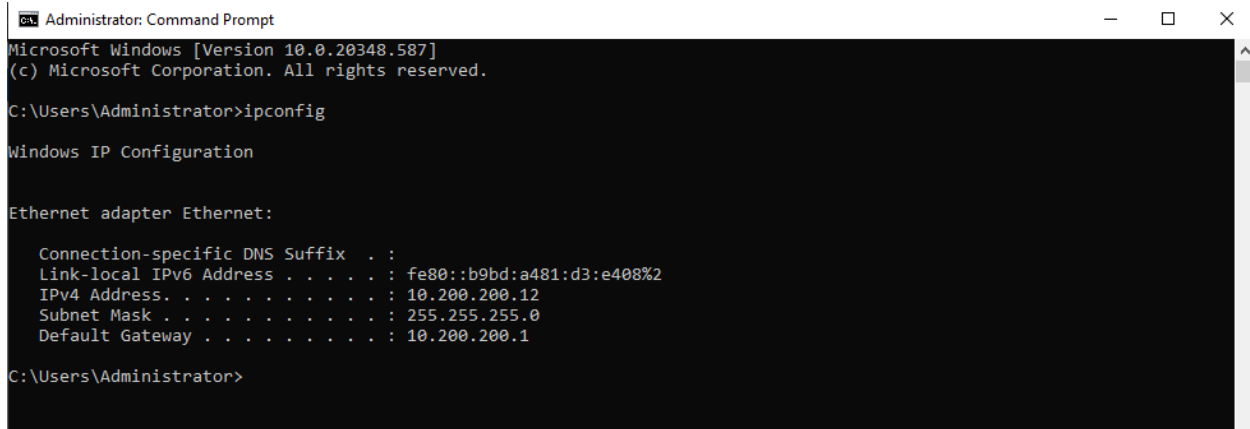


Active Directory Configuration

- Similar to the Splunk server configuration, we will first make sure our static IP is set to the address noted in my lab topology diagram.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.20348.587]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

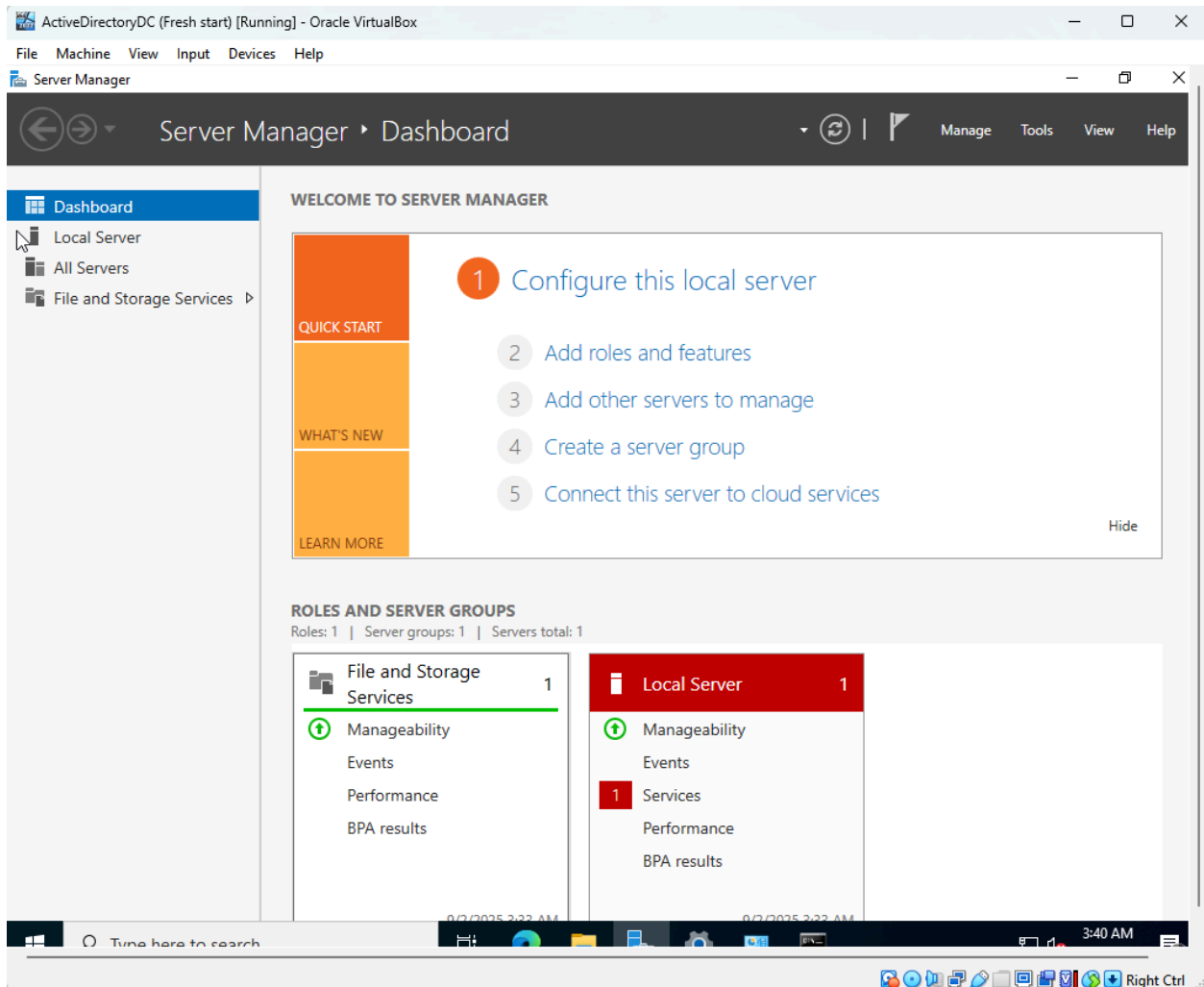
C:\Users\Administrator>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

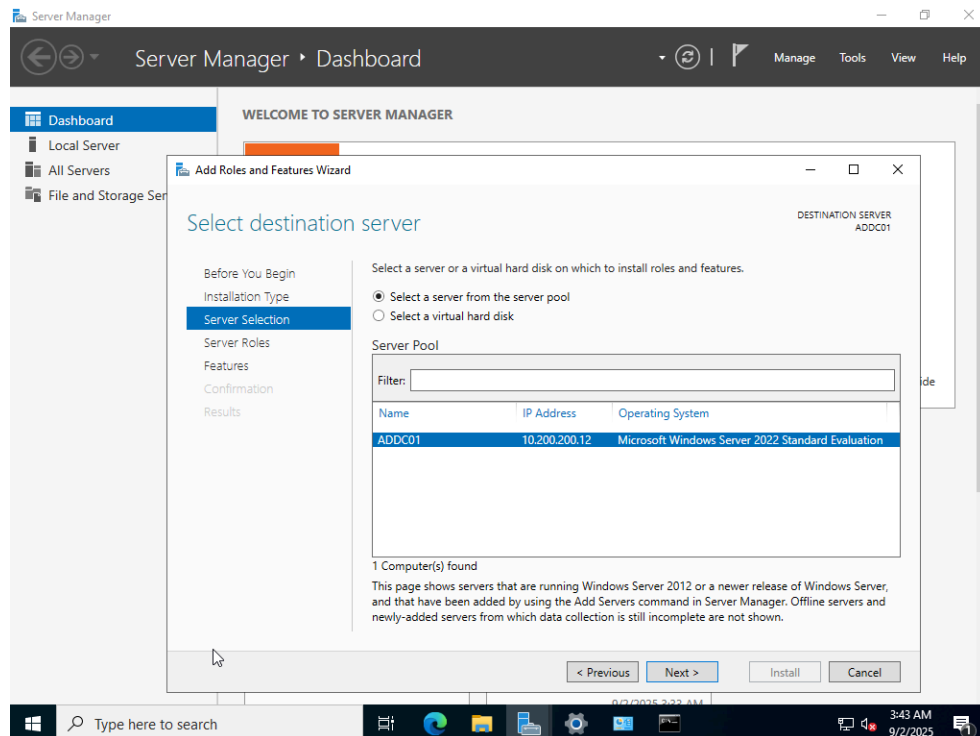
Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::b9bd:a481:d3:e408%2
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 10.200.200.12
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.200.200.1

