

## Lab 8 Windows Services: VPN + DirectAccess



**Course / Module:** OSYCL-Windows

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# 1. Project overview

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## 1.1 Client background

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**Flowdesk** is a small **startup company focused on business services and project management**, with **5 employees**. The company uses IT systems mainly to support daily operations such as document management, collaboration with clients, and internal administration. While the company relies heavily on technology, **they do not have dedicated in-house IT specialists** capable of designing and securing a Windows Server-based infrastructure.

To support their growing business and remote working needs, Flowdesk decided to outsource the design and implementation of their Windows Server environment to **DON&SAR IT**, an external IT consulting company specialized in Microsoft Windows infrastructures and secure remote access solutions.

## 1.2 Business need

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**Flowdesk has two distinct remote-access audiences:**

1. **Employees (internal users)**

Employees need a secure, “always available” connection from home so they can work as if they were in the office. Flowdesk also wants user settings and data to follow the employee across sessions using **roaming profiles**. For security and control, the company requires that **only company-approved, domain-joined laptops** can access the corporate network remotely.

2. **External clients (non-employees)**

Flowdesk collaborates with external clients who need access to **specific shared files only**. These clients connect securely via **VPN authenticated by a local NPS**, which ensures that only approved non-employee users can access the restricted resources.

## 1.3 Project objective

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Our group will design and implement a remote access solution that provides:

- **DirectAccess** for employee laptops (approved devices only) with access to internal resources and **roaming profiles**.
- **VPN access** for external clients limited to predefined shares, enforced through local **NPS authentication** and **Active Directory** group-based access control,

### Virtual Private Network (VPN)

A **Virtual Private Network (VPN)** is a remote access technology that establishes a **secure, encrypted tunnel** between a user device and the organization's internal network over the public internet. Once authenticated, the remote user can access authorized internal resources (for example, file shares or specific servers) as if they were connected from within the office. VPN access is typically **user-initiated** (the user manually connects using credentials) and can be tightly controlled through authentication policies and group-based permissions, making it well suited for **external partners or clients** who require limited access to specific services.

### Direct Access

**Direct Access** is a Microsoft remote access solution that provides **automatic, always-on connectivity** for **domain-joined, organization-managed computers**. Unlike traditional VPNs, DirectAccess does not require the user to manually start a connection; when an approved device has internet access, it automatically establishes a secure connection to the corporate network. This enables employees to access internal services (such as file servers and domain resources) seamlessly and supports centralized management scenarios, including **Group Policy** application and profile access while working remotely. DirectAccess is therefore best suited for **employees using company-approved laptops**, where the organization needs consistent security and device control.

## 1.4 High-level scope

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This table gives a clear summary of the project limits and deliverables. It separates what is included in the work from what is not included, so both the client and DON&SAR IT have the same expectations about what will be delivered.

In scope	Out of scope
Active Directory groups and policies to separate employee's vs external clients	High availability / redundancy
Direct Access configuration for approved employee laptops	Multi-site deployments/servers
VPN configuration for external clients with restricted access	Advanced PKI infrastructure beyond what's needed for the lab
File shares and NTFS permissions (internal vs client-only areas)	Mandatory profiles for the externals
Roaming profiles (employees) and mandatory profiles (external clients)	/
Basic validation tests and documentation for handover	/

## 1.5 Success criteria

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- Approved employee laptops automatically and securely reach internal file resources from home via **DirectAccess**.
- Employee **roaming profiles** load correctly when working remotely.
- External clients can connect via **VPN** and access **only** the permitted client share(s).
- Access is blocked for non-approved devices/users.

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## 2.Implemented Solution Overview and Functionality

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### 2.1 Overview of the implemented infrastructure

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To meet the requirements of the client, DON&SAR IT designed and implemented a **Windows Server-based remote access infrastructure** that allows secure internal and external access to company resources. The solution is based on a **centralized on-premise Windows Server environment** using Active Directory, file services, profile management, and secure remote access technologies.

The implemented solution separates **internal employees** and **external clients** to ensure security, control, and ease of management.

### 2.2 Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)

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A Windows Server was configured as a **Domain Controller**, providing **Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)** and **DNS**. This allows centralized management of:

- User accounts
- Computer accounts
- Security groups
- Authentication and authorization

Users and computers are organized into **Organizational Units (OUs)**, and security groups are used to control access to resources and remote access methods (DirectAccess or VPN).

#### Function:

AD DS ensures that all authentication is centralized and secure, and that access rights are consistently applied across the environment.



## 2.3 File Server and Shared Resources

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A dedicated **File Server** was implemented to store and share company data. Shared folders are protected using **NTFS permissions** and **security groups**.

Implemented shares include:

- Internal company data (employees only)
- Restricted client delivery folders (external clients only)
- Profile storage locations

Function:

This ensures that users only access the data they are authorized to see, following the **principle of least privilege**.

## 2.4 Roaming Profiles (Employees)

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For internal employees working remotely, **roaming profiles** were implemented. Profile data is stored centrally on the file server and loaded automatically when the user logs in.

How it works:

- The user's profile is stored on the server
- When logging in (locally or remotely), the profile is downloaded
- When logging off, changes are synchronized back to the server

Purpose:

This allows employees to keep the same desktop settings, documents, and configuration regardless of location.

## 2.5 DirectAccess (Internal Employees)

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DirectAccess was implemented to allow employees to securely access internal resources from home without manually starting a VPN connection.

### Key characteristics:

- Always-on connection
- Only **company-approved, domain-joined laptops** are allowed
- Uses Active Directory group membership to control access

### How it works:

When an approved laptop connects to the internet, it automatically establishes a secure tunnel to the company network. From the user's perspective, internal resources such as file shares are available as if they were in the office.

### Purpose:

DirectAccess provides a seamless and secure remote working experience for employees.

## 2.6 VPN Access for External Clients

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A **VPN solution** was configured for external clients who need limited access to specific company files.

### Key characteristics:

- Manual VPN connection
- Access restricted to specific shared folders
- Controlled through Active Directory security groups

### Purpose:

The VPN ensures encrypted communication between external clients and the company server while limiting access strictly to required resources.

## 2.7 Network Policy Server (NPS)

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A **local Network Policy Server (NPS)** was implemented to manage authentication and authorization for external VPN connections.

### How it works:

- VPN connection requests are forwarded to NPS
- NPS checks user credentials and group membership
- Only users in the approved external client group are allowed access
- Connection attempts are logged for auditing

### Purpose:

NPS centralizes access control, improves security, and simplifies management of external connections.

## 2.8 Security and Access Control

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The overall solution enforces security by:

- Separating internal employees and external clients
- Restricting access through AD groups
- Using encrypted connections (DirectAccess and VPN)
- Applying profile management to control user environments

## 2.9 Conclusion

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The implemented infrastructure provides a **secure, manageable, and scalable remote access solution** tailored to a small business environment. By combining Active Directory, file services, profile management, DirectAccess, VPN, and NPS, DON&SAR IT delivered a solution that meets the client's operational needs while maintaining strong security and simplicity.

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## 3.Installation

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### 3.1 Initial Setup

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For VirtualBox, we created a **NAT Network** to simulate a **WAN/Internet connection** that the server and clients can communicate over.

For this lab setup, we used **one Windows Server** to host **Active Directory, VPN,** and **DirectAccess**, along with **two client machines**: one client connects to the network using **VPN**, and the other connects using **DirectAccess**.

