

Network Security Controls - Administrative Controls

Exercise 1: Implementing Password Policies using Windows Group Policy

The Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) is a scriptable Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in, providing a single administrative tool for managing group policy across the enterprise. GPMC is the standard tool for managing group policy.

Lab Scenario

Network defenders can use the GPMC to manage group policy in the Active Directory (AD) across the enterprise. It can be used to protect user accounts and implement domain password policy to enable the use of complex and lengthy passwords. This prevents attackers from cracking the user account passwords through brute-force attacks. The network defender needs to configure group policy settings (group policy object, or GPO) in the AD domain to implement common password requirements.

Lab Objectives

This lab demonstrates how to create a GPO from the GPMC; this group policy will implement a common password policy to enable the use of complex and lengthy passwords in the AD domain.

Overview of the Group Policy

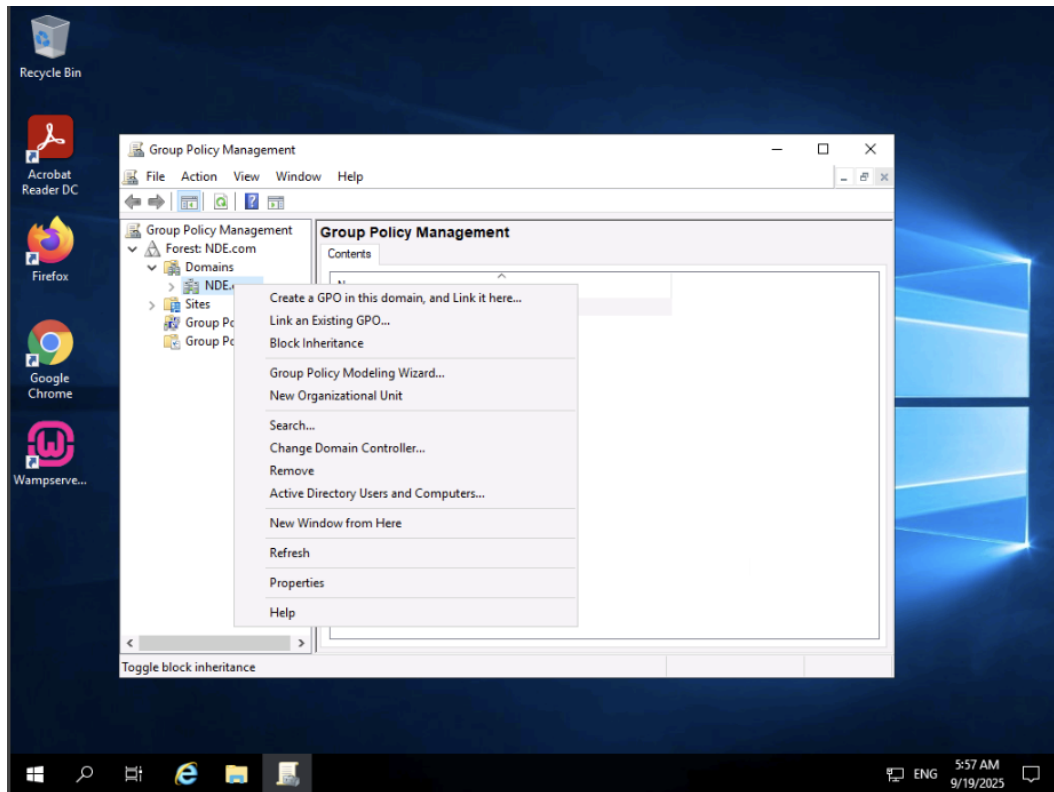
Group policy allows the network defender to manage drive mappings, registry settings, local users and groups, services, files, and folders without the need to learn a scripting language. GPO can help configure password history, password age, password length, and complexity as well as store passwords using reversible encryption policies for users' passwords. The AD domain contains two default GPOs:

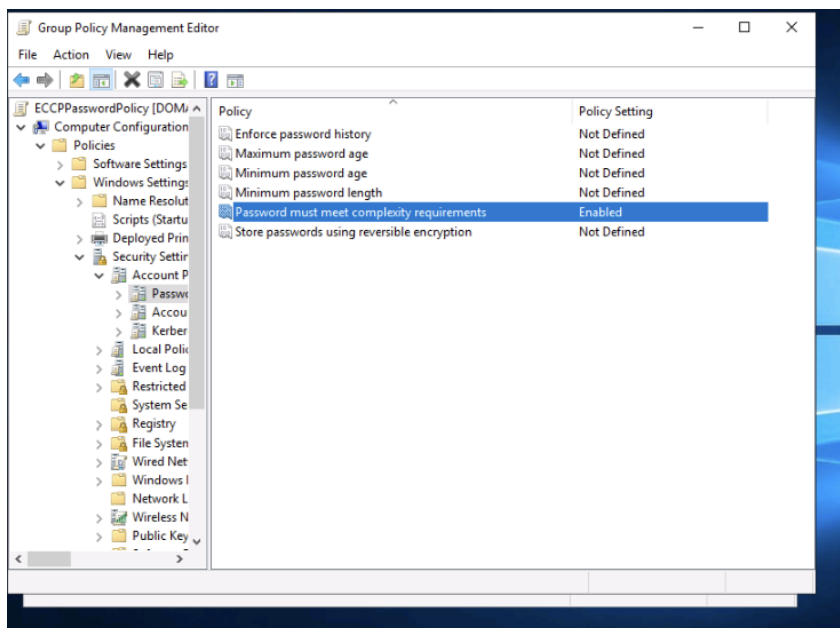
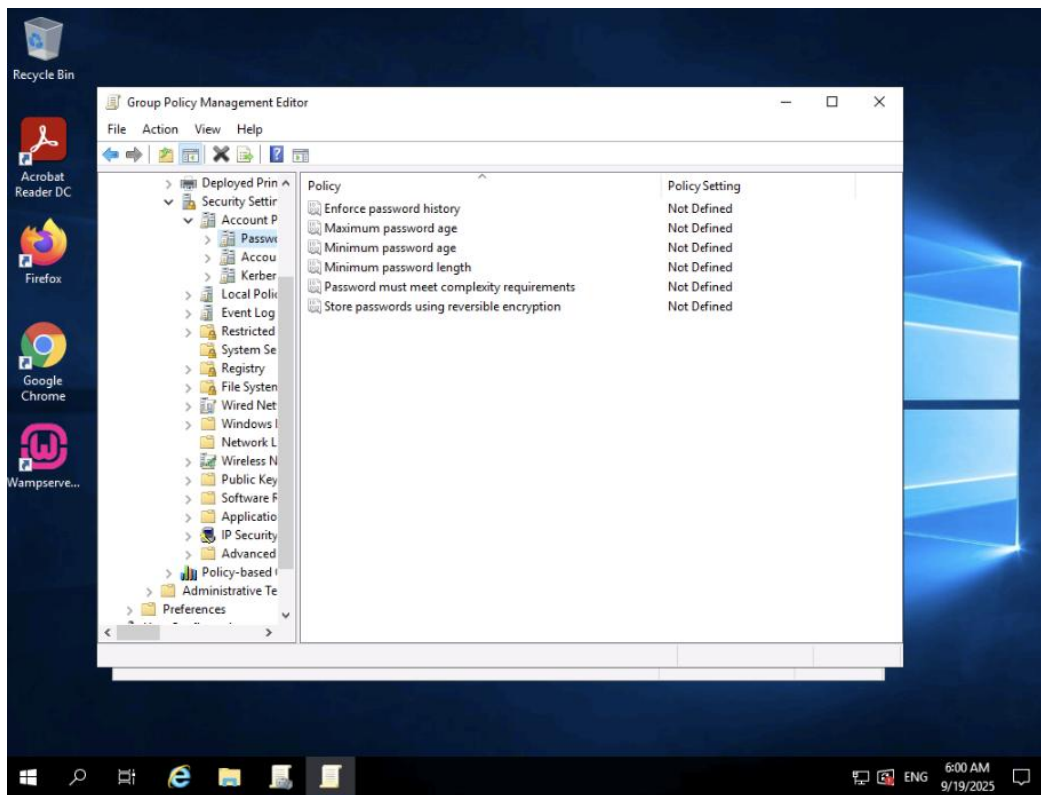
- Default domain policy, which is linked to the domain
- Default domain controllers policy, which is linked to the domain controller's organizational unit (OU).

