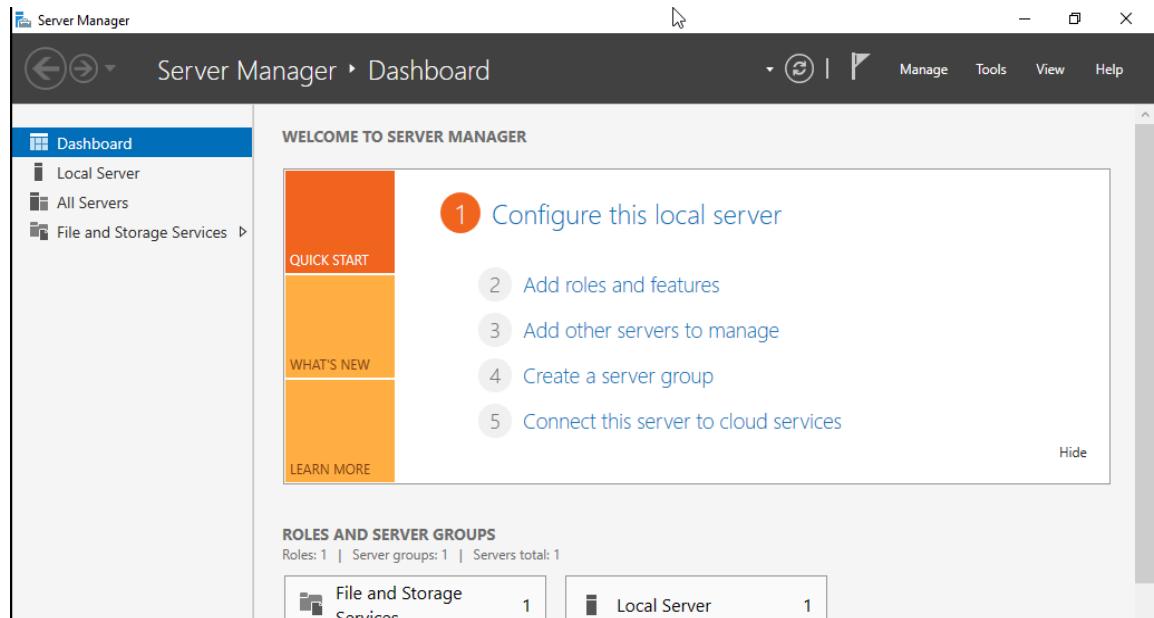


Configuring Windows Server 2022 as a Domain Controller

1. Start the Installation Process:

- Log in to the server using the administrator as the username and the password.
- The **Server Manager** should have automatically opened when we logged in. If not, open it from the Start menu.

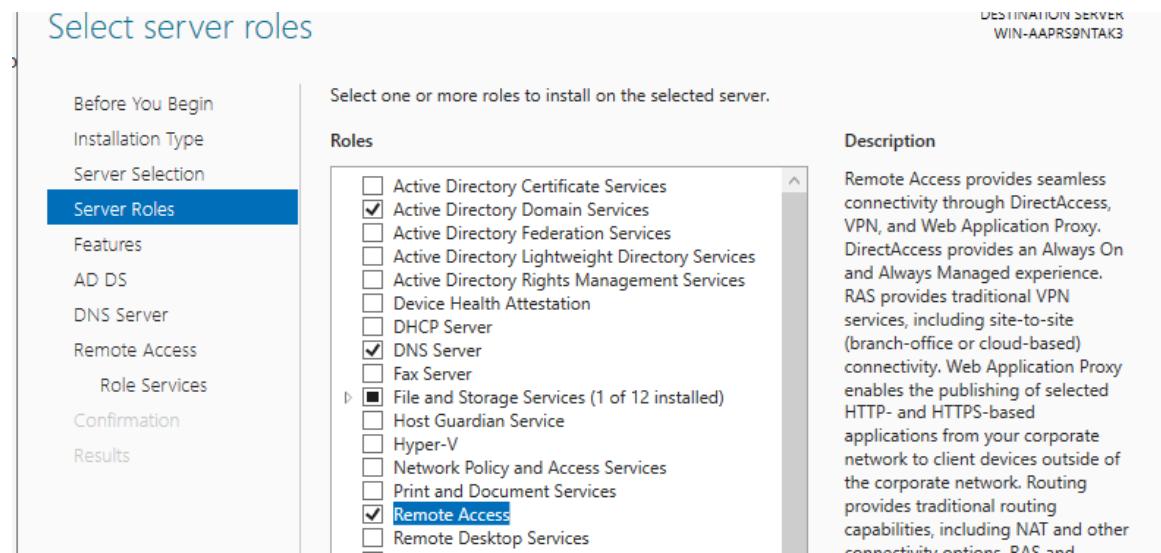


- Click on **Manage** in the top-right navigation bar, and then select **Add Roles and Features**. A new box will pop up.
- Click **Next** on the "Before You Begin" screen.
- On the **Installation Type** screen, we will leave the default, **Role-based or feature-based installation**, and click **Next**.
- We will click **Next** on the **Server Selection** screen as well, ensuring our current server is highlighted.

