



 slington college
(इस्लिङ्टन कलेज)

Module Code & Module Title
Level 5 – Network Operating Systems

Assessment Type
Logbook 3
Semester
2023/24 Spring/Autumn

Student Name: Niran Bhatta

London Met ID: 23047617

College ID: NP01CP4A230046

Assignment Due Date: Tuesday, November 19, 2024

Assignment Submission Date: Tuesday, November 19, 2024

Submitted To: Bishnu Pandey

Word Count (Where Required): 1029

I confirm that I understand my coursework needs to be submitted online via Google Classroom under the relevant module page before the deadline in order for my assignment to be accepted and marked. I am fully aware that late submissions will be treated as non-submission and a mark of zero will be awarded.

Contents

Configuration of windows server using PowerShell and windows manager	3
1) Aim.....	3
2) Objective	3
3) PowerShell.....	3
4) Server Manager	3
5) Steps to configure windows server.....	4
6) Conclusion	20
7) Bibliography	20
Figure 1 changing the name of the server.....	6
Figure 2 enabling the remote desktop	8
Figure 3 configuring Static IP address.....	10
Figure 4 changing the time zone	11
Figure 5 turning off enhanced security	13
Figure 6 adding new user.....	15
Figure 7 adding new user using PowerShell	17
Figure 8 removing user using PowerShell	19
Figure 9 storing passwords	19

Configuration of windows server using PowerShell and windows manager

1) Aim

The main aim about this log book is to use PowerShell and server manager to configure windows server.

2) Objective

- a) To assist user set up windows server using PowerShell and server manager.
- b) To show about management of server features and role to the user
- c) To make certain tasks perform automatically.
- d) To improve windows server performance.
- e) To help in troubleshooting certain problems.

3) PowerShell

PowerShell is a powerful instrument that allows you to oversee and regulate your computer or server using command-line commands. It enables you to streamline tasks, run scripts, and accomplish actions more efficiently than manually clicking through menus. Similar to a magical wand that assists in quickly cleaning your room or finding your beloved toys, PowerShell streamlines the handling of intricate tasks on your computer. It allows you to perform tasks like installing programs, arranging files, and fixing problems through simple written instructions.

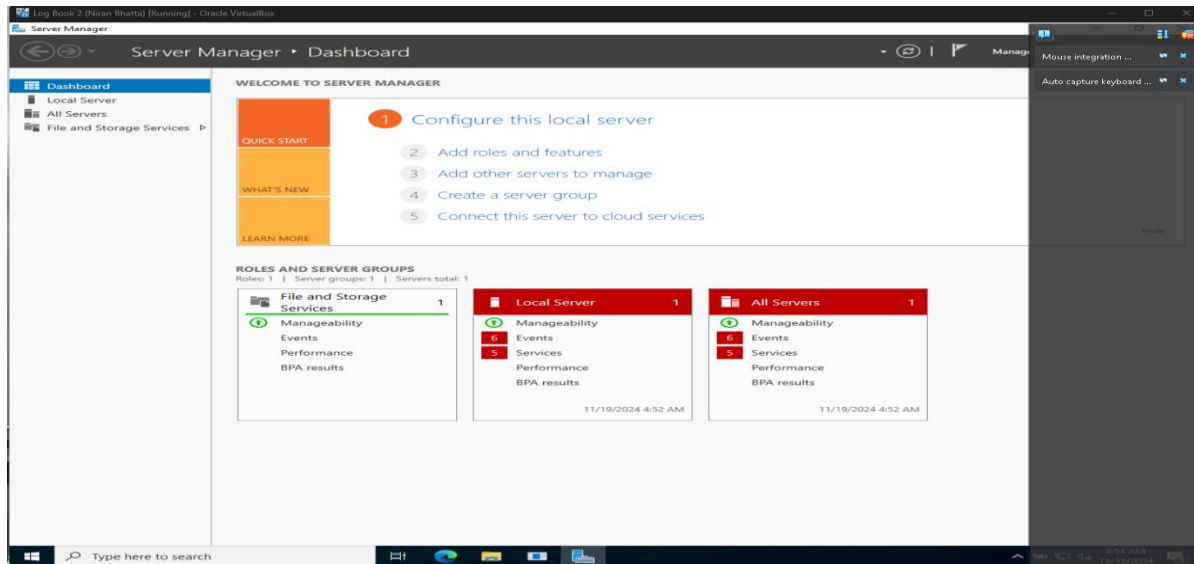
4) Server Manager

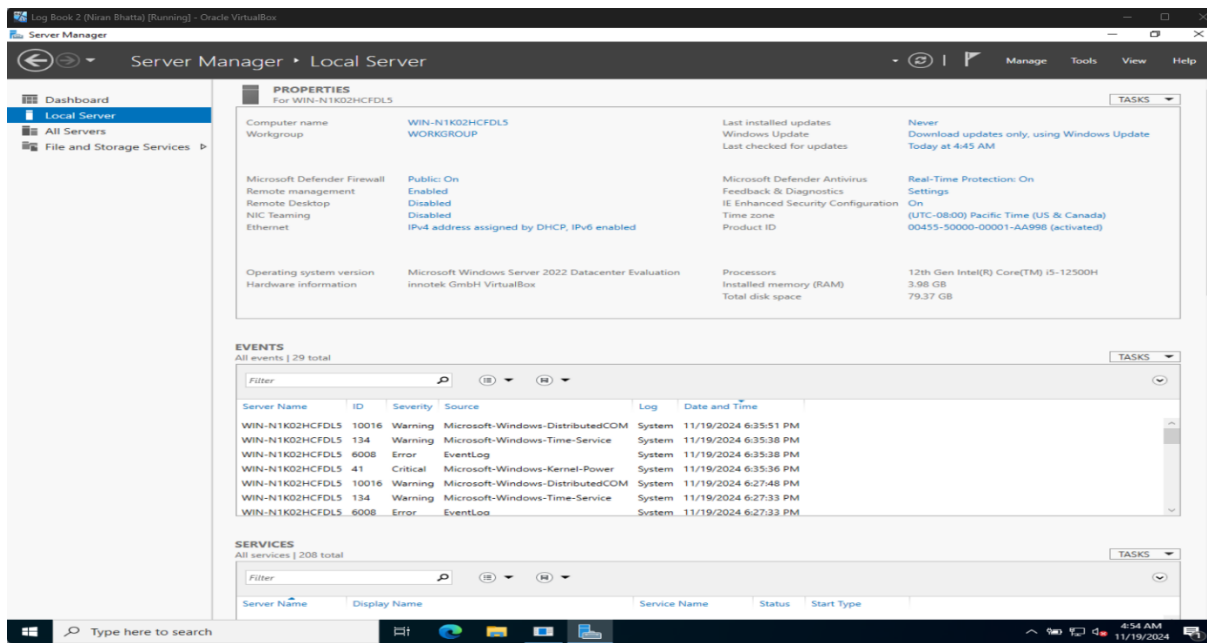
Server Manager is a specialized instrument created to oversee a sizable machine called a server, which houses precious assets like games and websites. It allows you to access the programs and tools on the server, as well as add new features or applications, solve problems, and maintain organization. Server Manager aids in maintaining the server's efficiency and functionality.

