servers in a farm, but the Windows Server 2012 R2 documentation indicates a farm can contain up to 30 servers, confirming this larger number is possible. Indeed, for large organizations planning to deploy about 30 servers, it would be typical to use SQL in such a setup.



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ADFS is installed and configured

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Now open PowerShell to view all ADFS URLs.

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Get-AdfsEndpoint

ClientCredentialType : Anonymous
Enabled : True
FullUrl : https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/mex
Proxy : True
Protocol : WS-Mex
SecurityMode : Transport
AddressPath : /adfs/services/trust/mex
Version : default

ClientCredentialType : Anonymous
Enabled : True
FullUrl : https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/ls/
Proxy : True
Protocol : SAML 2.0/WIF-Federation
SecurityMode : Transport
AddressPath : /adfs/ls/
Version : default

ClientCredentialType : Windows
Enabled : False
FullUrl : http://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/windows
Proxy : False
Protocol : WS-Trust
SecurityMode : Message
AddressPath : /adfs/services/trust/2005/windows
Version : wstrust2005

ClientCredentialType : Windows
Enabled : False
FullUrl : https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/windowsmixed
Proxy : False
Protocol : WS-Trust
SecurityMode : Mixed
AddressPath : /adfs/services/trust/2005/windowsmixed
Version : wstrust2005

ClientCredentialType : Windows
Enabled : True
FullUrl : https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/windowstransport
Proxy : True
Protocol : WS-Trust

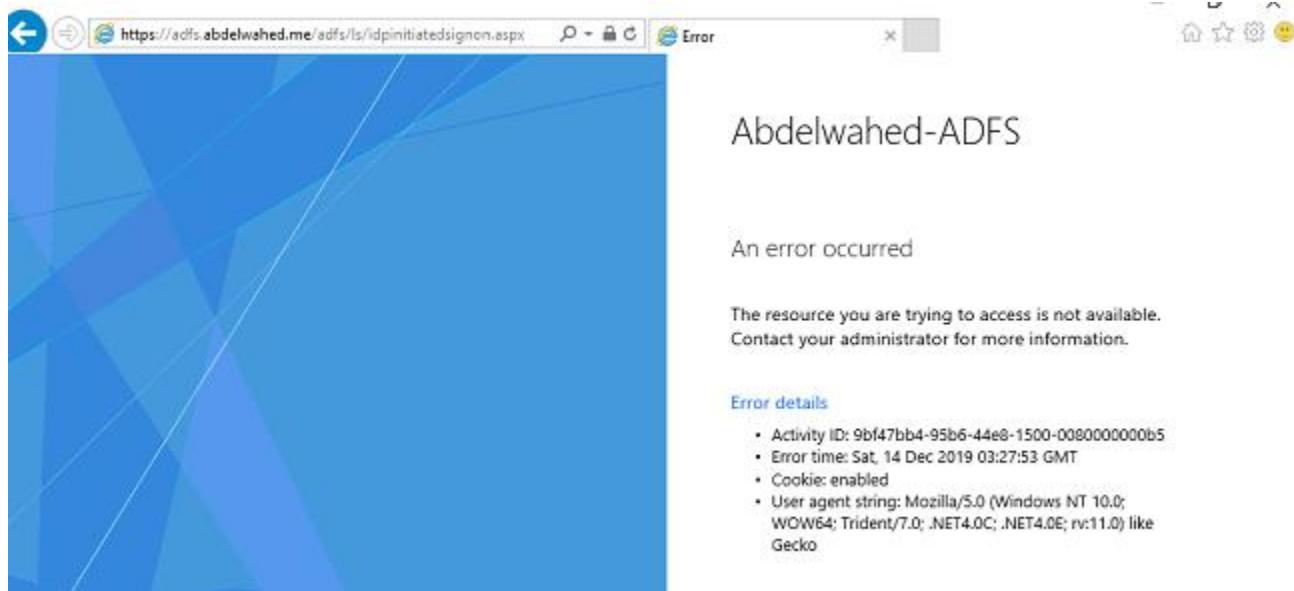
ClientCredentialType : Anonymous
Enabled : True
FullUrl : https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/discovery/keys
Proxy :
Protocol :
SecurityMode :
AddressPath :
Version :

FullUrl
-----
https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/mex
https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/ls/
http://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/windows
https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/windowsmixed
https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/windowstransport
http://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/certificate
https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/certificatemixed
https://adfs.abdelwahed.me:49443/adfs/services/trust/2005/certificatetransport
http://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/username
https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/usernamebasictransport
https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/usernamemixed
https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/kerberosmixed
http://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/issuedtokensymmetricbasic256
http://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/issuedtokensymmetricbasic256sha256
https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/issuedtokencurrentmixedasymmetricbasic256
https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/issuedtokencurrentmixedasymmetricbasic256sha256
https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/issuedtokencurrentmixedasymmetricbasic256
https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/issuedtokencurrentmixedasymmetricbasic256sha256
http://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/issuedtokensymmetricbasic256
http://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/issuedtokensymmetricbasic256sha256
http://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/issuedtokensymmetricbasic256sha256
http://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/2005/issuedtokensymmetrictripledes

S C:\Users\Abdelwahed\Documents\PowerShell Scripts\Get-AdfsEndpoint.ps1
+ CategoryInfo          : ObjectNotFound: (Get-AdfsEndpoint:cmdlet) [], CommandNotFoundException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : cmdletGet-AdfsEndpoint, System.Management.Automation.Cmdlet
```

To save a list of URLs into Notepad, execute the command below and then paste the results into Notepad:

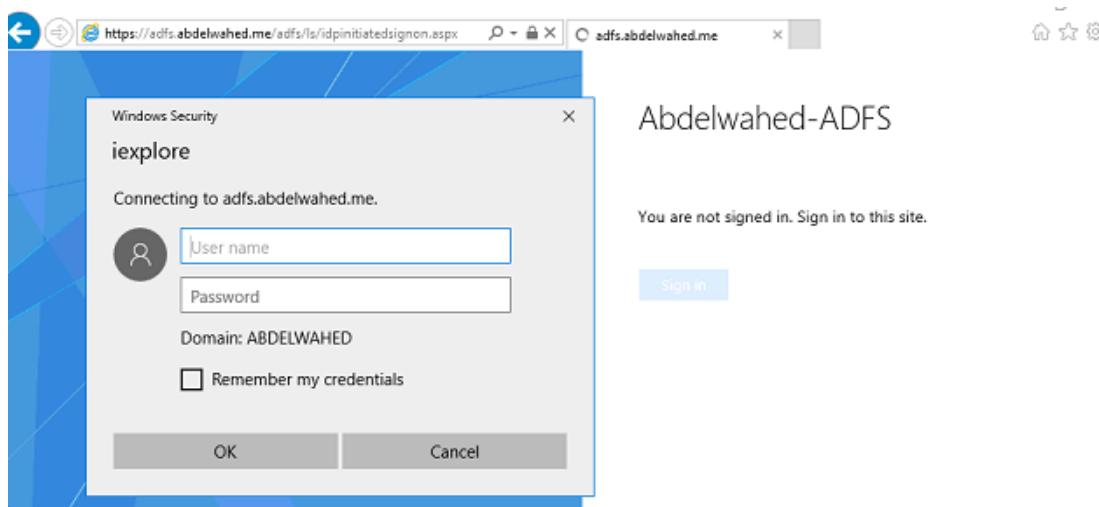
Get-adfsEndpoints | Select Fullurl | clip



To enable it since it's not the default setting, execute Get-ADFSProperties.

```
xtendedProtectionTokenCheck          : Allow
ederationPassiveAddress            : /adfs/ls/
ostName                           : adfs.abdelwahed.me
tppPort                            : 80
httpsPort                          : 443
lsClientPort                       : 49443
entifier                           : http://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust
dTokenIssuer                        : https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs
nstalledLanguage                   : en-US
ogLevel                            : {Errors, FailureAudits, Information, Verbose...}
onitoringInterval                 : 1440
etTcpPort                           : 1501
: False
tInOnlySupportedClientAtProxy      :
rganizationInfo                   : 
reventTokenReplays                 : 
roxyTrustTokenLifetime             : 21600
eplyCacheExpirationInterval       : 60
ignedSamlRequestsRequired         : 
amLMessageDeliveryWindow          : 5
ignSamlAuthnRequests              : 
soLifetime                          : 480
ersistentSsoLifetimeMins          : 129600
msiLifetimeMins                   : 1440
ersistentSsoEnabled                : True
ersistentSsoCutoffTime             : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
msiEnabled                          : False
oopDetectionEnabled                : True
oopDetectionTimeIntervalInSeconds : 20
oopDetectionMaximumTokensIssuedInInterval : 5
asswordValidationDelayInMinutes   : 60
endClientRequestIdQueryStringParameter : False
IASupportedUserAgents              : {MSAuthHost/1.0/In-Domain, MSIE 6.0, MSIE 7.0, MSIE 8.0...}
rowerSsoSupportedUserAgents        : {Windows NT 1, Windows Phone 1}
xtranetLockoutThreshold           : 2147483647
xtranetLockoutEnabled              : False
xtranetObservationWindow          : 00:30:00
lobaRelyingPartyClaimsIssuancePolicy : c:[Type == "http://schemas.microsoft.com/2012/01/devicecontext/claims/isregistereduser"] => issue(claim = c);c:[Type == "http://schemas.microsoft.com/2012/01/devicecontext/claims/identifier"] => issue(claim = c);
xtranetLockoutRequirePDC           : True
ocalAuthenticationTypesEnabled     : True
elayStateForIdpInitiatedSignOnEnabled : False
rowerSsoEnabled                     : True
elegateServiceAdministration       : 
allowSystemServiceAdministration    : False
allowLocalAdminsServiceAdministration : True
urrentFarmBehavior                  : 3
xtraCalloutEnabledToDns             : 14
nableIdpInitiatedSignonPage       : False
nableCookieSharing                 : False
nableLogout                         : True
```

So, run this command to enable it: Set-ADFSProperties -EnableIDPInitiatedsignonpage \$true

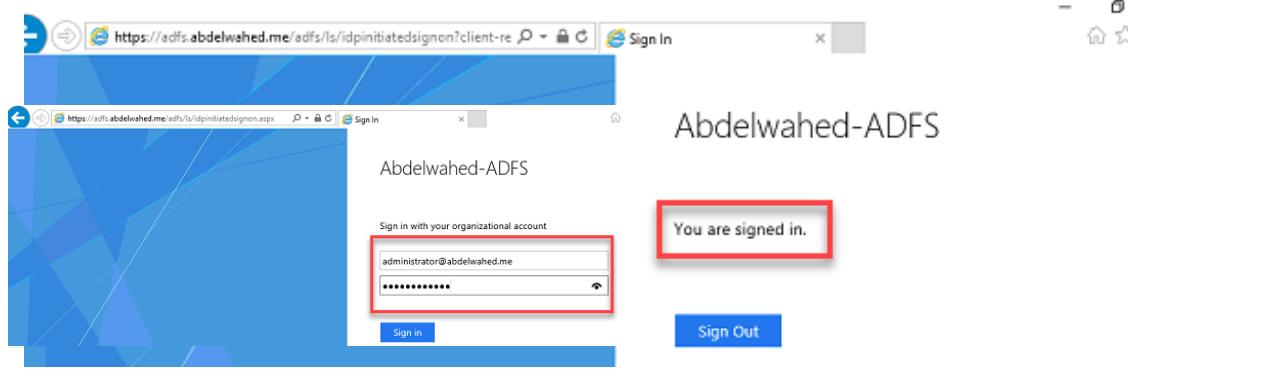


Now its work and you can change authentication type and remove windows authentication

The screenshot shows the AD FS Management console interface. The left sidebar navigation tree under 'Service' has 'Authentication Methods' selected. The main content area displays the 'Authentication Methods Overview' and 'Primary Authentication Methods' sections. A red arrow points to the 'Windows Authentication' checkbox in the 'Intranet' section of the 'Edit Authentication Methods' dialog box, which is overlaid on the main content area. The dialog box contains five checkboxes: 'Forms Authentication', 'Windows Authentication', 'Certificate Authentication', 'Device Authentication', and 'Microsoft Passport Authentication'. The 'Windows Authentication' checkbox is checked and highlighted with a blue selection bar.

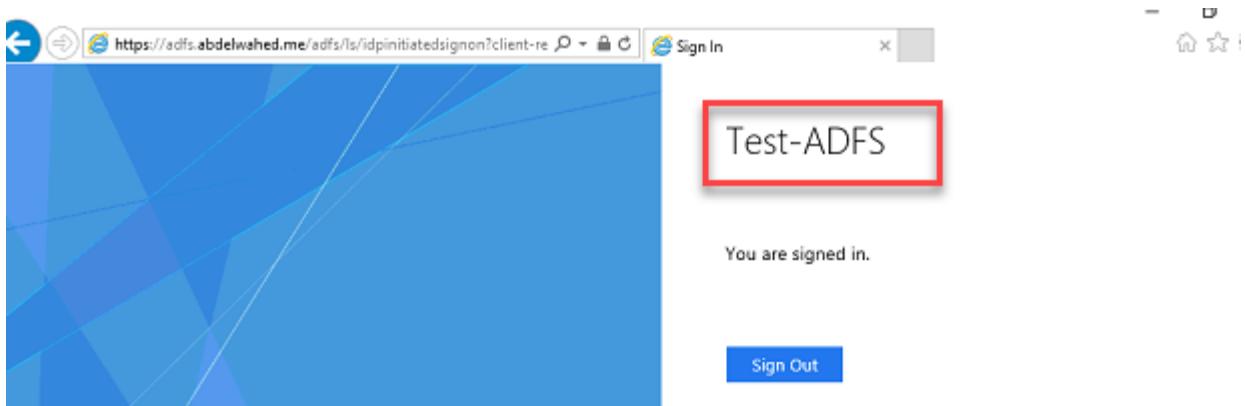
Now authentication changed

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We go now to change federation service display name

The screenshot shows the AD FS Management console. On the left, there's a navigation pane with options like "Add Relying Party Trust...", "Add Claims Provider Trust...", "Add Attribute Store...", "Add Application Group...", "Edit Federation Service Properties...", "Edit Published Claims", and "Revoke All Proxies". The "Edit Federation Service Properties..." option is highlighted with a red box. On the right, there's a "view" pane with instructions about managing SSO access. Below the navigation pane, a "Federation Service Properties" dialog box is open. It has tabs for "General", "Organization", and "Events". The "General" tab is selected, showing the "Federation Service display name:" field which is currently set to "Test-ADFS". There are also fields for "Federation Service name:" (set to "adfs.abdelwahed.me") and "Federation Service identifier:" (set to "http://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust").



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Initially, each URL endpoint is protected by a certificate you designated to the server at the time of setup.

Which type of data that will be offered for claims?

It is referred to as Metadata exchange and is accessible via the given link.

<https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/mex>

to view all claims the server can issue

The screenshot shows the AD FS Management console. The left navigation pane is expanded to show the 'Service' node, which contains several sub-nodes like Attribute Stores, Authentication Methods, Certificates, and Claim Descriptions. The 'Claim Descriptions' node is selected and highlighted with a red box. The main pane displays a table titled 'Claim Descriptions' with columns for Name, Short Name, and Claim Type. The table lists various claim types such as E-Mail Address, Given Name, Name, UPN, Common Name, AD FS 1x E-Mail Address, Group, AD FS 1x UPN, Role, Surname, PPID, Name ID, Authentication time stamp, Authentication method, Deny only group SID, Deny only primary SID, Deny only primary group SID, Group SID, Primary group SID, and Primary SID. Each entry includes its short name and the corresponding schema location.

Name	Short Name	Claim Type
E-Mail Address	email	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/emailaddress
Given Name	given_name	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/givenname
Name	unique_name	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/uniqueName
UPN	upn	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/upn
Common Name	commonname	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/commonname
AD FS 1x E-Mail Address	adfs1email	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/adfs1email
Group	group	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/group
AD FS 1x UPN	adfs1upn	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/adfs1upn
Role	role	http://schemas.microsoft.com/claims/role
Surname	family_name	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/familyName
PPID	ppid	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/primaryPersonId
Name ID	sub	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/sub
Authentication time stamp	auth_time	http://schemas.microsoft.com/claims/authn-timeStamp
Authentication method	authmethod	http://schemas.microsoft.com/claims/authn-method
Deny only group SID	denyonlysid	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/denyOnlyGroupSid
Deny only primary SID	denyonlyprimarysid	http://schemas.microsoft.com/claims/denyOnlyPrimarySid
Deny only primary group SID	denyonlyprimarygroupsid	http://schemas.microsoft.com/claims/denyOnlyPrimaryGroupSid
Group SID	groupid	http://schemas.microsoft.com/claims/groupid
Primary group SID	primarygroupid	http://schemas.microsoft.com/claims/primaryGroupId
Primary SID	primarysid	http://schemas.microsoft.com/claims/primarySid

Choose any individual item and examine its characteristics.

This screenshot shows the 'Common Name Properties' dialog box for the 'Common Name' claim description. The dialog has a 'General' tab with fields for 'Display name' (set to 'Common Name'), 'Short Name' (set to 'commonname'), and 'Claim type' (set to 'http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/CommonName'). Below these are 'Description' and 'Notes' sections. At the bottom, there are two checkboxes: 'Publish this claim description in federation metadata as a claim type that this Federation Service can accept' and 'Publish this claim description in federation metadata as a claim type that this Federation Service can send'. Both checkboxes are checked and highlighted with a red box.

You can obtain additional information about the claim through PowerShell.

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Get-AdfsClaimDescription -Name "common name"

ClaimType : http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/CommonName
IsAccepted : True
IsOffered : True
IsRequired : False
Name : Common Name
ShortName : commonname
Notes : The common name of the user


PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Get-AdfsClaimDescription -Name "given name"

ClaimType : http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/09/identity/claims/givenname
IsAccepted : True
IsOffered : True
IsRequired : False
Name : Given Name
ShortName : given_name
Notes : The given name of the user
```

Eliminate descriptors such as "group" from the claim.

AD FS

File Action View Window Help

AD FS

- Service
 - Attribute Stores
 - Authentication Methods
 - Certificates
 - Claim Descriptions**
 - Device Registration
 - Endpoints
 - Scope Descriptions
 - Web Application Proxy
- Access Control Policies
- Relying Party Trusts
- Claims Provider Trusts
- Application Groups

Claim Descriptions

Name	Short Name	Claim Type
E-Mail Address	email	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/emailaddress
Given Name	givenname	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/givenname
Name	name	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/name
UPN	upn	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/upn
Common Name	commonname	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/commonname
AD FS 1.x UI		
Group	group	http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/Group
Role		
Surname		
PPID		
Name ID		
Authenticatio...		
Authenticatio...		
Deny only gr...		
Deny only pr...		
Deny only pn...		
Group SID		
Primary group		
Primary SID		
Win...		
Is Registered		
Device Ident...		
Device Ident...		
Device Regis...		
Device OS Ty...		
Device OS V...		
Is Managed		

Group Properties

General

Display name: **Group**

Short Name: **group**

Claim type: **http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/Group**

Description: A group that the user is a member of

Publish this claim description in federation metadata as a claim type that this Federation Service can accept

Publish this claim description in federation metadata as a claim type that this Federation Service can send

Actions

Claim Descriptions

- Add Claim Description...
- View
- New Window from Here
- Refresh
- Help

Group

- Properties
- Delete**
- Help

Administrator: Windows PowerShell

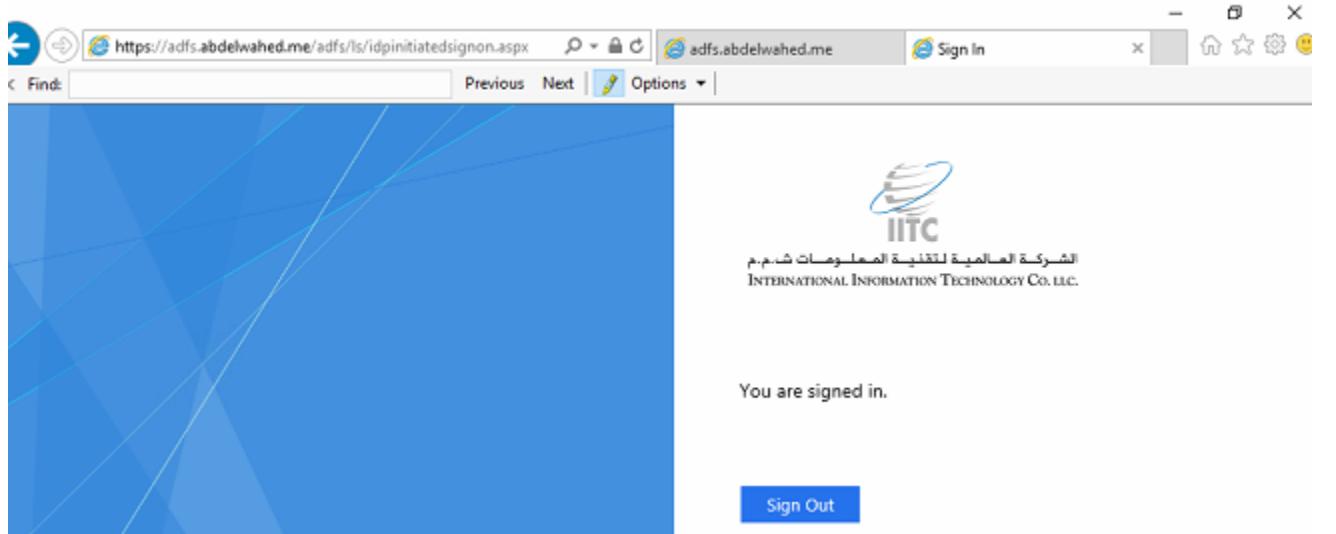
```
PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Get-AdfsClaimDescription -Name "group"

ClaimType : http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/Group
IsAccepted : False
IsOffered : False
IsRequired : False
Name : group
ShortName : group
Notes : A group that the user is a member of
```

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Change company logo

PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Set-AdfsWebTheme -TargetName default -Logo @{path="f:\iitc.png"}
WARNING: PS0322: Logo image 'f:\iitc.png' exceeds the recommended logo size 10K.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/ls/idpinitiatedsignon.aspx>. The page displays the ADFS sign-in interface. On the right side, there is a logo for "IITC" with the text "الشركة العالمية لتقنية المعلومات ش.م.م" and "INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CO. LLC." Below the logo, it says "You are signed in." and has a "Sign Out" button. The background features a blue geometric pattern.

recommended the dimensions for the logo to be 260x35 @ 96 dpi with a file size of no greater than 10 KB.

Change the Illustration

recommended the dimensions for the illustration to be 1420x1080 pixels @ 96 DPI with a file size of no greater than 200 KB.