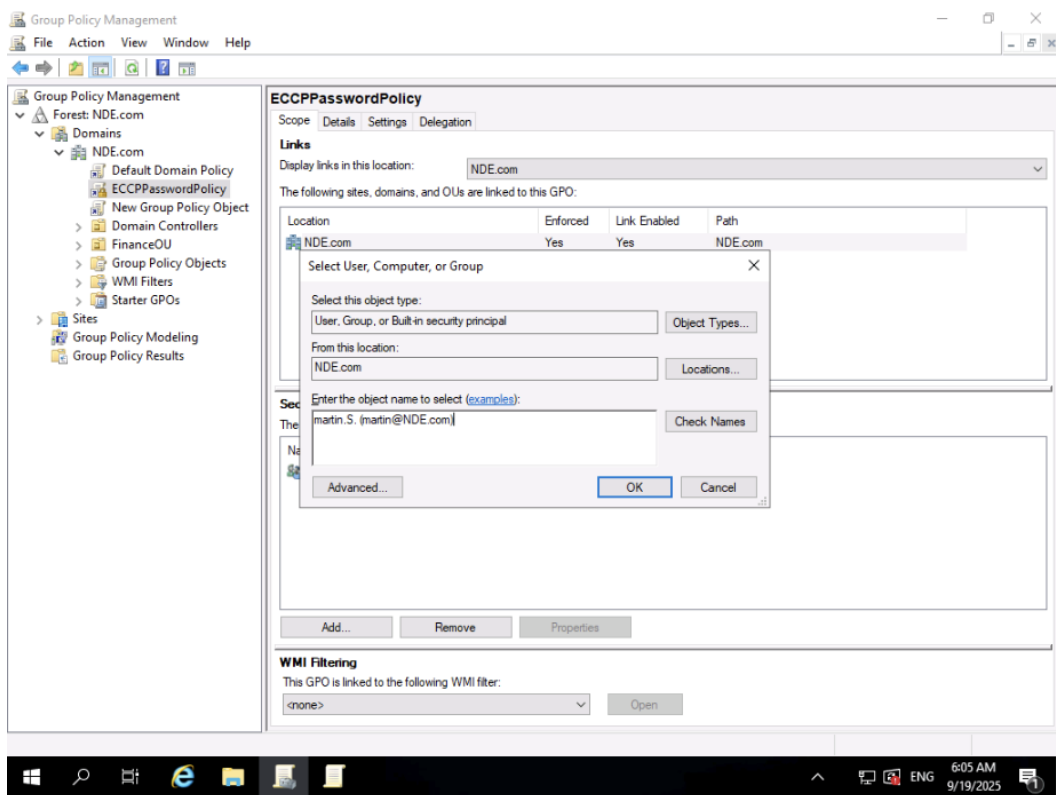
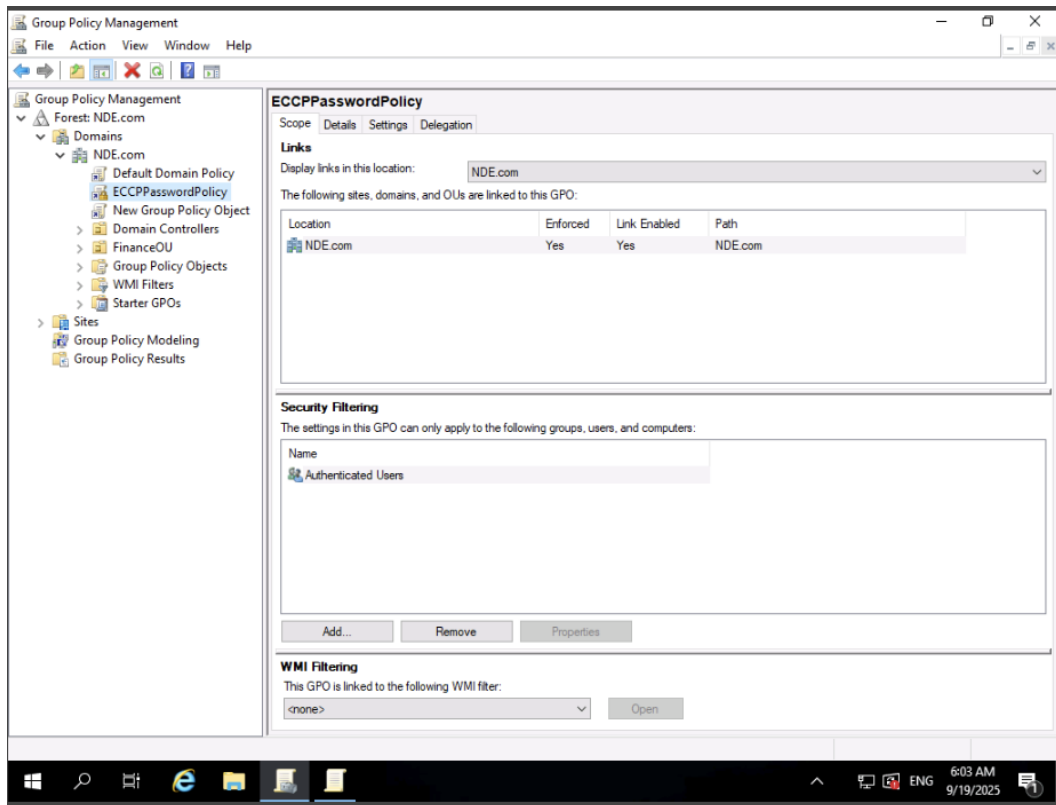
Order of Processing Group Policies:

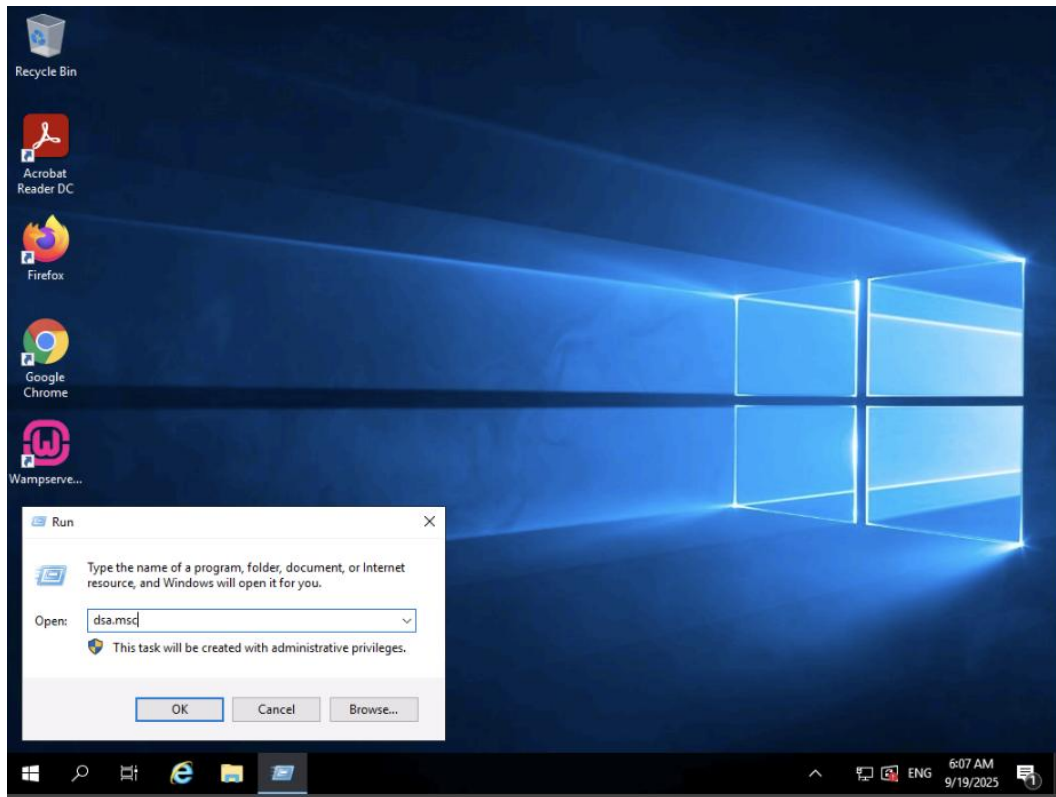
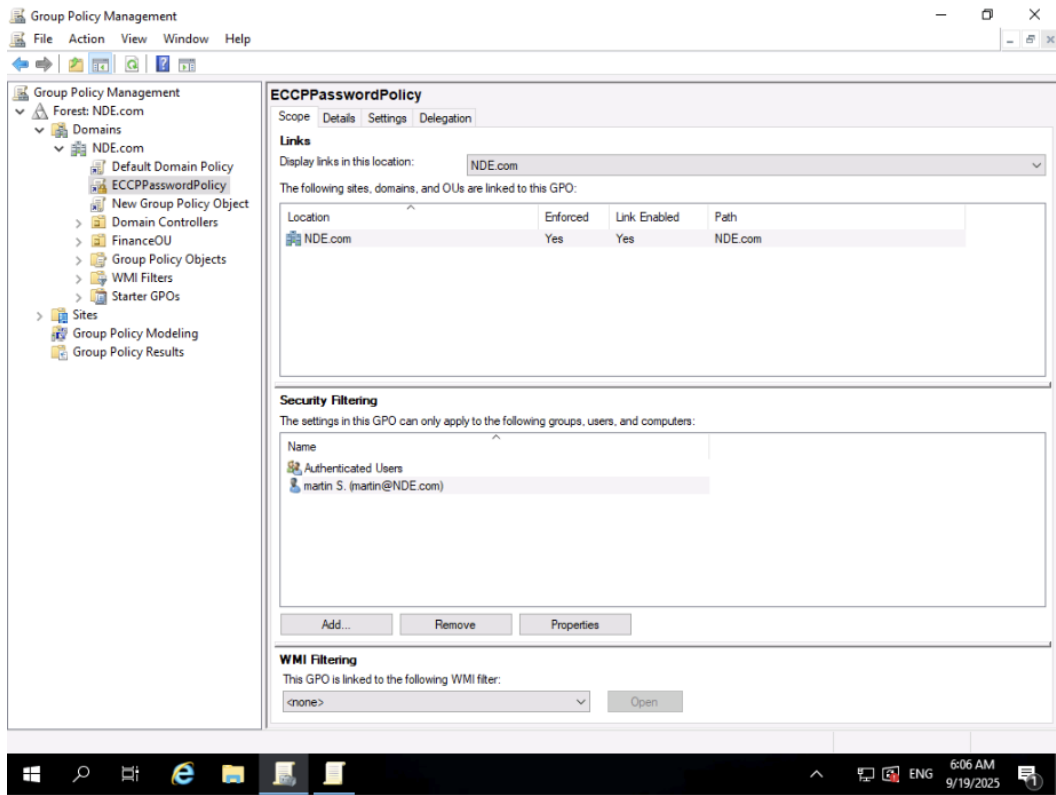
- Local computer policy (applied locally to the system and user)
- AD policies (site -> domain-> OU)
- Site: Applied to all members of a site; will override settings that are configured at the local level