5) Steps to configure windows server

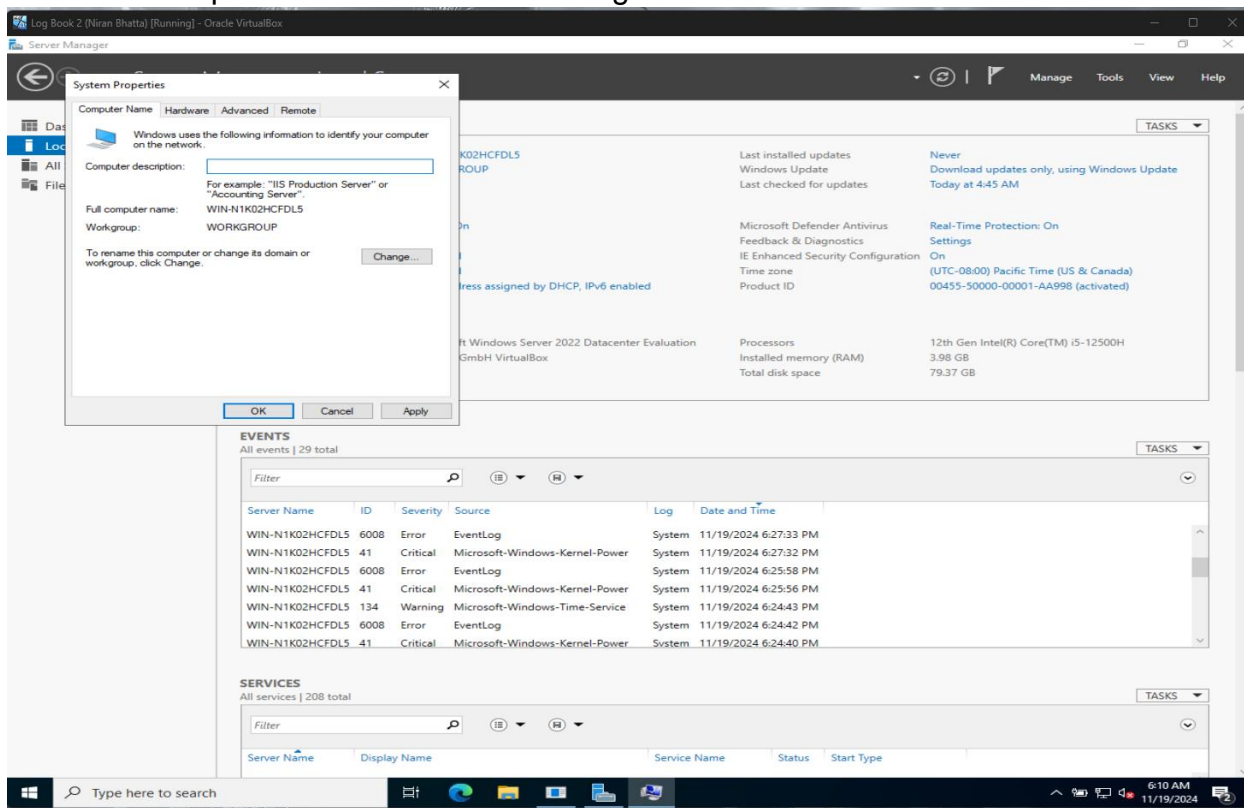
5.1) Changing the server name

Navigate to local server from the dashboard of server manager. Then after clicking on the computer name, a new window will appear. That window will help to configure the name of the server





Press the computer name button and change the name of the server.



Click on change button and rename the server

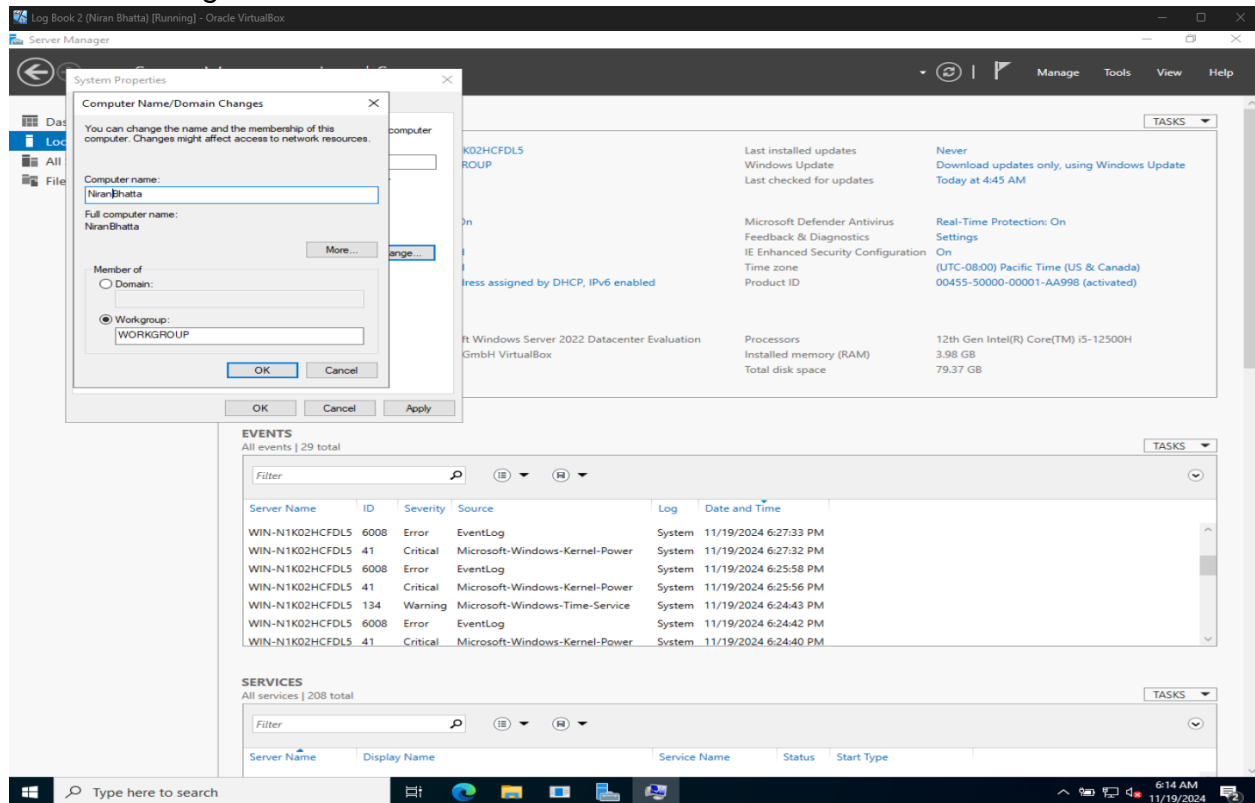
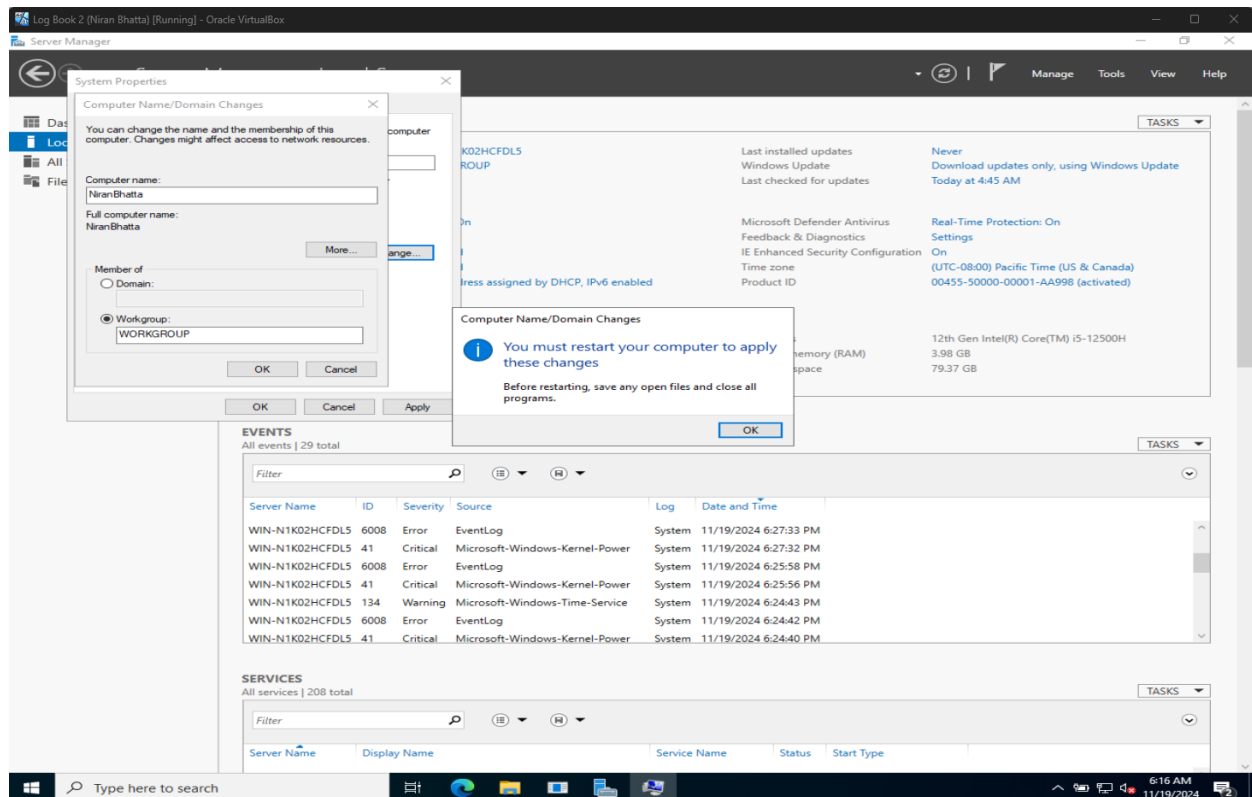


