Local Administrator Password Management

Detailed Technical Specification

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**Abstract:** This document summarizes fundamental Operational procedures for Local Administrator Password Solution (LAPS)

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1. Installation

There are two parts to the installation, the management computers and the clients you want to manage.

The installation of binaries and related files is handled by the MSI package. This will install the following:

* GPO CSE: must be present on each managed machine
* Management tools:
  + Fat client UI
  + PowerShell module AdmPwd.PS
  + Group Policy Editor admin templates

The default is to install the CSE only. The management tools are installed on demand.

**File Reference**

The installation for the Fat client UI is done to folder:

%ProgramFiles%\LAPS

AdmPwd.UI.exe  
AdmPwd.Utils.config  
AdmPwd.Utils.dll

The installation for the PowerShell modules is done to folder:

%WINDIR%\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\Modules\AdmPwd.PS

AdmPwd.PS.dll  
AdmPwd.PS.format.ps1xml  
AdmPwd.PS.psd1  
AdmPwd.Utils.config  
AdmPwd.Utils.dll

%WINDIR%\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\Modules\AdmPwd.PS\en-us

AdmPwd.PS.dll-Help.xml

The installation for the CSE is done to folder:

%ProgramFiles%\LAPS\CSE

AdmPwd.dll

The installation for the Group Policy files is done to folders:

%WINDIR%\PolicyDefinitions

AdmPwd.admx

%WINDIR%\PolicyDefinitions\en-US

AdmPwd.adml

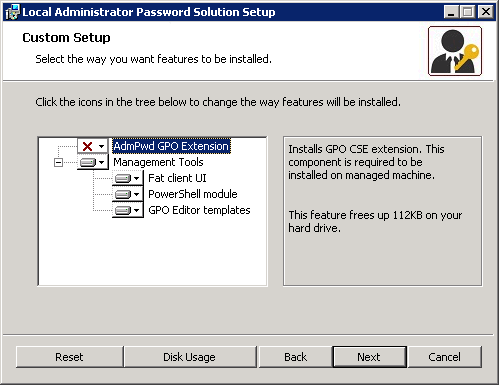
* 1. Management Computers

Double click on the appropriate MSI installer for your platform (LAPS.<platform>.msi) to get started.

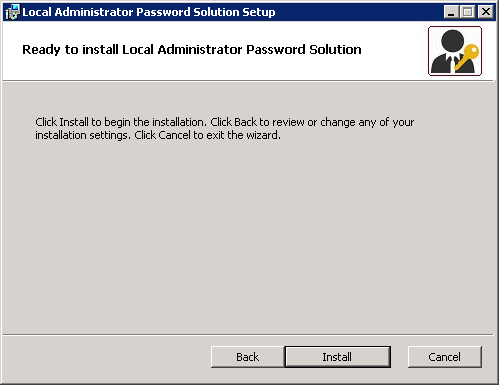


Click **Next**. Accept license agreement and click **Next**

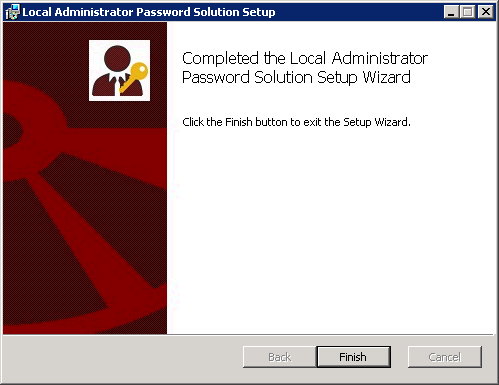
For the first management machine, you should enable all the installation choices for management tools



Click **Next**.



Click **Install**.



Click **Finish**.

* 1. Managed Clients

This installation uses the same install files, AdmPwd.Setup.x64.msi and AdmPwd.Setup.x86.msi as on the management computers. These can be installed/updated/uninstalled on clients using a variety of methods including the Software Installation feature of Group Policy, SCCM, login script, manual install, etc.