#### Server:

- Windows 2022 Server
- Name: STBServer
- 2 Network cards
  - One connected to LAN
  - The other connected to a NAT Network (WAN)

#### VPN\_Client:

- Windows 10 Enterprise Client
- PC Name: VPNClient
- Connected to the WAN

#### DA\_Client:

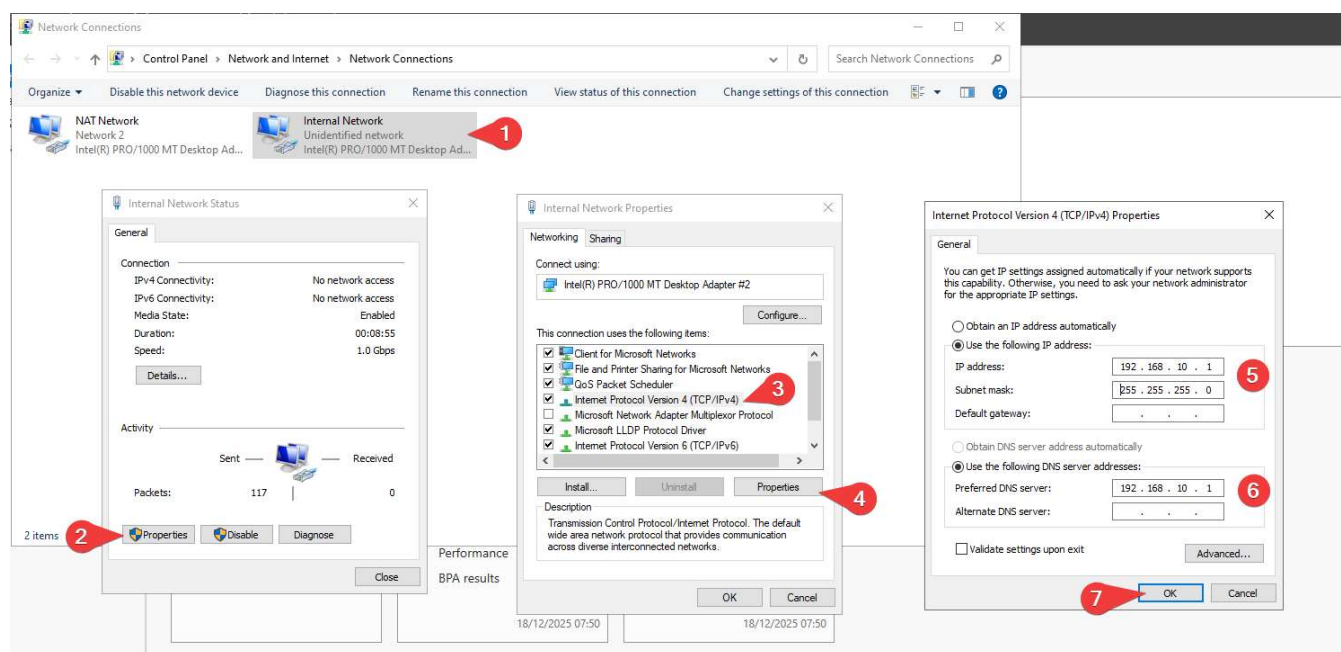
- Windows 10 Enterprise Client
- PC Name: DAClient
- First connected to the LAN for joining to the domain
  - After connected to the WAN

## 3.2 Configuring the network of the server

We first configure the network adapters to the correct names.



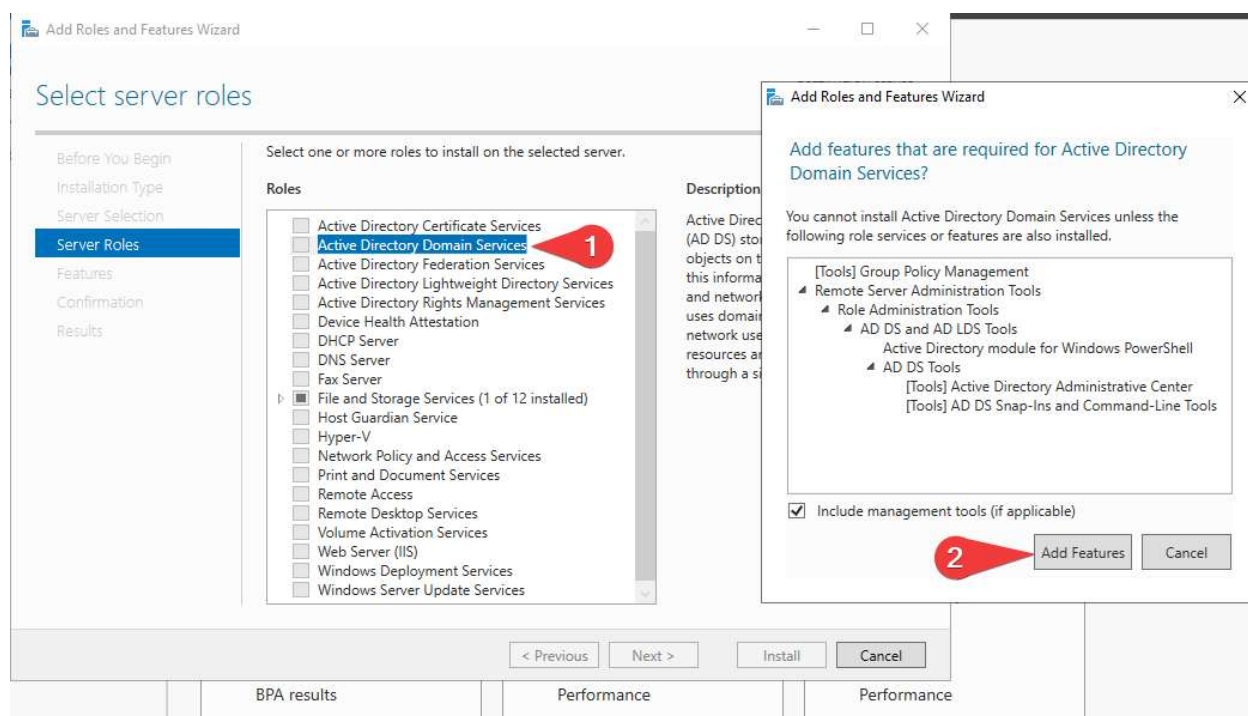
Then we configure the IP address of the Internal Network to a static IP address.



### 3.3 Adding the Active Directory Domain Services role

Manage → Add Roles and Features

Then click next, since we only have 1 server we don't need to select a specific server.

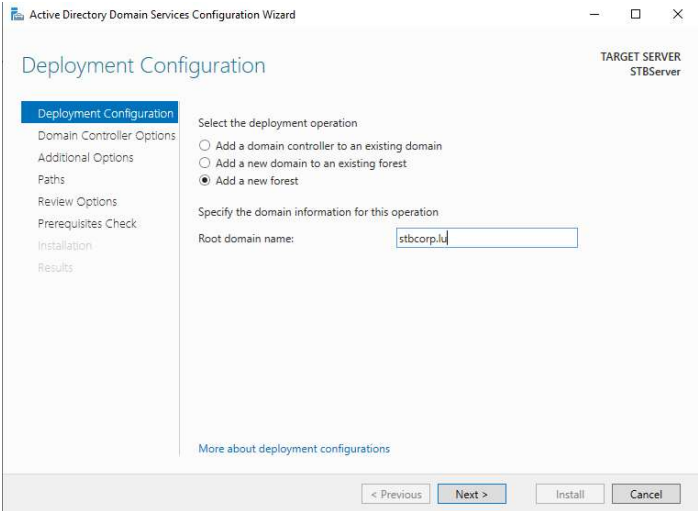


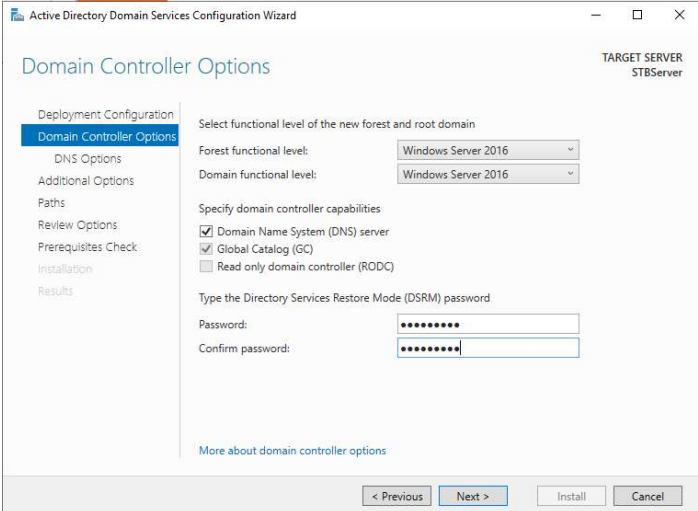
Then we add the Active Directory Domain Services role and add its respective features.