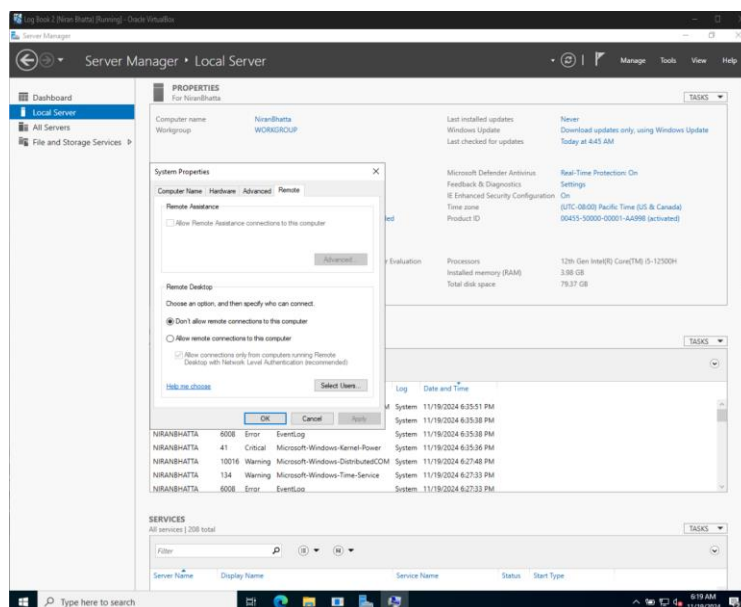
Figure 1 changing the name of the server

After changing the name, the windows will ask for restart



5.2) Enabling Remote Desktop

Pressing the remote Desktop Button



A warning about firewall is shown after selecting allow. Remote desktop service is enabled after selecting allow option.

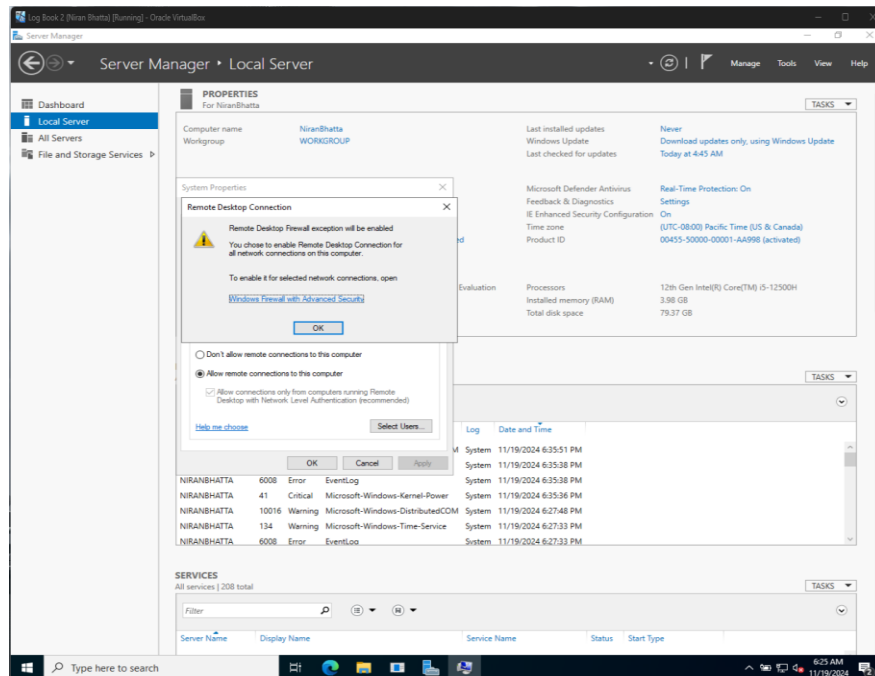
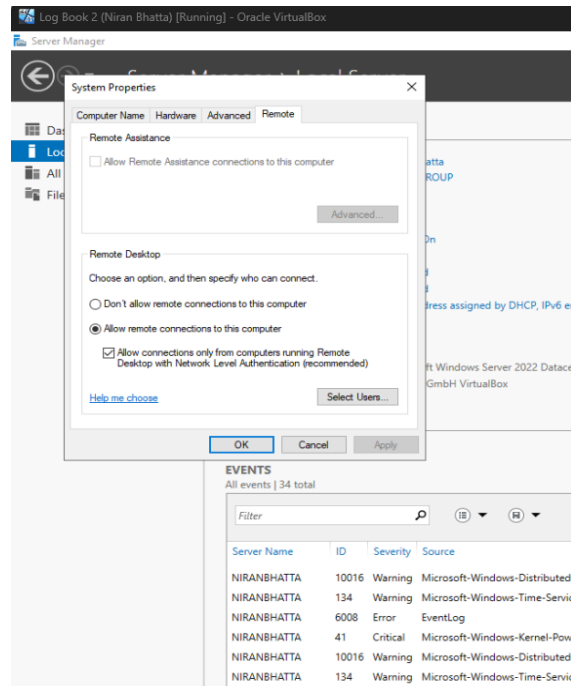


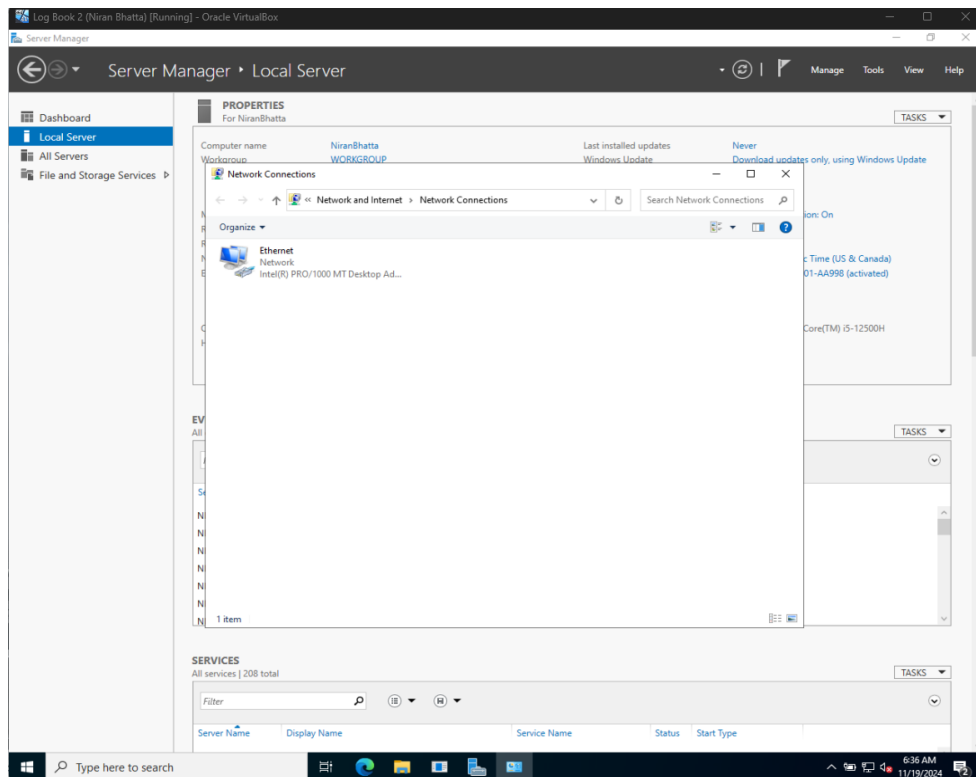
Figure 2 enabling the remote desktop

After pressing “ok” button, the remote desktop is enabled and settings is closed.