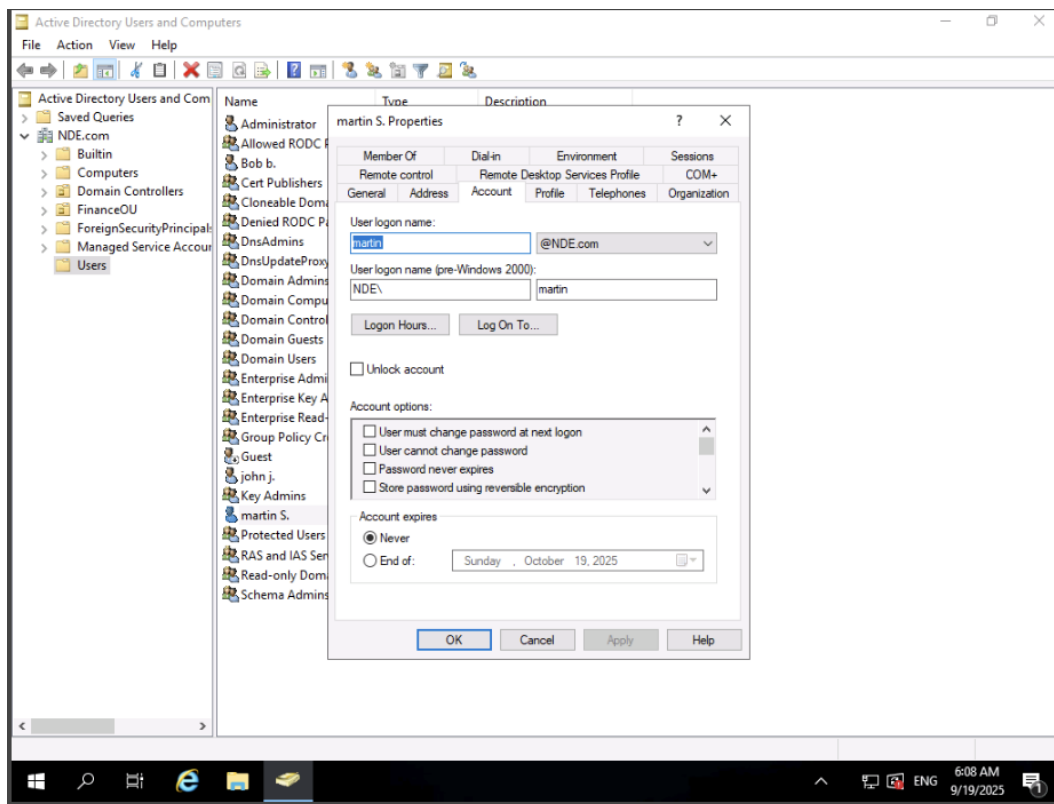
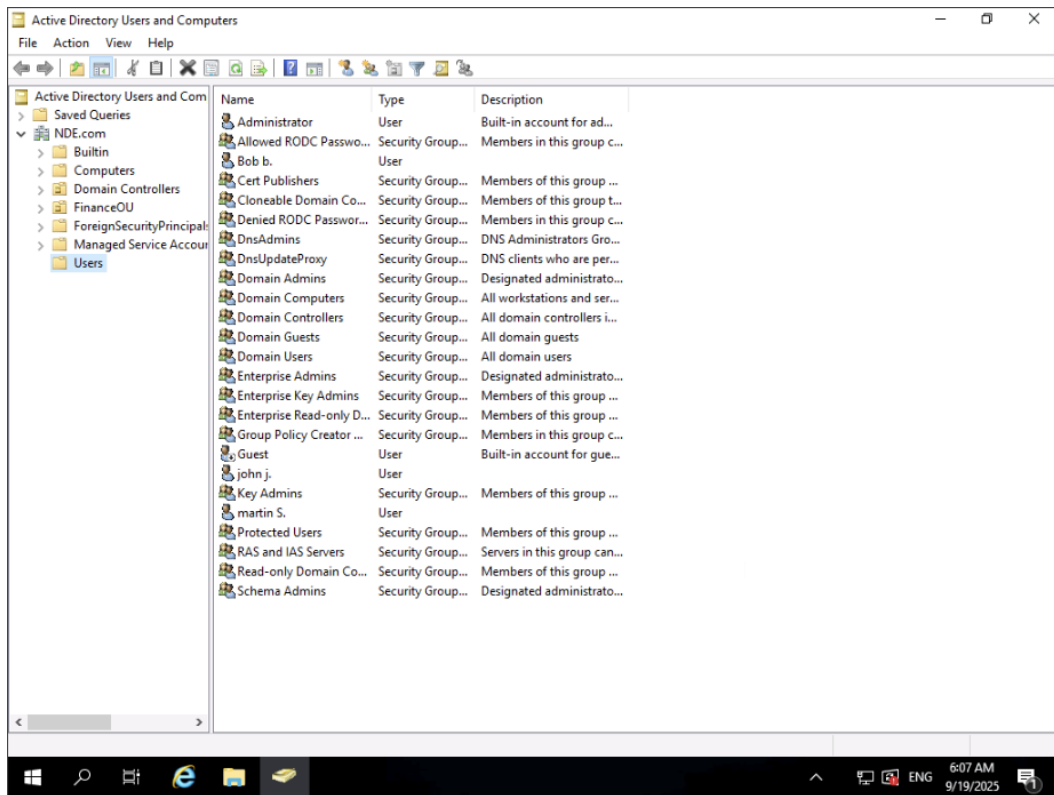
- Domain: GPOs linked to the domain; will override the GPO linked at the local and site level.
- Organizational unit: GPOs linked to OU will override any other GPOs, other than those linked to a sub-OU, or a GPO that is marked as "Enforced"
- Enforced: Will override all other GPOs, unless blocked by Block Inheritance.











martin S. Properties

Member Of	Dial-in	Environment	Sessions
Remote control	Remote Desktop Services Profile		COM+
General	Address	Account	Profile
		Telephones	Organization

User logon name:
 @NDE.com

User logon name (pre-Windows 2000):
 NDE\

Logon Hours... Log On To...

☐ Unlock account

Account options:

- ☒ User must change password at next logon
- ☐ User cannot change password
- ☐ Password never expires
- ☐ Store password using reversible encryption

Account expires

☒ Never

☐ End of:

OK Cancel Apply Help

File Explorer

File Home Share View

Quick access

Quick access

Frequent folders (4)

Desktop

Downloads

Documents

Pictures

This PC

Network

System

Control Panel > System and Security > System

View basic information about your computer

Windows edition

Windows Server 2016 Standard

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System

Processor: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 6230R CPU @ 2.10GHz 2.10 GHz

Installed memory (RAM): 2.00 GB

System type: 64-bit Operating System, x64-based processor

Pen and Touch: No Pen or Touch Input is available for this Display

Computer name, domain, and workgroup settings

Computer name: WebServer [Change settings](#)

Full computer name: WebServer

Computer description:

Workgroup: WORKGROUP

Windows activation

Windows is not activated. [Read the Microsoft Software License Terms](#)

