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**Batch : NSA-65/IBCS-Primax**

**Project Name** : Security Hardening in Windows Server-based DNS, DHCP, and IPAM Management

**Objective:**

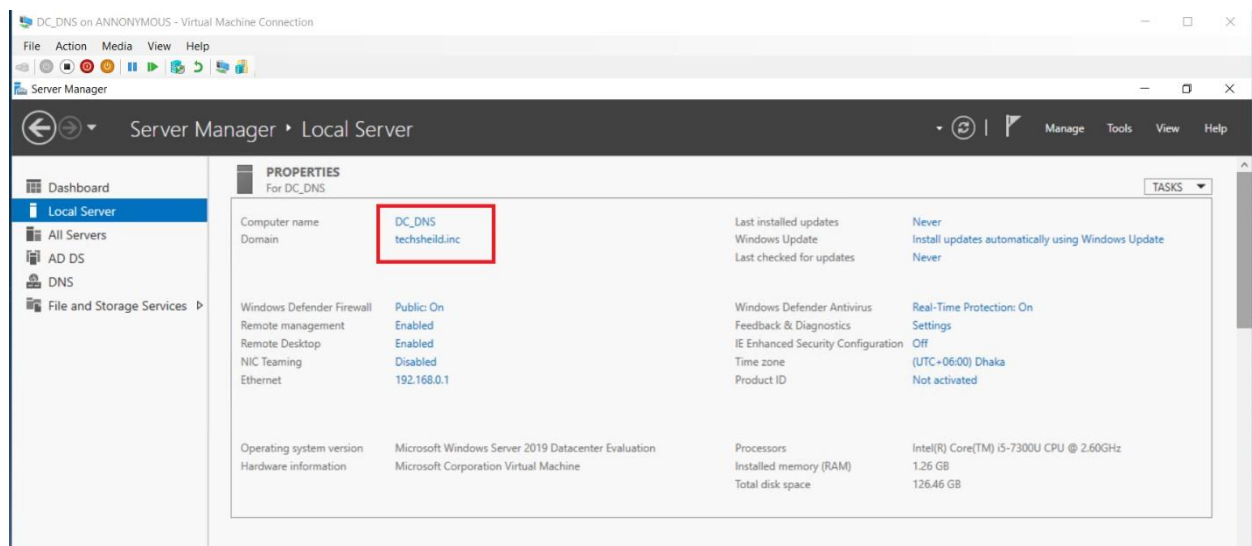
Through this lab, you will be able to design and implement a secure network based on Windows Server.

It will also demonstrate how DNS, DHCP, and IPAM can work together in a secure and integrated manner.

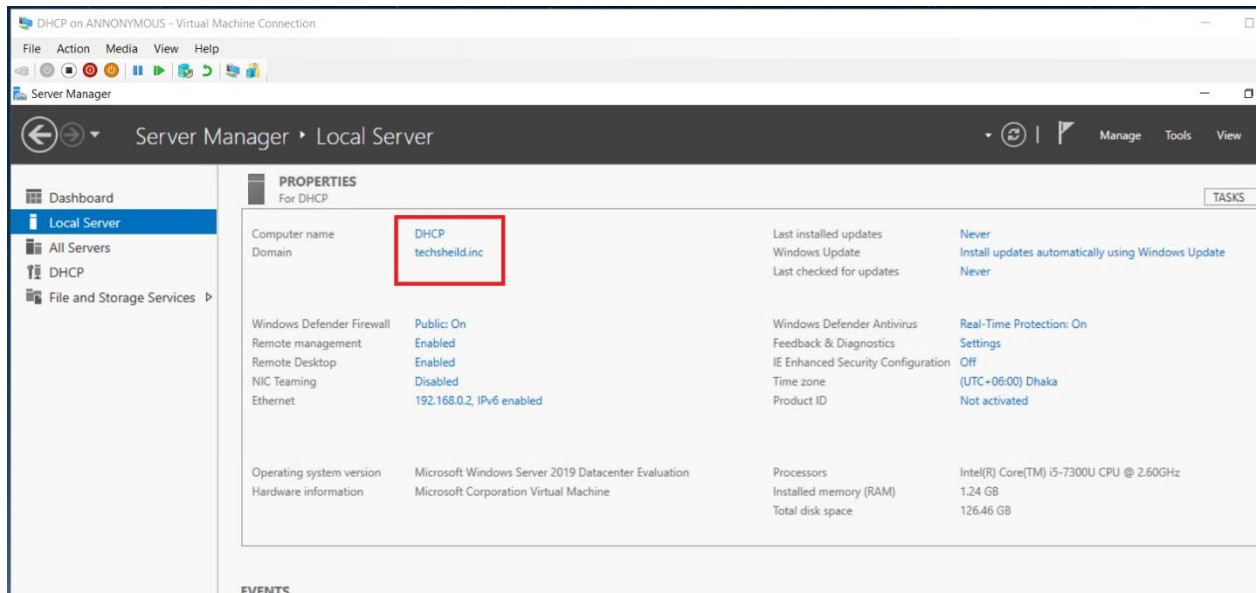
**Project Work :**

At first should ready our machines and those are domain joined . (**techsheild.inc**).