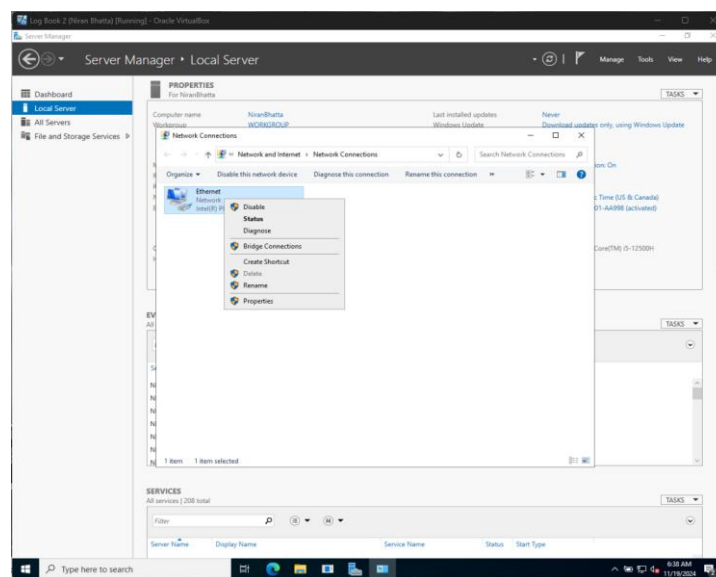


5.3) Setting up Static IP address

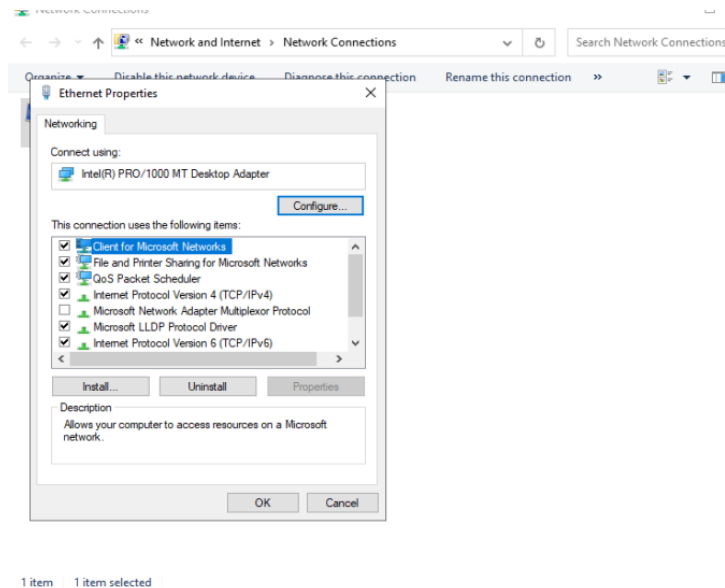
For setting the IP address, press the button “Ethernet” which shows all the connected adapters.



After right click, the properties of adapter is opened.



From the given properties, Left click on IPv4 which will open new window for entering IP.



Enter the IP, Subnet Mask and Gateway, Primary and Secondary DNS server address in the new window. Than static IP will be configured successfully.

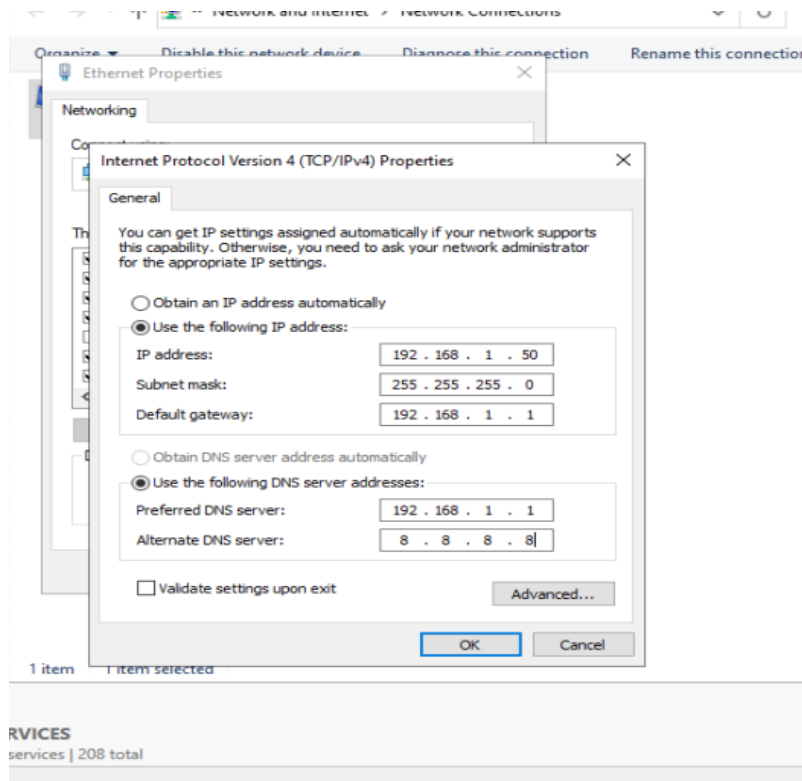
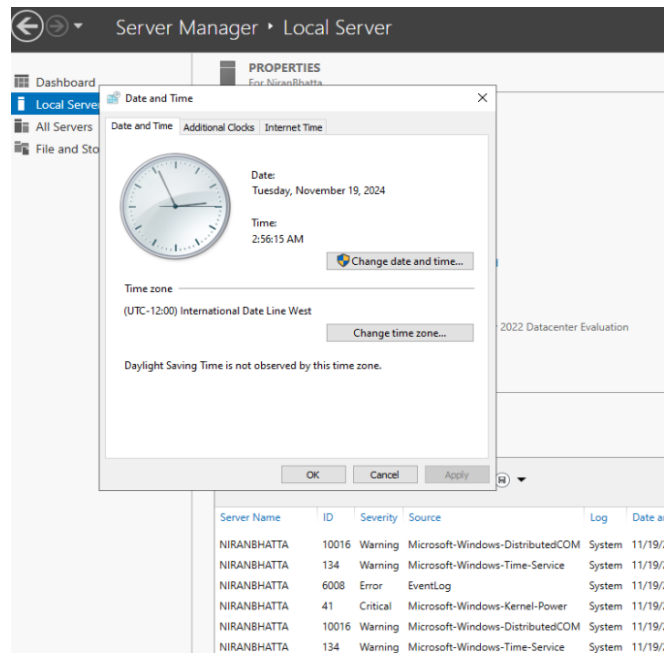


Figure 3 configuring Static IP address

5.4) Changing the time zone

For changing the time zone, press on time zone from server manager menu. Then select the correct time zone or the server.



