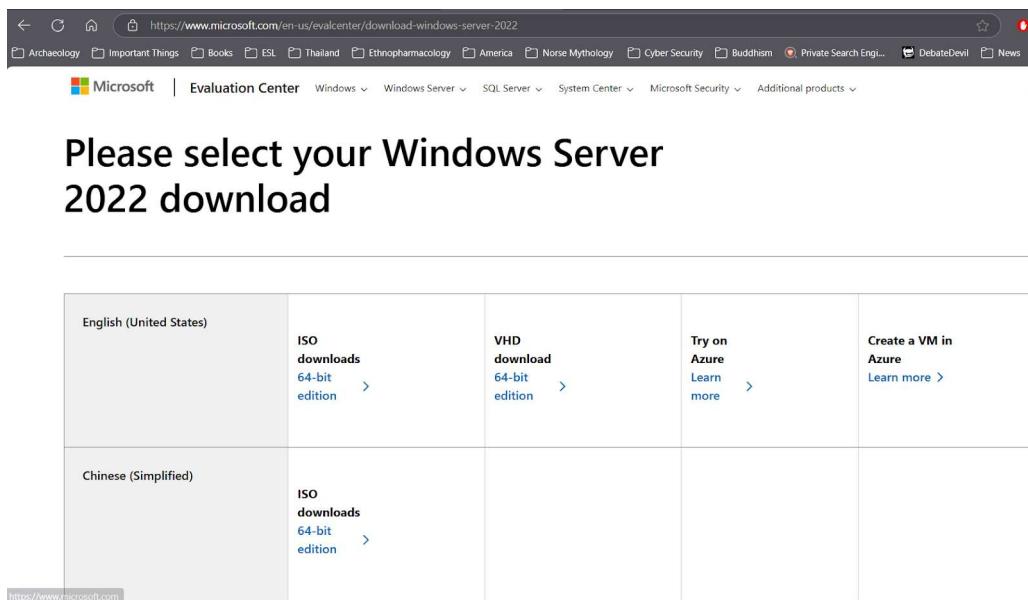


[T-Helpdesk-Lab-Series/README.md at main · Simokid/IT-Helpdesk-Lab-Series](#)

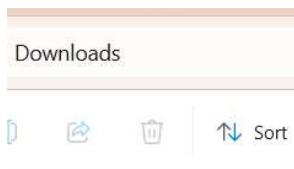
Windows Server 2022: Install & Setup

First, [download](#) the 64 Bit Edition ISO file. (You should already have VirtualBox installed)



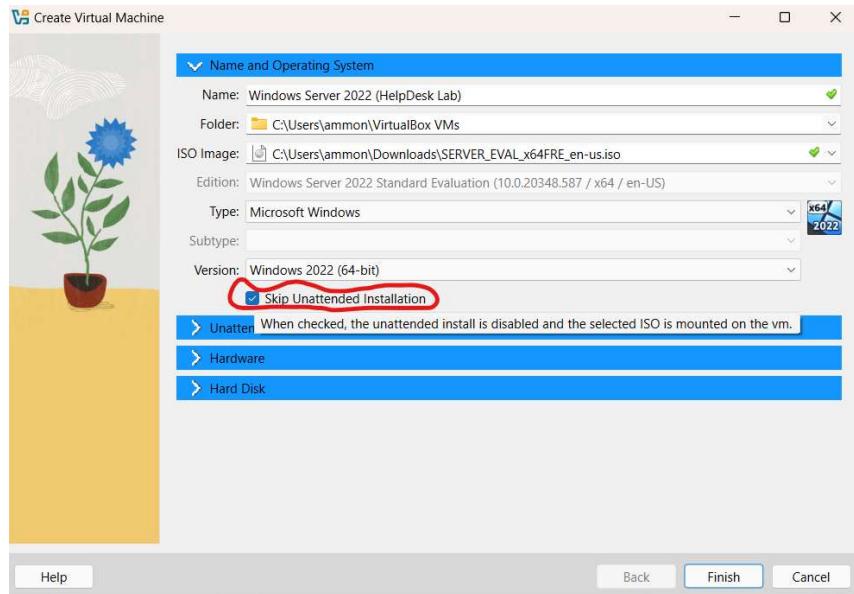
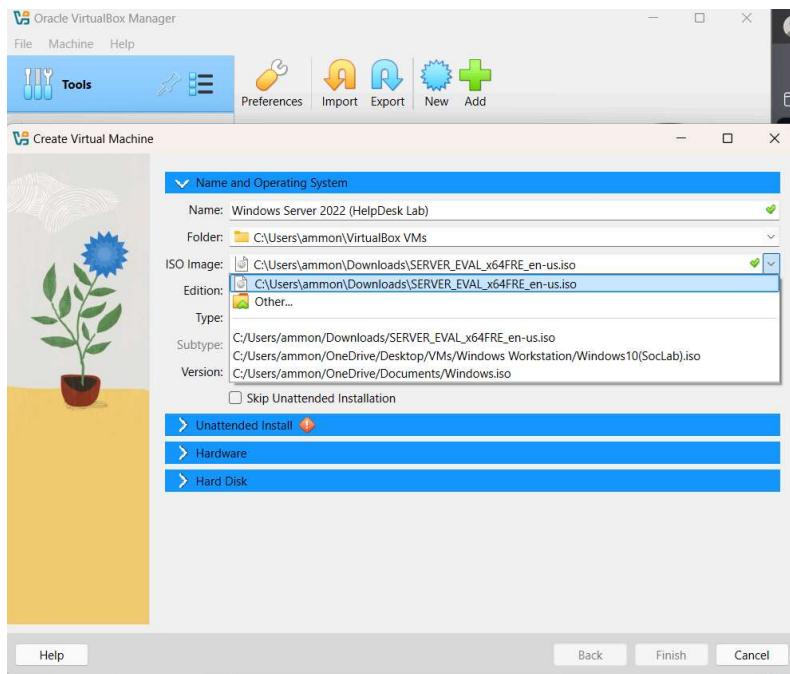
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Evaluation Center download page for Windows Server 2022. It features a grid of download options for English (United States) and Chinese (Simplified). The English section includes links for ISO downloads (64-bit edition), VHD download (64-bit edition), Try on Azure (Learn more), and Create a VM in Azure (Learn more). The Chinese section also has a link for ISO downloads (64-bit edition). Below the grid is a 'Downloads' interface showing a single file named 'SERVER_EVAL_x6_4FRE_en-us'.

English (United States)	ISO downloads 64-bit edition >	VHD download 64-bit edition >	Try on Azure Learn more >	Create a VM in Azure Learn more >
Chinese (Simplified)	ISO downloads 64-bit edition >			

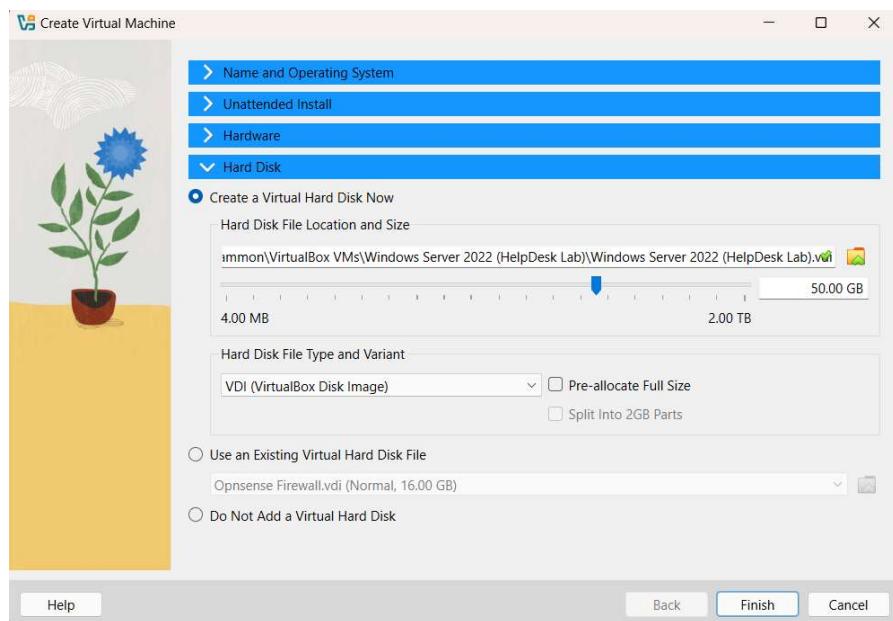
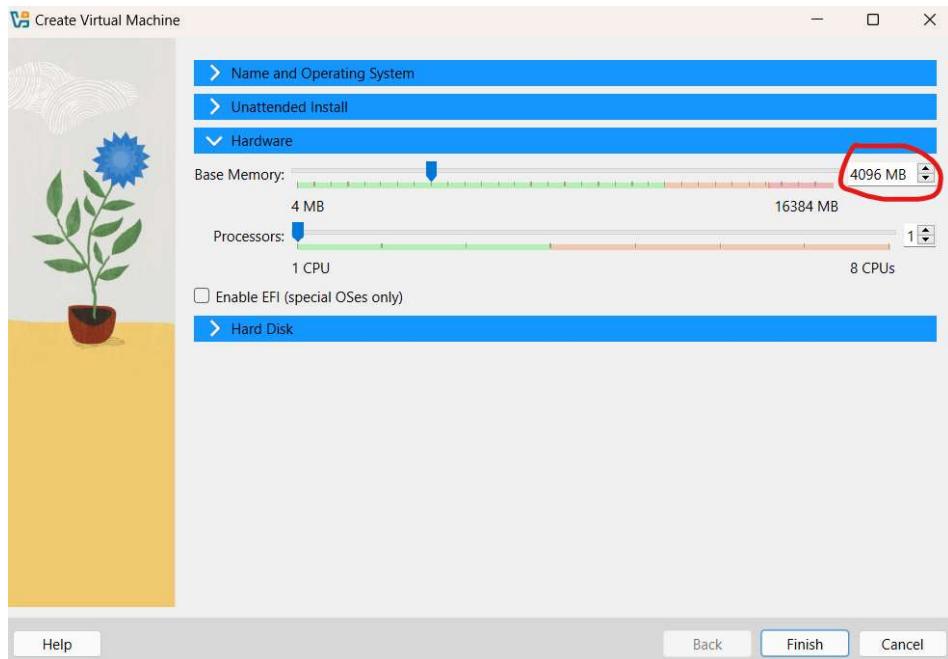


The screenshot shows a 'Downloads' interface with a single file icon. The file is labeled 'SERVER_EVAL_x6_4FRE_en-us'.

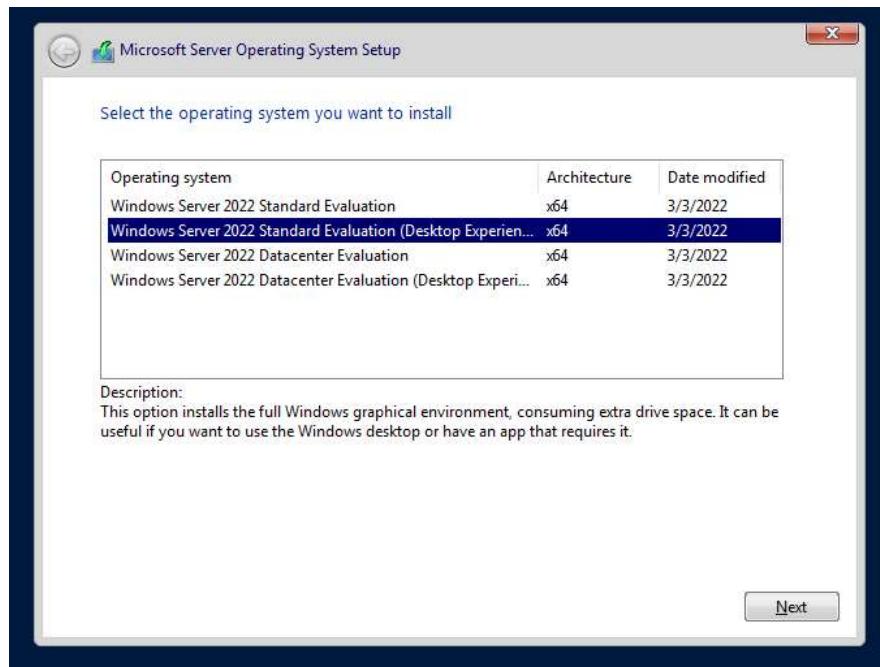
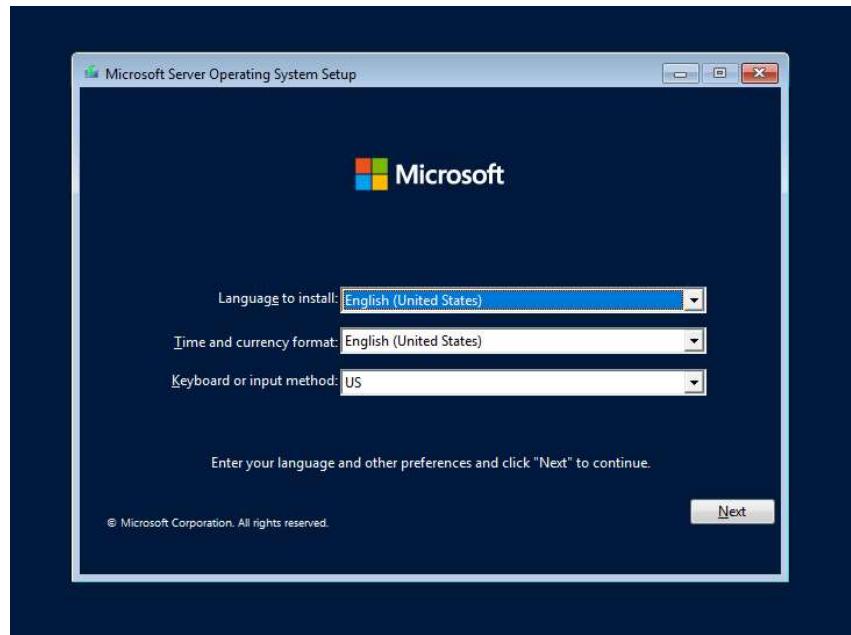
Next, click “New” in VirtualBox and set up the Windows Server 2022 machine.

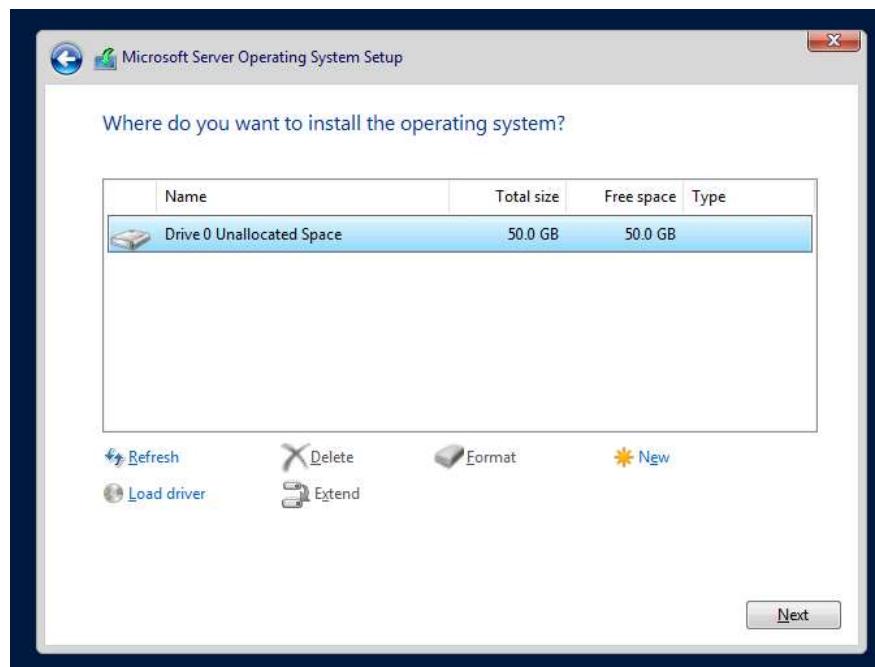
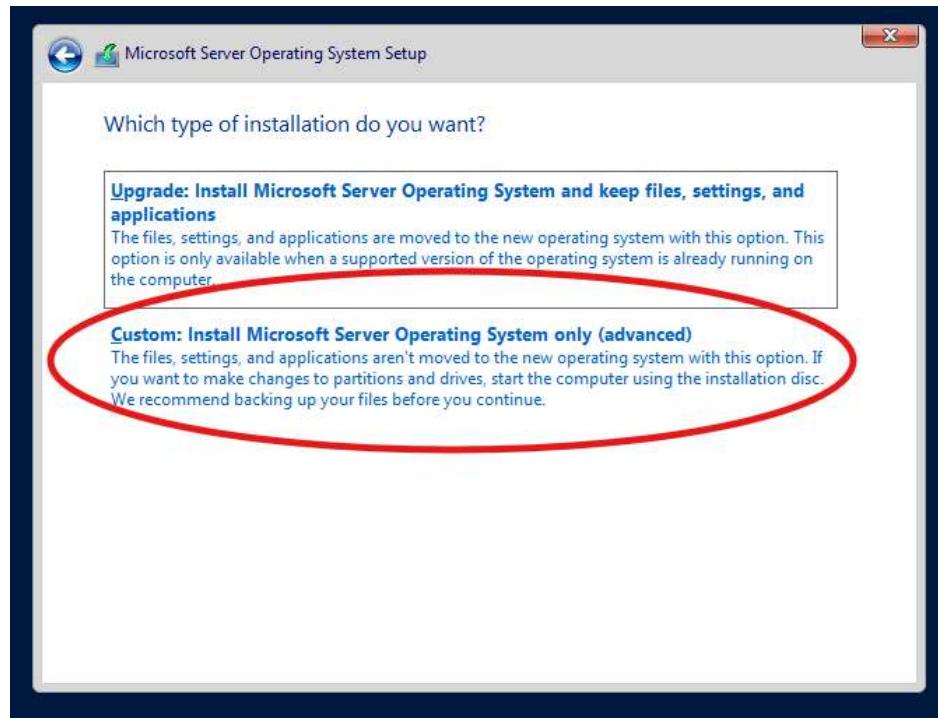


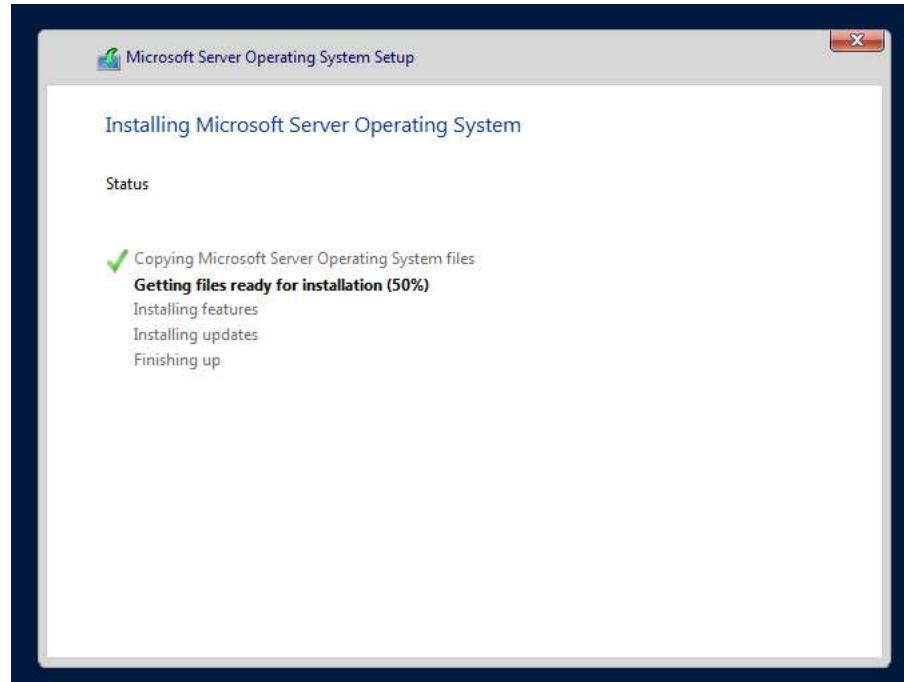
My host has 16 GB of RAM so I gave this vm 4 GB of RAM. 4GB is enough for our lab. Be careful not to assign too much RAM to your vm, or it could cause it to crash.



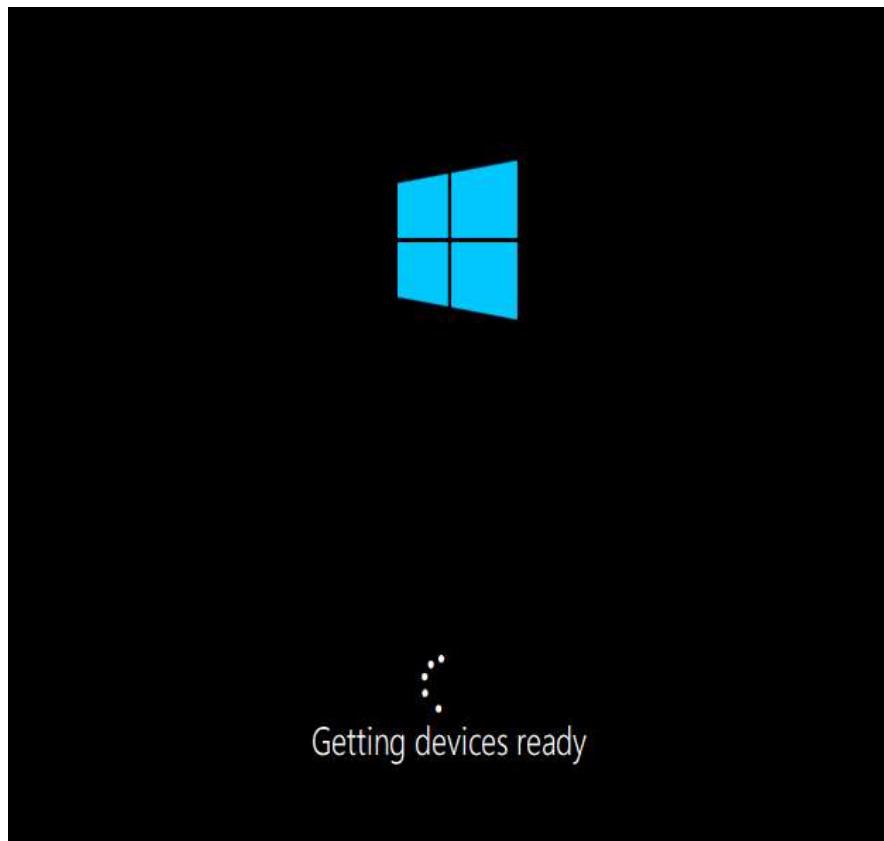
Click "Start", and the vm will bring you to an installation page. Click "next" and then "install". Follow the installation steps.



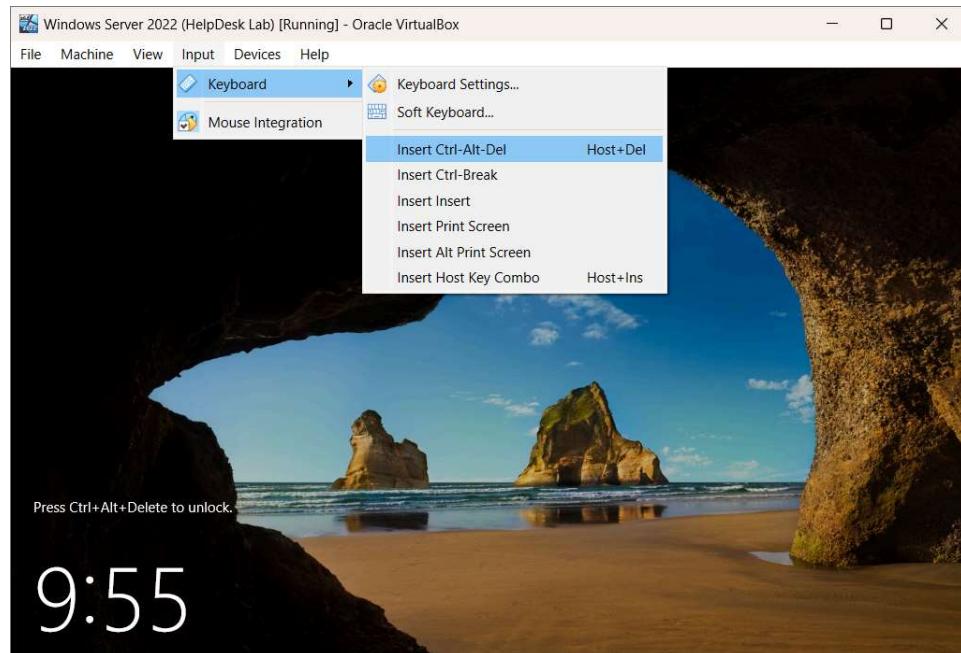
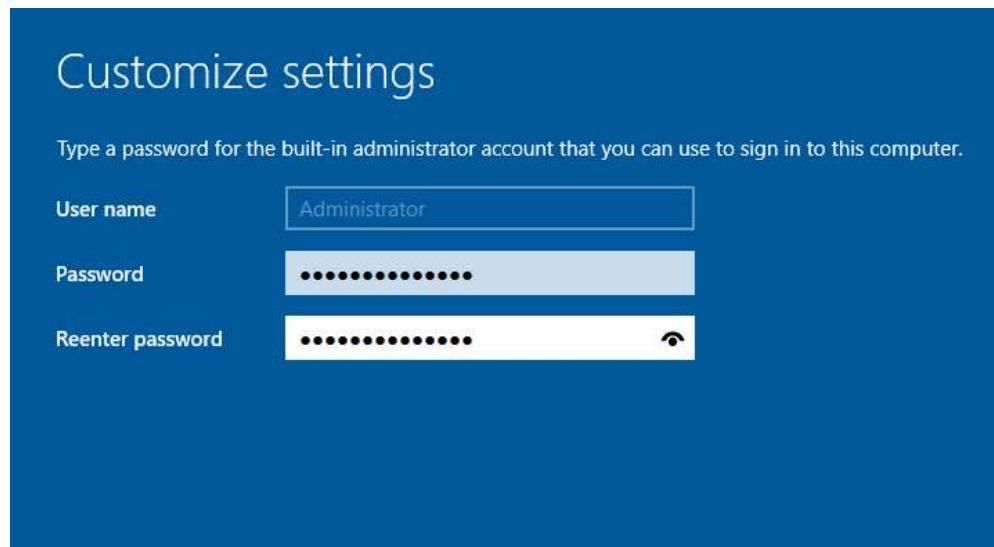


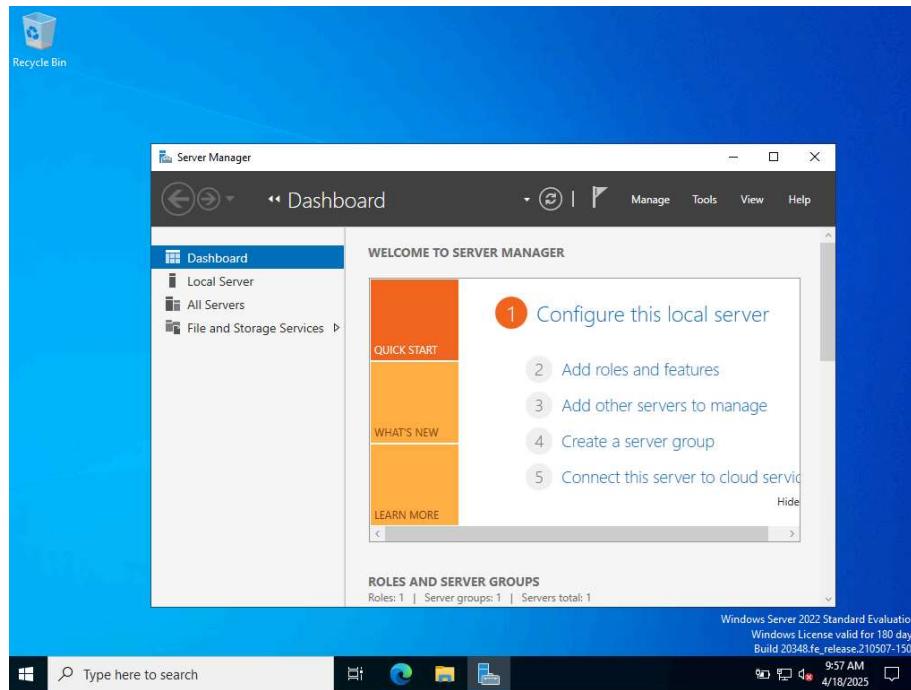


Once the installation is complete the vm will automatically restart.



Then you must create a password for the Administrator account.

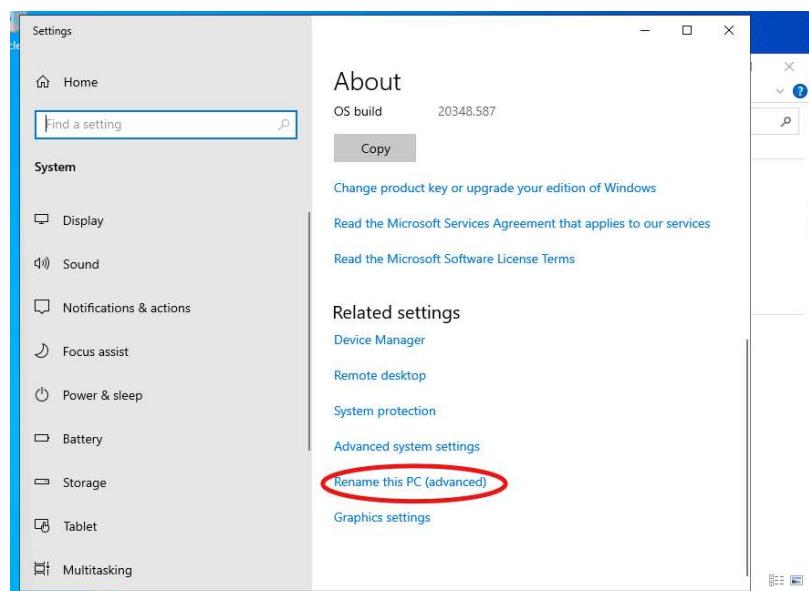
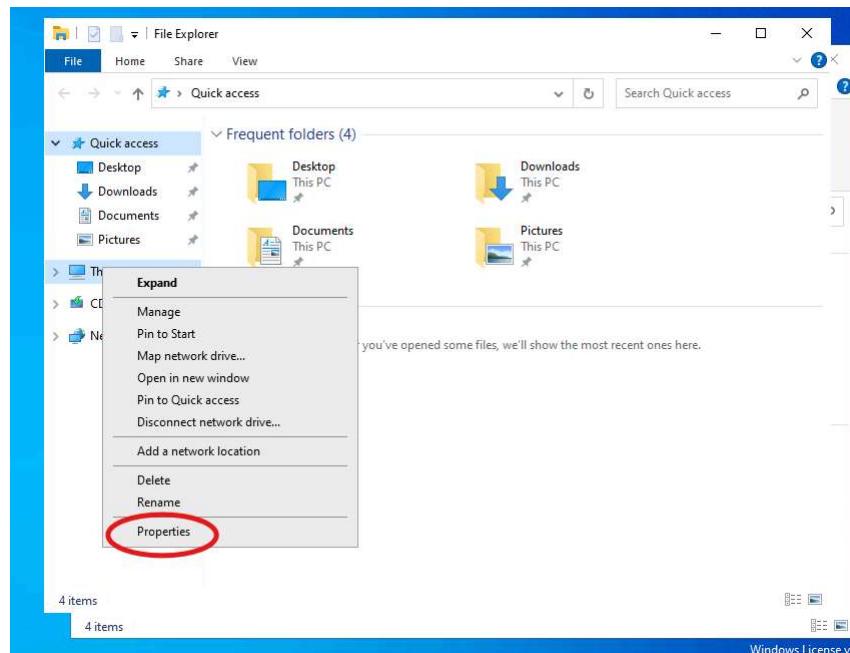


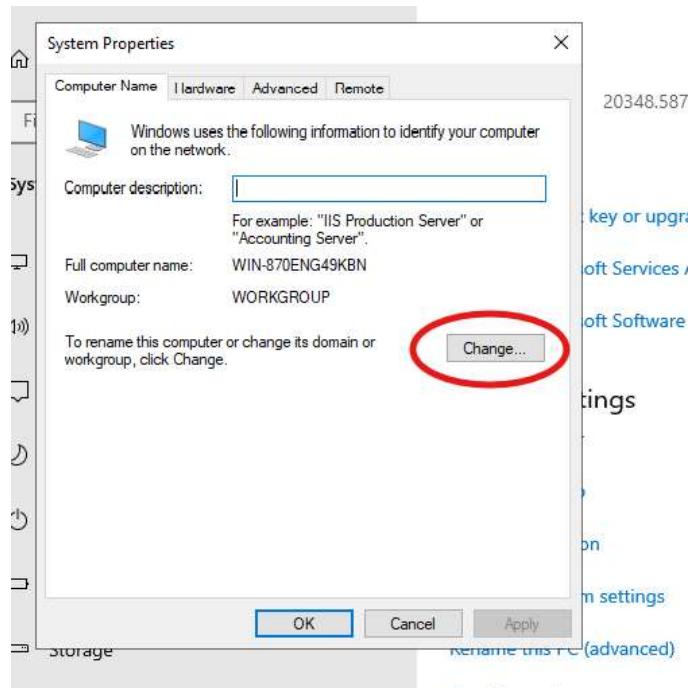


Windows Server 2022: Active Directory

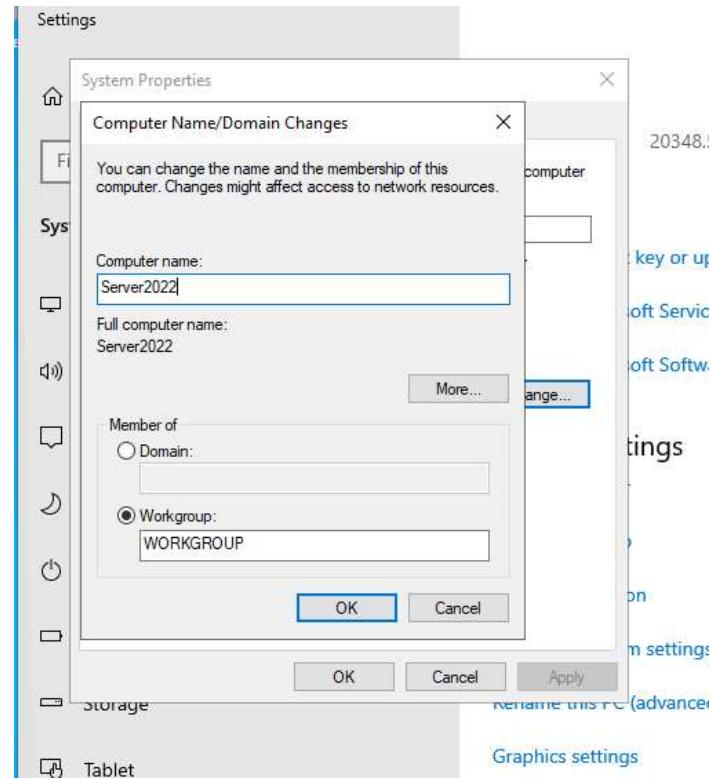
For part 2, we will rename Windows Server 2022, set up Active Directory, and manage domain services.

First, we will rename Windows Server 2022...

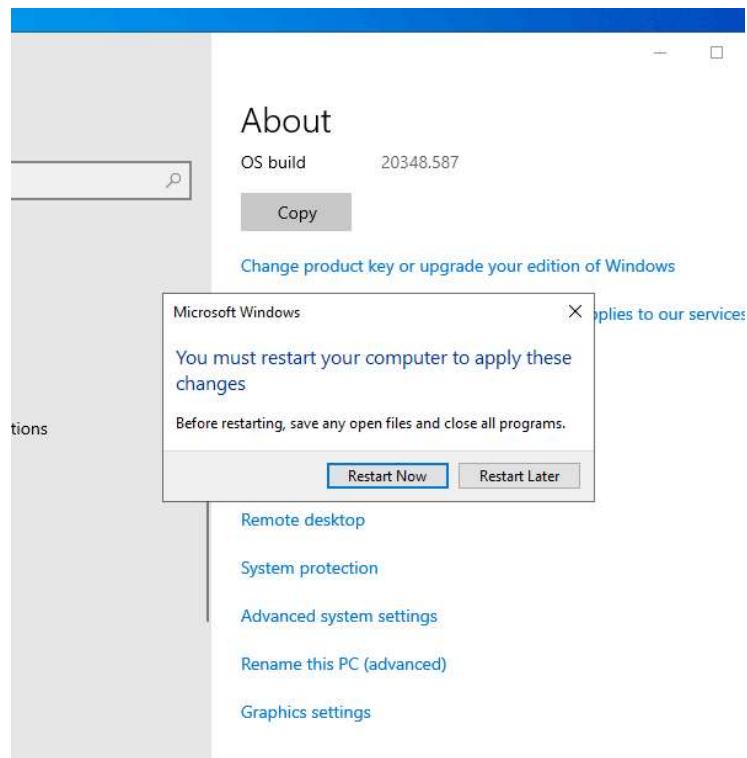




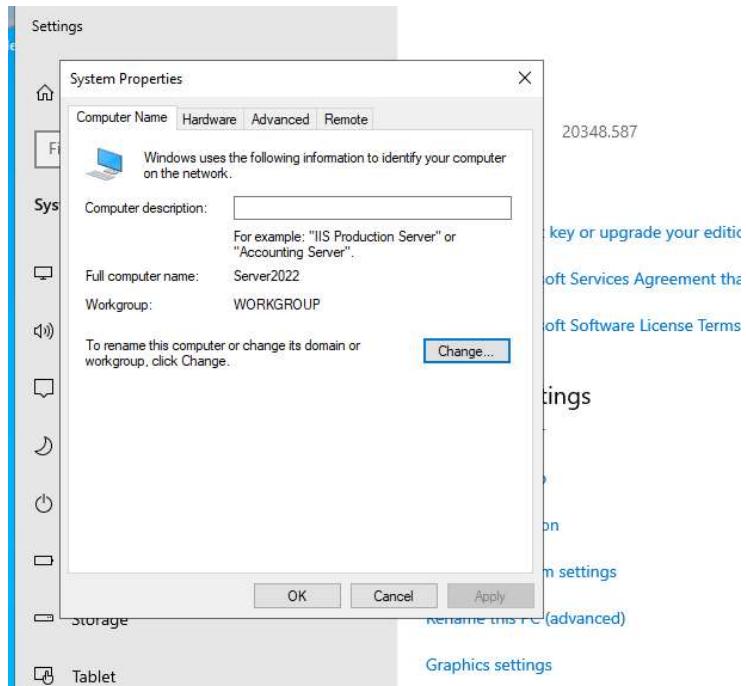
Change the “Computer name” to “Server2022”. Changing the computer name can make it easier for Help Desk to identify, manage, and support machines.



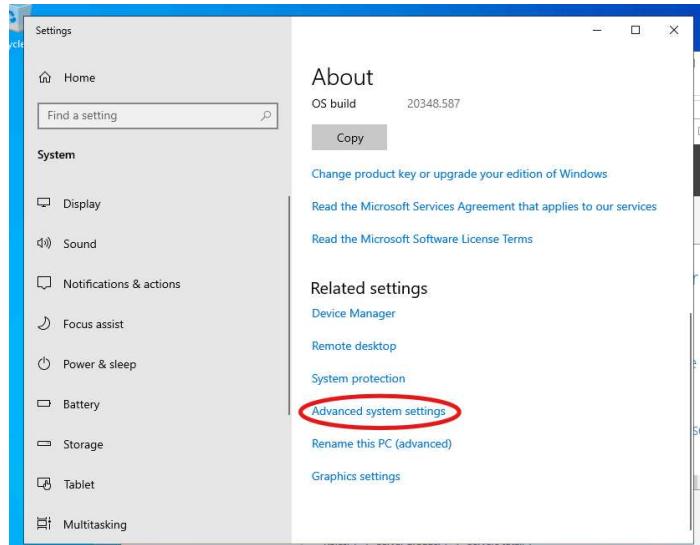
After renaming the computer the computer needs to restart.

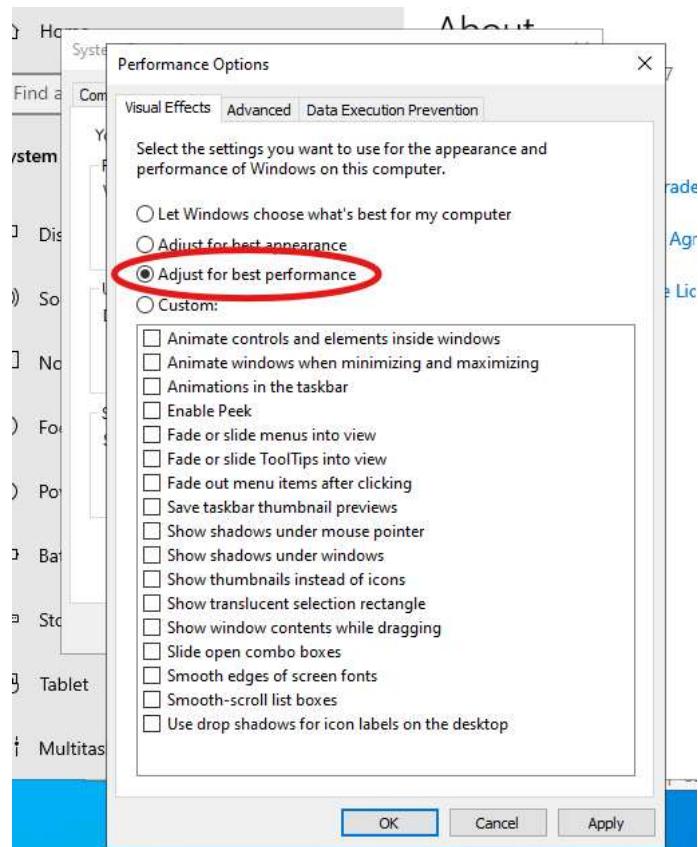
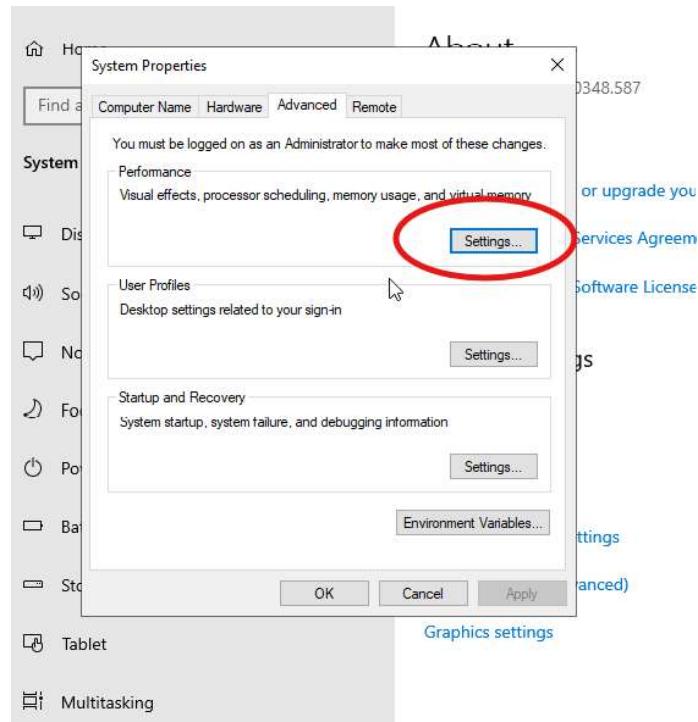


After the restart, verify that the computer name was successfully changed.

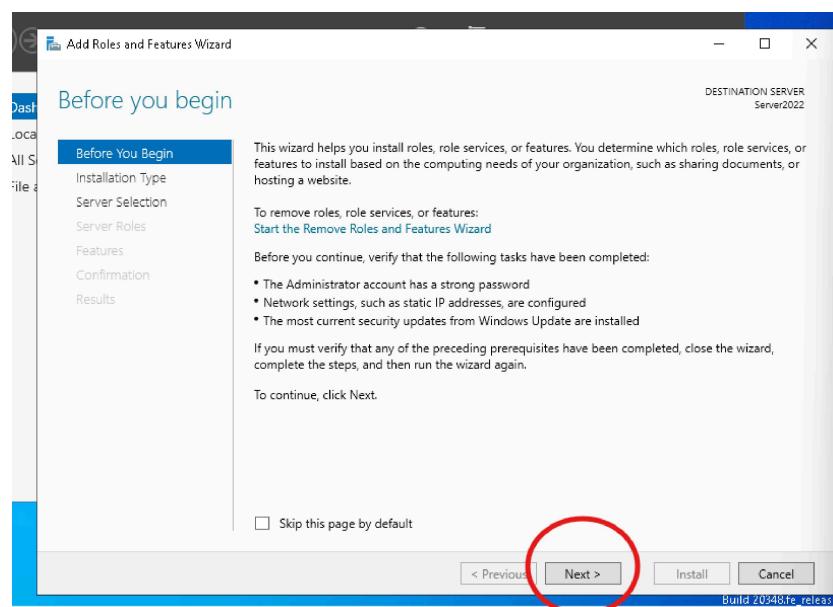
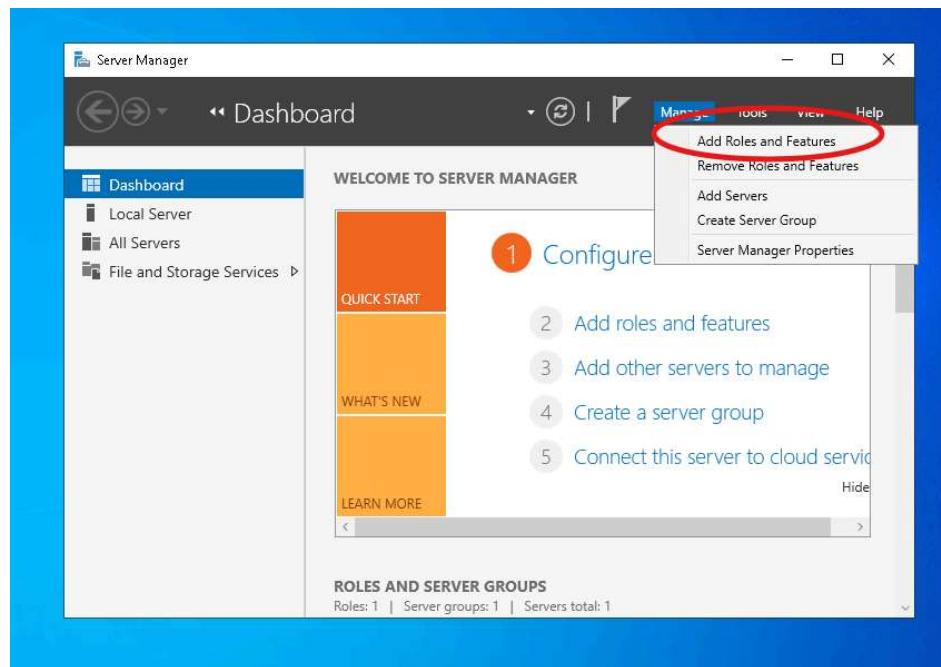


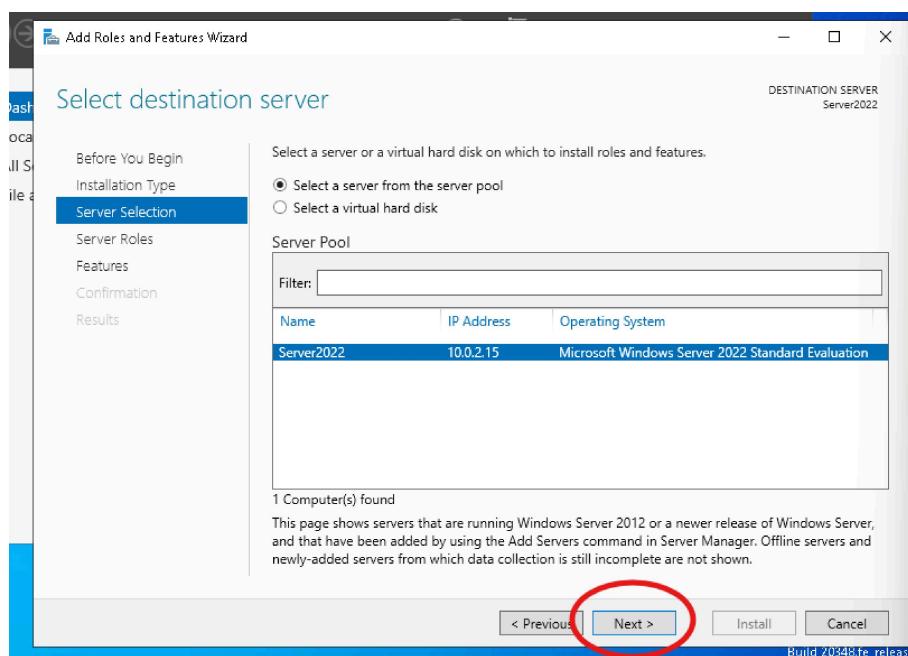
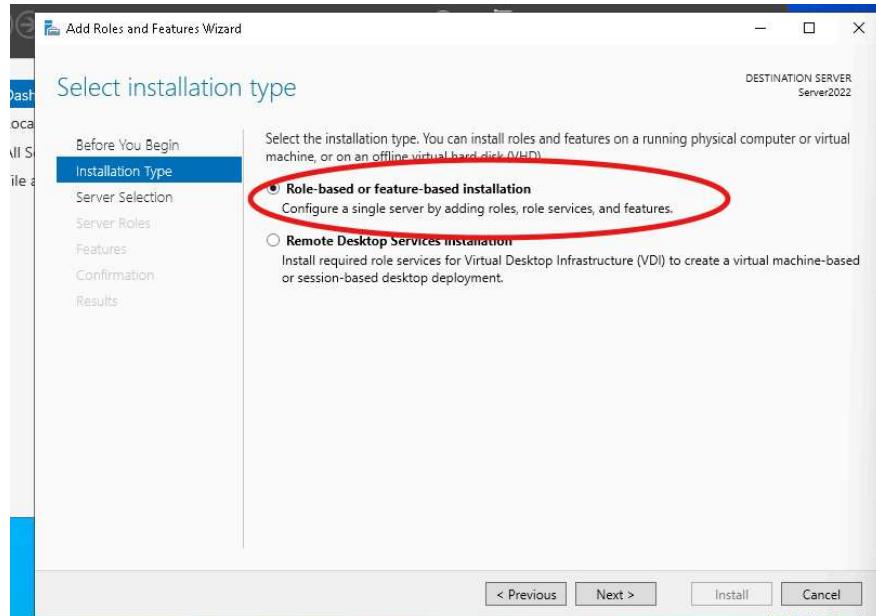
We want to improve the machine's performance and make sure our machines operate efficiently. Start by clicking “Advanced system settings” on the “About your PC” page.



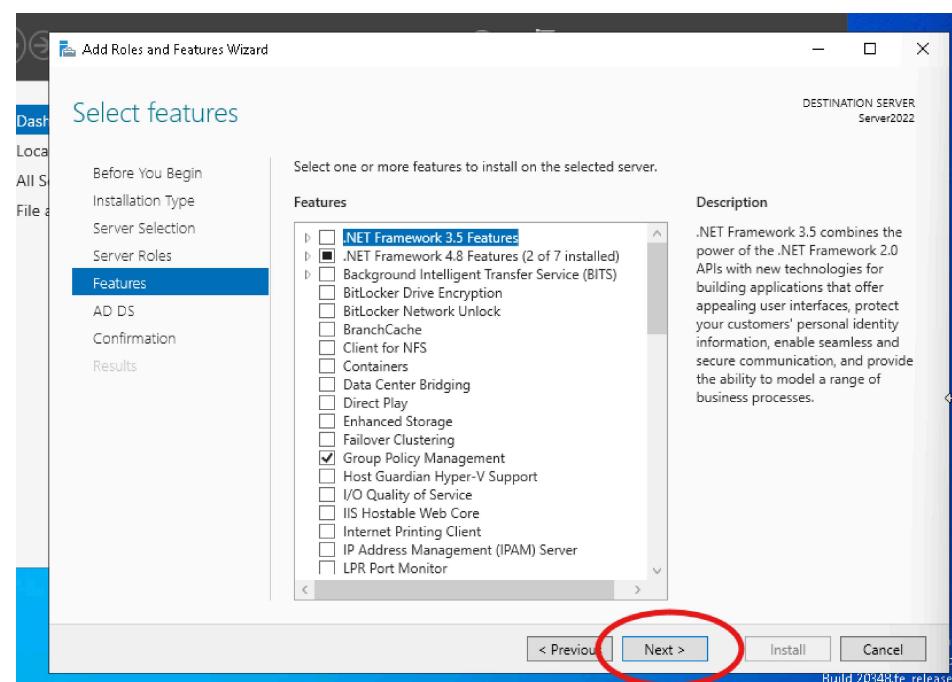
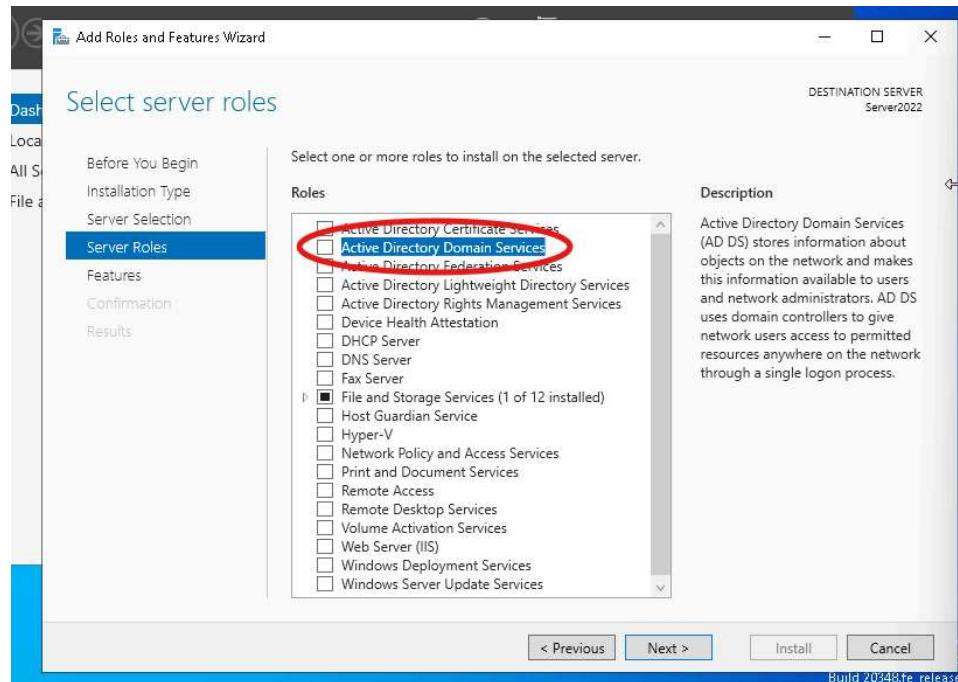


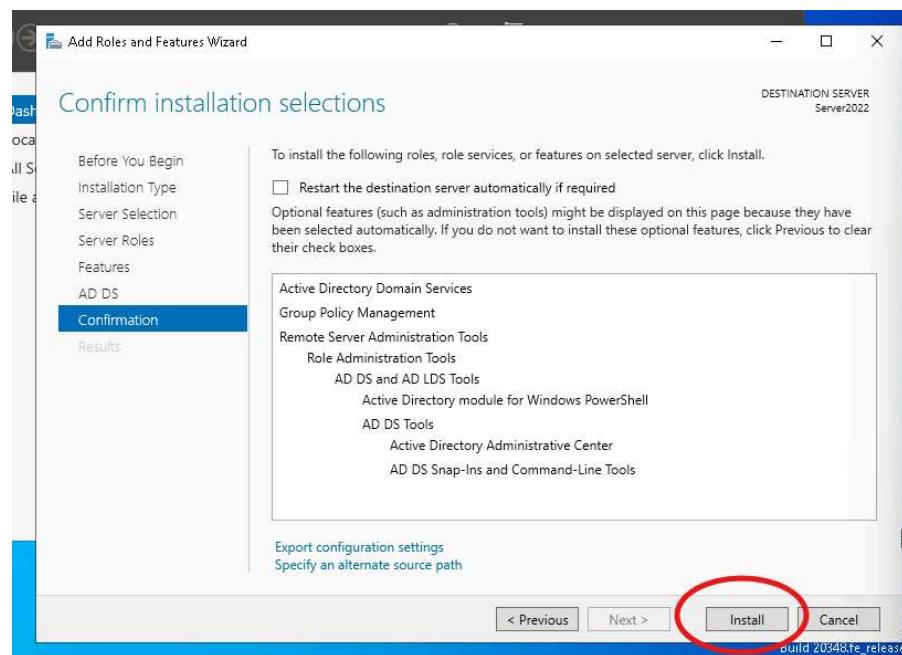
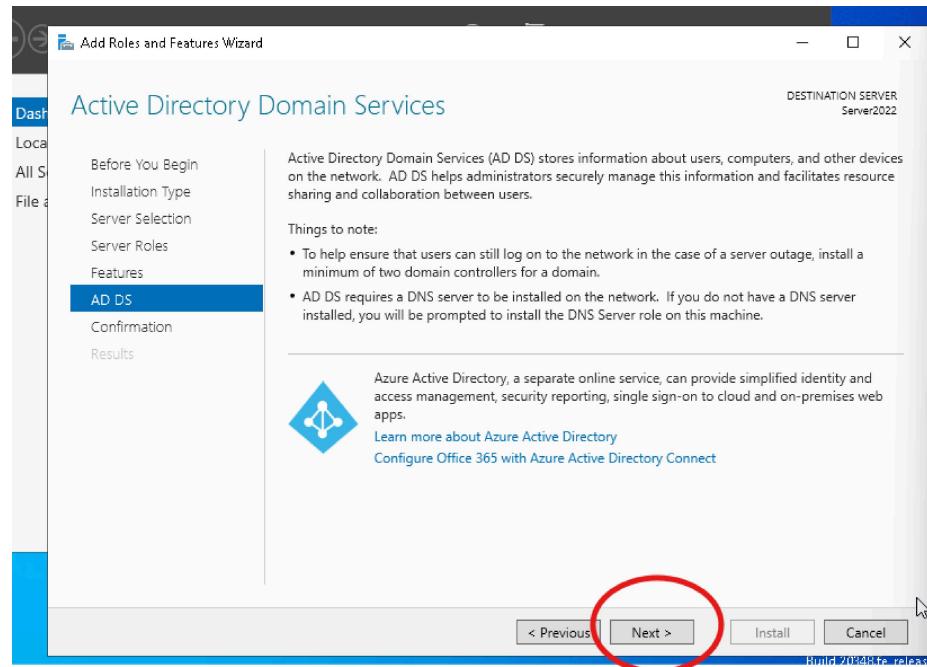
Now we will install Active Directory. AD is important for Help Desk because it has user account management, access permissions, security/policy enforcement, auditing/troubleshooting, and SSO support. It is an essential tool for Help Desk. To install, go to “Manage” in the top right corner of “Server Manager” and click “Add Roles and Features”. Then follow the steps.

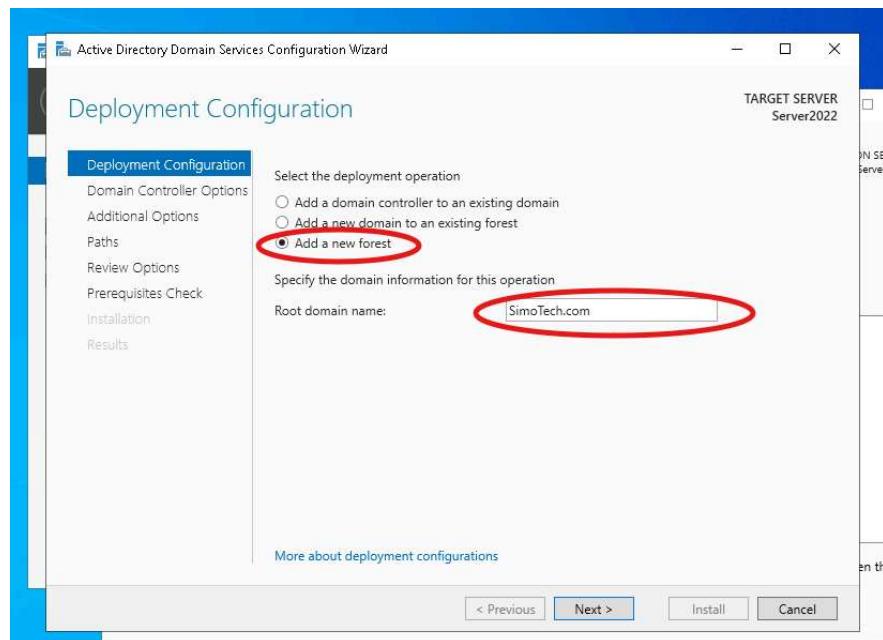
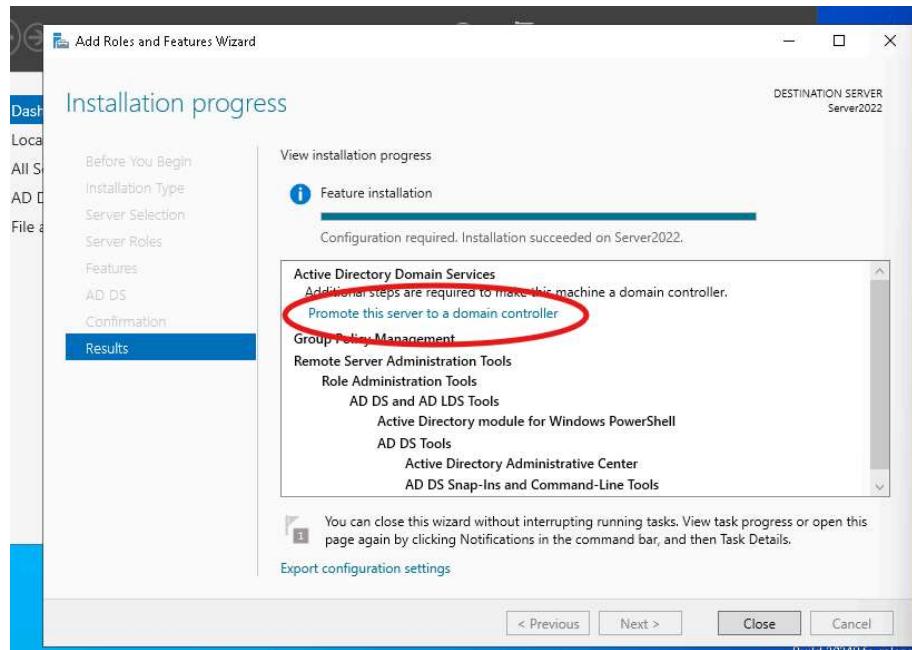


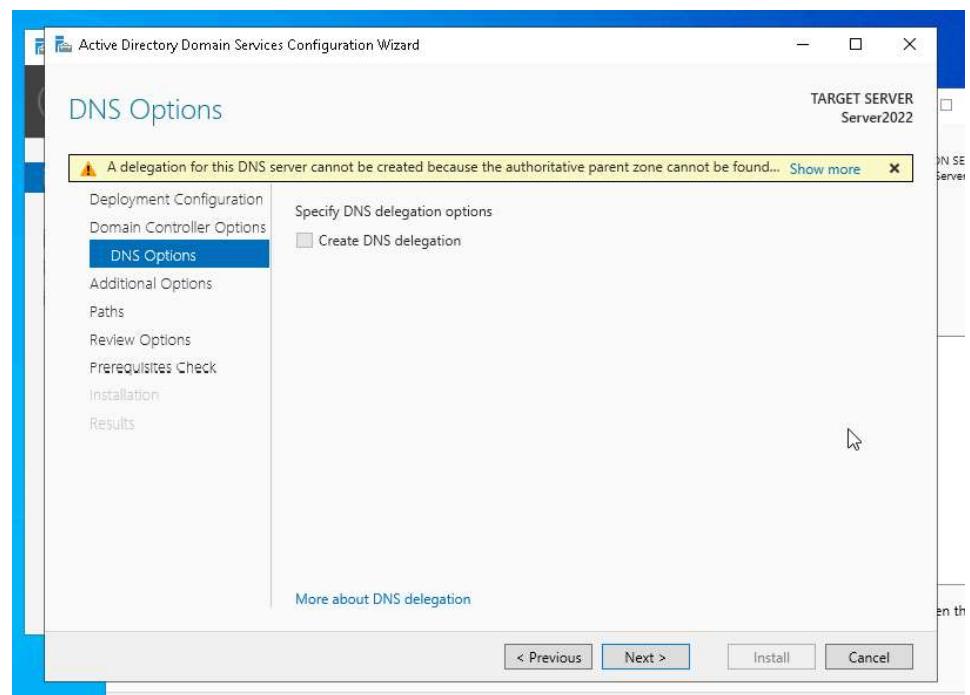
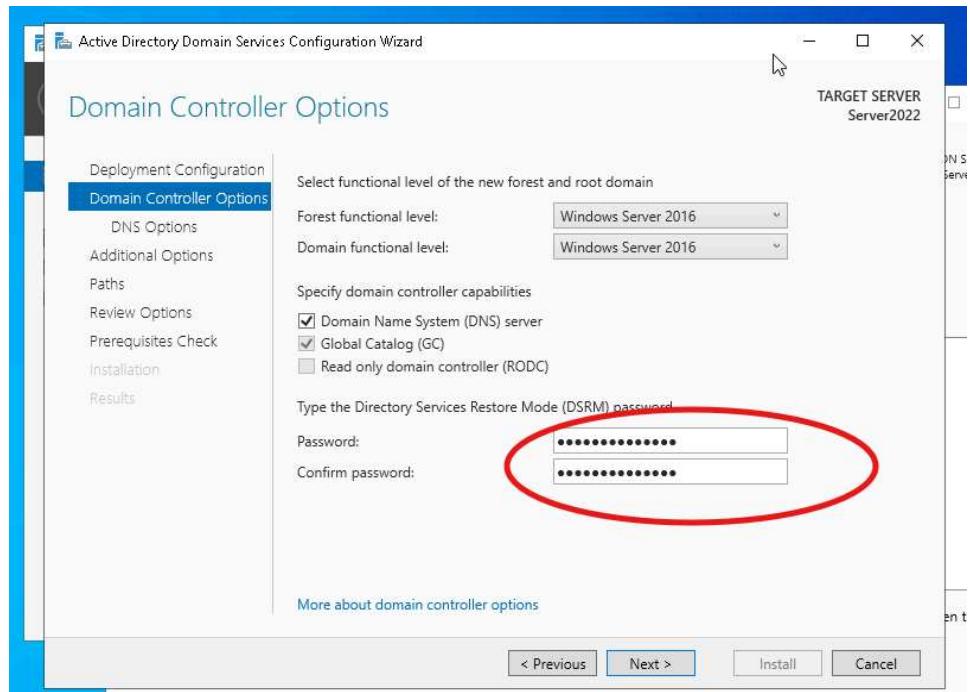


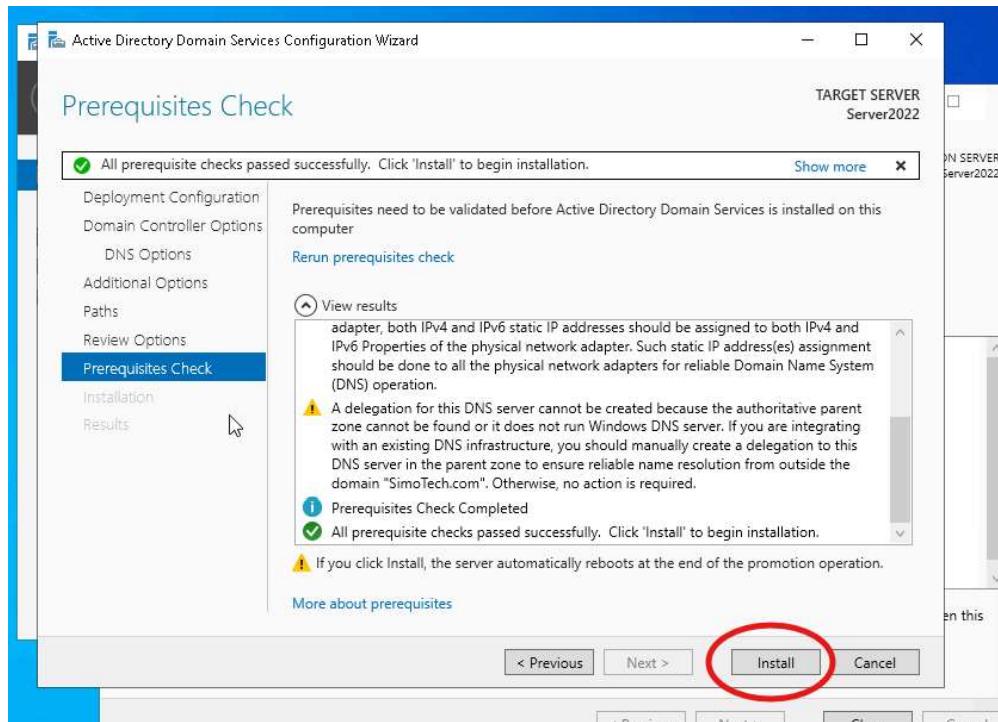
We want to install Active Directory Domain Service (AD DS) because it is the first step to establish a Windows domain that manages users, computers, and policies.



