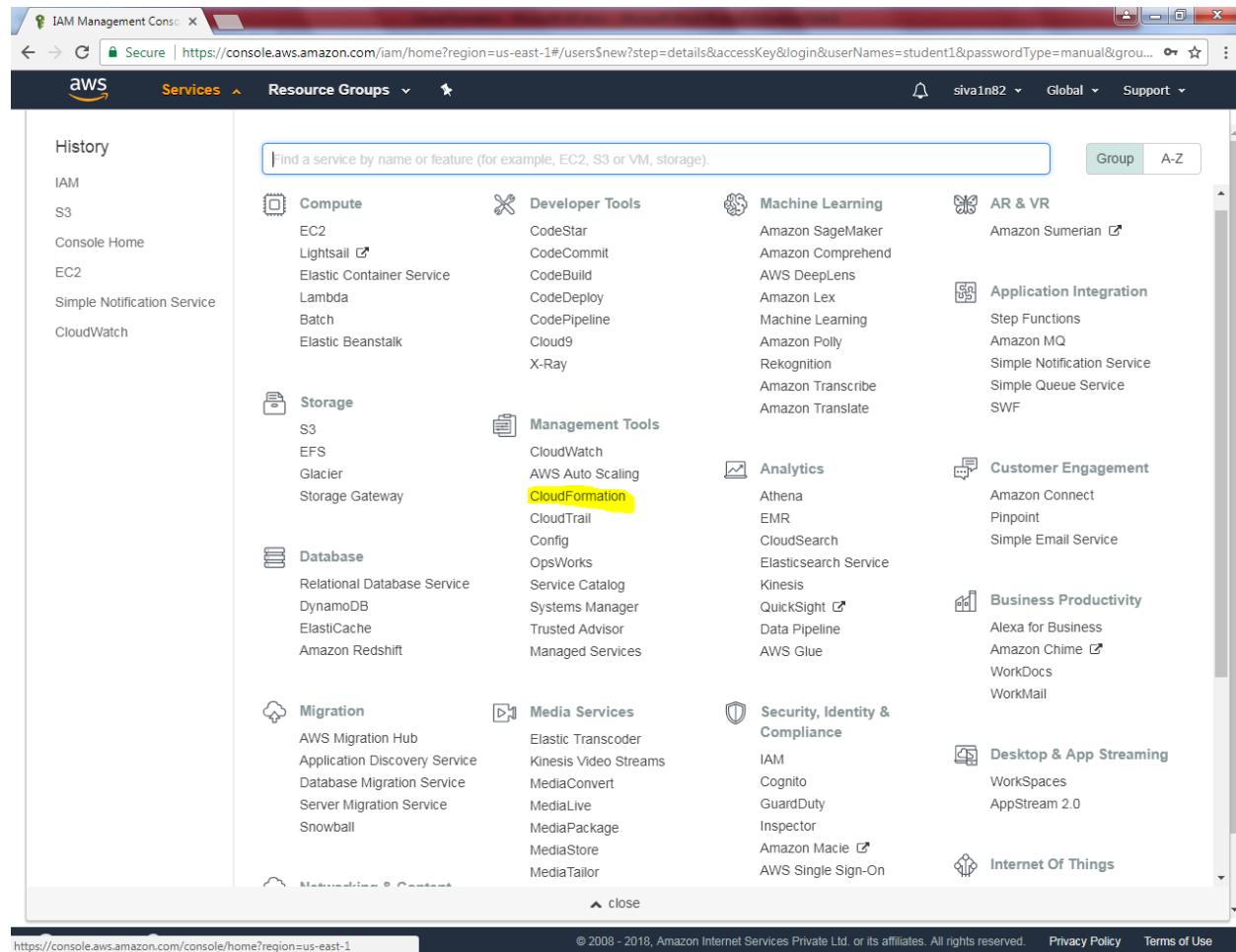


## Lab19

### Cloud Formation – Microsoft AD

Click “Cloud Formation”service.

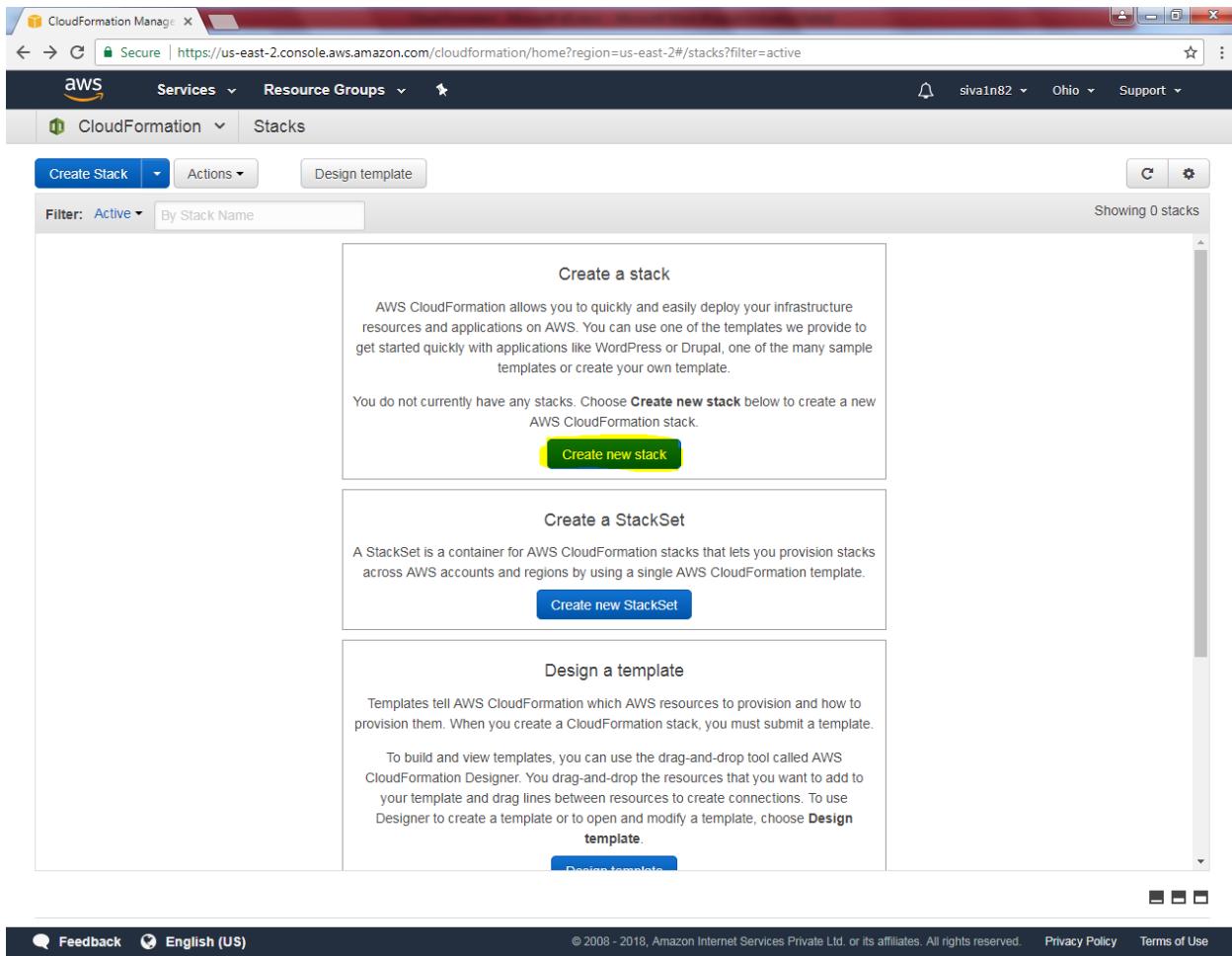


The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Management Console interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Services' (with a dropdown arrow), 'Resource Groups', and other global settings like 'Group' and 'A-Z'. The main content area displays a grid of AWS services categorized into groups:

- Compute:** EC2, Lightsail, Elastic Container Service, Lambda, Batch, Elastic Beanstalk.
- Developer Tools:** CodeStar, CodeCommit, CodeBuild, CodeDeploy, CodePipeline, Cloud9, X-Ray.
- Machine Learning:** Amazon SageMaker, Amazon Comprehend, AWS DeepLens, Amazon Lex, Machine Learning, Amazon Polly, Rekognition, Amazon Transcribe, Amazon Translate.
- AR & VR:** Amazon Sumerian.
- Application Integration:** Step Functions, Amazon MQ, Simple Notification Service, Simple Queue Service, SWF.
- Storage:** S3, EFS, Glacier, Storage Gateway.
- Management Tools:** CloudWatch, AWS Auto Scaling, CloudFormation, CloudTrail, Config, OpsWorks, Service Catalog, Systems Manager, Trusted Advisor, Managed Services.
- Analytics:** Athena, EMR, CloudSearch, Elasticsearch Service, Kinesis, QuickSight, Data Pipeline, AWS Glue.
- Customer Engagement:** Amazon Connect, Pinpoint, Simple Email Service.
- Database:** Relational Database Service, DynamoDB, ElastiCache, Amazon Redshift.
- Business Productivity:** Alexa for Business, Amazon Chime, WorkDocs, WorkMail.
- Migration:** AWS Migration Hub, Application Discovery Service, Database Migration Service, Server Migration Service, Snowball.
- Media Services:** Elastic Transcoder, Kinesis Video Streams, MediaConvert, MediaLive, MediaPackage, MediaStore, MediaTailor.
- Security, Identity & Compliance:** IAM, Cognito, GuardDuty, Inspector, Amazon Macie, AWS Single Sign-On.
- Desktop & App Streaming:** WorkSpaces, AppStream 2.0.
- Internet Of Things:**

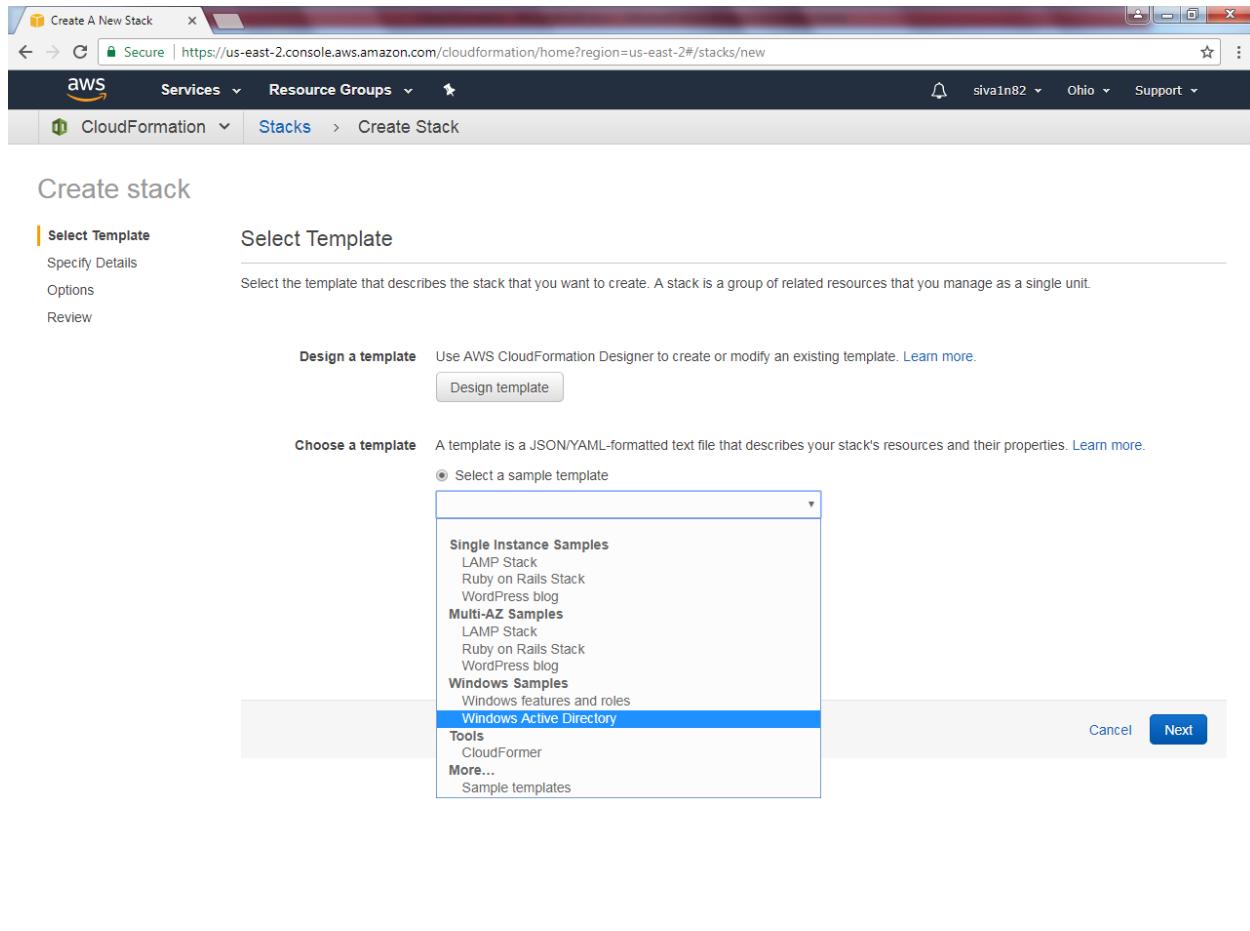
The 'CloudFormation' service is highlighted with a yellow box. The URL at the bottom of the browser window is <https://console.aws.amazon.com/console/home?region=us-east-1>.

Click “Create new stack”.



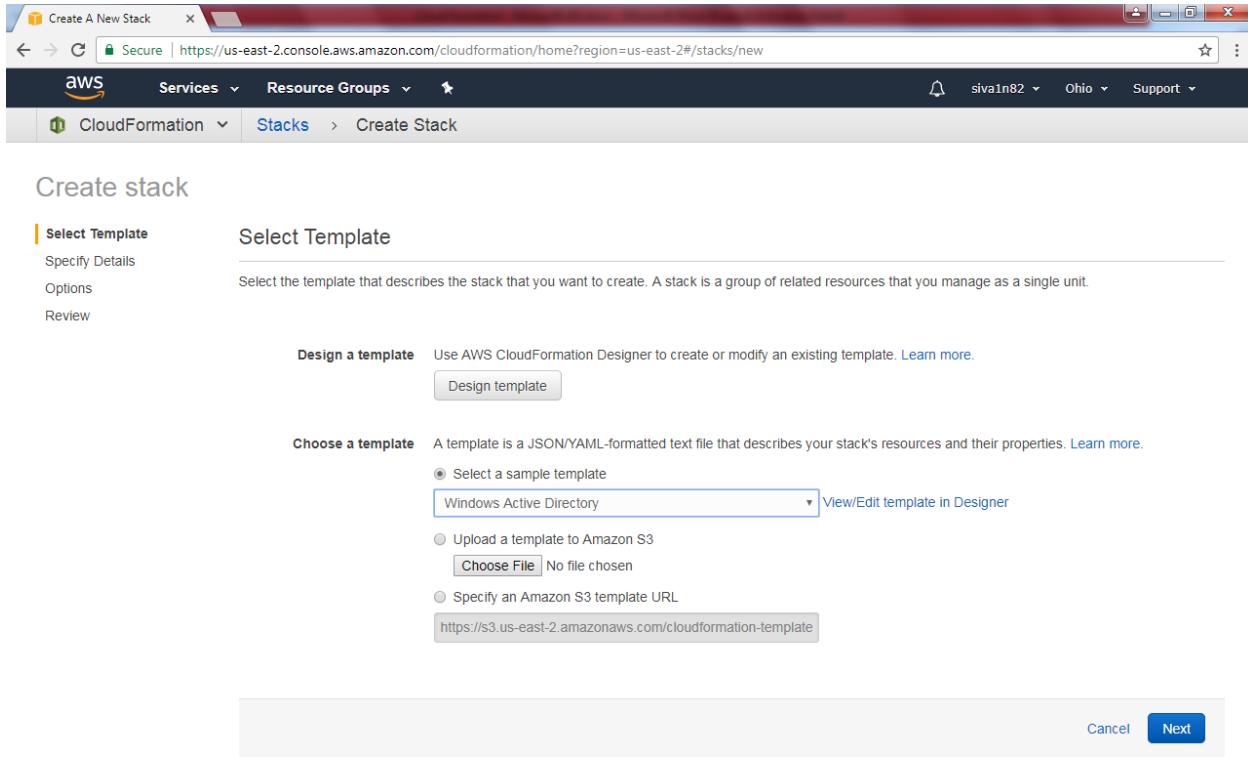
The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation Manager interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, a search bar, and user information (sivaIn82, Ohio, Support). Below the navigation is a secondary header with 'CloudFormation' and 'Stacks'. A toolbar below the header includes 'Create Stack' (which is highlighted in blue), 'Actions', and 'Design template'. A filter dropdown is set to 'Active' and a search bar is present. The main content area displays three sections: 'Create a stack', 'Create a StackSet', and 'Design a template'. The 'Create a stack' section contains text about AWS CloudFormation and a large yellow 'Create new stack' button. The 'Create a StackSet' section contains text about StackSets and a blue 'Create new StackSet' button. The 'Design a template' section contains text about templates and a blue 'Design template' button. At the bottom of the page, there are links for Feedback, English (US), a copyright notice (© 2008 - 2018, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.), and links for Privacy Policy and Terms of Use.

In Select a sample template, select “Windows Active directory”.



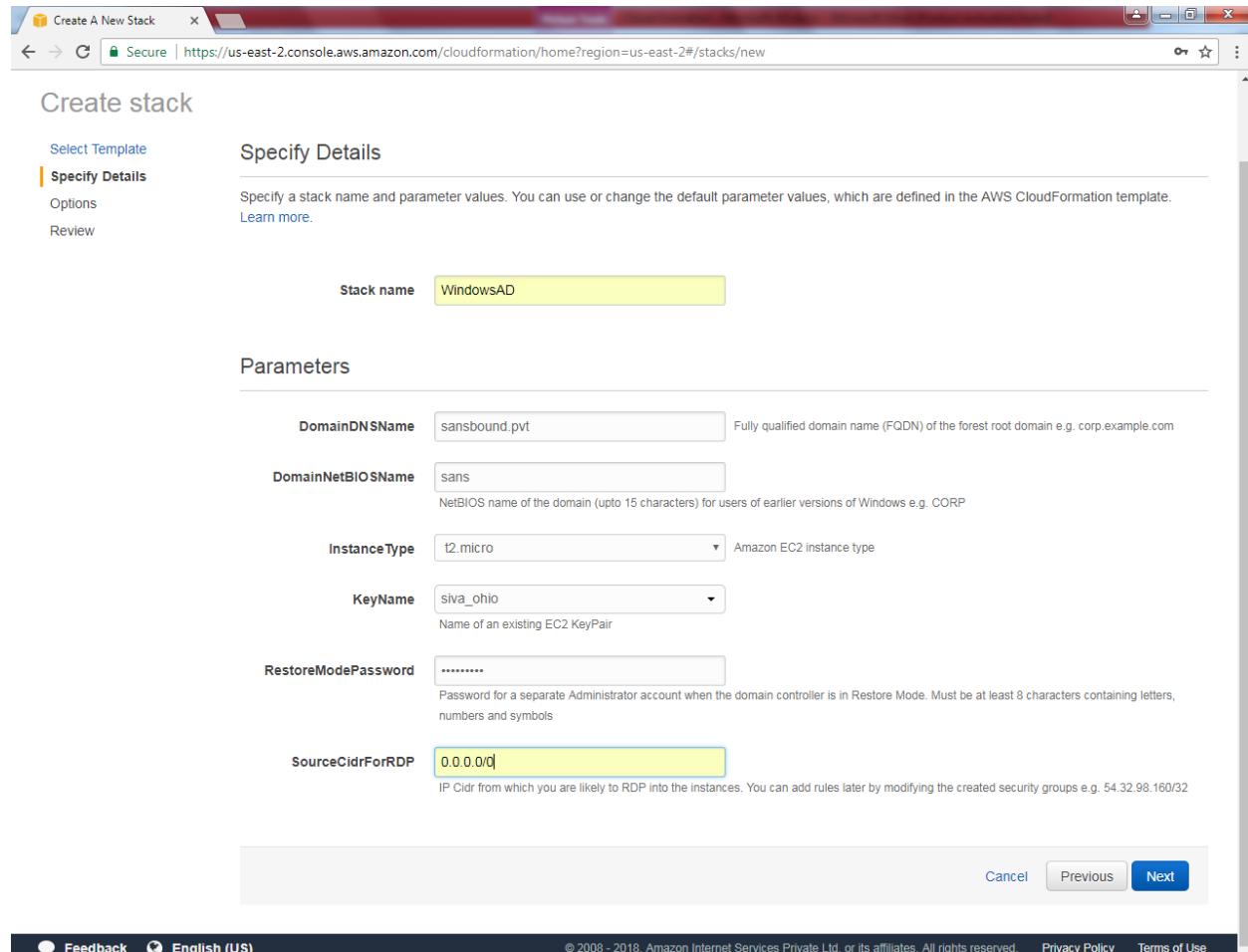
The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation 'Create Stack' wizard. The left sidebar has tabs: 'Select Template' (which is selected), 'Specify Details', 'Options', and 'Review'. The main area is titled 'Select Template' with the sub-instruction: 'Select the template that describes the stack that you want to create. A stack is a group of related resources that you manage as a single unit.' Below this are two sections: 'Design a template' (using AWS CloudFormation Designer) and 'Choose a template' (using a JSON/YAML-formatted text file). A radio button 'Select a sample template' is selected. A dropdown menu lists several sample templates, including 'Single Instance Samples', 'Multi-AZ Samples', 'Windows Samples', and 'Tools'. The 'Windows Active Directory' option is highlighted with a blue selection bar. At the bottom right of the dropdown are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

Click "Next".



The screenshot shows the 'Create A New Stack' wizard in the AWS CloudFormation console. The user is on the first step, 'Select Template'. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Select Template' selected and options for 'Specify Details', 'Options', and 'Review'. The main area has two sections: 'Design a template' (using AWS CloudFormation Designer) and 'Choose a template' (using a JSON/YAML template file). Under 'Choose a template', the 'Select a sample template' radio button is selected, and 'Windows Active Directory' is chosen from the dropdown. There are also options for 'Upload a template to Amazon S3' (with a 'Choose File' button) and 'Specify an Amazon S3 template URL' (with a text input field containing 'https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/cloudformation-template'). At the bottom right of the main area, there are 'Cancel' and 'Next Step' buttons.

Type Stack name as “WindowsAD”, DomainDNSName as “Sansbound.pvt”, DomainNetBIOSName as “Sans”, Instance type “t2.micro”, keyname = (Select the keyname), Restoremode password as “12345678”, Source CIDR For RDP = 0.0.0.0/0



Stack name

DomainDNSName  Fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the forest root domain e.g. corp.example.com

DomainNetBIOSName  NetBIOS name of the domain (upto 15 characters) for users of earlier versions of Windows e.g. CORP

InstanceType  Amazon EC2 instance type

KeyName  Name of an existing EC2 KeyPair

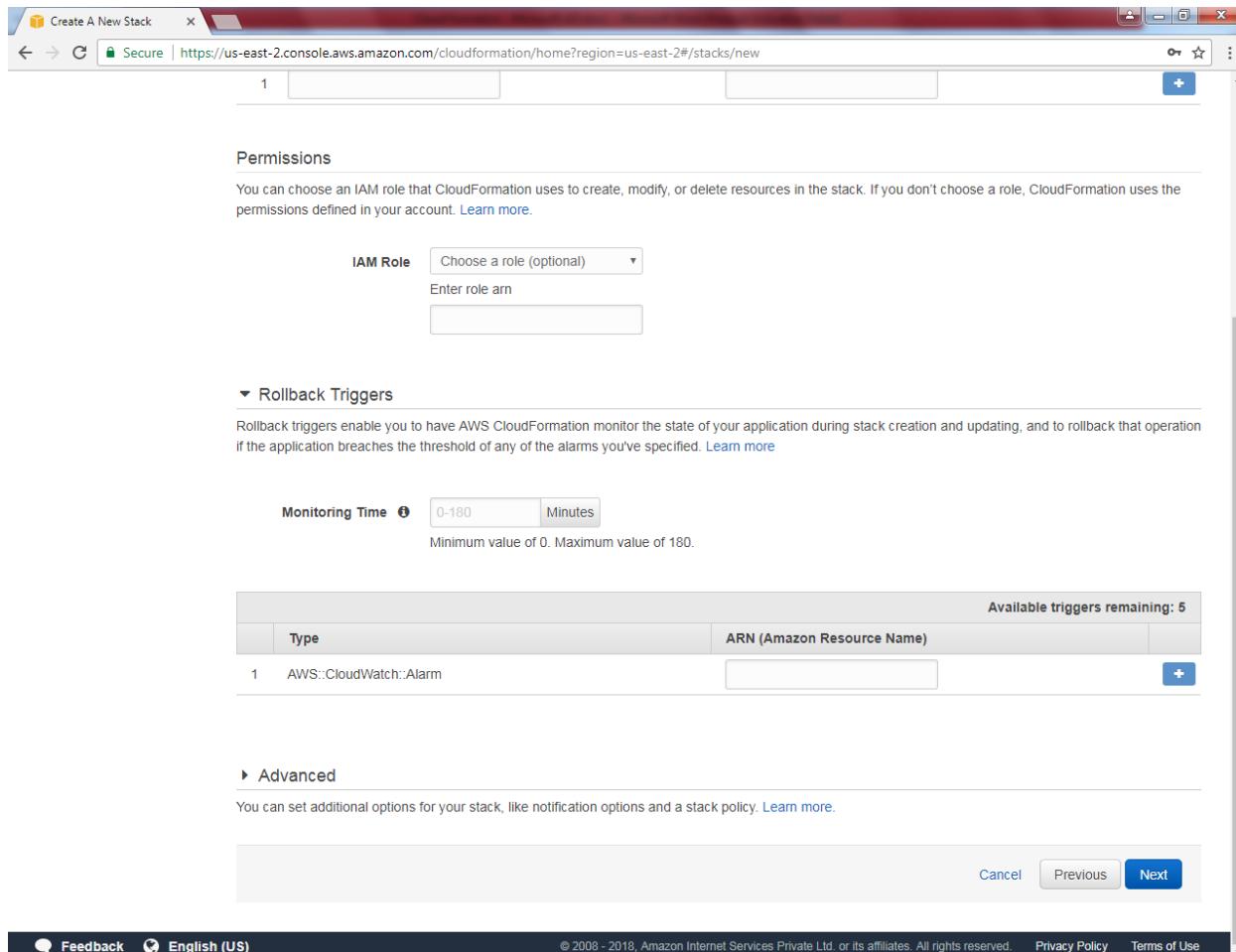
RestoreModePassword  Password for a separate Administrator account when the domain controller is in Restore Mode. Must be at least 8 characters containing letters, numbers and symbols

SourceCidrForRDP  IP Cidr from which you are likely to RDP into the instances. You can add rules later by modifying the created security groups e.g. 54.32.98.160/32

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#)

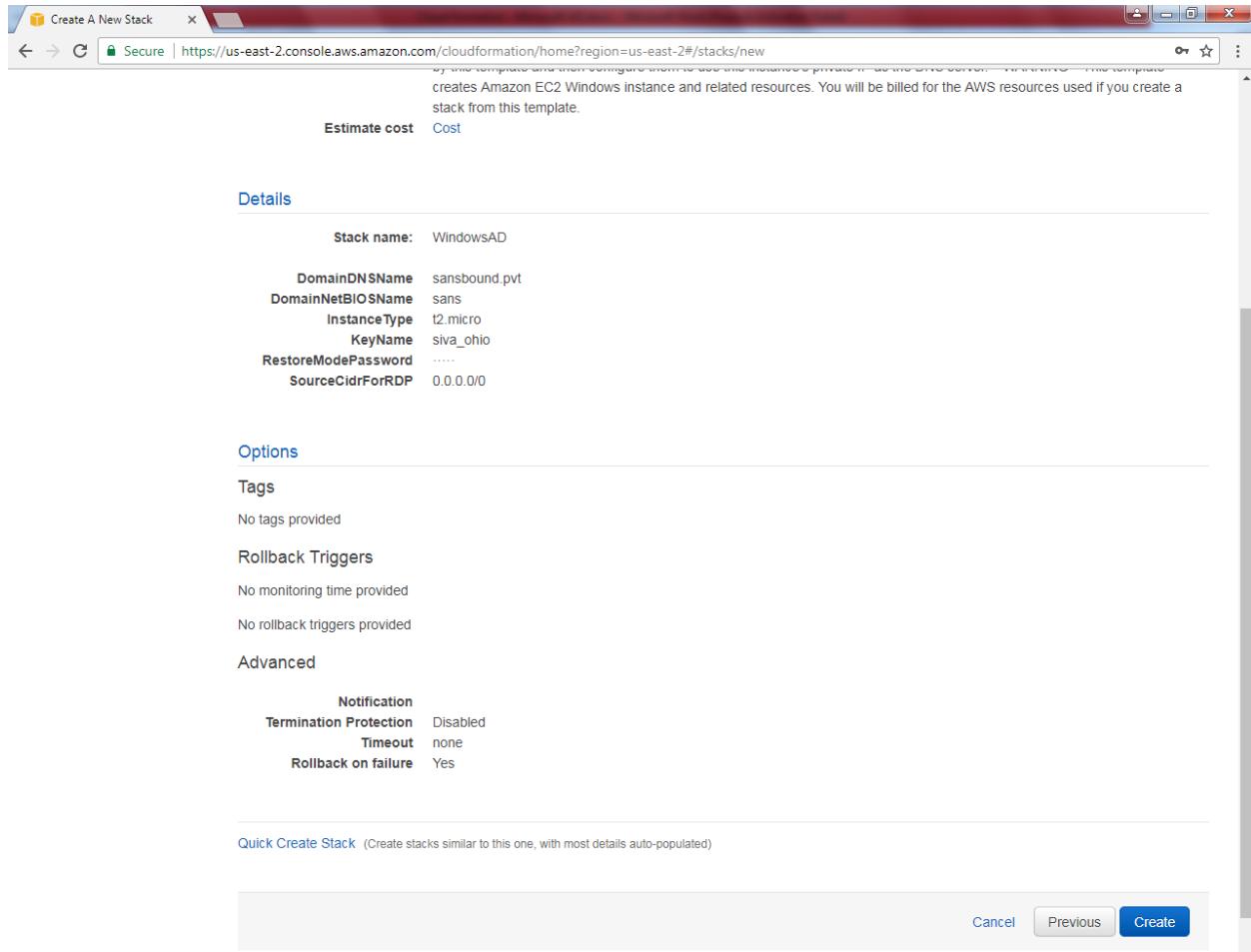
Click “Next”.