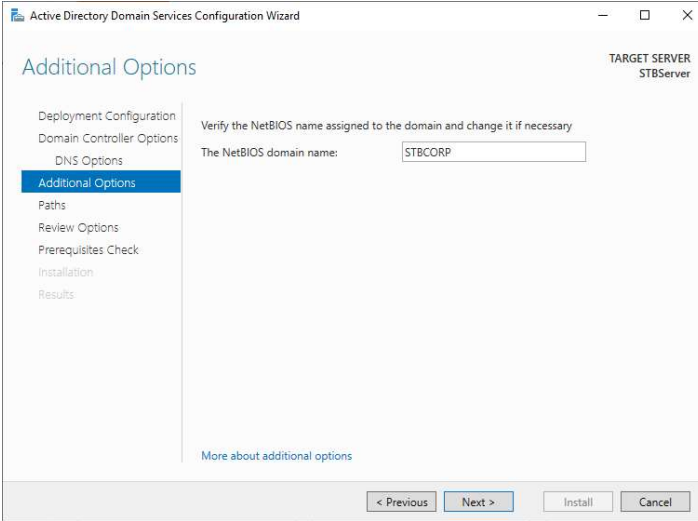
Click next until install.

Click the notifications for the post-deployment

## 3.4 The AD DS Configuration

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The screenshot shows the 'Deployment Configuration' step of the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard. The left sidebar lists the steps: Deployment Configuration (selected), Domain Controller Options, Additional Options, Paths, Review Options, Prerequisites Check, Installation, and Results. The main area is titled 'Select the deployment operation' and has three radio buttons: 'Add a domain controller to an existing domain', 'Add a new domain to an existing forest', and 'Add a new forest' (which is selected). Below this, it says 'Specify the domain information for this operation' and has a text box for 'Root domain name' containing 'stbcorp.lu'. At the bottom, there are buttons for '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Install', and 'Cancel'. The target server is listed as 'STBServer'.
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The screenshot shows the 'Domain Controller Options' step. The left sidebar is the same as in the first screenshot. The main area is titled 'Select functional level of the new forest and root domain'. It has two dropdown menus: 'Forest functional level' and 'Domain functional level', both set to 'Windows Server 2016'. Below this, it says 'Specify domain controller capabilities' and has three checkboxes: 'Domain Name System (DNS) server' (checked), 'Global Catalog (GC)' (checked), and 'Read only domain controller (RODC)' (unchecked). Below this, it says 'Type the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password' and has two text boxes for 'Password' and 'Confirm password', both containing eight dots. At the bottom, there are buttons for '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Install', and 'Cancel'. The target server is listed as 'STBServer'.
- 

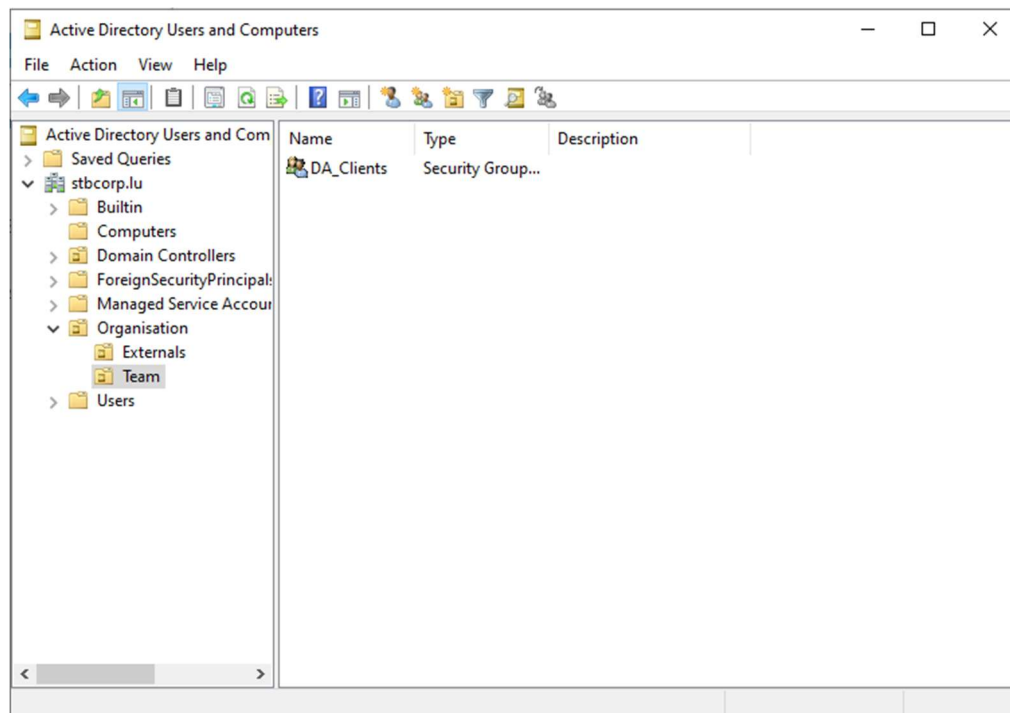
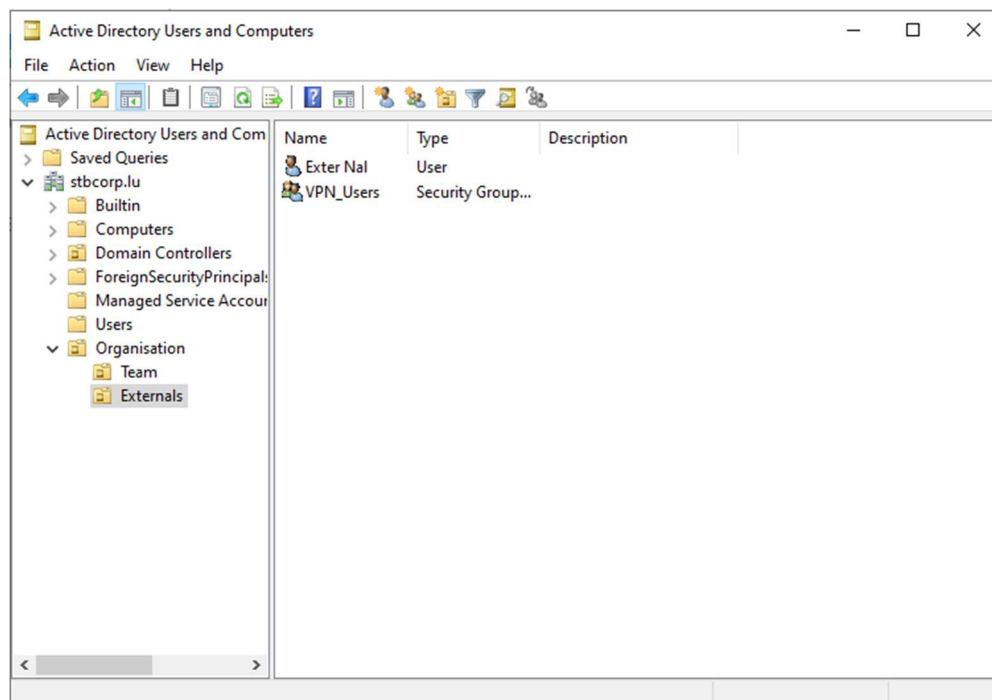
The screenshot shows the 'Additional Options' step. The left sidebar is the same as in the first screenshot. The main area is titled 'Verify the NetBIOS name assigned to the domain and change it if necessary'. It has a text box for 'The NetBIOS domain name' containing 'STBCORP'. At the bottom, there are buttons for '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Install', and 'Cancel'. The target server is listed as 'STBServer'.