Click on change time zone and select time zone to Kathmandu

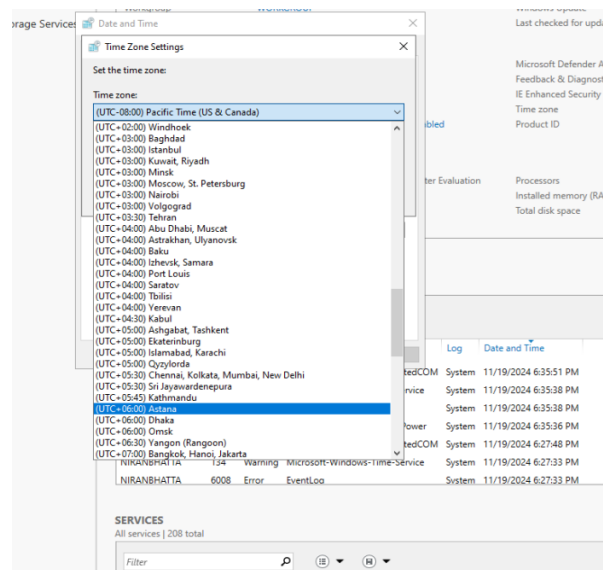
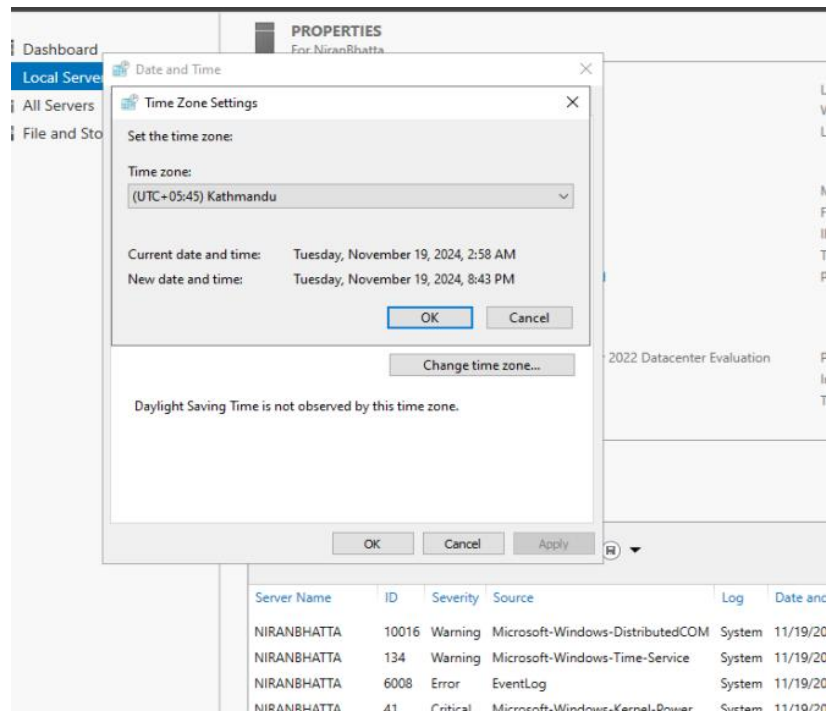


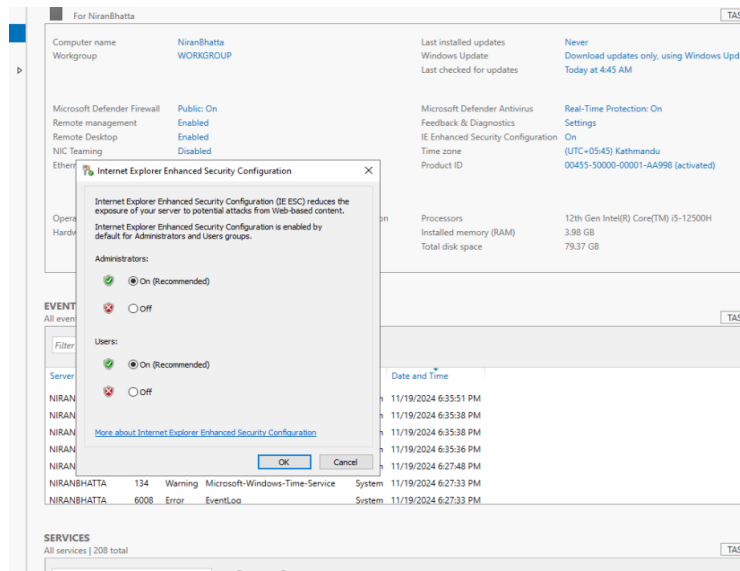
Figure 4 changing the time zone

Then press “OK” button



5.5) Turning off enhanced security and checking for updates

For closing enhanced security, IE enhanced security button is pressed from the menu. A new window opens



Turn off IE security for both users i.e. Admin and Users and ok is pressed.

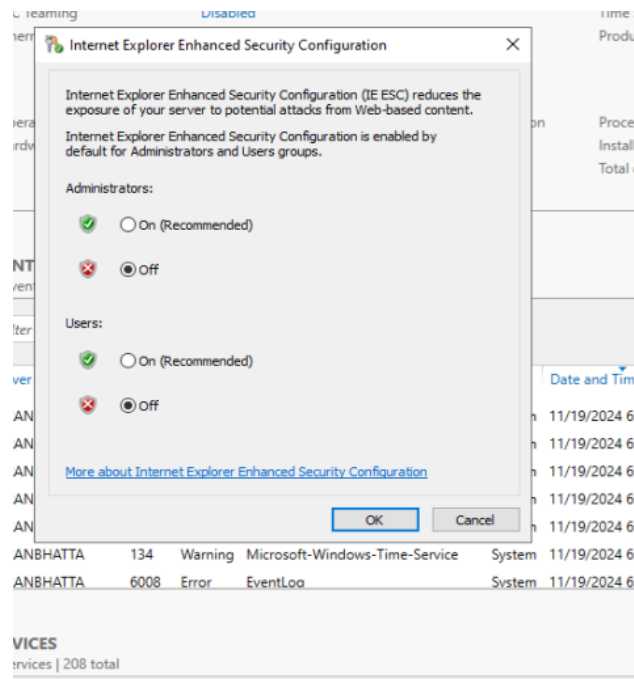
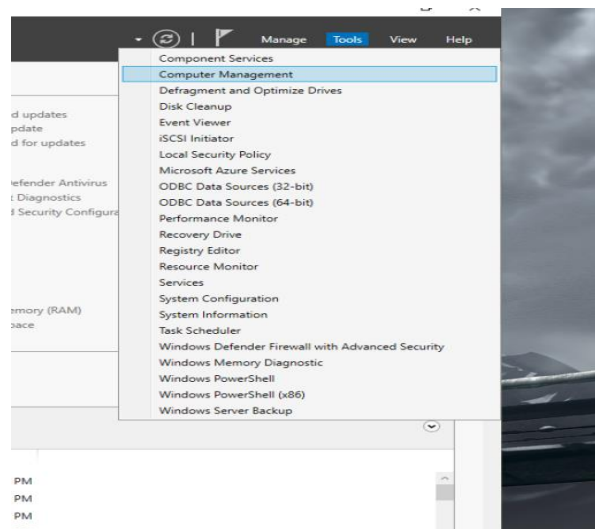


Figure 5 turning off enhanced security

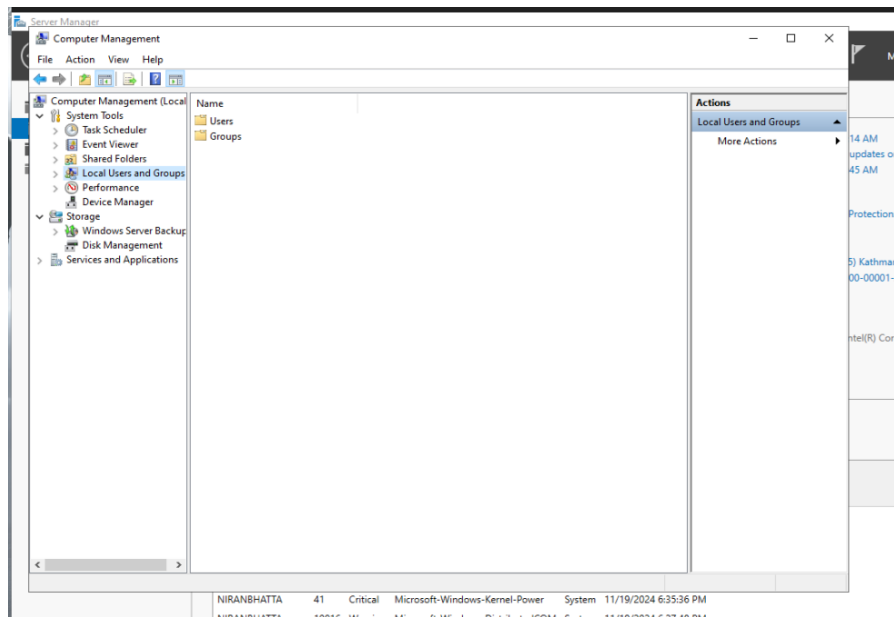
Then check for updates by pressing update button. New updates will automatically be installed.