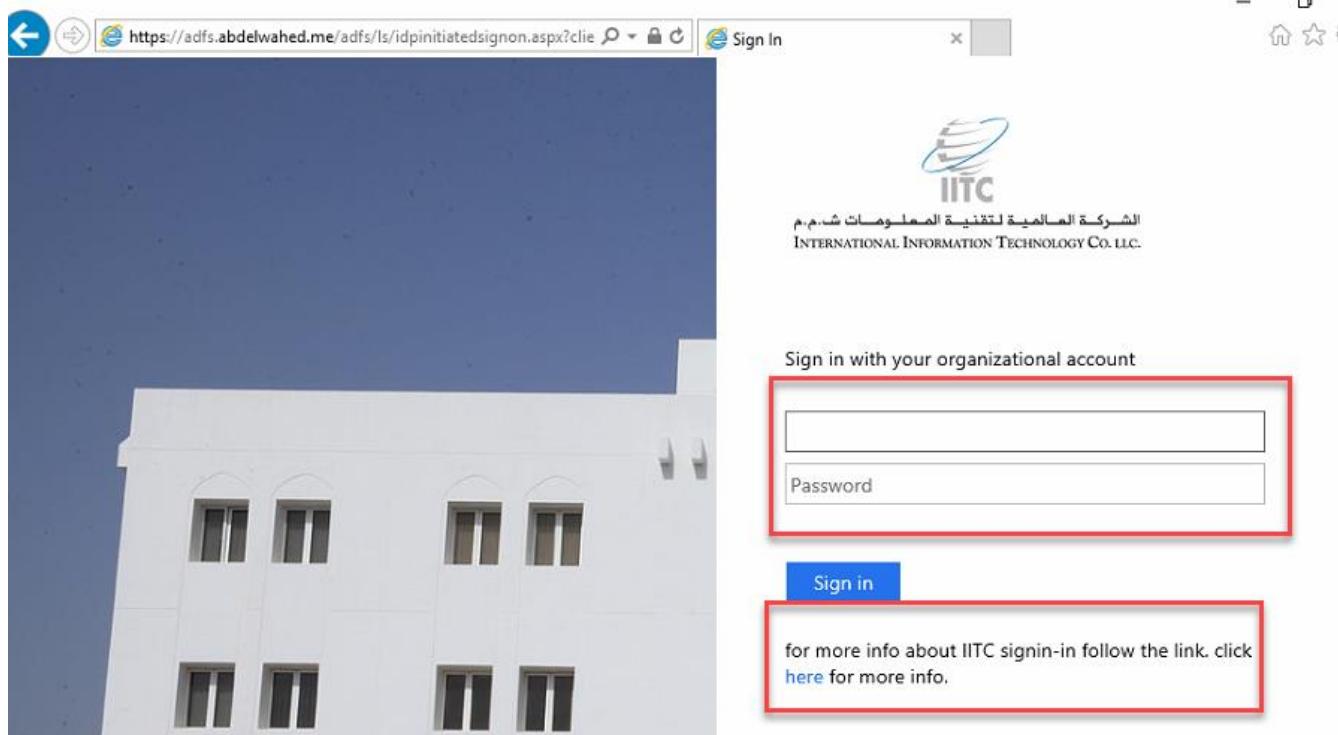
PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Select-Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Set-AdfsWebTheme -TargetName default -Illustration @{path="f:\ohi.png"}
WARNING: PS0321: Illustration image 'f:\ohi.png' exceeds the recommended illustration size 200K.

To Add sign-in page description

WARNING: PS0321: Illustration image 'f:\ohi.png' exceeds the recommended illustration size 200K.
PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Set-AdfsGlobalWebContent -SignInPageDescriptionText "<p>for more info about IITC sign-in follow the link here for more info. </p>"
PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED>

Set-AdfsGlobalWebContent -SignInPageDescriptionText "<p>Sign-in to Abdelwahed requires device registration. Click here for more information.</p>"