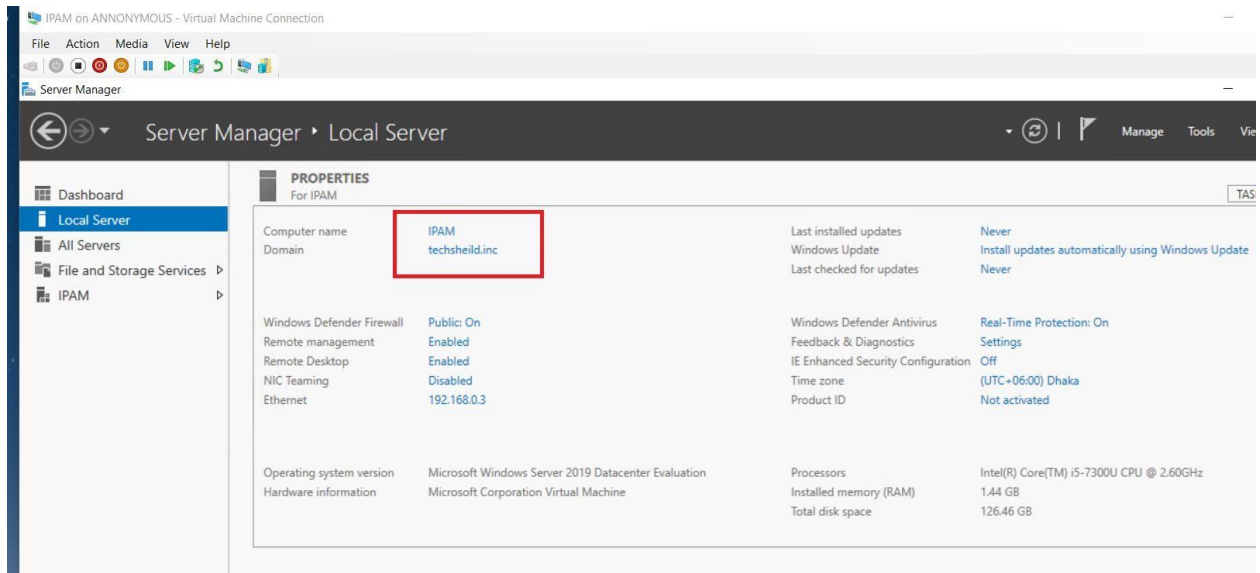
**DC +DNs**



## DHCP Server

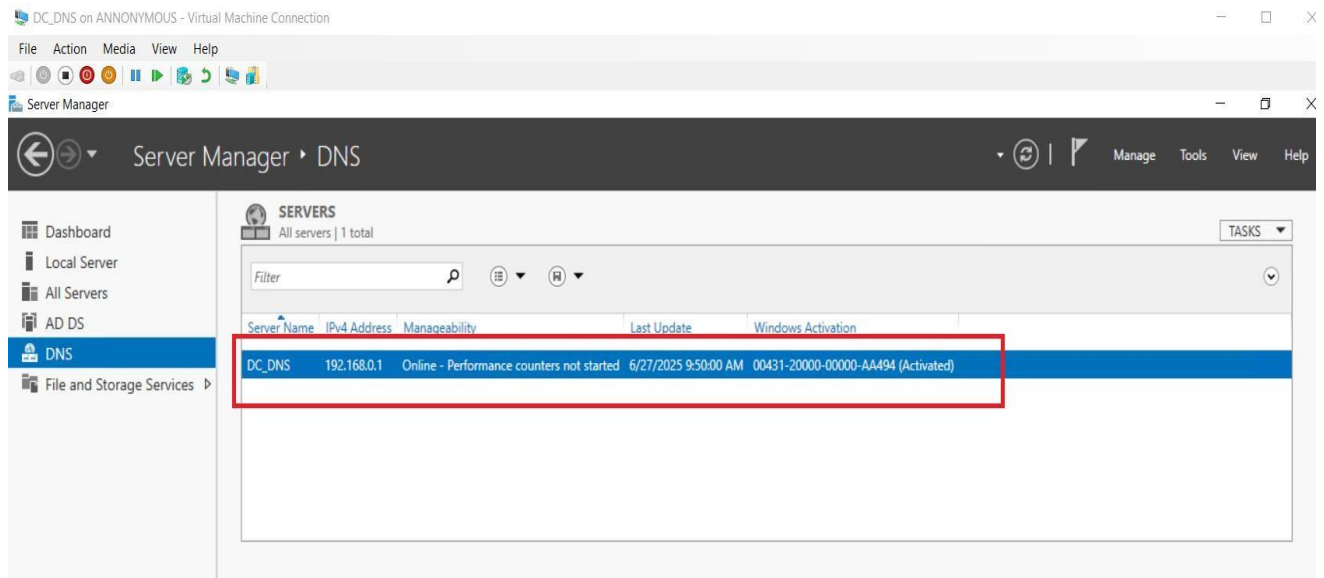


## IPAM Server



## 1. DNS Security:

a) Configure Dns Server named Dc\_Dns.



b) Prevent Unauthorized Dynamic Updates and Configure Secure Dynamic Update. And We should select **Secure only** Option. And Sign DNSec Zone for more security .

File Action Media View Help



Server Manager

## Server Manager ▸ DNS

DNS Manager

File Action View Help



DNS	Name	Type
DC_DNS		
Forward Lookup Zones		
_msdcs.techsheild.inc	_msdcs	
techsheild.inc	_sites	
Reverse Lookup Zones	_tcp	
Trust Points	_udp	
Conditional Forwarders	DomainDnsZones	
	ForestDnsZones	
	(same as parent folder)	Start of Authority (SOA)
	(same as parent folder)	Name Server (NS)
	(same as parent folder)	Host (A)
	dc_dns	Host (A)
	DHCP	Host (A)
	IPAM	Host (A)

techsheild.inc Properties

WINS Zone Transfers Security  
General Start of Authority (SOA) Name Servers

Status: Running

Pause

Type: Active Directory-Integrated

Change...

Replication: All DNS servers in this domain

Change...

Data is stored in Active Directory.

Dynamic updates:

Secure only

⚠ Allowing nonsecure dynamic updates is a significant security vulnerability because updates can be accepted from untrusted sources.

To set aging/scavenging properties, click Aging.

Aging...

OK

Cancel

Apply

Help

5:34:35 PM

Windows taskbar and system tray icons are visible at the top of the screen.

**DNS Manager**

File Action View Help

**DNS**

- DC\_DNS
  - Forward Lookup Zones
    - \_msdcs.techsheild.in
    - techsheild.in
  - Reverse Lookup Zones
  - Conditional Forwarders

**Name**

- \_msdcs
- \_sites
- \_tcp

**Type**

**Data**

**DNSSEC**

- Update Server Data File
- Reload
- New Host (A or AAAA)...
- New Alias (CNAME)...
- New Mail Exchanger (MX)...
- New Domain...
- New Delegation...
- Other New Records...
- DNSSEC** >
  - Sign the Zone
  - Unsign the Zone
  - Properties
- All Tasks >
- View >
- Delete
- Refresh
- Export List...
- Properties

Name	Type	Data
Start of Authority (SOA)		[31], dc_dns.techsheild.
Name Server (NS)		dc_dns.techsheild.inc.
Host (A)		192.168.0.1
RR Signature (RRSIG)		[DNSKEY][Inception(UT
RR Signature (RRSIG)		[DNSKEY][Inception(UT
RR Signature (RRSIG)		[A][Inception(UTC): 6/2
DNSSEC		[IN][Inception(UTC): 6/
DNSSEC		[IN][EC3PARAM][Incepti
Properties		[SOA][Inception(UTC):
Properties		[257][DNSSEC][RSA/SH
DNS KEY (DNSKEY)		[257][DNSSEC][RSA/SH
DNS KEY (DNSKEY)		[256][DNSSEC][RSA/SH
DNS KEY (DNSKEY)		[256][DNSSEC][RSA/SH
Next Secure 3 Parameter...		[SHA-1][01][501][AD91C7



## Server Manager ▸ DNS

Zone Signing Wizard

**Signing Options**

The DNS server supports three signing options.

Choose one of the options to sign the zone:

☐ Customize zone signing parameters.  
Signs the zone with a new set of zone signing parameters.

☐ Sign the zone with parameters of an existing zone.  
Signs the zone using parameters from an existing signed zone.  
Zone Name:

☒ Use default settings to sign the zone.  
Signs the zone using default parameters.

< Back

Next >

Cancel

	Timestam
ns.techsheild.inc...	static
hsheild.inc.	static
hsheild.inc.	6/25/2025

File Action Media View Help

Server Manager

## Server Manager ▸ DNS

### Zone Signing Wizard

**Signing the Zone**  
The parameters for the zone are applied and signing is initiated.

The zone has been successfully signed. Click Finish to close the wizard.