5.6) Adding user using GUI

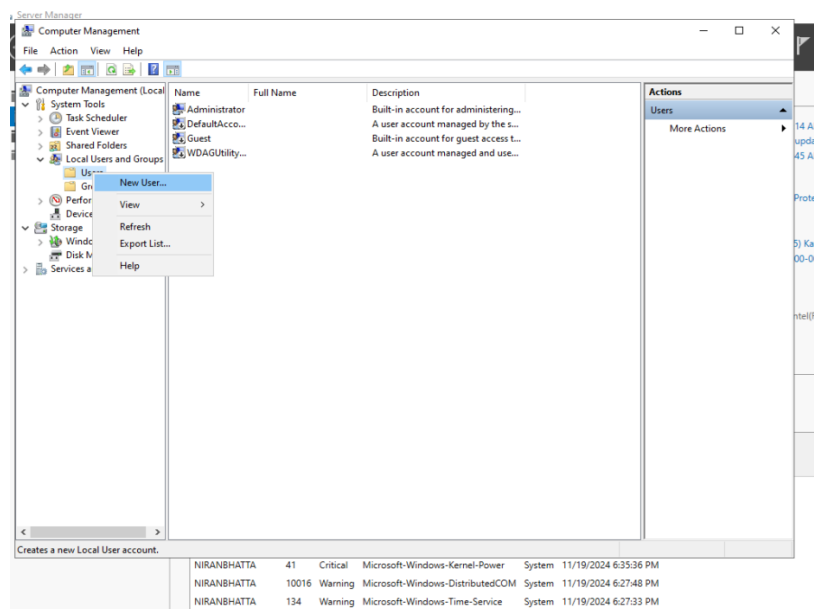
Press Tools from top right of server manager and from the list select Computer management



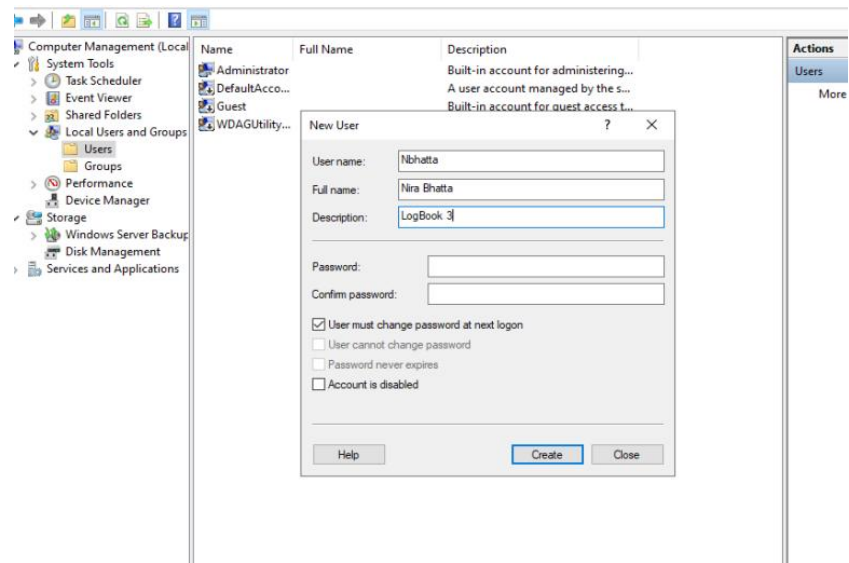
Selecting Local users and groups from the list



Right click on users and press new user



Enter new user details in new window and press create



New user will be created

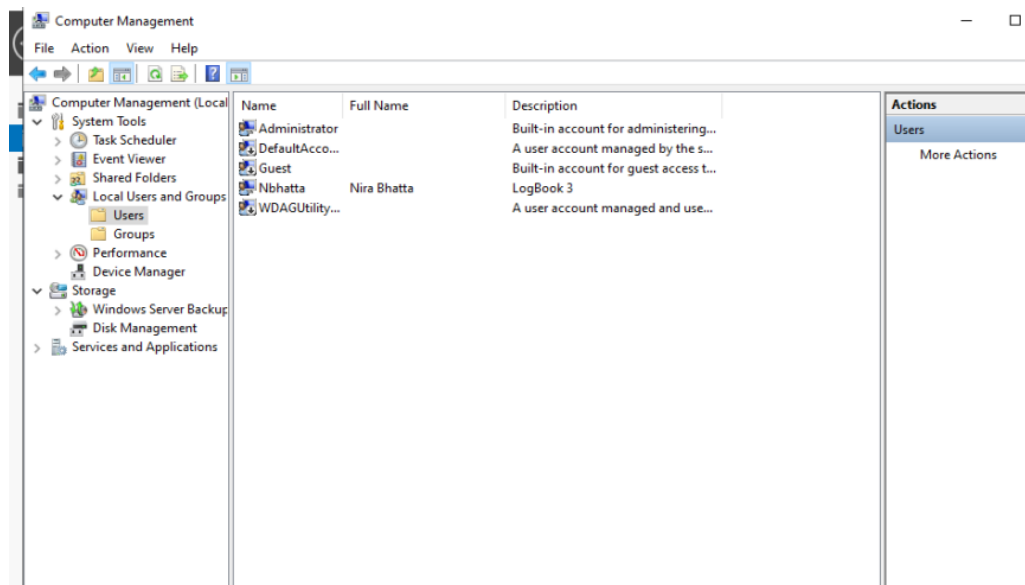
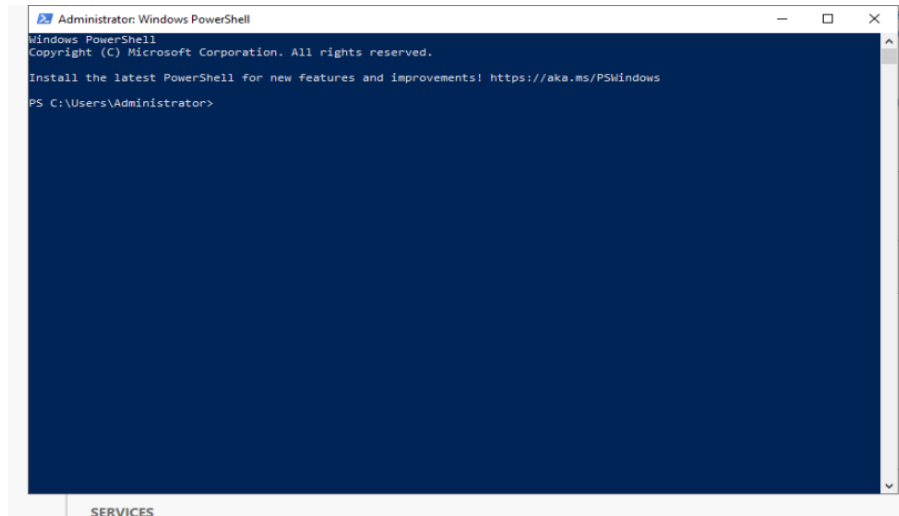


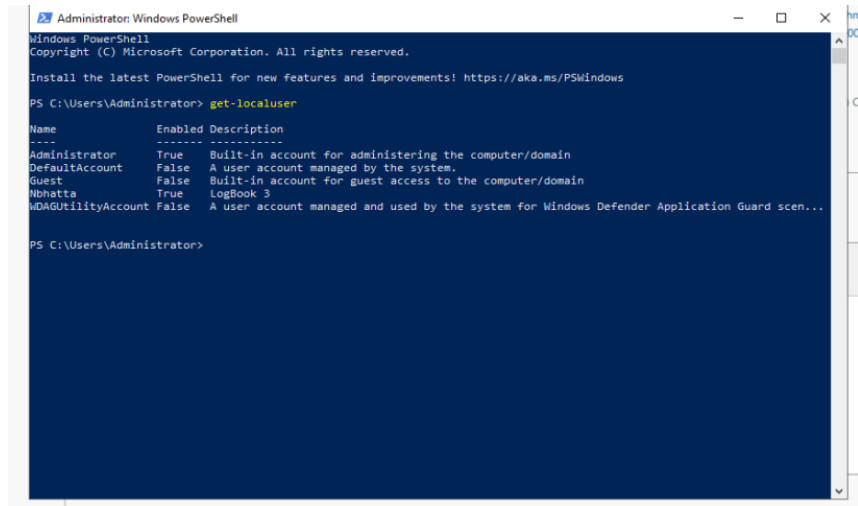
Figure 6 adding new user

5.7) Adding new user PowerShell

Open windows PowerShell as administrator.