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To Add a Help Desk Link

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Set-AdfsGlobalWebContent -HelpDeskLink https://www.abdelwahed.me/help -HelpDeskLinkText "Ping-us"
```

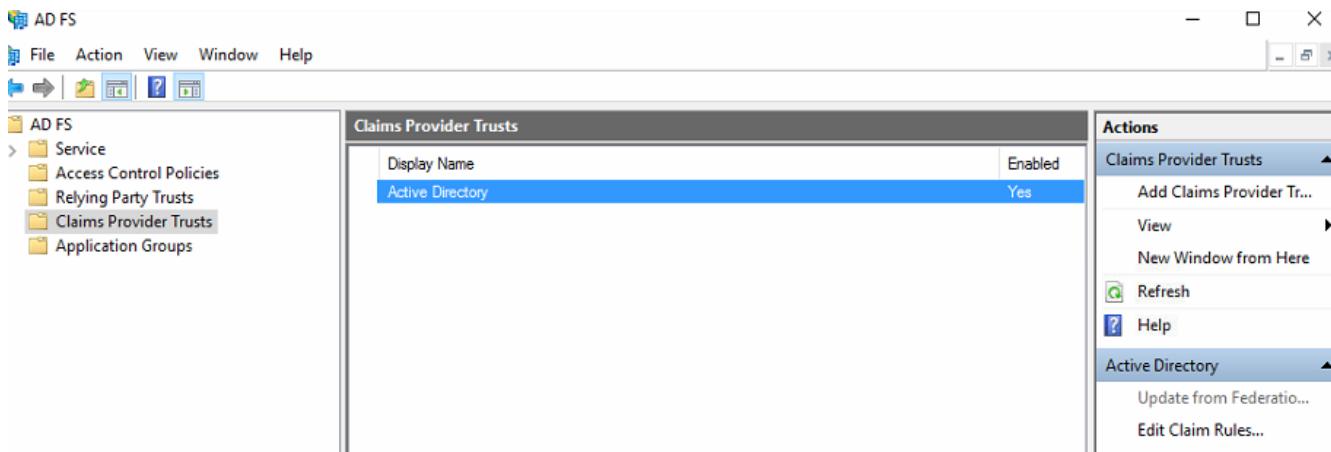
The screenshot shows a Windows PowerShell window with a dark blue background. The command `Set-AdfsGlobalWebContent -HelpDeskLink https://www.abdelwahed.me/help -HelpDeskLinkText "Ping-us"` is displayed in green text, with the entire command highlighted by a red box. Above the command, the text "Select Administrator: Windows PowerShell" is visible. Below the PowerShell window is a screenshot of a "Computer Management" application. In the bottom right corner of the application window, there is a status bar with the text "© 2016 Microsoft" and a red box around the word "Ping-us".

Set-AdfsGlobalWebContent -HelpDeskLink <https://www.abdelwahed.me/help/> -HelpDeskLinkText "ping-us"

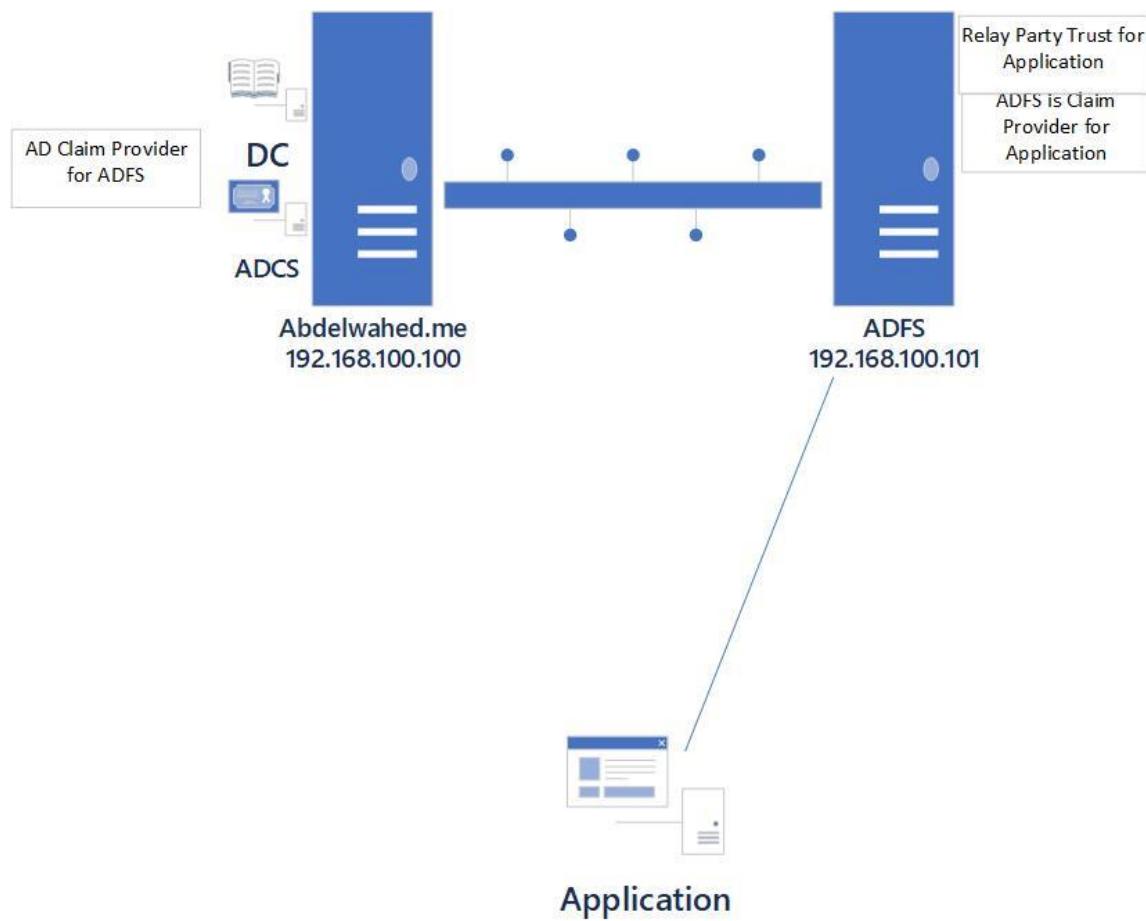
www.abdelwahed.me

Claims Provider Trust

Active directory acting as claim provider for ADFS

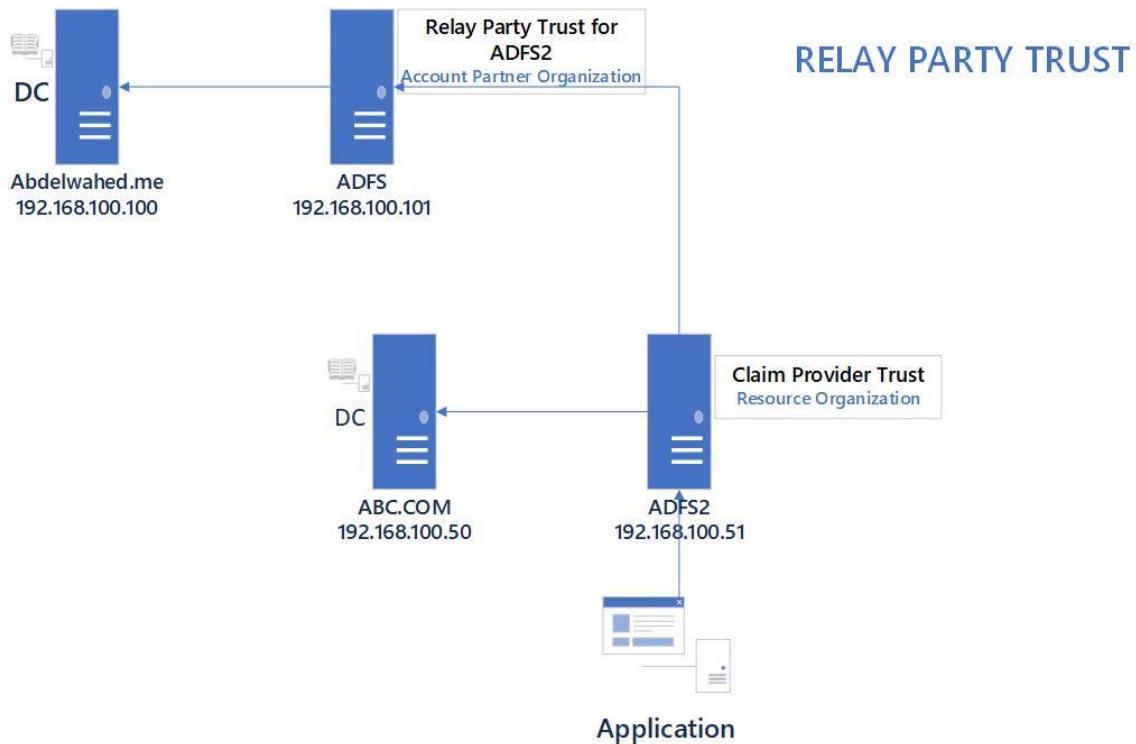


Relay Party Trust



- It means what data included in the claim
- Created in **accounts partner organization** to support users in **resource organization**
- From other side it must install claim provider trust to trust the relaying party server

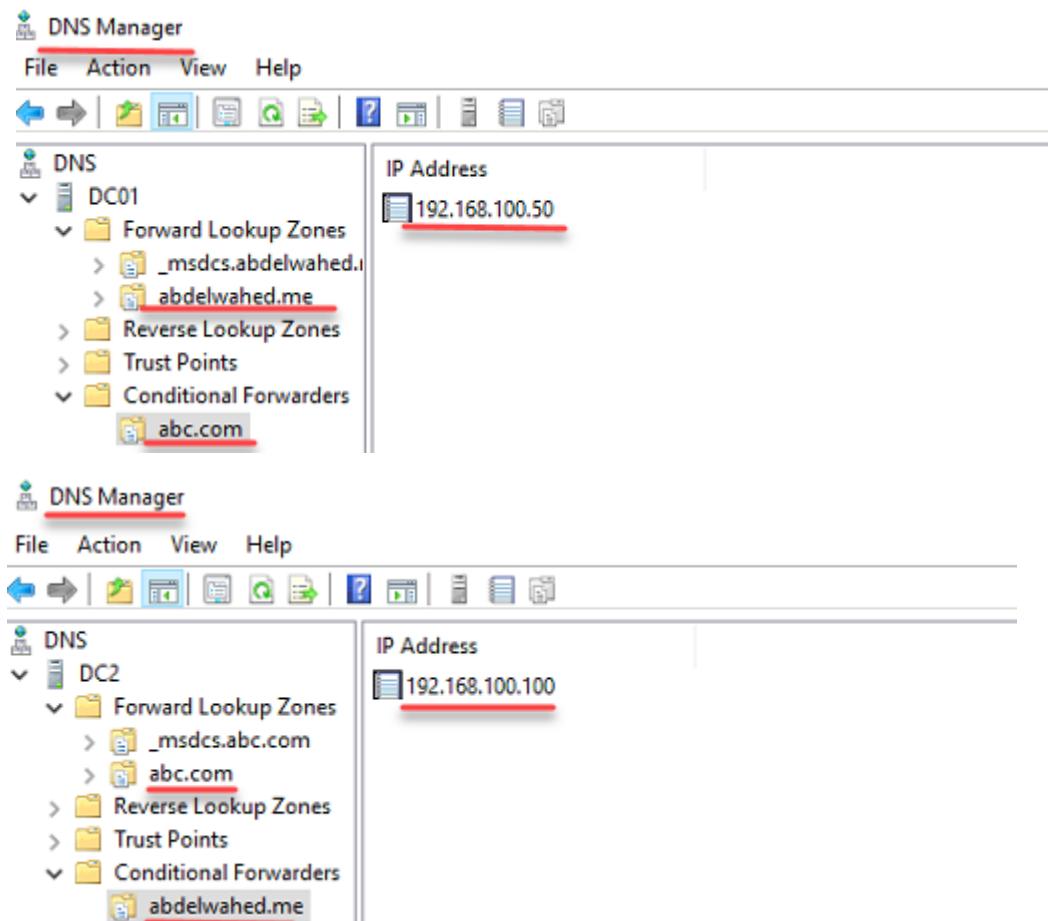
Configuring a Relying Party Trust between 2 ADFS



- 1- Create conditional forwarders between domains – DNS Level
- 2- Add each domain certificate as a trusted certification authority – DC Level
- 3- Configure Relay party trust at ADFS.ABDELWAHED.ME to support ADFS2.ABC.COM
- 4- Add ADFS.ABDELWAHED.ME as a Claim trust provider at ADFS2.ABC.COM

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Create conditional forwarders between domains



www.abdelwahed.me

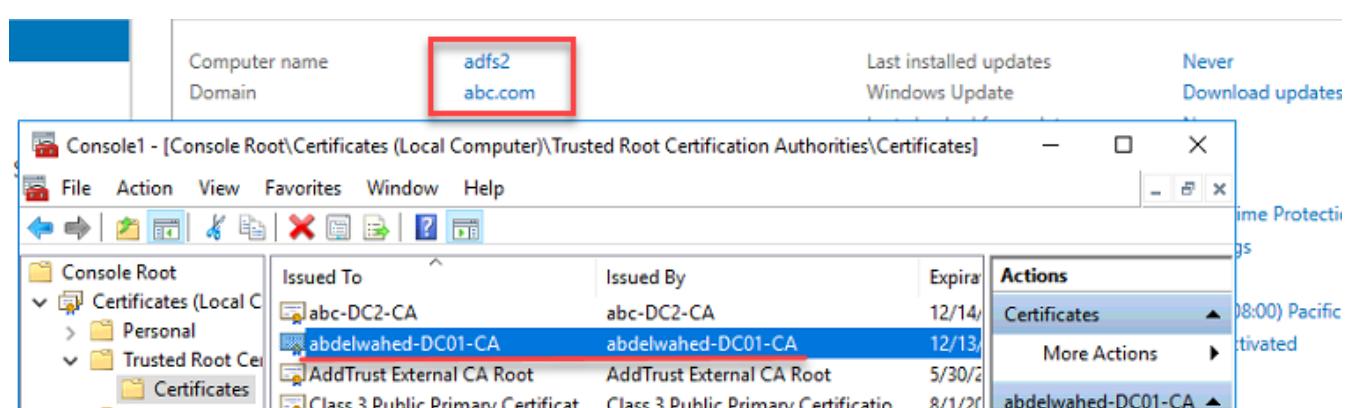
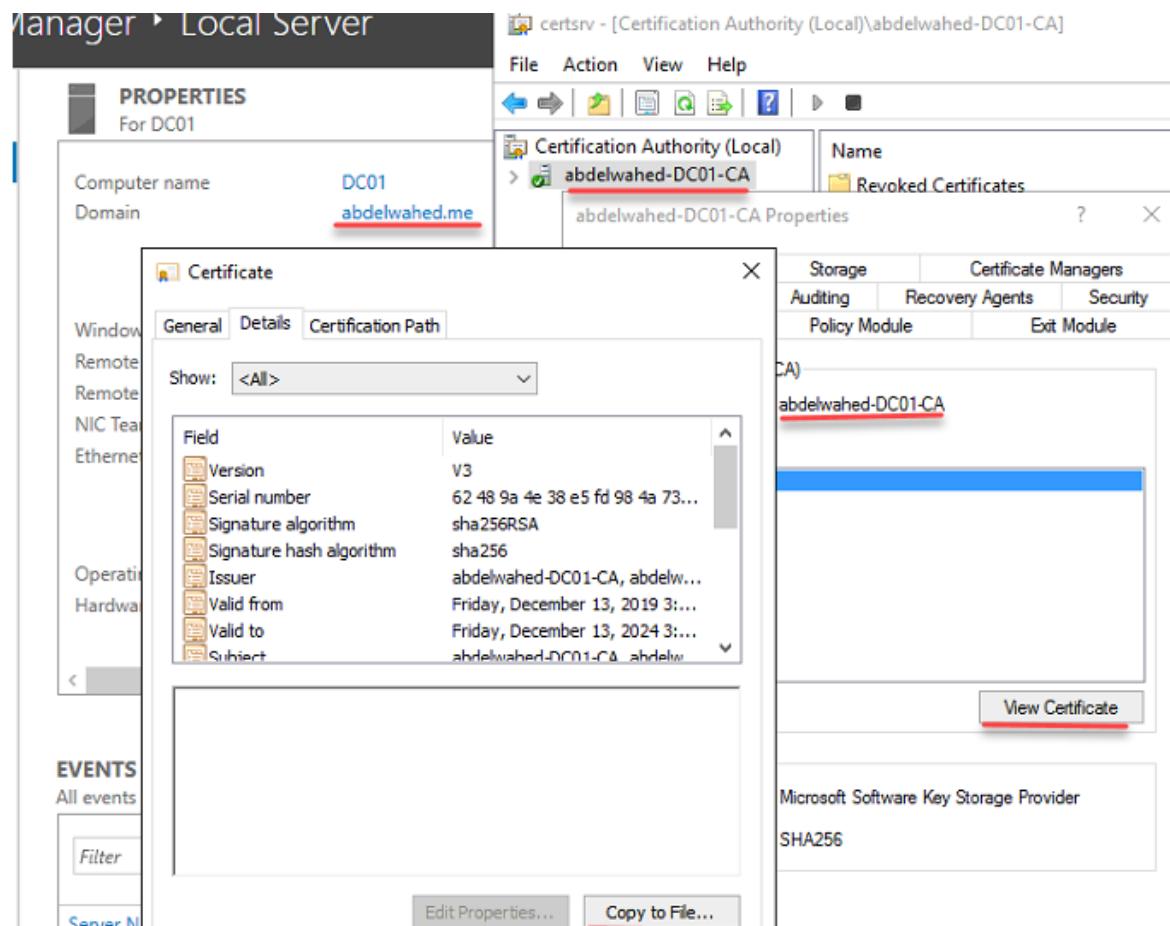
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Add each domain certificate as a trusted certification authority

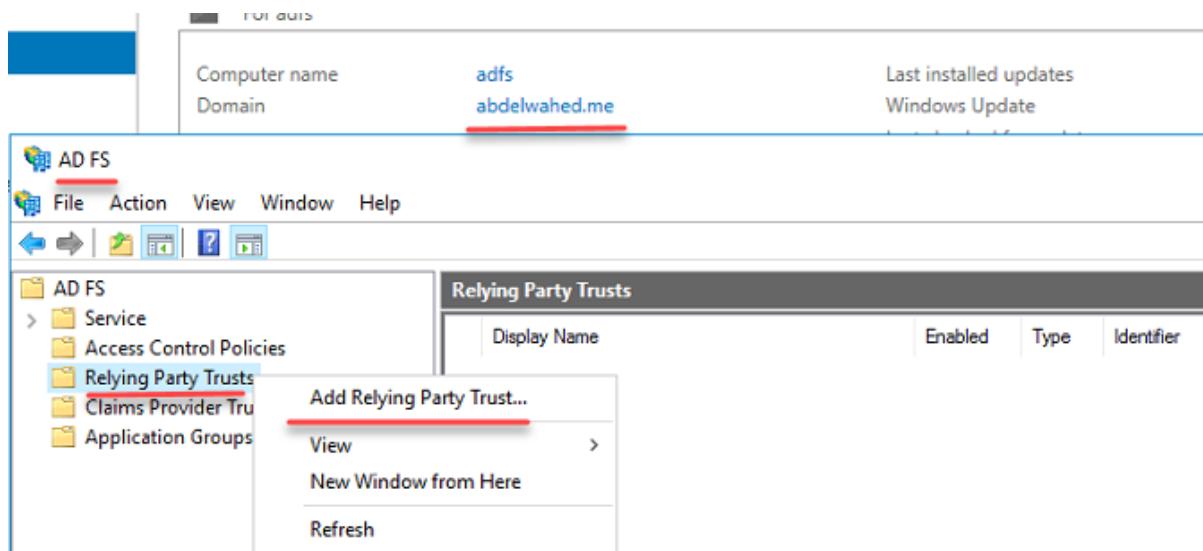
The screenshot shows two windows side-by-side. On the left is the Windows Server Manager for a server named DC2 (abc.com). The 'PROPERTIES' section shows the computer name and domain. Below it are sections for Windows Firewall, Remote management, Remote Desktop, NIC Teaming, and Ethernet. The 'EVENTS' section shows 86 total events. On the right is a 'certsrv - [Certification Authority (Local)\abc-DC2-CA]' window. It displays the 'Certificate' details for 'abc-DC2-CA'. The 'Details' tab is selected, showing fields like Version (V3), Serial number (71 dd f8 7a 68 73 8c b0 43 e6 ...), Signature algorithm (sha256RSA), Signature hash algorithm (sha256), Issuer (abc-DC2-CA, abc, com), Valid from (Saturday, December 14, 2019...), Valid to (Saturday, December 14, 2024...), and Subject (abc-DC2-CA abc.com). A red box highlights the 'View Certificate' button at the bottom right of this window. Below these windows is the 'Console1 - [Console Root\Certificates (Local Computer)\Trusted Root Certification Authorities\Certificates]' snap-in. It shows a tree view of certificates under 'Certificates (Local Computer)\Trusted Root Certification Authorities'. The 'Certificates' node is expanded, showing 'Personal', 'Trusted Root Cert.', and 'Enterprise Trust'. Under 'Enterprise Trust', the 'Certificates' node is also expanded, showing 'abc-DC2-CA' (highlighted with a red box), 'abdelwahed-DC01-CA', 'AddTrust External CA Root', 'Class 3 Public Primary Certificate...', 'Copyright (c) 1997 Microsoft C...', and 'Microsoft Authenticode(tm) Root...'. The 'Actions' column on the right shows options like 'Certificates' and 'More Actions' for each certificate.

Issued To	Issued By	Expires
abc-DC2-CA	abc-DC2-CA	12/14/2024
abdelwahed-DC01-CA	abdelwahed-DC01-CA	12/13/2023
AddTrust External CA Root	AddTrust External CA Root	5/30/2023
Class 3 Public Primary Certificate...	Class 3 Public Primary Certificate...	8/1/2023
Class 3 Public Primary Certificate...	Class 3 Public Primary Certificate...	1/7/2023
Copyright (c) 1997 Microsoft C...	Copyright (c) 1997 Microsoft Corp.	12/30/2023
Microsoft Authenticode(tm) Root...	Microsoft Authenticode(tm) Root...	12/31/2023

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Configure Relay party trust at ADFS.ABDELWAHED.ME to support ADFS2.ABC



Add Relying Party Trust Wizard

Welcome

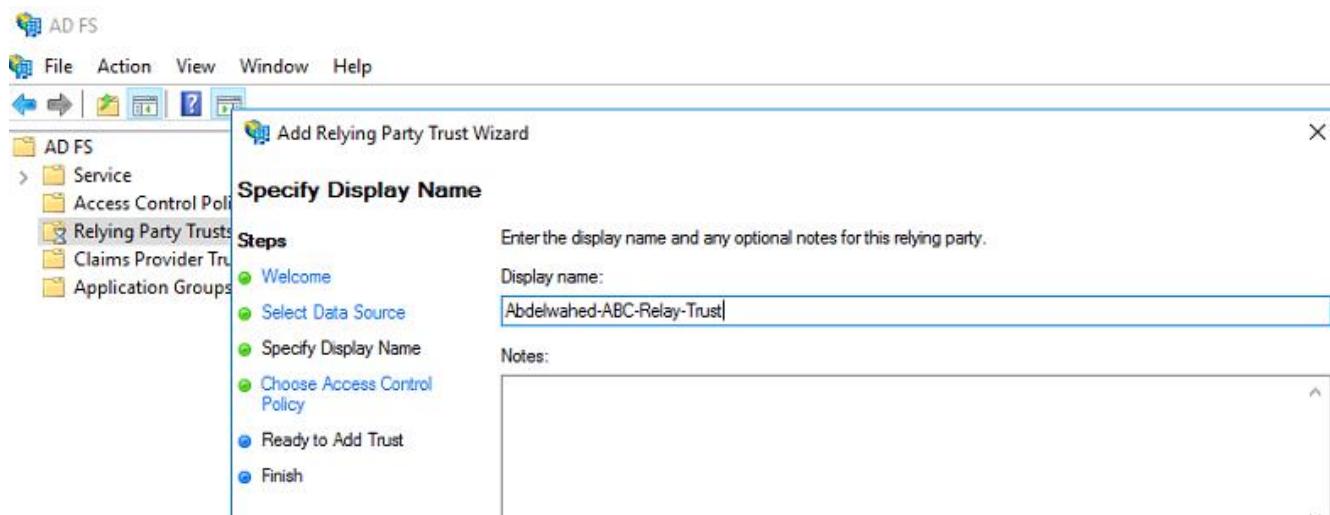
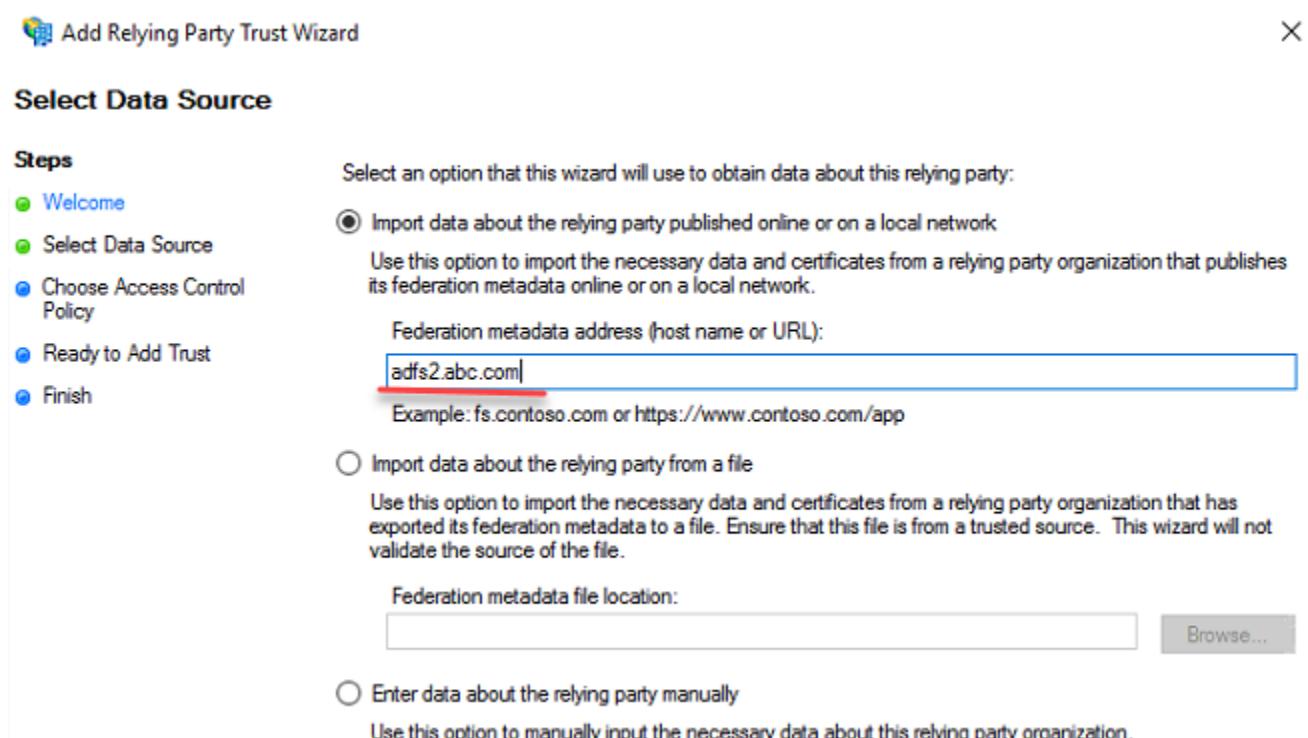
Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Choose Access Control Policy
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

Welcome to the Add Relying Party Trust Wizard

Claims-aware applications consume claims in security tokens to make authentication and authorization decisions. Non-claims-aware applications are web-based and use Windows Integrated Authentication in the internal network and can be published through Web Application Proxy for extranet access. [Learn more](#)

- Claims aware
- Non claims aware



Add Relying Party Trust Wizard X

Ready to Add Trust

Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Choose Access Control Policy
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

The relying party trust has been configured. Review the following settings, and then click Next to add the relying party trust to the AD FS configuration database.

Encryption	Signature	Accepted Claims	Organization	Endpoints	Notes	Advanced
Specify the signature verification certificates for requests from this relying party.						
Subject	Issuer	Effective Date	Expiration Date			
CN=ADFS Signing - adfs2.abc.com	CN=ADFS Signi...	12/14/2019 11:...	12/13/2020 11:...			

AD FS

File Action View Window Help

Add Relying Party Trust Wizard X

Choose Access Control Policy

Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Choose Access Control Policy
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

Choose an access control policy:

Name	Description
Permit everyone	Grant access to everyone.
Permit everyone and require MFA	Grant access to everyone and requir...