If you want to script this you can use this command line to do a silent install:

msiexec /i <file location>\LAPS.x64.msi /quiet or

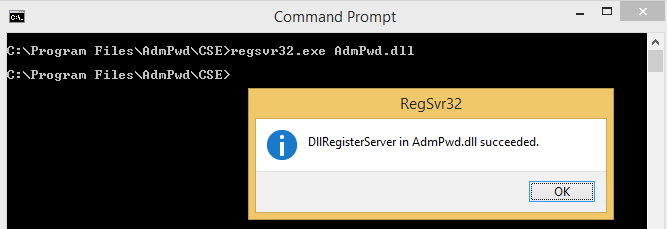
msiexec /i <file location>\LAPS.x86.msi /quiet

Just change the <file location> to a local or network path.

Example: msiexec /i \\server\share\LAPS.x64.msi /quiet

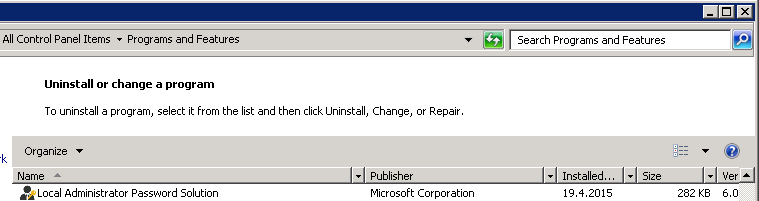
Alternative method of installation to managed clients is to copy the AdmPwd.dll to the target computer and use this command:

regsvr32.exe AdmPwd.dll



**Note**: If you install by just registering the dll it will not show up in Program and Features as shown below.

Once this is installed you can see it in Programs and Features.



1. AD Preparation
   1. Modifying the Schema

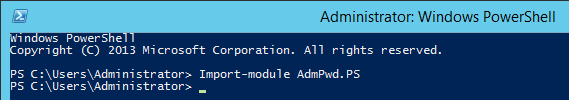
The Active Directory Schema needs to be extended by two new attributes that store the password of the managed local Administrator account for each computer and the timestamp of password expiration. Both attributes are added to the may-contain attribute set of the computer class.

ms-Mcs-AdmPwd – Stores the password in clear text

ms-Mcs-AdmPwdExpirationTime – Stores the time to reset the password

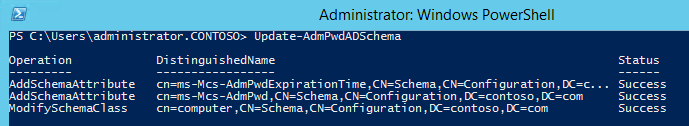
To update the Schema you first need to import the PowerShell module. Open up an Administrative PowerShell window and use this command:

Import-module AdmPwd.PS



You update the Schema with this command:

Update-AdmPwdADSchema



***Note*:** If you have an RODC installed in the environment and you need to replicate the value of the attribute ms-Mcs-AdmPwd to the RODC, you will need to change the 10th bit of the searchFlags attribute value for ms-Mcs-AdmPwd schema objet to 0 (substract 512 from the current value of the searchFlags attribute). For more information on Adding Attributes to or Removing attributes from the RODC Filtered Attribute Set, please refer to <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754794(v=WS.10).aspx>.

* 1. Permissions

The Active Directory infrastructure offers advanced tools for implementation of the security model for this solution by allowing for per-attribute Access Lists (ACLs) and implementing confidential attributes for password storage. There are four sets of rights that need to be modified.

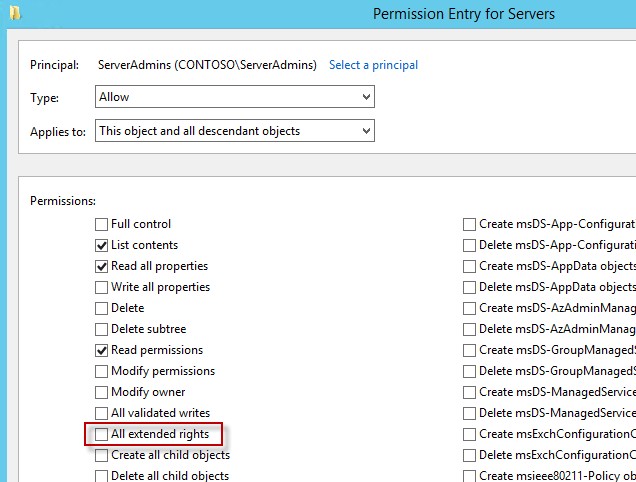
* + 1. Removing Extended Rights

To restrict the ability to view the password to specific users and groups you need to remove “All extended rights” from users and groups that are not allowed to read the value of attribute ms-Mcs-AdmPwd. This is required because the All Extended rights/permissions permission also gives permission to read confidential attributes.