After installing → Reboot



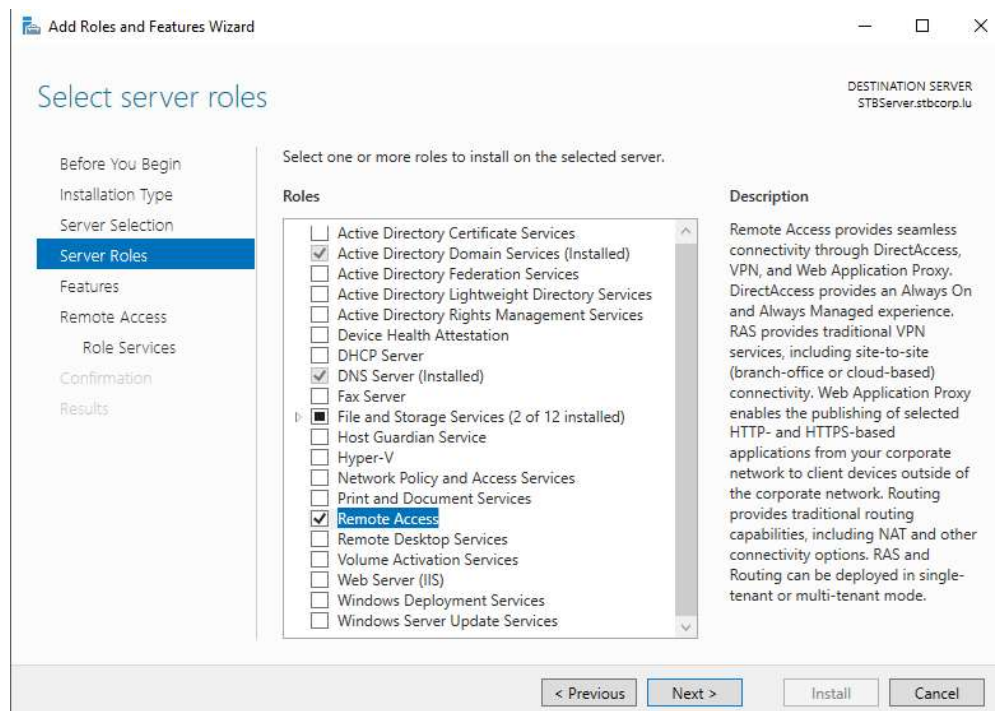
### 3.5 Setting up the AD UC hierarchy

We will have 2 security groups, one for the VPN users and another for the DirectAccess clients, along with one VPN user for now.

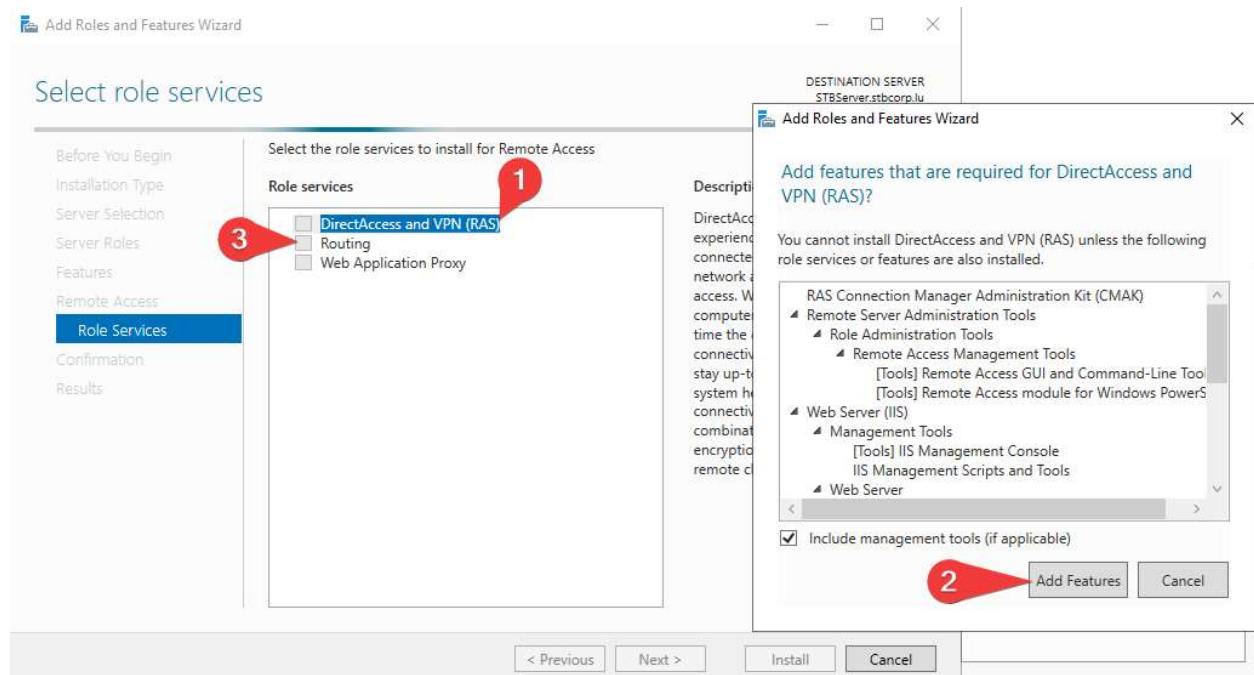


## 3.6 Installing the Remote Access Role

Manage → Add Roles and Features



We want to add the Remote Access role.



At Role Services we want to add in DirectAccess and VPN, add its features.

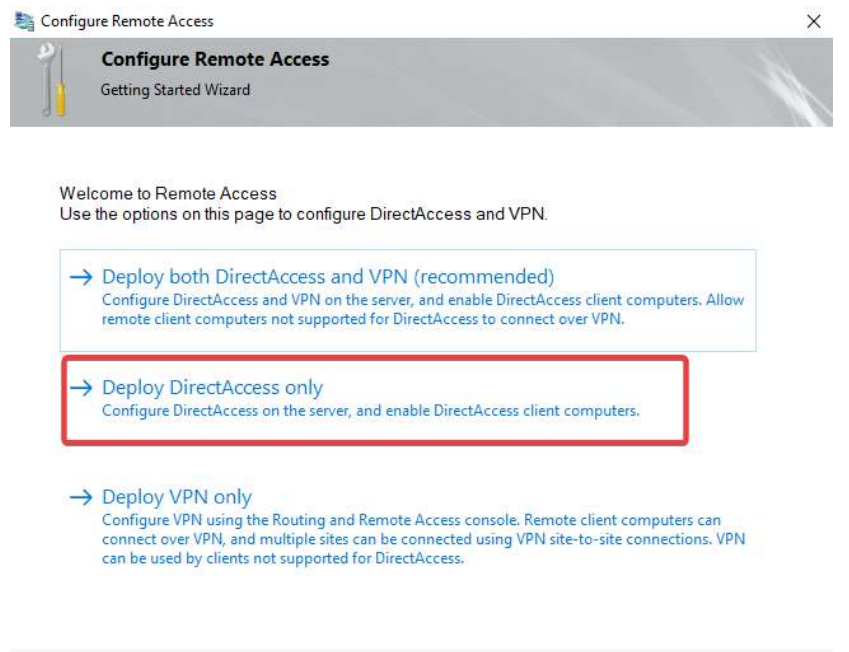
Then add Routing.

Web Server Roles (ISS) will also be installed along. Click next until install.

Notifications → Post-Deployment Configuration → Open the Getting Started Wizard.

## 3.7 Setting up DirectAccess

For simplicity we will first configure DirectAccess before VPN.

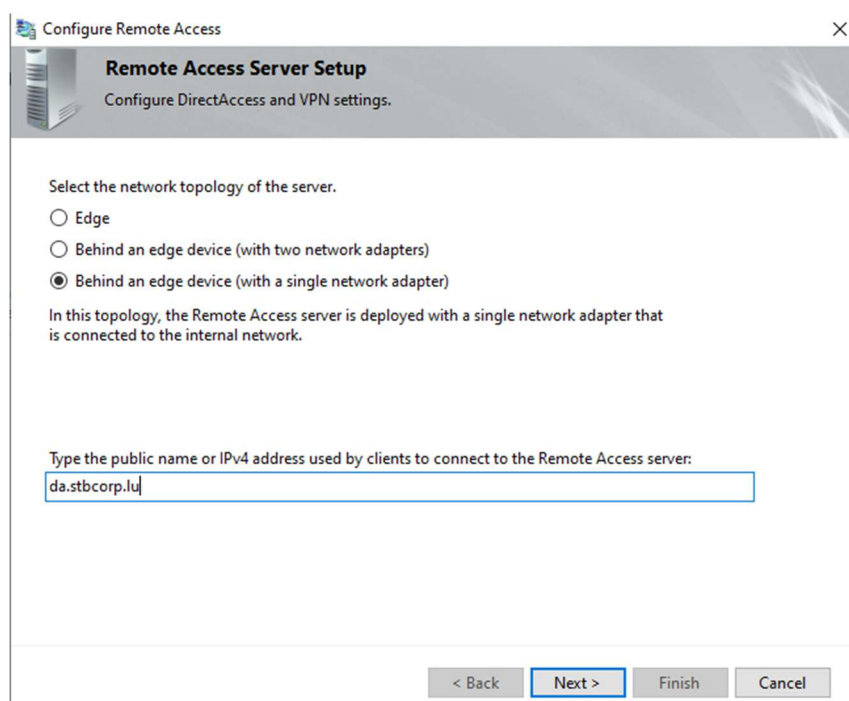


**Configure Remote Access**  
Getting Started Wizard

Welcome to Remote Access  
Use the options on this page to configure DirectAccess and VPN.