Permit everyone and require MFA for specific group	Grant access to everyone and requir...
Permit everyone and require MFA from extranet access	Grant access to the intranet users or...
Permit everyone and require MFA from unauthenticated devices	Grant access to everyone and requir...
Permit everyone and require MFA, allow automatic device registr...	Grant access to everyone and requir...
Permit everyone for intranet access	Grant access to the intranet users.

Policy

Permit everyone

I do not want to configure access control policies at this time. No user will be permitted access for this application.

[< Previous](#) [Next >](#) [Finish](#) [Cancel](#) [Wind...](#)

Add Relying Party Trust Wizard X

Ready to Add Trust

Steps

- >Welcome
- >Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Choose Access Control Policy
- Ready to Add Trust**
- Finish

The relying party trust has been configured. Review the following settings, and then click Next to add the relying party trust to the AD FS configuration database.

Encryption	Signature	Accepted Claims	Organization	Endpoints	Notes	Advanced	◀	▶
Specify the endpoints to use for SAML and WS-FederationPassive protocols.								
URL	Index	Binding	Default	Response URL				
WS-Federation Passive Endpoints								
https://adfs2.abc.com/adfs/ls/		POST	Yes					
SAML Assertion Consumer Endpoints								
https://adfs2.abc.com/adfs/ls/	0	POST	Yes					
https://adfs2.abc.com/adfs/ls/	1	Artifact	No					
https://adfs2.abc.com/adfs/ls/	2	Redirect	No					
SAML Logout Endpoints								
https://adfs2.abc.com/adfs/ls/		Redirect	No					
https://adfs2.abc.com/adfs/ls/		POST	No					

Add Relying Party Trust Wizard X

Ready to Add Trust

Steps

- >Welcome
- >Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Choose Access Control Policy
- Ready to Add Trust**
- Finish

The relying party trust has been configured. Review the following settings, and then click Next to add the relying party trust to the AD FS configuration database.

Encryption	Signature	Accepted Claims	Organization	Endpoints	Notes	Advanced	◀	▶
Specify the encryption certificate for this relying party trust.								
Encryption certificate:								
Issuer:	CN=ADFS Encryption - adfs2.abc.com							
Subject:	CN=ADFS Encryption - adfs2.abc.com							
Effective date:	12/14/2019 11:29:48 AM							
Expiration date:	12/13/2020 11:29:48 AM							
<input type="button" value="View..."/>								

Add Relying Party Trust Wizard

Finish

Steps

- The relying party trust was successfully added.
- Welcome
 - Select Data Source
 - Specify Display Name
 - Choose Access Control Policy
 - Ready to Add Trust
 - Finish
- Configure claims issuance policy for this application

Add Transform Claim Rule Wizard

Select Rule Template

Steps

- Select the template for the claim rule that you want to create from the following list. The description provides details about each claim rule template.
- Choose Rule Type
 - Configure Claim Rule

Claim rule template:

Send LDAP Attributes as Claims

Claim rule template description:

Using the Send LDAP Attribute as Claims rule template you can select attributes from an LDAP attribute store such as Active Directory to send as claims to the relying party. Multiple attributes may be sent as multiple claims from a single rule using this rule type. For example, you can use this rule template to create a rule that will extract attribute values for authenticated users from the displayName and telephoneNumber Active Directory attributes and then send those values as two different outgoing claims. This rule may also be used to send all of the user's group memberships. If you want to only send individual group memberships, use the Send Group Membership as a Claim rule template.

Add Transform Claim Rule Wizard

Configure Rule

Steps

- You can configure this rule to send the values of LDAP attributes as claims. Select an attribute store from which to extract LDAP attributes. Specify how the attributes will map to the outgoing claim types that will be issued from the rule.
- Choose Rule Type
 - Configure Claim Rule

Claim rule name:

ABC Claims

Rule template: Send LDAP Attributes as Claims

Attribute store:

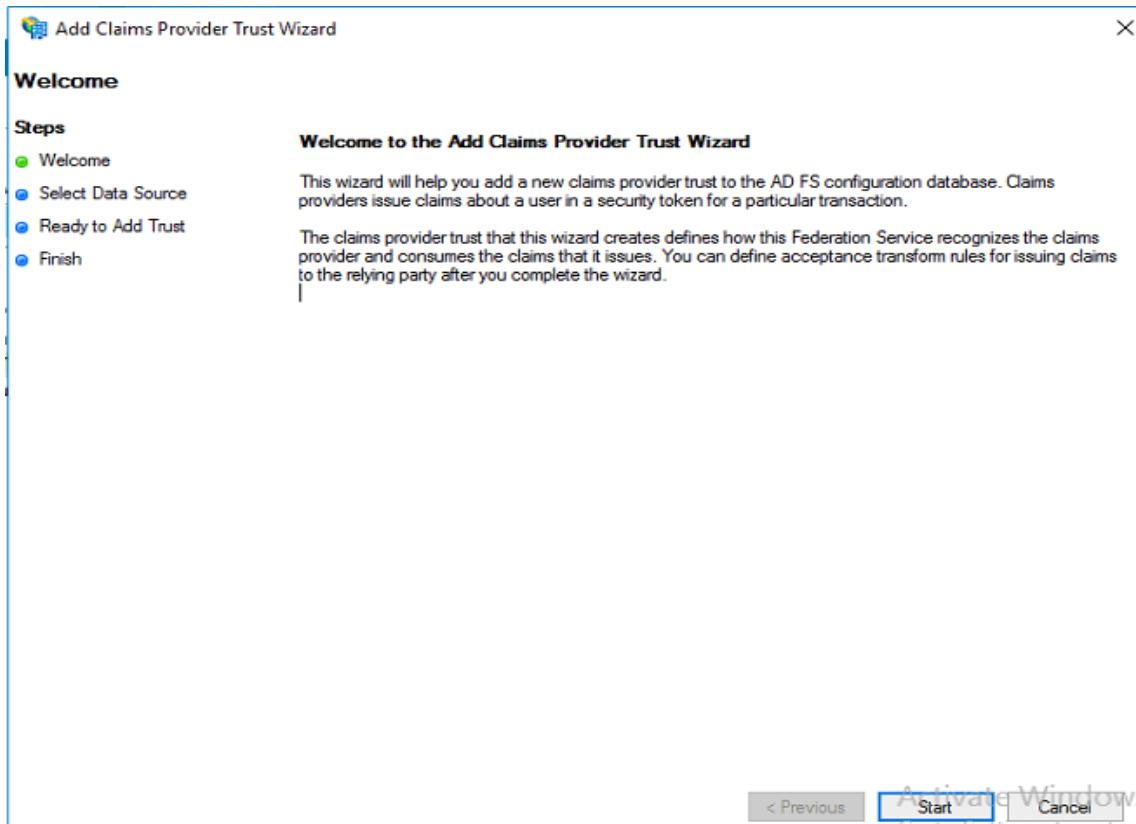
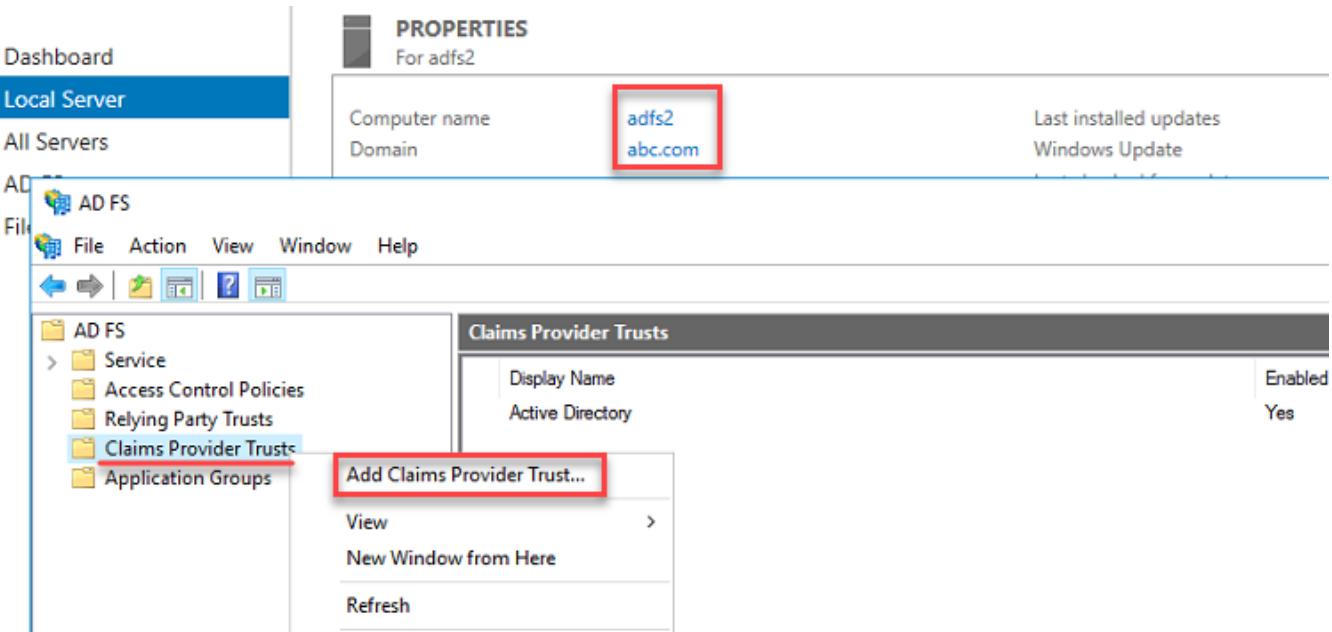
Active Directory

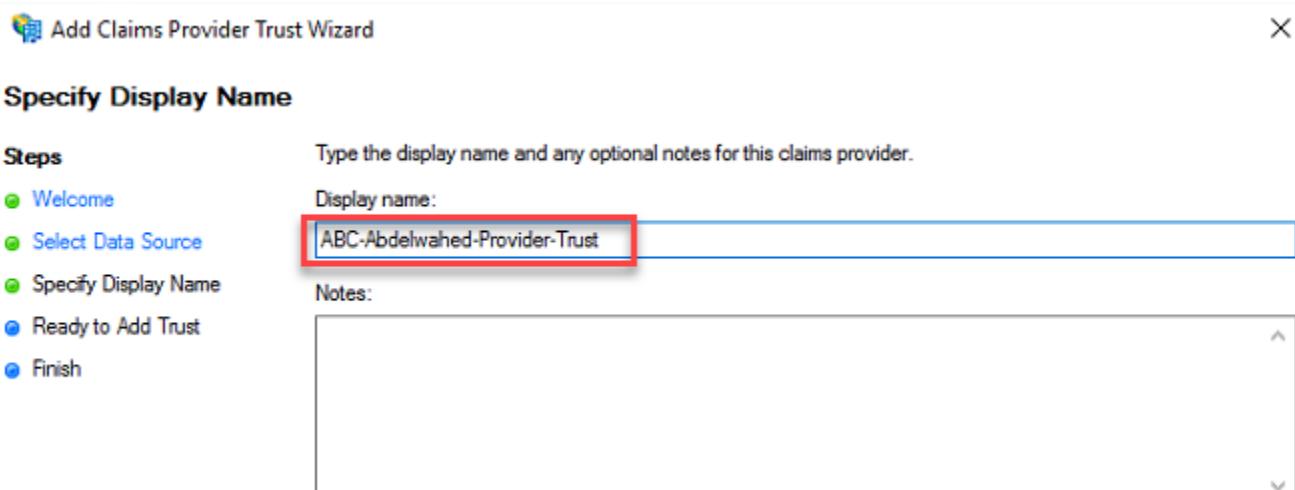
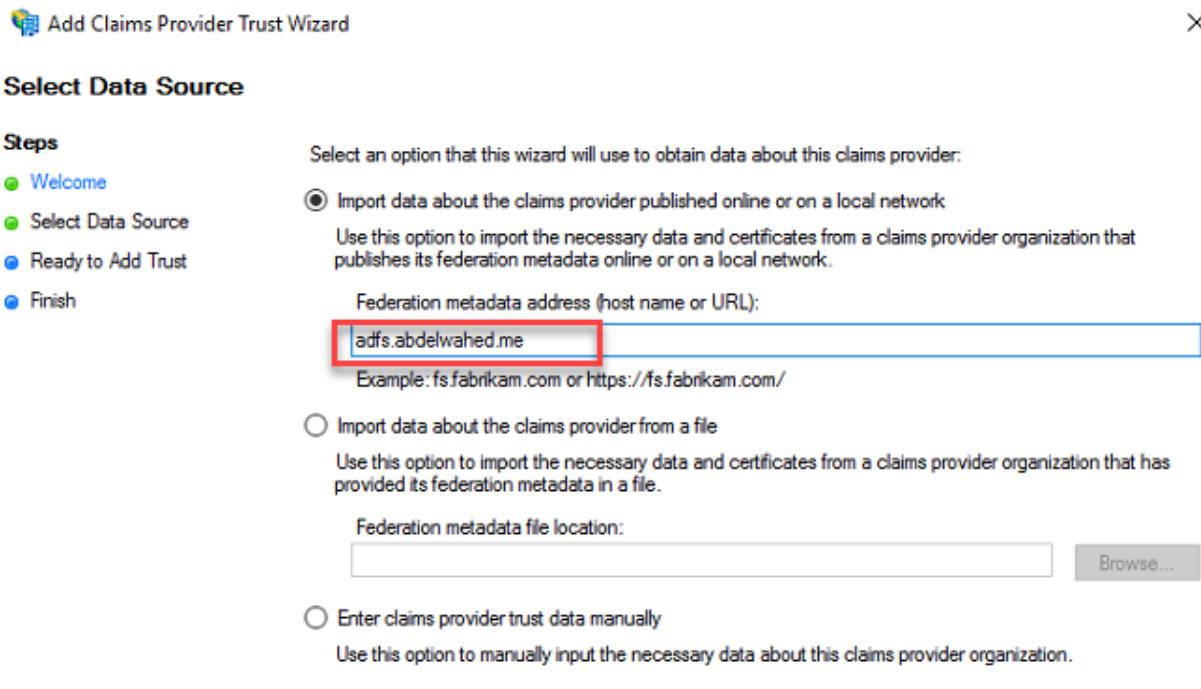
Mapping of LDAP attributes to outgoing claim types:

LDAP Attribute (Select or type to add more)	Outgoing Claim Type (Select or type to add more)
User-Principal-Name	UPN
E-Mail-Addresses	Name
*	

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Add ADFS.ABDELWAHED.ME as a Claim trust provider at ADFS2.ABC.COM





Add Claims Provider Trust Wizard X

Ready to Add Trust

Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

The claims provider trust has been configured. Review the following settings, and then click Next to add the claims provider trust to the AD FS configuration database.

Monitoring | Identifiers | Certificates | Encryption | Offered Claims | Organization | Endpoints | Note ◀ ▶

Specify the trust monitoring settings for this claims provider trust.

Claims provider's federation metadata URL:

Monitor claims provider

Automatically update claims provider

This claims provider's federation metadata was last checked on:
12/14/2019

This claims provider trust was last updated from federation metadata on:
12/14/2019

Add Claims Provider Trust Wizard X

Finish

Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Ready to Add Trust
- Add Transform Claim Rule Wizard

The claims provider trust was successfully added to the AD FS configuration database.

You can modify this claims provider trust by using the Properties dialog box in the AD FS Management snap-in.

Open the Edit Claim Rules dialog for this claims provider trust when the wizard closes

Select Rule Template X

Steps

- Choose Rule Type
- Configure Claim Rule

Select the template for the claim rule that you want to create from the following list. The description provides details about each claim rule template.

Claim rule template:

Claim rule template description:

Using the Pass Through or Filter an Incoming Claim rule template you can pass through all incoming claims with a selected claim type. You can also filter the values of incoming claims with a selected claim type. For example, you can use this rule template to create a rule that will send all incoming group claims. You can also use this rule to send only UPN claims that end with "@fabrikam". Multiple claims with the same claim type may be emitted from this rule. Sources of incoming claims vary based on the rules being edited.

 Add Transform Claim Rule Wizard X

Configure Rule

Steps

- Choose Rule Type
- Configure Claim Rule

You can configure this rule to pass through or filter an incoming claim. You can also configure this rule to filter claims that are generated by previous rules. Specify the claim type and whether only some claim values or all claim values should pass through.

Claim rule name:

Rule template: Pass Through or Filter an Incoming Claim

Incoming claim type: ▼

Incoming name ID format: ▼

Pass through all claim values

Pass through only a specific claim value

Incoming claim value

Pass through only claim values that match a specific email suffix value:

Email suffix value: Example: fabrikam.com

Pass through only claim values that start with a specific value:

Starts with: Example: FABRIKAM\

< Previous Finish Cancel

Edit Claim Rules for ABC-Abdelwahed-Provider-Trust X

Acceptance Transform Rules

The following acceptance transform rules specify the incoming claims that will be accepted from the claims provider and the outgoing claims that will be sent to the relying party trust.

Order	Rule Name	Issued Claims
1	ABC App	Group

Up Down

Add Rule... Edit Rule... Remove Rule...

OK Cancel Apply

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The screenshot shows the 'AD FS' properties window for a server named 'adfs2'. The 'Claims Provider Trusts' section lists one trust:

Display Name	Enabled
Active Directory	Yes
ABC-Abdelwahed-Provider-Trust	Yes

Now that both providers are visible, choose the first one associated with the relying party trust.

The top screenshot shows the sign-in page for the IITC relying party trust. It features the IITC logo and Arabic text 'الشركة العالمية لتقنية المعلومات ش.م.م' (International Information Technology Co. LLC). The bottom screenshot shows the sign-in page for the ABC-Federation relying party trust, featuring the text 'ABC-Federation' and a list of available accounts: 'ABC-Abdelwahed-Provider-Trust' and 'Active Directory'.

Hyper-v

Install and Configure Windows Server 2016 Core on Hyper-V 2016 Lab Scenario

This lab provides basic information about:

- 1- Install and configure Hyper-V 2016 Server role.
- 2- Install Windows Server 2016 Core on Hyper-V and configure it locally and remotely.

During this lab session, we are utilizing Active Directory and DNS on a Windows Server 2016 identified as ITPROLABS.XYZ. We will integrate an additional Windows Server 2016 named Hyper-V01 into our domain. This server will fulfill the role of a Hyper-V server, hosting a Windows Server Core 2016 instance.

Domain: **ITPROLABS.XYZ**

DC IP: **192.168.153.10**

DNS: **192.168.153.10**

Hyper-V01: **192.168.153.50**

Working with Hyper-V

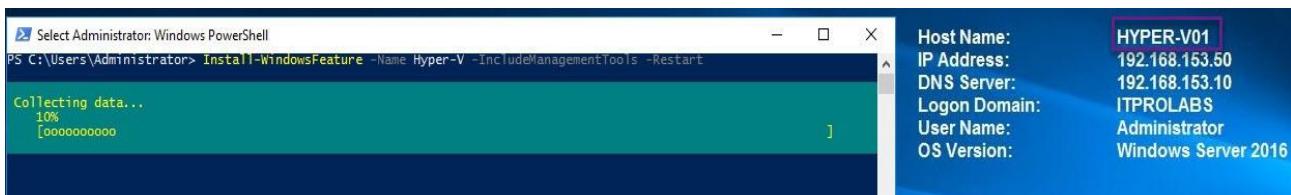
Sign in to the server designated for the Hyper-V role.

Server name: **Hyper-V01**

IP address: **192.168.153.50**

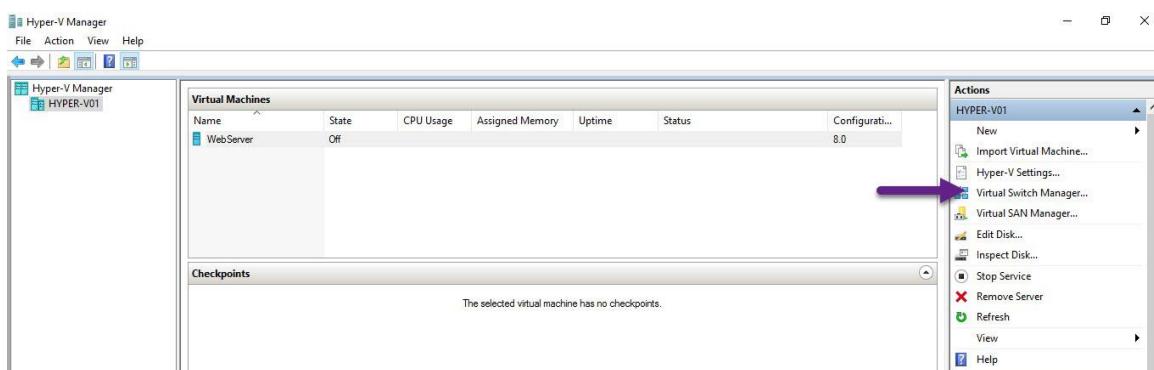
Domain: **ITProLab.xyz**

Install-WindowsFeature -Name Hyper-V -IncludeManagementTools -Restart

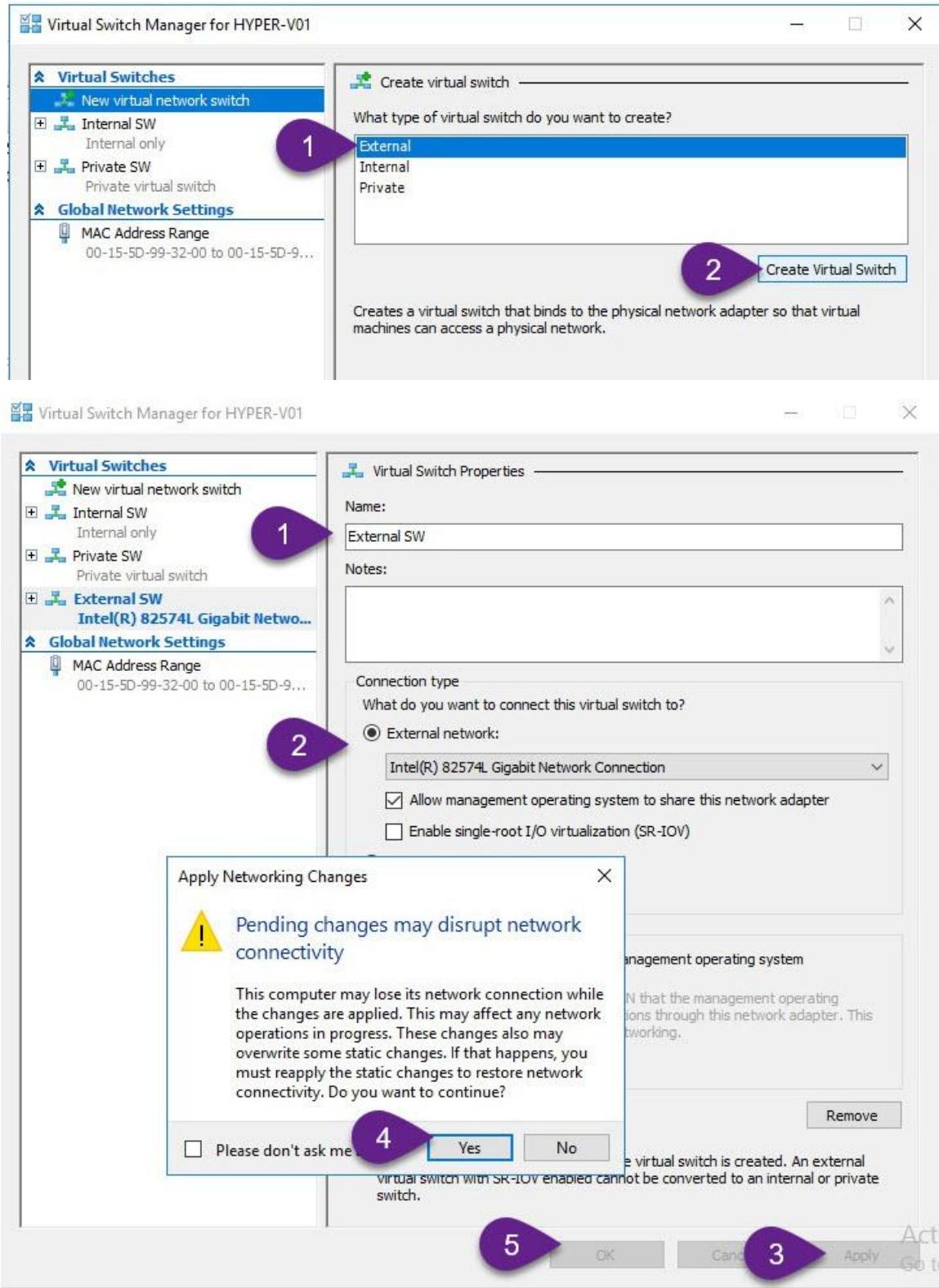


Add a Virtual Switch in Hyper-V.

Create an external virtual switch to enable Hyper-V hosted VMs to connect with other VMs.

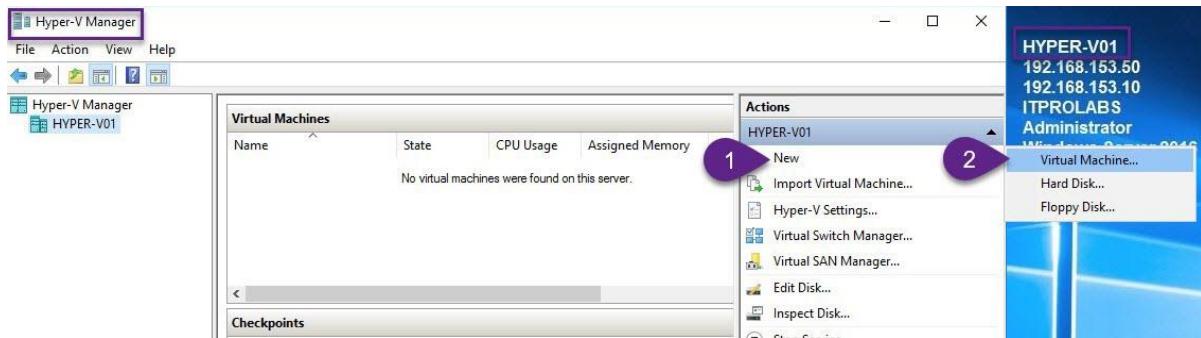


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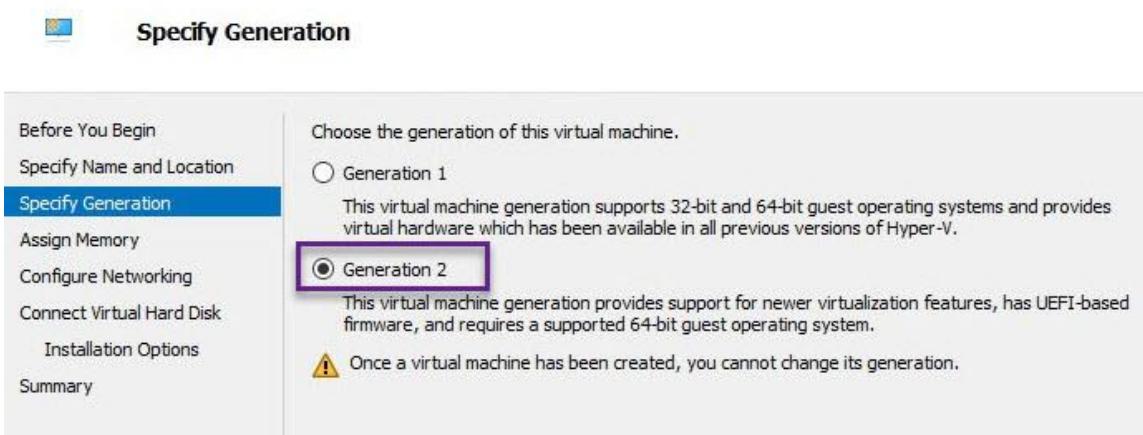
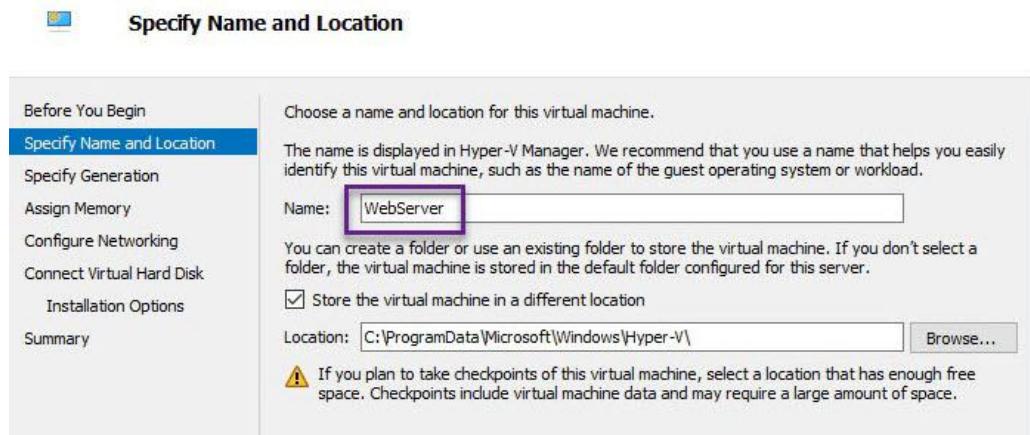


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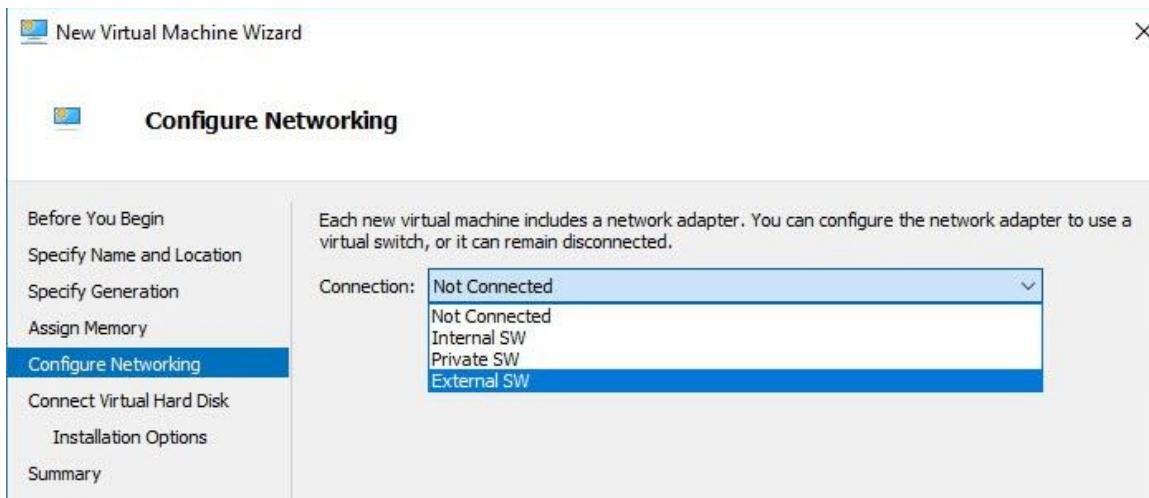
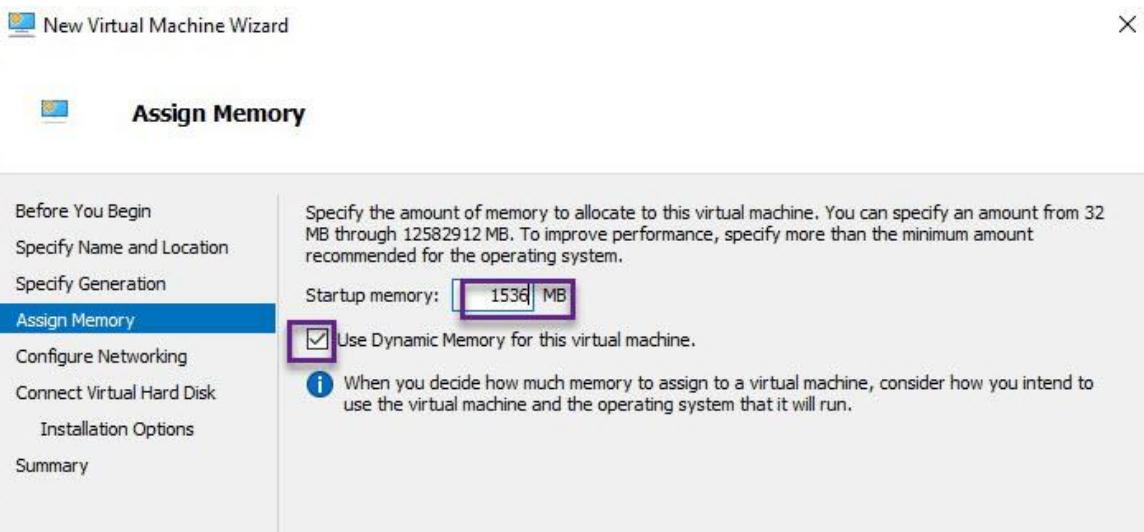
Set up Server Core 2016 in Hyper-V.



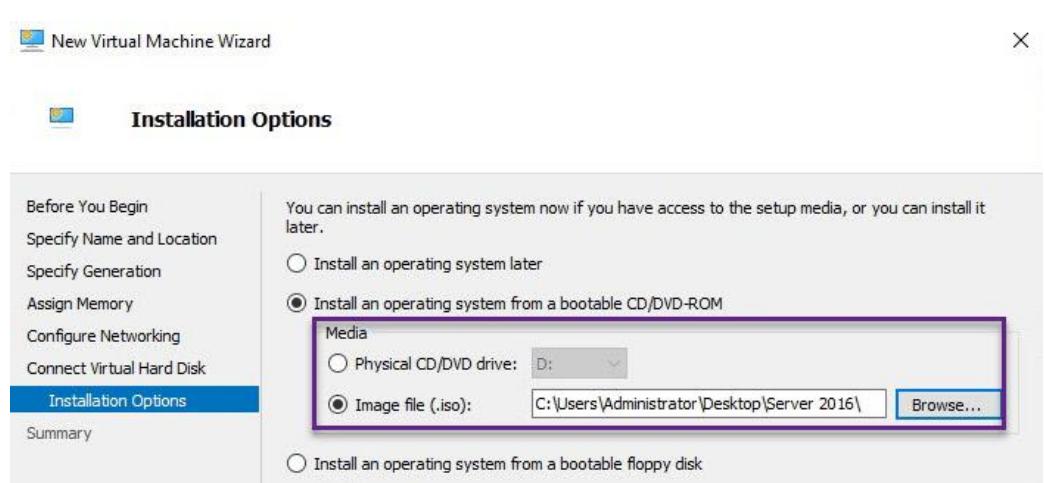
Use the Hyper-V01 server manager to open the Hyper-V management console and comply with the subsequent illustrations to set up a Server Core 2016 VM.

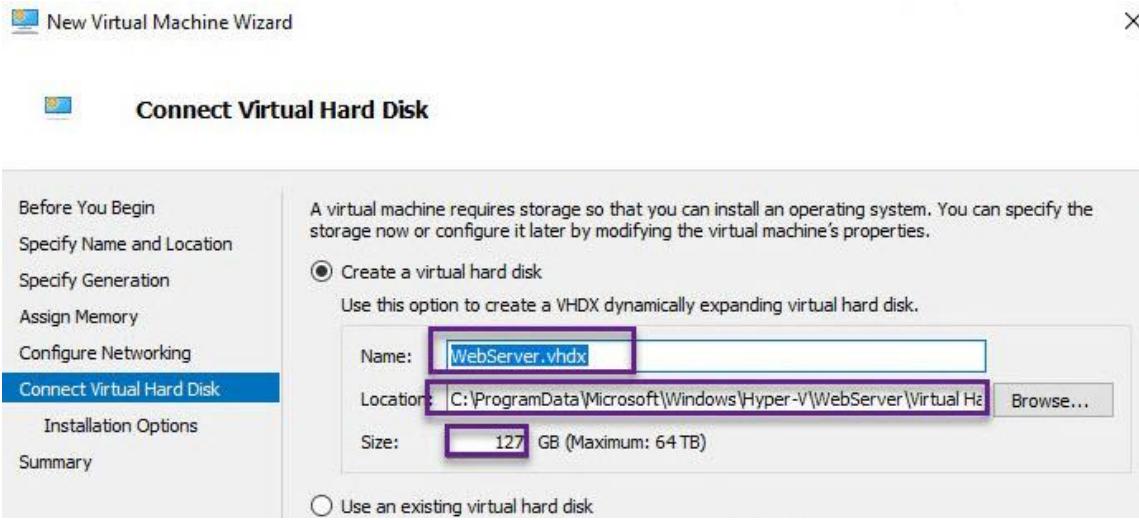


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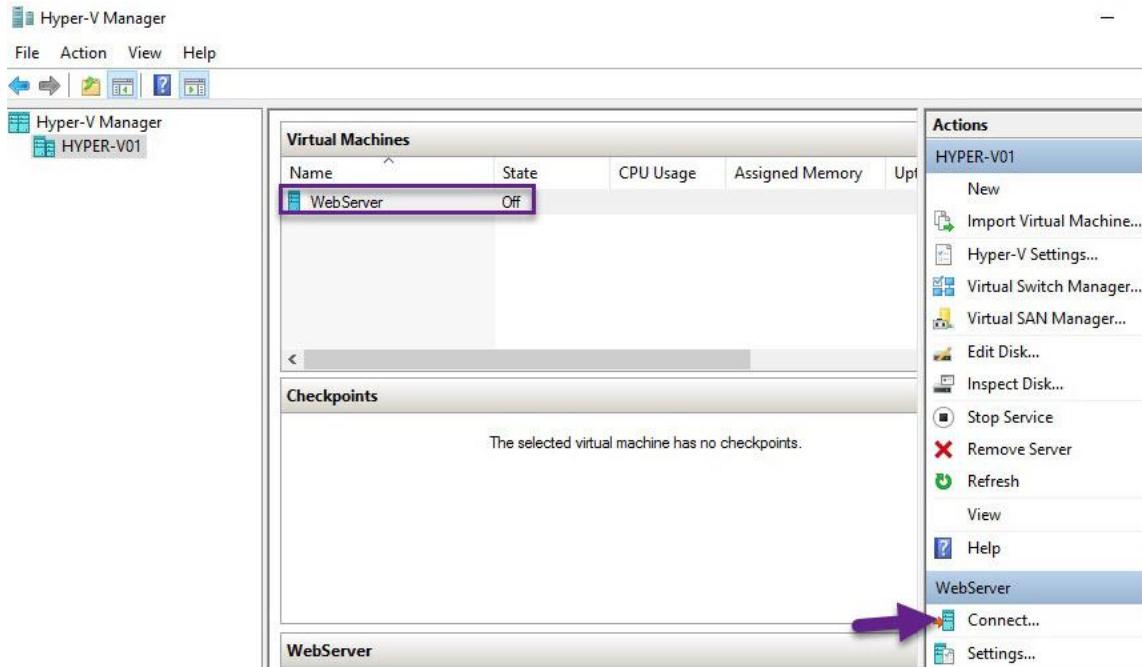


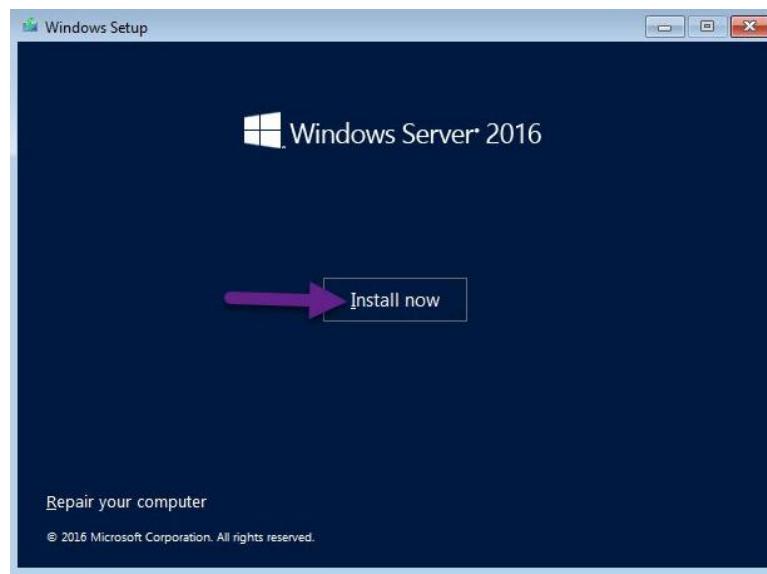
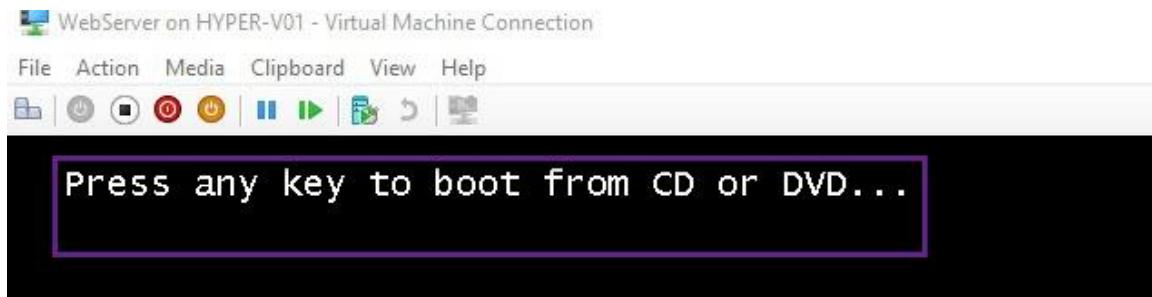
Choose and use
the Windows
Server 2016 ISO
image as the
source for
installation.

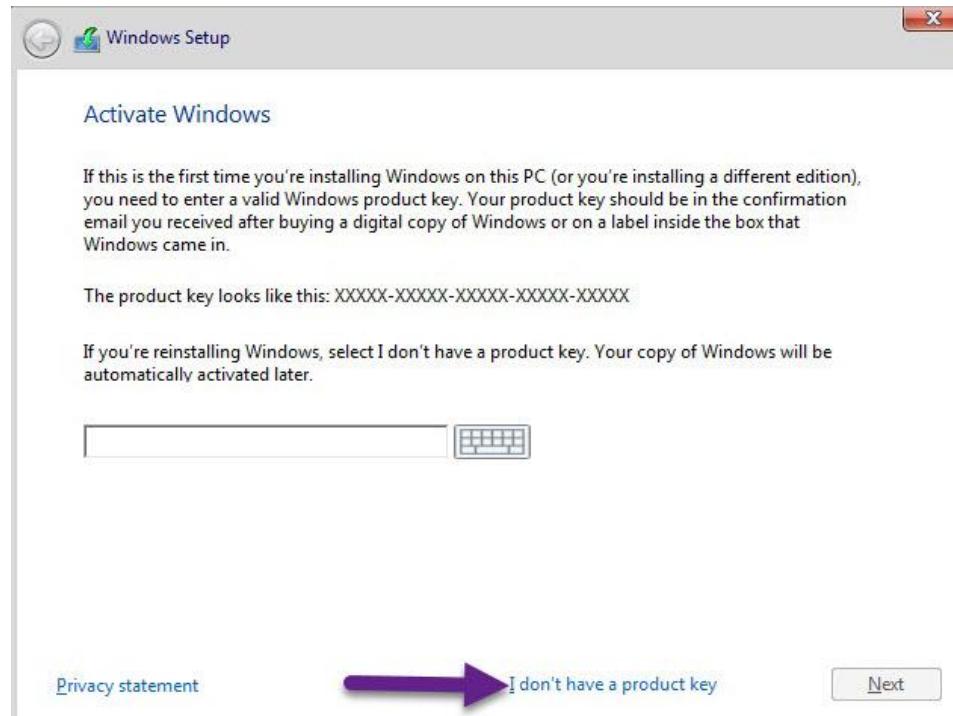




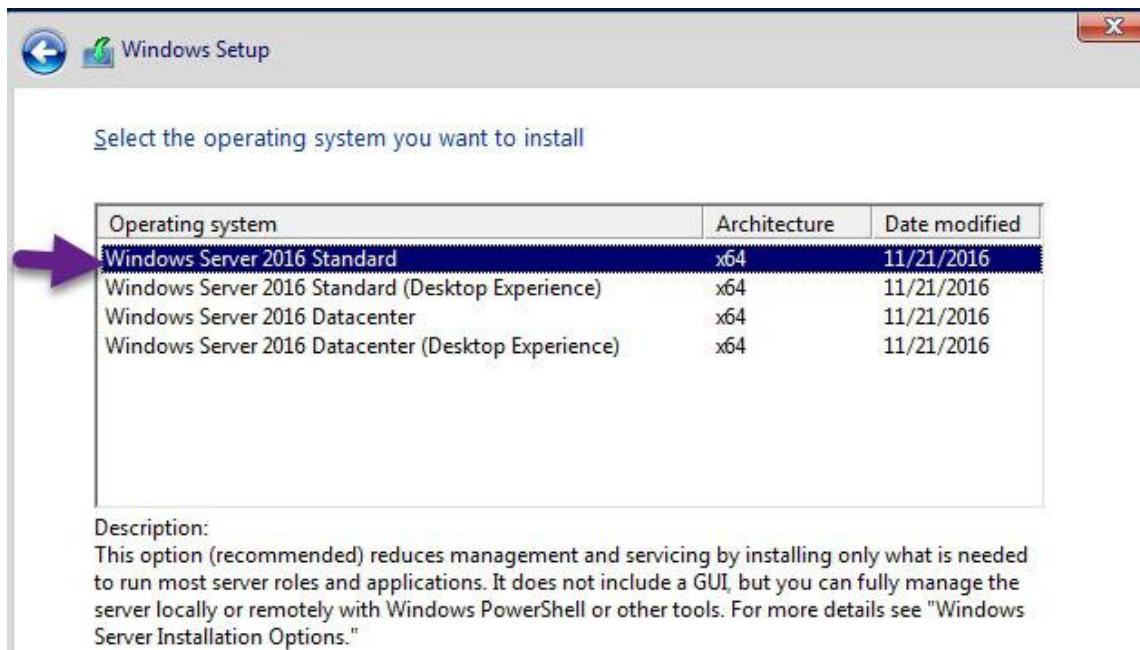
Access the Server Core VM and initiate the installation procedure.

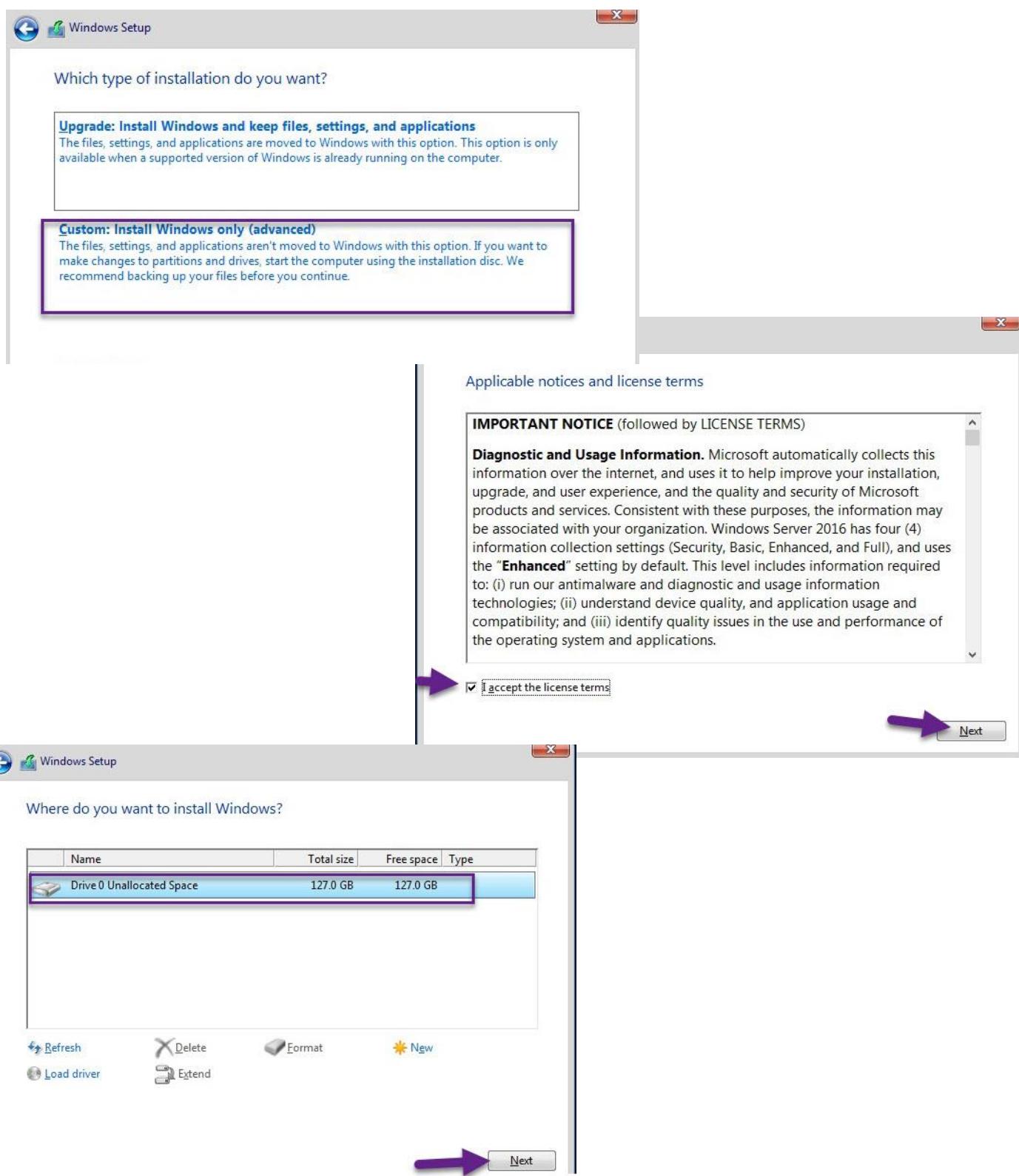


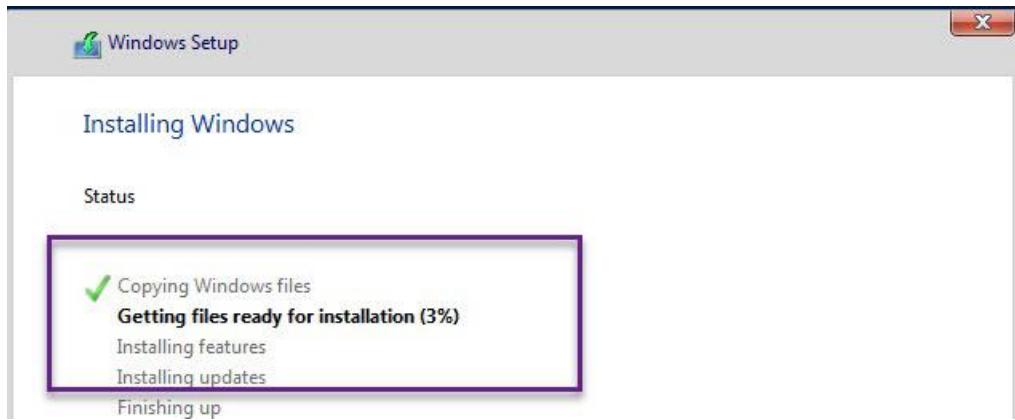




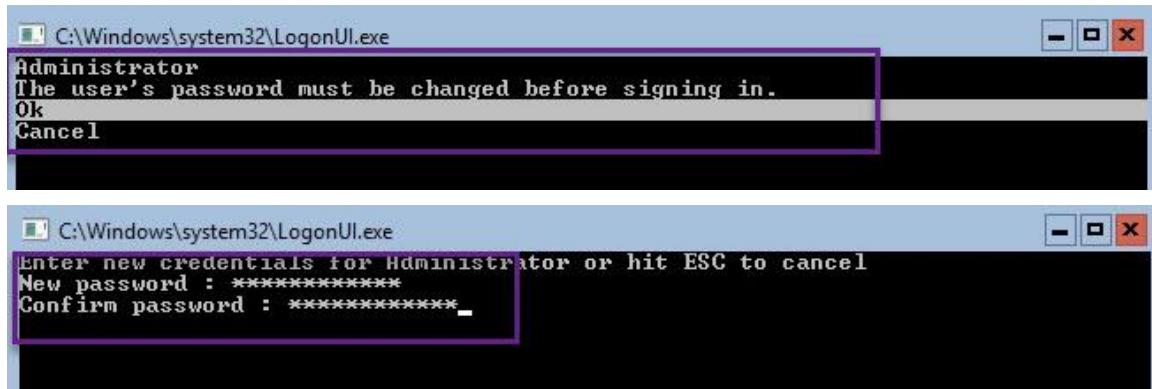
Choose Windows Server 2016 Standard Core.







Once the installation is complete, please modify the local administrator's password as it is required to access our server initially.



Manage server 2016 Core locally

Windows Server 2016 Initial Configuration

Access the server core with the local admin account and utilize **Sconfig** to adjust initial settings such as the Server name and network setup for joining the server to the ITPROLABS.XYZ domain.

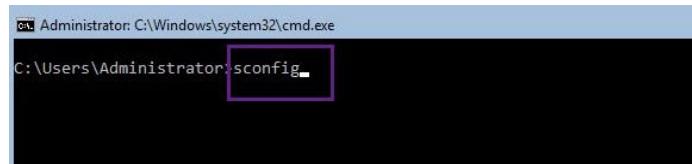
Server Name: **WebServer**

IP address: **192.168.153.52**

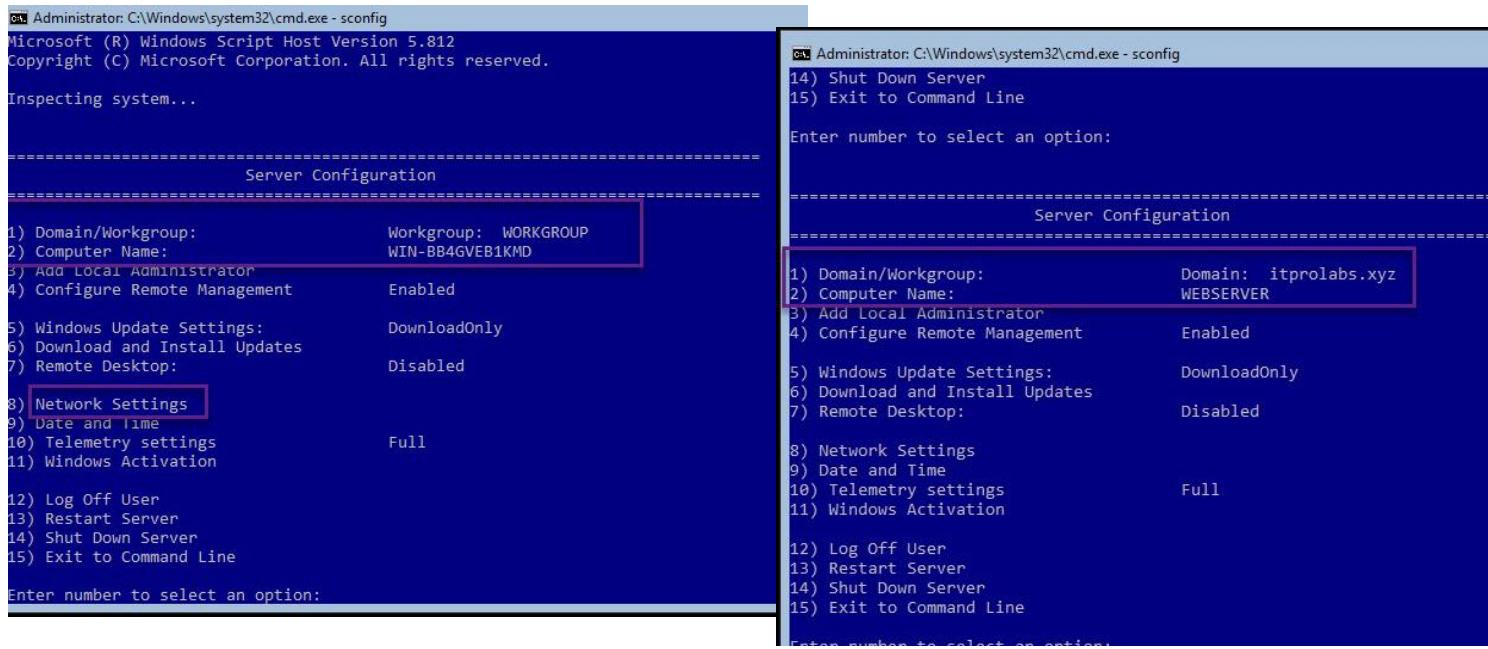
SM:**255.255.255.0**

DNS: **192.168.153.10**

DG: **192.168.153.2**



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```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sconfig
Microsoft (R) Windows Script Host Version 5.812
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Inspecting system...

=====
Server Configuration
=====

1) Domain/Workgroup:          Workgroup: WORKGROUP
2) Computer Name:             WIN-BB4GVEB1KMD
3) Add Local Administrator
4) Configure Remote Management Enabled
5) Windows Update Settings:   DownloadOnly
6) Download and Install Updates
7) Remote Desktop:            Disabled
8) Network Settings
9) Date and Time
10) Telemetry settings
11) Windows Activation        Full
12) Log Off User
13) Restart Server
14) Shut Down Server
15) Exit to Command Line

Enter number to select an option:
```

