Implementation and Configuration of Active Directory Domain services in a Windows Server Environment

This project explains how Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) was implemented and configured on a Windows Server to manage users and computers within a network. The server was set up as a domain controller to provide centralized authentication and administration for Windows 7 and Windows 8 client machines on the same network. The process involved installing the AD DS role, promoting the server to a domain controller, and organizing users and groups to represent different departments

What You'll Need:

- Windows 7 virtual machine
- Windows 8 virtual machine
- Windows Server (Active Directory Domain Controller)

What is an AD?

An Active Directory is a directory service that stores information in a database, used by IT teams to manage what users can do on a network.

In an Active Directory, many objects are stored:

- User's accounts, which store login credentials and user-related attributes
- Computer accounts, each having a unique identifier on the domain
- Security and distribution groups, used to assign permissions and manage access.
- GPO (Group Policy Object), controls what the users see or do on the computers.
- Domain Controller, which hosts Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and is responsible for handling user authentication, authorisation, and directory services. (can have more than one domain controller if need be)
-

Active Directories are easily scalable, allowing organisations to manage a growing number of users and devices efficiently through the use of organisational units and group-based management.

Why do Organisations Use it?

AD is a service for securing and managing access to a business's network, servers and applications. AD ensures that right users have access to the right resources based on their role within the organisation.
For example, if an employee has been moved to a different department. Their user account can easily be reassigned to a new group or organisational unit. This allows administrators to update permissions quickly and consistently without manually reconfiguring access on individual systems. As a result, AD improves security, and efficiency in company/enterprise environments.

Purpose of this project.

To gain a practical understanding on managing active directory within a window-server environment.

The project aims to develop a clear understanding of how AD is used in real-world organisations to centrally manage users, groups, computers, and networking policies.

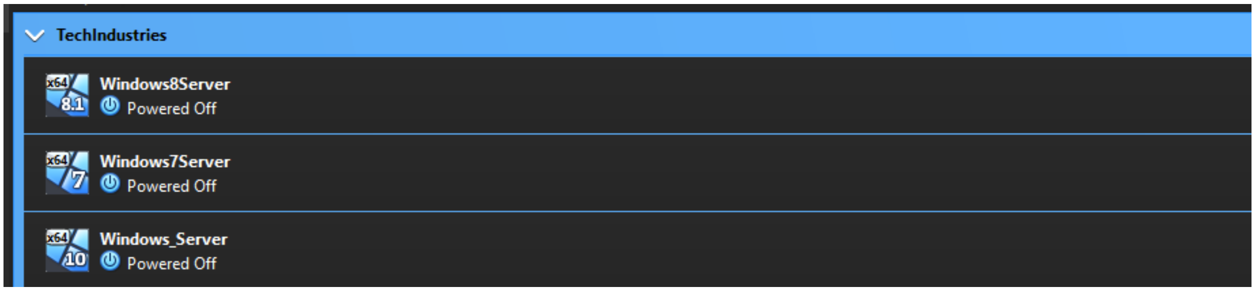
Steps for configuring Active Directory:

1. Configure the VLAN and make all devices (windows 8 and 7) including the server on the same subnet
2. Start all the devices including the server
3. On the server, start the server dashboard
4. Install an active directory
5. Promote the active directory server to a domain controller
6. Login as an administrator
7. Create three organizational units; HR, IT and audit
8. Create groups within each organizational unit
9. Add users to the group and configure each user.

Network Design:

```
Internet
  ↓
Router (192.168.1.1)
  ↓
Switch
  ├── Server (Windows Server)
  ├── PC1 (Win 8)
  └── PC2 (Win 7)
```

Configured Windows 8 and 7 server, with a windows server as well. All under the same group (TechIndustries):



TechIndustries

Windows8Server
Powered Off

Windows7Server
Powered Off

Windows_Server
Powered Off

What is a VLAN?

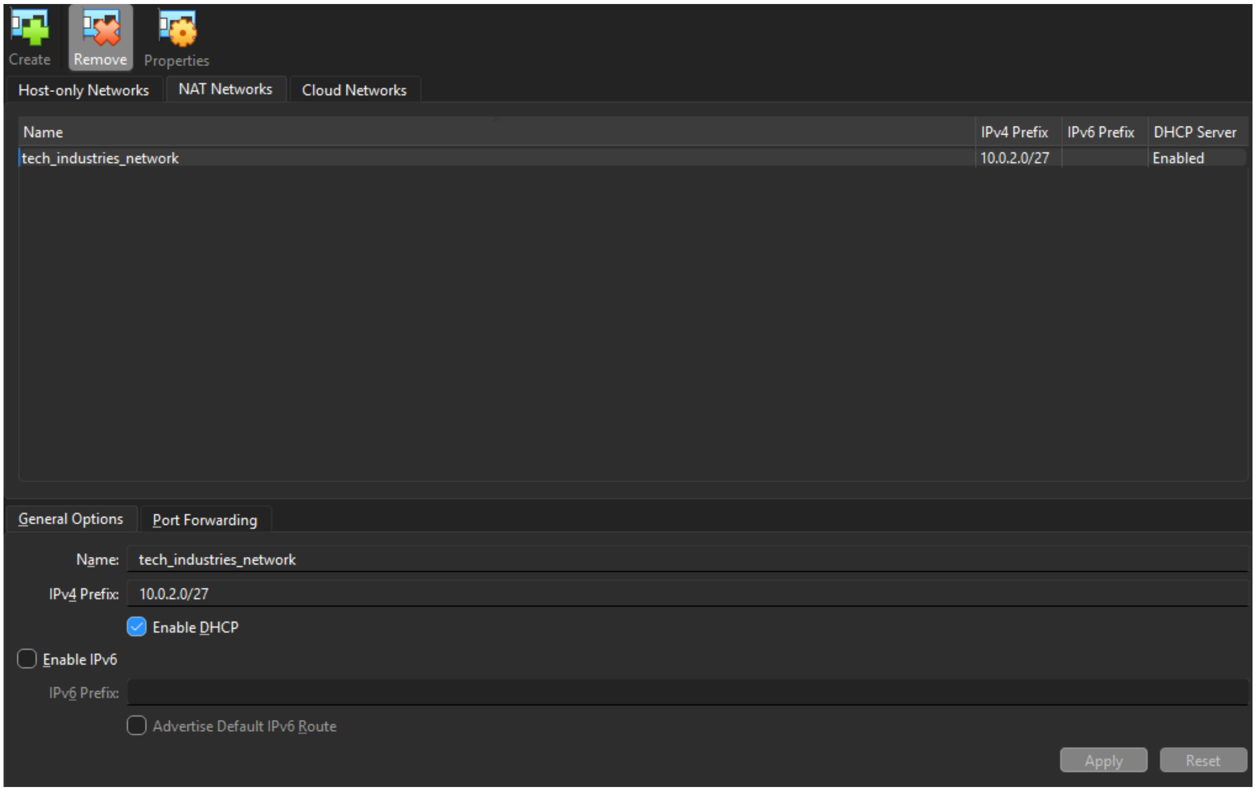
VLAN stands for virtual local area network, it is a virtualized connection linking multiple devices and network nodes from different LANs into one logical network. - (Solar Winds)
In simpler terms, a VLAN lets you split one physical network into multiple isolated networks using software configuration instead of extra hardware.

In this project, a single VLAN and subnet were configured to ensure communication between the windows server domain controller and Windows 7 and Windows 8 virtual machines.

This setup provided a controlled environment for implementing and testing Active Directory services.

Step 1 - Configure the VLAN and make all devices (windows 8 and 7) including the server on the same subnet

Created a NAT network:



Name	IPv4 Prefix	IPv6 Prefix	DHCP Server
tech_industries_network	10.0.2.0/27		Enabled

Name: tech_industries_network

IPv4 Prefix: 10.0.2.0/27

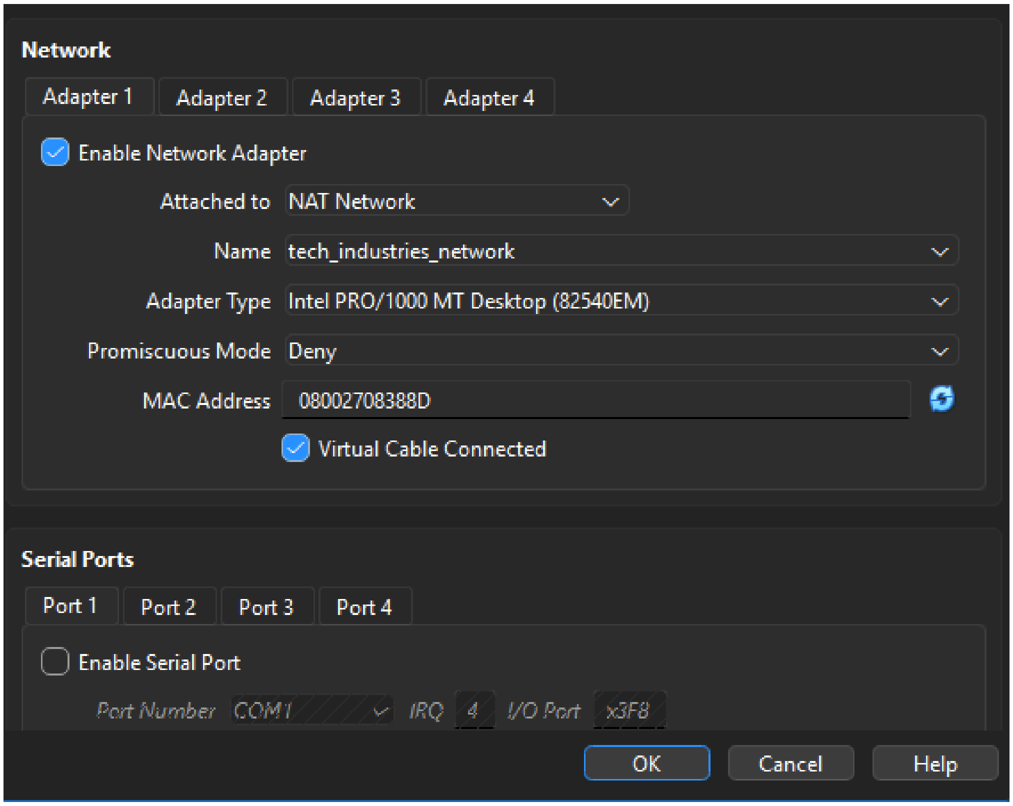
☑ Enable DHCP

☐ Enable IPv6

IPv6 Prefix:

☐ Advertise Default IPv6 Route

Connecting the Windows 8, 7 virtual machines and the Windows Server to the same network:



☑ Enable Network Adapter

Attached to: NAT Network

Name: tech_industries_network

Adapter Type: Intel PRO/1000 MT Desktop (82540EM)

Promiscuous Mode: Deny

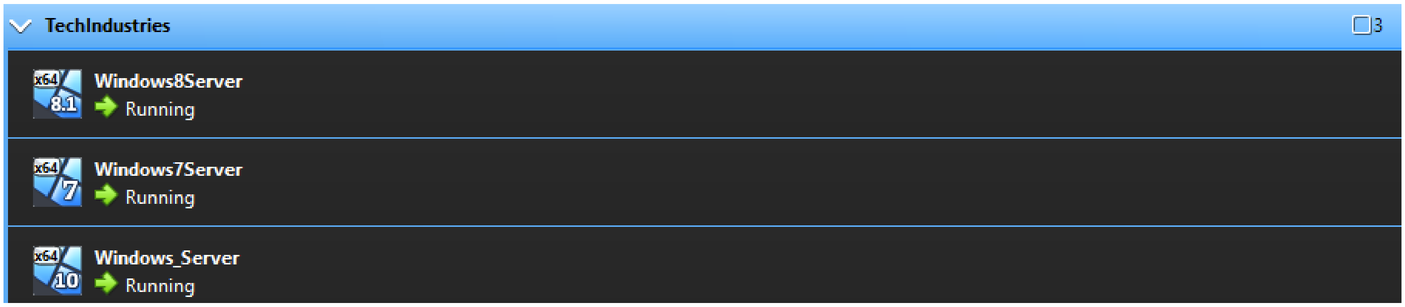
MAC Address: 08002708388D

☑ Virtual Cable Connected

☐ Enable Serial Port

Port Number: COM1 IRQ: 4 I/O Port: x3F8

Step 2 - Start all the devices including the server



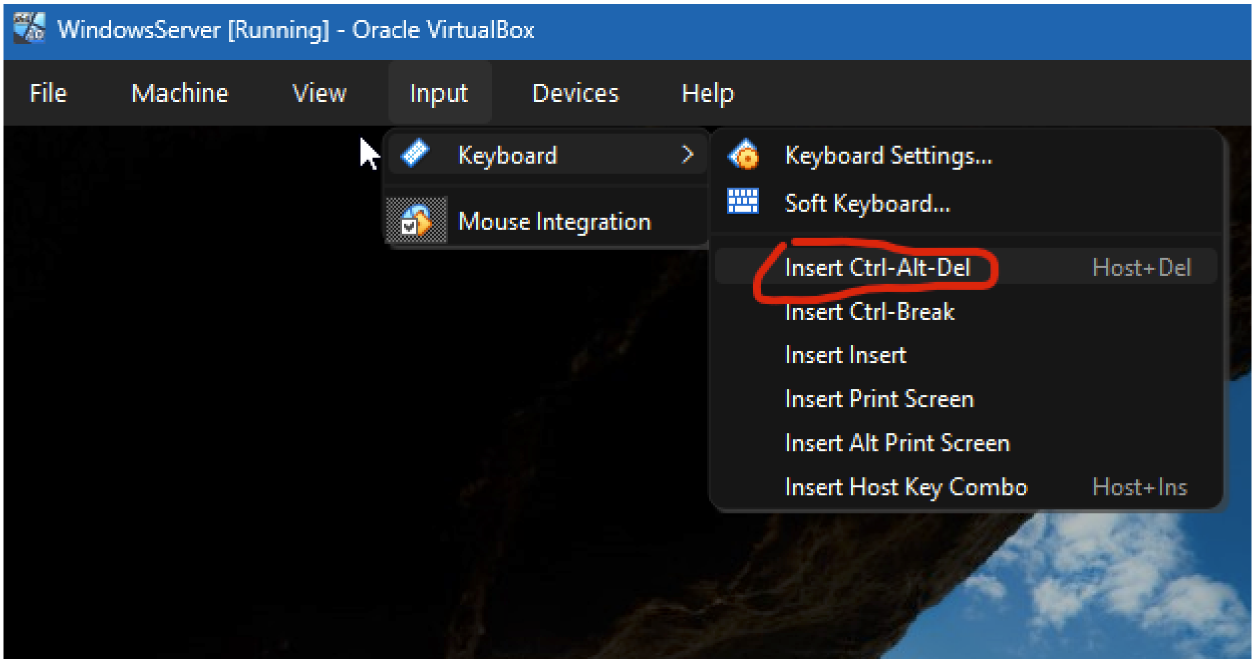
Windows8Server
Running

Windows7Server
Running

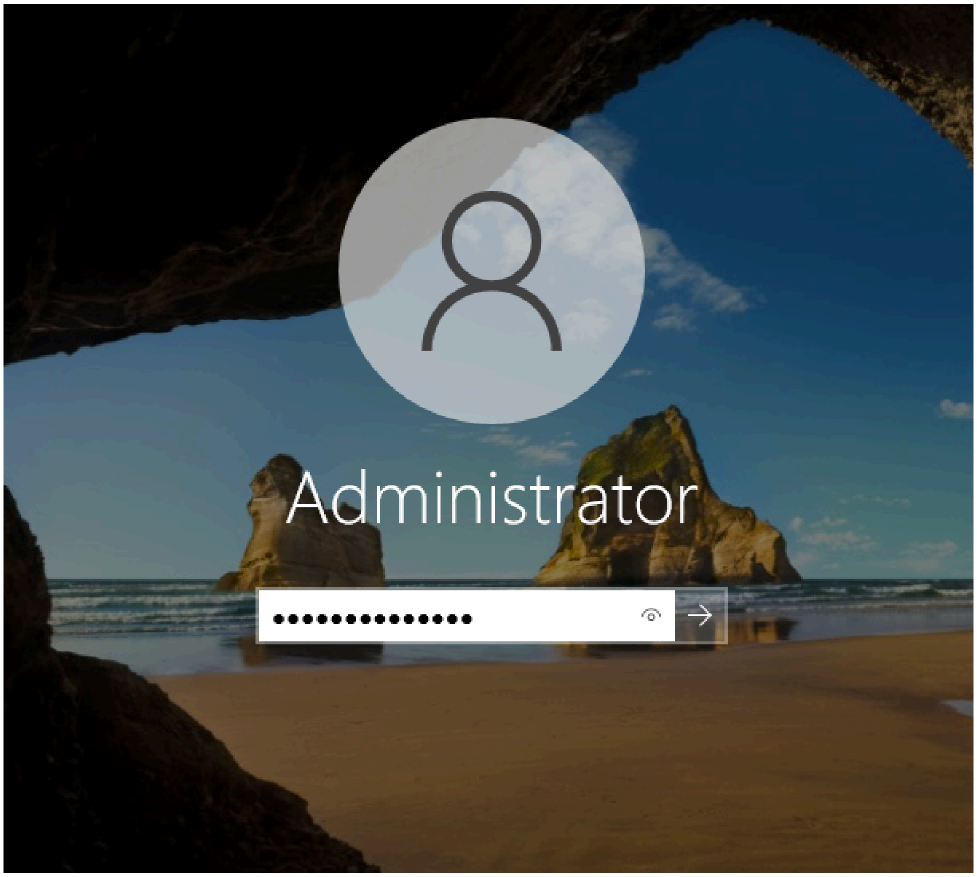
Windows_Server
Running

Step 3 - On the server, start the server dashboard

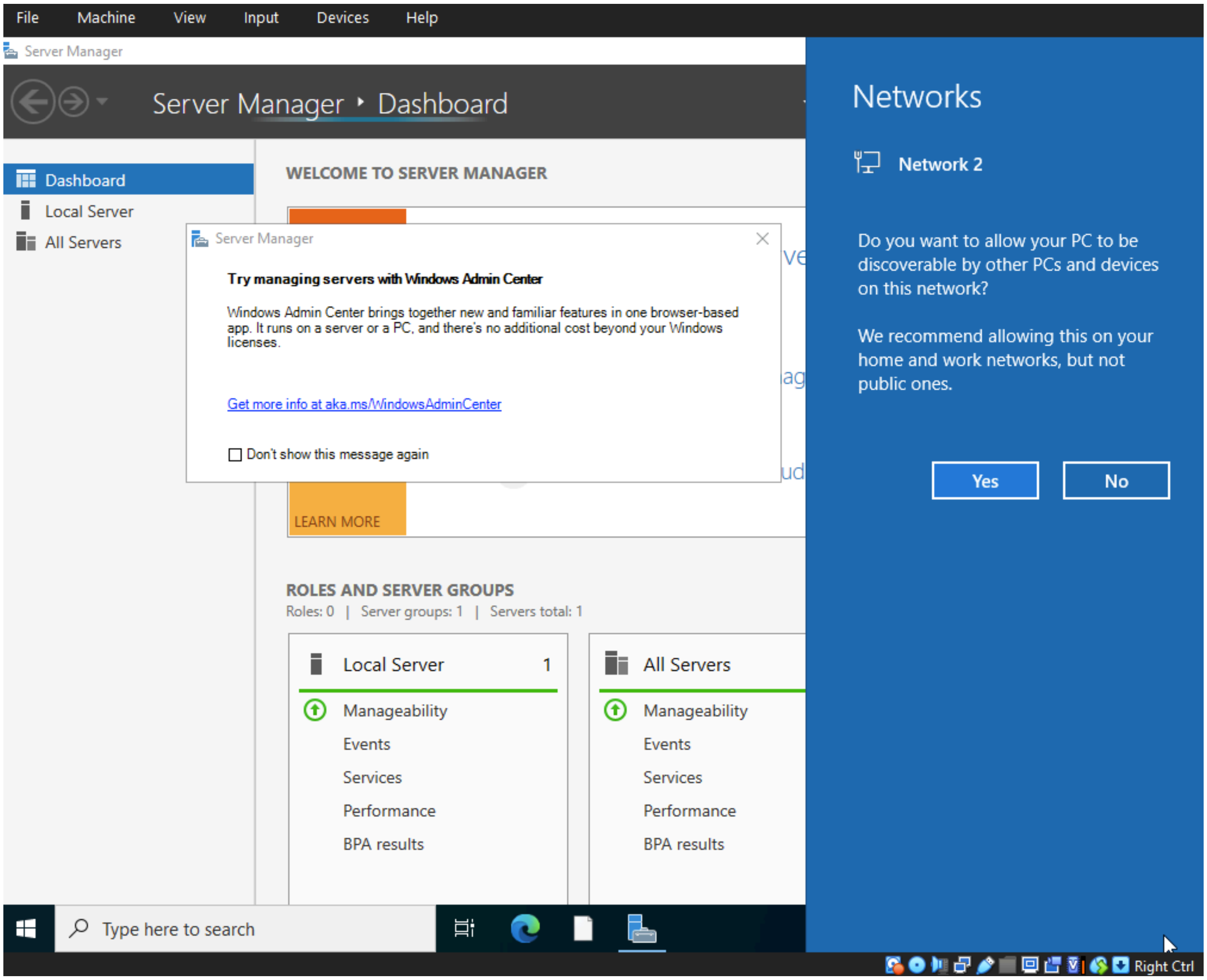
I was prompted to press “Ctrl+Alt+Del”, at the top I clicked “Input”, then hovered over the keyboard and scrolled down to click “Insert Ctrl+Alt+Del”. As shown in the screenshot below:



Entered Password:



Logged into Server Manager (Popped up immediately after login):
Make sure to click "Yes"



Server Manager

Try managing servers with Windows Admin Center

Windows Admin Center brings together new and familiar features in one browser-based app. It runs on a server or a PC, and there's no additional cost beyond your Windows licenses.