- **Deploy both DirectAccess and VPN (recommended)**  
Configure DirectAccess and VPN on the server, and enable DirectAccess client computers. Allow remote client computers not supported for DirectAccess to connect over VPN.
- **Deploy DirectAccess only**  
Configure DirectAccess on the server, and enable DirectAccess client computers.
- **Deploy VPN only**  
Configure VPN using the Routing and Remote Access console. Remote client computers can connect over VPN, and multiple sites can be connected using VPN site-to-site connections. VPN can be used by clients not supported for DirectAccess.

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**Configure Remote Access**  
Remote Access Server Setup  
Configure DirectAccess and VPN settings.

Select the network topology of the server.

- ☐ Edge
- ☐ Behind an edge device (with two network adapters)
- ☒ Behind an edge device (with a single network adapter)

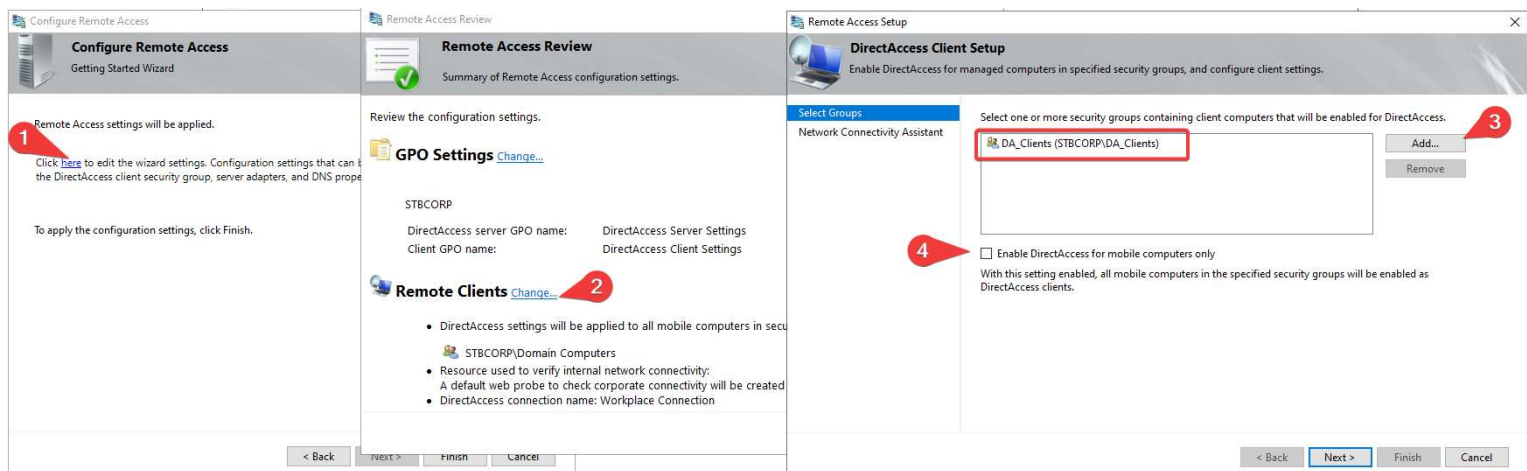
In this topology, the Remote Access server is deployed with a single network adapter that is connected to the internal network.

Type the public name or IPv4 address used by clients to connect to the Remote Access server:

da.stbcorp.lu

< Back   Next >   Finish   Cancel

## We configure DirectAccess

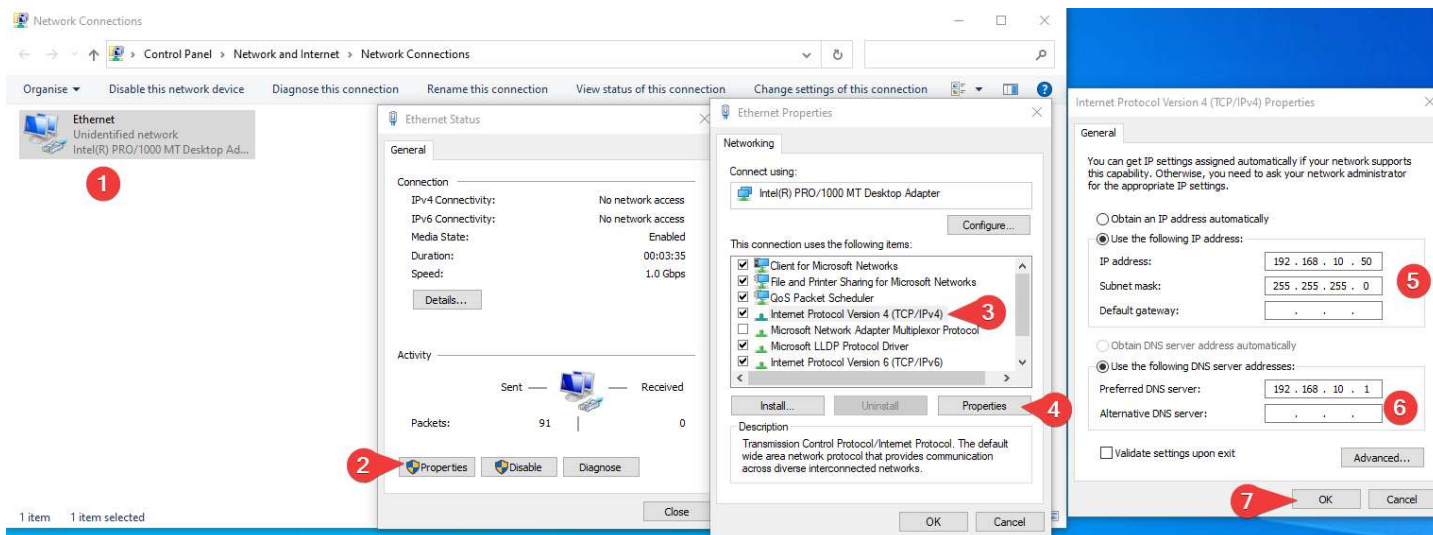


We change the Remote Clients to be our DA Clients that we made.

We finish the configuration.

