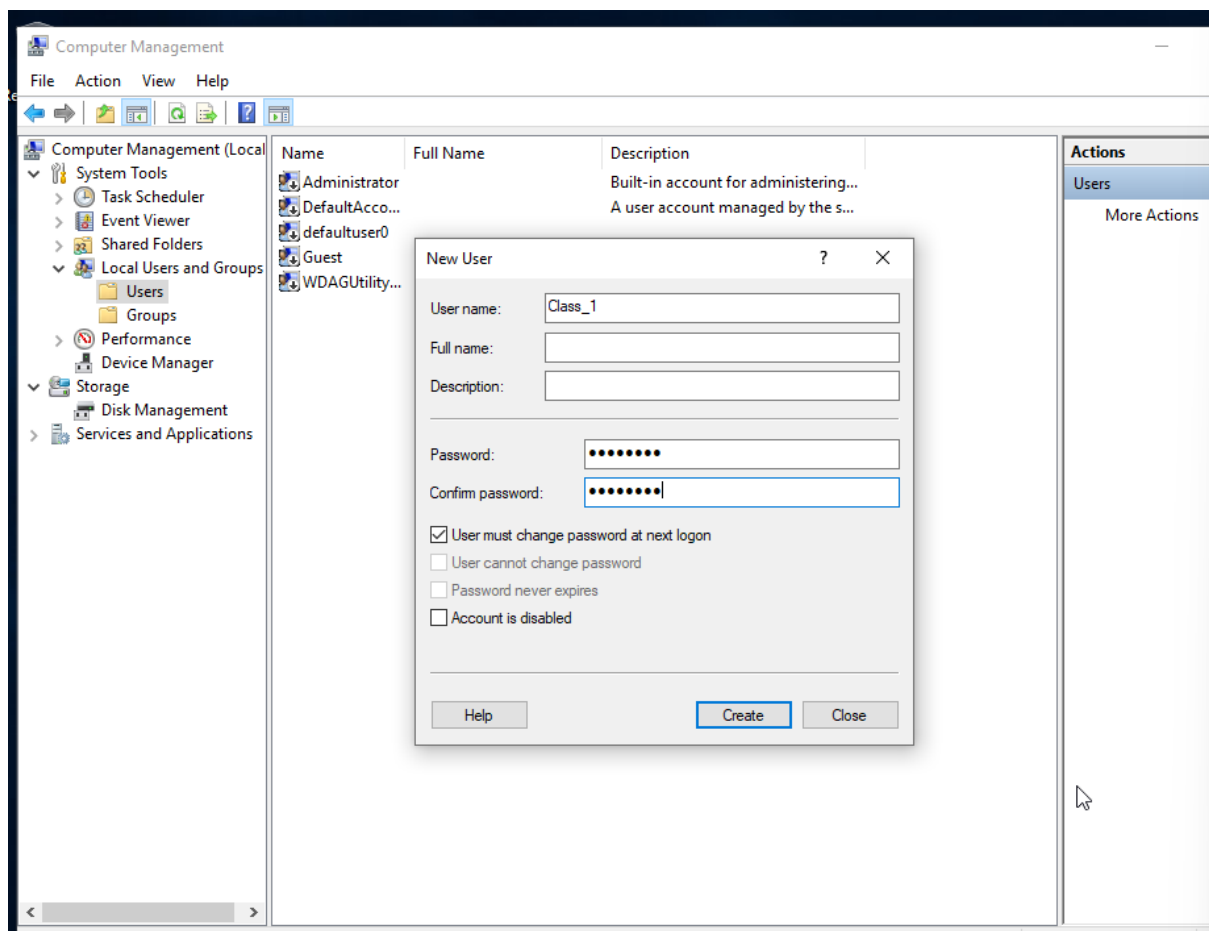
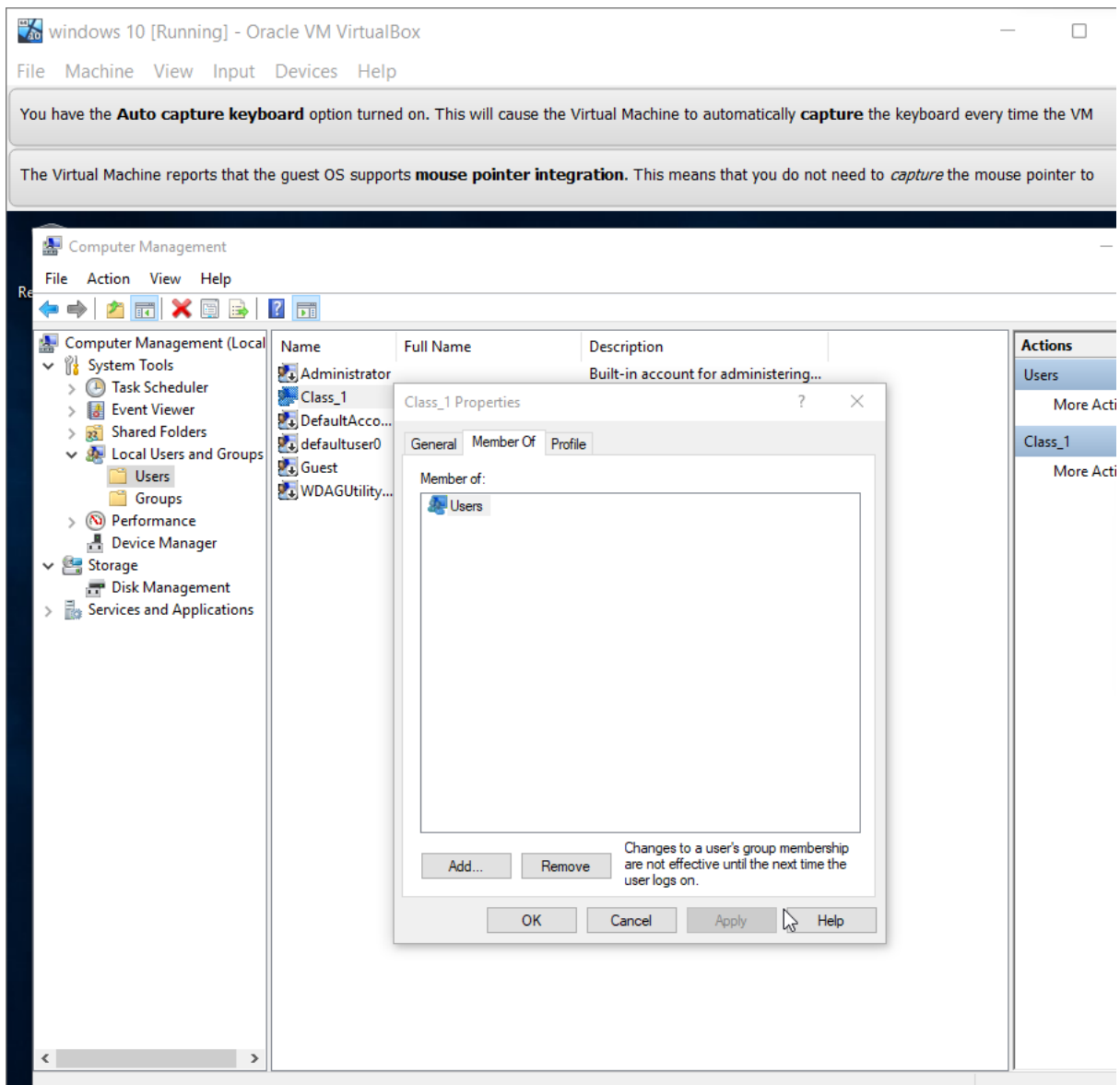


1. Add a new standard user named "Class_1" including the description and full name. The user must change the password at next logon.

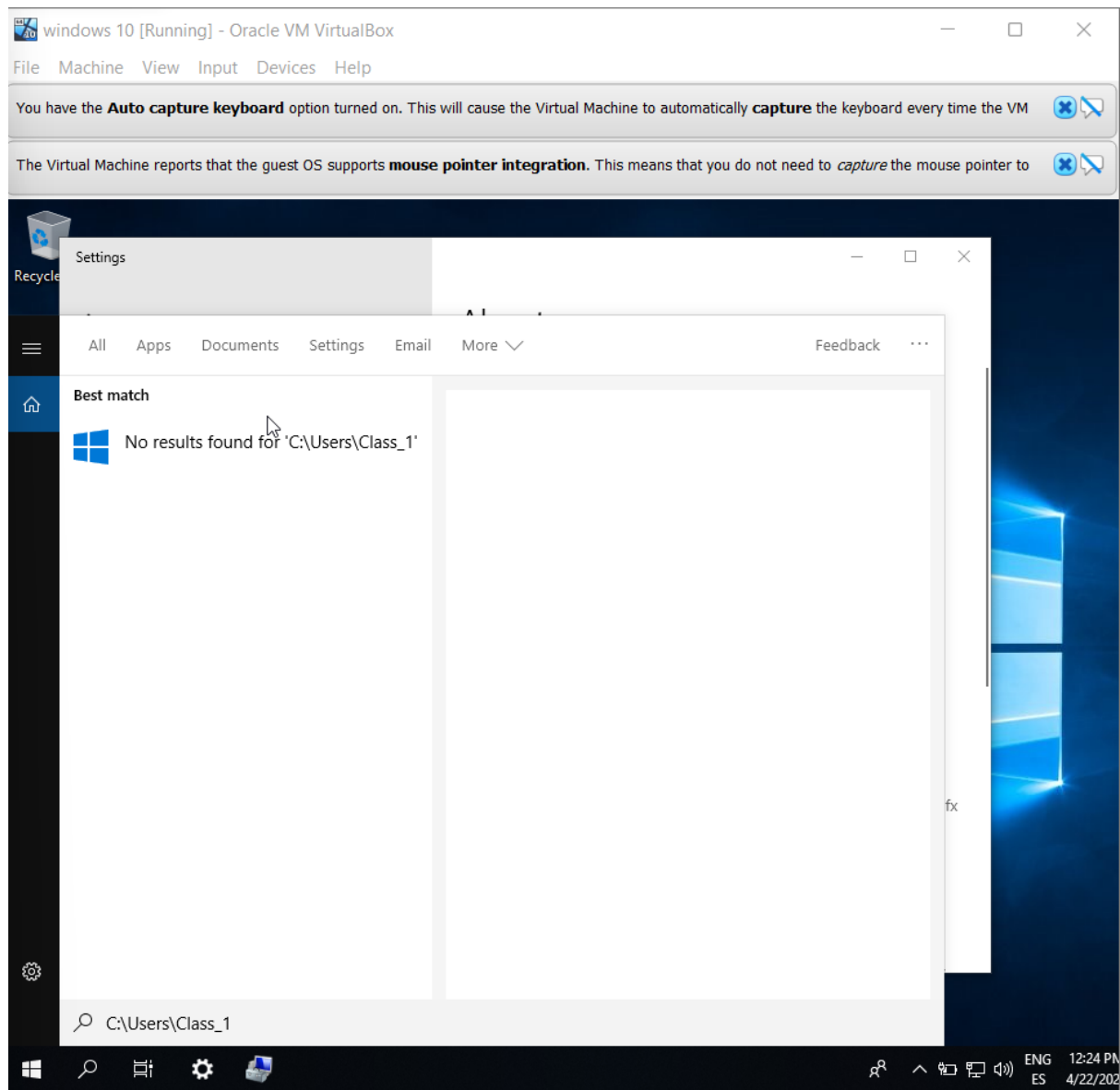
You can create the user from "Computer management" -> Users -> New User...

The field "Users must change password at next logon" is checked by default.