Leave default and click “Next”.



The screenshot shows the 'Create A New Stack' wizard on the AWS CloudFormation console. The current step is 'Step 1: Set Permissions and Triggers'. The 'Permissions' section is visible, showing fields for 'IAM Role' (set to 'Choose a role (optional)') and 'Enter role arn'. The 'Rollback Triggers' section is expanded, showing a monitoring time of '0-180 Minutes' (minimum 0, maximum 180). A table lists one trigger: '1 AWS::CloudWatch::Alarm'. The 'Advanced' section is collapsed. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Next' buttons, with 'Next' being highlighted.

Click "Create".



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation 'Create A New Stack' wizard. The current step is 'Details'. The stack name is set to 'WindowsAD'. Other parameters include:

DomainDNSName	sansbound.pvt
DomainNetBIOSName	sans
InstanceType	t2.micro
KeyName	siva_ohio
RestoreModePassword	.....
SourceCidrForRDP	0.0.0.0/0

The 'Options' section includes:

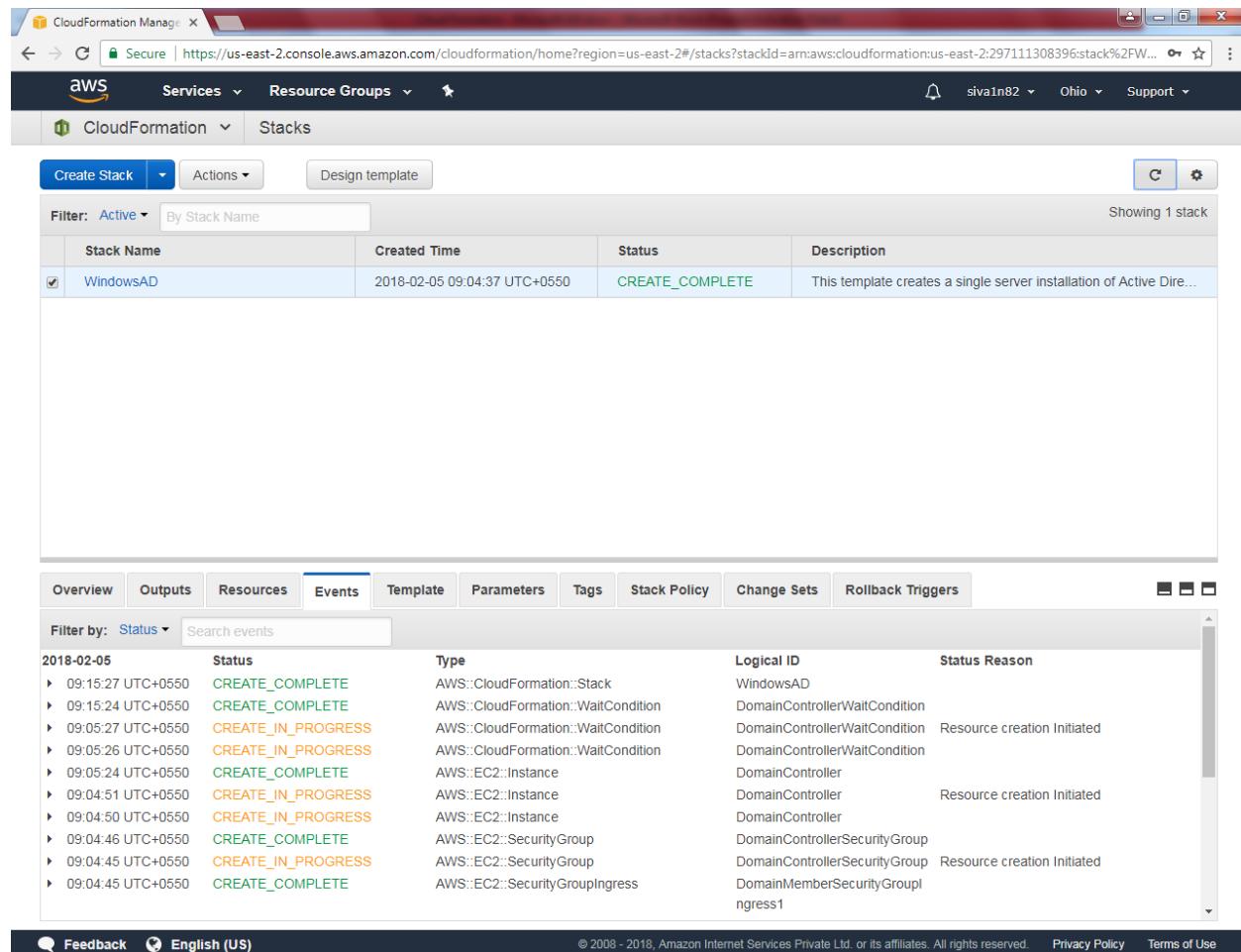
- Tags**: No tags provided.
- Rollback Triggers**: No monitoring time provided. No rollback triggers provided.
- Advanced**:
 

Notification	
Termination Protection	Disabled
Timeout	none
Rollback on failure	Yes

At the bottom, there is a 'Quick Create Stack' link and a 'Create' button.

Wait for 15-20 minutes to create a server with DC.

DC created successfully.

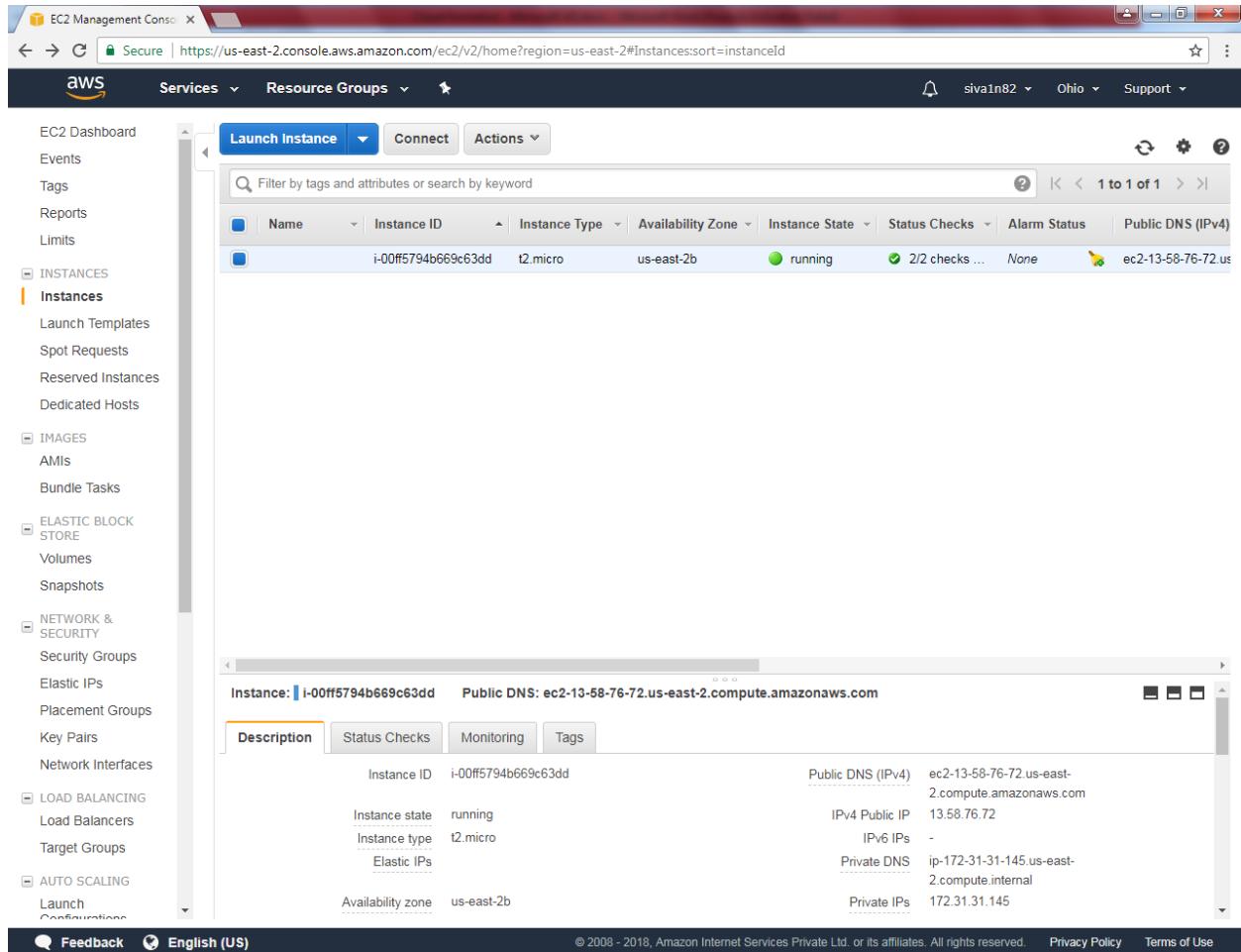


The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation Manager interface. At the top, the URL is https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/home?region=us-east-2#/stacks?stackId=arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-2:297111308396:stack%2FW... . The navigation bar includes Services, Resource Groups, and the current view, CloudFormation > Stacks. Below the navigation is a search bar for 'Stack Name' and a filter dropdown set to 'Active'. A table lists one stack: WindowsAD, created on 2018-02-05 at 09:04:37 UTC+0550, with a status of 'CREATE\_COMPLETE'. The description notes it's a single server installation of Active Directory. At the bottom, there are tabs for Overview, Outputs, Resources, Events (which is selected), Template, Parameters, Tags, Stack Policy, Change Sets, and Rollback Triggers. The Events table shows a log of events from 2018-02-05, primarily related to the creation of CloudFormation stacks, EC2 instances, and security groups, all marked as 'CREATE\_COMPLETE' or 'CREATE\_IN\_PROGRESS'.

Created Time	Status	Description
2018-02-05 09:04:37 UTC+0550	CREATE_COMPLETE	This template creates a single server installation of Active Dire...

Event Type	Logical ID	Status Reason
AWS::CloudFormation::Stack	WindowsAD	
AWS::CloudFormation::WaitCondition	DomainControllerWaitCondition	
AWS::CloudFormation::WaitCondition	DomainControllerWaitCondition	Resource creation initiated
AWS::CloudFormation::WaitCondition	DomainControllerWaitCondition	
AWS::EC2::Instance	DomainController	
AWS::EC2::Instance	DomainController	Resource creation initiated
AWS::EC2::Instance	DomainController	
AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	DomainControllerSecurityGroup	
AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	DomainControllerSecurityGroup	Resource creation initiated
AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress	DomainMemberSecurityGroupIngress	

We need to launch instance in ohio for member server.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The left sidebar navigation menu includes:

- EC2 Dashboard
- Events
- Tags
- Reports
- Limits
- INSTANCES** (selected)
- Instances** (selected)
- Launch Templates
- Spot Requests
- Reserved Instances
- Dedicated Hosts
- IMAGES
- AMIs
- Bundle Tasks
- ELASTIC BLOCK STORE
- Volumes
- Snapshots
- NETWORK & SECURITY
- Security Groups
- Elastic IPs
- Placement Groups
- Key Pairs
- Network Interfaces
- LOAD BALANCING
- Load Balancers
- Target Groups
- AUTO SCALING
- Launch Configurations

The main content area displays a table of instances. One instance is listed:

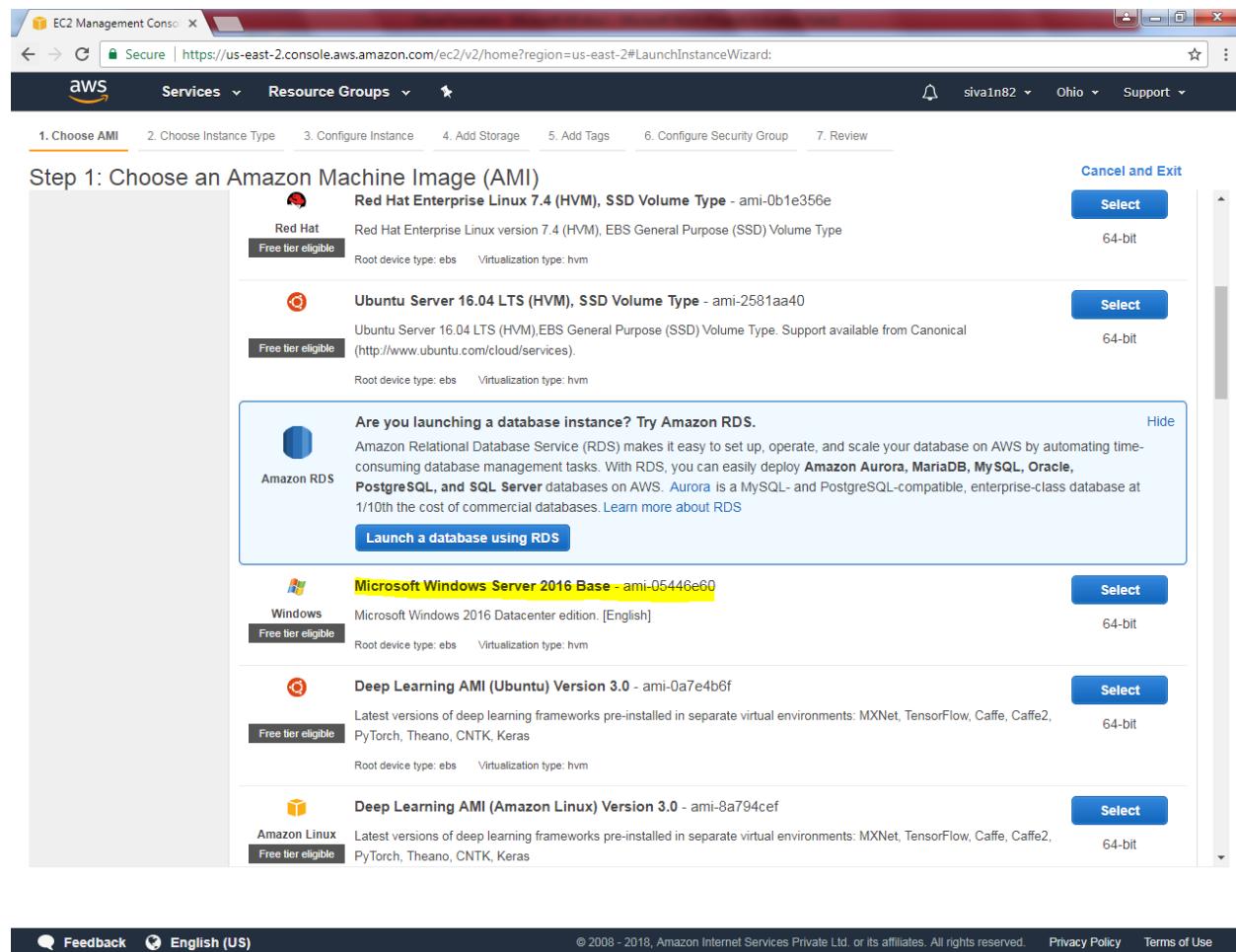
Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DNS (IPv4)
	i-00ff5794b669c63dd	t2.micro	us-east-2b	running	2/2 checks ...	None	ec2-13-58-76-72.us

Below the table, a detailed view for the selected instance (i-00ff5794b669c63dd) is shown. The Public DNS is ec2-13-58-76-72.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com. The detailed view table includes:

Description		Status Checks		Monitoring		Tags	
Instance ID	i-00ff5794b669c63dd	Public DNS (IPv4)	ec2-13-58-76-72.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com	IPv4 Public IP	13.58.76.72	IPv6 IPs	-
Instance state	running	Private DNS	ip-172-31-31-145.us-east-2.compute.internal	Private IPs	172.31.31.145		
Instance type	t2.micro						
Elastic IPs							
Availability zone	us-east-2b						

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Select “Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Base”.

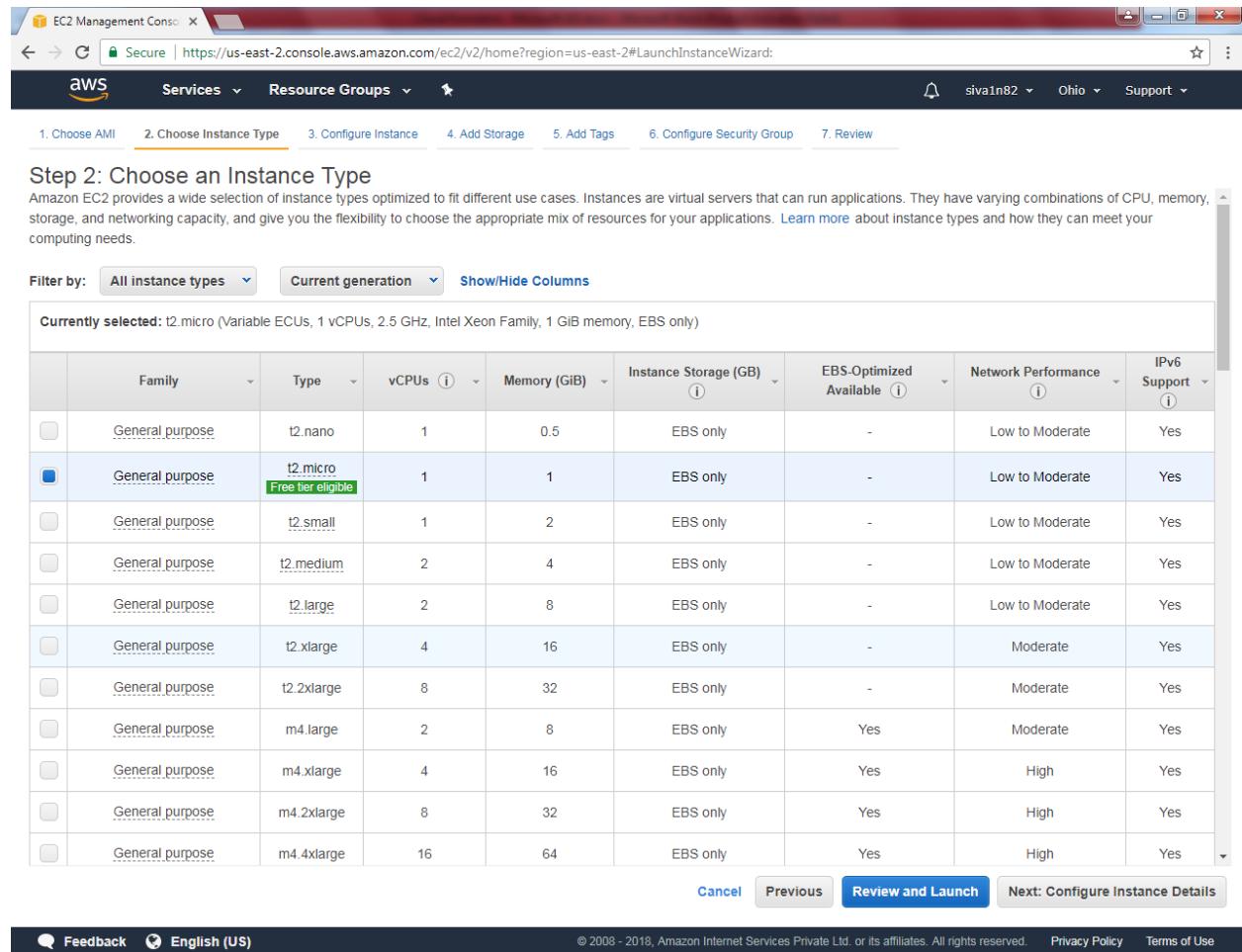


The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, Services dropdown, Resource Groups dropdown, and user information (sivaIn82, Ohio, Support). Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Add Tags, 6. Configure Security Group, 7. Review. The main content area is titled "Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)". It lists several AMI options:

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.4 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0b1e356e**: Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 7.4 (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Root device type: ebs, Virtualization type: hvm. Status: Free tier eligible. **Select** button (64-bit).
- Ubuntu Server 16.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-2581aa40**: Ubuntu Server 16.04 LTS (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Support available from Canonical (<http://www.ubuntu.com/cloud/services>). Root device type: ebs, Virtualization type: hvm. Status: Free tier eligible. **Select** button (64-bit).
- Amazon RDS**: A callout box with the text: "Are you launching a database instance? Try Amazon RDS." It describes Amazon RDS as making it easy to set up, operate, and scale your database on AWS by automating time-consuming database management tasks. It mentions supported databases like Aurora, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, and SQL Server. A "Launch a database using RDS" button is shown.
- Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Base - ami-05446e60**: Microsoft Windows 2016 Datacenter edition. [English]. Root device type: ebs, Virtualization type: hvm. Status: Free tier eligible. **Select** button (64-bit).
- Deep Learning AMI (Ubuntu) Version 3.0 - ami-0a7e4b6f**: Latest versions of deep learning frameworks pre-installed in separate virtual environments: MXNet, TensorFlow, Caffe, Caffe2, PyTorch, Theano, CNTK, Keras. Root device type: ebs, Virtualization type: hvm. Status: Free tier eligible. **Select** button (64-bit).
- Deep Learning AMI (Amazon Linux) Version 3.0 - ami-8a794cef**: Latest versions of deep learning frameworks pre-installed in separate virtual environments: MXNet, TensorFlow, Caffe, Caffe2, PyTorch, Theano, CNTK, Keras. Root device type: ebs, Virtualization type: hvm. Status: Free tier eligible. **Select** button (64-bit).

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Select “t2.micro”.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The title bar reads "EC2 Management Console". The navigation bar includes "Services", "Resource Groups", and a user profile "sivaIn82 Ohio Support". Below the navigation bar, a progress bar indicates "Step 2: Choose an Instance Type" is active, with steps 1 through 7 listed.

**Step 2: Choose an Instance Type**

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: All instance types ▾ Current generation ▾ Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

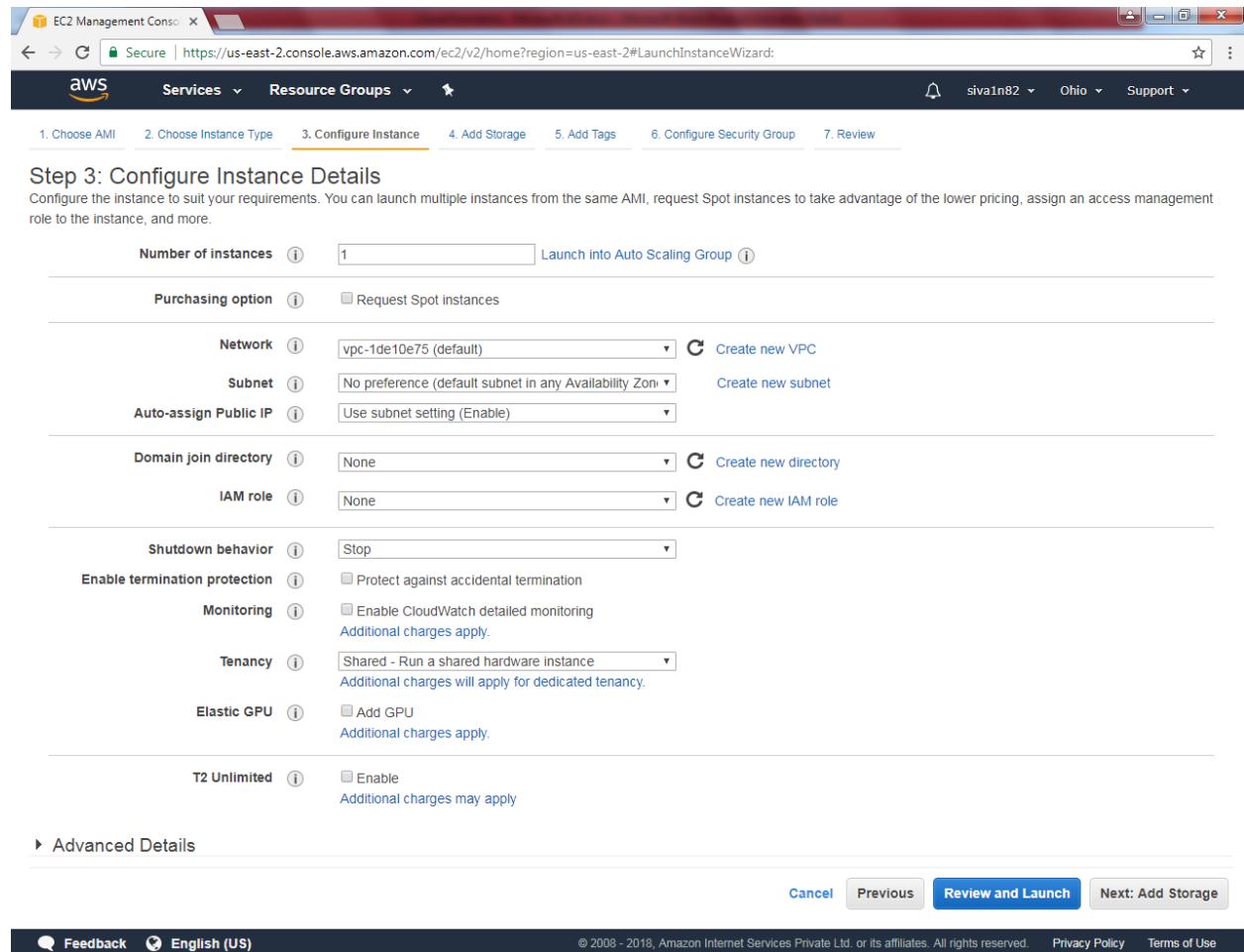
	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	Yes	High	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	Yes	High	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.4xlarge	16	64	EBS only	Yes	High	Yes

Buttons at the bottom: Cancel, Previous, **Review and Launch**, Next: Configure Instance Details

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Click “Next”.

Leave default settings and click “Next”.



**Step 3: Configure Instance Details**

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

**Number of instances** 1 [Launch into Auto Scaling Group](#)

**Purchasing option** Request Spot instances

**Network** vpc-1de10e75 (default) [Create new VPC](#)

**Subnet** No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zone) [Create new subnet](#)

**Auto-assign Public IP** Use subnet setting (Enable)

**Domain join directory** None [Create new directory](#)

**IAM role** None [Create new IAM role](#)

**Shutdown behavior** Stop

**Enable termination protection**  Protect against accidental termination

**Monitoring**  Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring  
Additional charges apply.

**Tenancy** Shared - Run a shared hardware instance  
Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy.

**Elastic GPU**  Add GPU  
Additional charges apply.

**T2 Unlimited**  Enable  
Additional charges may apply

[Advanced Details](#)

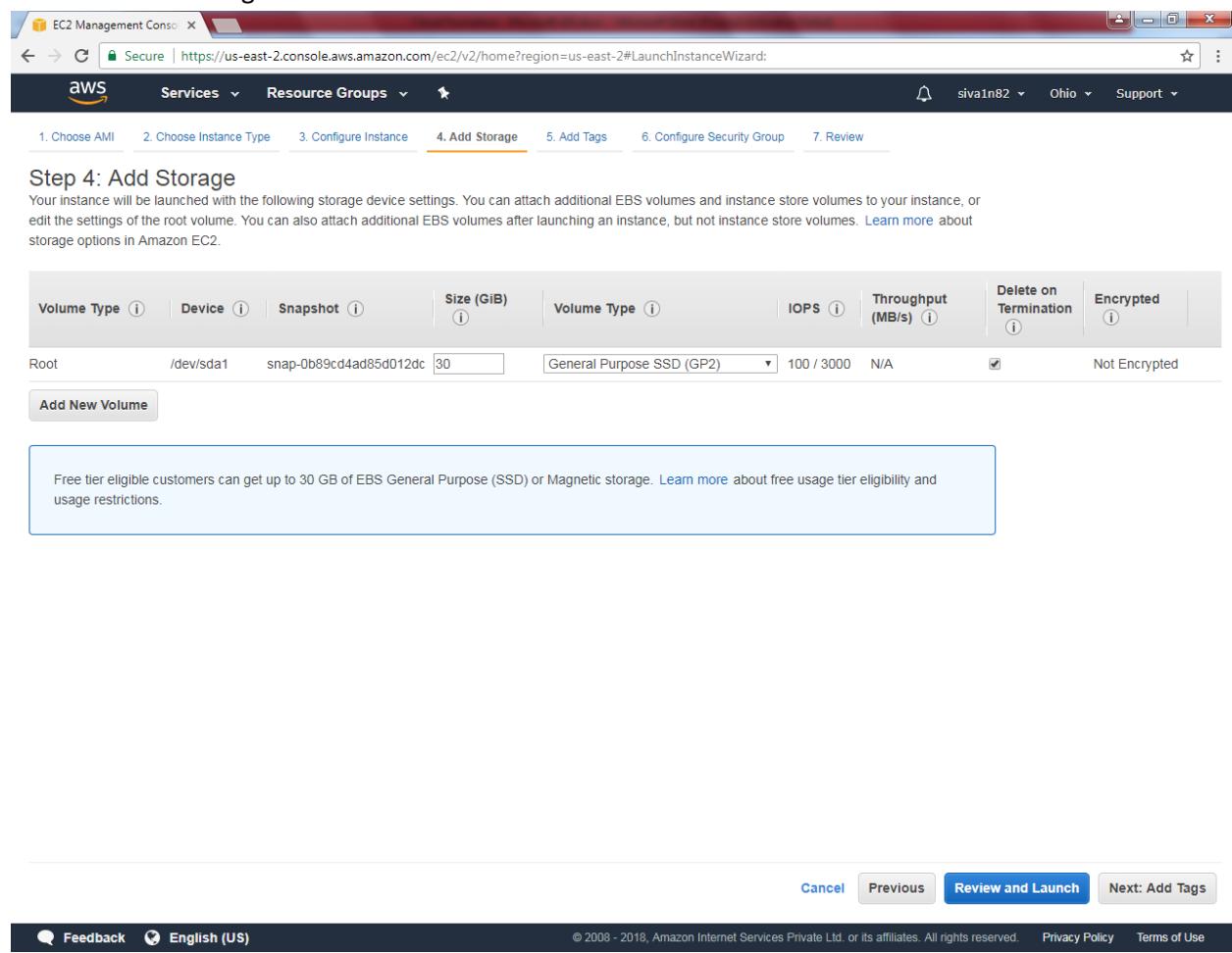
[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) **Review and Launch** [Next: Add Storage](#)

[Feedback](#) [English \(US\)](#)

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Click “Next”.