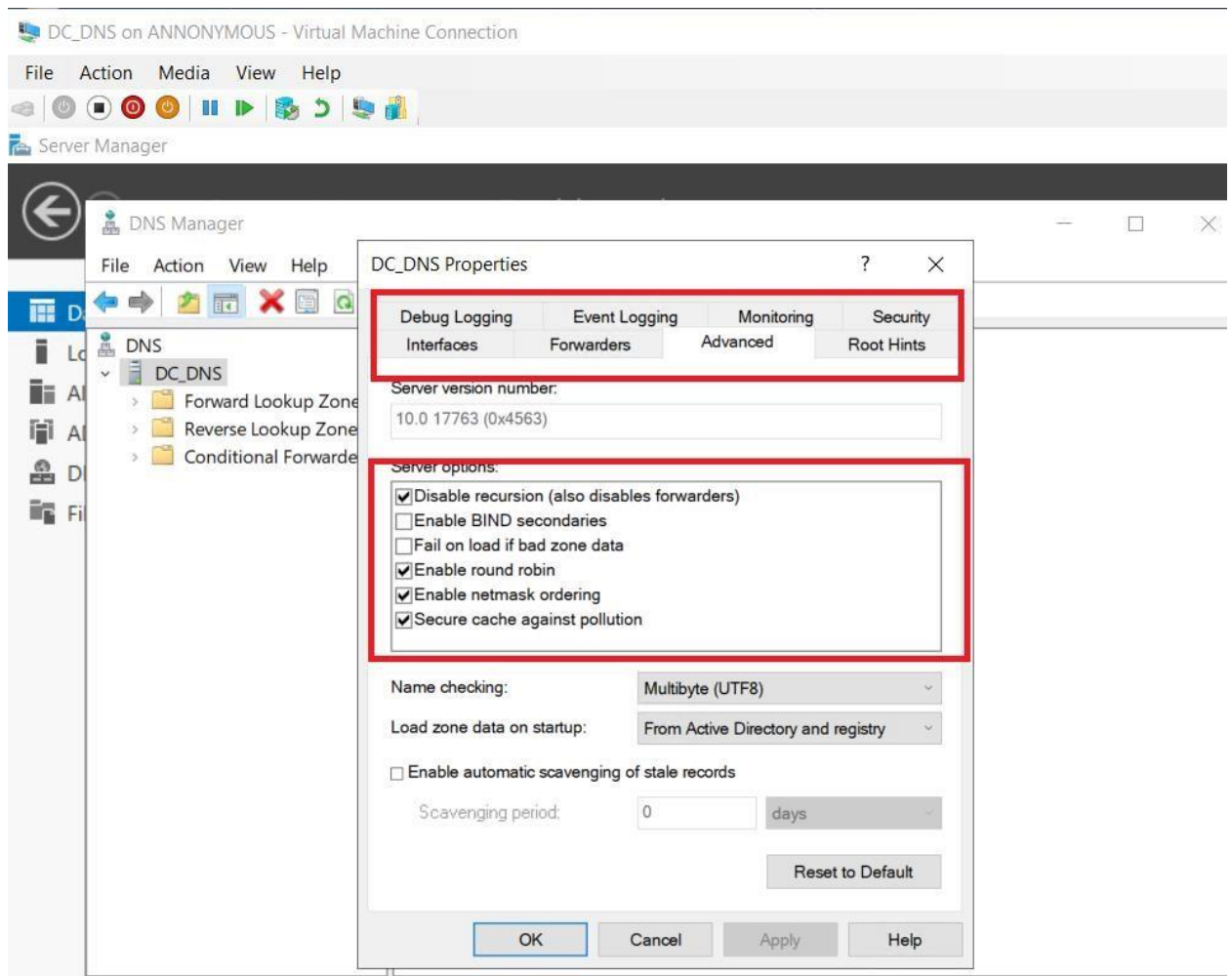
< Back Finish Cancel

Timestamp	
00431-	Window
00431-	00431-
ts.techsheild.inc...	static
hsheild.inc.	static
hsheild.inc.	6/25/2025