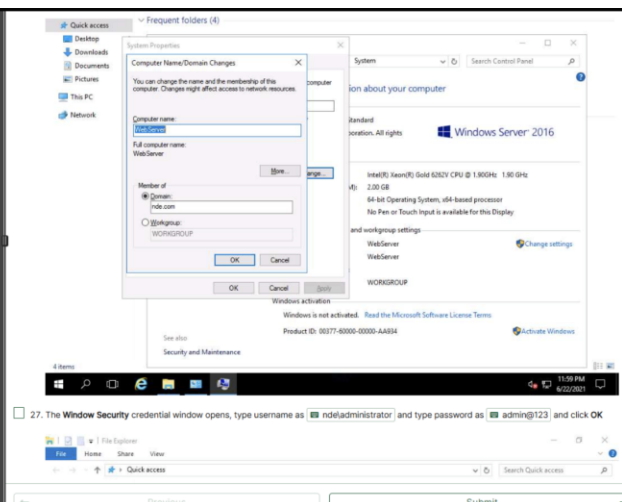
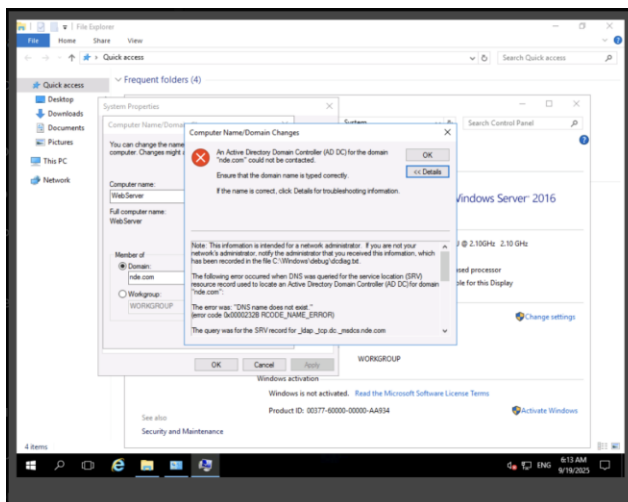
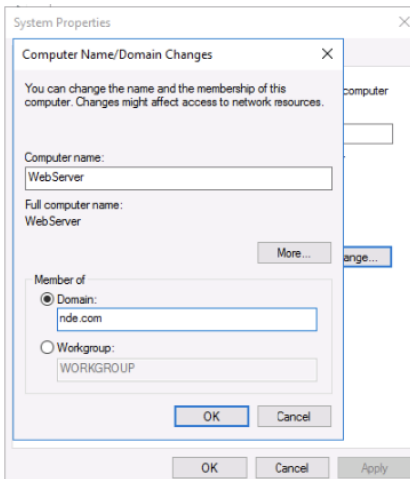
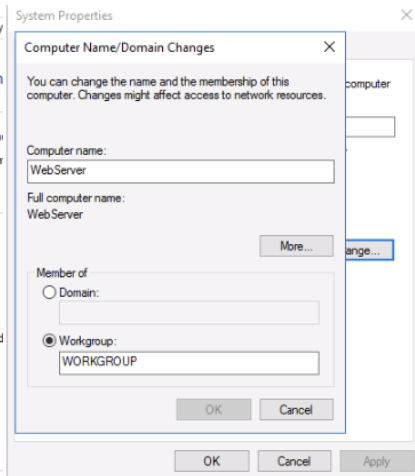
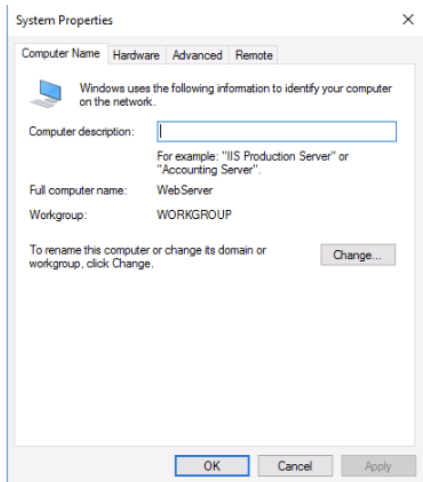
Product ID: 00377-60000-00000-AA934 [Activate Windows](#)