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sconfig
14) Shut Down Server
15) Exit to Command Line

Enter number to select an option:

=====
Server Configuration
=====

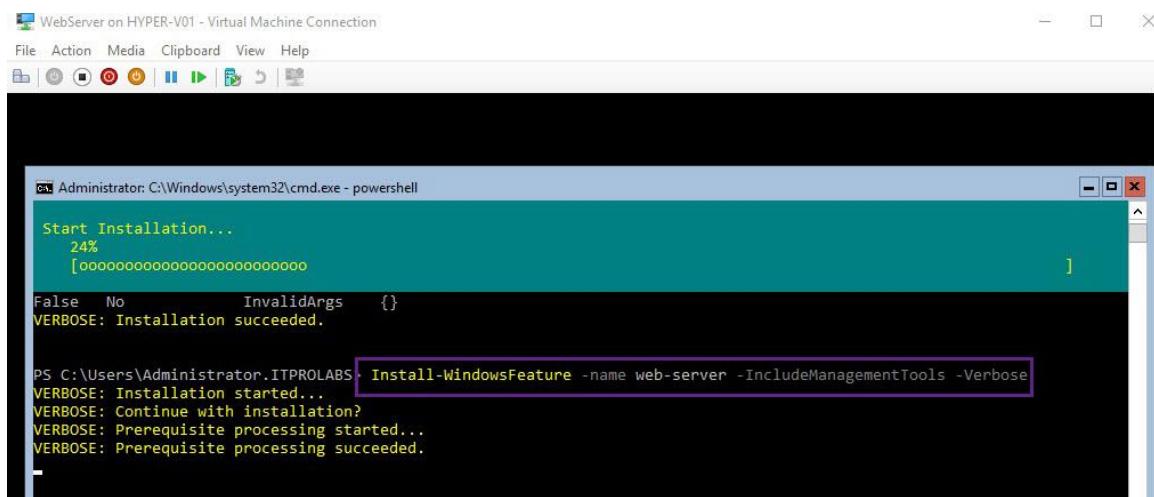
1) Domain/Workgroup:          Domain: itprolabs.xyz
2) Computer Name:             WEBSERVER
3) Add Local Administrator
4) Configure Remote Management Enabled
5) Windows Update Settings:   DownloadOnly
6) Download and Install Updates
7) Remote Desktop:            Disabled
8) Network Settings
9) Date and Time
10) Telemetry settings
11) Windows Activation        Full
12) Log Off User
13) Restart Server
14) Shut Down Server
15) Exit to Command Line

Enter number to select an option:
```

add IIS Role

Type 15 to exit **sconfig** to command line mode then type PowerShell to access PowerShell mode. Through PowerShell use the following command to install IIS server role

`Install-WindowsFeature -name Web-Server -IncludeManagementTools -verbose`



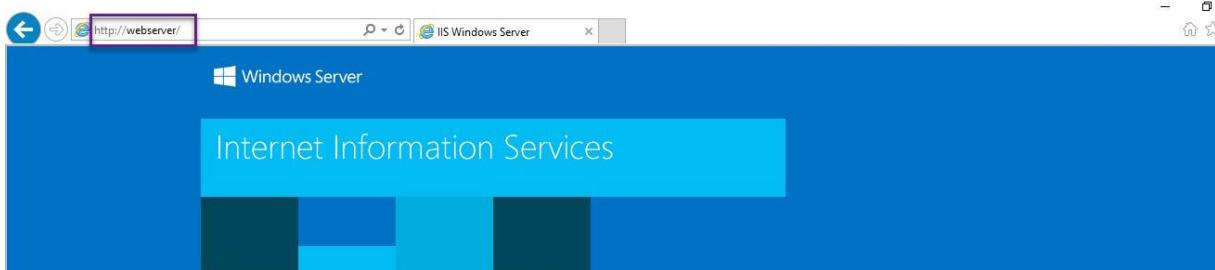
```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - powershell
Start Installation...
24%
[oooooooooooooooooooo]

False  No      InvalidArgs  {}
VERBOSE: Installation succeeded.