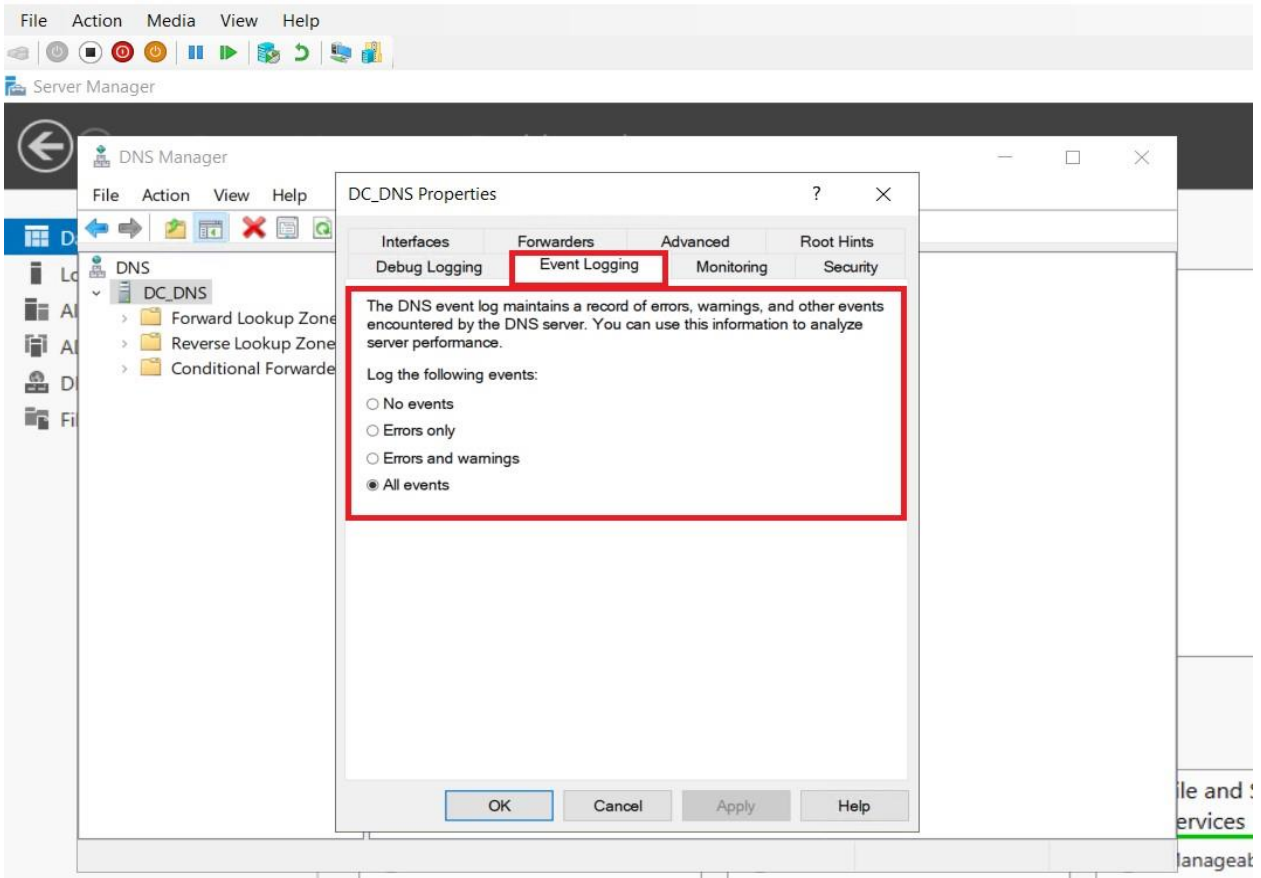
Time

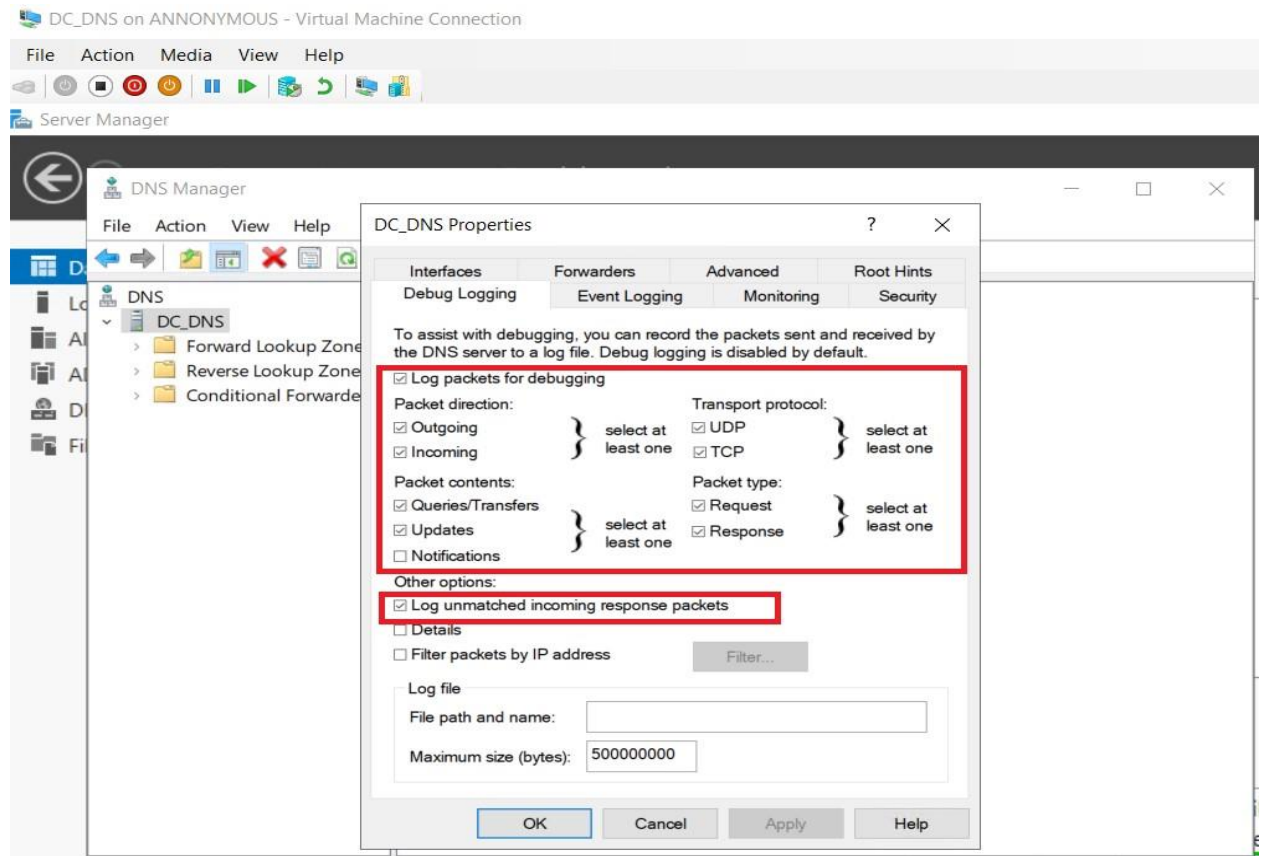
5 3:45:35

c) Configure appropriate Logging and Recursion Control for prevent DNS Cache Poisoning.