Get more info at aka.ms/WindowsAdminCenter

□ Don't show this message again

Networks

Network 2

Do you want to allow your PC to be discoverable by other PCs and devices on this network?

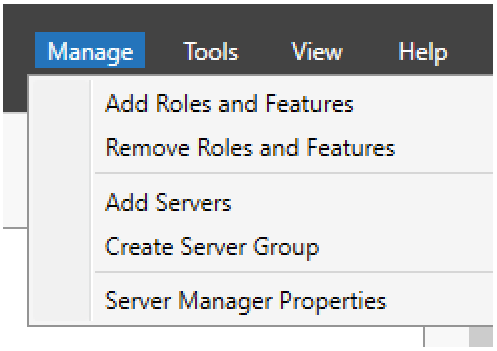
We recommend allowing this on your home and work networks, but not public ones.

Yes No

If nothing popped up, click the windows key and navigate to "Server Manager"

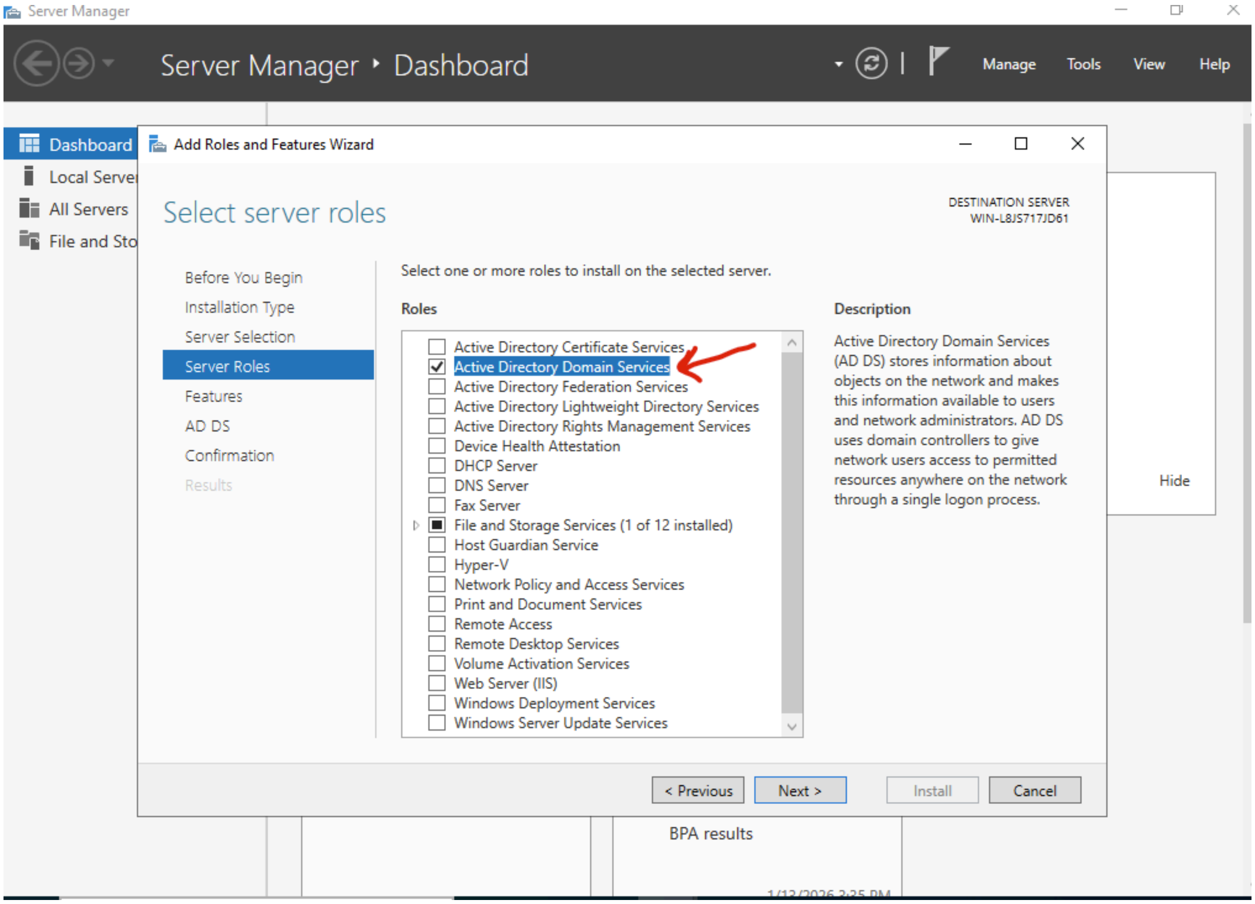
Step 4 - Install and configure the active directory

Top right, click on manage and navigate to "Add Roles and Features"



Steps to do when prompted with this window:

- Click Next Until you reach “Server Roles”
- Click on “Active Directory Domain services” - “Add Features”
- Click Next Until you reach confirmation, then click on “Install”



Select server roles

DESTINATION SERVER
WIN-L8JS717JD61

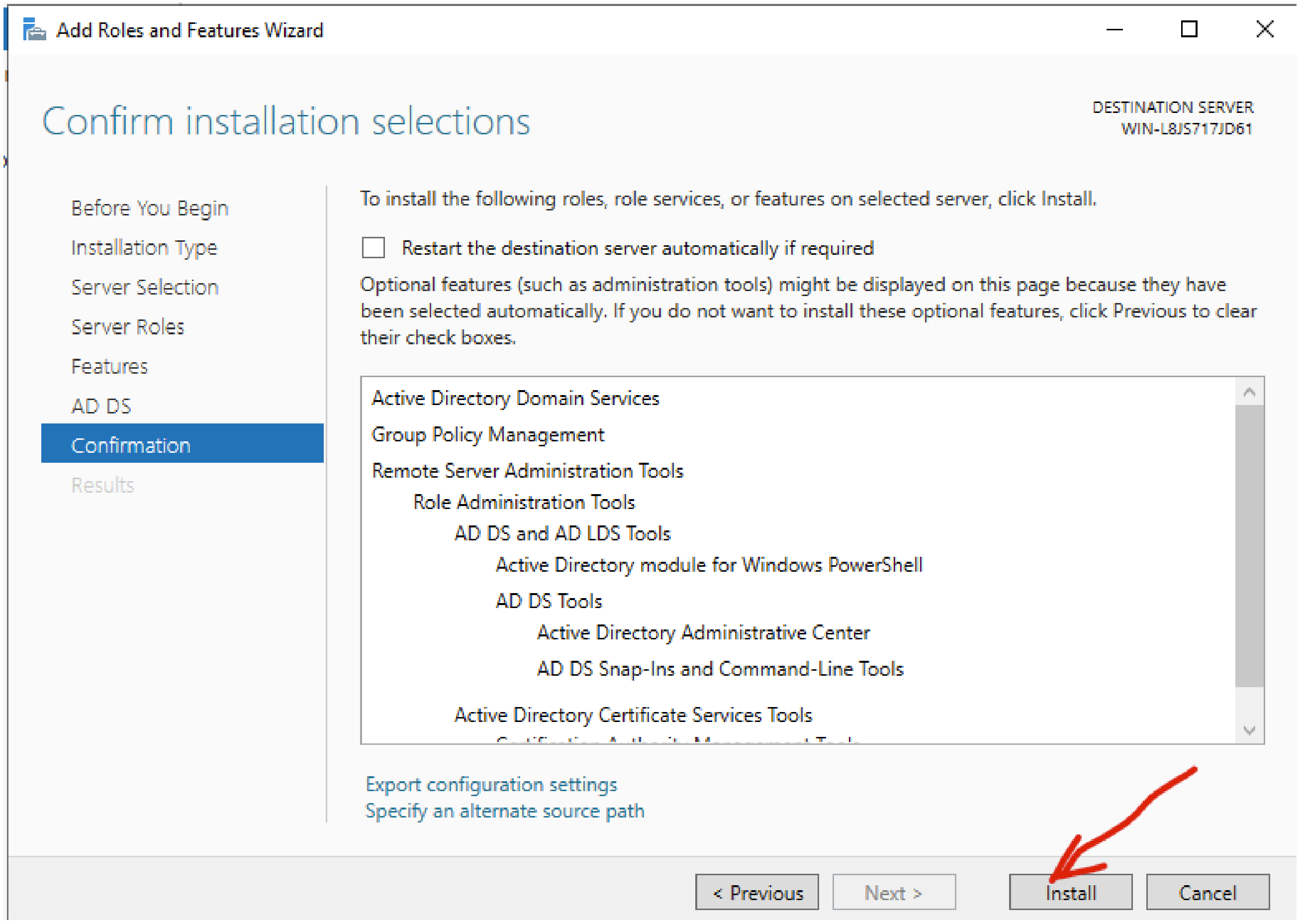
Select one or more roles to install on the selected server.

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
- ☐ Network Policy and Access Services
- ☐ Print and Document Services
- ☐ Remote Access
- ☐ Remote Desktop Services
- ☐ Volume Activation Services
- ☐ Web Server (IIS)
- ☐ Windows Deployment Services
- ☐ Windows Server Update Services

Description

Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) stores information about objects on the network and makes this information available to users and network administrators. AD DS uses domain controllers to give network users access to permitted resources anywhere on the network through a single logon process.



Add Roles and Features Wizard

Confirm installation selections

DESTINATION SERVER
WIN-L8JS717JD61

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.

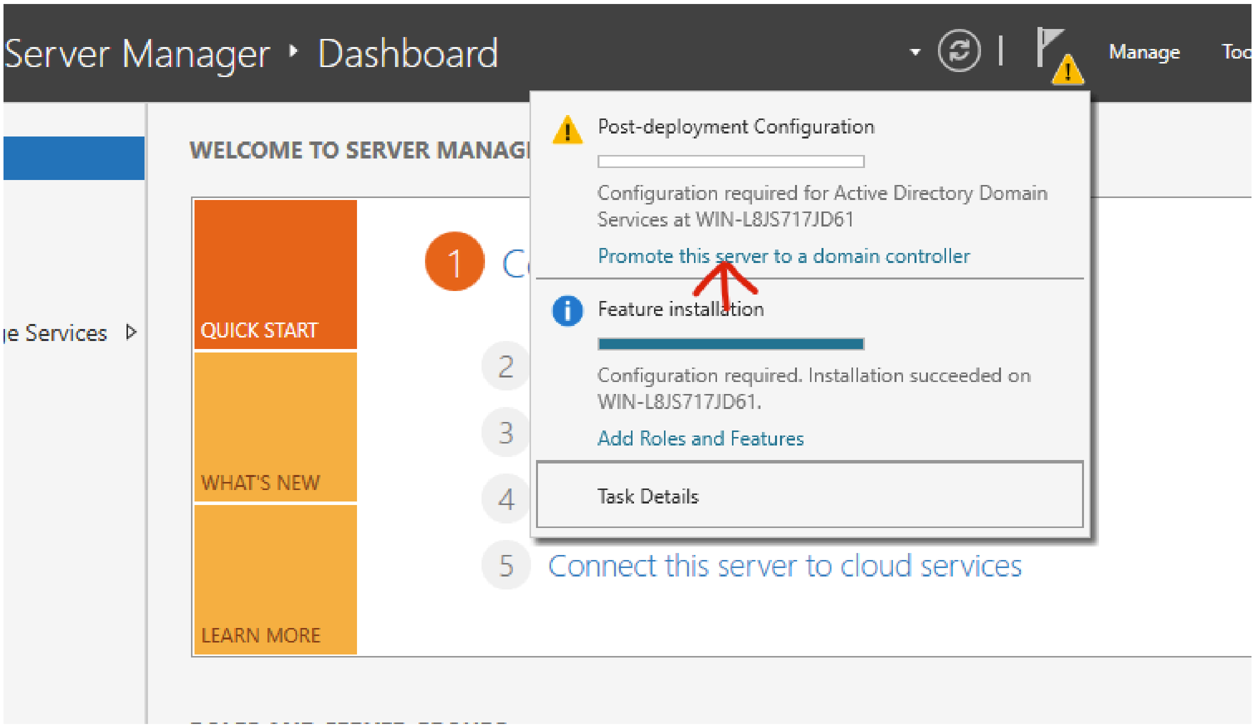
- Active Directory Domain Services
- Group Policy Management
- Remote Server Administration Tools
  - Role Administration Tools
    - AD DS and AD LDS Tools
      - Active Directory module for Windows PowerShell
      - AD DS Tools
        - Active Directory Administrative Center
        - AD DS Snap-Ins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

Export configuration settings
Specify an alternate source path
< Previous
Next >
Install
Cancel

Once Installed, move on to the next step

Step 5 - Promote the active directory server to a domain controller

Top right of the dashboard, click the flag icon with a hazard warning next to it:



Post-deployment Configuration

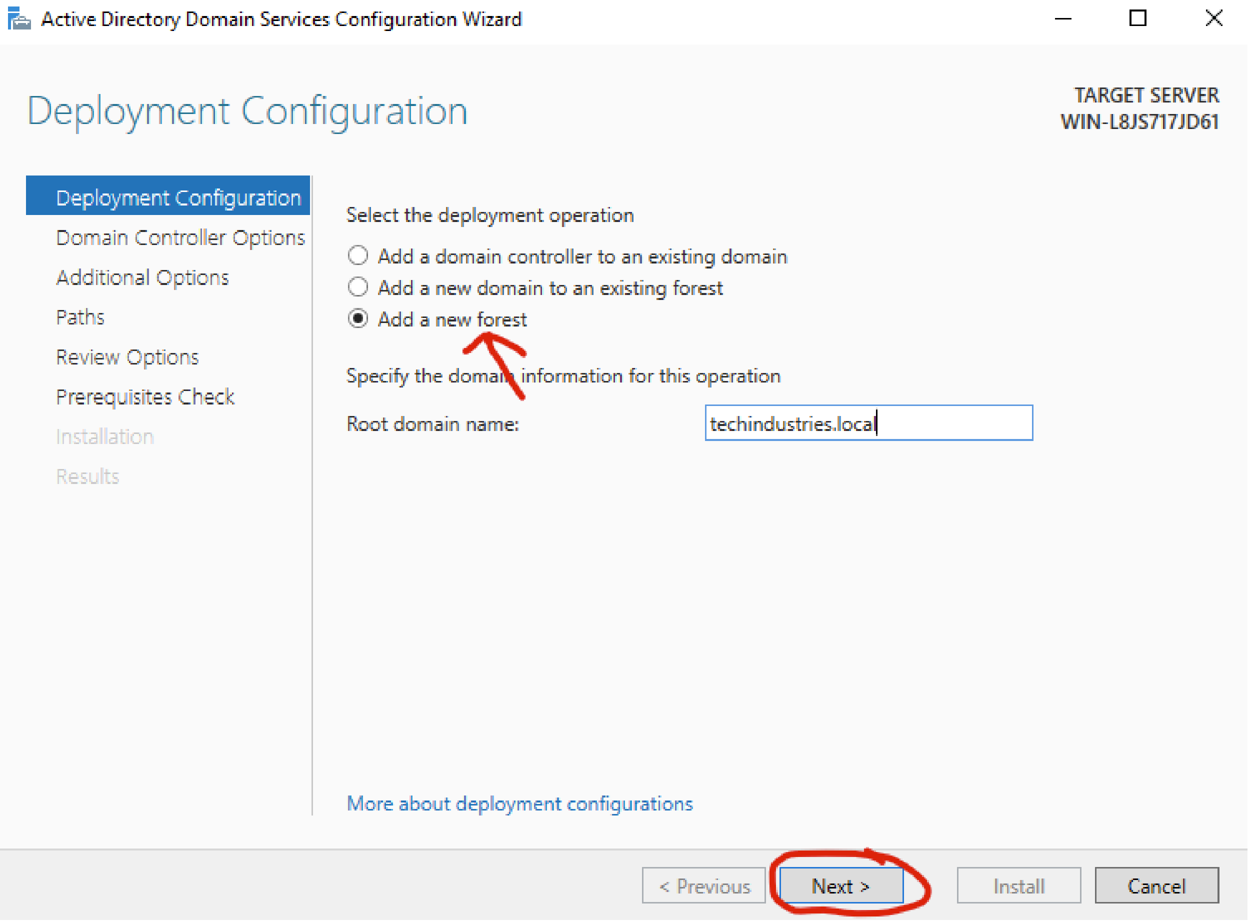
Configuration required for Active Directory Domain Services at WIN-L8JS717JD61

Feature installation

Configuration required. Installation succeeded on WIN-L8JS717JD61.