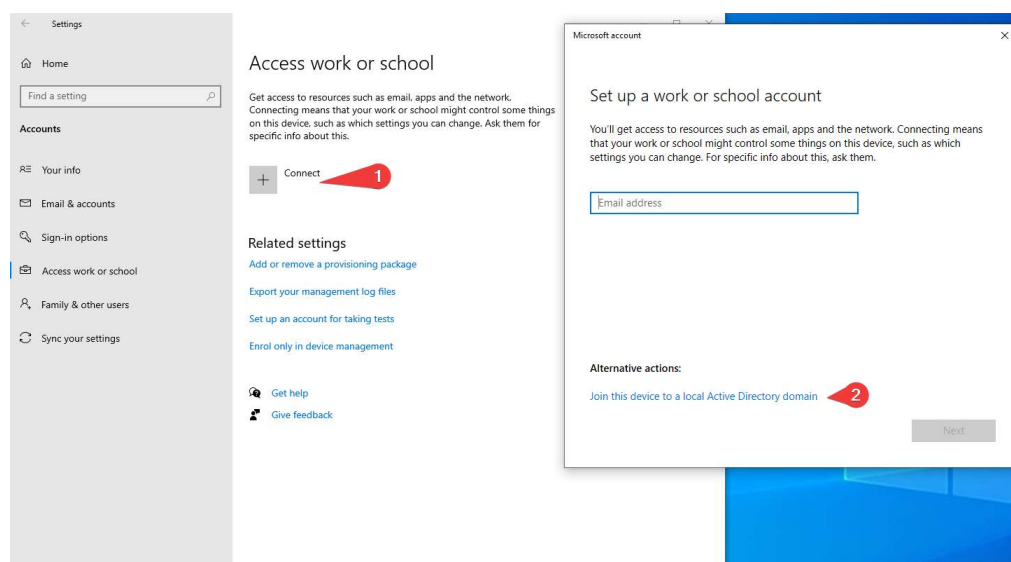
## 3.8 Setting up the DirectAccess Client

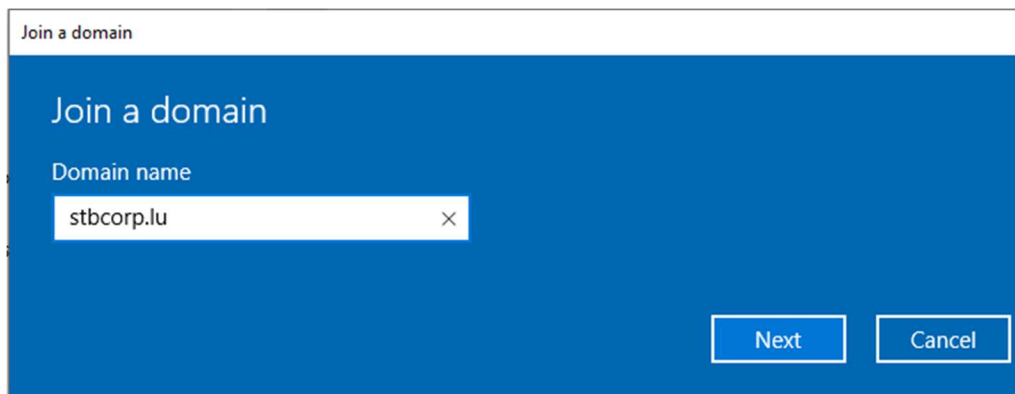
We set the Client to be in the same network as the server



Next we join the domain with the client.

In Settings go to Accounts → Access work or school



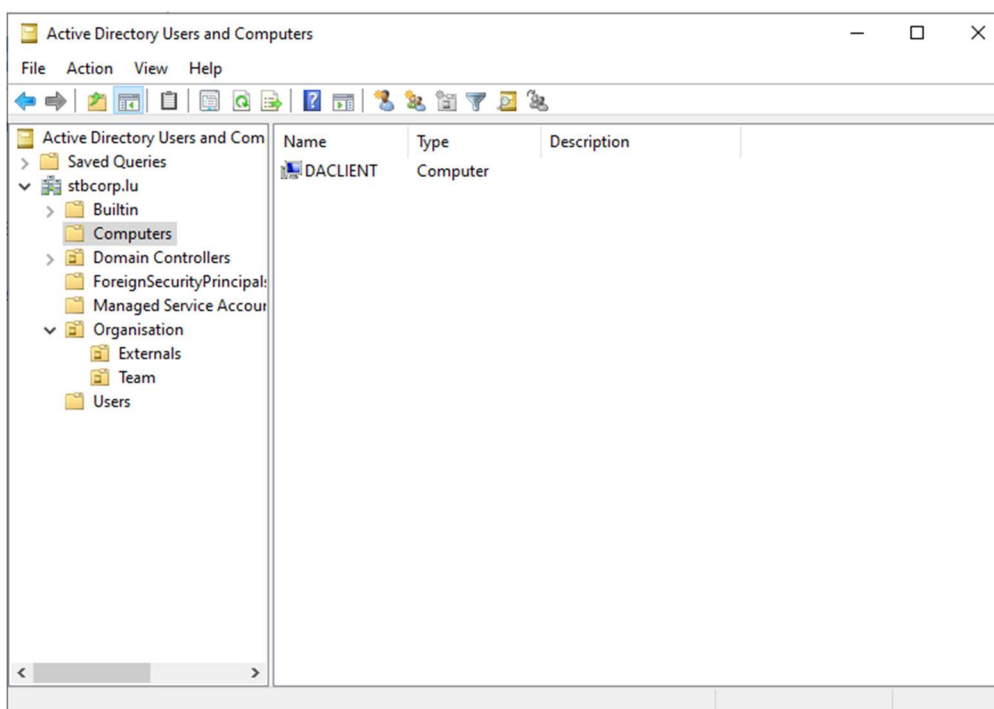


Then log in to your Administrator account from your server.

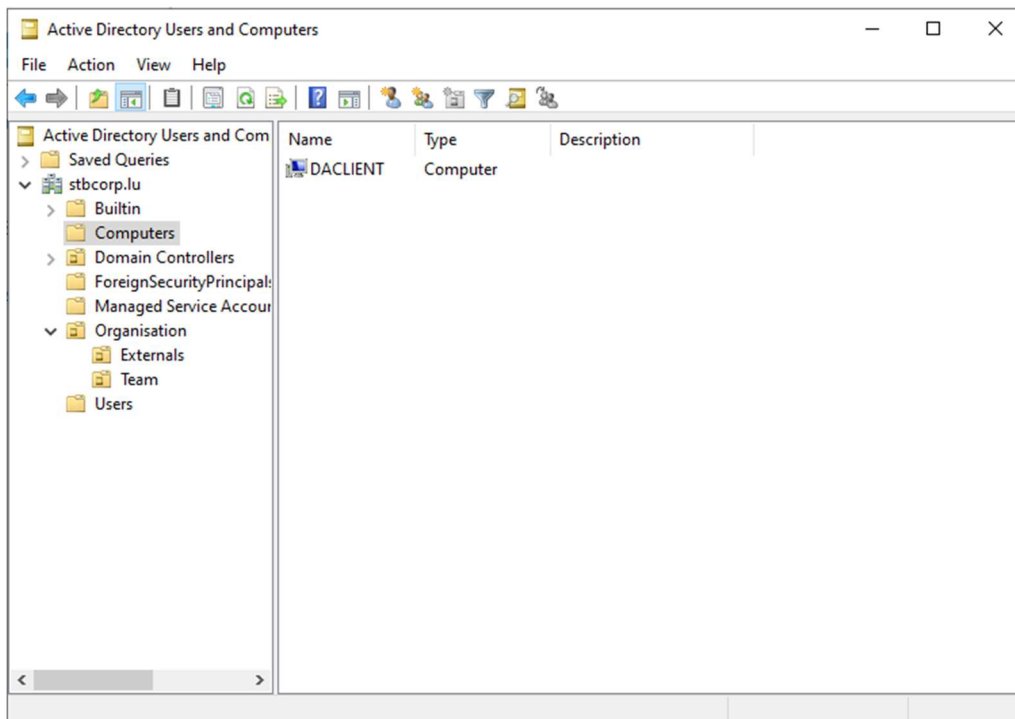
Skip the account creation.

Reboot and your client will be domain joined.

On your server you will find the Client Computer in the AD UC.



Then you want to add this Client to your DA\_Clients group.