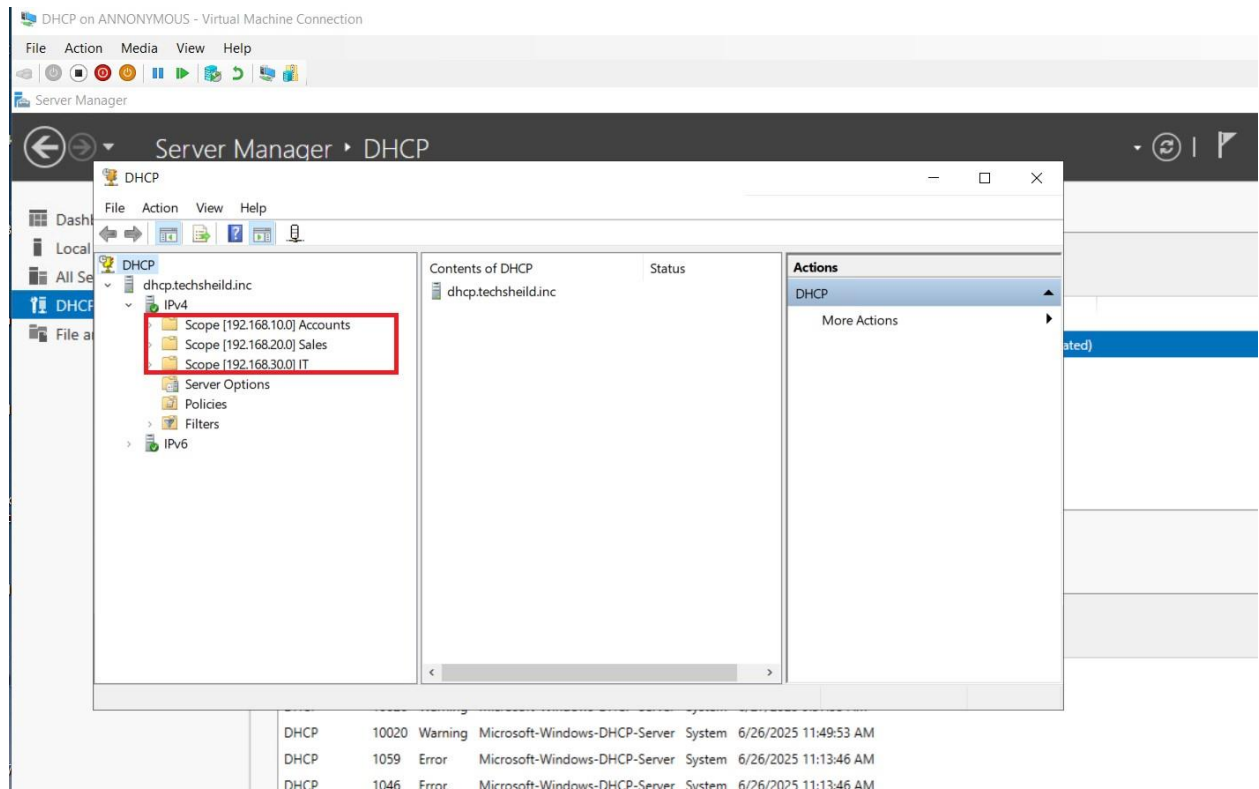




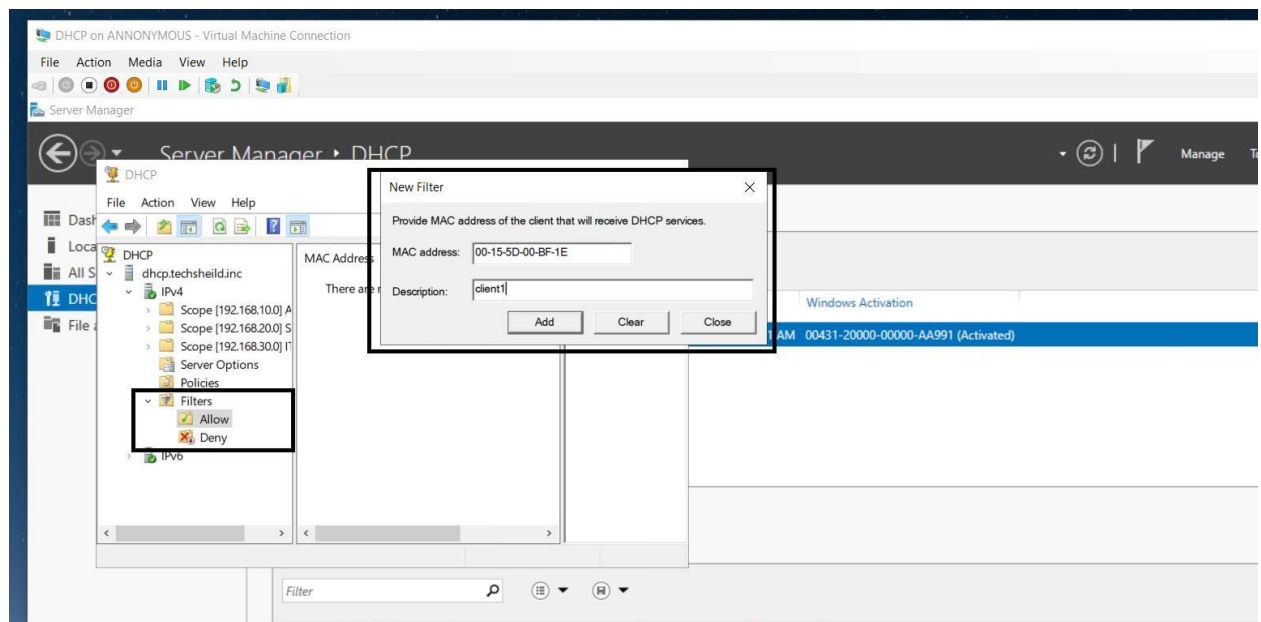


## 2.DHCP Security :

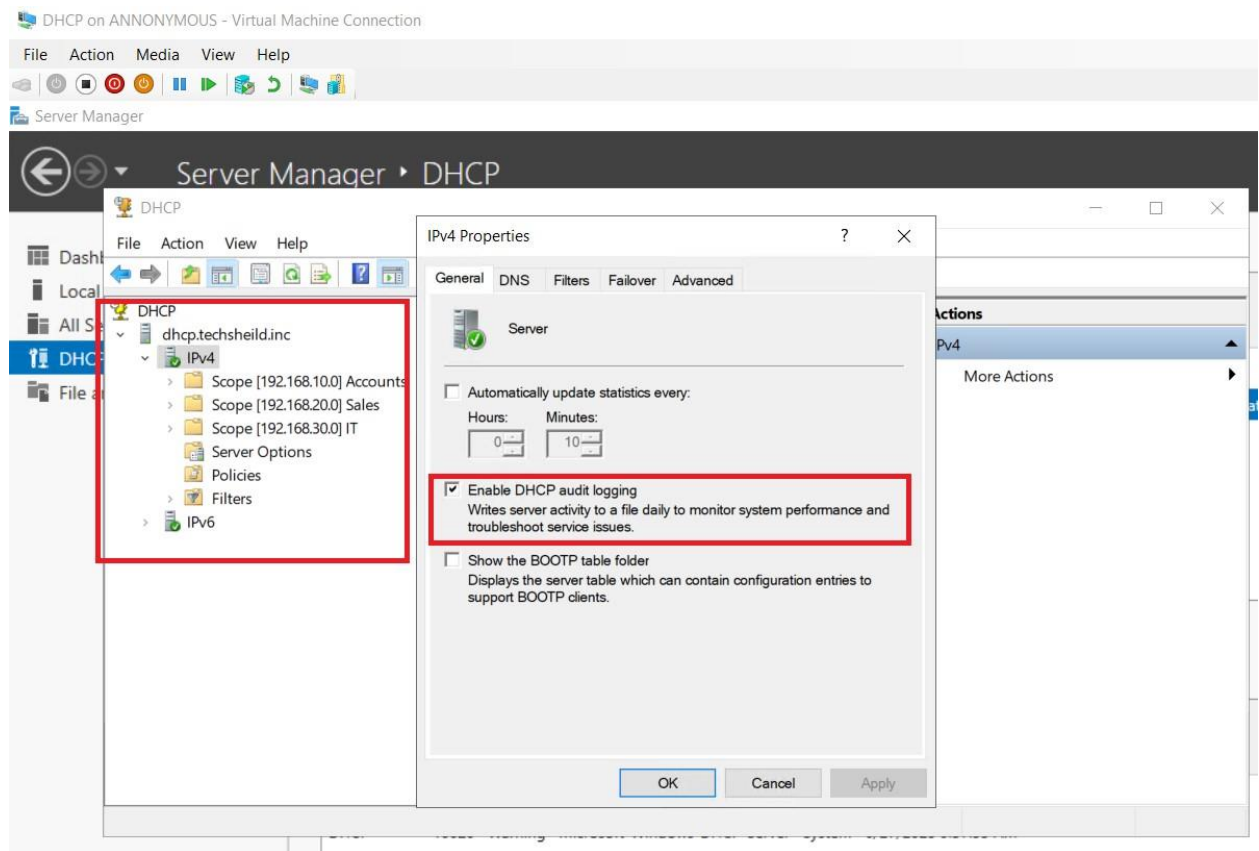
a) First of all I create scops or subnets named Accounts, Sales ,IT.



b) I configure **DHCP MAC address filtering** to allow only authorized clients to receive IP addresses