Enter command “get-localuser” for viewing all the users



Enter command “new-localuser –name ‘username’ –description ‘description’ –password ‘password’” to create a new user. In this case no password is given.

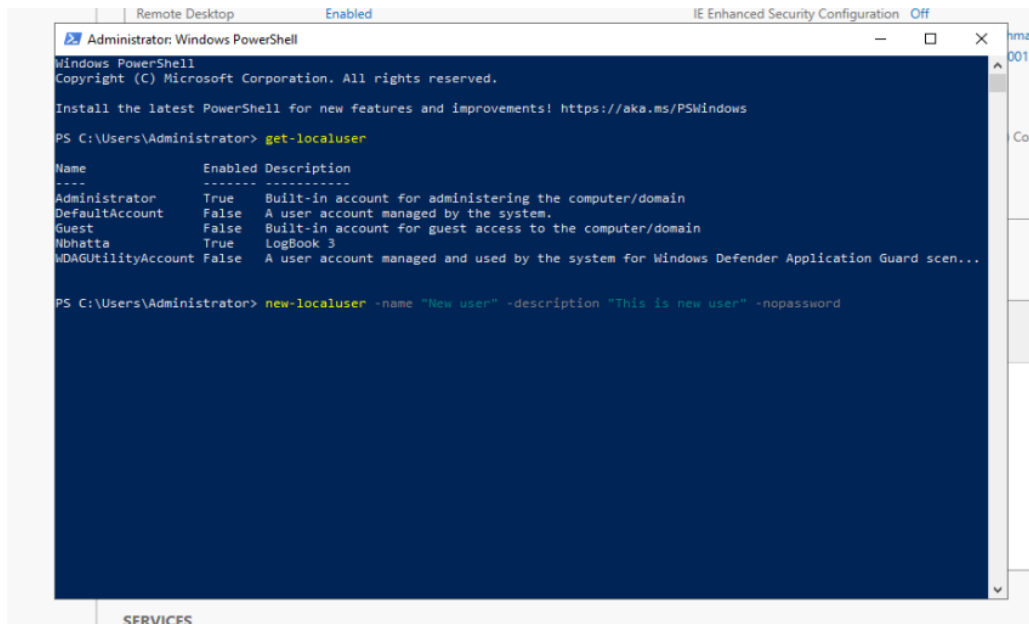
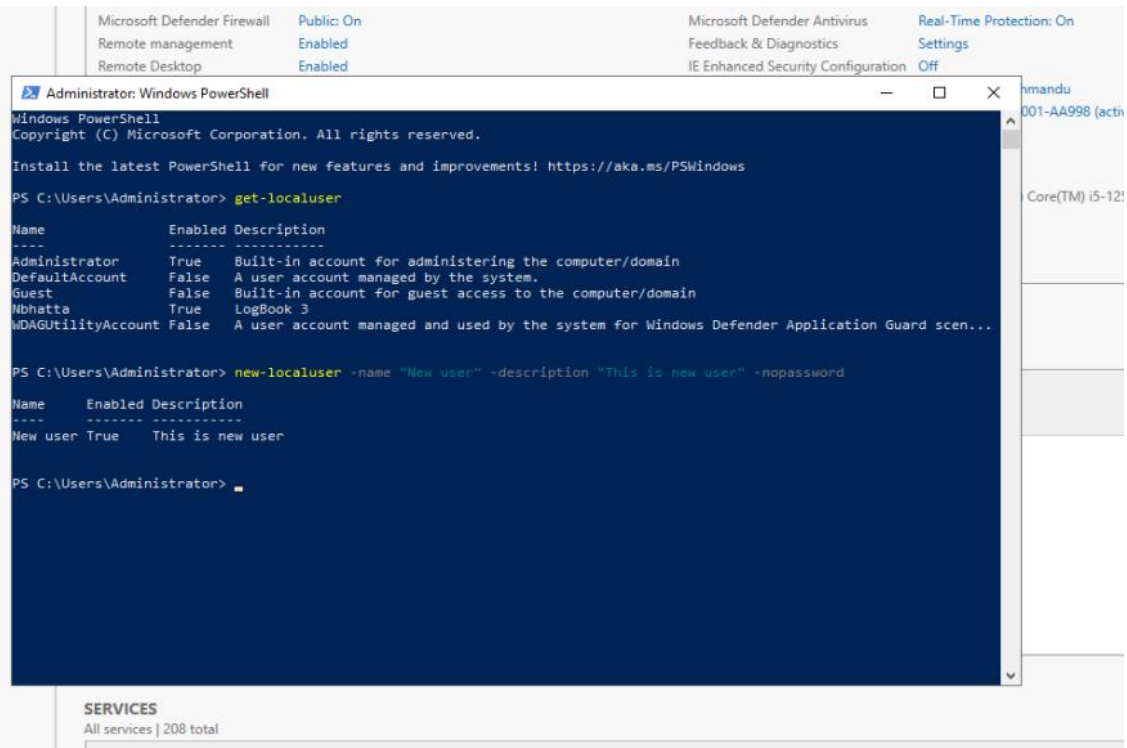
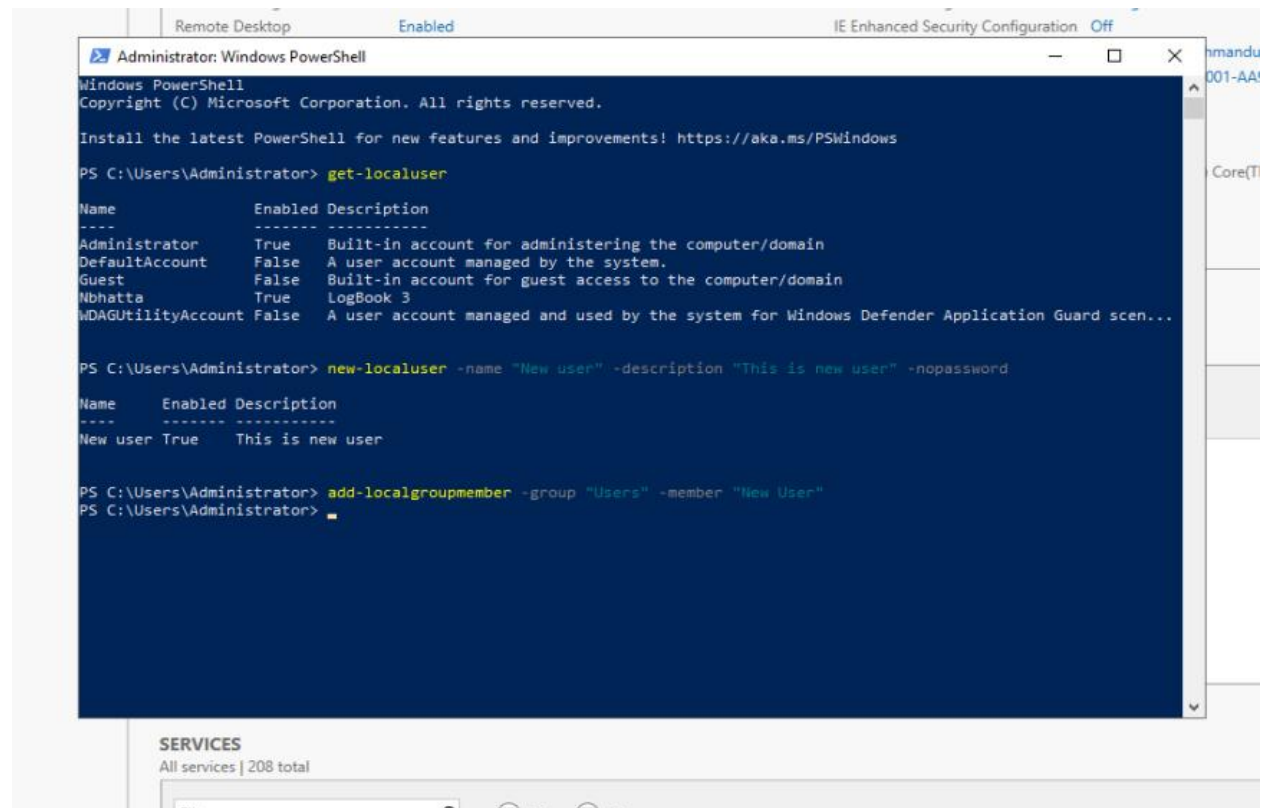


