

## Documentation

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NTW216: Systems Administration I

University of Advancing Technology

Aaron Rodriguez

Tuesday, April 15, 2025 .....	5
2. Resolving an no internet connection.....	5
Tuesday, March 25, 2025 .....	6
1. Installing Windows Server Backup Feature.....	6
2. Adding the Additional Drive.....	9
3. Perform a System State Backup.....	16
Thursday, March 20, 2025 .....	20
Thursday, March 13, 2025 .....	25
Thursday, February 20, 2025 .....	25
Active Directory Recovery .....	25
Server not Starting .....	25
Snapshot Sheet.....	26
Tuesday, February 18, 2025.....	26
Recovery .....	26
Sunday, February 16, 2025 .....	28
Creating Shares .....	28
Adding NTS216Admin to AdminGroup.....	36
Blocking Inheritance .....	37
Renaming the Policy.....	38
Excel .....	39

Work Groups .....	39
Users .....	39
Policies.....	40
Permission Matrix.....	40
Thursday, February 13, 2025 .....	41
Creating extra groups.....	41
Making organizational units.....	44
Creating Users.....	45
Policies.....	46
Password Policies.....	46
Account Lockout.....	50
Linking GPO.....	51
Tuesday, February 11, 2025 .....	54
Group Policy Management .....	54
Excel .....	55
Thursday, February 6, 2025 .....	55
Active Directory.....	55
Admin Account .....	60
Excel Sheet.....	60
Tuesday, February 4, 2025 .....	61

Installing AD, DS, DNS, and DHCP .....	61
Thursday, January 30, 2025 .....	65
Set the Hostname .....	65
Setting Time & Date .....	66
Tuesday, January 28, 2025 .....	68
Password Reset .....	68
Canvas Group.....	68
Static IP.....	68

## **Tuesday, April 15, 2025**

The following section is information regarding the practice calls that we received in which we were tasked with resolving the issue that they provided.

### **1. Installing python on raspberry pi**

I (Keven) received a call from a customer stating they are trying to install python on raspberry pi, that an individual gave them a USB and they were not sure how to install it and asked if it was an OS, informed it is an OS and that Python comes pre-installed. Asked them to open the terminal, they were not sure how to do so. Instructed the customer to click on their search bar and type in command prompt, they opened the terminal. Advised to type in python3 -v, they stated it said pathway failed. Advised to type in sudo apt update, which gave the same error. Asked if they were connected to the internet, which they believed they were but upon double checking, they were not and then connected. I asked them to retype sudo apt update and hit enter, they stated they are getting percentages, and it is good. Next step was for customer to type sudo apt install python3 into the terminal, which they said is now downloaded. They stated someone mentioned pip and that they need it for an assignment, informed customer to type in sudo apt install python3-pip, customer stated everything was good to go. I was going to advise them to type python3 -v once again into the terminal but asked if they didn't need anything else, stated they are good to go. Call ended.

### **2. Resolving an no internet connection**

When I (Preston) received the call, I asked them to describe their issues, they mentioned that when they went to a website it displayed that there did not have an internet connection. Because of this I had them do some basic tests, such as reconnecting Wi-Fi, trying a different

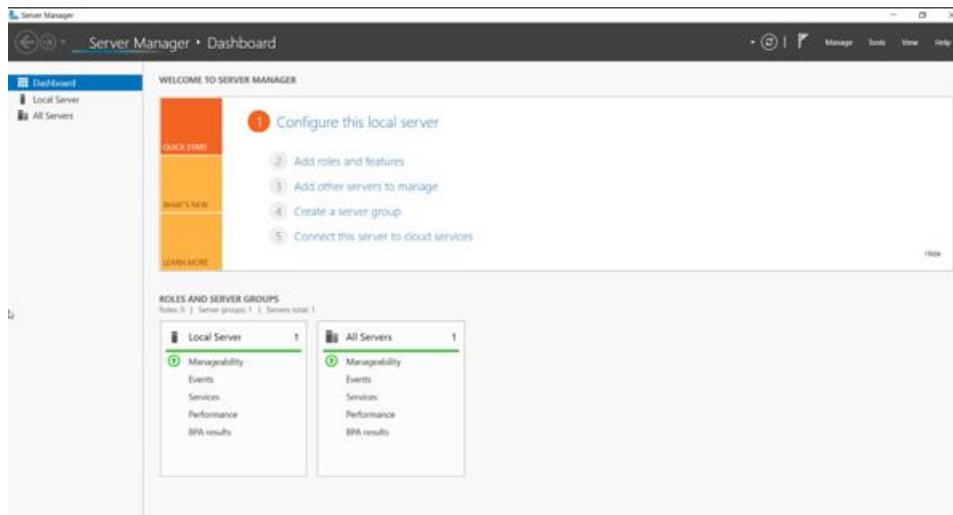
domain and a different browser. We discovered that there was an issue with Microsoft Edge, as all issues were resolved by trying Firefox. Although the issue was resolved by using a different browser, the issue with Microsoft Edge could not be fixed, but since the user did not have any critical data on that browser, I recommend transferring completely to Firefox, in the case that they needed edge I told them to call back, and we will get it resolved. It seems that there was some sort of corruption with Edge, and since it is built into the operating system, I personally would recommend a fresh install or a new machine, while IT resolved the issue directly on the device.

**Tuesday, March 25, 2025**

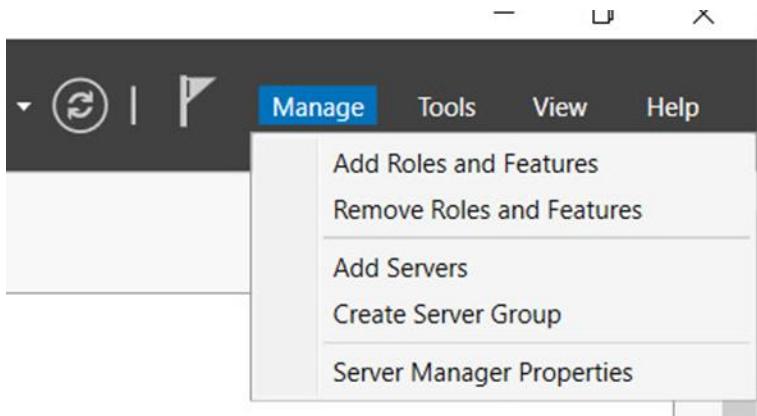
## **1. Installing Windows Server Backup Feature**

To be able to back up our server, we must add the feature to our Windows Server 2022 by using the following steps to do so.

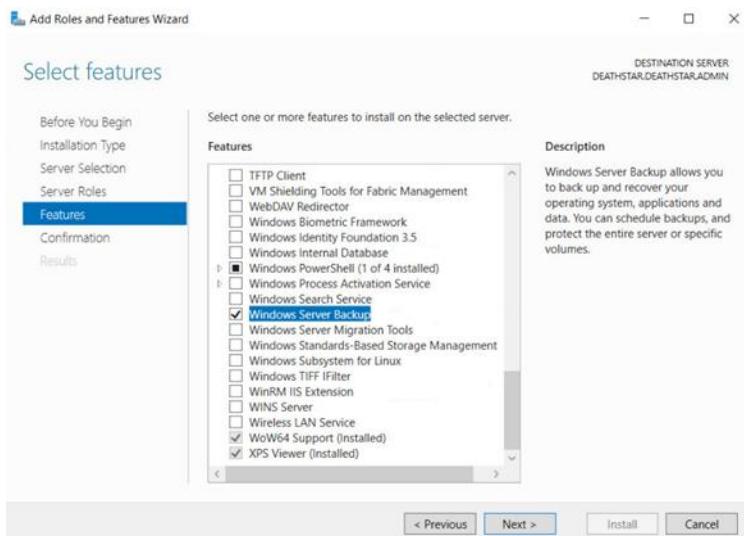
### 1. First open server manager.



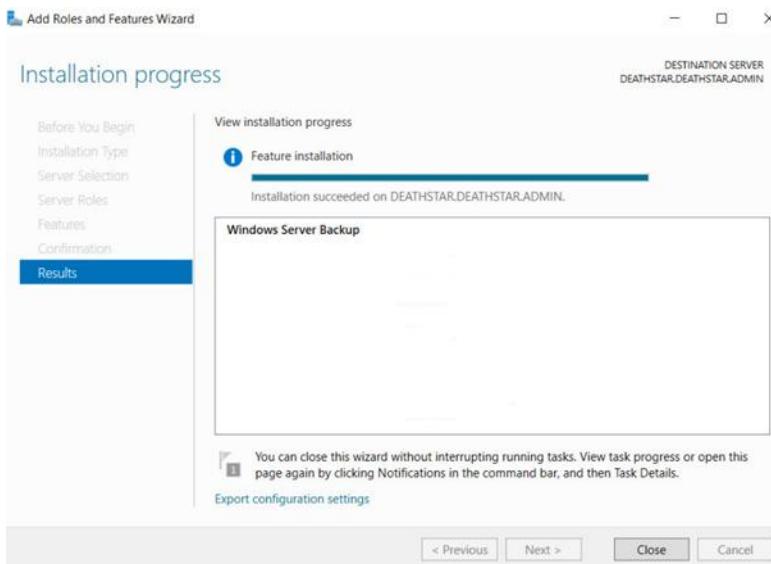
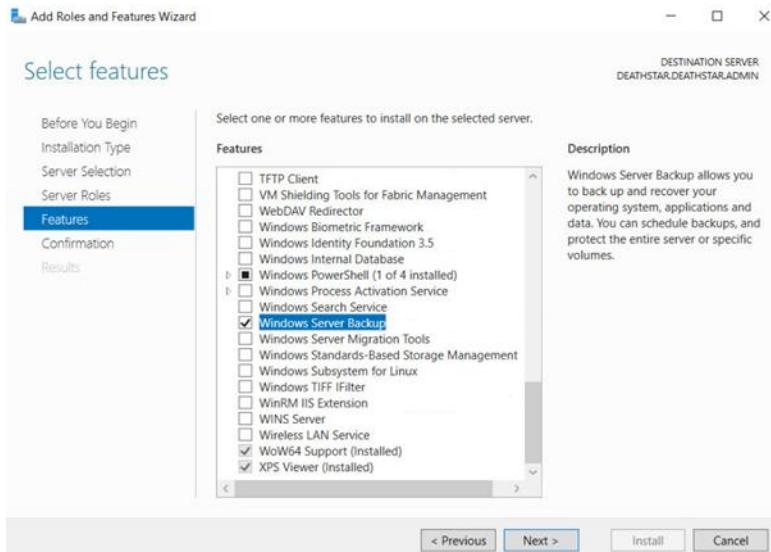
2. Click on ‘manage’ in the top right-hand corner next to the flag and then ‘Add Roles and Features.’



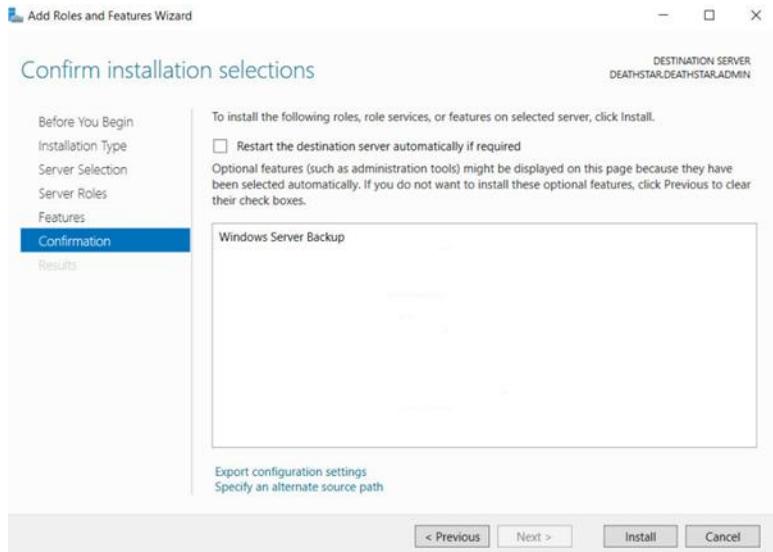
3. Then click ‘next’ until you reach the “Features” section.



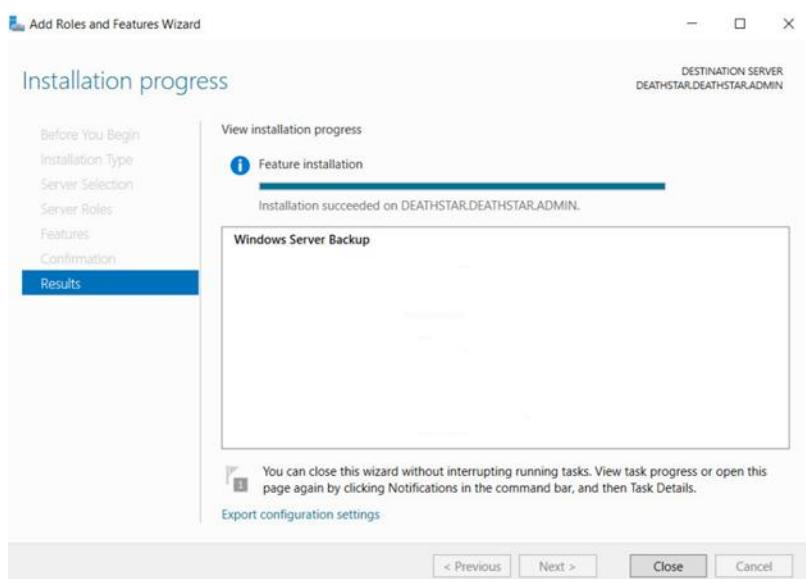
4. Then proceed by scrolling down and checking the Windows Server Backup box to select it.



5. Click 'next' and then 'install' to add the Windows Server Backup feature.



6. Now, wait for the installation to complete and close the Add Roles and Features wizard.



## 2. Adding the Additional Drive

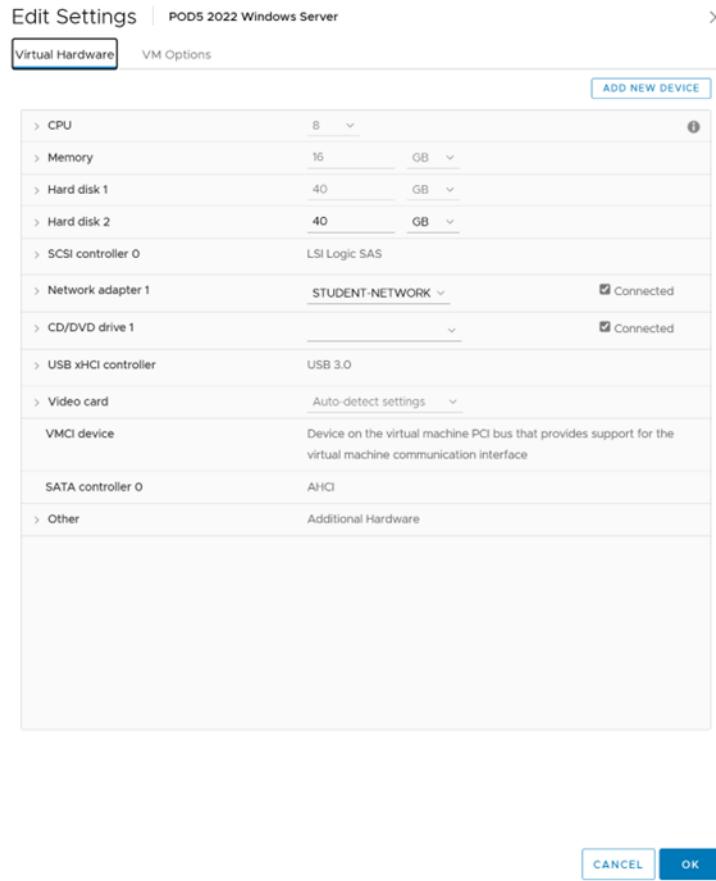
Although the service was added, it requires an additional drive to be added for the use of the backup feature. And to do this we must add the drive virtually using VMware.

1. Navigate to the online VMware cluster (Desktop application will not work) and select the server machine.



2. Then proceed by opening the settings panel by clicking on ‘actions’ and then finding the ‘edit settings’ tab.

The screenshot shows the VMware vSphere Web Client interface. On the left, the 'Summary' tab is selected for the virtual machine 'POD5 2022 Windows Server'. The main pane displays basic details: Guest OS (Microsoft Windows Server 2016 (64-bit)), Compatibility (ESXi 6.0 and later (VM version 11)), and IP Address (192.168.10.31). A yellow warning box at the bottom left states: '⚠️ VMware Tools is not installed on this virtual machine.' On the right, a context menu is open under the 'ACTIONS' dropdown, listing options like Power, Guest OS, Snapshots, Open Remote Console, Migrate..., Clone, Fault Tolerance, VM Policies, Template, Compatibility, Export System Logs..., and Edit Settings... (which is highlighted with a yellow background).



(The screenshot shows two Hard Disks, when setting up there will likely only be one)

3. Select ‘add new device’ in the top hand corner and select ‘Hard Disk.’

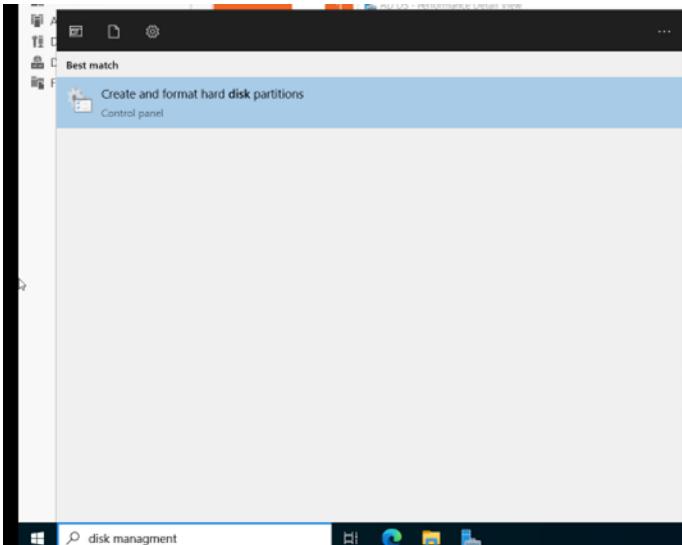


4. Then proceed by adding the following settings in the 'Hard Disk' tab.

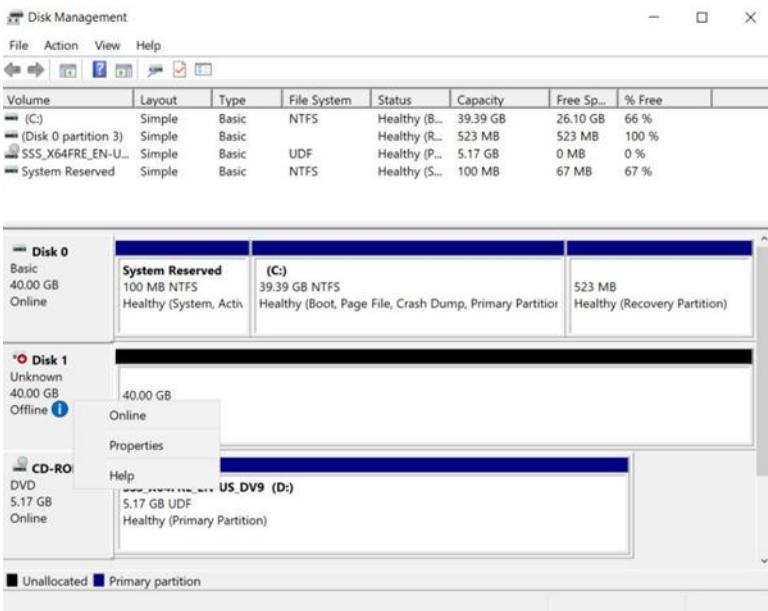
Hard disk 2	40	GB
Maximum Size	246.34 GB	
VM storage policy	▼	
Type	Thick Provision Lazy Zeroed	
Sharing	No sharing ▼	
Disk File	[StudentStorage1] POD5 2022 Windows Server/POD5 2022 Windows Server_1.vmdk	
Shares	Normal	1000
Limit - IOPs	Unlimited ▼	
Virtual flash read cache	0	MB ▼
Disk Mode	Dependent ▼	
Virtual Device Node	SCSI controller 0 ▼ SCSI(0:1) Hard disk 2 ▼	

(This should be identical to the first hard drive, and most of them are default values)

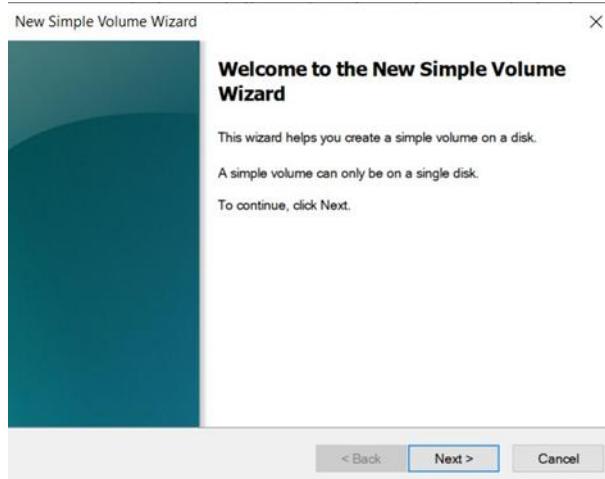
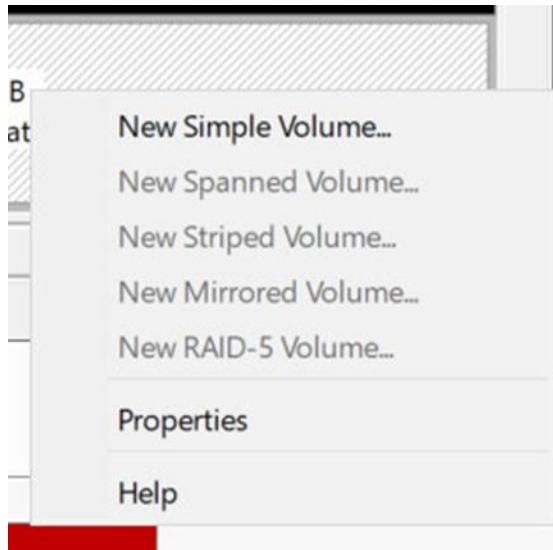
5. Press 'OK' to save and restart the machine. NOTE: restarting the machine may not be necessary, but it ensures that the device recognizes the drive.
6. Navigate to the 'Disk Management' application on the server machine.