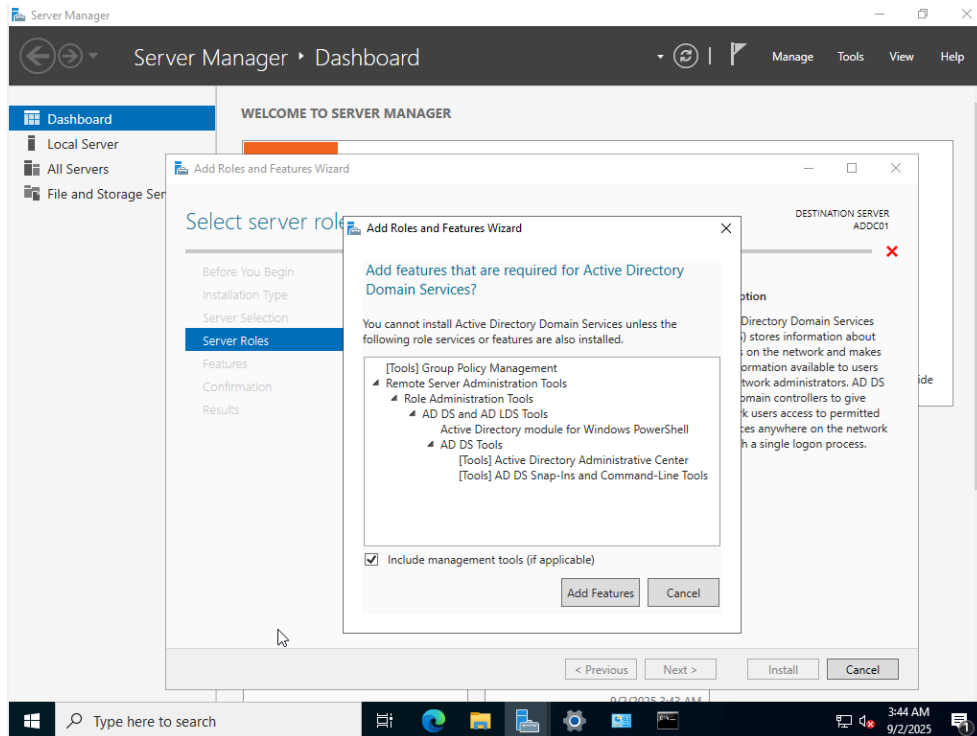
C:\Users\Administrator>
```



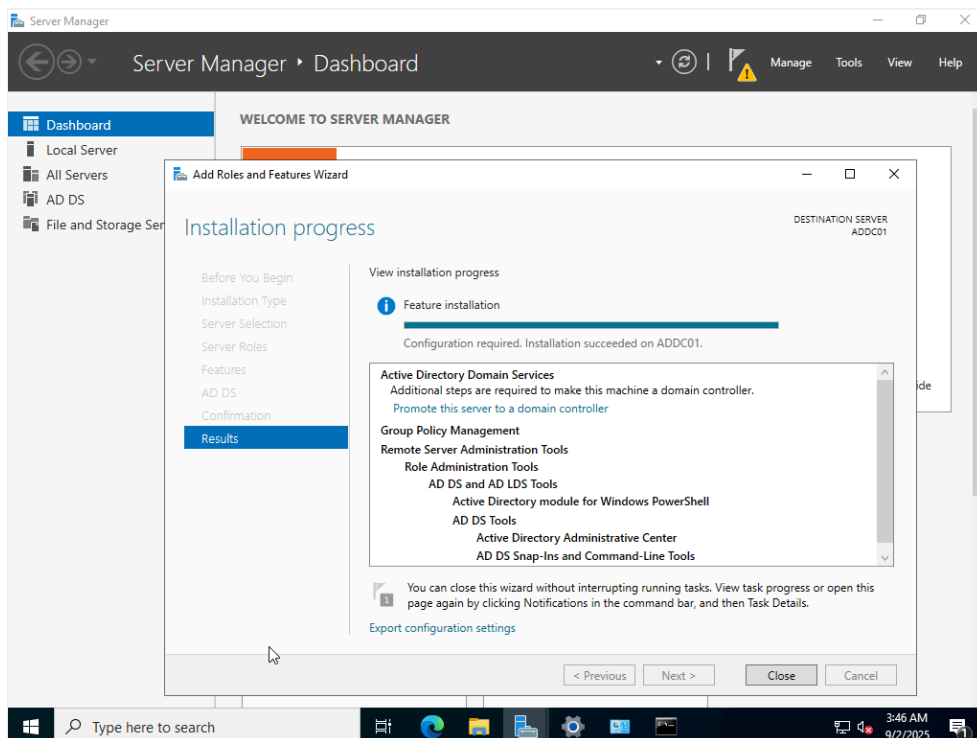
- Inside of the windows server manager we will begin setting up our active directory
- On the top right of the page click on manage → Add Roles & Features
- Make sure installation type → Role-based installation is checked
- Server selection will show the available servers



- In my lab I just have one
- In server roles we want to make sure Active Directory Domain Services is selected to add those features



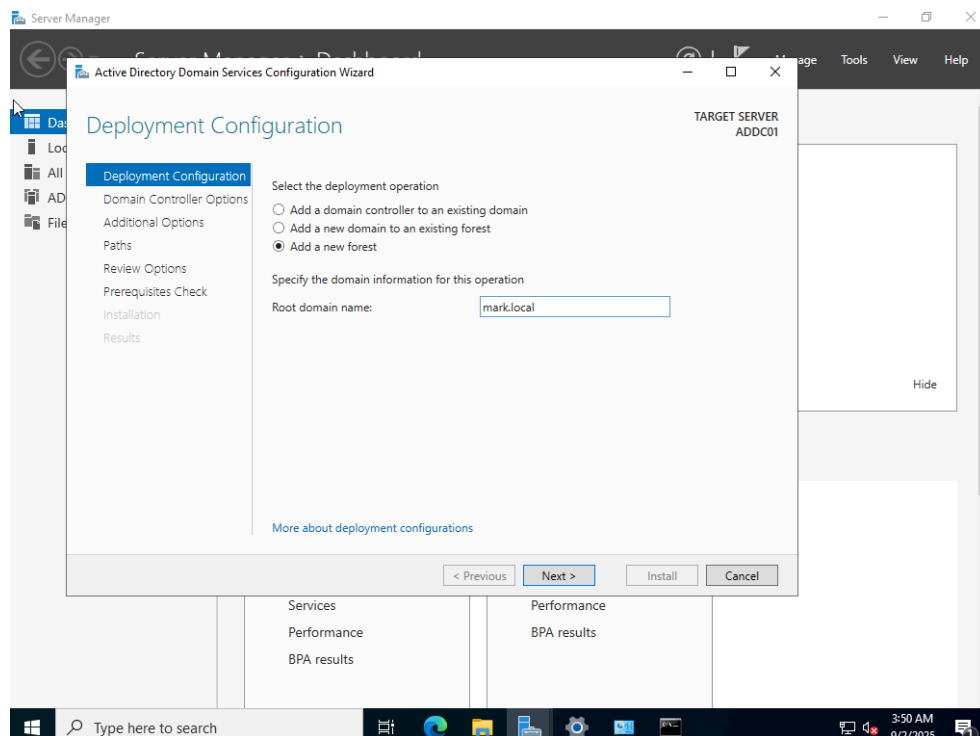
- Then we can keep clicking next until the install button appears, which we will click