* + - 1. Inherited Permissions

If you want to do this for all computers, you will need to repeat the next steps on each OU that contains those computers. You do not need to do this on subcontainers of already processed OUs unless you have disabled permission inheritance.

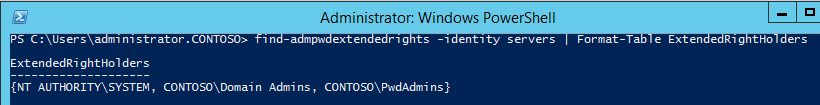
1. Open **ADSIEdit**
2. **Right Click on the** OU that contains the computer accounts that you are installing this solution on and select **Properties**.
3. Click the **Security** tab
4. Click **Advanced**
5. Select the Group(s) or User(s) that you don’t want to be able to read the password and then click **Edit**.
6. Uncheck **All extended rights**



Important: This will remove ALL extended rights, not only CONTROL\_ACCESS right, so be sure that all roles will retain all necessary permissions required for their regular work.

To quickly find which security principals have extended rights to the OU you can use PowerShell cmdlet. You may need to run Import-module AdmPwd.PS if this is a new window.

Find-AdmPwdExtendedrights -identity <OU name> | Format-Table



If the output is truncated as the number of trustees having permissions is long, focus on a specific OU and run:

Find-AdmPwdExtendedrights -identity Memphis | Format-list

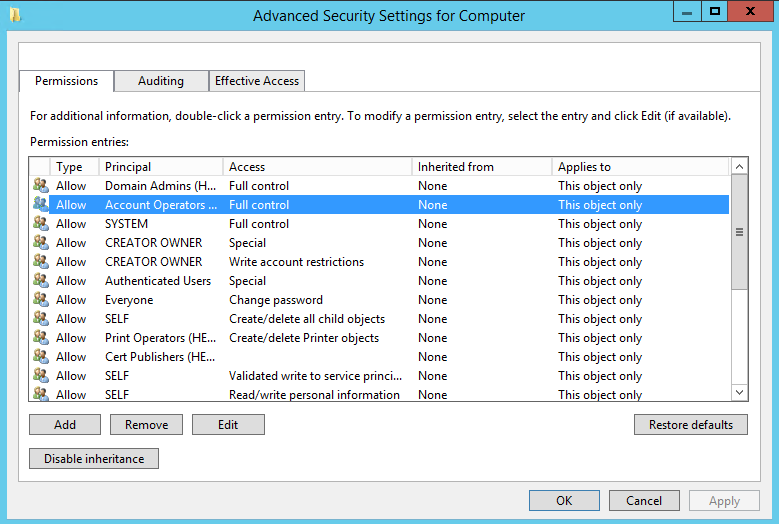
ObjectDN : OU=memphis,OU=members,DC=herbertm01,DC=lab

ExtendedRightHolders : {NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM, HERBERTM01dom\Domain Admins, contoso-dom\Member-HelpDesk1-Memhpis}

* + - 1. Direct Permissions

“All extended rights” may also be set through direct, non-inherited ACEs on the computer objects. This might have been done manually by the customer or with a script or provisioning system.

The second common source for ACEs with the extended rights access is the schema default for computers. By default, it contains the “Account Operators” group with full control, which will also grant sufficient permissions to read the local Administrator password:



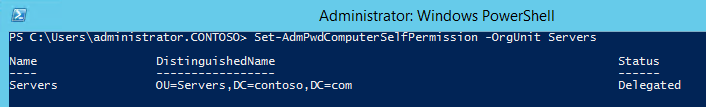
In a delegated administration environment where the Account Operators are meant to be used for Domain User Accounts only and no or little permissions should be granted to computers, you may need to review changing or even removing this ACE from the schema default.

You also need to develop a solution to remove this ACE from all computers managed by LAPS.

* + 1. Adding Machine Rights

The Write permission on the ms-Mcs-AdmPwdExpirationTime and ms-Mcs-AdmPwd attributes of all computer accounts has to be added to the SELF built-in account. This is required so the machine can update the password and expiration timestamp of its own managed local Administrator password. This is done using PowerShell. You may need to run Import-module AdmPwd.PS if this is a new window.