7. You should see a ‘Disk 1’ that is marked as Unknown, 40.00 GB Offline, if you do not see this drive, verify steps 1-5. Afterwards, right-click and set it to ‘Online.’



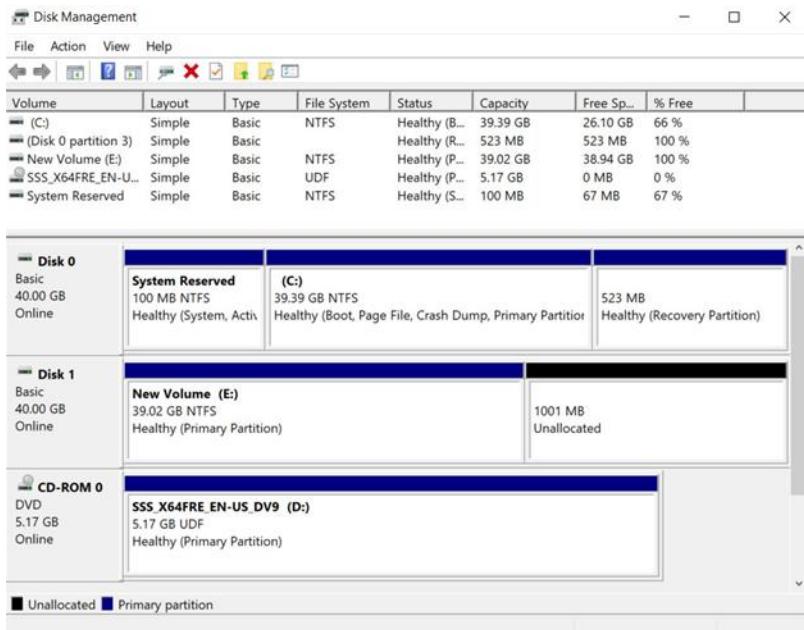
8. Then right-click the unallocated section of ‘disk 1’ and select ‘New Simple Volume...’ which will open its wizard, proceed by clicking next once it’s open.



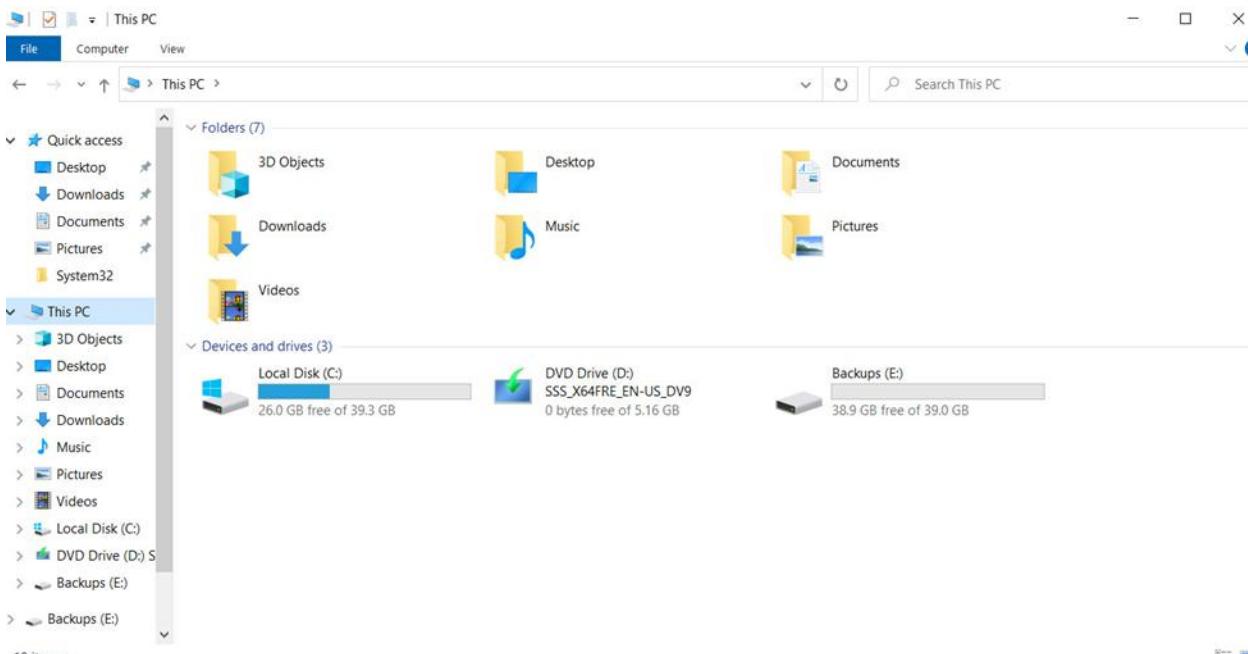
9. Use all the default settings, however optionally, set the size of the volume to 39 GB.

This is being done to improve the health of the driver.

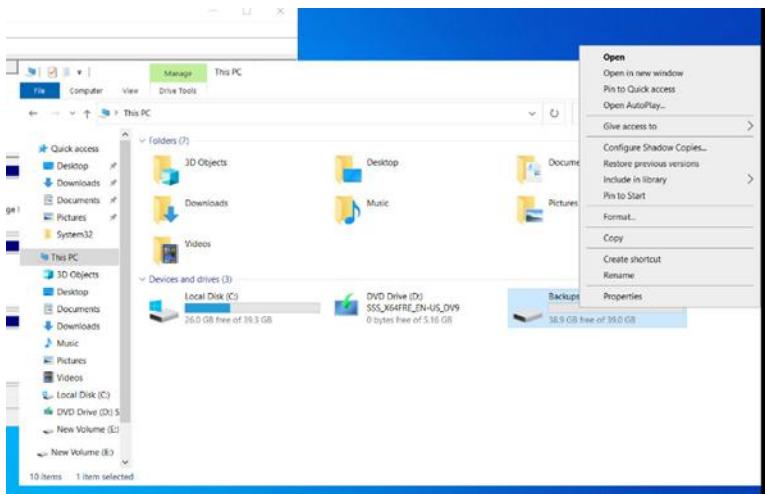
10. Set the label to be 'Backups' (can be changed later, and press 'save.'



11. Then open the file explorer and select ‘This PC’ which should allow you to see the second drive.



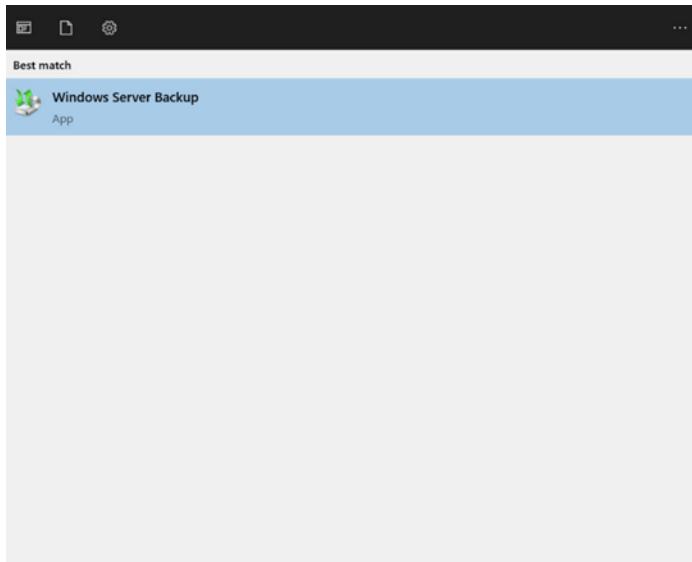
12. If you did not rename the drive, you may do so at this stage.



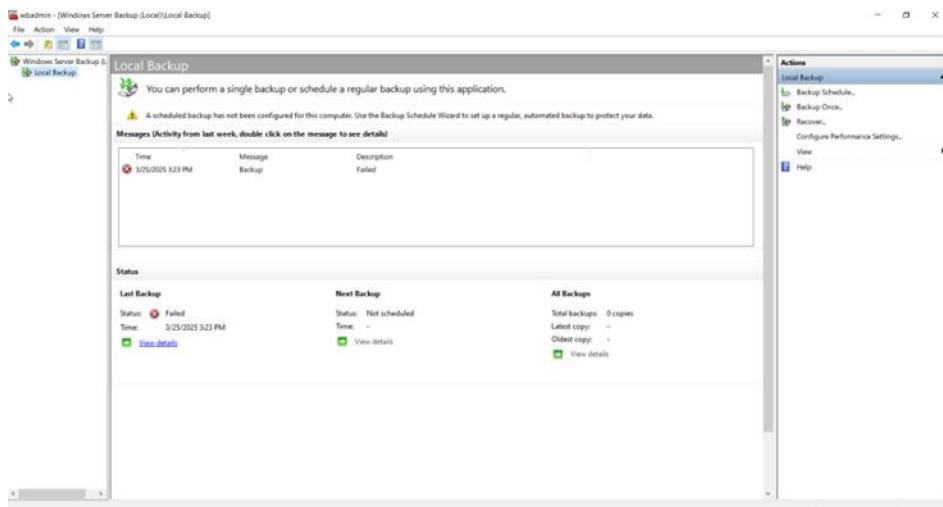
### 3. Perform a System State Backup

Now that we have the second drive set up, we can now configure the Windows Server Backup to use that drive and to back up the files to that location.

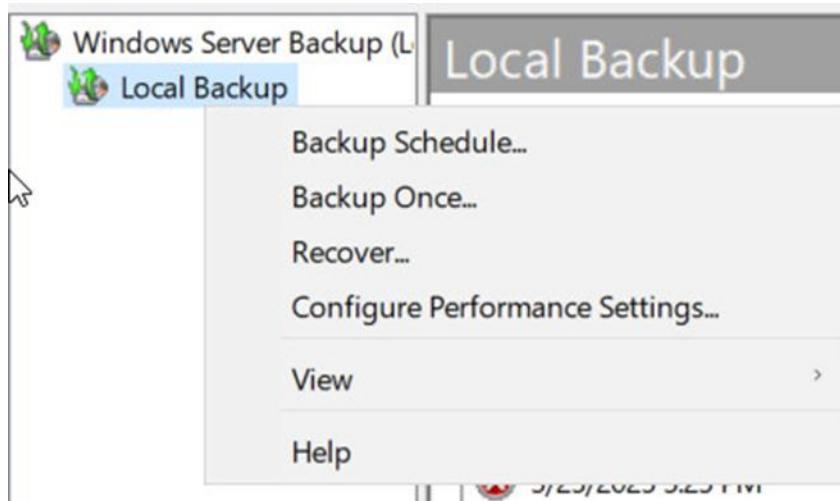
#### 1. Open Windows Server Backup from the Start Menu



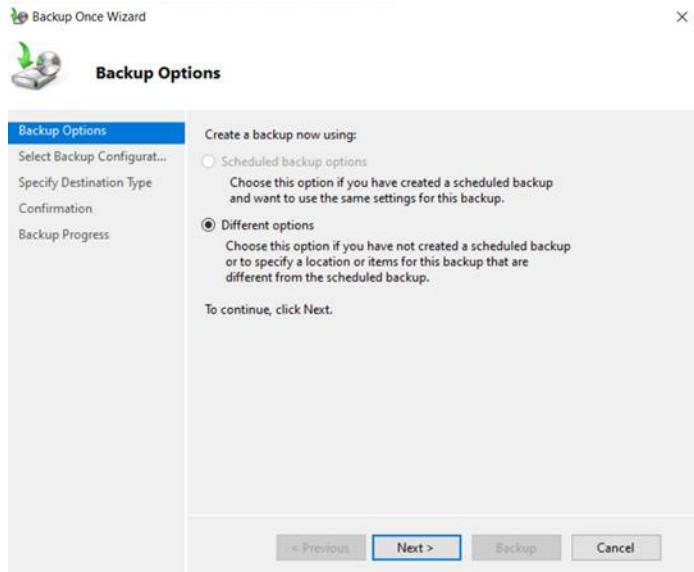
#### 2. Click Local Backup on the left pane.



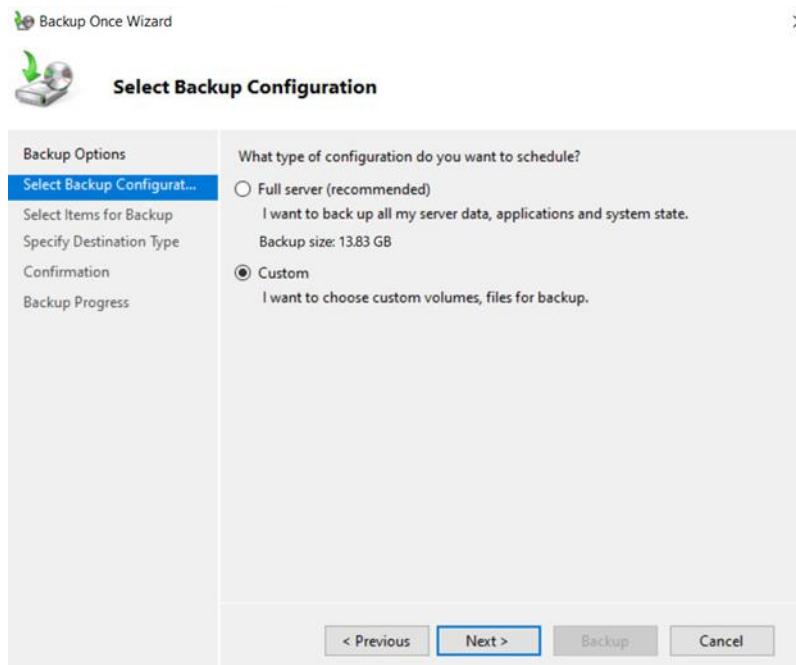
3. Click **Backup Once...** under the **Actions** panel.



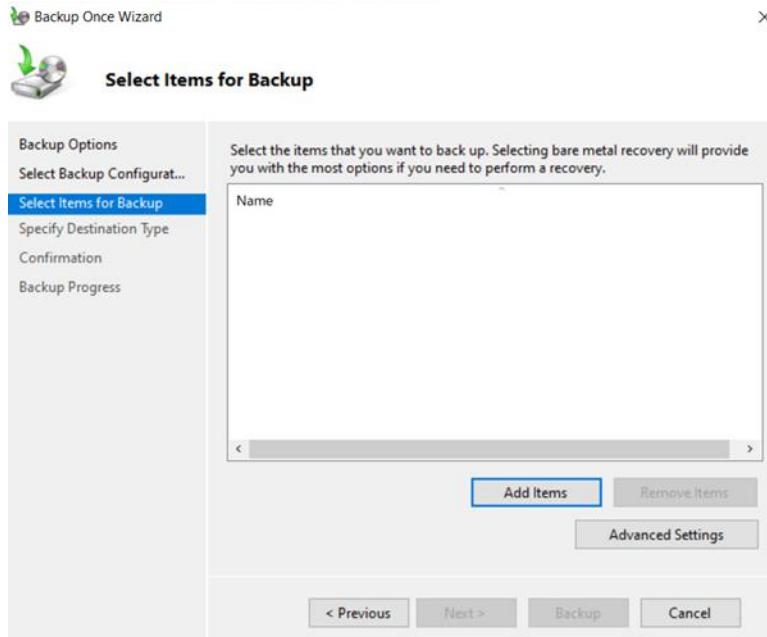
4. In the **Backup Options**, select **Different options**, then click **Next**.



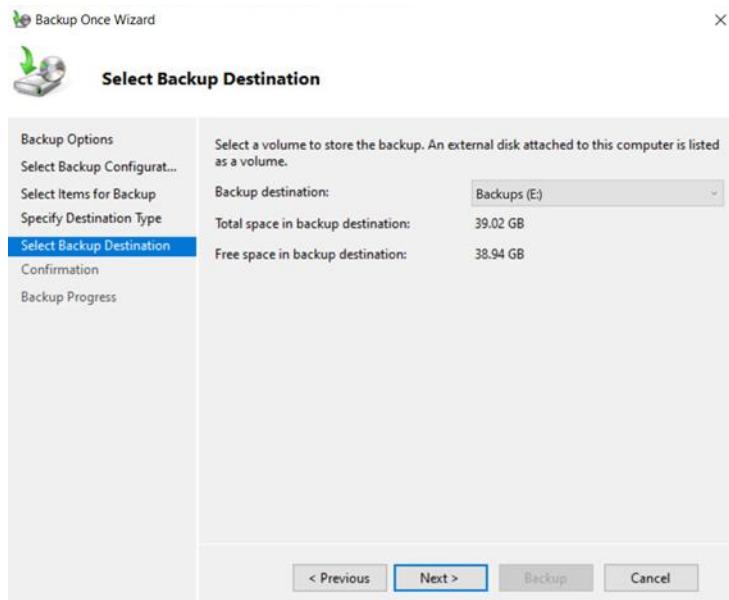
5. Choose **Custom** backup configuration and click **Next**.