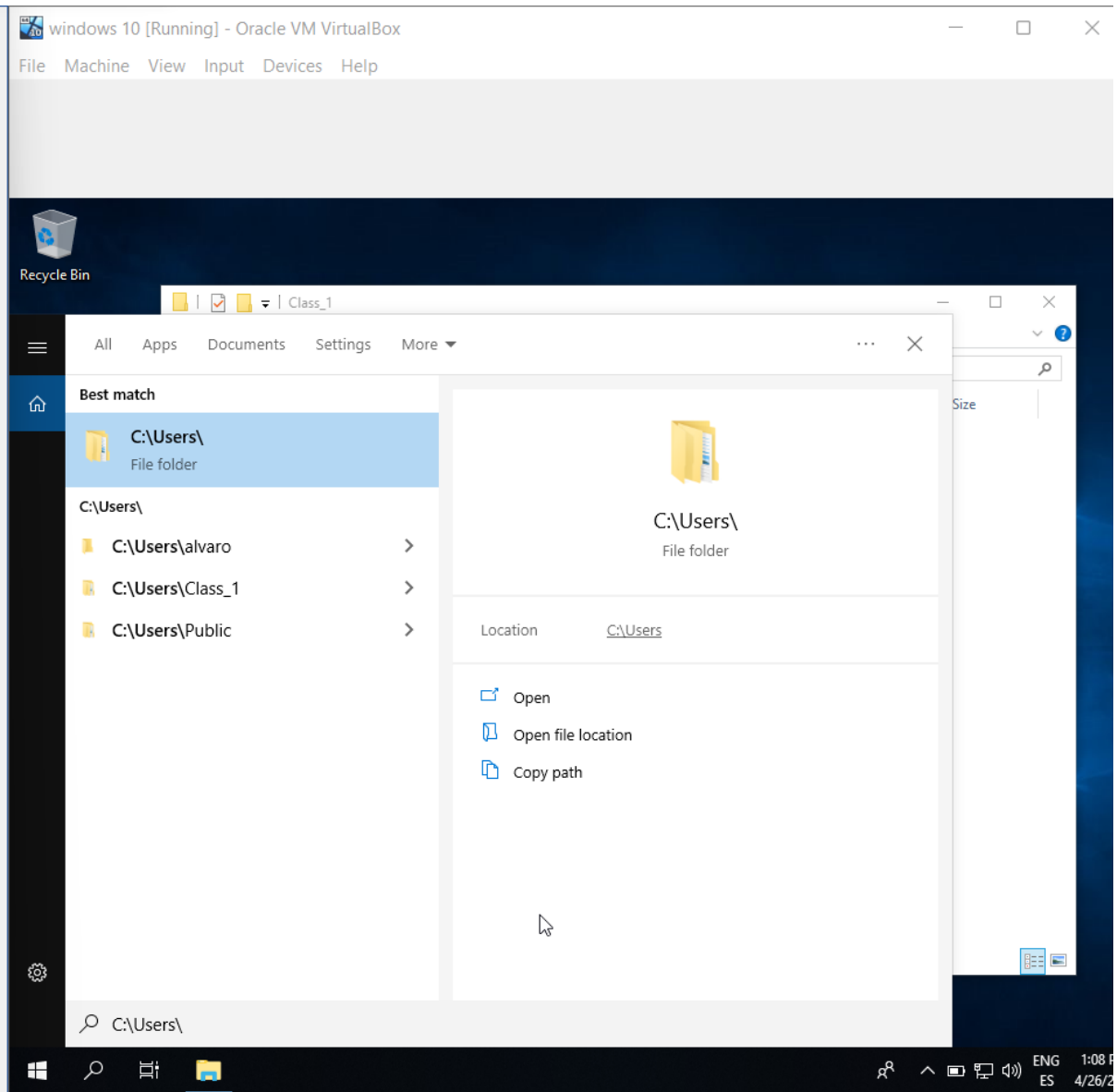


1. Complete the following parts about the user “Class_1” from the previous exercise.
 - Verify if the profile folder exists.
 - Log in as “Class_1”.
 - Verify if the profile folder now exists.
 - Add a second hard drive to the virtual machine and create a folder called “My Documents” in F:\
 - Move “Class_1” Documents folder to the directory you have just created.
 - Open “Documents” shortcut and create a new folder. Check if this folder has actually been created in “F:\My Documents”.



The profile folders are not created until you first log in. You can check C:\Users\Class_1. It will only exist when you log in at least once.

The profile folders are not created until you first log in. You can check C:\Users\Class_1. It will only exist when you log in at least once.



You have the **Auto capture keyboard** option turned on. This will cause the Virtual Machine to automatically **capture** the keyboard every time the VM

The Virtual Machine reports that the guest OS supports **mouse pointer integration**. This means that you do not need to **capture** the mouse pointer to

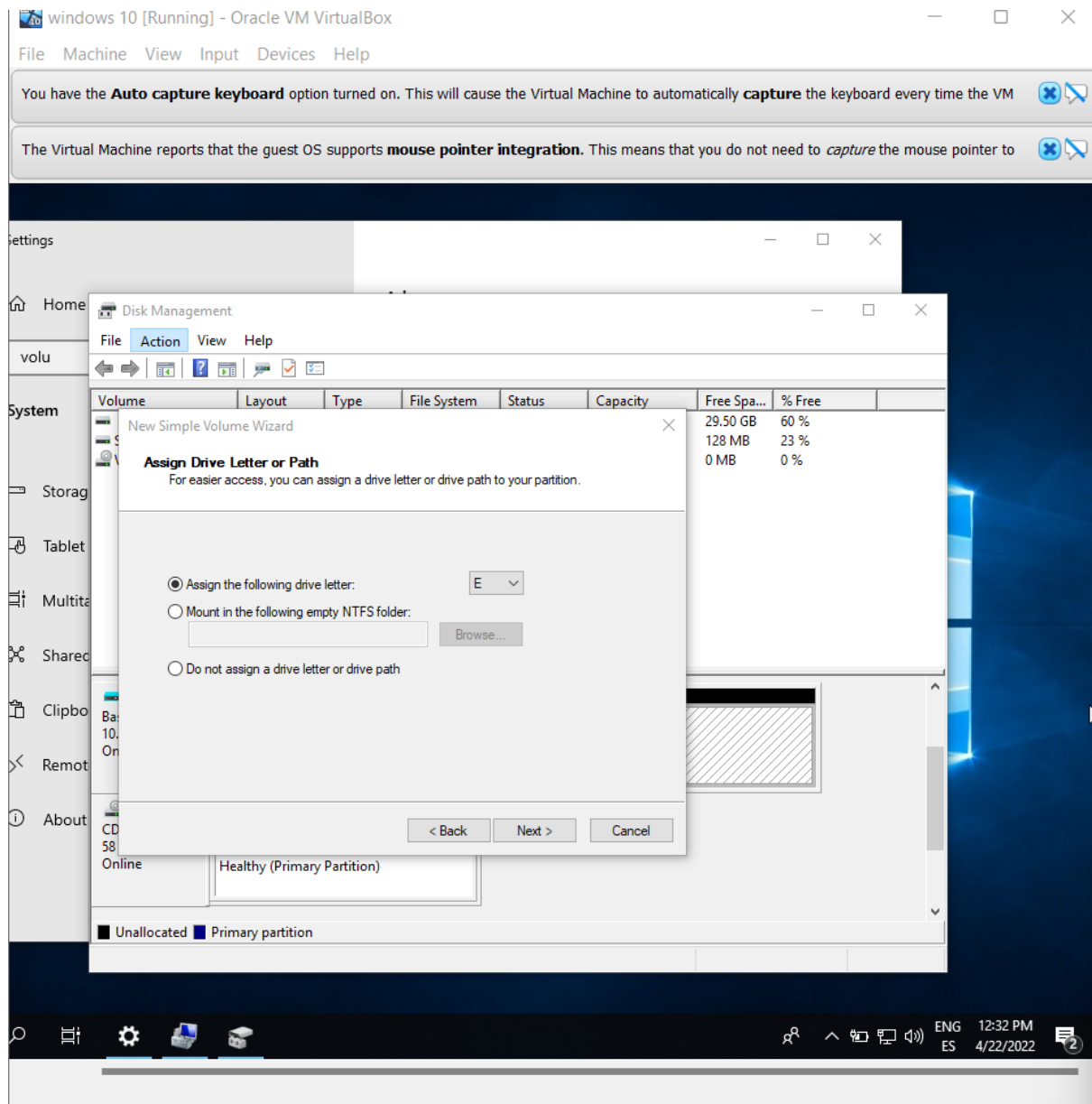
The screenshot shows a Windows 10 desktop environment within an Oracle VM VirtualBox. A 'Disk Management' window is open, displaying the following table of volumes:

Volume	Layout	Type	File System	Status	Capacity	Free Space	% Free
(C:)	Simple	Basic	NTFS	Healthy (B...)	49.46 GB	40.03 GB	81 %
System Reserved	Simple	Basic	NTFS	Healthy (S...)	549 MB	128 MB	23 %
VBox_GAs_6.1.32 (...)	Simple	Basic	CDFS	Healthy (P...)	58 MB	0 MB	0 %

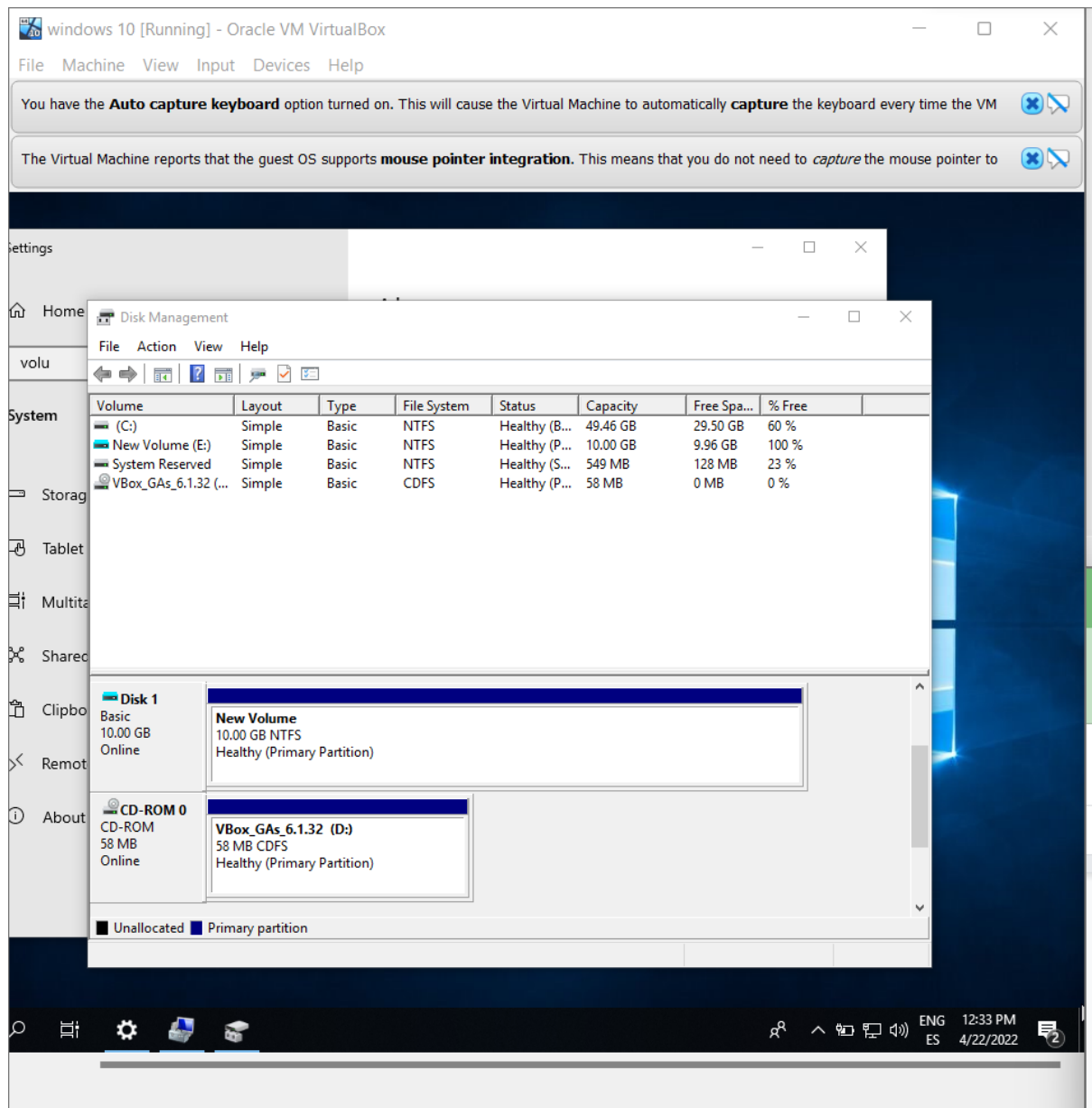
Below the table, the 'Disk 0' details are shown:

- System Reserved**: 549 MB NTFS, Healthy (System, Active, Primary Partition)
- (C:)**: 49.46 GB NTFS, Healthy (Boot, Page File, Crash Dump, Primary Partition)
- VBox_GAs_6.1.32 (D:)**: 58 MB CDFS, Healthy (Primary Partition)

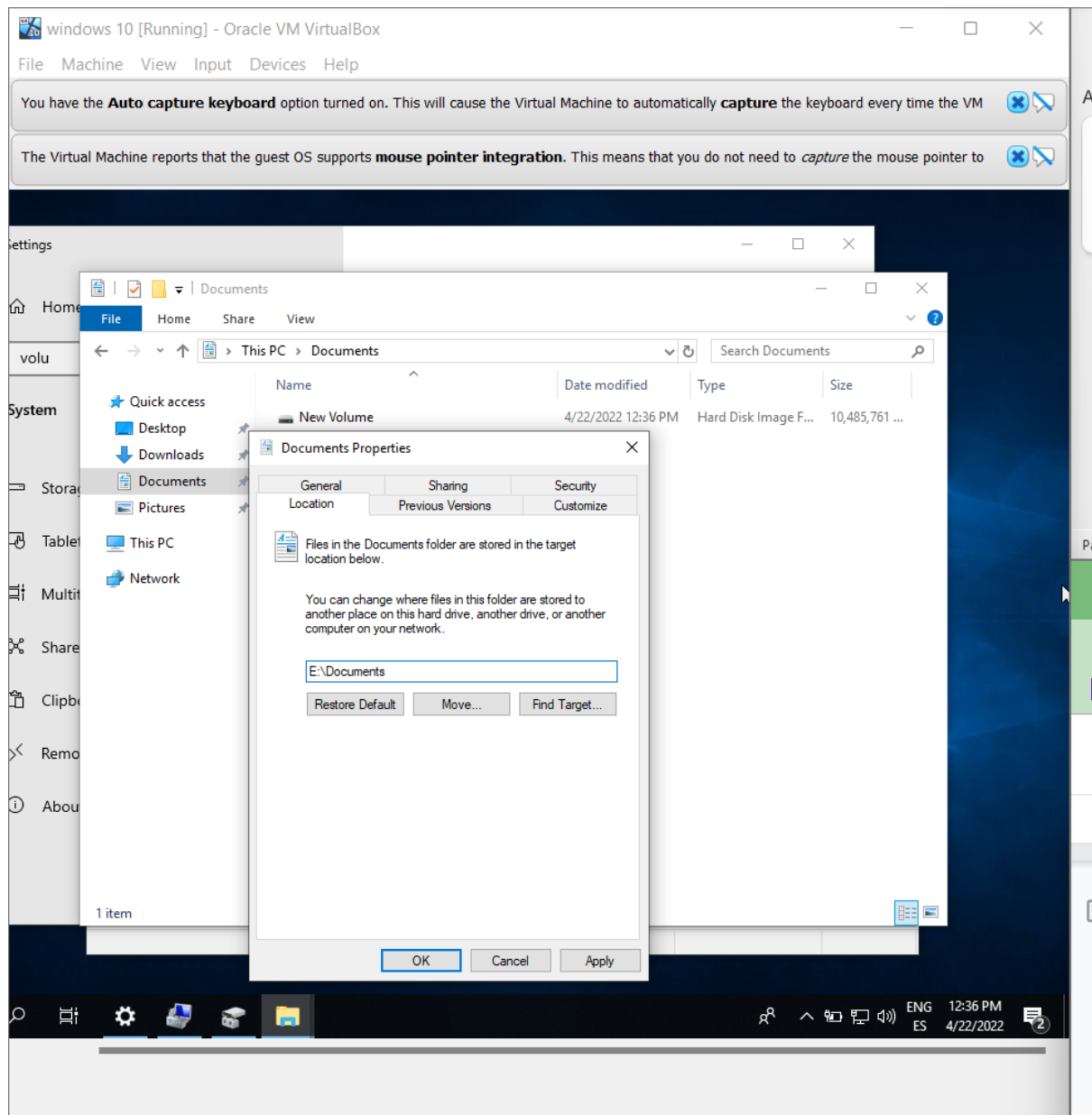
The taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, search icon, task view icon, settings icon, and several application icons. A network status icon in the system tray indicates 'Network Internet access'.



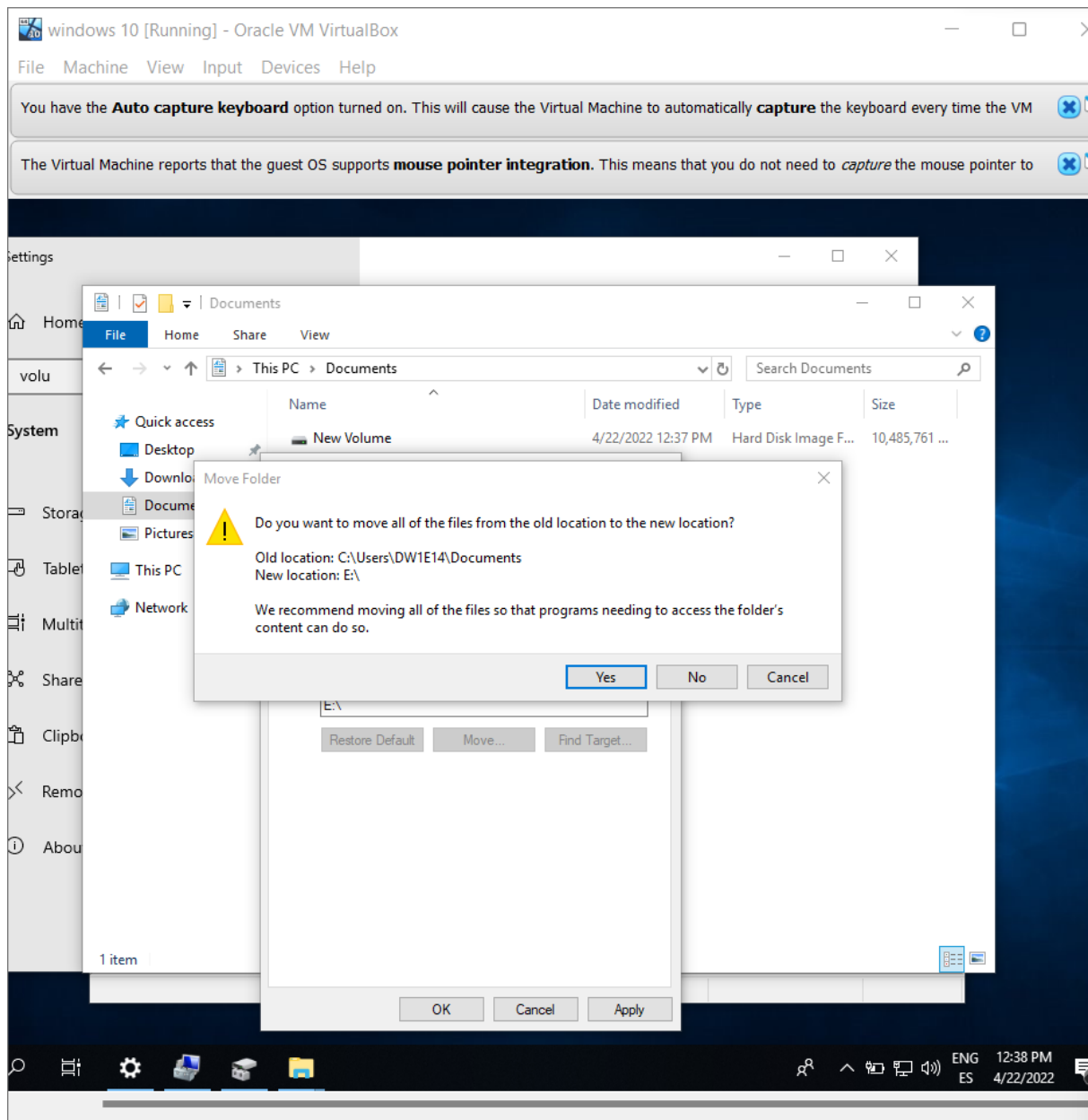
Finally, create a new folder in F called “Documents”. You can change the location right clicking on the folder “Documents” from the tab “Location