Set-AdmPwdComputerSelfPermission -OrgUnit <name of the OU to delegate permissions>



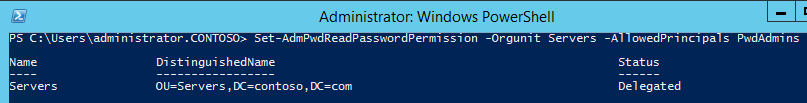
Repeat this procedure for any additional OUs that contain computer accounts that are in scope of the solution and are not subcontainers of already processed containers.

* + 1. Adding User Rights

Add the CONTROL\_ACCESS permission (extended right) on ms-Mcs-AdmPwd attribute of the computer accounts to group(s) or user(s) that will be allowed to read the stored password of the managed local Administrator account on managed computers.

Set-AdmPwdReadPasswordPermission -OrgUnit <name of the OU to delegate permissions> -AllowedPrincipals <users or groups>

Use the same –OrgUnit name(s) as in the previous command.



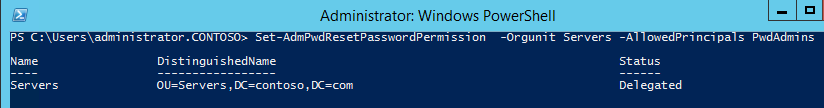
**Note**: You can use multiple groups and users in the same command separated by comma.

Example:   
  
Set-AdmPwdReadPasswordPermission -OrgUnit Servers -AllowedPrincipals contoso\Administrator,contoso\HelpDesk,contoso\PwdAdmins

Add the Write permission on ms-Mcs-AdmPwdExpirationTime attribute of computer accounts to group(s) or user(s) that will be allowed to force password resets for the managed local Administrator account on managed computers.

Set-AdmPwdResetPasswordPermission -OrgUnit <name of the OU to delegate permissions> -AllowedPrincipals <users or groups>

Use the same –OrgUnit name(s) as in the previous commands.

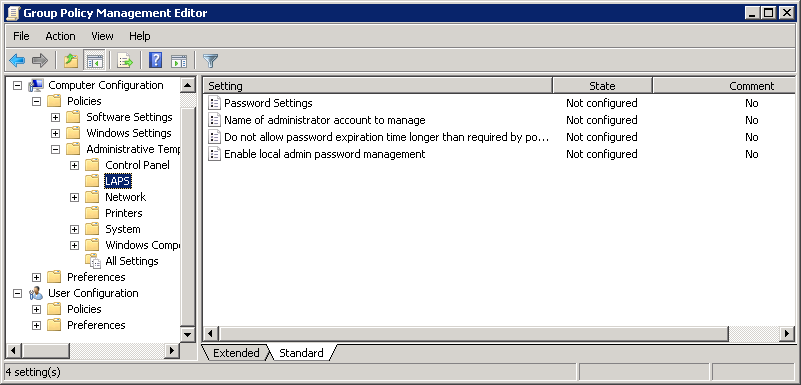


**Note**: You can use multiple groups and users in the same command separated by comma.

Example:   
  
Set-AdmPwdResetPasswordPermission -OrgUnit Servers -AllowedPrincipals contoso\Administrator,contoso\HelpDesk,contoso\PwdAdmins

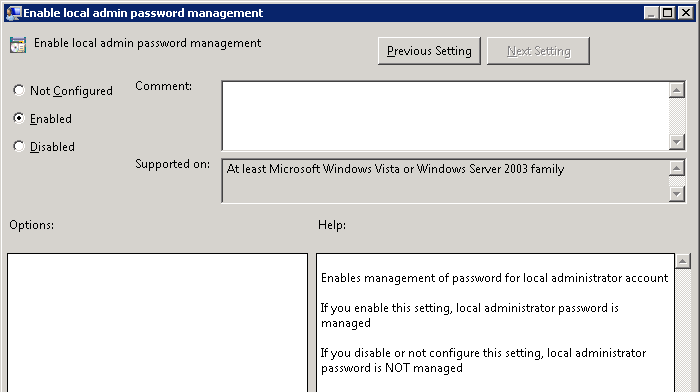
1. Group Policy
   1. Changing the Group Policy Settings

The settings are located under Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\LAPS.