Leave default settings and click “Next”.



Volume Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Throughput (MB/s)	Delete on Termination	Encrypted
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-0b89cd4ad85d012dc	30	General Purpose SSD (GP2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

Add New Volume

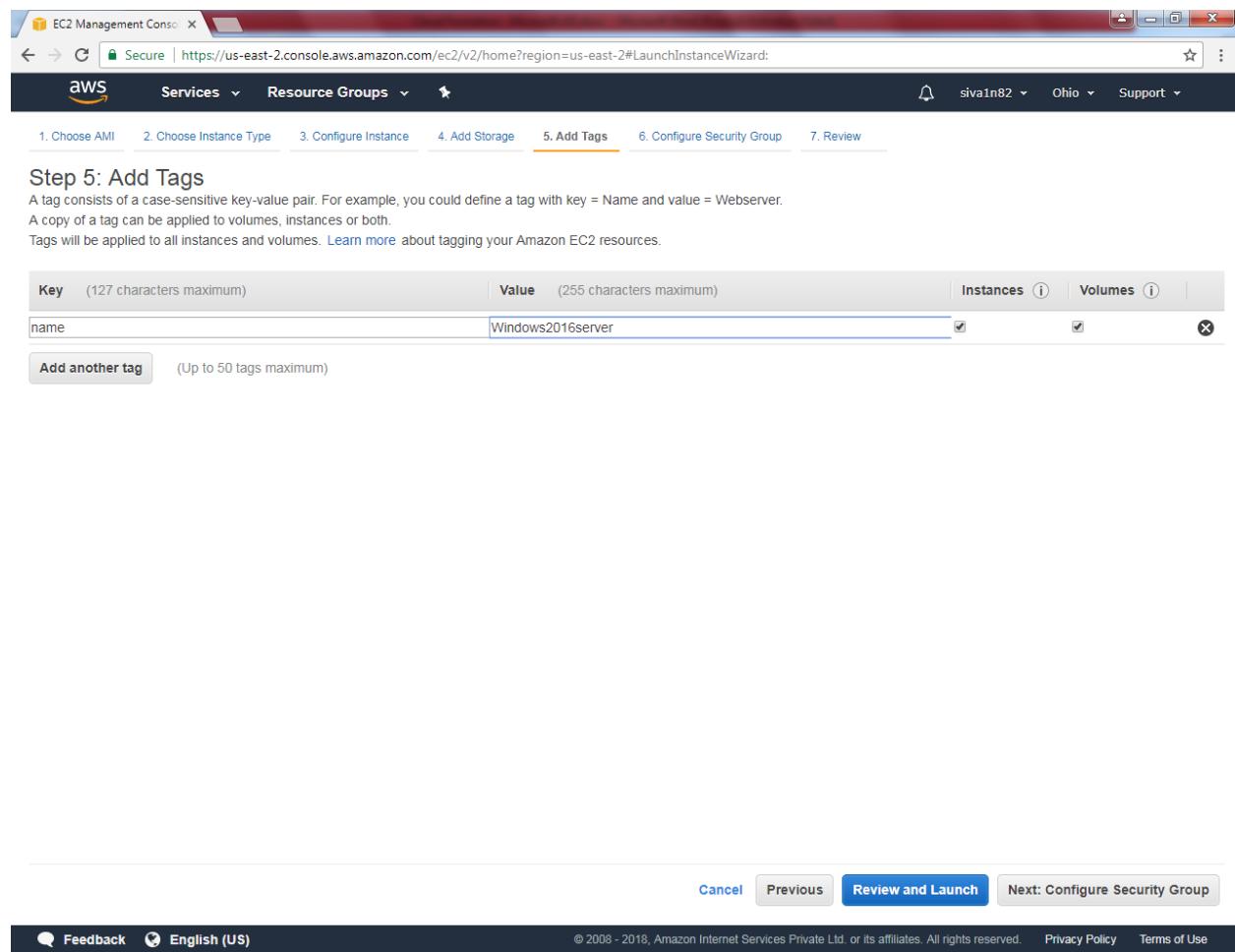
Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more](#) about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.

Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Add Tags

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Key – Name

Value – Windows 2016server



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console Step 5: Add Tags wizard. The URL in the browser is <https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard:5>. The top navigation bar includes Services, Resource Groups, and a user profile for sivaIn82. The wizard steps are: 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Add Tags (highlighted in blue), 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review.

**Step 5: Add Tags**

A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver. A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both. Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

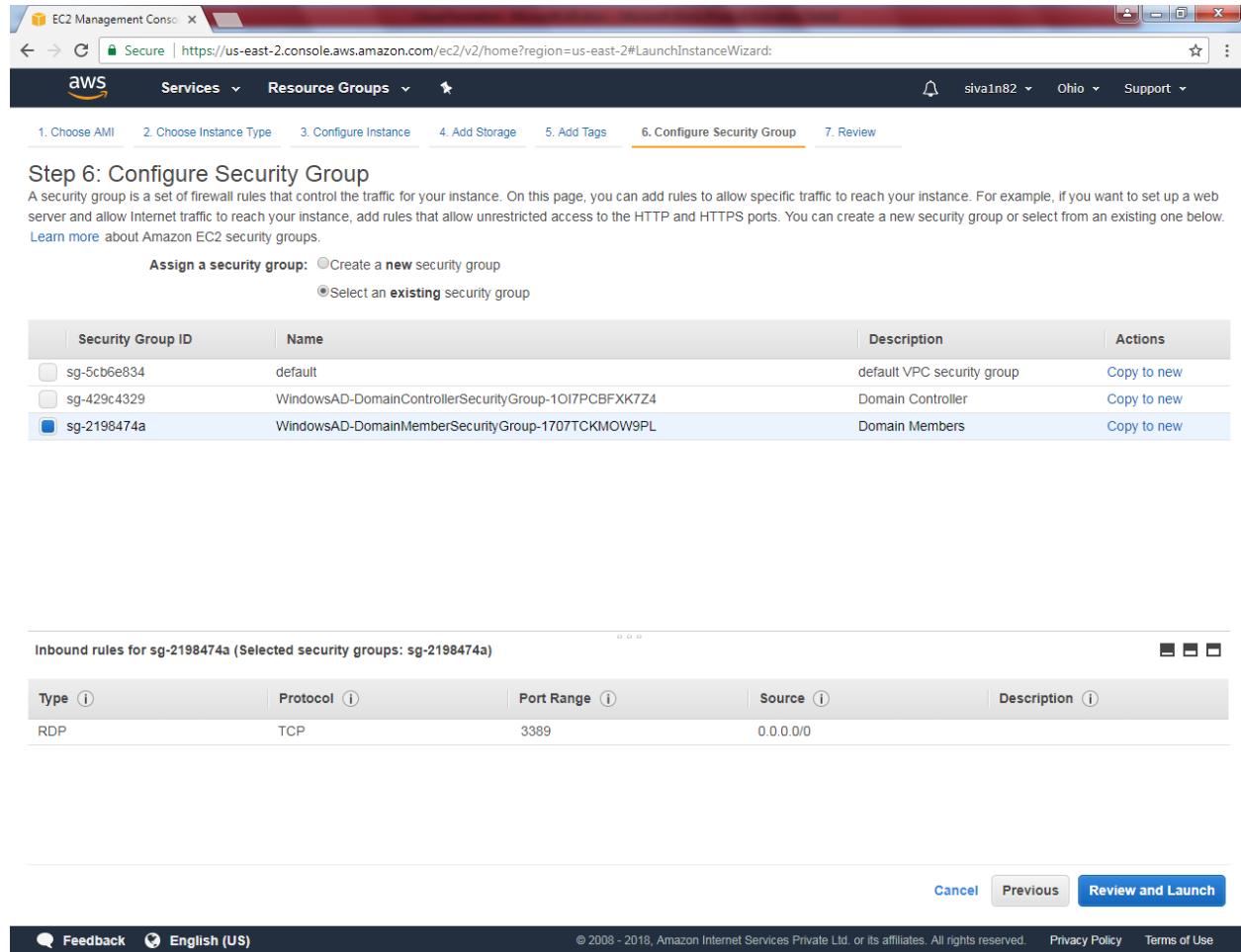
Key	(127 characters maximum)	Value	(255 characters maximum)	Instances	Volumes
name		Windows2016server		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

[Add another tag](#) (Up to 50 tags maximum)

At the bottom of the wizard, there are buttons for Cancel, Previous, **Review and Launch** (highlighted in blue), and Next: Configure Security Group. The footer includes links for Feedback, English (US), and a copyright notice: © 2008 - 2018, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use.

Click "Next".

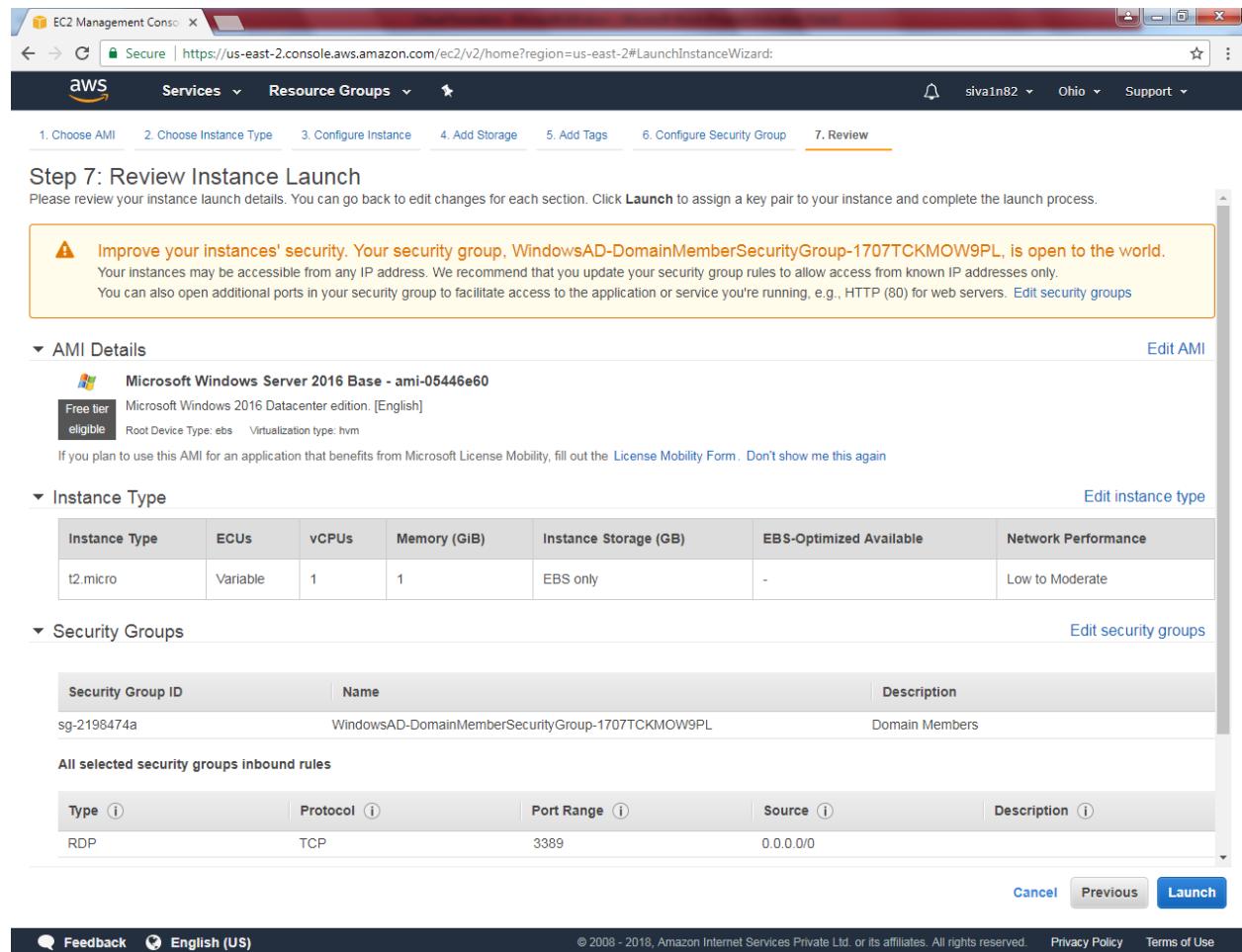
Need to select the “Domain members” Security group.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console with the URL <https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard>. The navigation bar includes Services, Resource Groups, and a user profile. The main content area shows Step 6: Configure Security Group. It asks to assign a security group, with options to create a new one or select an existing one. A table lists three security groups: default, WindowsAD-DomainControllerSecurityGroup-10I7PCBFXK7Z4, and WindowsAD-DomainMemberSecurityGroup-1707TCKMOW9PL. The third group, WindowsAD-DomainMemberSecurityGroup-1707TCKMOW9PL, is selected and highlighted with a blue border. Below the table, it shows the inbound rules for the selected security group, which includes an RDP rule on port 3389 from 0.0.0.0/0. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Review and Launch' buttons, with 'Review and Launch' being the active button.

Click “Review and Launch”.

Click “Launch”.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console Launch Instance Wizard at Step 7: Review Instance Launch. The browser address bar shows the URL: <https://us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard>.

The navigation bar includes: Services, Resource Groups, 1. Choose AMI, 2. Choose Instance Type, 3. Configure Instance, 4. Add Storage, 5. Add Tags, 6. Configure Security Group, and 7. Review.

**Step 7: Review Instance Launch**

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

**AMI Details:**

- Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Base - ami-05446e60**
- Free tier eligible**
- Microsoft Windows 2016 Datacenter edition. [English]
- Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

If you plan to use this AMI for an application that benefits from Microsoft License Mobility, fill out the [License Mobility Form](#). Don't show me this again.

**Edit AMI**

**Instance Type:**

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
t2.micro	Variable	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate

**Edit instance type**

**Security Groups:**

Security Group ID	Name	Description
sg-2198474a	WindowsAD-DomainMemberSecurityGroup-1707TCKMOW9PL	Domain Members

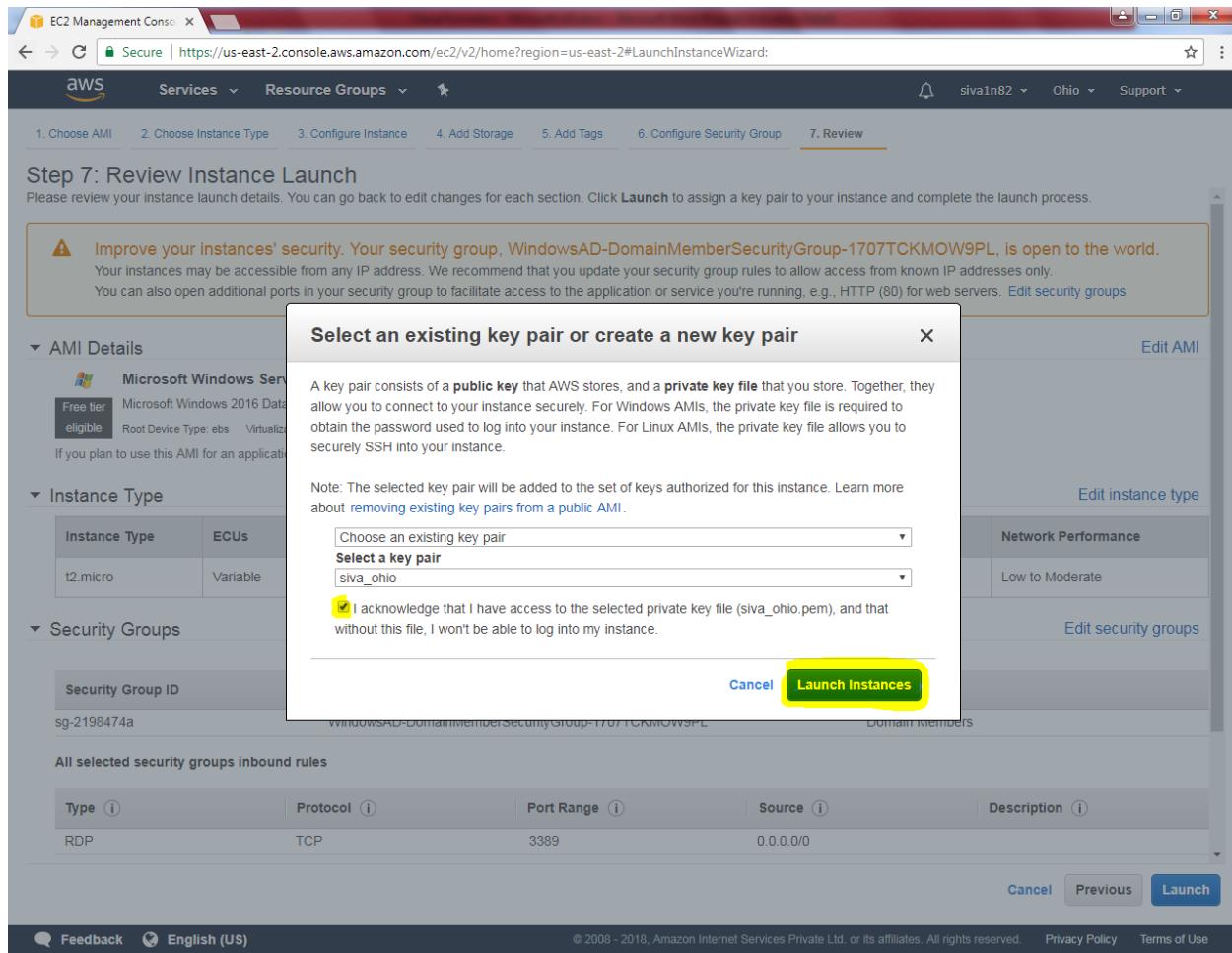
All selected security groups inbound rules:

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
RDP	TCP	3389	0.0.0.0/0	

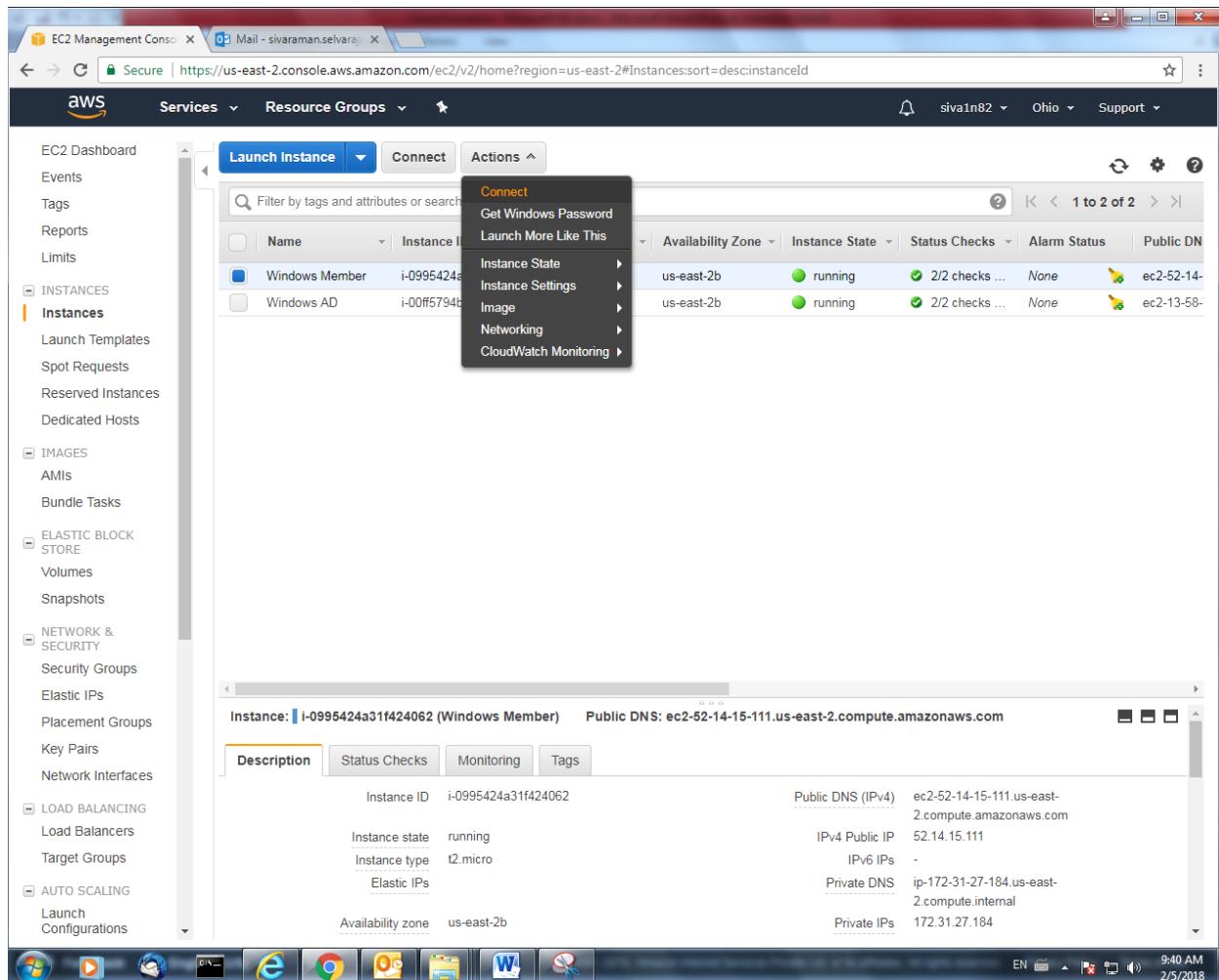
**Launch**

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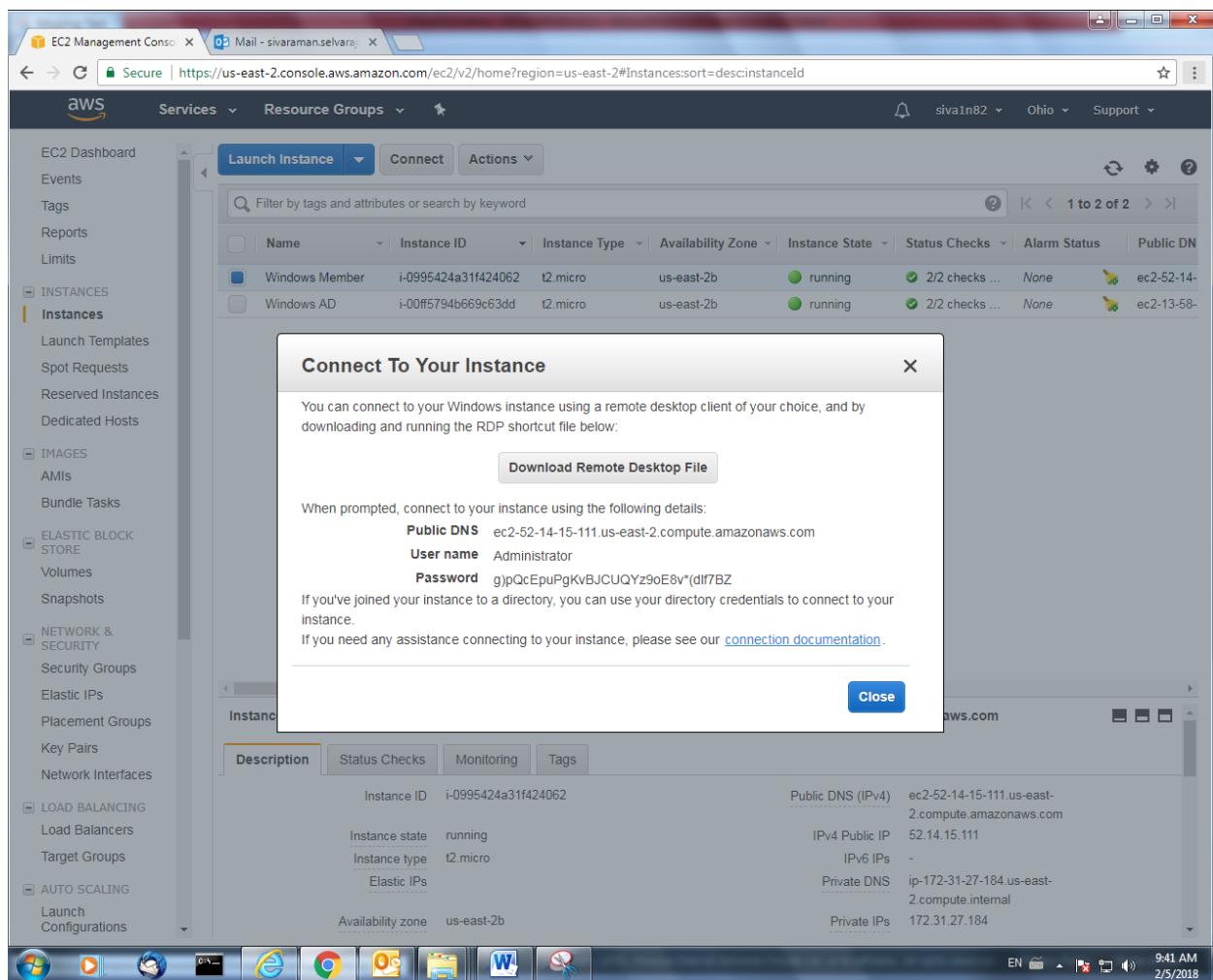
Click “Launch Instances”.

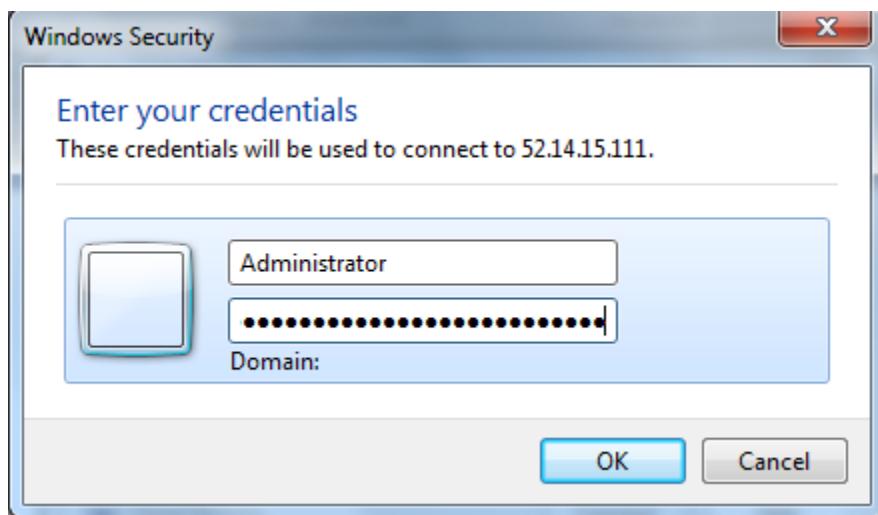


Click member server and then click “Connect” to get login credentials of the server.