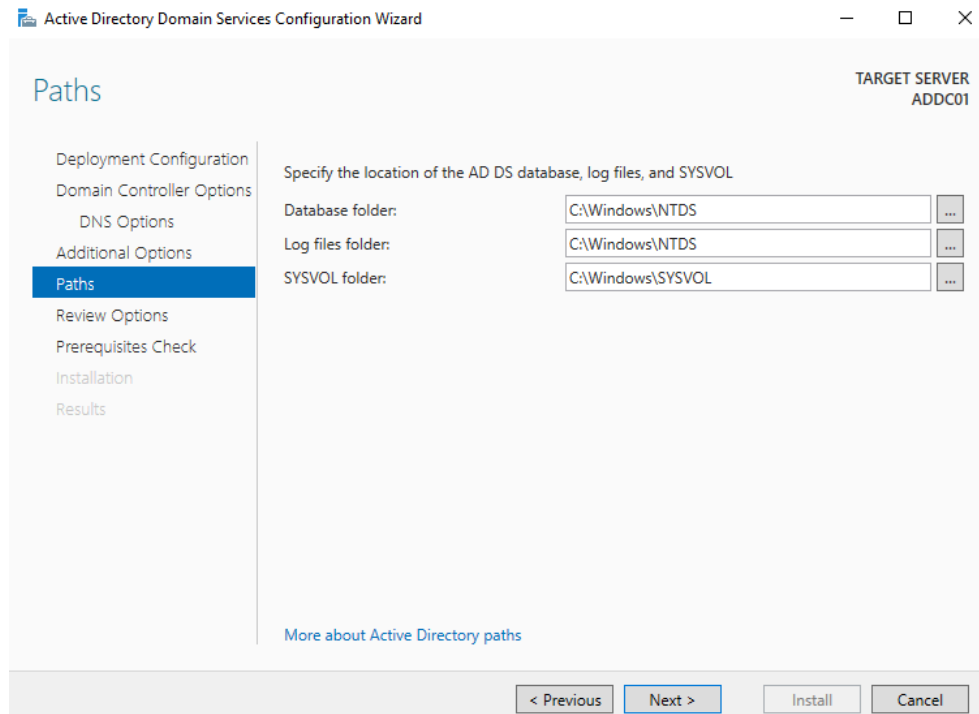
- Once finished we will click the flag at the top of the server manager dashboard
- Then promote the server to a domain controller

Next steps include

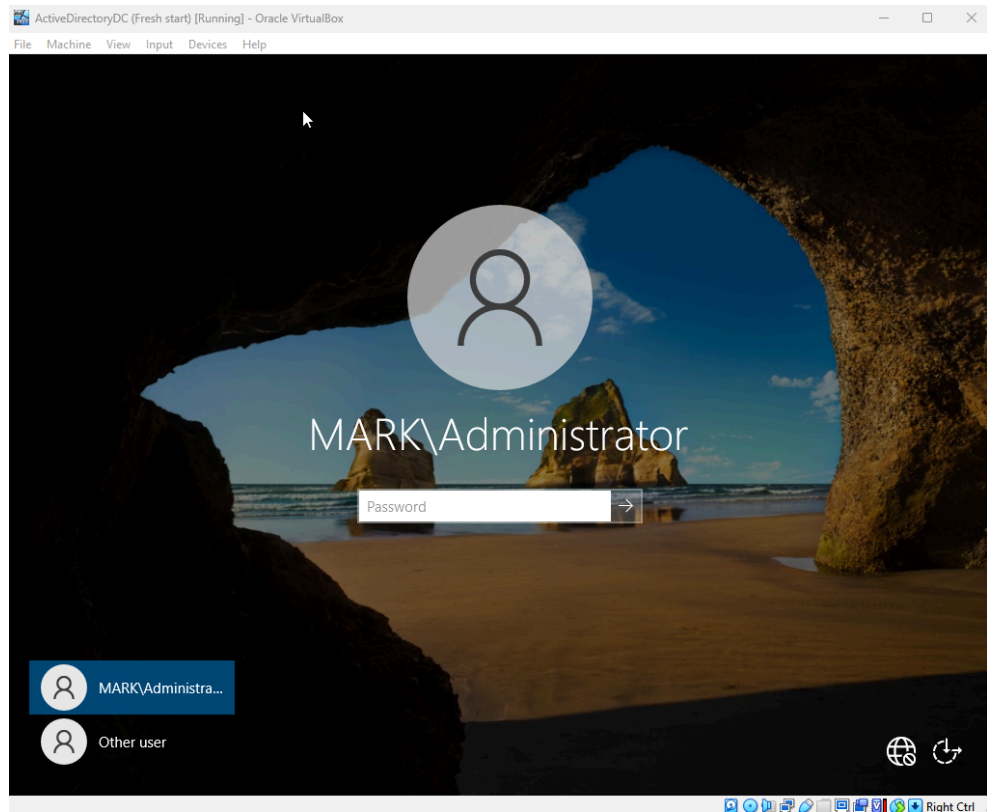
- Add a new forest - since we are creating a brand new domain
- We will set the root domain name as mark.local
- The domain name cannot just be "mark" it must have a root "local"



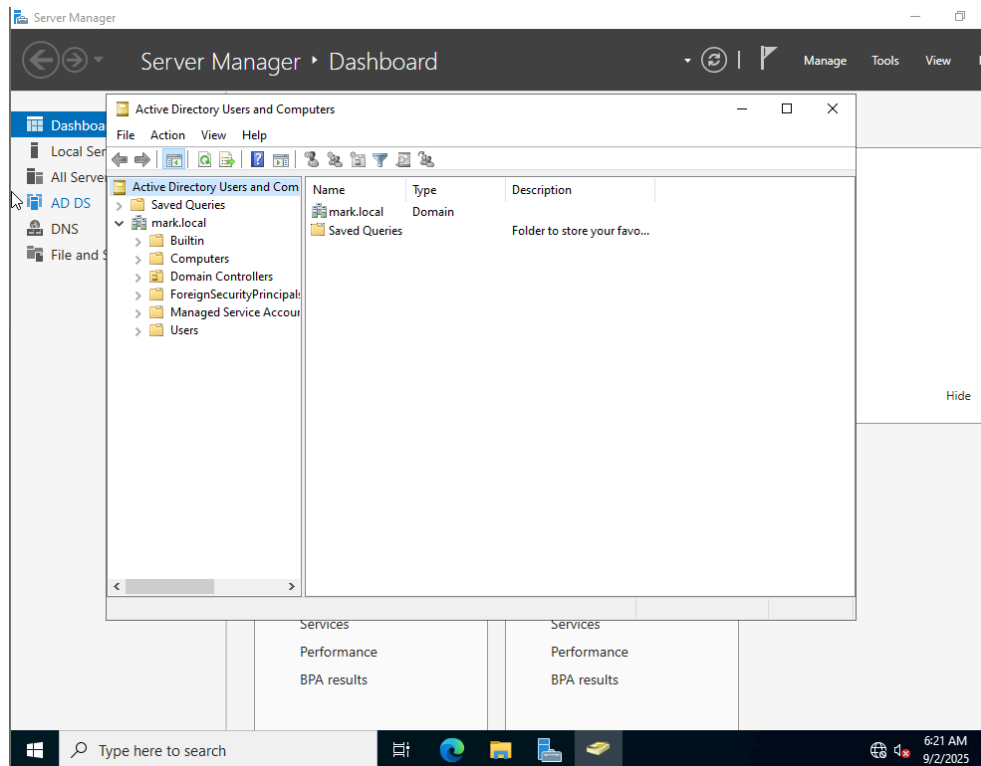
- We will then go through the rest of the domain service configurations



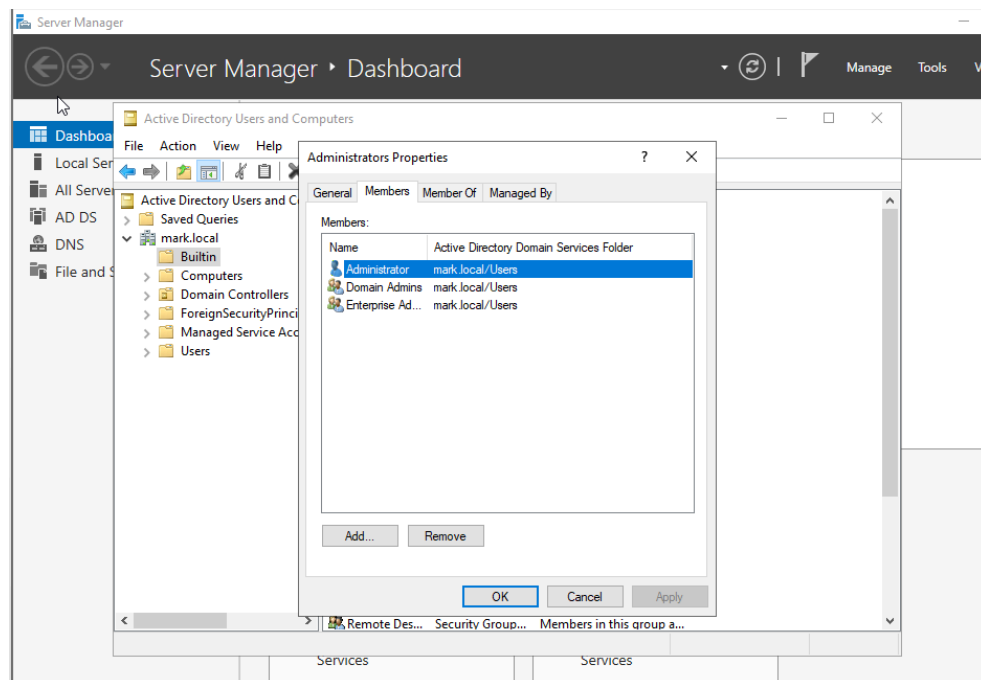
- These are the paths use to store our database files