i create a new **VOLUME**

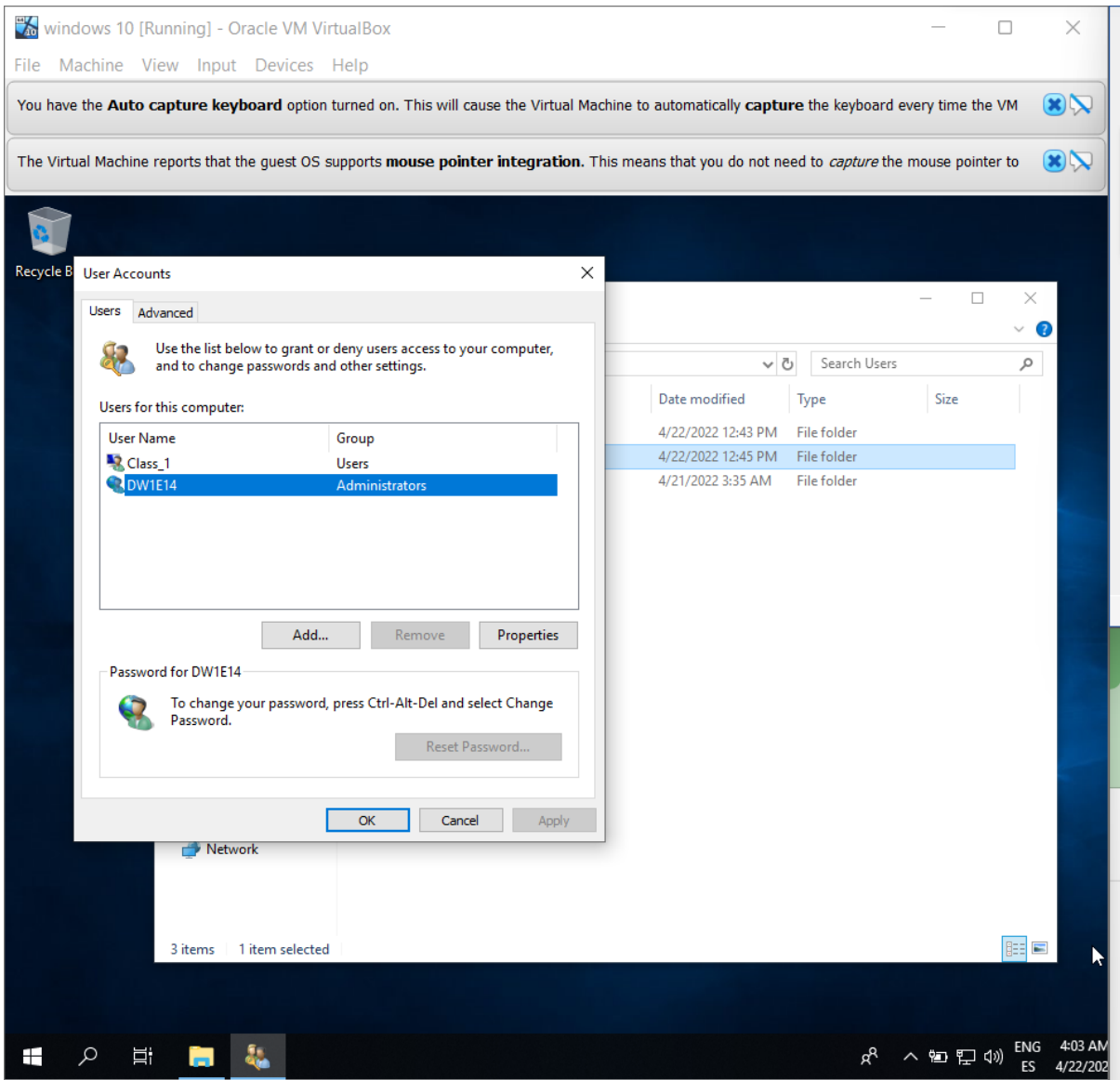


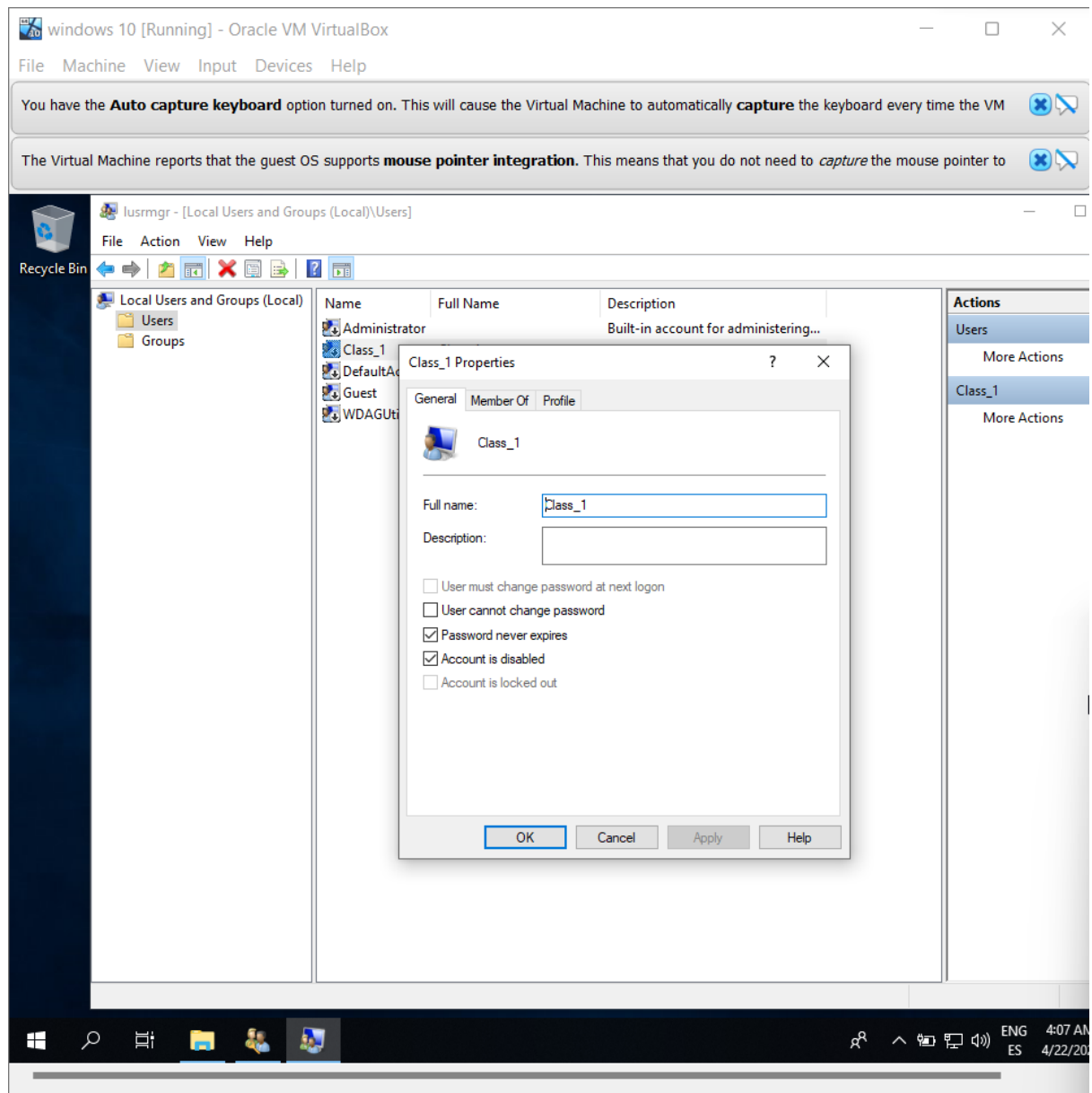
We are warned if we want to move the existing content.



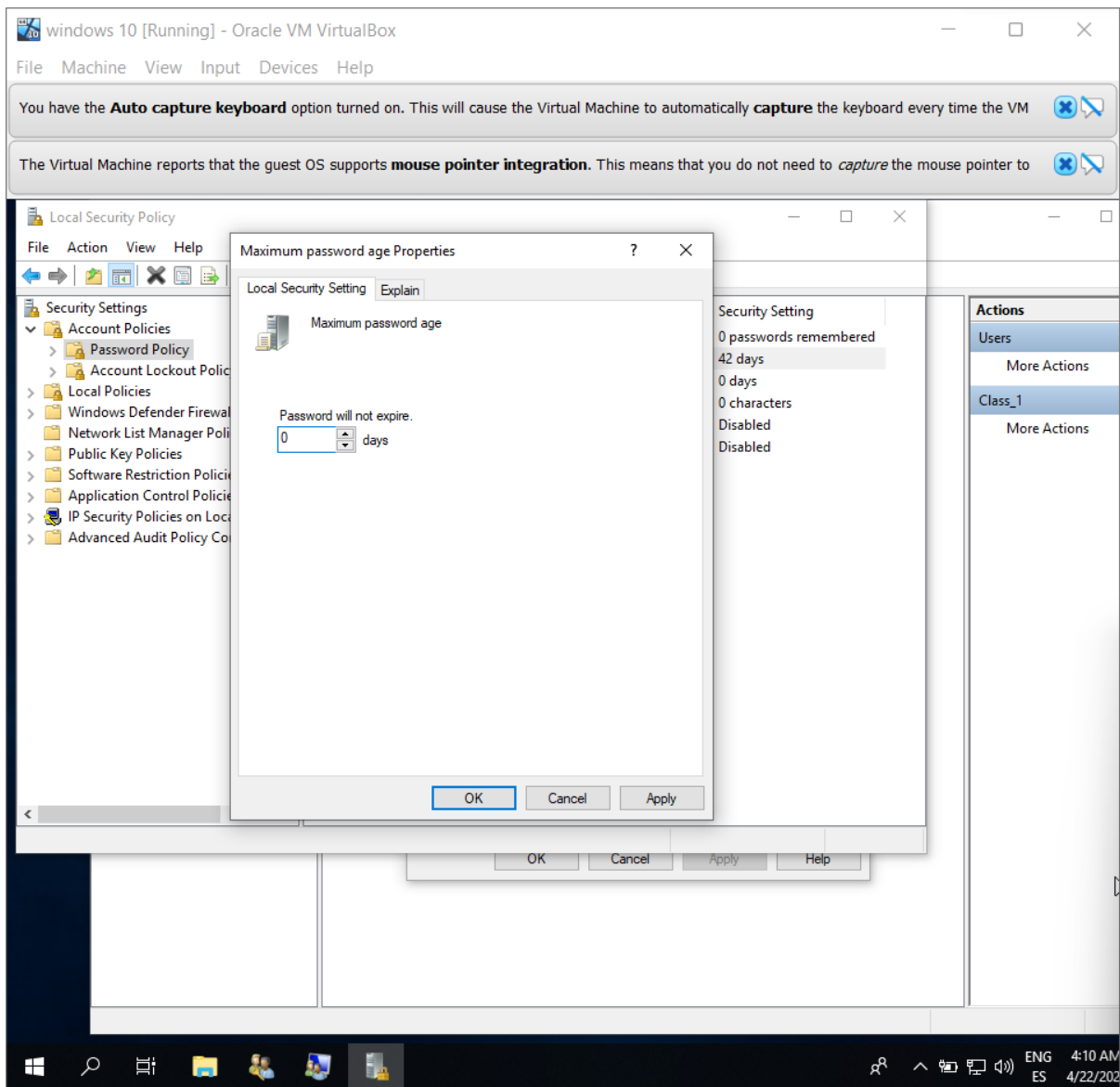
1. How do you configure a user to log in without a password and automatically when turning the computer on?

In addition, you can type “netplwiz” to open a utility in which you can unset the following property:





1. How do you configure a specific user so that the password never expires? How can you configure this policy for everyone?



1. When can you use a locked account?

1. When can you use a locked account?

After the lockout duration or the logon failed attempts are reset. The administrator is also able to unlock an account from computer management. The checkbox will be automatically enabled.