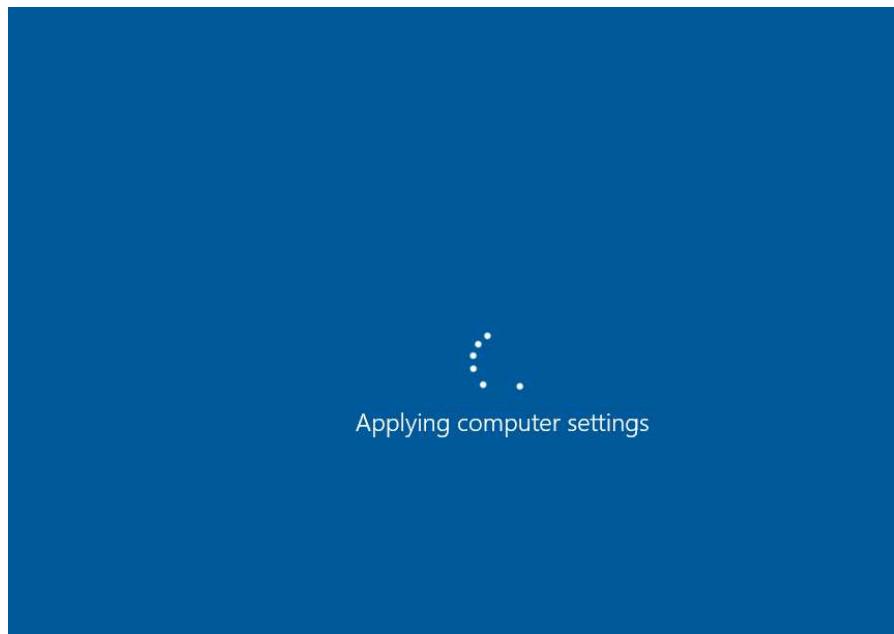






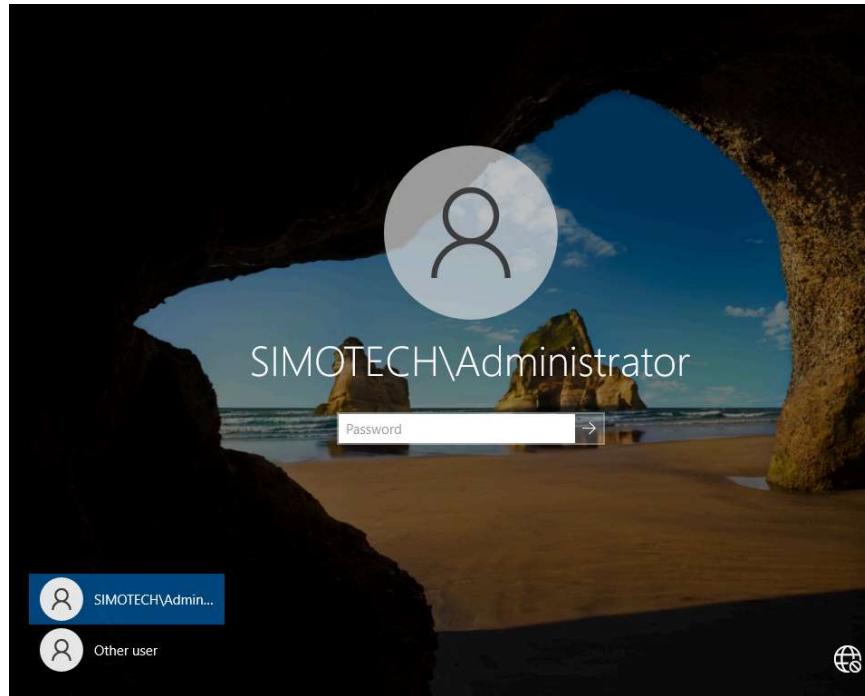


The machine will need to restart to complete the installation.

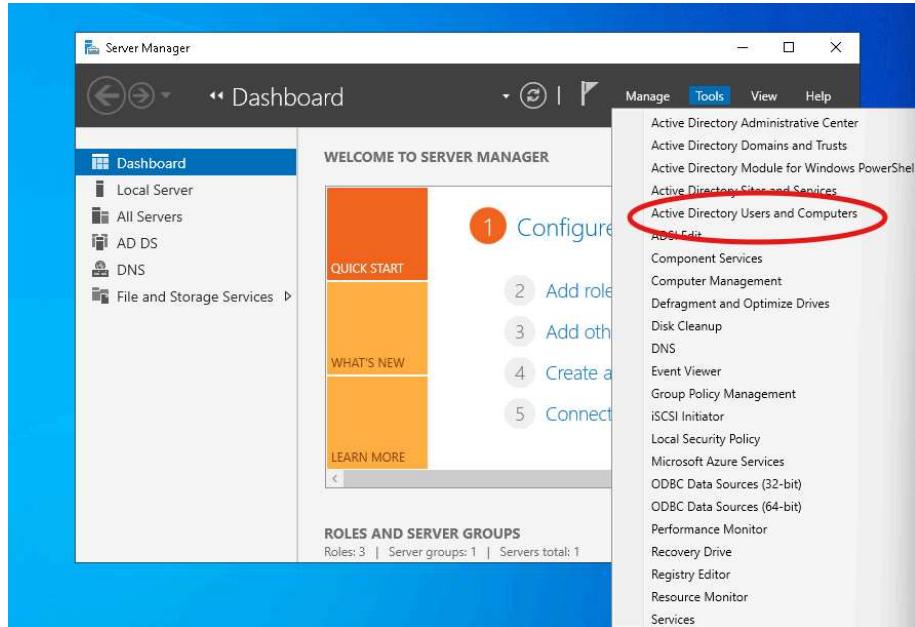


After installation, it will take you to the login screen. We see that the Domain Controller name has been successfully changed to

“SIMOTECH\Administrator”. Now you can log in using the Domain Credentials you created before.



After logging in go to “Tools” in “Server Manager” and click “Active Directory Users and Computers”



Now we can see that we have successfully established the domain controller (SimoTech.com) with Active Directory

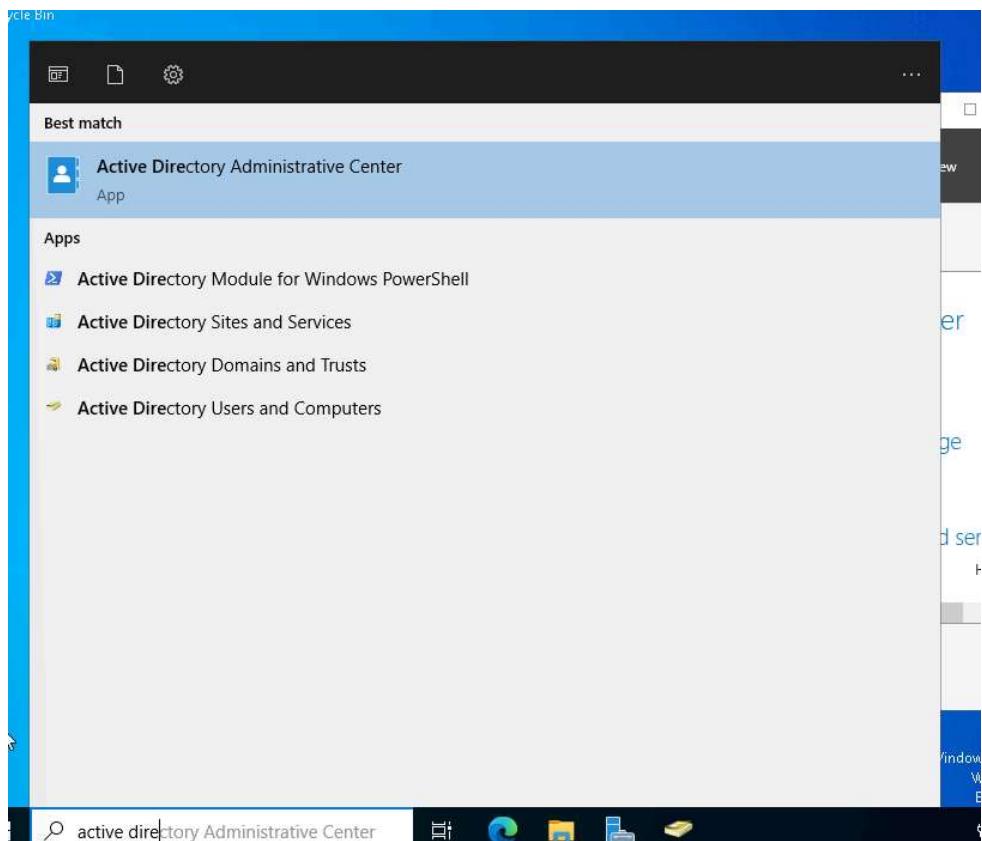
The screenshot shows the Windows Active Directory Users and Computers management console. The left pane displays a tree view of the directory structure under 'SimoTech.com': 'Saved Queries', 'Builtin', 'Computers', 'Domain Controllers', 'ForeignSecurityPrincipal', 'Managed Service Account', and 'Users'. The right pane is a table with columns 'Name', 'Type', and 'Description'.

Name	Type	Description
Builtin	builtinDomain	Default container for up...
Computers	Container	Default container for do...
Domain Con...	Organizational...	Default container for do...
ForeignSecu...	Container	Default container for sec...
Managed Se...	Container	Default container for ma...
Users	Container	Default container for up...

Windows Server 2022: Creating a Help Desk Account

Part 3 covers creating a dedicated Help Desk account in Active Directory using CMD for automation and verification. It demonstrates how to assign proper permissions for common admin tasks like password resets and user management. It also includes enabling the AD Recycle Bin for improved account recovery.

First we will activate the Recycle Bin just in case we need to restore a deleted file.



Go to “SimoTech (local)” and on the far right side of the screen click “Enable Recycle Bin”.

The screenshot shows the Active Directory Administrative Center interface. The left navigation pane is visible with options like 'Active Directory...', 'Overview', 'Dynamic Access Control', 'Authentication', and 'Global Search'. The main content area displays a list of objects under 'SimoTech (local)'. A context menu is open over the 'Builtin' container, listing tasks such as 'New', 'Delete', 'Search under this node', 'Properties', 'SimoTech (local)', 'Change domain control', 'Raise the forest function level', 'Raise the domain functional level', and 'Enable Recycle Bin ...'. The 'Enable Recycle Bin ...' option is highlighted with a blue selection bar. At the bottom of the screen, a Windows PowerShell history window is open, showing a search bar and a taskbar with various icons.

After clicking “Enable Recycle Bin” you need to refresh the Active Directory Administrative Center.

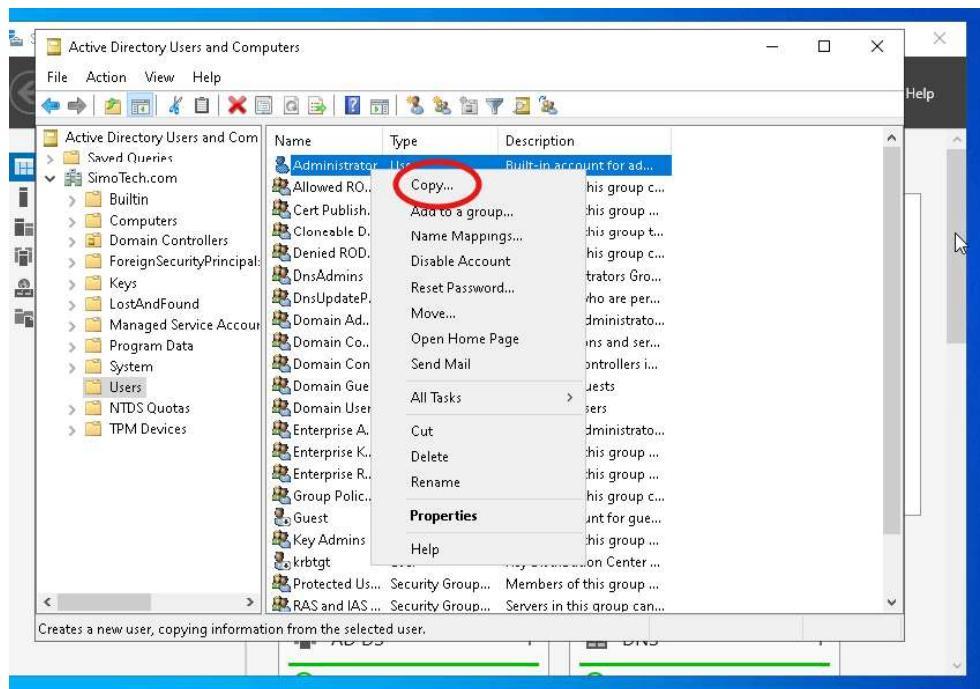
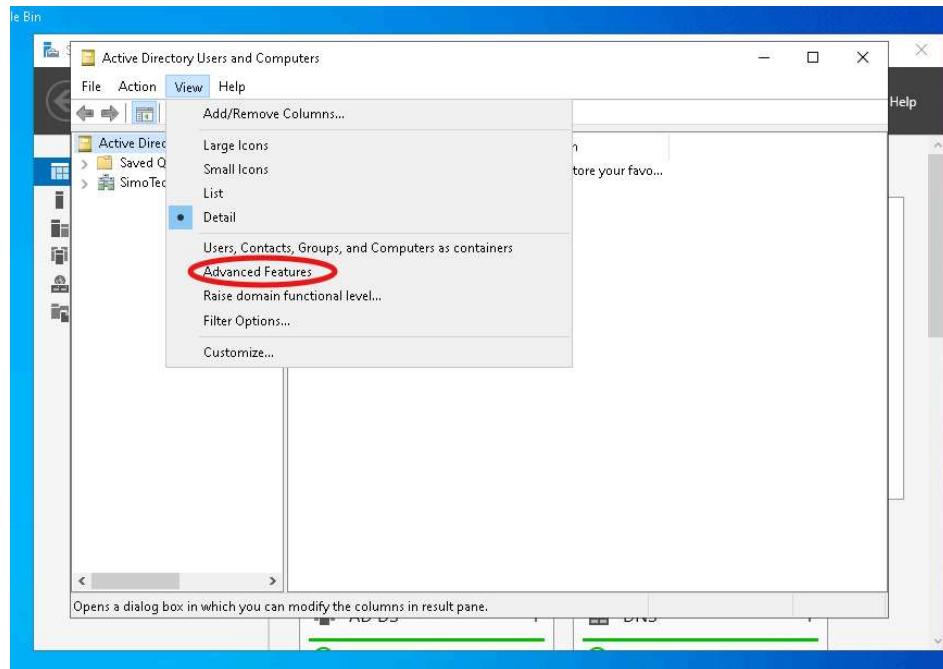
This screenshot is similar to the previous one but shows the result of refreshing the page after enabling the recycle bin. The 'Tasks' context menu is no longer present. The 'Builtin' container is now listed at the top of the object list with a blue selection bar. The rest of the interface and the taskbar below remain the same.

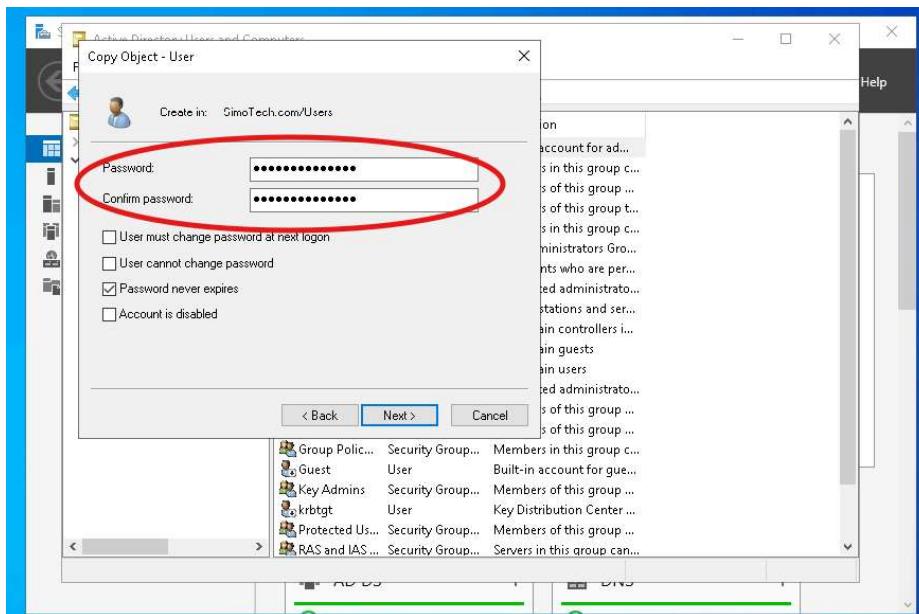
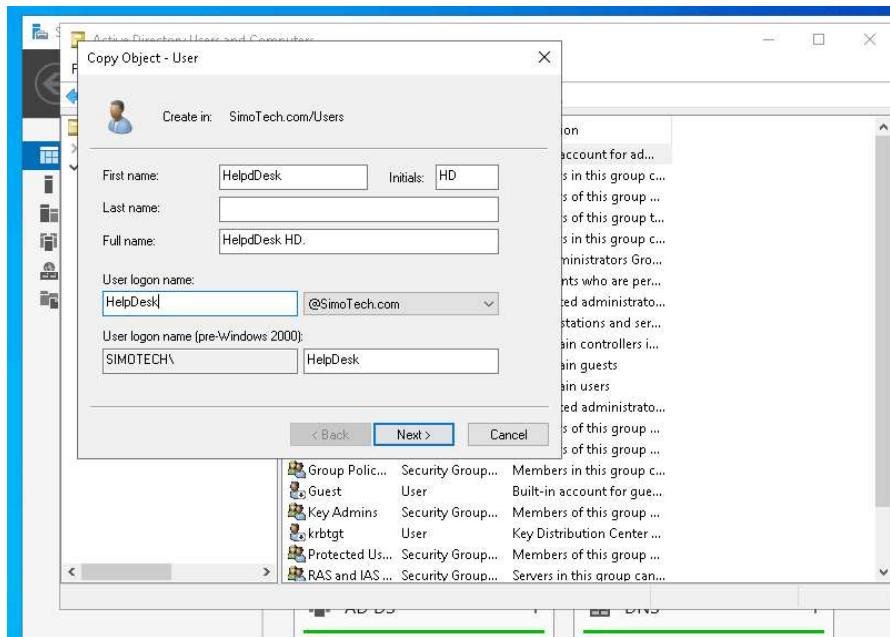
These confirm that the activation was successful.

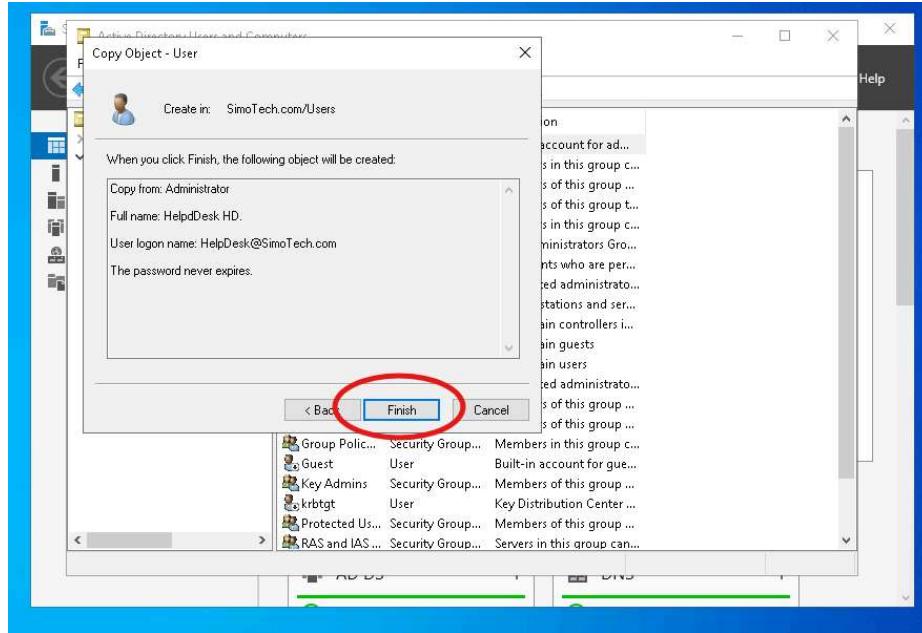
The screenshot shows the Active Directory Recycle Bin interface. On the left is a navigation pane with items like 'SimoTech (local)', 'Dynamic Access Control', 'Authentication', and 'Global Search'. The main area is a table with columns 'Name', 'Type', and 'Description'. A row for 'Deleted Objects' is selected and highlighted with a red circle. The table includes other containers such as 'Builtin', 'Computers', 'Domain Controllers', 'ForeignSecurityPrincipals', 'Infrastructure', 'Keys', 'LostAndFound', 'Managed Service Accounts', 'NTDS Quotas', 'Program Data', 'System', and 'TPM Devices'. Below the table, it says 'Object class: Container' and 'Description: Default container for deleted objects'. On the right, there's a context menu with options like 'New', 'Delete', 'Properties', and 'Enable Recycle Bin ...' (which is circled in red). At the bottom, there are status details: 'Modified: 4/18/2025 11:05 PM'.

Next we will go to “Tools” in the “Server Manager” and go to “Active Directory Users and Computers”. Then we will proceed to establish the Help Desk account. Follow the steps.

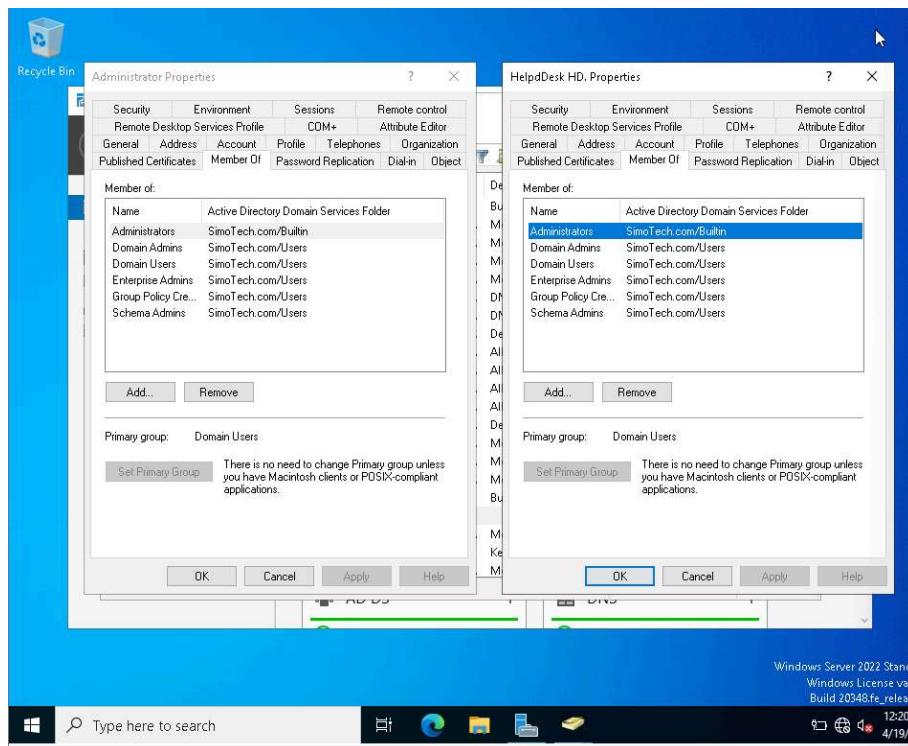
The screenshot shows the Windows Server Manager dashboard. The left sidebar has links for 'Dashboard', 'Local Server', 'All Servers', 'AD DS', 'DNS', and 'File and Storage Services'. The main area features a 'WELCOME TO SERVER MANAGER' section with 'QUICK START', 'WHAT'S NEW', and 'LEARN MORE' buttons, and a '1 Configure this location...' step. To the right, there's a 'ROLES AND SERVER GROUPS' section showing 'Roles: 3 | Server groups: 1 | Servers total: 1' with icons for AD DS and DNS. On the far right, a 'Tools' menu is open, listing various management tools. The 'Active Directory Users and Computers' option is highlighted with a red circle.





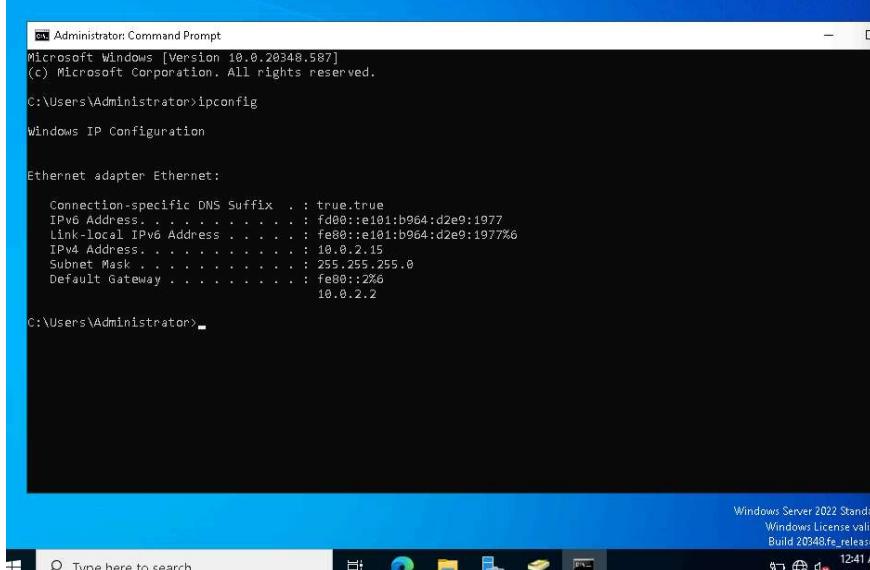


Now we can see that the Help Desk account we just created and the Administrator account are part of the same group, "Administrators".



Since we have successfully established the Help Desk account we are going to perform some Help Desk/Admin tasks with CMD.

The first command is “ipconfig”, which will display basic network information regarding the machine.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.20348.587]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

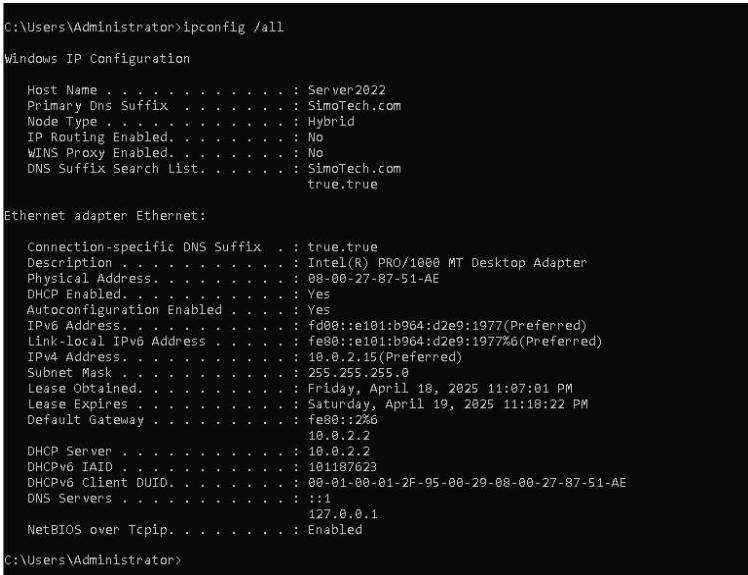
Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : true.true
  IPv6 Address . . . . . : fd00::e101:b964:d2e9:1977
  Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::e101:b964:d2e9:1977%6
  IPv4 Address . . . . . : 10.0.2.15
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . : fe80::2%6
                           10.0.2.2

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Windows Server 2022 Standard
Windows License valid
Build 20348.4c_release
1241 A 4/19/20

The next command “ipconfig /all” displays more detailed network information.



```
C:\Users\Administrator>ipconfig /all

Windows IP Configuration

  Host Name . . . . . : Server2022
  Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : SimoTech.com
  Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
  IP Routing Enabled . . . . . : No
  WINS Proxy Enabled . . . . . : No
  DNS Suffix Search List . . . . . : SimoTech.com
                                true.true

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : true.true
  Description . . . . . : Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter
  Physical Address . . . . . : 08-00-27-87-51-AE
  DHCP Enabled . . . . . : Yes
  Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . . : Yes
  IPv6 Address . . . . . : fd00::e101:b964:d2e9:1977(Preferred)
  Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::e101:b964:d2e9:1977%6(Preferred)
  IPv4 Address . . . . . : 10.0.2.15(Preferred)
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Lease Obtained . . . . . : Friday, April 18, 2025 11:07:01 PM
  Lease Expires . . . . . : Saturday, April 19, 2025 11:18:22 PM
  Default Gateway . . . . . : fe80::2%6
                            10.0.2.2
  DHCP Server . . . . . : 10.0.2.2
  DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 101187623
  DHCPv6 Client DUID . . . . . : 00-01-00-01-2F-95-00-29-08-00-27-87-51-AE
  DNS Servers . . . . . : ::1
                        127.0.0.1
  NetBIOS over Tcpip . . . . . : Enabled

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

The next command, “net use”, allows Help Desk to connect to shared network resources, such as shared folders or drives, using specified credentials. It can be used to map a network drive or check existing network connections. This is useful for troubleshooting, accessing logs, or managing files on remote systems. We haven’t done anything to our network yet so there are no entries yet.



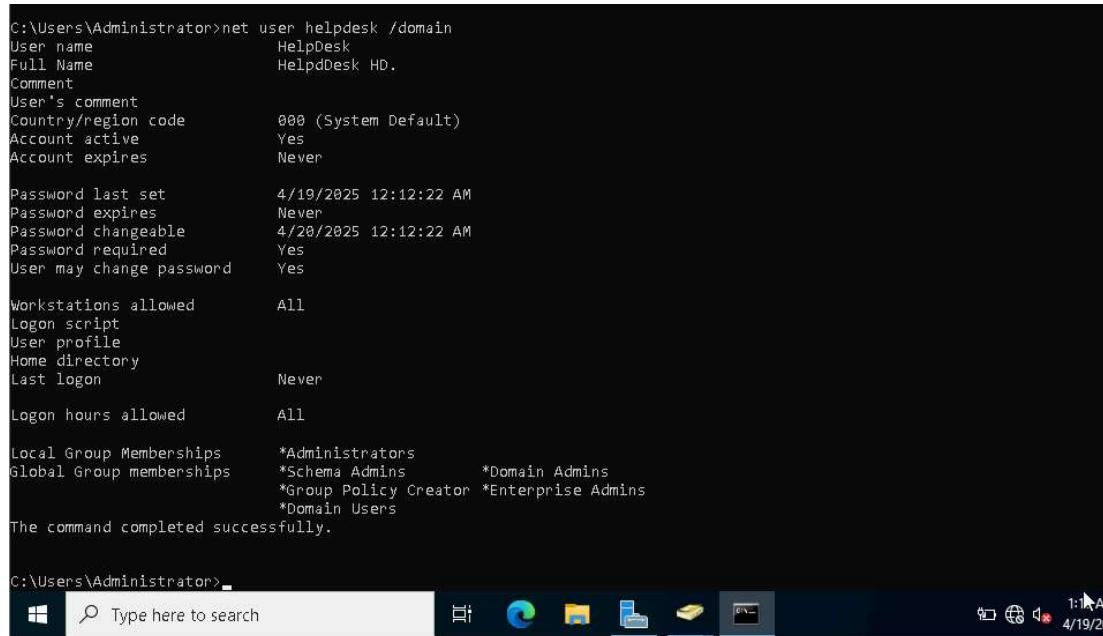
```
C:\Users\Administrator>
C:\Users\Administrator>net use
New connections will be remembered.

There are no entries in the list.

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

A screenshot of a Windows 10 desktop. The taskbar at the bottom shows icons for File Explorer, Edge browser, File Manager, Task View, and others. The system tray shows the date (4/19/2023) and time (1:05 AM). The desktop background is dark.

The last command we will focus on is “net user helpdesk /domain”. This command displays detailed information about the Help Desk account within the domain. It helps verify account settings such as group membership, login permissions, and password policies. This is important for Help Desk admins to quickly check account status and ensure proper configuration for support tasks.



```
C:\Users\Administrator>net user helpdesk /domain
User name               HelpDesk
Full Name              HelpDesk HD.
Comment
User's comment
Country/region code     000 (System Default)
Account active          Yes
Account expires         Never

Password last set       4/19/2025 12:12:22 AM
Password expires        Never
Password changeable     4/20/2025 12:12:22 AM
Password required        Yes
User may change password Yes

Workstations allowed    All
Logon script
User profile
Home directory
Last logon              Never
Logon hours allowed     All

Local Group Memberships *Administrators
Global Group memberships *Schema Admins      *Domain Admins
                           *Group Policy Creator *Enterprise Admins
                           *Domain Users

The command completed successfully.

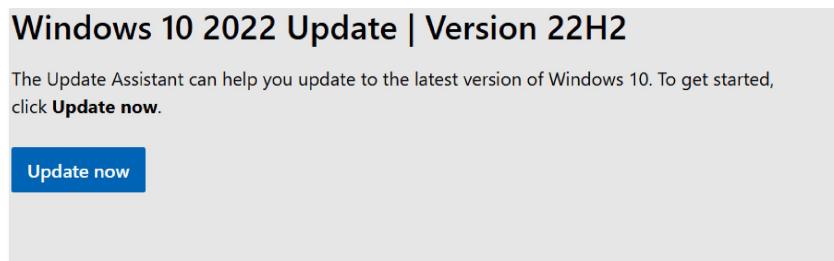
C:\Users\Administrator>
```

A screenshot of a Windows 10 desktop. The taskbar at the bottom shows icons for File Explorer, Edge browser, File Manager, Task View, and others. The system tray shows the date (4/19/2023) and time (1:15 AM). The desktop background is dark.

Windows 10 (Helpdesk): Join PC to Domain, RSAT Tool, Server Manager

For Part 4, we will create a new Windows 10 VM. We will join the Windows 10 machine to the SimoTech.com domain, use the RSAT tool to perform some administrative tasks, and utilize Server Manager to manage the domain and roles in the server.

The first step is to download a Windows 10 .iso file. You can download it here: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/software-download/windows10>

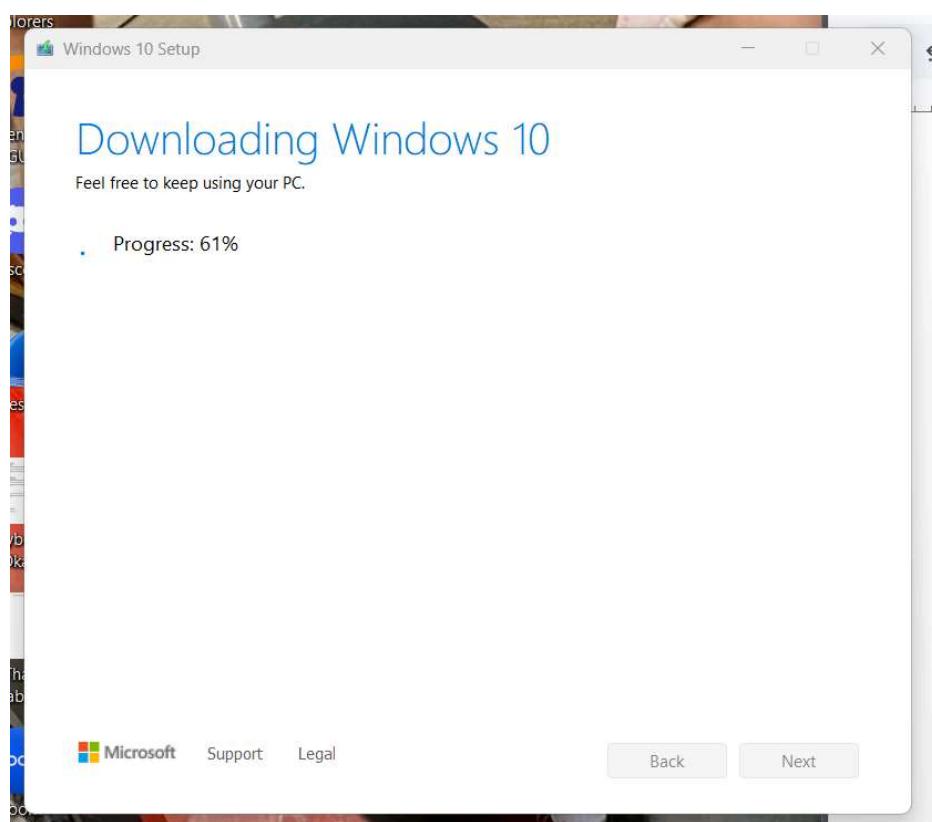
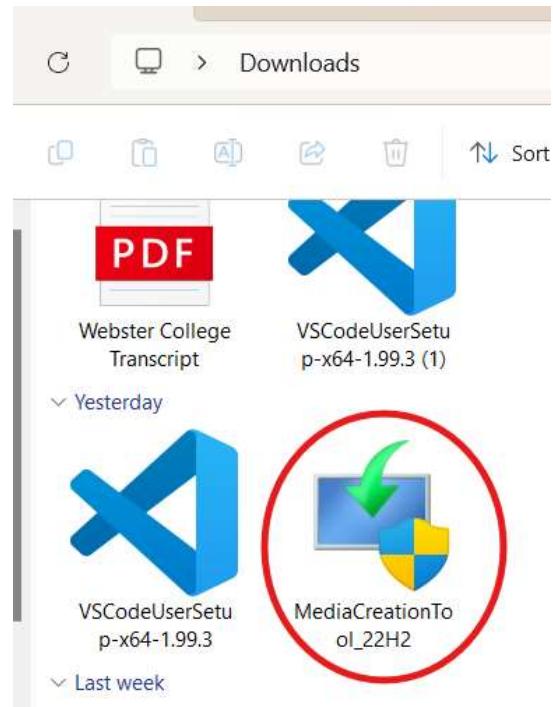


Create Windows 10 installation media

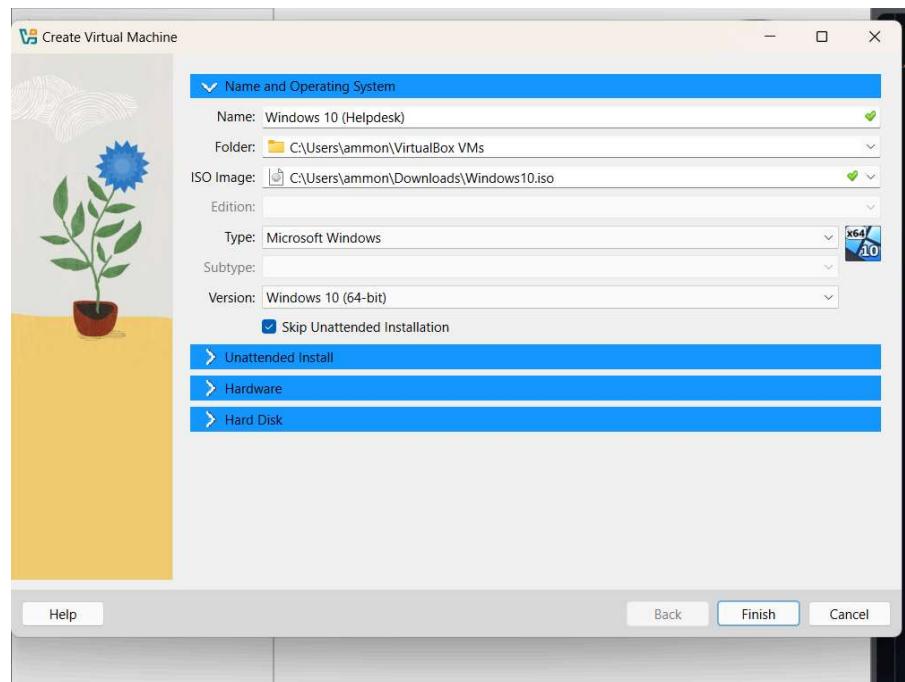
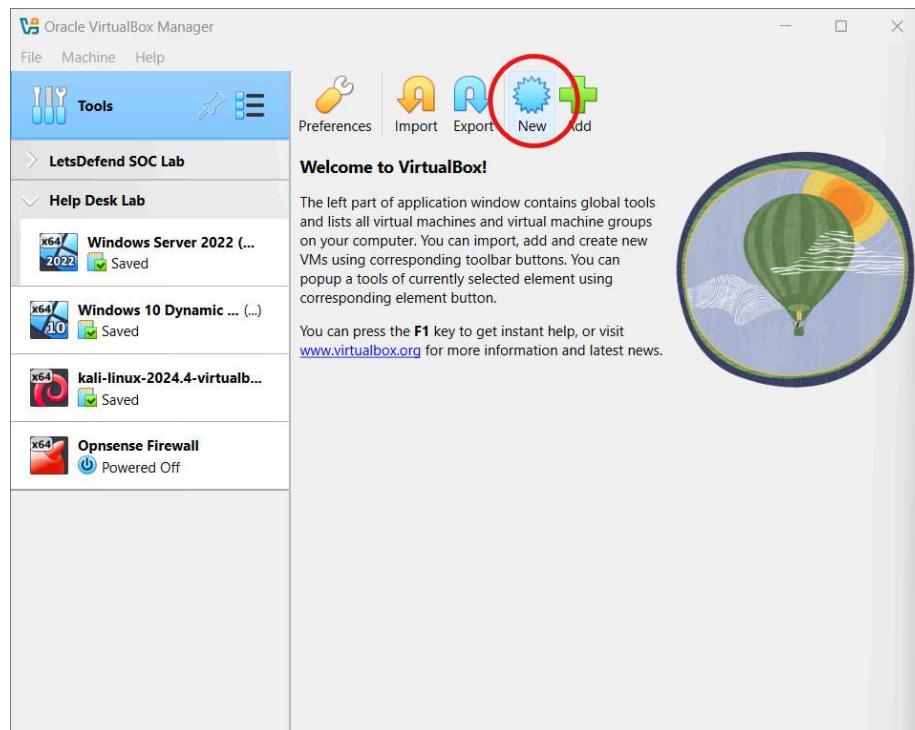
To get started, you will first need to have a license to install Windows 10. You can then download and run the media creation tool. For more information on how to use the tool, see the instructions below.

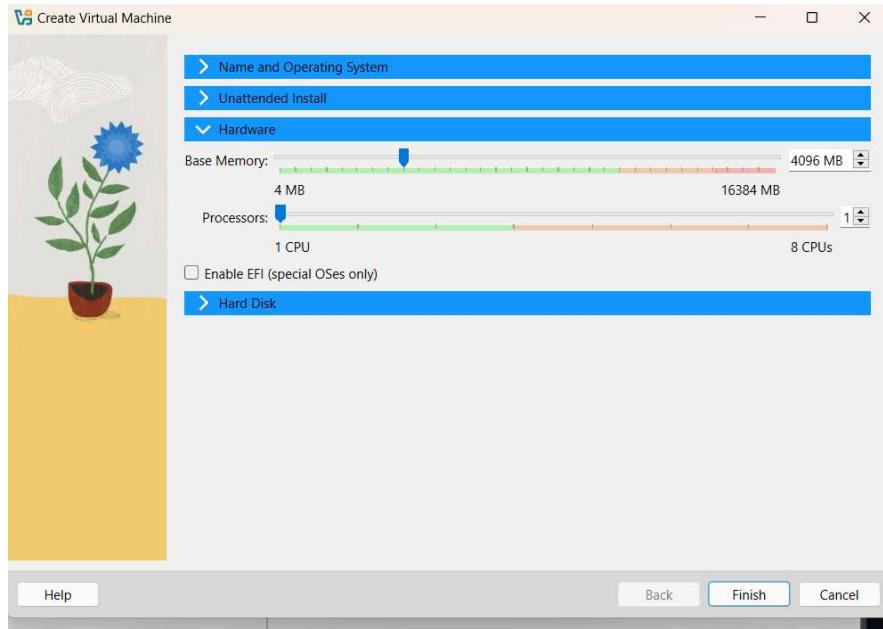


Download Now

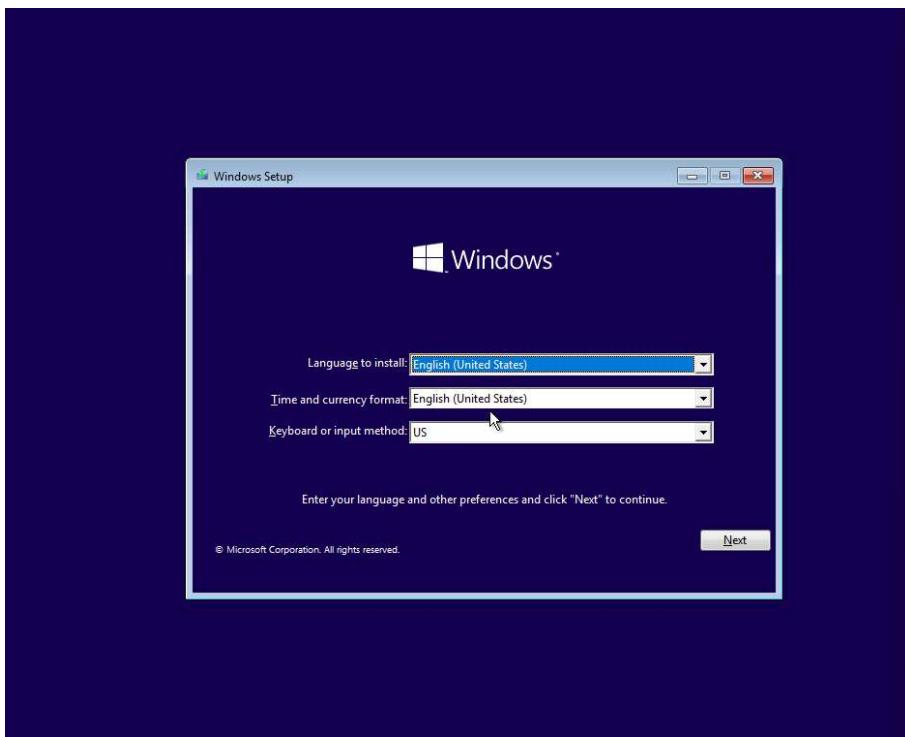


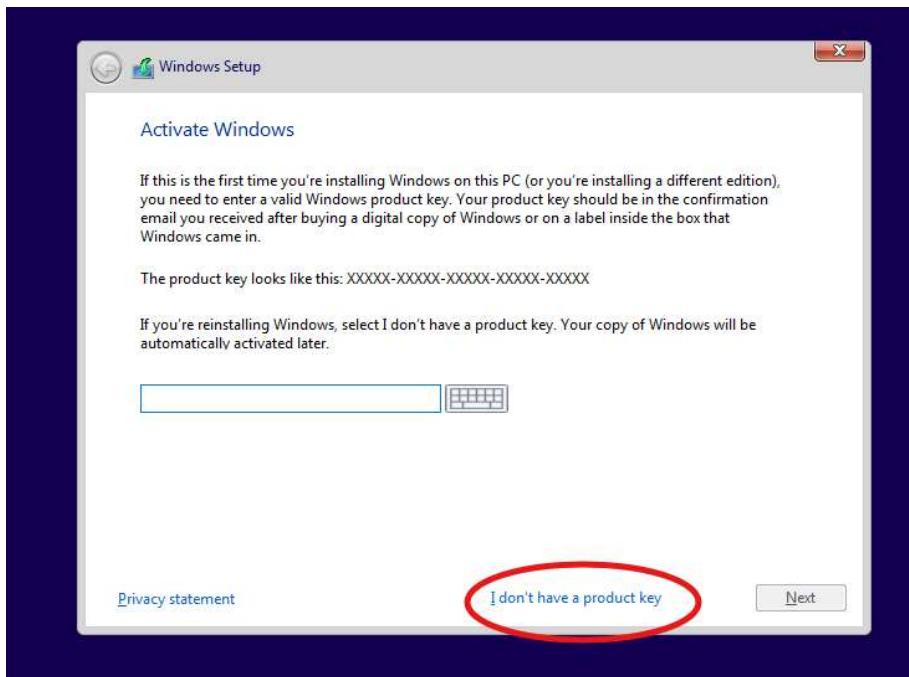
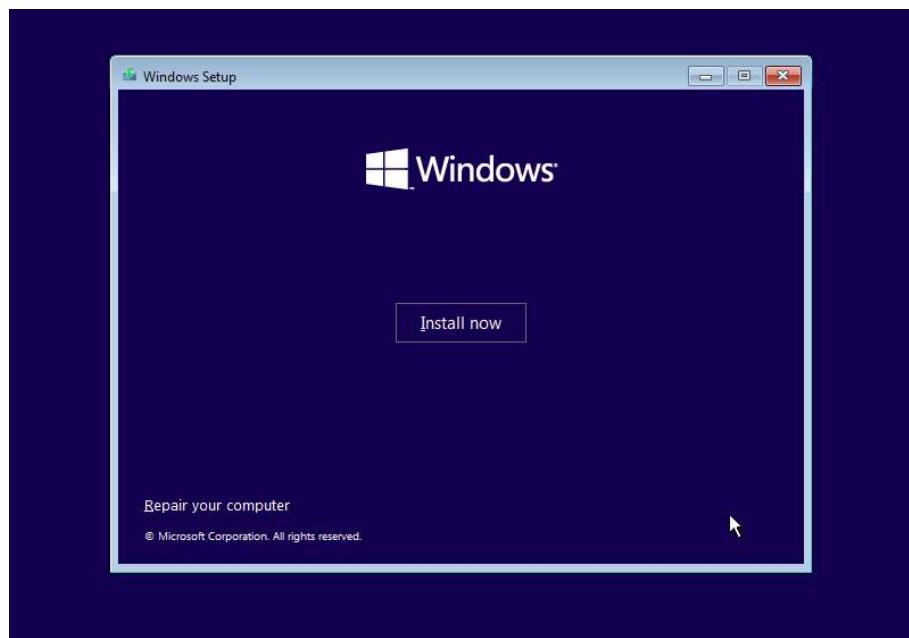
Once it's finished downloading we create a new machine in VirtualBox.

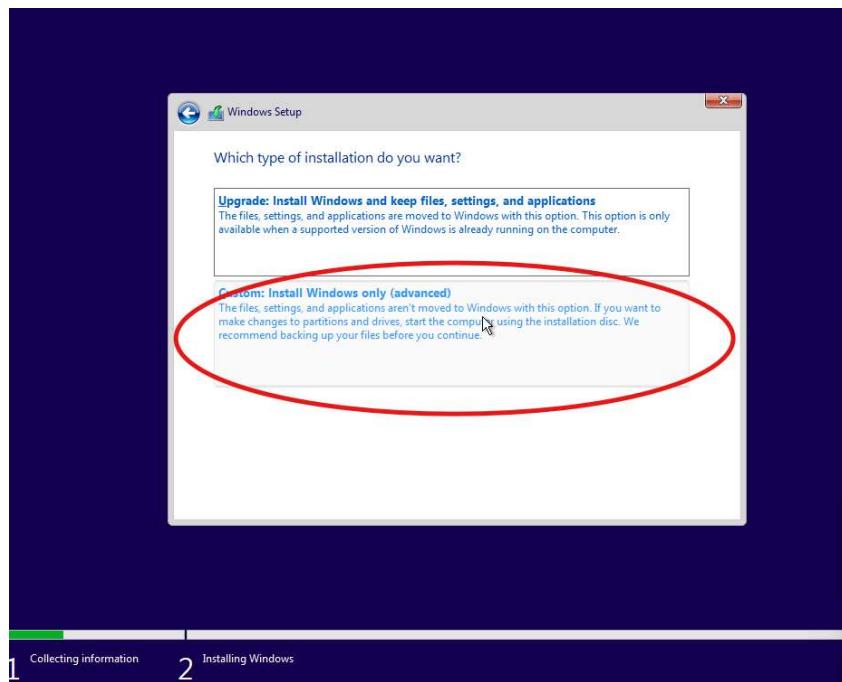
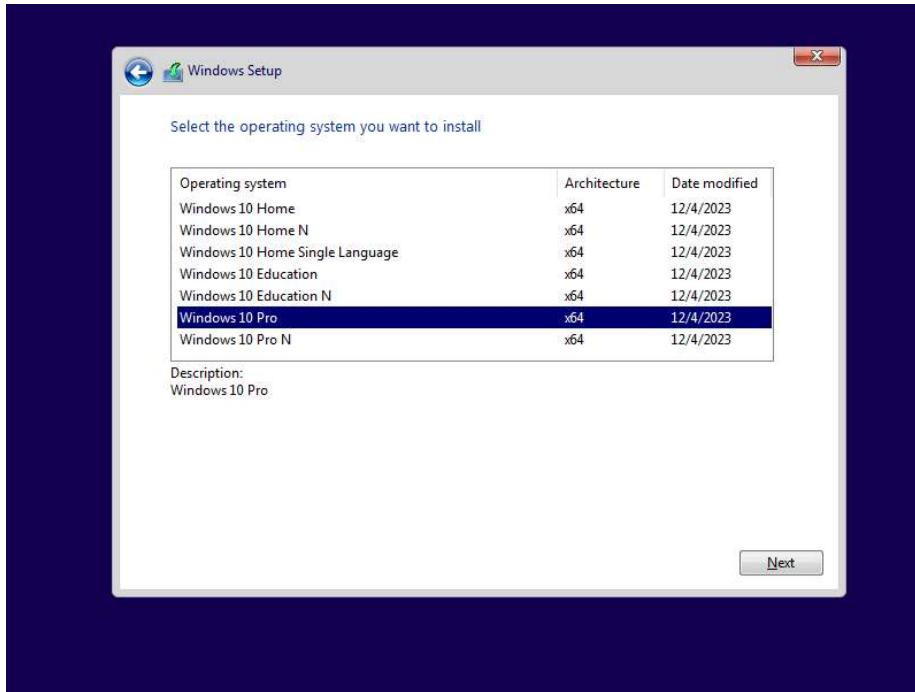


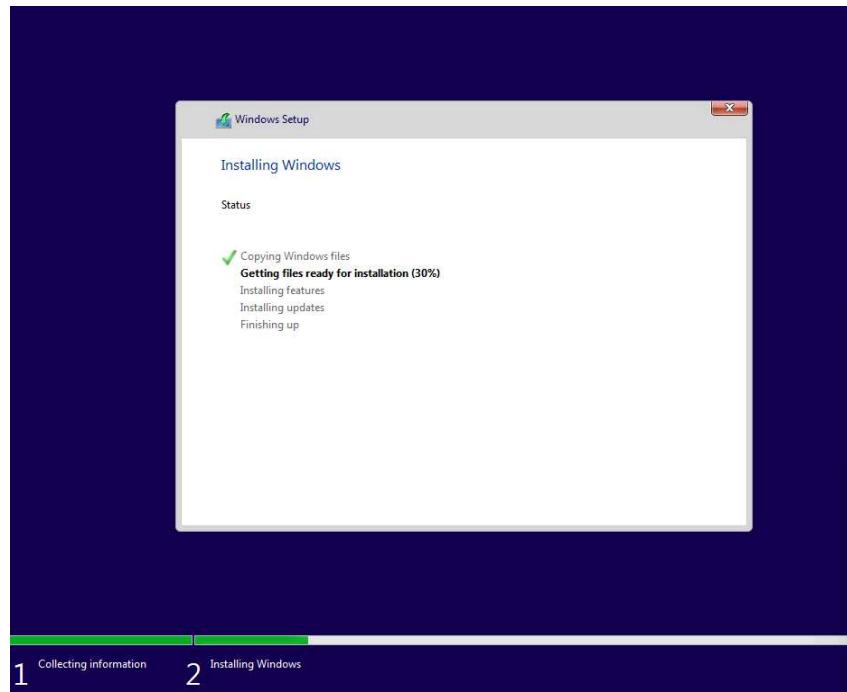


After this, click “Finish” and then start the machine. Now it’s time to install Windows 10.

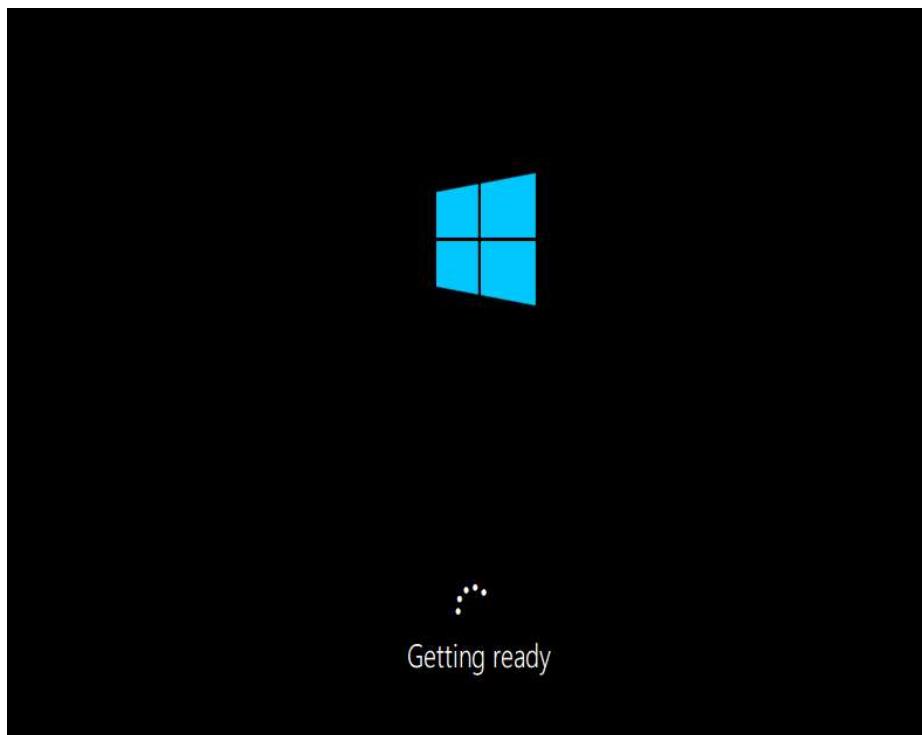


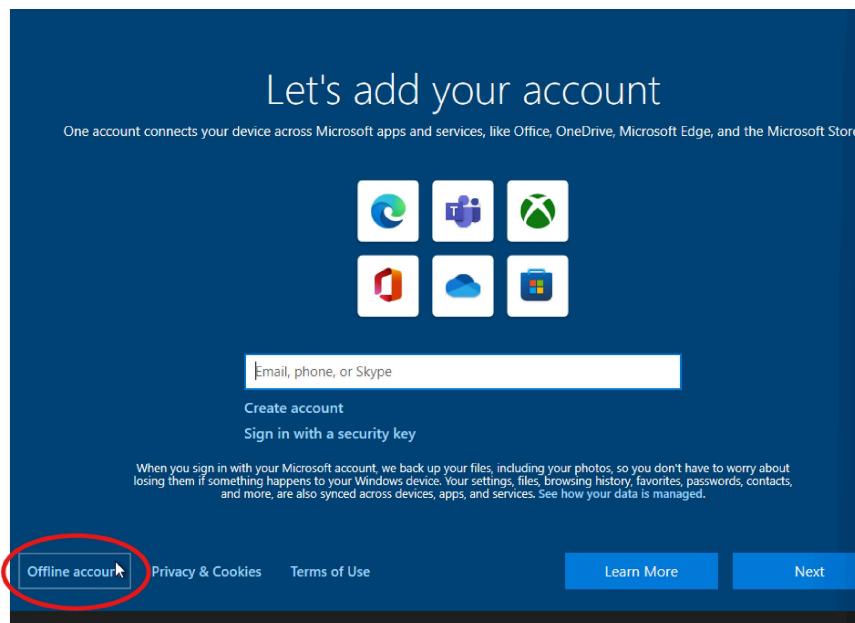
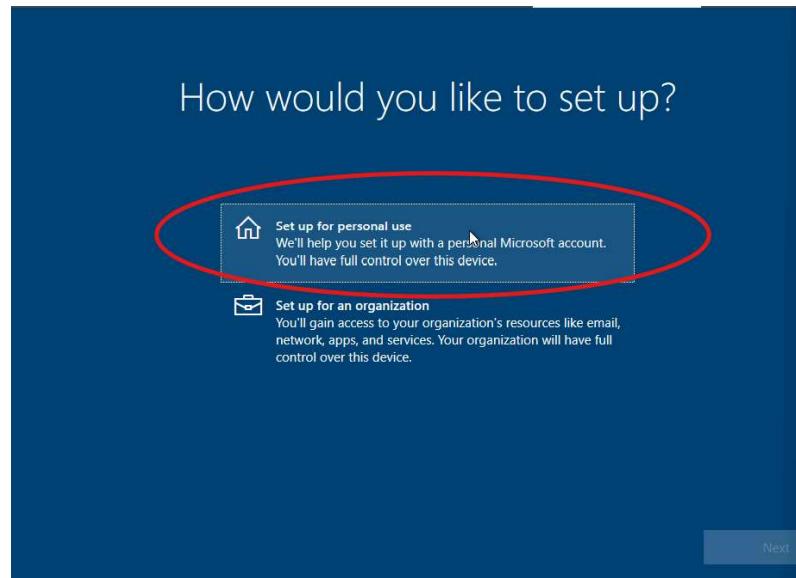


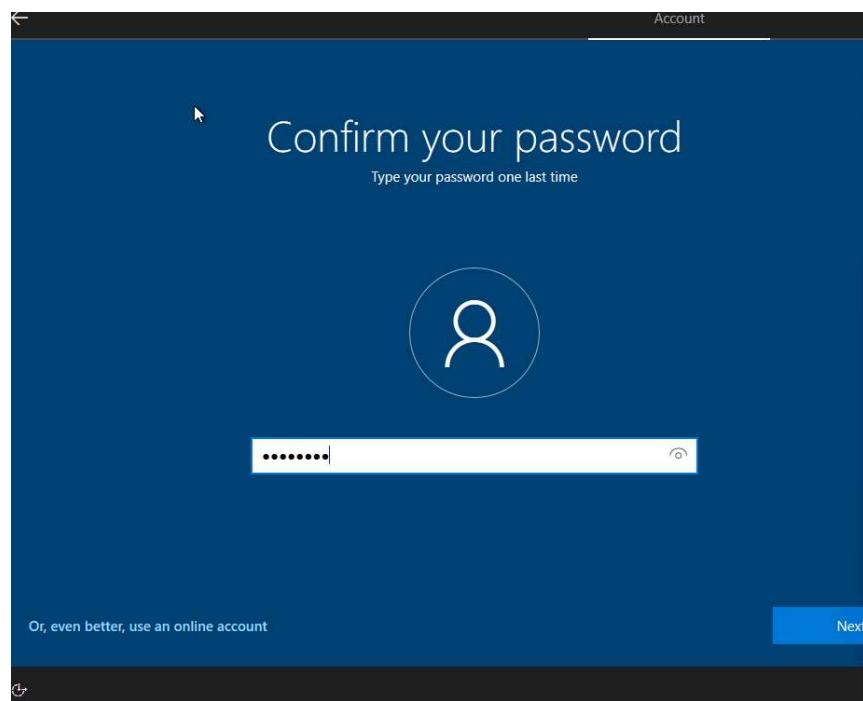
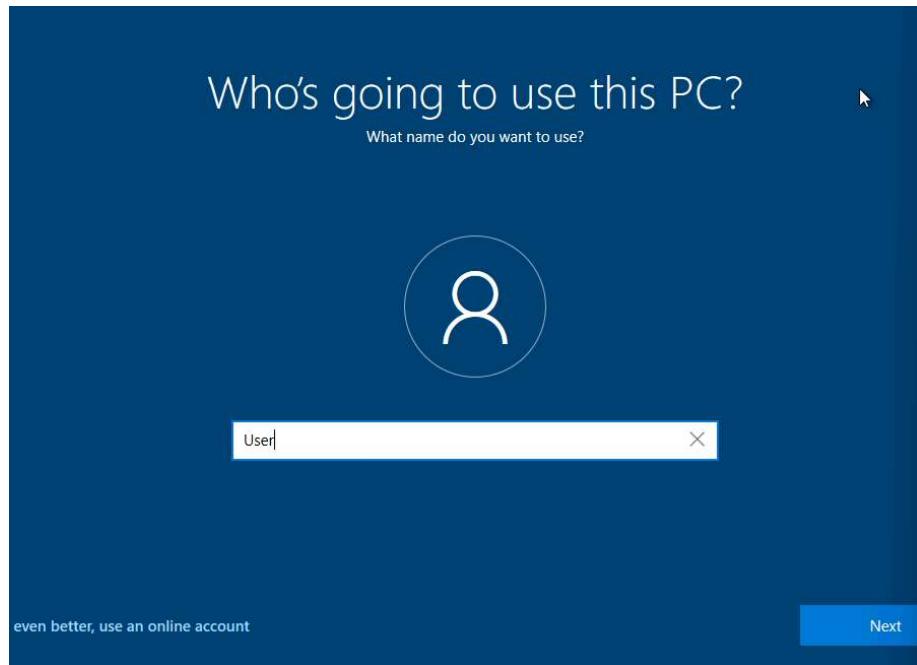




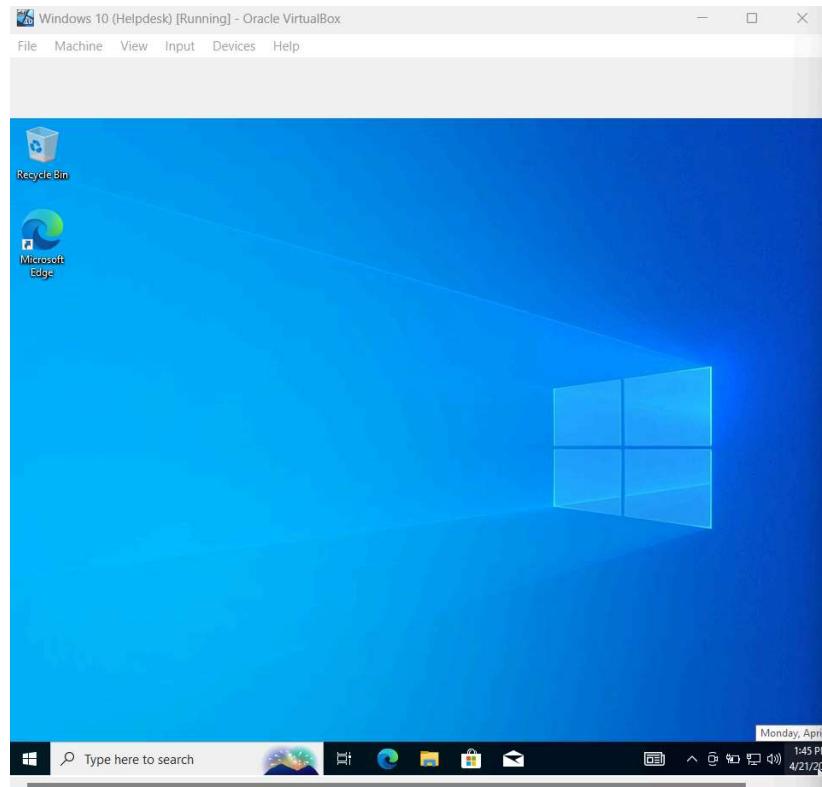
After installing, the machine will automatically restart.