Then a window will pop up:

- In this window click “Add a new forest” as one of the options
- Name your root domain name in the box
- Click on Next



Select the deployment operation

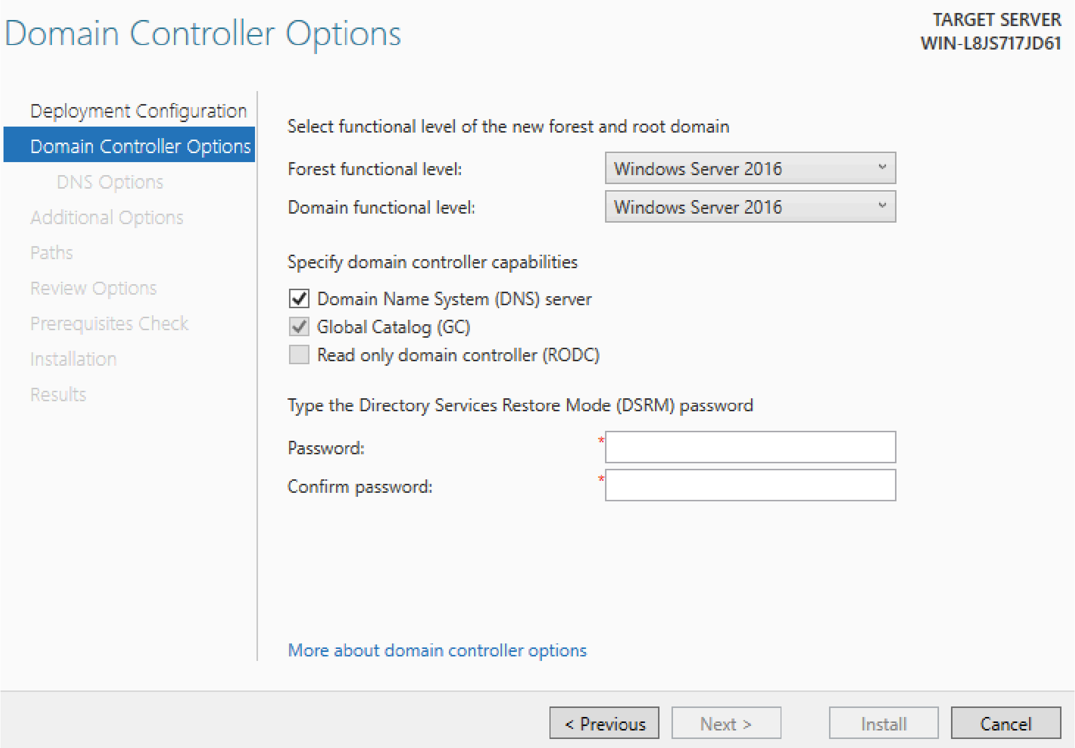
○ Add a domain controller to an existing domain
○ Add a new domain to an existing forest
● Add a new forest

Specify the domain information for this operation

Root domain name: techindustries.local

After clicking next:

- Input a password
- Click Next until Installation phase
- This will reboot after installation has finished



Domain Controller Options

TARGET SERVER
WIN-L8JS717JD61

Select functional level of the new forest and root domain

Forest functional level: Windows Server 2016

Domain functional level: Windows Server 2016

Specify domain controller capabilities

☑ Domain Name System (DNS) server

☑ Global Catalog (GC)

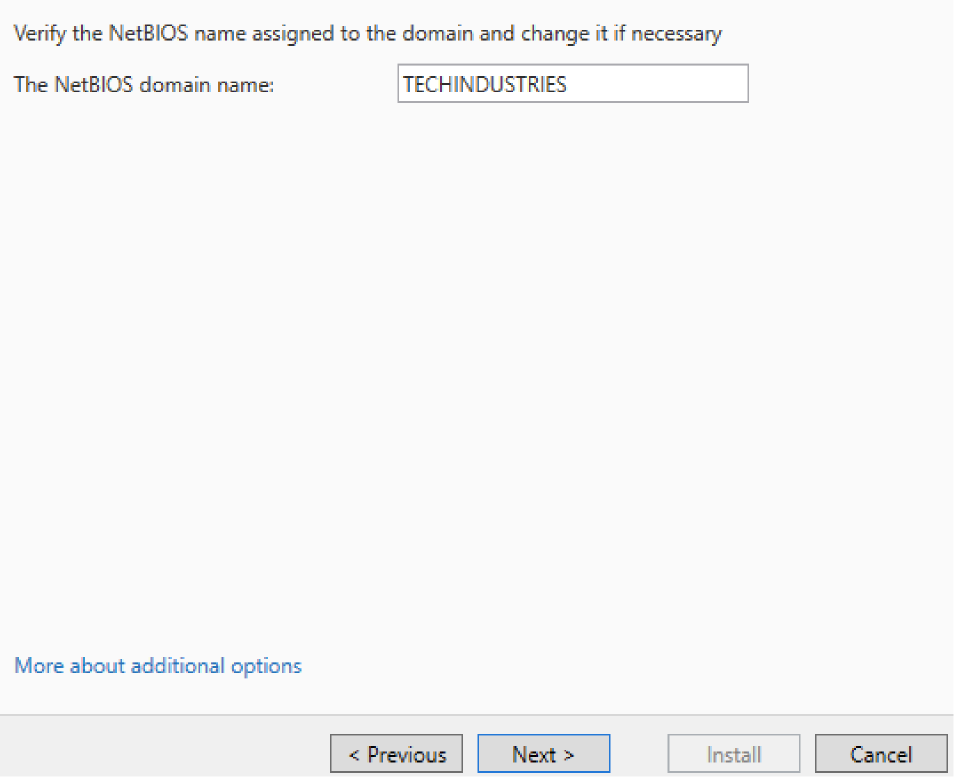
□ Read only domain controller (RODC)

Type the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password

Password: *

Confirm password: *

More about domain controller options

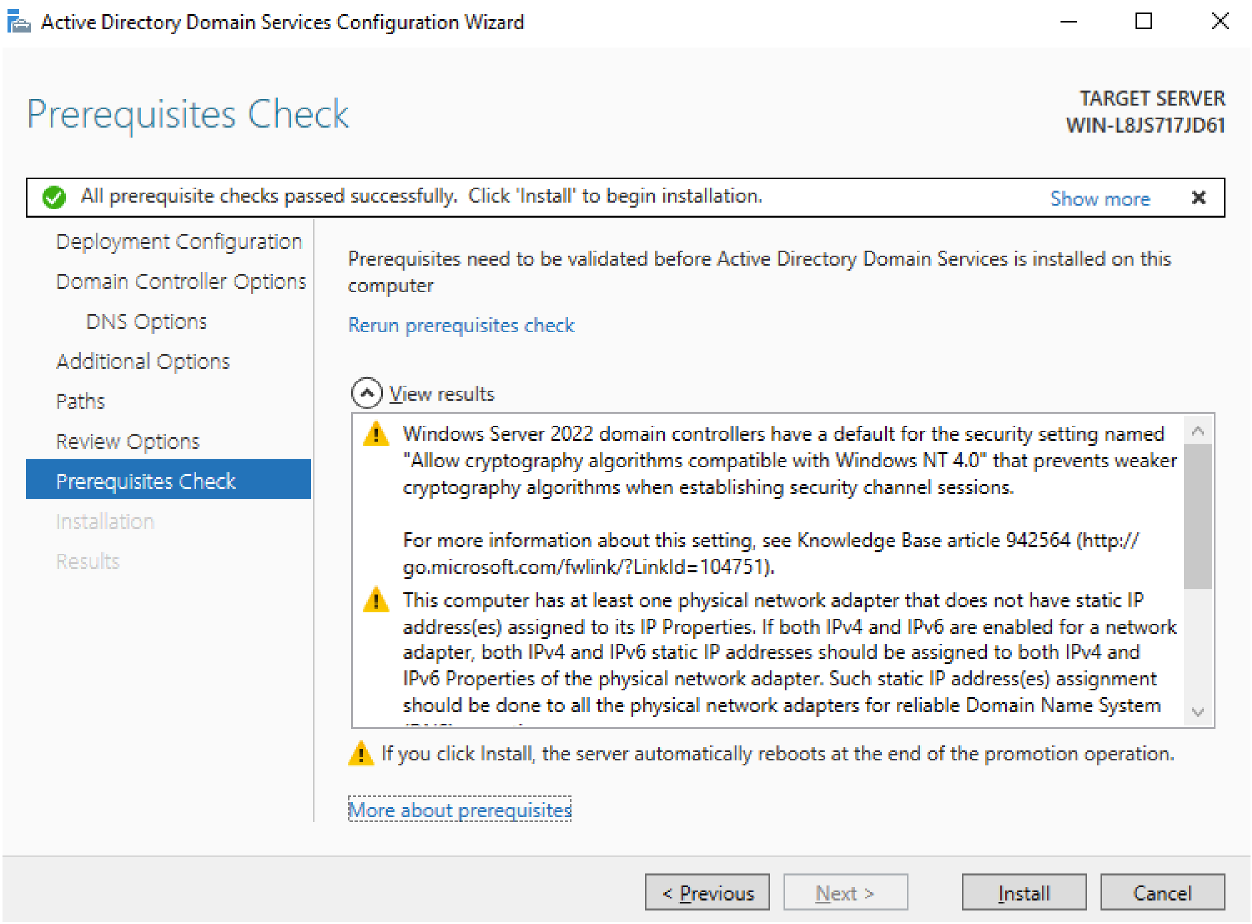


Verify the NetBIOS name assigned to the domain and change it if necessary

The NetBIOS domain name: TECHINDUSTRIES

More about additional options

Domain name ^



Prerequisites Check

TARGET SERVER
WIN-L8JS717JD61

All prerequisite checks passed successfully. Click 'Install' to begin installation.

Prerequisites need to be validated before Active Directory Domain Services is installed on this computer

Windows Server 2022 domain controllers have a default for the security setting named "Allow cryptography algorithms compatible with Windows NT 4.0" that prevents weaker cryptography algorithms when establishing security channel sessions.

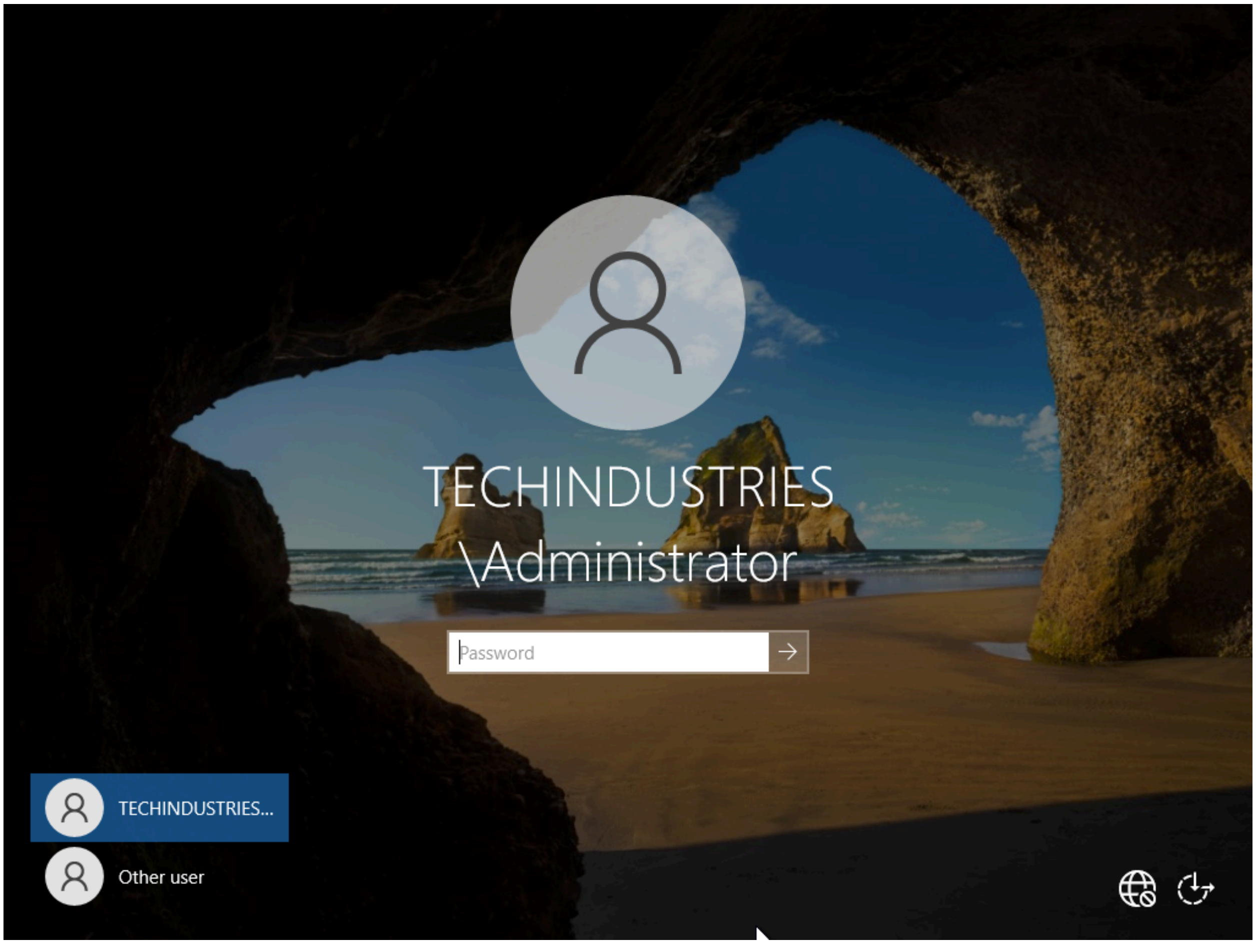
For more information about this setting, see Knowledge Base article 942564 (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=104751).

This computer has at least one physical network adapter that does not have static IP address(es) assigned to its IP Properties. If both IPv4 and IPv6 are enabled for a network adapter, both IPv4 and IPv6 static IP addresses should be assigned to both IPv4 and IPv6 Properties of the physical network adapter. Such static IP address(es) assignment should be done to all the physical network adapters for reliable Domain Name System

If you click Install, the server automatically reboots at the end of the promotion operation.

Step 6 - Login as the administrator

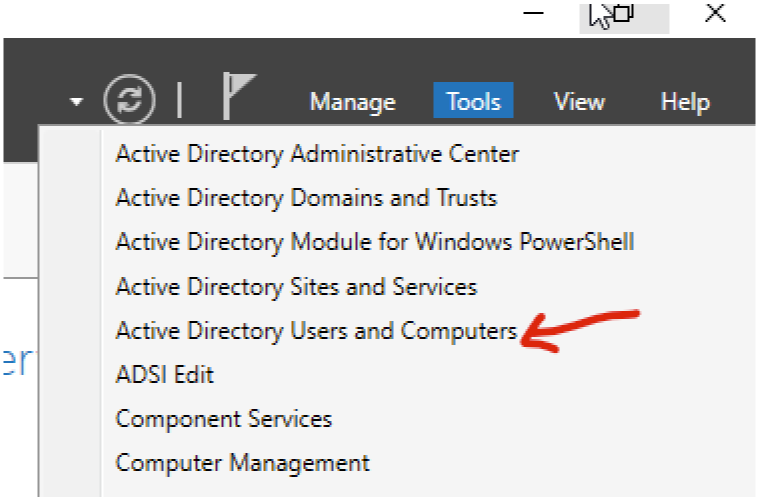
After the reboot, It will prompt you to sign in as an administrator.
Enter the password that was used during the installation process.
As shown in this screenshot:



<u>Step 7 - Create three organizational units; HR, IT and audit</u>

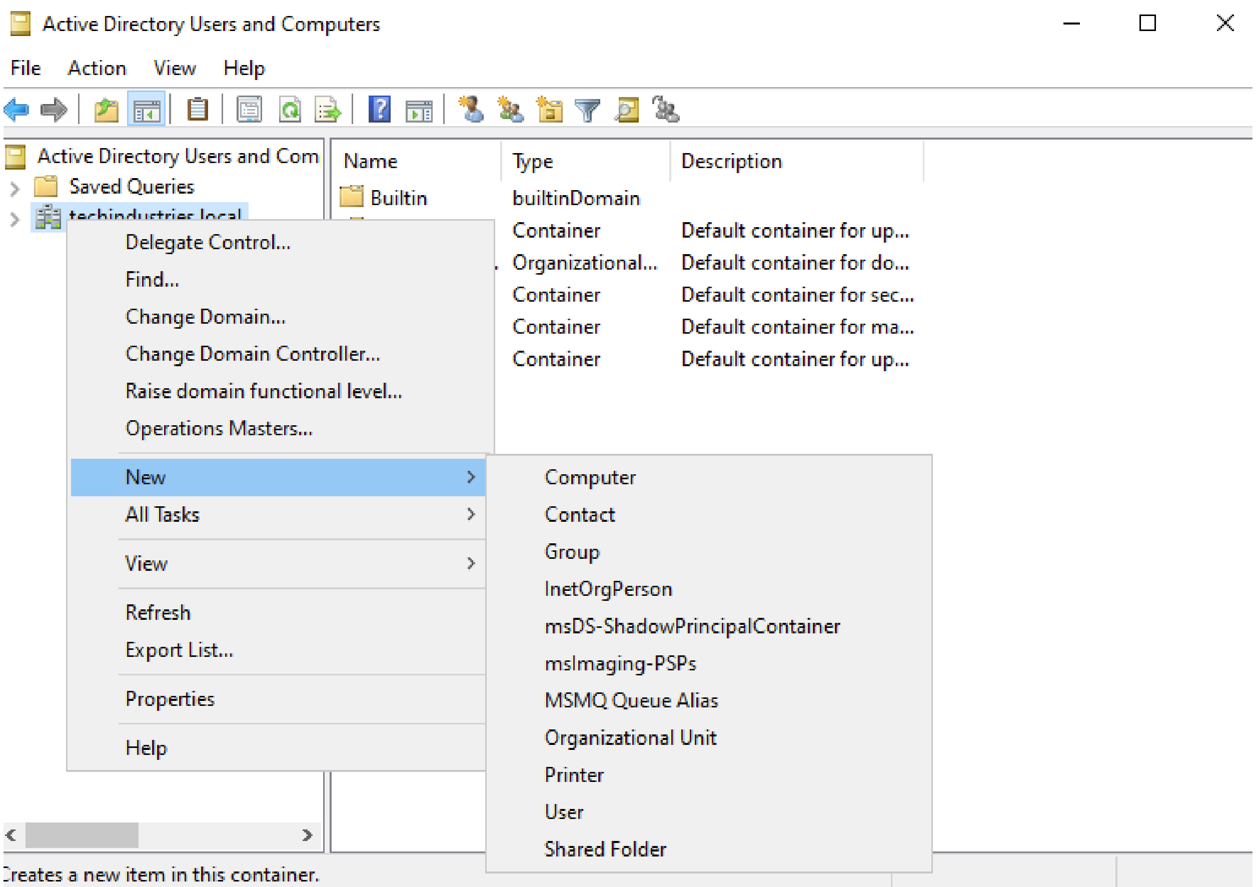
In the top right, click tools:

- Navigate to “Active Directory Users and Computers”


Manage
Tools
View
Help
Active Directory Administrative Center
Active Directory Domains and Trusts
Active Directory Module for Windows PowerShell
Active Directory Sites and Services
Active Directory Users and Computers
ADSI Edit
Component Services
Computer Management

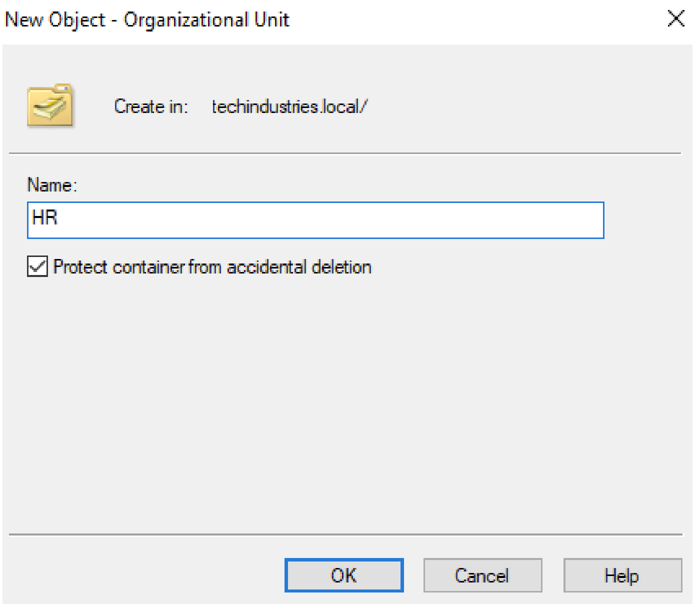
Once window has popped up:

- Right click on the domain you have created
- Hover over new - Then click “Organizational Unit”
- Name the OUs - HR, Audit and IT



Name	Type	Description
Builtin	builtinDomain	
	Container	Default container for up...
	Organizational...	Default container for do...
	Container	Default container for sec...
	Container	Default container for ma...
	Container	Default container for up...

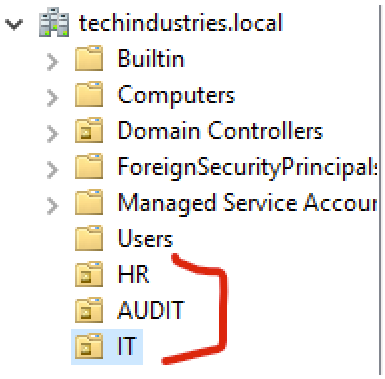
Creates a new item in this container.