Figure 7 adding new user using PowerShell

New user is added successfully



Users have to be manually added to group and should be manually added from the shell. The command is “add-localgroupmember –group ‘groupname’ –member ‘username’



The screenshot shows a Remote Desktop session with two windows. The top window is titled 'Administrator: Windows PowerShell' and displays the following text:

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\Users\Administrator> get-localuser
```

Name	Enabled	Description
Administrator	True	Built-in account for administering the computer/domain
DefaultAccount	False	A user account managed by the system.
Guest	False	Built-in account for guest access to the computer/domain
Nbhatta	True	LogBook 3
WDAGUtilityAccount	False	A user account managed and used by the system for Windows Defender Application Guard scen...

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> new-localuser -name "New user" -description "This is new user" -nopassword
```

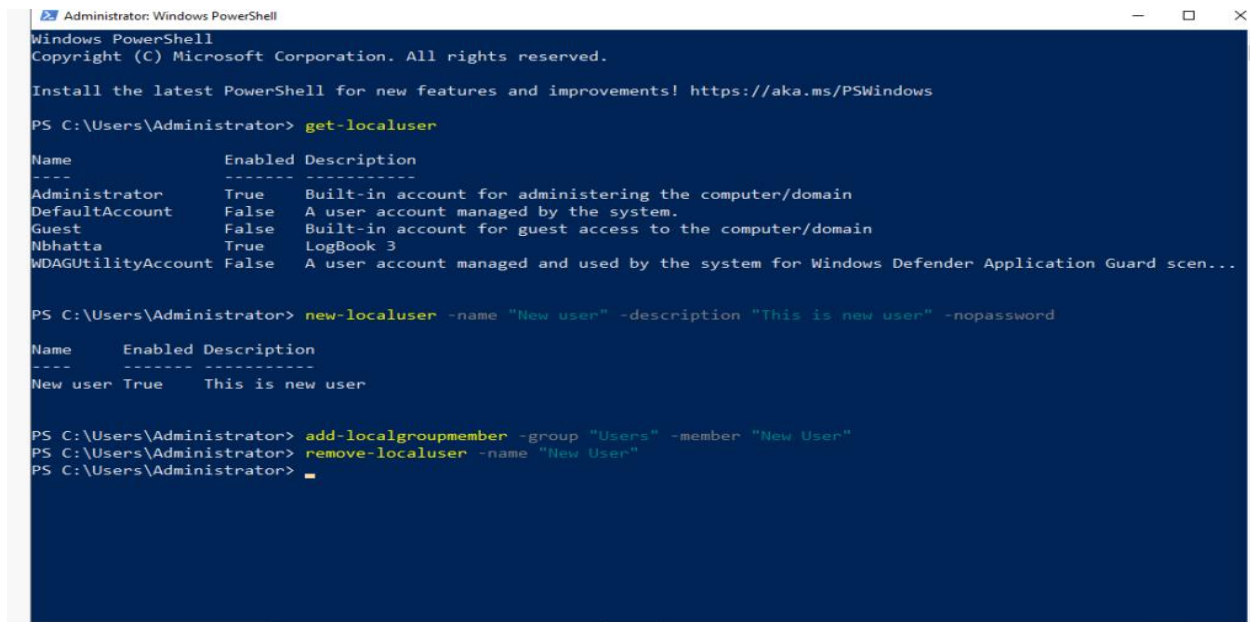
Name	Enabled	Description
New user	True	This is new user

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> add-localgroupmember -group "Users" -member "New User"
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

The bottom window is titled 'SERVICES' and shows 'All services | 208 total'.

5.8) Removing a user

The command to remove user using Shell is “remove-localuser –name ‘username’”



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\Users\Administrator> get-localuser

Name            Enabled Description
----            -
Administrator   True     Built-in account for administering the computer/domain
DefaultAccount  False    A user account managed by the system.
Guest           False    Built-in account for guest access to the computer/domain
Nbhatta         True     LogBook 3
WDAGUtilityAccount False    A user account managed and used by the system for Windows Defender Application Guard scen...

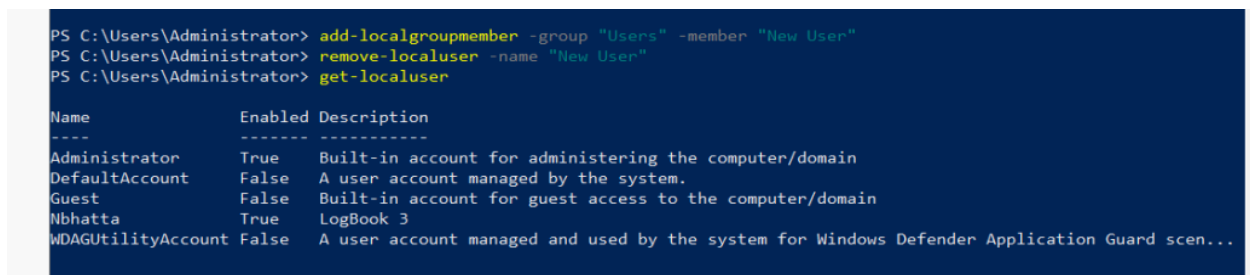
PS C:\Users\Administrator> new-localuser -name "New user" -description "This is new user" -nopassword

Name            Enabled Description
----            -
New user        True     This is new user

PS C:\Users\Administrator> add-localgroupmember -group "Users" -member "New User"
PS C:\Users\Administrator> remove-localuser -name "New User"
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Figure 8 removing user using PowerShell

Confirming that the user is removed

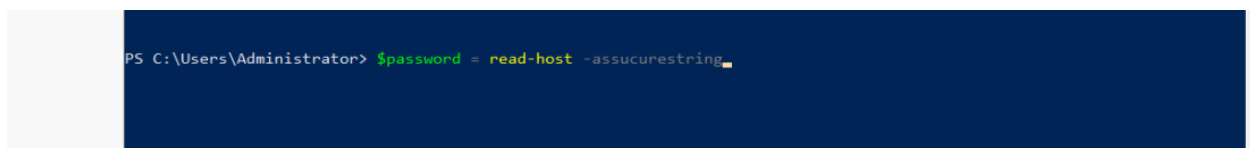


```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> add-localgroupmember -group "Users" -member "New User"
PS C:\Users\Administrator> remove-localuser -name "New User"
PS C:\Users\Administrator> get-localuser

Name            Enabled Description
----            -
Administrator   True     Built-in account for administering the computer/domain
DefaultAccount  False    A user account managed by the system.
Guest           False    Built-in account for guest access to the computer/domain
Nbhatta         True     LogBook 3
WDAGUtilityAccount False    A user account managed and used by the system for Windows Defender Application Guard scen...
```

5.9) Storing passwords using variables as secure strings

The command used is \$variable –read-host –assecurestring



```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> $password = read-host -assecurestring
```

Figure 9 storing passwords

6) Conclusion

To sum up, we have gained an understanding of Server Manager and PowerShell and their functionalities. We have acquired fresh knowledge on Server manager. This log book contains detailed documentation on changing server names, adding new users, and removing users using PowerShell, as well as configuring IP addresses with subnet masks and gateways. I am confident that this logbook effectively captures our primary goal of understanding and clarifying concepts related to server management. Each action we took during this process has allowed me to expand my understanding and gain deeper insights into server management knowledge. We have now finished the logbook for week 3.

7) Bibliography

- (microsoft, 2024)
- (wikipedia, 2024)