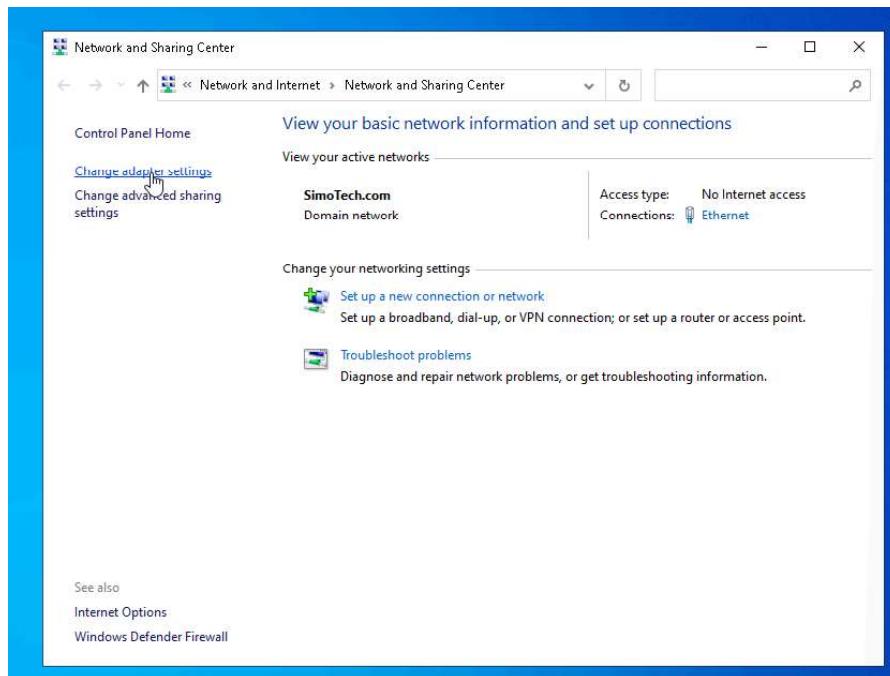
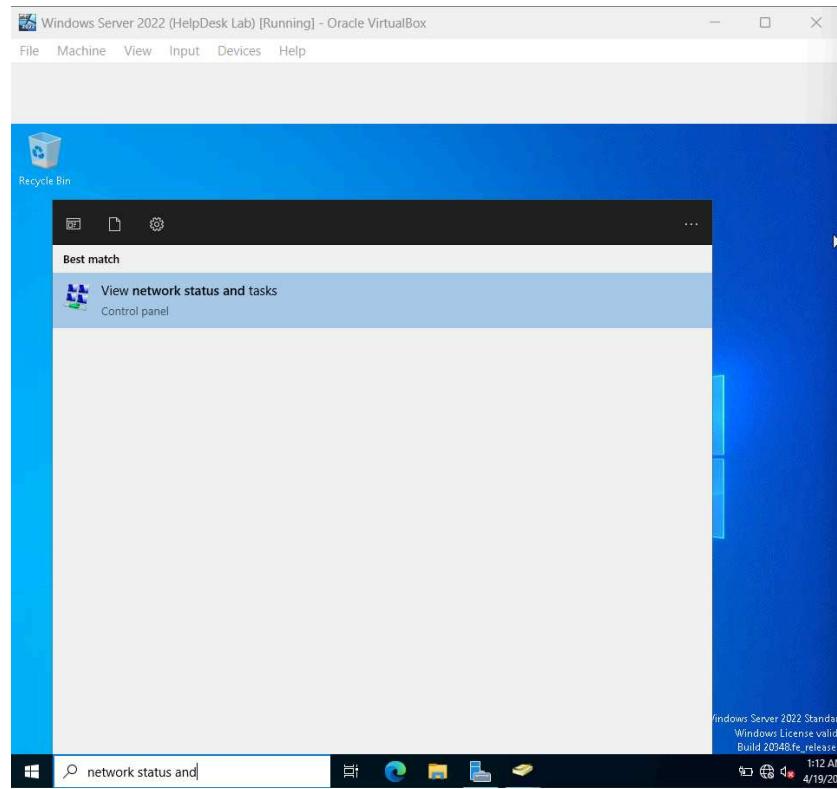


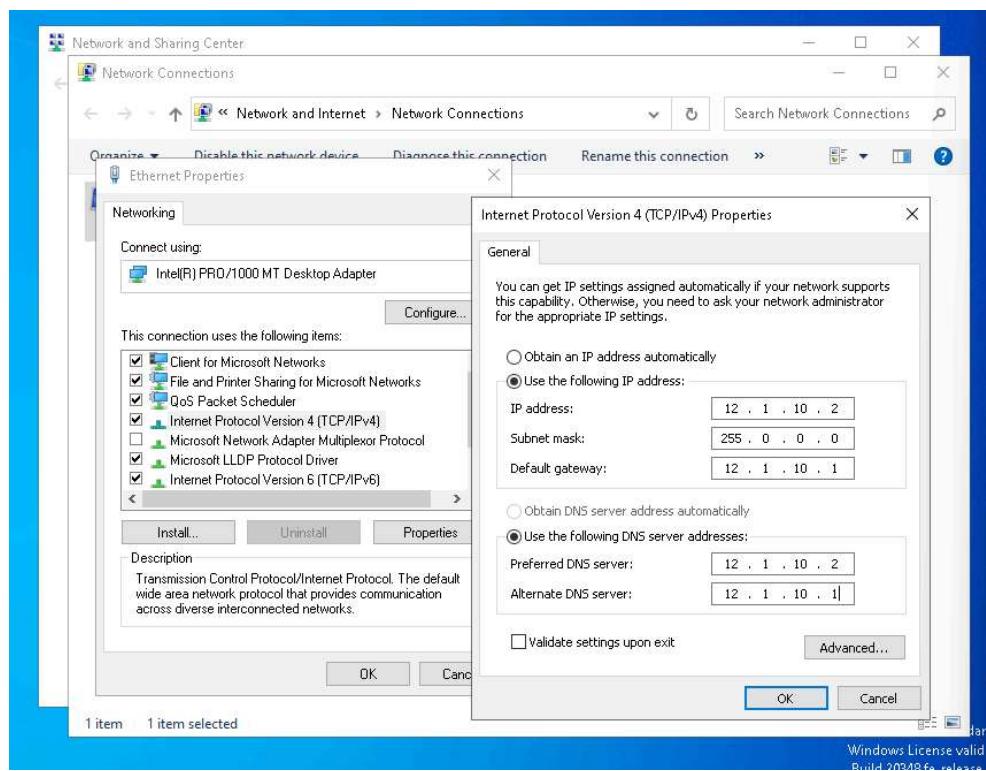
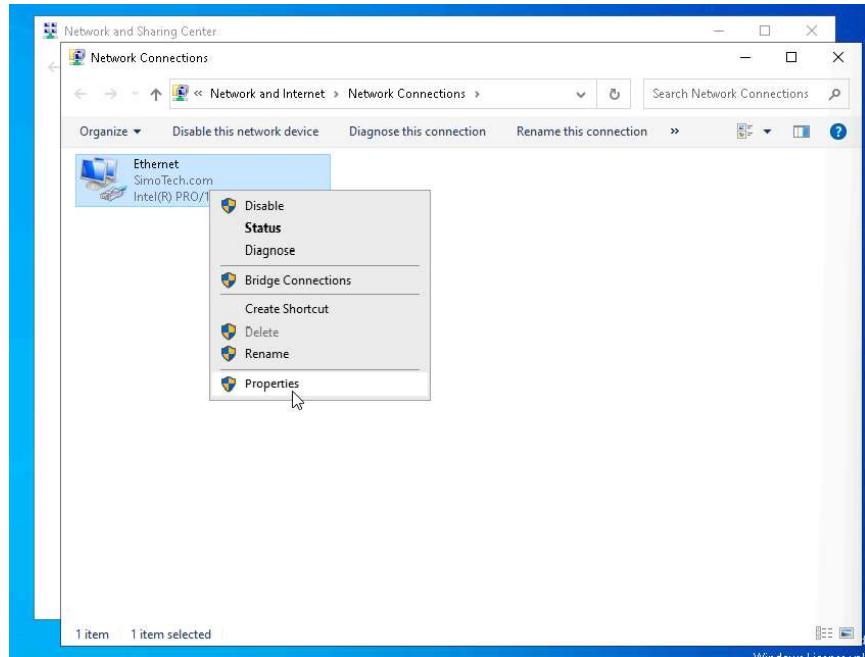


Now our Windows 10 virtual machine is ready.

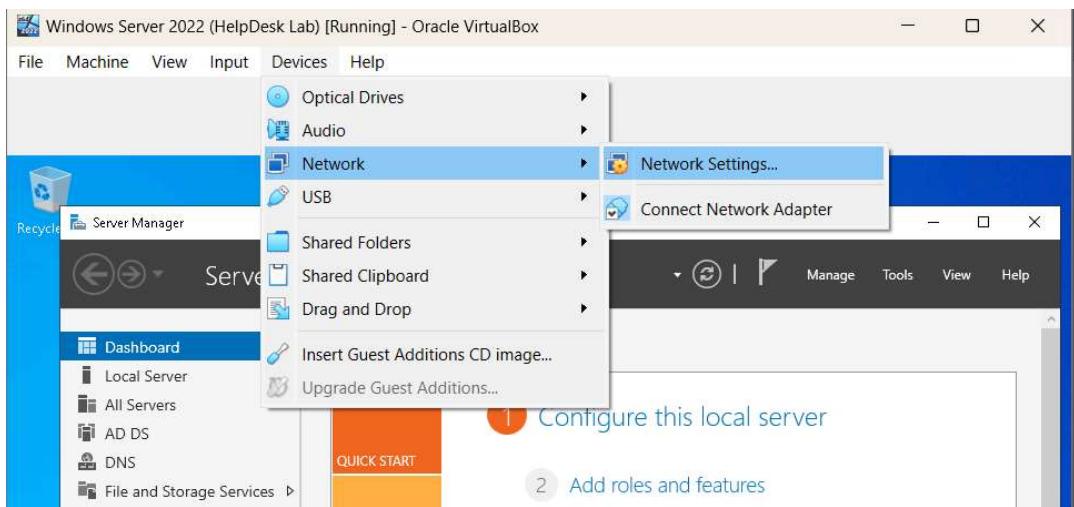


Now that we have both of our virtual machines, we want to configure the network so that our Windows 10 machine is in the domain and both machines can interact with each other. So, close Windows 10 and open Windows Server 2022.

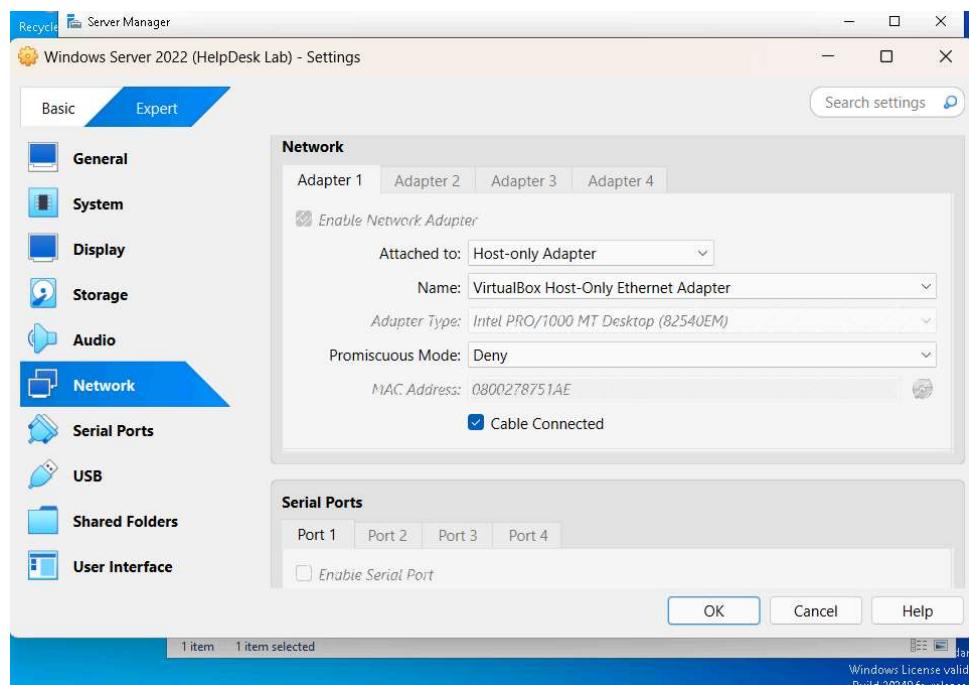




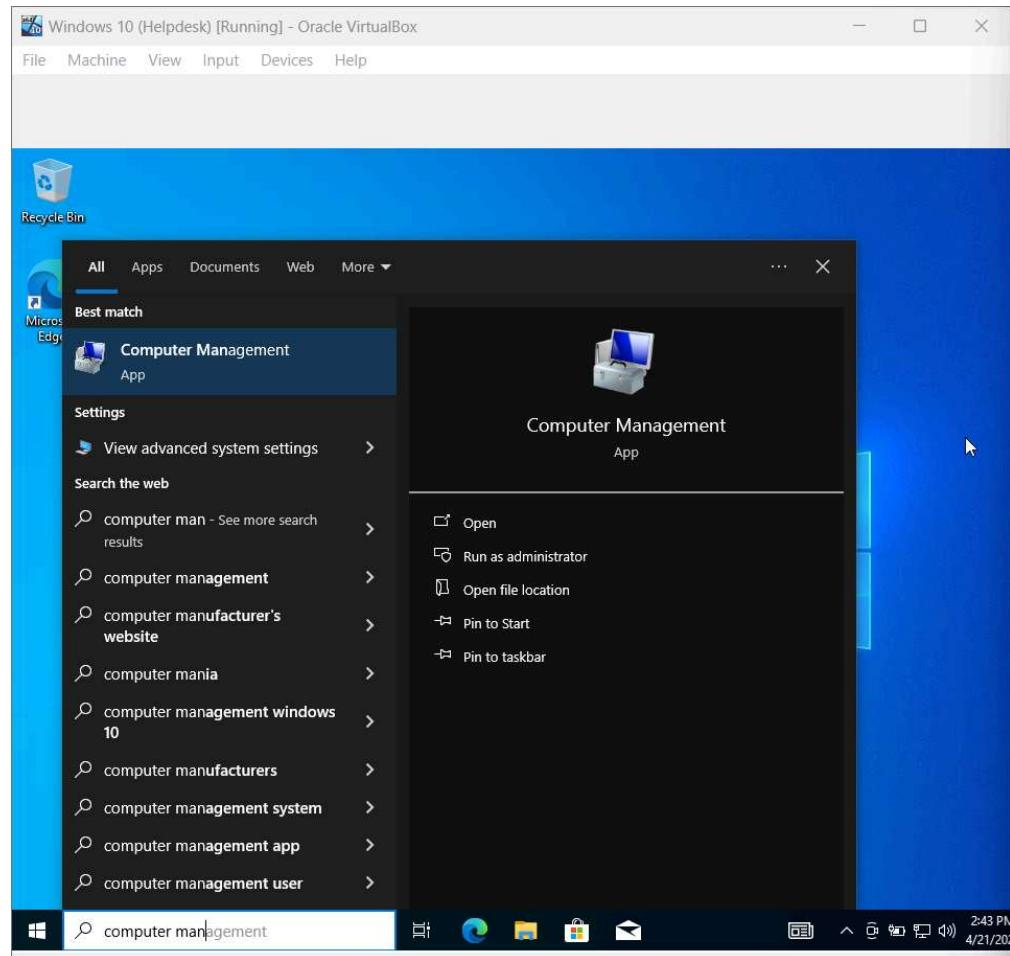
Now, we are going to modify the network settings for the virtual machine. Click “Devices” in the VM taskbar.

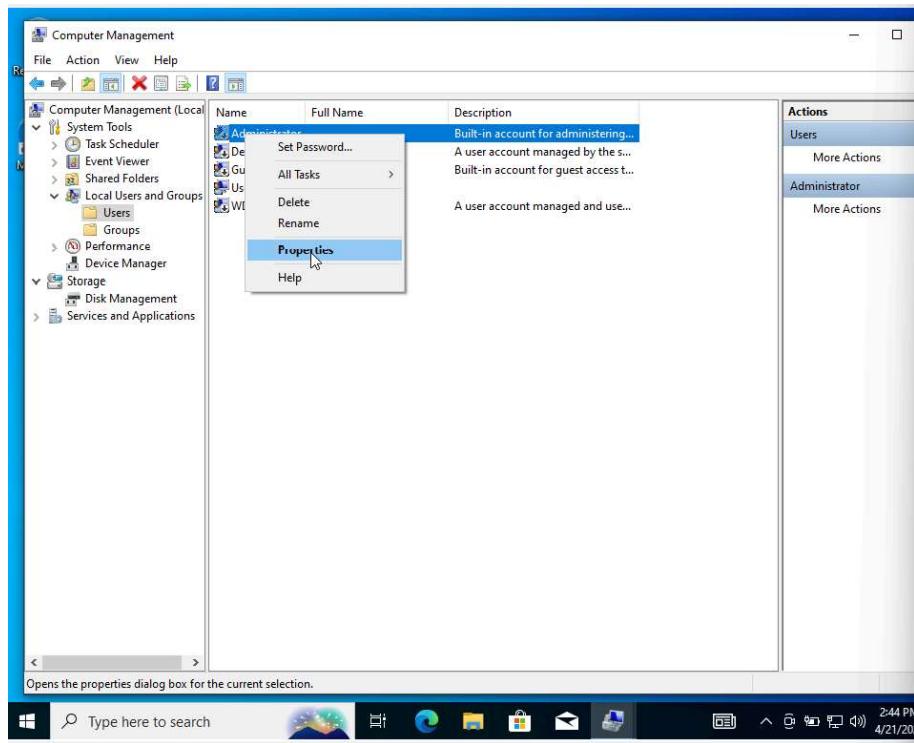


Change Adapter 1 from “Attached to: NAT” to “Attached to: Host-only Adapter”.

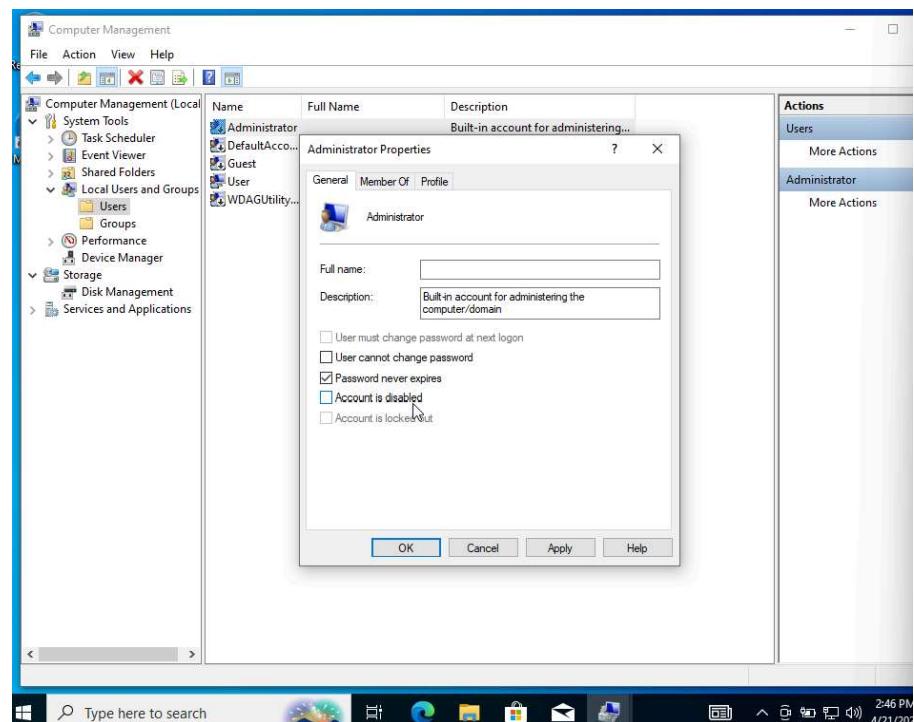


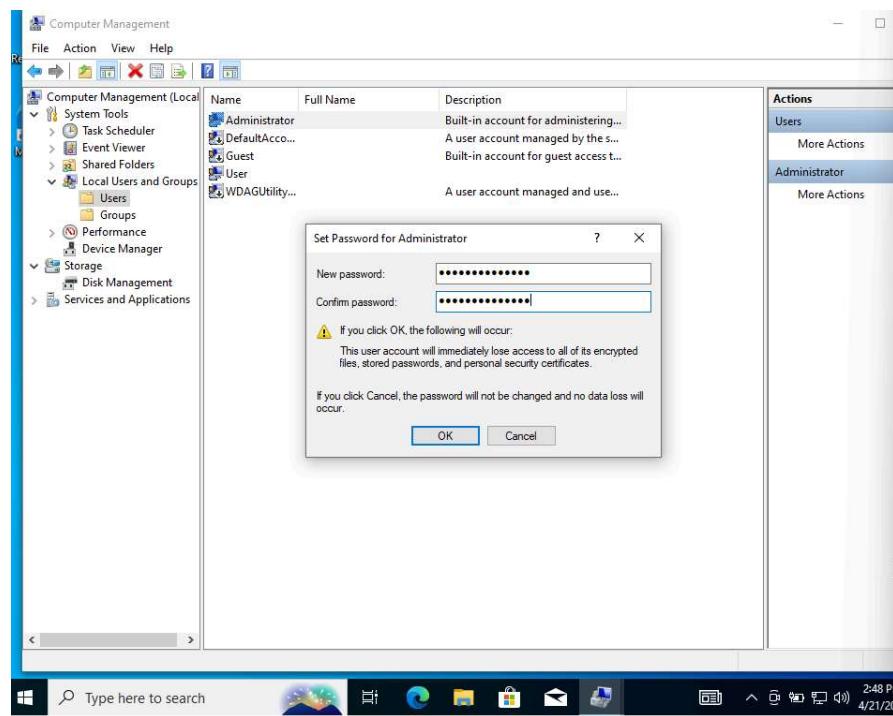
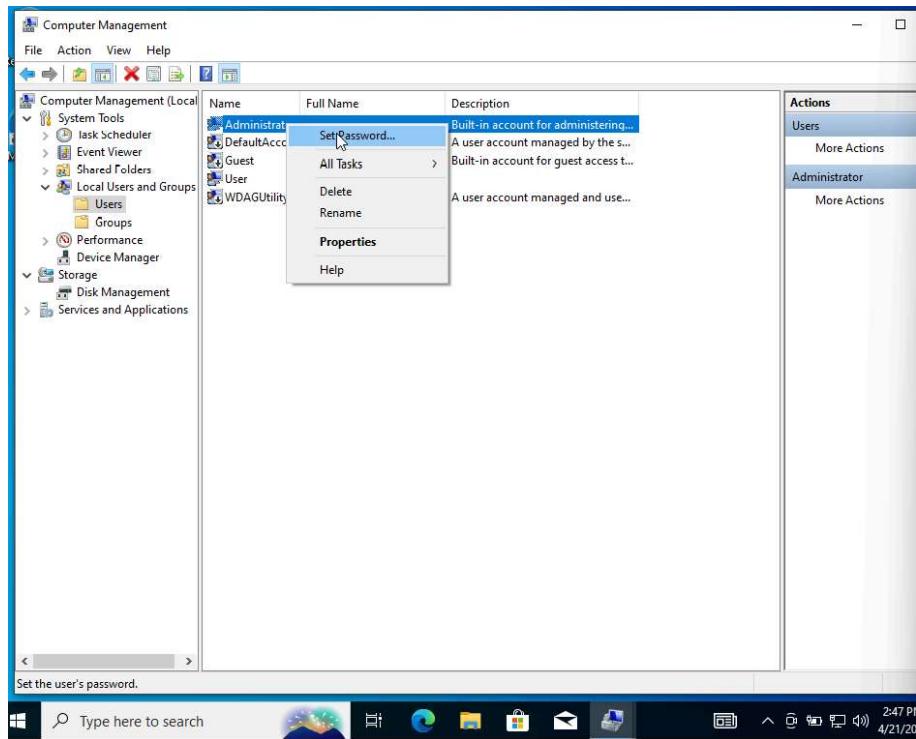
After this, open Windows 10 and go to “Computer Management”.



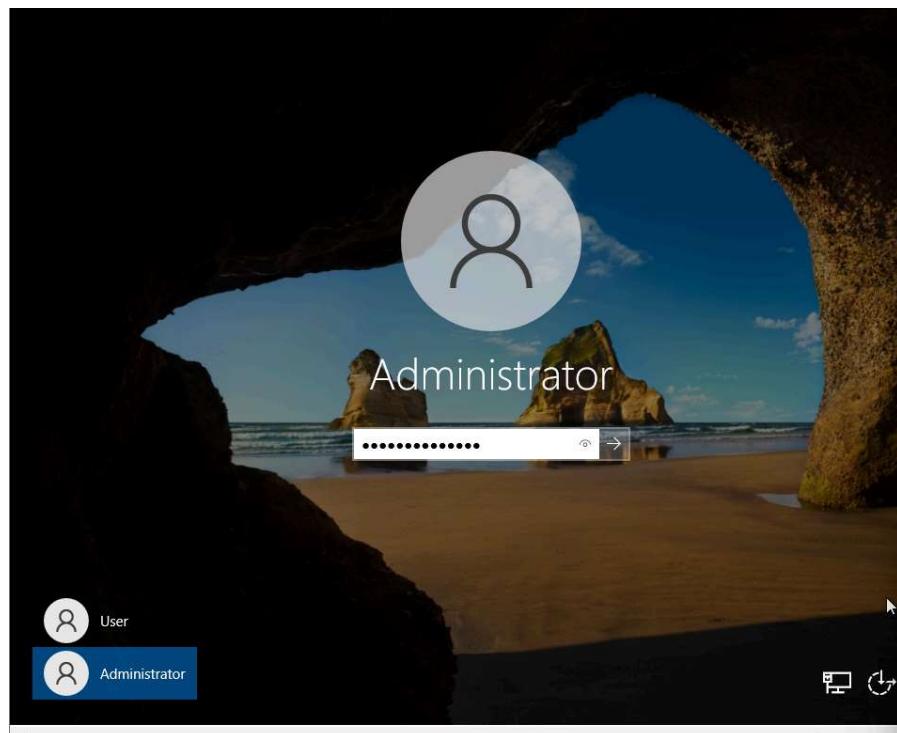
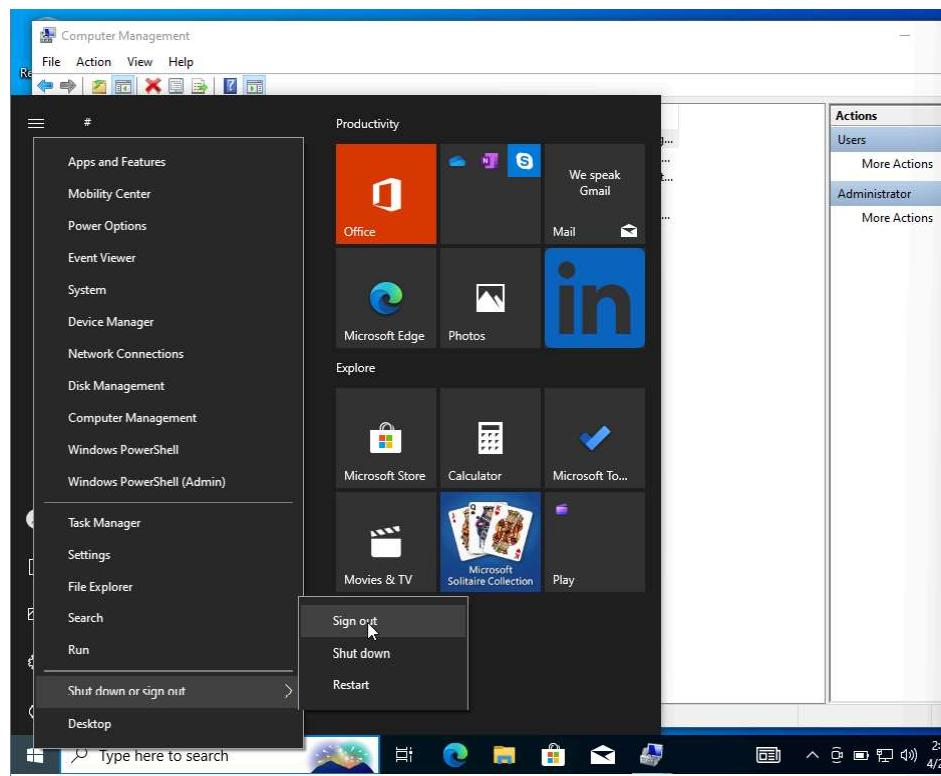


By default the Administrator account is disabled. Uncheck this box.

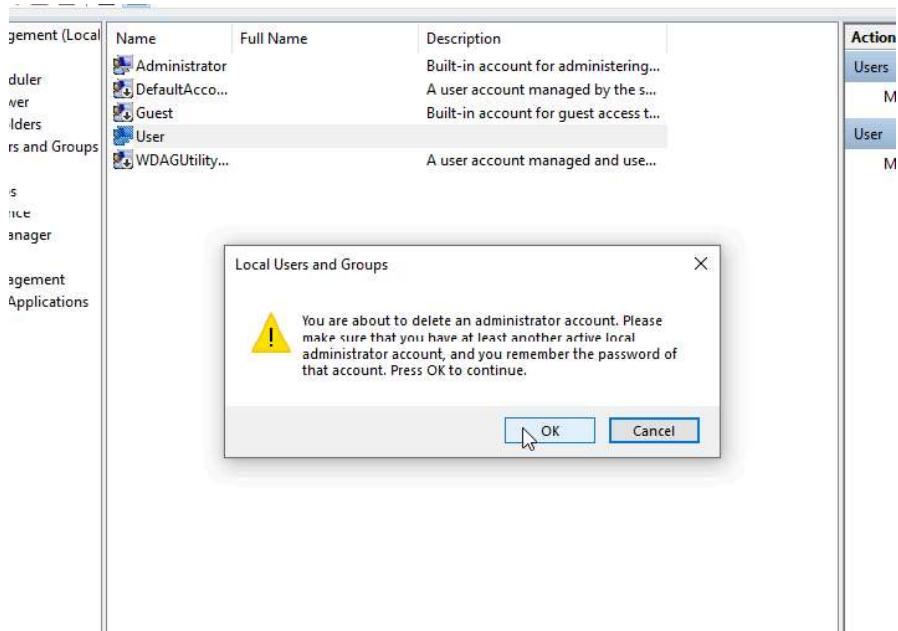
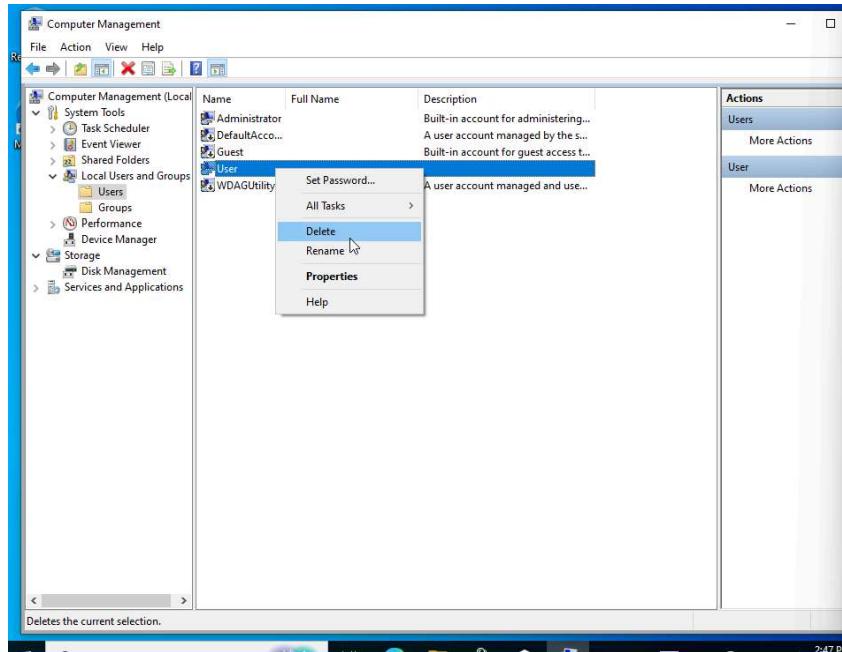




Sign out of the user account, and login as the Administrator account.

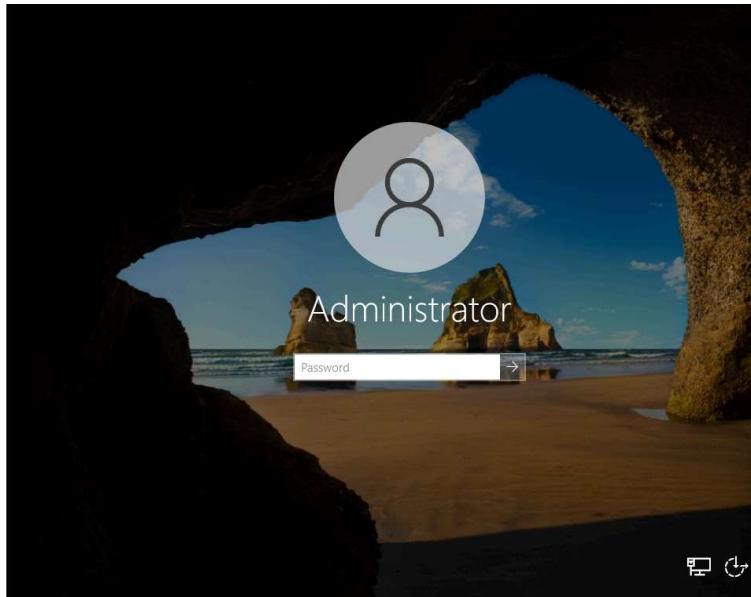


The User account can be accessed without a password, so we will remove the account to prevent any unauthorized access or security breaches.

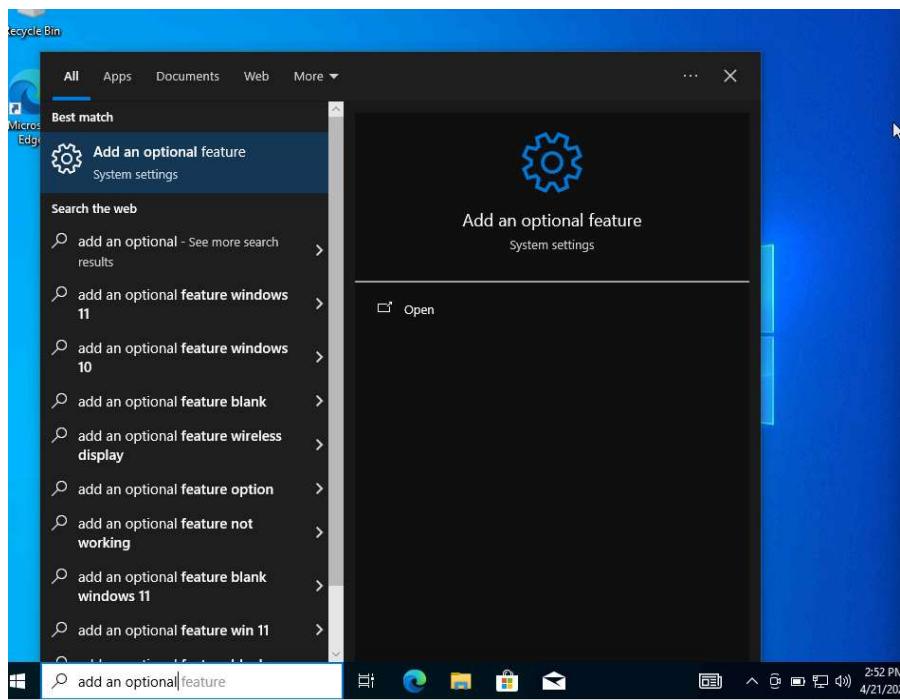


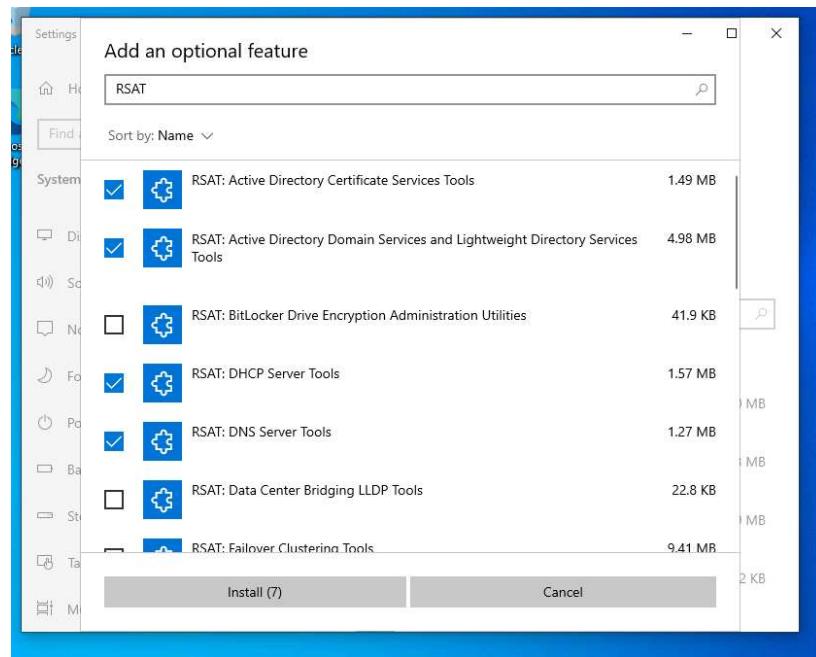
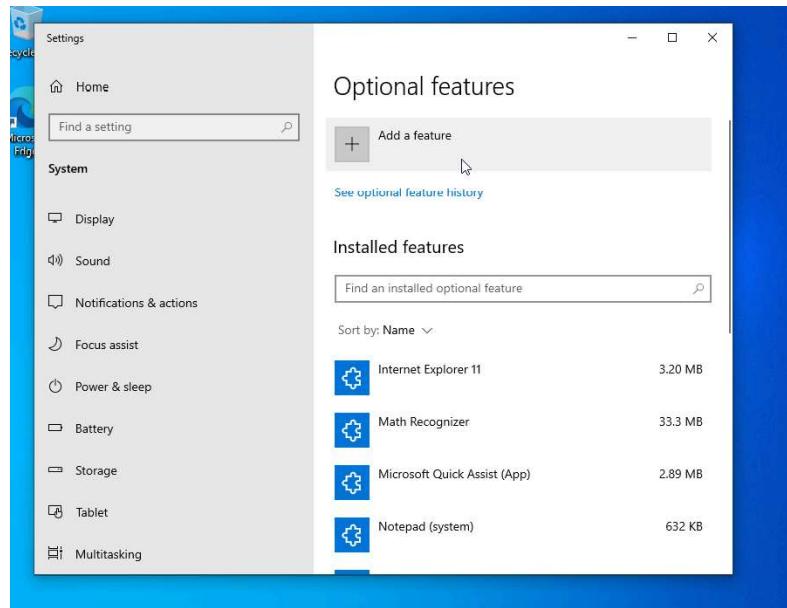
We sign out again to make sure that the User account has been successfully deleted and that the password protected Administrator

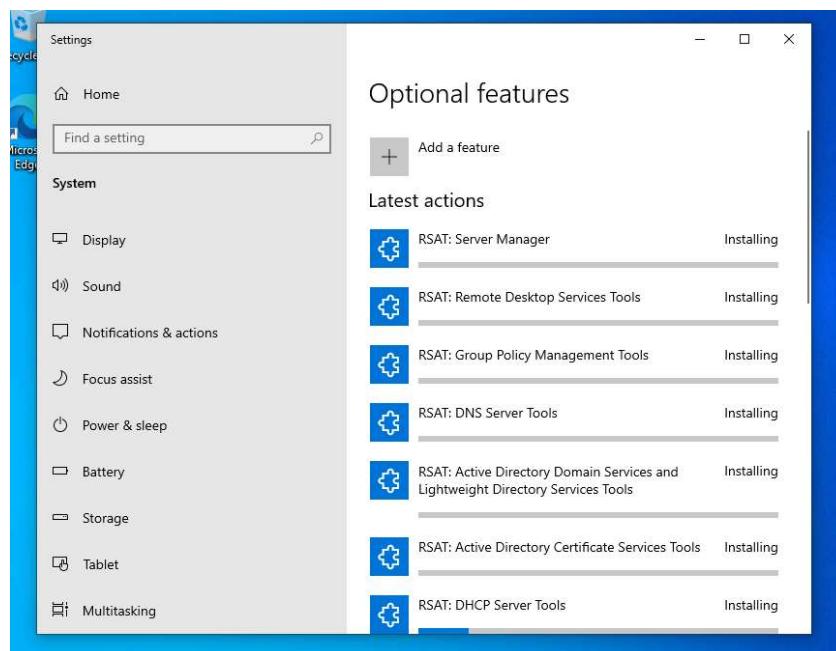
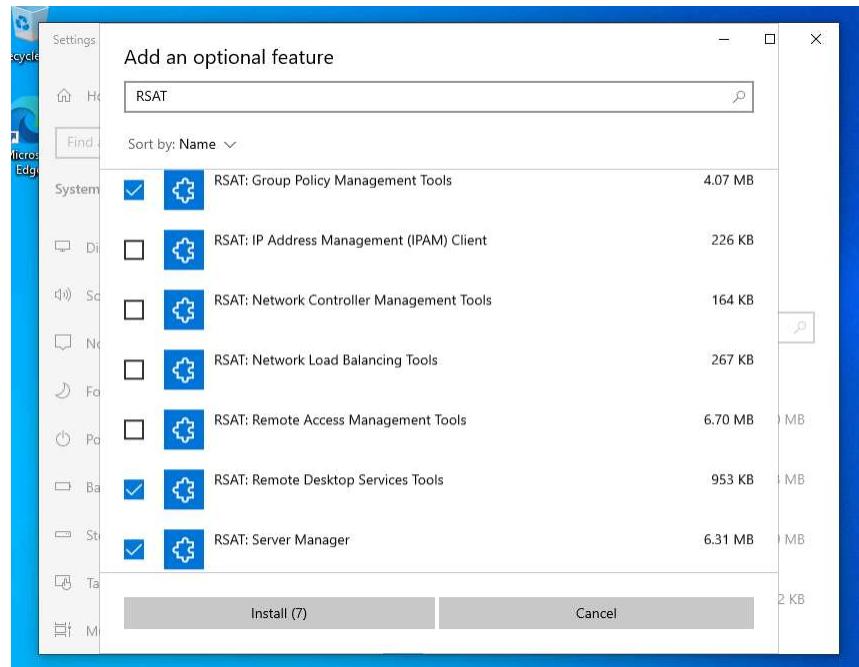
account is the only account available. This hardens the security of our Windows 10 machine.



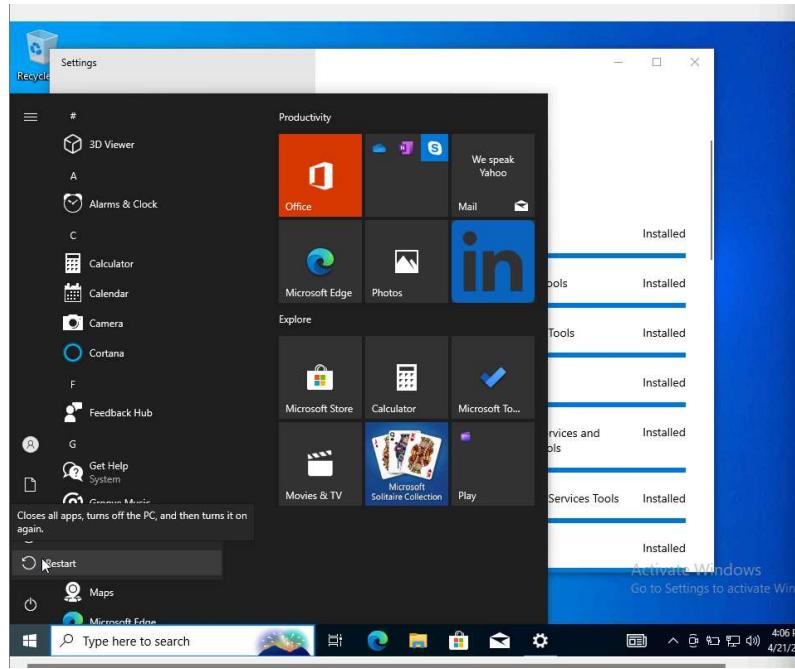
The next step is to download the RSATs (Remote Server Administration Tools) to enable access to Active Directory on a local level.



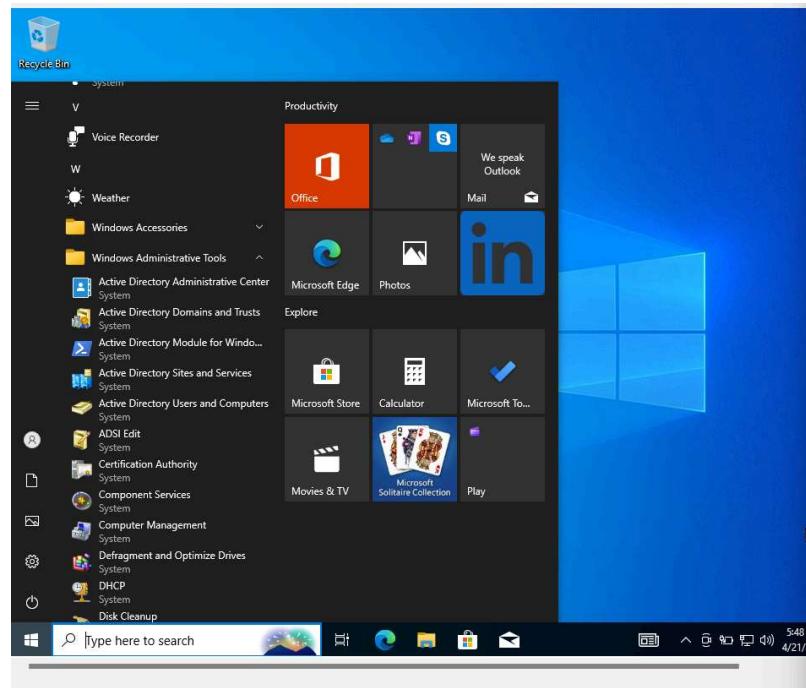




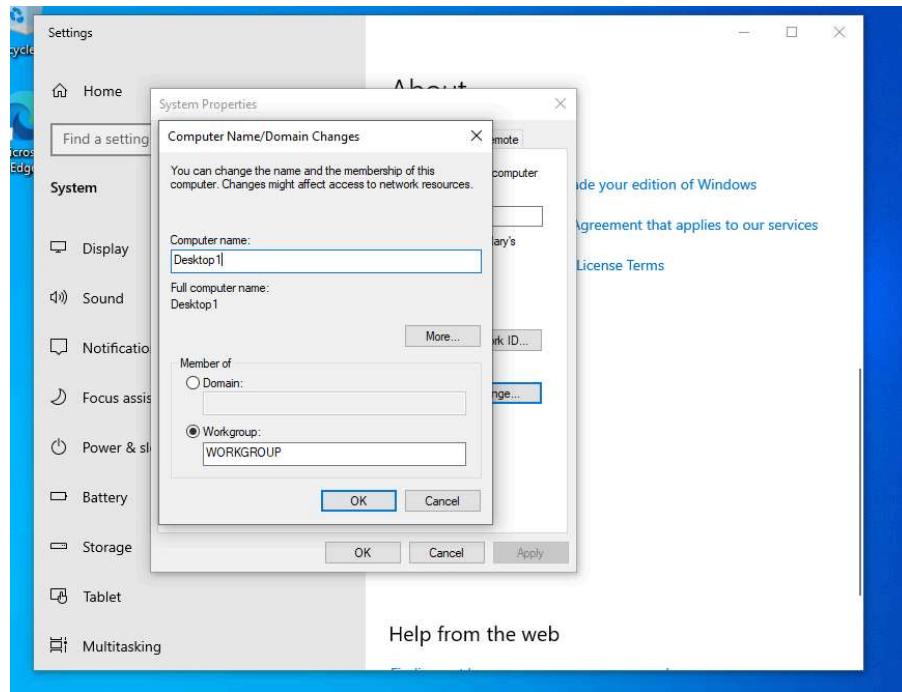
After installing the RSATs we need to restart the machine.



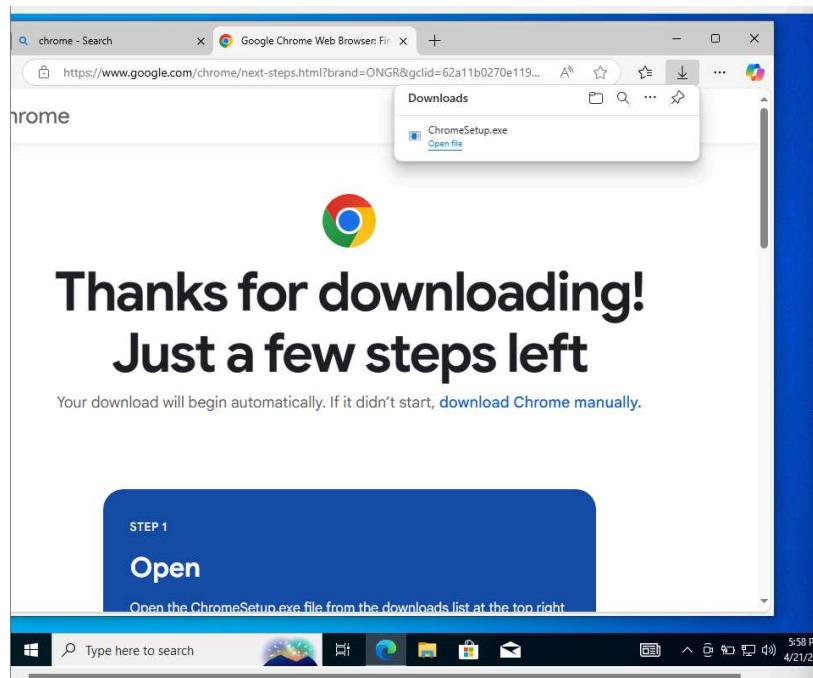
We can verify to see that the RSATs are installed.

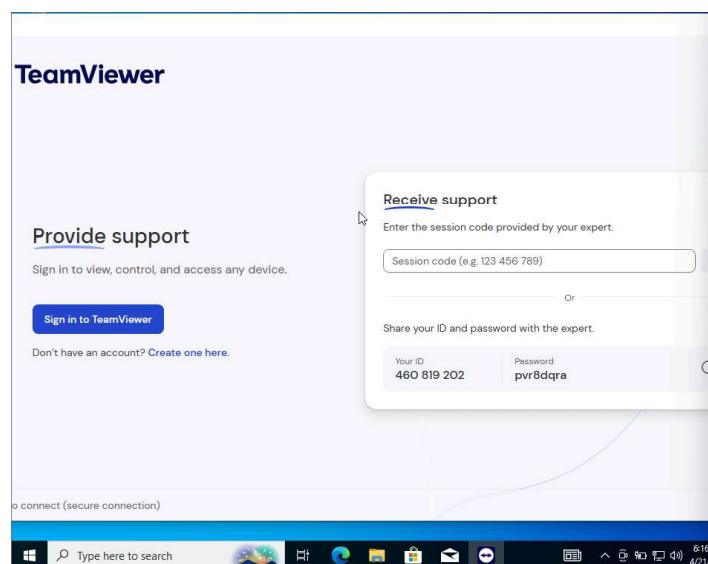
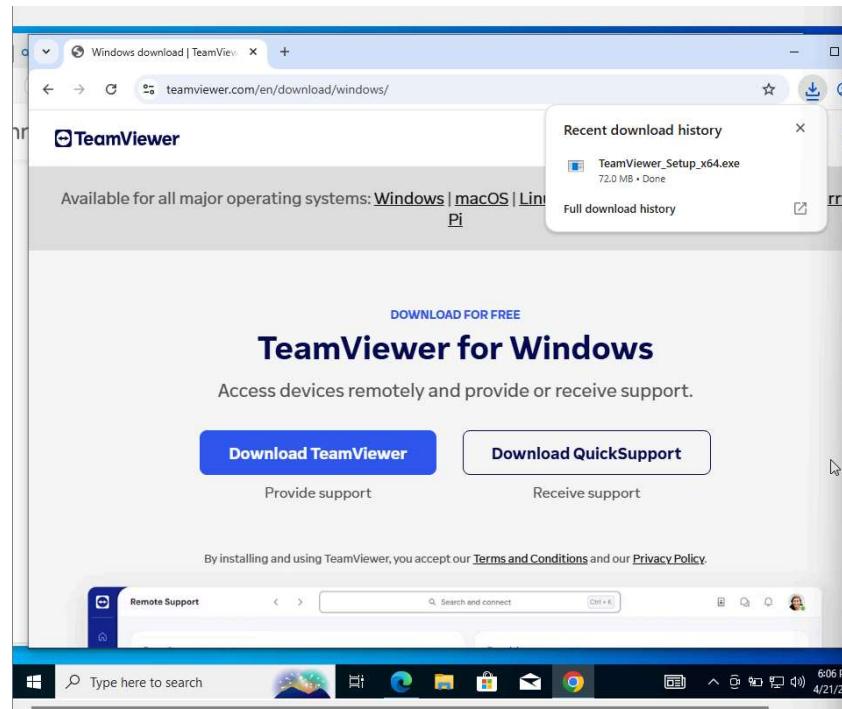


Add the Windows 10 machine to the SimoTech.com domain. First, change the Windows 10 computer name to “Desktop1”.

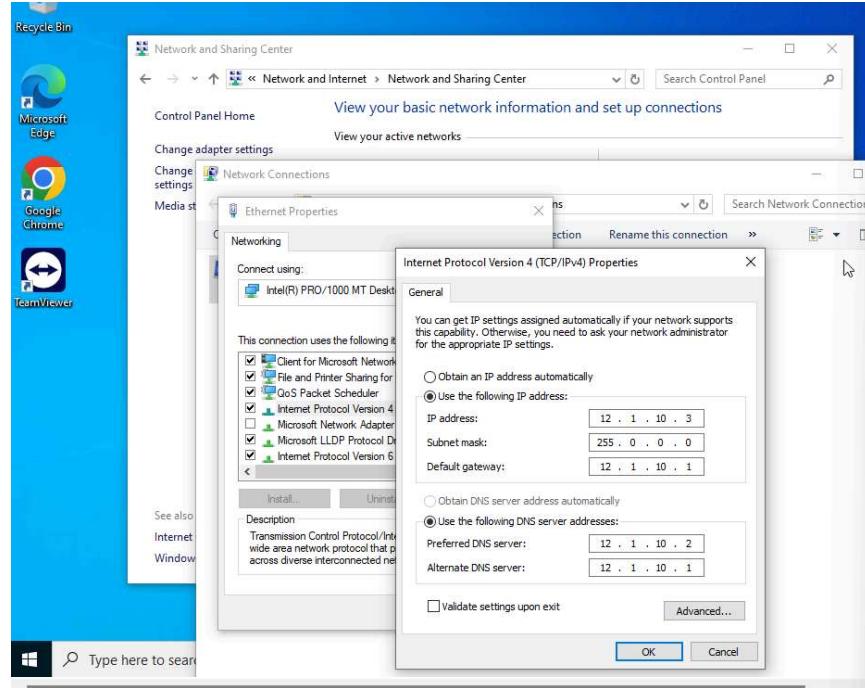


Restart again. Then go to Microsoft Edge and download Google Chrome. Then in Chrome download TeamViewer Full Client 64-bit. TeamViewer will allows us to access other machines remotely and fulfill our Helpdesk duties.

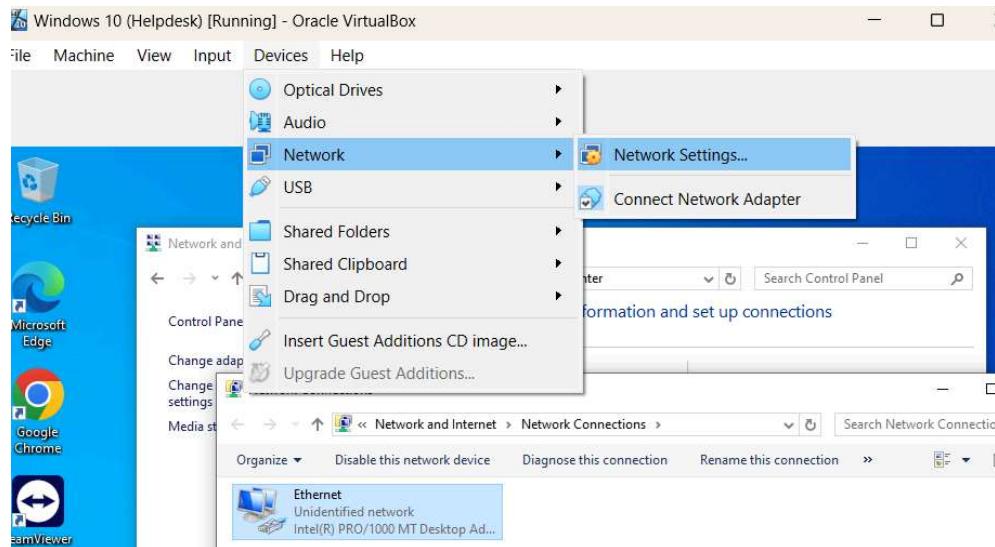


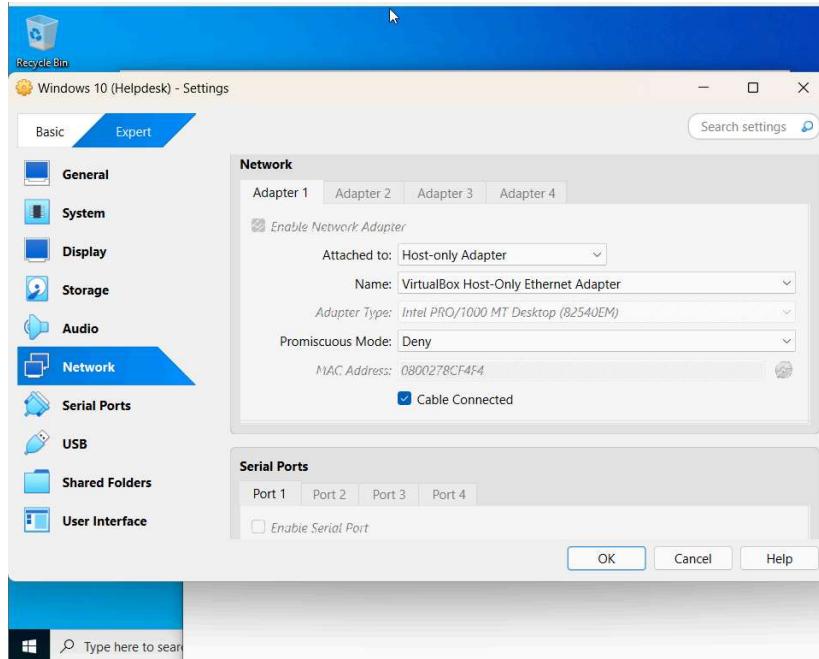


Now we must configure the network and assign a static IP for our Windows 10 machine to join it with the SimoTech.com domain. Do it just how we did previously with the Windows Server 2022 machine.



Go to the network settings for the virtual machine like we did previously with the Windows Server 2022 machine and change the adapter from being attached to NAT to being attached to Host-only Adapter.





We have established the static IPs and networks, so now we will perform a ping test to see if our machines can connect to each other. I had to have my Windows Server 2022 machine open at the same time as the Windows 10 machine in order to successfully ping it.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'cmd' showing a ping test. The command 'ping 12.1.10.2' is entered, followed by several replies from the target IP. The statistics show 4 packets sent, 4 received, 0% loss, and a round-trip time of 1ms.