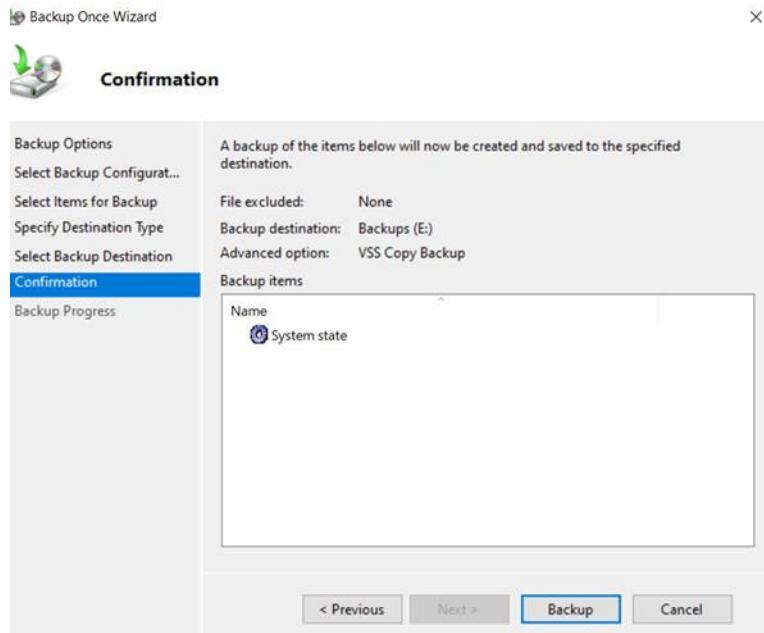
6. Click **Add Items**, select **System State**, then click **OK**.



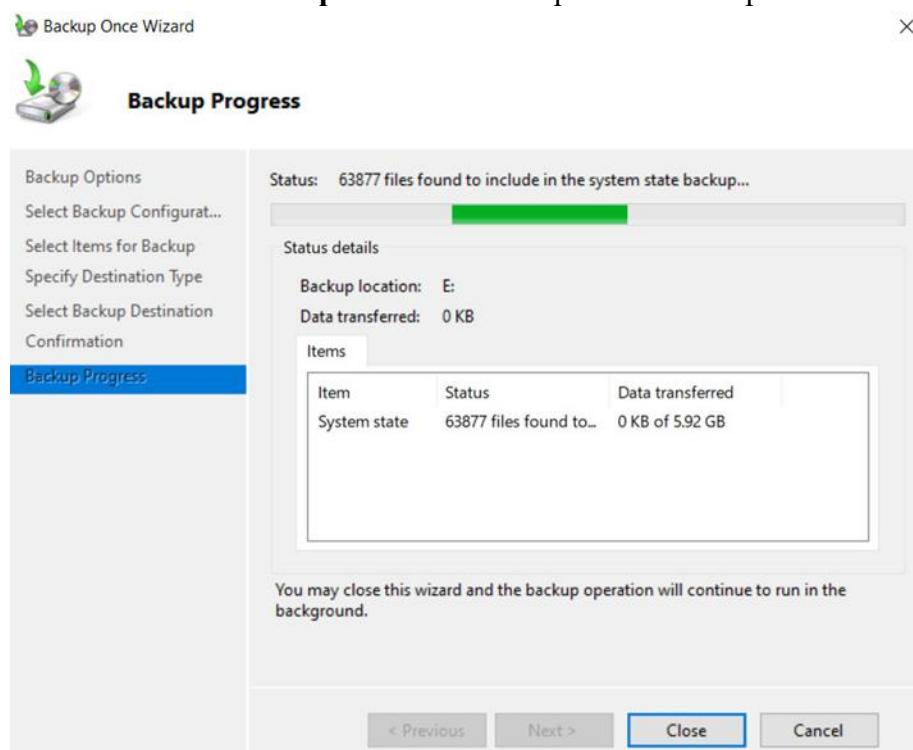
## 7. Select Backup to a volume.



## 8. Click **Next** and confirm settings.



9. Click **Backup** and wait for the process to complete.

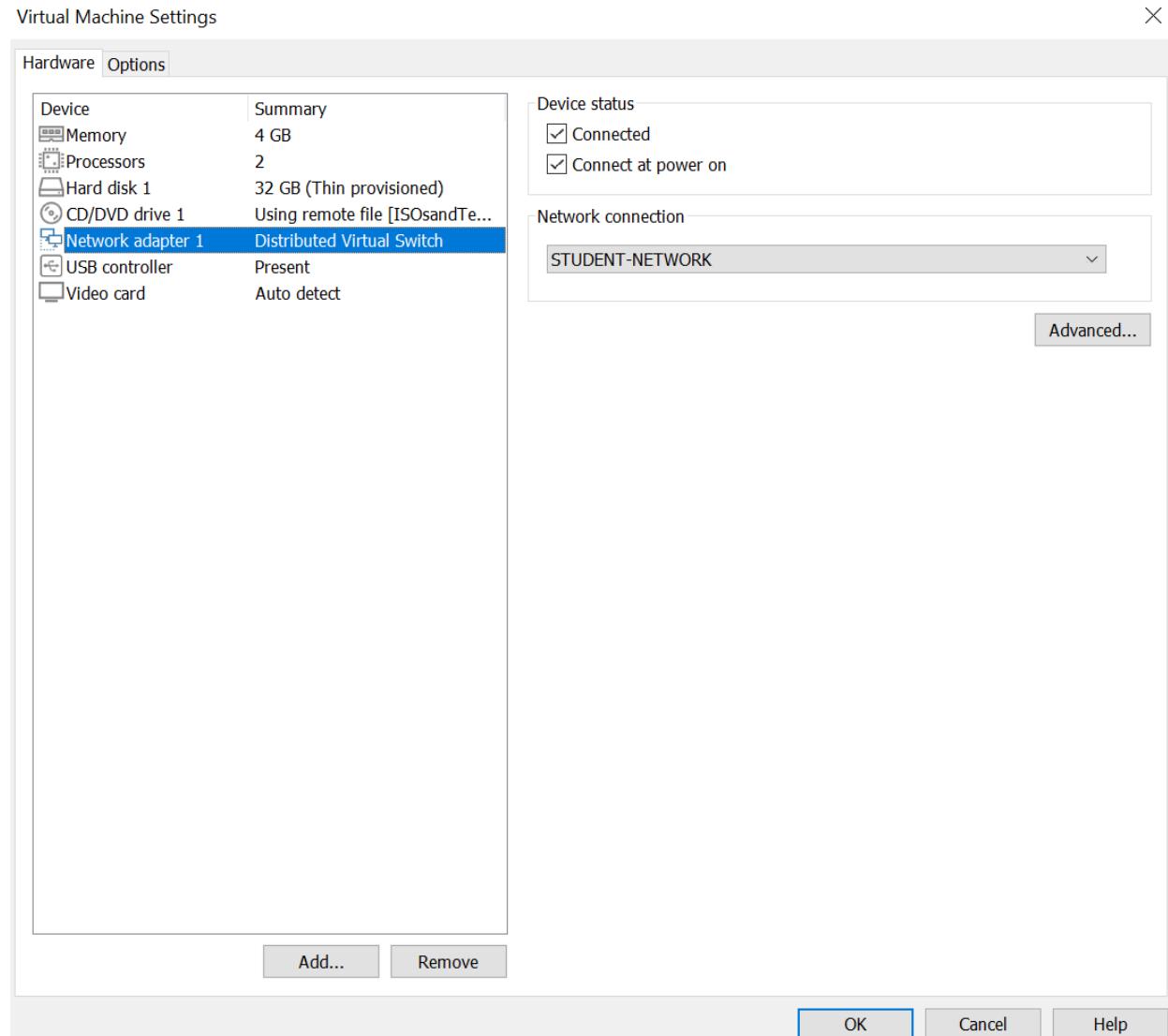


For this assignment we cancelled the backup to save on resources.

**Thursday, March 20, 2025**

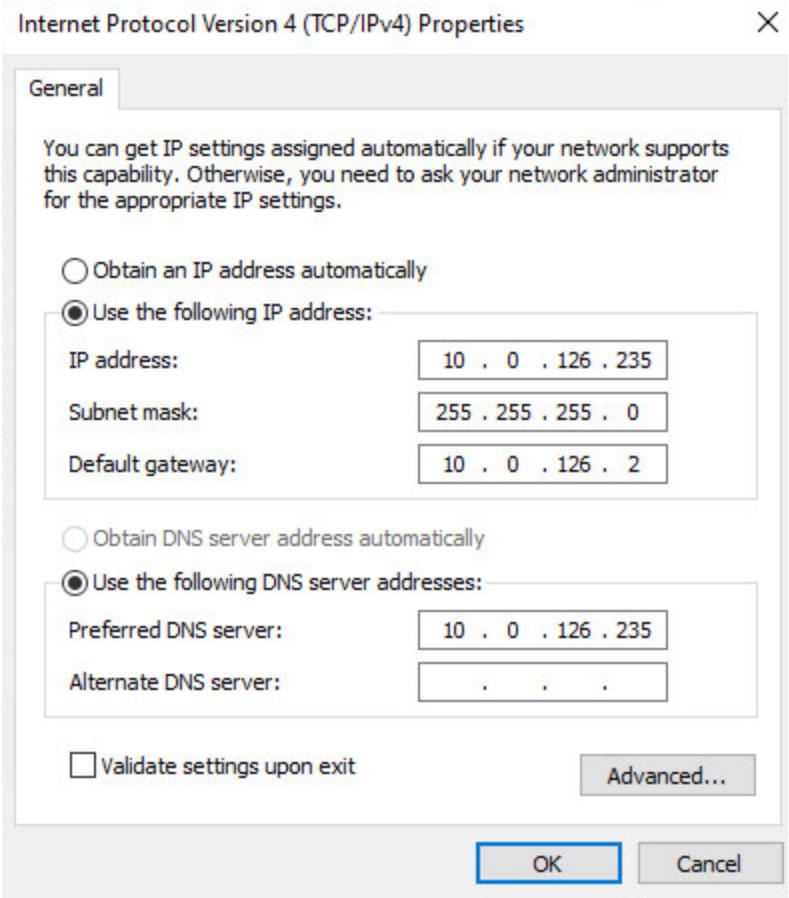
This is a continuation from, [Thursday, March 13, 2025](#) and the actions done under today's date spanned over multiple days, however it is consolidated to a singular day for documentation.

Please mark all network adapters within VMWare as a connection on STUDENT-NETWORK.

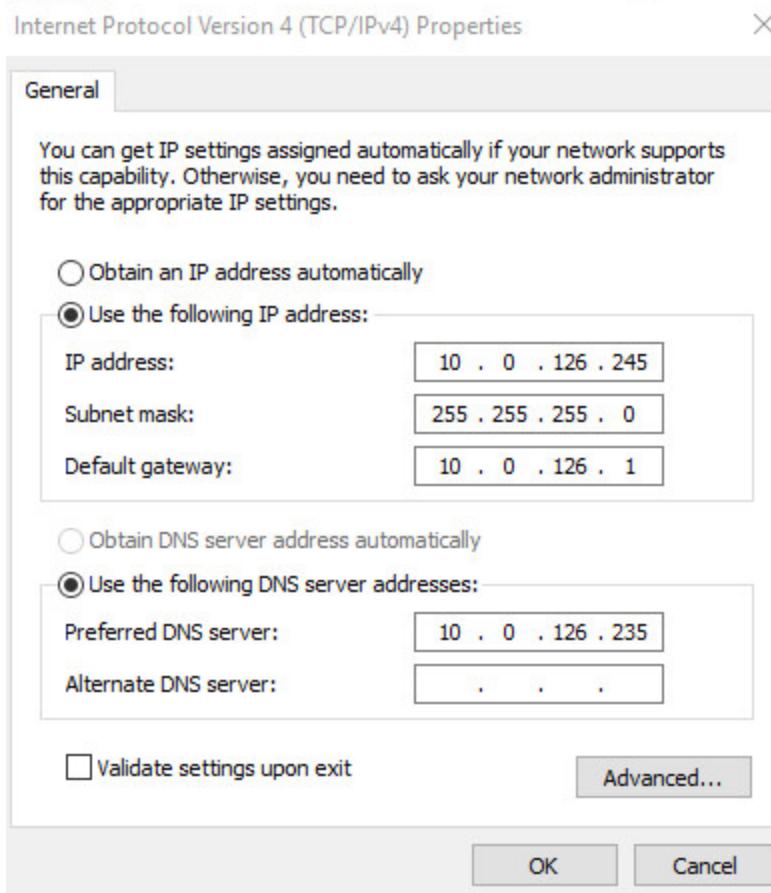


Set the following information in Control Panel -> Network and Internet -> Network

Connections -> Ethernet0 -> Properties -> Internet Protocol Version 4 and set the following.

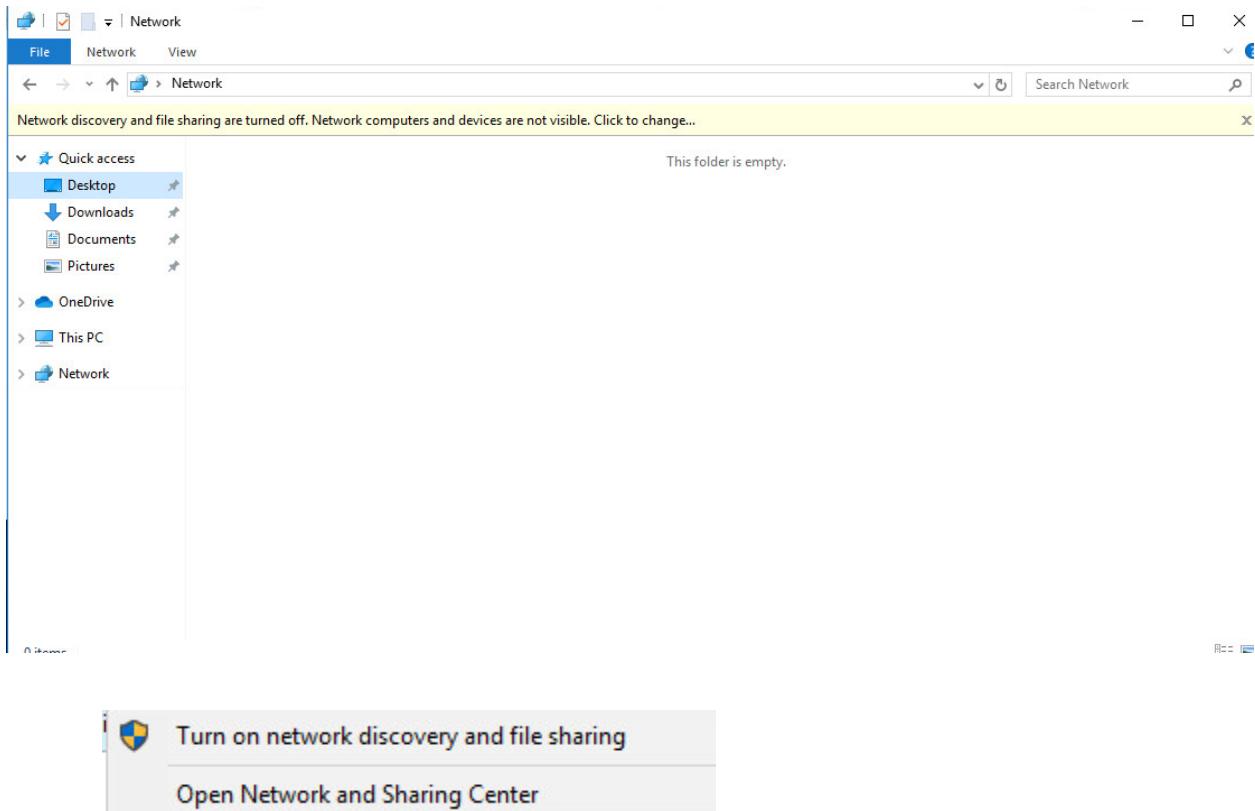


Afterwards go to the computer (NOT the server) and navigate back to Control Panel -> Network and Internet -> Network Connections -> Ethernet0 -> Properties -> Internet Protocol Version 4 and set the following.

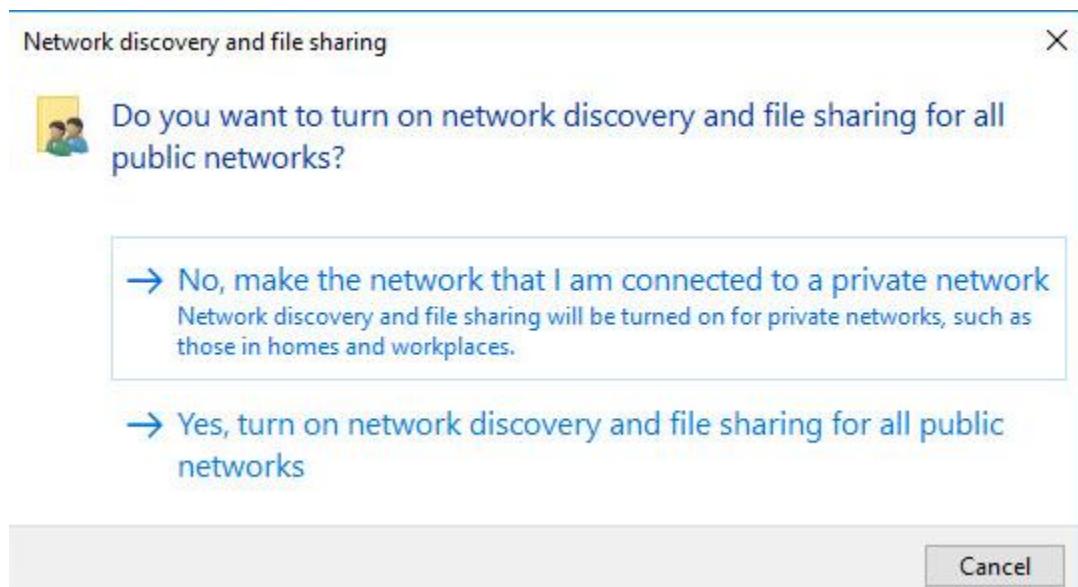


Ip address should be different per machine. DNS Should be the Server Machine (aka DEATHSTAR) IP address must not be used elsewhere on the network, and the gateway is different for the server and normal computers.

Navigate to Network in file explorer, click to change discovery.



And I select change this network to private



Press join domain, enter deathstar, enter NTS216 credentials, and skip creating a user.

## **Thursday, March 13, 2025**

First Search “about PC” then click rename PC and enter the desired PC names and clicking next, then you will be prompted to restart the PC. Repeat for computer 2

In active directory users and computers select the “computers folder” and add the desired PCs by name to identify them when they try to join the domain.

After restarting both computers and adding them to your main server, head back to “about PC” and select “join domain” by entering your domain name. Once the domain is joined you will be prompted to enter a password, from there you’re going to create a new user/skip which will then require a restart of the PC

Please look at [Thursday, March 20, 2025](#) for a continuation of todays work.

## **Thursday, February 20, 2025**

### **Active Directory Recovery**

Go to the add roles and features and look for a red X, you can then select AD DS on the Server Manager and right click the server and choose to turn on’. Screenshots are not available as this did not occur on our machine.

### **Server not Starting**

For some reason our machine was not starting up, after attempting to turn it on 4 times it eventually started. After it started everything was working as intended, we also created a snapshot at this time.

[Snapshot 1](#)

## Snapshot Sheet

On the Excel document we have added a sheet that will store a list of the snapshots, including name, description, date, and creator. Additional columns might be added later.