PS C:\Users\Administrator.ITPROLABS> Install-WindowsFeature -name web-server -IncludeManagementTools -Verbose
VERBOSE: Installation started...
VERBOSE: Continue with installation?
VERBOSE: Prerequisite processing started...
VERBOSE: Prerequisite processing succeeded.
```

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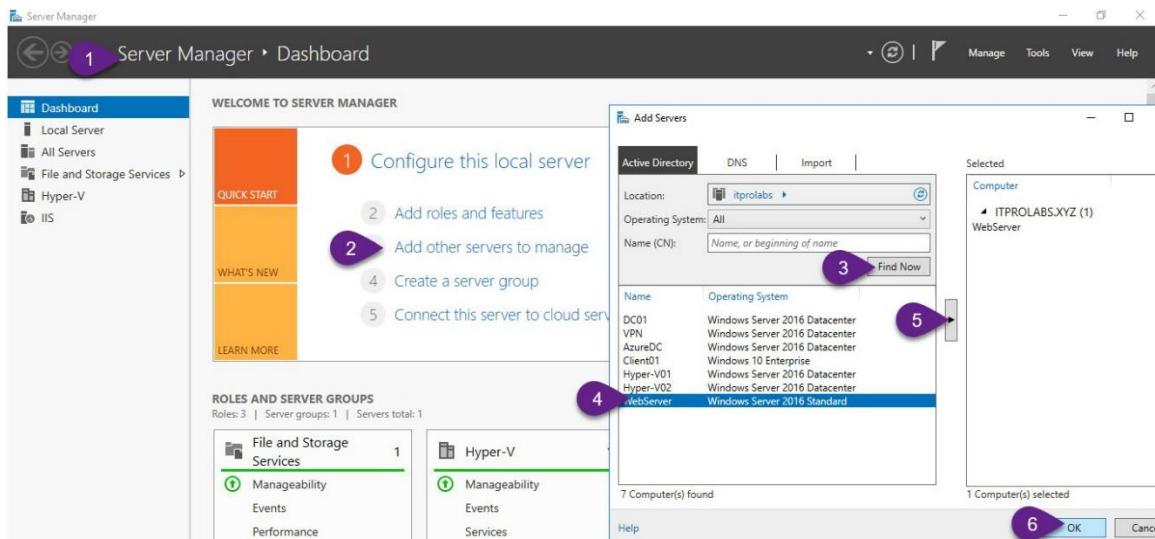
Once the IIS installation is complete, you can access the WebServer via the web as demonstrated below.



Manage Server Core 2016 Remotely

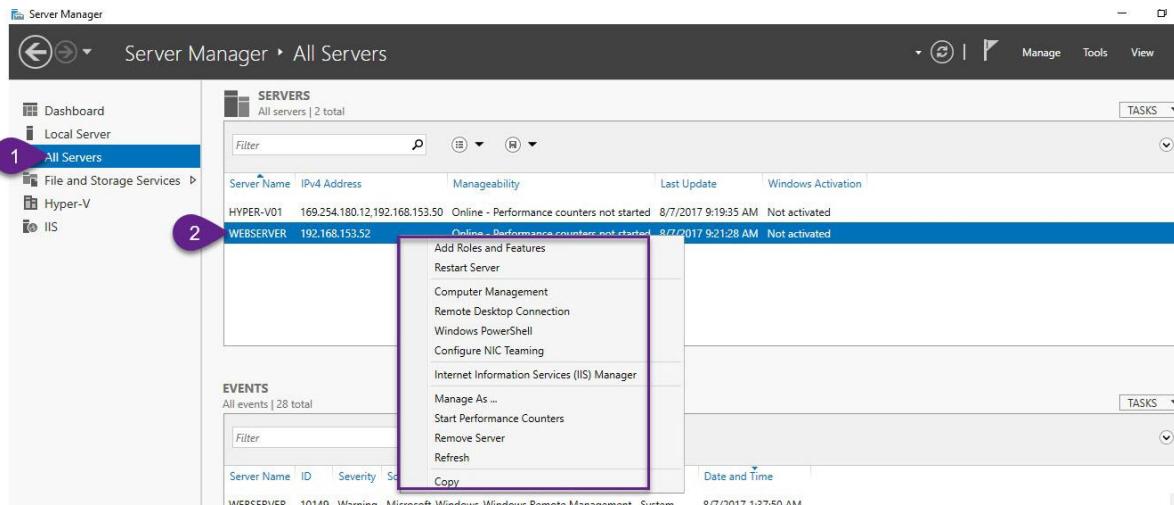
Using GUI

We have included the server core into an existing GUI server manager as illustrated below, by integrating it with another server that is already a part of our ITPROLABS.XYZ domain network.



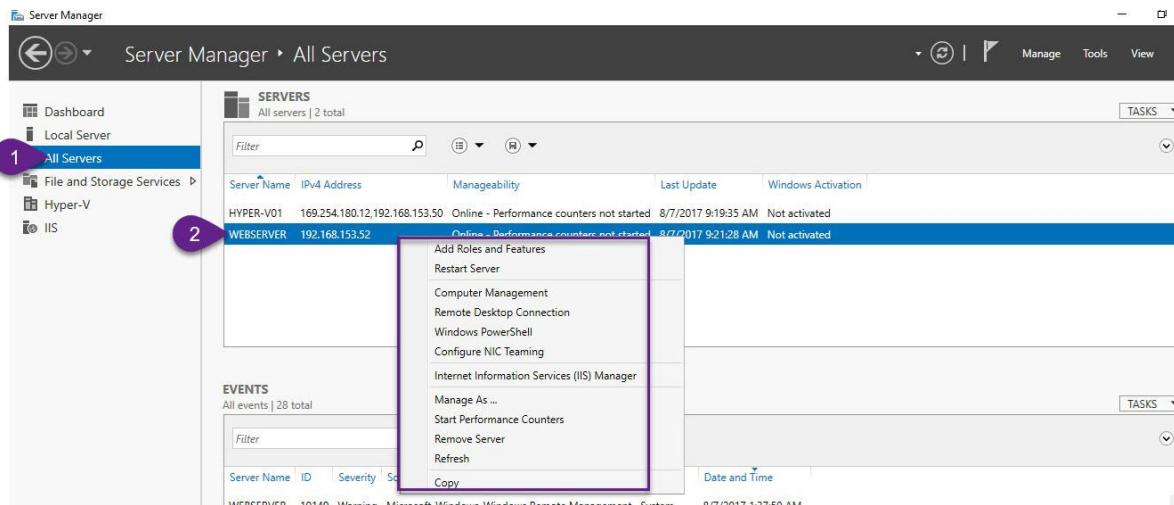
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Server Core can now be managed through another server's GUI, enabling remote addition and removal of roles and features, as well as configuration of certain management tasks, as depicted below.



Using PowerShell

By selecting PowerShell from the following down list.



Using Remote Desktop

Additionally, you can access and control the server core remotely using remote desktop, but first, it's necessary to activate remote desktop via the Sconfig console as demonstrated below:

The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "WebServer on HYPER-V02 Virtual Machine Connection". The prompt is "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32> sconfig". The user has run the command "sconfig" and is navigating through the menu options. The menu items are numbered 1 through 15. Item 7, "Remote Desktop", is highlighted with a purple circle and labeled "2". The user has selected item 7 and is prompted to enter a number to select an option. They have typed "7" and are at step 3. The next step, step 4, is labeled "(E)nable or (D)isable Remote Desktop? (Blank = E)", with the "E" option highlighted. Step 5 is labeled "Enter selection: 1".

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32> sconfig
1) Domain/Workgroup: Domain: itprolabs.xyz
2) Computer Name: WEBSERVER
3) Add Local Administrator
4) Configure Remote Management Enabled
5) Windows Update Settings: DownloadOnly
6) Download and Install Updates
7) Remote Desktop: Disabled
8) Network Settings
9) Date and Time
10) Telemetry settings Basic
11) Windows Activation
12) Log Off User
13) Restart Server
14) Shut Down Server
15) Exit to Command Line

Enter number to select an option: 7

(E)nable or (D)isable Remote Desktop? (Blank = E) E
1) Allow only clients running Remote Desktop with Network Level Authentication (more secure)
2) Allow clients running any version of Remote Desktop (less secure)

Enter selection: 1
```

Hyper-V Replication Lab Scenario

This lab provides basic information about:

- 1- Install and configure Hyper-V 2016 Server role.
- 2- Install Windows Server 2016 Core VM on Hyper-V.
- 3- Enable and configure Hyper-V 2016 Replica Server.
- 4- Replicate Server Core 2016 VM from Hyper-V server to another through Hyper-V.

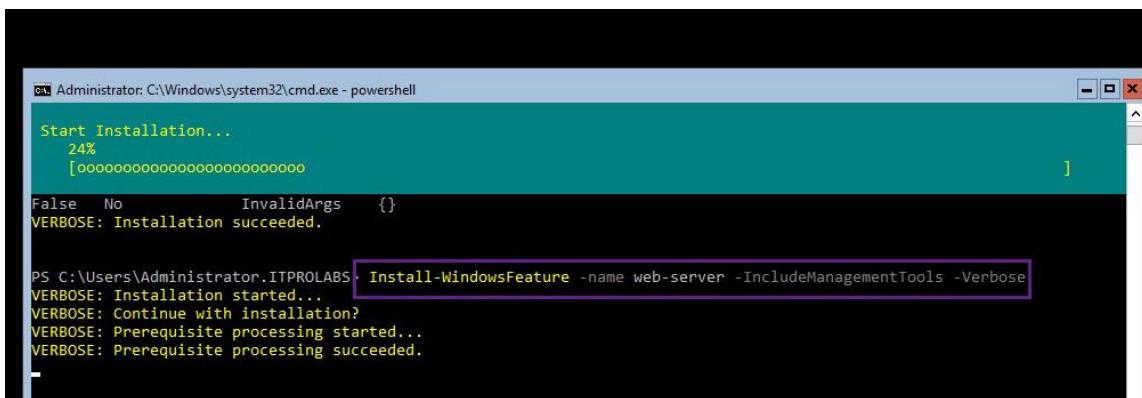
Existing Environment

We will proceed with the previous lab configuration.

add IIS Role

Type 15 to exit sconfig and access the command line interface, then input PowerShell to enter PowerShell mode. Through PowerShell use the following command to install IIS server role

`Install-WindowsFeature -name Web-Server -IncludeManagementTools -verbose`



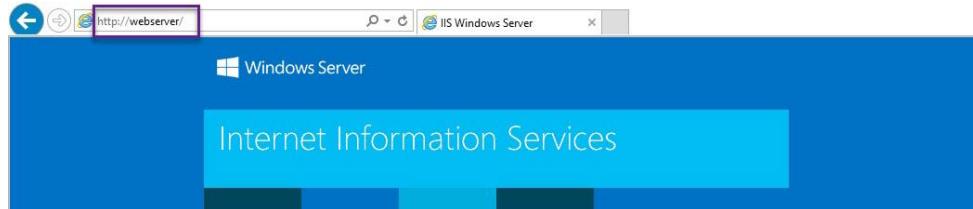
The screenshot shows a Windows PowerShell window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - powershell". The command entered is "Install-WindowsFeature -name web-server -IncludeManagementTools -Verbose". The output shows the progress of the installation, starting at 24% completion, and confirming that the installation succeeded. The "-Verbose" parameter is highlighted in yellow.

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - powershell
Start Installation...
24%
[oooooooooooooooooooooooooooo]

False No InvalidArgs {}
VERBOSE: Installation succeeded.