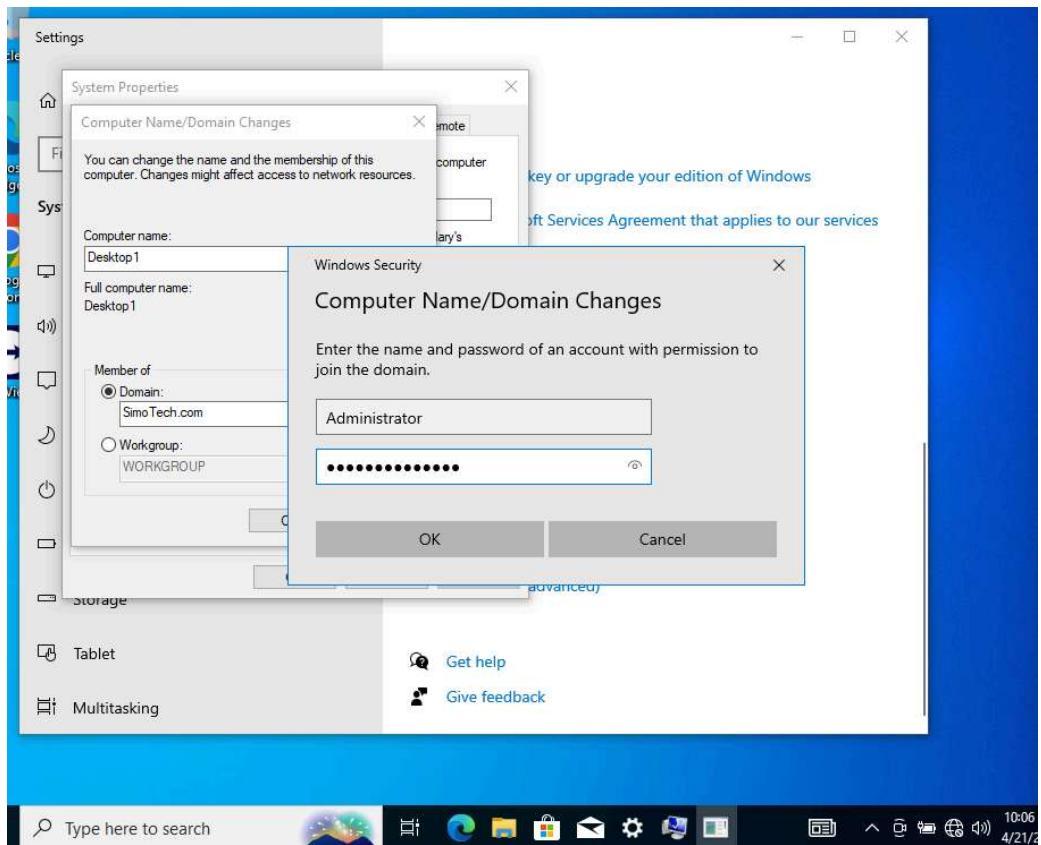
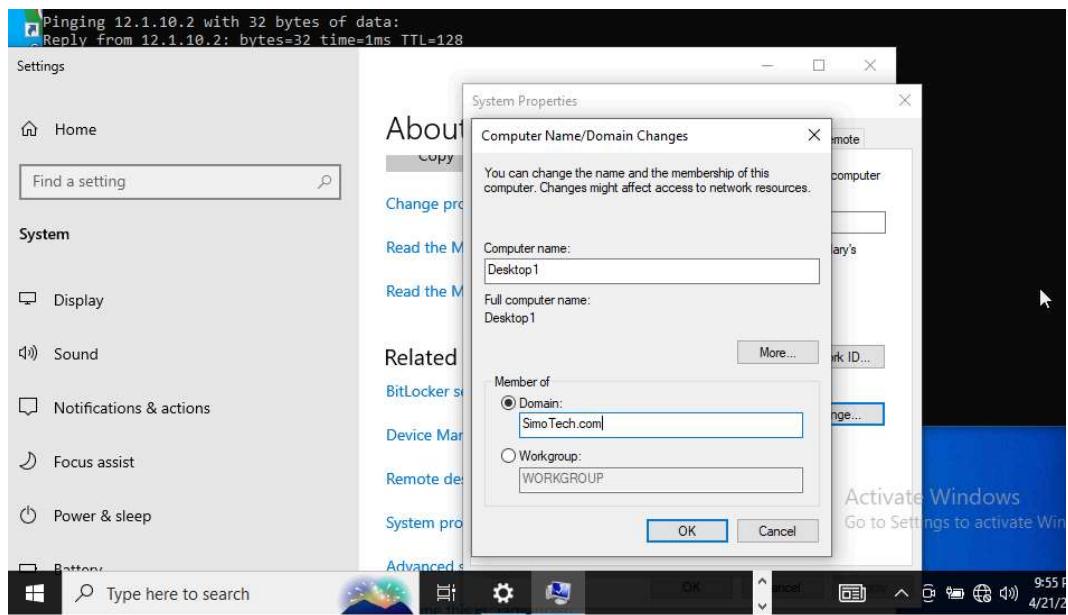
```
C:\Users\Administrator>ping 12.1.10.2

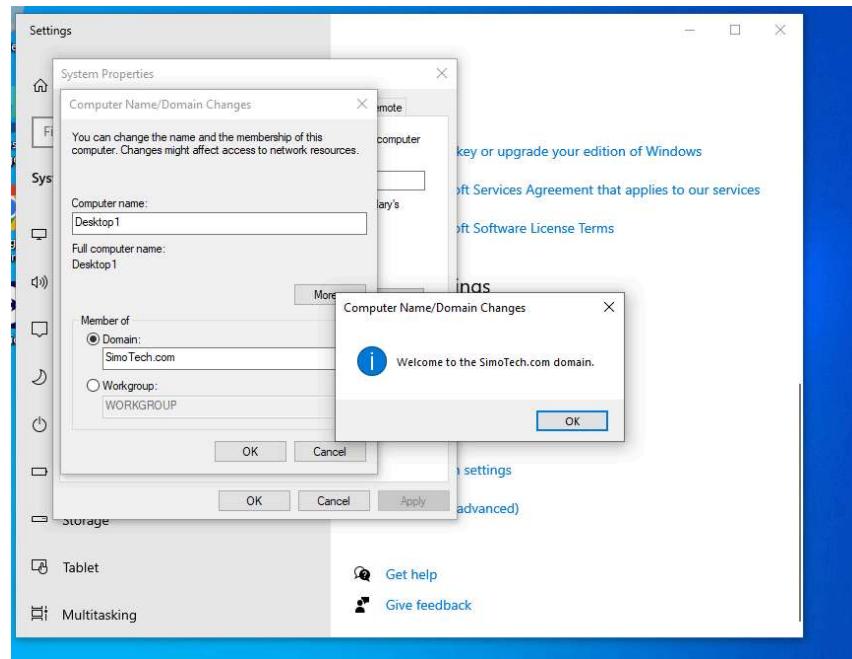
Pinging 12.1.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 12.1.10.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 12.1.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

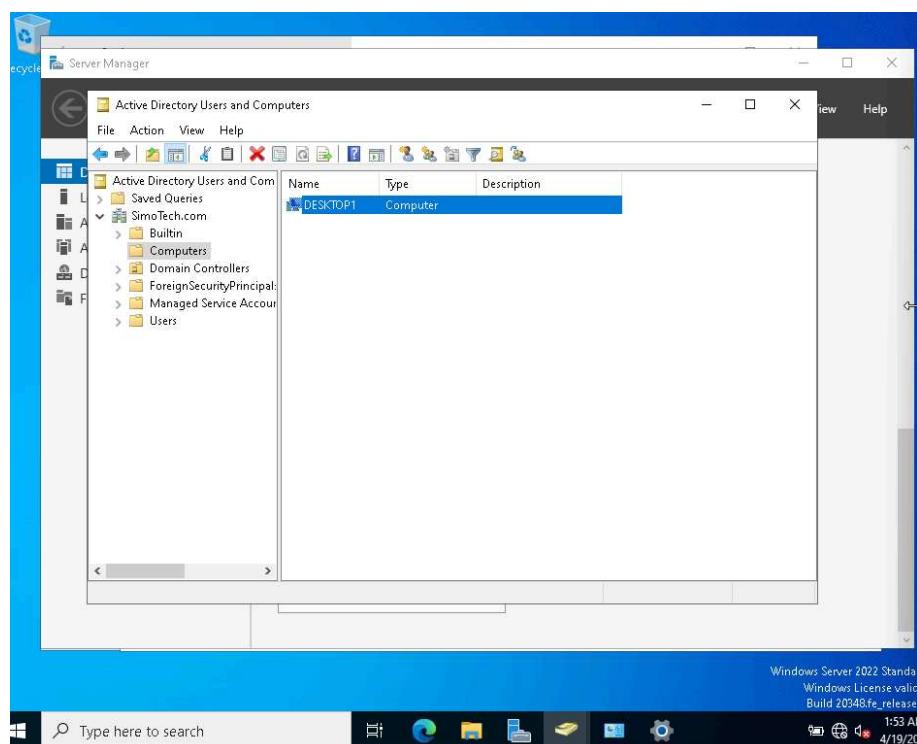
C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Since the machines can connect to each other we can join the Windows 10 machine to the SimoTech.com domain. Make sure the Windows Server 2022 machine is open alongside the Windows 10 machine.

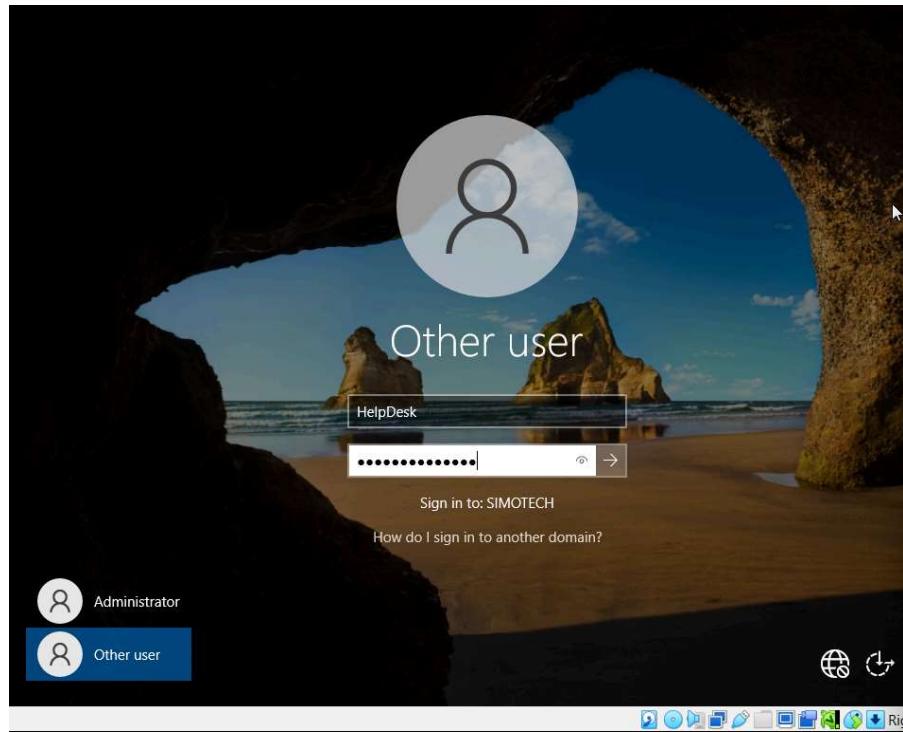
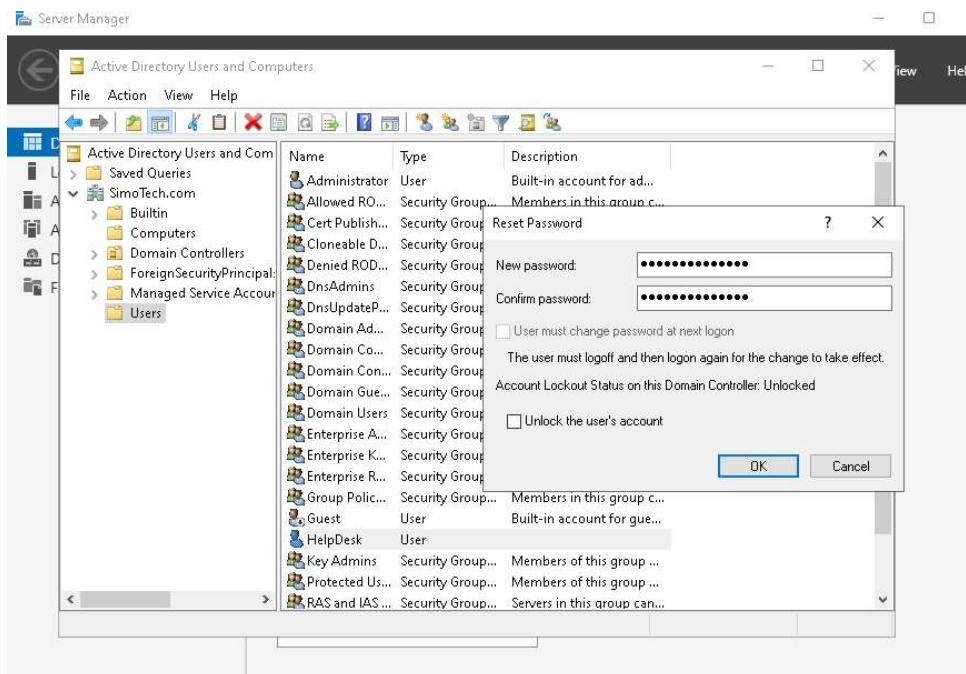




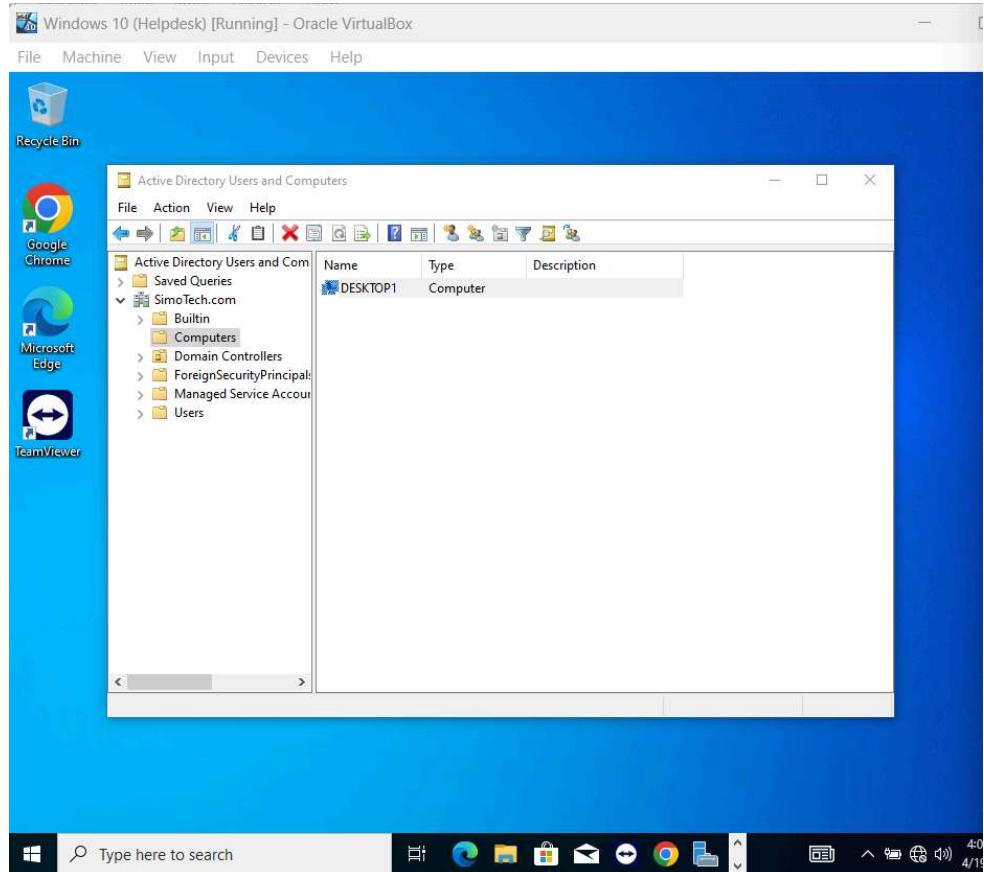
Verify that the Windows 10 machine was joined to the domain successfully by opening Windows Server 2022 and going to “Active Directory Users and Computers”



Create a password for the HelpDesk user account, and then log back into the Windows 10 machine with it.

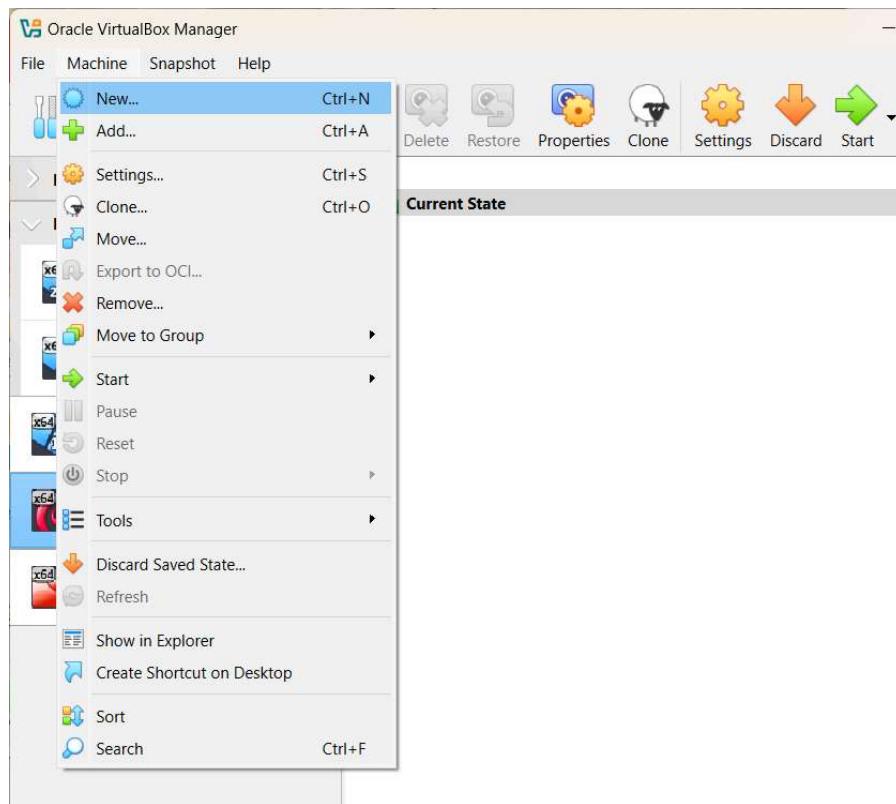


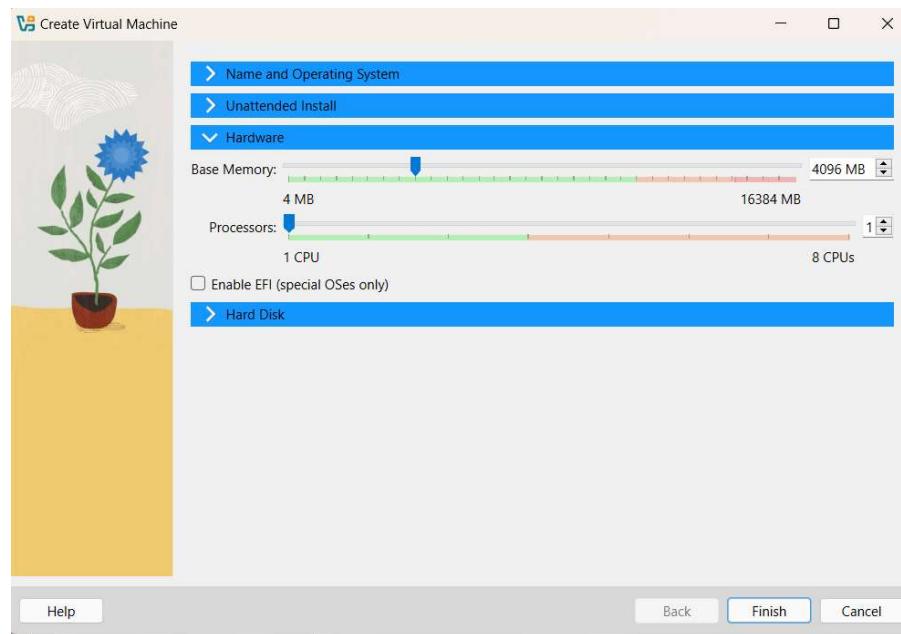
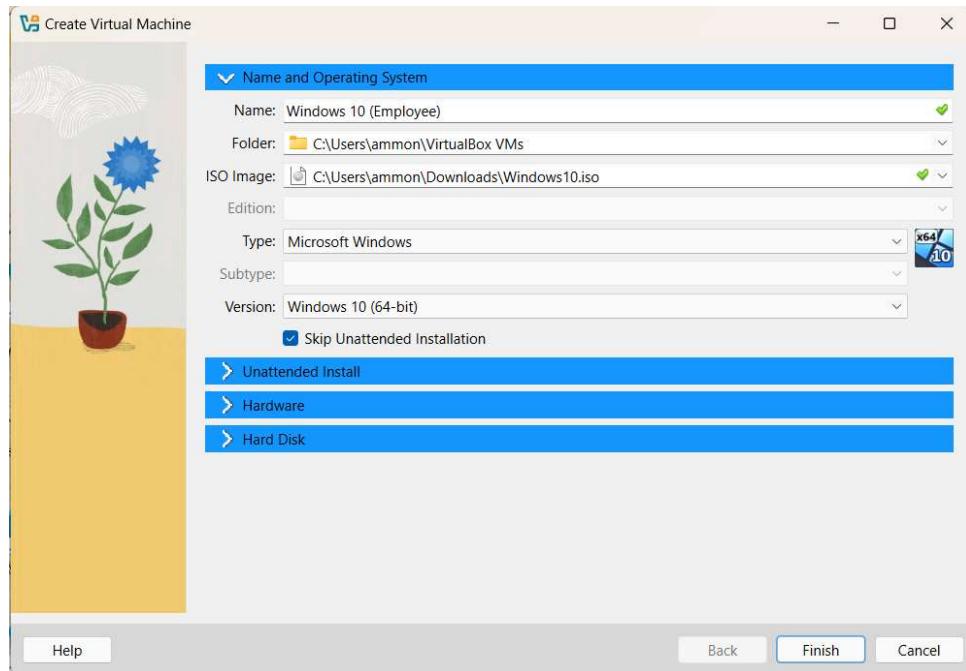
We have successfully joined the Windows 10 machine to the SimoTech.com domain. We downloaded the RSATs, Team Viewer, and Google Chrome.



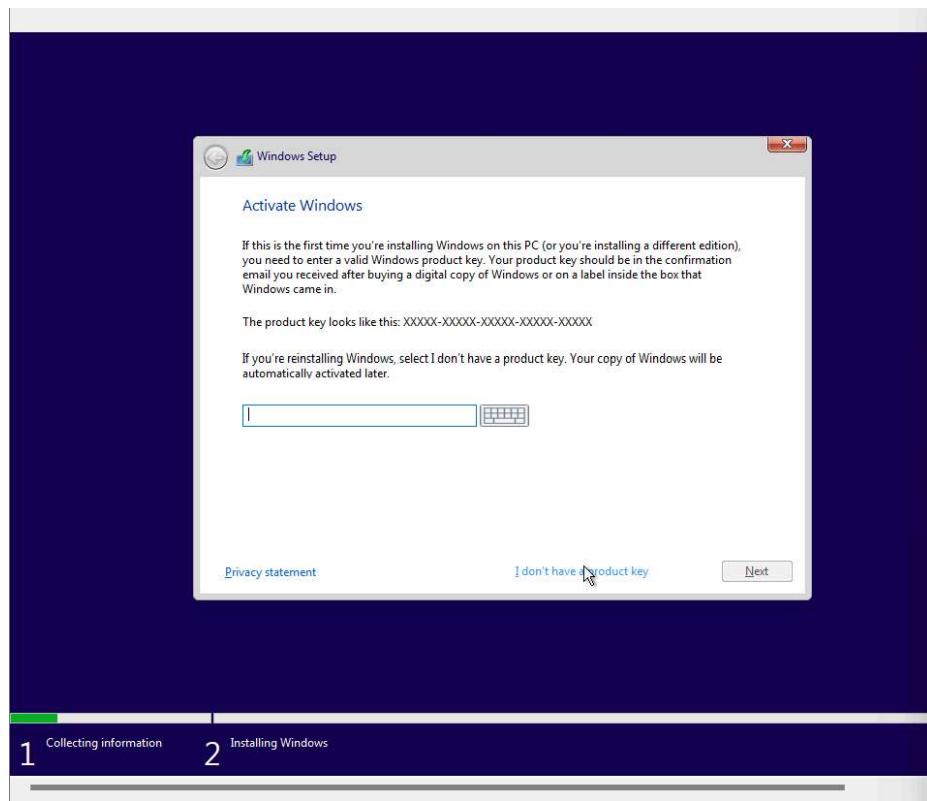
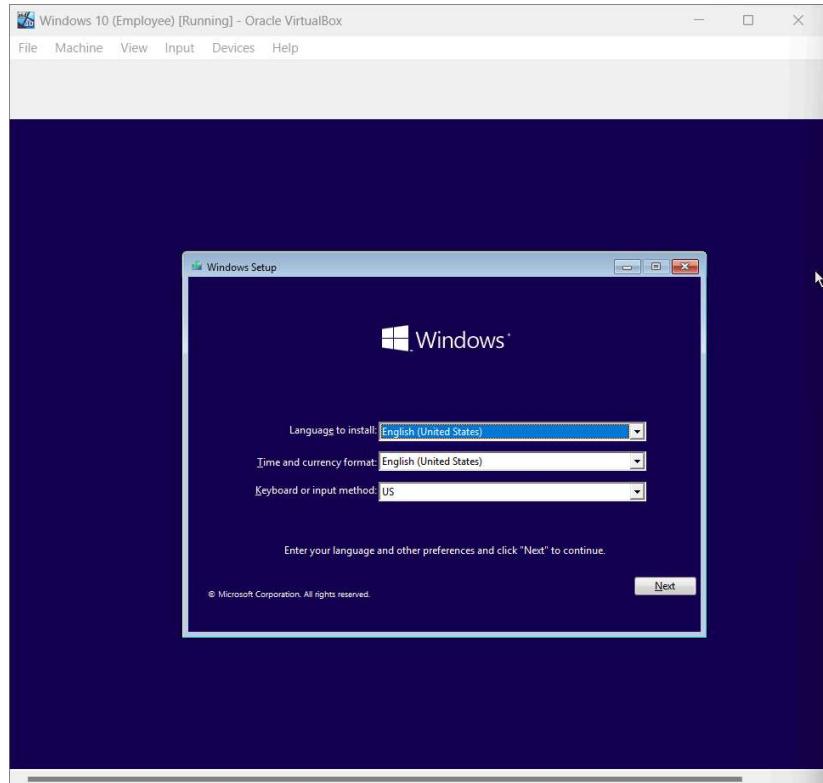
Windows 10 (Employee) : Join PC to Domain with Local User, Group Policy, and RSOP Reports

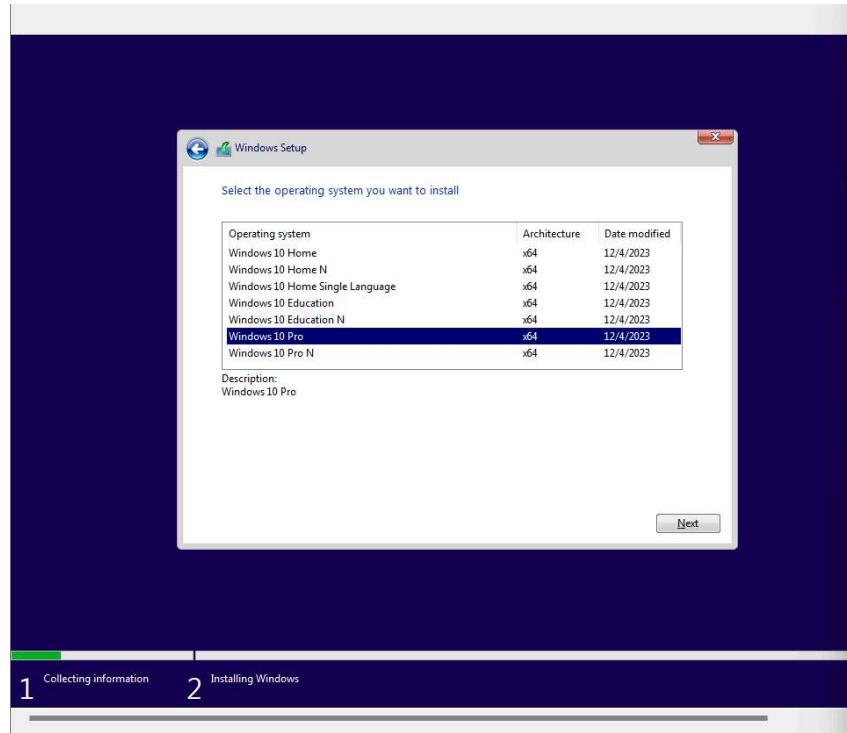
For Part 5, we will create a new Windows 10 machine. This new machine will act as a typical user, an employee. It will be used for testing. Use the same Windows 10 .iso file the we used for our previous Windows 10 machine.



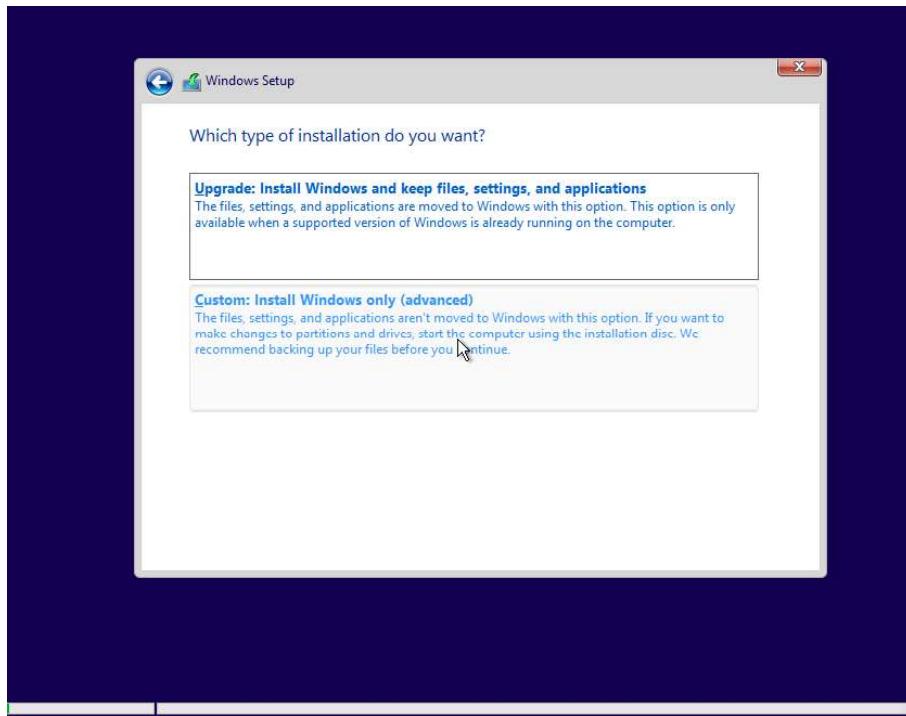


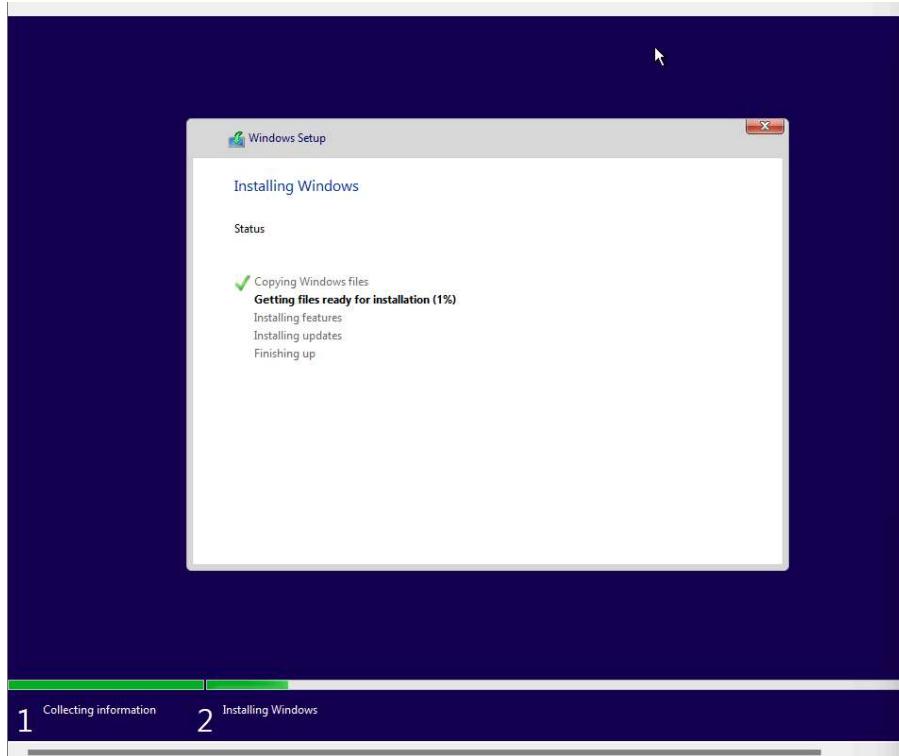
Then click finish and then start up the machine to install the WIndows 10 OS.



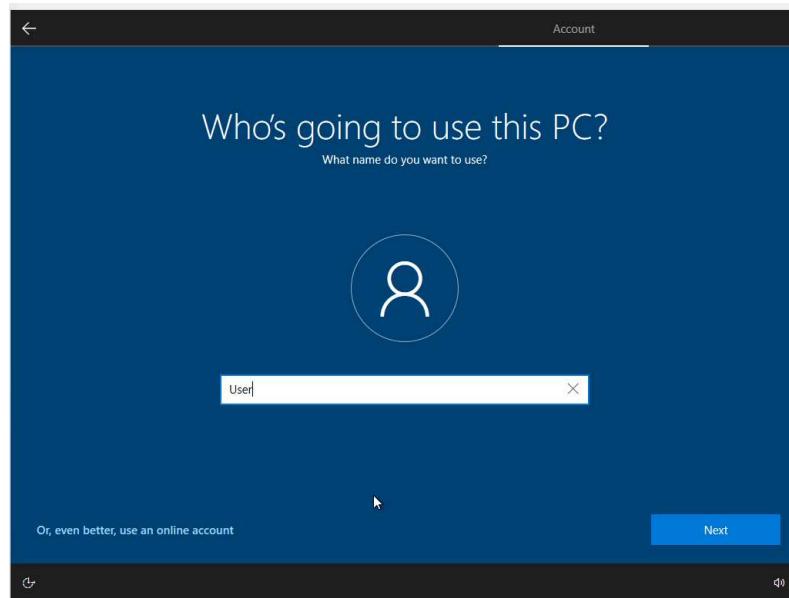


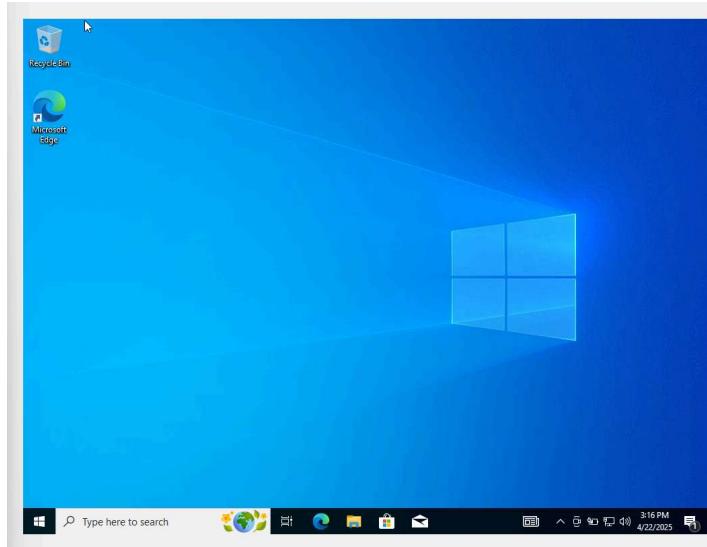
After selecting “Windows 10 Pro”, select “Custom: Install Windows only (advanced)”.





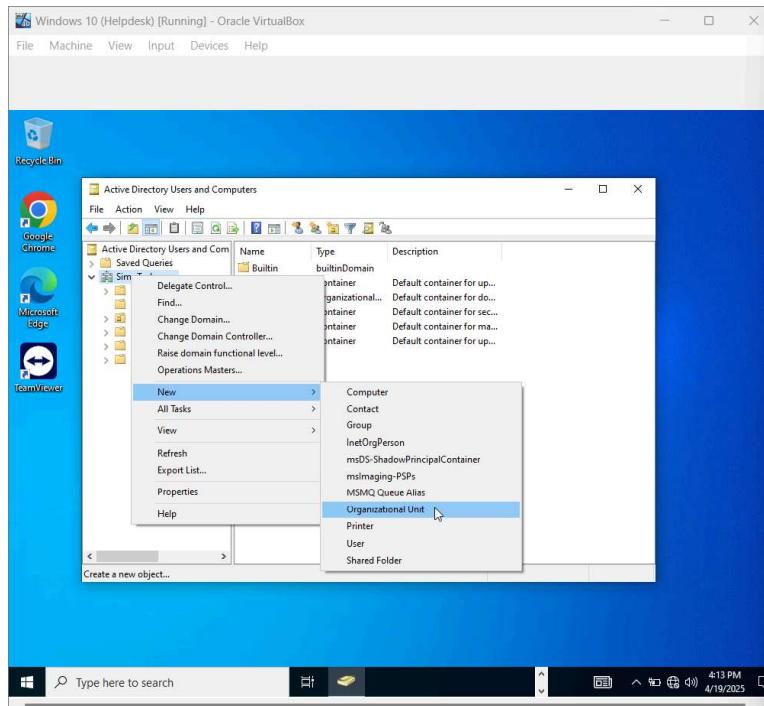
After Windows 10 is done installing select “Personal Use” and then “Offline account”. Create a “User” account but don’t assign a password.

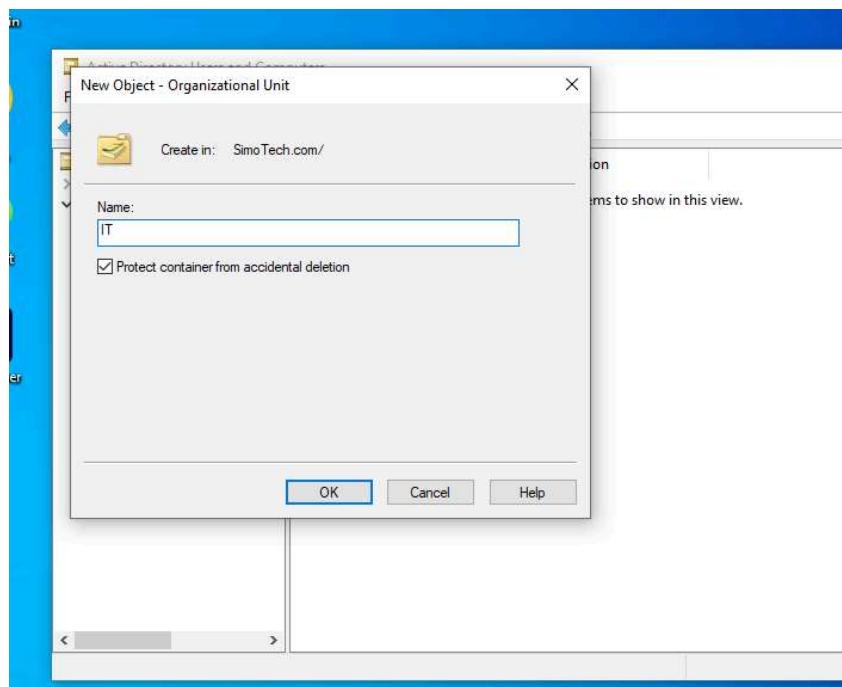
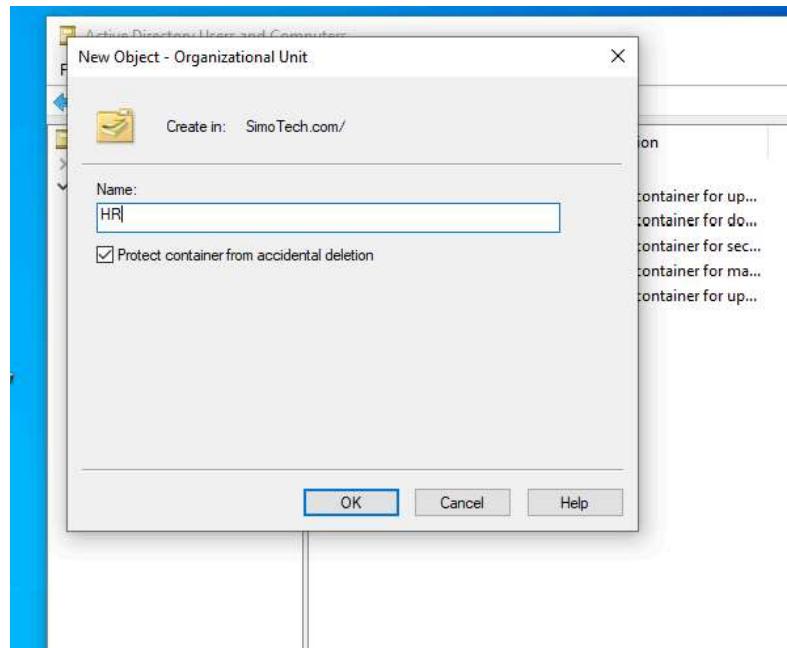




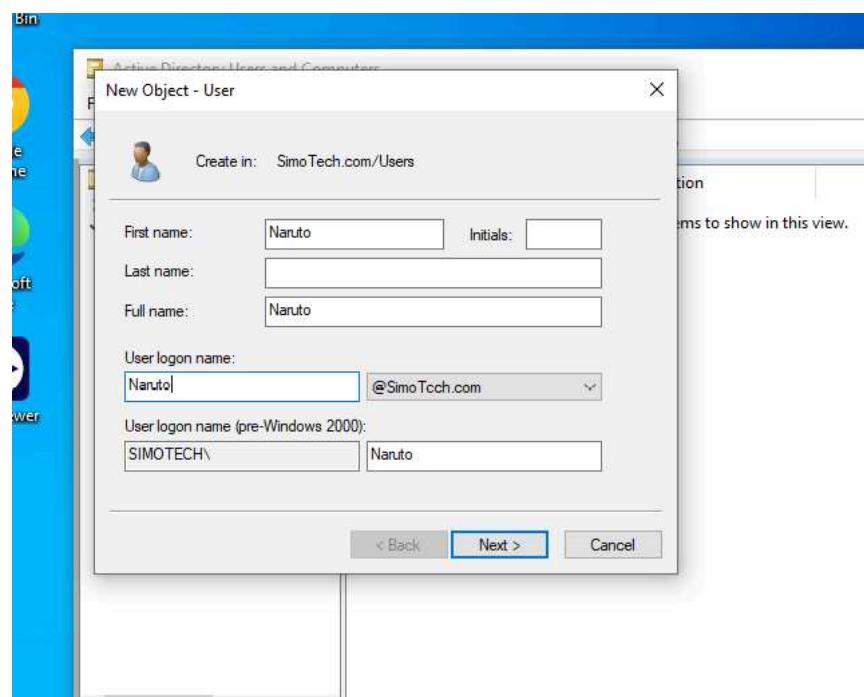
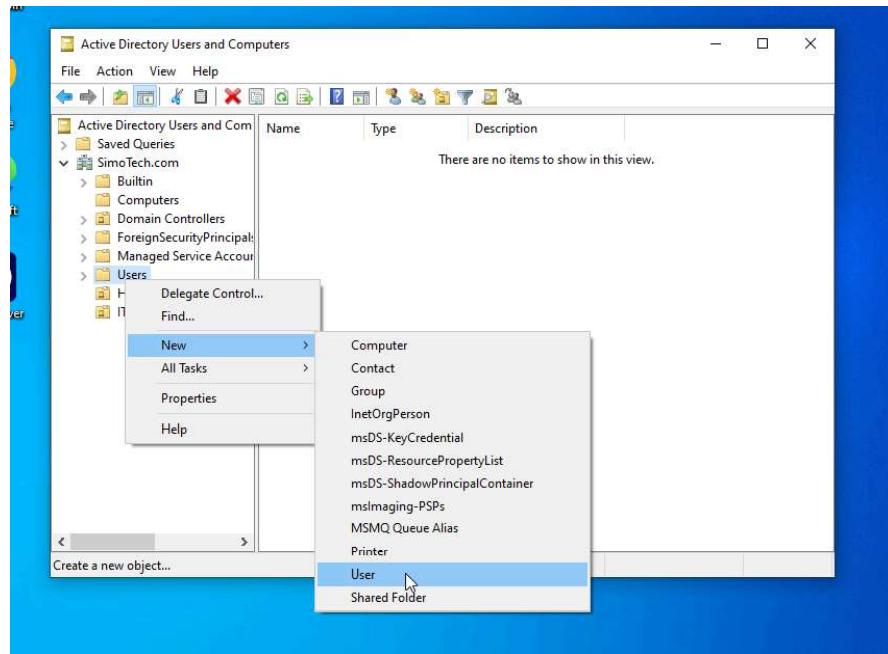
We have successfully created the Windows 10 (Employee) machine or Desktop2. Now we will create a user for this computer. Open Windows 10 (Helpdesk) or Desktop1. Make sure Windows Server 2022 is running alongside it. So all of our 3 machines will be running together.

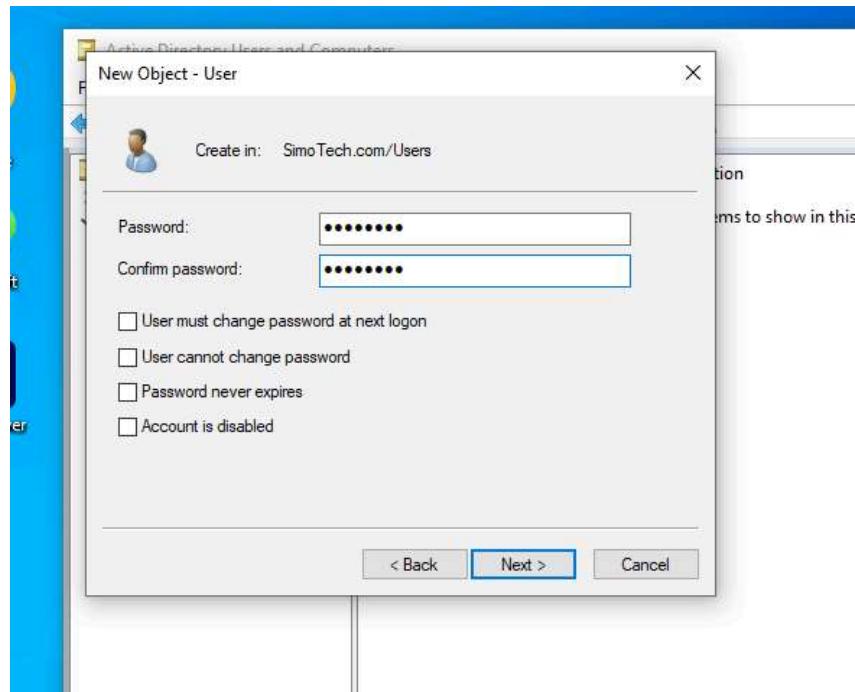
On Windows 10 (Helpdesk) open “ Active Directory Users and Computers”. Create 2 organizational units. One called “HR” and another called “IT”.





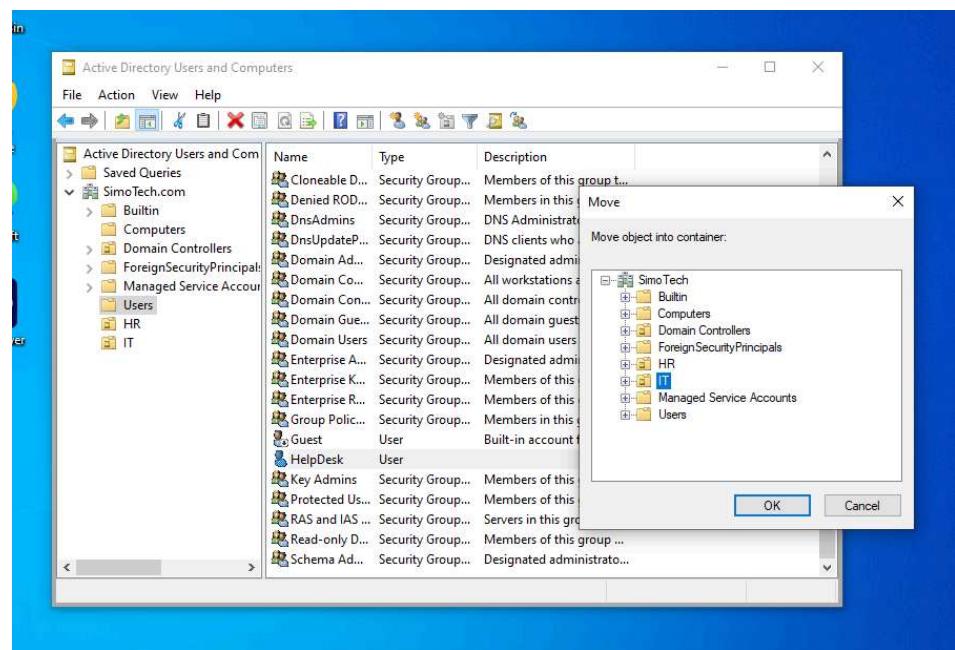
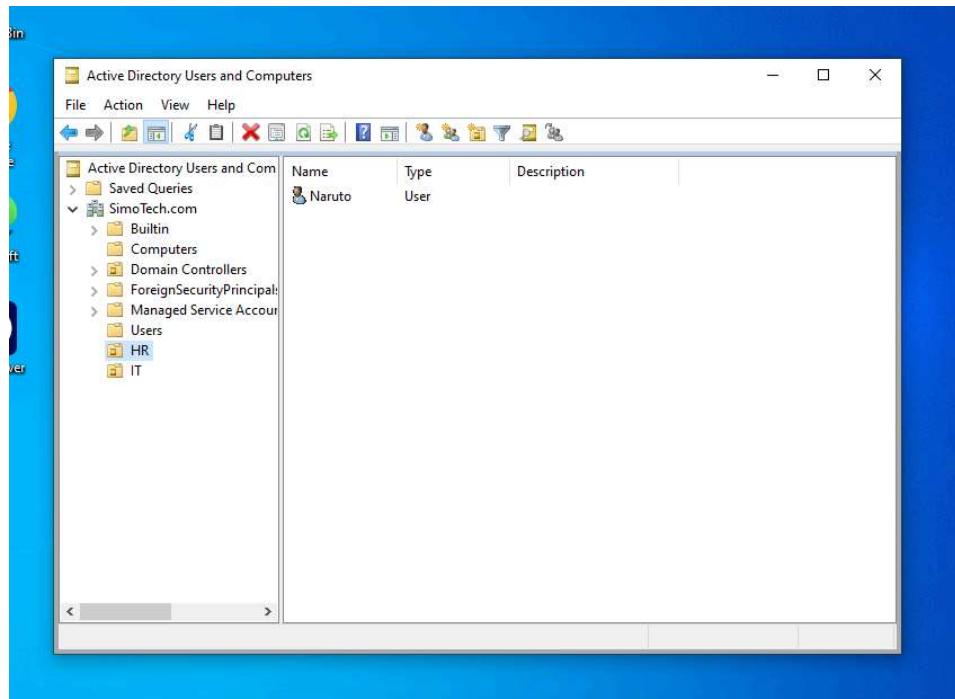
Now we will create a new user in Active Directory. Right click on “Users” and follow the steps.

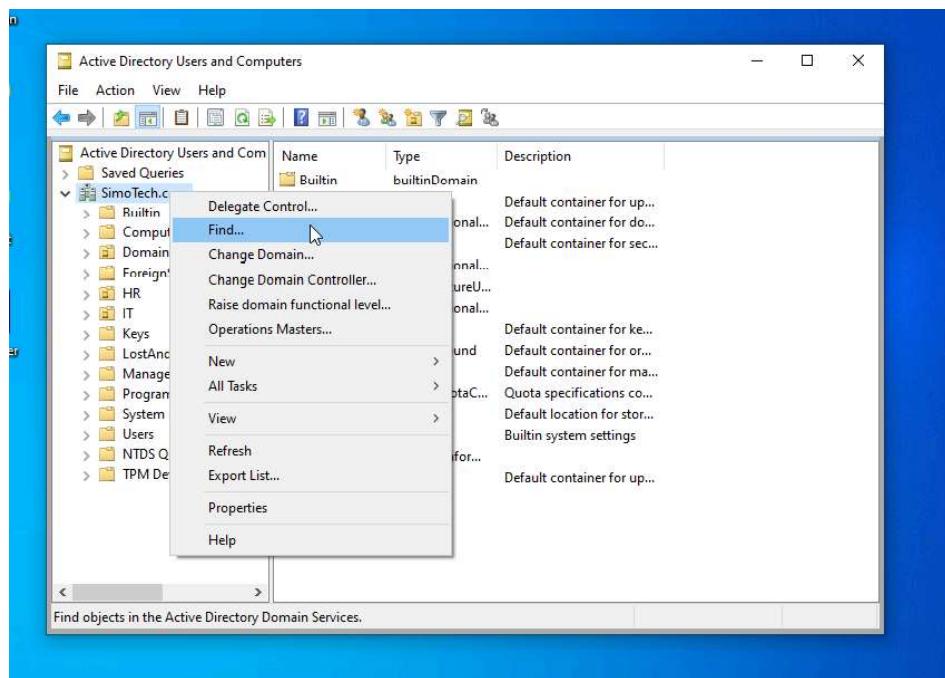
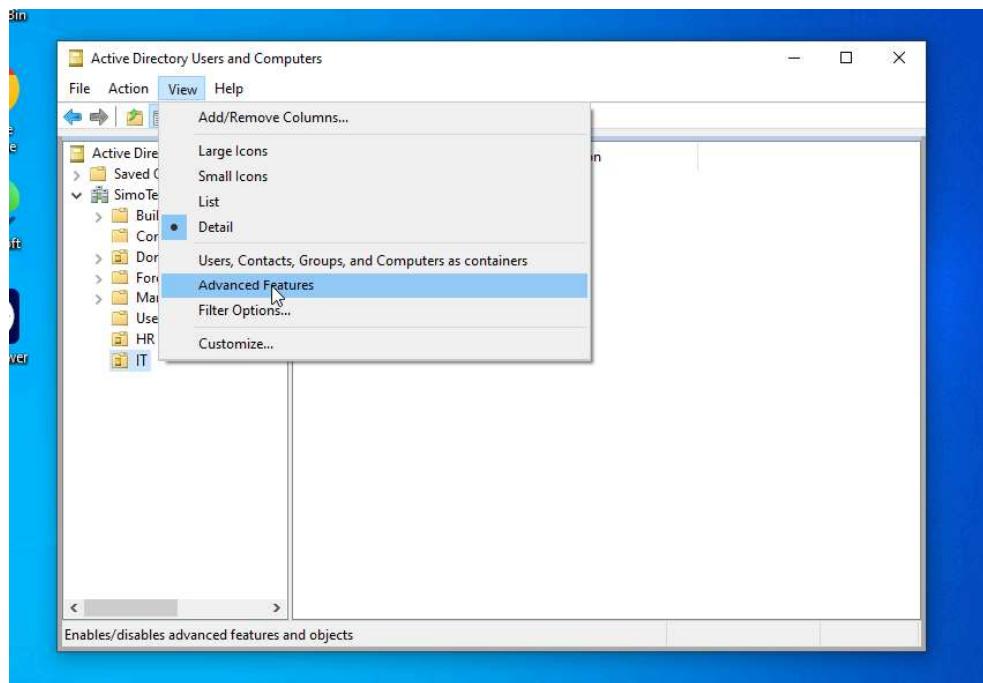


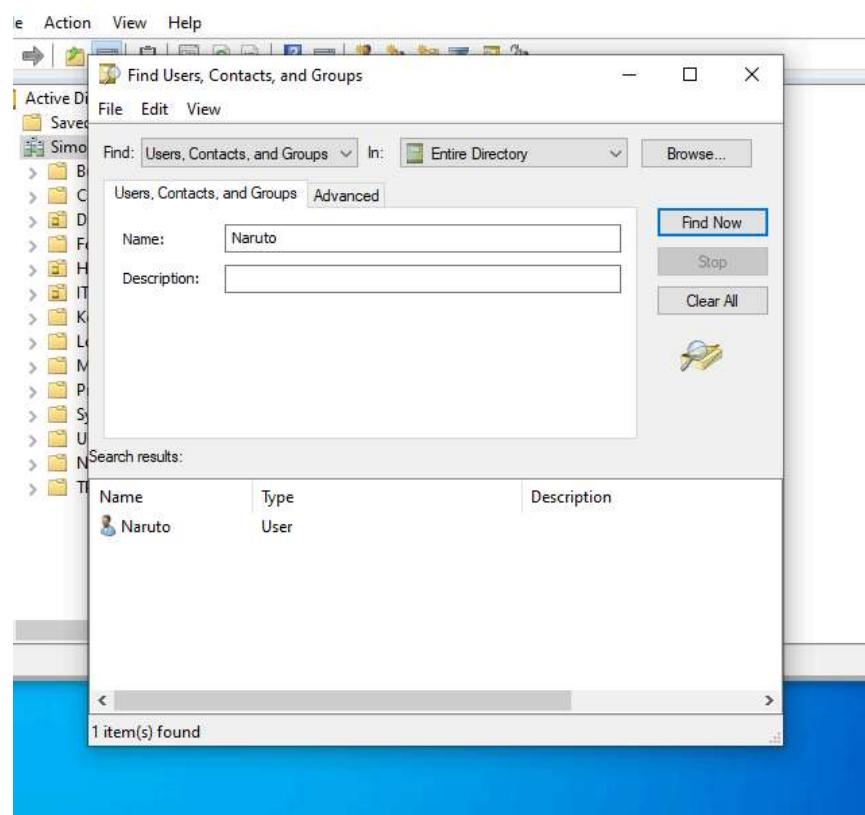
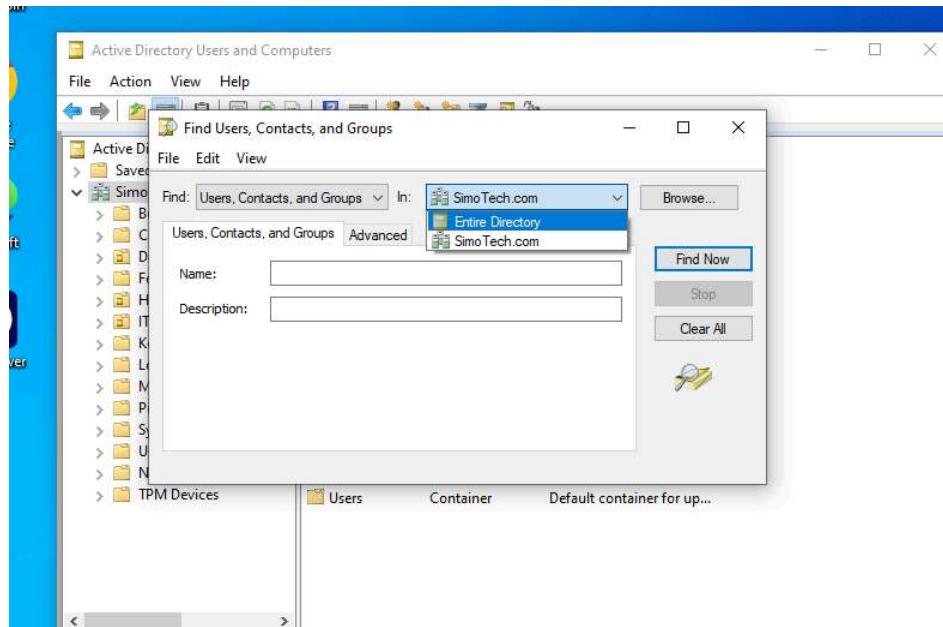


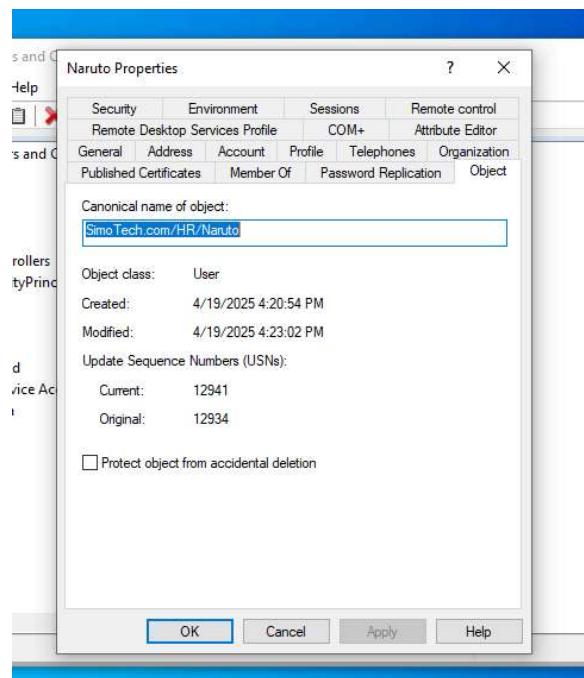
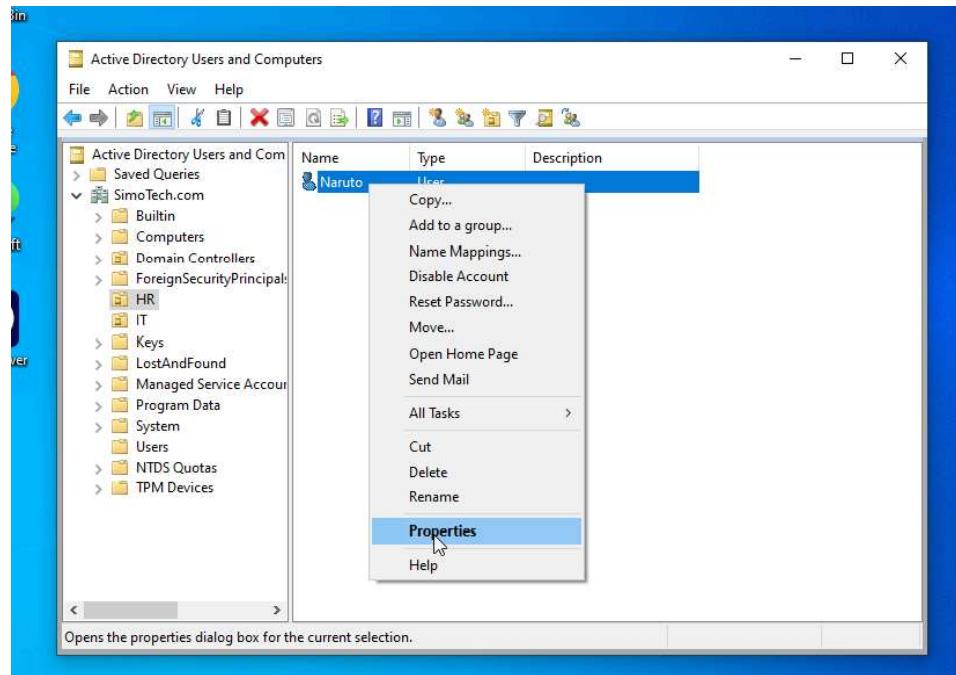
Active Directory Users and Computers		
	Name	Type
Active Directory Users and Computers	Denied ROD...	Security Group...
SimoTech.com	DnsAdmins	Security Group...
Builtin	DnsUpdateP...	Security Group...
Computers	Domain Adm...	Security Group...
Domain Controllers	Domain Co...	Security Group...
ForeignSecurityPrincipal	Domain Con...	Security Group...
Managed Service Account	Domain Gue...	Security Group...
Users	Domain Users	Security Group...
HR	Enterprise A...	Security Group...
IT	Enterprise K...	Security Group...
	Enterprise R...	Security Group...
	Group Polic...	Security Group...
	Guest	User
	HelpDesk	User
	Key Admins	Security Group...
	Naruto	User
	Protected Us...	Security Group...
	RAS and IAS ...	Security Group...
	Read-only D...	Security Group...
	Schema Ad...	Security Group...

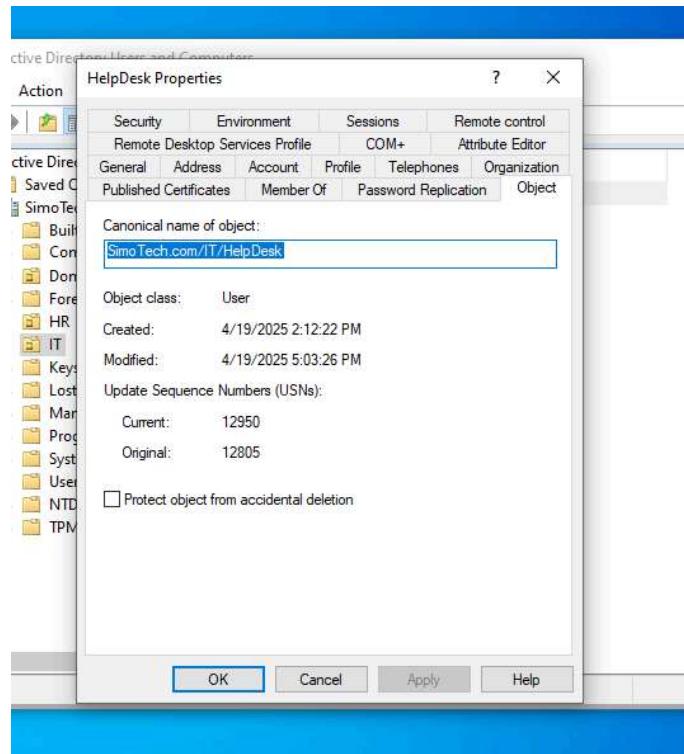
Now we will move our new user, "Naruto", into the HR organizational unit. Right click on "Naruto" and click "Move" and then select "HR" and "OK". Also move the user "Helpdesk" into the IT organizational unit. To verify their user creation click "View" in the top bar and "Advanced Features". Then verify the user is in the correct organizational unit.



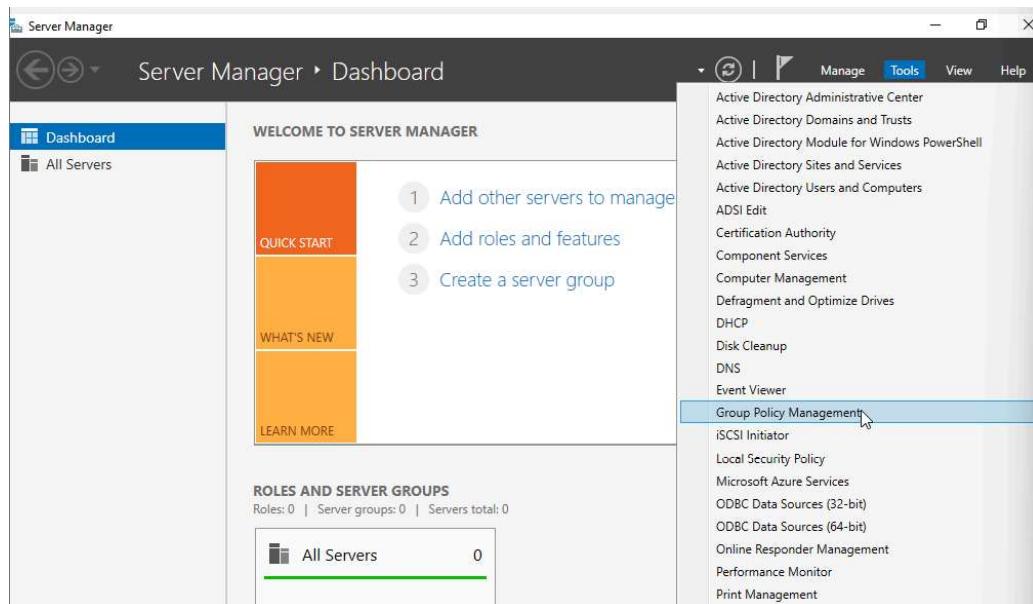




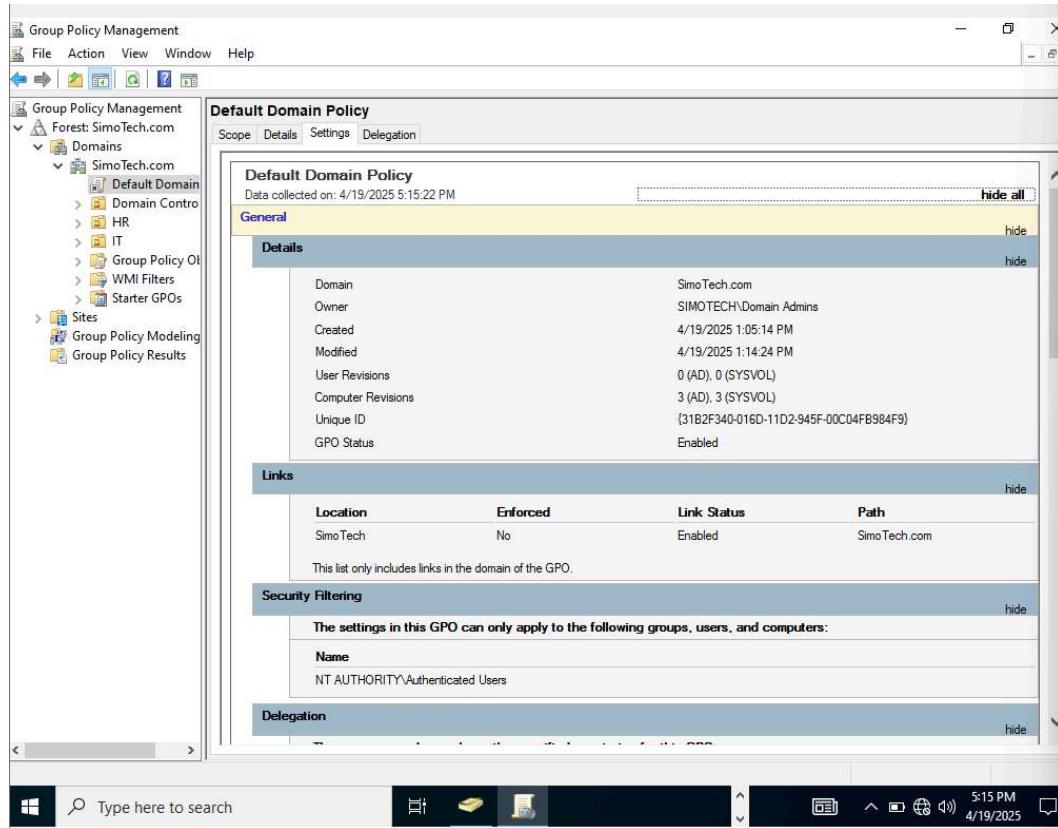




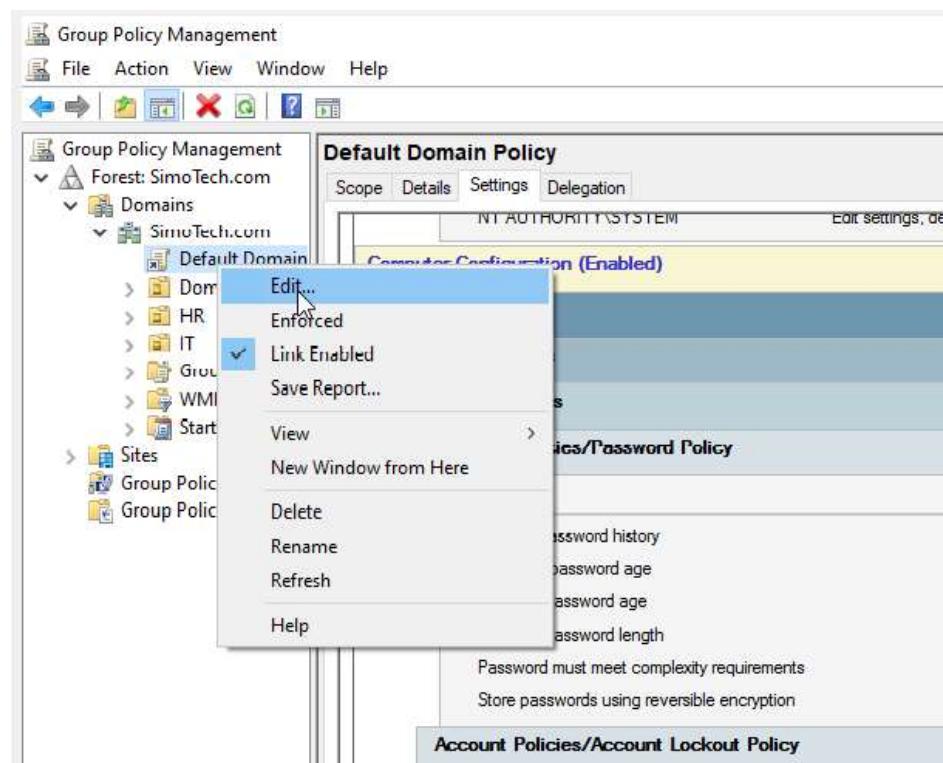
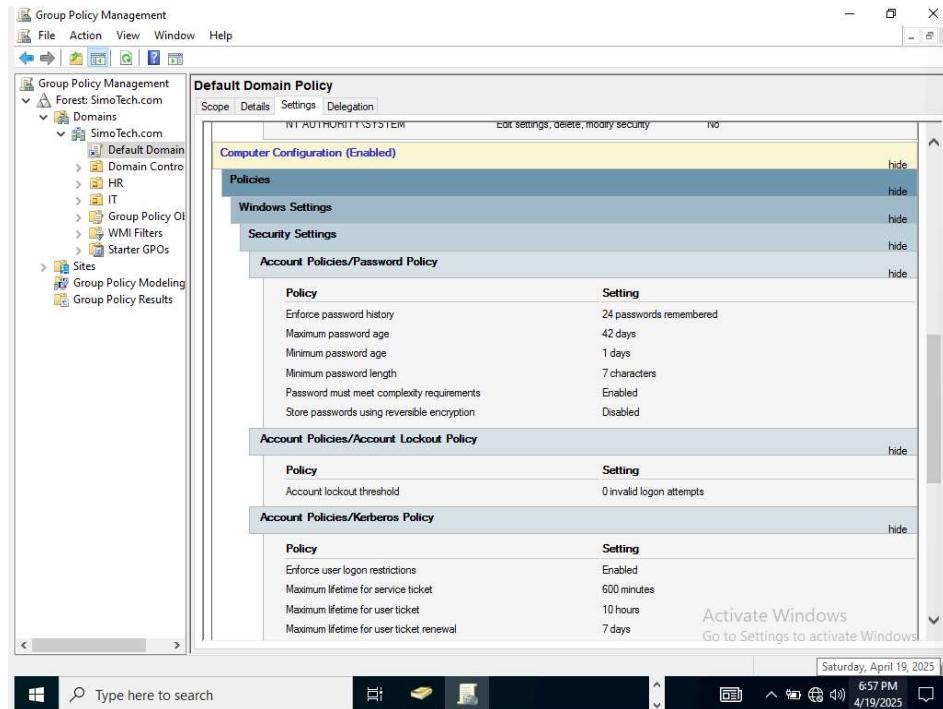
Go to Server Manager and click “Tools” and then “Group Policy Management.”

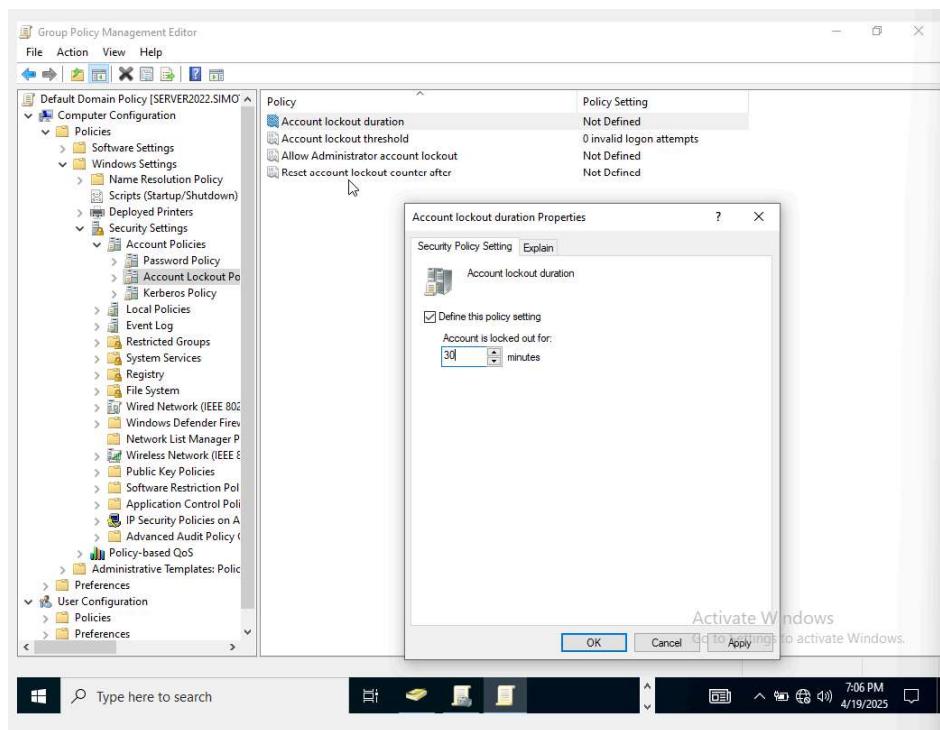
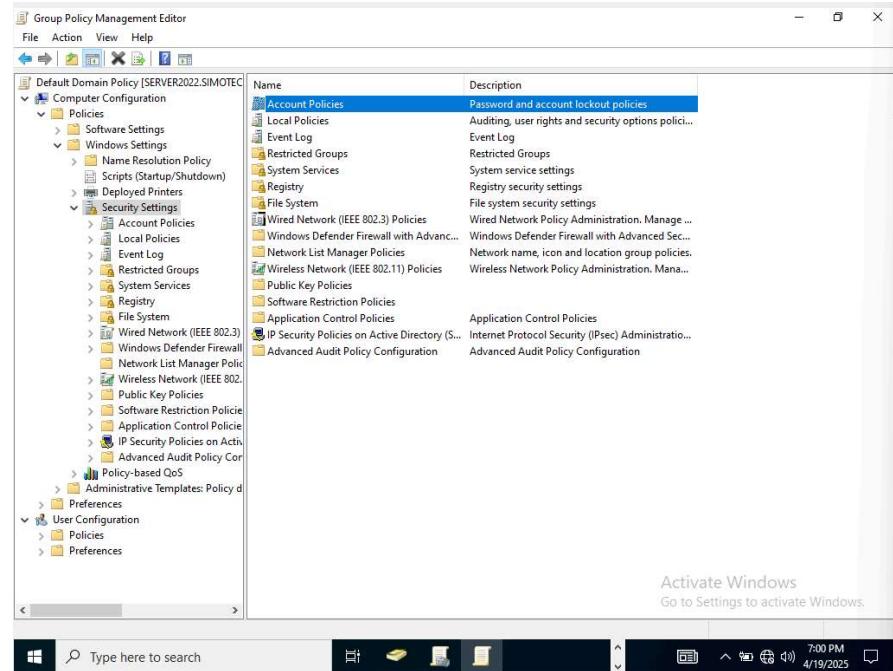


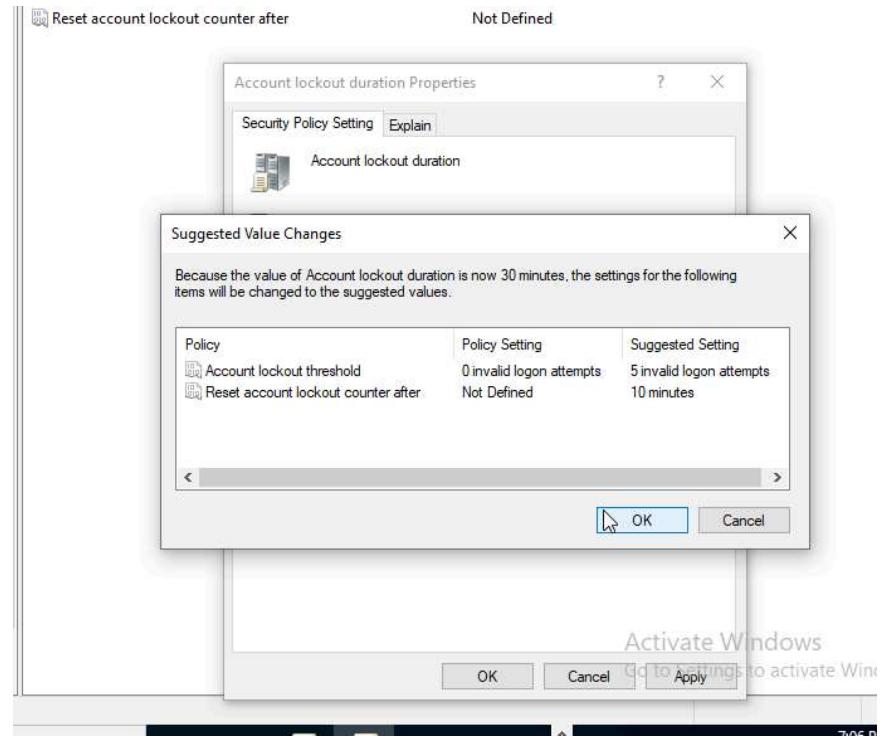
Let's look at the group policy for the domain controller.



This domain policy report is crucial for Helpdesk because it provides all policy information related to user accounts. For example we can see that under Account Lockout Policy that the account lockout threshold is set to “0 invalid logon attempts”. This poses a security risk, because a malicious user can attempt to login an infinite amount of times, making the account susceptible to brute force attacks. We can edit this policy and harden the accounts security.



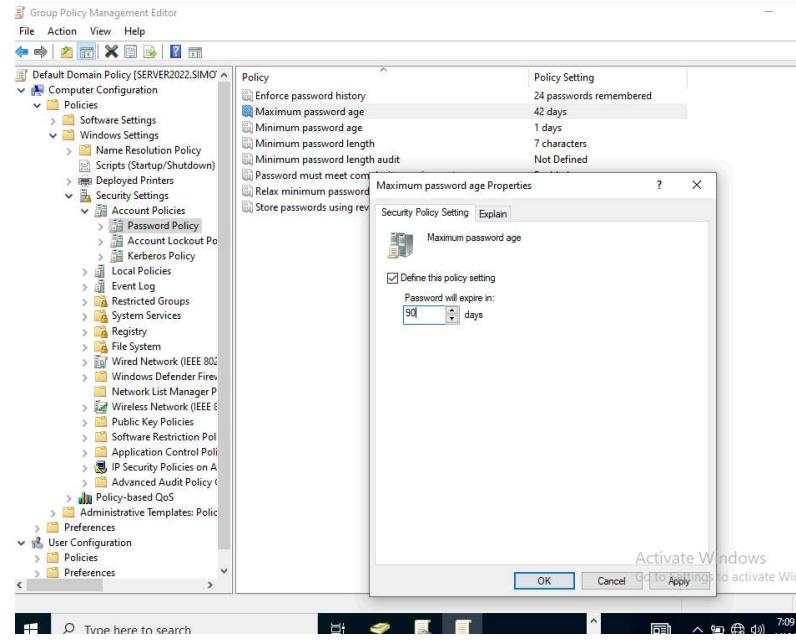




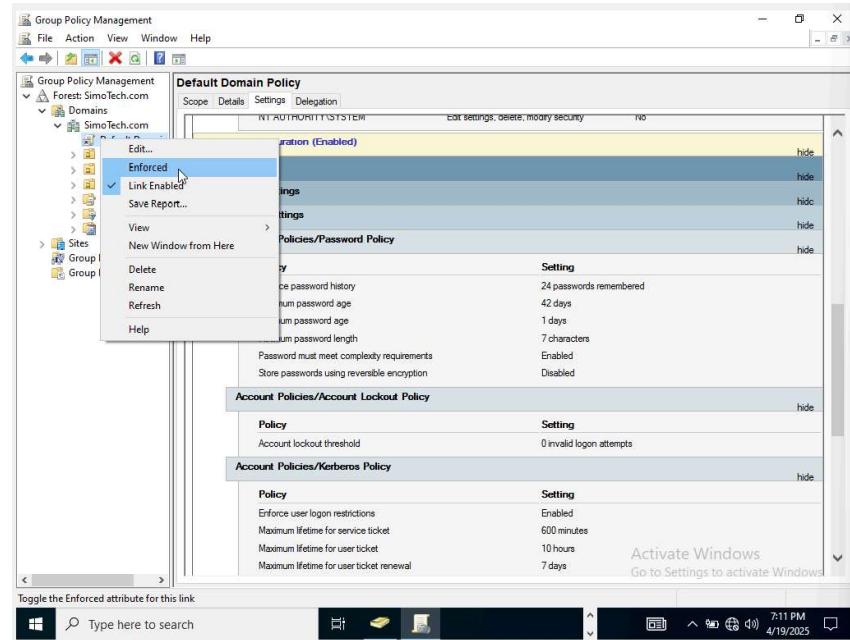
The screenshot shows the 'Group Policy Management Editor' window. The left pane displays the navigation tree for 'Default Domain Policy [SERVER2022.SIMO]'. The right pane shows the 'Policy' table with the following entries:

Policy	Policy Setting
Account lockout duration	30 minutes
Account lockout threshold	5 invalid logon attempts
Allow Administrator account lockout	Not Defined
Reset account lockout counter after	10 minutes

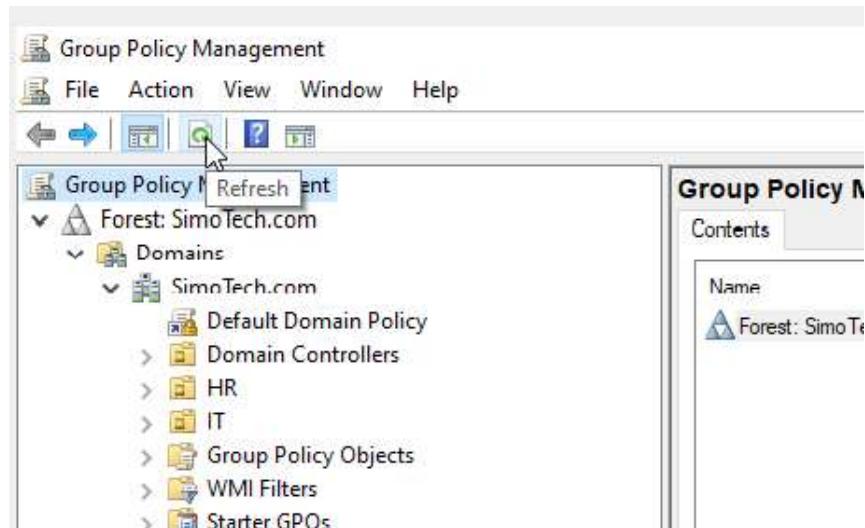
After configuring the Account Lockout Policy, we can configure the Password Policy.



Now we must “Enforce” these policies.



Verify that the policies have been changed successfully by refreshing the page. Now the report has our edited policy.



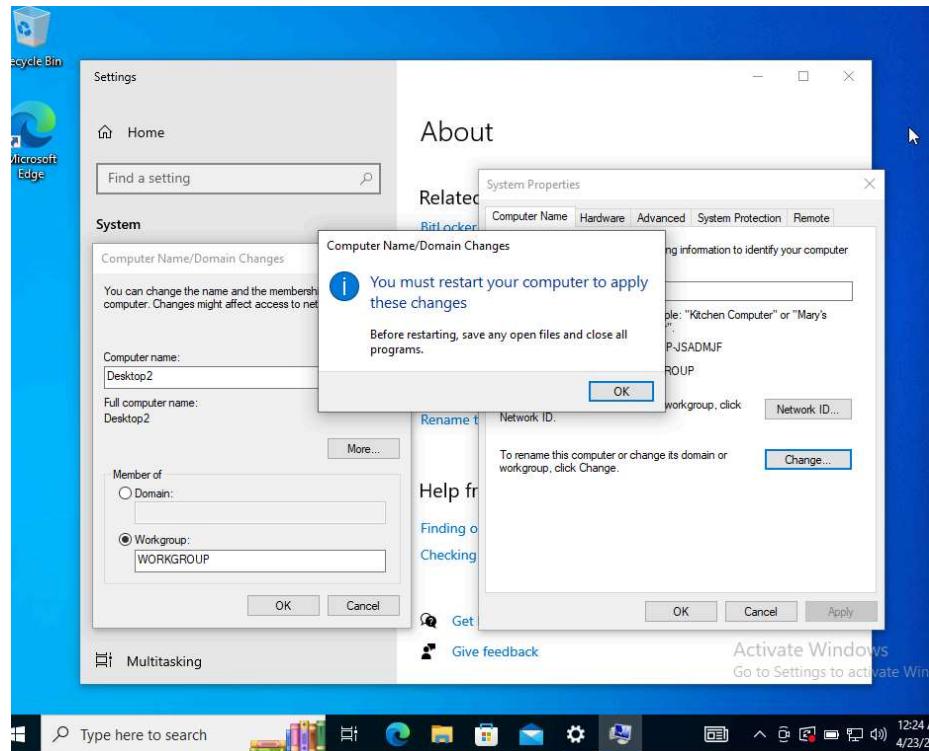
This screenshot shows the 'Default Domain Policy' details page within the Group Policy Management console. The left pane shows the same forest and domain structure as the previous screenshot. The right pane is titled 'Default Domain Policy' and contains tabs for 'Scope', 'Details', 'Settings', and 'Delegation'. The 'Details' tab is selected, displaying the 'Policies' section which includes 'Windows Settings', 'Security Settings', and 'Account Policies/Password Policy'. The 'Account Policies/Password Policy' section is expanded, showing the following settings:

Policy	Setting
Enforce password history	24 passwords remembered
Maximum password age	90 days
Minimum password age	1 days
Minimum password length	7 characters
Password must meet complexity requirements	Enabled
Store passwords using reversible encryption	Disabled

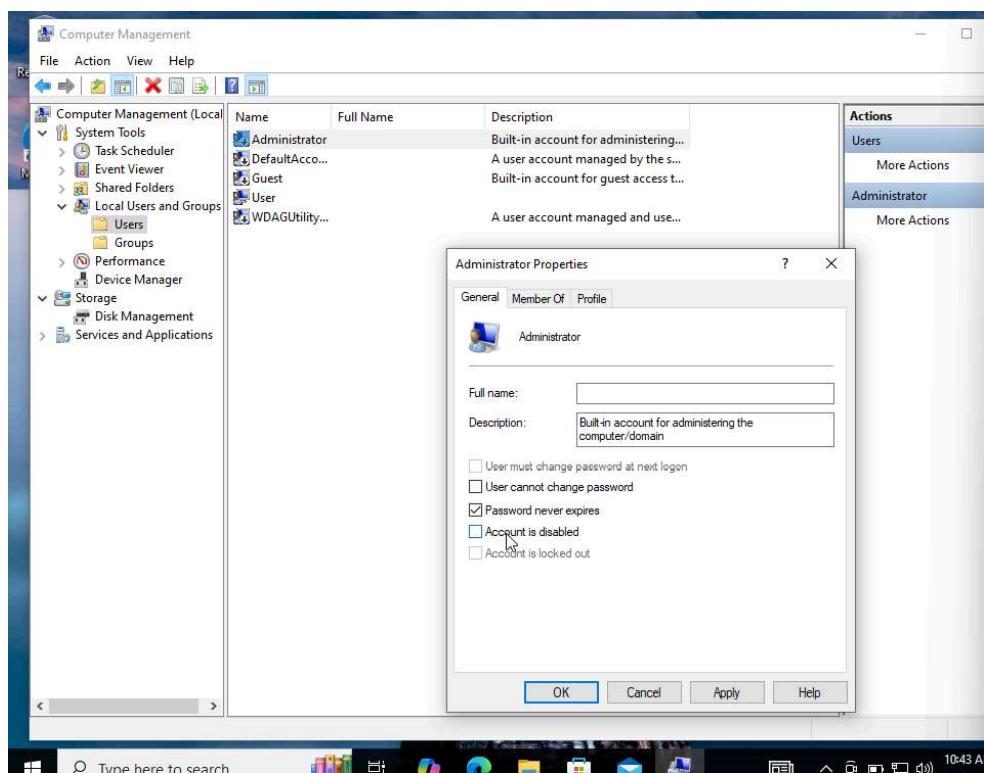
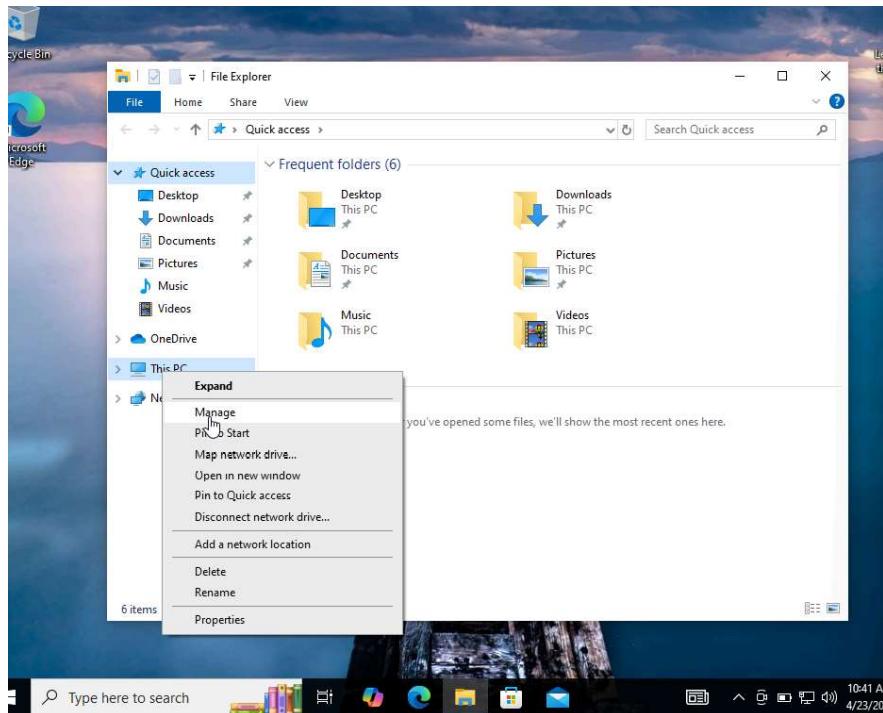
Below this, the 'Account Policies/Account Lockout Policy' section is shown, containing:

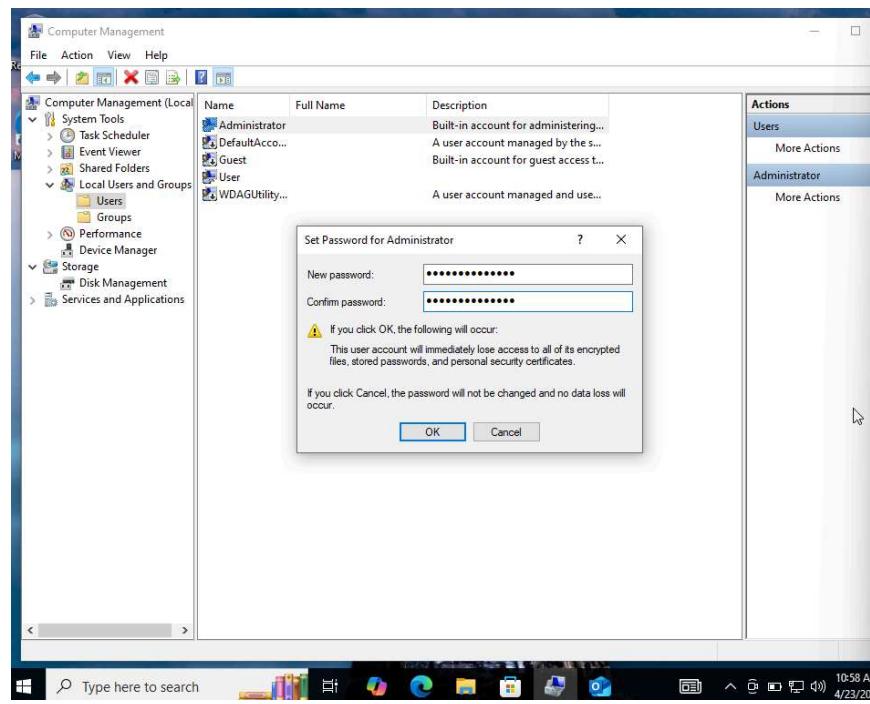
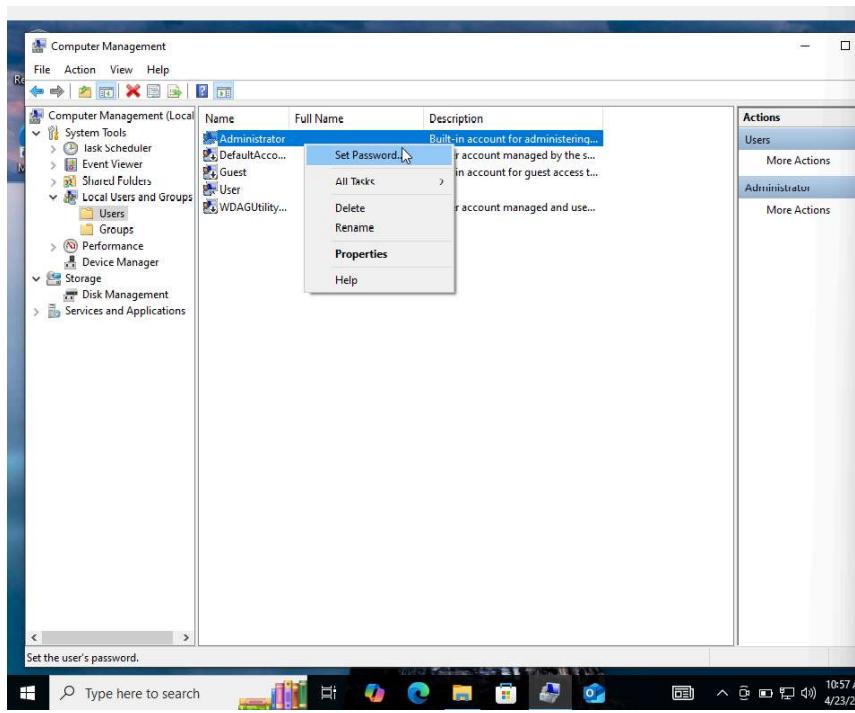
Policy	Setting
Account lockout duration	30 minutes
Account lockout threshold	5 invalid logon attempts
Reset account lockout counter after	10 minutes

Now go back to Windows 10 (Employee) and change the computer name to "Desktop2" and then restart the machine.

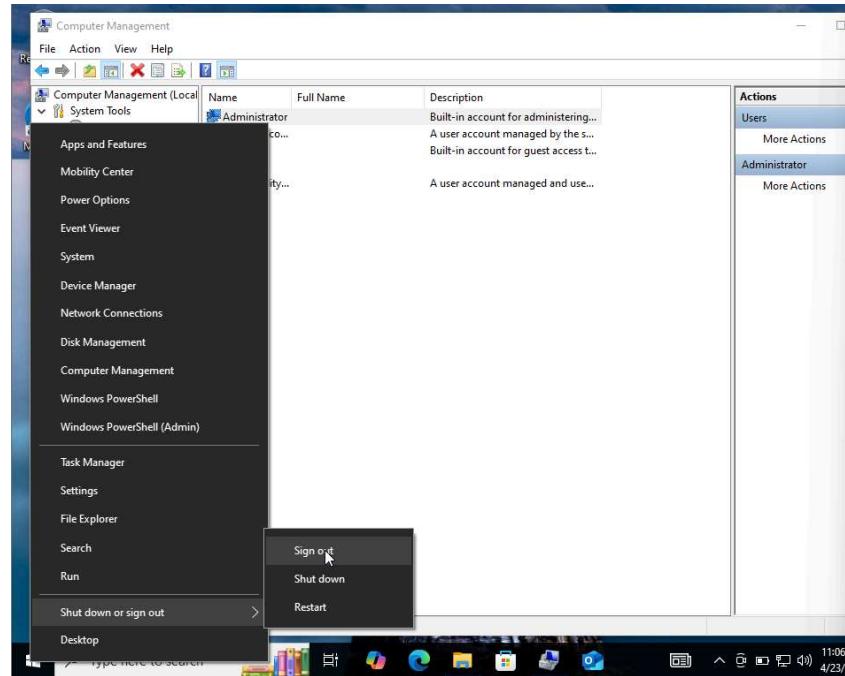


After the restart is complete, we can enable the Administrator account. After going to “Administrator Properties” in “Computer Management”, make sure you uncheck the “Account is disabled” option. Then set the password for the administrator.

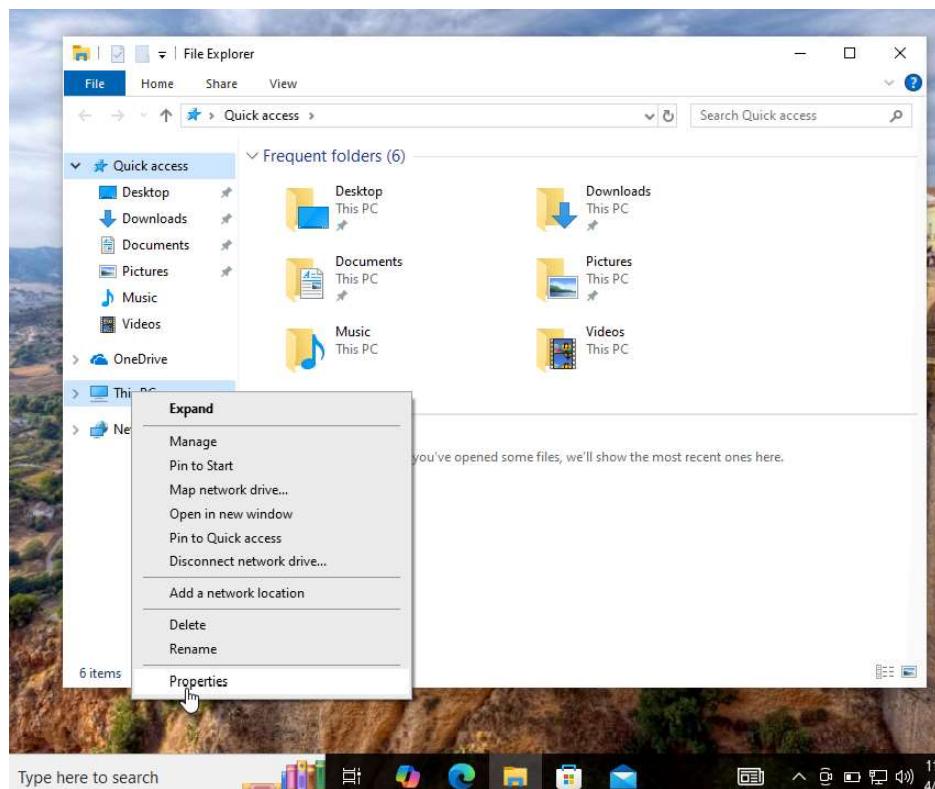


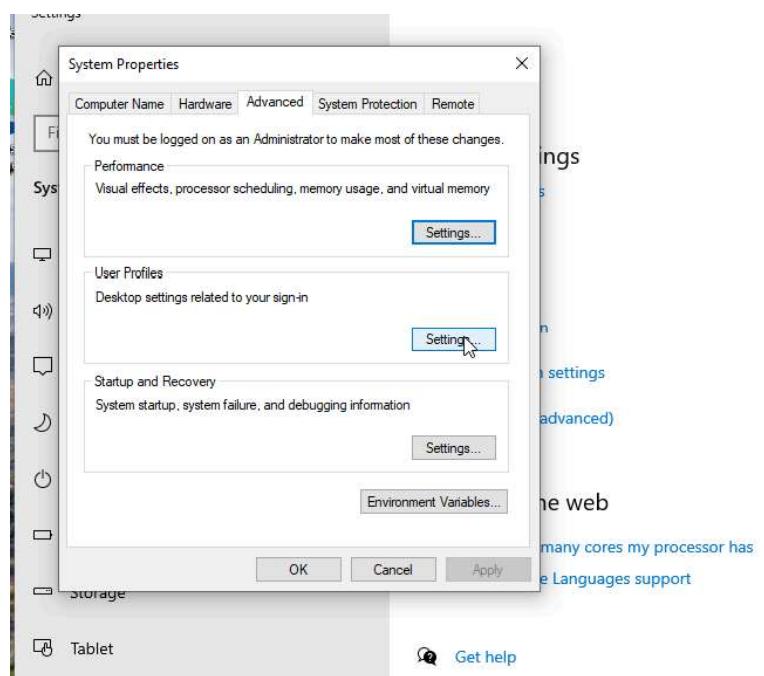
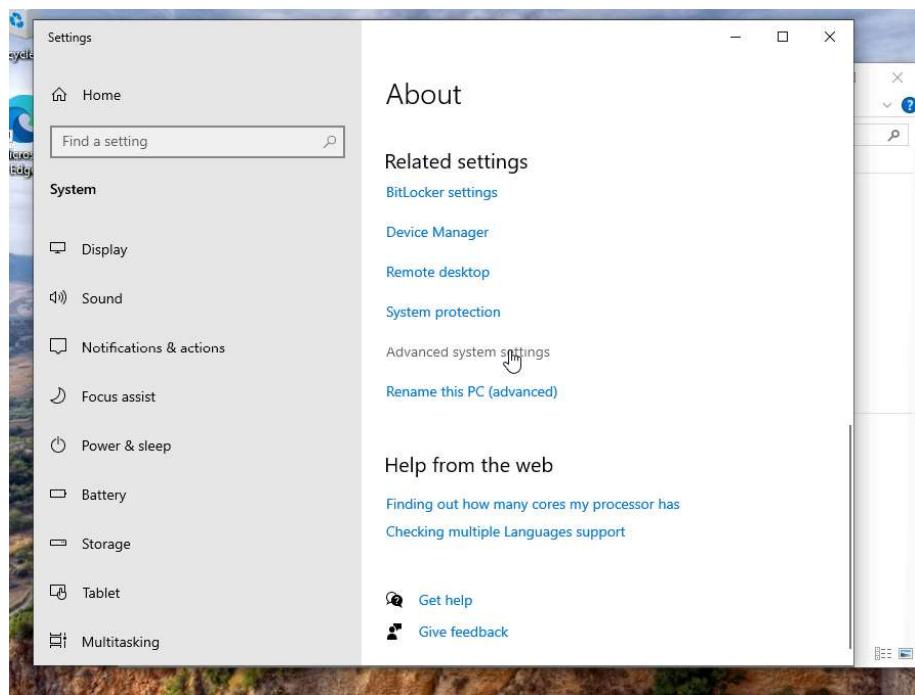


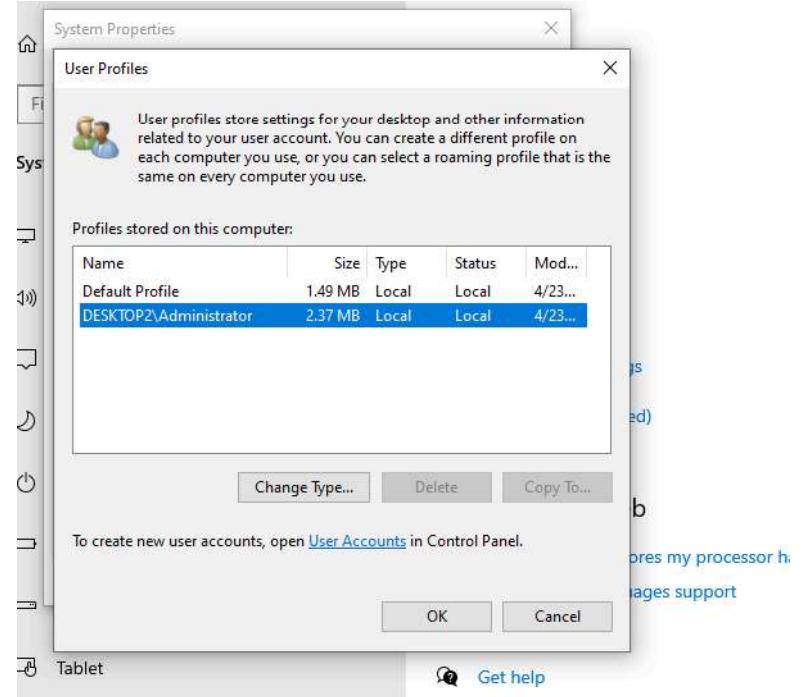
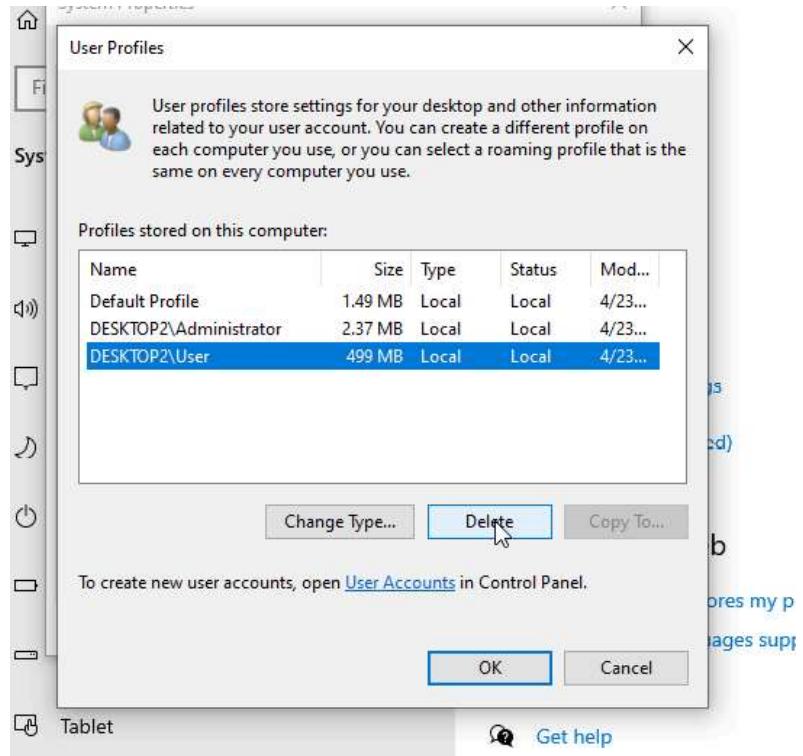
Now sign out and login to the Administrator account.



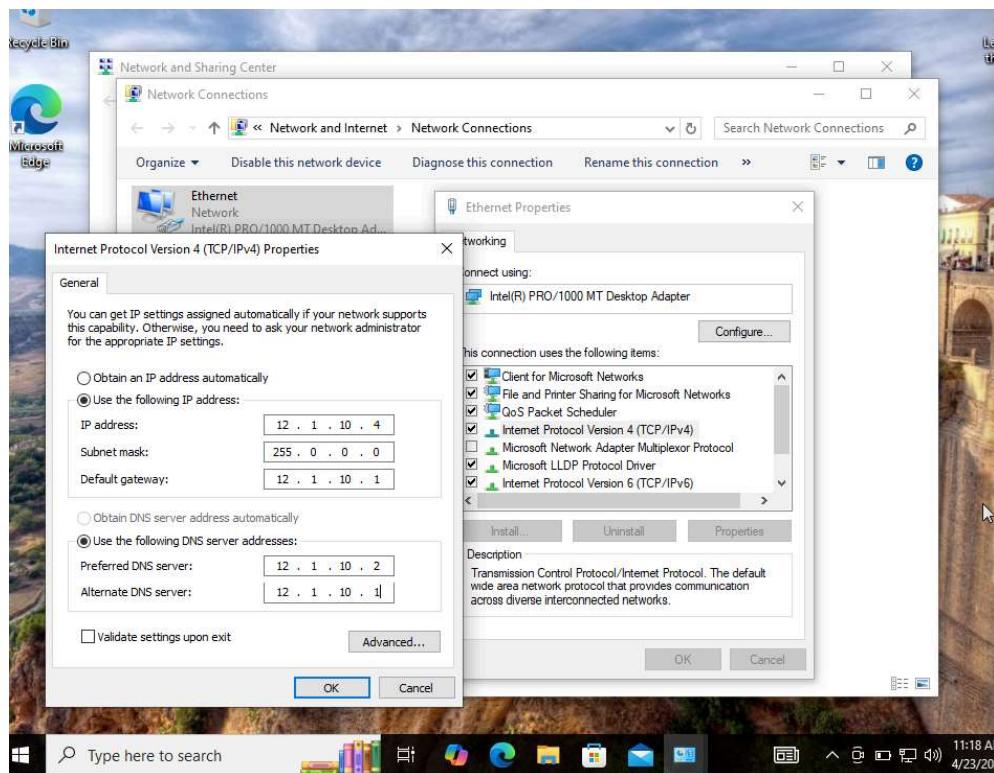
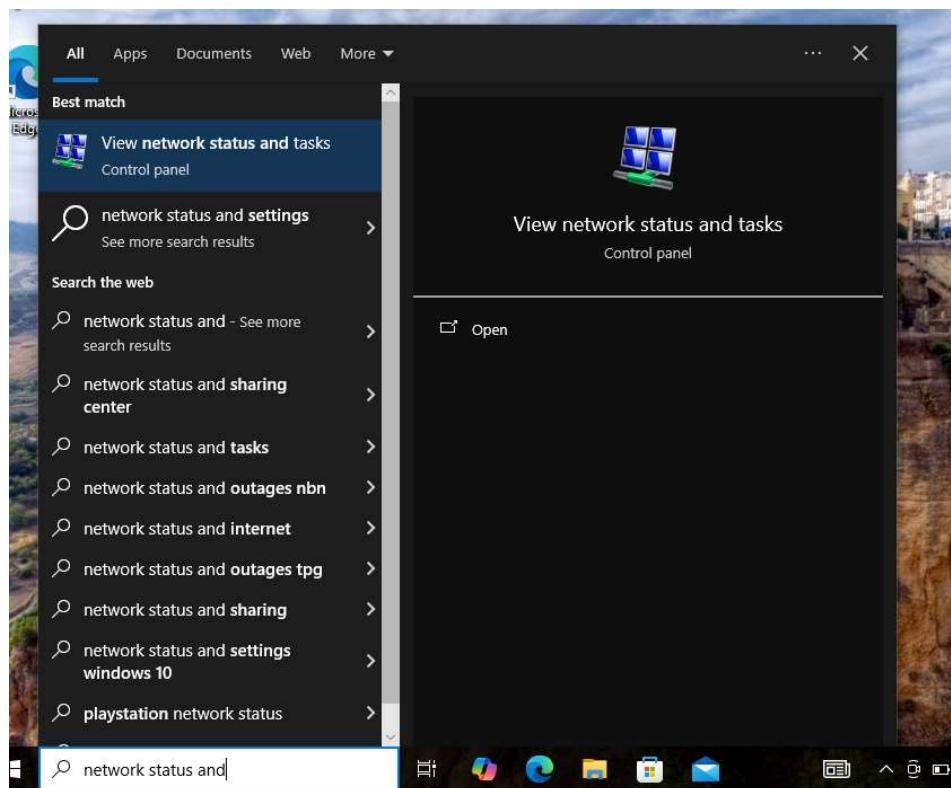
After logging into the Administrator account we will remove the user login screen to make the machine more secure.

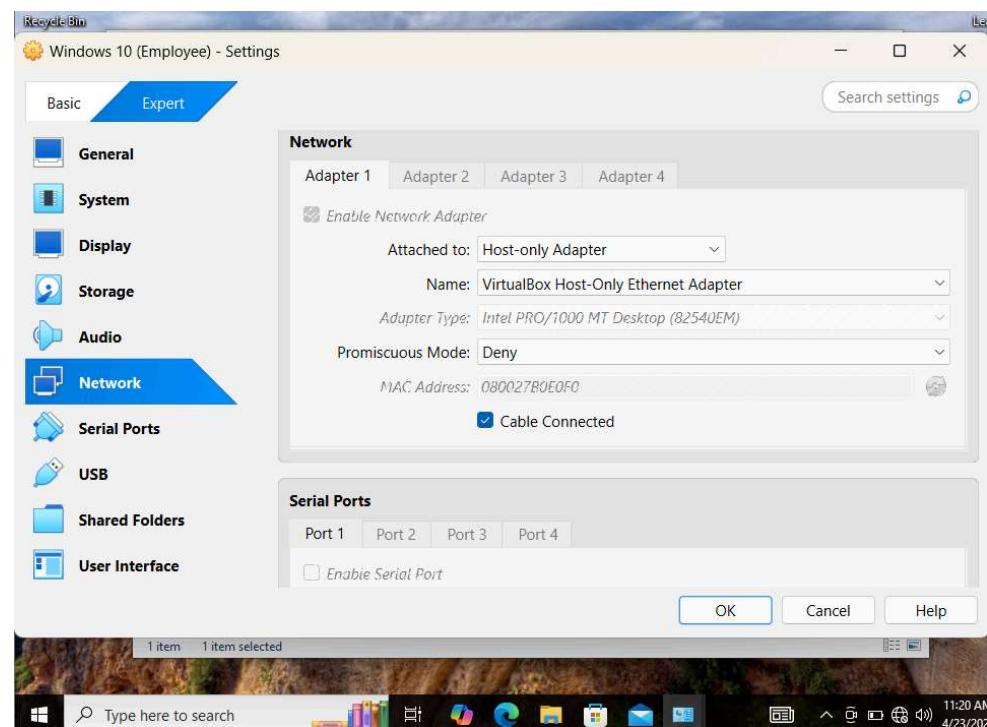
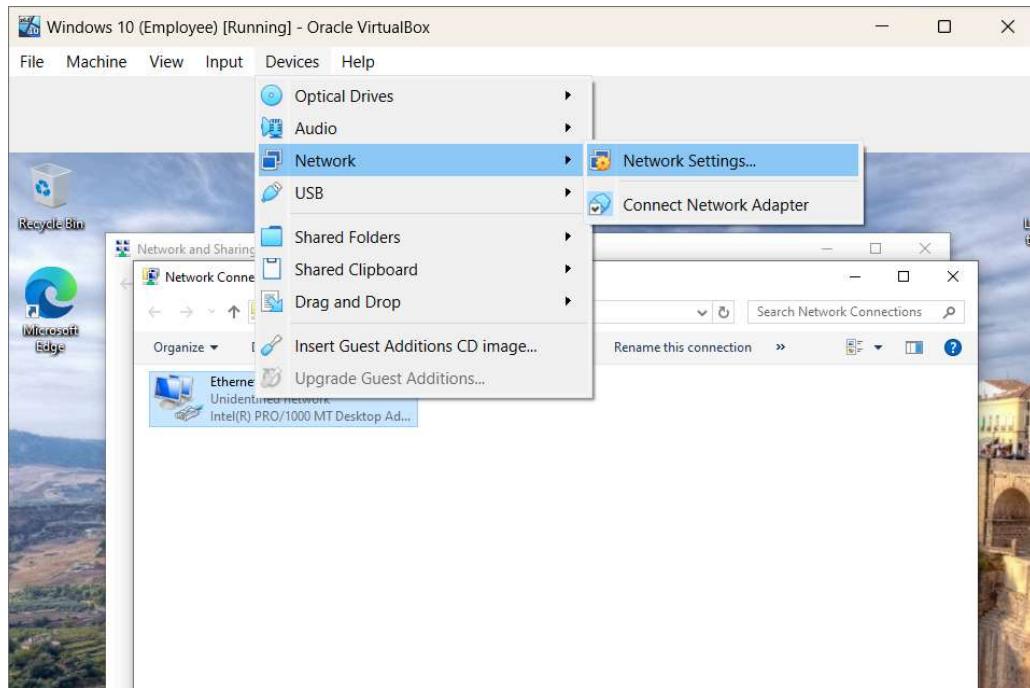


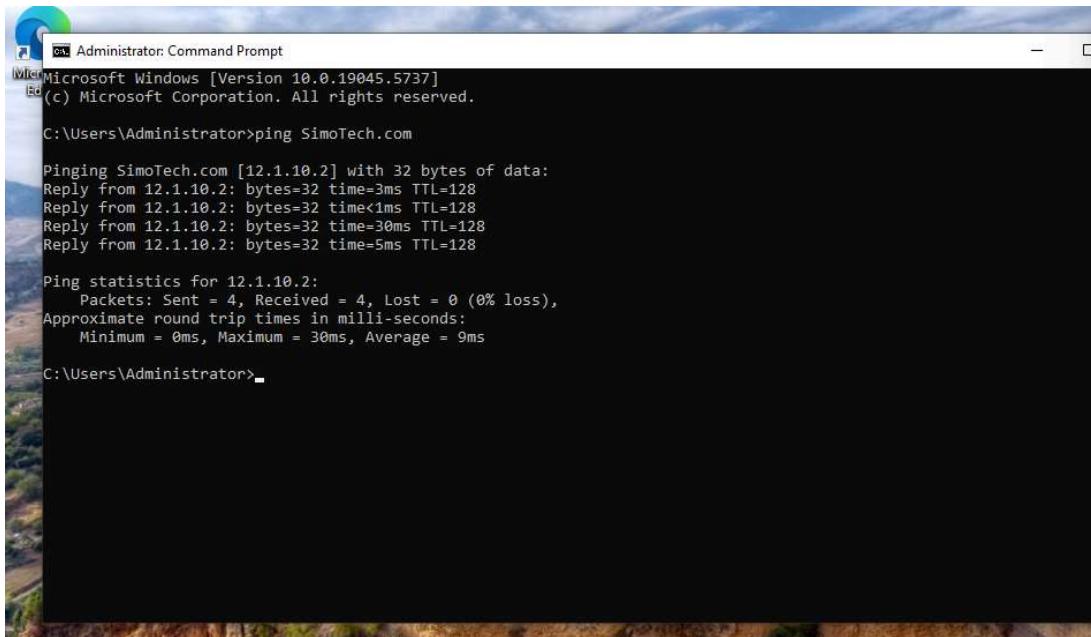




Now we will configure the network for Windows 10 (Employee) and assign a static IP address.







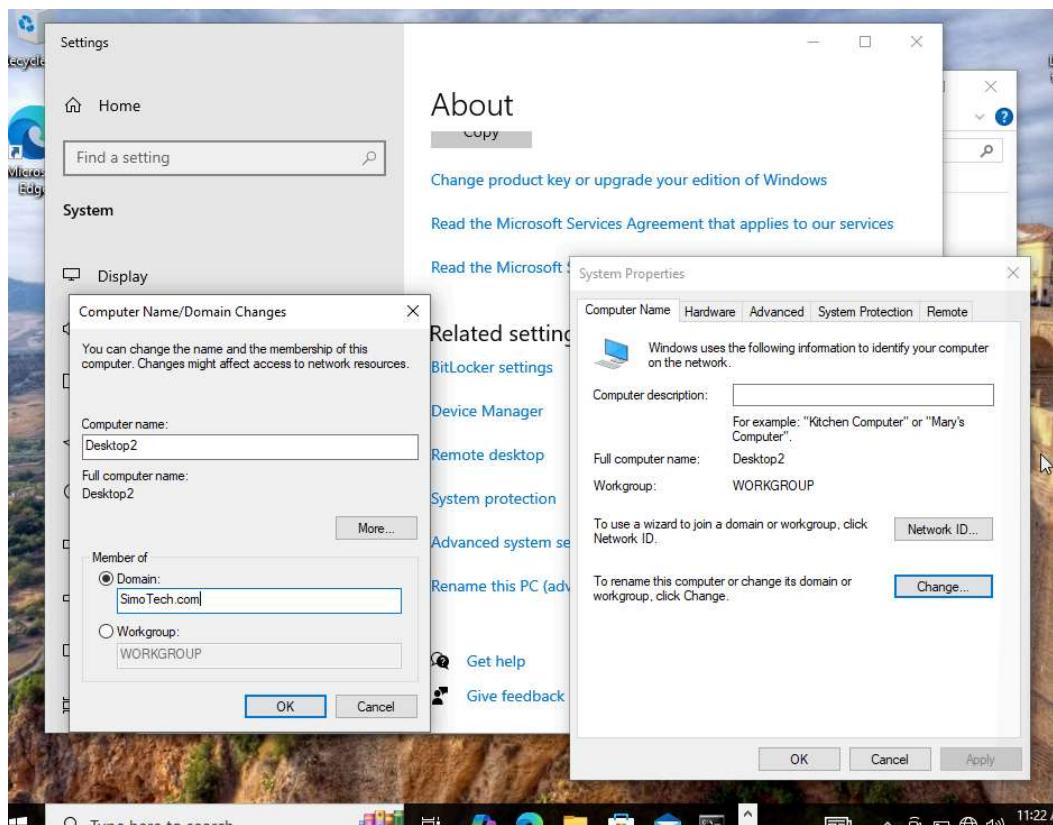
```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5737]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