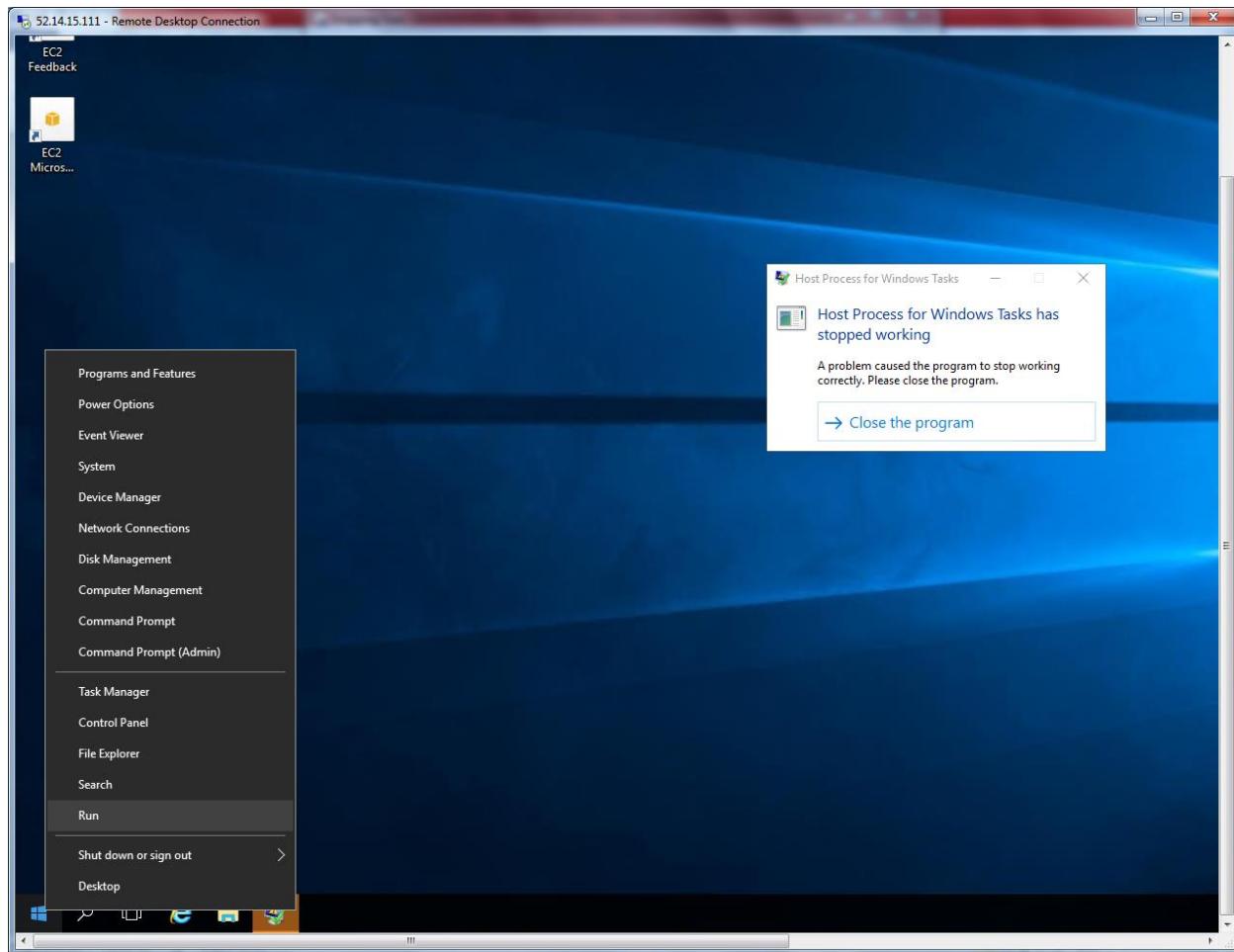


Choose the \*.pem file and click Decrypt password.

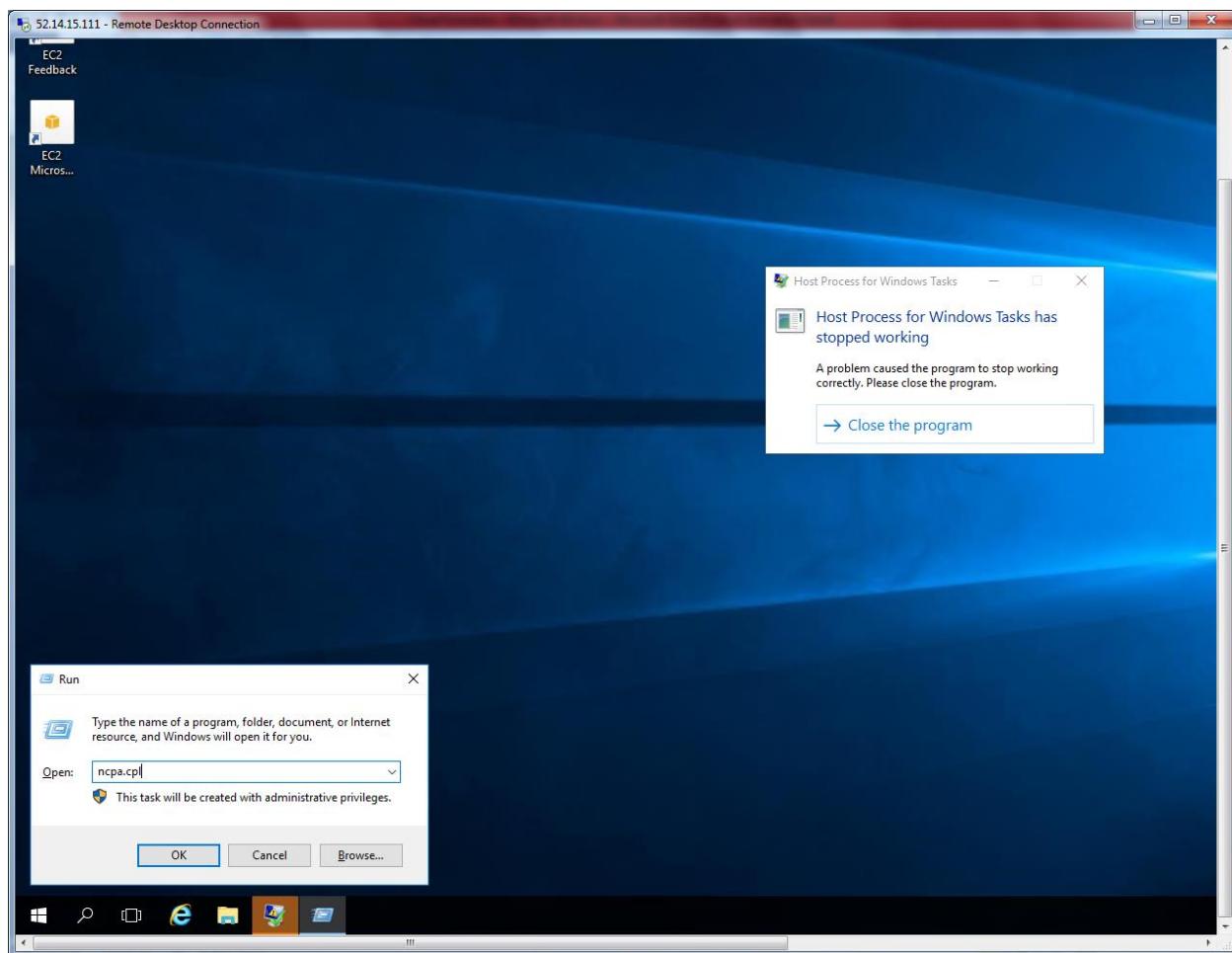




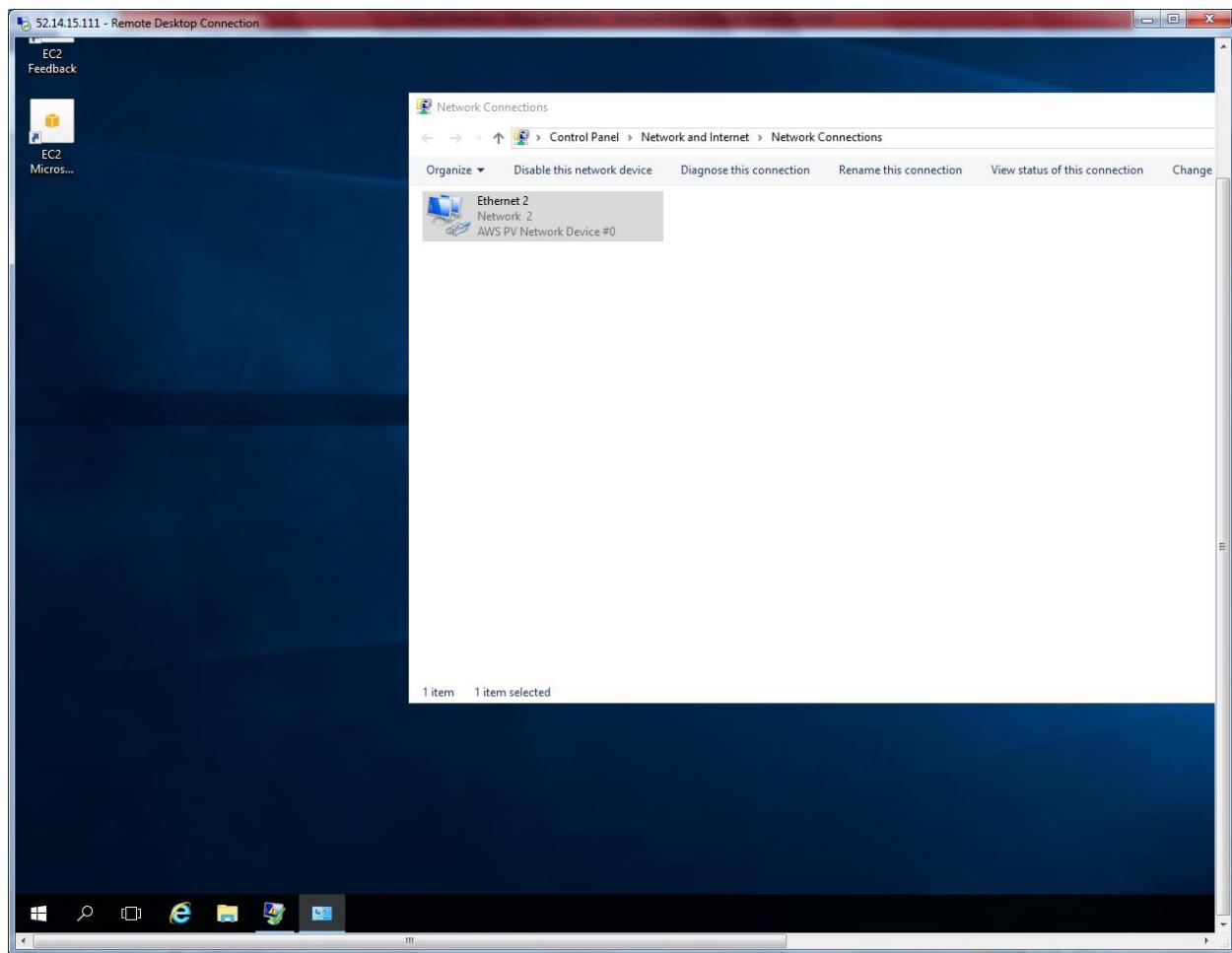
Right click “Start” menu of member server. Then click “Run”.



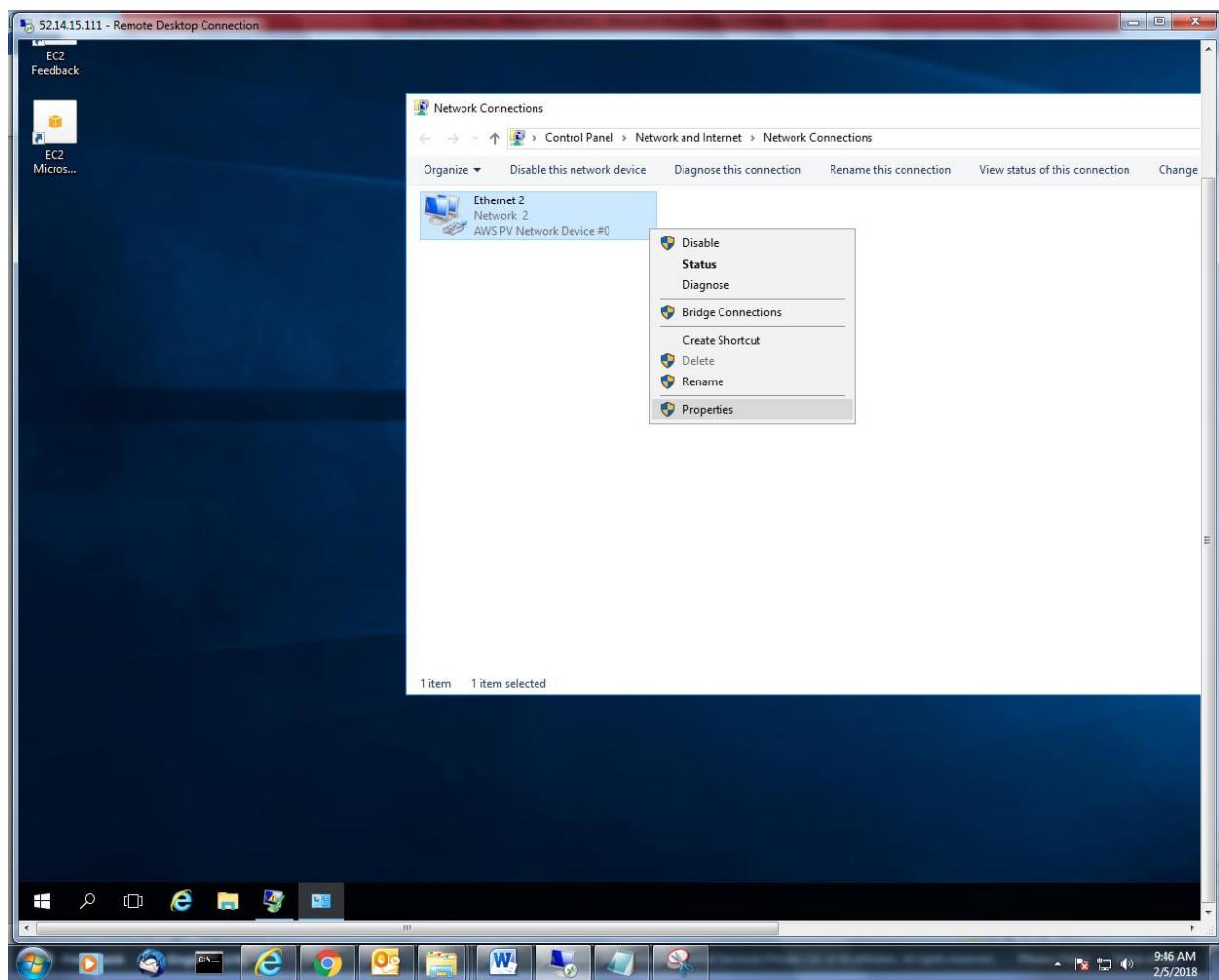
Type ncpa.cpl



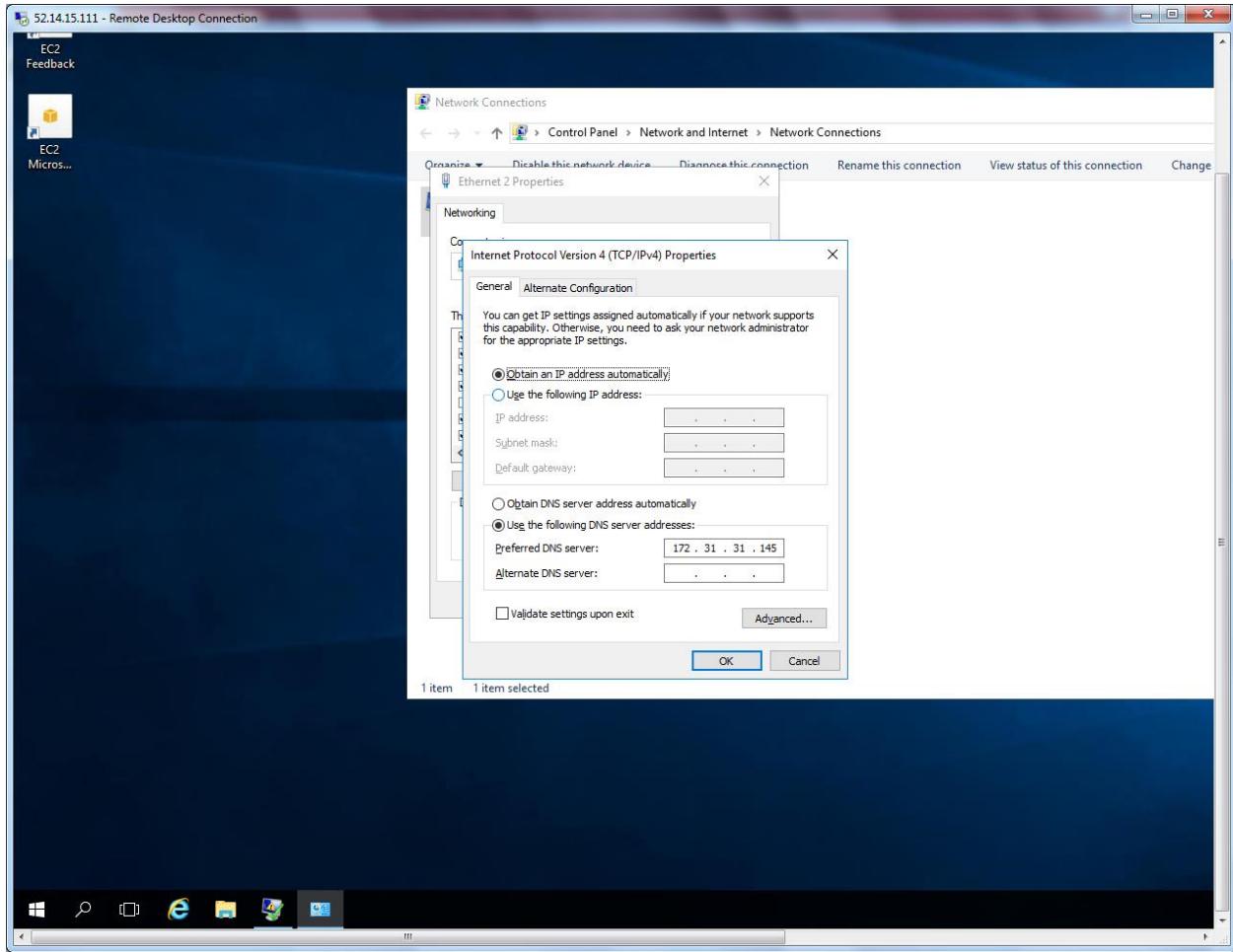
In Network card right click.



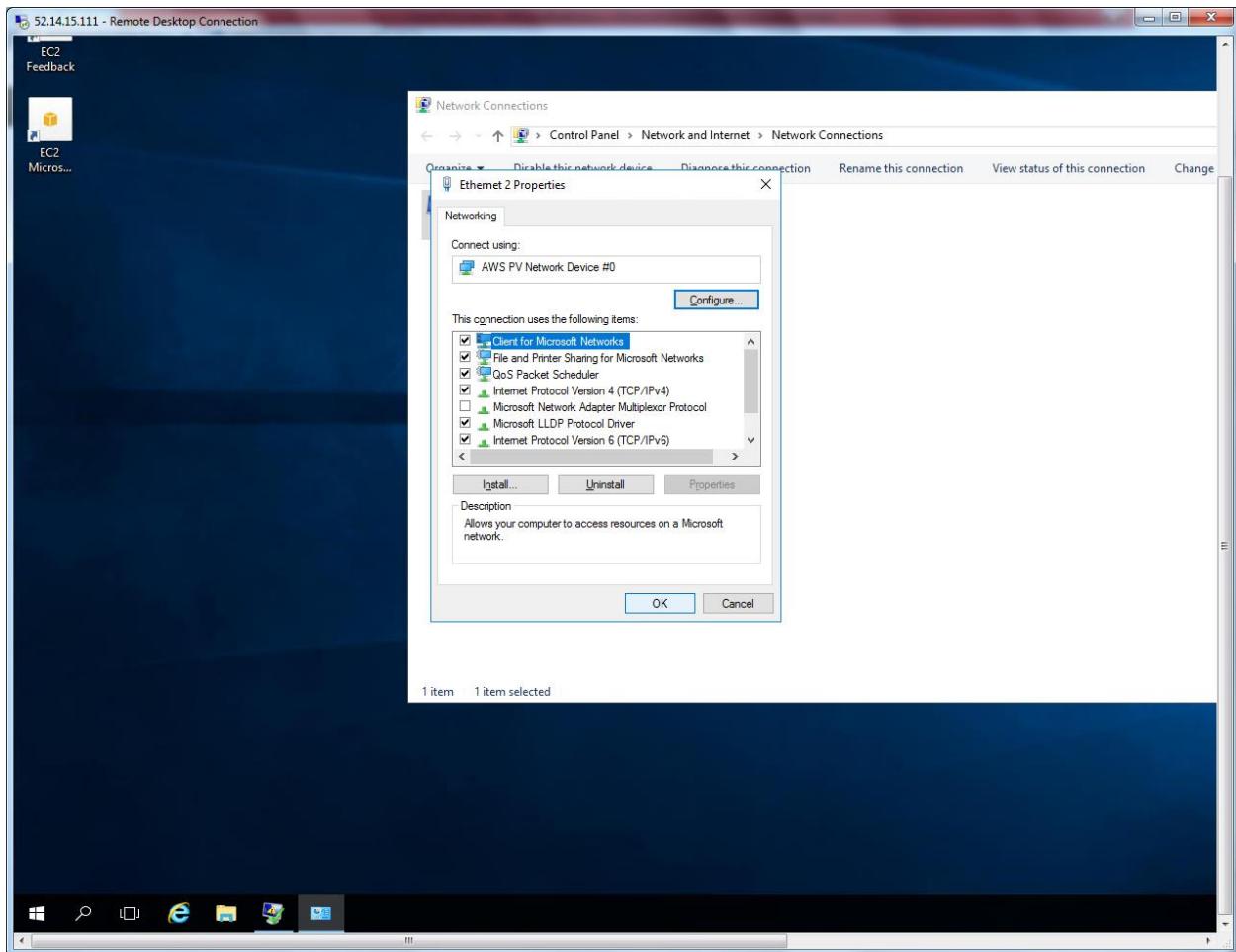
Select properties.



Type the DC IP address i.e. 172.31.31.145 and click “Ok”.



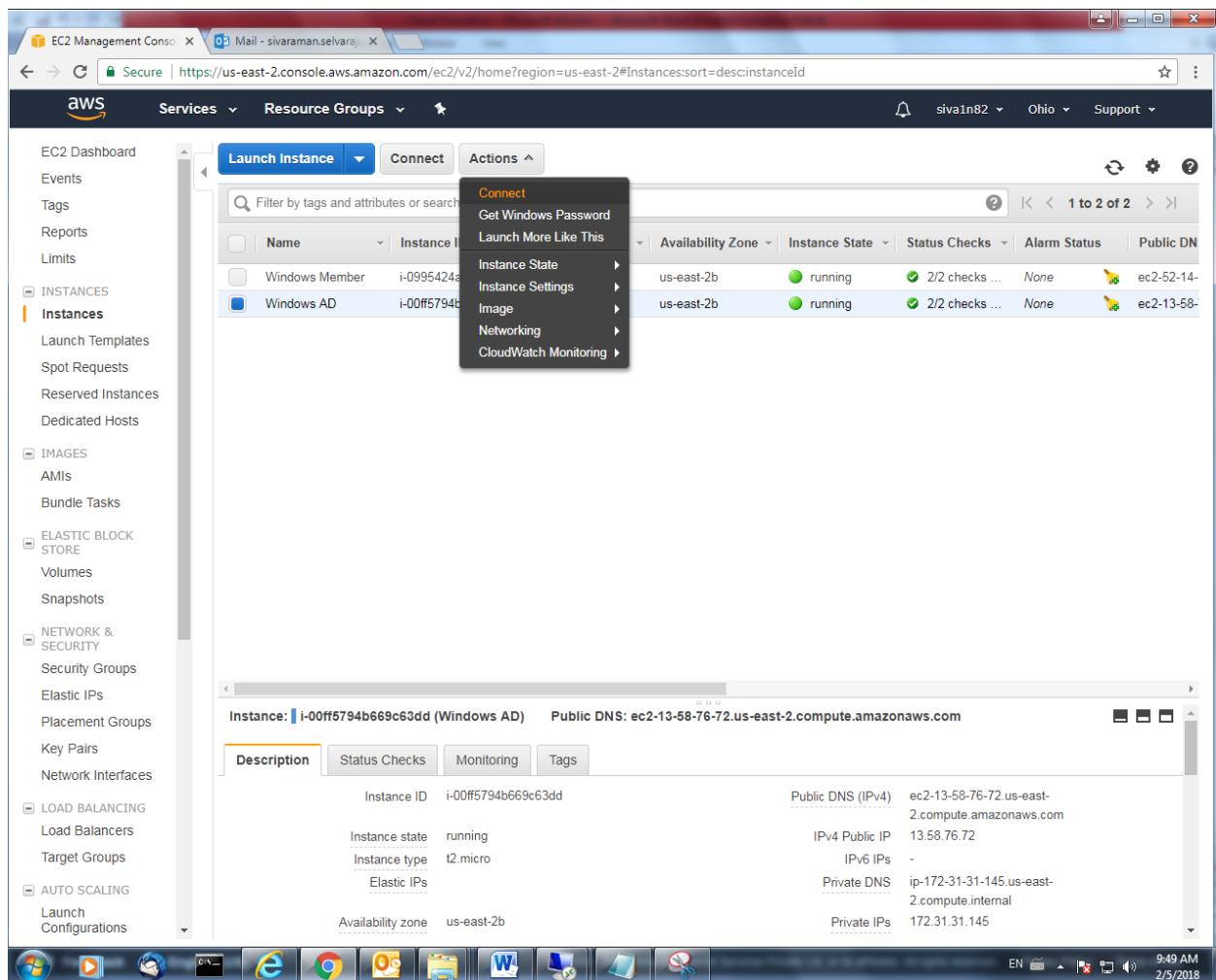
Click “Ok”.



Try to connect DC server



Select Domain controller, click Actions → Connect to get password.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with various services like EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, Instances, Images, Elastic Block Store, Network & Security, Load Balancing, and Auto Scaling. The 'Instances' section is currently selected. In the main content area, a list of instances is displayed. One instance, 'Windows AD' (Instance ID: i-00ff5794b669c63dd), is highlighted. A context menu is open over this instance, with 'Actions' expanded, showing options like 'Connect', 'Get Windows Password', 'Launch More Like This', 'Instance State', 'Instance Settings', 'Image', 'Networking', and 'CloudWatch Monitoring'. Below the list, a detailed view of the selected instance is shown. The instance details include:

Description	Value
Instance ID	i-00ff5794b669c63dd
Instance state	running
Instance type	t2.micro
Elastic IPs	
Availability zone	us-east-2b
Public DNS (IPv4)	ec2-13-58-76-72.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com
IPv4 Public IP	13.58.76.72
IPv6 IPs	-
Private DNS	ip-172-31-31-145.us-east-2.compute.internal
Private IPs	172.31.31.145

Click "Get password".

### Connect To Your Instance

You can connect to your Windows instance using a remote desktop client of your choice, and by downloading and running the RDP shortcut file below:

[Download Remote Desktop File](#)

When prompted, connect to your instance using the following details:

**Public DNS** ec2-13-58-76-72.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com  
**User name** Administrator  
**Password** [Get Password](#)

If you've joined your instance to a directory, you can use your directory credentials to connect to your instance.

If you need any assistance connecting to your instance, please see our [connection documentation](#).