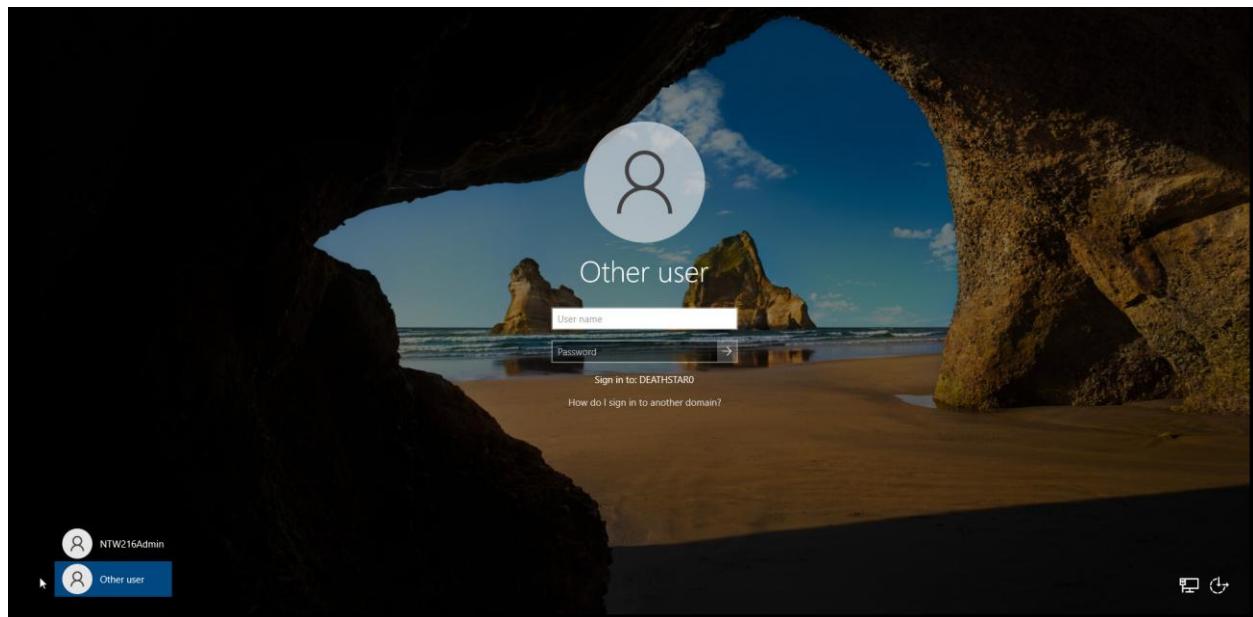
Name	Description	Date	Created
Snapshot 1	This is a backup before we updated the machine.	2/2/2025 01:45 PM	Preston Chapman

**Tuesday, February 18, 2025**

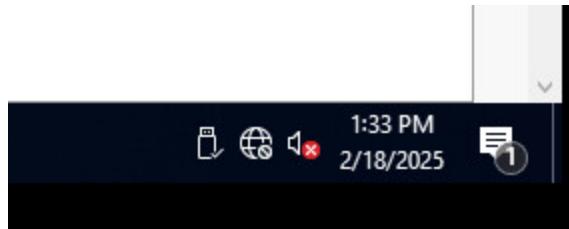
Today our server was broken by the Professor. These are the steps that we took to resolve the issue.

## Recovery

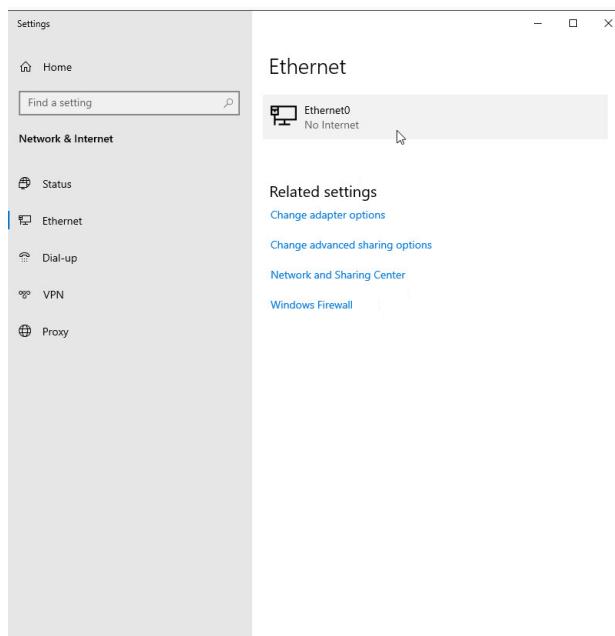
We noticed that our account was not listed, so we selected other users, and then input the account information from our excel sheet.



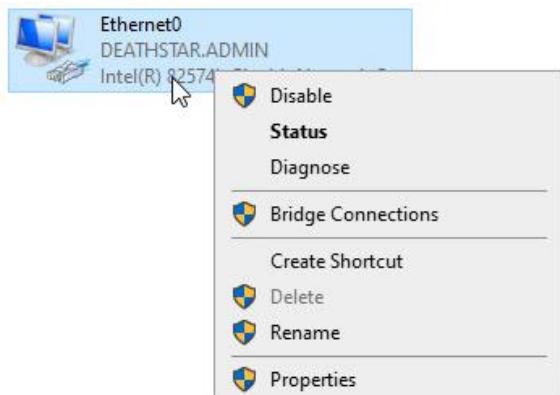
Once we logged into the machine, we noticed that the server was not connected to the internet.



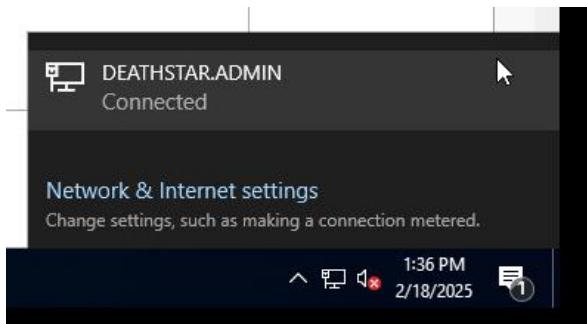
We opened the network and internet settings menu and noticed that the Ethernet was not connected.



We then pressed change adapter options, clicked ethernet0, and selected enable.



After doing this it resolved the issue we were having.



Sunday, February 16, 2025

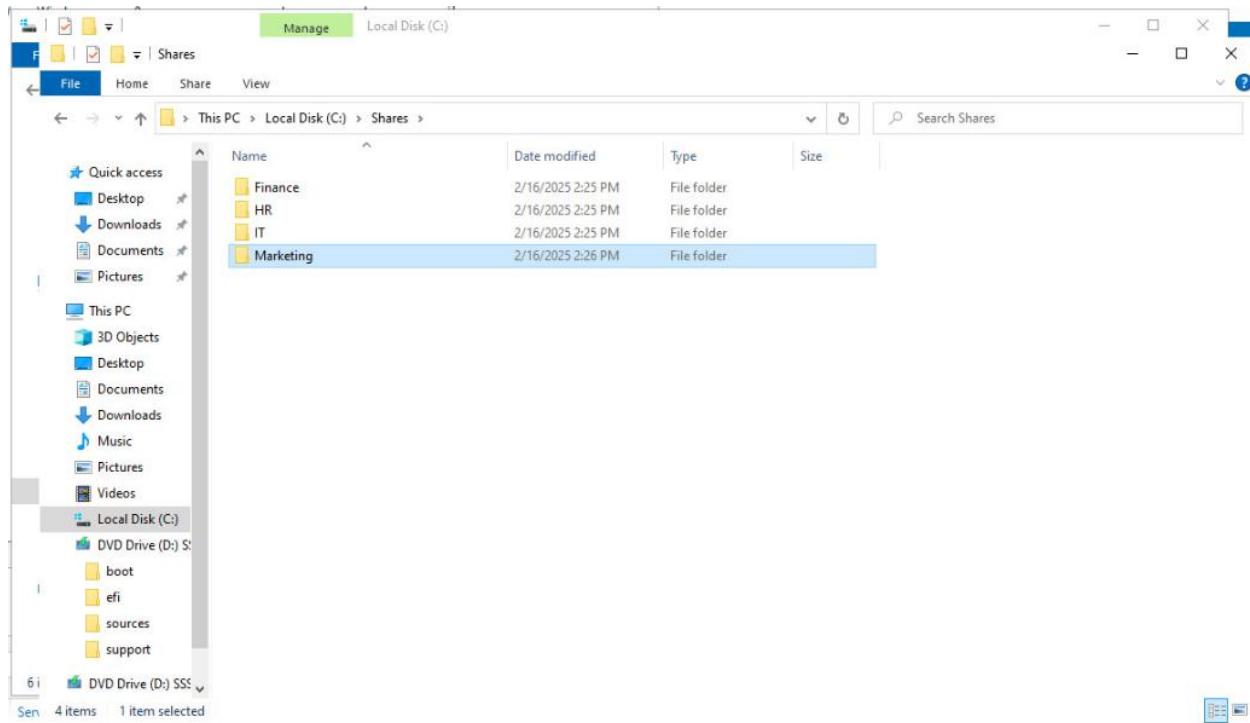
## Creating Shares

To create the shared folder for each of the groups, you must open Windows Server, navigate to files and shares, then right click the DEATHSTAR server, and select computer management. This can also be accessed with the built-in windows search menu.

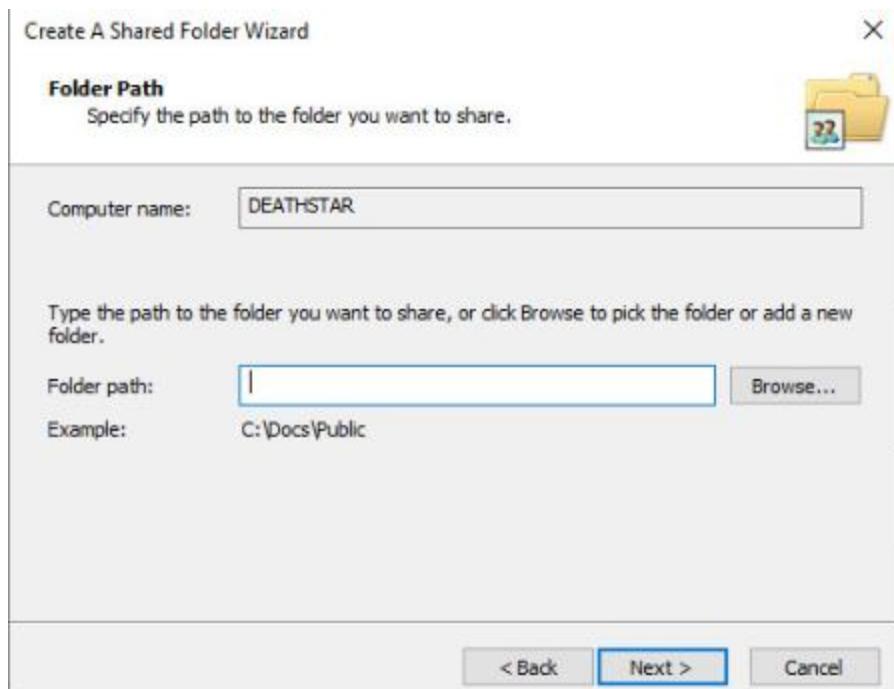
Navigate to the shared folders section, and create a new share within 'Shares'

A screenshot of the Windows Computer Management console. On the left, the navigation pane shows various management tools like Task Scheduler, Event Viewer, Shared Folders, and Device Manager. The "Shared Folders" node is expanded, showing five existing shares: ADMIN\$ (C:\Windows), CS (C:\), IPC\$, NETLOGON (C:\Windows\SYSV...), and SYSVOL (C:\Windows\SYSV...). On the right, a "Shares" context menu is open over the ADMIN\$ share. In the foreground, a "Create A Shared Folder Wizard" window is displayed, showing the welcome screen with the title "Welcome to the Create A Shared Folder Wizard". The text in the window explains that the wizard helps share a computer folder so it can be accessed by people on other computers in the network or workgroup. It also mentions that Windows Firewall will be set up to allow this folder to be shared with other computers, with a link to learn more about Windows Firewall. At the bottom of the wizard window, there is a "Click Next to continue." button and standard "Back", "Next &gt;", and "Cancel" buttons.

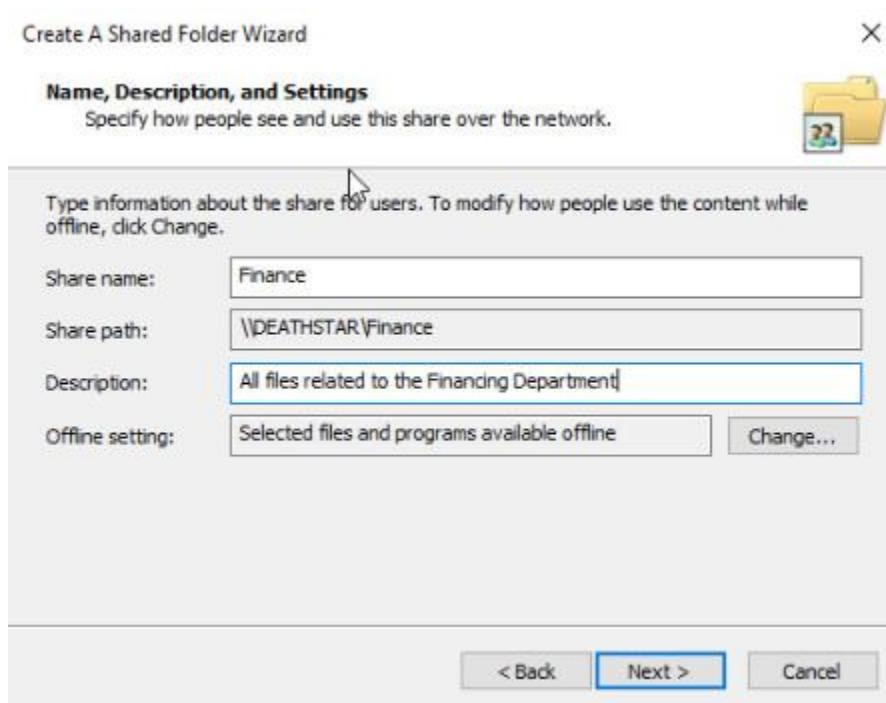
Before continuing the Wizard, create a folder in the root of the local disk (C:\) and name it ‘Shares’, create folders for each department (Admin is not shown in the image)



Navigate back to the shared folder Wizard, pushing next to where it have the browse button, press it and select the folder that you want to make a share of (In this case Finance)



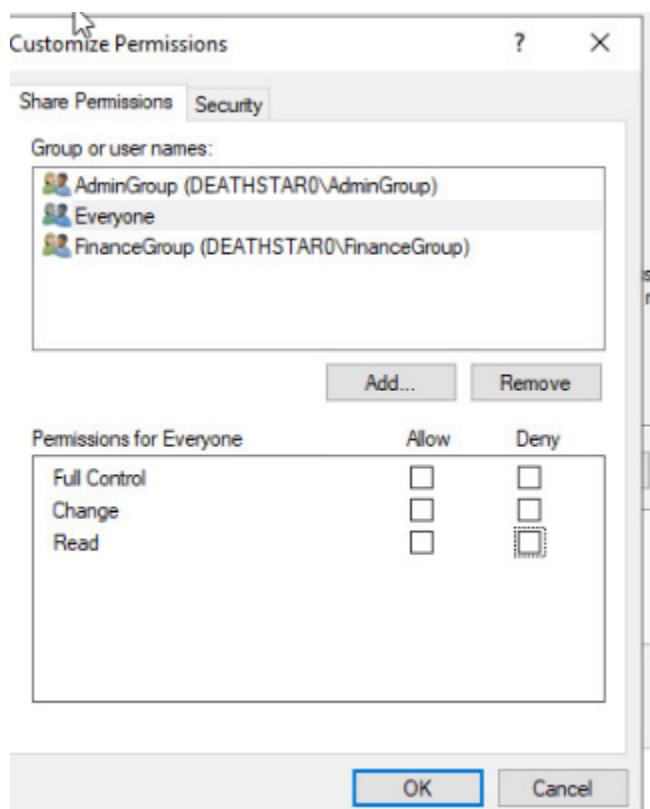
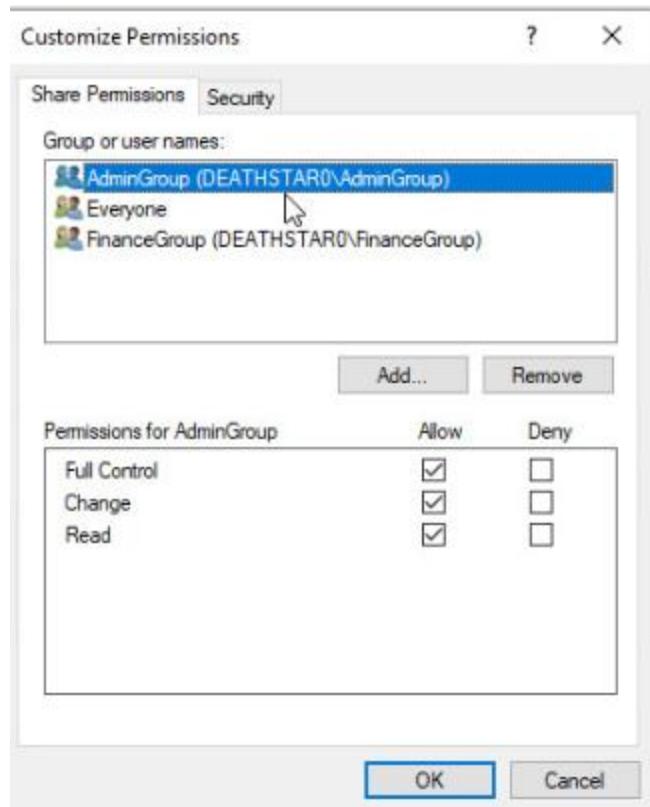
After pushing next enter the share name, and a description for the share. The path should be ‘\\DEATHSTAR\Finance’ (This is an SMB Share [More Info](#))

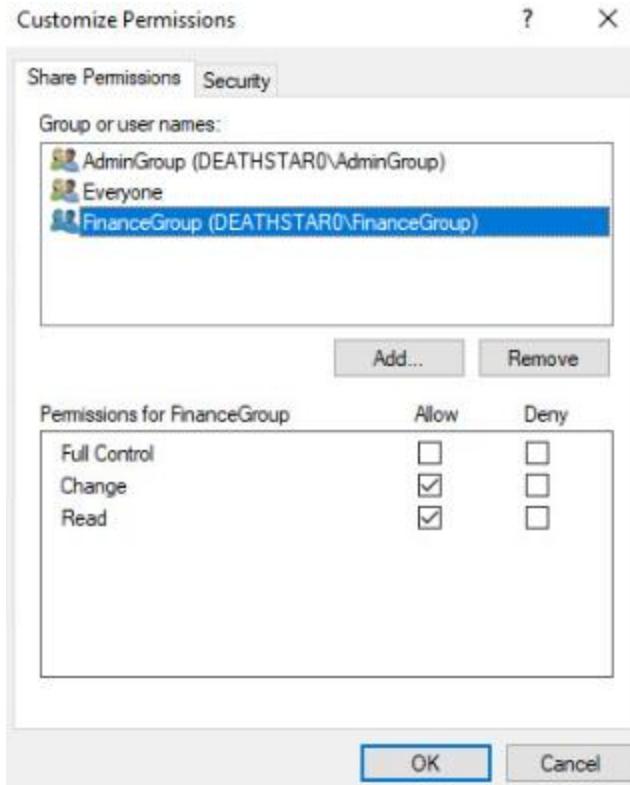


After pressing next, chose customize permissions, and select ‘Custom...’



Add the following Groups to this share ‘AdminGroup’, ‘FinanceGroup’ (replaced with the current group). Modify each group to the following images:





Press OK and check if the information looks correct as below, press the check box and repeat for the remaining shares. Each success message is provided for all shares is provided below.

Create A Shared Folder Wizard

X

## Sharing was Successful

Status:

You have successfully completed the Share a Folder Wizard.

Summary:

You have selected the following share settings on \\DEATHSTAR:  
Folder path: C:\Shares\Finance  
Share name: Finance  
Share path: \\DEATHSTAR\Finance

When I click Finish, run the wizard again to share another folder

To close this wizard, click Finish.

Finish

Cancel

Create A Shared Folder Wizard

X

## Sharing was Successful

Status:

You have successfully completed the Share a Folder Wizard.

Summary:

You have selected the following share settings on \\DEATHSTAR:  
Folder path: C:\Shares\HR  
Share name: HR  
Share path: \\DEATHSTAR\HR

When I click Finish, run the wizard again to share another folder

To close this wizard, click Finish.