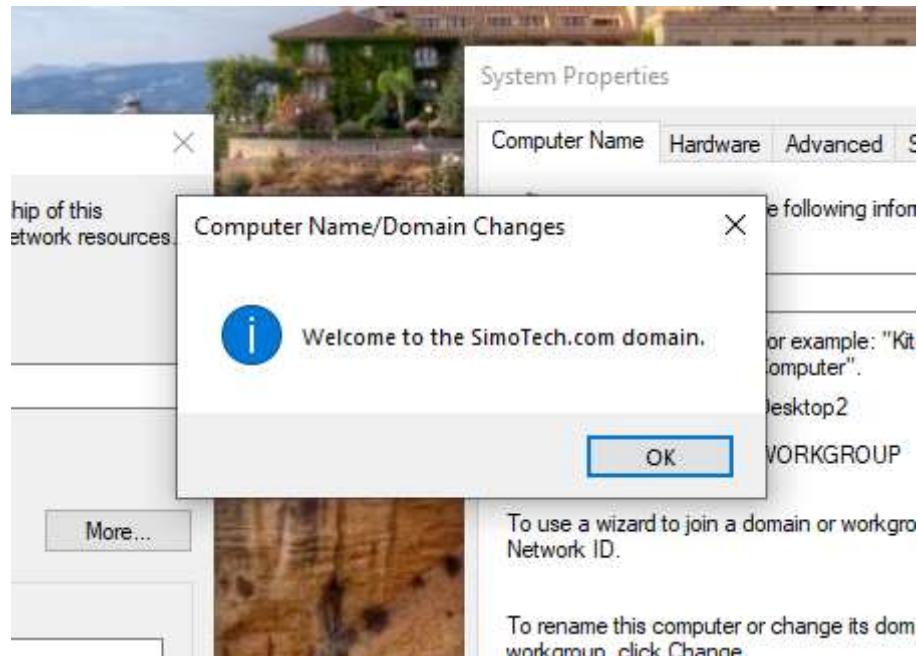
C:\Users\Administrator>ping SimoTech.com

Pinging SimoTech.com [12.1.10.2] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 12.1.10.2: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.2: bytes=32 time=30ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.2: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=128

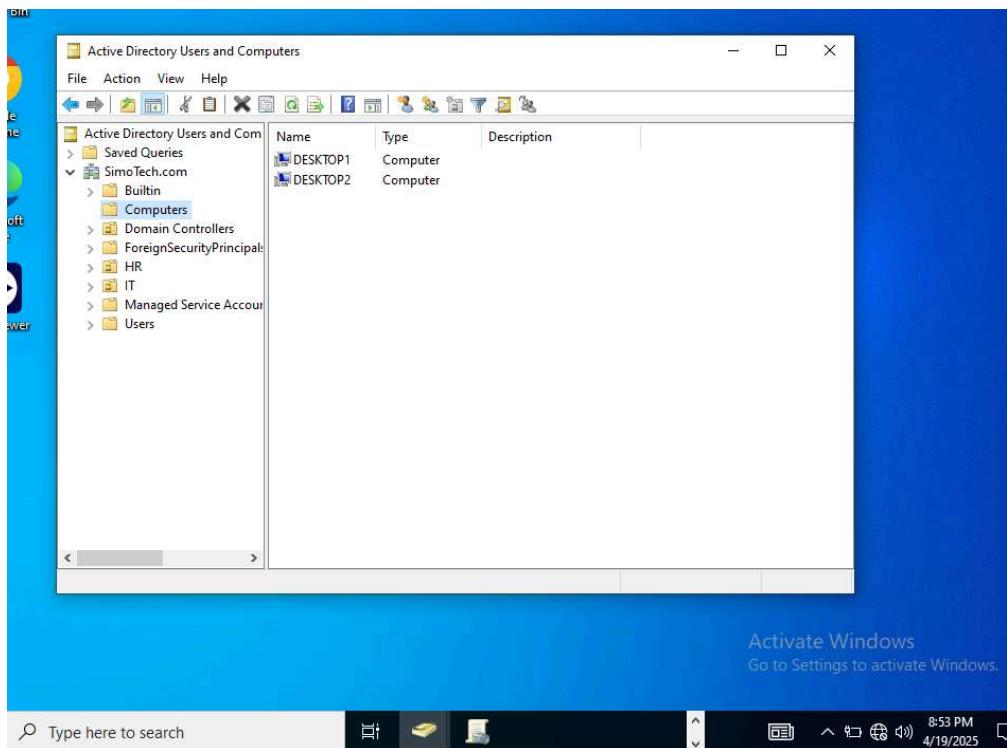
Ping statistics for 12.1.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 30ms, Average = 9ms

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

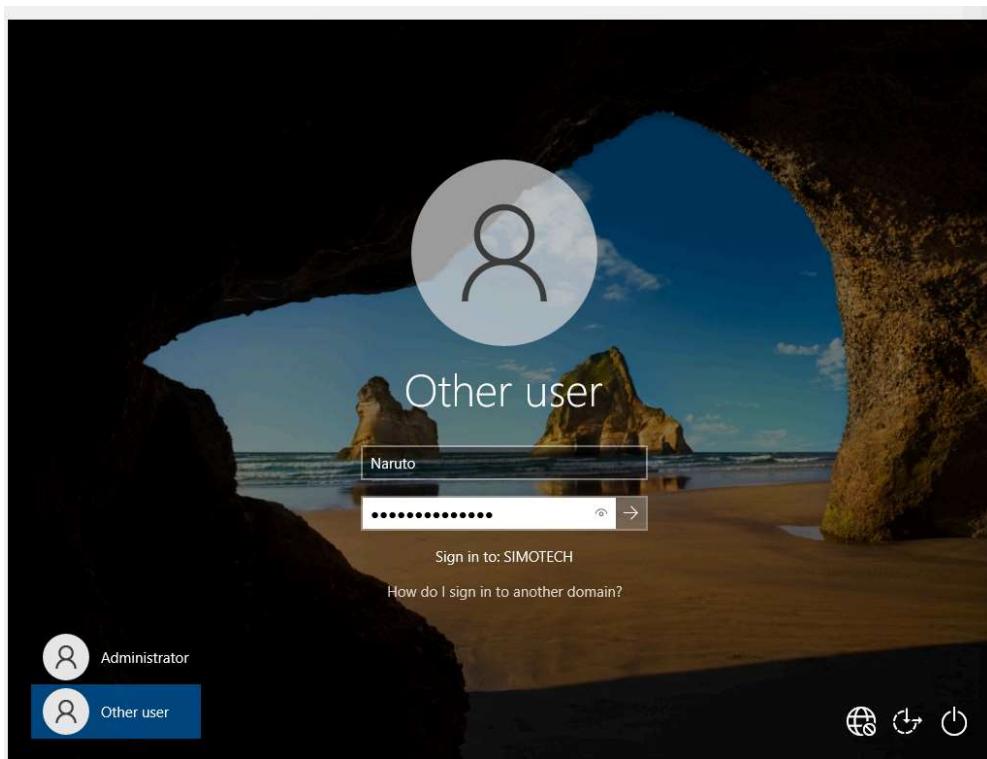




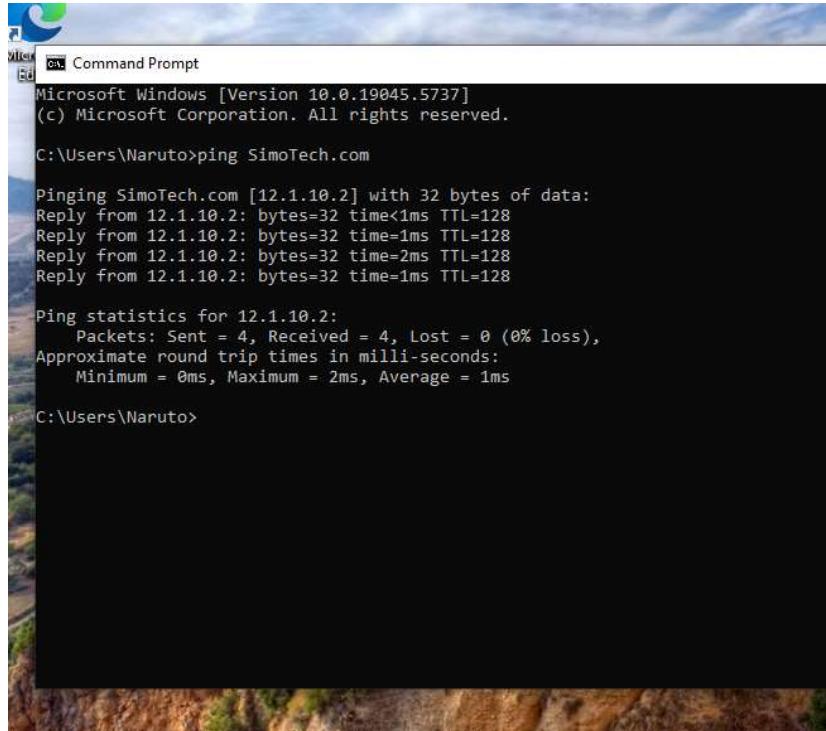
Now that we have joined Windows 10 (Employee) to the SimoTech.com domain and configured the network. We will go to Windows 10 (Helpdesk) and verify that Windows 10 (Employee) (Desktop2) was added to the domain successfully.



After Windows 10 (Employee) has restarted, login to the local user account "Naruto".



After logging in as the local user, perform a ping test to ensure that Desktop2 can connect to the domain controller.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5737]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

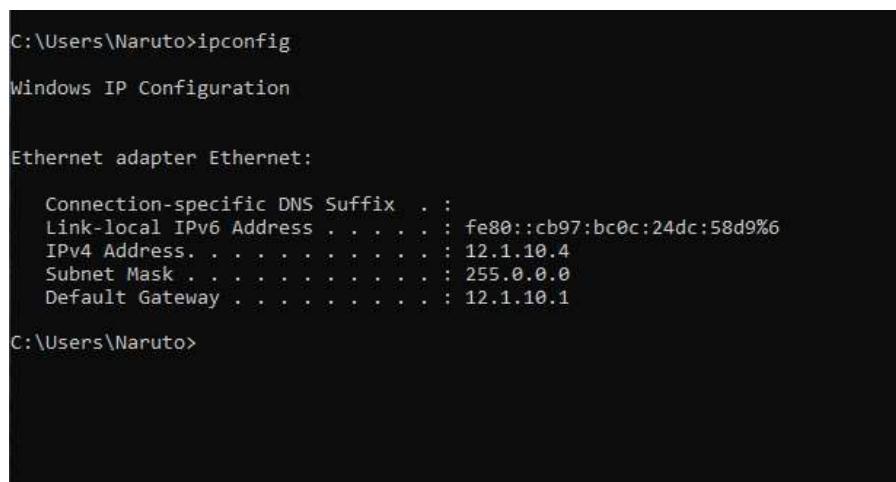
C:\Users\Naruto>ping SimoTech.com

Pinging SimoTech.com [12.1.10.2] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 12.1.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 12.1.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms

C:\Users\Naruto>
```

Use “ipconfig” to ensure proper network configuration.



```
C:\Users\Naruto>ipconfig

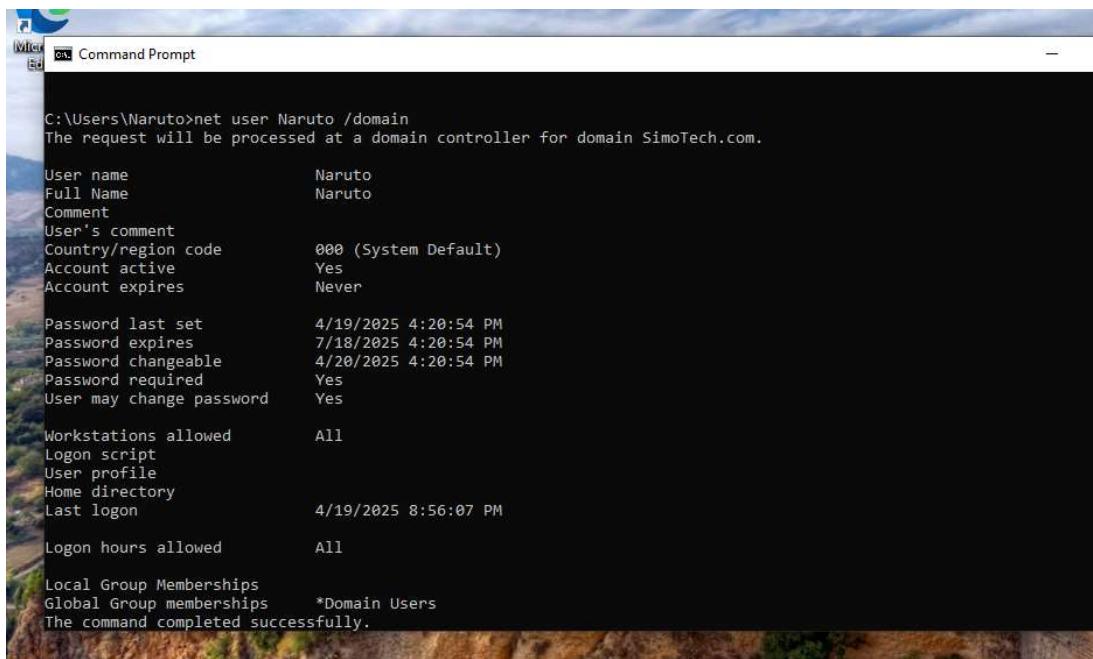
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::cb97:bc0c:24dc:58d9%6
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 12.1.10.4
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.0.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 12.1.10.1

C:\Users\Naruto>
```

Lastly, use the command “net user Naruto /domain” to see if our local user can access domain resources with valid credentials.



```
C:\Users\Naruto>net user Naruto /domain
The request will be processed at a domain controller for domain SimoTech.com.

User name          Naruto
Full Name         Naruto
Comment
User's comment
Country/region code    000 (System Default)
Account active      Yes
Account expires     Never

Password last set   4/19/2025 4:20:54 PM
Password expires    7/18/2025 4:20:54 PM
Password changeable 4/20/2025 4:20:54 PM
Password required    Yes
User may change password Yes

Workstations allowed All
Logon script
User profile
Home directory
Last logon        4/19/2025 8:56:07 PM
Logon hours allowed All

Local Group Memberships
Global Group memberships *Domain Users
The command completed successfully.
```

Now we have finished Part 5 of the lab. Tasks completed:

- Joined Desktop 2 to the SimoTech.com domain as a local user on a Windows 10 machine
- Configured and analyzed policy settings
- Navigated Group Policy Management
- Performed administration and troubleshooting, using CMD and generating Resultant Set of Policy (RSOP) reports

Exploring Active Directory Issues & Troubleshooting with CMD

In Part 6, we will learn how to spot and fix typical Active Directory problems like users being unable to log in or accounts getting locked. We will use CMD to troubleshoot issues with domain access, account verification, and similar problems. We will also practice what to do when a computer is disconnected from the domain—checking its network connection and domain status. Throughout this, we'll get comfortable using logs, CMD, and networking tools to figure out what's wrong and how to fix it.

First, we will ping the Windows Server 2022 machine from the local user account, Naruto, on the Windows 10 (Employee) machine. The ping Windows 10 (Employee) from Windows Server 2022.