Create in: techindustries.local/

Name:
HR

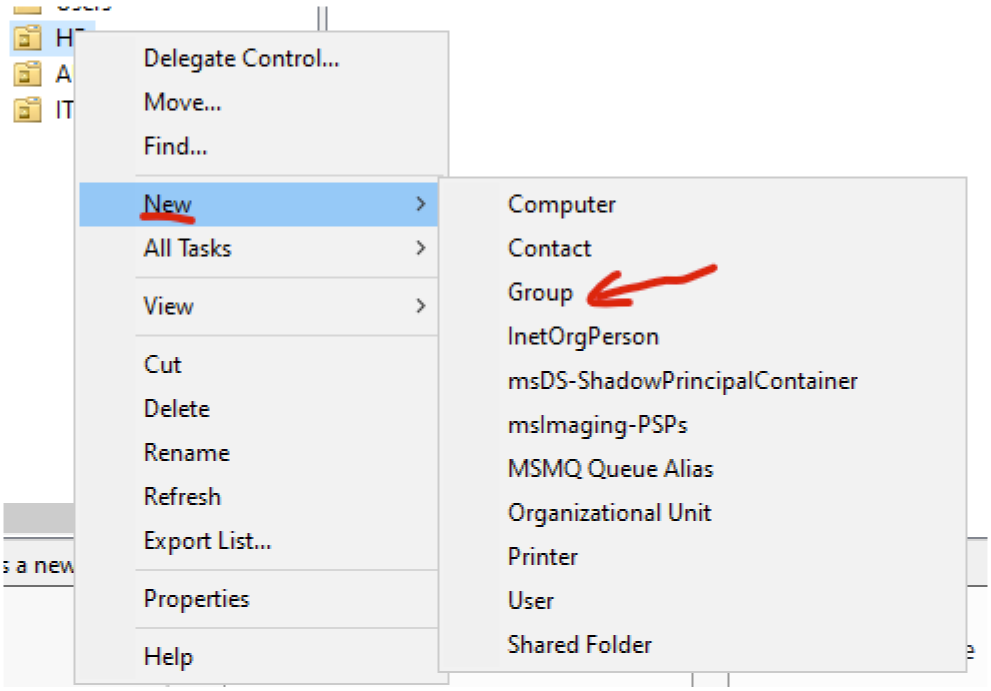
☑ Protect container from accidental deletion

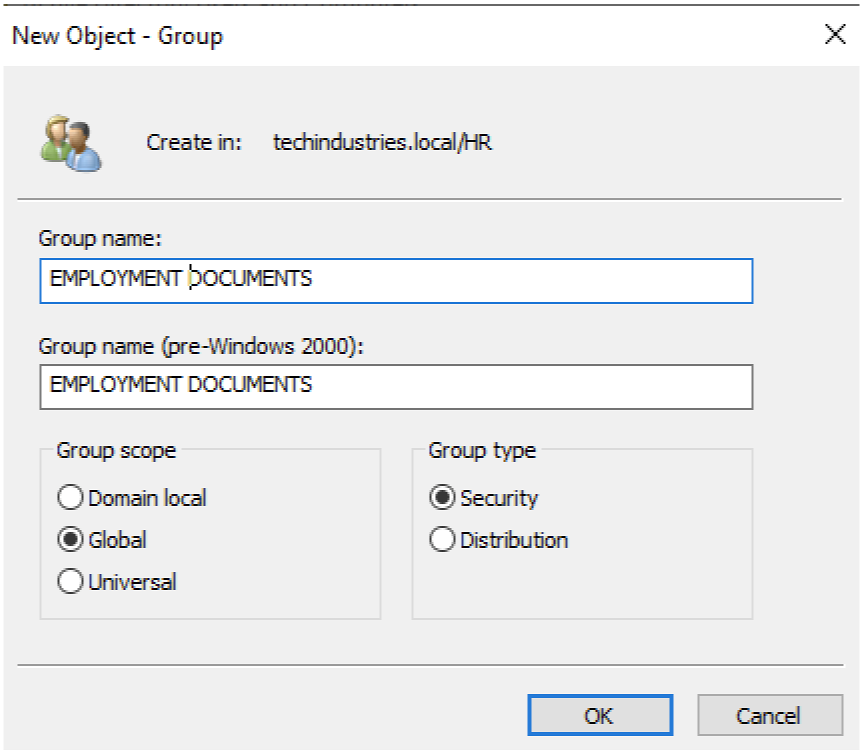


Step 8 - Create groups within each organizational unit

Hover over to the HR OU:

- Right Click and hover over New
- Then click “Group”
- Name the groups however you may like
- Repeat this process for IT OU





New Object - Group

Create in: techindustries.local/HR

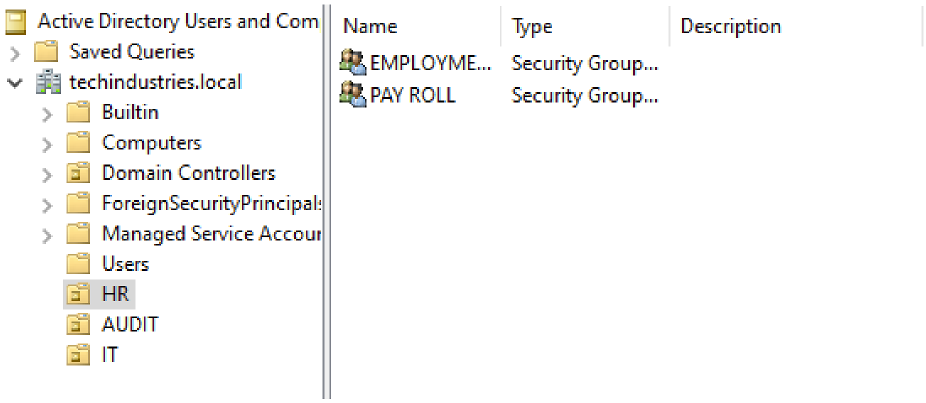
Group name:
EMPLOYMENT DOCUMENTS

Group name (pre-Windows 2000):
EMPLOYMENT DOCUMENTS

Group scope
○ Domain local
● Global
○ Universal

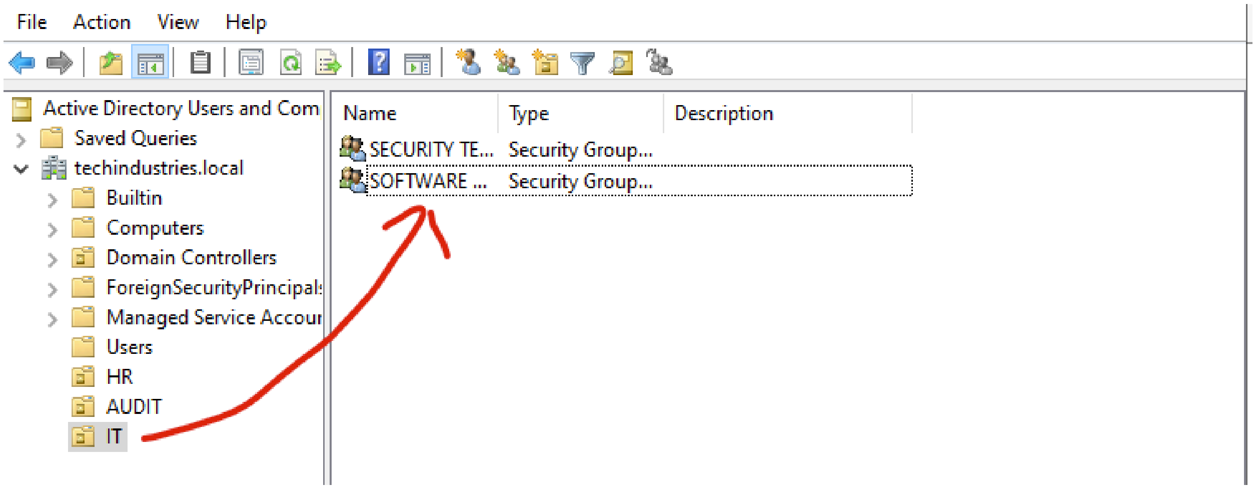
Group type
● Security
○ Distribution

OK Cancel



- Active Directory Users and Com
  - Saved Queries
  - techindustries.local
    - Builtin
    - Computers
    - Domain Controllers
    - ForeignSecurityPrincipal:
    - Managed Service Accour
    - Users
    - HR
    - AUDIT
    - IT

Name	Type	Description
EMPLOYME...	Security Group...	
PAY ROLL	Security Group...	



- Active Directory Users and Com
  - Saved Queries
  - techindustries.local
    - Builtin
    - Computers
    - Domain Controllers
    - ForeignSecurityPrincipal:
    - Managed Service Accour
    - Users
    - HR
    - AUDIT
    - IT

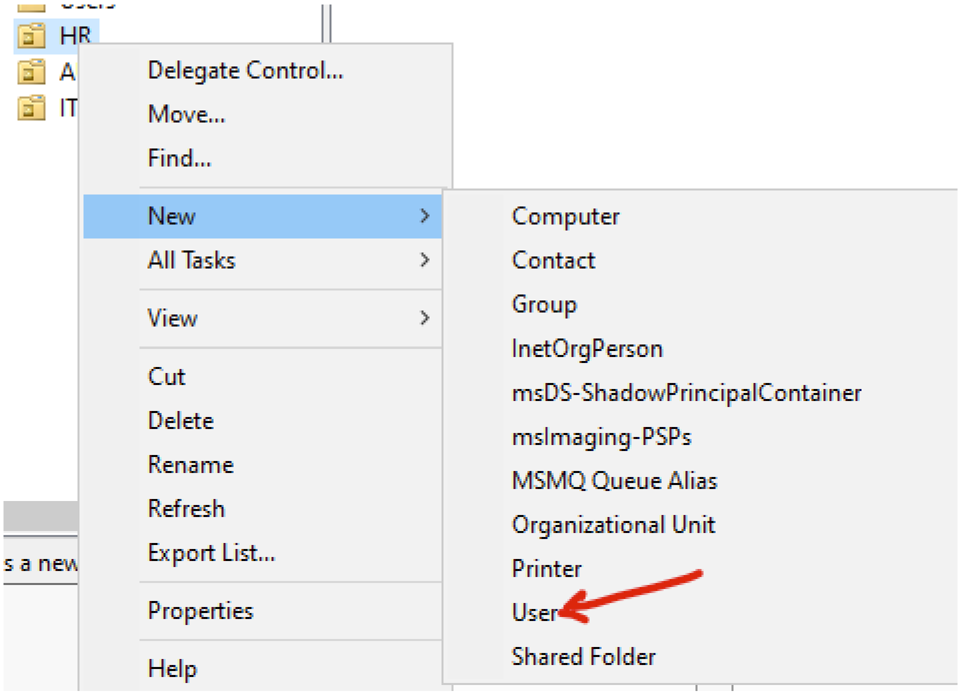
Name	Type	Description
SECURITY TE...	Security Group...	
SOFTWARE ...	Security Group...	

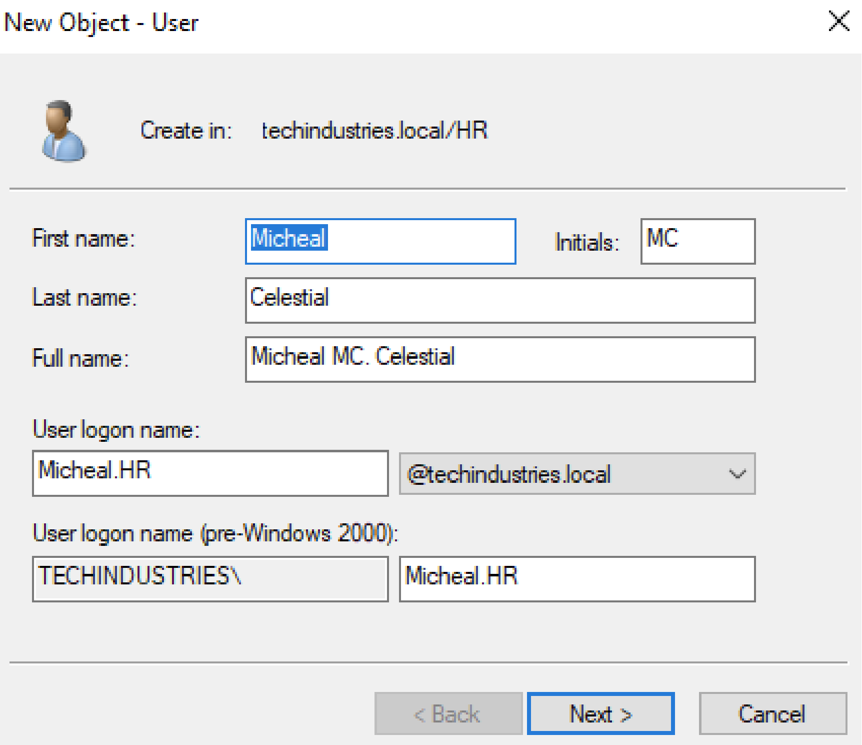
Step 9 - Add users to the group and configure each user

In this step, we are adding users to the groups of the windows server. Windows 7 and 8 virtual machines will be used in this step.
Windows 7 - HR users
Windows 8 - IT users

Navigate to the HR OU:

- Right click, hover over "New" - click "User"
- Enter User credentials (Name, Last name etc)
- User logon name - end with .HR to distinguish from other user groups
- Click Next - Prompted with 4 options
    - First
    - Second
    - Third
    - Fouth
- Click Next
- Click Finish




New Object - User

Create in: techindustries.local/HR

First name: Micheal

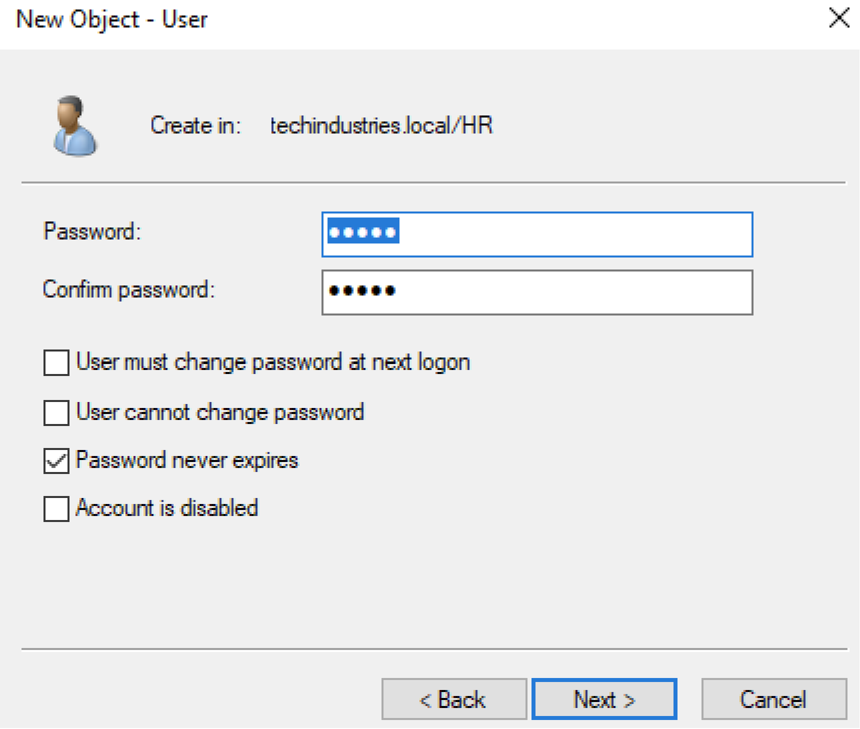
Initials: MC

Last name: Celestial

Full name: Micheal MC. Celestial

User logon name: Micheal.HR @techindustries.local

User logon name (pre-Windows 2000): TECHINDUSTRIES\ Micheal.HR


New Object - User

Create in: techindustries.local/HR

Password: •••••

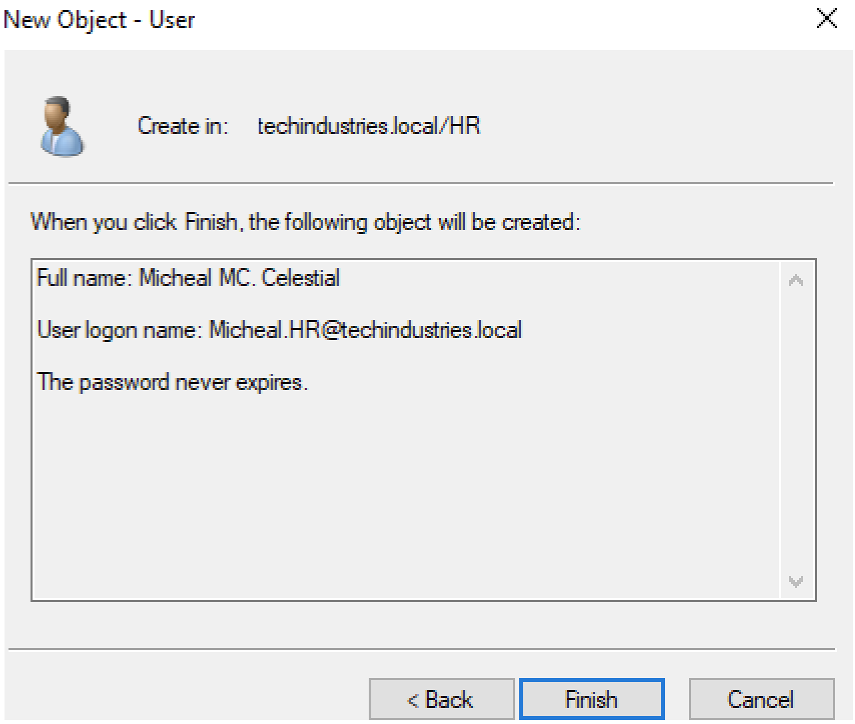
Confirm password: •••••

□ User must change password at next logon

□ User cannot change password

☑ Password never expires

□ Account is disabled



New Object - User

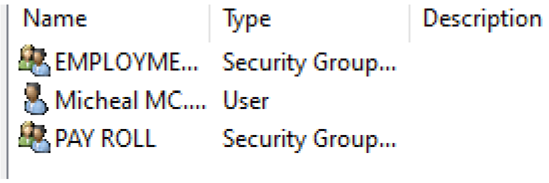
Create in: techindustries.local/HR

When you click Finish, the following object will be created:

Full name: Micheal MC. Celestial

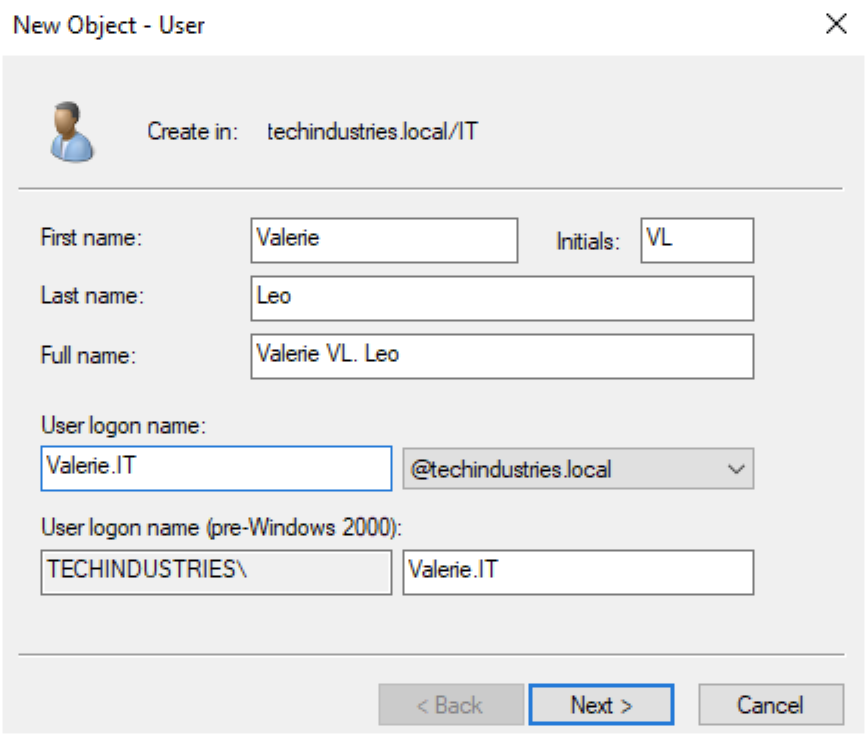
User logon name: Micheal.HR@techindustries.local

The password never expires.



Name	Type	Description
EMPLOYME...	Security Group...	
Micheal MC....	User	
PAY ROLL	Security Group...	