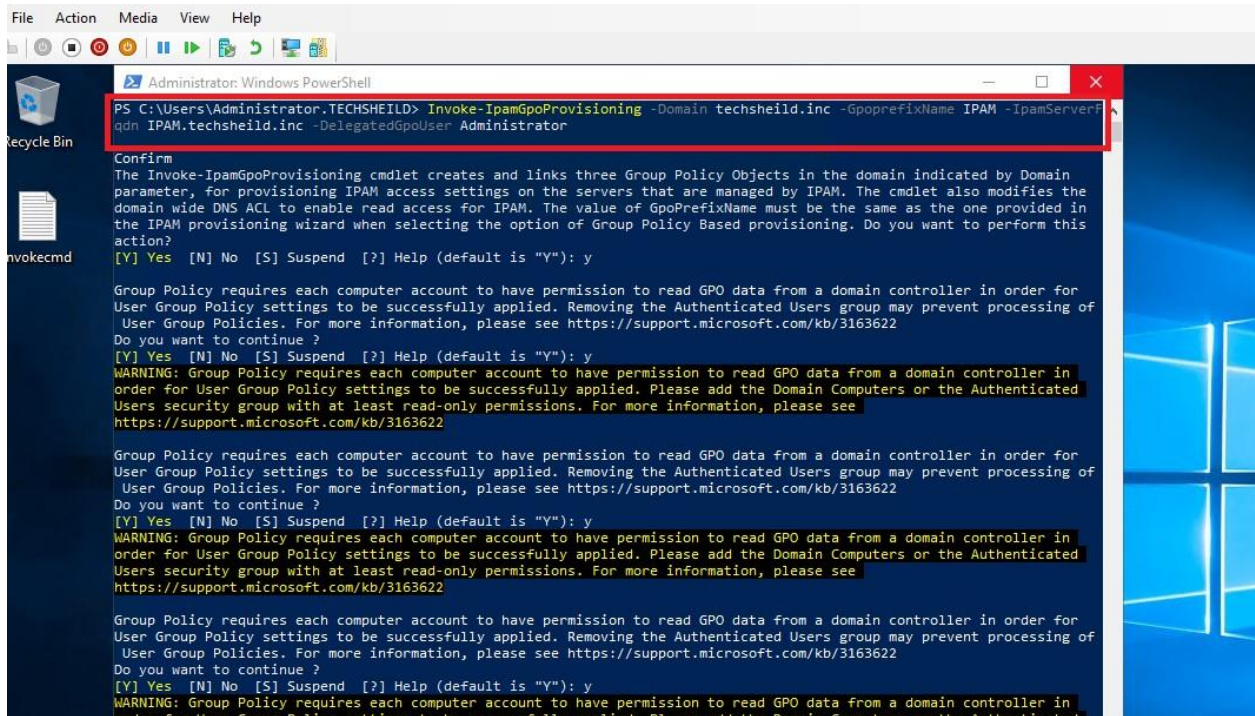
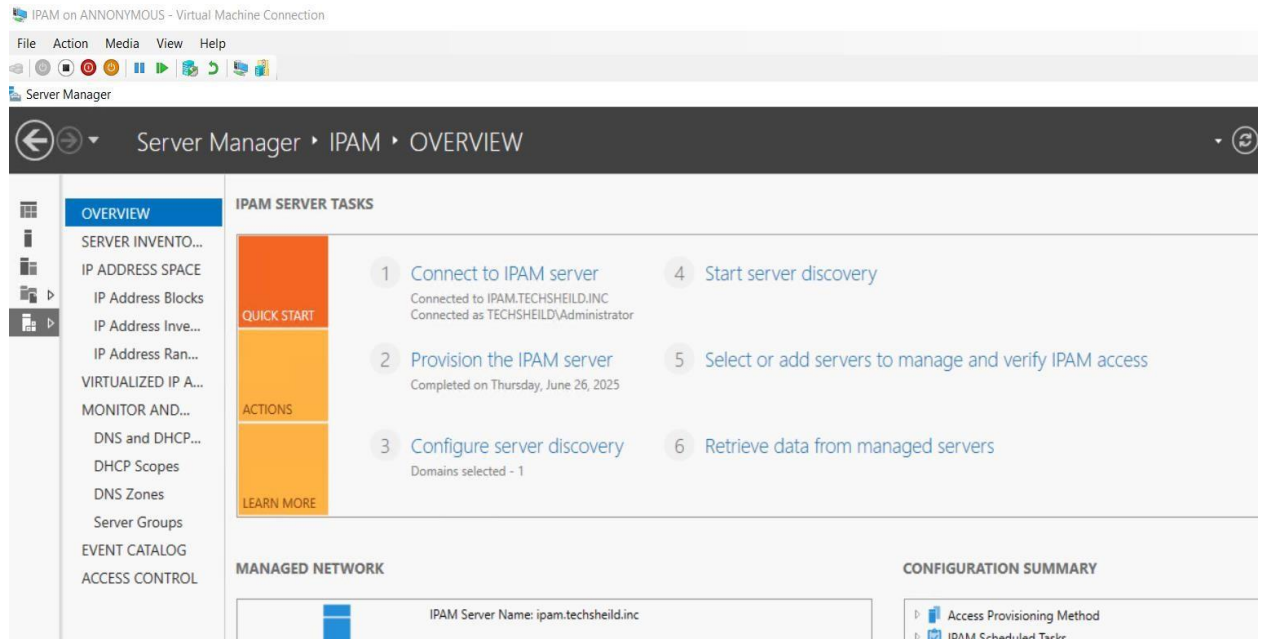


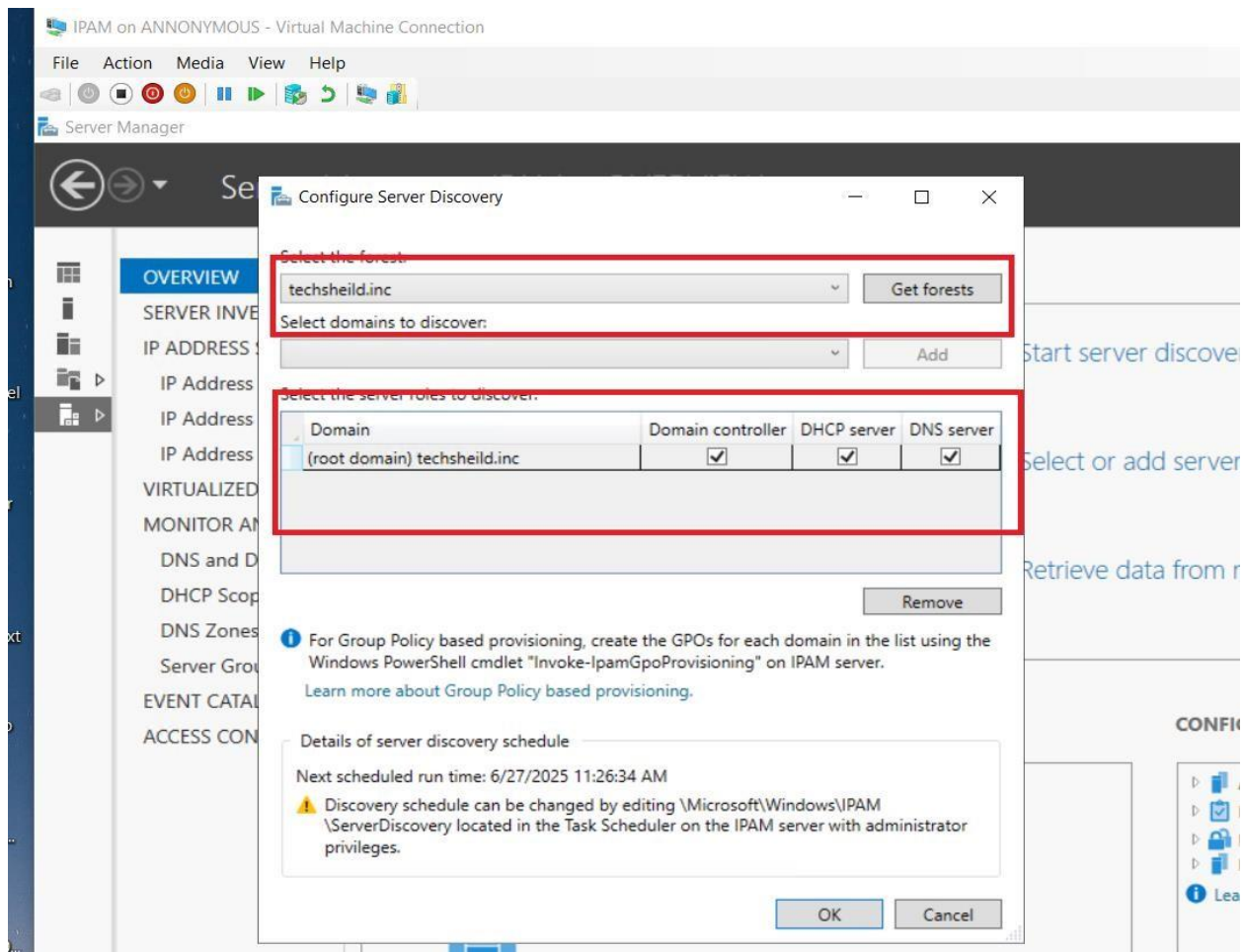
c) I enable **DHCP audit logging** for detect and prevent **DHCP starvation attacks**



