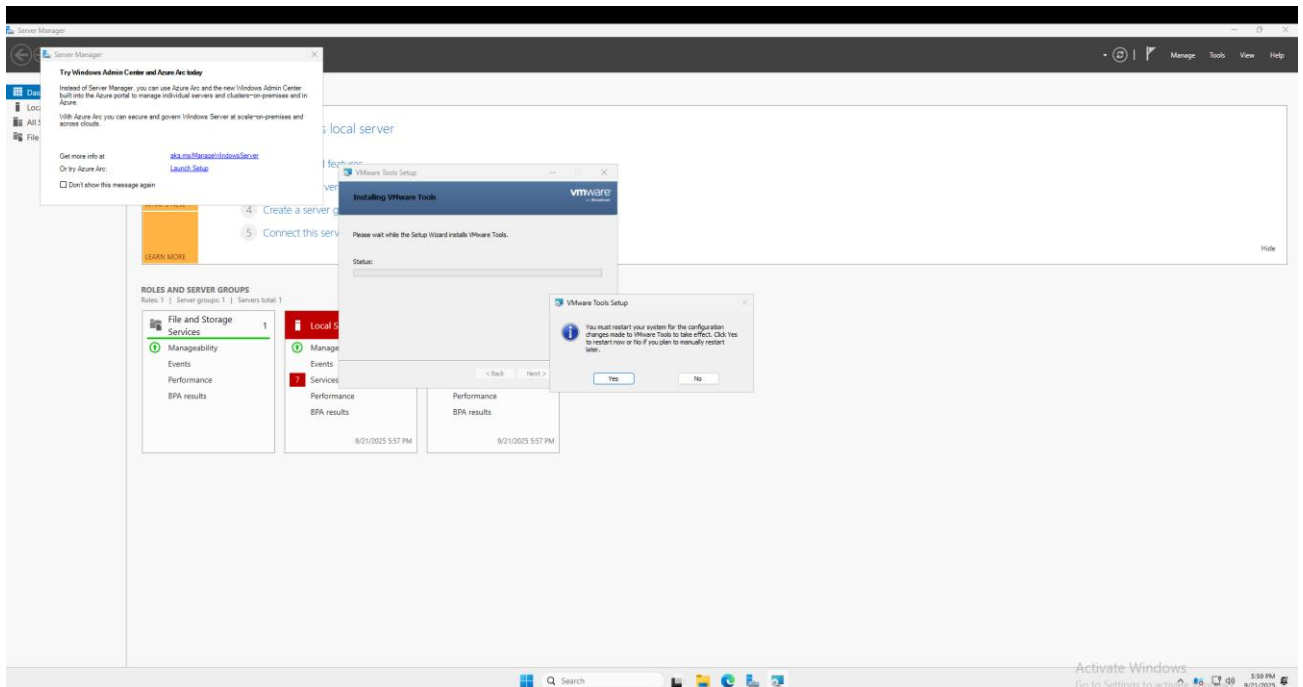


Lab 3B – Active Directory Domain Services (AS DS) Setup with VMware (with Evidence)

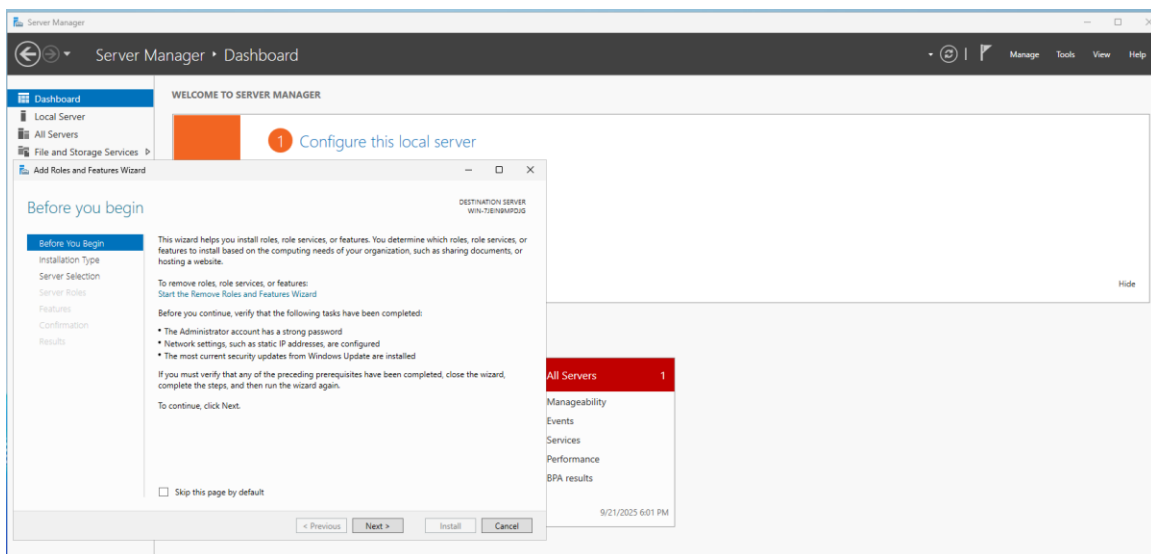
Lab3B – Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) Setup with VMware