- Attackers love to target Domain controllers, not only because it has access to everything but because it contains everything related to AD including password hashes
- Any unauthorized activity towards these files can most likely be a domain compromise



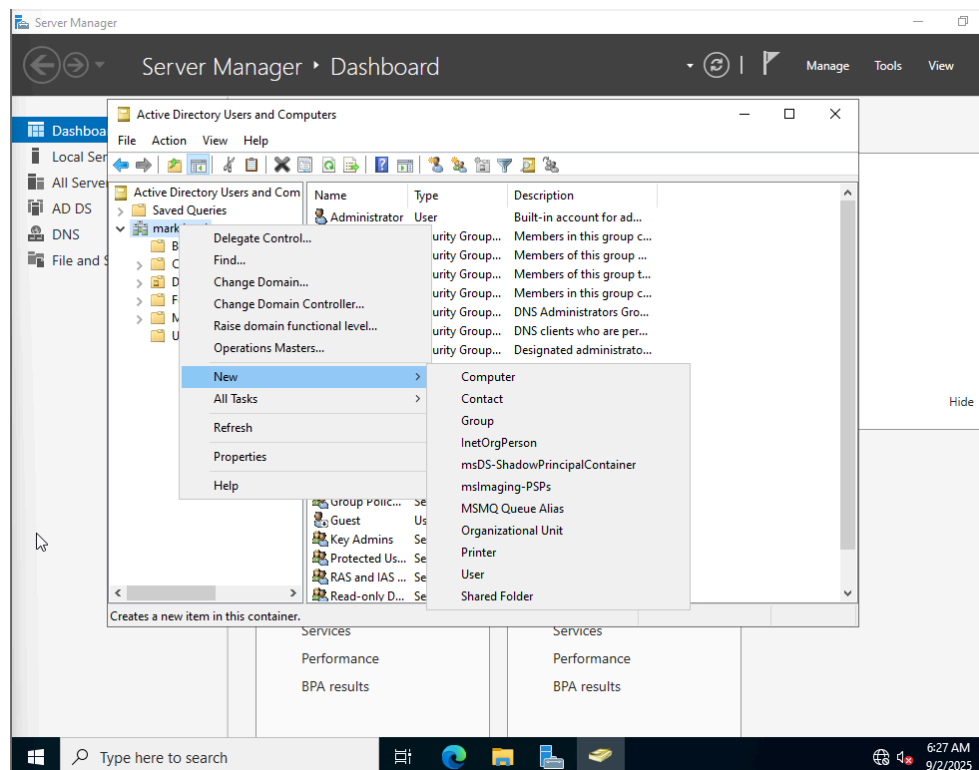
- Once configuration processes is finished the domain should be followed by a backslash which indicates that we have successfully install Active Directory Domain System and promoted our server to a Domain controller
- We can then create some users
- Go into Server Manager → Tools → Active Directory Users and Computers
- This is where we can create objects such as users, computers, groups etc.