The User (Micheal Celestial) has been created in HR.
Repeat this Process but for IT:



New Object - User

Create in: techindustries.local/IT

First name: Valerie

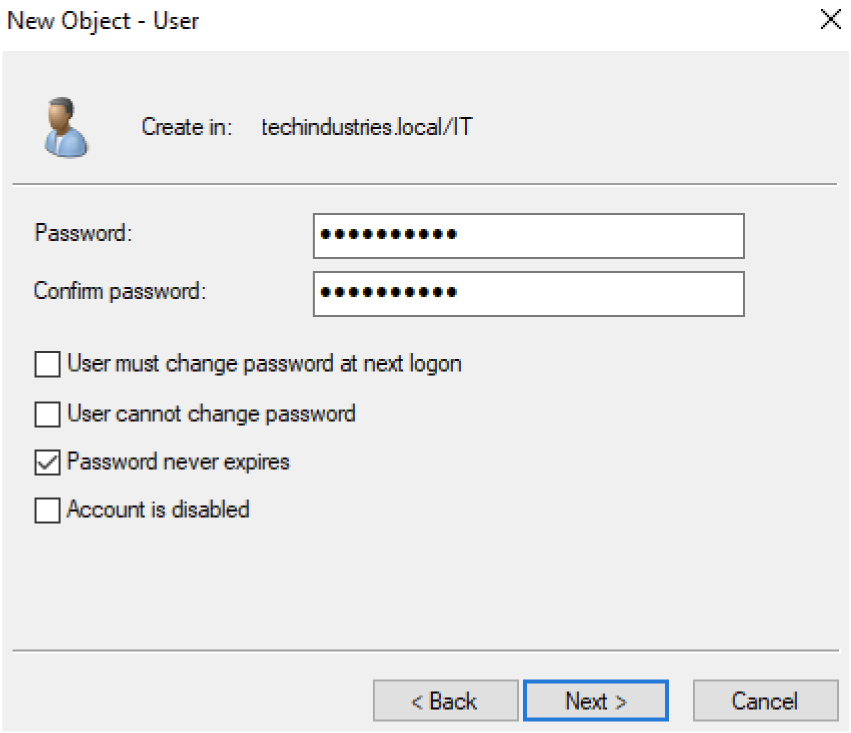
Initials: VL

Last name: Leo

Full name: Valerie VL. Leo

User logon name: Valerie.IT @techindustries.local

User logon name (pre-Windows 2000): TECHINDUSTRIES\ Valerie.IT



New Object - User

Create in: techindustries.local/IT

Password: ●●●●●●●●●●●

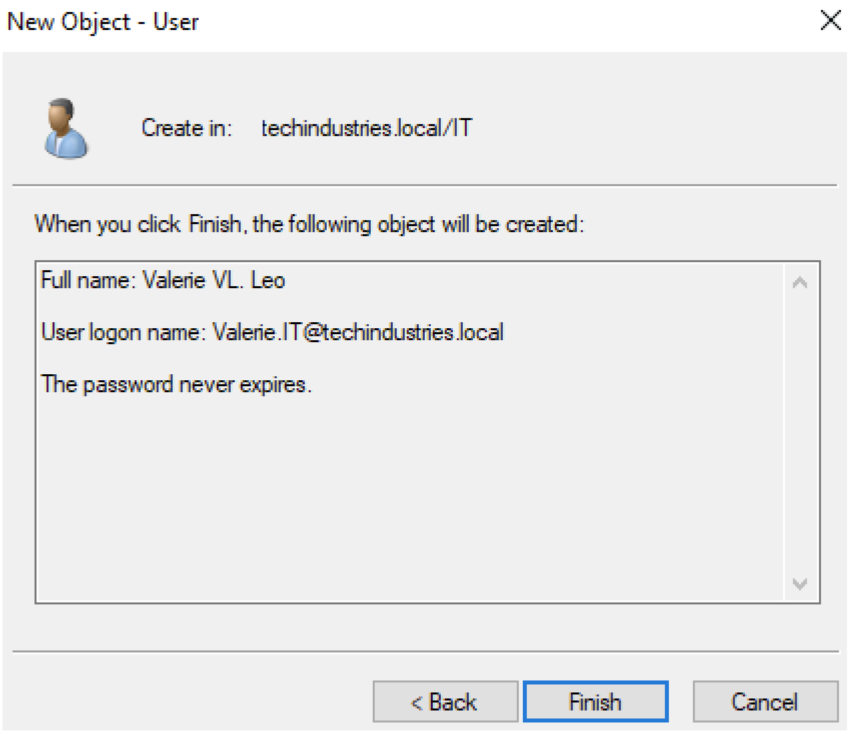
Confirm password: ●●●●●●●●●●●

□ User must change password at next logon

□ User cannot change password

☑ Password never expires

□ Account is disabled



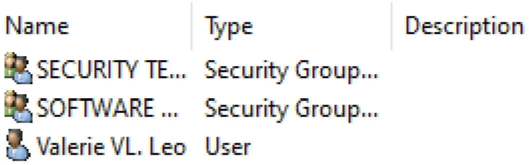
Create in: techindustries.local/IT

When you click Finish, the following object will be created:

Full name: Valerie VL. Leo

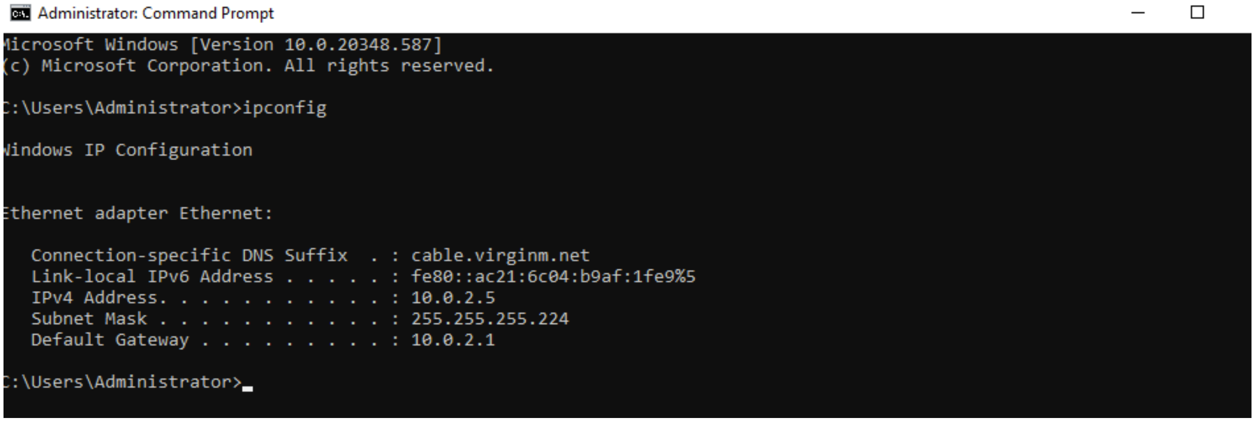
User logon name: Valerie.IT@techindustries.local

The password never expires.



Name	Type	Description
SECURITY TE...	Security Group...	
SOFTWARE ...	Security Group...	
Valerie VL. Leo	User	

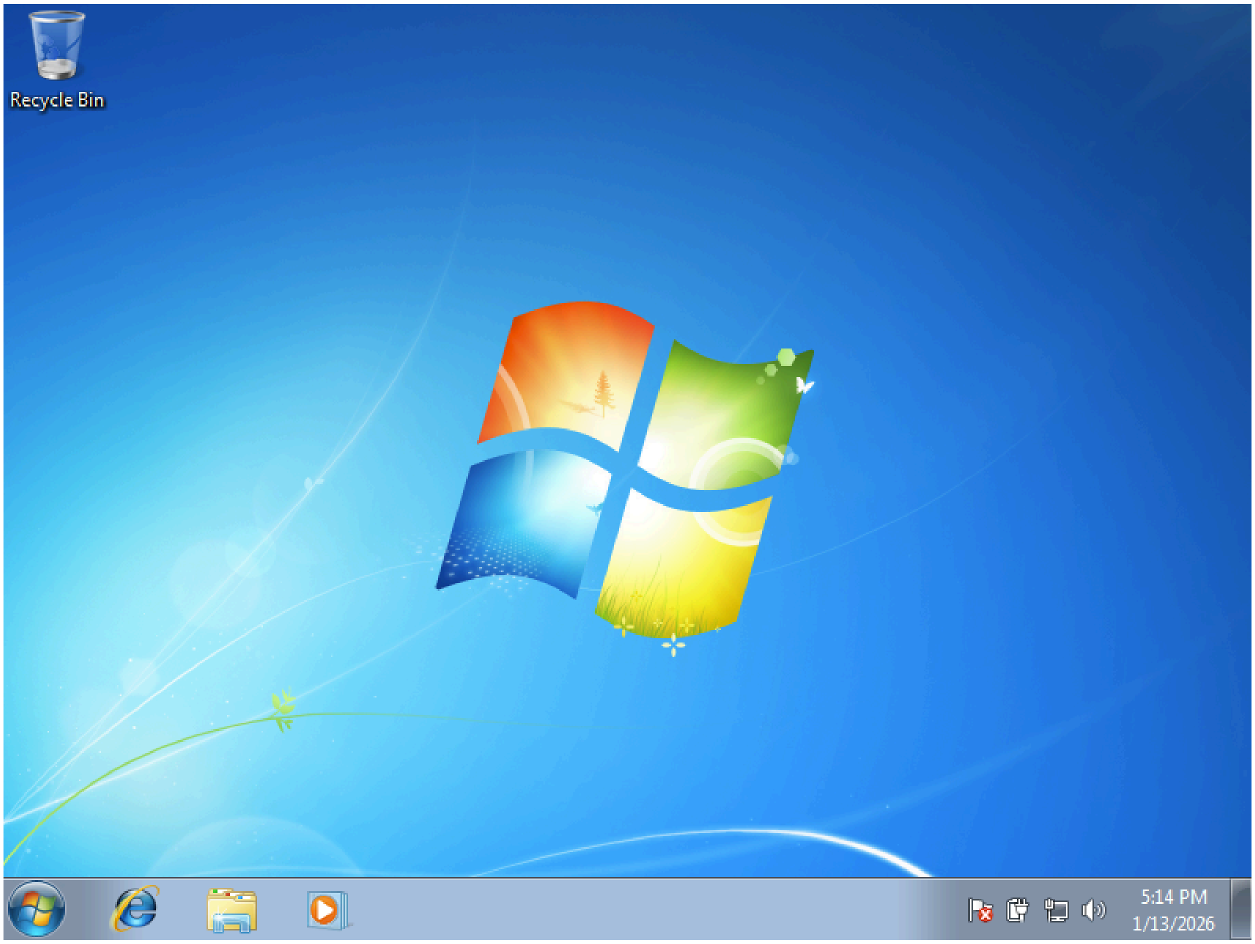
Opened command prompt to get ip address using “ipconfig”:

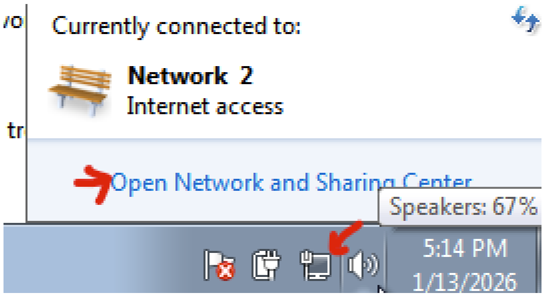


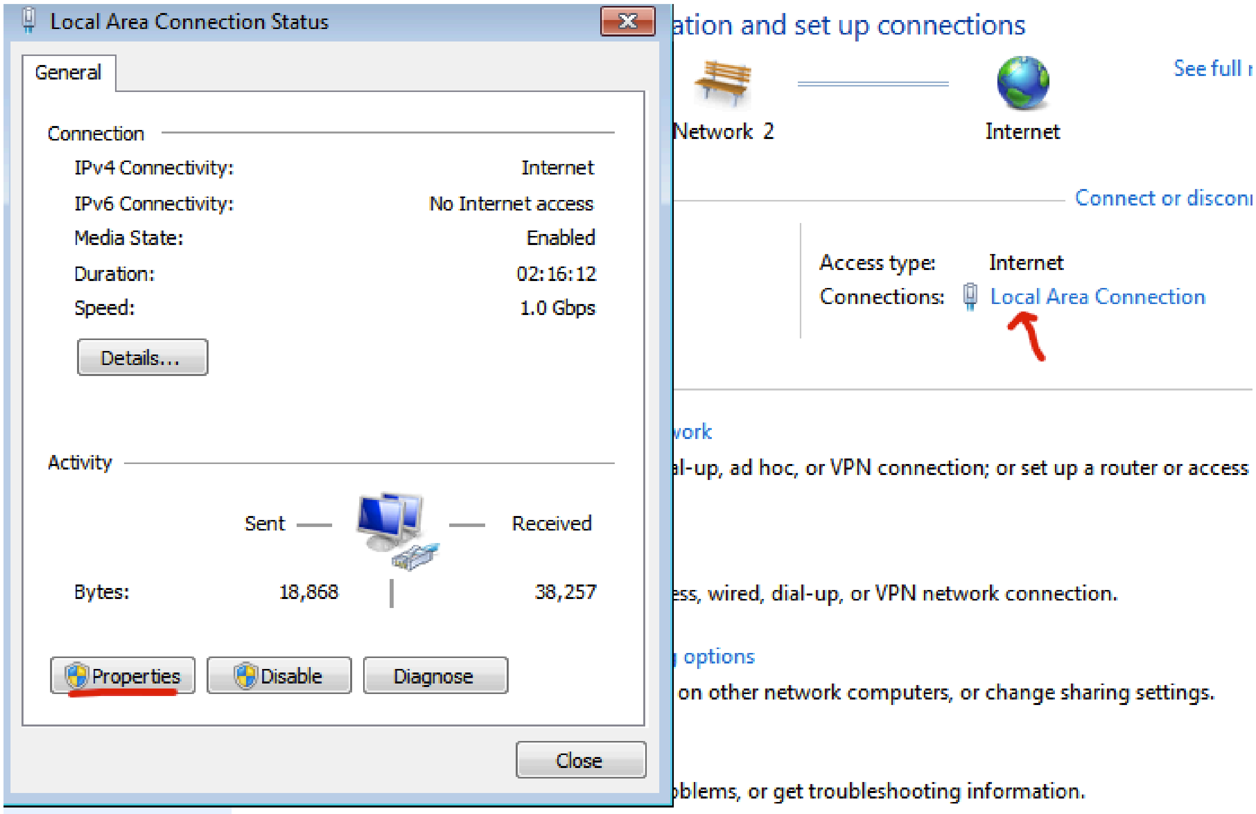
```
icrosoft Windows [Version 10.0.20348.587]
c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

:\Users\Administrator>ipconfig

indows IP Configuration


thernet adapter Ethernet:

   Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : cable.virginm.net
   Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::ac21:6c04:b9af:1fe9%5
   IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . . . . : 10.0.2.5
   Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.224
   Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . : 10.0.2.1

:\Users\Administrator>_
```

Navigate to Windows 7 virtual machine:

- Open Network and sharing centre (Bottom-right)
- Navigate to “Local area connection”, and Click
- Navigate to “Properties”


Recycle Bin
5:14 PM
1/13/2026


Currently connected to:
Network 2
Internet access
Open Network and Sharing Center
Speakers: 67%
5:14 PM
1/13/2026



Connection

IPv4 Connectivity: Internet
IPv6 Connectivity: No Internet access
Media State: Enabled
Duration: 02:16:12
Speed: 1.0 Gbps

Activity

Sent — Received
Bytes: 18,868 | 38,257

Access type: Internet
Connections: Local Area Connection

al-up, ad hoc, or VPN connection; or set up a router or access

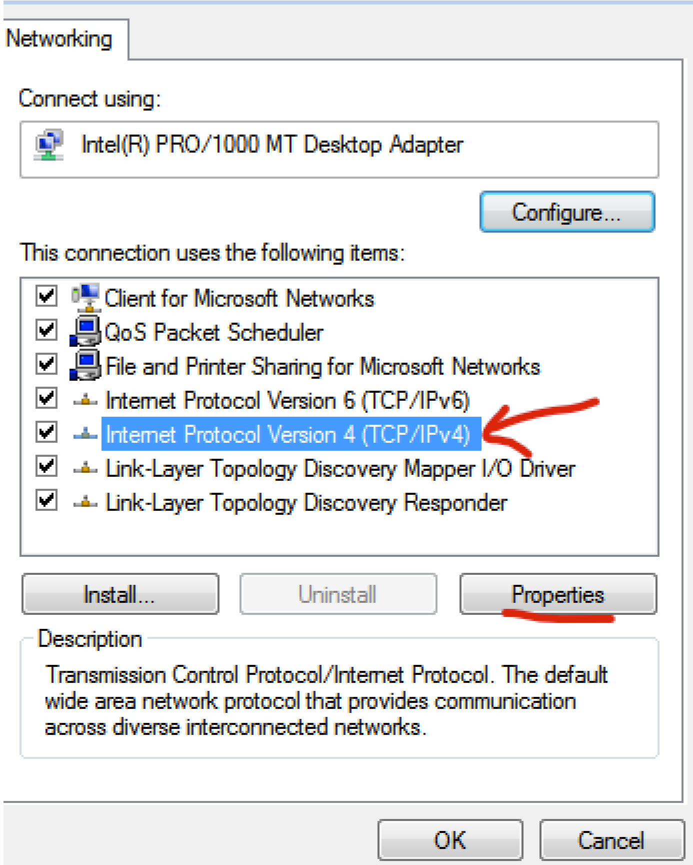
ess, wired, dial-up, or VPN network connection.

on other network computers, or change sharing settings.

oblems, or get troubleshooting information.

Once navigated to properties:

- Navigate to “Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)”, Click
- Click on “Properties”
- Click on “Use the following IP_address”
- Navigate to the command prompt in windows 7 and type “ipconfig”
- With the command prompt open enter in the appropriate details
- Then input the ip address of the windows server
- Then Click Okay and close all the windows



Connect using:

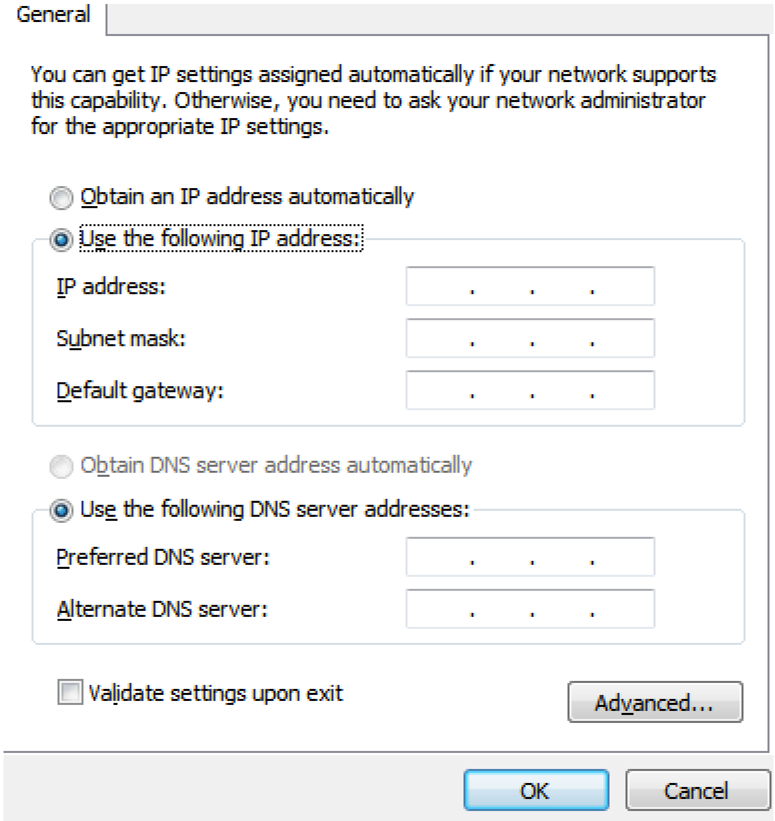
Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter

This connection uses the following items:

- ☑ Client for Microsoft Networks
- ☑ QoS Packet Scheduler
- ☑ File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks
- ☑ Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6)
- ☑ Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)
- ☑ Link-Layer Topology Discovery Mapper I/O Driver
- ☑ Link-Layer Topology Discovery Responder

Description

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. The default wide area network protocol that provides communication across diverse interconnected networks.