In this lab, I installed and configured **Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)** on a Windows Server virtual machine hosted in VMware. The server was put to a Domain Controller and a new forest and domain called lab.local was created. This provided the foundation for centralized identity, access, and resource management in an on-premises environment.

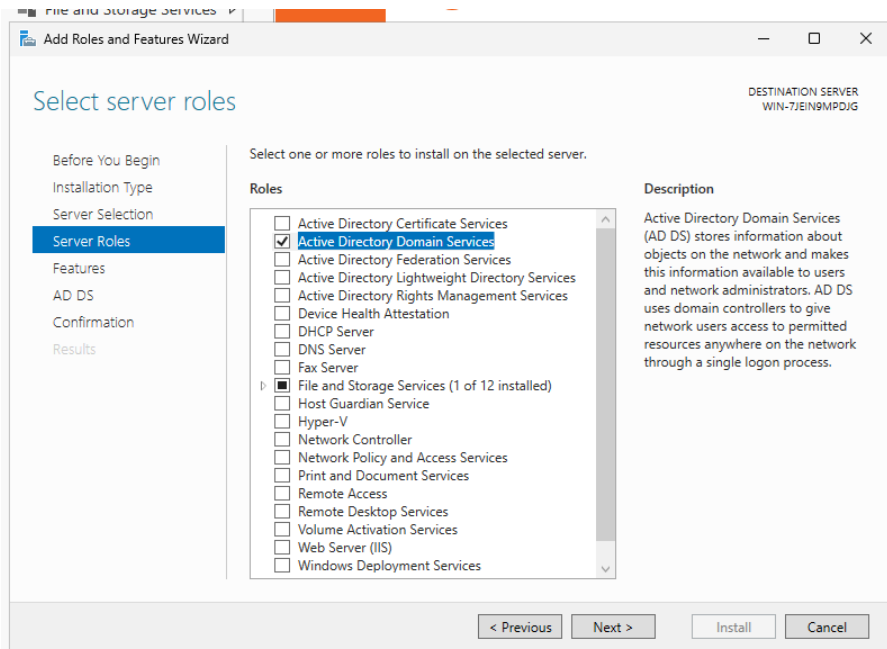
- **Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)** delivered centralized authentication and authorization, allowing users to log into any domain-joined device with a single set of credentials.
- **Domain Name System (DNS)** was automatically integrated, ensuring reliable name resolution for resources within the lab.local domain.
- **Administrative Tools** such as Active Directory Users and Computers, Group Policy Management, and DNS Manager were made available, enabling user lifecycle management, group-based access, and domain-wide policy enforcement.



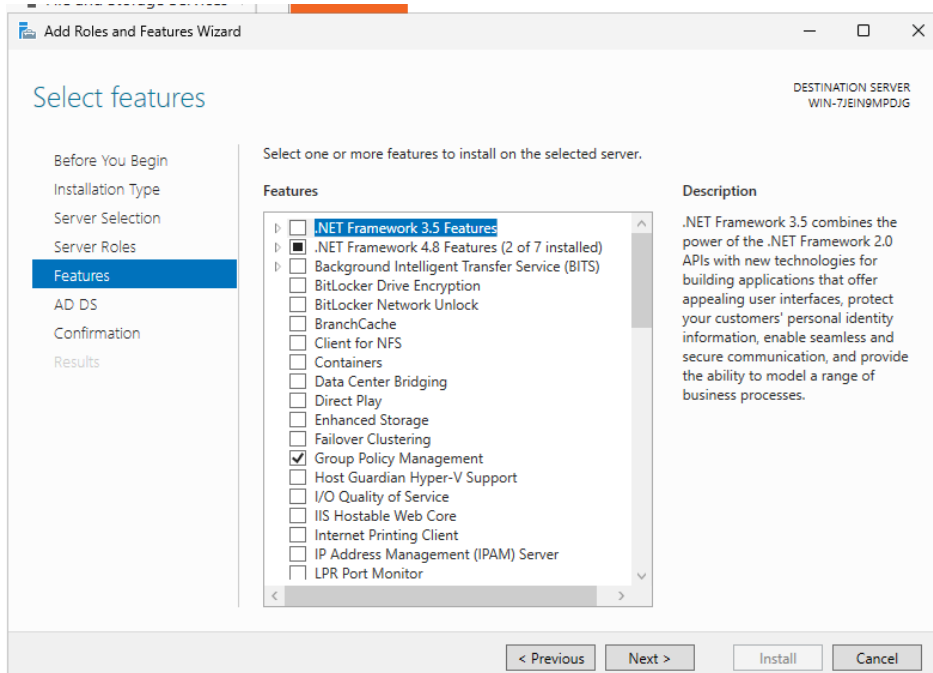
Notes: I downloaded a Microsoft Server ISO and created a new server in VMware. After selecting the ISO and booting up the virtual machine, I was prompted to install VMware Tools, which are required for the server to run inside VMware.