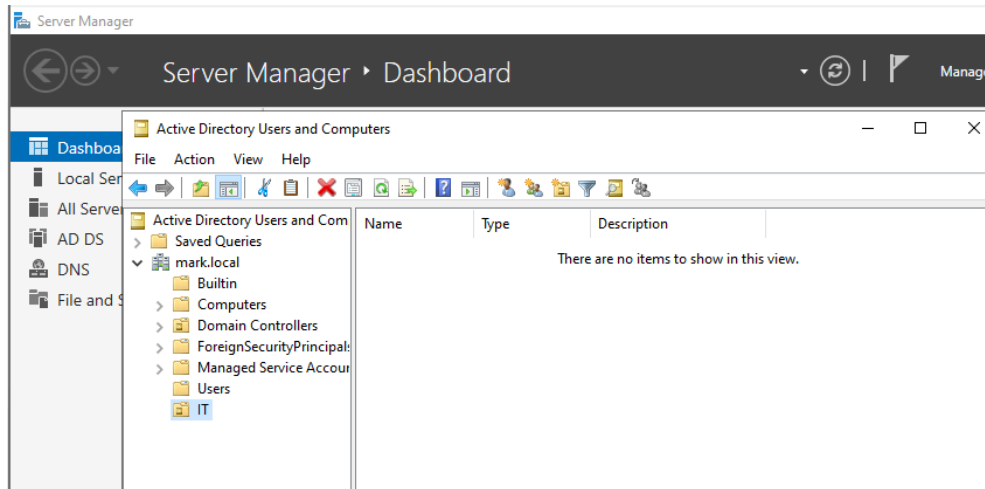
- The groups on the side (Builtin, computers....) have been created automatically by active directory



- We can look through these folders to see which users have certain permissions along with descriptions of the policies
 - General - shows group name, description, email, notes
 - Members - shows who is assigned to the group
 - Member Of - we can see what other group this group is in
 - You cant add additional goups within a built in group but you can create a custom group and add that built in group to it
 - (new group → member OF → add... → any group you want)

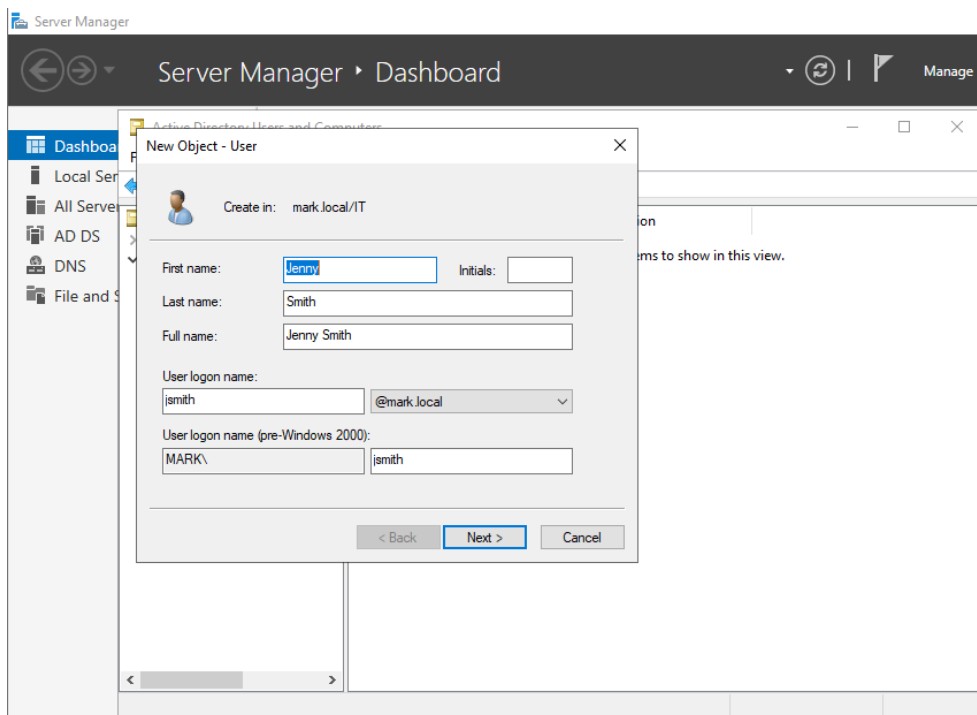