Finish

Cancel



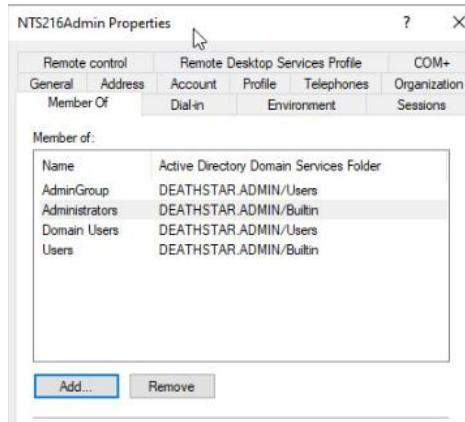


Share	Local Path	Protocol	Availability	Type
DEATHSTAR (7)				
Admin	C:\Shares\Admin	SMB	Not Clustered	
Finance	C:\Shares\Finance	SMB	Not Clustered	
HR	C:\Shares\HR	SMB	Not Clustered	
IT	C:\Shares\IT	SMB	Not Clustered	
Marketing	C:\Shares\Marketing	SMB	Not Clustered	
NETLOGON	C:\Windows\SYSVOL\sysvol\DEAT...	SMB	Not Clustered	
SYSVOL	C:\Windows\SYSVOL\sysvol	SMB	Not Clustered	

## Adding NTS216Admin to AdminGroup

Currently the NTS216Admin account was not added to the ‘AdminGroup’ we created, either add them to this group, or manually add this account to each share, otherwise they will not be shown.

Navigate to AD, and access the users page, right click the NTS216Admin account and choose properties. Then go to the ‘Member of’ tab and add them to the ‘AdminGroup’.

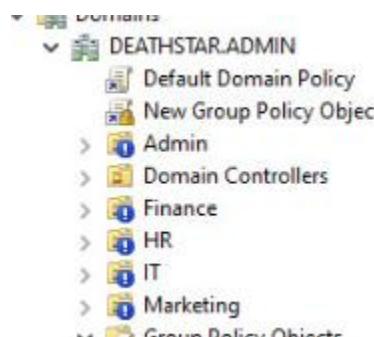
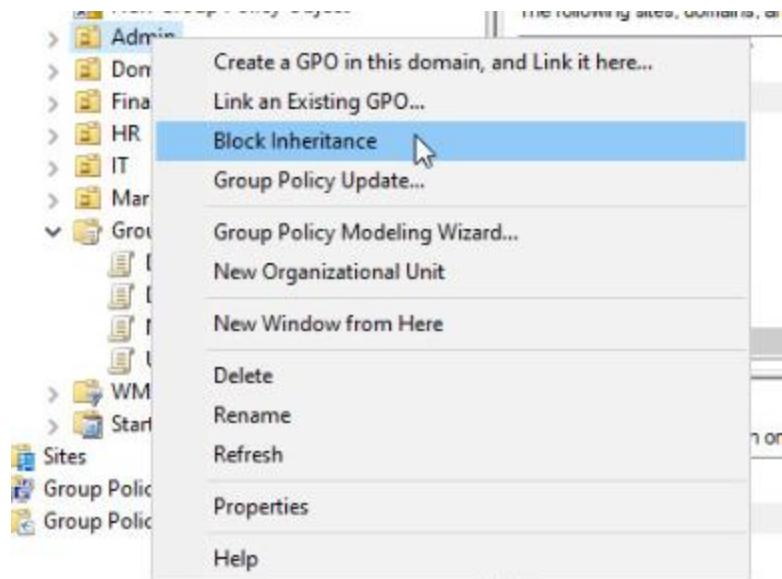


After this has been done, open file explorer and choose network, you should see a server called ‘DEATHSTAR’ select it, and you should see the following folders:



## Blocking Inheritance

Open Group Policy Management and navigate to the OU of the groups and users, right click each OU and select block inheritance, they should now have a blue icon next to the folder icon.



## Renaming the Policy

Currently the password policy is called “New Group Policy Object”, after right clicking it and selecting rename, you can change it to “Password Policy” as this more accurately defines it compared to other policies.



## Excel

### **Work Groups**

On the work groups sheet it has been updated to have new columns for Local Share Path, Network Share Path, and Policies.

ID	Description	Permissions	Local Share Path	Network Share Path	Policies	Total Users (Auto)
MarketingGroup	Creates Advertisements, content creation, and more	Read/Write Access	C:\Shares\Marketing	\DEATHSTAR\Marketing	Password Policy	2
FinanceGroup	Manages money i.e. budget	Read/Write Access	C:\Shares\Finance	\DEATHSTAR\Finance	Password Policy	2
ITGroup	Manages and maintains network	Full Control	C:\Shares\IT	\DEATHSTAR\IT	Password Policy	2
HRGroup	Manages employee recruitment, hiring, onboarding, etc.	Read/Write Access	C:\Shares\HR	\DEATHSTAR\HR	Password Policy	2
AdminGroup	Oversees all operations	Full Control (All Shares)	C:\Shares\Admin	\DEATHSTAR\Admin	Password Policy	3

## Users

The additional work group columns have been removed, resulting in only one column for their work group.

Full Name	First Name	Last Name	Username	Password	Notes	Work Group 1
			Administrator	Administrator	This is the Professors account and should not be edited unless told otherwise	
			Guest	Guest		
Lance Oliver	Lance	Oliver	LanceOliver	Password123!		AdminGroup
Salvador Hickman	Salvador	Hickman	SalvadorHickman	Password123!		AdminGroup
Mae Winters	Mae	Winters	MaeWinters	Password123!		HRGroup
Jordan Moses	Jordan	Moses	JordanMoses	Password123!		HRGroup
Arlene Fleming	Arlene	Fleming	ArleneFleming	Password123!		FinanceGroup
Gustavo Carter	Gustavo	Carter	GustavoCarter	Password123!		FinanceGroup
Cass Burch	Cass	Burch	CassBurch	Password123!		ITGroup
Myra Dalton	Myra	Dalton	MyraDalton	Password123!		ITGroup
Kris Moody	Kris	Moody	KrisMoody	Password123!		MarketingGroup
Bruce McPherson	Bruce	McPherson	BruceMcPherson	Password123!		MarketingGroup

## Policies

A new sheet has been added listing all the policies that we have, containing the following columns: GPO, Parent, Policy, Policy Setting, and Path.

GPO	Parent (Auto)	Policy	Policy Setting	Path
Password Policy	Password Policy	Enforce Password History	5 passwords remembered	Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Account Policies\Password Policy
Password Policy	Password Policy	Maximum password age	90 Days	Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Account Policies\Password Policy
Password Policy	Password Policy	Minimum password age	1 day	Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Account Policies\Password Policy
Password Policy	Password Policy	Minimum password length	12 characters	Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Account Policies\Password Policy
Password Policy	Password Policy	Password must meet complexity requirements	Enabled	Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Account Policies\Password Policy
Password Policy	Password Policy	Store passwords using reversible encryption	Disabled	Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Account Policies\Password Policy
Password Policy	Account Lockout Policy	Account lockout duration	30 minutes	Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Account Policies\Account Lockout Policy
Password Policy	Account Lockout Policy	Account lockout threshold	5 invalid logon attempts	Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Account Policies\Account Lockout Policy
Password Policy	Account Lockout Policy	Reset account lockout counter after	30 minutes	Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Account Policies\Account Lockout Policy

## Permission Matrix

A permission matrix has been added to both the Users sheet and the Work Groups sheet, both displaying the information between both tables, in two different ways. This may be changed to a pivot-table later.

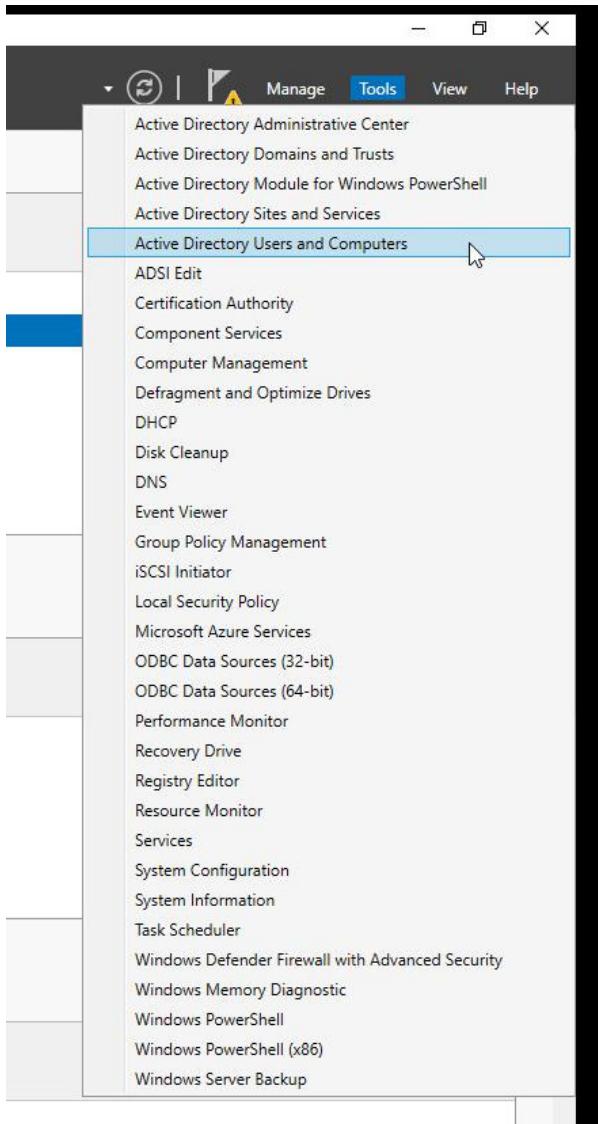
Work Group	Users	Network Share Path	Permissions
MarketingGroup	KrisMoody, BruceMcPherson	\DEATHSTAR\Marketing	Read/Write Access
FinanceGroup	ArleneFleming, GustavoCarter	\DEATHSTAR\Finance	Read/Write Access
ITGroup	CassBurch, MyraDalton	\DEATHSTAR\IT	Full Control
HRGroup	MaeWinters, JordanMoses	\DEATHSTAR\HR	Read/Write Access
AdminGroup	NTW216Admin, LanceOliver, SalvadorHickman	\DEATHSTAR\Admin	Full Control (All Shares)

Username	Work Group	Network Share	Permissions
Administrator			
Guest			
NTW216Admin	AdminGroup	\DEATHSTAR\Admin	Full Control (All Shares)
LanceOliver	AdminGroup	\DEATHSTAR\Admin	Full Control (All Shares)
SalvadorHickman	AdminGroup	\DEATHSTAR\Admin	Full Control (All Shares)
MaeWinters	HRGroup	\DEATHSTAR\HR	Read/Write Access
JordanMoses	HRGroup	\DEATHSTAR\HR	Read/Write Access
ArleneFleming	FinanceGroup	\DEATHSTAR\Finance	Read/Write Access
GustavoCarter	FinanceGroup	\DEATHSTAR\Finance	Read/Write Access
CassBurch	ITGroup	\DEATHSTAR\IT	Full Control
MyraDalton	ITGroup	\DEATHSTAR\IT	Full Control
KrisMoody	MarketingGroup	\DEATHSTAR\Marketing	Read/Write Access
BruceMcPherson	MarketingGroup	\DEATHSTAR\Marketing	Read/Write Access

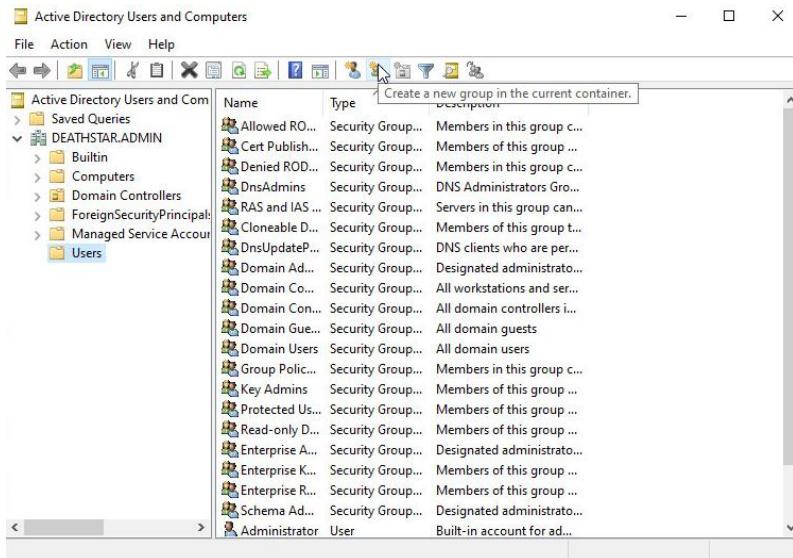
**Thursday, February 13, 2025**

### **Creating extra groups**

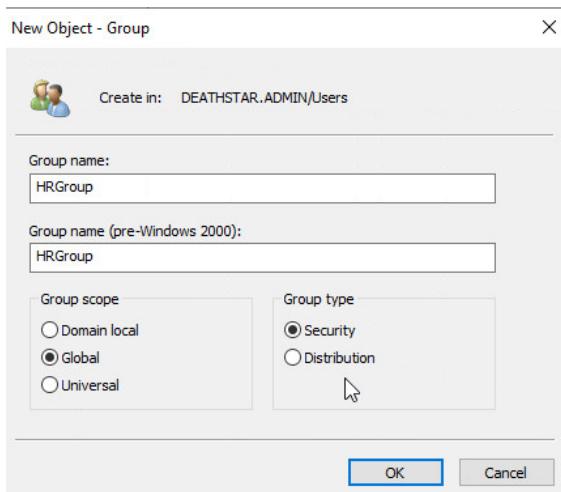
First click on tools in the top right-hand side of the VM and select active directory users and computers



Then select the two-person icon in the tool bar on the top with a star/sun icon to create a new group in the current container.

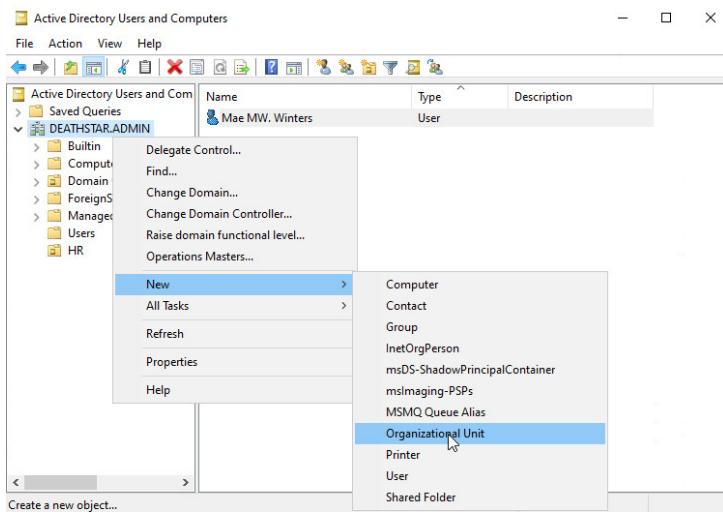


In the group creation type in your desired name; in the group scope select global and for group type select security, from there right-click your newly created group and select properties.

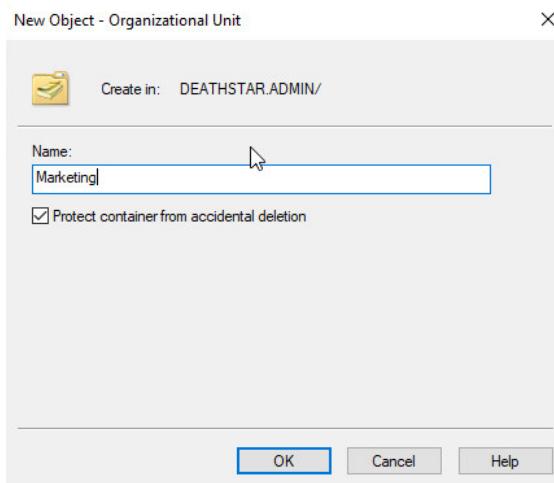


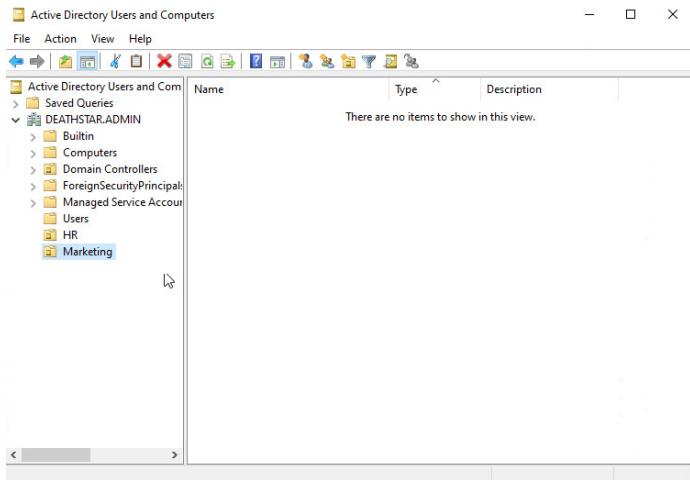
## Making organizational units

From the active directory users and computers select and right-click the forest, go to new, then select organizational unit.



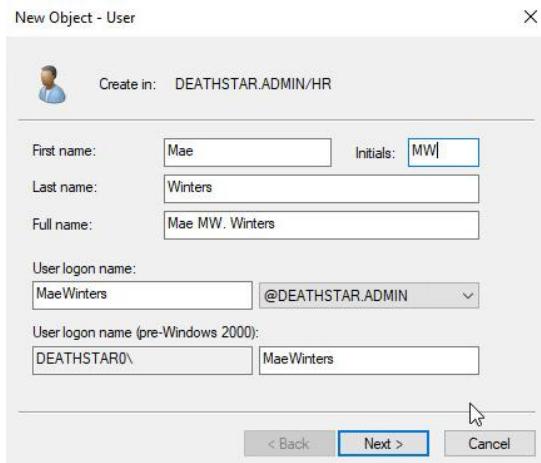
proceed by naming it and hitting ‘ok’. Repeat this process for other groups.



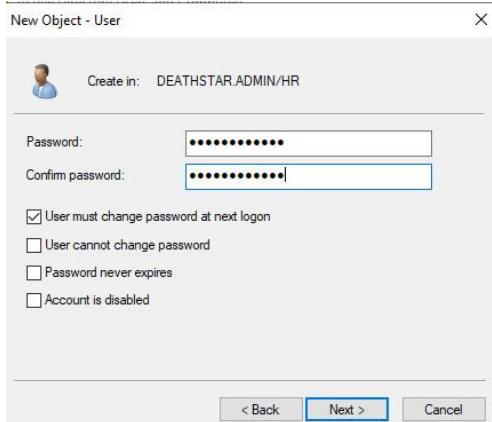


## Creating Users

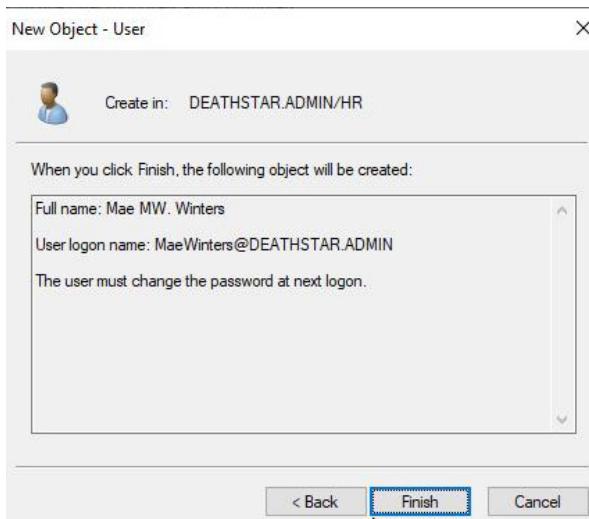
From within the respective organizational unit select the single person icon with the sun/star sign to create the user then fill out the required information and hit next.



then set a password and check the box with ‘user must change password at next login’ and select ‘next’.



Finally review the information to verify everything is correct and hit ‘finish’.