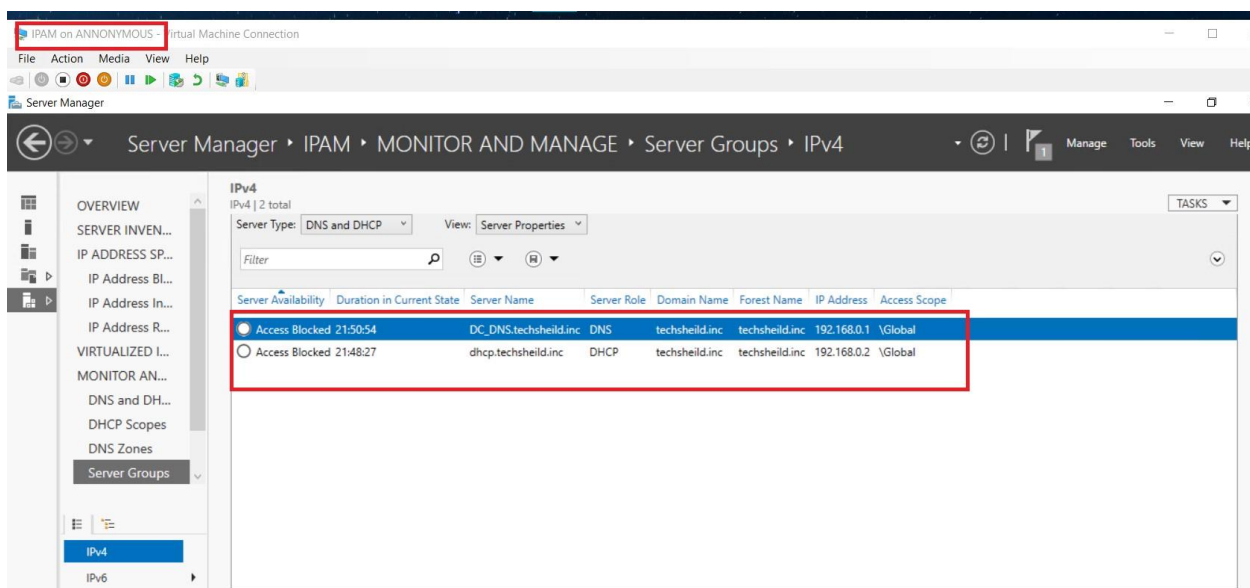
### 3. IPAM Configuration :

a) **Install and configure the IPAM Server role** in Windows Server.