* 1. Enabling the local administrator password management

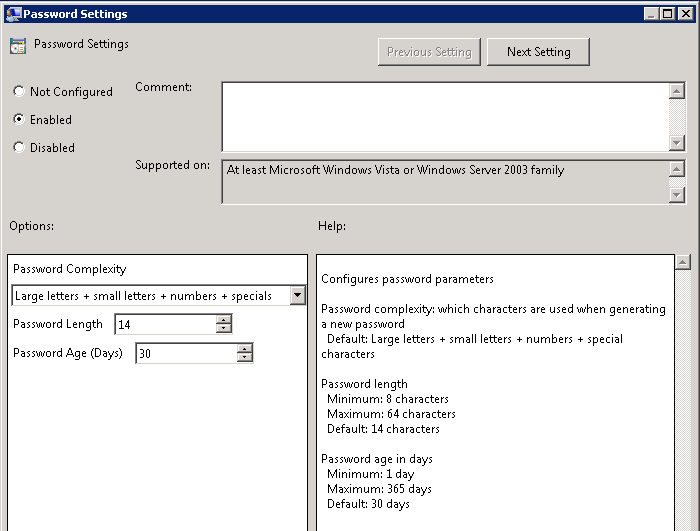
Management of password of local administrator account must be enabled so as the CSE can start managing it:



* 1. Password parameters

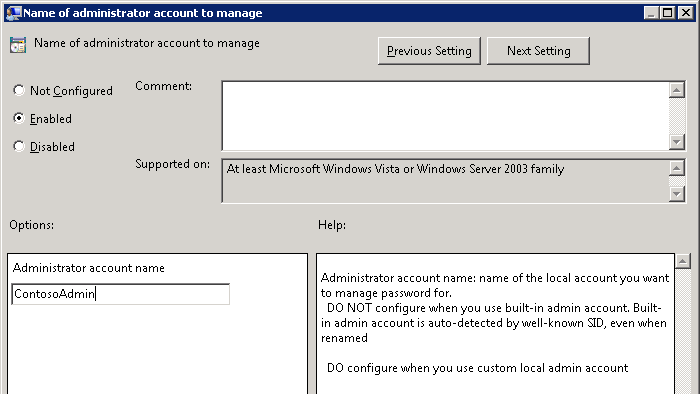
By default this solution uses a password with maximum password complexity, 14 characters and changes the password every 30 days. You can change the values to suit your needs by editing a Group Policy.

You can change the individual password settings to fit your needs.



* + 1. Administrator account name

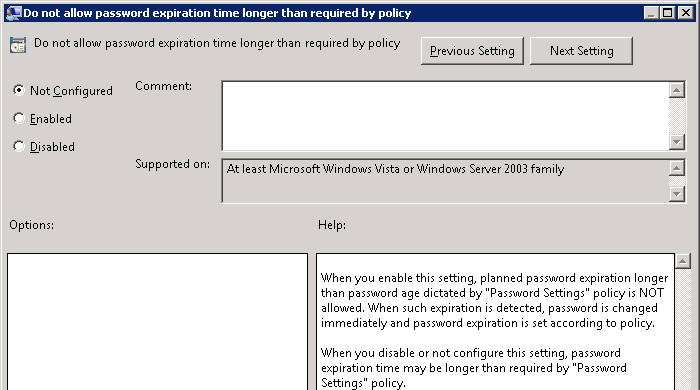
If you have decided to manage custom local Administrator account, you must specify its name in Group Policy.



**Note:** DO NOT configure when you use the built-in admin account, even if you renamed it. That account is auto-detected by well-known SID. DO configure when you use a custom local admin account.

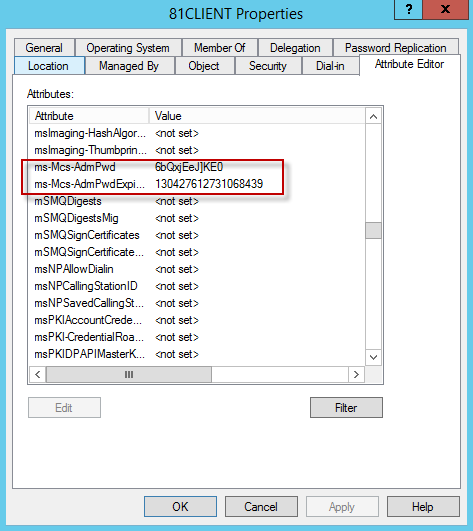
* 1. Protection against too long planned time for password reset

If you do not want to allow setting planning password expiration of admin account for longer time than maximum password age, you can do it in GPO:



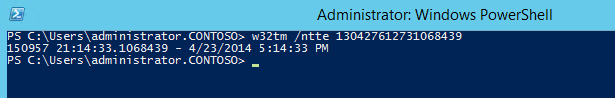
1. Managing Clients
   1. Viewing password settings

Once everything is configured, and Group Policy has refreshed on the clients, you can look at the properties of the computer object and see the new settings.