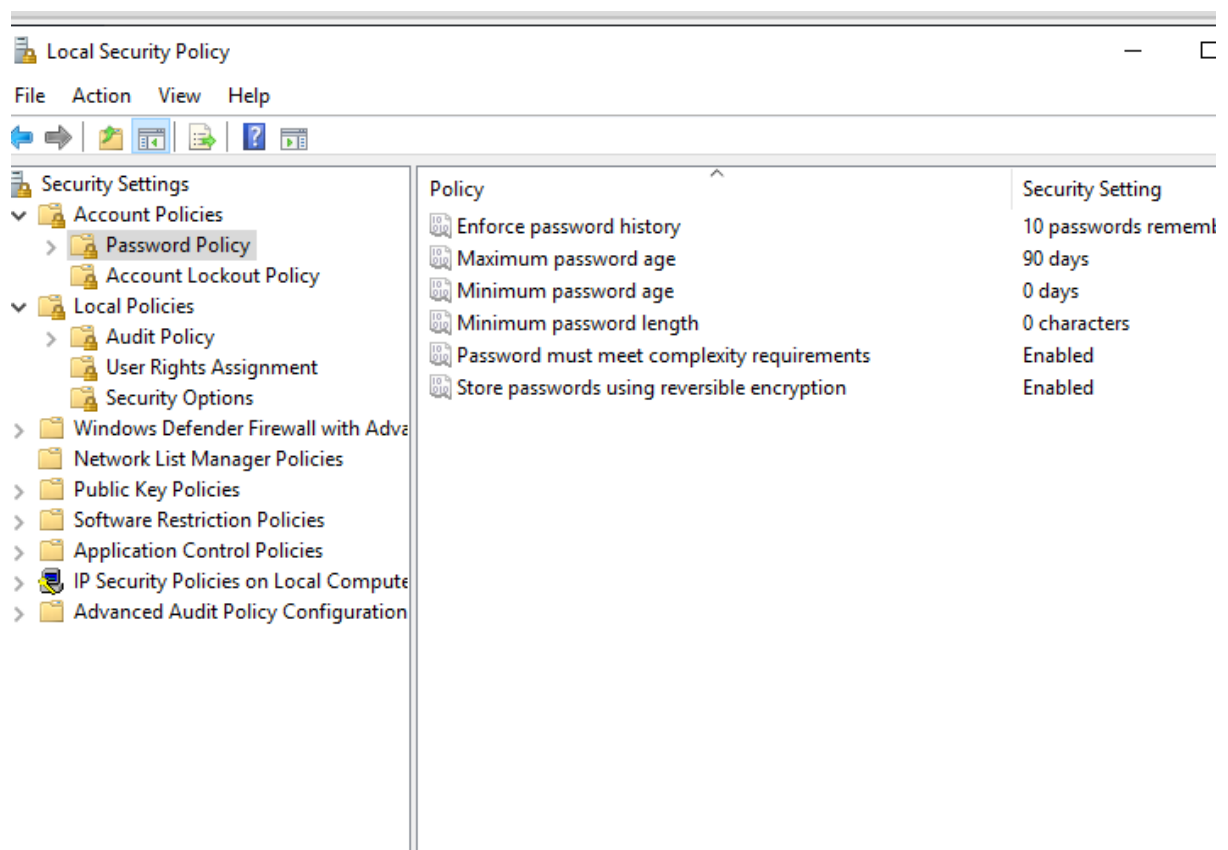
1. Imagine you define an “Account lockout threshold” of 3 and “Account lockout duration” of 5. What would be the valid values of “Reset account lockout counter after”? What if “Account lockout threshold” value were 0?

Reset account lockout counter after must be less or equal to “Account lockout duration”.

If “Account lockout threshold” were 0, you would not be able to set the other policies, as you cannot lock a password.

1. Configure the system according to the following criteria:

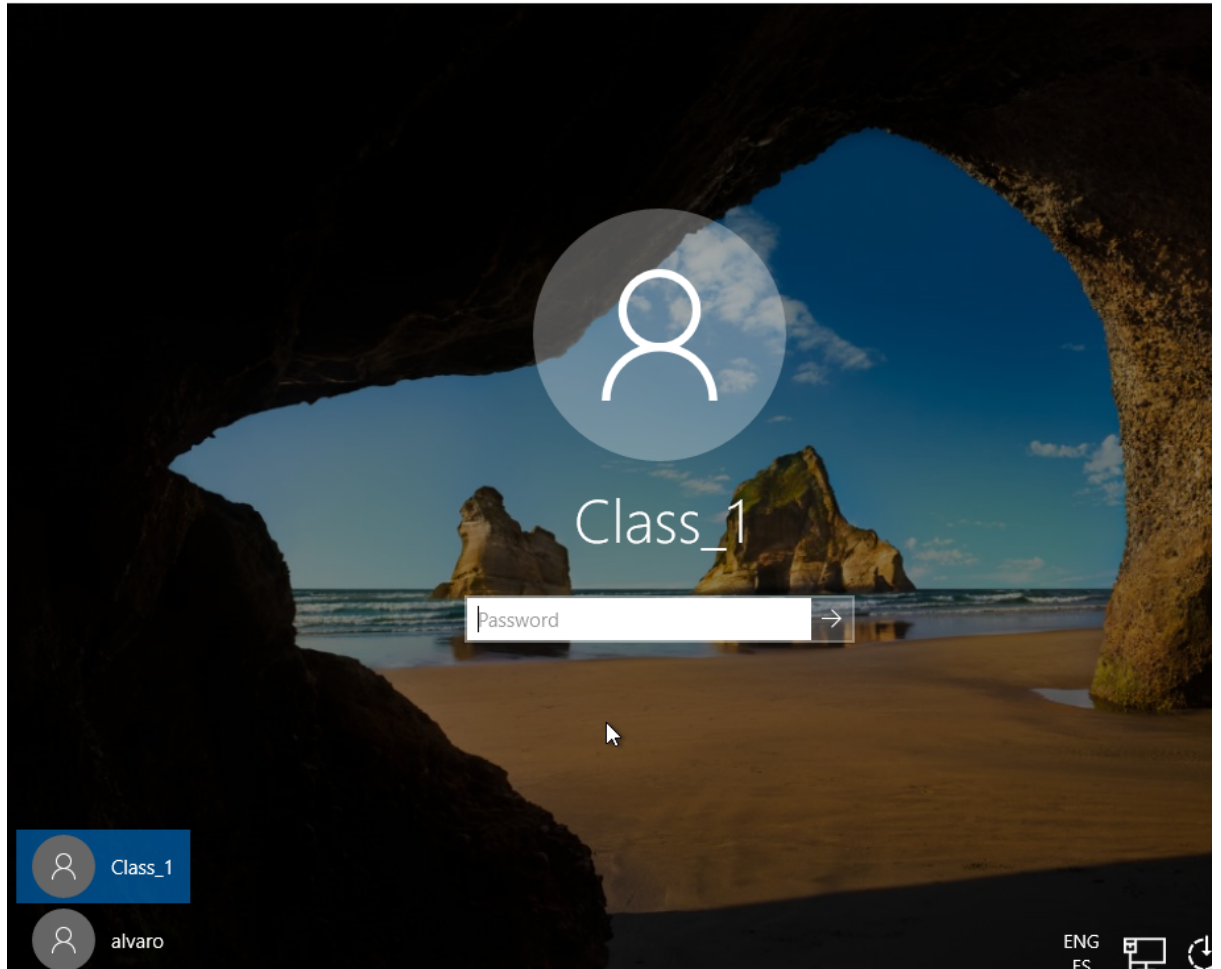
- All the passwords must have at least 8 characters.
- All the passwords must contain uppercase, lowercase, numbers and non-alphanumeric characters.
- The system stores the last 10 passwords for each user.
- All the passwords expire after 3 months.