See also

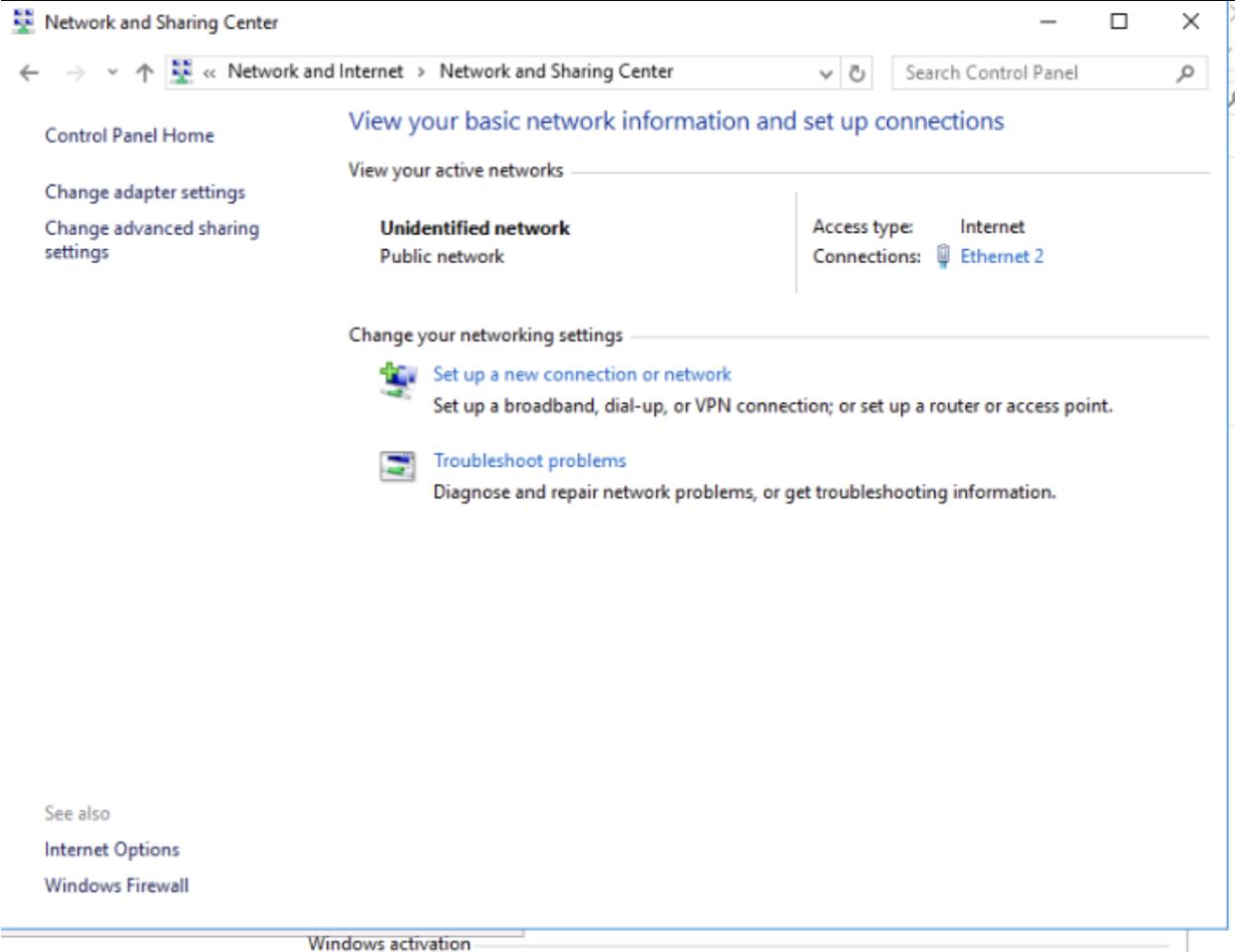
Security and Maintenance

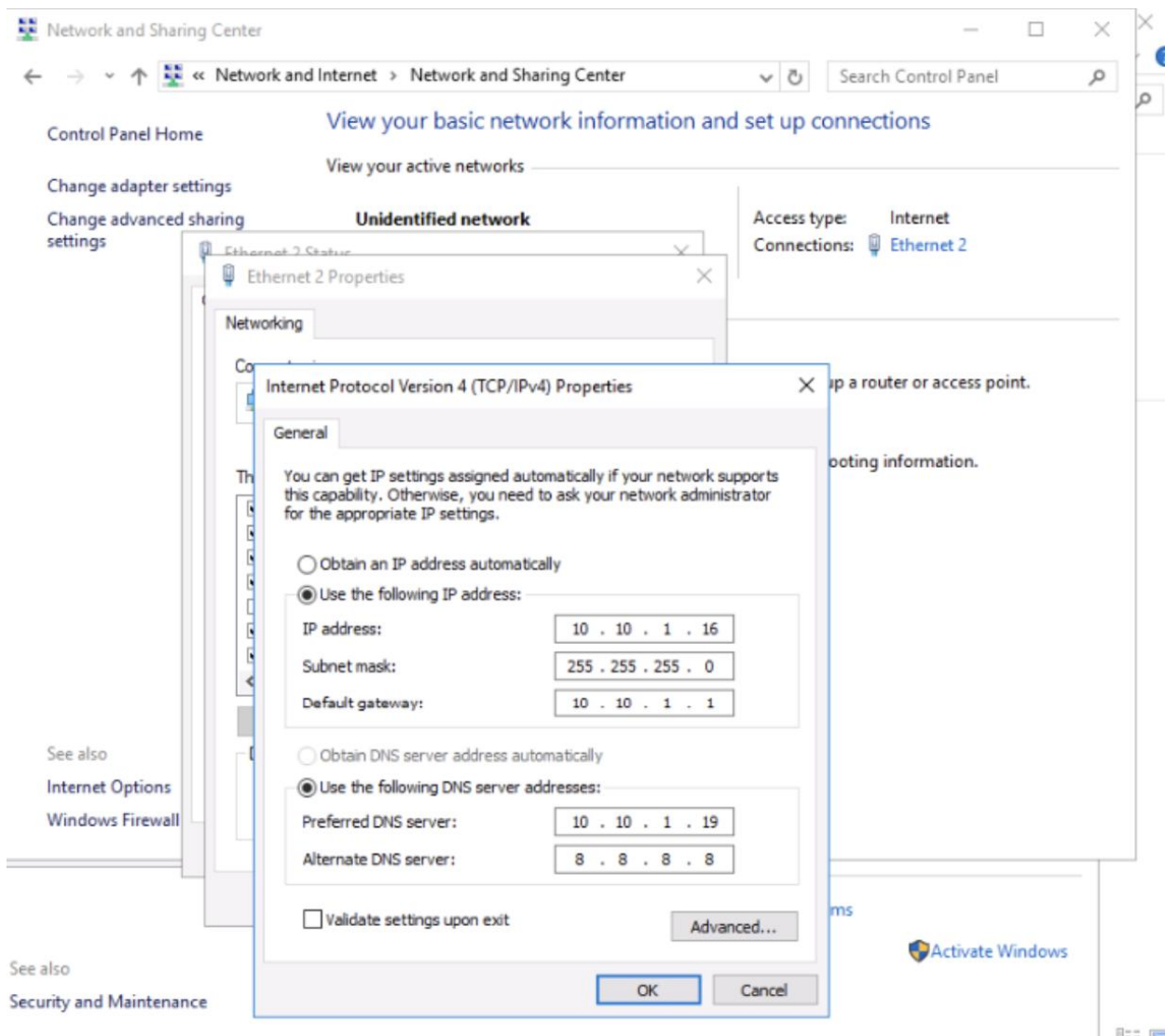
4 items

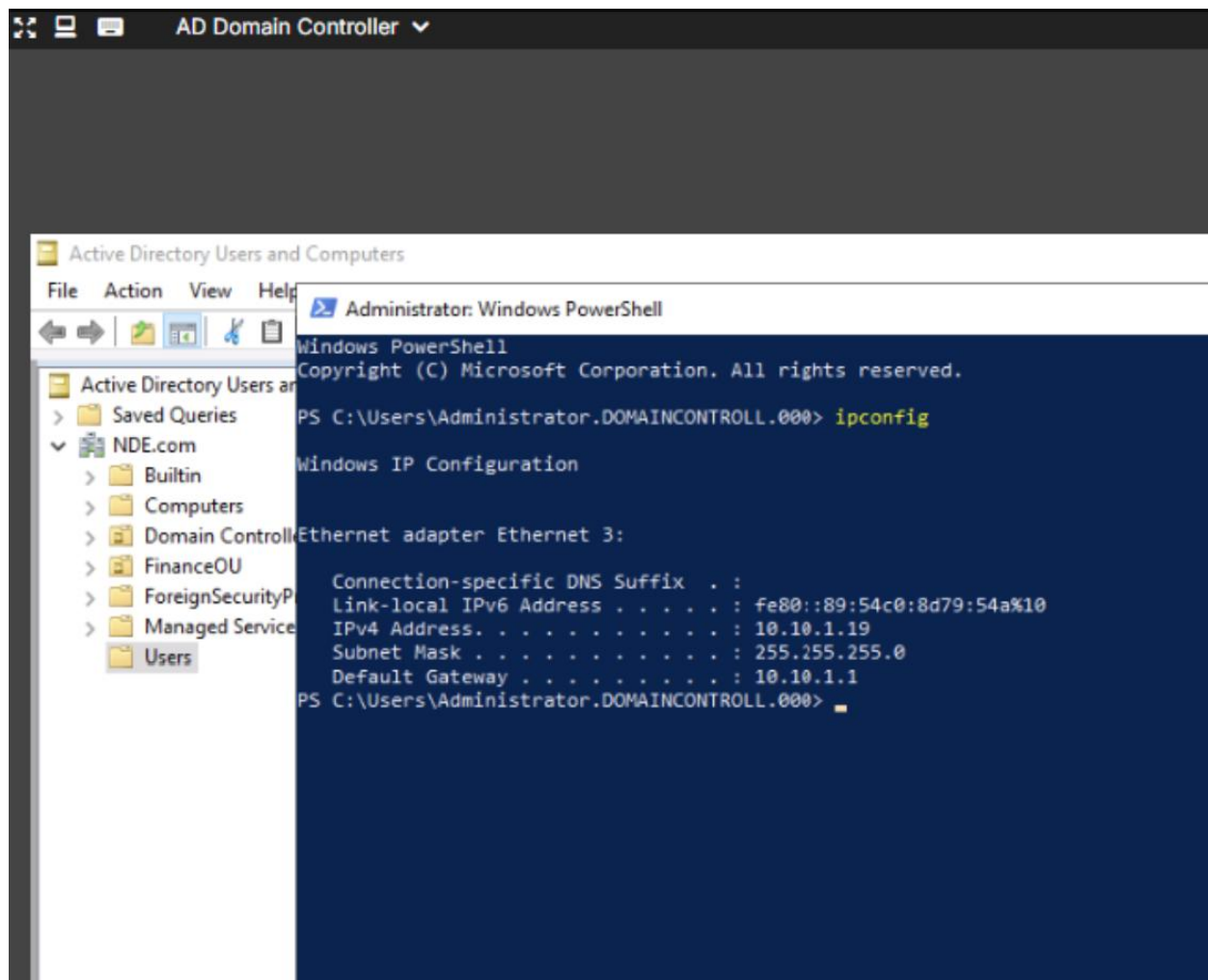
6:10 AM 9/19/2025