```
cmd Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5737]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Naruto>ping 12.1.10.2

Pinging 12.1.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 12.1.10.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 12.1.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms

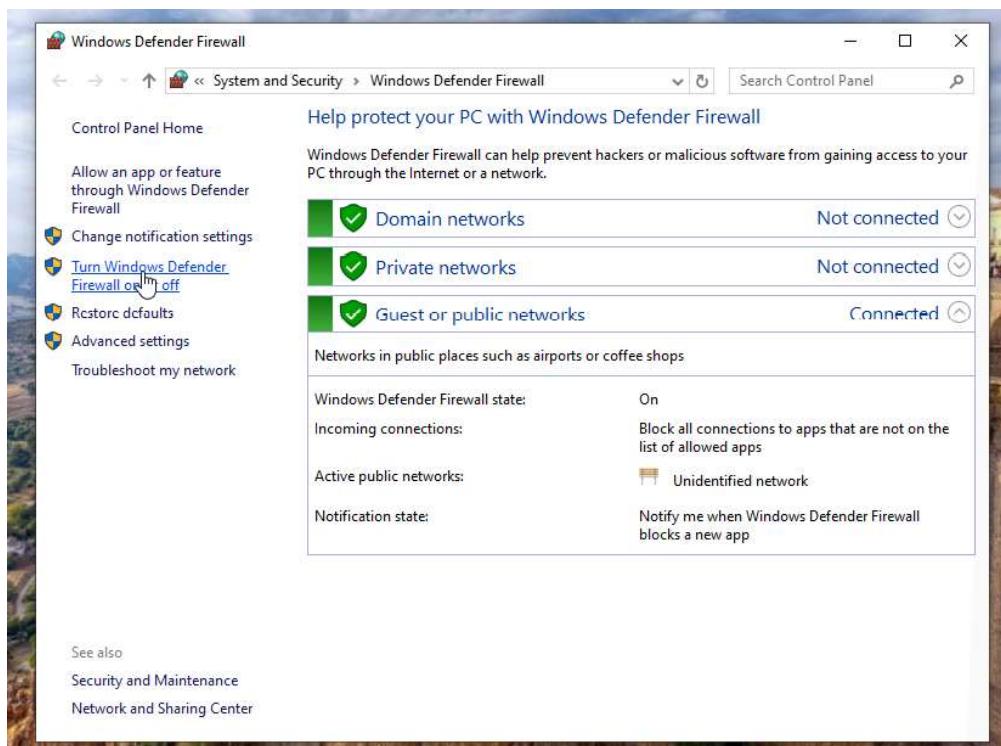
C:\Users\Naruto>
```

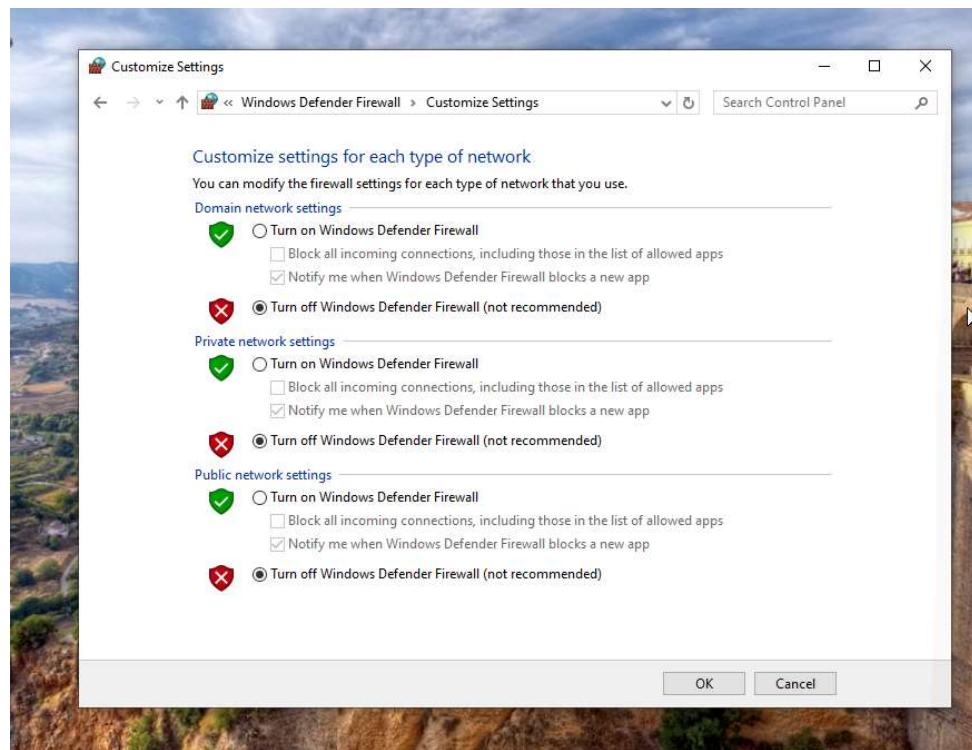
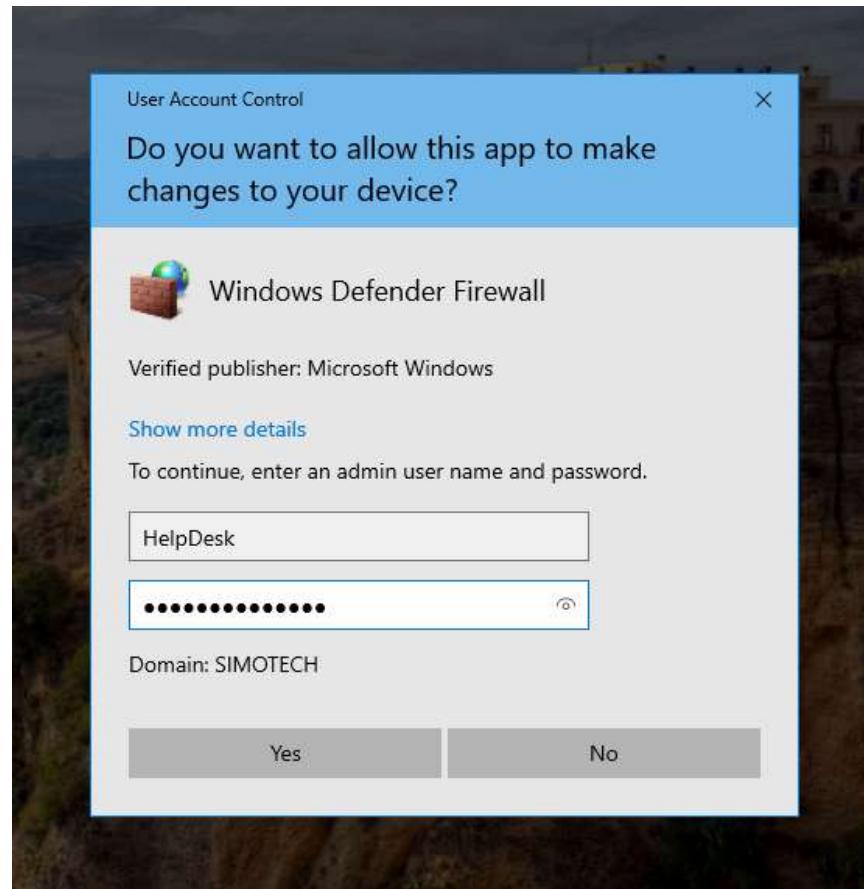
```
Default Gateway . . . . . 12.1.10.1
PS C:\Users\Administrator> ping 12.1.10.4

Pinging 12.1.10.4 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 12.1.10.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

We see the ping test for Windows Server 2022 to Windows 10 (Employee) failed. This issue is coming from the firewall on Windows 10 (Employee), Windows Defender. We must disable the firewall.





After disabling Windows Defender, go back to Windows Server 2022 and perform the ping test again. Now the ping is successful.

```
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss)
PS C:\Users\Administrator> ping 12.1.10.4

Pinging 12.1.10.4 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 12.1.10.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.4: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

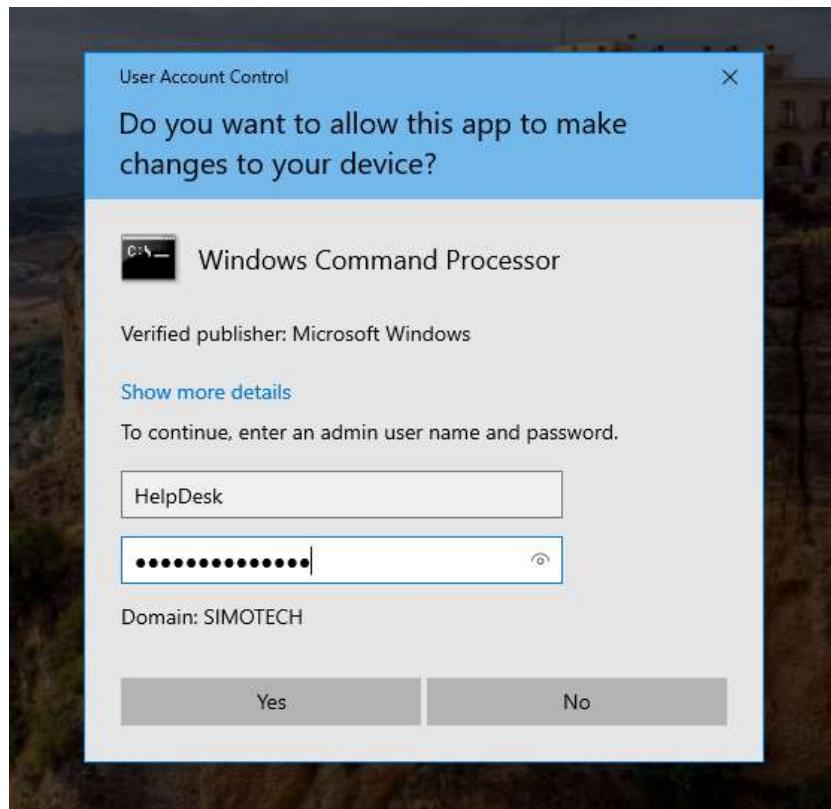
Ping statistics for 12.1.10.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

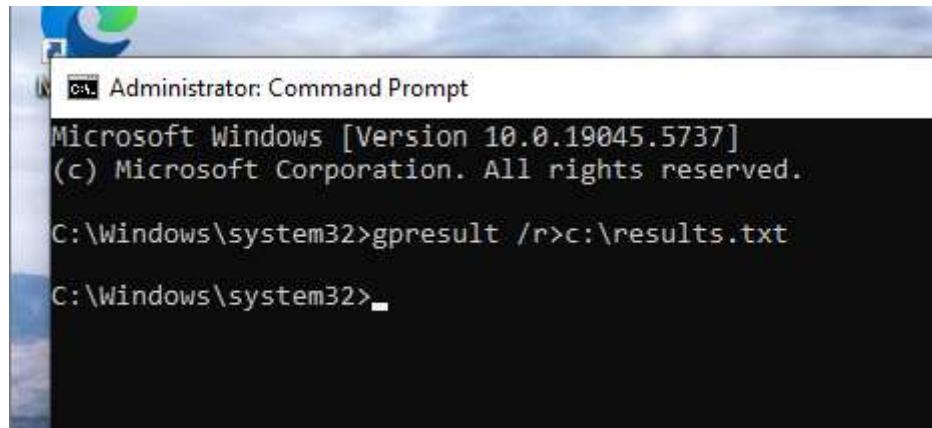
We can prolong the ping test and allow Windows Server 2022 to ping it indefinitely by entering “ping 12.1.10.4 -t”. This will allow us to see network activity over a longer period of time. The standard ping test sends only 4 packets, which is good to see simply if one machine can connect to another machine. But if we want a more in depth look at the connectivity this command can be useful. The pinging will end only if Windows 10 (Employee) is shutdown or if we end the ping inside the command prompt.

```
Reply from 12.1.10.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.4: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.4: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 12.1.10.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 12.1.10.4:
    Packets: Sent = 39, Received = 39, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 1ms
Control-C
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Go back to Windows 10 (Employee) on the local user Naruto account. Open the command prompt as Administrator, using the HelpDesk login credentials, and type this command “gpresult /r > c:\results.txt”. This command will create a group policy report for the PC and store it in the C: drive.

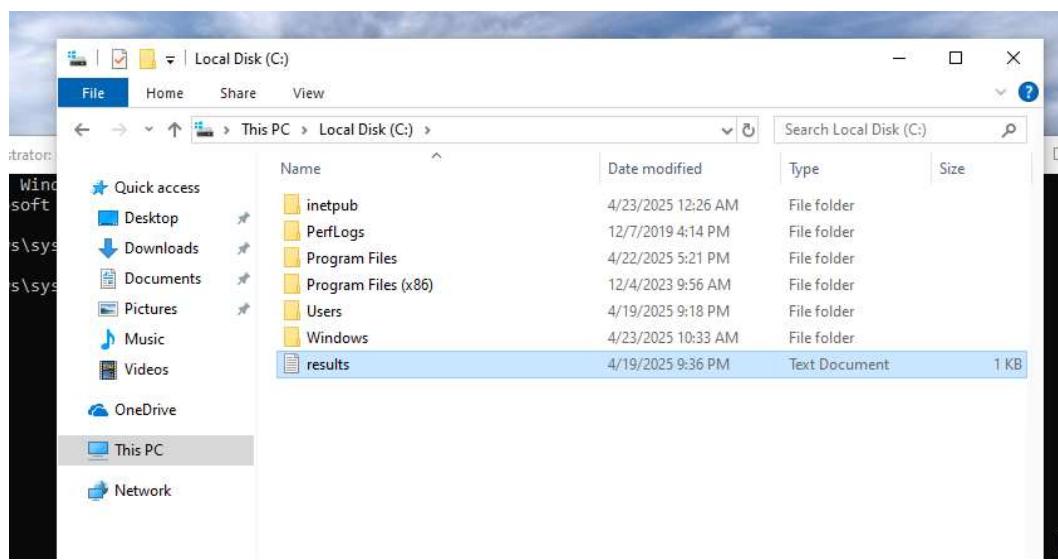




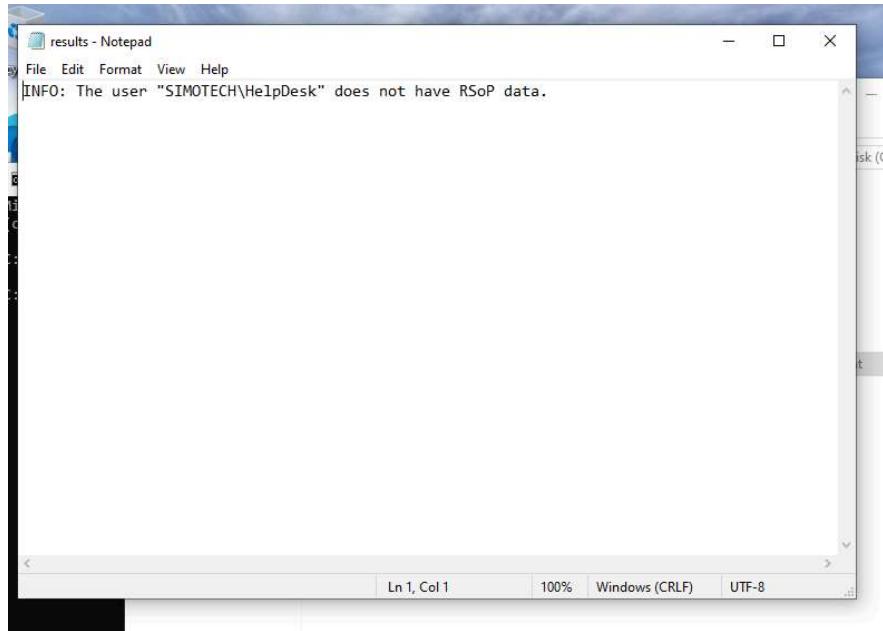
```
C:\ Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5737]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>gpreresult /r>c:\results.txt

C:\Windows\system32>
```



There is no data yet, so the report gives us this message...



To see a list of commands that update multiple Group Policy settings, use the command “gpupdate /help”.

```
C:\Windows\system32>gpupdate /help
Description: Updates multiple Group Policy settings.

Syntax: Gpupdate [/Target:{Computer | User}] [/Force] [/Wait:<value>]
        [/Logoff] [/Boot] [/Sync]

Parameters:

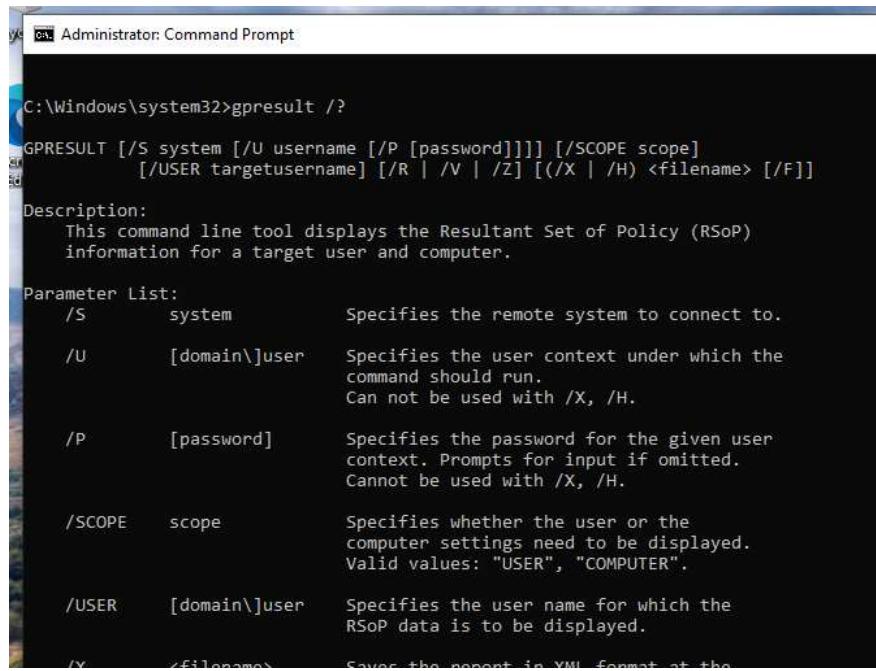
Value           Description
/Target:{Computer | User} Specifies that only User or only Computer
                           policy settings are updated. By default,
                           both User and Computer policy settings are
                           updated.

/Force          Reapplies all policy settings. By default,
               only policy settings that have changed are
               applied.

/Wait:{value}   Sets the number of seconds to wait for policy
               processing to finish. The default is 600
               seconds. The value '0' means not to wait.
               The value '-1' means to wait indefinitely.
               When the time limit is exceeded, the command
               prompt returns, but policy processing
               continues.

/Logoff         Causes a logoff after the Group Policy settings
```

Use the command “Gpresult /?” to display a list of available options for the command.



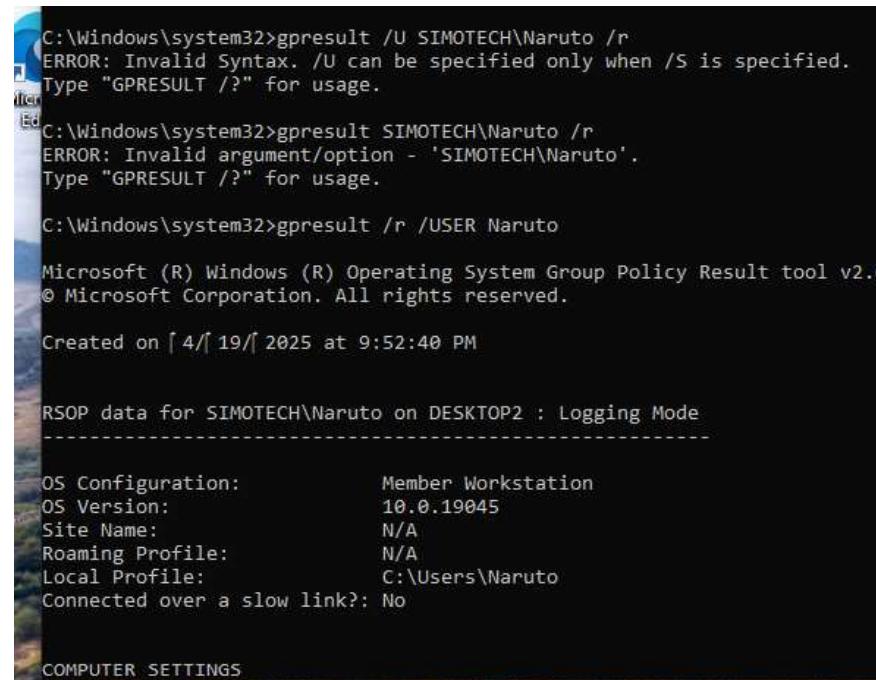
```
C:\Windows\system32>gpresult /?

GPRESULT [/S system [/U username [/P [password]]] [/SCOPE scope]
          [/USER targetusername] [/R | /V | /Z] [(/X | /H) <filename> [/F]]

Description:
  This command line tool displays the Resultant Set of Policy (RSOP)
  information for a target user and computer.

Parameter List:
  /S      system      Specifies the remote system to connect to.
  /U      [domain\]user  Specifies the user context under which the
                       command should run.
                       Can not be used with /X, /H.
  /P      [password]   Specifies the password for the given user
                       context. Prompts for input if omitted.
                       Cannot be used with /X, /H.
  /SCOPE  scope       Specifies whether the user or the
                       computer settings need to be displayed.
                       Valid values: "USER", "COMPUTER".
  /USER   [domain\]user  Specifies the user name for which the
                       RSOP data is to be displayed.
  /X     <filename>    Saves the report in XML format at the
                       specified file name.
```

Use the command “gpresult /r /USER Naruto” to see the RSOP (Resultant Set of Policy) report for the local user Naruto.



```
C:\Windows\system32>gpresult /U SIMOTECH\Naruto /r
ERROR: Invalid Syntax. /U can be specified only when /S is specified.
Type "GPRESULT /?" for usage.

C:\Windows\system32>gpresult SIMOTECH\Naruto /r
ERROR: Invalid argument/options - 'SIMOTECH\Naruto'.
Type "GPRESULT /?" for usage.

C:\Windows\system32>gpresult /r /USER Naruto

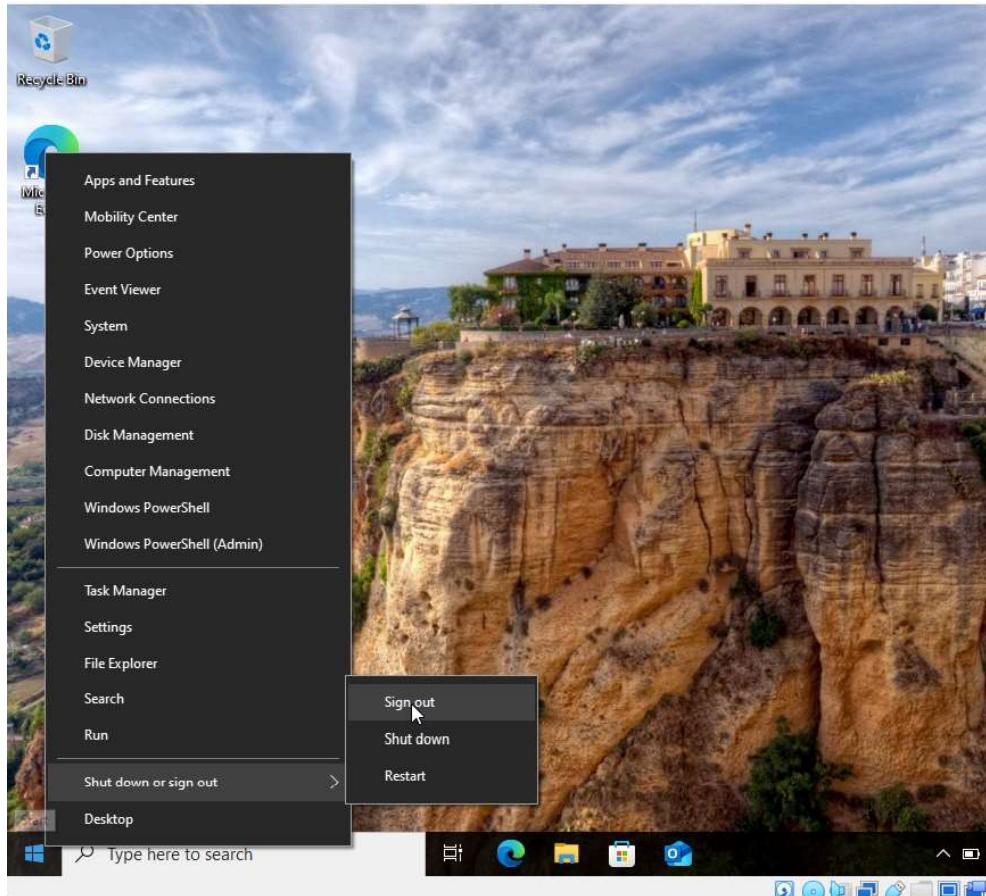
Microsoft (R) Windows (R) Operating System Group Policy Result tool v2.0
© Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

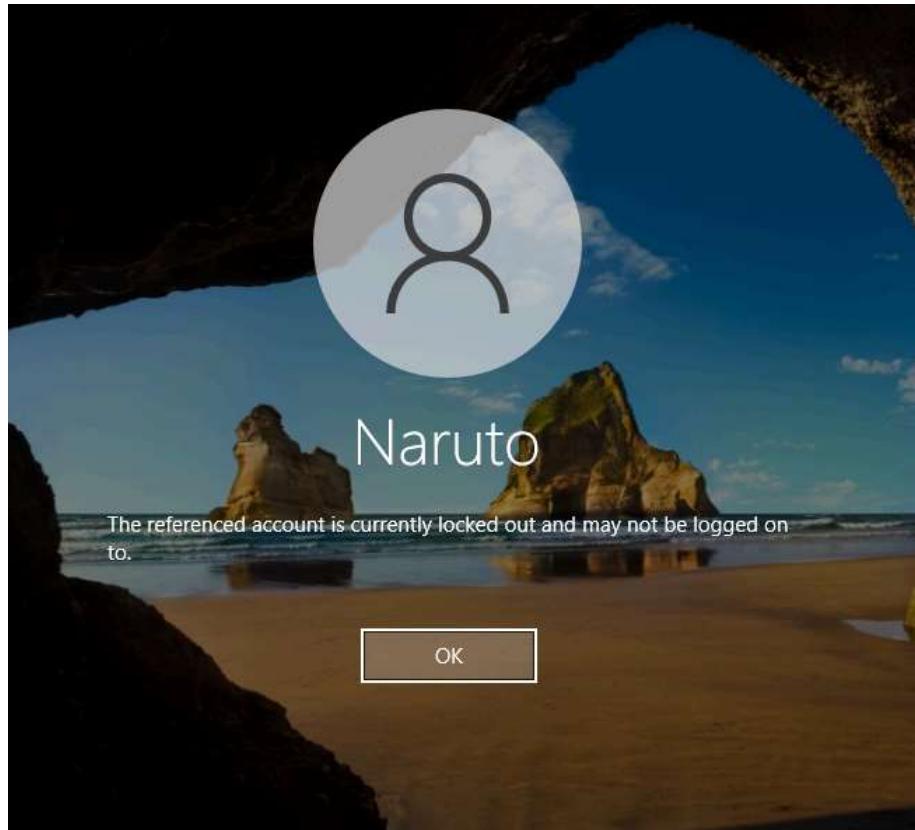
Created on 4/19/2025 at 9:52:40 PM

RSOP data for SIMOTECH\Naruto on DESKTOP2 : Logging Mode
-----
OS Configuration:           Member Workstation
OS Version:                 10.0.19045
Site Name:                  N/A
Roaming Profile:            N/A
Local Profile:              C:\Users\Naruto
Connected over a slow link?: No

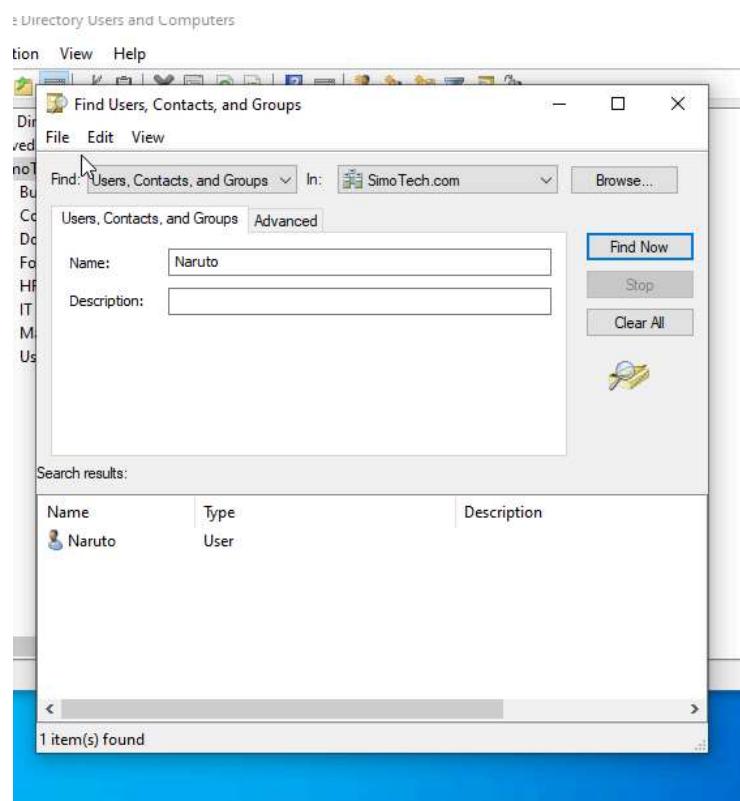
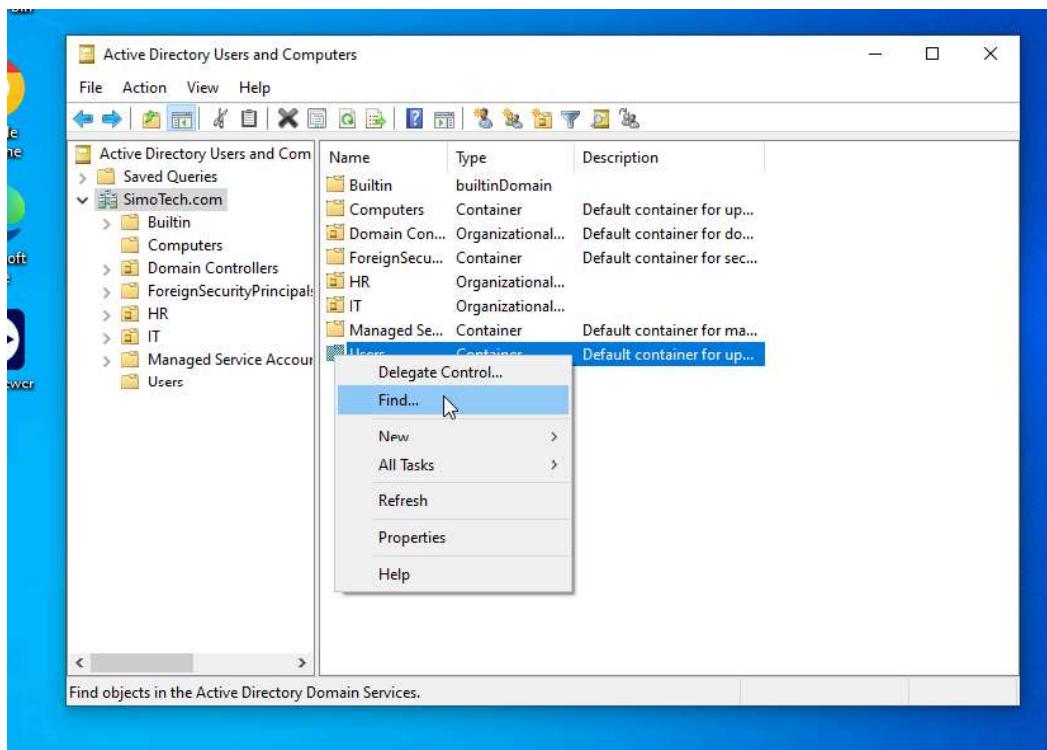
COMPUTER SETTINGS
```

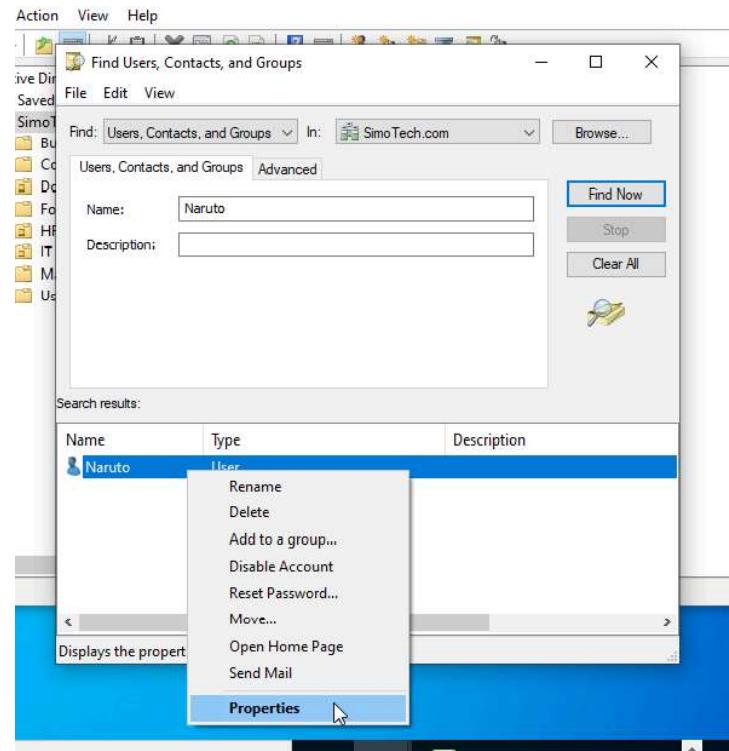
One common problem Helpdesk faces is user lockout. Test this by signing out of the local user account and intentionally entering in the wrong password multiple times.



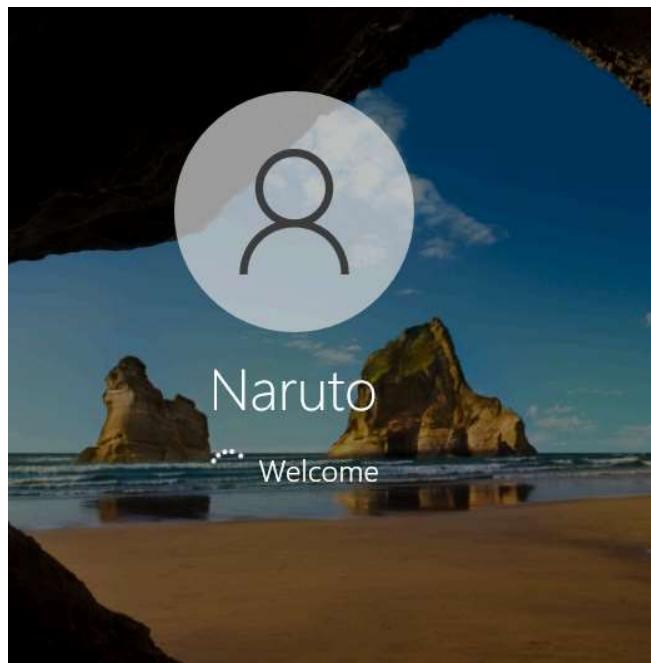


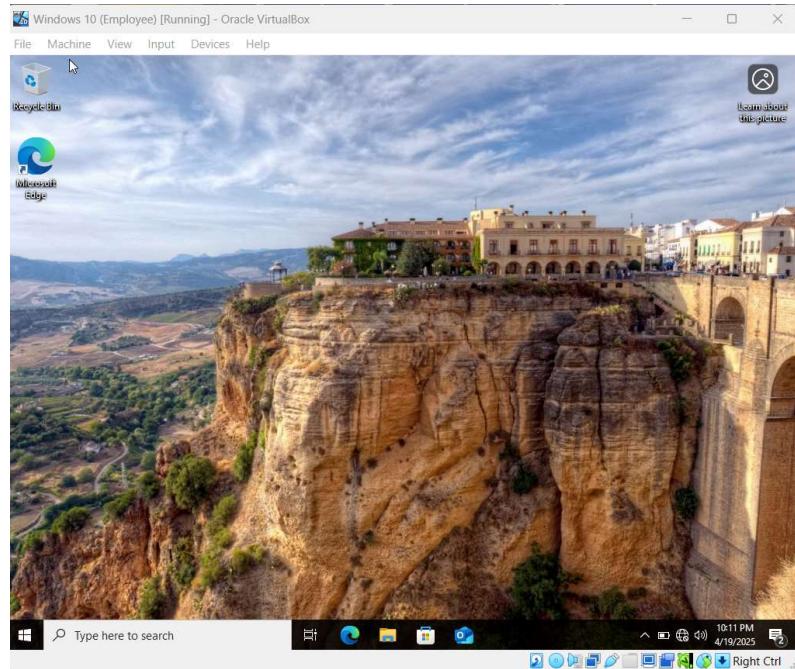
On Windows 10 (Helpdesk) we will act as the helpdesk professional helping the employee who has been locked out. Go to “Active Directory Users and Computers” and search for the locked out user “Naruto”.



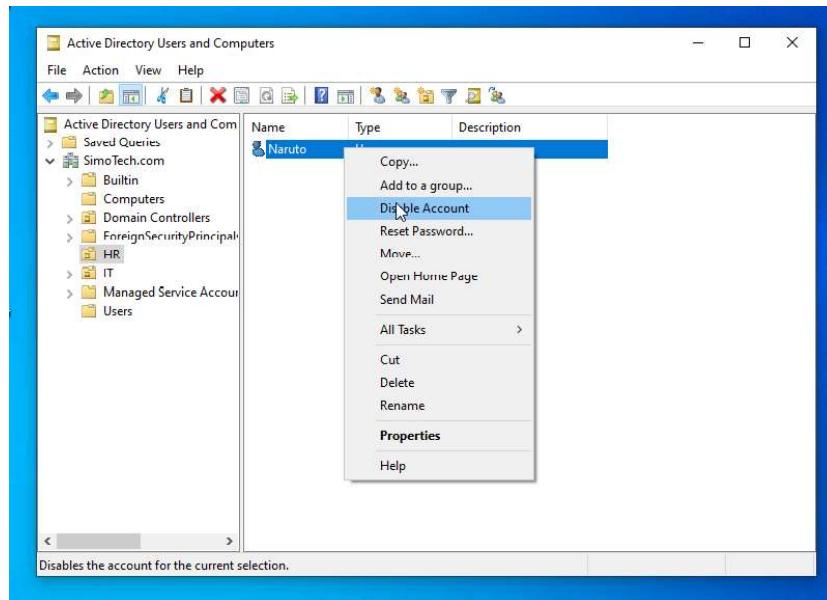


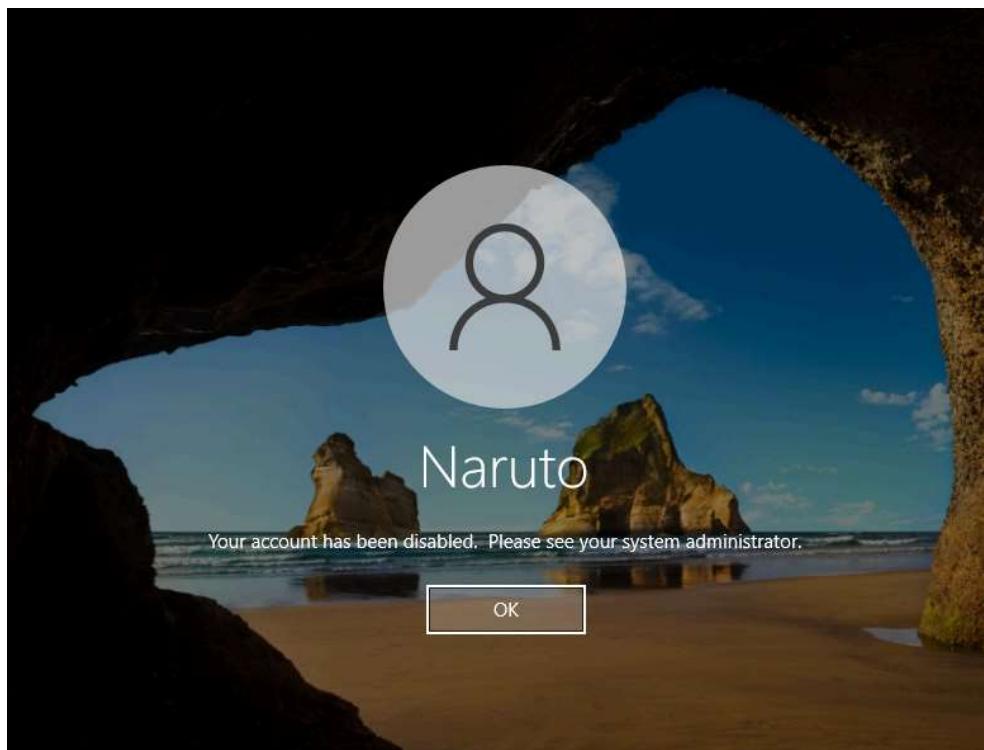
Now we can login to the locked out account.



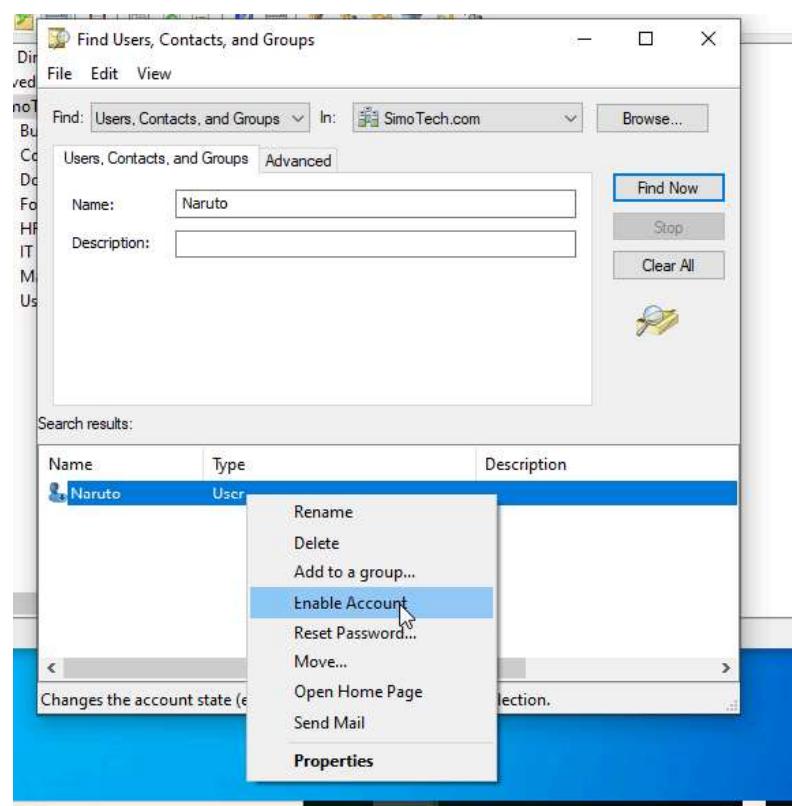
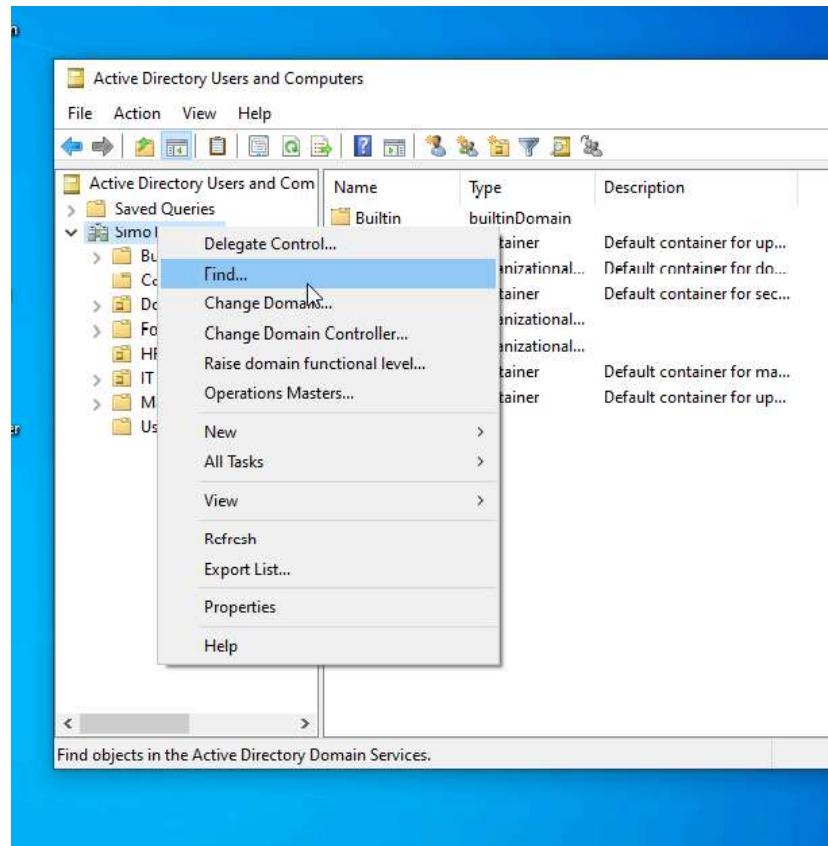


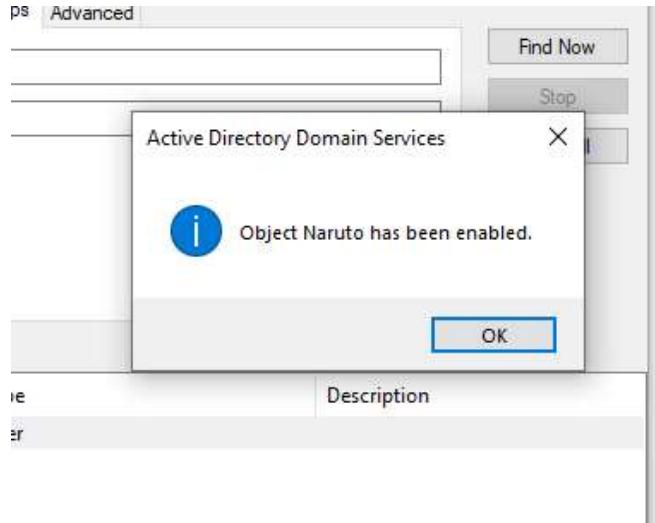
Next, we'll simulate the issue where Naruto's account is disabled and he forgets the password.



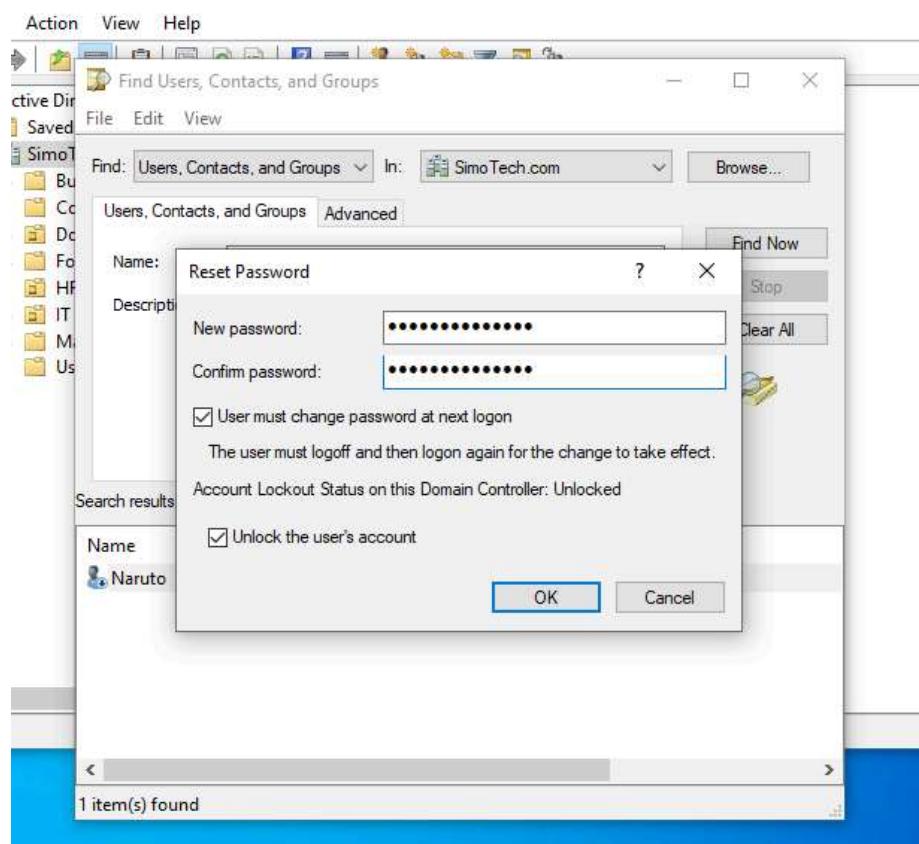


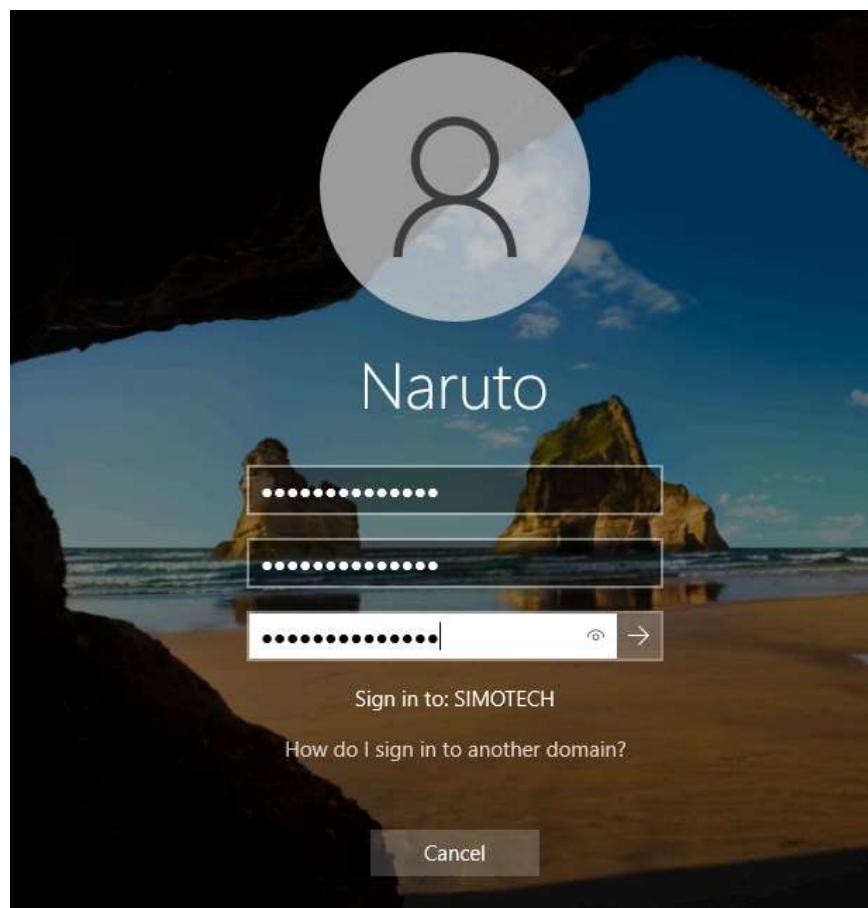
Now, as a helpdesk professional we can go and enable his account and assign him a new password since he forgot it.

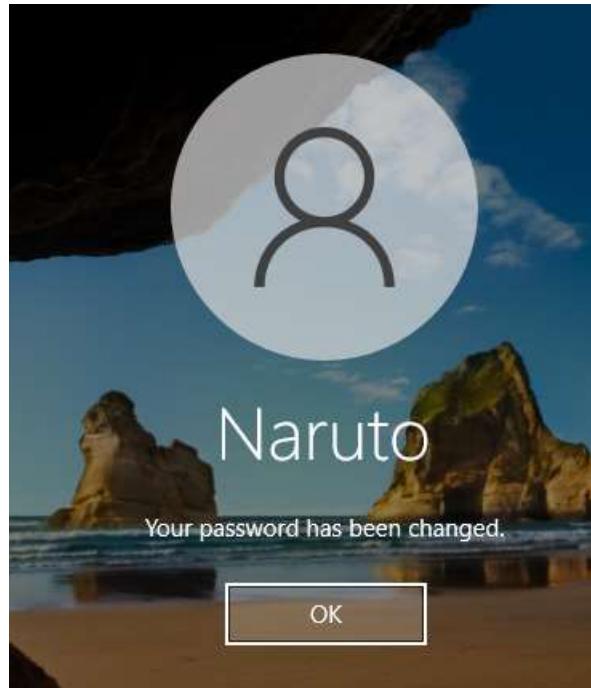




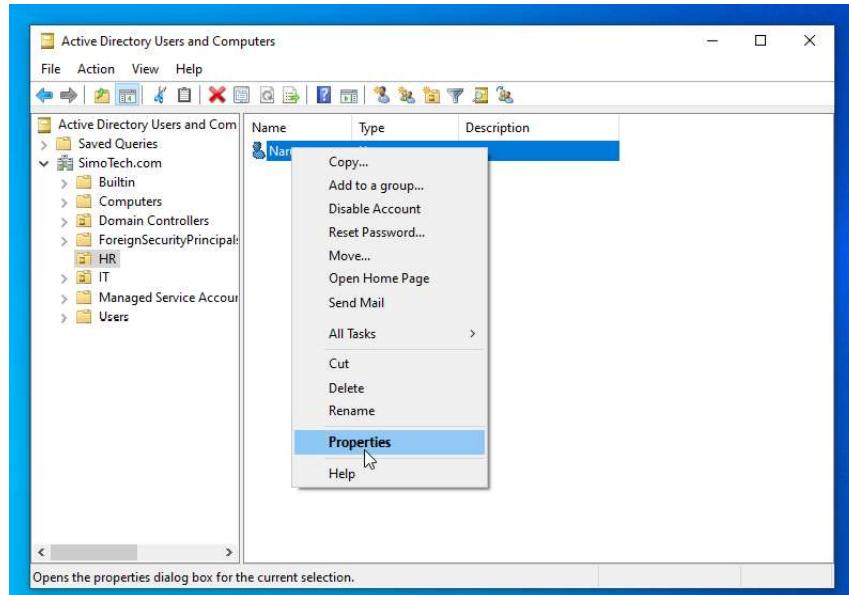
Now you can assign a new password to Naruto's account.

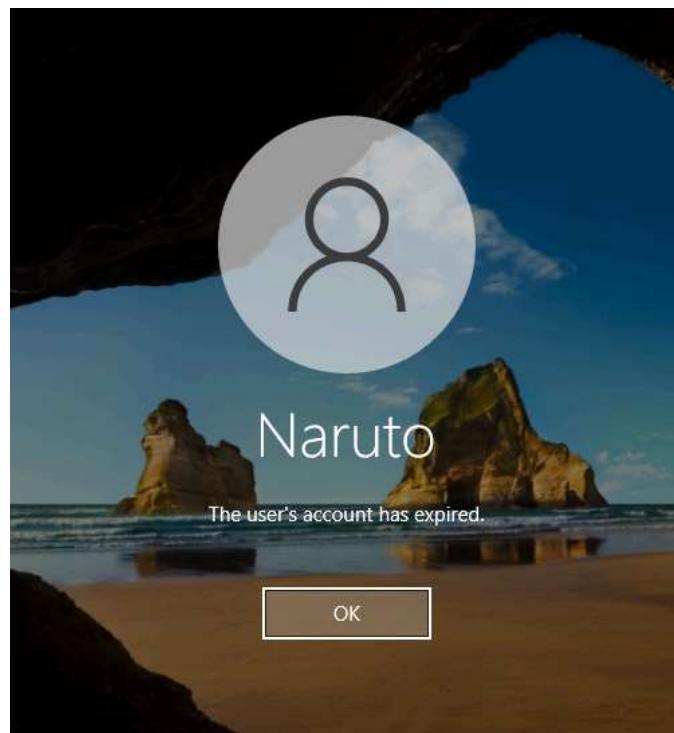
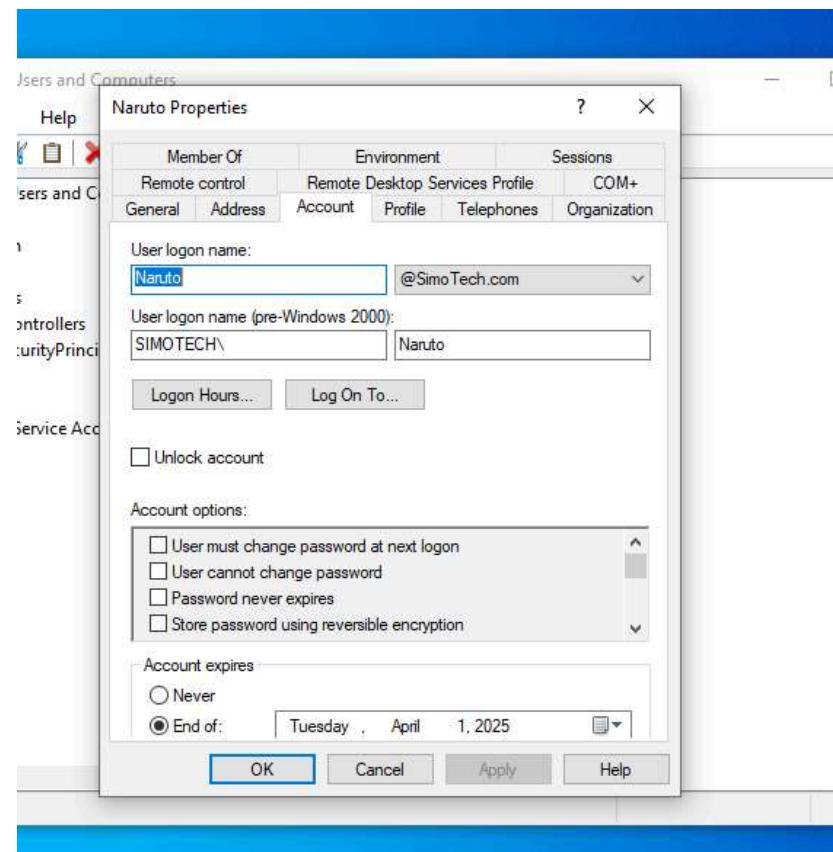




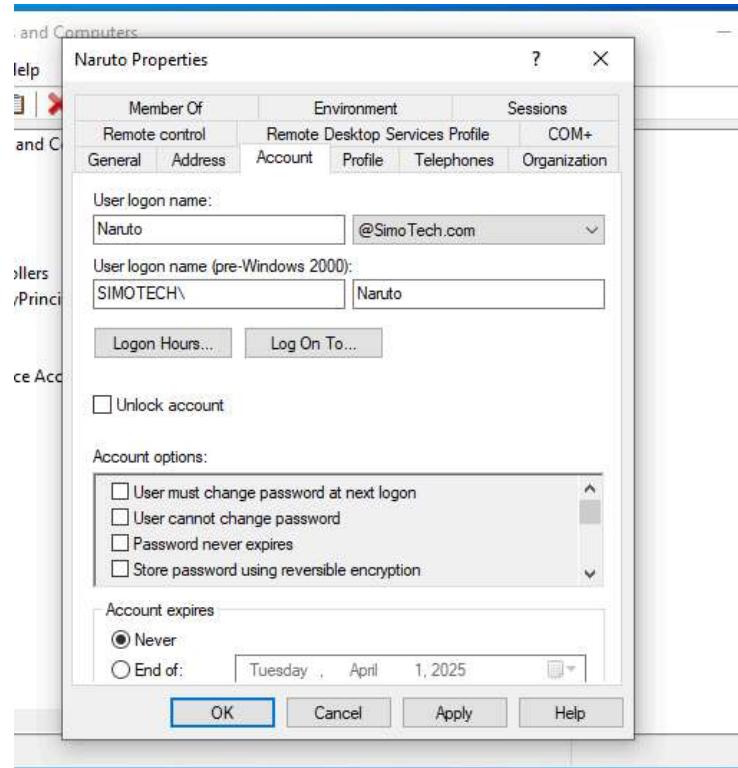


Now we'll simulate another issue where the local user's account expires due to inactivity or because an administrator set an expiration date. Go to "Naruto" in Active Directory Users and Computers. Set the account expiration date to a date that's already passed.

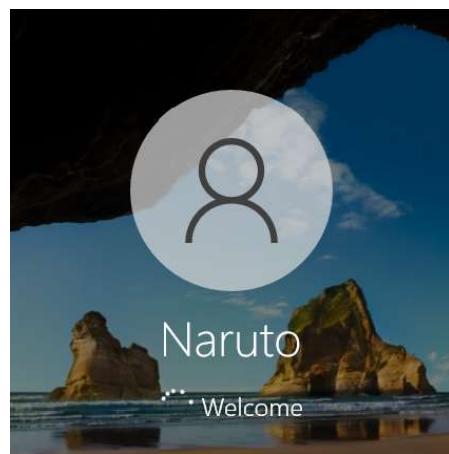


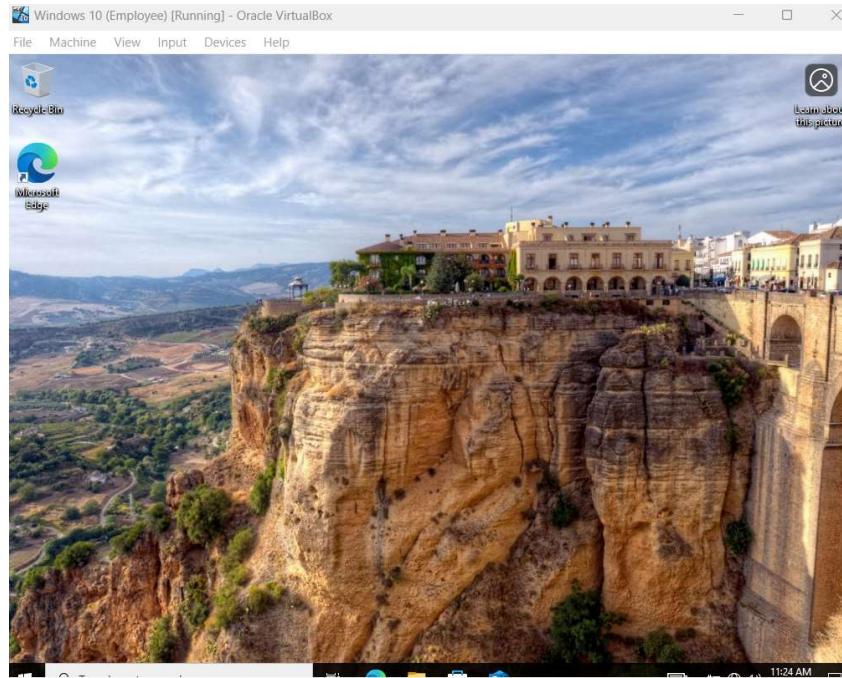


If a user's account expires the helpdesk professional can resolve the issue by setting the account expiration date to "Never".



Now we can login to Naruto's account again.





We can make sure Naruto's account is valid by going into the HelpDesk account and running the command "net user Naruto /domain". We can see that the account is active and that the account never expires.