2. Select Server Roles:

- In the **Server Roles** section, we must select the following roles:
 - **Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)**. A new box will pop up; click **Add Features**.

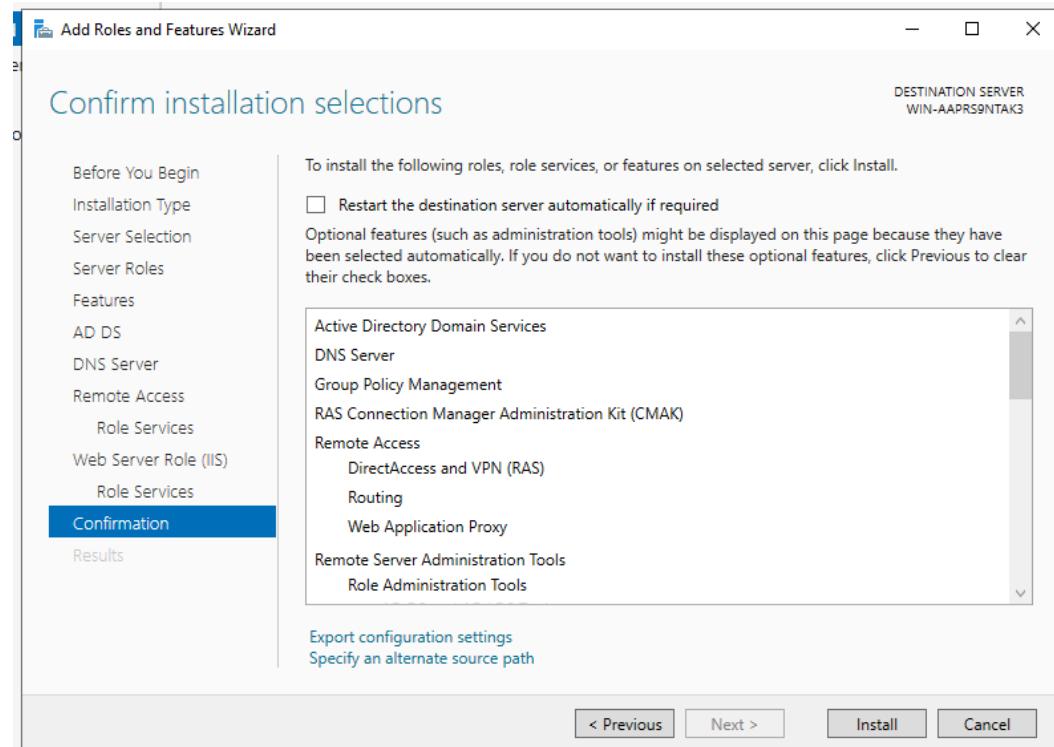
- **DNS Server.**
- **Remote Access** (and anything else we might want later).
- We will also expand the storage options: Click the arrow next to **File and Storage Services**, then the arrow next to **File and iSCSI Services**. We will check the box for **File Server Resource Manager** to help manage and classify data stored on file servers.



- After selecting the necessary roles, click **Next**.

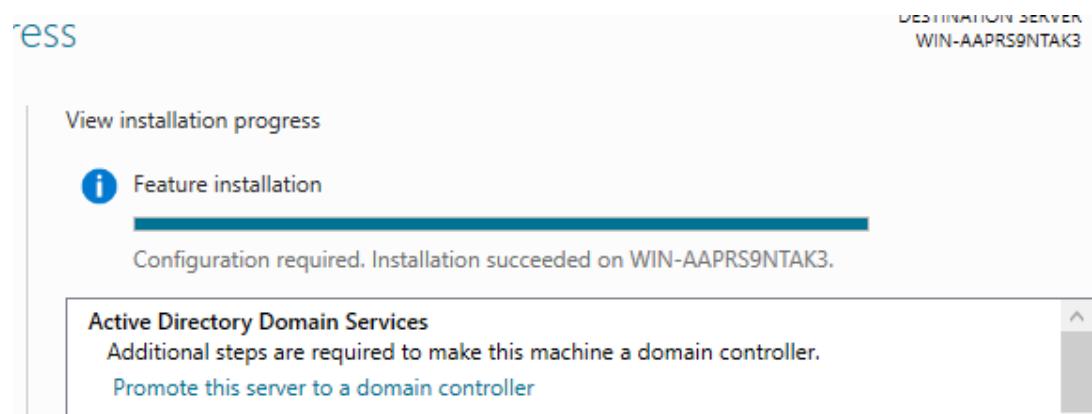
3. Select Features and Confirmation:

- In the **Features** section, we will verify that **Group Policy Management** is already selected (it is included with AD DS). Click **Next**.
- We will continue clicking **Next** on any following sections and select any necessary Role Services for Remote Access if we chose that role.
- Finally, on the **Confirmation** section, we will click **Install**. (We will not check the "Restart the destination server automatically" box, as we have one final configuration step after the installation finishes.) The installation will take a few minutes.



4. Promote the Server to a Domain Controller:

- Once the installation is complete, a yellow warning icon will appear next to the **Manage** menu. Click on it, and then click **Promote this server to a domain controller**.



- This is a critical step because we are building this environment from scratch and do not have an existing domain controller.

5. Configure the Deployment:

- The **Deployment Configuration** box will pop up. Here, we must select **Add a new forest**.
- We will create a **Root domain name**. For our local domain, we will name it **poudelsta.local** and click **Next**.

6. Set Domain Options and Password:

- We will select the **functional level** of the new forest and root domain. We should choose the latest available (typically **Windows Server 2016** or higher, depending on the current version).
- We must also type a strong password for the **Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM)**.
- Click **Next**. We can click **Next** again on the DNS Options screen.

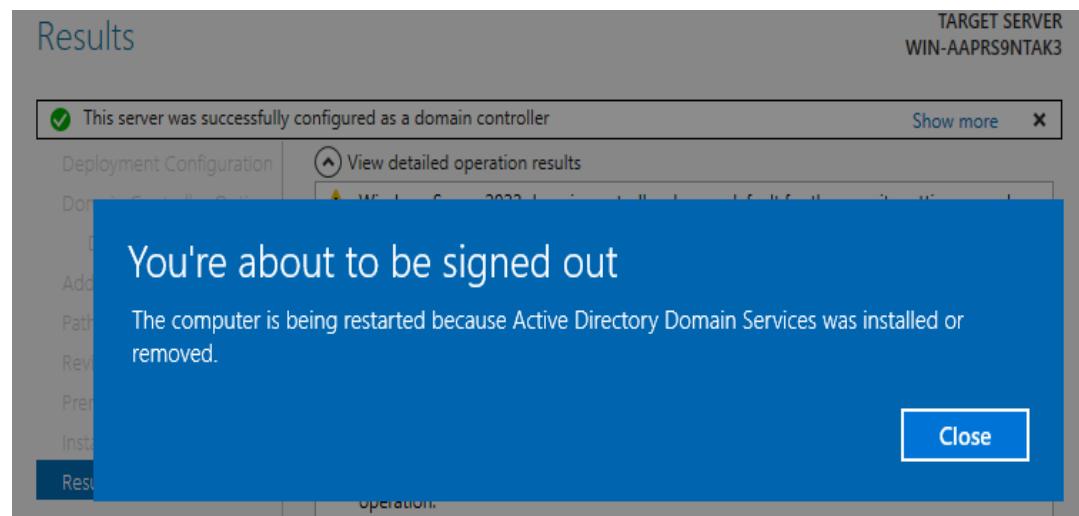
7. Final Configuration Steps:

- On the **Additional Options** screen, it will take a few seconds, and then we should see our proposed NetBIOS domain name (e.g., **POUDELSTA**). Click **Next**.



- We will continue clicking **Next** for the next few sections (Paths and Review Options).

- On the **Prerequisites Check** screen, the system will verify all prerequisites for domain controller operations. This will take a few seconds, and if everything passes, we will be allowed to install.
- Click **Install**. The installation process will take several minutes to complete, and the server will **automatically reboot** afterward.



8. Verify Domain Controller Installation:

- After the server reboots, we will log in using the domain administrator account (**POUDELSTA\Administrator**).
- Click on the Start menu. We can now see the **Windows Administrative Tools** folder. Inside it, we can verify the installation of tools like **Active Directory Users and Computers**, **DNS**, and **Group Policy Management**.