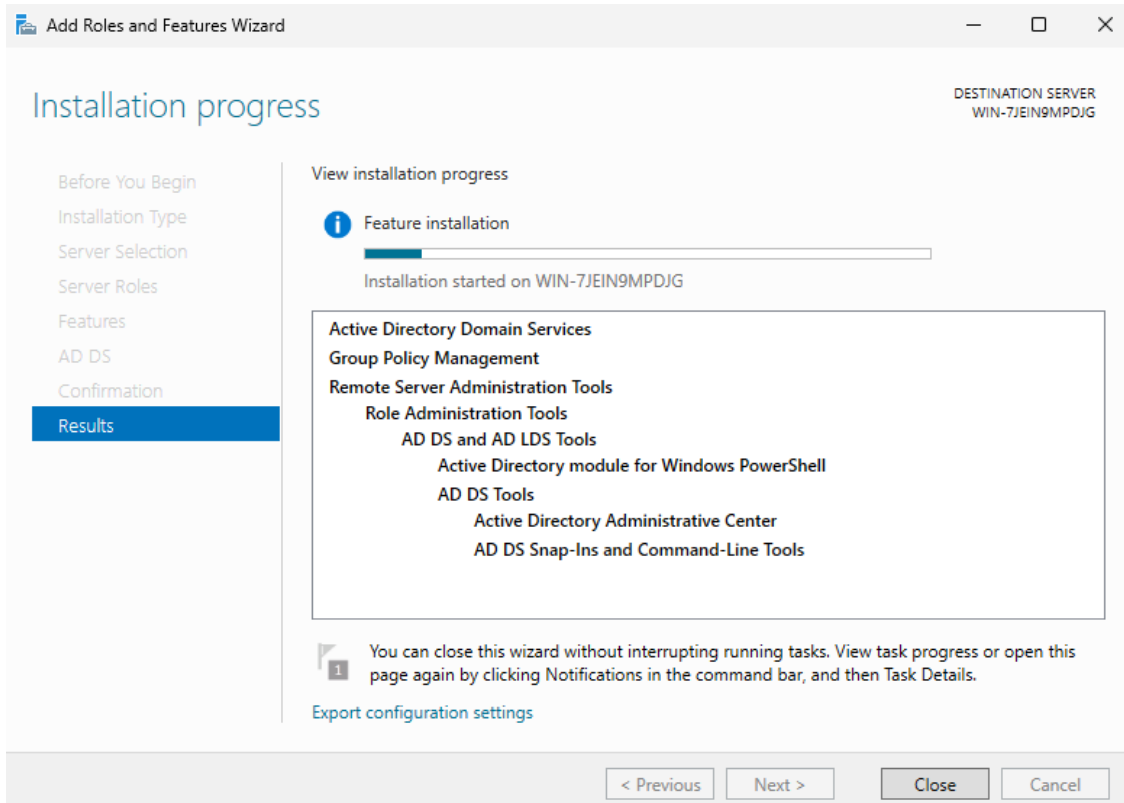
Notes: then I moved into the add roles and features wizard it reminded me to have strong passwords for my accounts full configured ip addresses and a up to date windows environment.