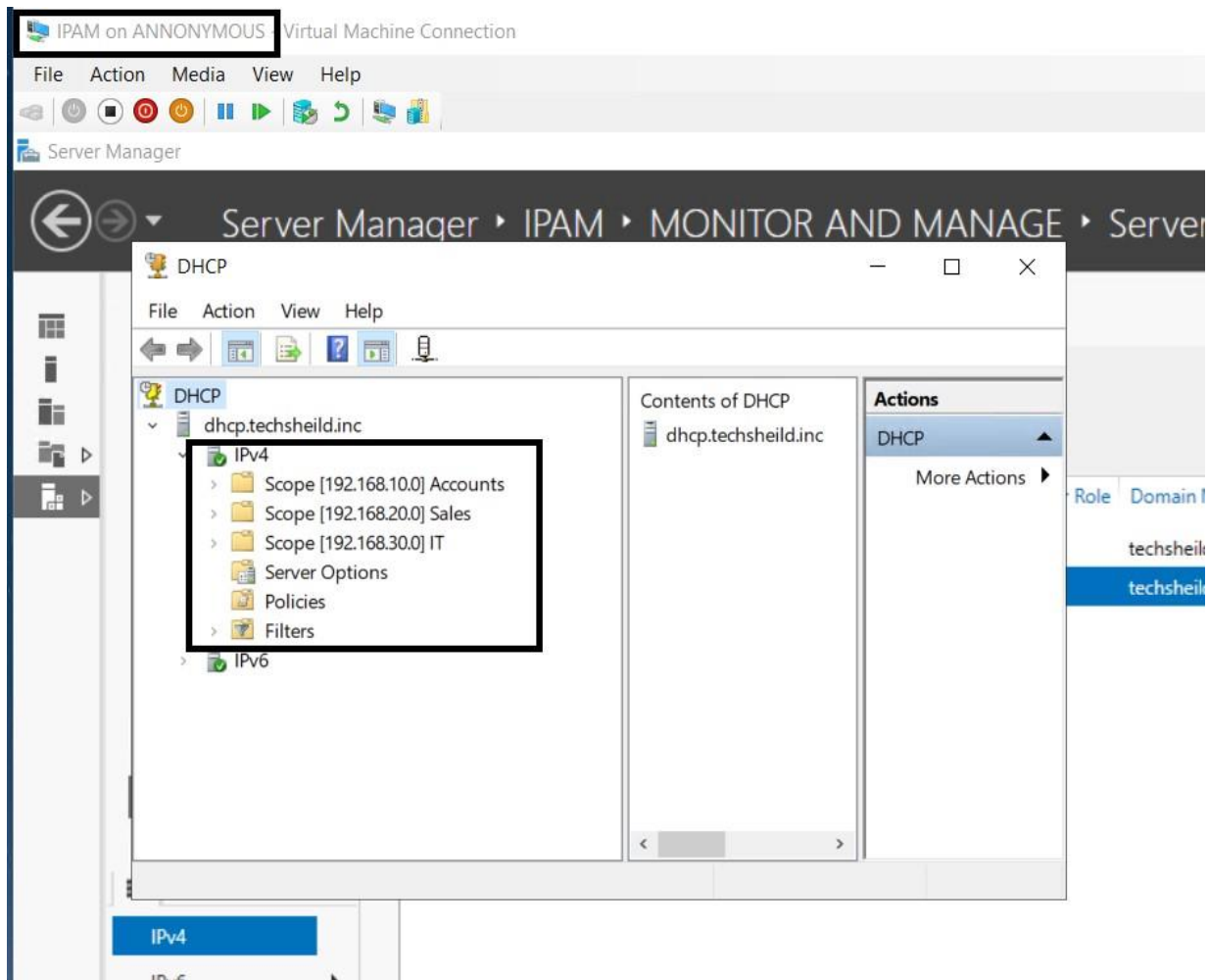




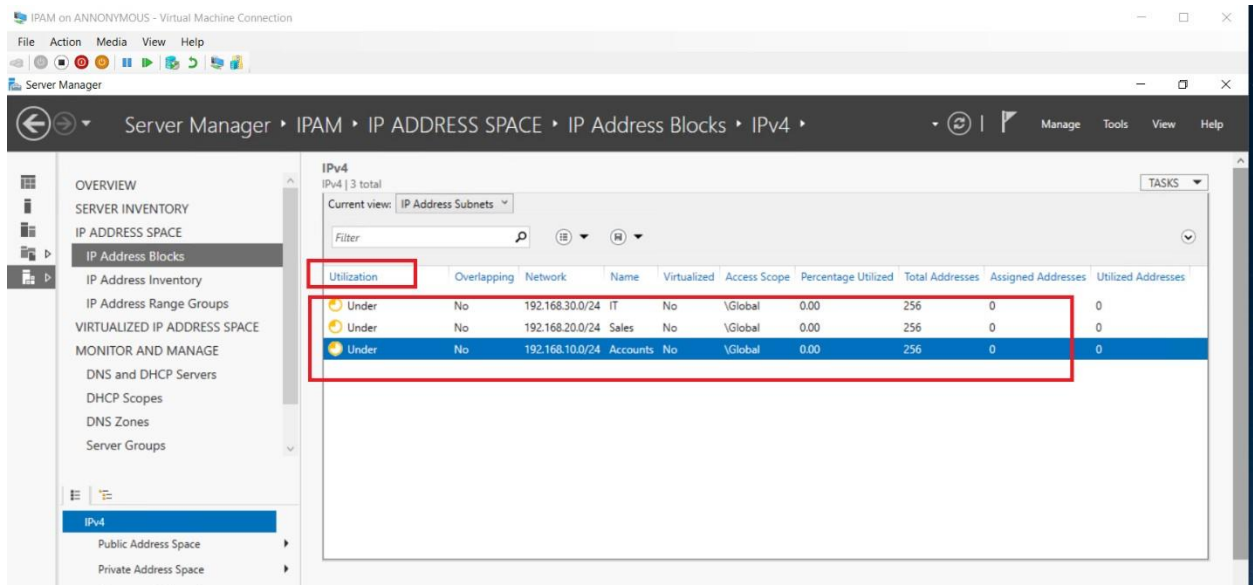
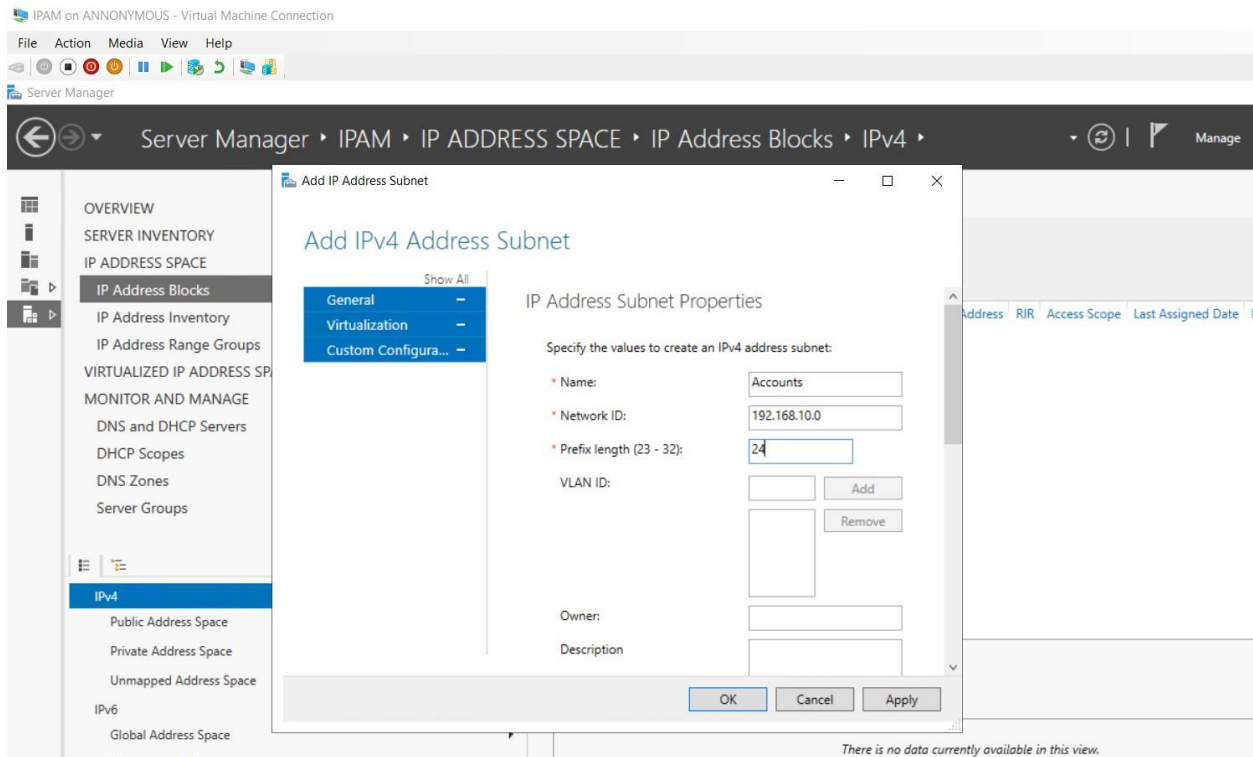
b) I configure IPAM to centrally manage DHCP and DNS servers.







c) Enable IP Utilization Monitoring and ensure IP Conflict Reporting .



**Conclusion** : In this lab, we have successfully demonstrated the design and implementation of a secure, domain-based network using Windows Server. The core services—DNS, DHCP, and IPAM— were configured with enhanced security practices to ensure data integrity, prevent unauthorized access, and maintain IP address management accuracy.