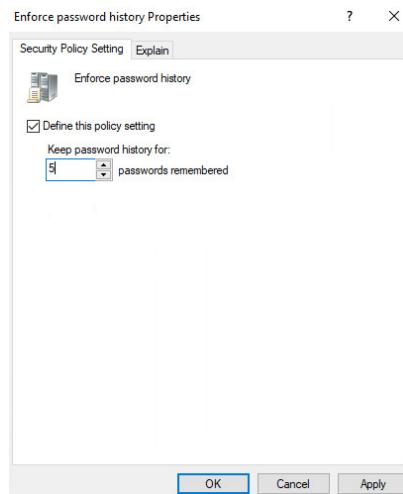
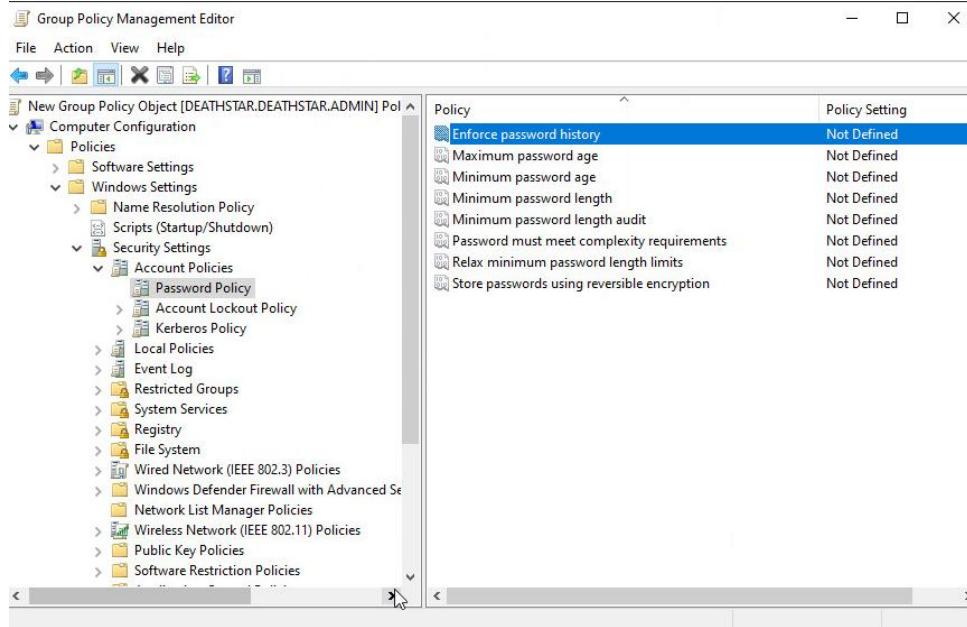
## Policies

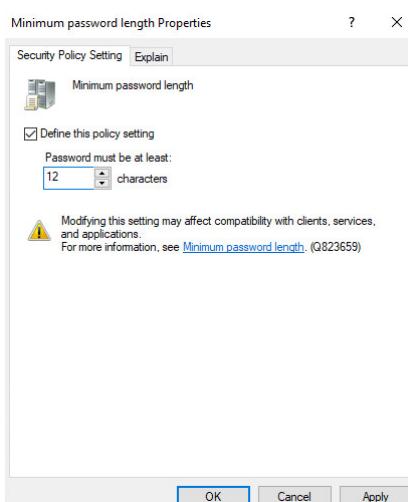
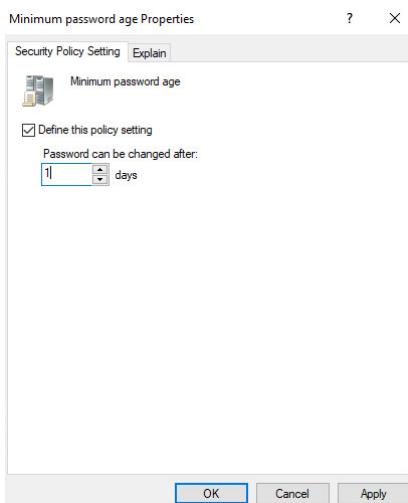
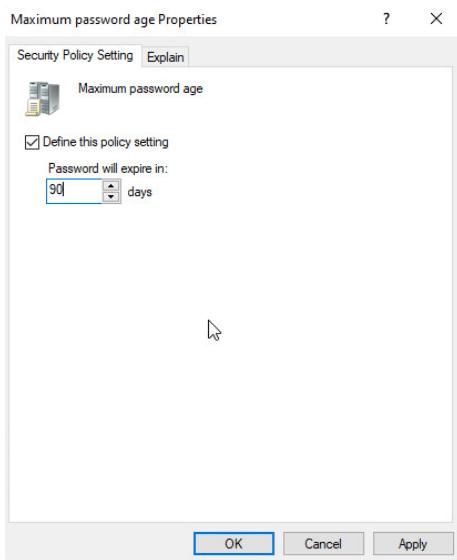
Search op Group Policy Management, open until you reach the domain, and select the previously created GPO (See [Feb 11th](#)).

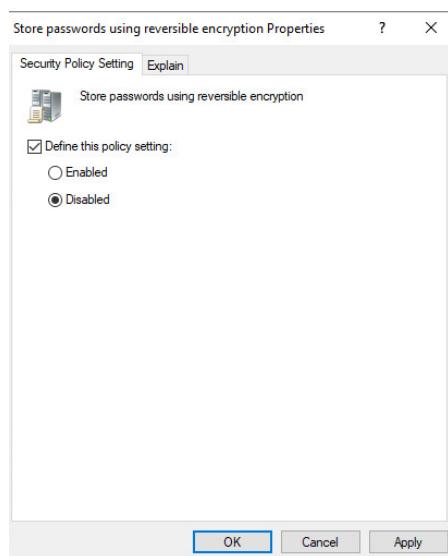
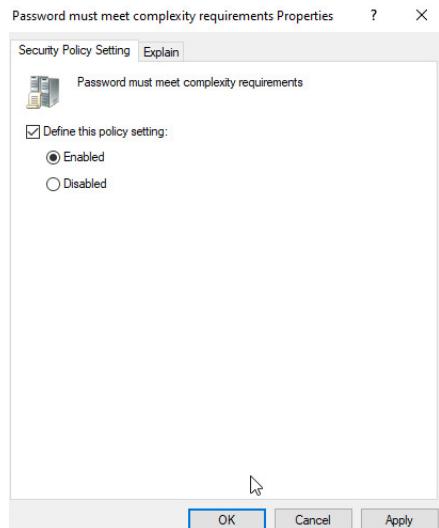
### ***Password Policies***

From there drop down computer configuration → windows settings → security settings → Account Policies → Password Policy and ‘enforce password policy’. Set the following

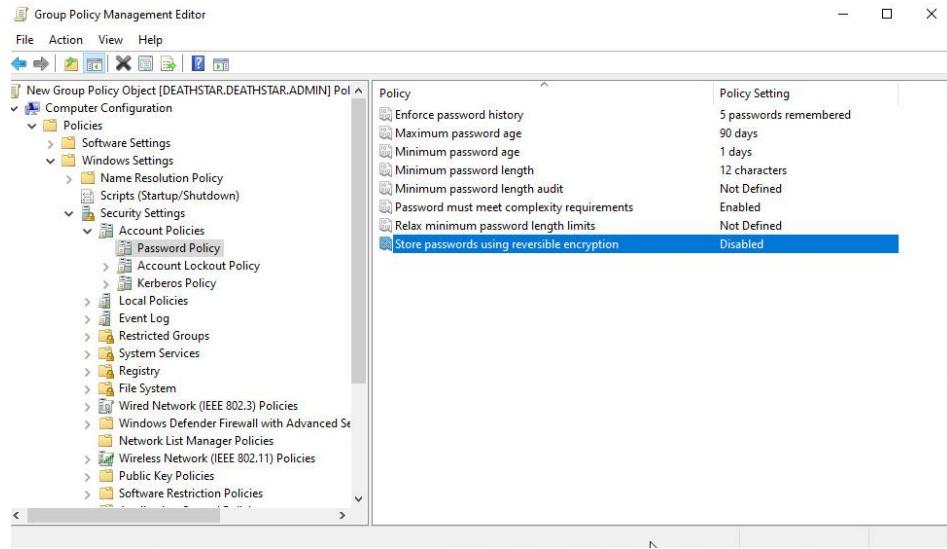
policies: Password History: 5, Max Password Age: 90, Min Password Age: 1, Min Password Length: 12, Complexity Requirements: Enabled, Reversible Encryption: Disabled







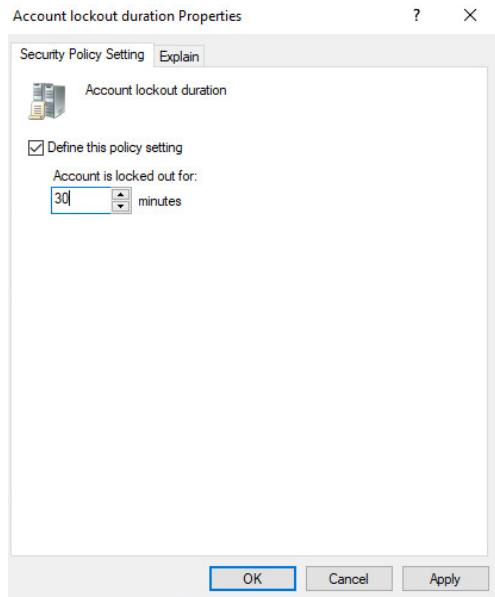
Once all policies are added it should look like the following image:



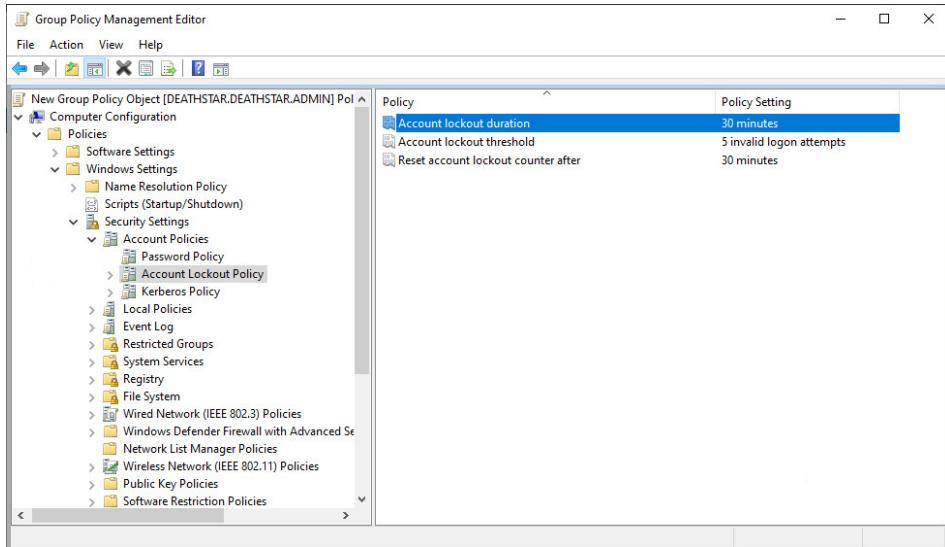
## **Account Lockout**

Navigate to Account Lockout within the Account Policies and set the following policies:

Lockout Duration: 30 Minutes, Lockout Threshold: 5, Reset Account: 30 minutes.

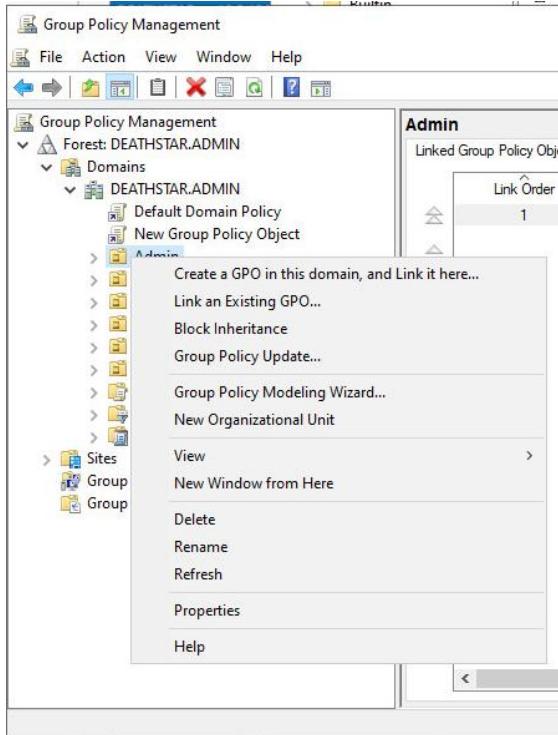


Lockout Threshold and Reset Account are automatically suggested after inputting the Lockout Duration, press accept when prompted or input them manually.



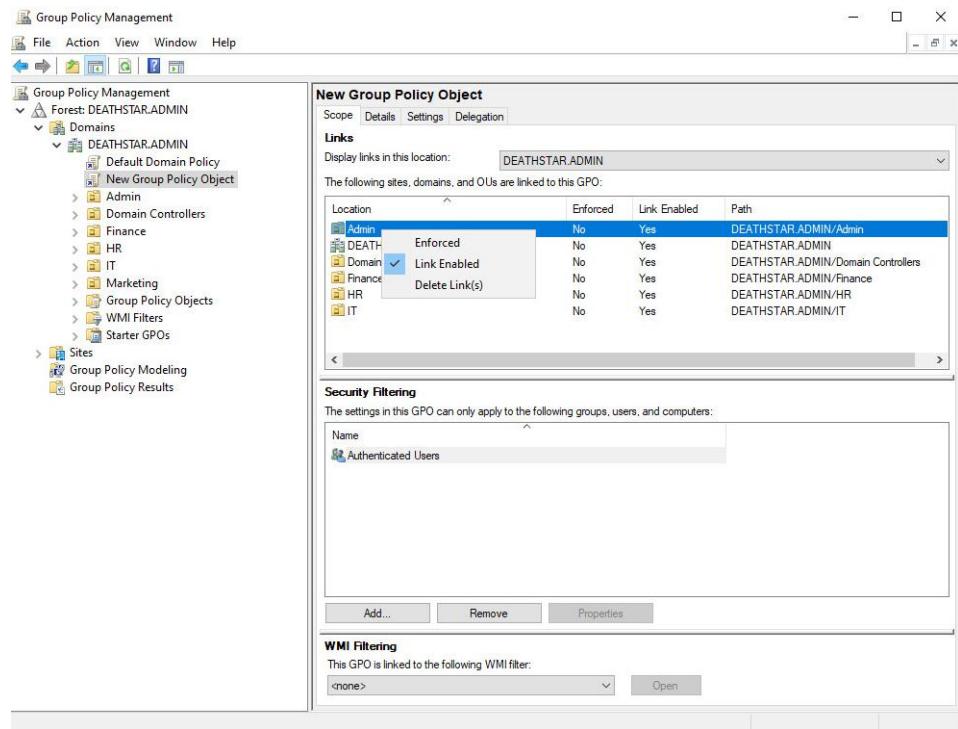
## ***Linking GPO***

Within the DEATHSTAR.ADMIN Domain within Group Policy Management, right click each OU, and select ‘Link and Existing GPO’ Select the ‘New Group Policy Object’ to link this OU to this policy. Repeat this for all OU’s to link them to the policy we created.



After all of the OU's have been linked, go back to 'New Group Policy Object' you should see all of the OU's listed there. We now need to Enforce each one of these policies, to do this

right click each one, and check ‘enforced’



When finished all Links should be enforced.

### Links

Display links in this location: DEATHSTAR.ADMIN

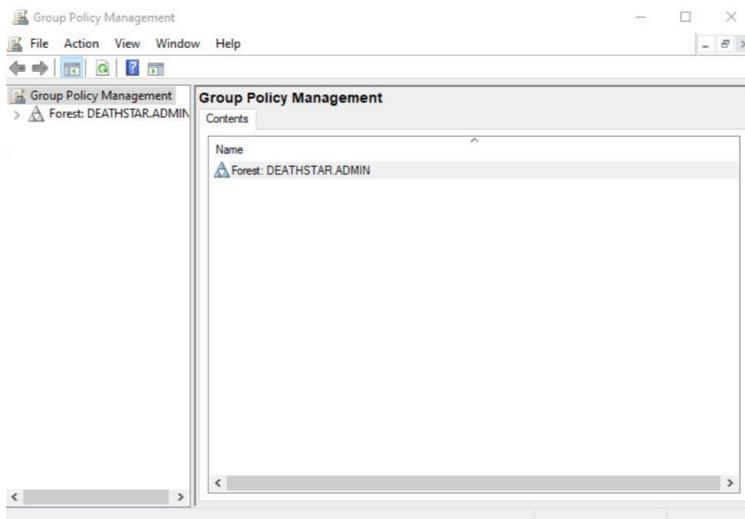
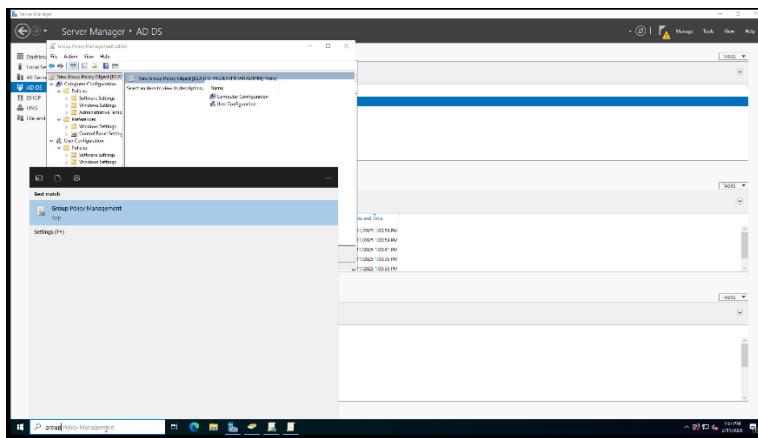
The following sites, domains, and OUs are linked to this GPO:

Location	Enforced	Link Enabled	Path
Admin	Yes	Yes	DEATHSTAR.ADMIN/Admin
DEATHSTAR.ADMIN	Yes	Yes	DEATHSTAR.ADMIN
Domain Controllers	Yes	Yes	DEATHSTAR.ADMIN/Domain Controllers
Finance	Yes	Yes	DEATHSTAR.ADMIN/Finance
HR	Yes	Yes	DEATHSTAR.ADMIN/HR
IT	Yes	Yes	DEATHSTAR.ADMIN/IT

Tuesday, February 11, 2025

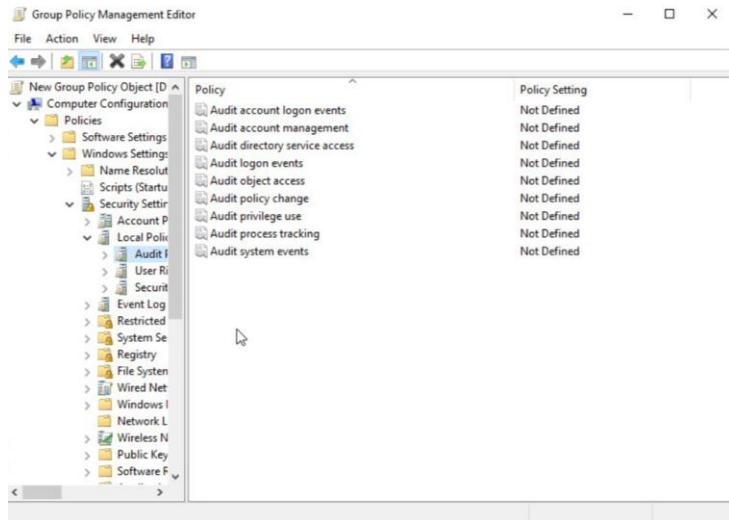
## Group Policy Management

Search for Group Policy Management on windows



right click the forest, add GPO to this forest, give it a name, open the first and right click the created policy and it will open the management editor. Navigate from Computer Configuration → Policies → Windows Settings → Security Settings → Local Policies → Audi

Policies → Service Access Properties → Edit and select both ‘access’ and ‘failure’ then click apply.



## Excel

In the Excel sheet we added 5 work groups Sales, Customer Service, IT, HR, and Management. Currently there is no Role, Description, and Policies for these groups. They have also NOT been created in AD.