In organizations they will set up specific users in different departments such as finance, IT, HR, etc., to do this we can right click the domain and click organizational unit

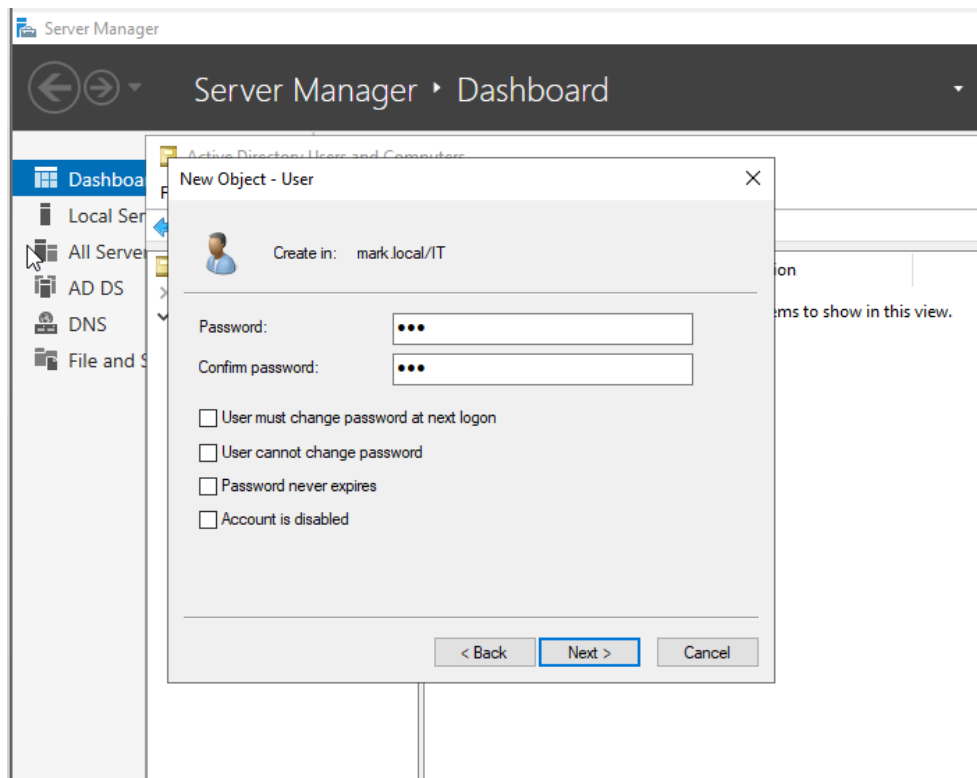


So now you can see I have created an organizational unit for IT

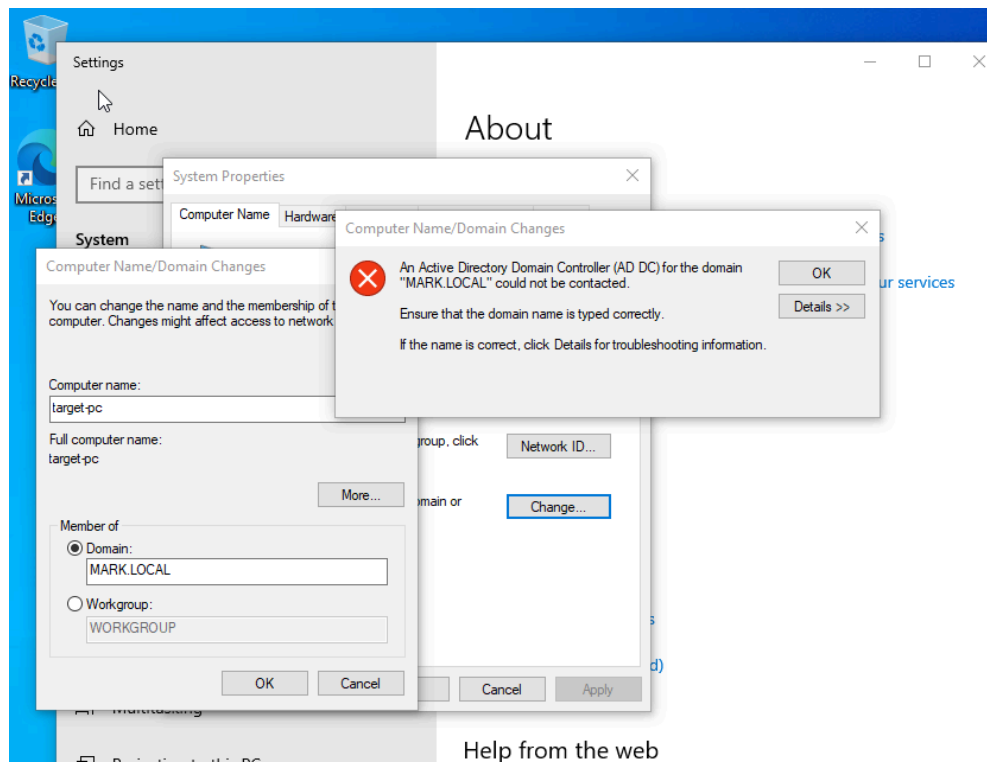
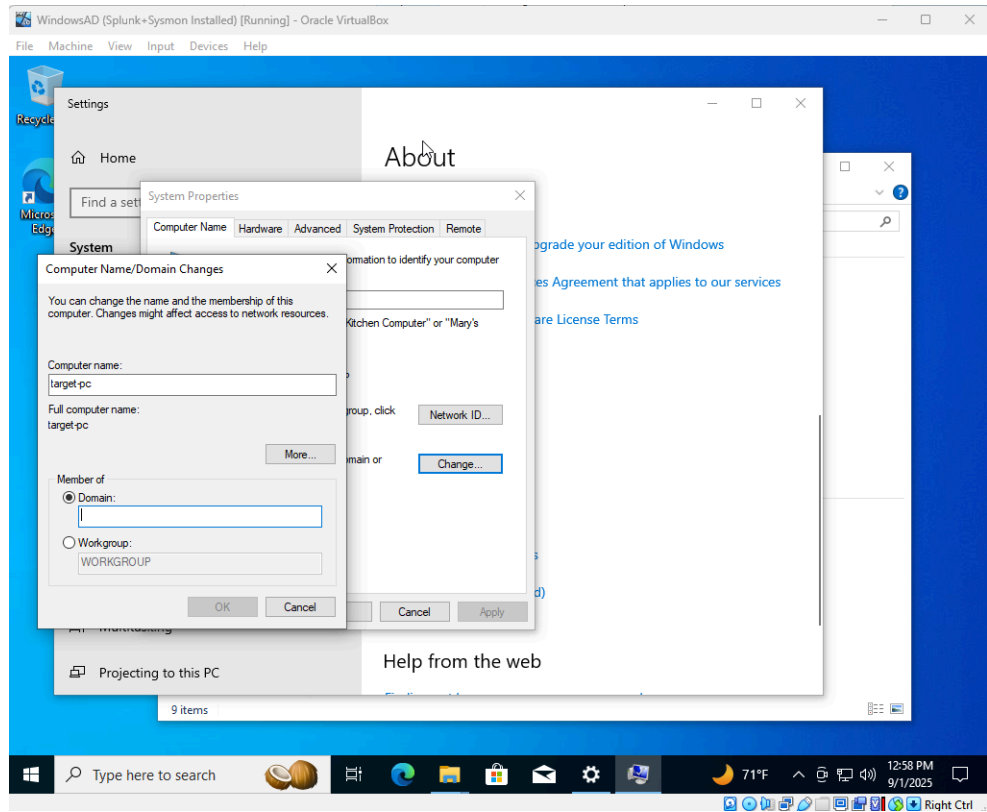
- Inside of it I can right click → new user, to start creating users



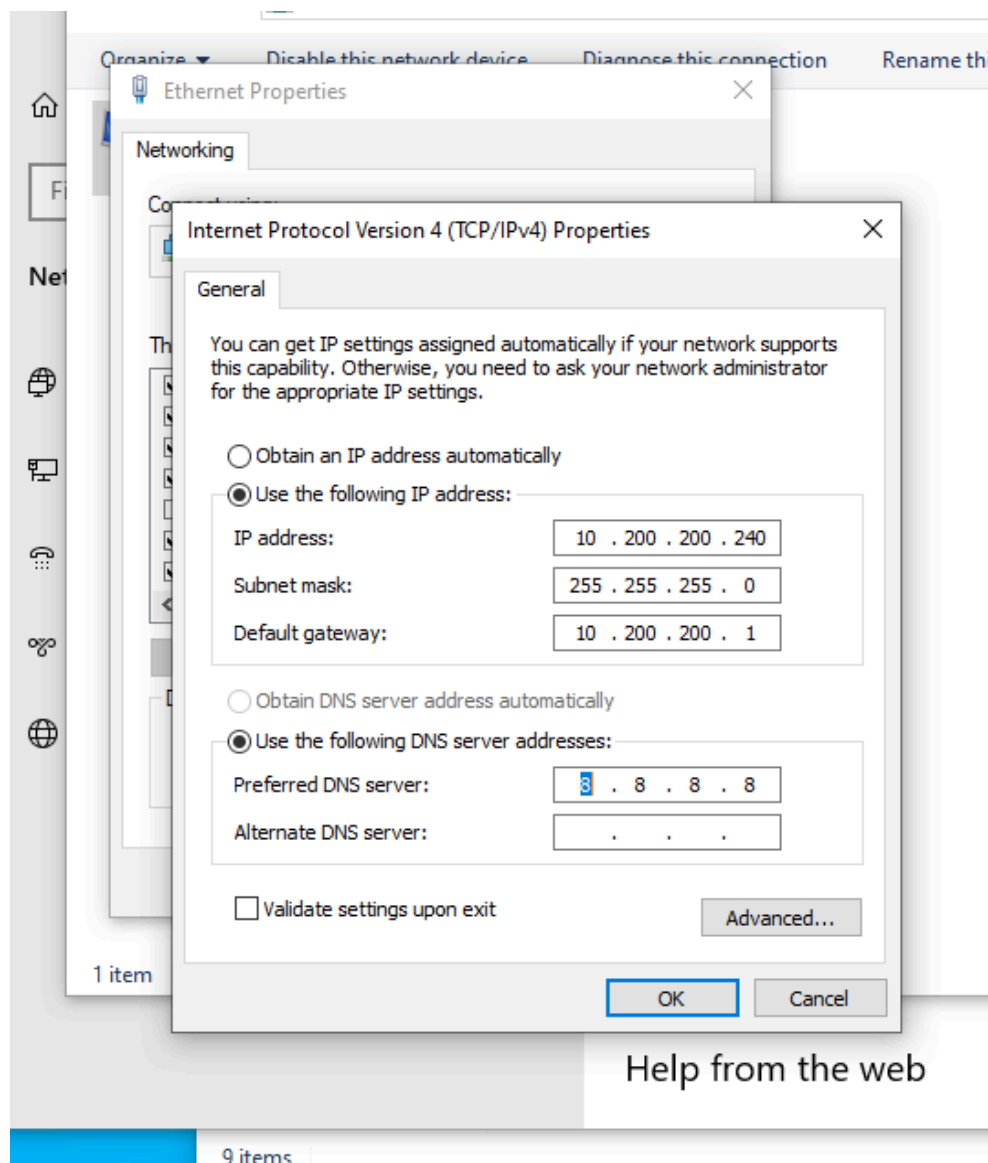
- Then we can work on a users information, simulating the organizations directory process

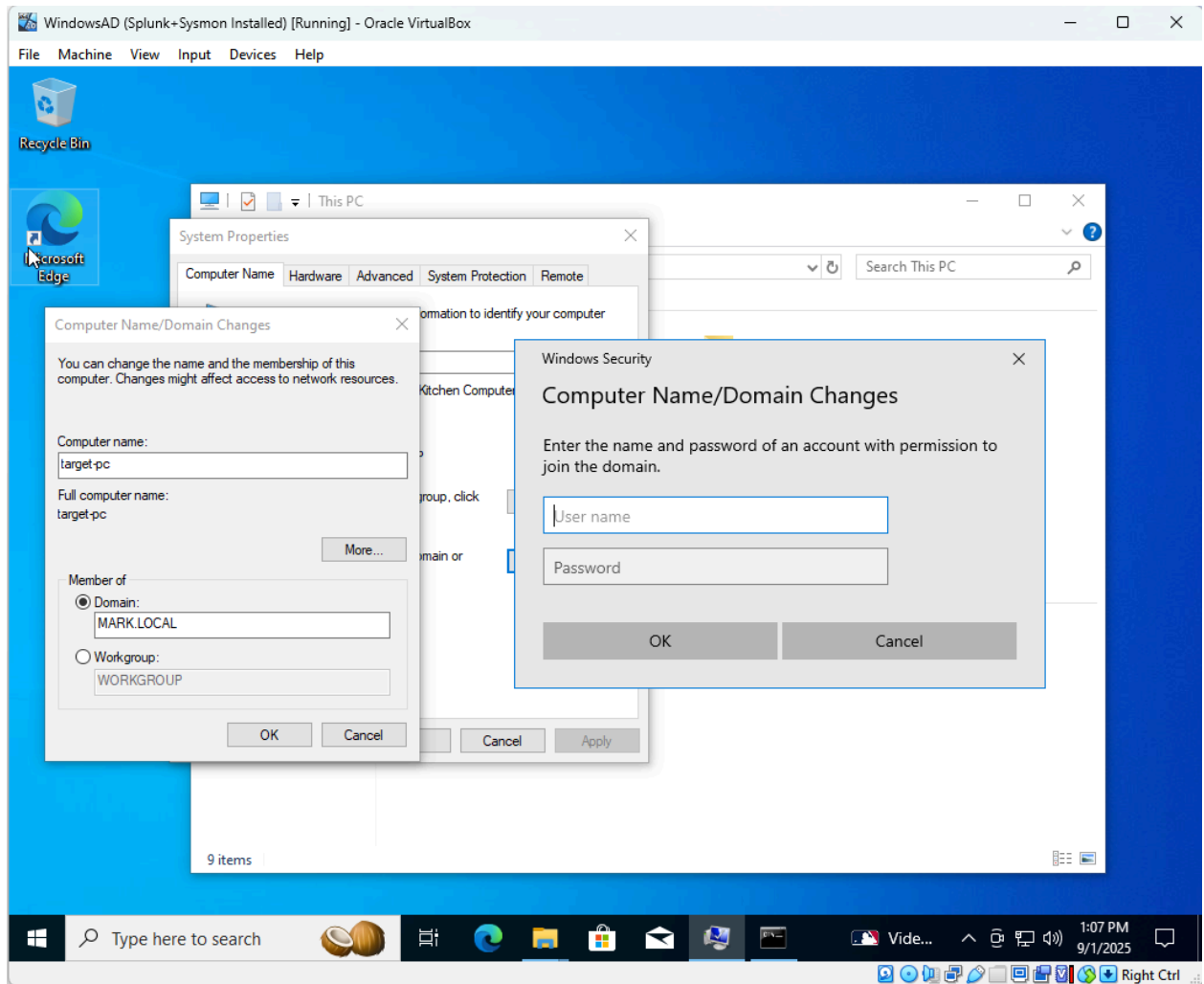