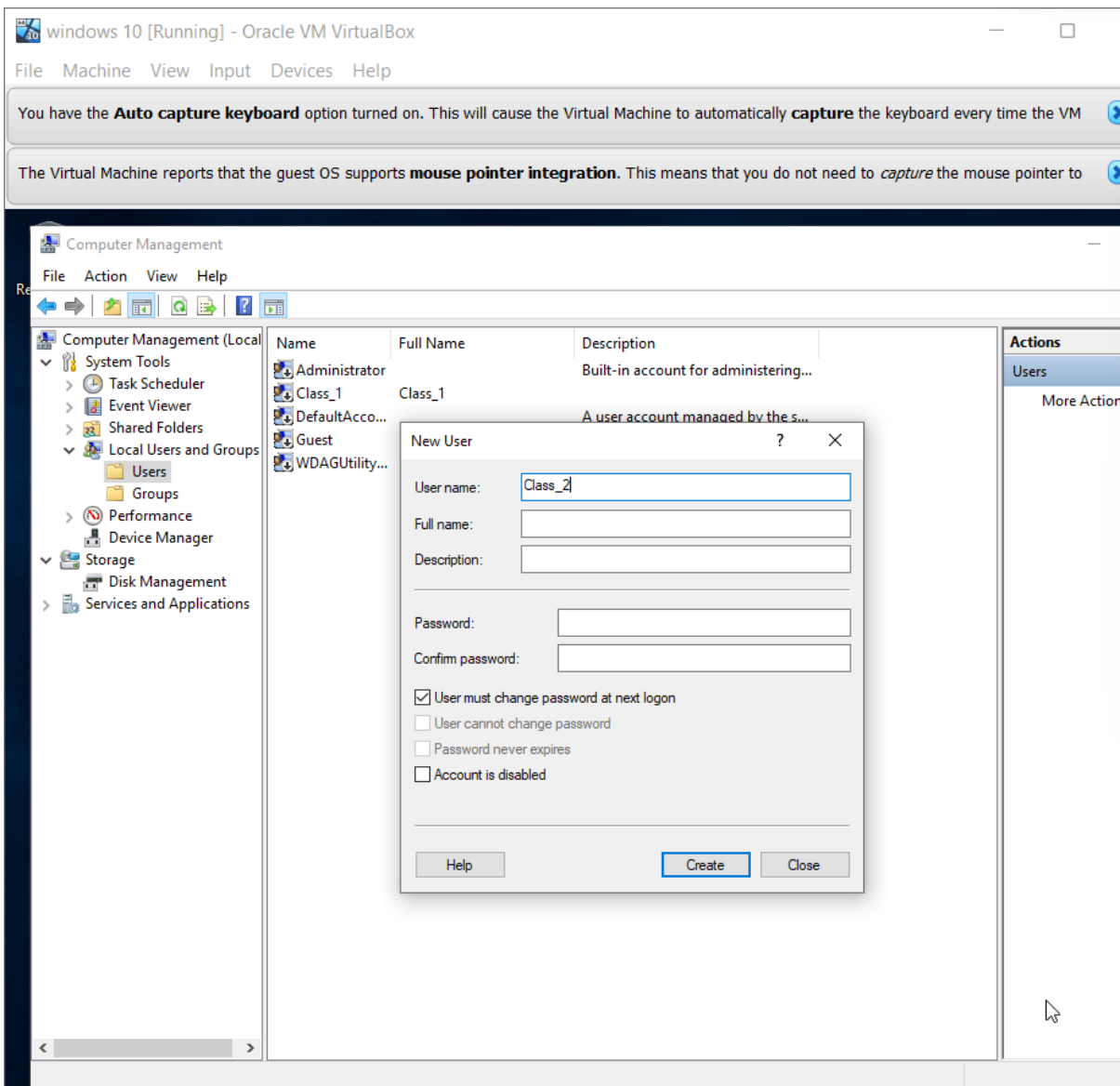


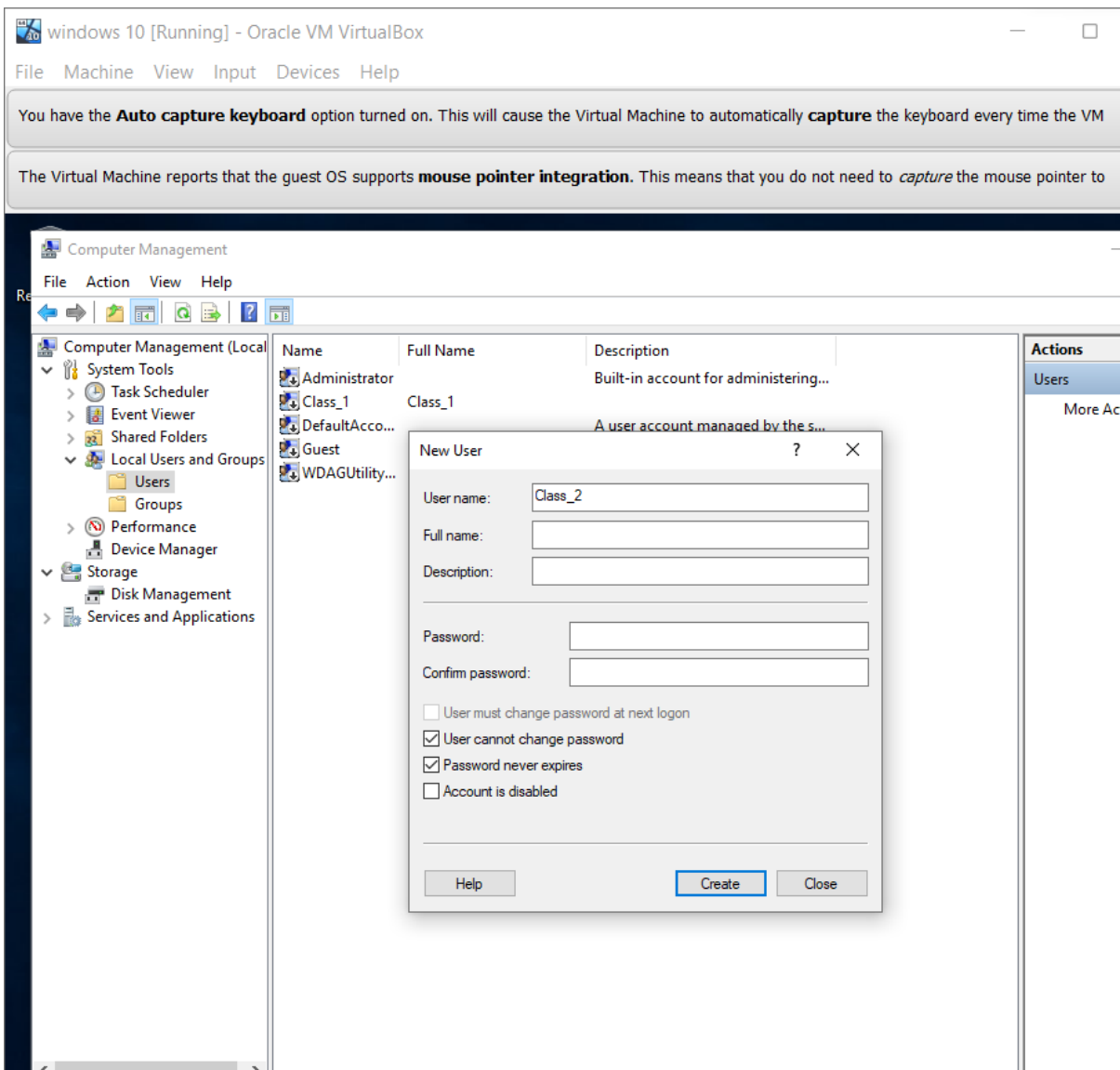
1. Configure the user “Class_1” to be locked after 3 invalid logon attempts. If the user is locked out, it will be able to type the password again in 5 minutes. Complete the following steps:

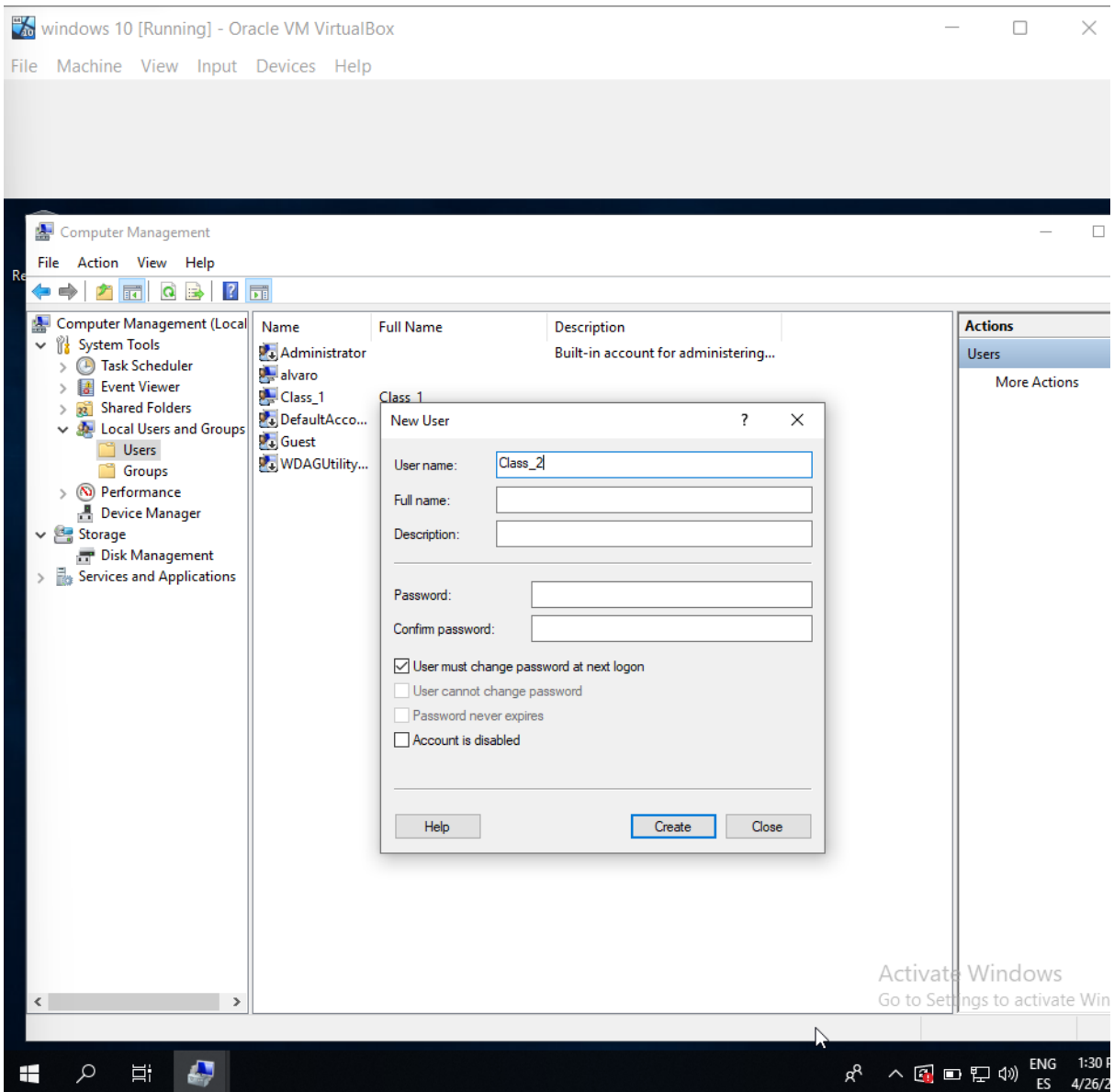
- Lock the user.
- Unlock the user as administrator and check if the user is able to log in.
- Lock the user again.

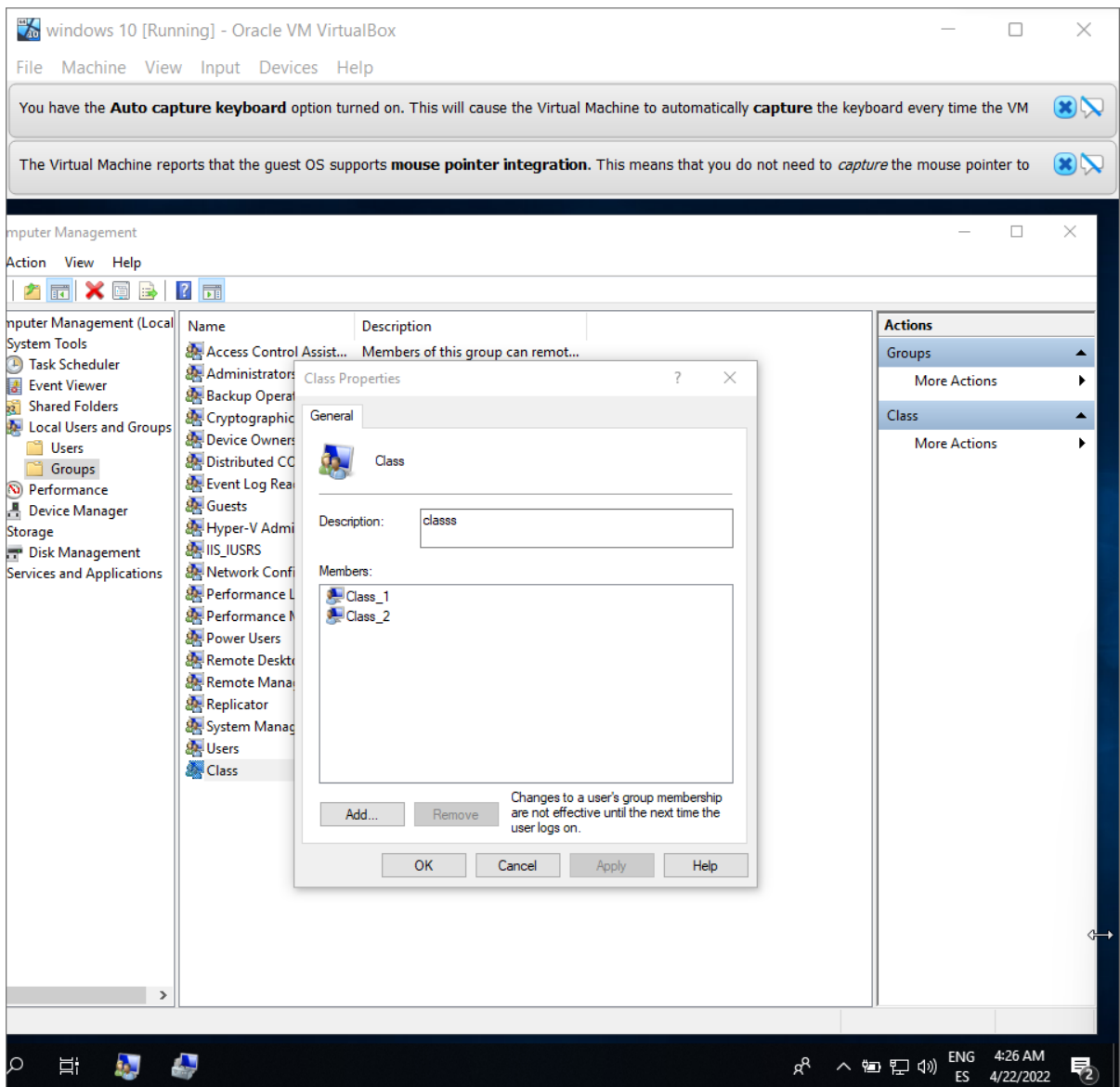
- **Wait for 5 minutes.**
- **Type the right password and check if the user is able to log in.**











to... New User ? X

ty... User name: Class_2

Full name:

Description:

Password:

Confirm password:

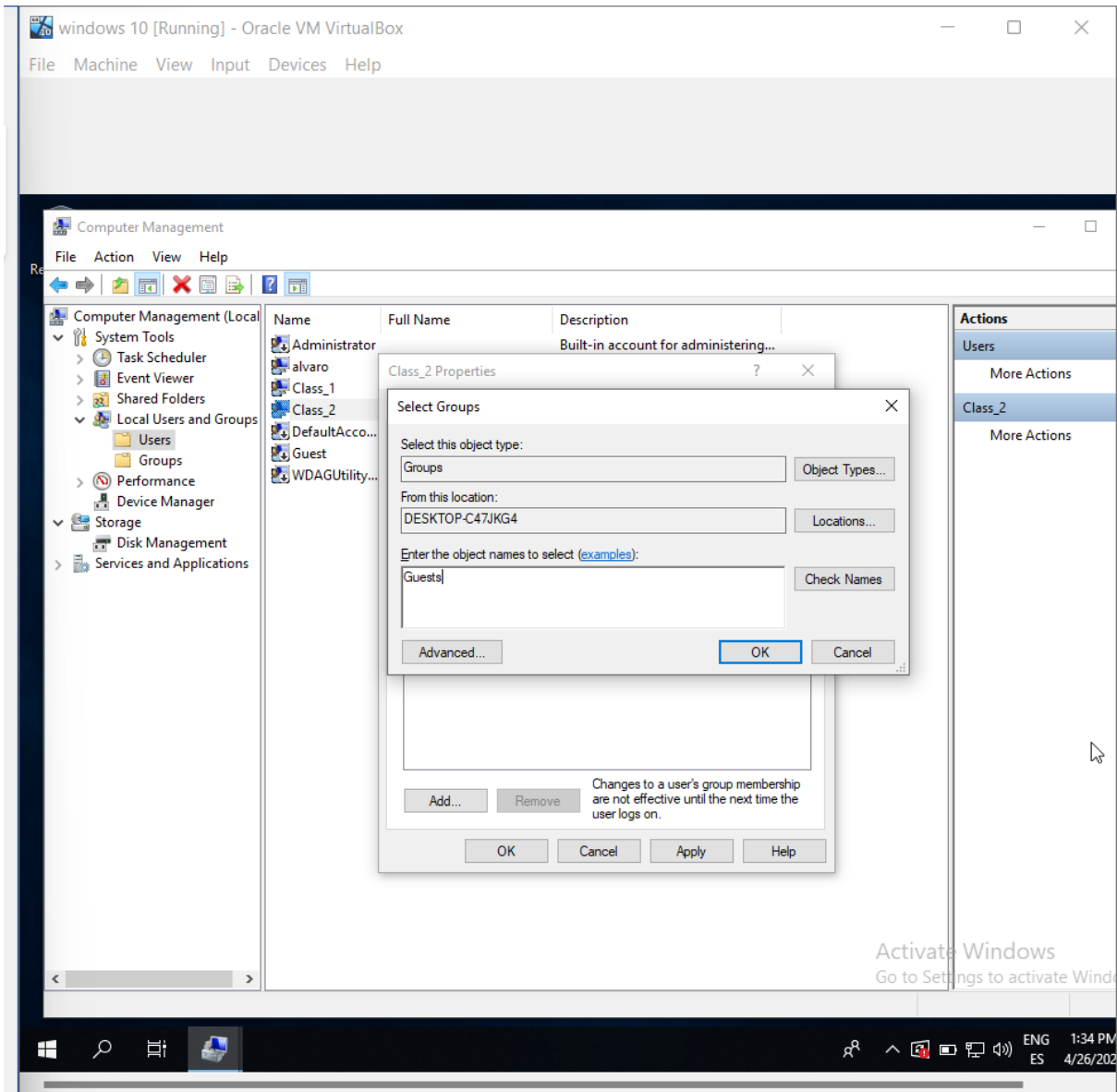
☐ User must change password at next logon