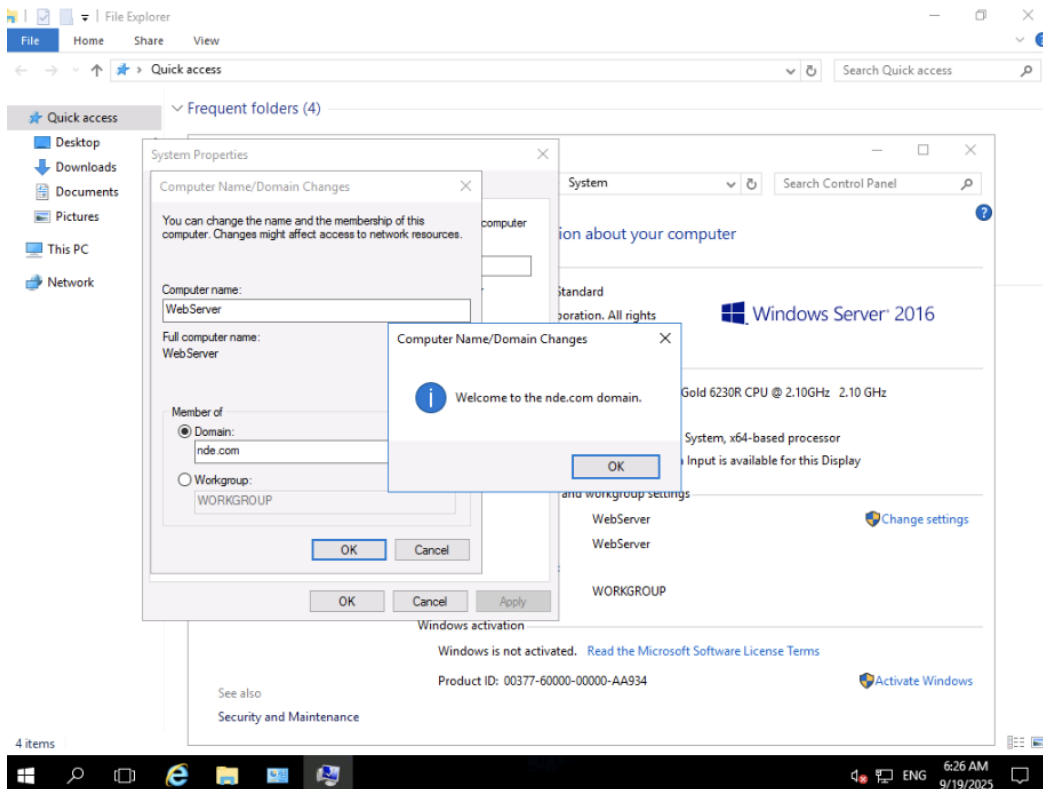
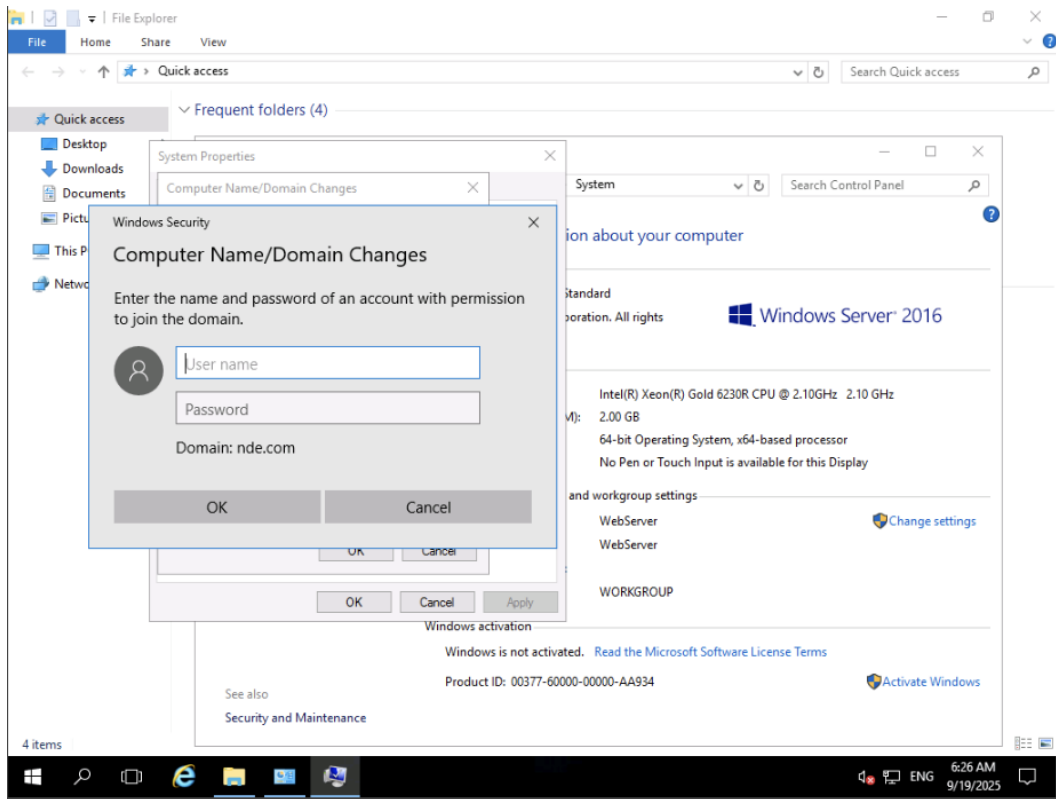
27. The Windows Security credential window opens, type username as `ndeladministrator` and type password as `admin@123` and click OK