- Usually “user must change password at next login” is required but we will uncheck this for my lab
- Now that we have Splunk and active directory installed we can go to our windows (target) machine and join it to our new domain.

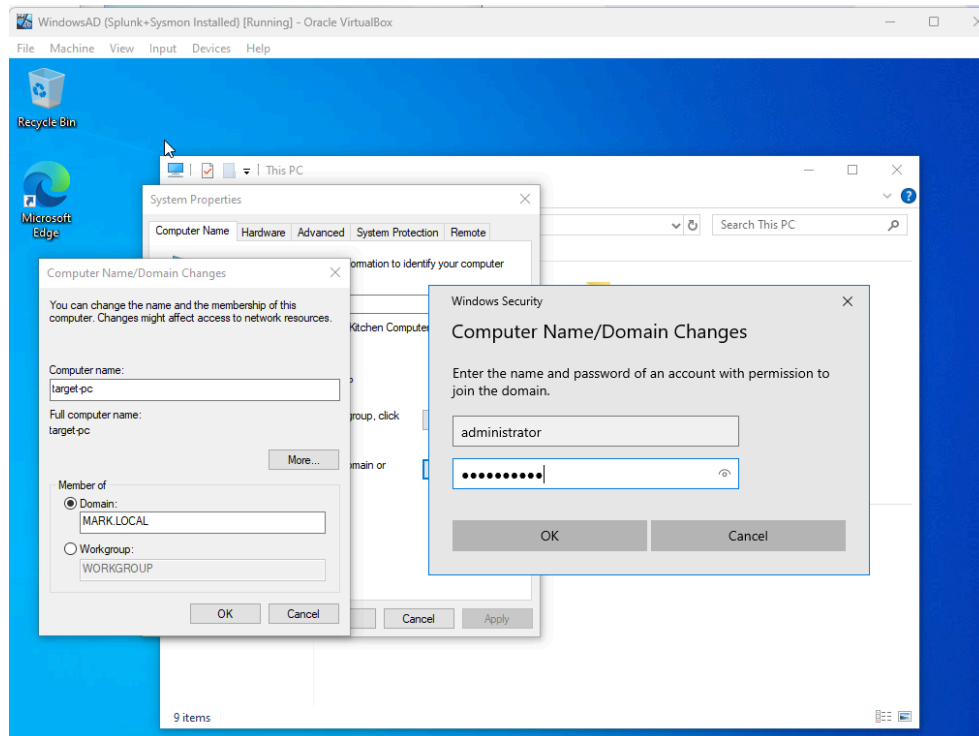


- If you type in the regular domain it won't recognize it, which goes back to how DNS works
- To fix it we must change the adapter, go to the network icon (bottom right) and right click → open network & internet settings → change adapter options → right click adapter → properties → click internet protocol version 4 → properties
- Change the DNS from the google DNS (8.8.8.8) which I added earlier to the domain controller ip.