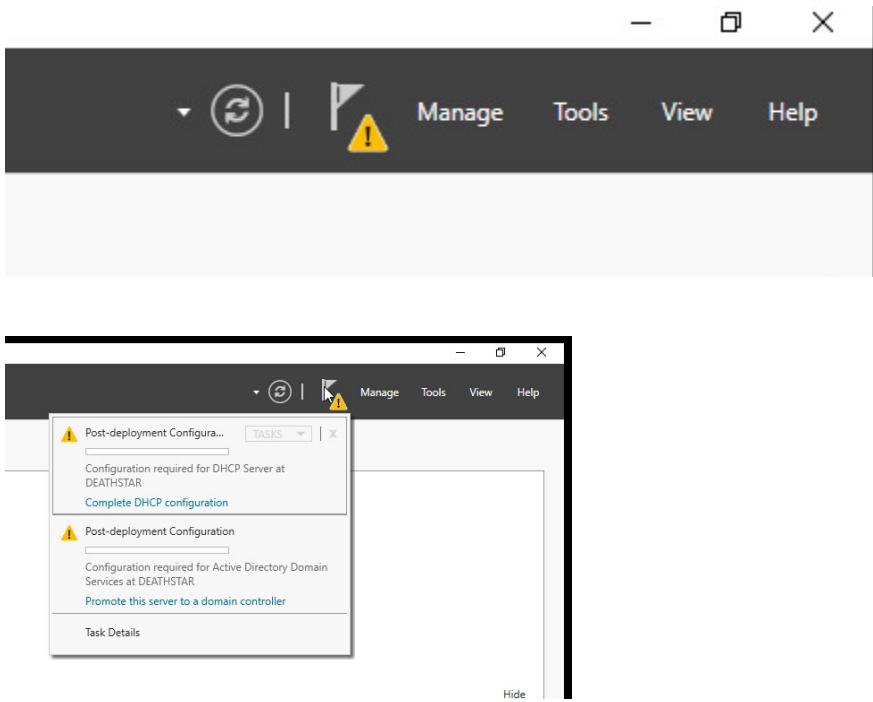
Work Groups					Key
ID	Role	Description	Polices	Total Users (Auto)	
Sales				0	Not Created
Customer Service				0	Partially Created
IT				0	Fully Created
HR				0	
Management				0	

Thursday, February 6, 2025

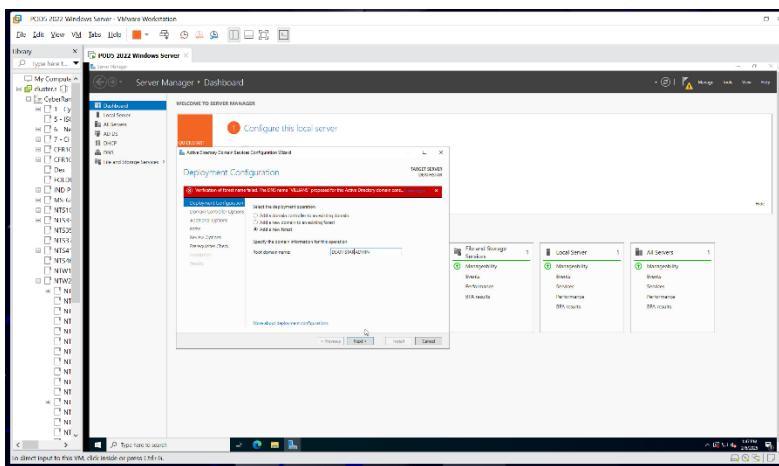
## Active Directory

Now that we have created the servers on [Feb 4<sup>th</sup>](#), we will now be configuring an active directory for use on our server and network. The first step to setting it up will be to open the

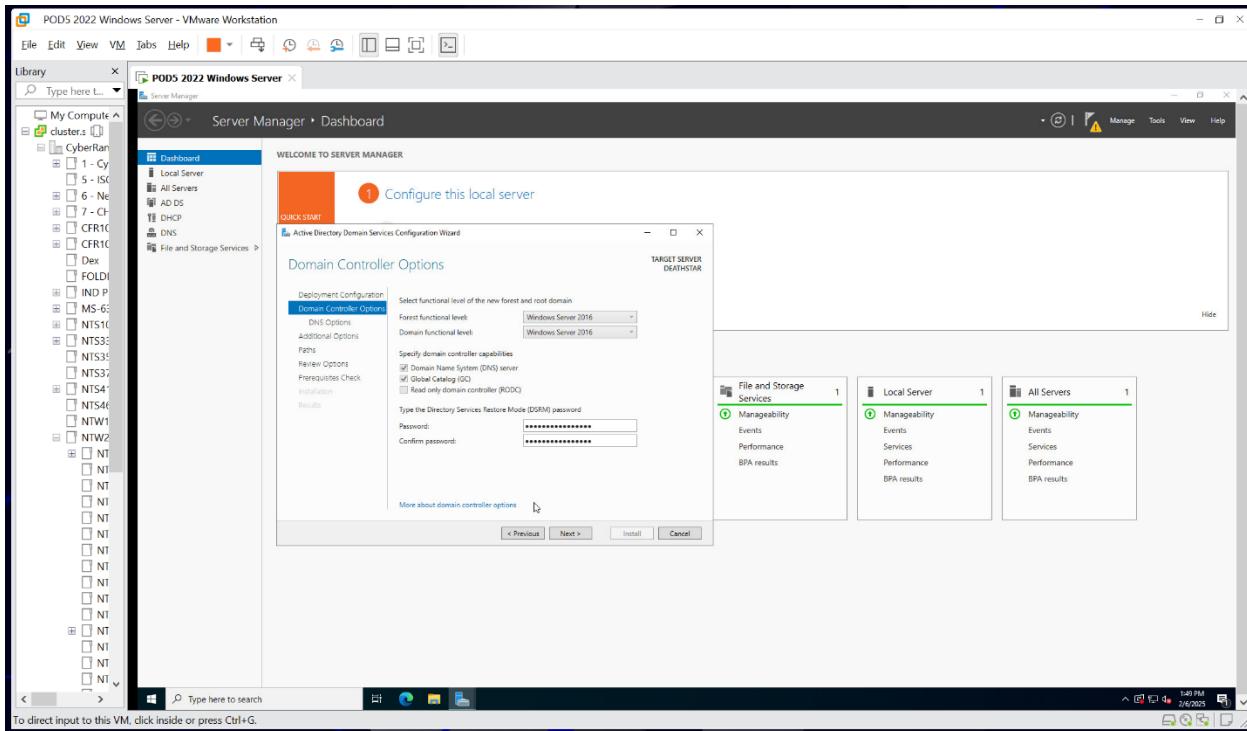
server manager, and then navigate to the top right, there should be a flag with a warning symbol informing us of the needed changes.



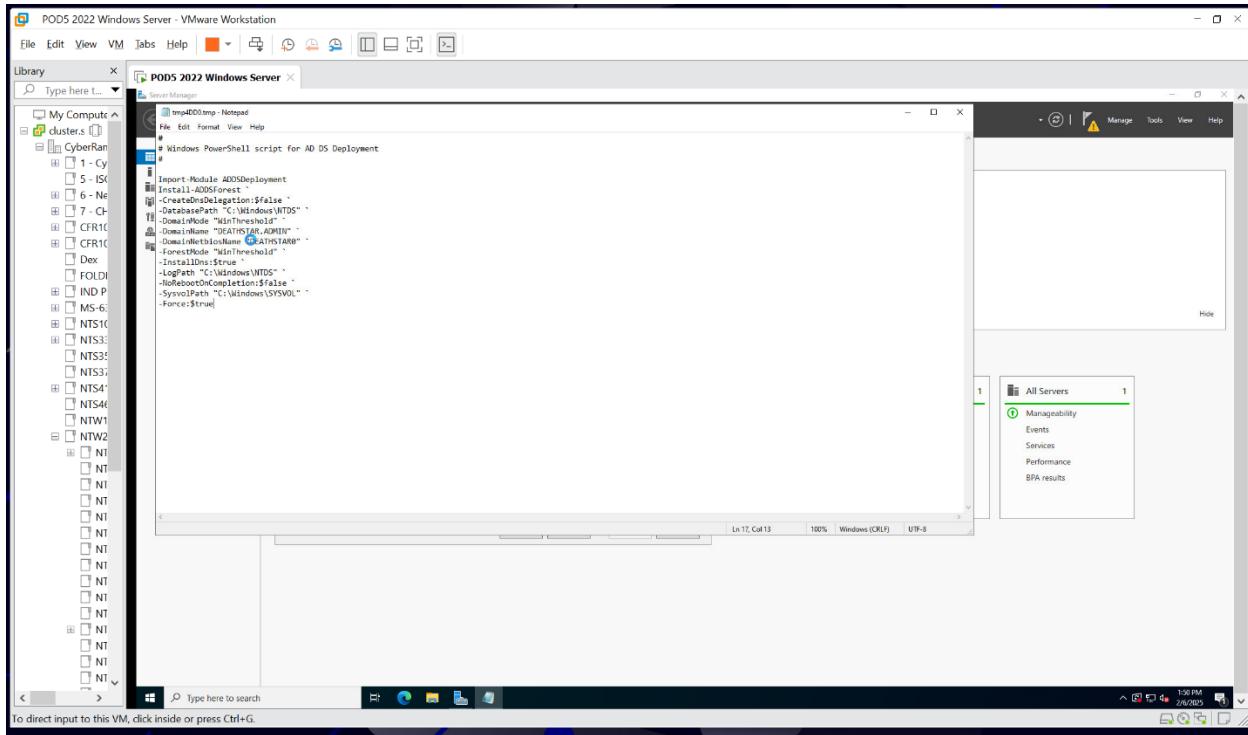
Click 'promote this server to a domain controller', once you are in the configuration wizard go to deployment configuration and add a new forest. Set the domain name to DEATHSTAR.ADMIN and click next.



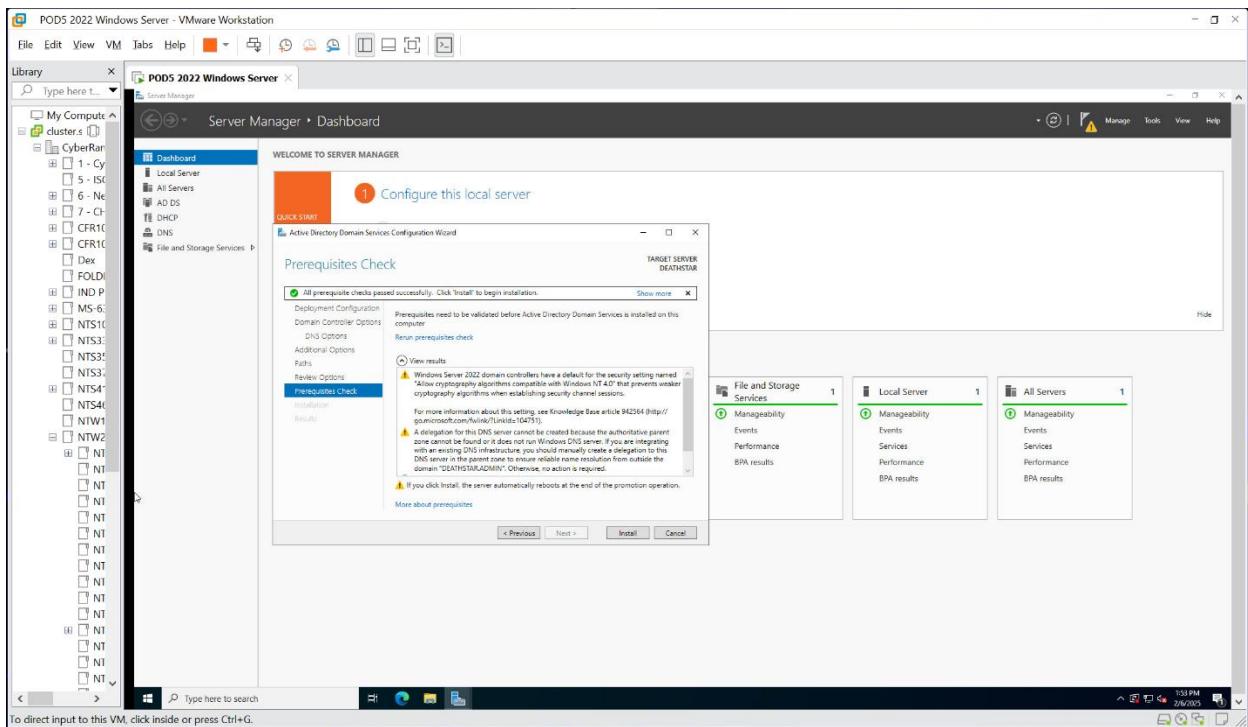
Make sure the functional level of the new forest and root domain is set under “Windows Server 2016” and the domain controller capabilities ‘Domain Name system (DNS) server’ as well as ‘Global Catalog (GC)’ are the only boxes checked off, then set the password to the same as the admin account and press next.



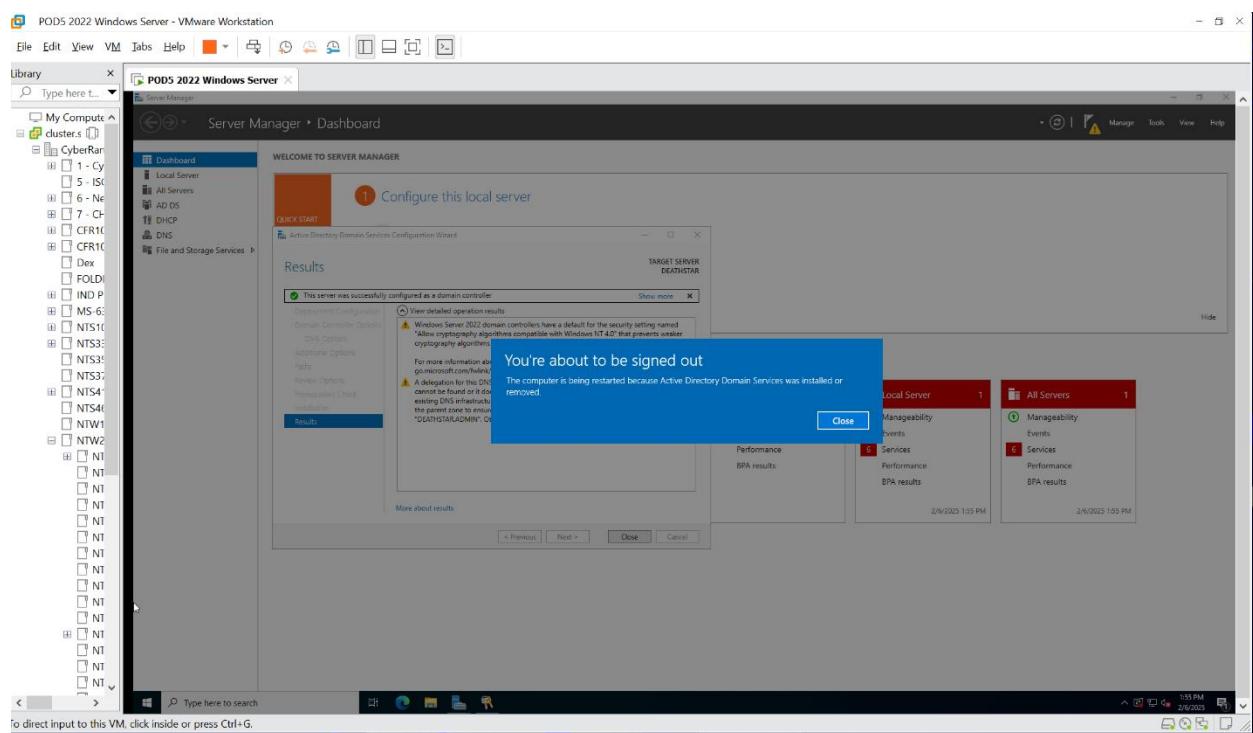
Skip all other options and finish the wizard, until you reach the review, be sure to export and save this configuration as a shell script for AD DS Deployment once it looks correct.



Afterwords head to the Prerequisites Check section, if all prerequisites' checks passed successfully, press install.



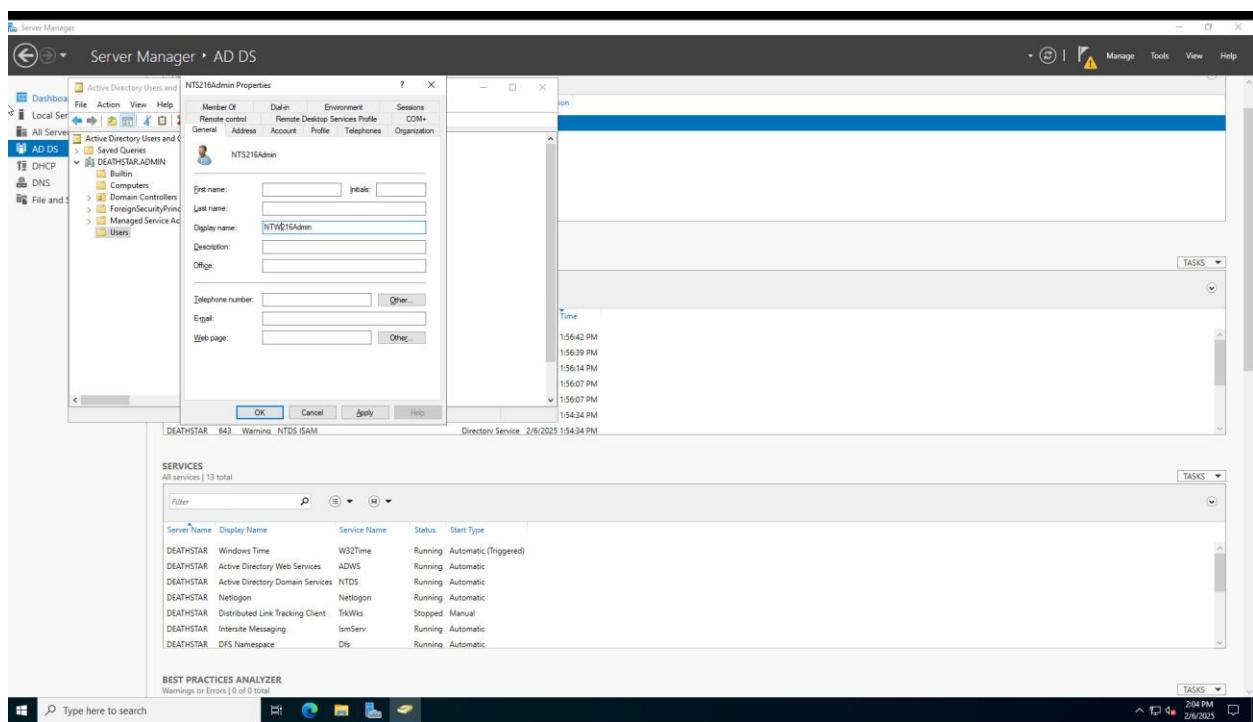
Once it has finished installing it will notify you that you will be signed out, and that the machine will be restarted due to Active Directory Domain Services being installed or removed.



After this, the set-up is finished for Active Directory.

## Admin Account

Select AD DS on the right, and then right click the DEATHSTAR machine, select Users and Computers from this menu. Afterwards navigate to DEATHSTAR.ADMIN then Users, and find the user called NTS216Admin, this name is incorrect, so right click it, select properties, and change the display name to NTW216 and select apply; leave everything else blank unless prompted.



