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Lab Report 6

Objectives:

Become familiar with Group Policy terminology by doing exercises involving GPMC and WMI.

Equipment List:

The only equipment used for this lab was a pen and some paper.

Notes and Observations:

This lab was a time consuming one. We had to read four chapters in the book to get it done, which resulted in a longer lab. Everything went pretty smoothly because we were able to follow along with the book so there weren’t many issues when it came to accomplishing the goals set for the lab.

Diagrams, flowcharts, and figures:

References:

No references were used in this lab.

Questions:

1. Why is it so important that IT administrators learn Group Policy in an Active Directory

environment?

It is a good security tool to use within a company. It allows an administrator to configure specific things for certain users and computers.

1. What are the levels of hierarchy for Group Policy and how do they fit together?
   1. There is Local, Site, Domain, and OU. Local does a lot of things in the beginning, Sites are for determining location, Domain level policies are for applying a GPO to an entire Domain, Ou-level policies allow for a precise action for either users or computers.
2. By default, what is affected by the Default Domain Policy GPO?
3. Often you will find policy settings with three choices: Not Configured, Enabled, or Disabled.

Explain why Not Configured and Disabled might not be the same. Give an example.

Not configured means no values are specified while disabled means the values that would be created by the policy are deleted. A good example a blank GPO. It could exist but it won’t do much because it doesn’t have any values within it.

1. Explain why creating new GPOs rather than modifying the Default Domain Policy is generally a better idea.
   1. It is typically a good idea to create new GPOs because it can help organize everything within the company network. You also have more control this way.
2. Along the same line as the previous question, why is it best to keep minimal settings inside of each GPO and then have many more GPOs as opposed to one GPO that contains all the

settings?

It is much easier to maintain and keep track of what it is going on. If anything goes wrong you can disable one of the GPO’s which will have a minor change, with one large GPO it would disable everything within that GPO.

1. Describe the purpose of the commands gpupdate and gpresult.
   1. The gpresult comman shows the result of the set policy, gpupdate is used to update the policies.
2. What might be an example where you would block GPO inheritance?
   1. A good time to block GPO inheritance is if a certain user inside the HR OU needs different settings than the rest.
3. How does enforcing GPOs affect GPO precedence?
   1. Enforcing a GPO means that the settings within that GPO take precedence. A prime example of this is the Default Domain Policy GPO which is typically enabled.
4. Why might you want to disable all User Configuration settings in a GPO?
   1. One reason to disable user configuration is to reduce the logon time for the user.
5. When testing a new GPO why might you want to filter it to an individual user or computer?
   1. One reason would be for organization. It is much more simple to keep track of what is going on and how it is working it if is ran through one user or computer.
6. Why is it “dangerous” to block a GPO by using the Deny permission in the Delegation tab?
   1. The book discussed if you were to transition to another position within the company then the deny feature could be difficult to alter.
7. What are some examples of using WMI filters for GPO filtering?
   1. In our lab we did this for laptops and computers. Anything with the word laptop within the name received one thing, while the others had different permissions.

Conclusion and Reflection:

Overall, this lab went smoothly. We were able to get it done in two class periods. It kind of dragged on, but that is naturally when it is reading along with a book. We didn’t run into very many issues with this lab because everything was right in front of us the whole time. We usually had one person on the book and the other the remote desktop. The lab consisted of exercises designed to get more comfortable with GPOs. We did this by creating GPO for a blue shark background, and another GPO that made oranges the background for a different group. We got it to work, and it was sort of neat to see the basic functions of the GPOs.