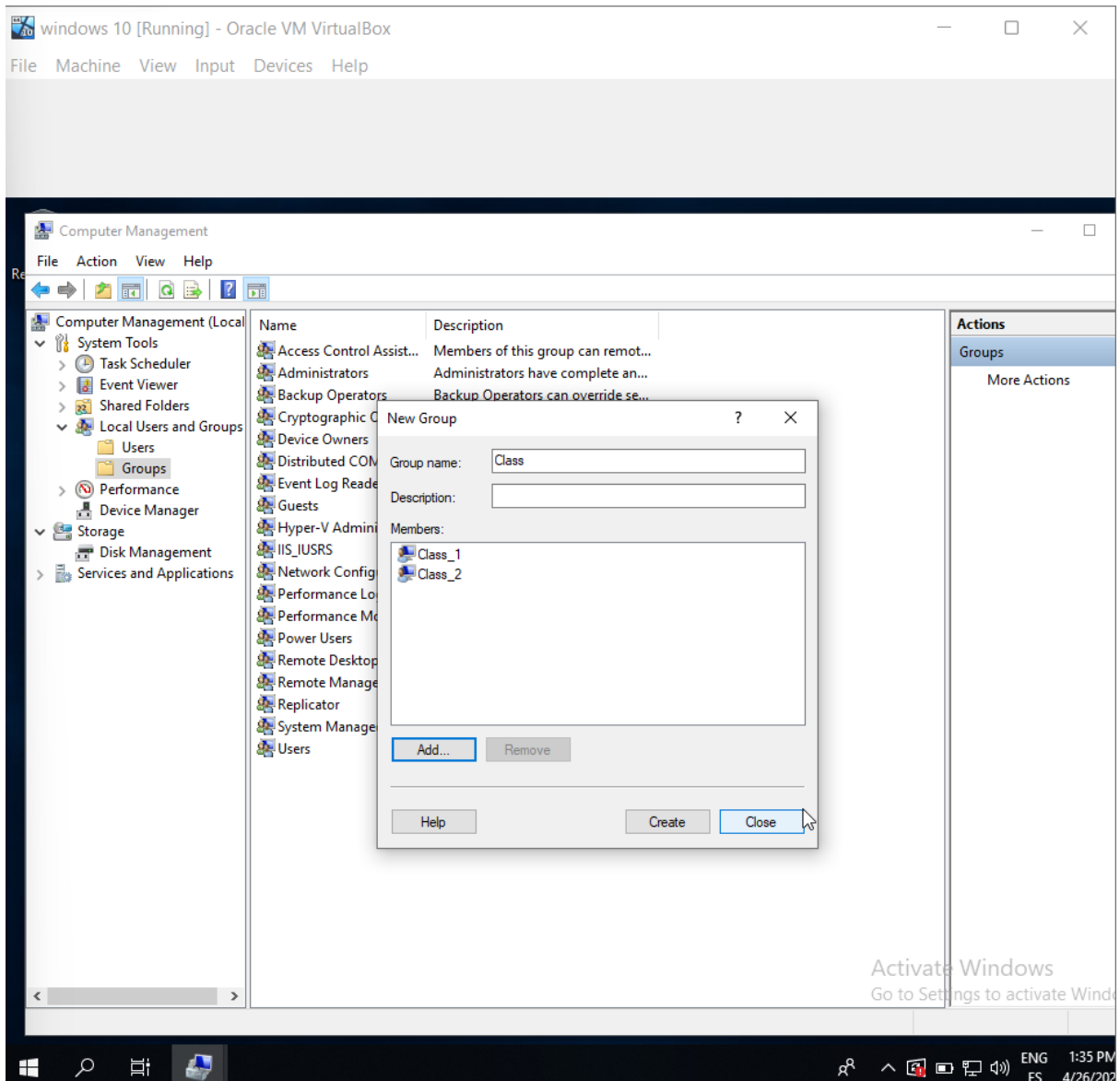
☒ User cannot change password

☐ Password never expires

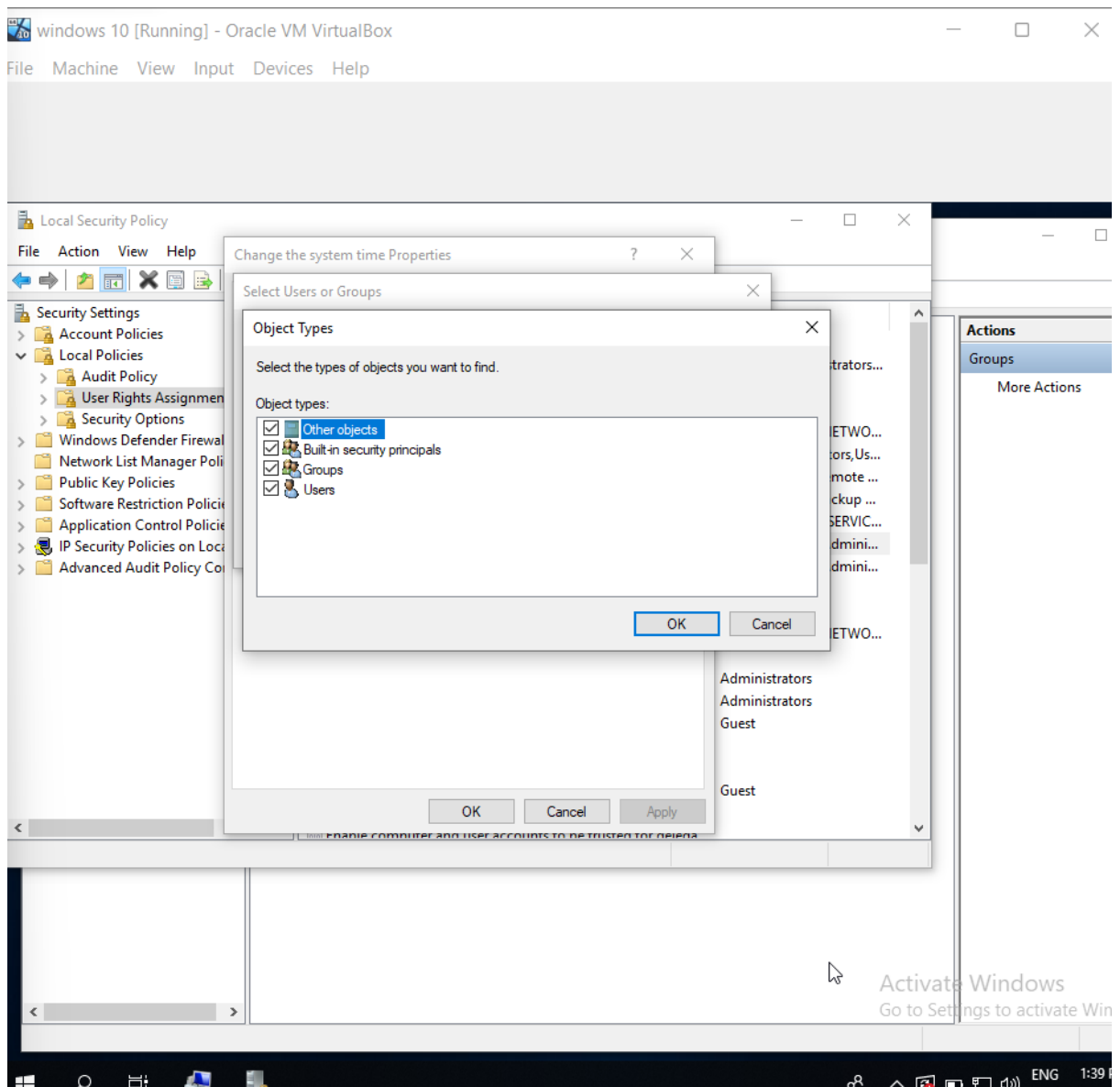
☐ Account is disabled

Help Create Close



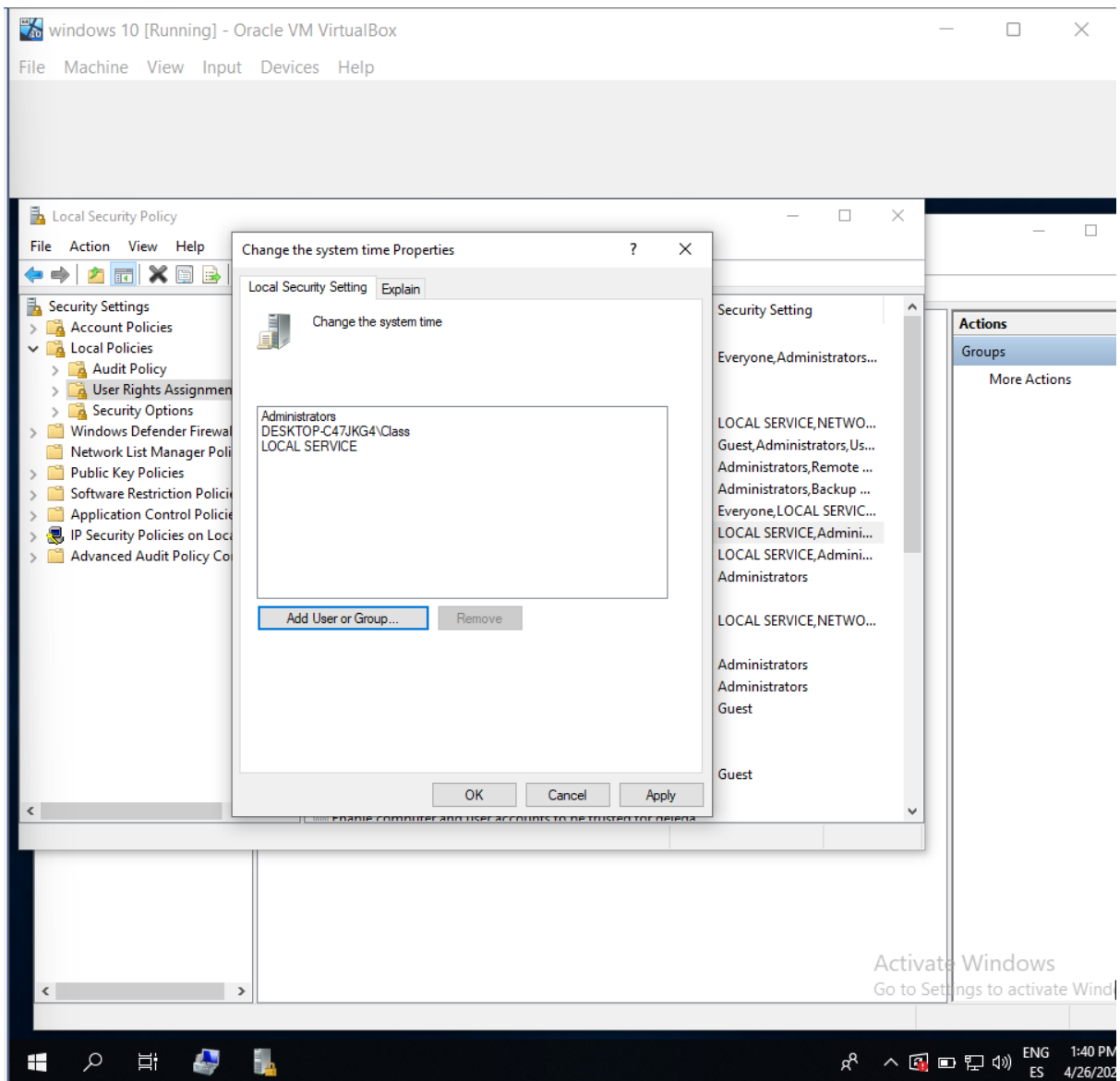


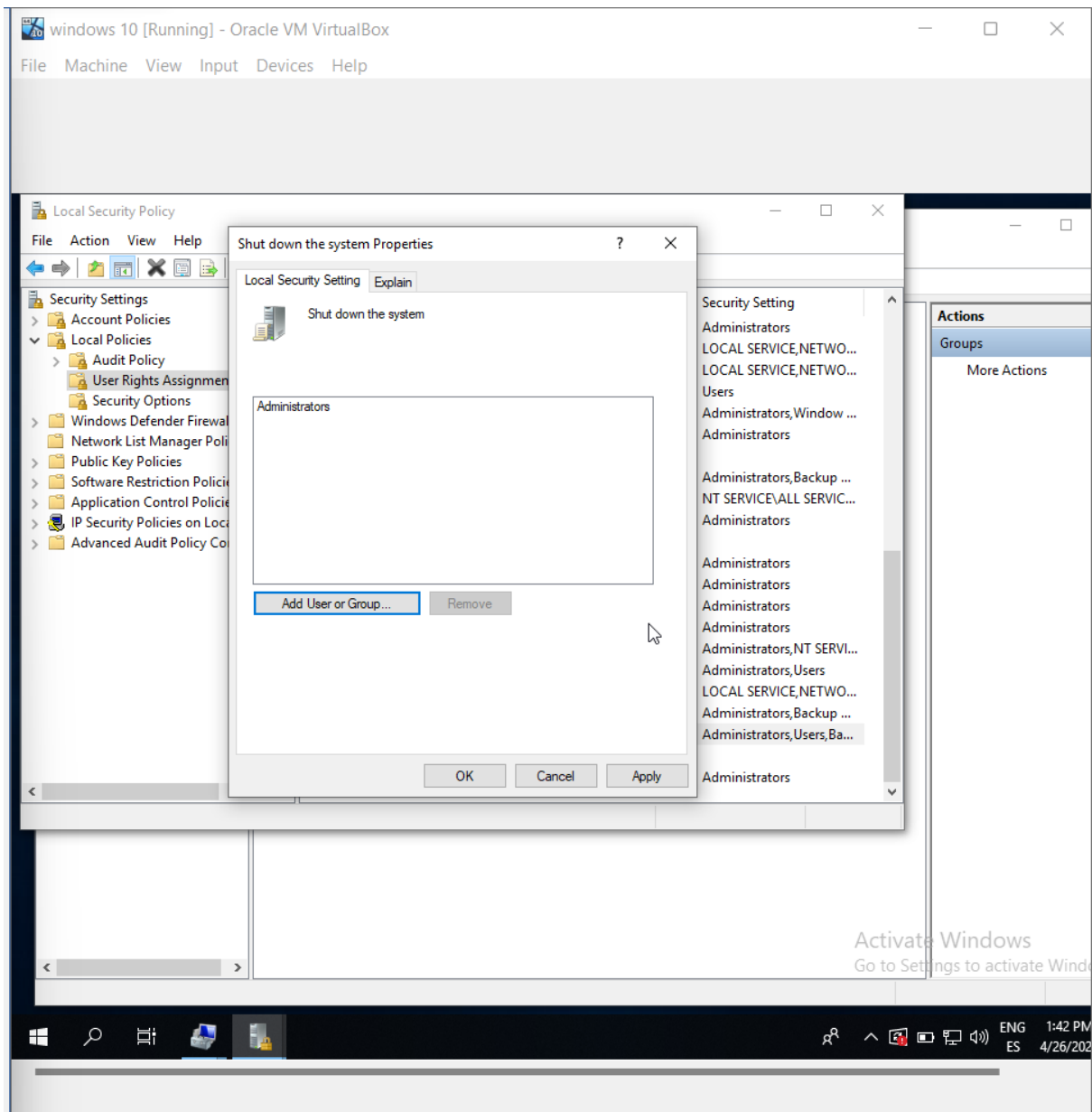
1. **Modify the user rights so “Class_1” and “Class_2” will be able to “Change the system time”.**



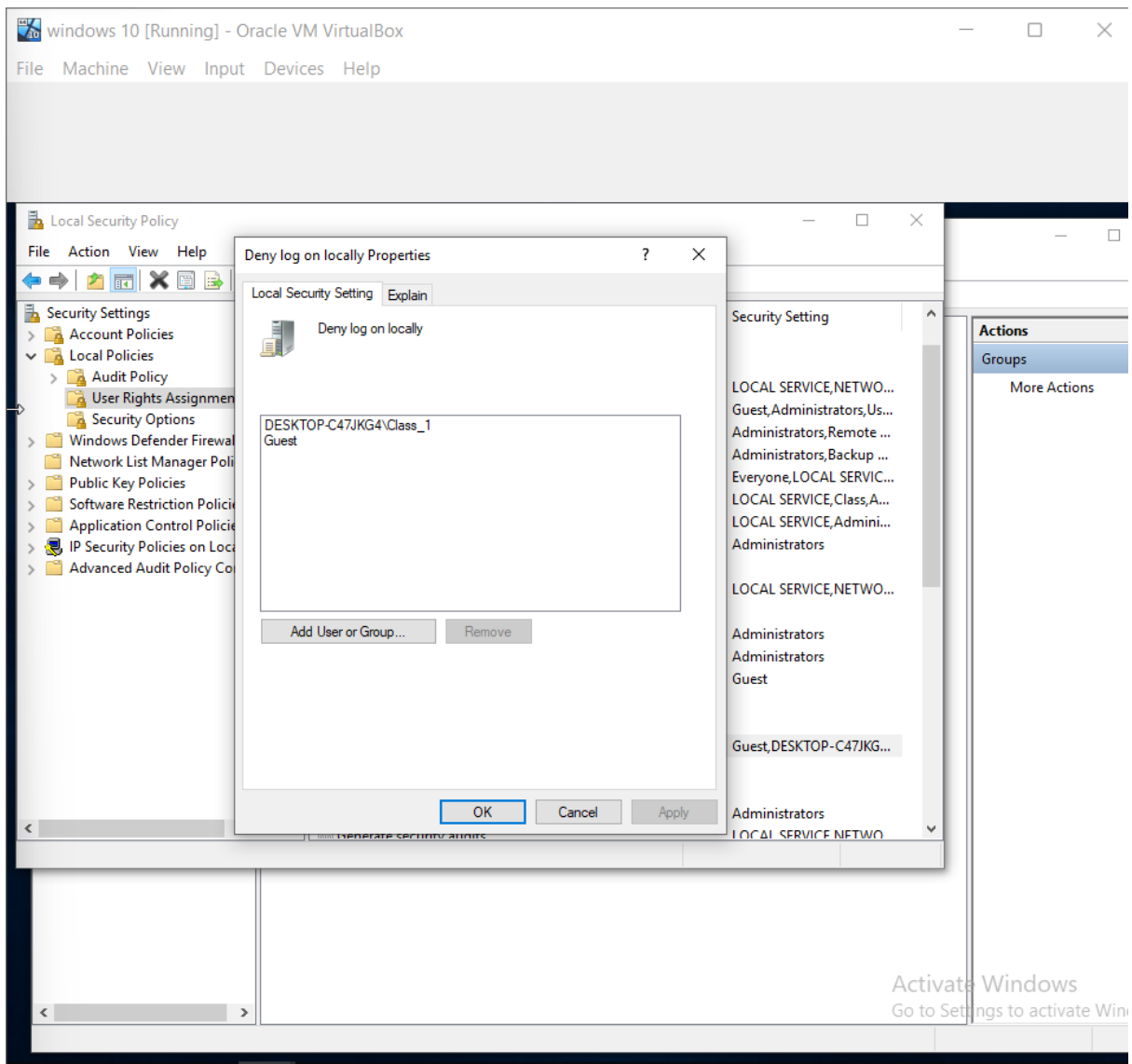
From “Local security policies”, “User rights assignment”, we can set the policy “Change the system time” adding the Class group (more efficient than adding the individual users).

Be careful when setting the policy, as you cannot add groups by default and you need to check “Groups” in “Object types”.

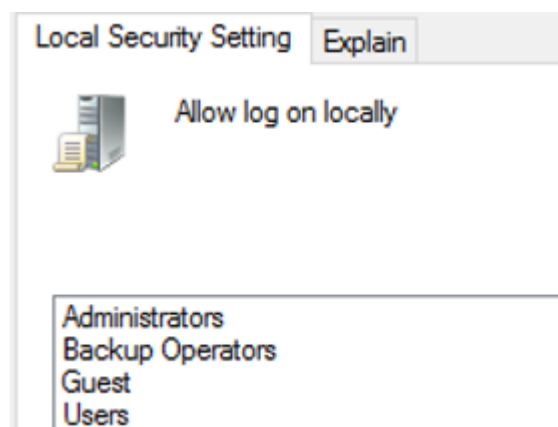




We remove all the users except “Administrators” from the policy below



From “Local security policies”, “User rights assignment”, we can set the policy “Deny log on as locally”. This way all the standard users except “Class_1” are able to log in.



... we would not be able to log in. Now, according the policy, the user has not been set to log on locally and he/she does not belong to any of the groups that are able to log in.