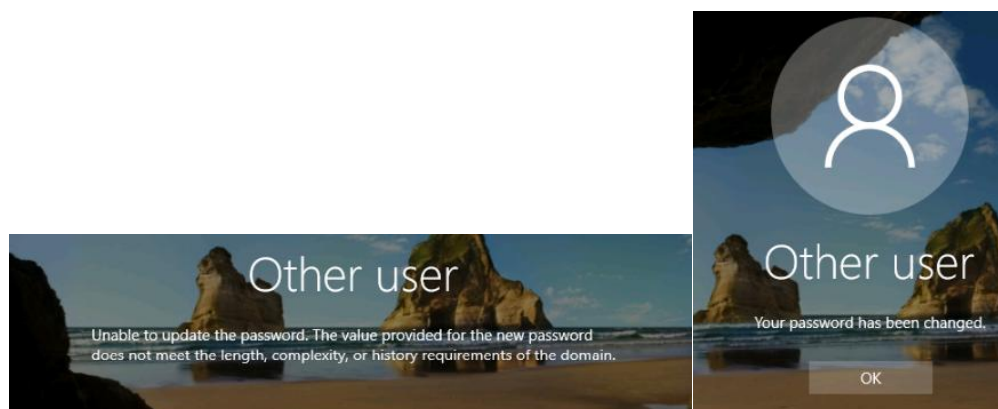
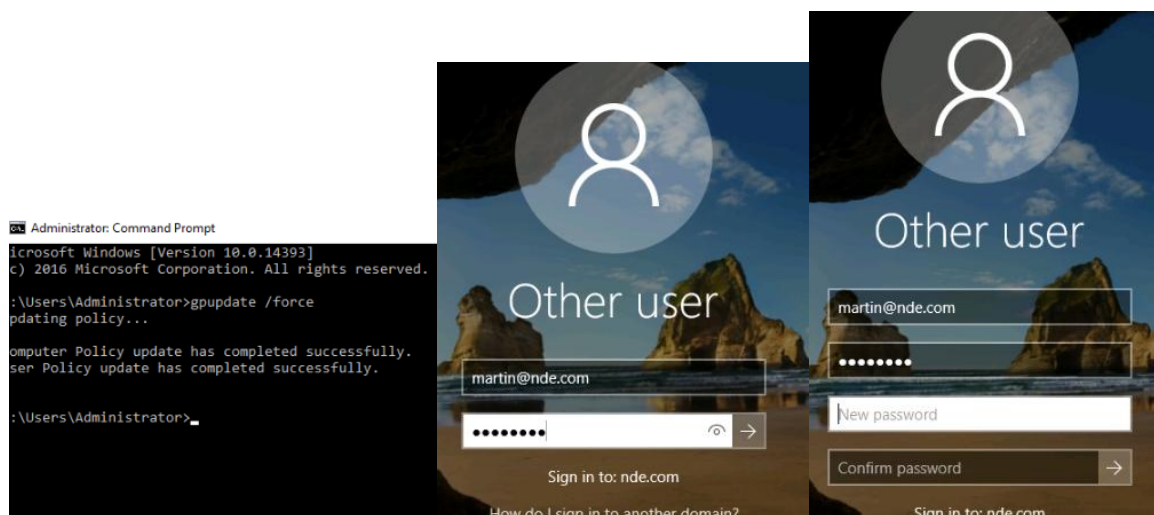
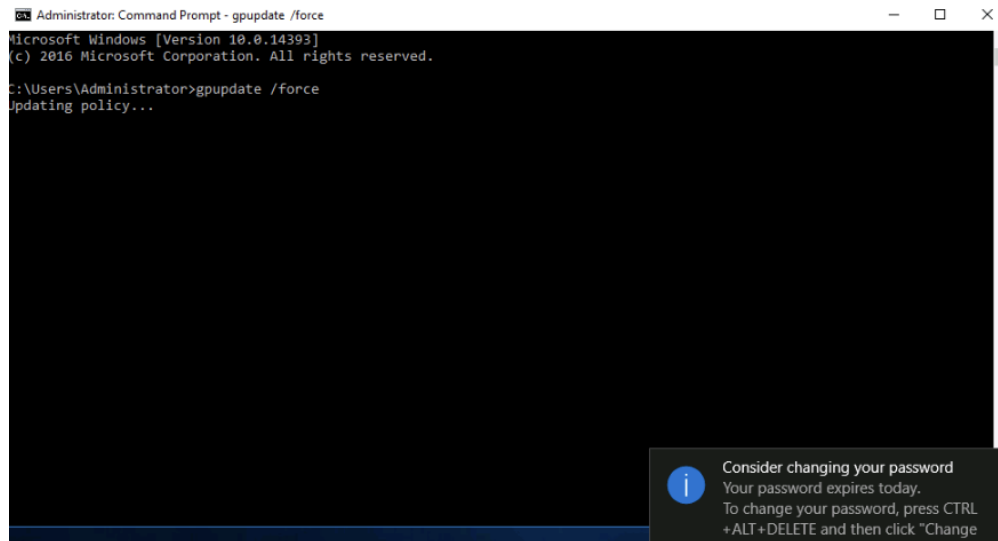






The WebServer machine failed to join the **NDE.com** domain because it was using Google DNS (8.8.8.8) as an alternate resolver. When domain lookups went to Google instead of the Domain Controller (10.10.1.19), the join attempt returned **“DNS name does not exist.”** After confirming that the Domain Controller’s IP was 10.10.1.19, the fix was to remove the external DNS entry and configure the WebServer to use only the Domain Controller for DNS. Flushing DNS and retrying the join should now allow the WebServer to successfully connect to the domain.





Lab Summary: Implementing Password Policies using Windows Group Policy

Scenario

This lab demonstrated how to use the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) in Active Directory to enforce strong password policies across a domain. Group policies are critical for protecting user accounts against brute-force attacks by requiring complex, unique, and regularly updated passwords.

Steps Completed

- Logged into the AD Domain Controller as Administrator.
- Opened **Group Policy Management** (gpmc.msc) and created a new GPO named **ECCPassword Policy** linked to the NDE.com domain.
- Configured password complexity requirements, including minimum length and mixed character sets.
- Enforced the GPO so it could not be overridden.
- Applied security filtering to target a specific user account (Martin).
- Updated the account properties to require a password change at the next logon.

Issues Encountered

- When attempting to join the **WebServer** client to the domain, the system returned an error: *"An Active Directory Domain Controller for the domain NDE.com could not be contacted."*
- Investigation showed that the WebServer was configured with **Google DNS (8.8.8.8)** as an alternate resolver. This caused domain lookups to fail since external DNS servers do not recognize private AD domains.

Resolution

- Reconfigured the WebServer's DNS to point only to the Domain Controller (10.10.1.19).
- Flushed DNS and re-registered the client records.
- Verified that nslookup nde.com and _ldap._tcp.dc._msdcs.nde.com resolved correctly to the Domain Controller.
- With DNS corrected, the WebServer could successfully join the domain and apply the password policy.

Reflection

This lab reinforced the importance of DNS in Active Directory operations. Even when group policies are configured correctly, domain clients will fail to join or apply policies if DNS points to external resolvers instead of the Domain Controller. Proper network configuration is essential for security controls like password policies to function as intended.