---

[Close](#)

Choose the \*.pem file

## Connect To Your Instance

You can connect to your Windows instance using a remote desktop client of your choice, and by downloading and running the RDP shortcut file below:

[Download Remote Desktop File](#)

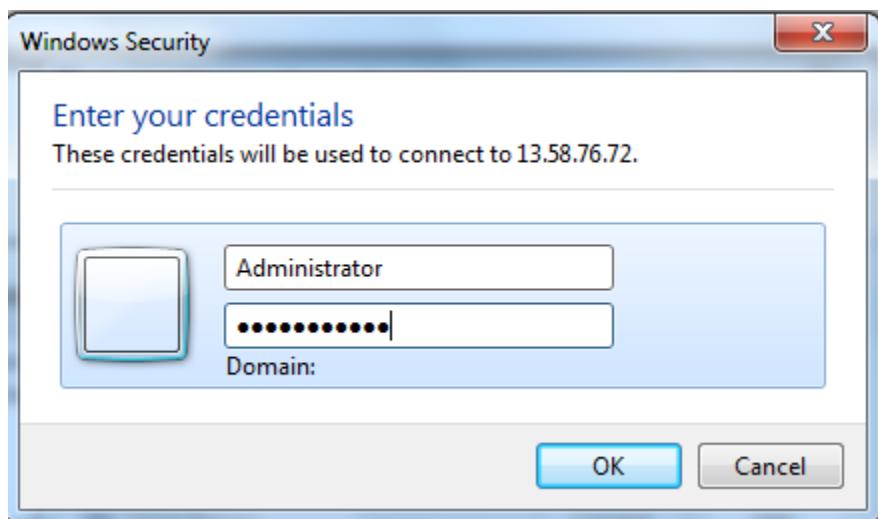
When prompted, connect to your instance using the following details:

**Public DNS** ec2-13-58-76-72.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com  
**User name** Administrator  
**Password** r9sfWNgE!?q

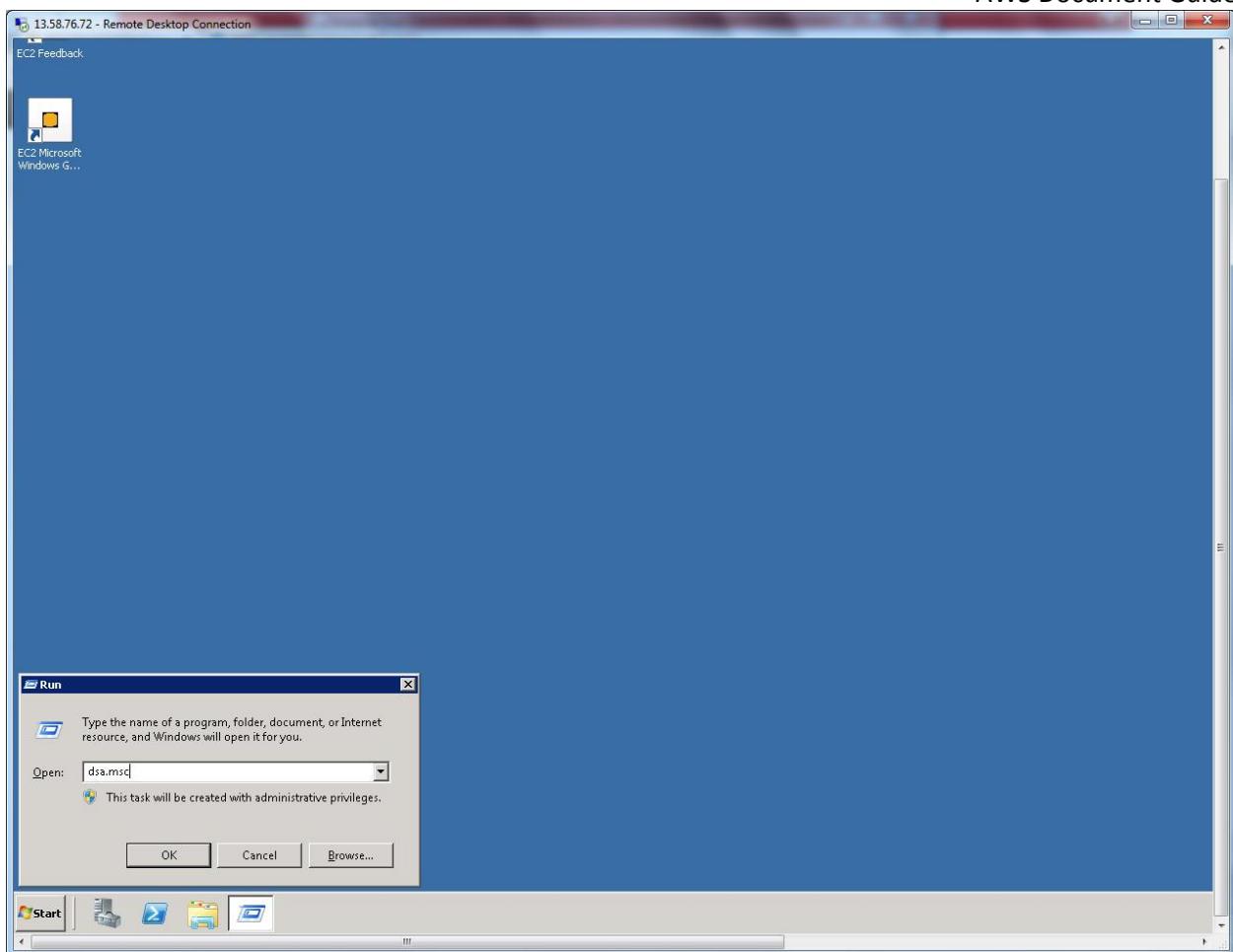
If you've joined your instance to a directory, you can use your directory credentials to connect to your instance.

If you need any assistance connecting to your instance, please see our [connection documentation](#).

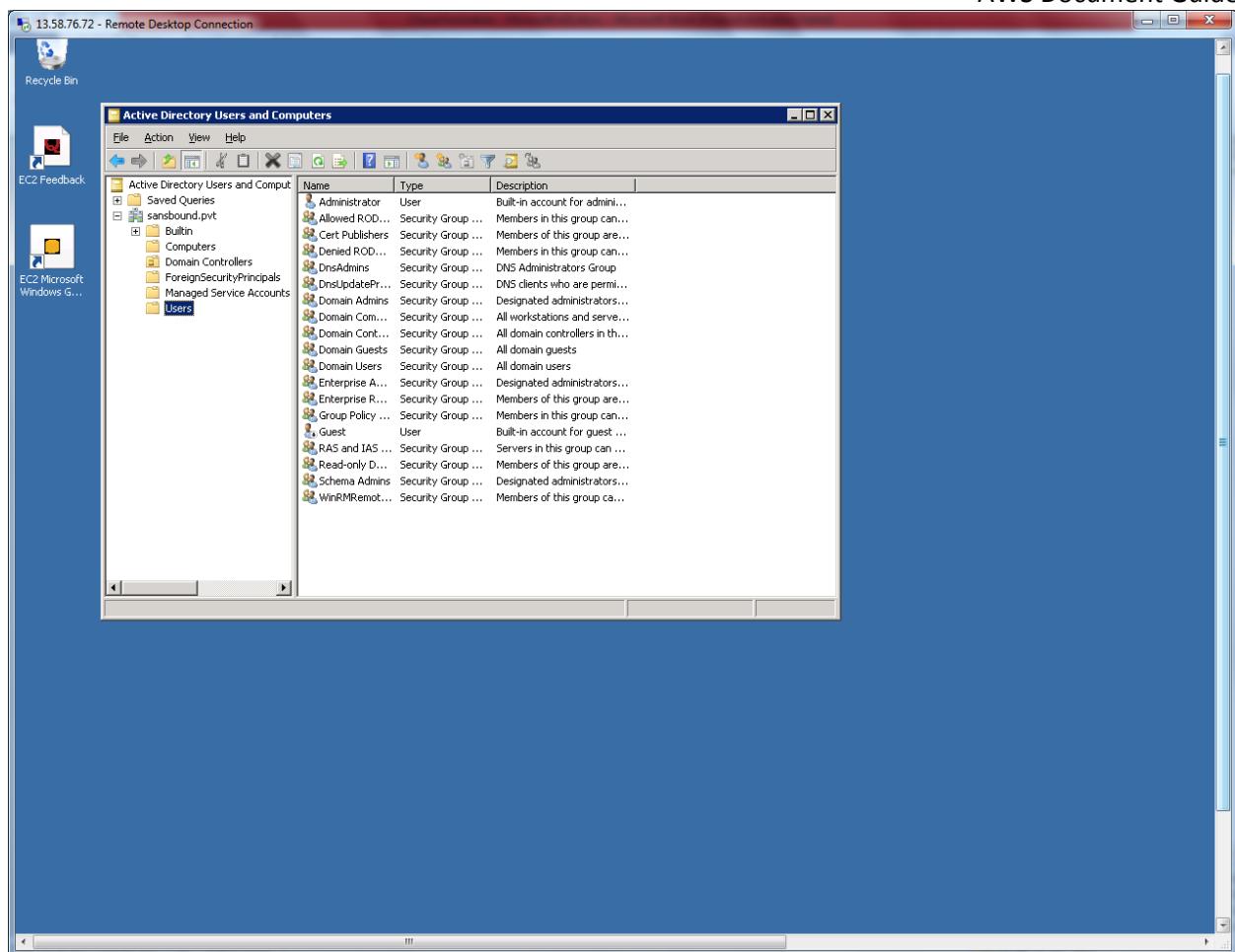
[Close](#)



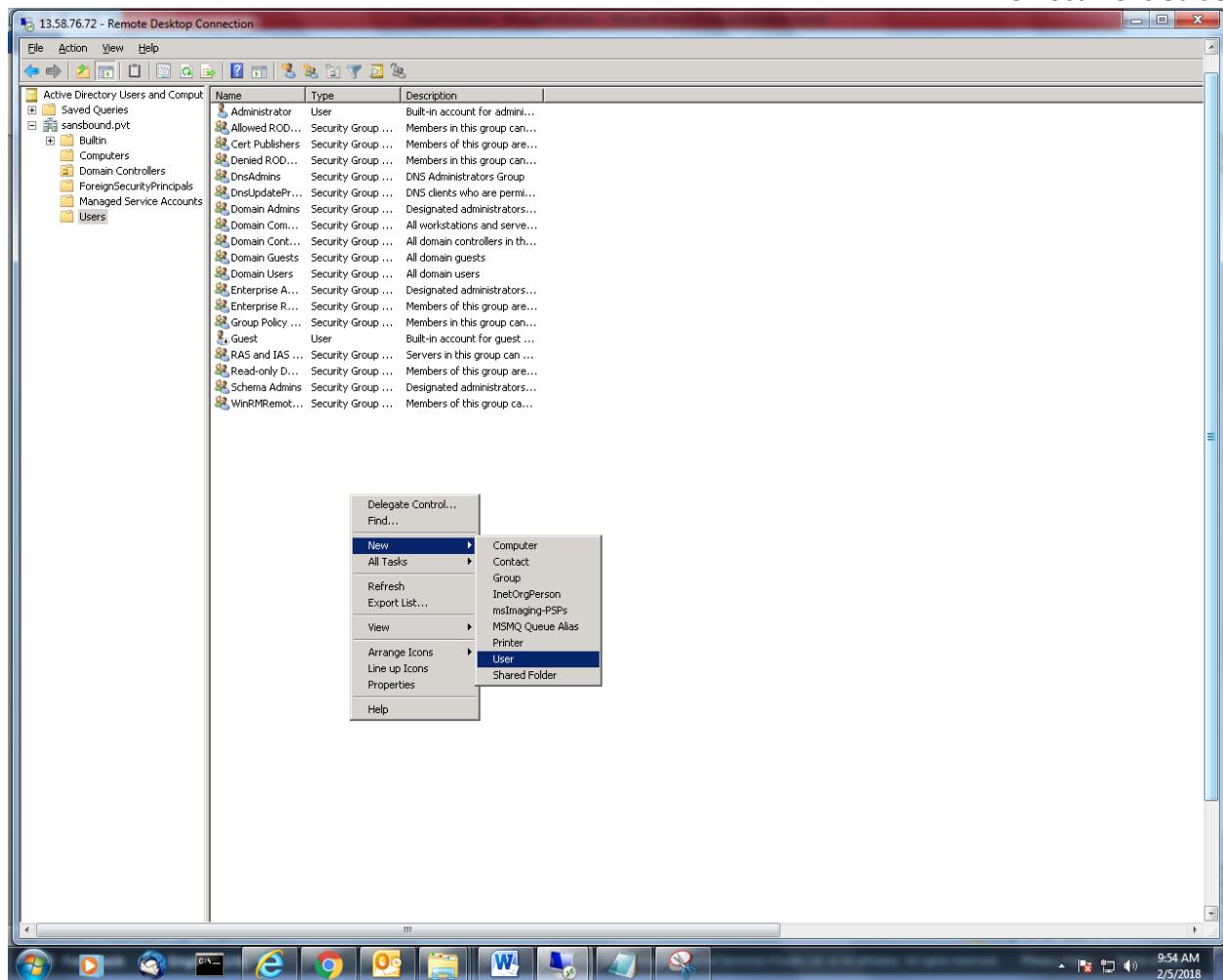
Type dsa.msc to get active directory console.



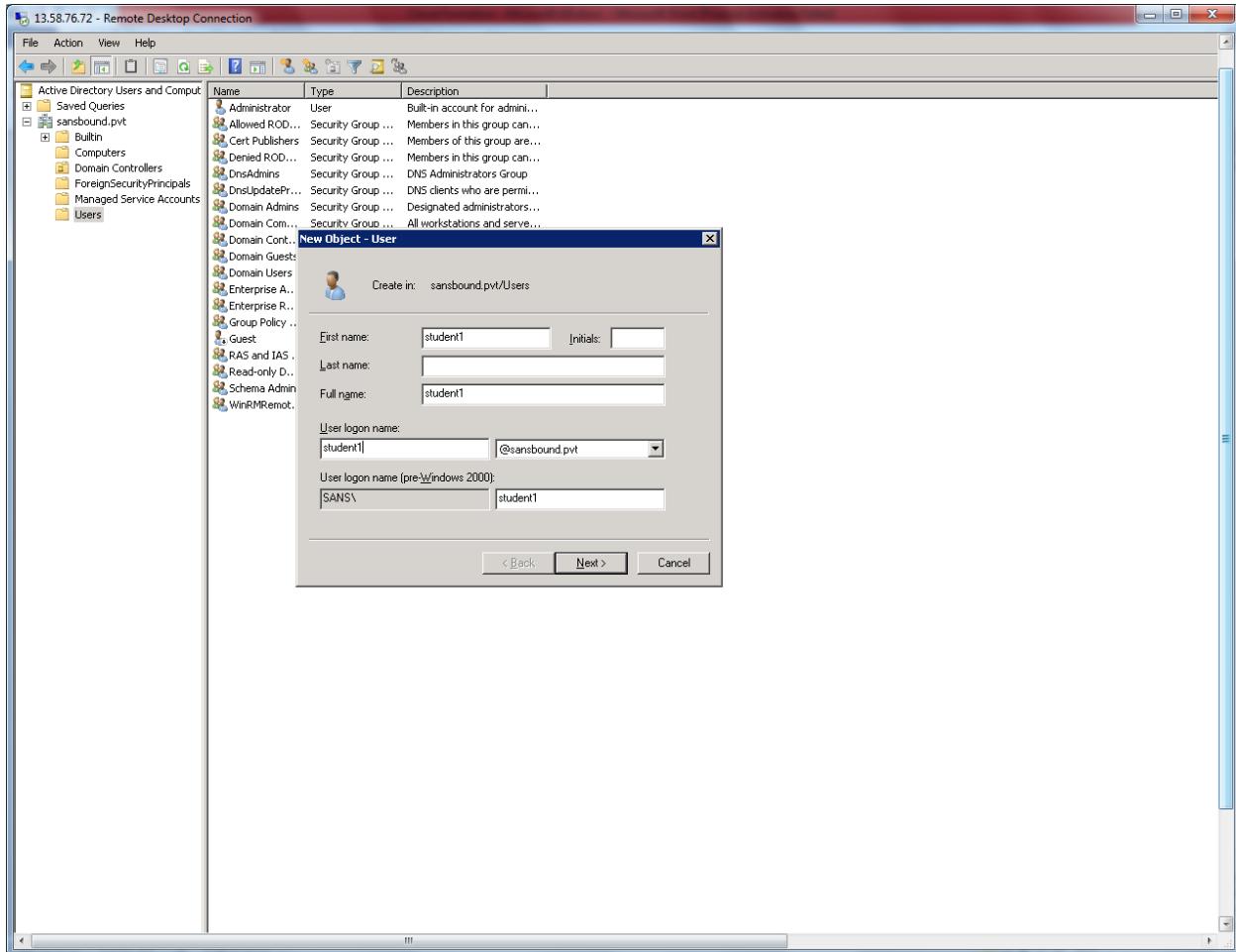
Click "Users".



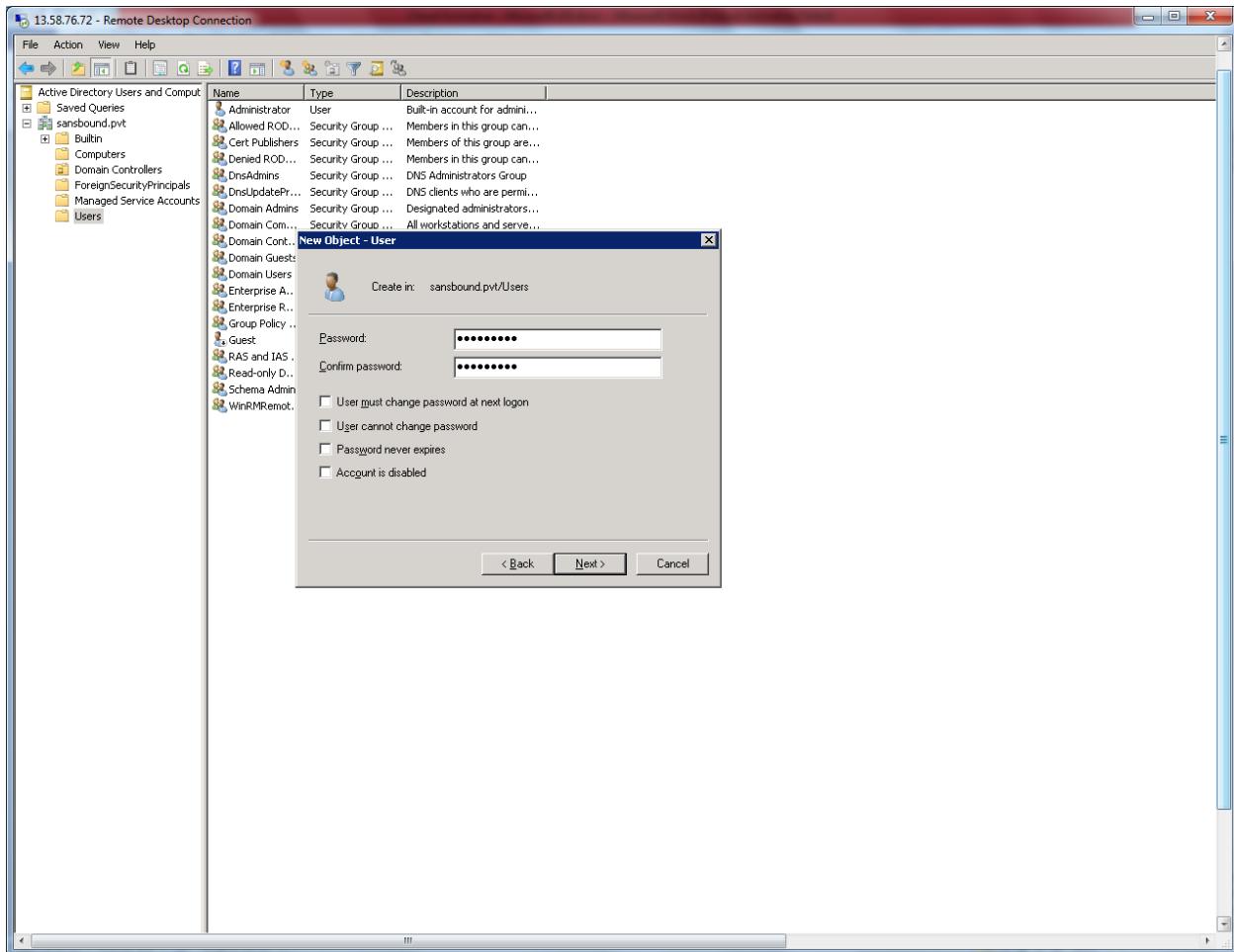
Right click and then click new → User



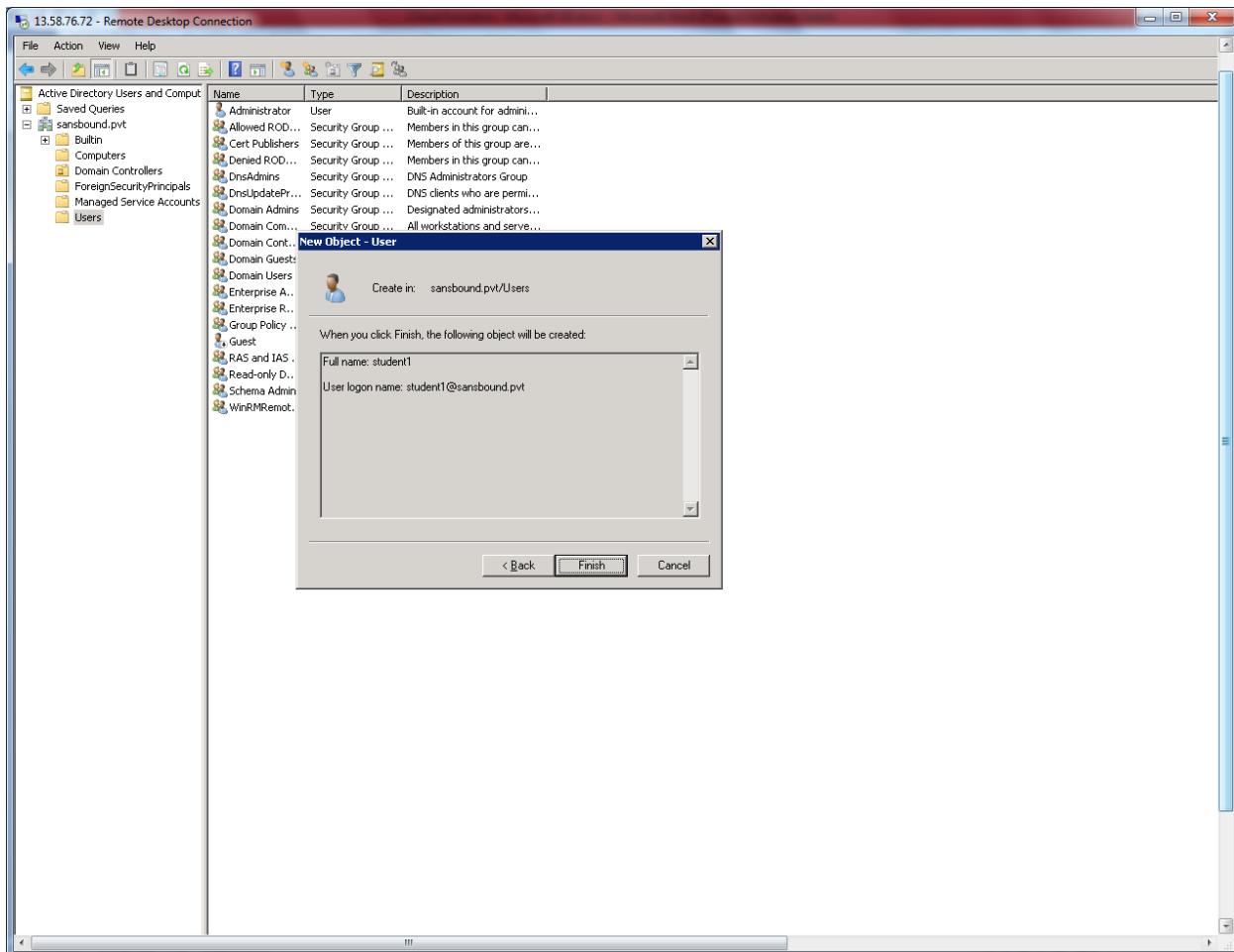
Type the username as student1 and click “Next”.



Type the password of Student1 and then click “Next”.

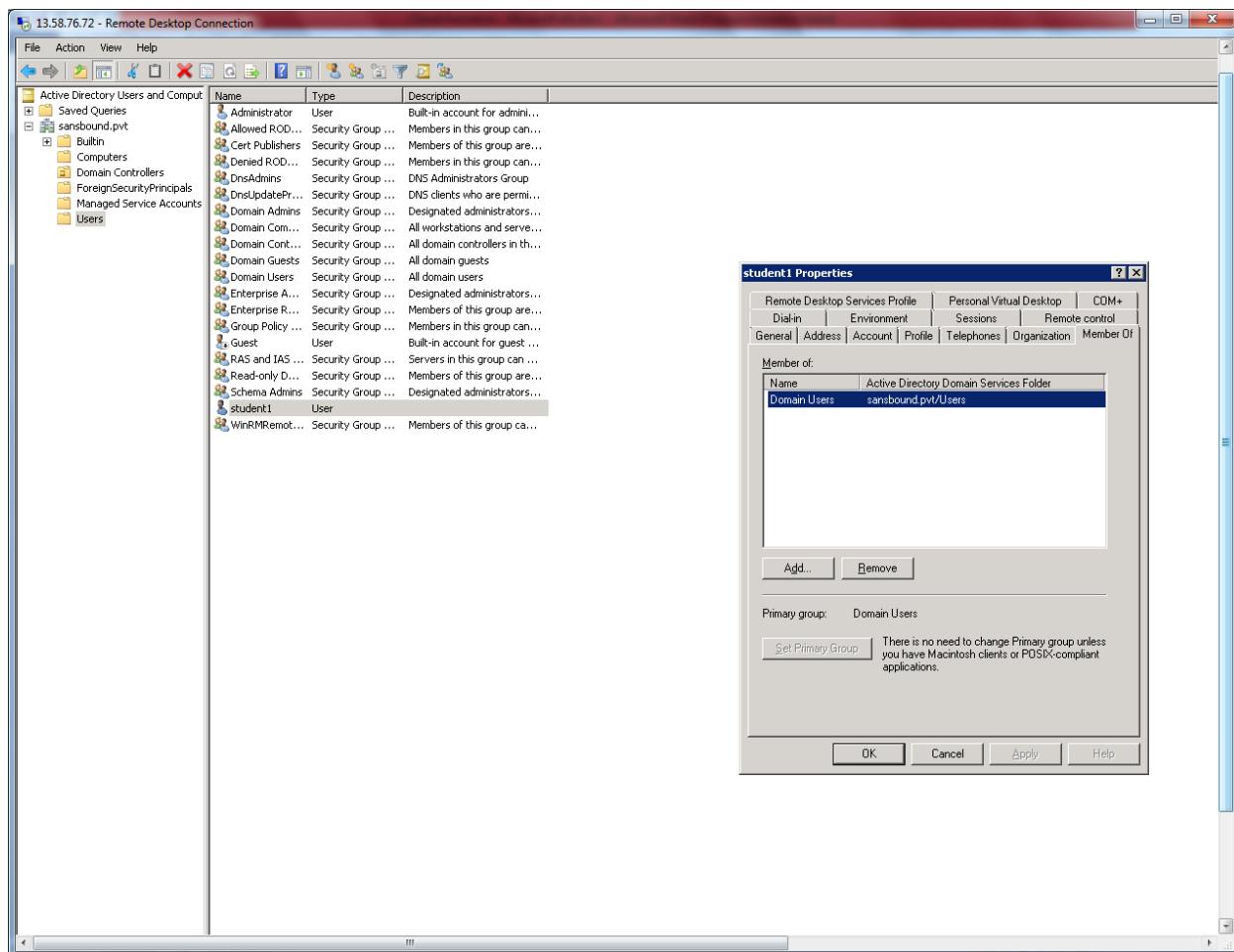


Click “Finish” to create.



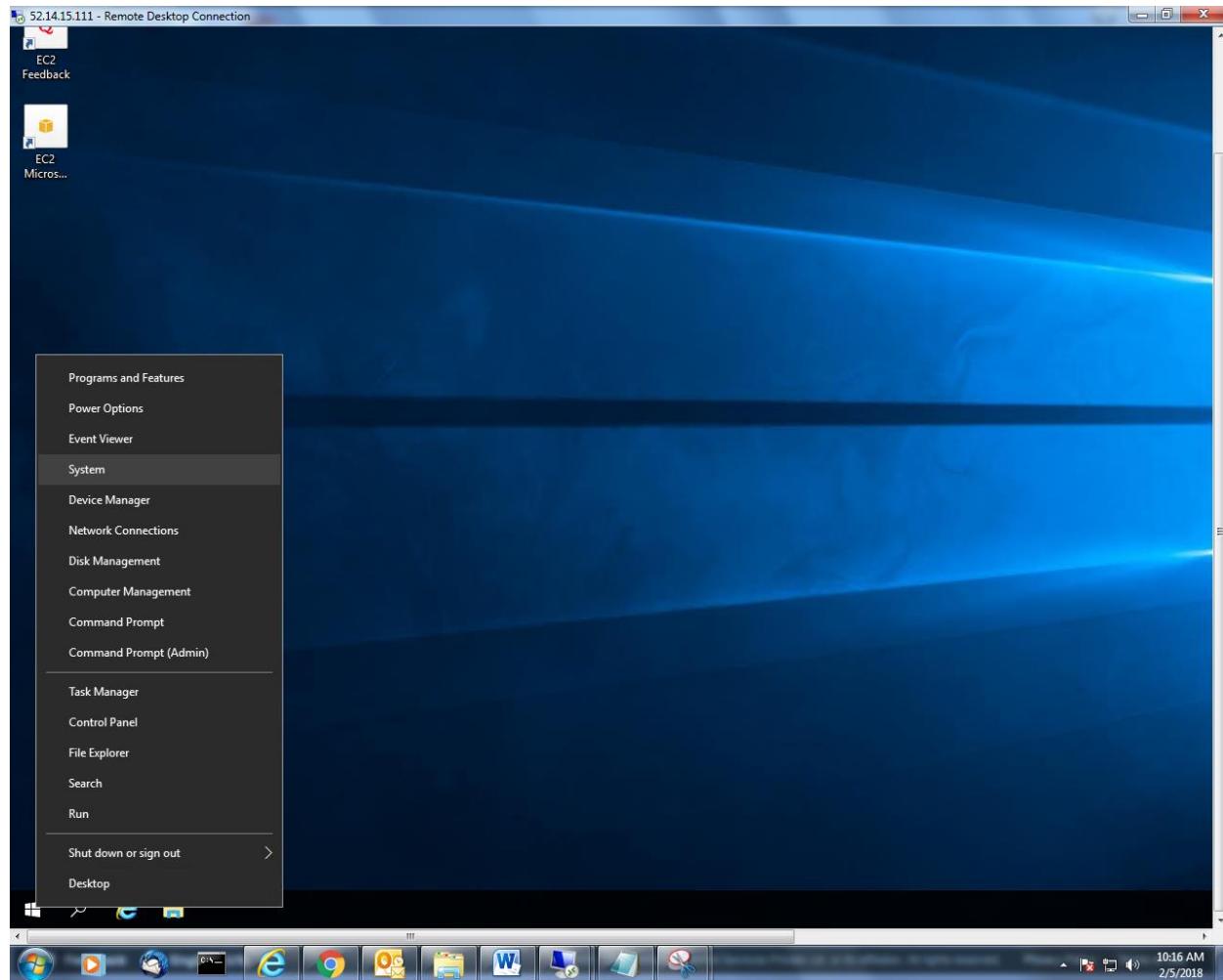
User has been created successfully. Now right click username and click properties.