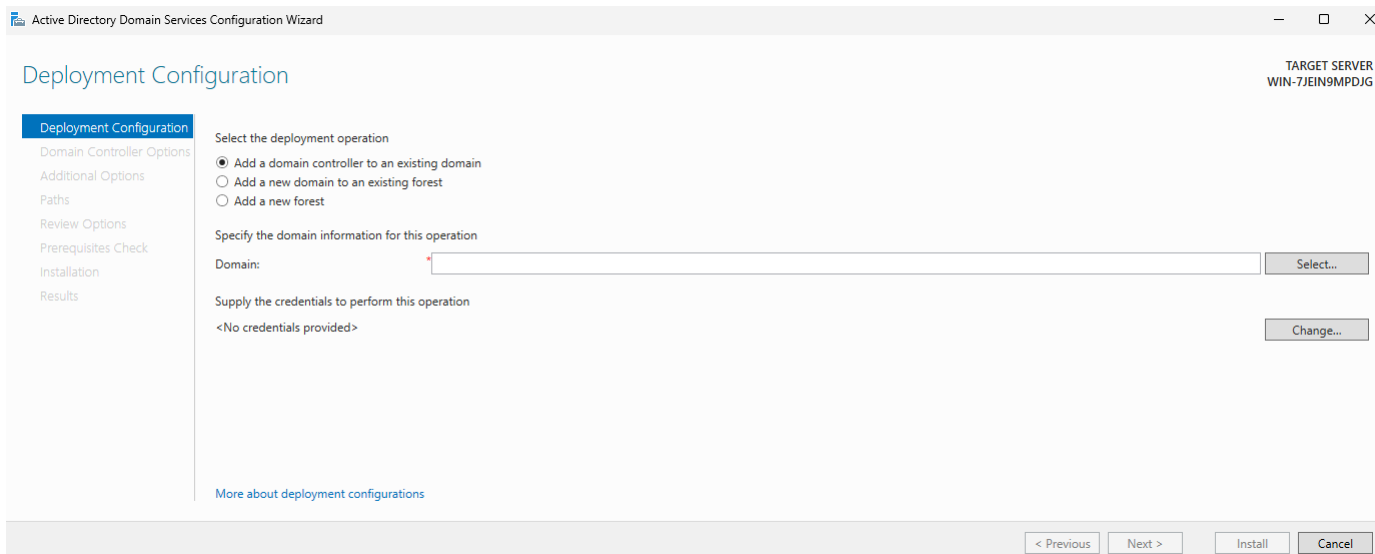
Notes: I selected Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) as the role to install.



Notes: On the features page, I confirmed that the required features, such as Group Policy Management, are ticked as this is what will allow me to manage settings for users and computers inside of the domain.



Notes: After configuring the server, its now installing.



Notes: After the AD DS installation completed, Server Manager displayed a yellow warning notification. I clicked on the option Promote this server to a domain controller, which launched the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard.

Deployment Configuration

Deployment Configuration

Domain Controller Options

Additional Options

Paths

Review Options

Prerequisites Check

Installation

Results

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:

Notes: I chose to create a new forest since this was the first domain in my lab. I named the root domain lab.local, which will serve as the foundation for my Active Directory environment.

System Properties

Computer Name

Hardware

Advanced

Remote

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

Computer description:

For example: "IIS Production Server" or "Accounting Server".

Full computer name: WIN-7EINSMPDJG.lab.local

Domain: lab.local

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

Change...

OK

Cancel

Apply

Notes: After the server rebooted, I checked the full computer name showed ServerName.lab.local, and the domain field displayed lab.local. This confirms that the Domain Controller was successfully created and that the new Active Directory forest is operational.

A screenshot of a Windows Server 'Tools' menu. The list includes various administrative utilities such as 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, Defragment and Optimize Drives, Disk Cleanup, DNS, Event Viewer, Group Policy Management, iSCSI Initiator, Local Security Policy, ODBC Data Sources (32-bit), ODBC Data Sources (64-bit), Performance Monitor, Recovery Drive, Registry Editor, Resource Monitor, Services, System Configuration, System Information, Task Scheduler, Windows Defender Firewall with Advanced Security, Windows Memory Diagnostic, Windows PowerShell, Windows PowerShell (x86), and Windows Server Backup.

- 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
- Defragment and Optimize Drives
- Disk Cleanup
- DNS
- Event Viewer
- Group Policy Management
- iSCSI Initiator
- Local Security Policy
- ODBC Data Sources (32-bit)
- ODBC Data Sources (64-bit)
- Performance Monitor
- Recovery Drive
- Registry Editor
- Resource Monitor
- Services
- System Configuration
- System Information
- Task Scheduler
- Windows Defender Firewall with Advanced Security
- Windows Memory Diagnostic
- Windows PowerShell
- Windows PowerShell (x86)
- Windows Server Backup

Notes: After promoting the server to a Domain Controller, I verified that new administrative consoles appeared under Server Manager → Tools. These tools are used by administrators to manage the domain on a daily basis. The Active Directory Users and Computers console allows me to create and manage users, groups, and organizational units. The Group Policy Management console is used to apply policies across the domain, such as enforcing password complexity rules or restricting what the Help Desk group can access, the File and Storage Services tools make it possible to configure shared folders and resources.

Lab 3B – Summary

Summary in this lab showed how to build a working Active Directory environment from the ground up. By installing and configuring AD DS, promoting the server to a Domain Controller, and creating the lab.local domain, I set up the foundation for centralized user, group, and policy management. This proved how AD DS can control access, enforce security settings, and make administration easier across an organization.