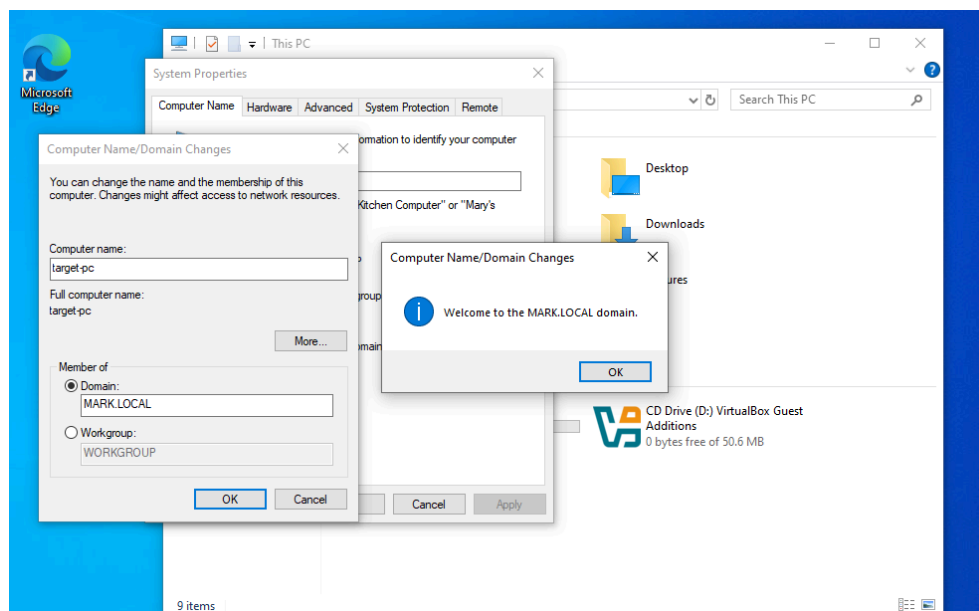




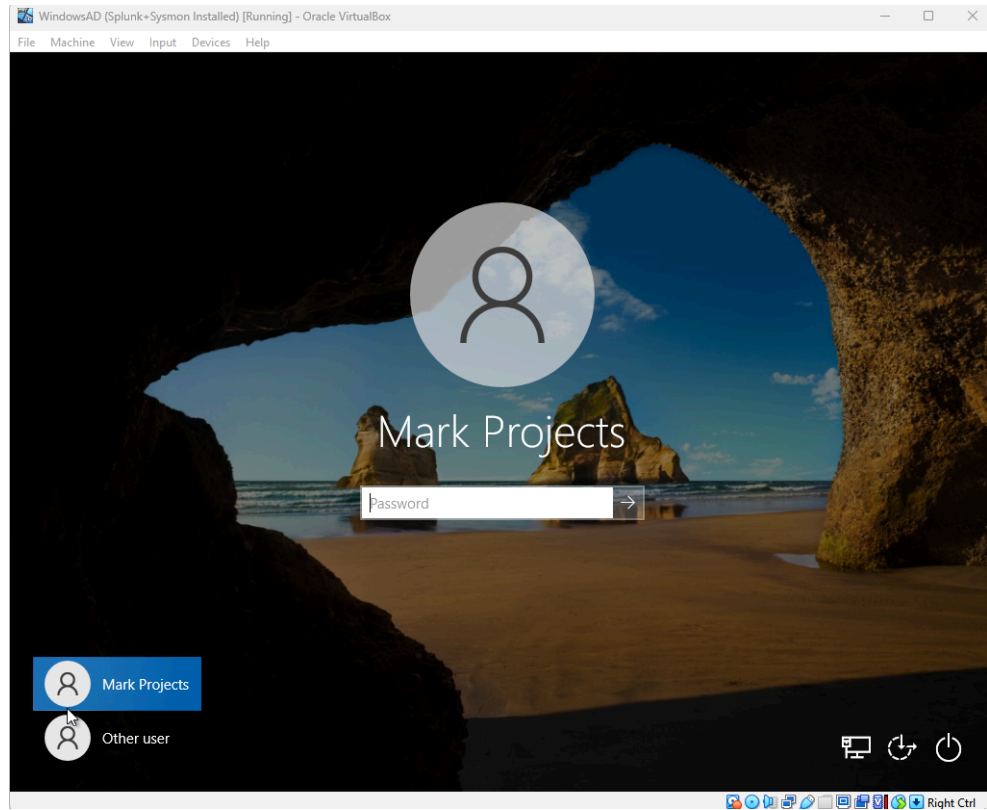
- After changing the DNS server we are prompted with credentials instead of the previous error message



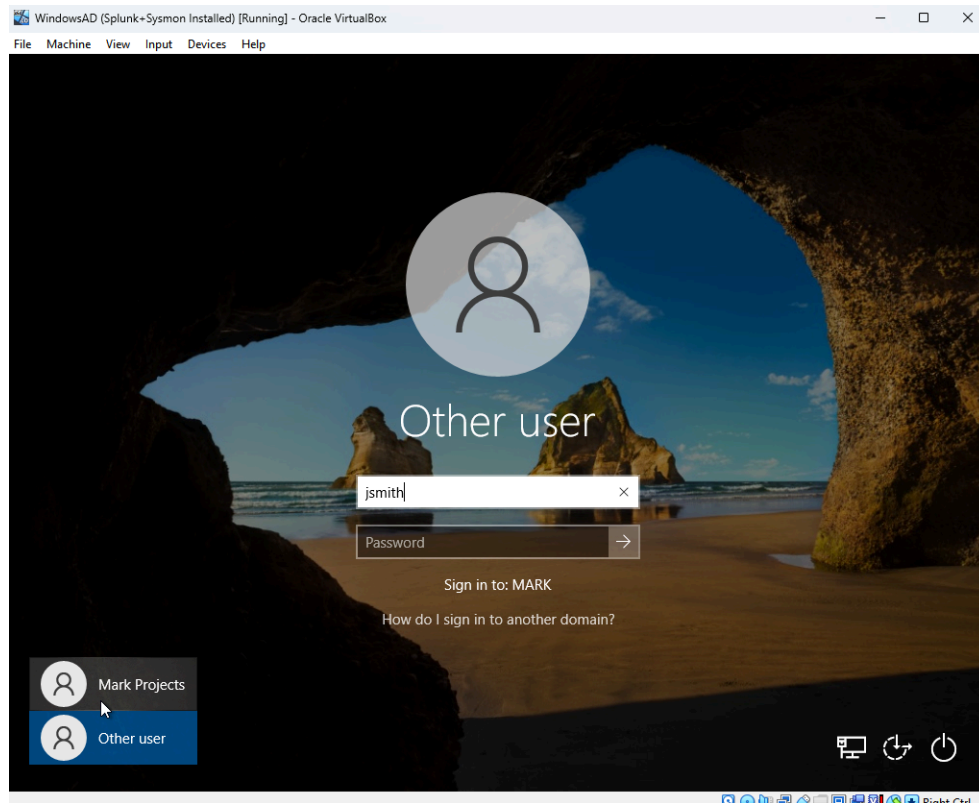
- Use the account of the server to log in because it will have the proper permissions



- It is now connected and we can log in with our newly created user after a restart



- I created a user named jenny smith in my active directory so I can click other user and log in with her credentials



- It should also be sign in to the ADDS name
- That is how we create a new user, join our computer to a new domain, and log in as a domain user
- I can now use this to adhere to my lab topology creating the necessary users

You may notice that the administrator option is gone but you can type (iny mcase)

- Mark\Administrator
- Password

to enter back into the ADDS