Then click “Member of” tab.

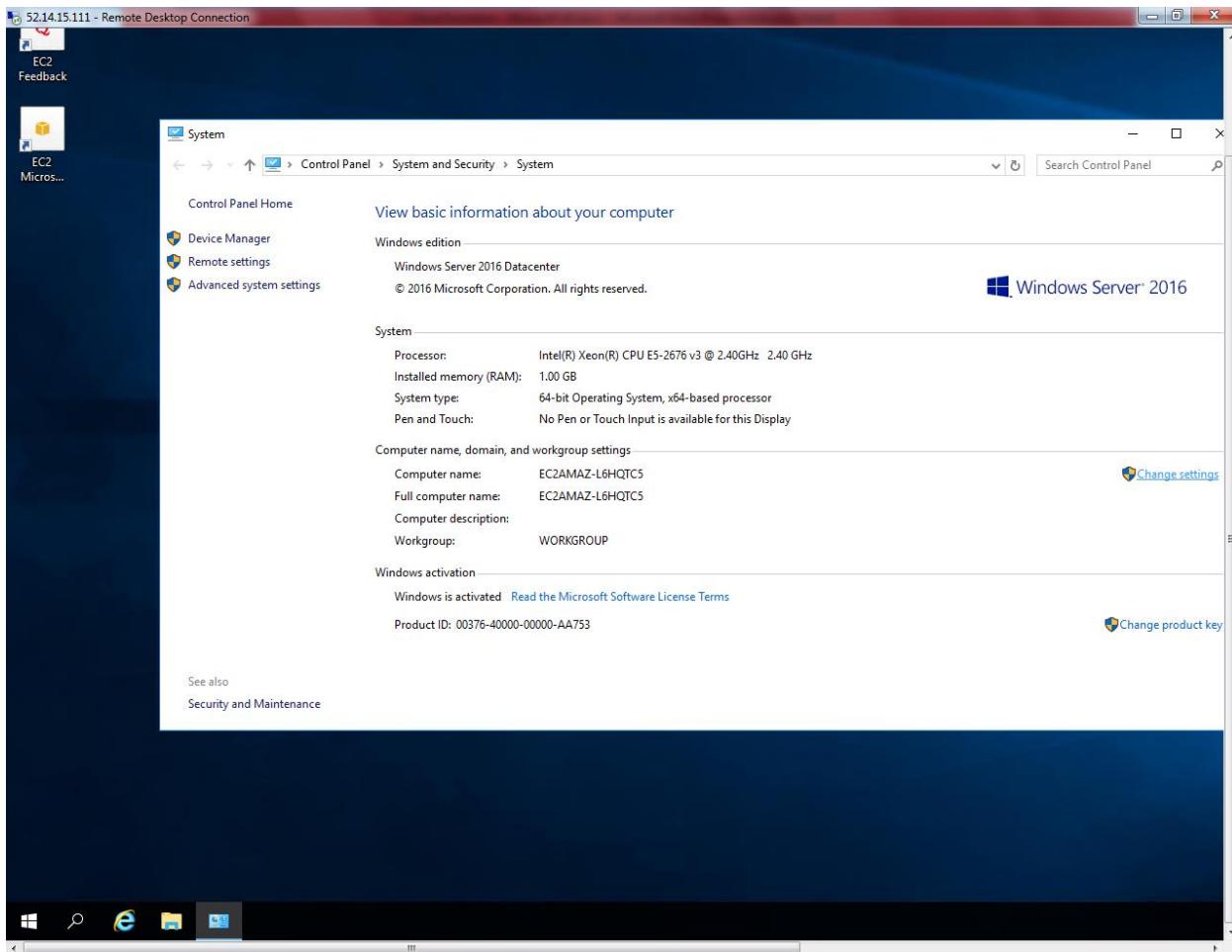


Go to member Server,

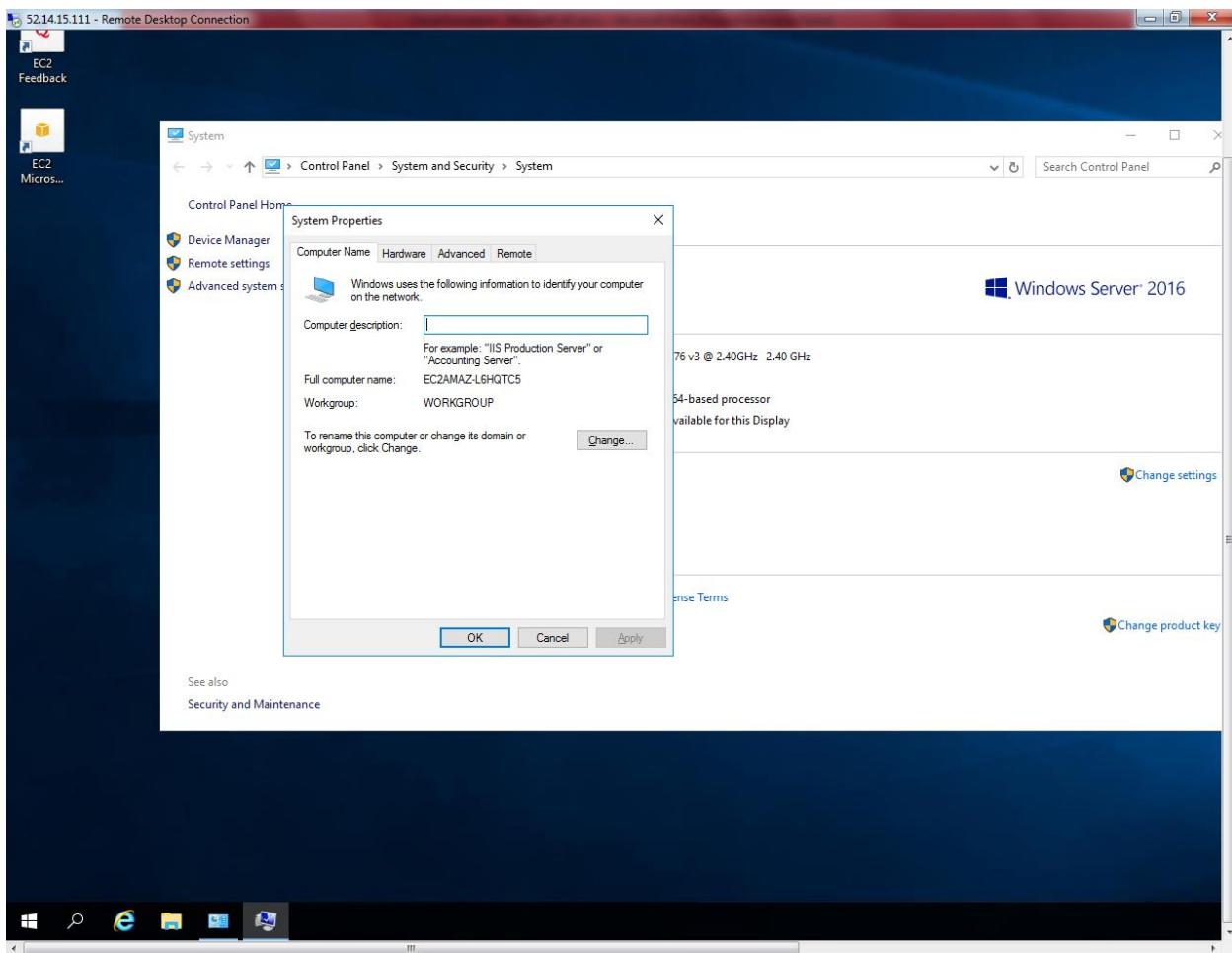
Right click the start menu and click 'System".



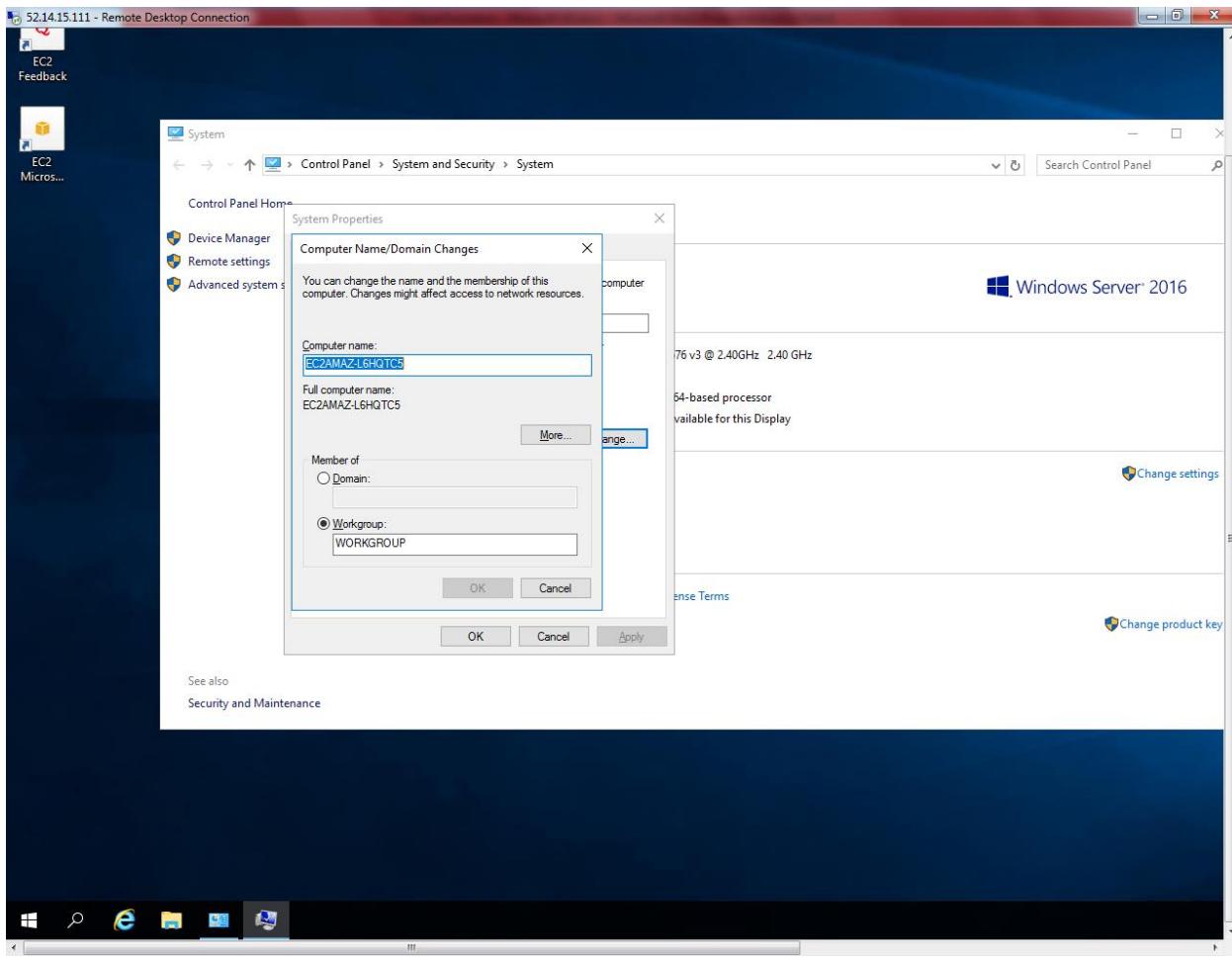
Click "Change settings".



Click "Change".

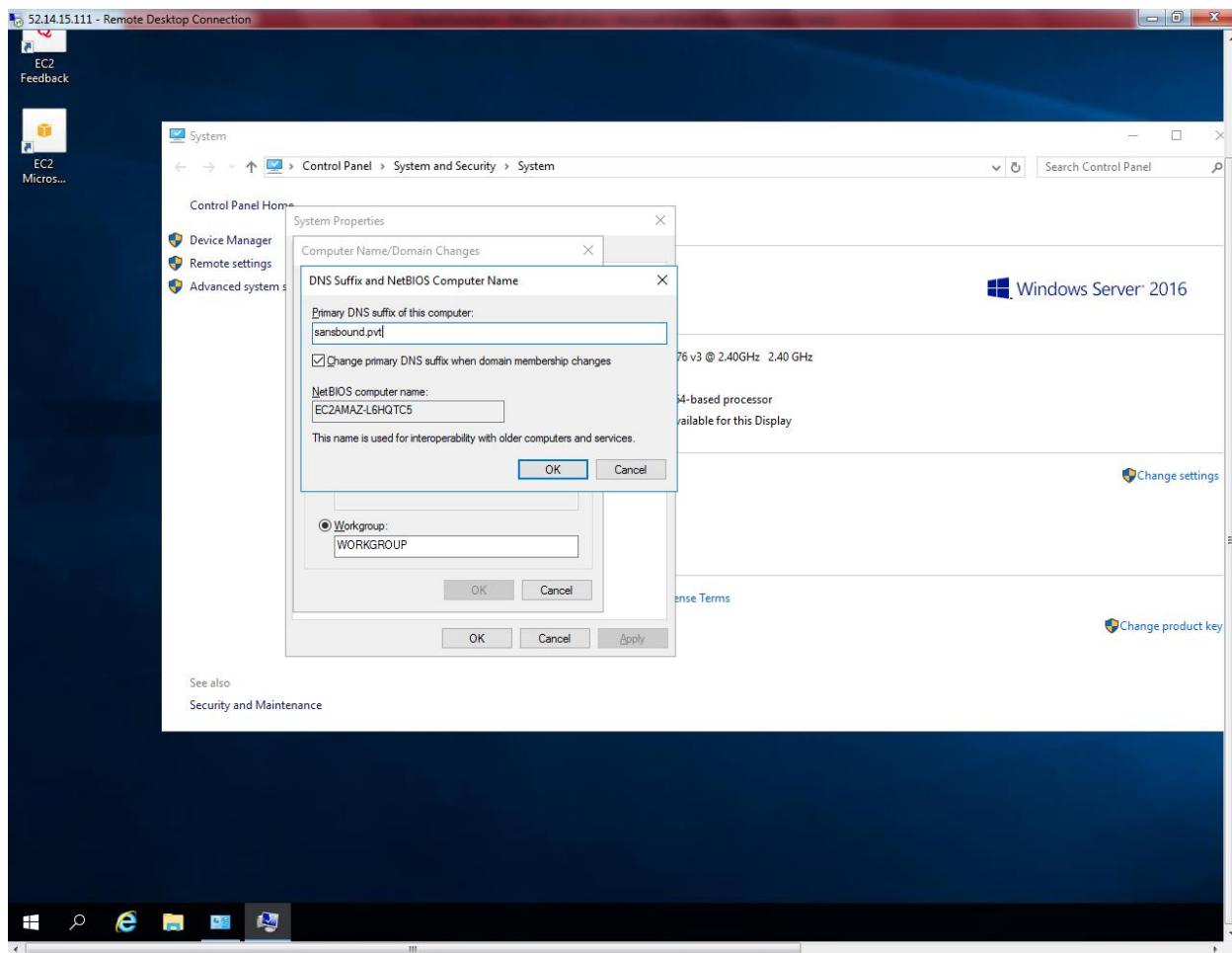


Click "More".

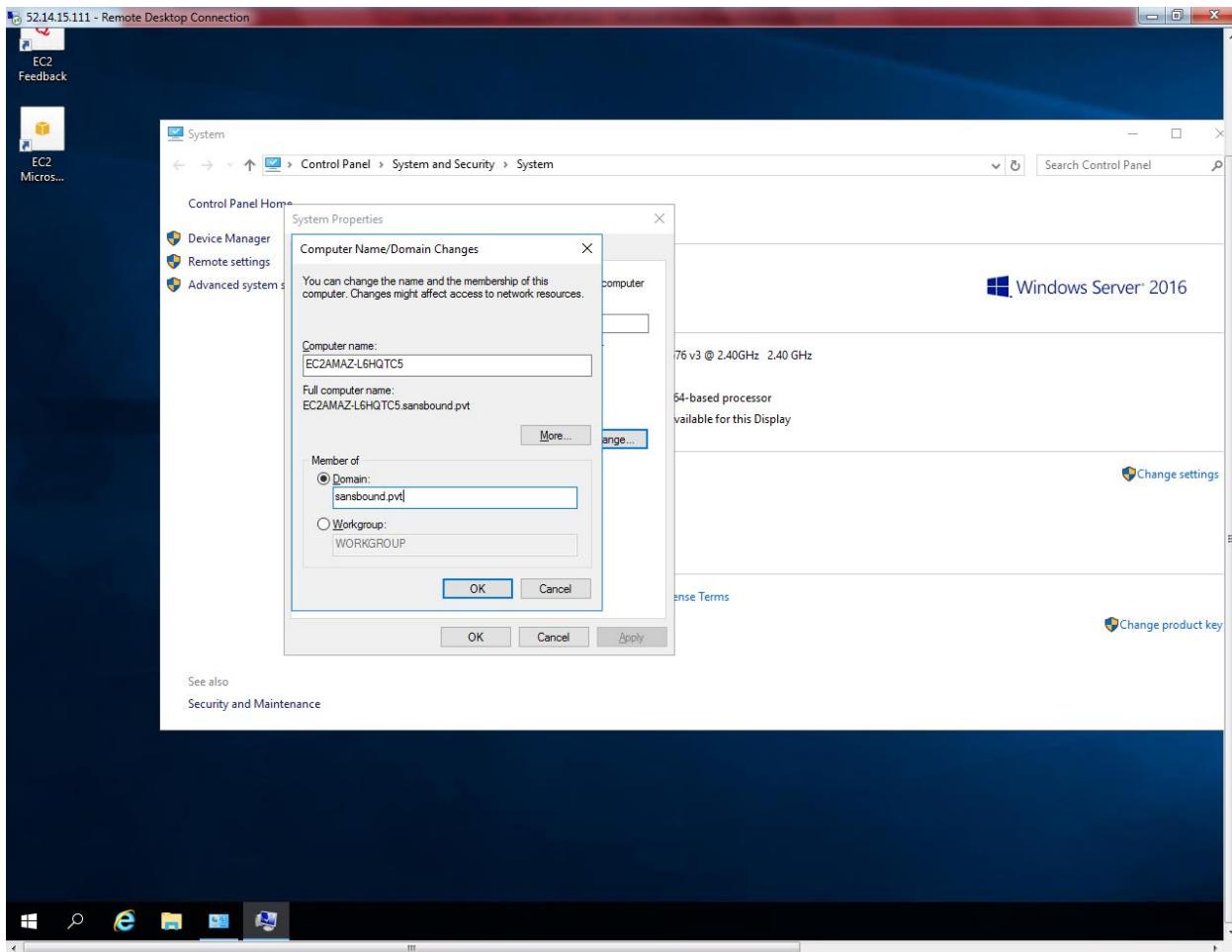


Type “sansbound.pvt”

Then click “Ok”.

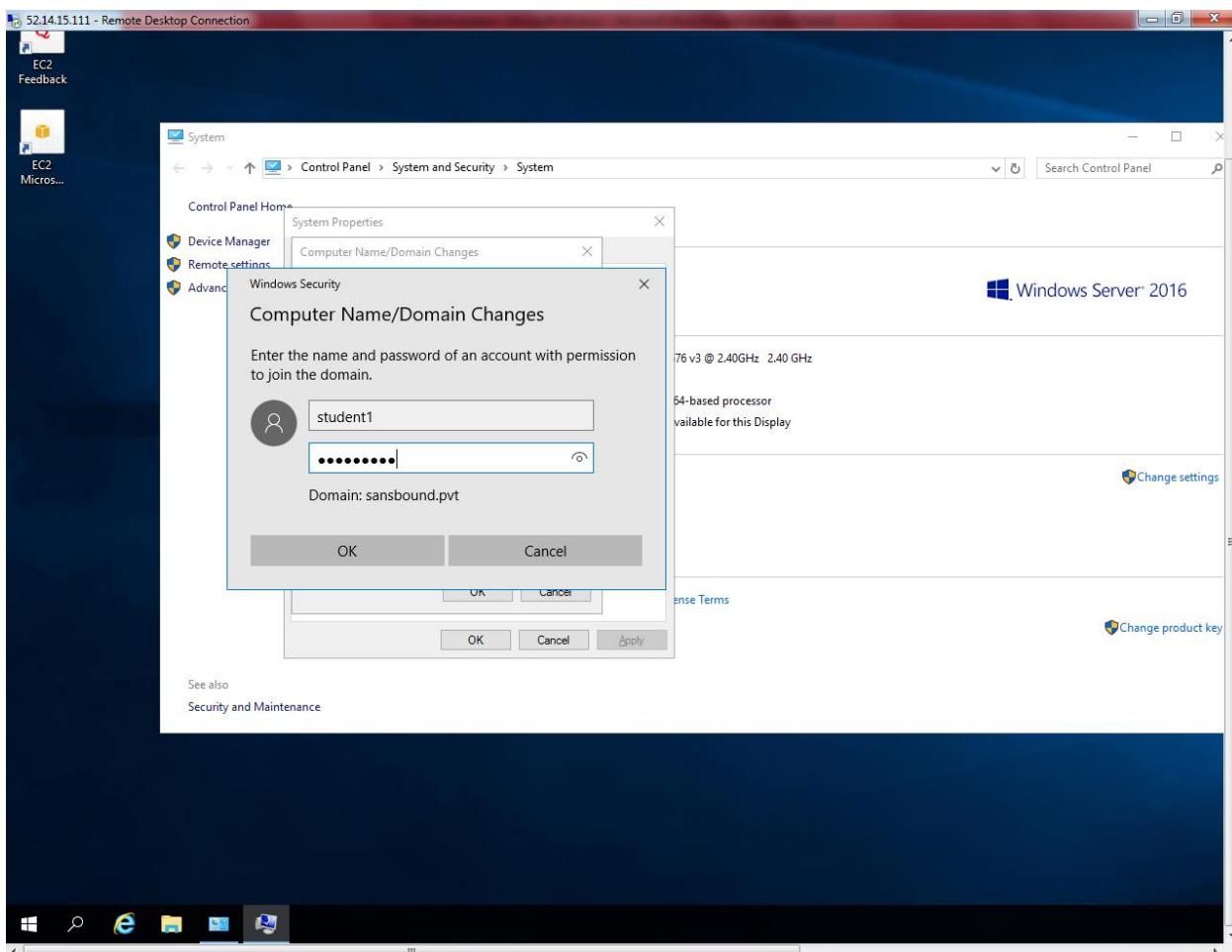


Click "Domain" and then type sansbound.pvt .

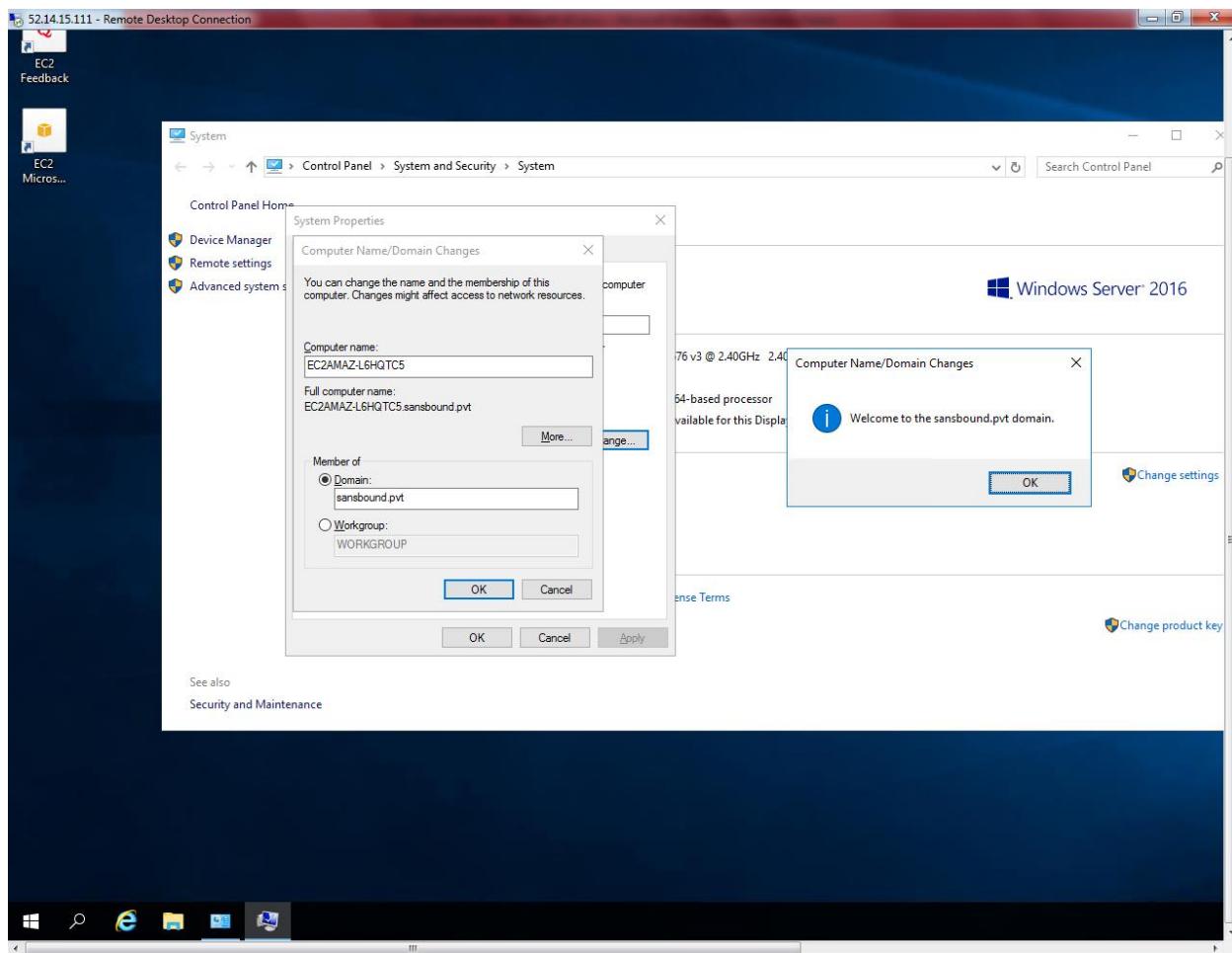


Click "Ok".

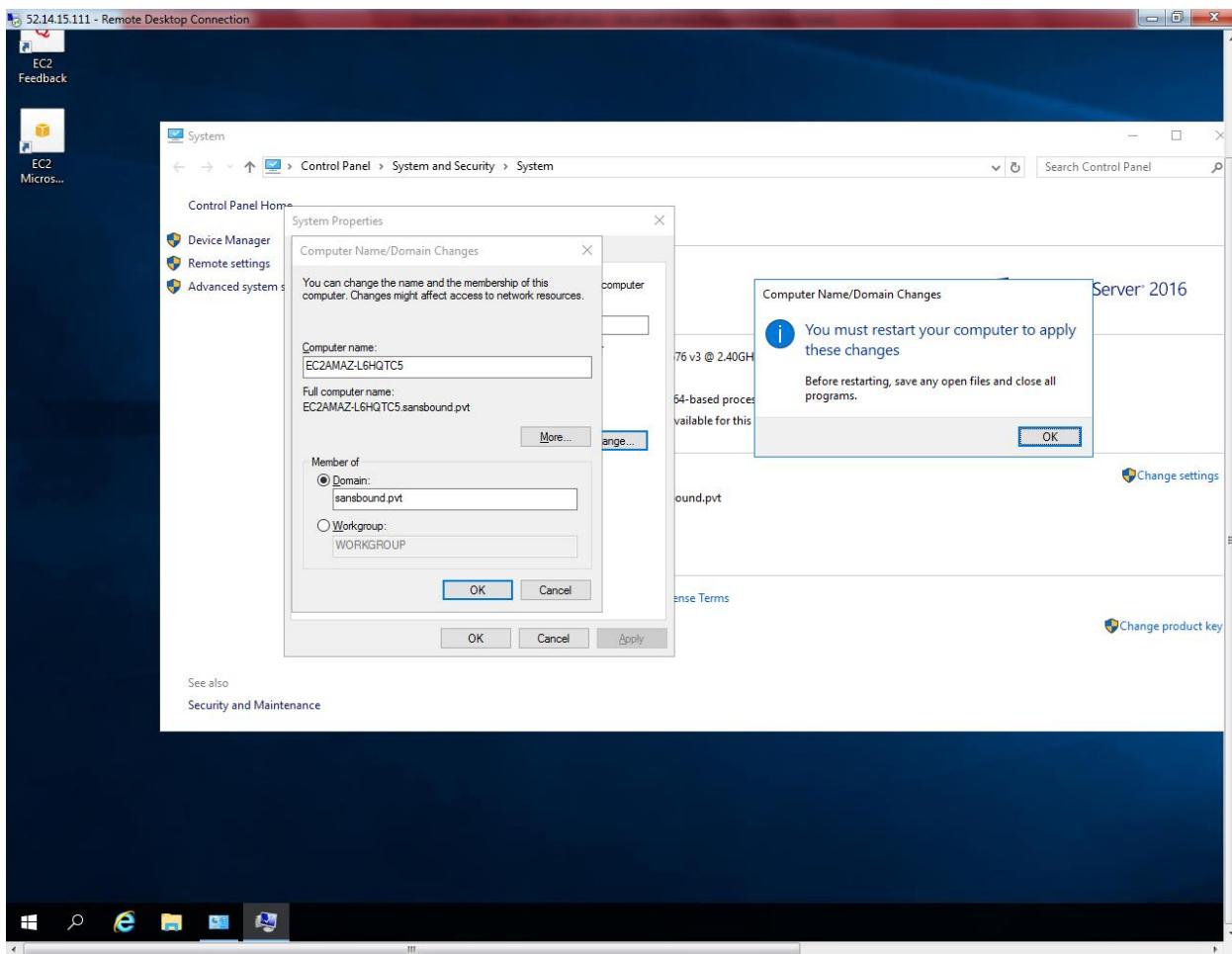
Type the username password of Student1 to join the system to domain.