You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

○ Obtain an IP address automatically

● Use the following IP address:

IP address: . . .

Subnet mask: . . .

Default gateway: . . .

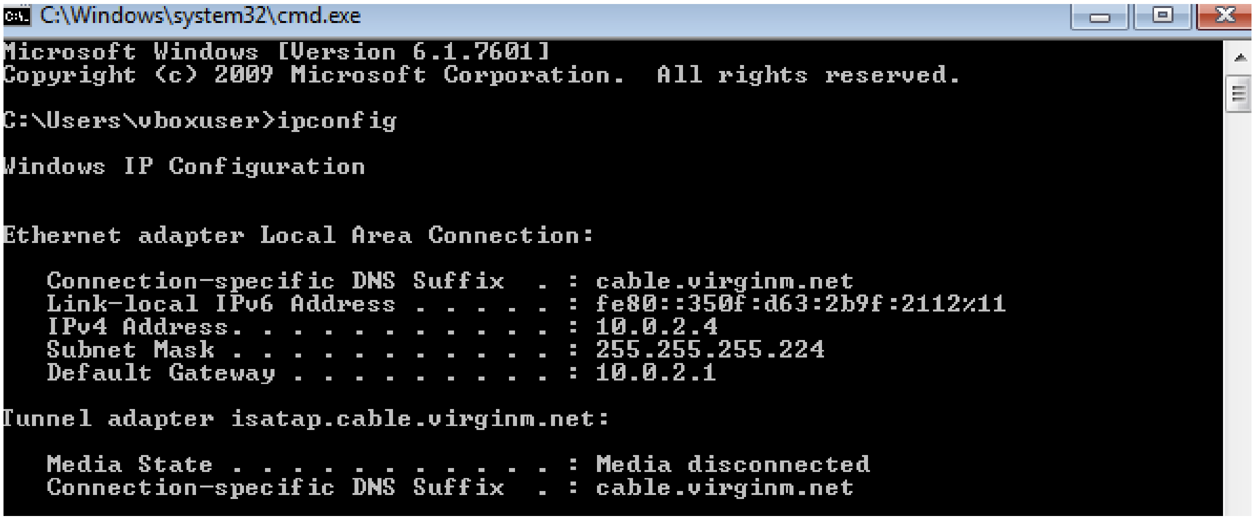
○ Obtain DNS server address automatically

● Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server: . . .

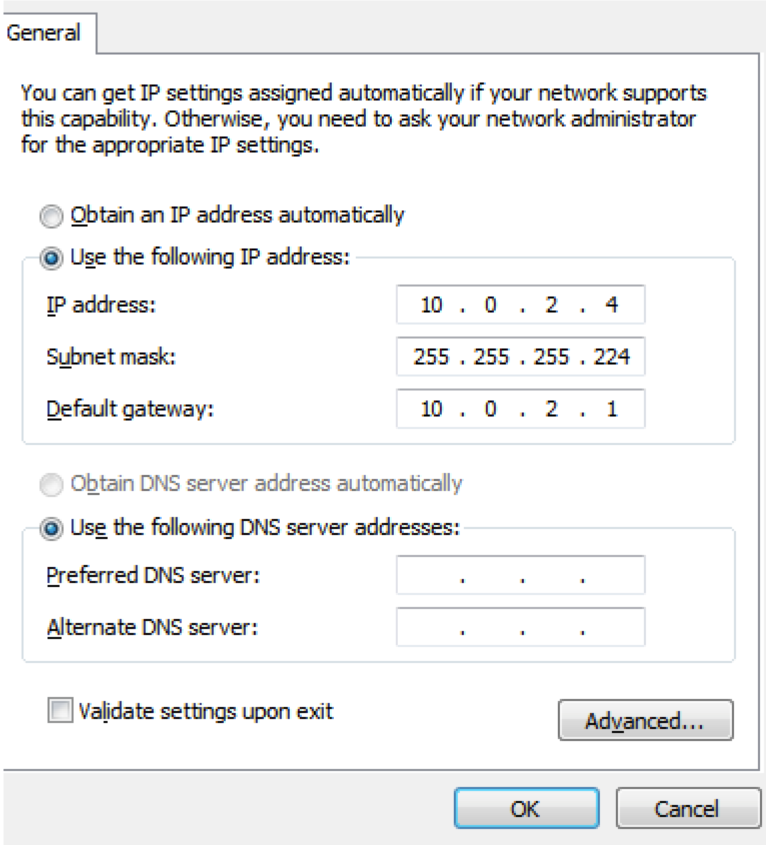
Alternate DNS server: . . .

□ Validate settings upon exit



C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation.  All rights reserved.

C:\Users\vboxuser>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration


Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

   Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : cable.virginm.net
   Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::350f:d63:2b9f:2112%11
   IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . . . . : 10.0.2.4
   Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.224
   Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . : 10.0.2.1

Tunnel adapter isatap.cable.virginm.net:

   Media State . . . . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected
   Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : cable.virginm.net
```



You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

○ Obtain an IP address automatically

● Use the following IP address:

IP address: 10 . 0 . 2 . 4

Subnet mask: 255 . 255 . 255 . 224

Default gateway: 10 . 0 . 2 . 1

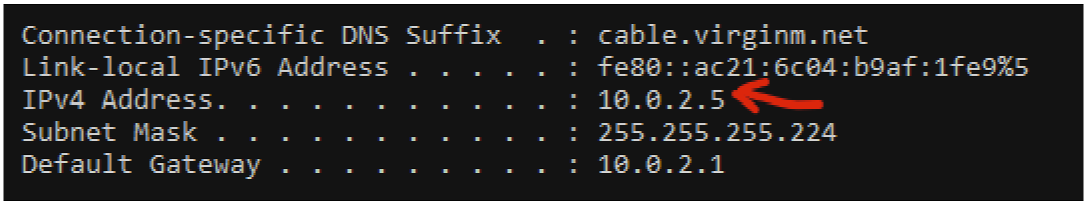
○ Obtain DNS server address automatically

● Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server: . . .

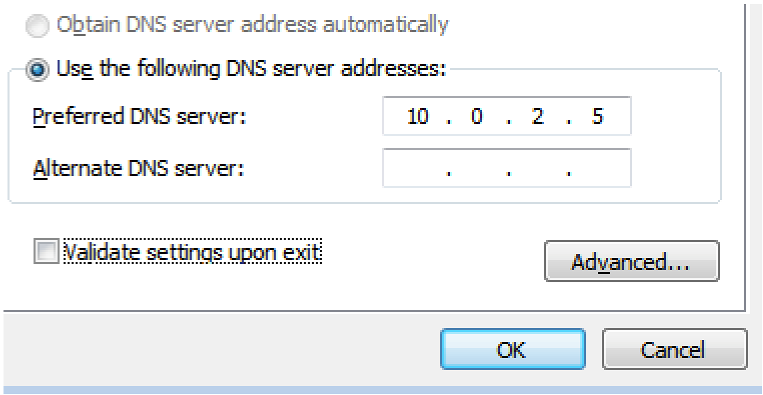
Alternate DNS server: . . .

□ Validate settings upon exit



```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : cable.virginm.net
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::ac21:6c04:b9af:1fe9%5
IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . . . . : 10.0.2.5
Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.224
Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . : 10.0.2.1
```

(IP address of the server)



○ Obtain DNS server address automatically

● Use the following DNS server addresses:

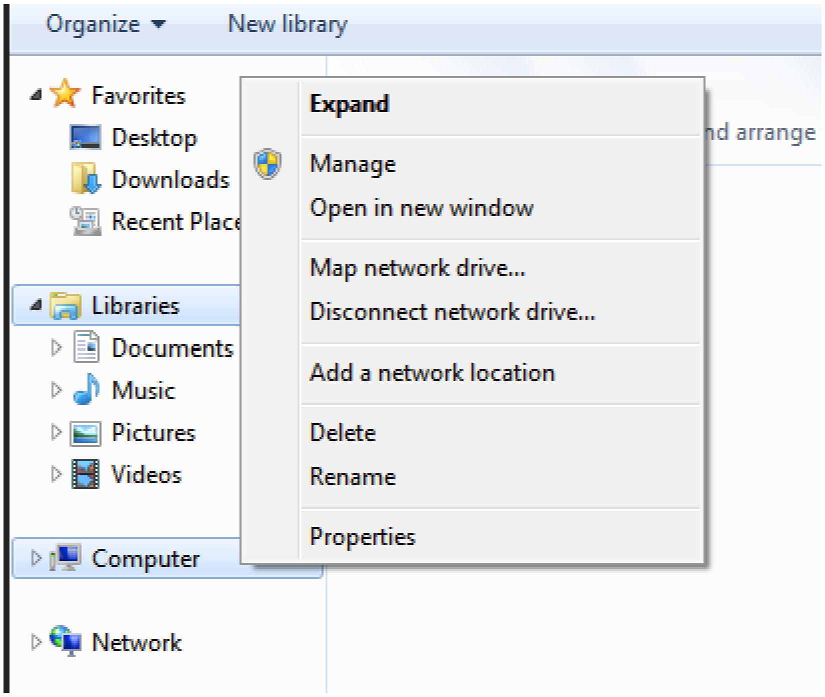
Preferred DNS server: 10 . 0 . 2 . 5

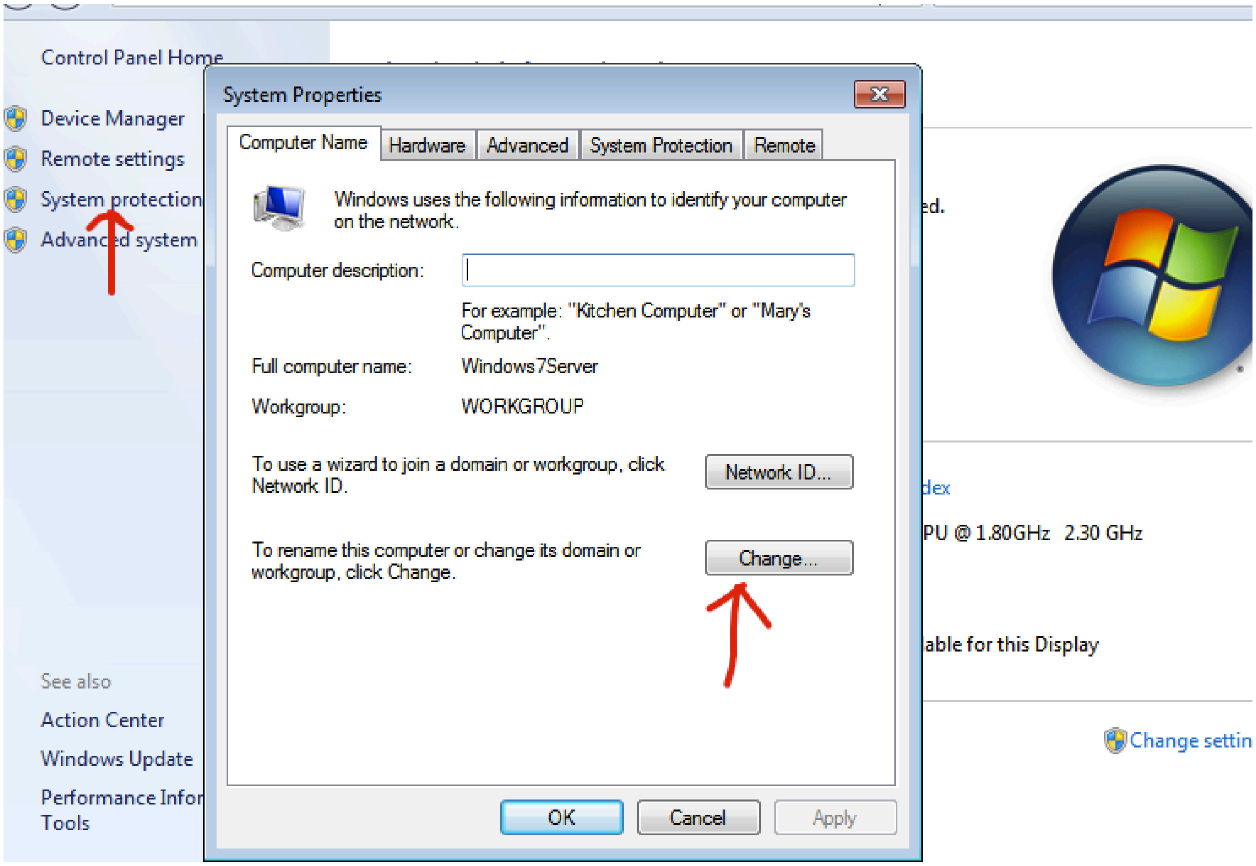
Alternate DNS server: . . .

□ Validate settings upon exit

Configuring Windows 7:

- Navigate to file explorer
- Right click on Computer
- Click on “Properties”
- Click on System Protection
- Click on Change
- Click on Domain and name it your domain name that you have used on the windows server





Windows uses the following information to identify your computer on the network.

Computer description:

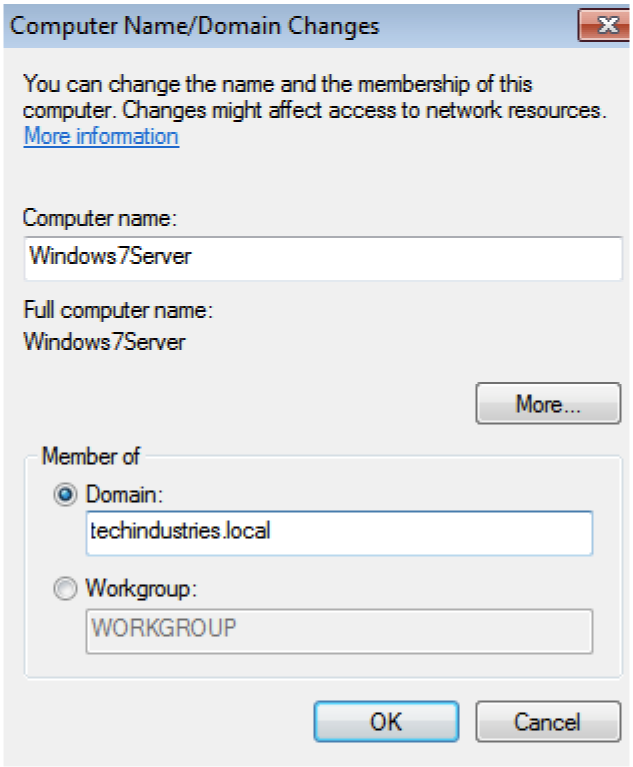
For example: "Kitchen Computer" or "Mary's Computer".

Full computer name: Windows7Server

Workgroup: WORKGROUP

To use a wizard to join a domain or workgroup, click Network ID.

To rename this computer or change its domain or workgroup, click Change.



You can change the name and the membership of this computer. Changes might affect access to network resources. More information

Computer name: Windows7Server

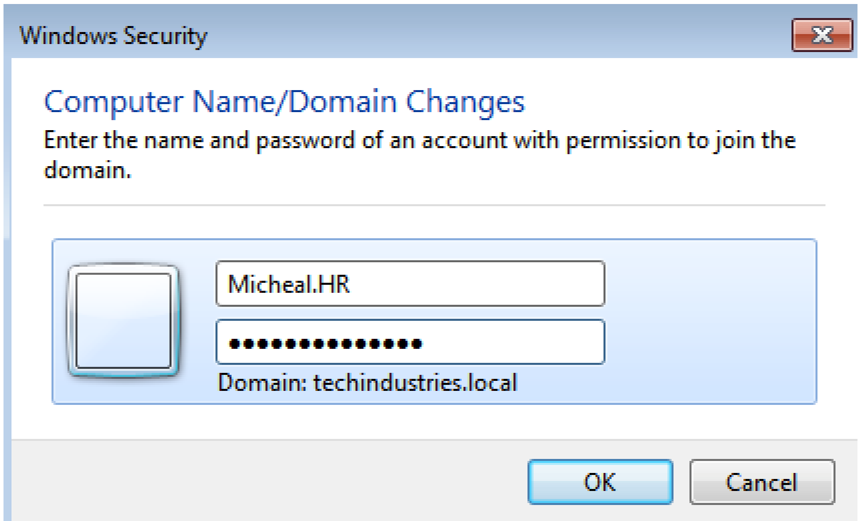
Full computer name:
Windows7Server

Member of

● Domain: techindustries.local

○ Workgroup: WORKGROUP

Input the correct name with same password as the windows server
After clicking okay, it will prompt you to restart.


Windows Security

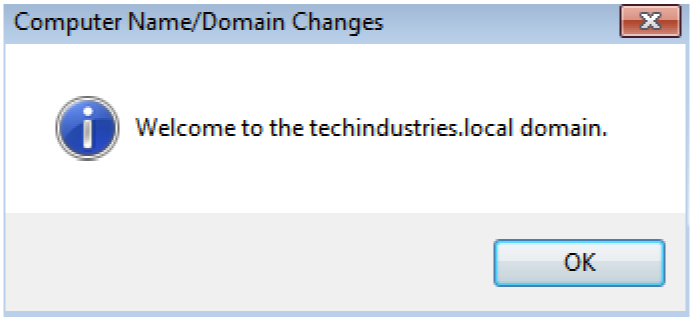
Computer Name/Domain Changes

Enter the name and password of an account with permission to join the domain.

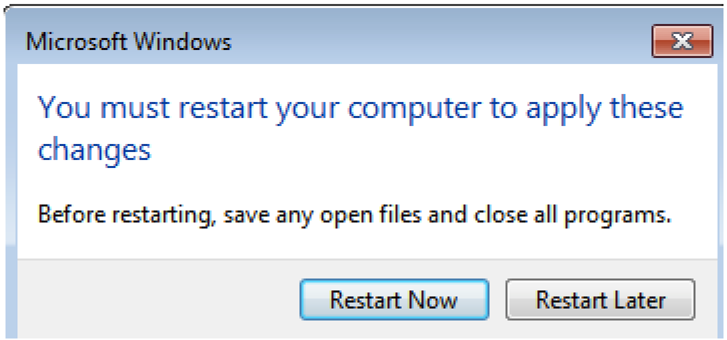
Micheal.HR

●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

Domain: techindustries.local


Computer Name/Domain Changes

Welcome to the techindustries.local domain.

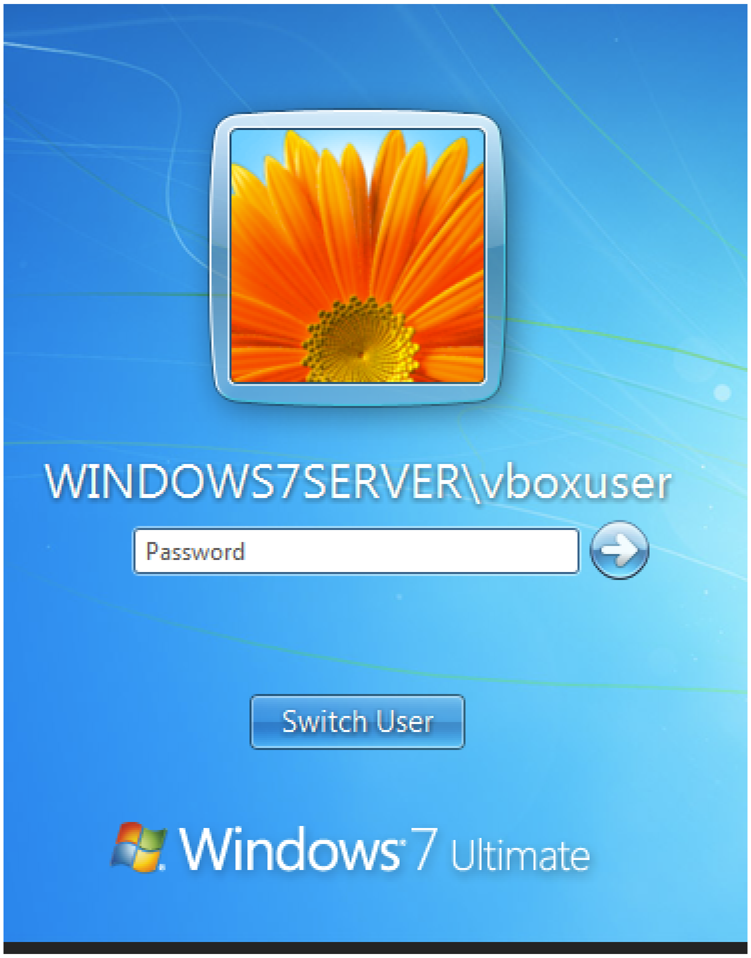

Microsoft Windows

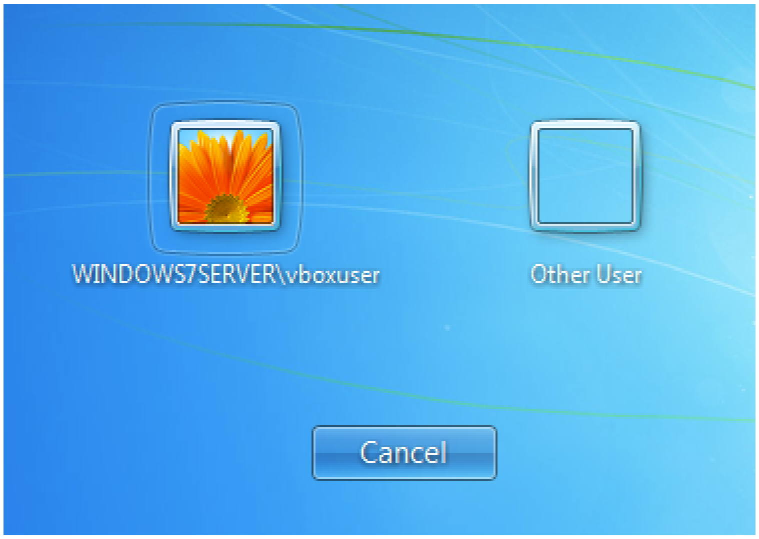
You must restart your computer to apply these changes

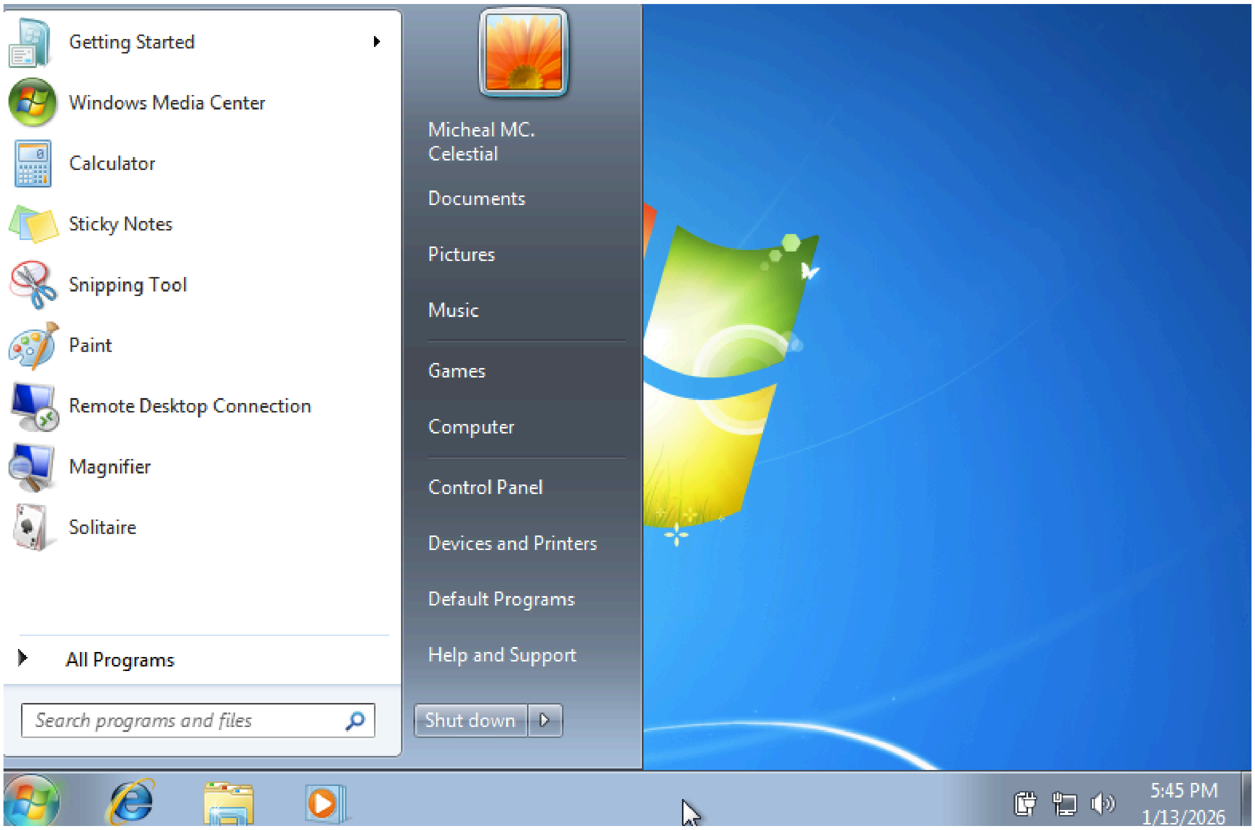
Before restarting, save any open files and close all programs.

After restarting:

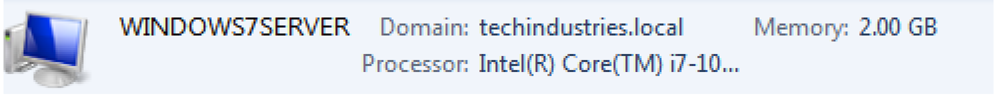
- Switch User
- Click Other User
- Enter Login Details


WINDOWS7SERVER\vboxuser
Password
Switch User
Windows 7 Ultimate


WINDOWS7SERVER\vboxuser
Other User
Cancel

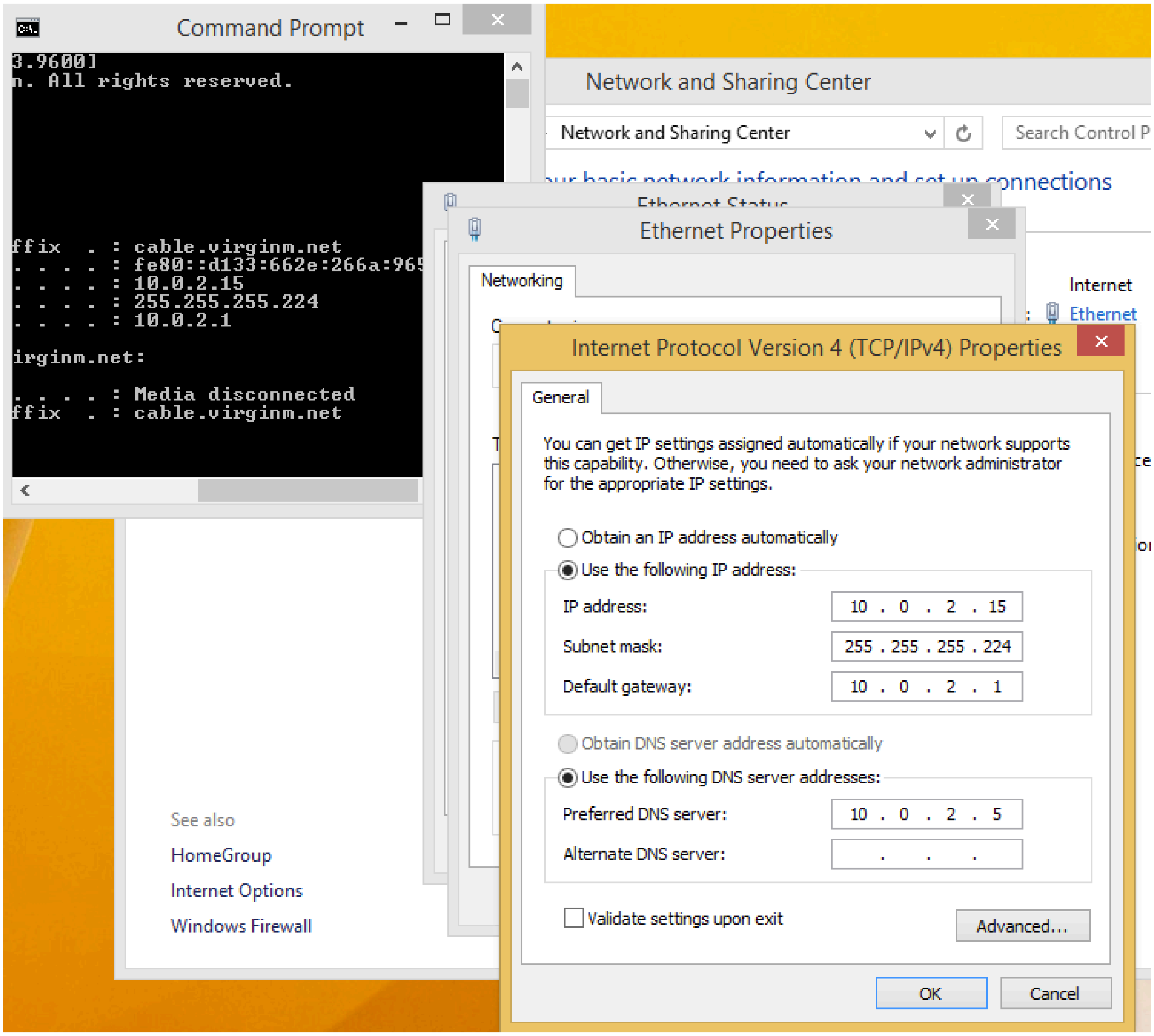


Logged in as “Micheal.HR”
Domain: technicalindustries.local



WINDOWS7SERVER Domain: techindustries.local Memory: 2.00 GB
Processor: Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-10...

Configuring Windows 8 will be the same process as windows 7:



```
3.9600]
n. All rights reserved.



ffix  . : cable.virginm.net
. . . . : fe80::d133:662e:266a:96
. . . . : 10.0.2.15
. . . . : 255.255.255.224
. . . . : 10.0.2.1

irginm.net:

. . . . : Media disconnected
ffix  . : cable.virginm.net
```

Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties

General

You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.

○ Obtain an IP address automatically

● Use the following IP address:

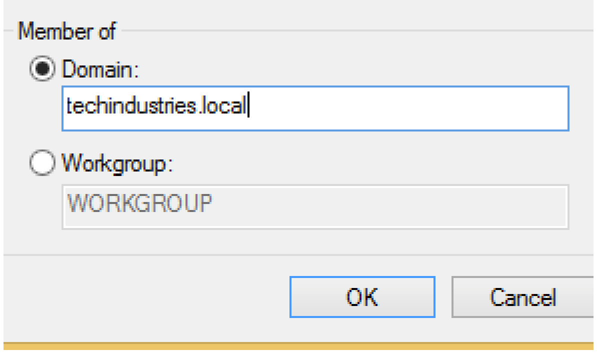
IP address:	10 . 0 . 2 . 15
Subnet mask:	255 . 255 . 255 . 224
Default gateway:	10 . 0 . 2 . 1

○ Obtain DNS server address automatically

● Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server:	10 . 0 . 2 . 5
Alternate DNS server:	. . .

□ Validate settings upon exit



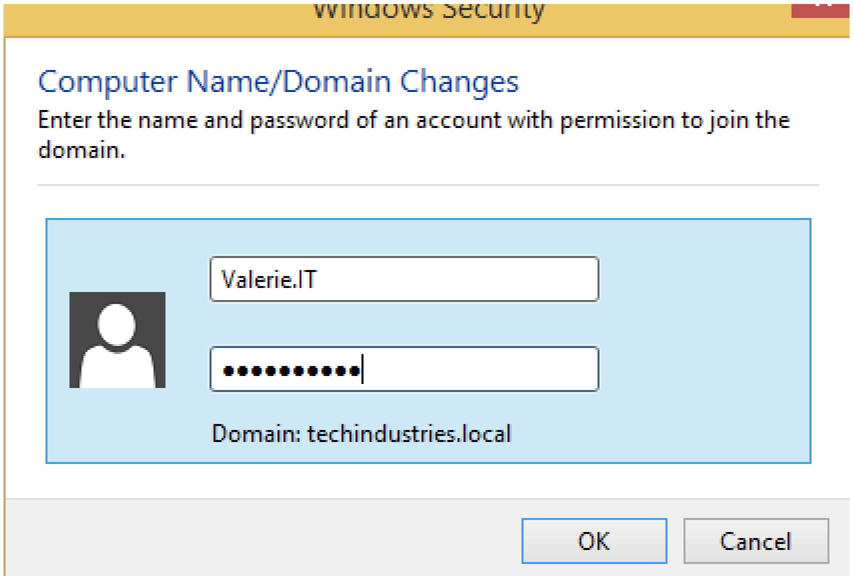
Member of

● Domain:

techindustries.local

○ Workgroup:

WORKGROUP



Windows Security

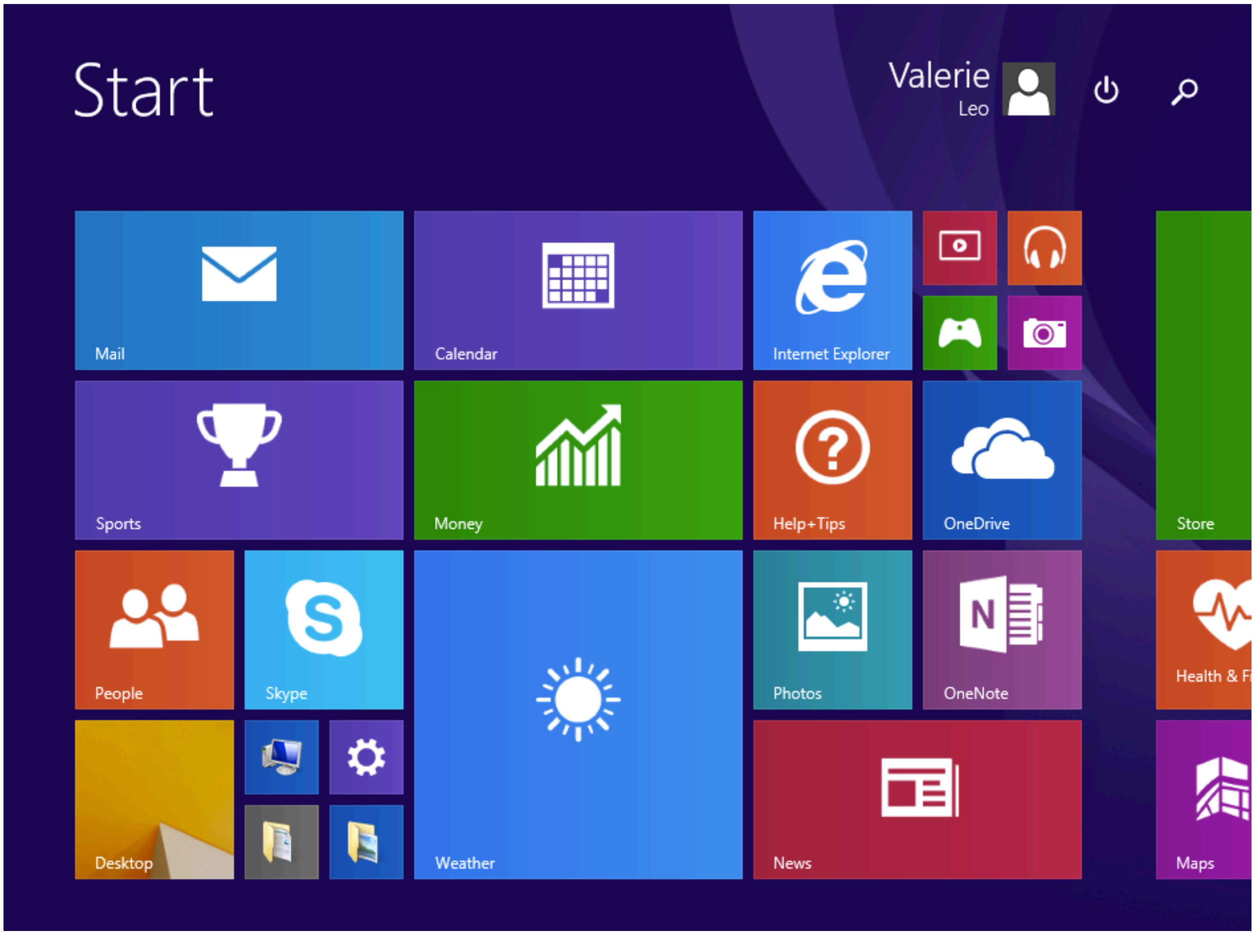
Computer Name/Domain Changes

Enter the name and password of an account with permission to join the domain.

Valerie.IT

●●●●●●●●●●

Domain: techindustries.local



Logged in as “Valerie.IT” on Windows 8 VM.

Group Policy Objects

A Group Policy Object (GPO) is a collection of configuration settings in Active Directory that allows administrators to centrally manage and enforce security and system behaviour for users and computers within a domain.

Why do GPOs matter in an AD?

Reasons as to why GPO matters:

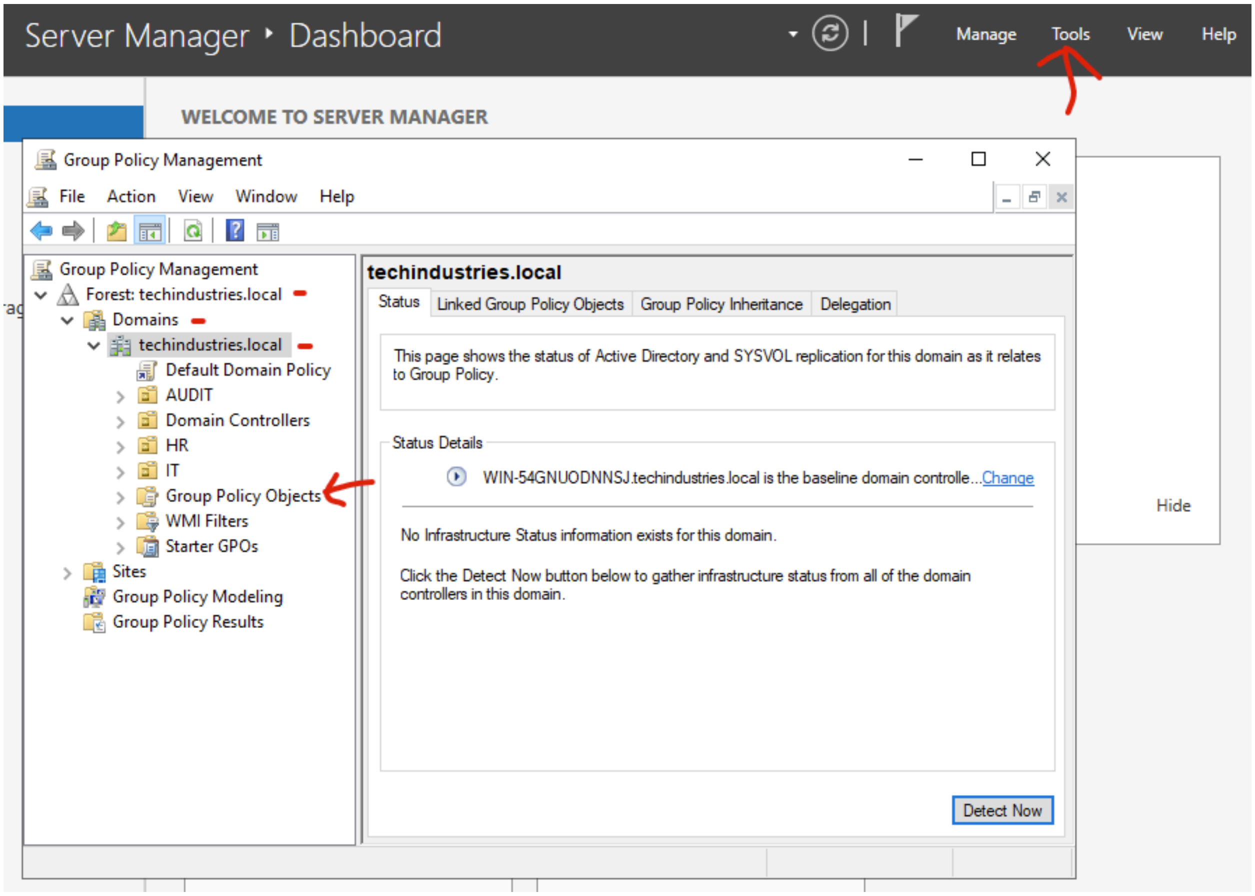
- One of the most powerful features of Active Directory

- Essential for security, consistency, and control

- Used in real enterprise environments

In the windows server:

- Navigate to the tools bar (top-right)
- Click Group Policy Management
- Click on the drop down “Forest:{your-domain-name}”
- Navigate to “Group Policy Objects”
- Right Click on it to create a new Group Policy



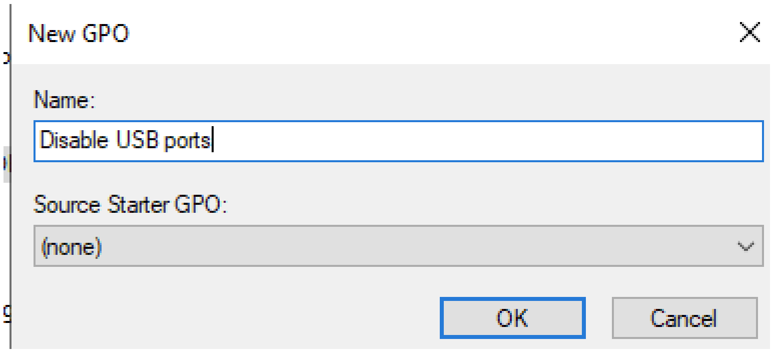
This page shows the status of Active Directory and SYSVOL replication for this domain as it relates to Group Policy.

WIN-54GNUODNNSJ.techindustries.local is the baseline domain controlle...Change

No Infrastructure Status information exists for this domain.

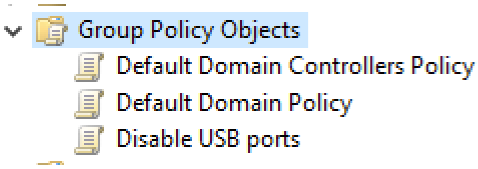
Click the Detect Now button below to gather infrastructure status from all of the domain controllers in this domain.

Policy created “Disable USB ports”:



Name:
Disable USB ports

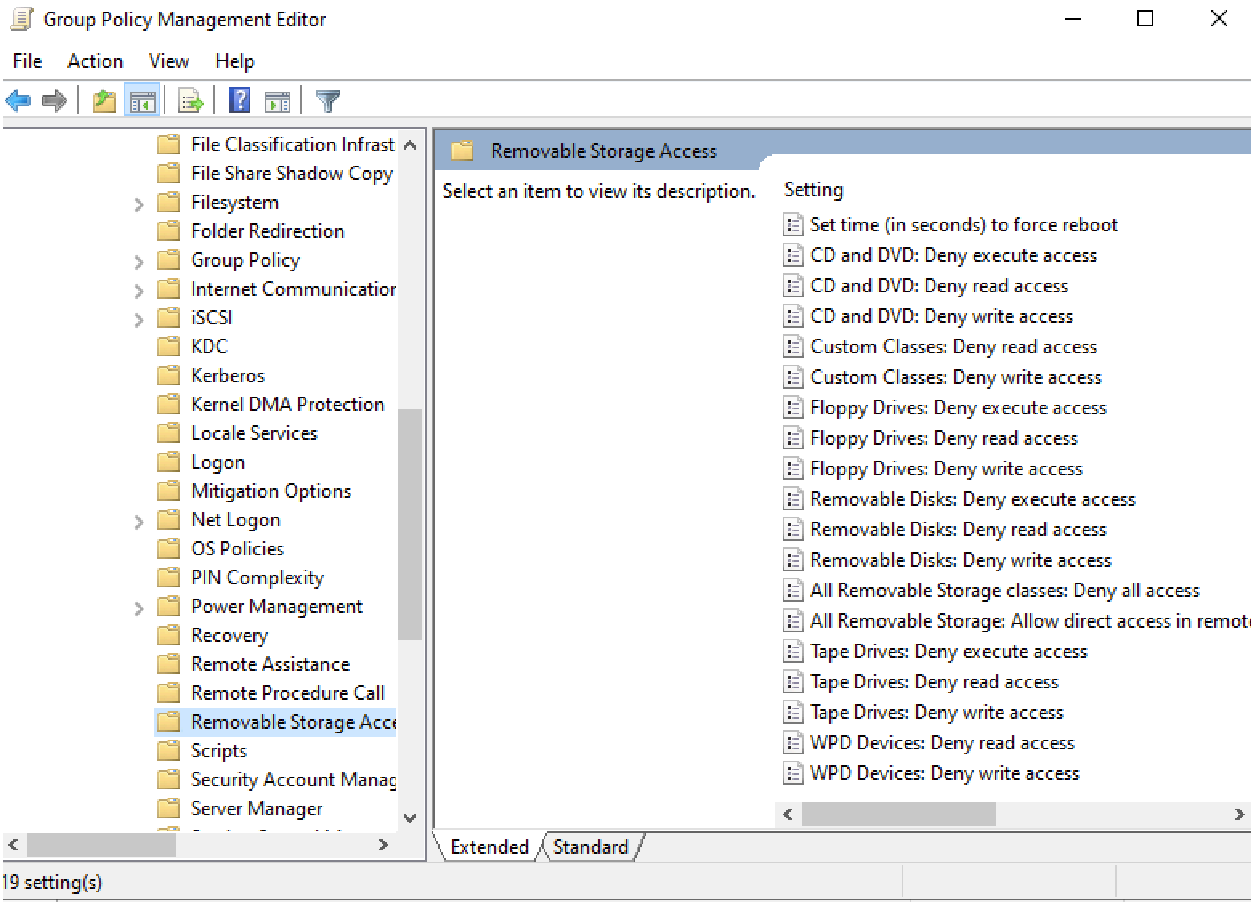
Source Starter GPO:
(none)



Right Click the policy created:

- Click the drop down "Policies" then "Administrative: Templates Policy” then “System”
- Navigate till u find “Removeable Storage Access”
- In this find “All removable Storage classes: Deny all access”

- Set it to Enabled
- Then bottom right click apply and then okay



- File Classification Infrast
- File Share Shadow Copy
- Filesystem
- Folder Redirection
- Group Policy
- Internet Communicatior