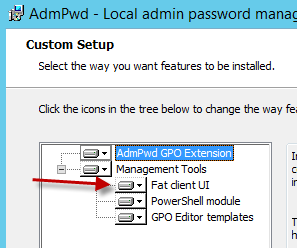


The password is stored in plain text. The Expiration date is stored as the number of 100-nanosecond intervals that have elapsed since the 0 hour on January 1, 1601 untill the date/time that is being stored. The time is always stored in Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) in the Active Directory. If you want to manually convert it use this command:

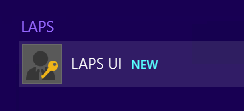
w32tm /ntte <number you want to convert>



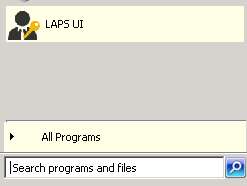
There is also a graphical interface available. When you install the program on a computer where you want the ability to easily retrieve the password just select the Fat client UI option.



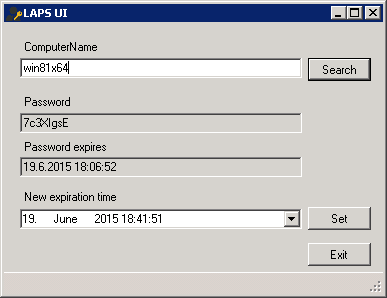
The program you want to run is **C:\Program Files\LAPS\AdmPwd.UI.exe**. It will be in the menu and looks like this:



Or this on Windows 7.

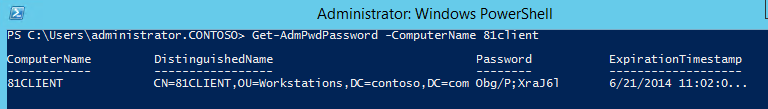


Launch the interface, enter the client name and click **Search**.

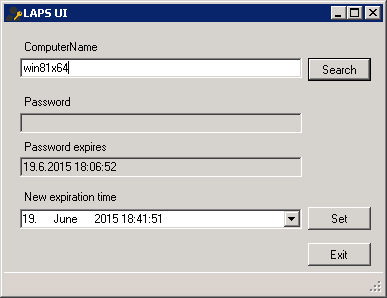


You can also get the password using PowerShell.

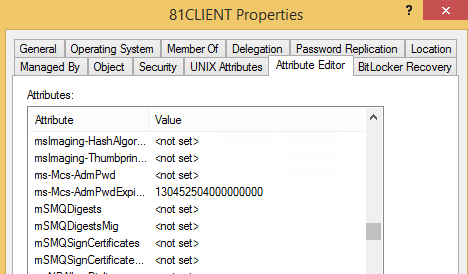
Get-AdmPwdPassword -ComputerName <computername>



What happens if a user who hasn’t been granted rights to see the local Administrators password tries to access it? If they were to gain access to the GUI interface the password won’t be displayed.



If they have installed the RSAT tools and run Active Directory Users and Computers (ADUC) to view the password it will show as <not set>.

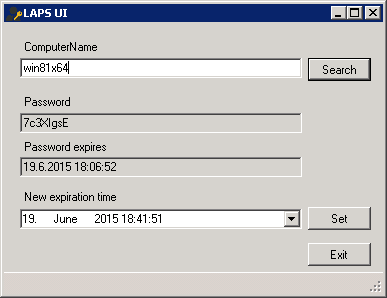


This information is not seen because the extended rights were removed and only certain individuals and groups were granted the rights to see this.

* 1. Resetting the password

To manually reset the password, just click the Set button in LAPS UI tool. When a Group Policy refresh runs, password will be reset.

You can also plan password expiration for the future. To do so, enter desired expiration date/time into respective field.



You can also reset the password using PowerShell.

Reset-AdmPwdPassword -ComputerName <computername> -WhenEffective <date time>

1. Troubleshooting

This solution has a variety of logging options for troubleshooting purposes.