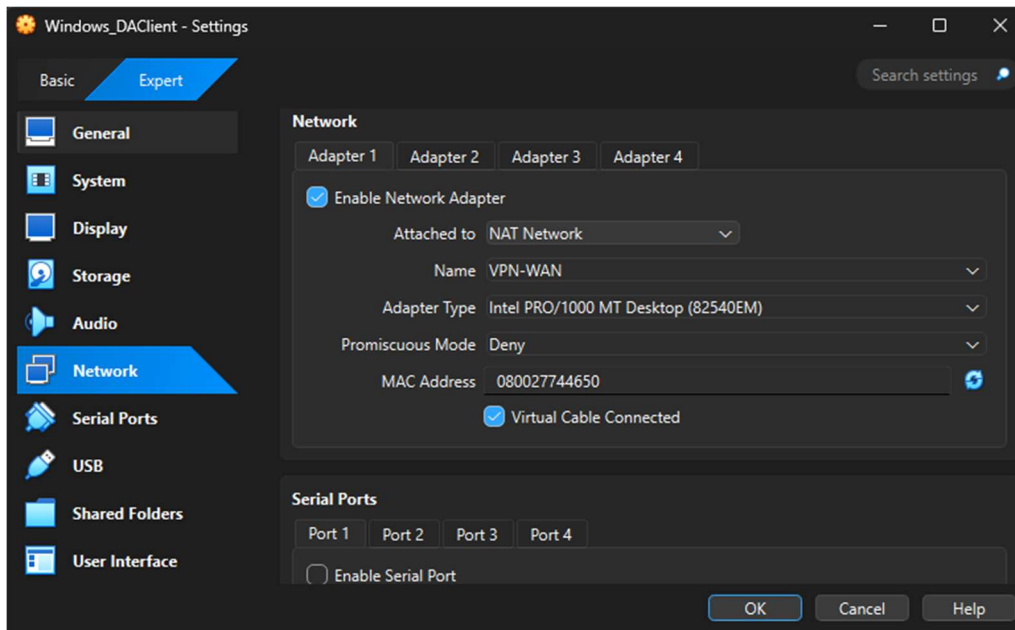
Add a test user for DirectAccess on your Server to log into with your client

On you client run the command: “gpupdate /force” to update the GPO on it

Shut down your DirectAccess client and change it network to the WAN

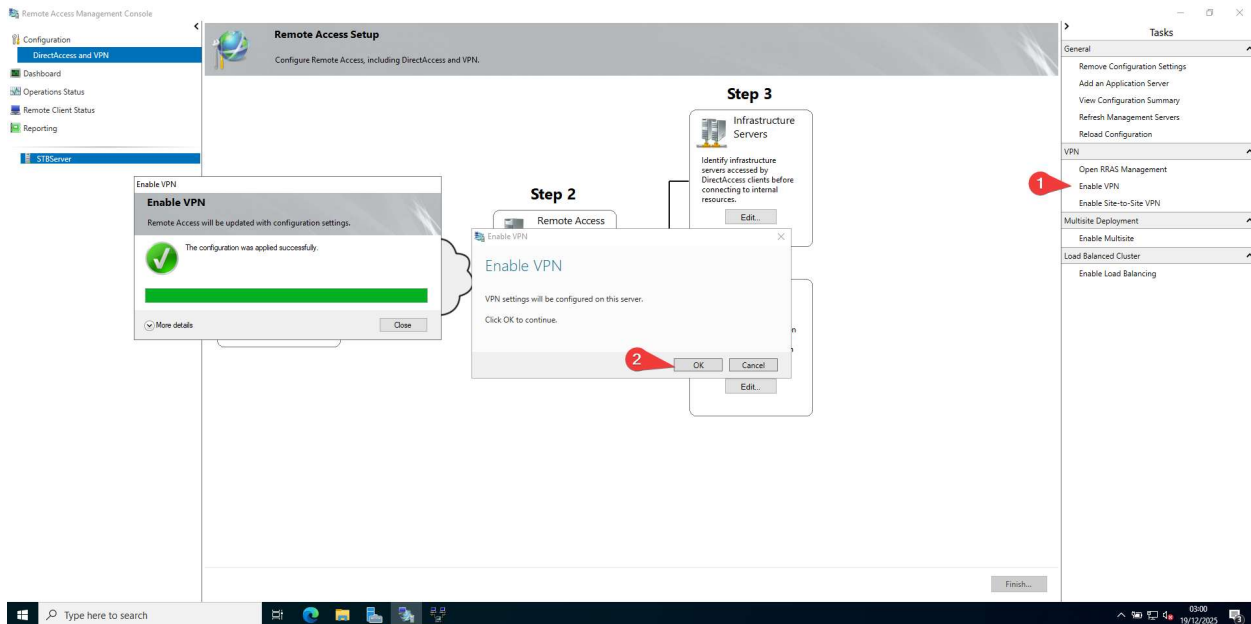


Now you should be able to connect to the Server with the client.



## 3.9 Setting up VPN

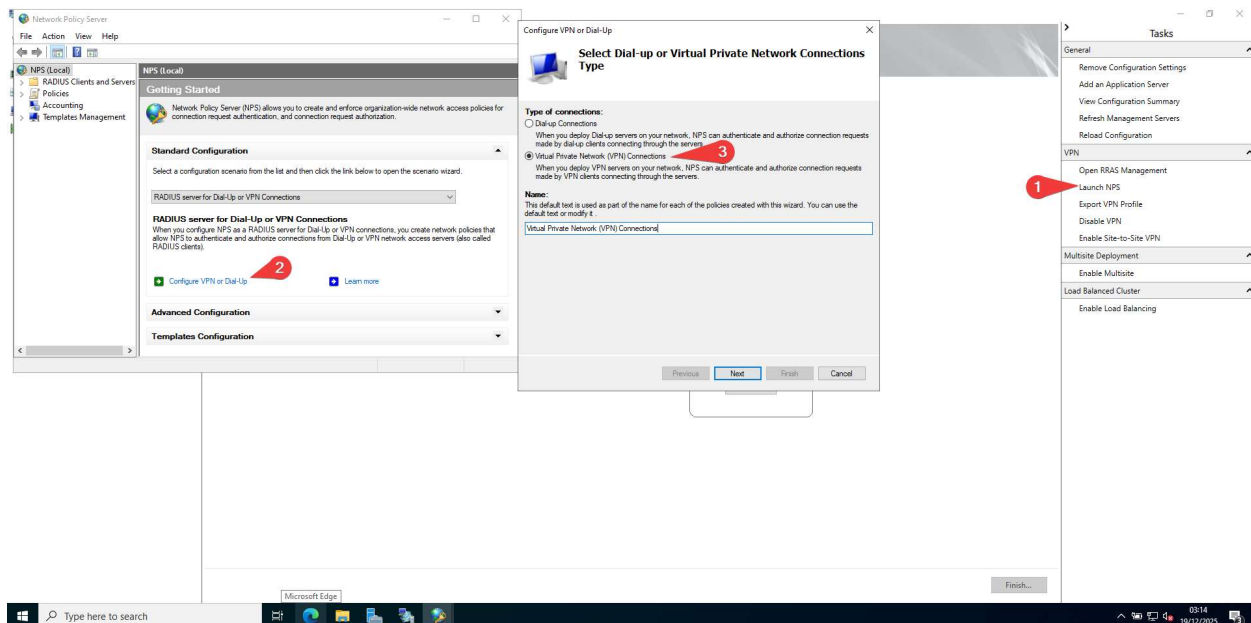
In Manage → Remote Access Management → DirectAccess and VPN



Enable VPN on the server

Next, we configure NPS for the VPN

Click Next until we get to the “Specify User Groups” where we add our VPN Users group

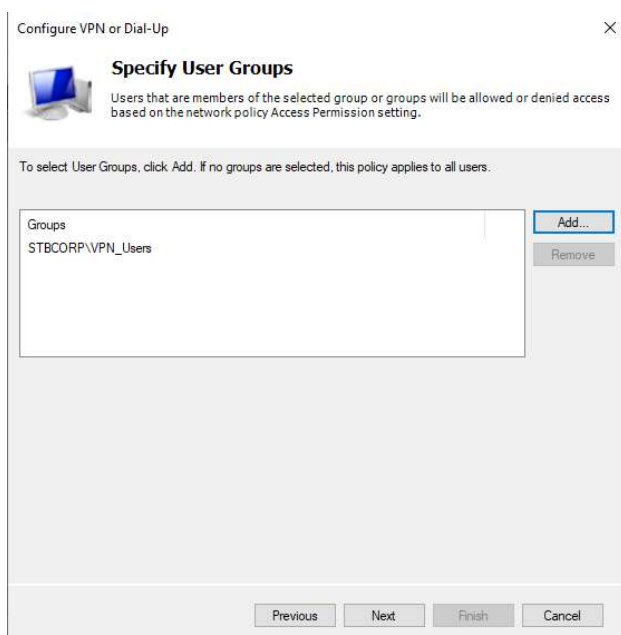


Then finish the NPS setup.