- iSCSI
- KDC
- Kerberos
- Kernel DMA Protection
- Locale Services
- Logon
- Mitigation Options
- Net Logon
- OS Policies
- PIN Complexity
- Power Management
- Recovery
- Remote Assistance
- Remote Procedure Call
- Removable Storage Acce
- Scripts
- Security Account Manag
- Server Manager

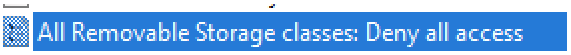
Removable Storage Access

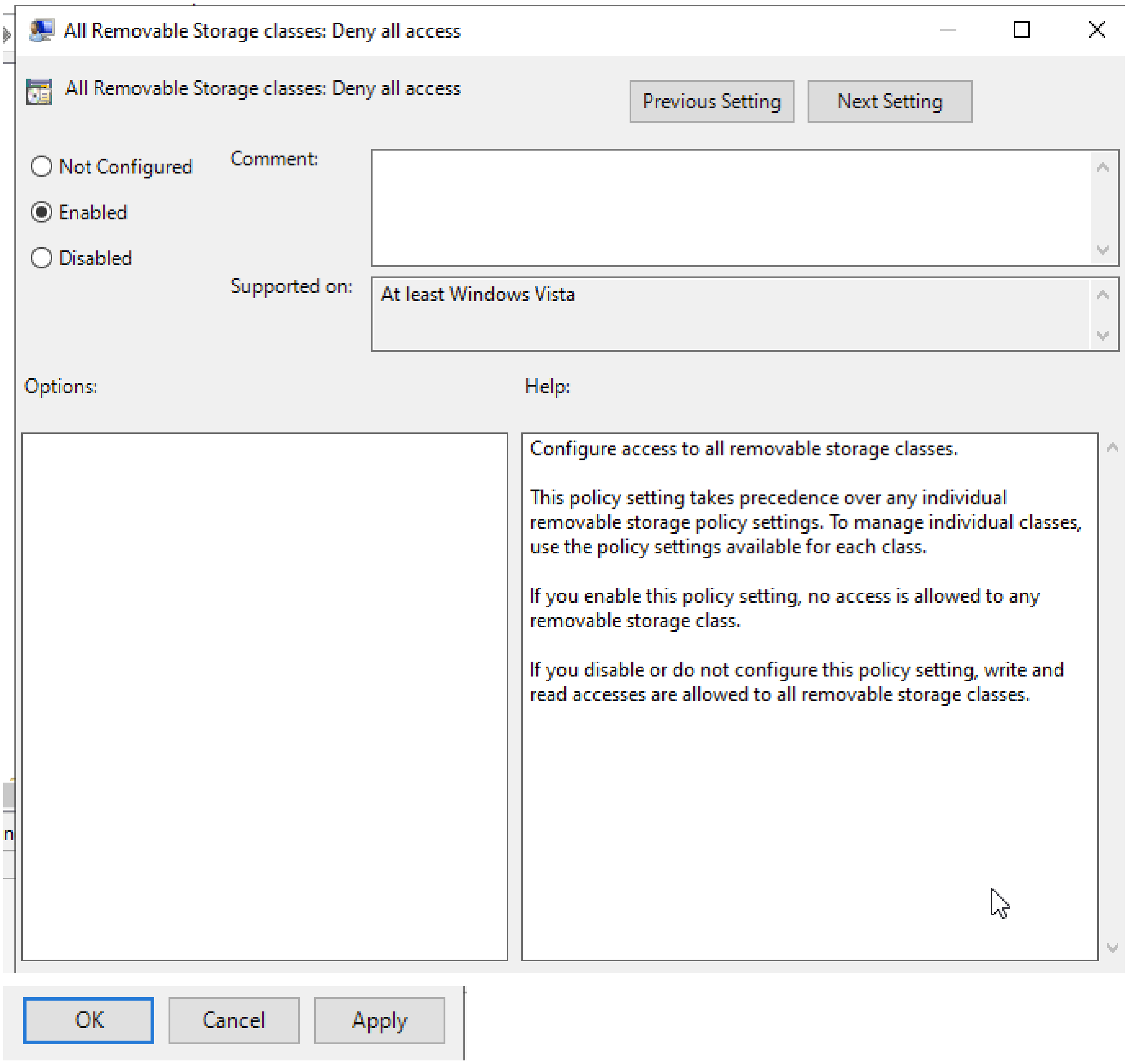
Select an item to view its description.

Setting

- Set time (in seconds) to force reboot
- CD and DVD: Deny execute access
- CD and DVD: Deny read access
- CD and DVD: Deny write access
- Custom Classes: Deny read access
- Custom Classes: Deny write access
- Floppy Drives: Deny execute access
- Floppy Drives: Deny read access
- Floppy Drives: Deny write access
- Removable Disks: Deny execute access
- Removable Disks: Deny read access
- Removable Disks: Deny write access
- All Removable Storage classes: Deny all access
- All Removable Storage: Allow direct access in remot
- Tape Drives: Deny execute access
- Tape Drives: Deny read access
- Tape Drives: Deny write access
- WPD Devices: Deny read access
- WPD Devices: Deny write access

19 setting(s)


All Removable Storage classes: Deny all access



All Removable Storage classes: Deny all access

○ Not Configured
● Enabled
○ Disabled

Comment:

Supported on: At least Windows Vista

Options:

Help:

Configure access to all removable storage classes.

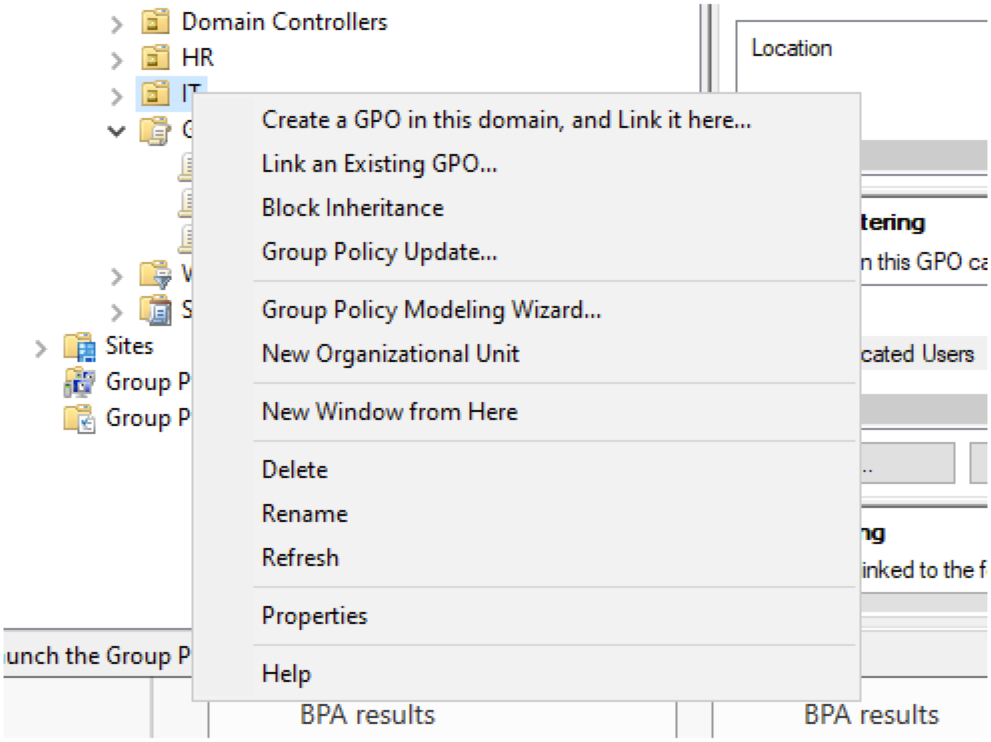
This policy setting takes precedence over any individual removable storage policy settings. To manage individual classes, use the policy settings available for each class.

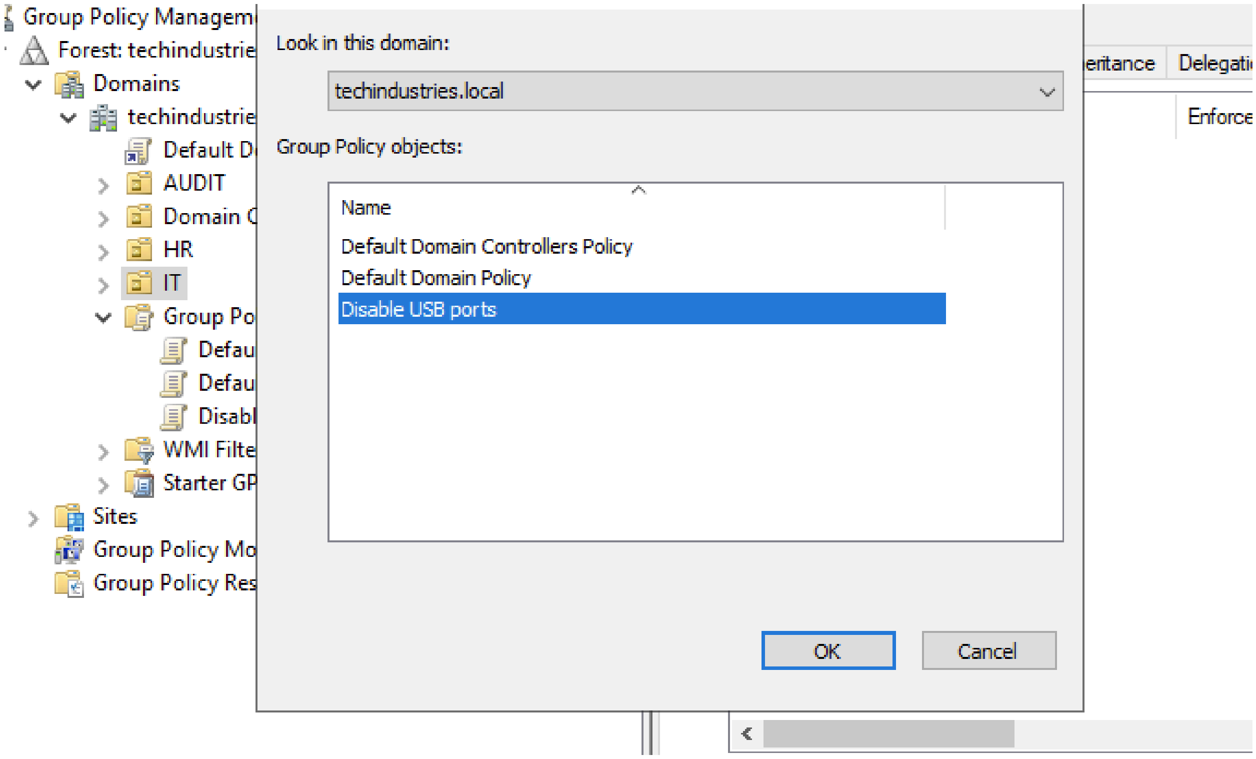
If you enable this policy setting, no access is allowed to any removable storage class.

If you disable or do not configure this policy setting, write and read accesses are allowed to all removable storage classes.

Now to Link this GPO to an OU:

- Right Click on IT OU
- Navigate to “Link an Existing GPO”
- Find policy you created and click on it - press okay



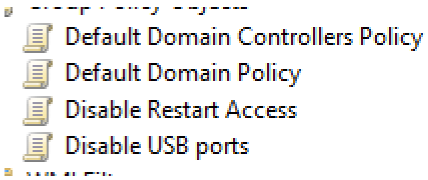


Look in this domain: techindustries.local

Group Policy objects:

Name
Default Domain Controllers Policy
Default Domain Policy
Disable USB ports

Created a policy called “Disable restart access”:



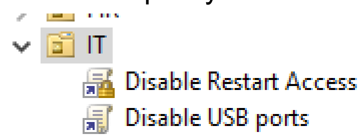
Default Domain Controllers Policy

Default Domain Policy

Disable Restart Access

Disable USB ports

Linked the policy to the IT OU:



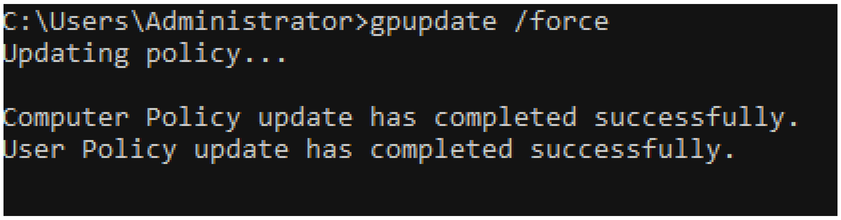
IT

Disable Restart Access

Disable USB ports

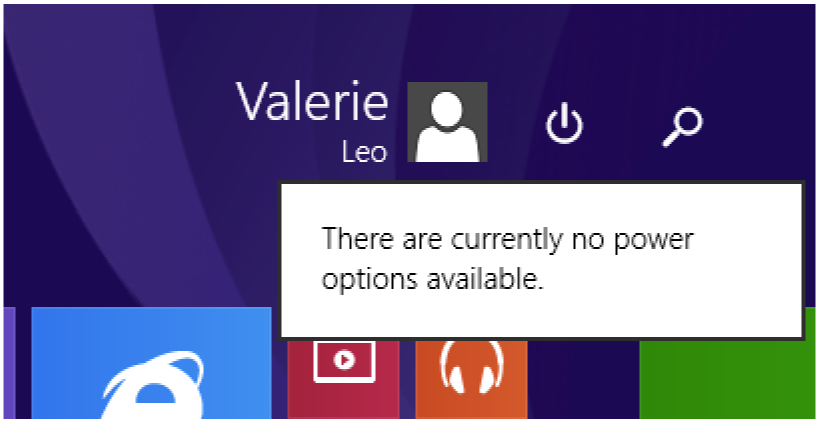
Updating policy for virtual machine:

Repeat this process on the server and virtual machine



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

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

Policy “Disable restart access”, works successfully



There are currently no power options available.