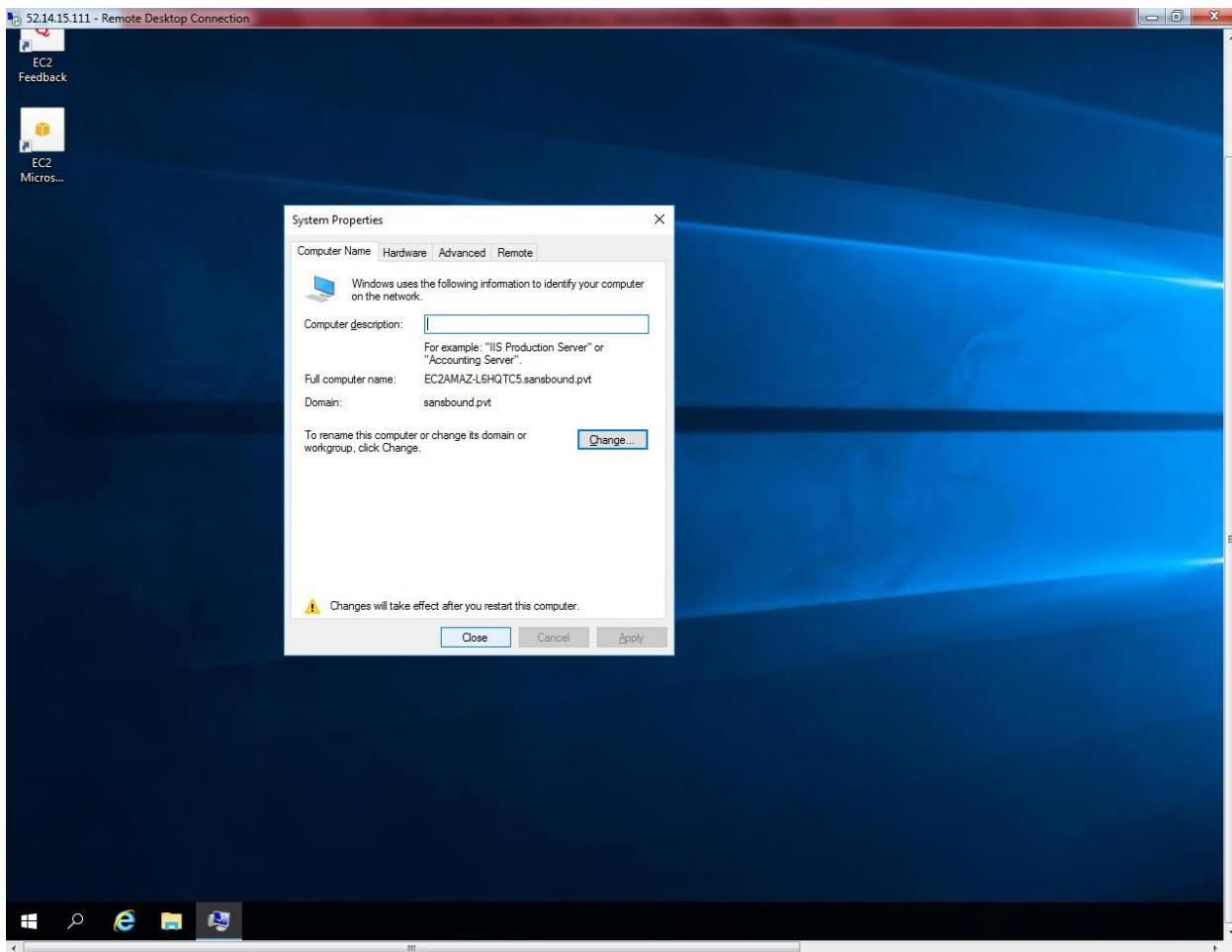
Now system has been successfully joined to domain.



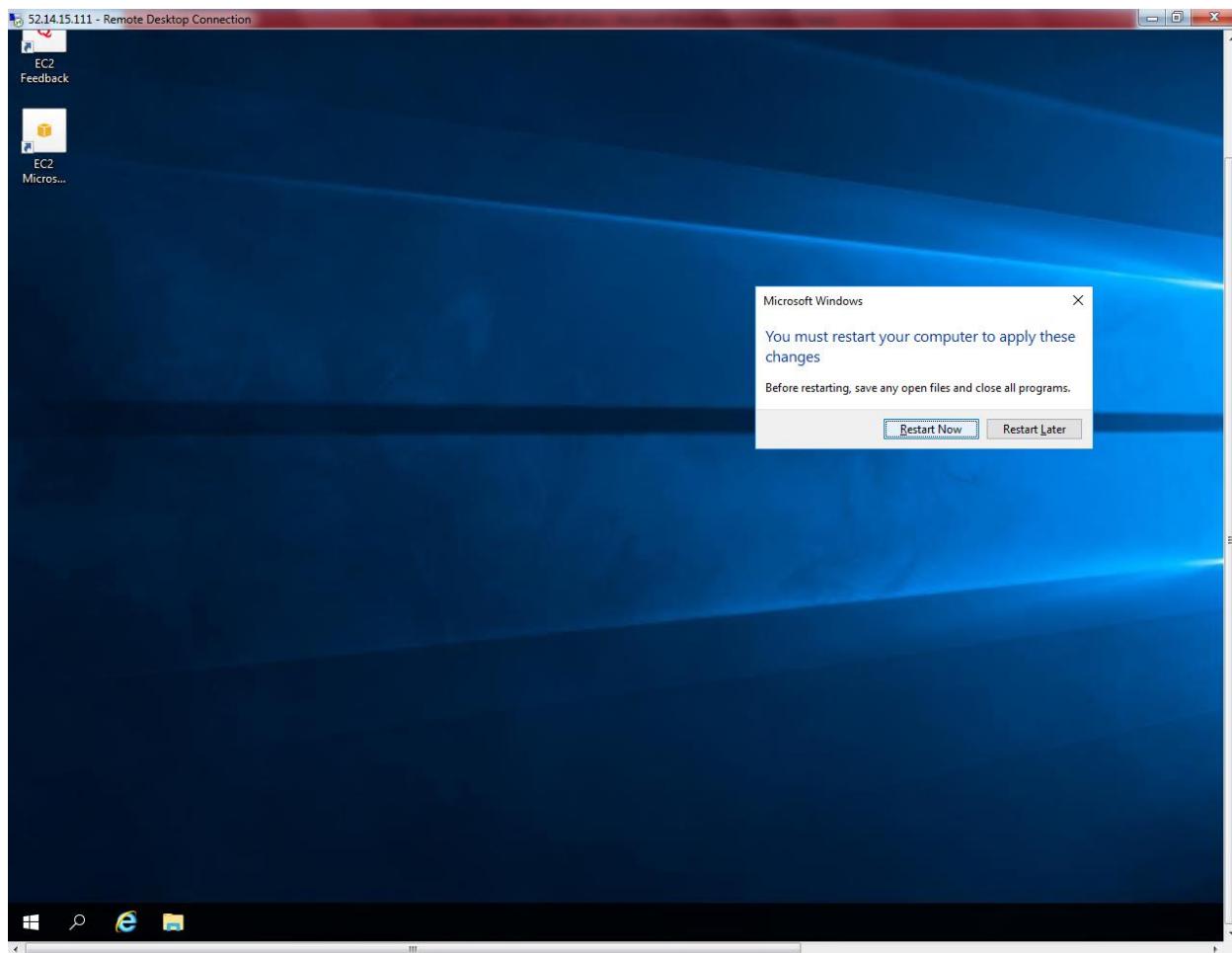
Click "Ok".



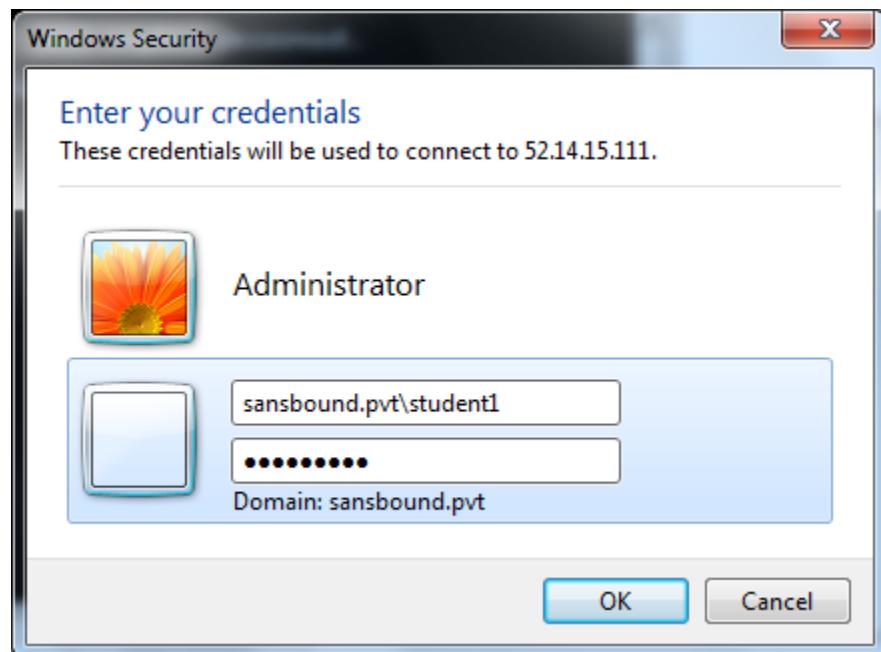
Click “Close”.



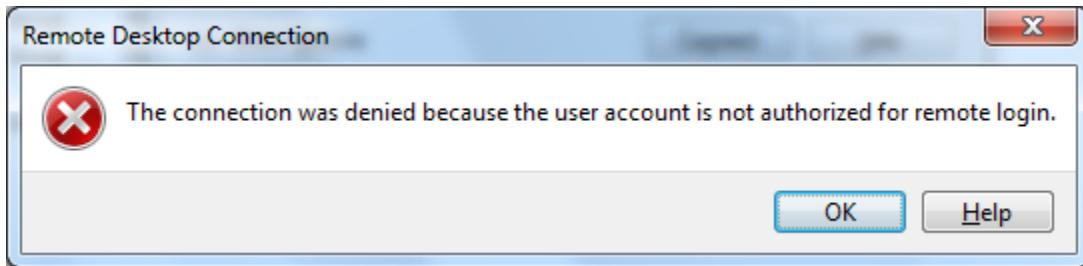
Click "Restart now".



Now try to connect the member server with domain user (student1) login credentials.



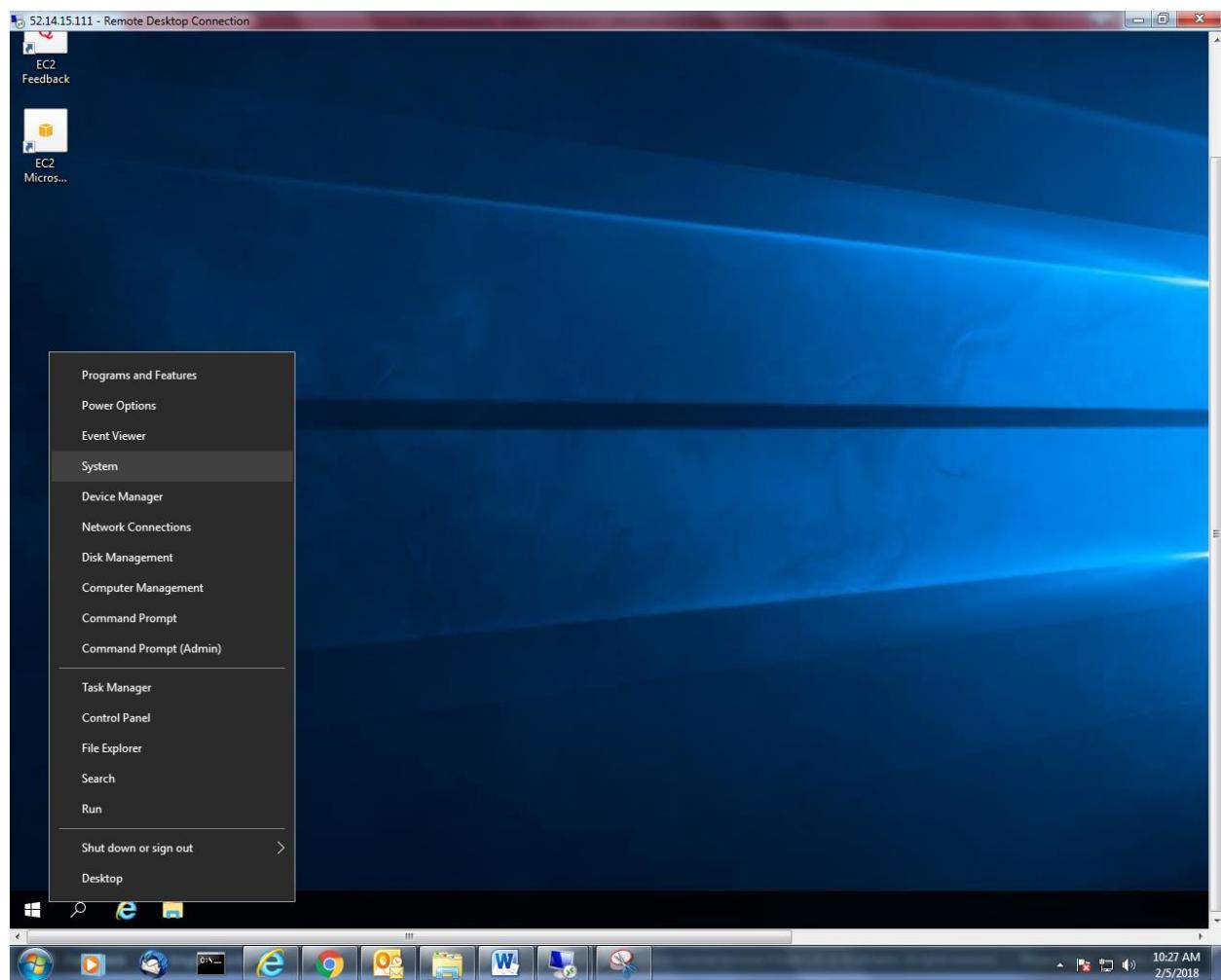
Serve has refused that the connection was denied because the user account is not authorized for remote login.



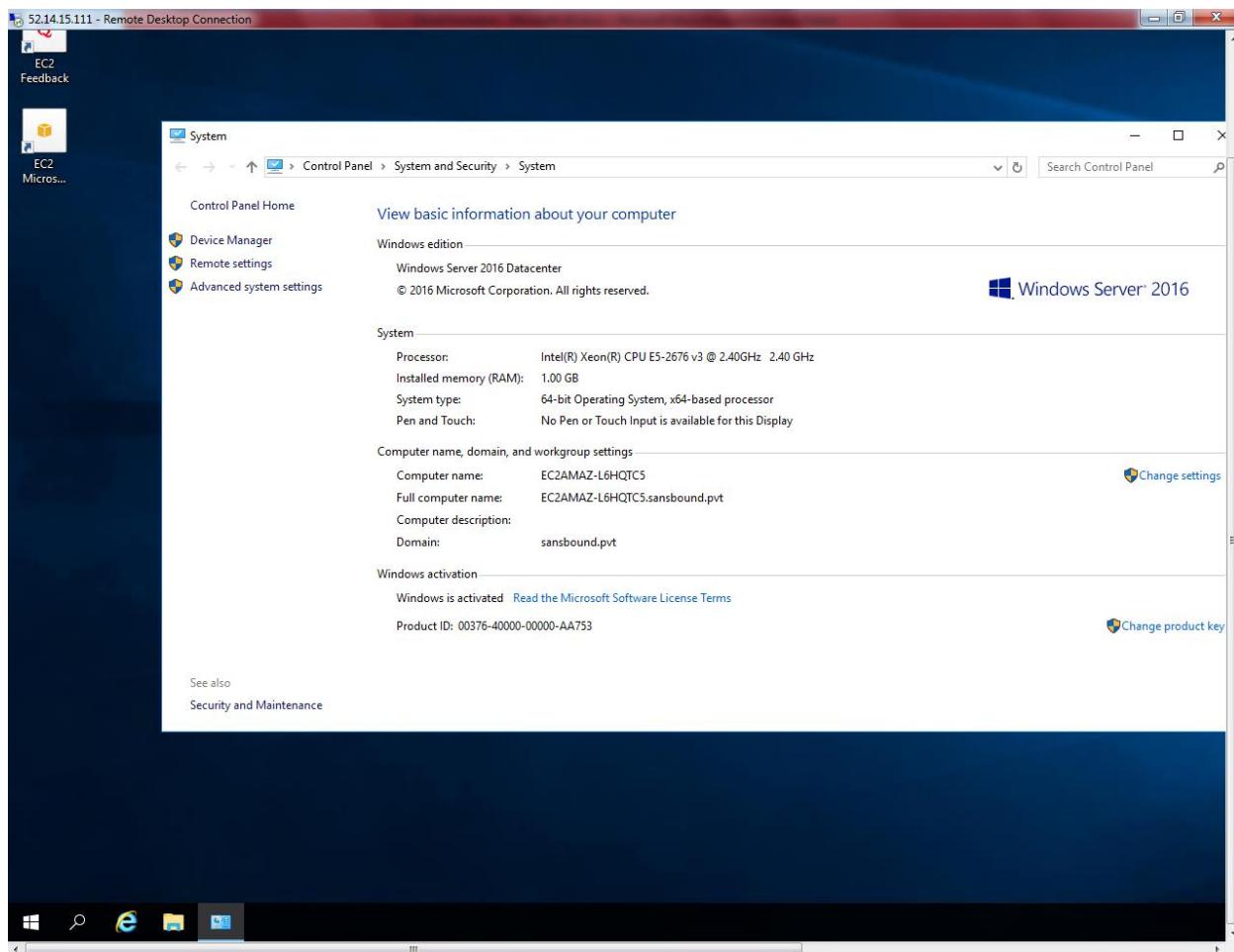
What could be cause of this issue?

We need to add user to “Allow remote connection to this computer” option.

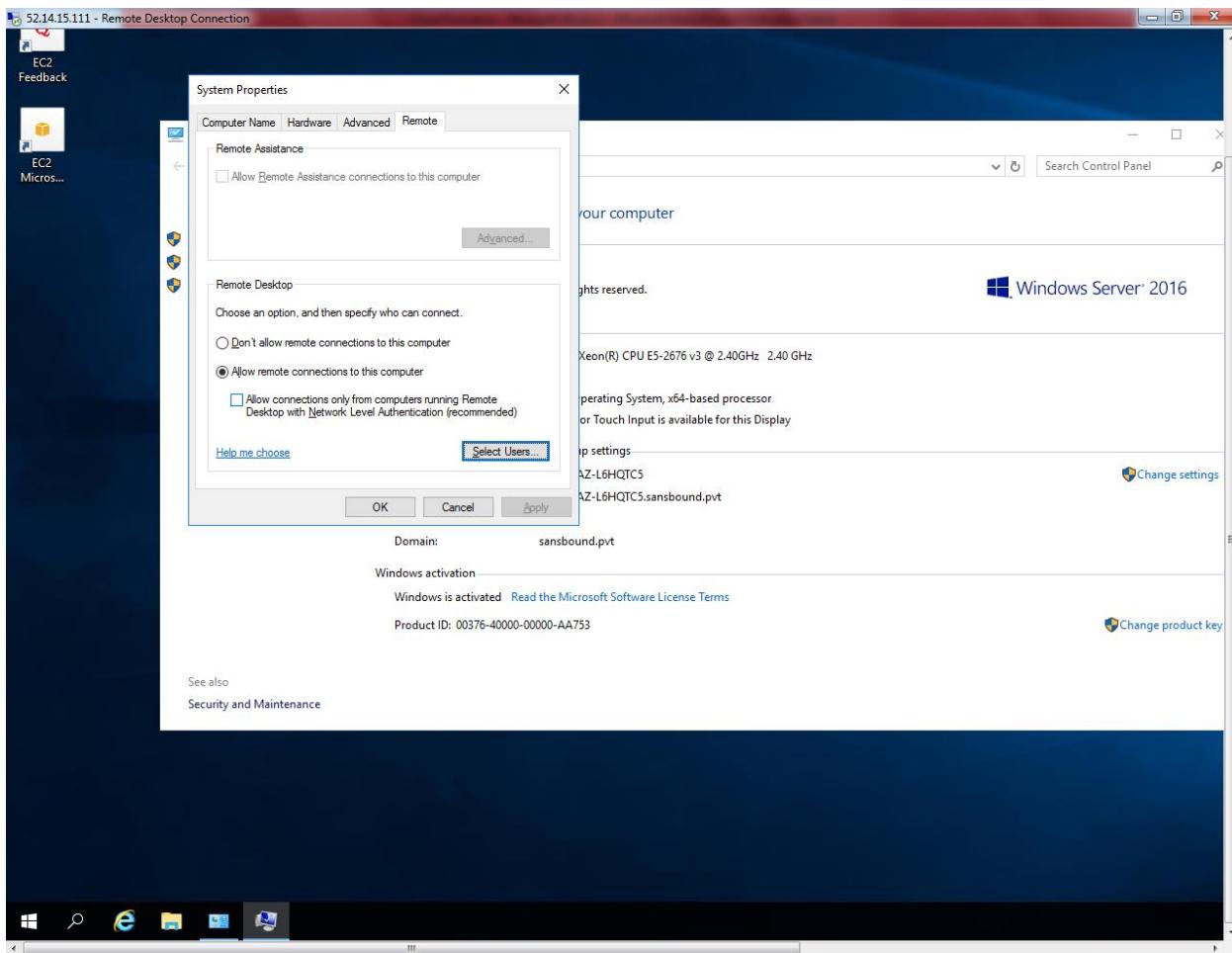
Right click the start menu and then click "System".



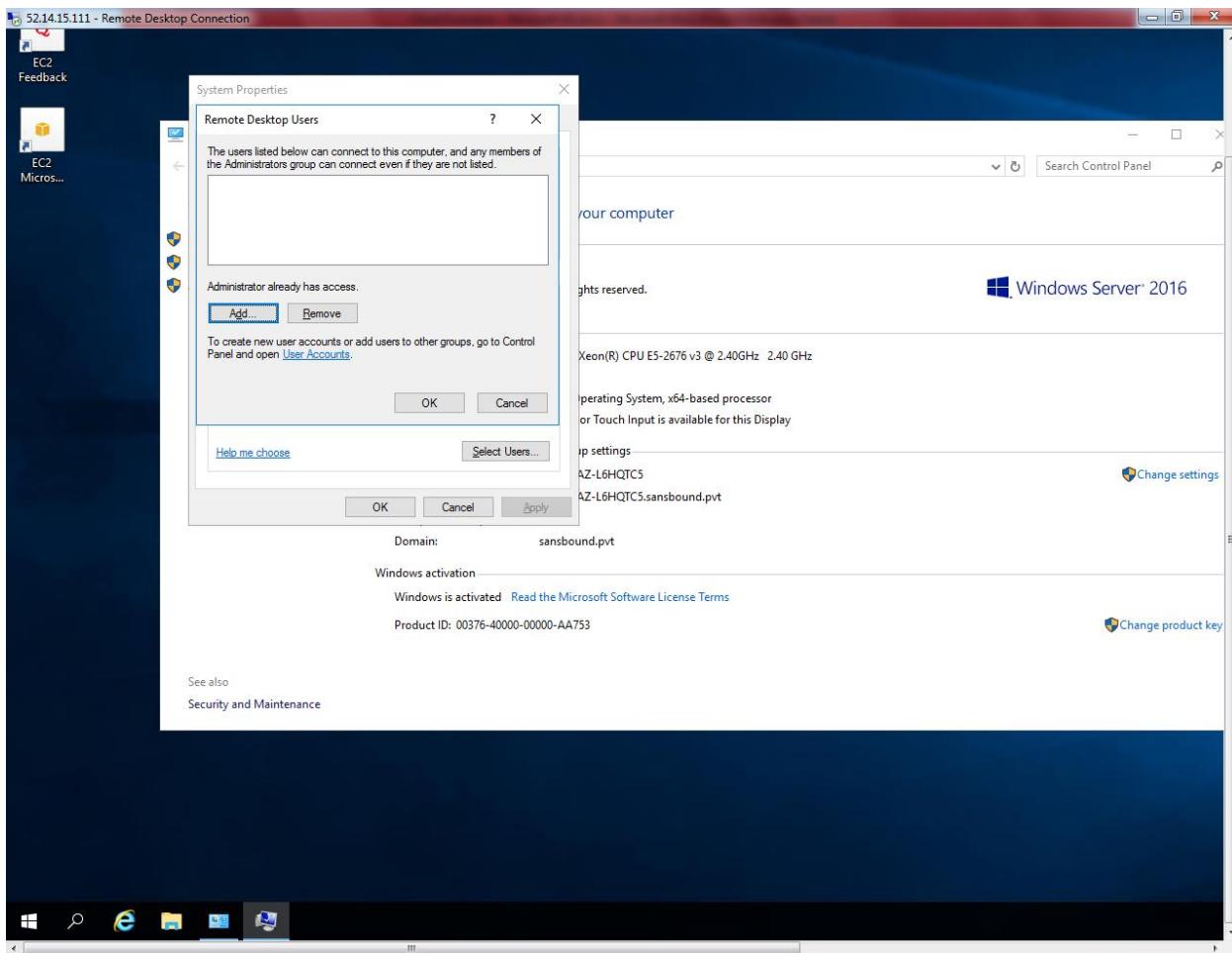
Click "Remote settings".



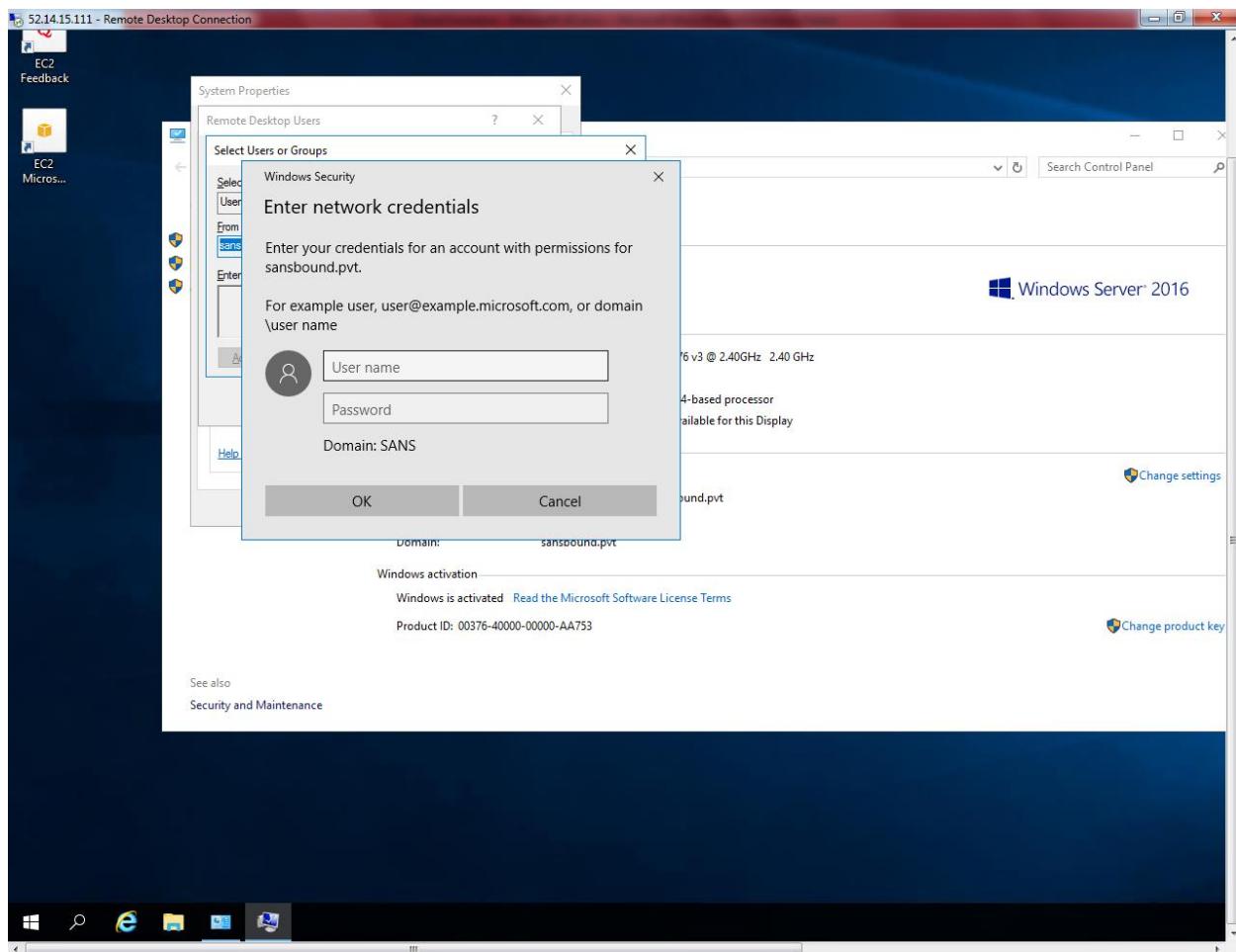
Click “Select users”.