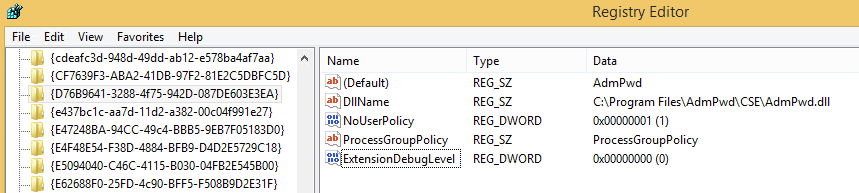
* 1. Event Logging and Auditing
     1. Client Logging

The CSE logs all events in the Application Event Log of local computer. Log messages are English only, but can be localized or additional language can be added, if necessary.

The amount of events that are logged is configurable via the following registry REG\_DWORD value:

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\GPExtensions\{D76B9641-3288-4f75-942D-087DE603E3EA}}\ExtensionDebugLevel

This value is not there by default and must be added.



Possible values are as follows:

| Value | Meaning |
| --- | --- |
| 0 | Silent mode; log errors only  When no error occurs, no information is logged about CSE activity  This is a default value |
| 1 | Log Errors and warnings |
| 2 | Verbose mode, log everything |

* + 1. Event IDs

The Event source for all events reported by CSE is always “AdmPwd”. The following table summarizes the events that can occur in the Event Log:

| ID | Severity | Description | Comment |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2 | Error | Could not get computer object from AD. Error %1 | This event is logged in case that CSE is not able to connect to computer account for local computer in AD.  %1 is a placeholder for error code returned by function that retrieves local computer name, converts it to DN and connects to object, specified by the DN |
| 3 | Error | Could not get local Administrator account. Error %1 | This event is logged in case that CSE is not able to connect to managed local Administrator account.  %1 is a placeholder to error code returned by function that detects the name of local administrator’s account and connects to the account |
| 4 | Error | Could not get password expiration timestamp from computer account in AD. Error %1. | This event is logged in case that CSE is not able to read the value of ms-Mcs-AdmPwdExpirationTime of computer account in AD  %1 is a placeholder for error code returned by function that reads the value of the attribute and converts the value to unsigned \_\_int64 type |
| 5 | Error | Validation failed for new local admin password against local password policy. Error %1. | This event is logged when password validation against local password policy fails. |
| 5 | Information | Validation passed for new local admin password. | This event is logged when password is successfully validated against local password policy |
| 6 | Error | Could not reset local Administrator's password. Error %1 | This event is logged in case that CSE is not able to reset the password of managed local Administrator account.  %1 is a placeholder for error returned by NetUserSetInfo() API |
| 7 | Error | Could not write changed password to AD. Error %1. | This event is logged in case that CSE is not able to report new password and timestamp to AD.  %1 is a placeholder for error code returned by ldap\_mod\_s call |
| 10 | Warning | Password expiration too long for computer (%1 days). Resetting password now. | This event is logged in case that CSE detects that password expiration for computer is longer than allowed by policy in place while protection against excessive password age is turned on |
| 11 | Information | It is not necessary to change password yet. Days to change: %1. | This event is logged after CSE detects that it is not yet the time to reset the password  %1 is a placeholder for number of 24-hour’s intervals that remain till the password will be reset |
| 12 | Information | Local Administrator's password has been changed. | This event is logged after CSE resets the password of managed local Administrator account |
| 13 | Information | Local Administrator's password has been reported to AD. | This event is logged after CSE reports the password and timestamp to AD |
| 14 | Information | Finished successfully | This event is logged after CSE performed all required tasks and is about to finish |
| 15 | Information | Beginning processing | This event is logged when CSE starts processing |
| 16 | Information | Admin account management not enabled, exiting | This event is logged when admin account management is not enabled |

Note: Generally, all events with severity “Error” are blocking. When any error occurs, no other tasks are performed and CSE terminates processing.

* 1. Problem Scenarios

**Symptom**: Client gets Event ID 7, “Could not write changed password to AD. Error 0x80070032” in the Event log.

**Solution**: The client is not in a managed OU. Move it to a managed OU or run the PowerShell commands to add the Machine Rights to the OU the client is in.