Setting a policy for VPN

Manage → Network Policy Server → Policies → Network Policies

Create a new policy





## Specify Network Policy Name and Connection Type

You can specify a name for your network policy and the type of connections to which the policy is applied.

### Policy name:

### Network connection method

Select the type of network access server that sends the connection request to NPS. You can select either the network access server type or Vendor specific, but neither is required. If your network access server is an 802.1X authenticating switch or wireless access point, select Unspecified.

#### ☒ Type of network access server:

#### ☐ Vendor specific:

Previous

Next

Finish

Cancel

New Network Policy

### Specify Conditions

Specify the conditions that determine whether this network policy is evaluated for a connection request. A minimum of one condition is required.

Select condition

Select a condition, and then click Add.

Groups

- Windows Groups**  
The Windows Groups condition specifies that the connecting user or computer must belong to one of the selected groups.
- Machine Groups**  
The Machine Groups condition specifies that the connecting computer must belong to one of the selected groups.
- User Groups**  
The User Groups condition specifies that the connecting user must belong to one of the selected groups.

Day and time restrictions

- Day and Time Restrictions**  
Day and Time Restrictions specify the days and times when connection attempts are and are not allowed. These restrictions are based on the time zone where the NPS server is located.

Connection Properties

1 Add... 2 Add... 3 Add... 4 Add Groups... 5 OK

Previous Next Finish Cancel



## Specify Access Permission

Configure whether you want to grant network access or deny network access if the connection request matches this policy.

#### ☒ Access granted

Grant access if client connection attempts match the conditions of this policy.

#### ☐ Access denied

Deny access if client connection attempts match the conditions of this policy.

#### ☐ Access is determined by User Dial-in properties (which override NPS policy)

Grant or deny access according to user dial-in properties if client connection attempts match the conditions of this policy.

Previous

Next

Finish

Cancel

Click Next until finishing the policy

## VPN Configuration

Manage → Remote Access Management

New Network Policy

### Configure Authentication Methods

Configure one or more authentication methods required for the connection request to match this policy. For EAP authentication, you must configure an EAP type.

EAP types are negotiated between NPS and the client in the order in which they are listed.

**EAP Types:**

Add... Edit... Remove

**Less secure authentication methods:**

- ☒ Microsoft Encrypted Authentication version 2 (MS-CHAP-v2)
  - ☒ User can change password after it has expired
- ☒ Microsoft Encrypted Authentication (MS-CHAP)
  - ☒ User can change password after it has expired
- ☐ Encrypted authentication (CHAP)
- ☐ Unencrypted authentication (PAP, SPAP)
- ☐ Allow clients to connect without negotiating an authentication method.

**Add EAP**

Authentication methods:

- Microsoft: Smart Card or other certificate
- Microsoft: Protected EAP (PEAP)
- Microsoft: Secured password (EAP-MSCHAP v2)

OK Cancel

Previous Next Finish Cancel

Step 2

Remote Access Server

Define configuration and network settings for the Remote Access server.

Edit...

### Remote Access Setup

Configure DirectAccess and VPN settings.

**Network Topology**

Network Adapters  
Authentication  
VPN Configuration

Select the network topology of the server.

☐ Edge

☐ Behind an edge device (with two network adapters)

☒ Behind an edge device (with a single network adapter)

In this topology, the Remote Access server is deployed with a single network adapter that is connected to the internal network.

Type the public name or IPv4 address used by clients to connect to the Remote Access server:

stbcorp.lu

< Back Next > Finish Cancel

### Remote Access Setup

Configure DirectAccess and VPN settings.

**Network Adapters**

Network Topology  
Authentication  
VPN Configuration

Select the internal network adapter.

Adapter connected to the internal or perimeter network:

Internal Details...  
192.168.10.1

Select the certificate used to authenticate IP-HTTPS connections:

☒ Use a self-signed certificate created automatically by DirectAccess

CN=da.stbcorp.lu Browse...

The network location server is currently located on the Remote Access server. Ensure that the subject name of the certificate used to authenticate the network location server resolves to the IP address of the server internal adapter.

< Back Next > Finish Cancel

Remote Access Setup

### Remote Access Server Setup

Configure DirectAccess and VPN settings.

Network Topology  
Network Adapters  
Authentication  
**VPN Configuration**

Specify how IP addresses are assigned to remote clients connecting over VPN, and configure the authentication method for remote users.

IP Address Assignment    Authentication

Address assignment method:

☐ Assign addresses automatically  
With this option enabled, addresses are assigned by a DHCP server.

☒ Assign addresses from a static address pool  
Add IP address ranges to the static pool. Addresses are assigned from the first range before continuing to the next.

	From	To	Number
▶	192.168.10.200	192.168.10.250	51
*			

< Back    Next >    **Finish**    Cancel

Create an IP Range for the VPN server

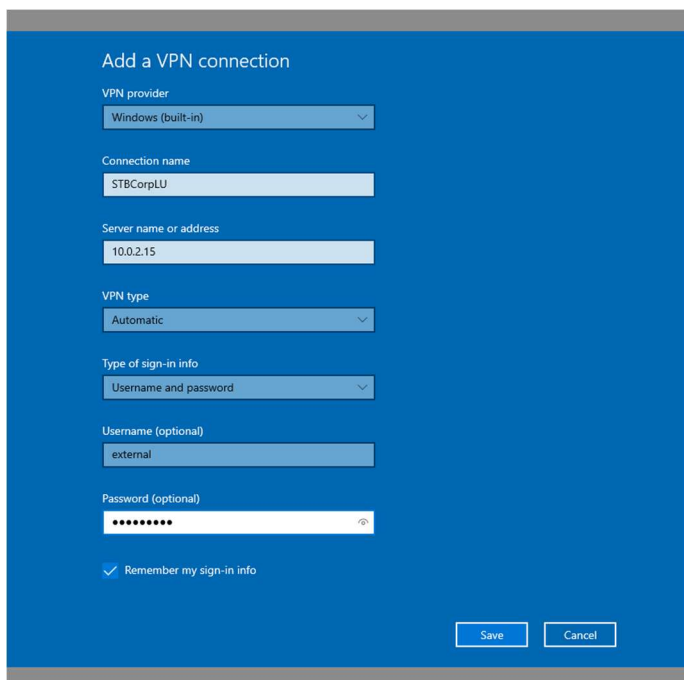
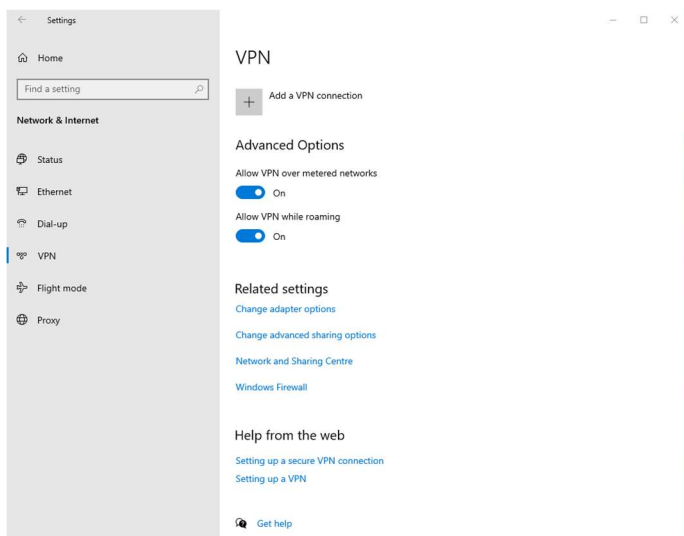
## 3.10 Setting up the VPN Client

Settings → Network & Internet → VPN

Click on Connect and the Client should now connect to the Server

If it doesn't connect,

- Change VPN Type to IPKeV2
- On the server check if the ports are open and not take by another service



With the configuration and installations completed, the remote access environment is now fully operational. Approved employee laptops can securely access internal resources through **DirectAccess**, while external clients can connect through **VPN** authenticated via **local NPS** and access only the predefined shared folders with a controlled user environment. All access is managed through **Active Directory groups and permissions**, ensuring a secure, structured, and maintainable solution aligned with the client's requirements.