## Excel Sheet

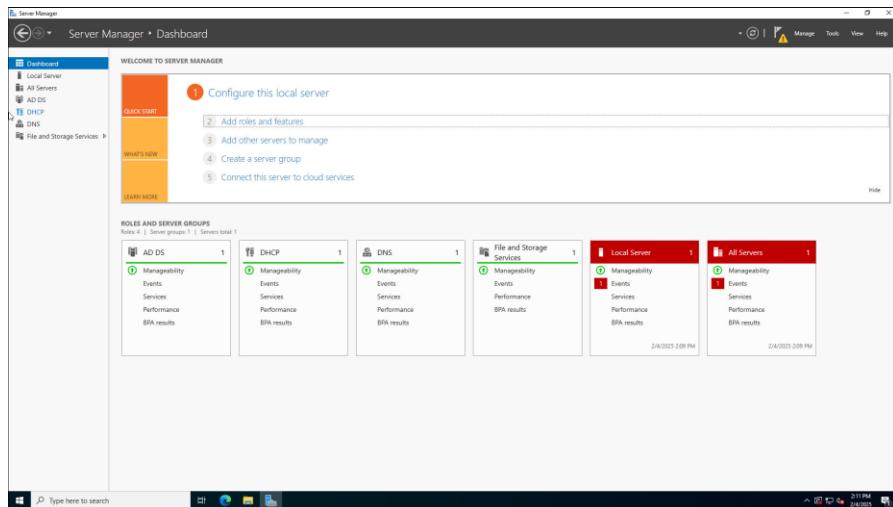
Today we created an excel sheet to store our users, workgroups, IPs, and machines. This sheet is expected to be improved as we add information. [NTW216-ImportantData.xlsx](#)

**Tuesday, February 4, 2025**

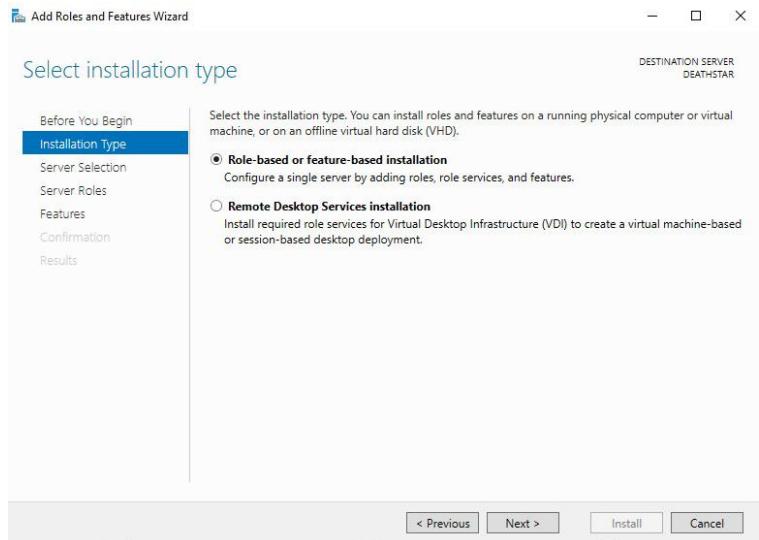
First go to add roles and features, select role-based or feature based installation. Then hit next and select Active Directory Domain Services, DHCP server, and DNS server. Finally hit next until install becomes available, once install is selected you will be prompted to restart the server, select yes and once installed DHCP and DNS servers will become available.

## **Installing AD, DS, DNS, and DHCP**

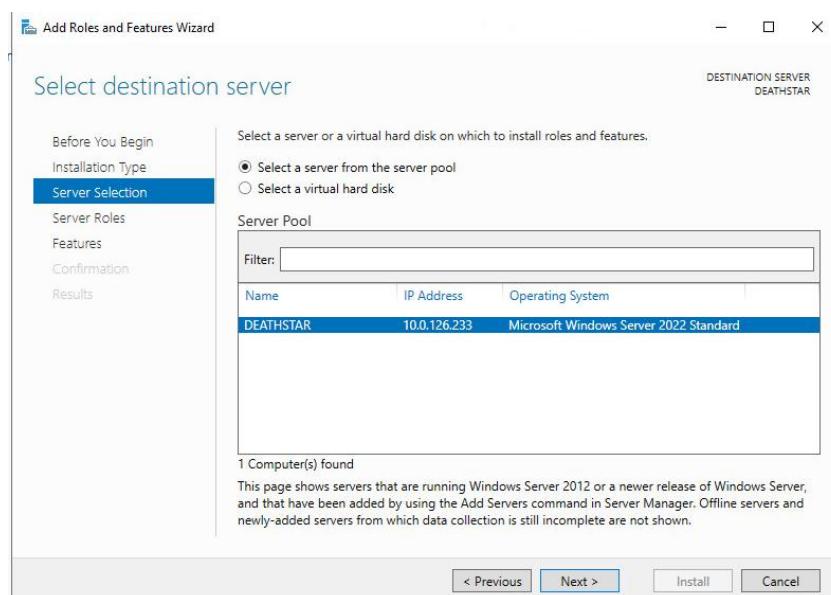
After logging into the server machine, open the server manager (should open automatically, after doing so go to roles and features.



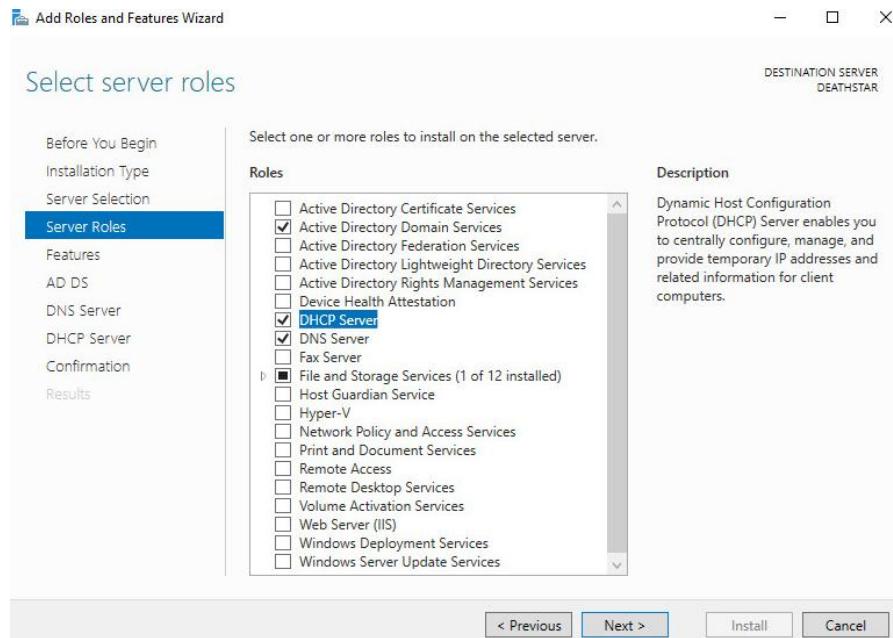
After selecting roles and features select next after reading the information, select role based or feature based installation.



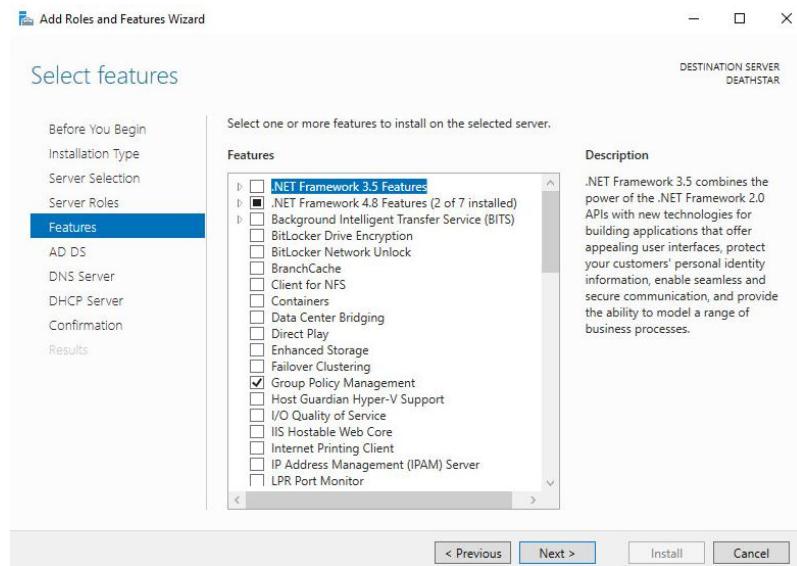
After doing so select a server from the server pool, which should be the machine that you are currently on.



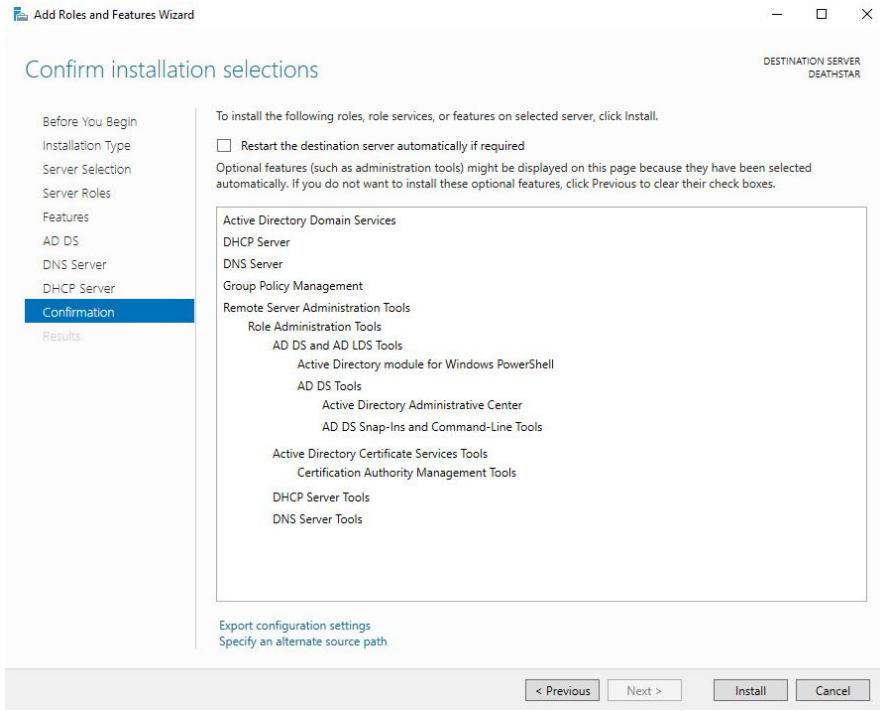
After pressing next, you can select the following roles.



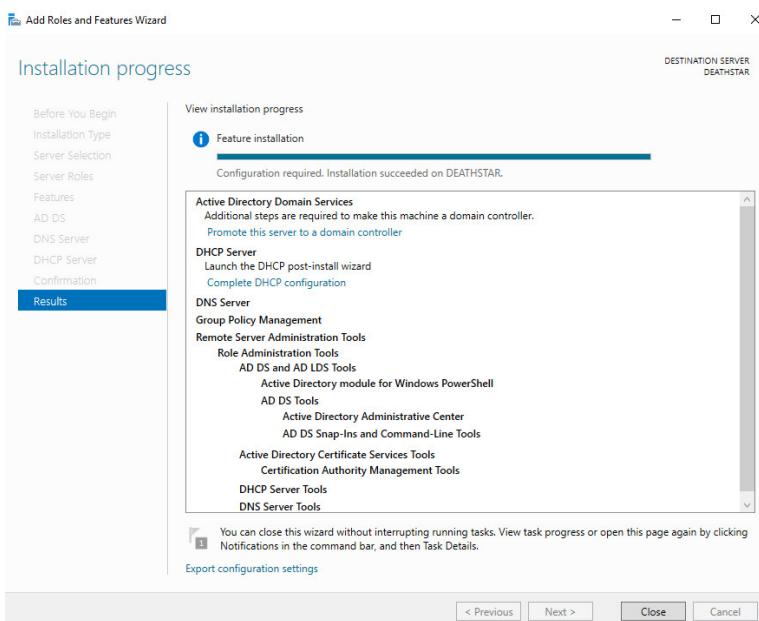
Then after pressing next on the features tab, we selected the following.



Afterwards press next on “AD DS,” “DNS Server,” and “DHCP Server” you should then be on Confirmation, verify that everything looks correct and then check the first box and press install.



Once the installation is pressed and the selected features are finished installing the server will restart and services will become available.

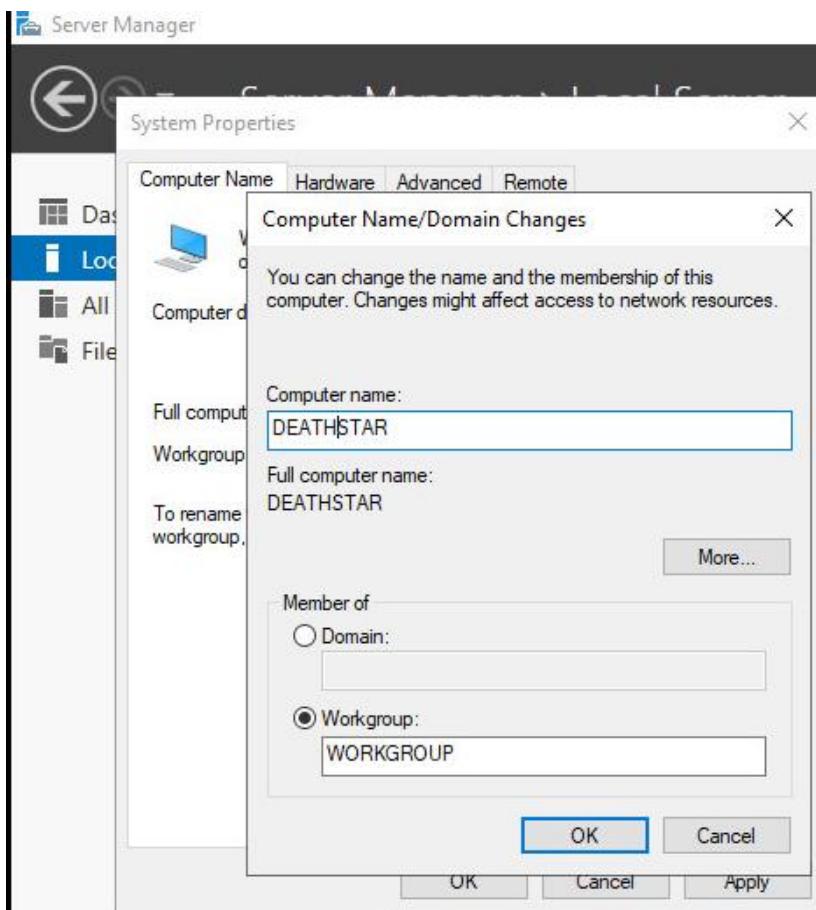


This is where we ended for today, please view [2/6/2025](#) for the remainder of this set up.

**Thursday, January 30, 2025**

## **Set the Hostname**

Once we logged back into our server, we right clicked and opened our settings. We then proceeded to click on the system properties, clicked on local server and then the computer name link. After clicking on edit on the lower right-hand corner, we were able to change our computer's name, which we went with DEATHSTAR, hit okay and then apply, where you will be notified that you need to restart the server for the change to take effect.



### Computer Name/Domain Changes



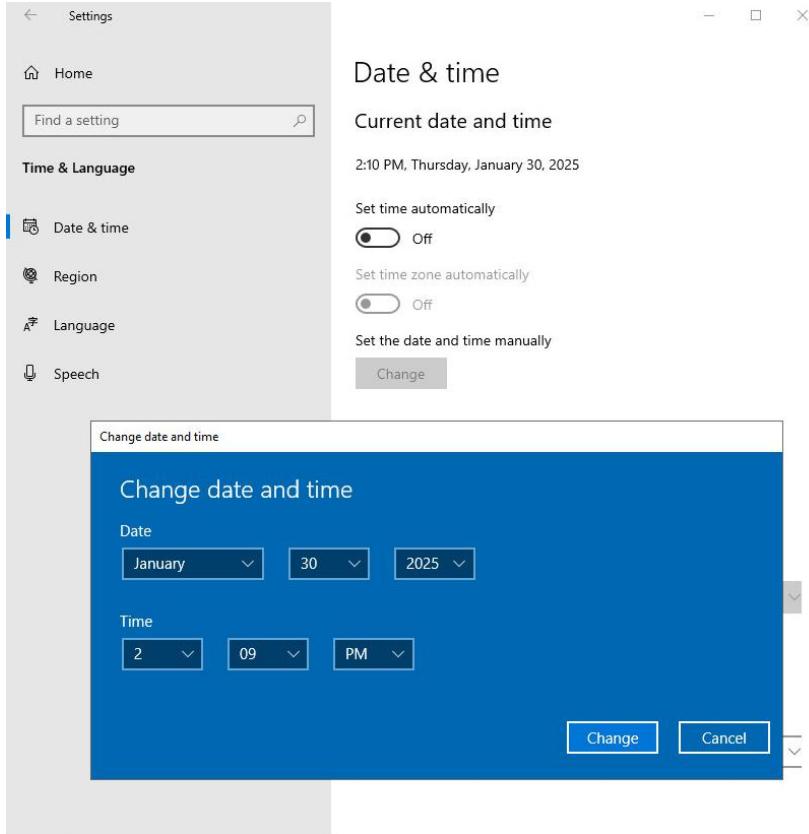
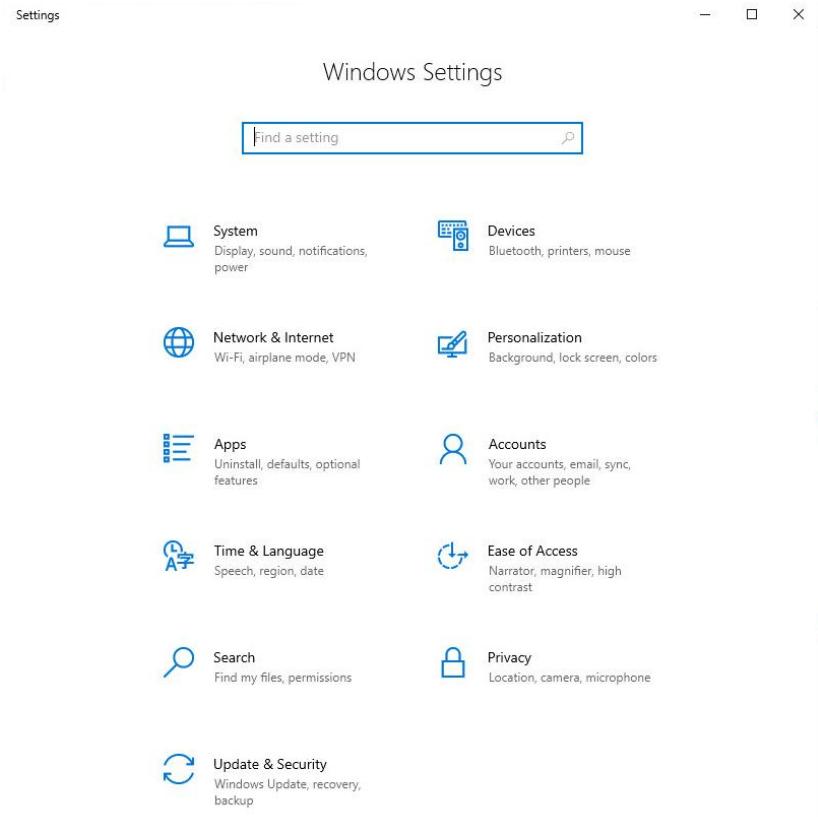
You must restart your computer to apply these changes

Before restarting, save any open files and close all programs.

OK

### Setting Time & Date

Clicking on windows, scrolling down, and clicking on settings, you will see several options, click on time and language. You will see several options again, click on date and time, if your set time automatically setting is on and the date and or time is incorrect, click on change once the set the date and time manually section is no longer grayed out. Make your necessary adjustments and then click on change. Your date and time should now be reflected accurately.



**Tuesday, January 28, 2025**

### **Password Reset**

After pressing CTRL+ALT+DEL, we then selected password reset. Note that there are alternative ways to change the password. We made sure the password was 16+ characters, with uppercase, lowercase, symbols, and numbers. When then we input the old password, and new password twice for verification. After doing so we saved the password for later use.

### **Canvas Group**

After communicating with the professor, we set up groups for our team, this allowed us to be able to submit on one account and all other students will see it.

### **Static IP**

To set a static IP for the POD5 Windows Server, we first went to settings -> Network & Internet Settings -> Ethernet -> Select Ethernet Connection -> Click the Ethernet connection -> IP Settings / Edit

IP address

10.0.126.233

Subnet mask

255.255.0.0

Gateway

10.0.0.2

Preferred DNS

8.8.8.8

Preferred DNS encryption

Unencrypted only



Alternate DNS

Alternate DNS encryption

Unencrypted only