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.3803]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\HelpDesk>net user Naruto /domain
The request will be processed at a domain controller for domain Sincere

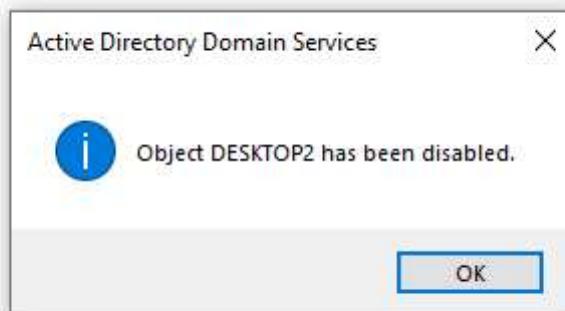
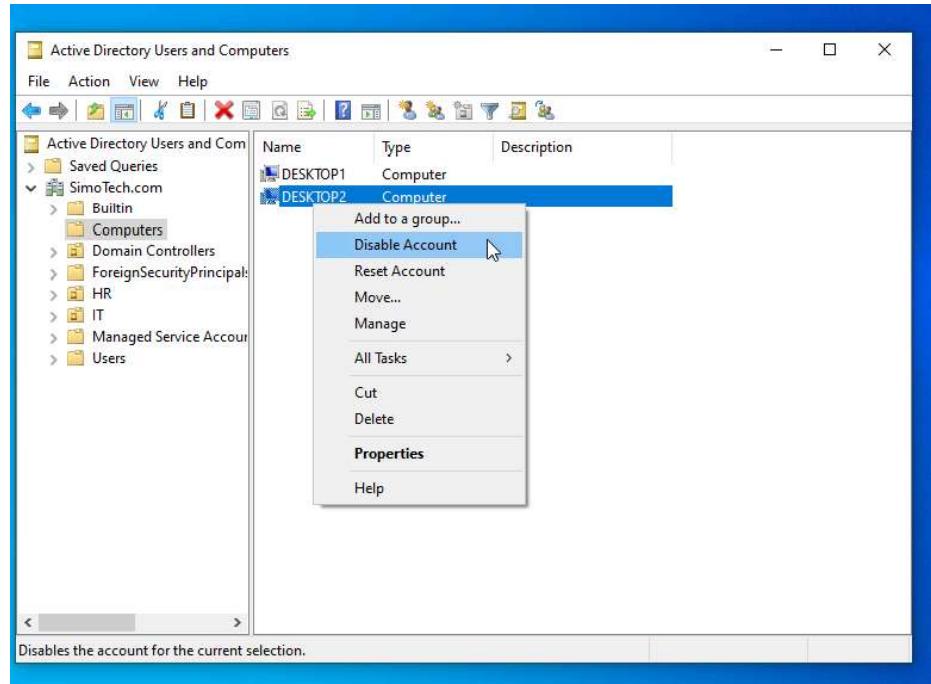
User name          Naruto
Full Name          Naruto
Comment
User's comment
Country/region code    000 (System Default)
Account active      Yes
Account expires     Never

Password last set   4/19/2025 10:31:14 PM
Password expires    7/18/2025 10:31:14 PM
Password changeable 4/20/2025 10:31:14 PM
Password required    Yes
User may change password Yes

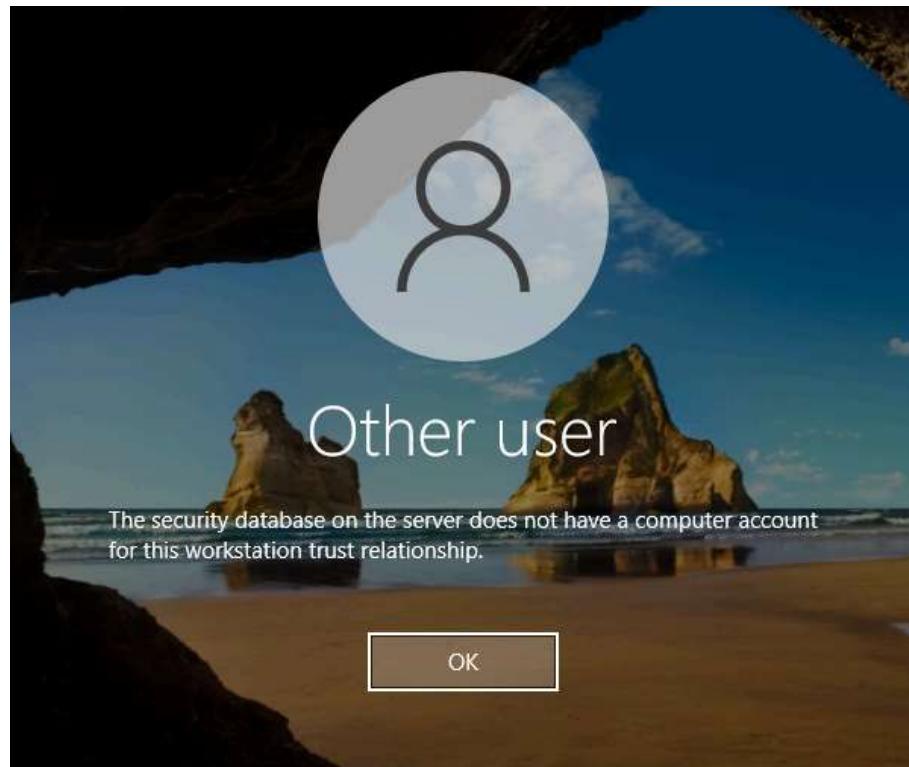
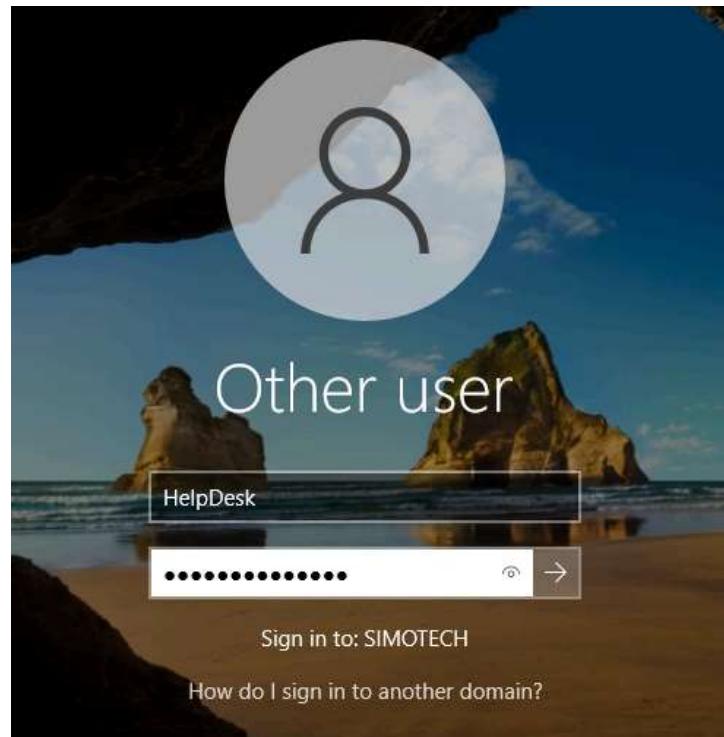
Workstations allowed All
Logon script
User profile
Home directory
Last logon         4/25/2025 1:24:48 AM
Logon hours allowed All