**Symptom**: When importing AdmPwd.PS module, you get error “Import-Module: Could not load file or assembly 'file:///C:\Windows\system32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\Modules\admpwd.ps\AdmPwd.PS.dll' or one of its dependencies. This assembly is built by a runtime newer than the currently loaded runtime and cannot be loaded.”

**Solution**: You need to allow PowerShell to load .NET Framework 4. To allow this, you need to change powershell.exe.config to contain this:

<?xml version="1.0"?>

<configuration>

<startup useLegacyV2RuntimeActivationPolicy="true">

<supportedRuntime version="v4.0.30319"/>

<supportedRuntime version="v2.0.50727"/>

</startup>

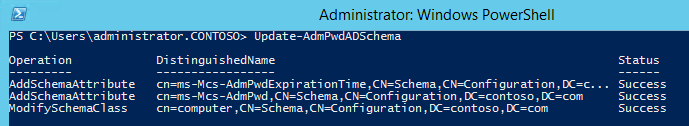
</configuration>

**Symptom**: Everything is installed but the password isn’t updating on the client and nothing is logged in the Event Log.

**Solution**: The CSE hasn’t been enabled with a Group Policy that applies to the client. Set the policy “Enable local admin password management” to Enabled

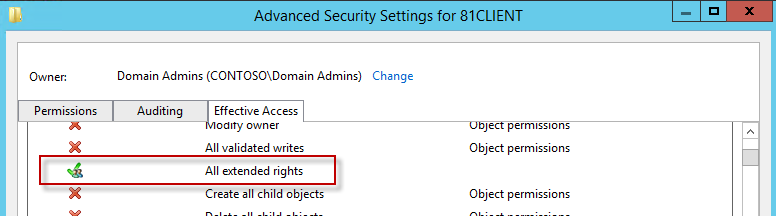
**Symptom**: After running the Schema update, the new attributes aren’t showing in the computer properties.

**Solution**: If the status of the Schema update was successful you may be experiencing replication issues or latency. In larger environments this attribute population may take some time to propagate.



**Symptom**: Users that haven’t been specifically granted permissions can still see the password.

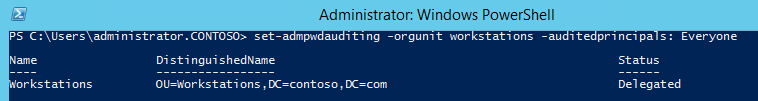
**Solution**: This is usually due to not removing the “All Extended rights” permission from groups and users. Check the effective rights on the computer in question.



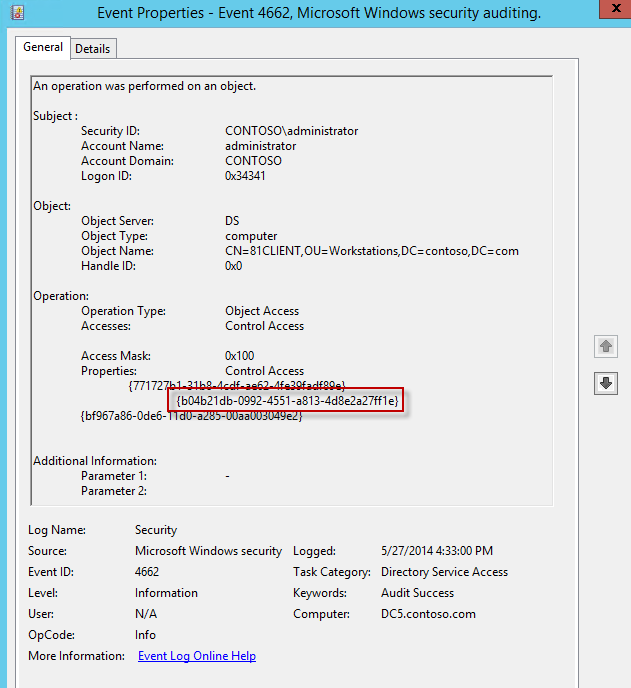
* 1. Auditing

Auditing users who successfully query and read the local administrator password for a computer can be accomplished by using a PowerShell cmdlet. You may need to run Import-module AdmPwd.PS if this is a new window.

Set-AdmPwdAuditing –OrgUnit: <name of OU on which you want to setup the auditing> -AuditedPrincipals: :<identification of users/groups whose access to password shall be audited>



When a password is successfully read, a 4662 event is logged in the Security log of the Domain Controller.



You will notice that the schemaIDGUID is reflected in the Event properties.