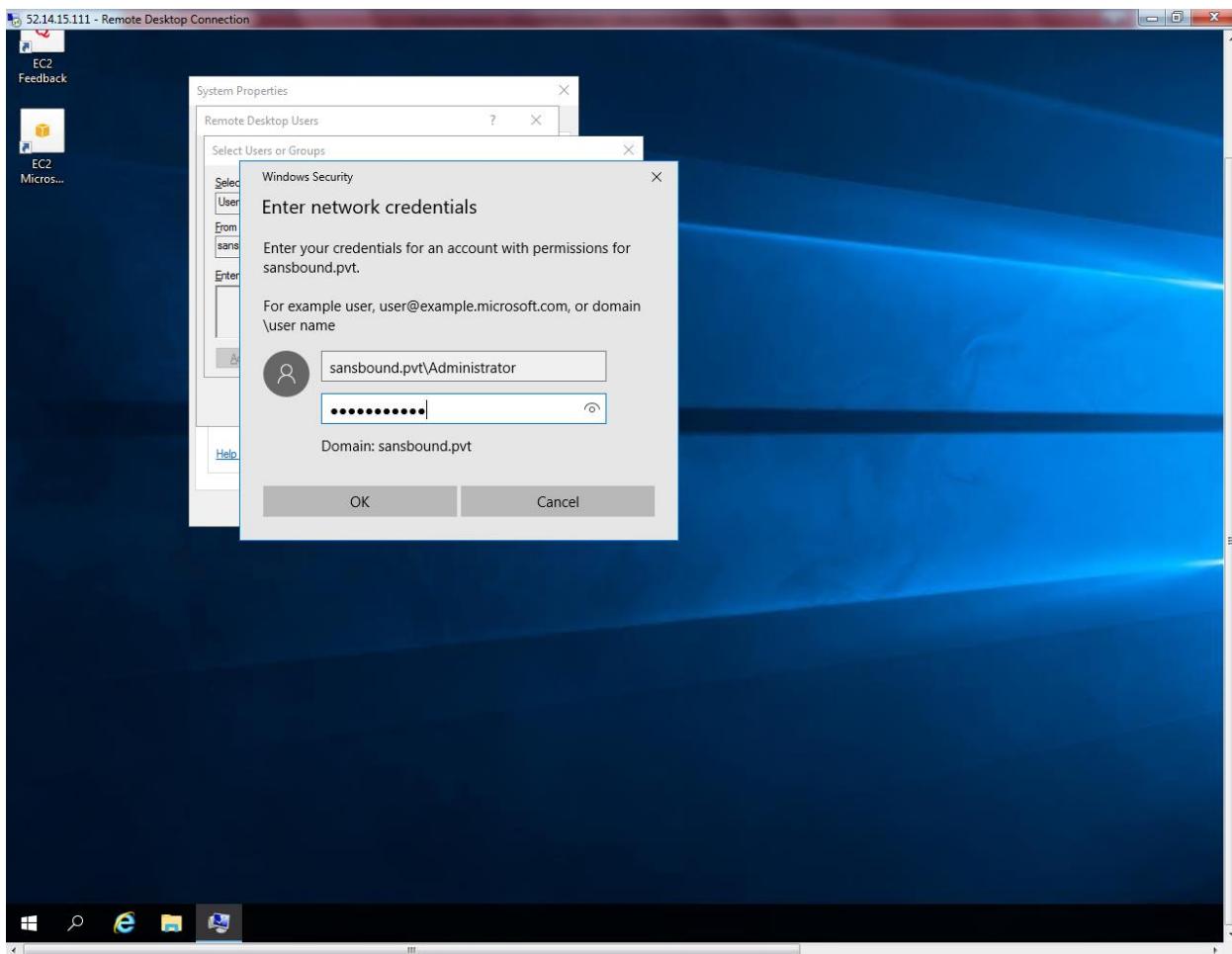
Click "Add".



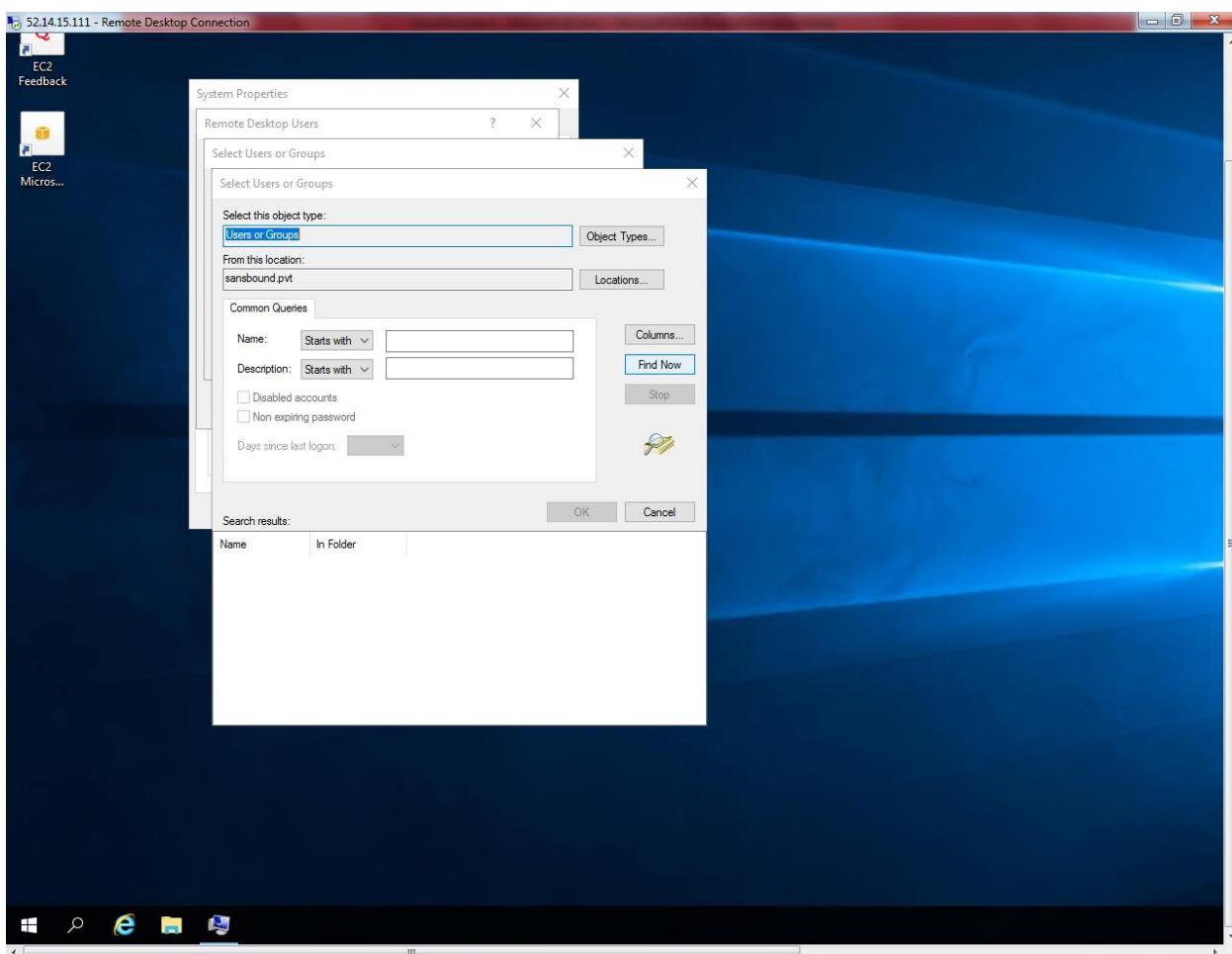
Type the domain admin privilege user to list the use detail.



Click "Ok".



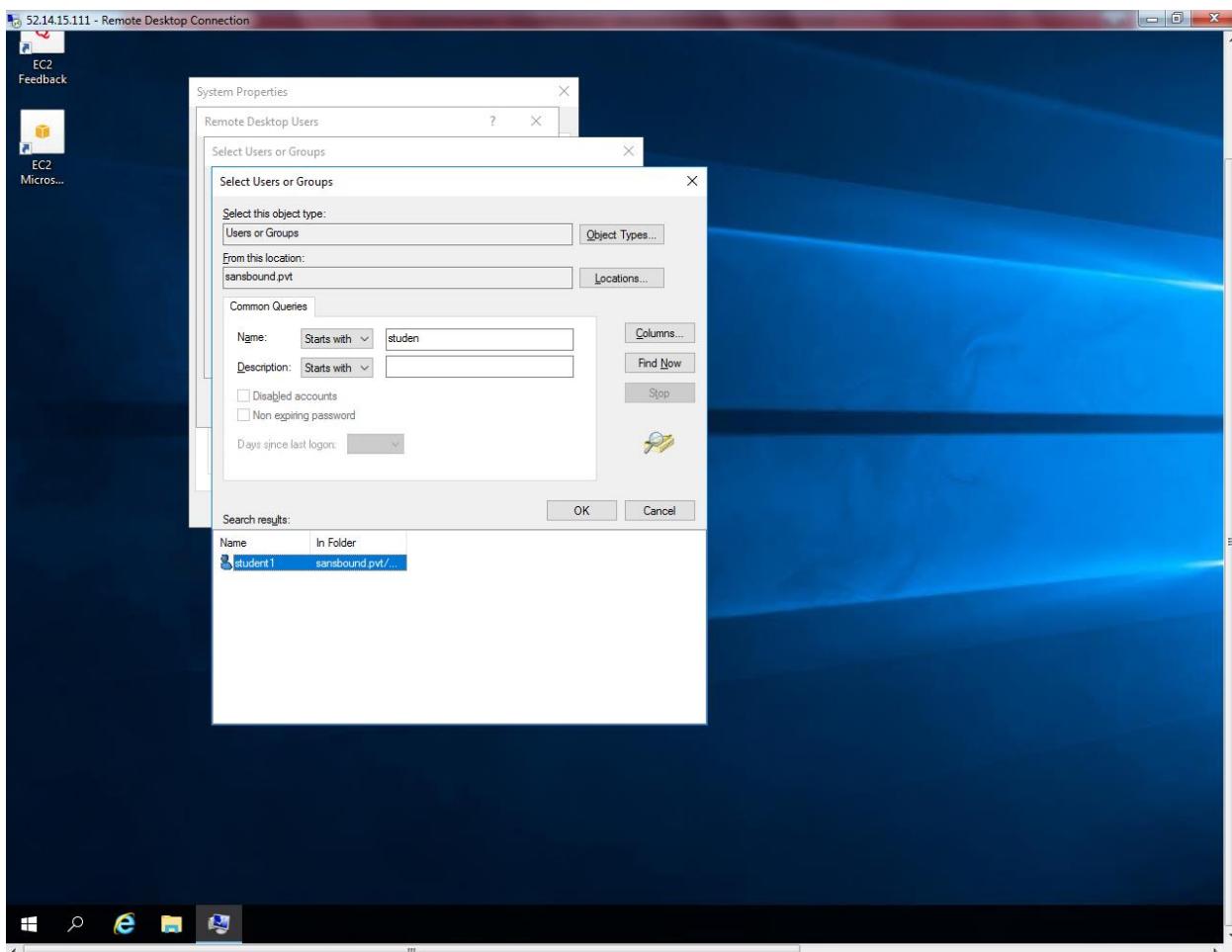
Click “Find now”.



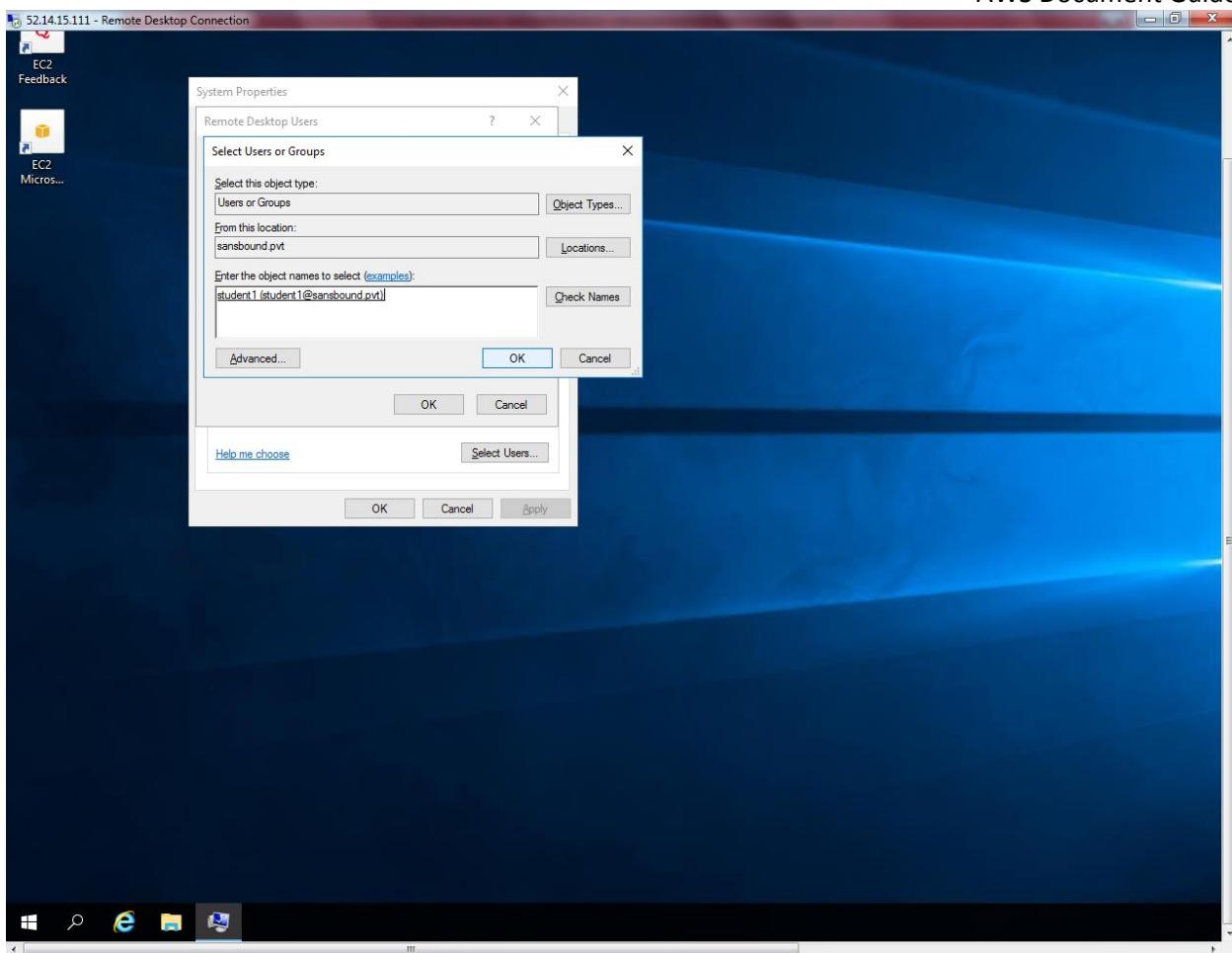
If it requires login credentials please type domain admin privilege password to get below option.

Type the user student1 and click Find now.

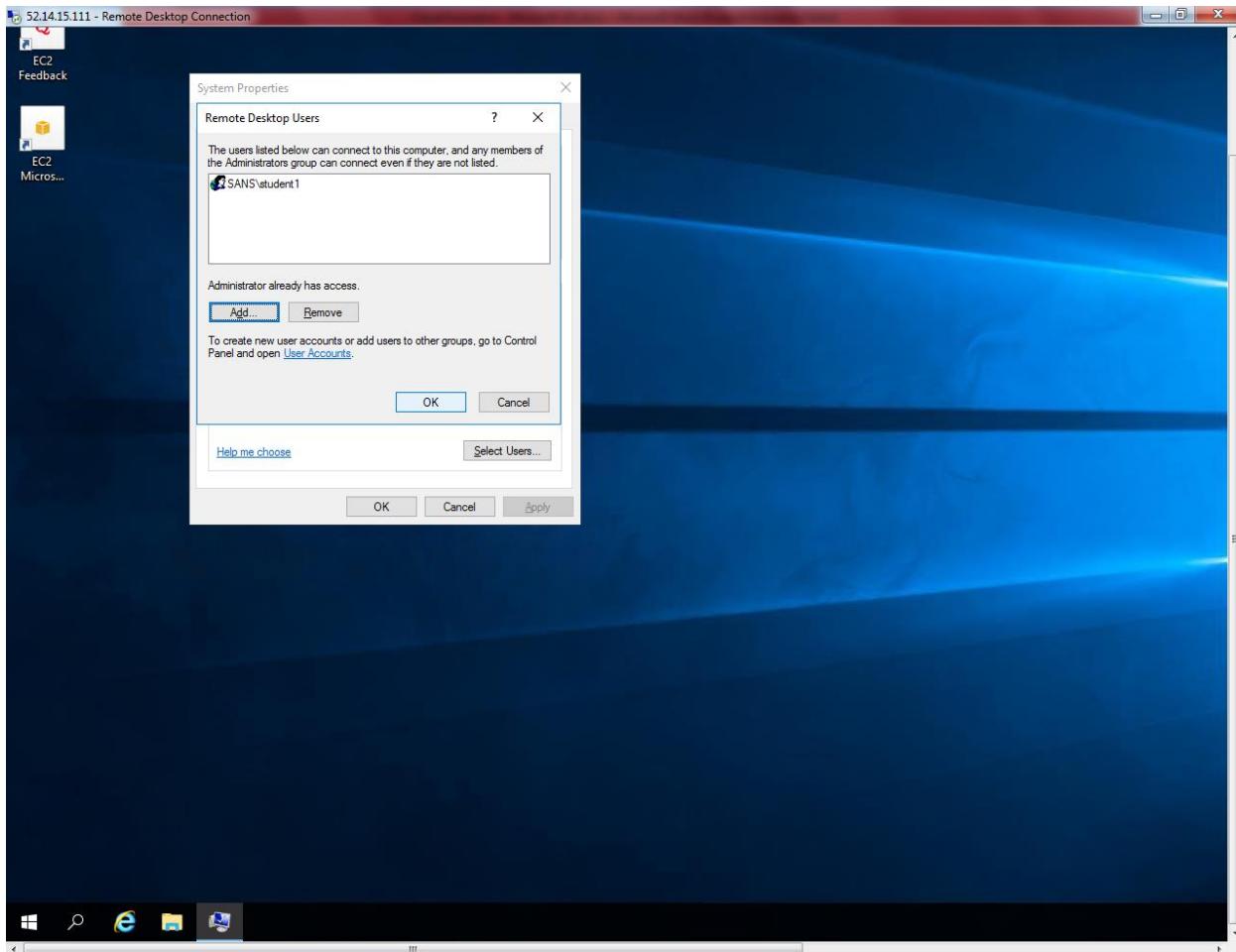
Then click "Ok".



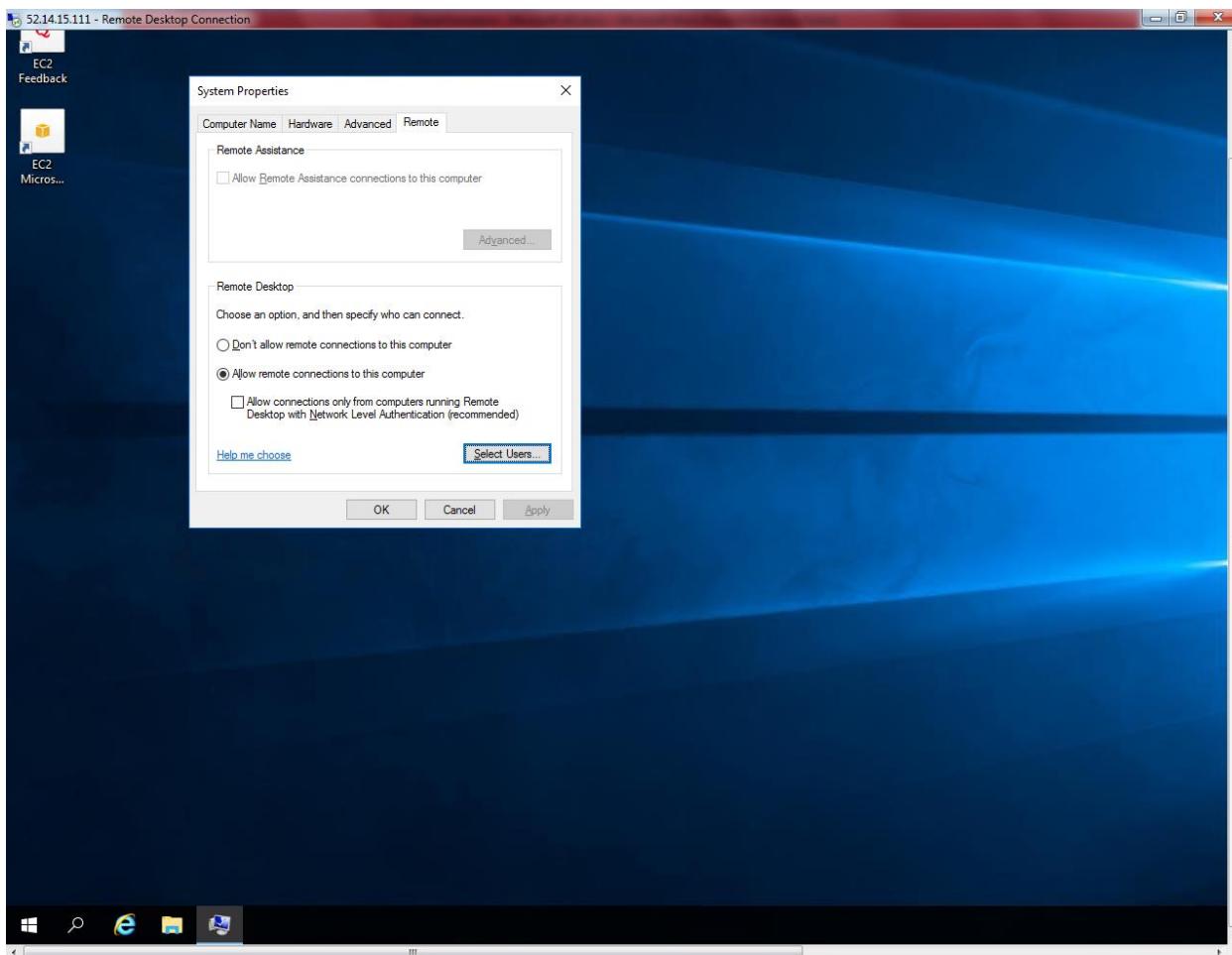
Click “Ok”.



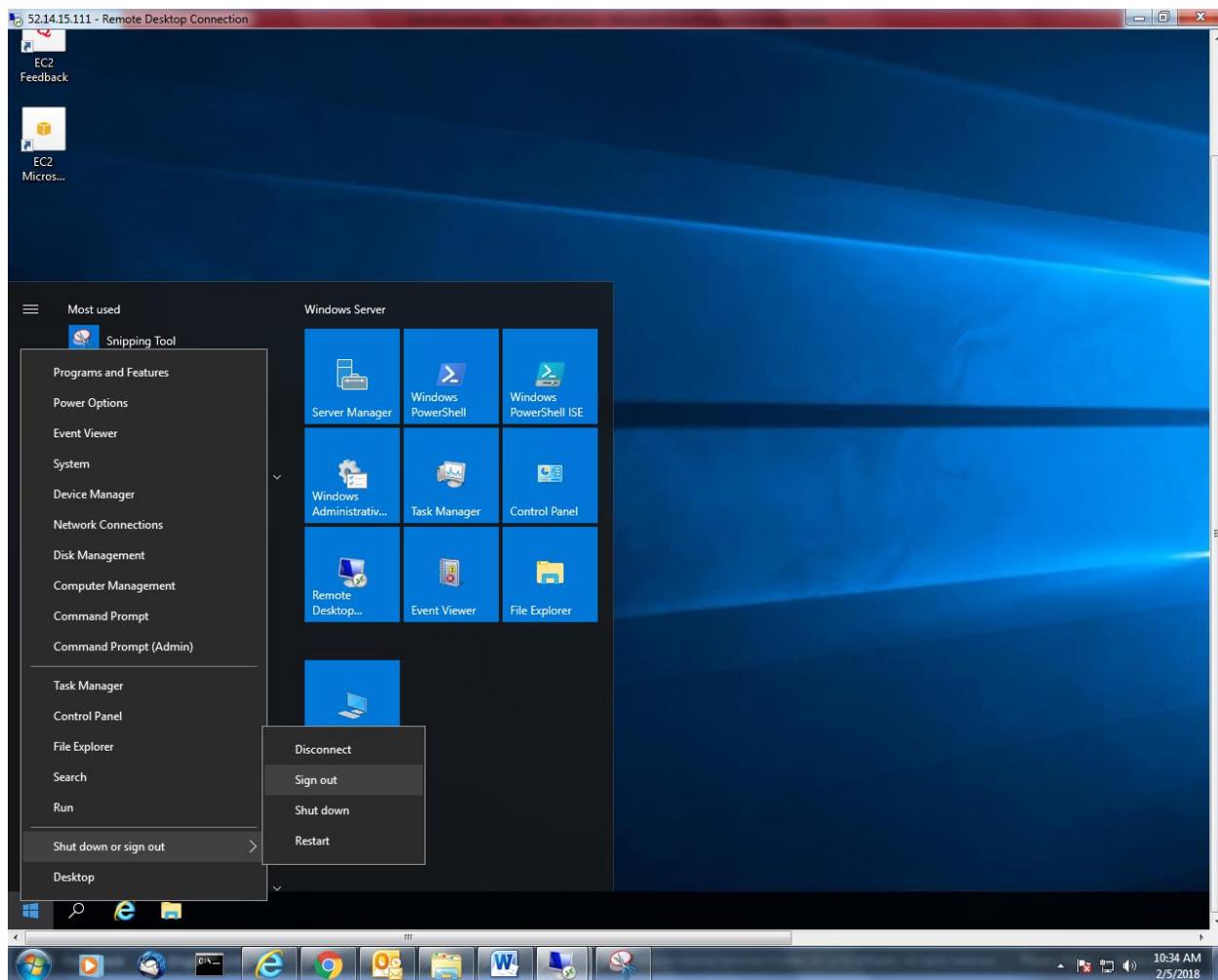
Click "Ok".



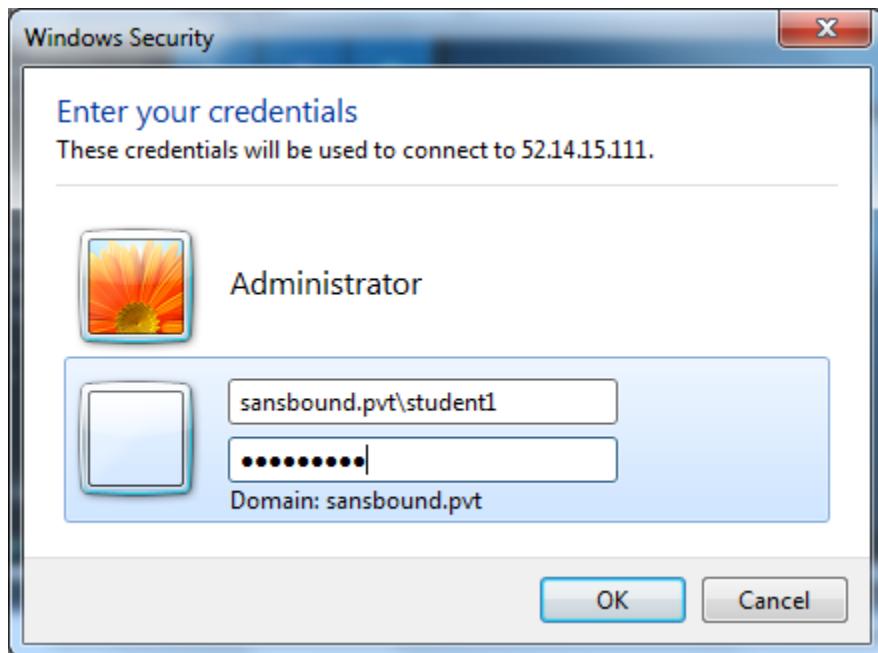
Click “OK”.



Sign out from the member server.



Login to member server with student1 login credentials.



Now, you have successfully logged on to the server.