PS C:\Users\Administrator.ITPROLABS> Install-WindowsFeature -name web-server -IncludeManagementTools -Verbose
VERBOSE: Installation started...
VERBOSE: Continue with installation?
VERBOSE: Prerequisite processing started...
VERBOSE: Prerequisite processing succeeded.
```

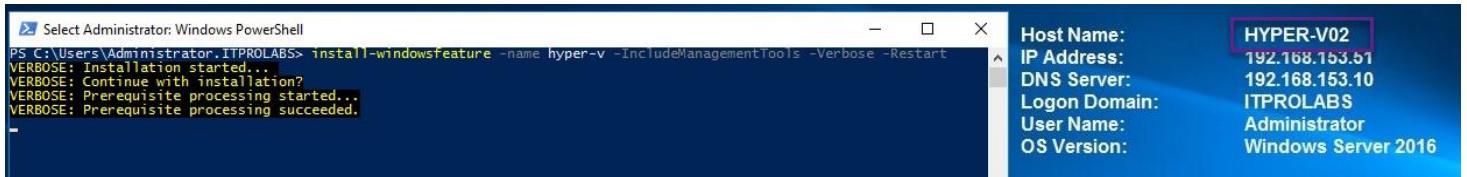
Once the installation of IIS is complete, you will be able to reach the Web Server via the web as demonstrated below.



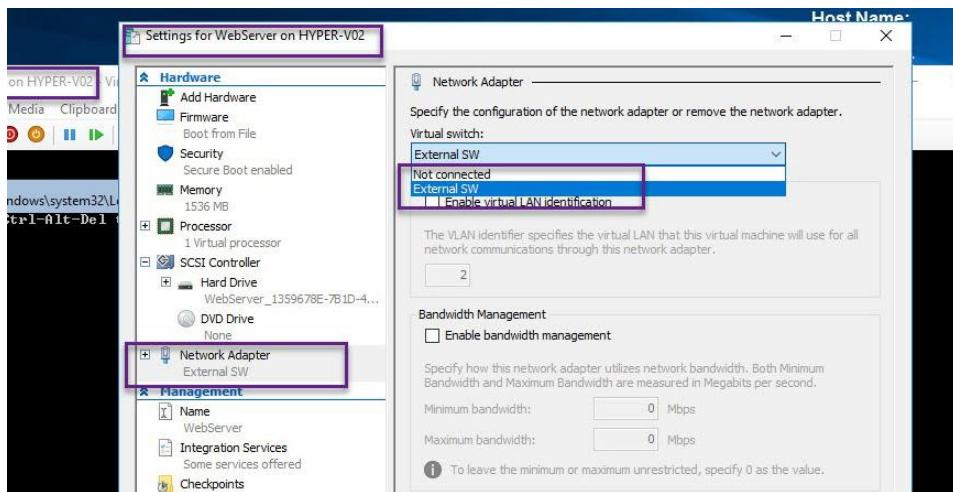
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Configure Hyper-V Replica Server to server HYPER-V02

add Hyper-V role through PowerShell



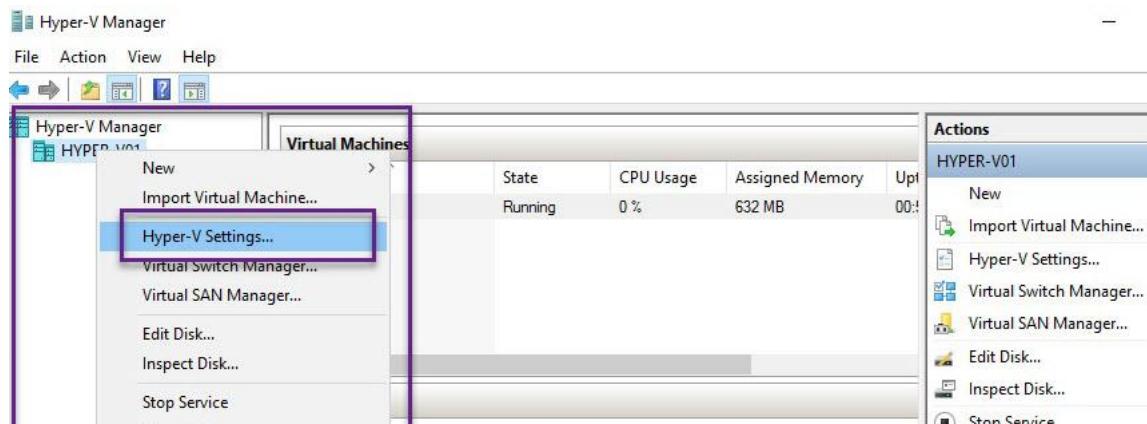
add Virtual Switch to Hyper-V



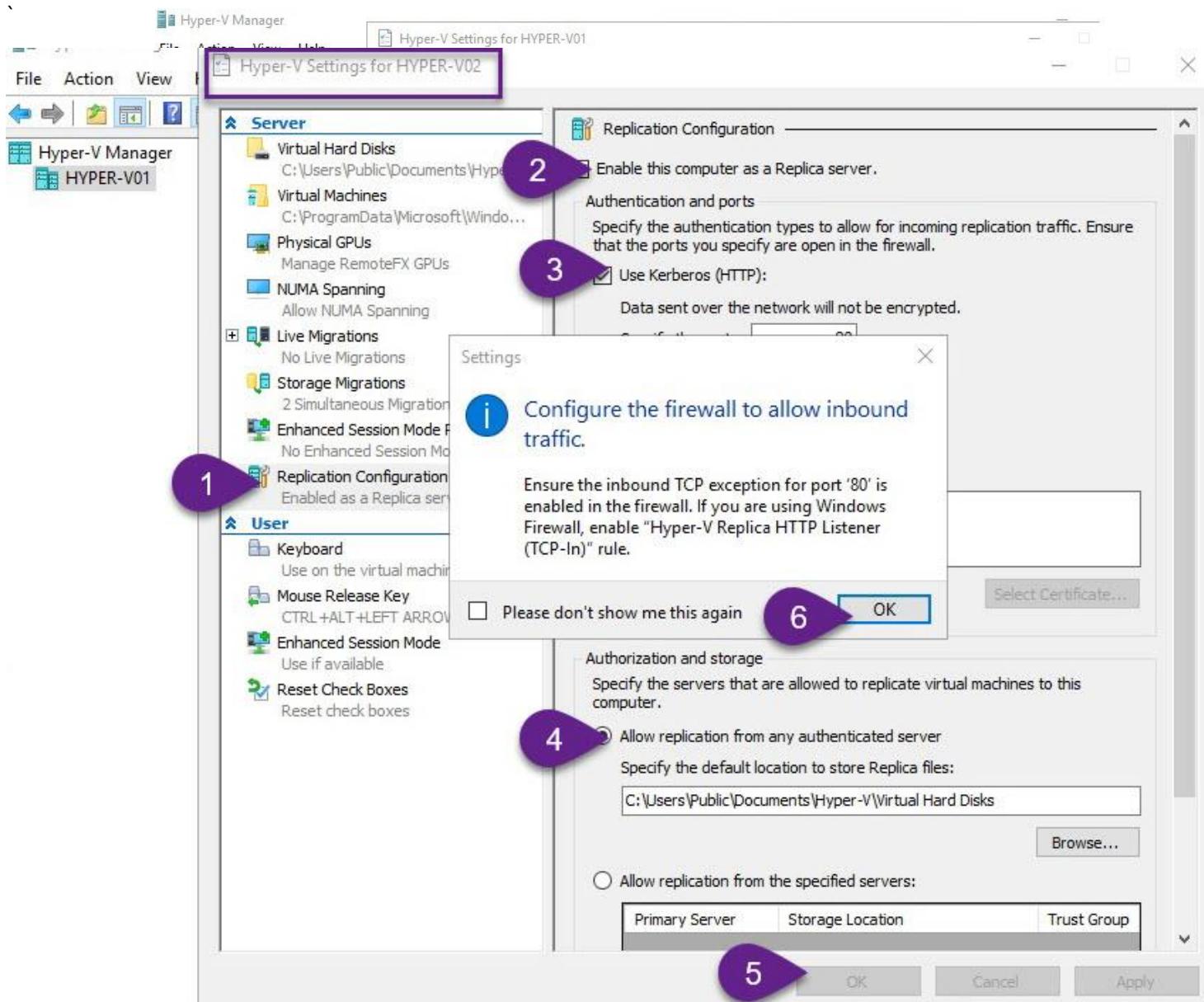
Hyper-V Replication Process

Activate Hyper-V
Replication configuration

To facilitate replication of the WebServer VM from the Hyper-V01 server to another server (Hyper-V02), turn on the Hyper-V replication settings on both servers.

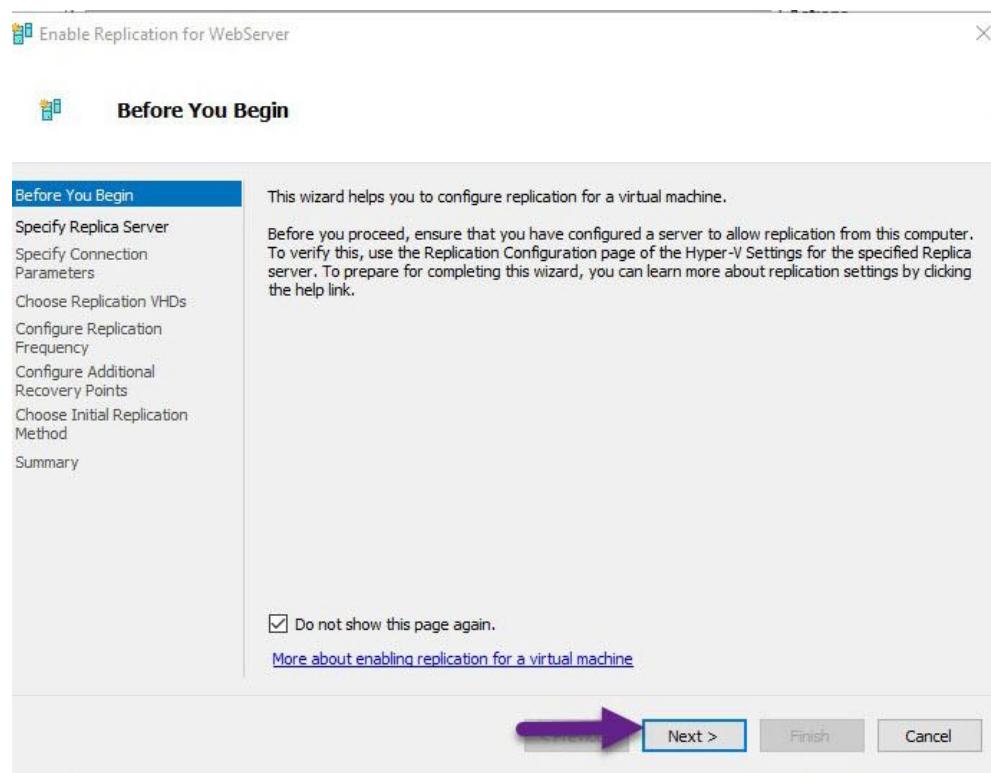
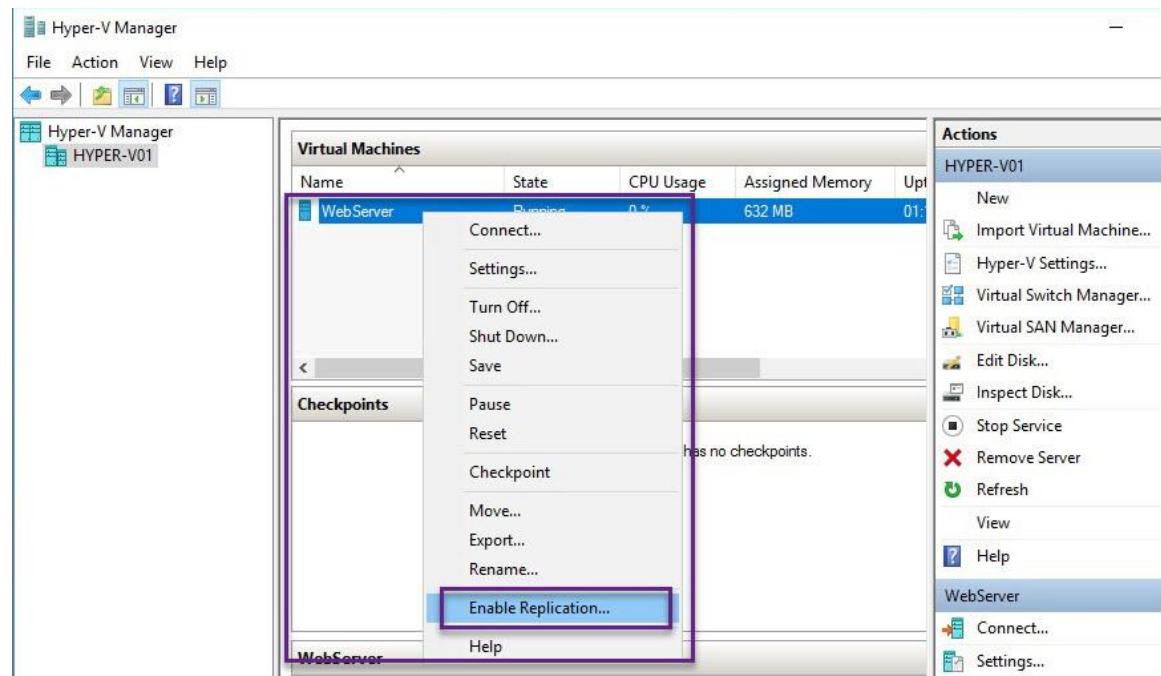


Additionally, apply the same settings to the Hyper-V02 server.

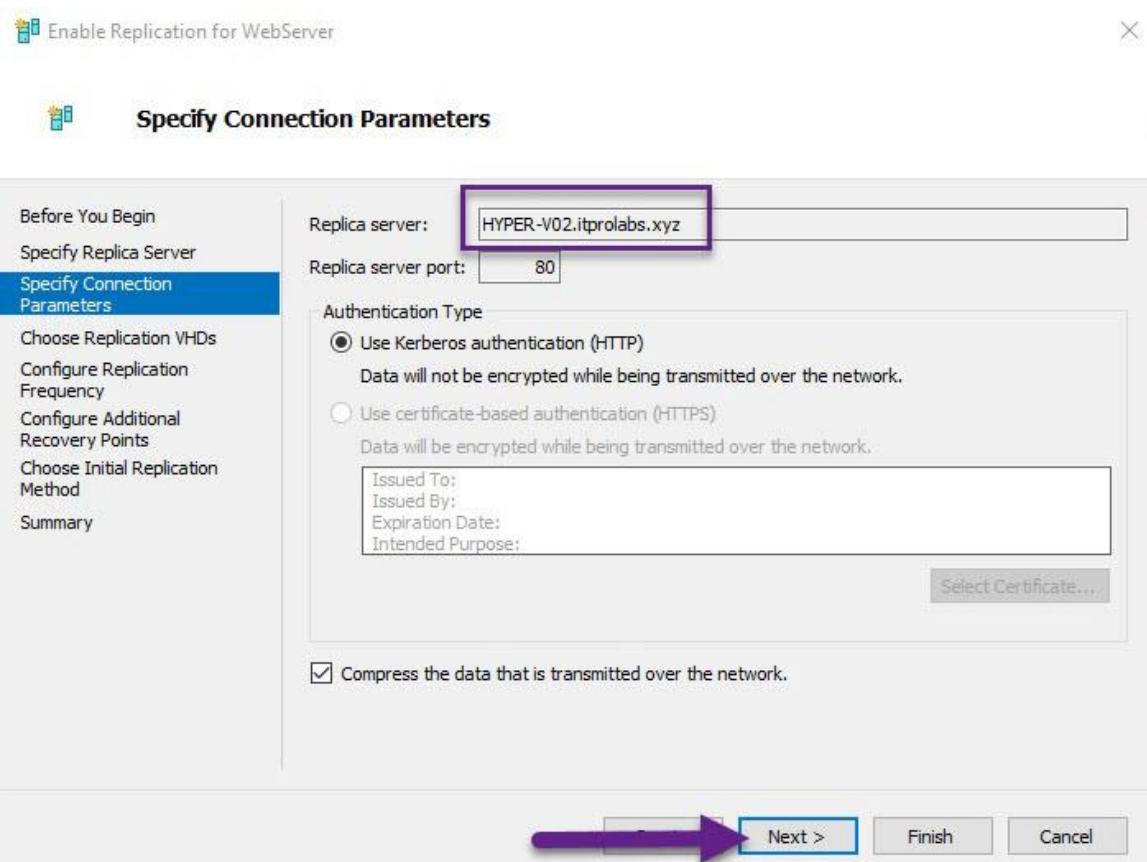
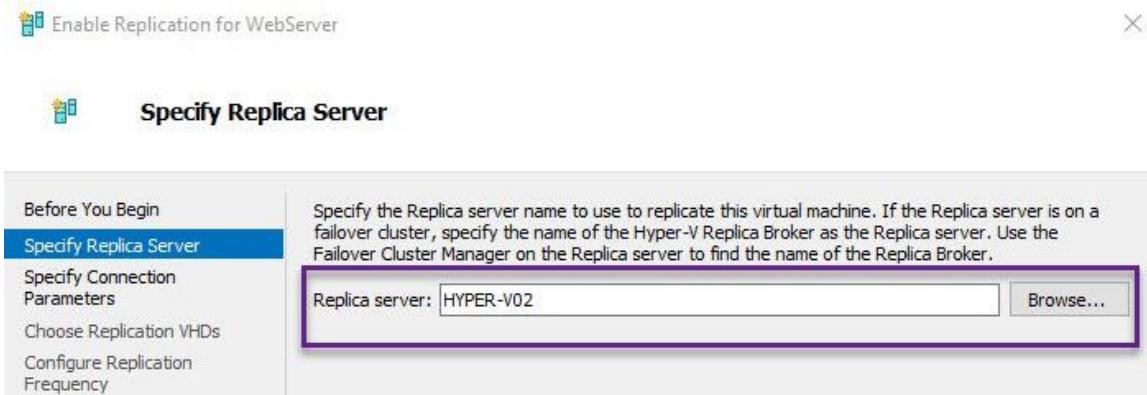


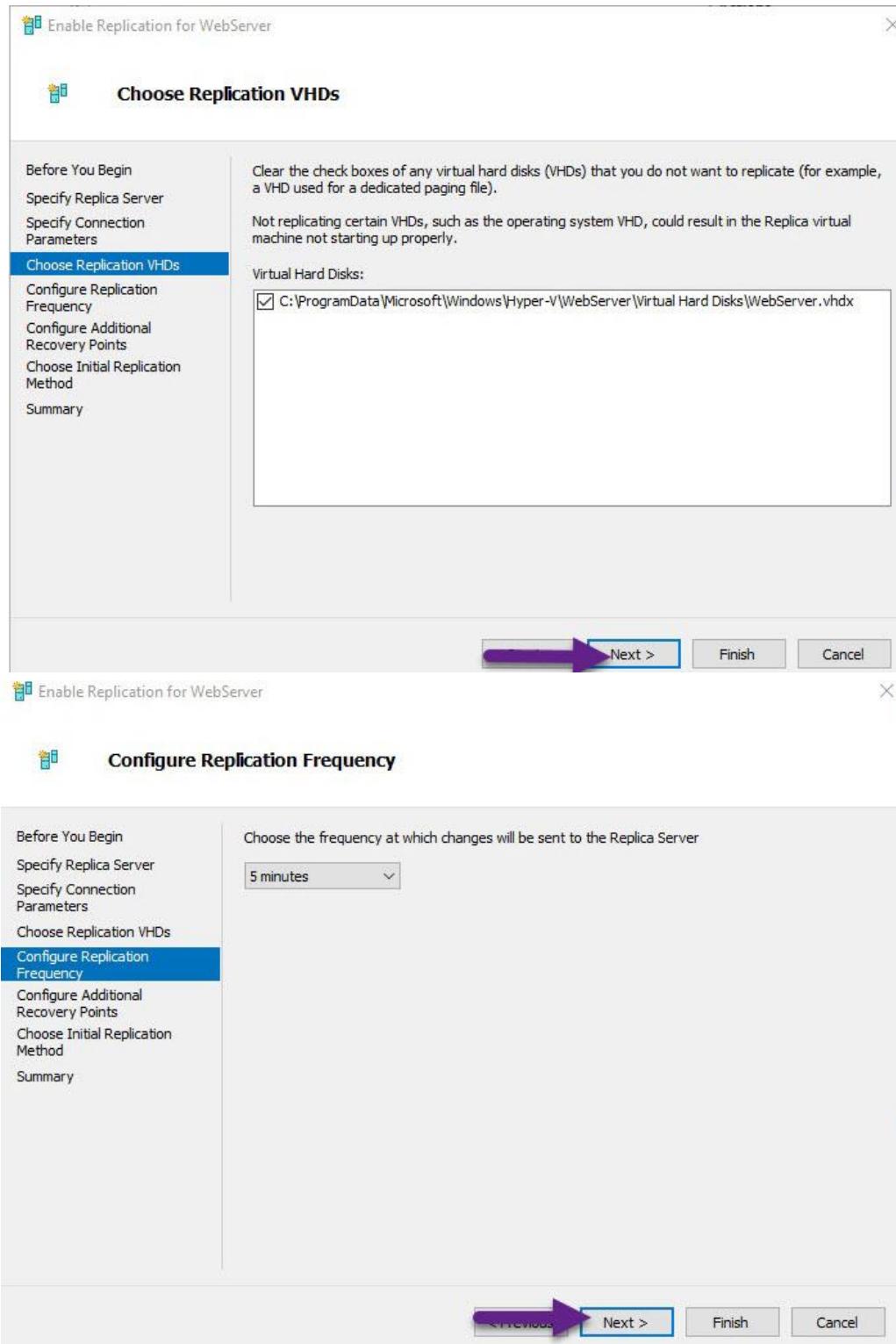
Replication Process

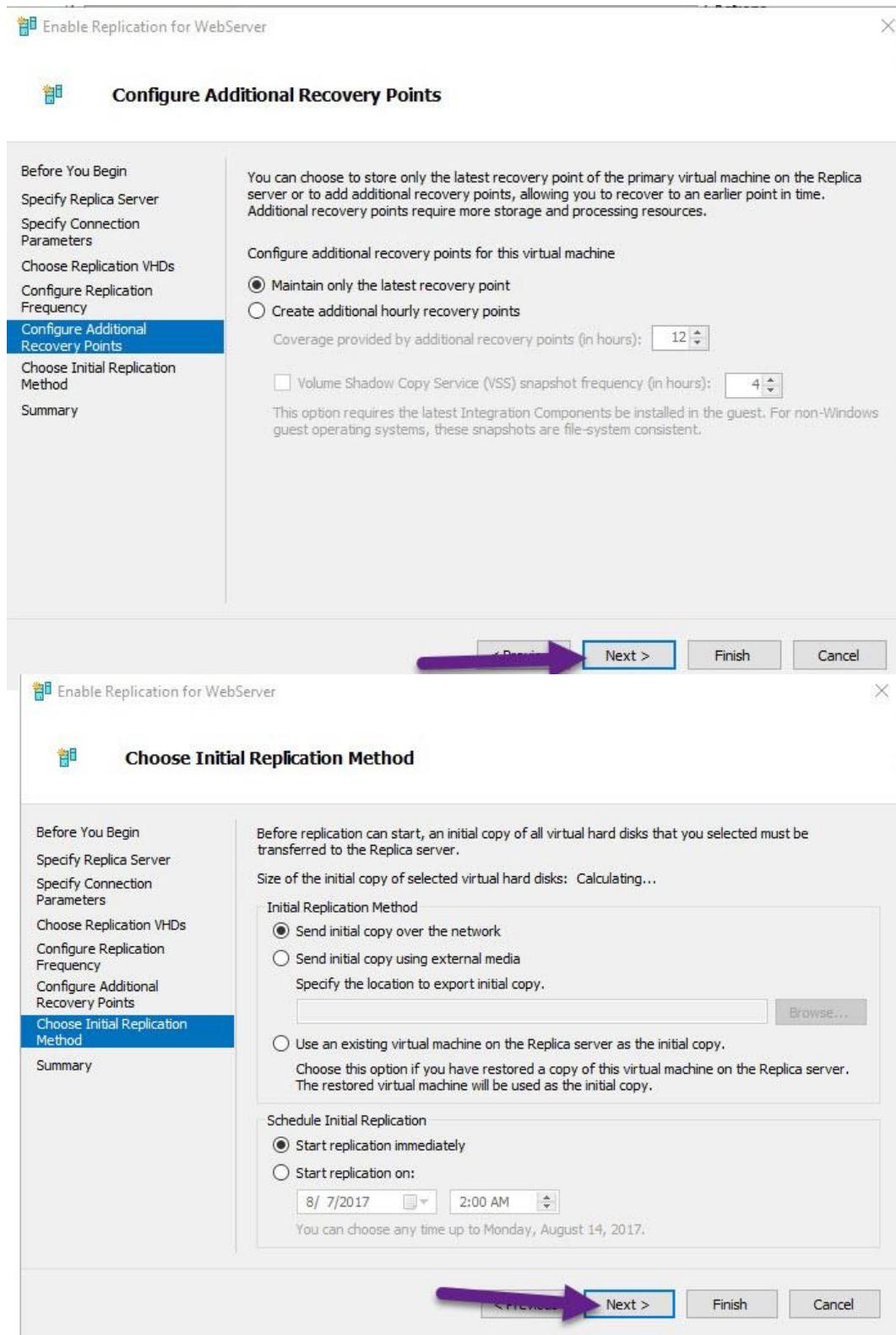
Enable the replication of the WebServer VM from the Hyper-V01 server to the Hyper-V02 server.



Choose the Hyper-V server for hosting the replicated VM; in this case, the replica server is Hyper-V02.

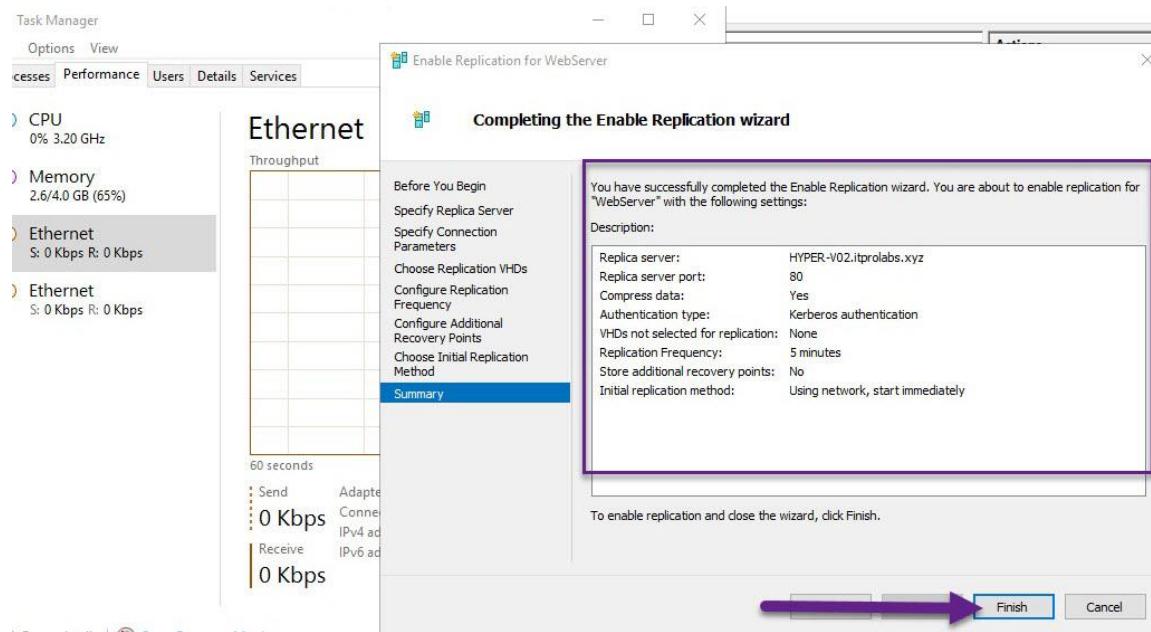






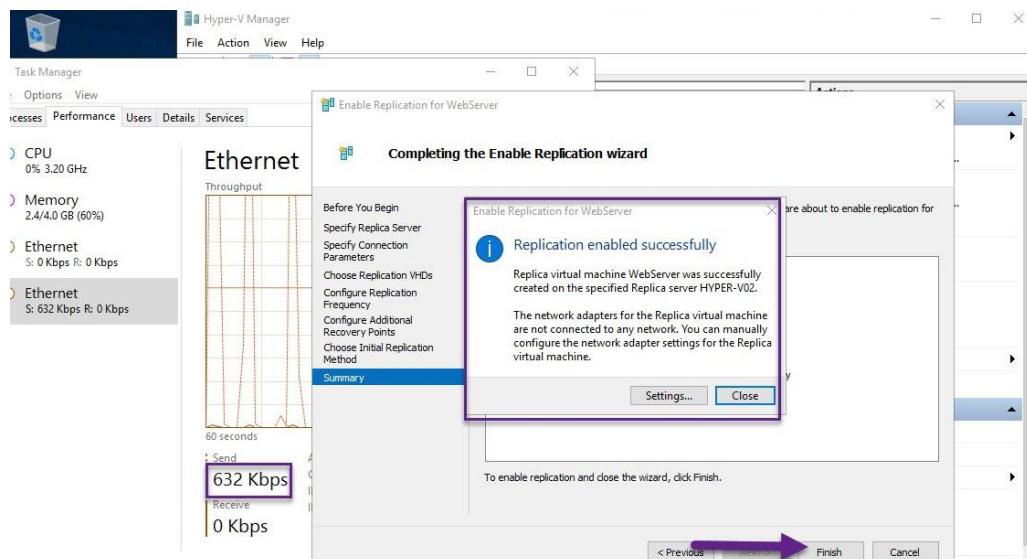
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By monitoring network traffic via the task manager, you'll observe that there is no traffic before the replication process commences.

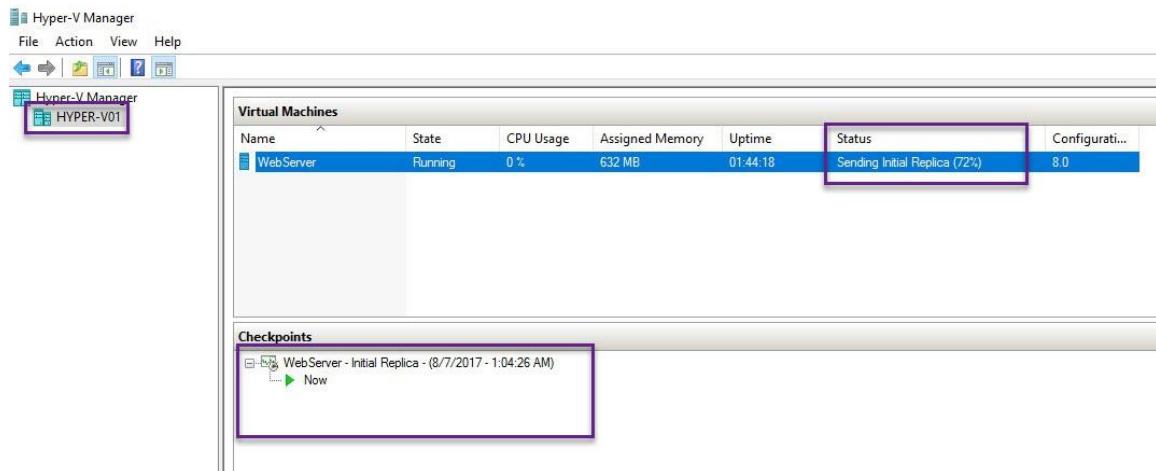


Replication Status

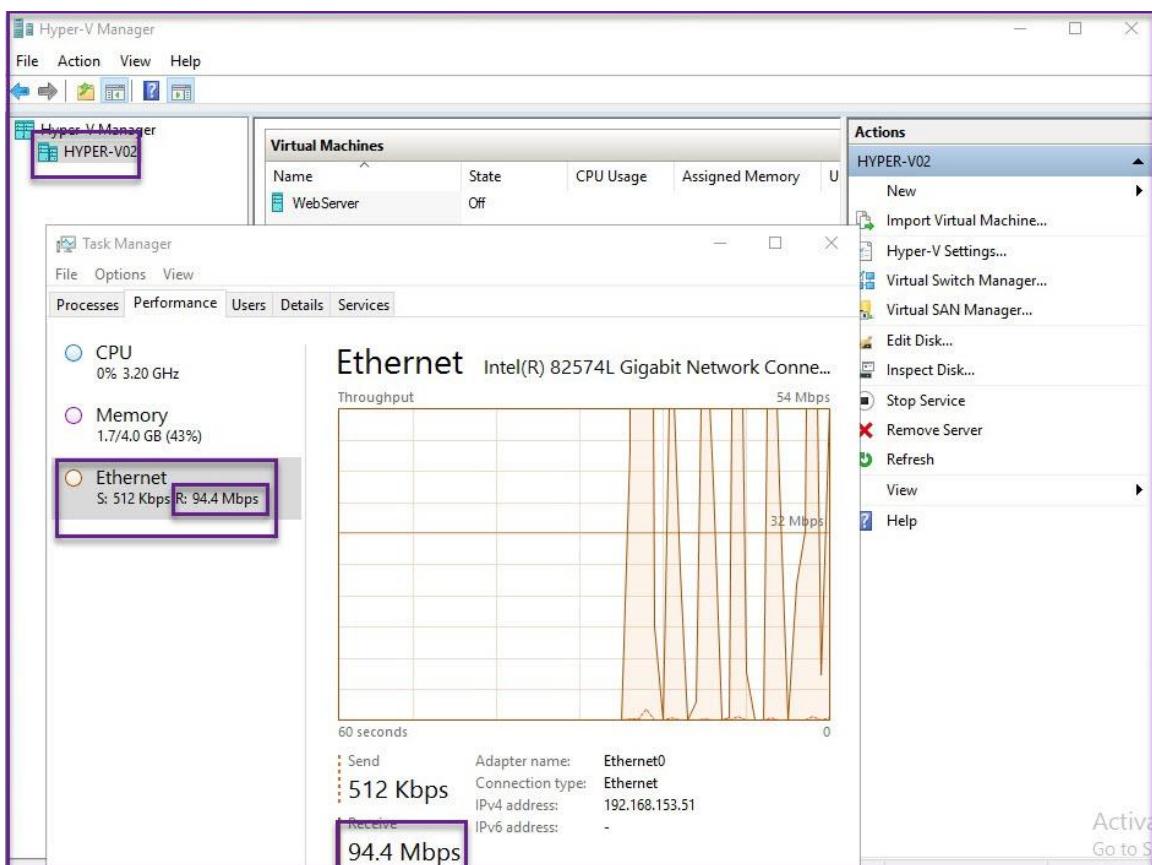
As replication begins, be aware that there will be a surge in network traffic due to the data being transmitted across the network as per our setup.



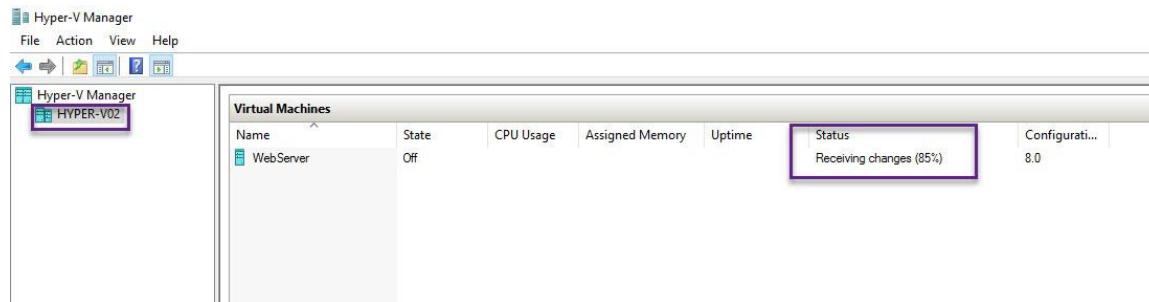
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Switch to the alternate Hyper-V server that's accepting the replicated VM and note the uptick in inbound traffic.



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Test replicated VM

- Turn off the primary web server virtual machine and then attempt to connect to IIS, which is hosted on that server.

Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - powershell
4) Full
Enter new telemetry setting (Blank=Cancel): 2
===== Server Configuration =====
1) Domain/Workgroup: Domain: itprolabs.xyz
2) Computer Name: WEBSERVER
3) Add Local Administrator
4) Configure Remote Management Enabled
5) Windows Update Settings: DownloadOnly
6) Download and Install Updates
7) Remote Desktop: Disabled
8) Network Settings
9) Date and Time
10) Telemetry settings
11) Windows Activation Basic
12) Log Off User
13) Restart Server
14) Shut Down Server
15) Exit to Command Line
Enter number to select an option: 14

A 'Shut Down' dialog box is displayed with the message 'Are you sure you want to shut down?'. A purple arrow points to the 'Yes' button in the dialog box.

Currently, IIS services are offline.

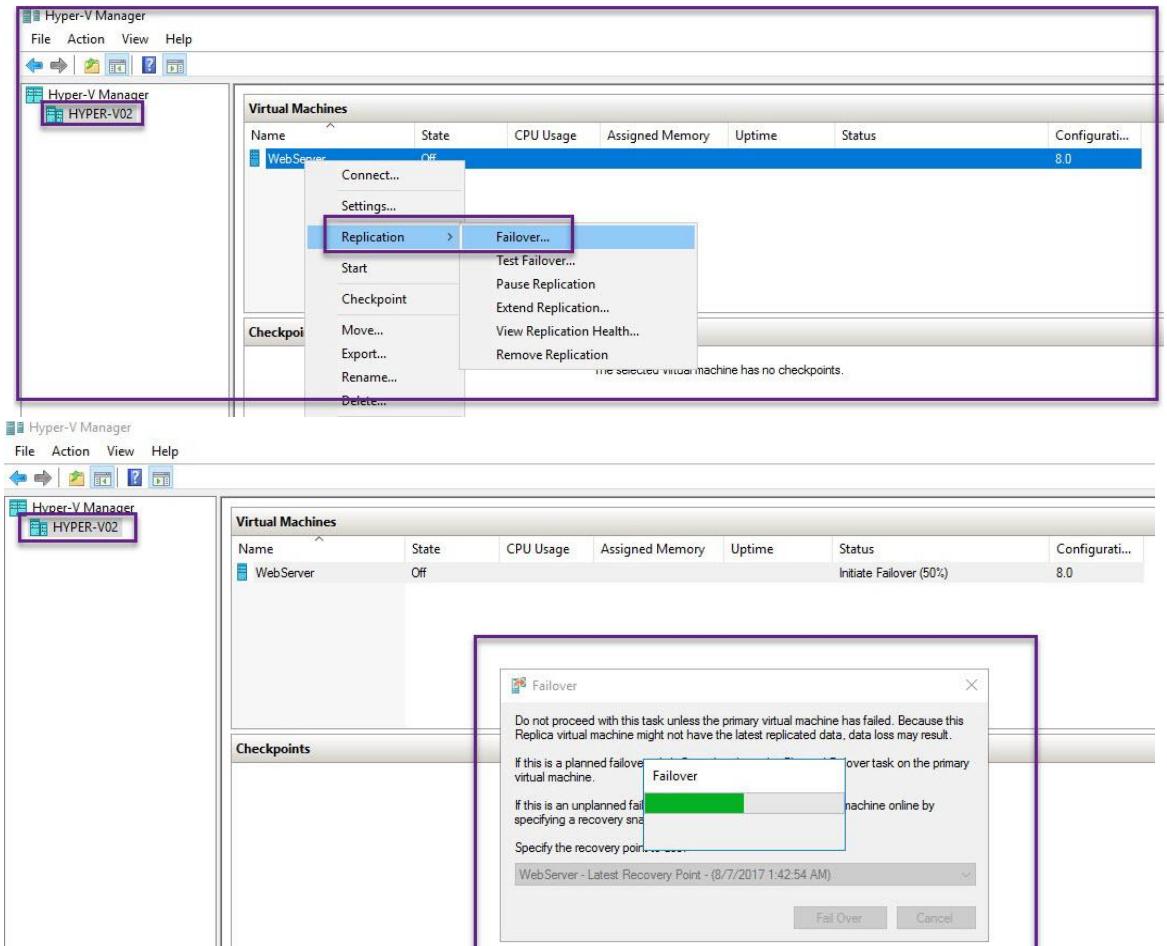


This page can't be displayed

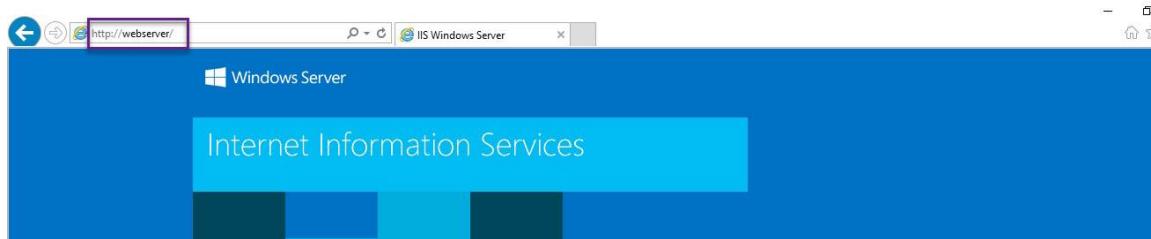
- Make sure the web address http://webserver is correct.
- Look for the page with your search engine.
- Refresh the page in a few minutes.

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- Navigate to the replicated virtual machine and refer to the figures below for instructions on how to manage it.



Attempt to connect to IIS on the WebServer VM again; it's now functioning via the replicated VM.



IPv6

Number of IPv6 Addresses

IPv4:

- **Total addresses:** 2^{32}
- **Approximate number:** 4.3 billion addresses

IPv6:

- **Total addresses:** 2^{128}
- **Approximate number:** 3.4×10^{38} addresses
- **To visualize:** This is 340 undecillion addresses, a number so large it exceeds the total number of grains of sand on Earth by many orders of magnitude.

Format of IPv6 Addresses

Address Length and Representation

- An IPv6 address is 128 bits long.
- It is written as eight groups of four hexadecimal digits, each group representing 16 bits.
- Groups are separated by colons (:).

Example

- **Full IPv6 Address:** 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334

Simplification Rules

1. Leading Zeros Suppression:

- Leading zeros in any 16-bit group can be omitted.
- **Example:** 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334 becomes 2001:db8:85a3:0:8a2e:370:7334

2. `:

- A contiguous sequence of 16-bit groups that are all zeros can be replaced with ::.
- This compression can only be applied once in an address to avoid ambiguity.
- **Example:** 2001:0db8:0000:0000:0000:0000:0001 becomes 2001:db8::1
- **Example:** 2001:0db8:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000 becomes 2001:db8::

Special Cases

- **Loopback Address:**
 - Full notation: 0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0001
 - Compressed notation: ::1

- **Unspecified Address:**
 - Represents the absence of an address.
 - Full notation: 0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000
 - Compressed notation: ::

IPv6 and Ports

- When specifying a port number with an IPv6 address, enclose the address in square brackets.
 - **Example:** [2001:db8::1]:8080

Link-Local Addresses

- Link-local addresses are used for communication within a single network segment.
- They start with the prefix fe80::/10.
 - **Example:** fe80::1ff:fe23:4567:890a

Examples of IPv6 Address Representations

1. **Full Address:**
 - 2001:0db8:0000:0000:0000:ff00:0042:8329
2. **Leading Zeros Suppressed:**
 - 2001:db8:0:0:0:ff00:42:8329
3. **Consecutive Zeros Compressed:**
 - 2001:db8::ff00:42:8329
4. **Combination of Both:**
 - 2001:db8::ff00:42:8329

IPv6 Address Types

1. **Unicast:**
 - Identifies a single interface.
 - **Example:** 2001:db8::1
2. **Multicast:**
 - Identifies multiple interfaces.
 - Prefix starts with ff00::/8.
 - **Example:** ff02::1
3. **Anycast:**
 - Identifies multiple interfaces, but a packet sent to an anycast address is delivered to the nearest interface.
 - Typically uses unicast address format.

Assigning IPv6 Addresses

IPv6 addresses can be assigned using different methods, which can be broadly categorized into stateful and stateless configurations.

1. Stateful Configuration

- **Stateful DHCPv6:**
 - Devices obtain their IPv6 addresses and other network configuration details from a DHCPv6 server.
 - The DHCPv6 server maintains a state, keeping track of which addresses are assigned to which devices.
 - Provides advanced configuration options, such as DNS servers and other network services.
- **Manual Configuration:**
 - IPv6 addresses are manually configured on each device by an administrator.
 - Useful for servers and other devices that require static IP addresses.
 - Allows for precise control over address assignments and network configurations.

2. Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC)

- **SLAAC:**
 - Devices configure their own IPv6 addresses using information advertised by routers on the network.
 - No DHCP server is required.
 - Provides basic configuration sufficient to get a device up and running on the network.

SLAAC Process:

1. **Router Advertisement (RA):**
 - Routers periodically send Router Advertisement messages to the all-nodes multicast address (ff02::1).
 - These messages include network prefixes and other configuration parameters.
2. **Address Generation:**
 - The device uses the received prefix to generate its own IPv6 address.
 - Typically combines the prefix with a modified version of its MAC address or a randomly generated interface identifier.
 - Example: If the prefix is 2001:db8::/64 and the device's MAC address is 00:1a:2b:3c:4d:5e, the IPv6 address might be 2001:db8::1a2b:3cff:fe4d:5e.
3. **Duplicate Address Detection (DAD):**
 - The device performs Duplicate Address Detection to ensure the generated address is unique on the network.
 - Sends a Neighbor Solicitation message to the solicited-node multicast address derived from its new address.
 - If no Neighbor Advertisement is received in response, the address is considered unique.

4. Neighbor Solicitation and Advertisement:

- Neighbor Solicitation messages are used to discover other devices on the network and to resolve their link-layer addresses.
- Neighbor Advertisement messages are used to respond to Neighbor Solicitations and to announce changes in link-layer addresses.

Advantages and Limitations of SLAAC:

- **Advantages:**
 - Simple and efficient for basic network configuration.
 - Reduces the need for a centralized DHCP server.
- **Limitations:**
 - Does not support advanced configuration options (e.g., setting DNS servers).
 - Not suitable for environments where precise control over IP address assignments is required.

Hybrid Configuration

- **DHCPv6 for Additional Configuration:**
 - In many networks, SLAAC is used to assign basic IP addresses, while DHCPv6 is used to provide additional configuration details.
 - Devices use SLAAC to generate their addresses and then request additional settings (like DNS server addresses) from a DHCPv6 server.

Examples of IPv6 Addresses with Public DNS Servers

Here are five examples of IPv6 addresses configured with public DNS servers.

1. Static IPv6 Address Example 1:

- **IPv6 Address:** 2001:db8:1::1/64
- **Gateway:** 2001:db8:1::1
- **DNS Servers:**
 - 2001:4860:4860::8888 (Google DNS)
 - 2001:4860:4860::8844 (Google DNS)

2. Static IPv6 Address Example 2:

- **IPv6 Address:** 2001:db8:2::2/64
- **Gateway:** 2001:db8:2::1
- **DNS Servers:**
 - 2620:119:35::35 (OpenDNS)
 - 2620:119:53::53 (OpenDNS)

3. Static IPv6 Address Example 3:

- **IPv6 Address:** 2001:db8:3::3/64
- **Gateway:** 2001:db8:3::1
- **DNS Servers:**
 - 2001:4860:4860::8888 (Google DNS)
 - 2001:4860:4860::8844 (Google DNS)

4. Static IPv6 Address Example 4:

- **IPv6 Address:** 2001:db8:4::4/64
- **Gateway:** 2001:db8:4::1
- **DNS Servers:**
 - 2620:119:35::35 (OpenDNS)
 - 2620:119:53::53 (OpenDNS)

5. Static IPv6 Address Example 5:

- **IPv6 Address:** 2001:db8:5::5/64
- **Gateway:** 2001:db8:5::1
- **DNS Servers:**
 - 2001:4860:4860::8888 (Google DNS)
 - 2001:4860:4860::8844 (Google DNS)

Pv6 Support

OS Support

- All modern operating systems, including Android and iOS, now support IPv6.

Application Support

- Most applications today support IPv6. You can typically find IPv6 support listed in the feature list of the application.

ISP Support

- IPv6 adoption among ISPs has been slow. To see how slow, refer to statistics on IPv6 content requests:
 - [IPv6 test - IPv6/4 connectivity and speed test \(ipv6-test.com\)](#)
 - [World IPv6 Launch Measurements](#)
- Deployment of IPv6 by different ISPs is progressing.

Checking IPv6 Usage

- You can check if a domain uses IPv6 by pinging it with IPv6:
`ping -6 google.com`

Router Support

- If your ISP supports IPv6 but your router does not, you won't be able to use IPv6 on your network.

Dual Stack Support

- Dual stack support means your system is configured with both IPv4 and IPv6. Applications will choose to use either IPv4 or IPv6 based on availability.

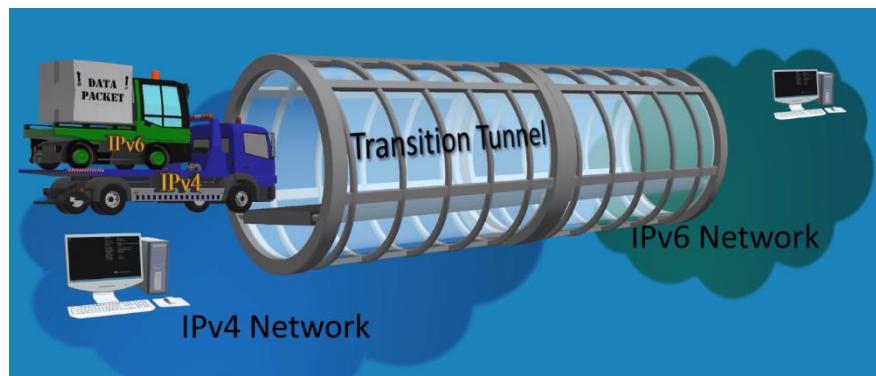
Tunneling Across IPv4: Two Scenarios

Scenario 1: IPv4-to-IPv6 Communication

- **Description:**
 - One PC is configured only with IPv4 and needs to connect to another PC which uses only IPv6.

- **Process:**

1. The IPv4 packet is encapsulated within an IPv6 packet.
2. The encapsulated packet is routed through the IPv6 network.
3. When the packet arrives at the destination, the IPv6 encapsulation is removed, and the original IPv4 packet is delivered to the IPv6 PC.

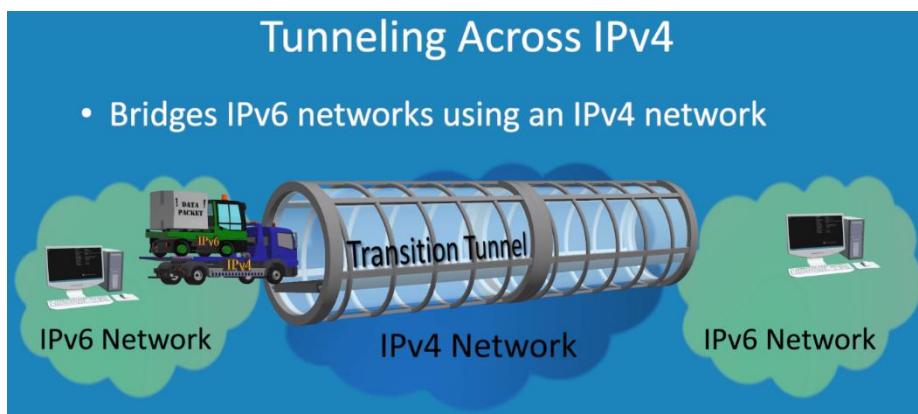


Scenario 2: IPv6-to-IPv6 Communication Through IPv4 Network

- **Description:**
 - Two PCs are configured with IPv6 only and need to communicate through an IPv4 network.

- **Process:**

1. The IPv6 packet is encapsulated within an IPv4 packet.
2. The encapsulated packet is sent through the IPv4 network via a tunnel.
3. When the packet arrives at the destination, the IPv4 encapsulation is removed, and the original IPv6 packet is delivered to the IPv6 PC.



IPv6 Command

Display IP Configuration

1. Show IP Configuration (IPv4 and IPv6)

```
ipconfig /all
```

2. Show IPv6 Configuration Only

```
ipconfig /all | findstr /i "ipv6"
```

Ping

1. Ping an IPv6 Address

```
ping -6 <IPv6 address>
```

```
ping -6 2001:db8::1
```

Traceroute

1. Traceroute to an IPv6 Address

```
tracert -6 <IPv6 address>
```

```
tracert -6 2001:db8::1
```

DNS Lookup

1. DNS Lookup (IPv6)

```
nslookup -type=AAAA <hostname>
```

```
nslookup -type=AAAA example.com
```

Reset Network Configuration

1. Reset IPv6 Network Configuration

```
netsh int ipv6 reset
```

2. Reset IPv4 and IPv6 Network Configuration and Winsock

```
netsh int ip reset
```

```
netsh winsock reset
```

Renew IP Configuration

1. Renew IPv6 Address

```
ipconfig /renew6
```

2. Release IPv6 Address

```
ipconfig /release6
```

DNS Cache Management

1. Show DNS Cache

```
ipconfig /displaydns
```

2. Flush DNS Cache

```
ipconfig /flushdns
```