Local Group Memberships
Global Group memberships *Domain Users
```

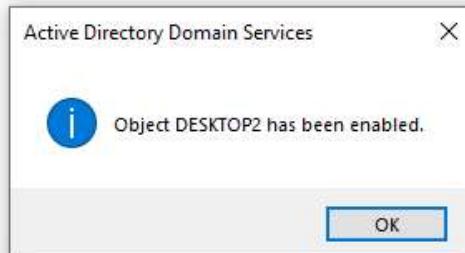
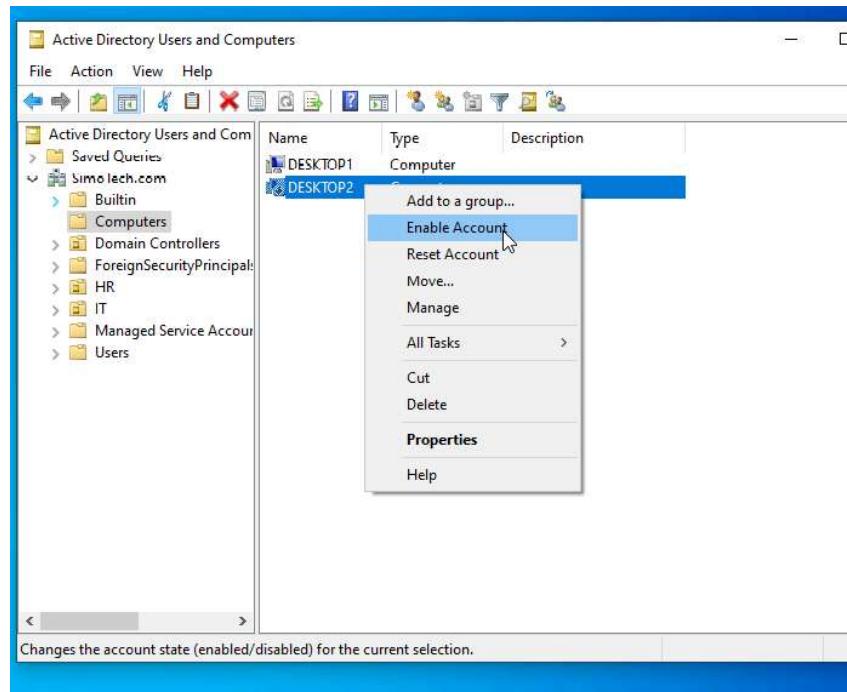
Next, we will simulate the issue where a computer has fallen off of the domain.



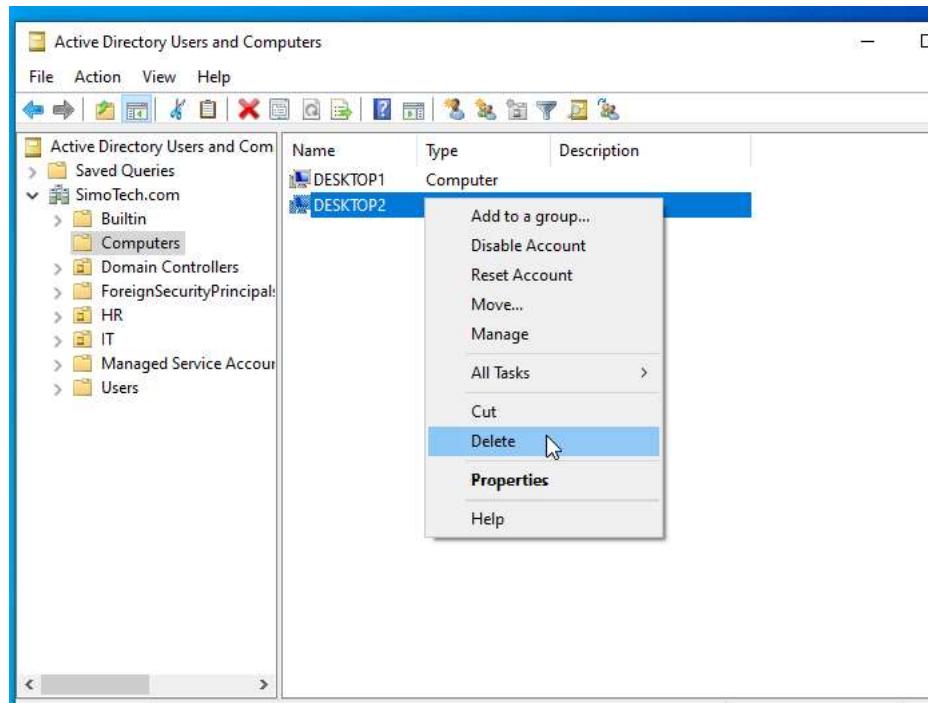
Try to login in on the Windows 10 (Employee) machine with the HelpDesk credentials.



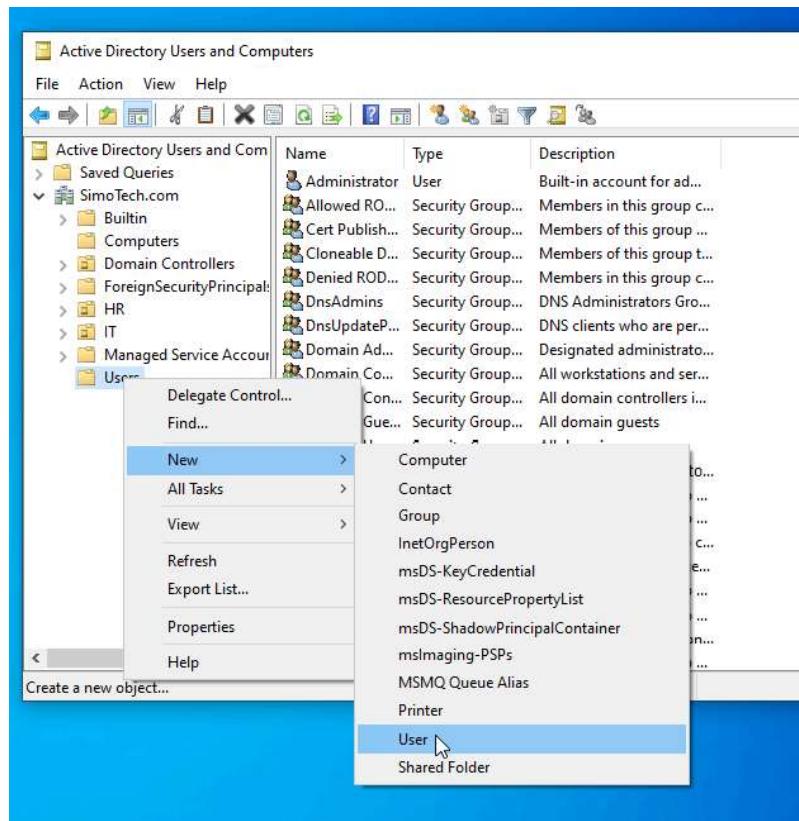
Sometimes we can simply fix this issue by enabling the computer.

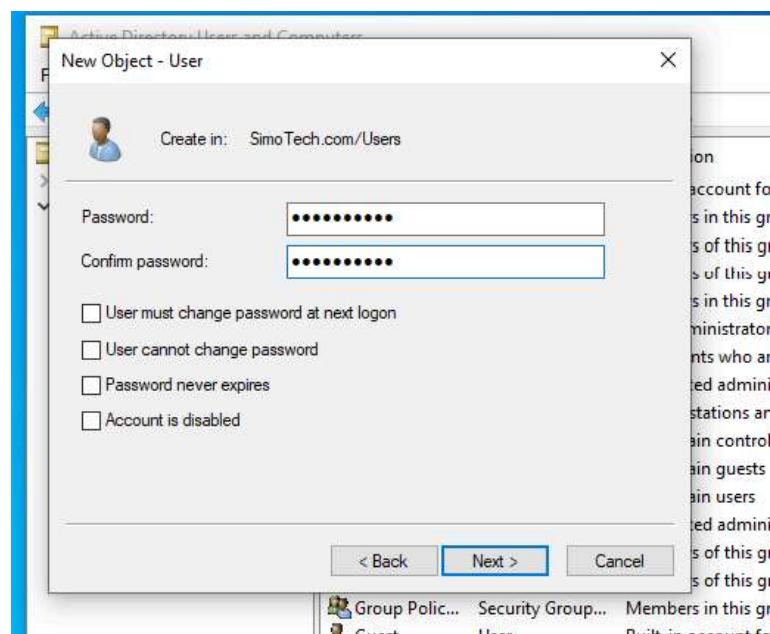
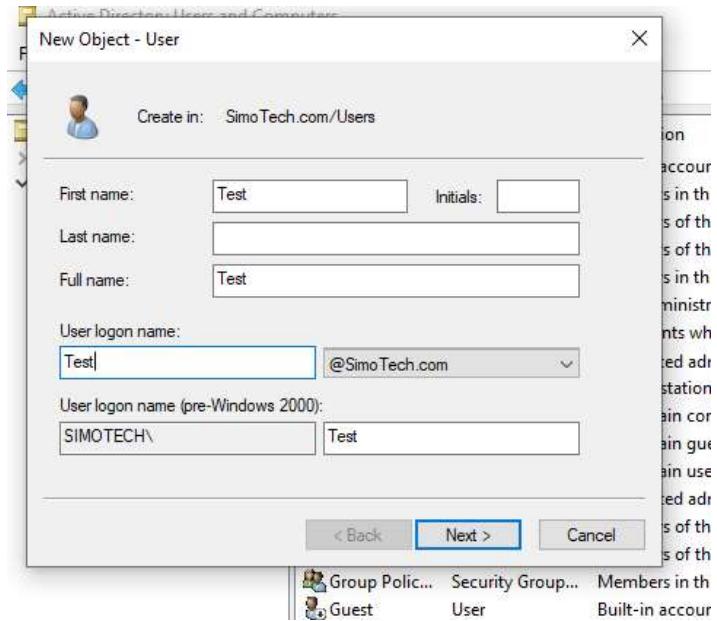


Now, we will simulate the same issue but in a different way. Go to the Active Directory on the HelpDesk machine and delete Desktop2.

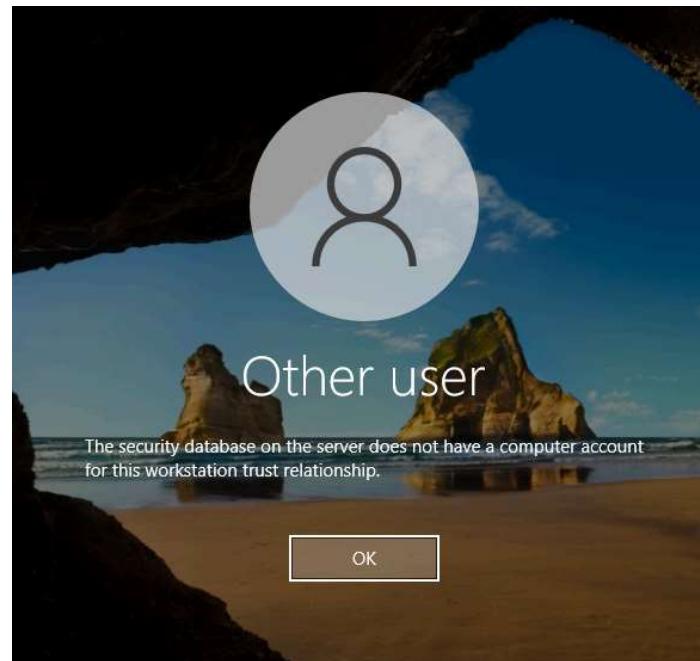


Now create a new user that we will use to test with.

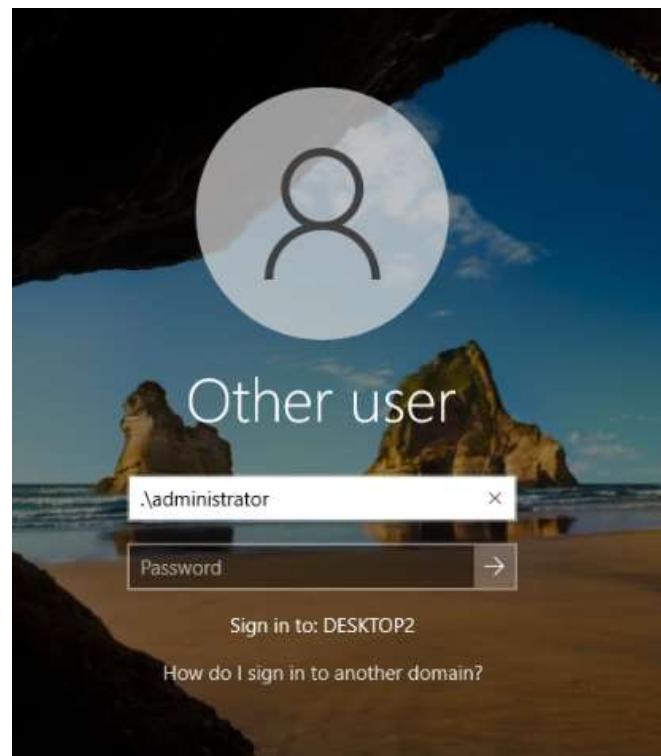




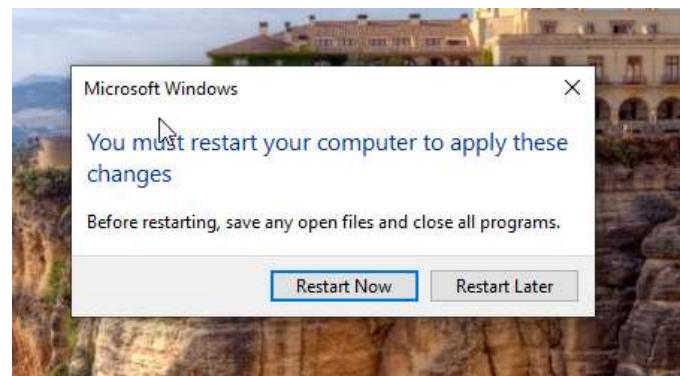
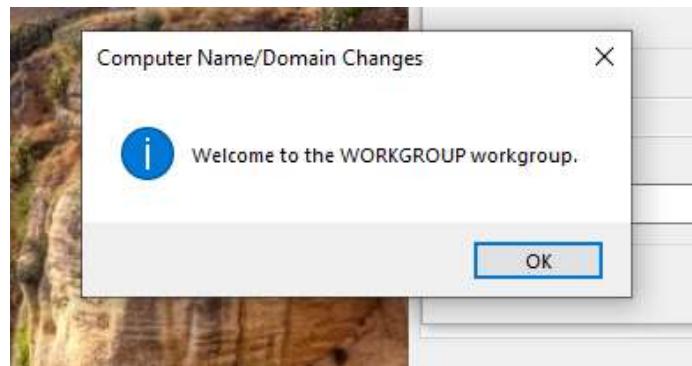
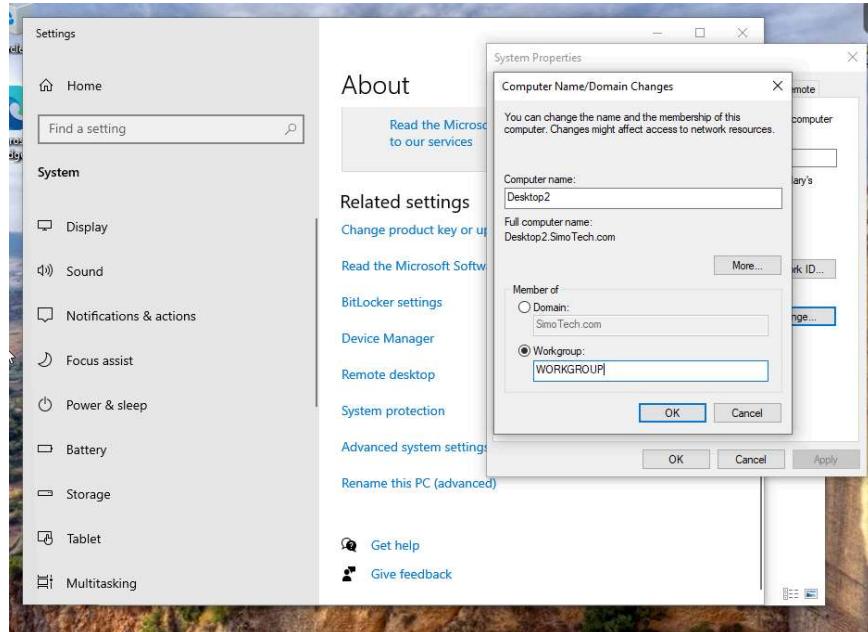
Try to login on Desktop2 with the Test account and we should see an error.



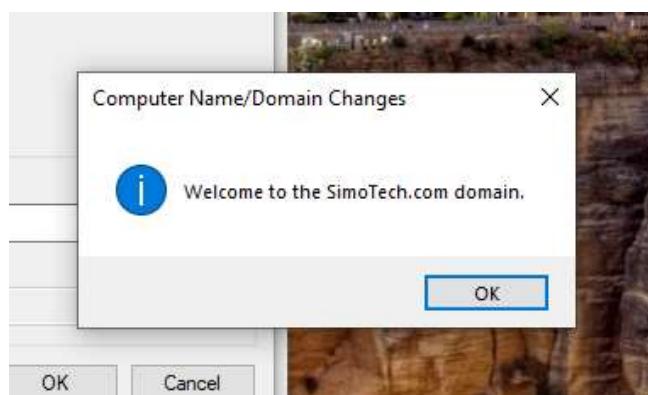
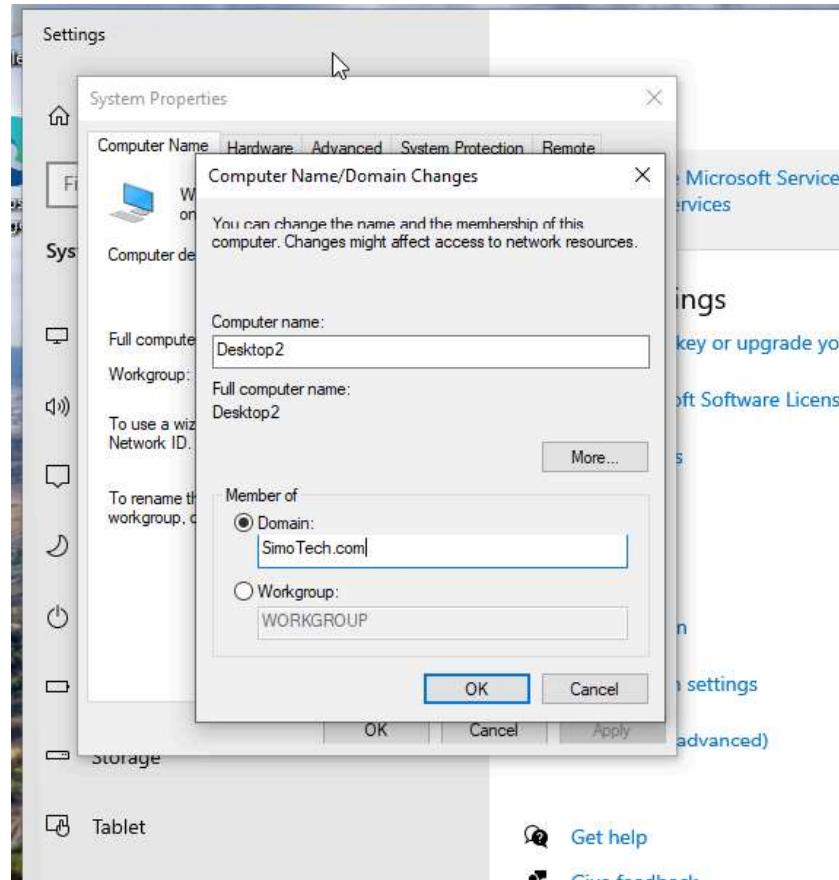
To add Desktop2 back into the domain log into the administrator account with ".\administrator" and enter the password.



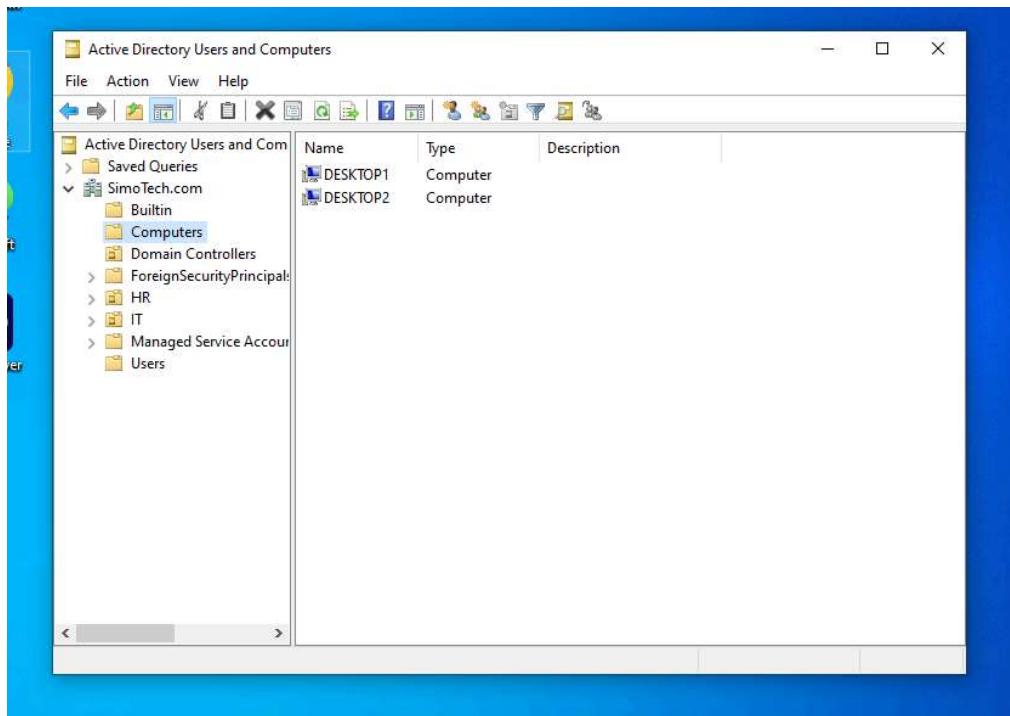
After successfully logging in as the administrator go to “About my PC” then go to “Advanced system settings” then “change” and change “Member of” to “Workgroup”. Then restart.



After restarting, login as Administrator and repeat the same process but now change the domain back to “SimoTech.com”.



After restarting, go back to Windows 10 (Helpdesk) and we can see in Active Directory Users and Computers that Desktop2 has been added back to the domain.



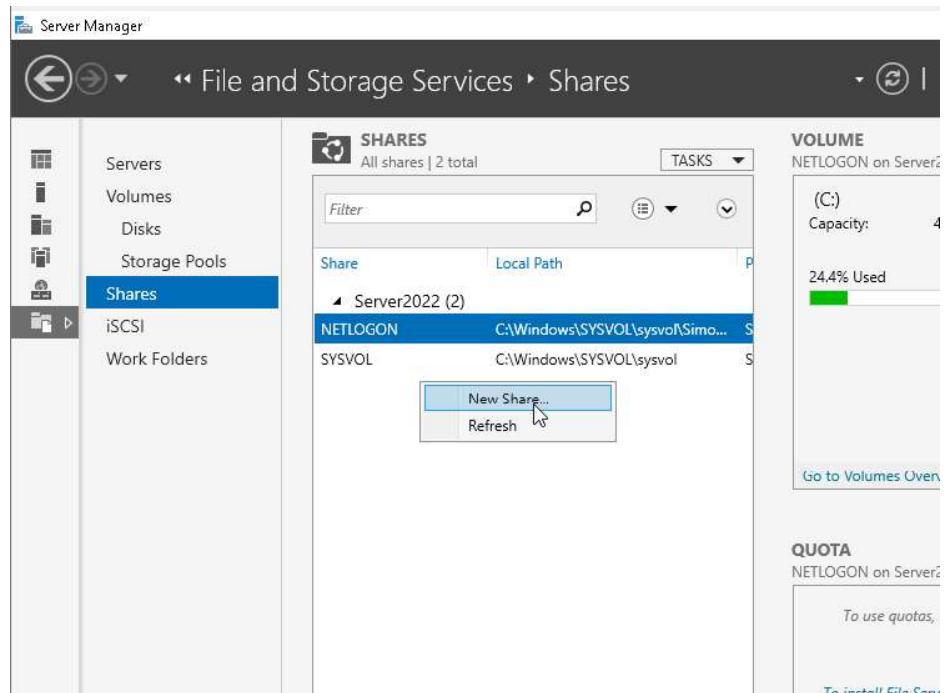
Now we have finished Part 6 of the lab. Tasks completed:

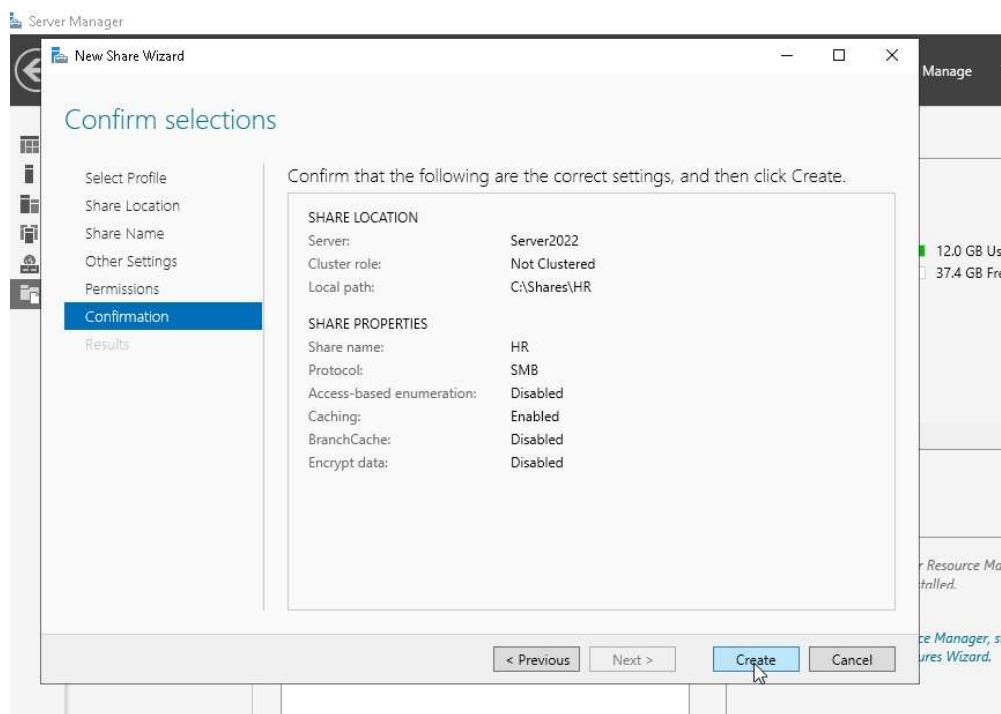
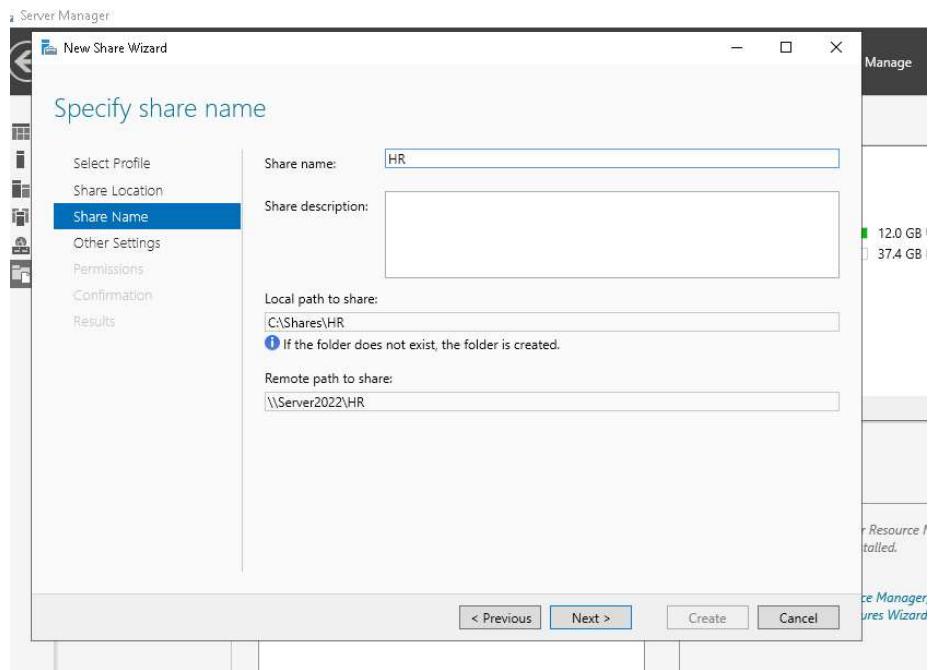
- Handled frequent issues in Active Directory, like user login problems or account lockouts
- Used Command Prompt tools to troubleshoot and fix domain connection and authentication problems
- Solved cases where a computer was disconnected from the domain by checking network settings and domain membership

Security Groups, Mapped Drives, Personal Drives, Permission Management

In Part 7 we will focus on configuring Security Groups, Mapped Drives, Personal Drives, Permission Management.

On Windows Server 2022 in the Server Manager go to “File and Storage Services” and right click to create a new Share. We are creating the Mapped and Personal Drives.





Do the same process but this time name the Share “Personal”.

Server Manager

File and Storage Services > Shares

SHARES
All shares | 3 total

Share	Local Path
NETLOGON	C:\Windows\SYSVOL\sysvol\Simo...
SYSVOL	C:\Windows\SYSVOL\sysvol\
HR	C:\Shares\HR

VOLUME
HR on Server2022

(C:)	Capacity: 49.4 GB
24.4% Used	<div style="width: 24.4%; background-color: green;"></div>

[Go to Volumes Overview >](#)

QUOTA
HR on Server2022

To use quotas, File Server Resource Manager must be installed on this server.

To install File Server Resource Manager, start the File and Storage Services Feature Wizard.

TASKS

- New Share...
- Refresh

New Share Wizard

Specify share name

Share name:

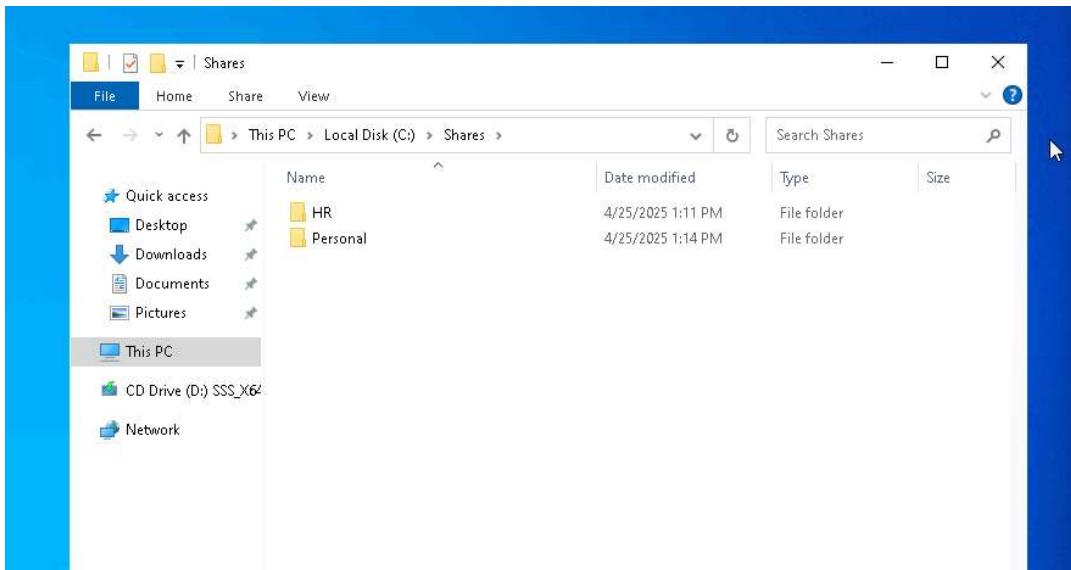
Share description:

Local path to share: C:\Shares\Personal

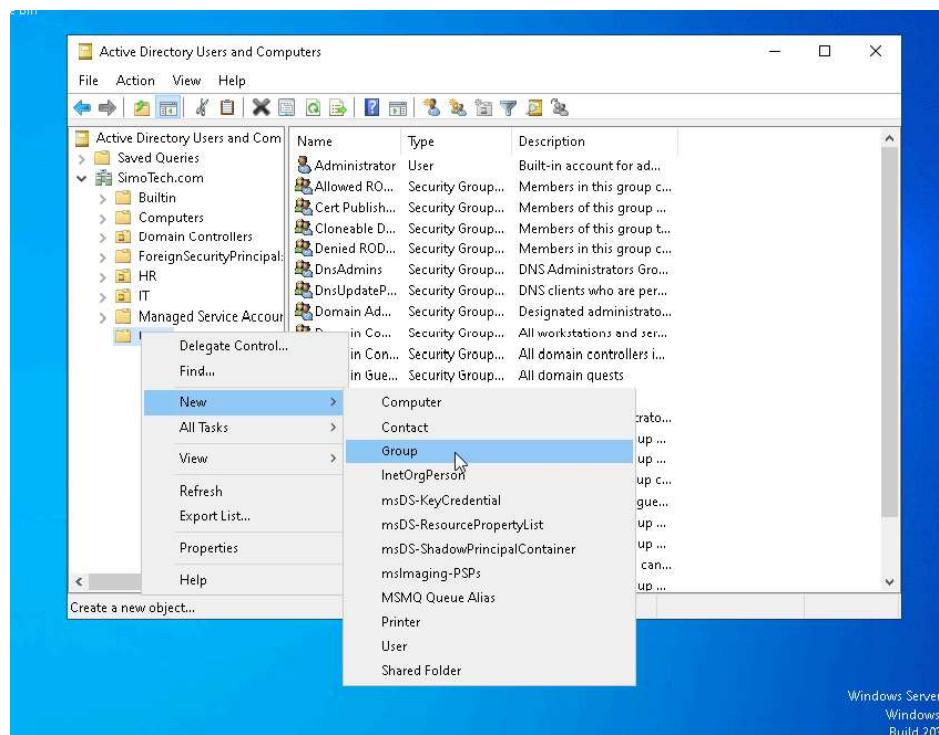
If the folder does not exist, the folder is created.

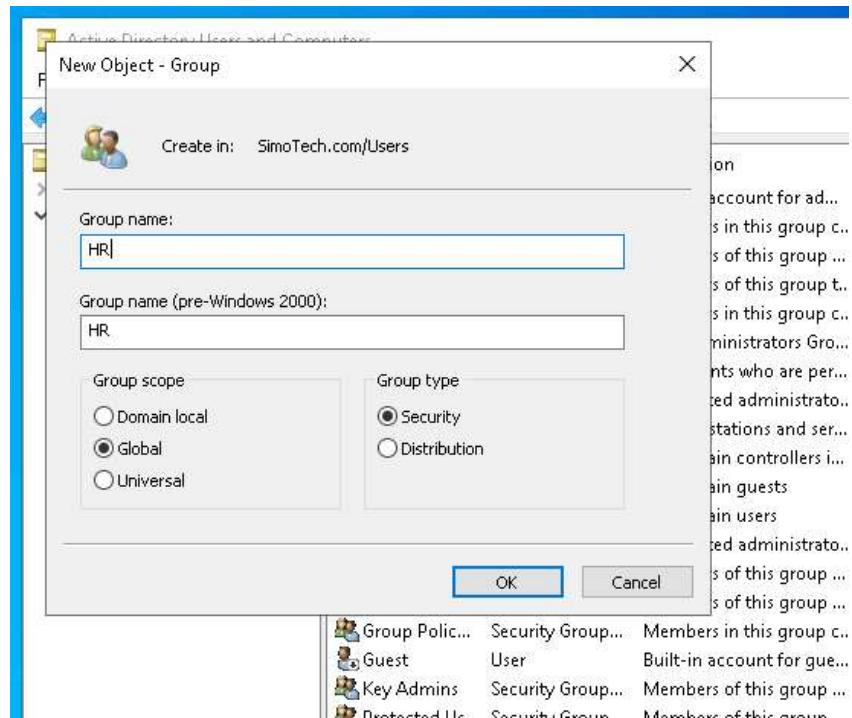
Remote path to share: \\Server2022\Personal

< Previous Next > Create Cancel



Now we will create a Security Group by going to Active Directory Users and Computers.





Active Directory Users and Computers

File Action View Help

Administrator Allowed ROD... Cert Publish... Cloneable D... Denied ROD... DnsAdmins DnsU Dom Dom Dom Enter Enter Enter Grou Guess HR Key Admins Protected Us... RAS and IAS...

Name Type Description

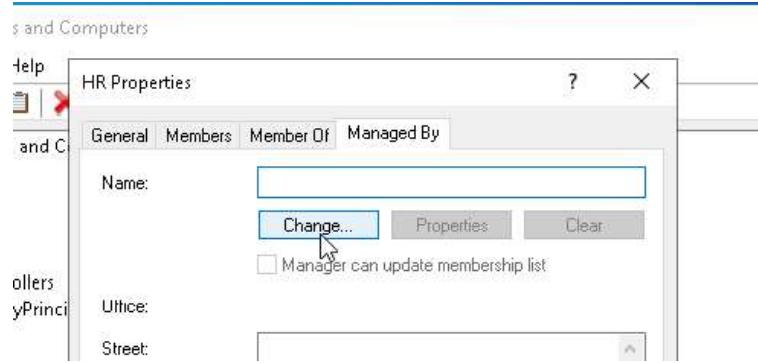
Administrator	User	Built-in account for ad...
Allowed ROD...	Security Group...	Members in this group c...
Cert Publish...	Security Group...	Members of this group ...
Cloneable D...	Security Group...	Members of this group t...
Denied ROD...	Security Group...	Members in this group c...
DnsAdmins	Security Group	DNS Administrators Gro...
DnsU	Add to a group...	; clients who are per...
Dom	Move...	nated administrato...
Dom	Send Mail	workstations and ser...
Dom	All Tasks	lomain controllers i...
Dom	Cut	lomain guests
Dom	Delete	lomain users
Enter	Rename	gnated administrato...
Enter		bers of this group ...
Grou		bers of this group ...
Guess		bers in this group c...
HR		-in account for gue...
Key Admins	Security Group...	Members of this group ...
Protected Us...	Security Group...	Members of this group ...
RAS and IAS...	Security Group...	Servers in this group can...

Properties

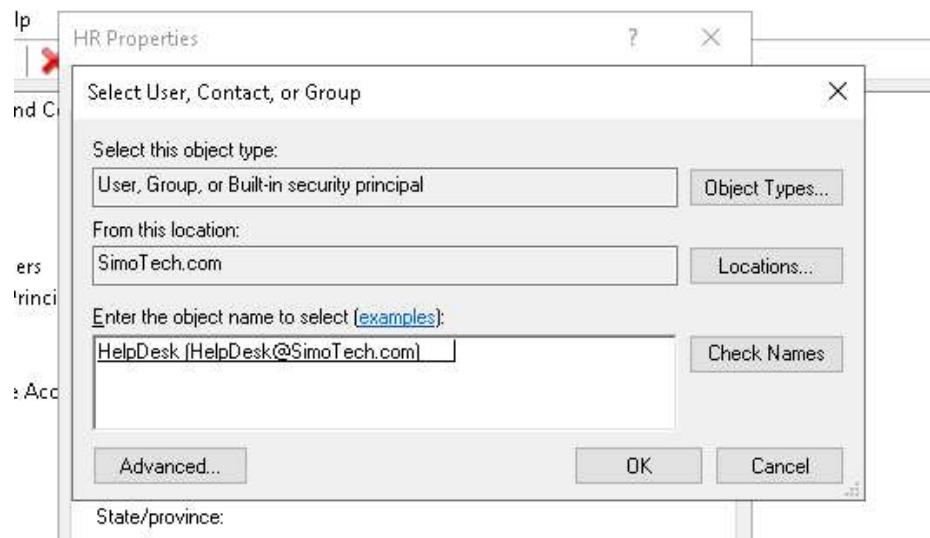
Help

Opens the properties dialog box for the current selection.

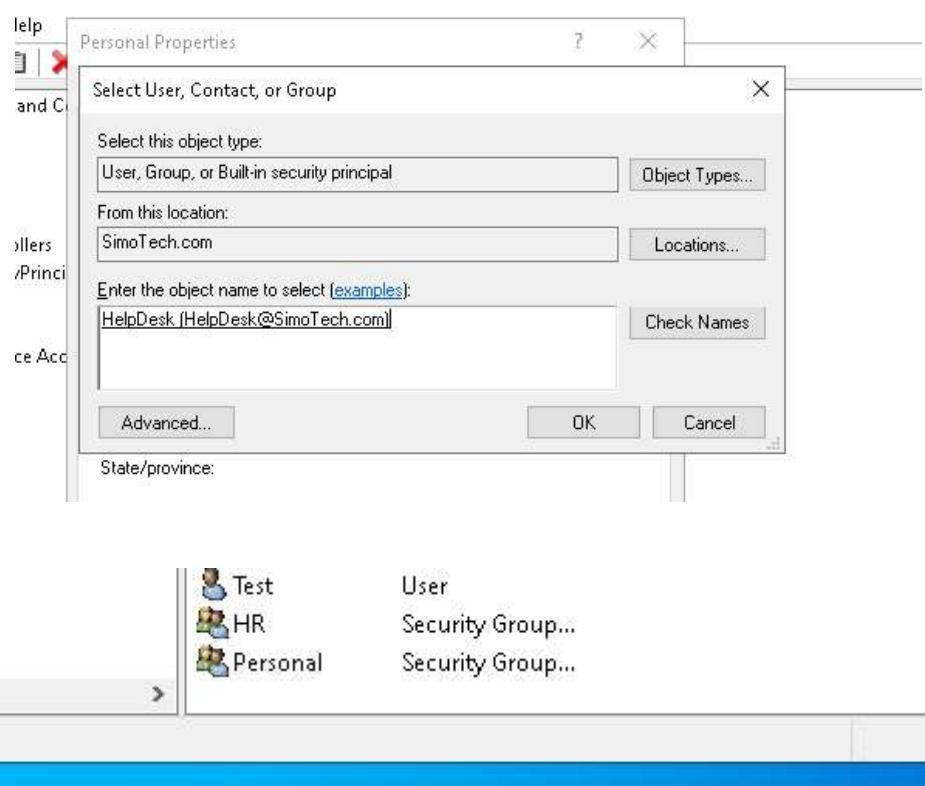
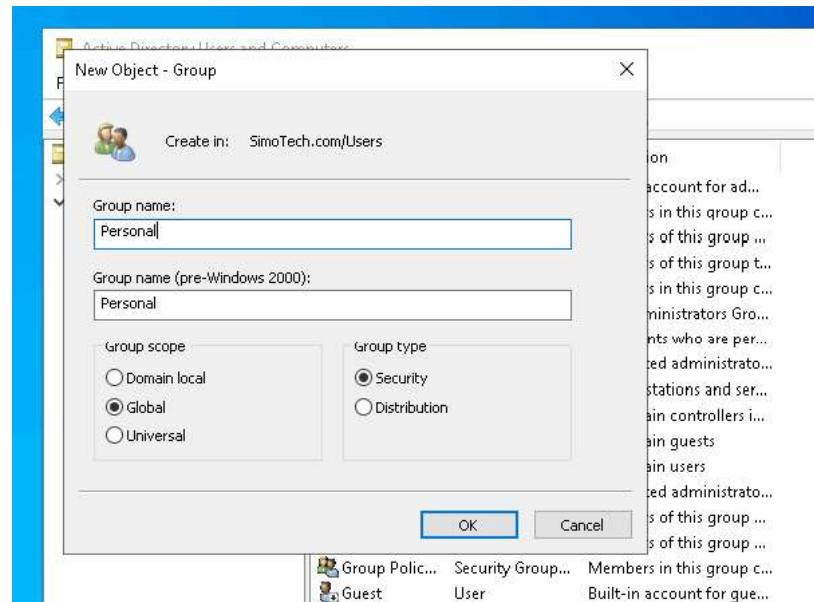
This screenshot shows the 'Active Directory Users and Computers' management console. On the left is a tree view of the directory structure under 'SimoTech.com'. A context menu is open over the 'HR' group, with 'Properties' highlighted. The main pane displays a table of objects with columns for Name, Type, and Description. The 'Properties' option in the context menu is highlighted with a blue selection bar.



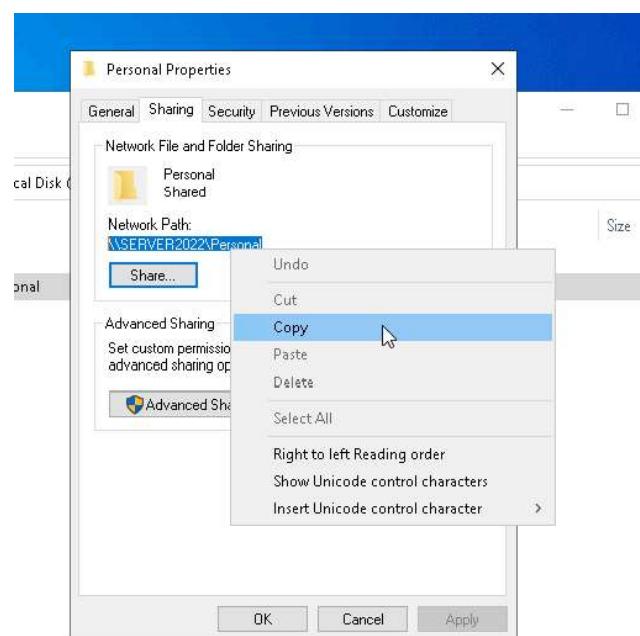
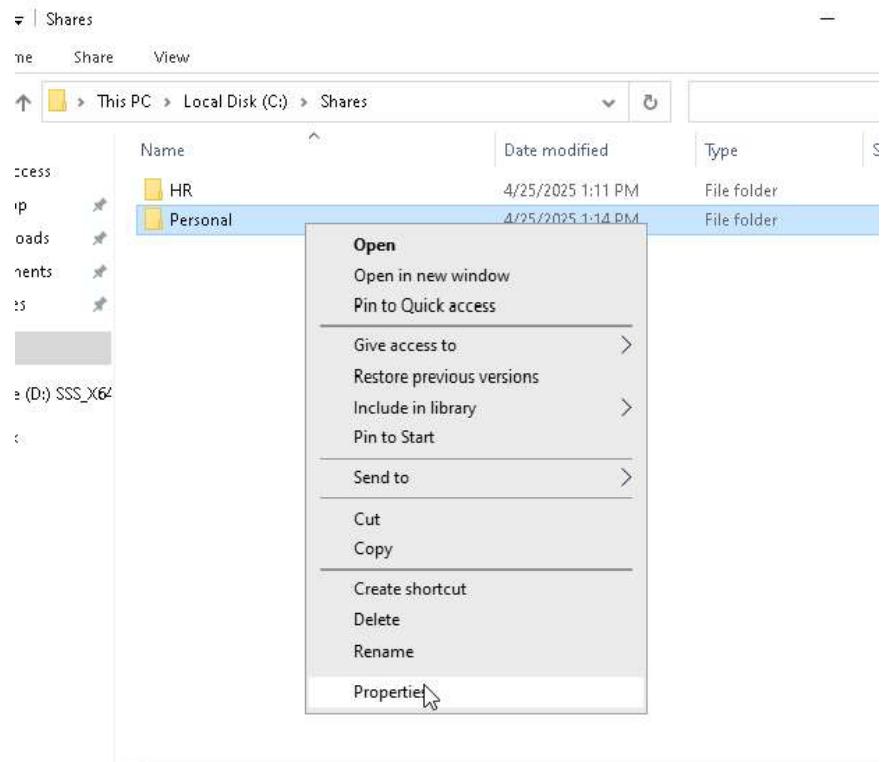
Go to “Advanced” and find the helpdesk account and then click on it.

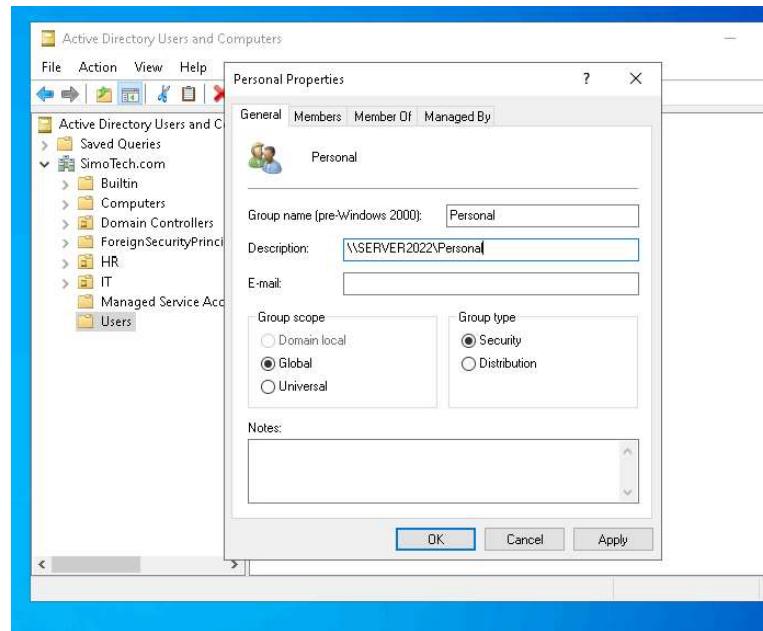


Do the same process but create a group called “Personal” run by the HelpDesk account.

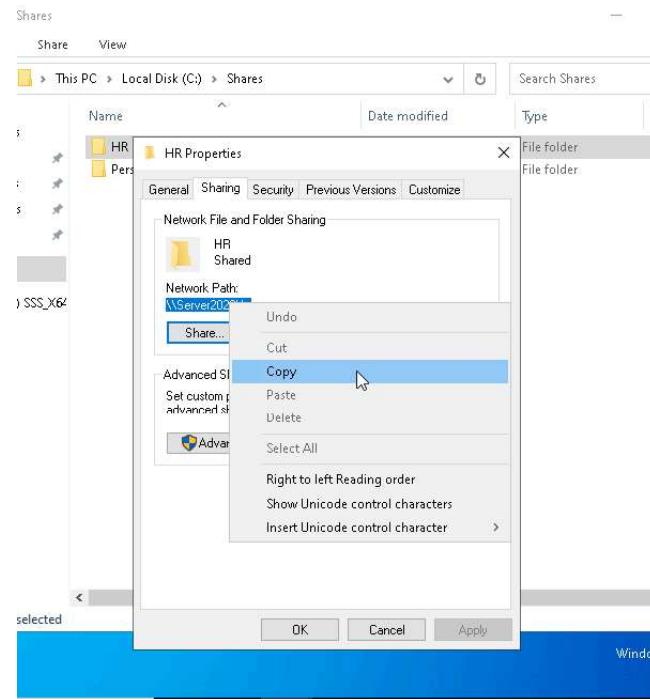


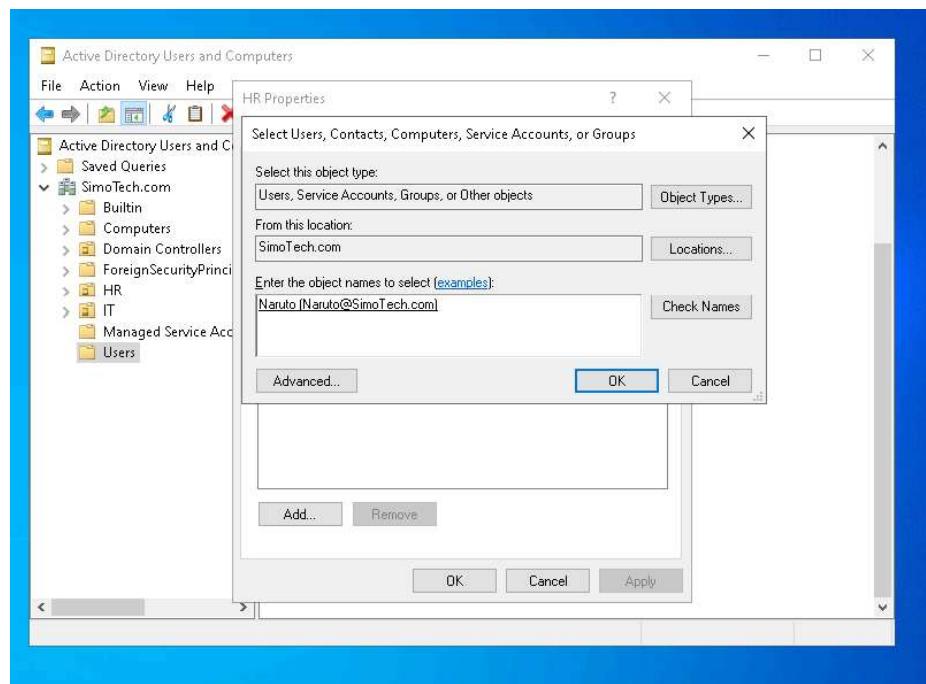
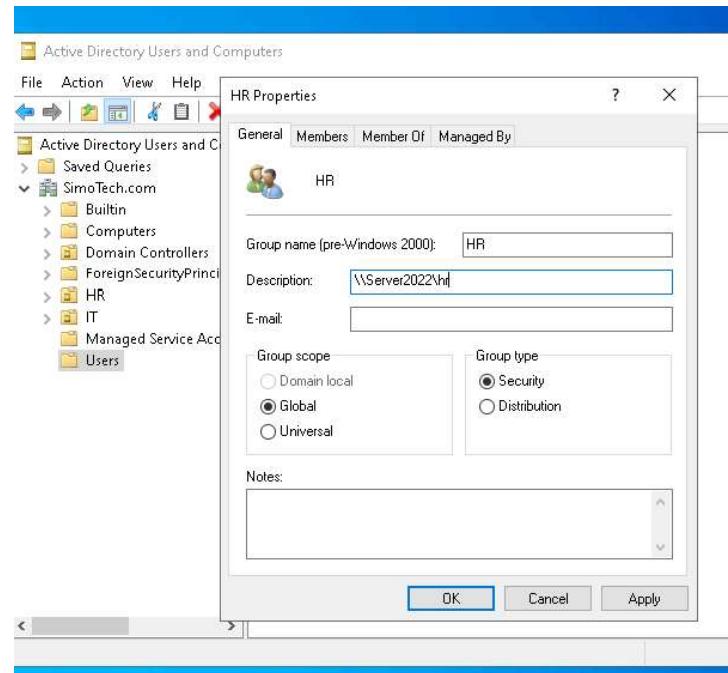
Go back to the “Shares” folder and copy the Network Path and paste it into the Description of the Personal Security Group in Active Directory Users and Computers.

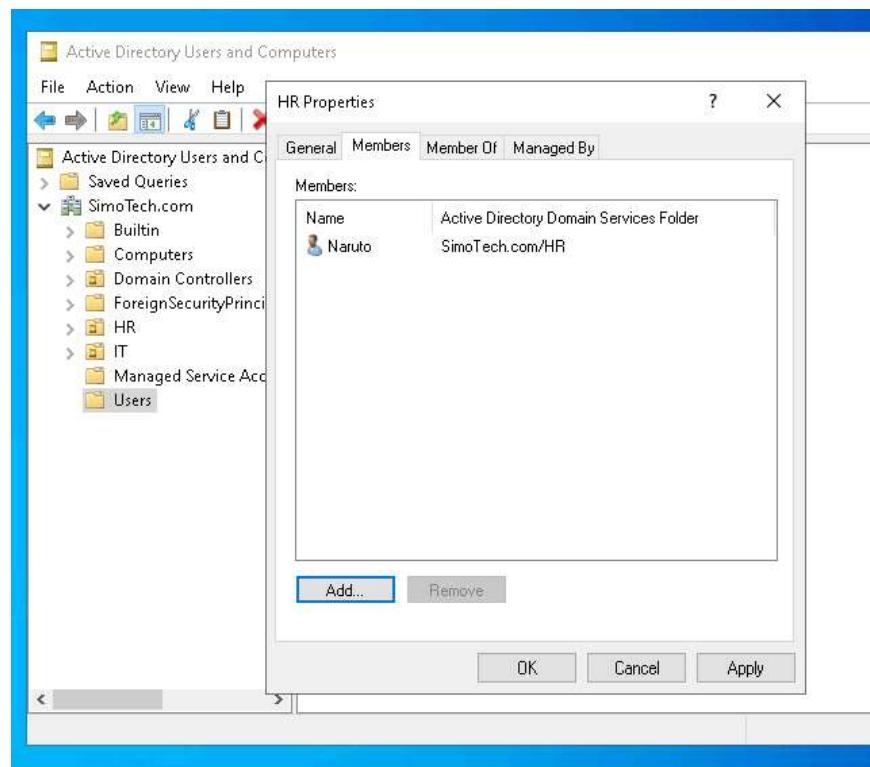




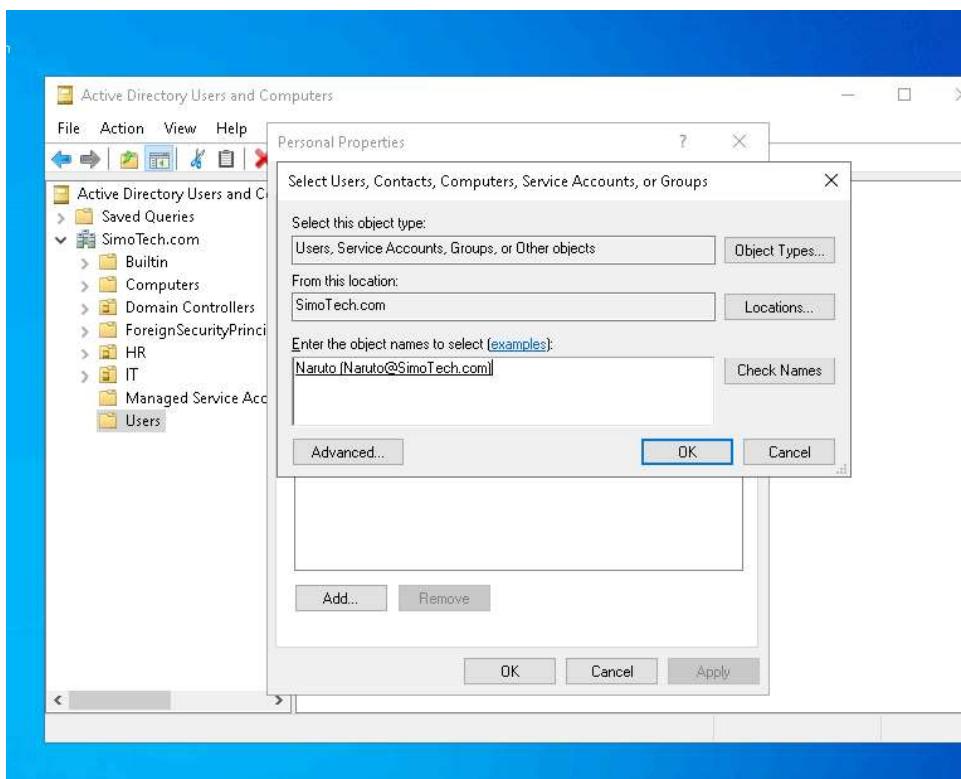
Repeat the same process for the HR Security Group and then go to HR “Properties” and go to “Members” then add the local user “Naruto” to the group.

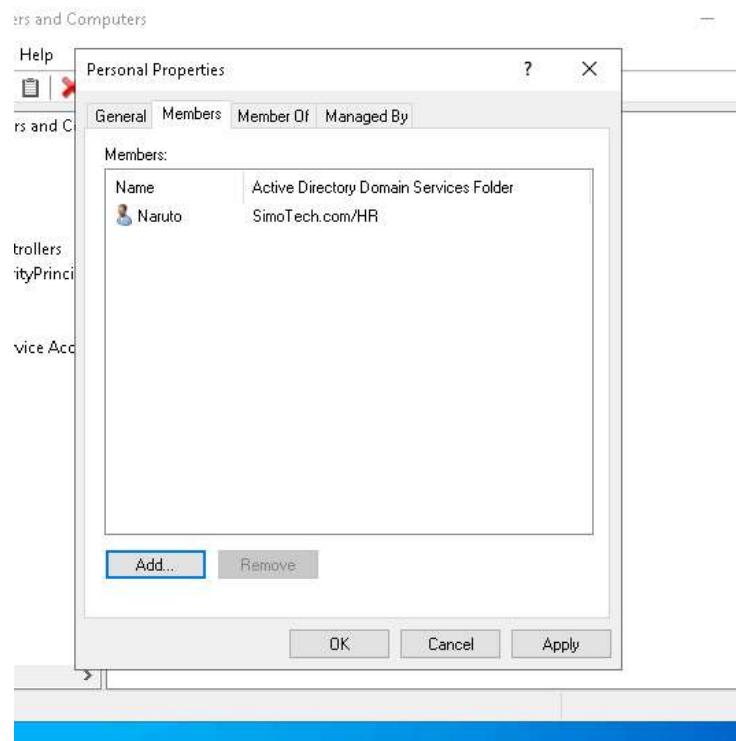




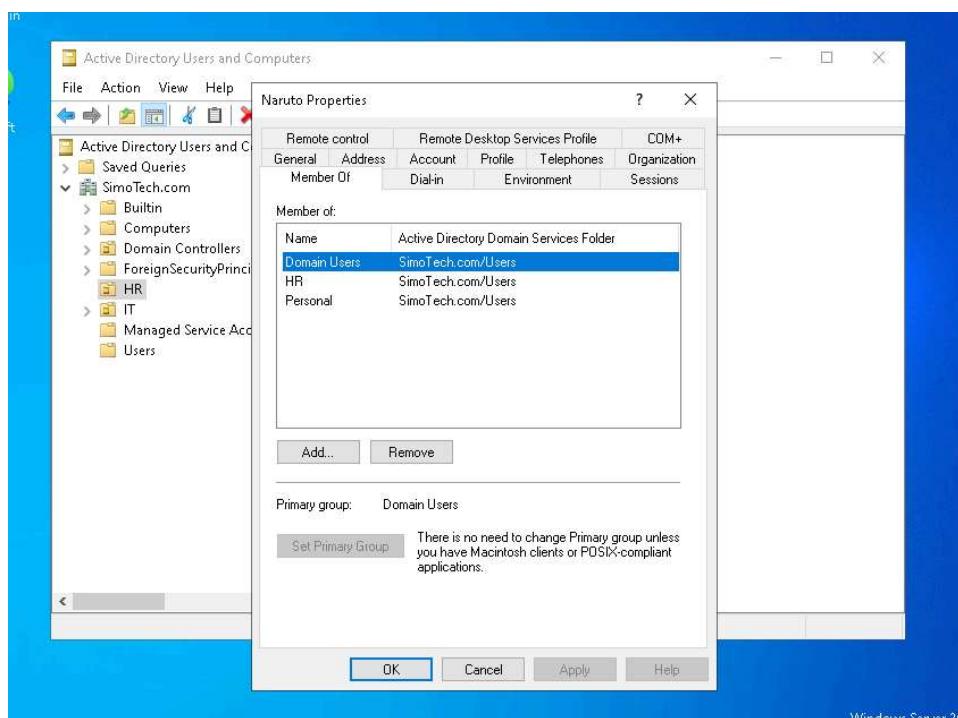


Add the local user Naruto to the Personal Security Group as well.

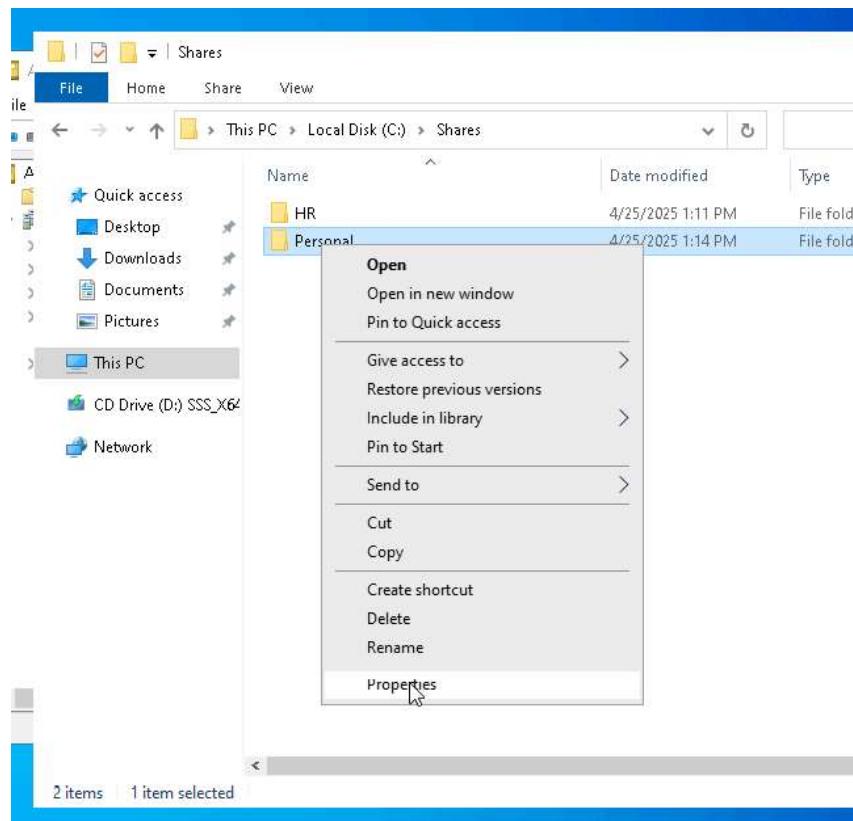


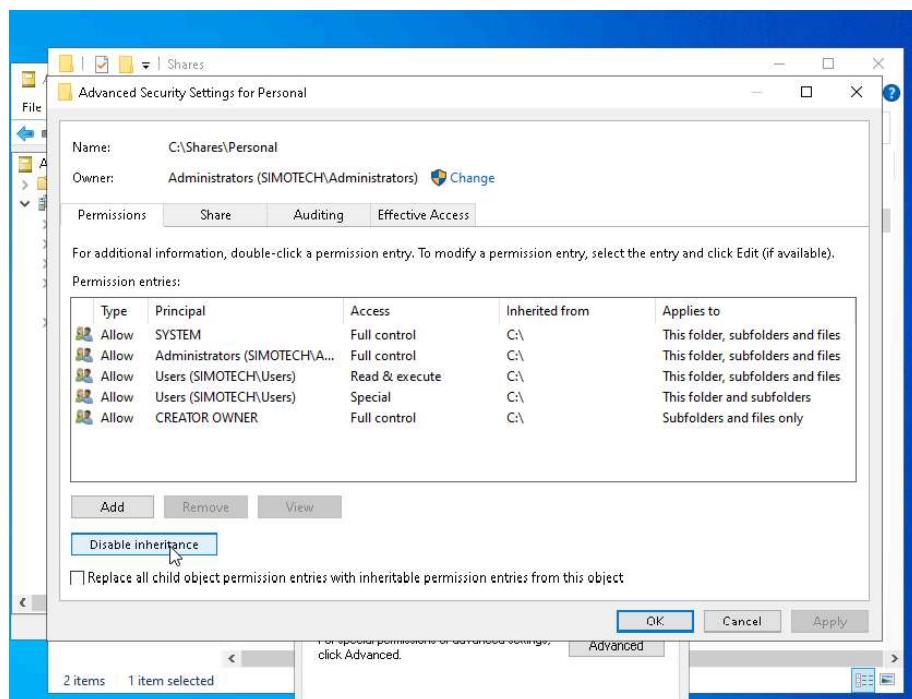
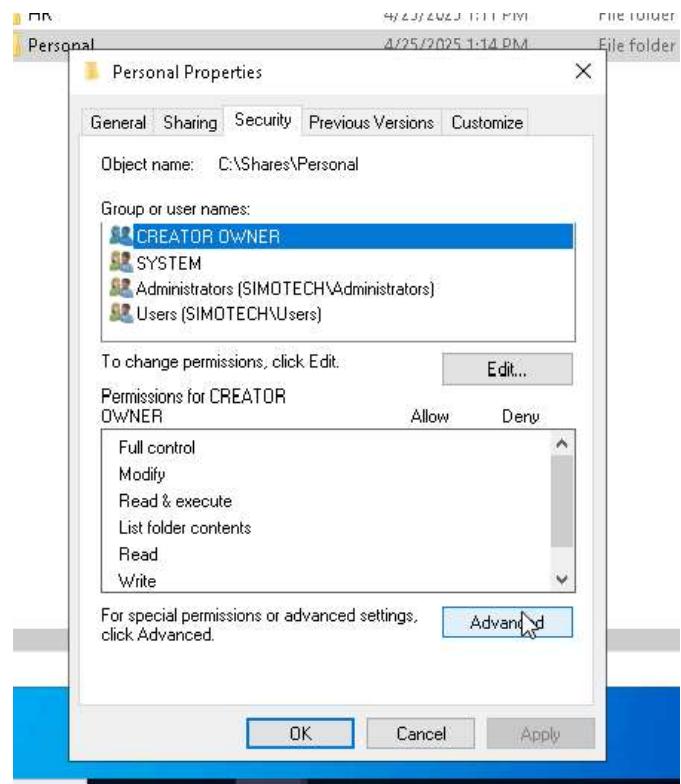


Then we can verify that Naruto was added successfully to the Security Groups.

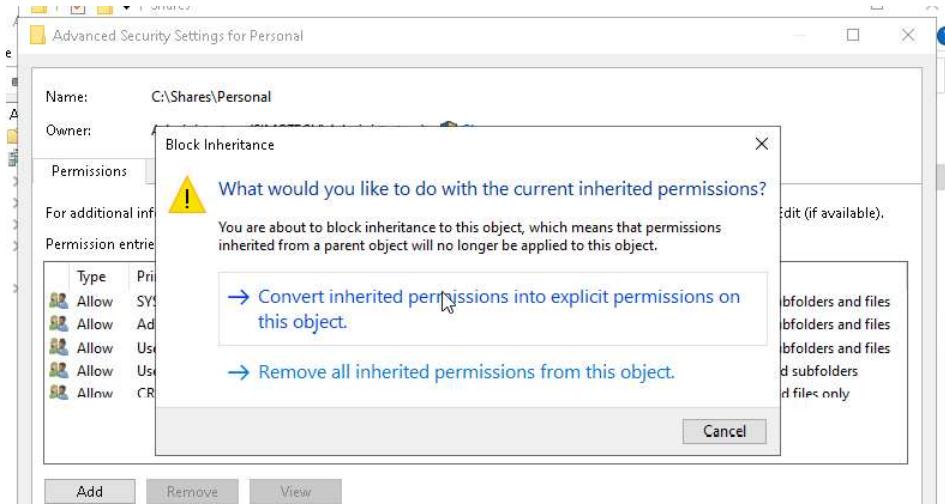


Now we will set the correct permissions. GO to the Shares folder and right click the “Personal” folder and click “Properties”. Then follow the steps below.





Select the first option “Convert inherited permissions...”.



Now remove the “Users”.

For additional information, double-click a permission entry. To modify a permission entry, select the entry and click Edit (if available).

Permission entries:

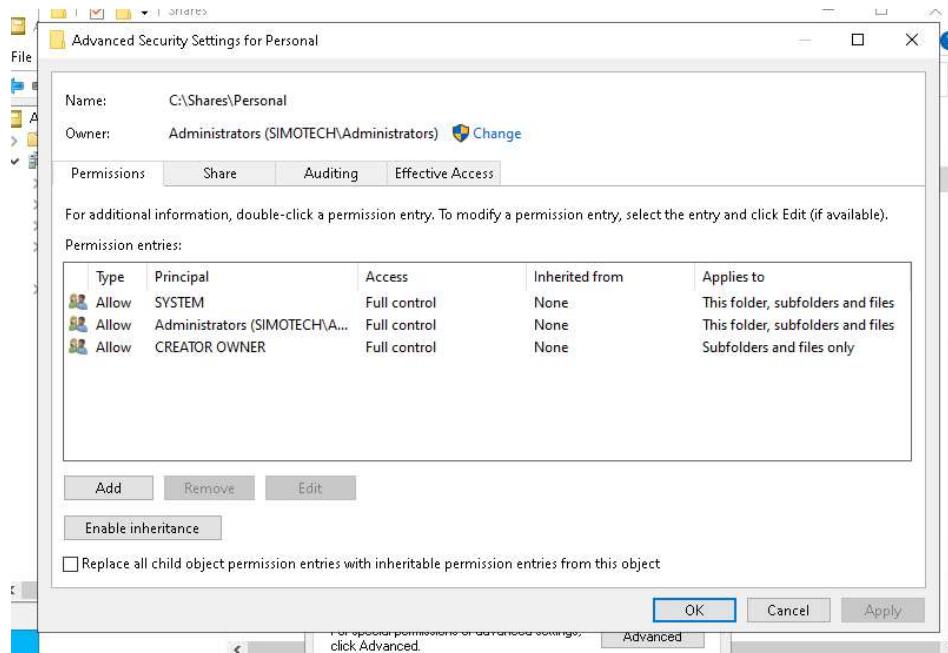
Type	Principal	Access	Inherited from	Applies to
Allow	SYSTEM	Full control	None	This folder, subfolders and files
Allow	Administrators (SIMOTECH\A...)	Full control	None	This folder, subfolders and files
Allow	Users (SIMOTECH\Users)	Read & execute	None	This folder, subfolders and files
Allow	Users (SIMOTECH\Users)	Special	None	This folder and subfolders
Allow	CREATOR OWNER	Full control	None	Subfolders and files only

Add Remove Edit Enable inheritance Replace all child object permission entries with inheritable permission entries from this object

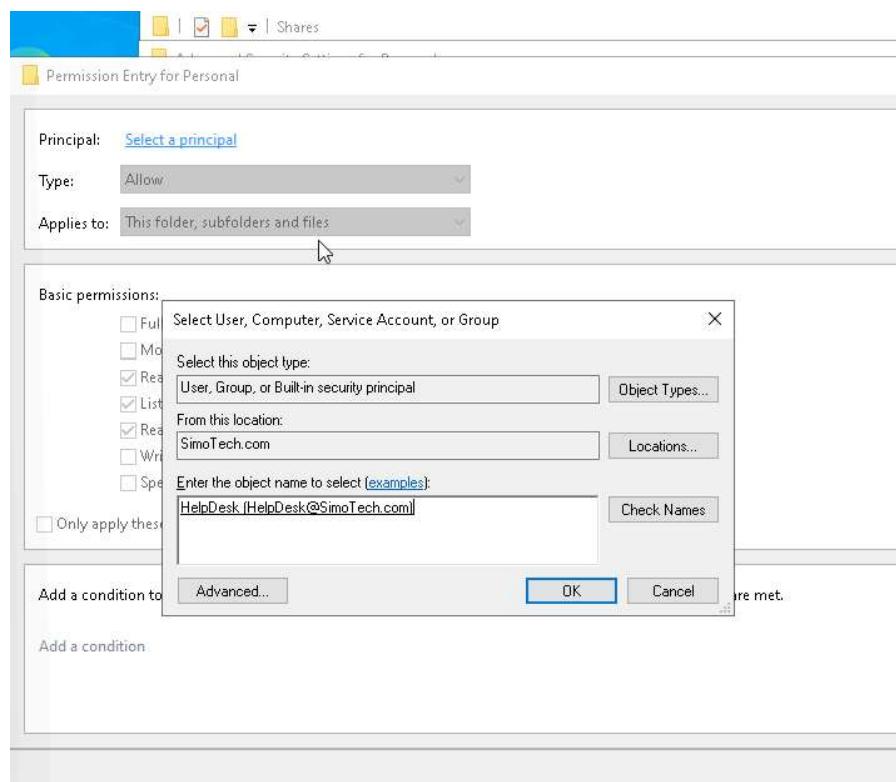
Permission entries:

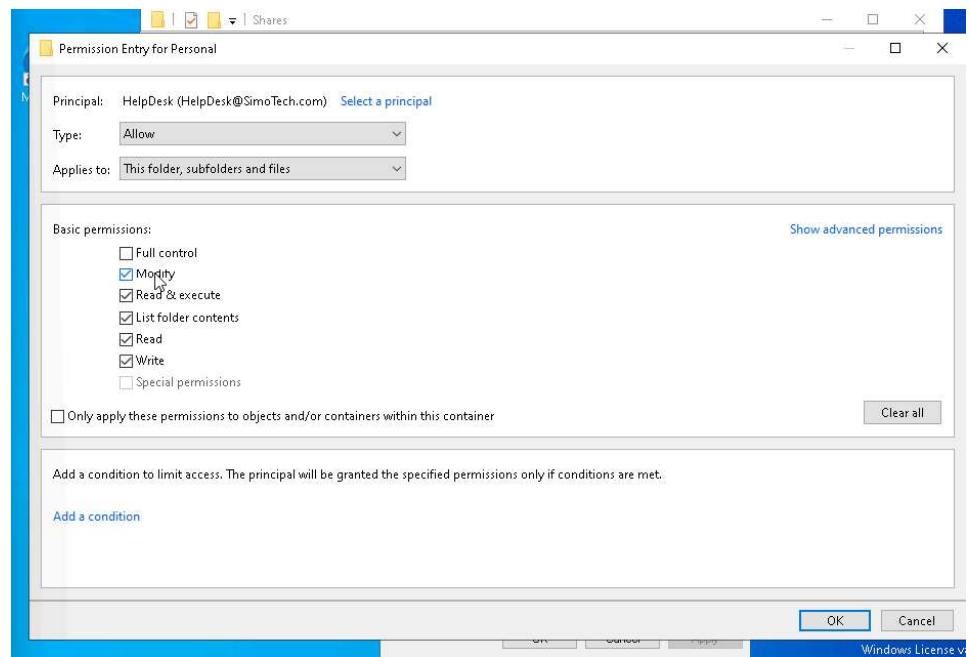
Type	Principal	Access	Inherited from	Applies to
Allow	SYSTEM	Full control	None	This folder, subfolders and files
Allow	Administrators (SIMOTECH\A...)	Full control	None	This folder, subfolders and files
Allow	Users (SIMOTECH\Users)	Read & execute	None	This folder, subfolders and files
Allow	CREATOR OWNER	Full control	None	Subfolders and files only

Add Remove Edit Enable inheritance

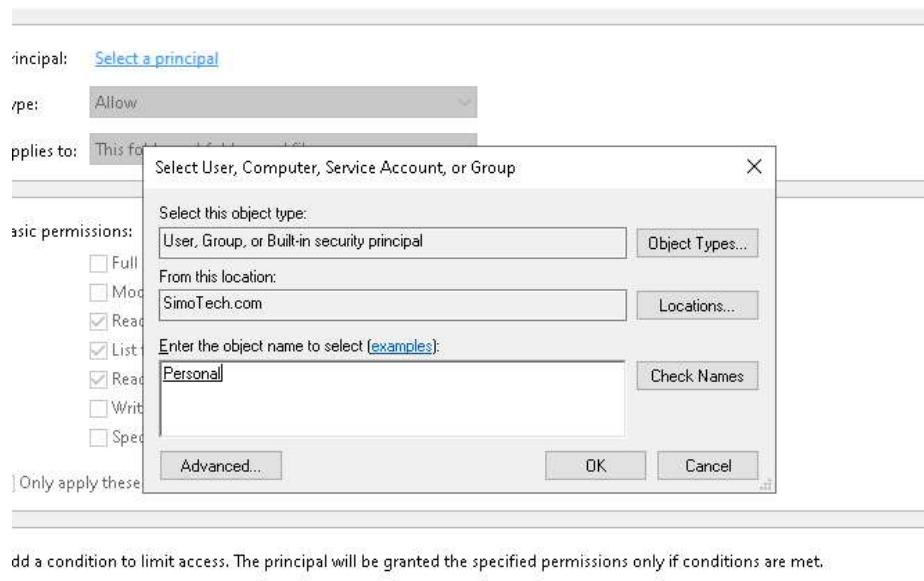


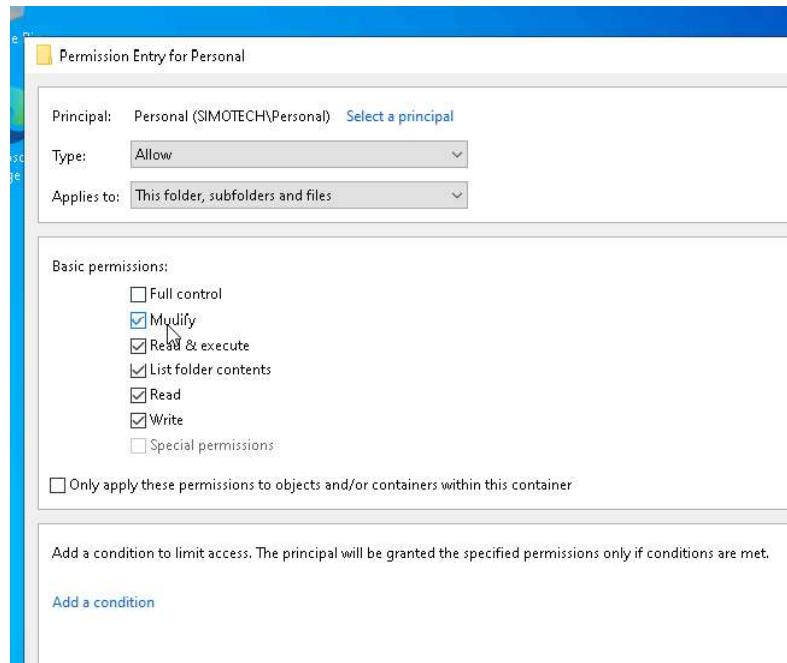
Now add HelpDesk as a “Principal” and give it Modify permissions.





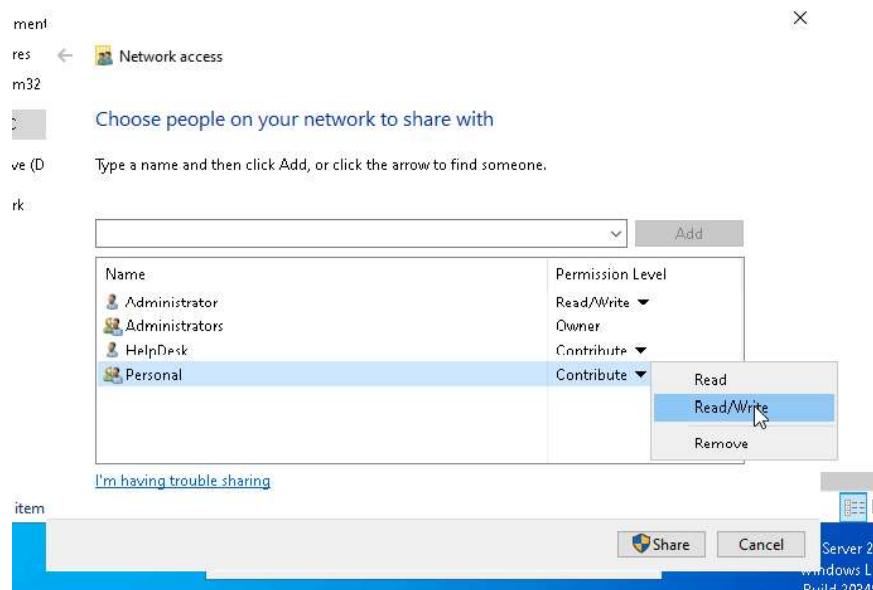
Do the same process for the group “Personal”.



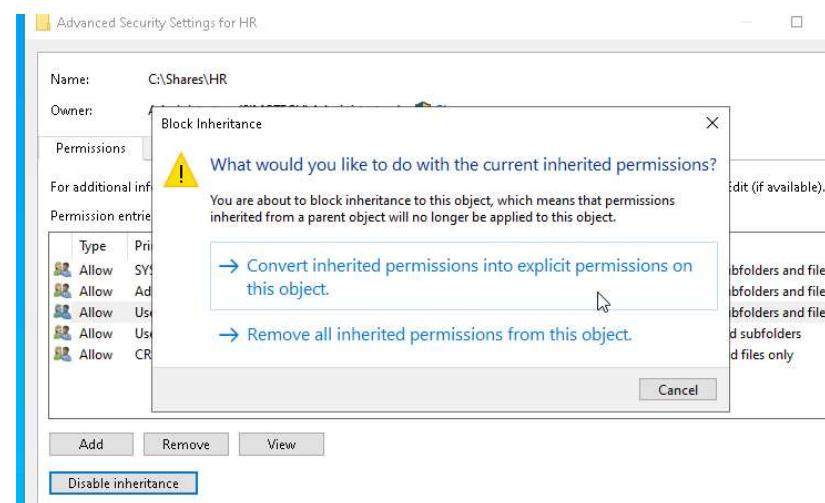
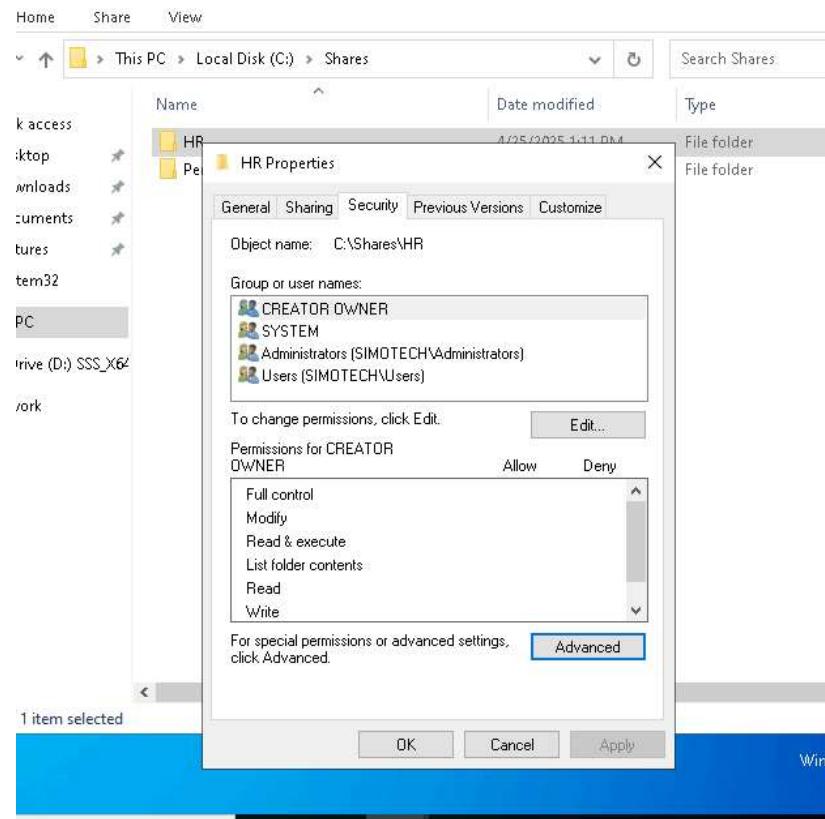


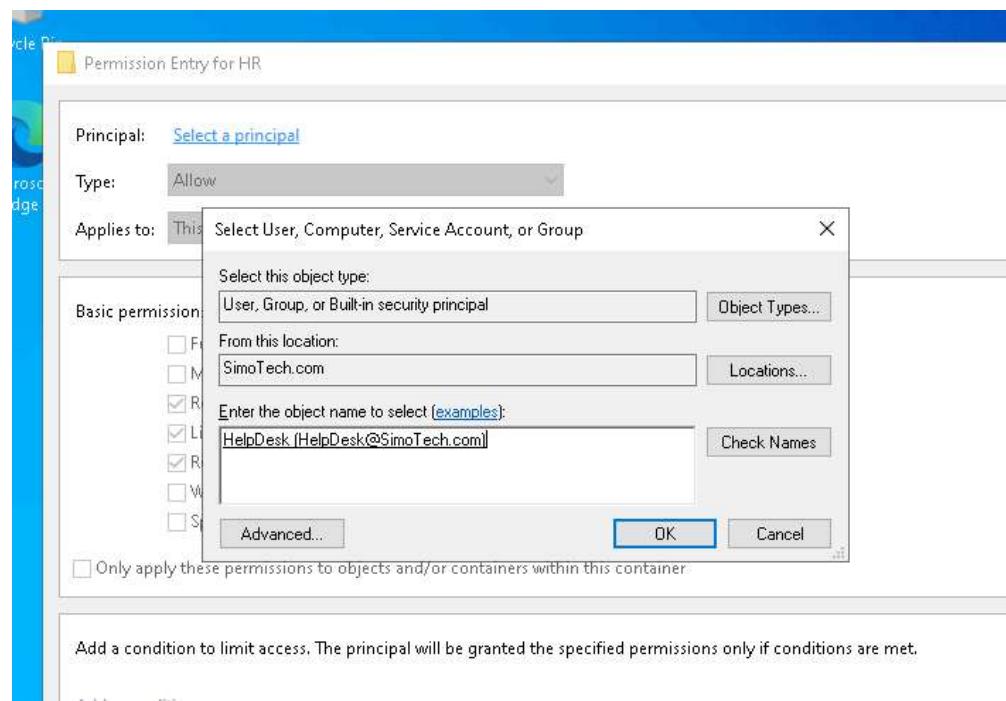
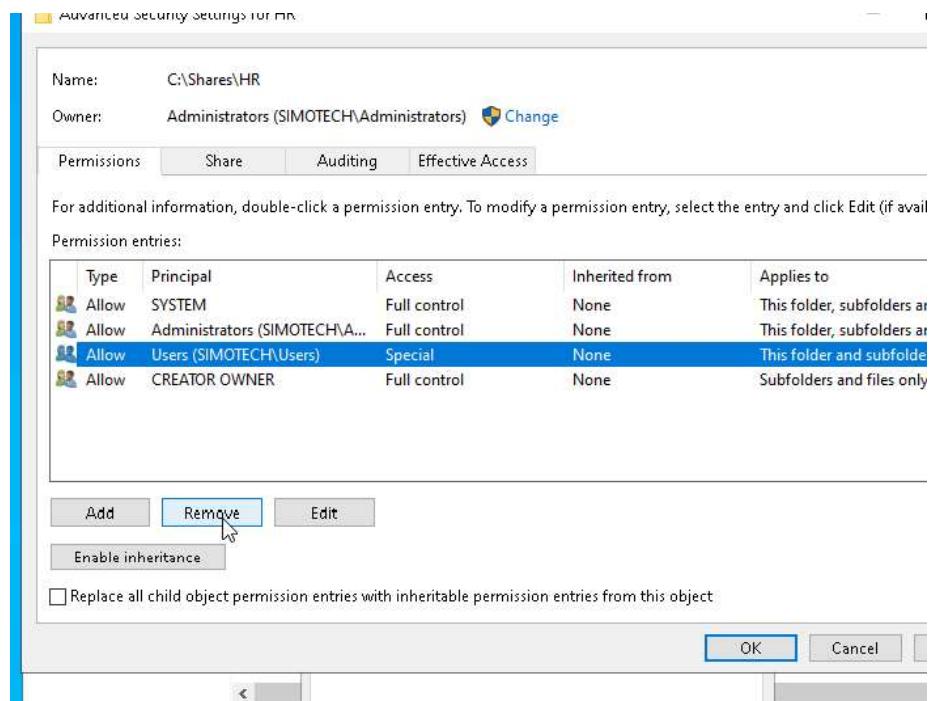
	Allow	HelpDesk (HelpDesk@SimoTe...)	Modify	None	This folder, subfolders and files
	Allow	Personal (SIMOTECH\Personal)	Modify	None	This folder, subfolders and files

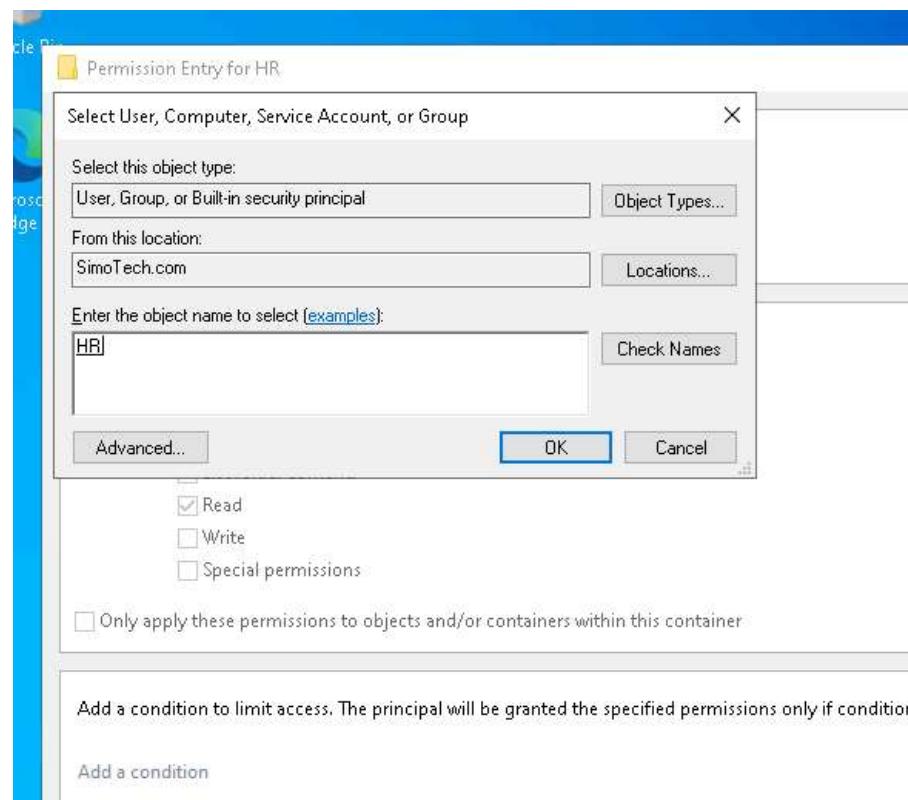
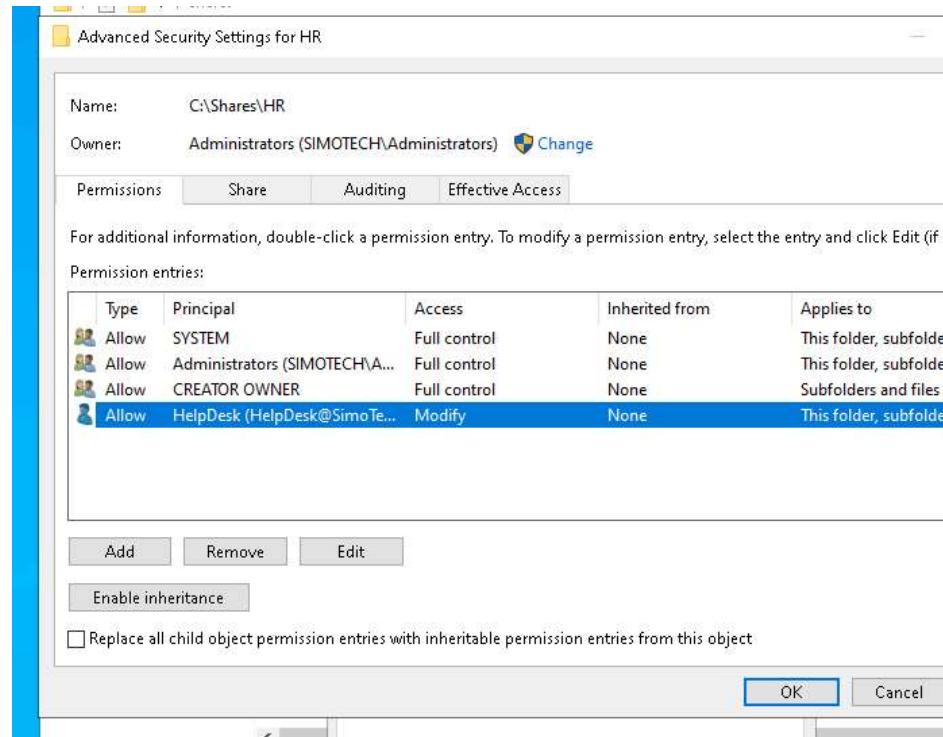
Go to the “Sharing” tab in Personal Properties and change Personal’s Permission Level to Read/Write. Click “Share”.

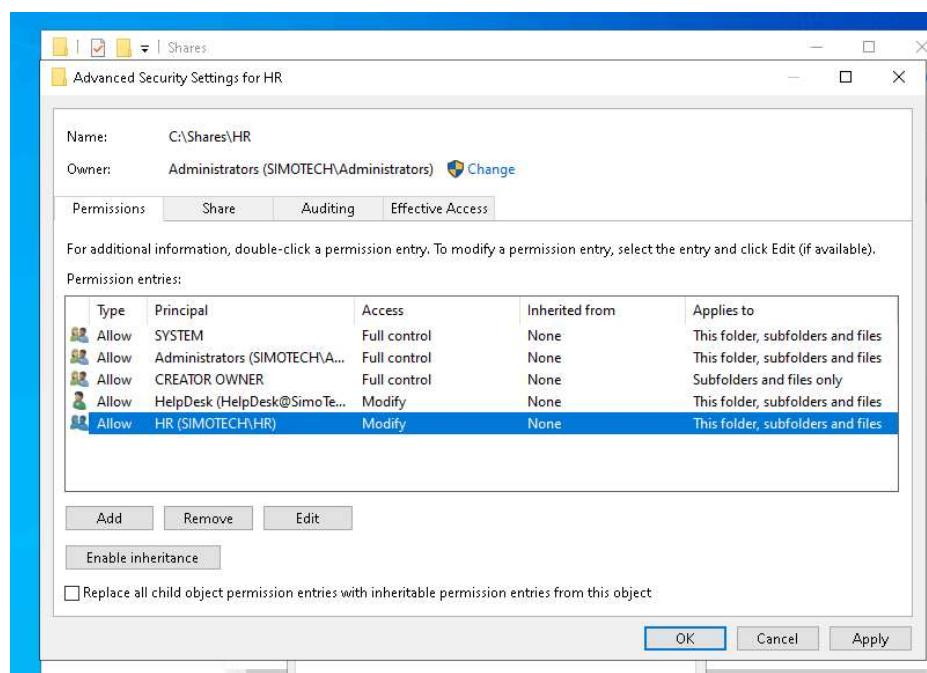
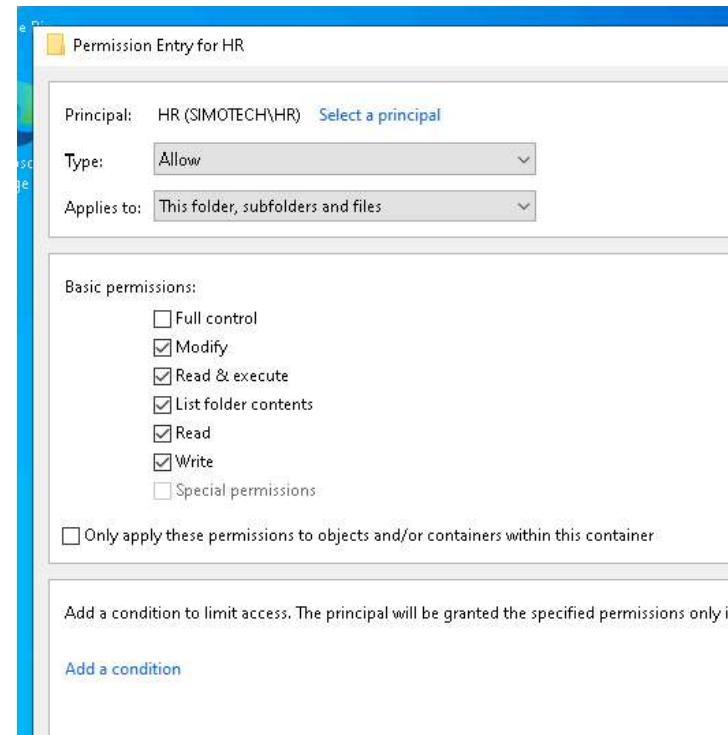


Do the same process with the HR folder.

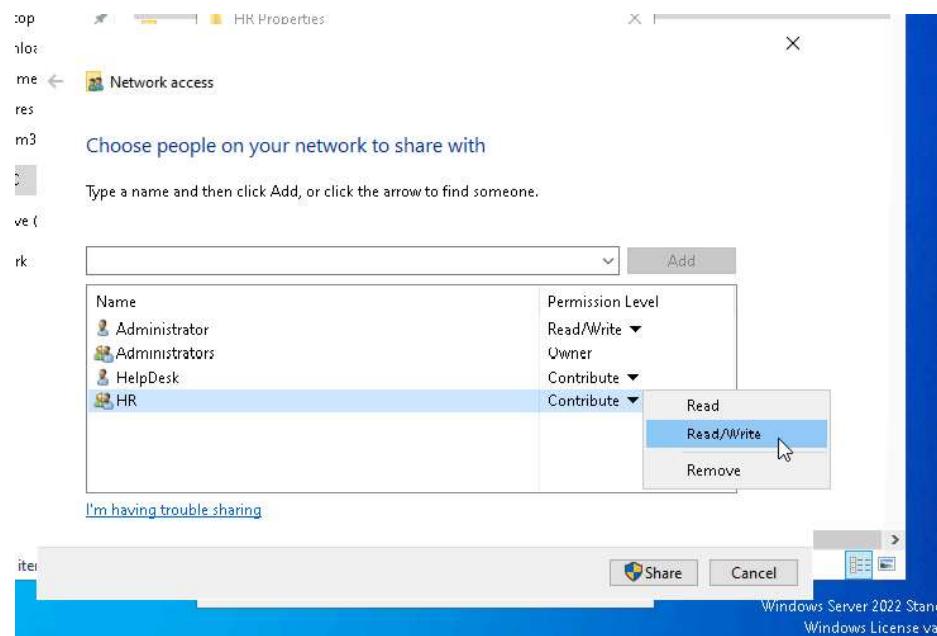
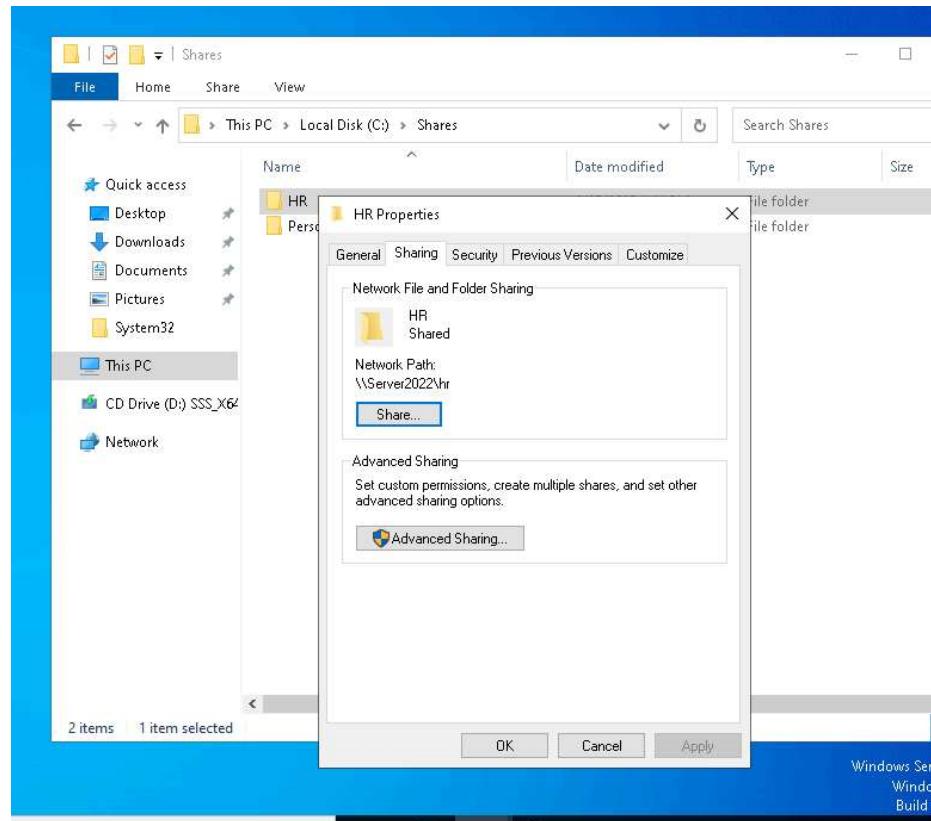




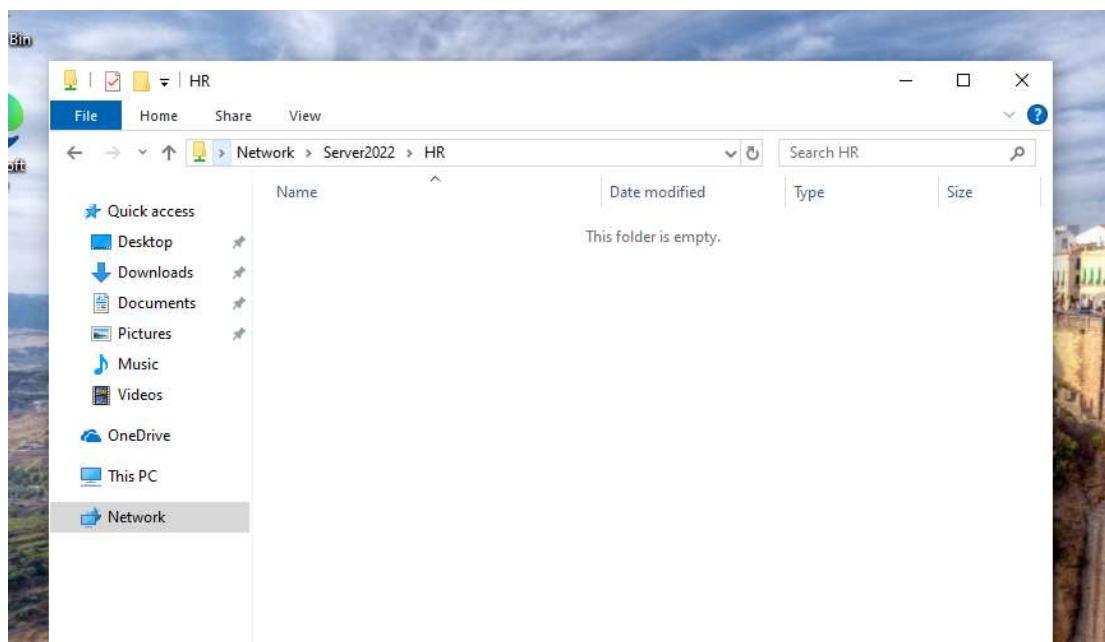
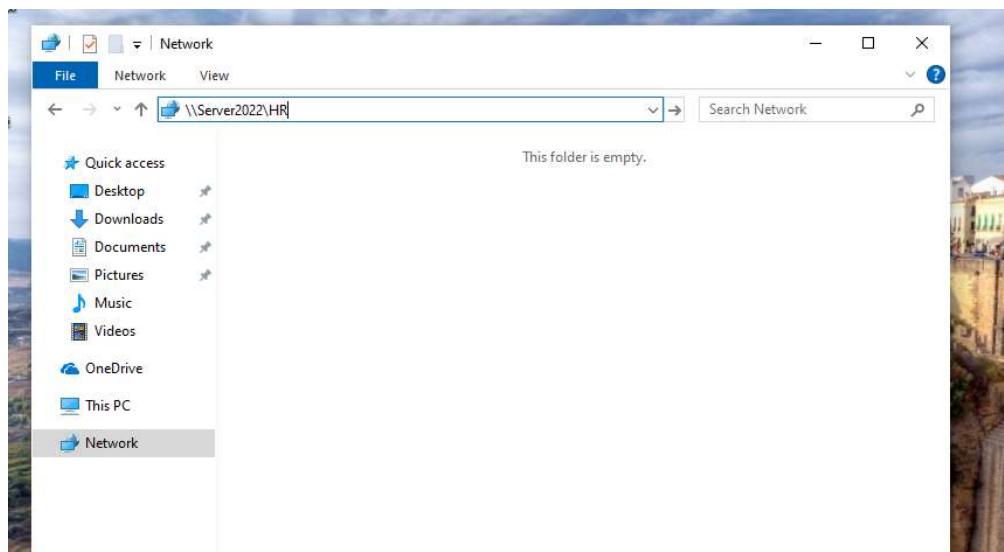


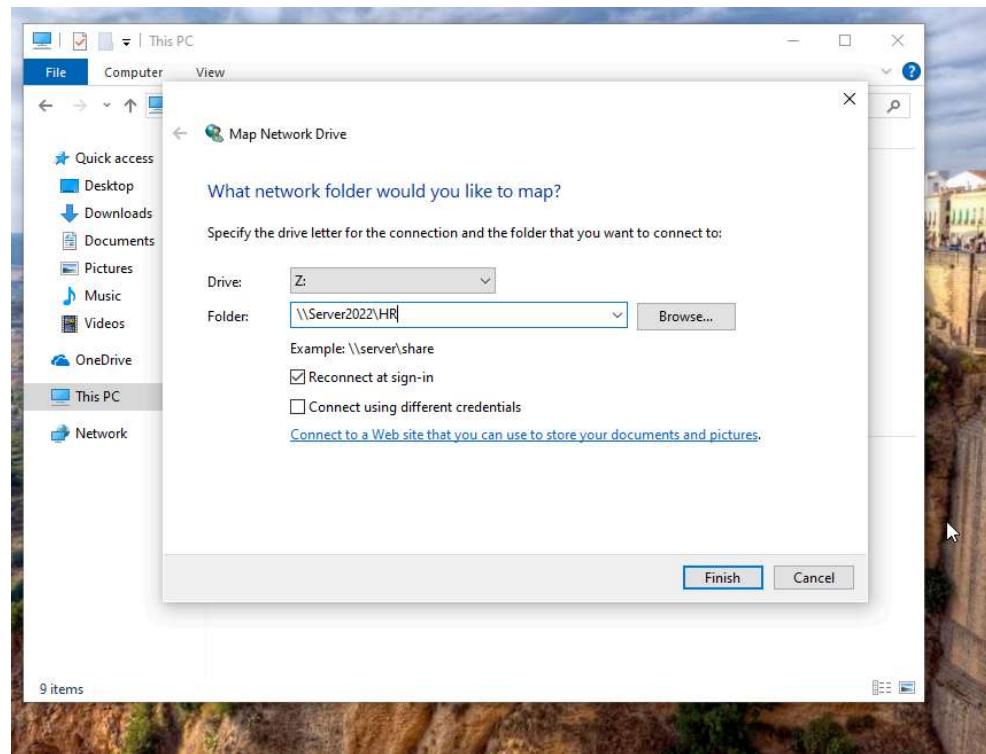
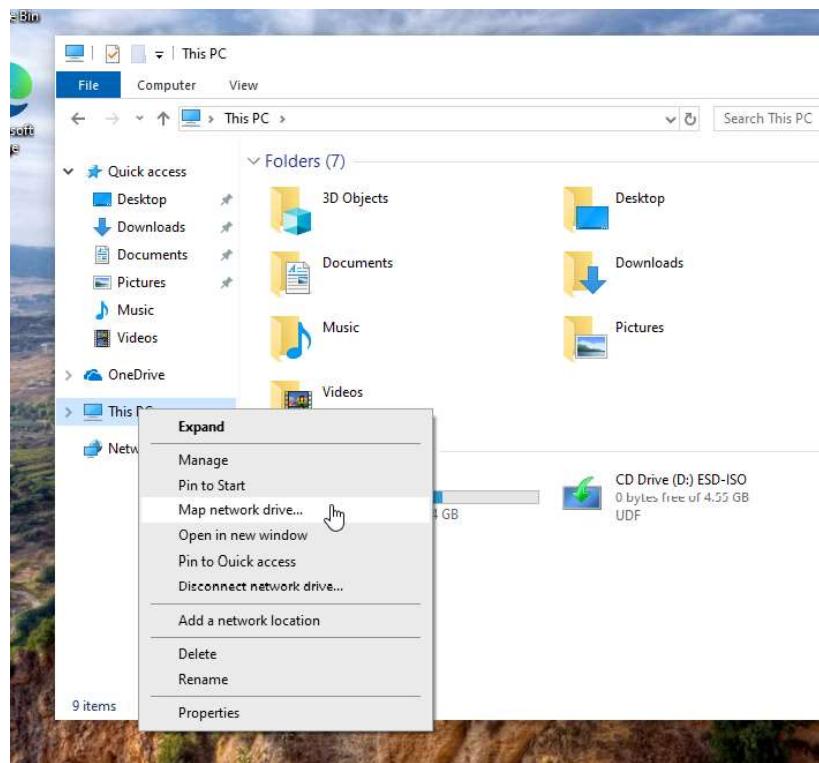


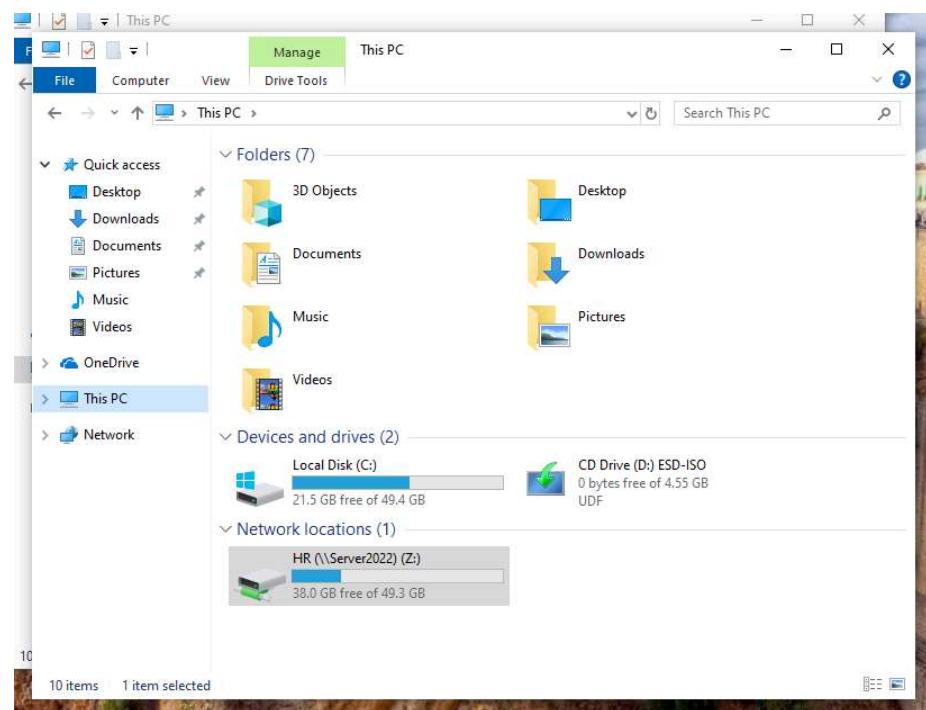
Give the HR group “read/write” properties in the sharing properties.



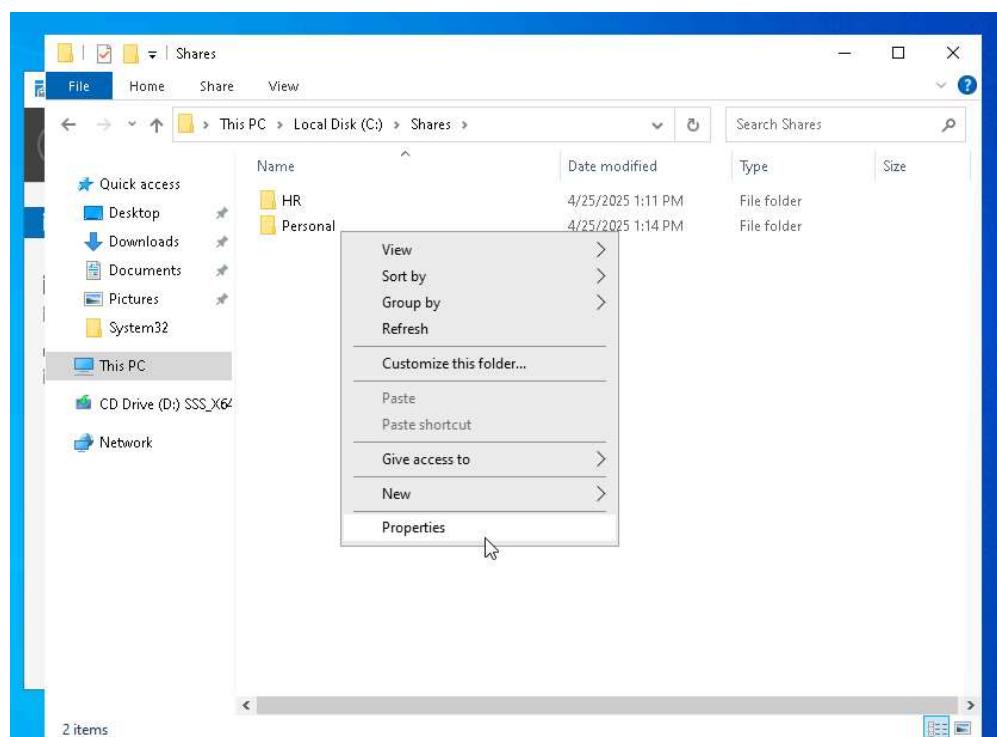
Check the local user Naruto's access to the HR folder. Login to Windows 10 (Employee). Type “\\Server2022\\HR” into the address bar.

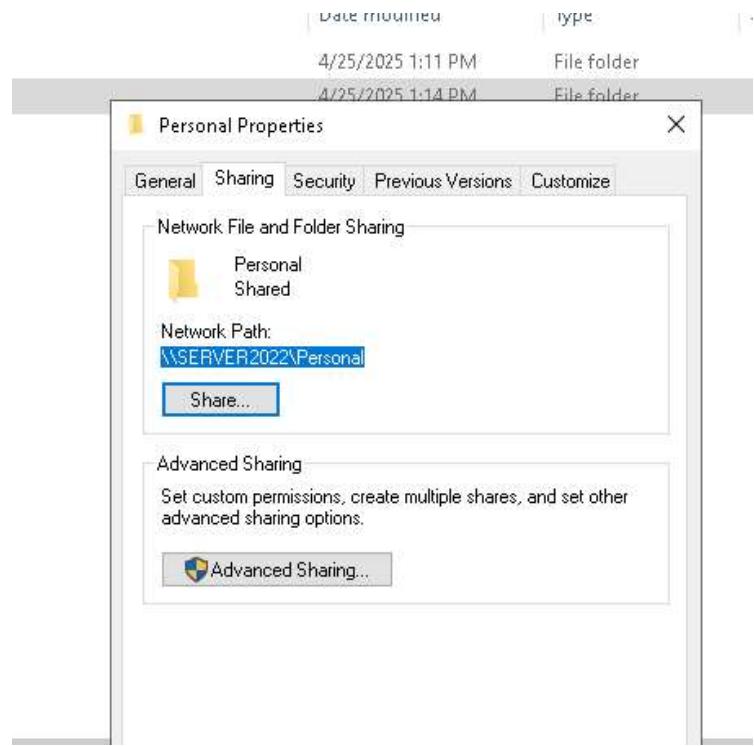


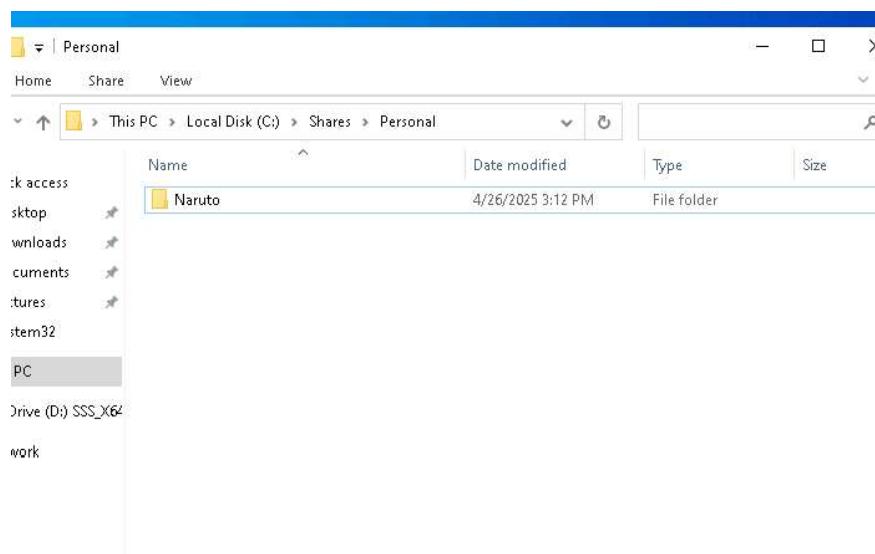
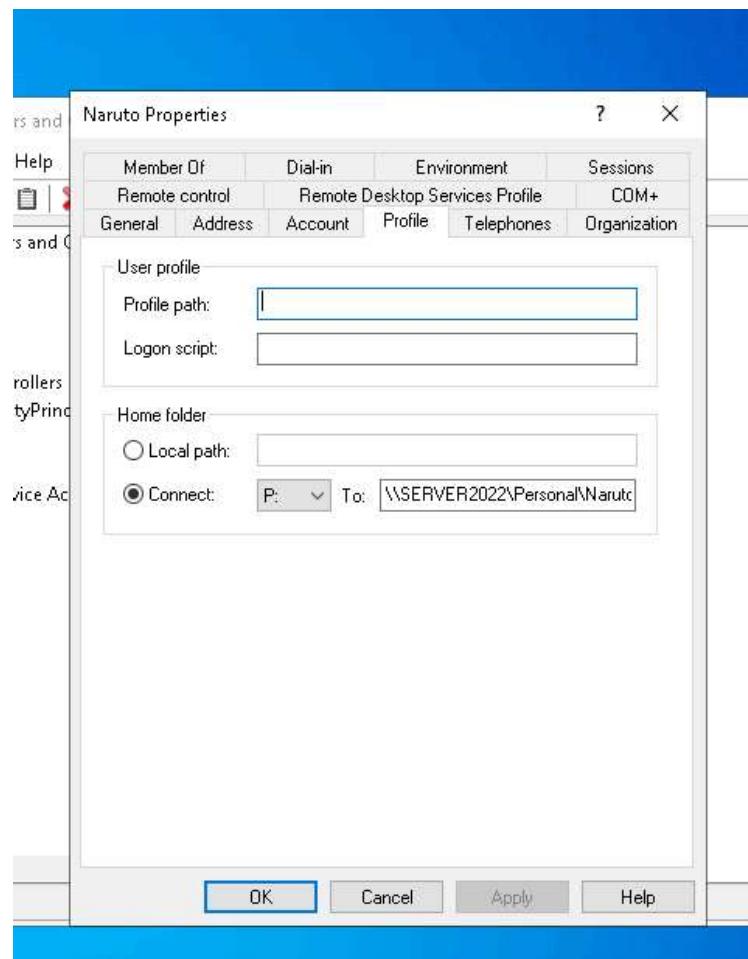




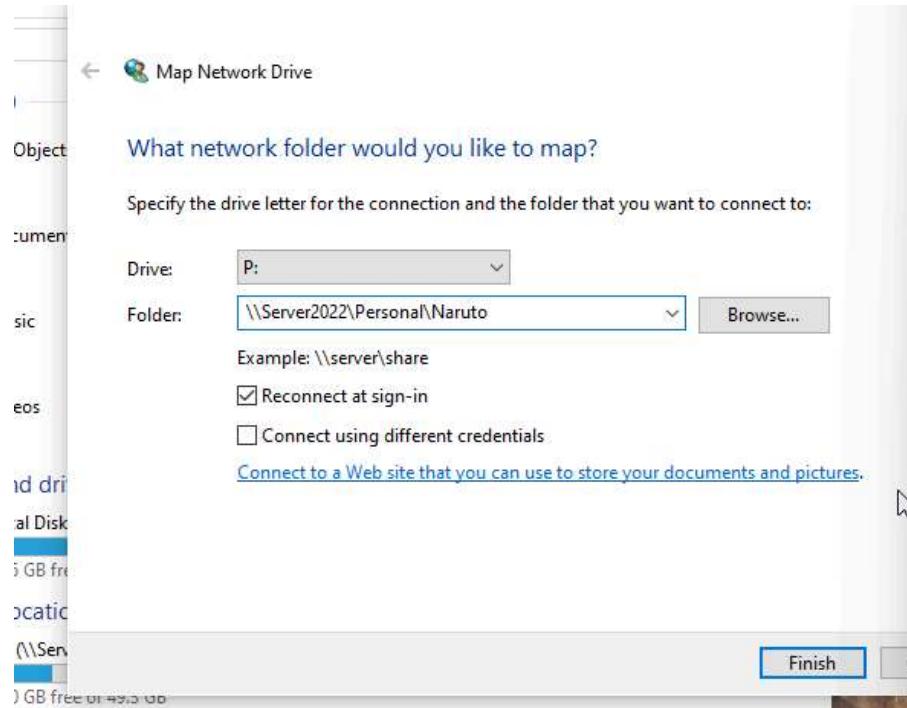
We can map the Personal drive in a different way by going to Windows Server 2022.







Then we go back to Windows 10 (Employee) logged in as the local user Naruto and we map the network drive again and create the drive for Naruto.



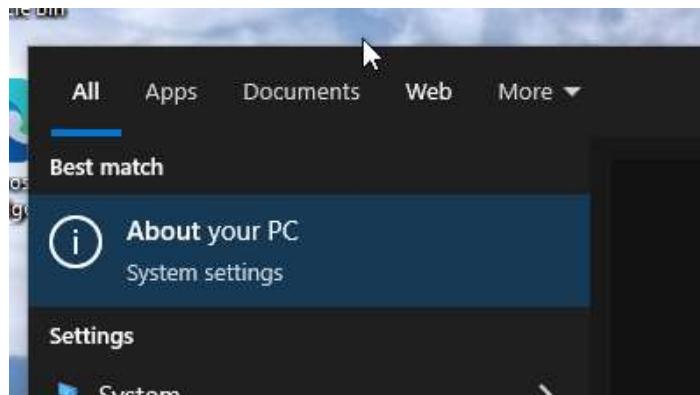
Now we can see both the Personal drive and HR drive are mapped.



Windows 10 Remote Access: Remote Desktop, Remote Registry

In Part 8 we will configure remote access for Windows 10, practice with the Remote Registry tool to manage registry settings, configuring and using Remote Desktop to manage Windows machines, and utilizing C\$ administrative share.

First, we will allow remote connections to Naruto's PC. Open Windows 10 (Employee). Go to "About your PC" and then "Advanced system settings". Click the circle for "Allow remote connections to this computer" and then "Select Users"



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[BitLocker settings](#)

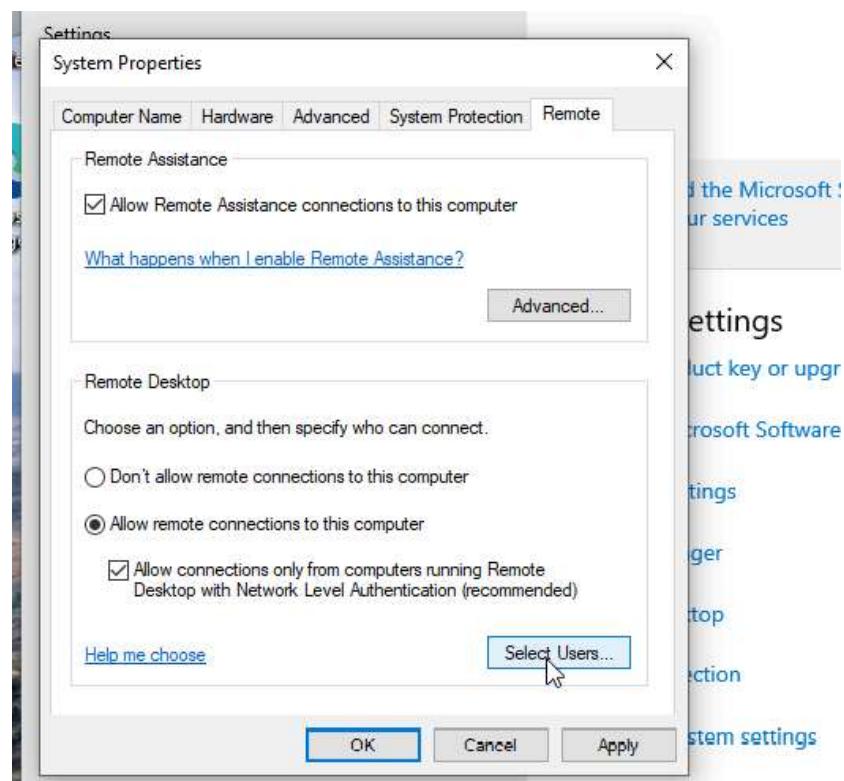
[Device Manager](#)

[Remote desktop](#)

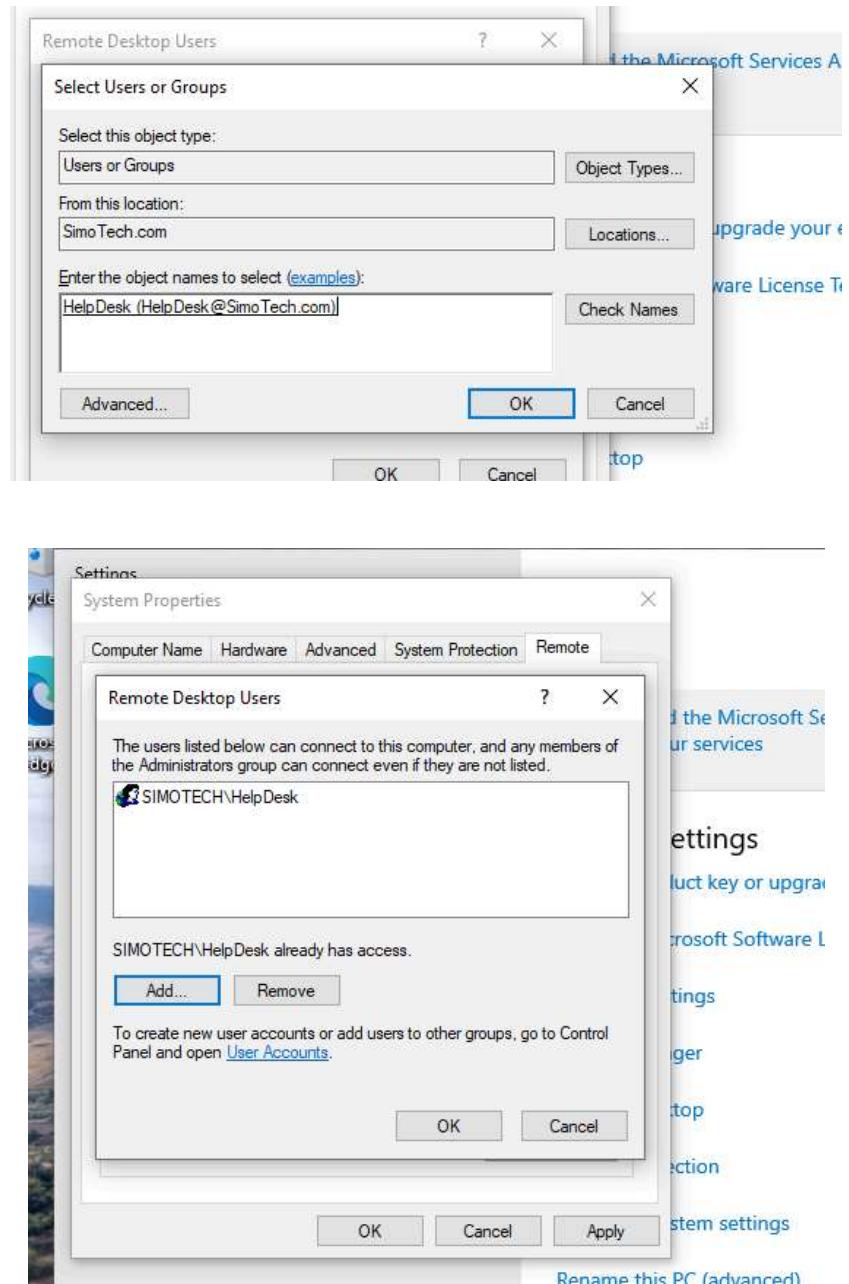
[System protection](#)

[Advanced system settings](#)

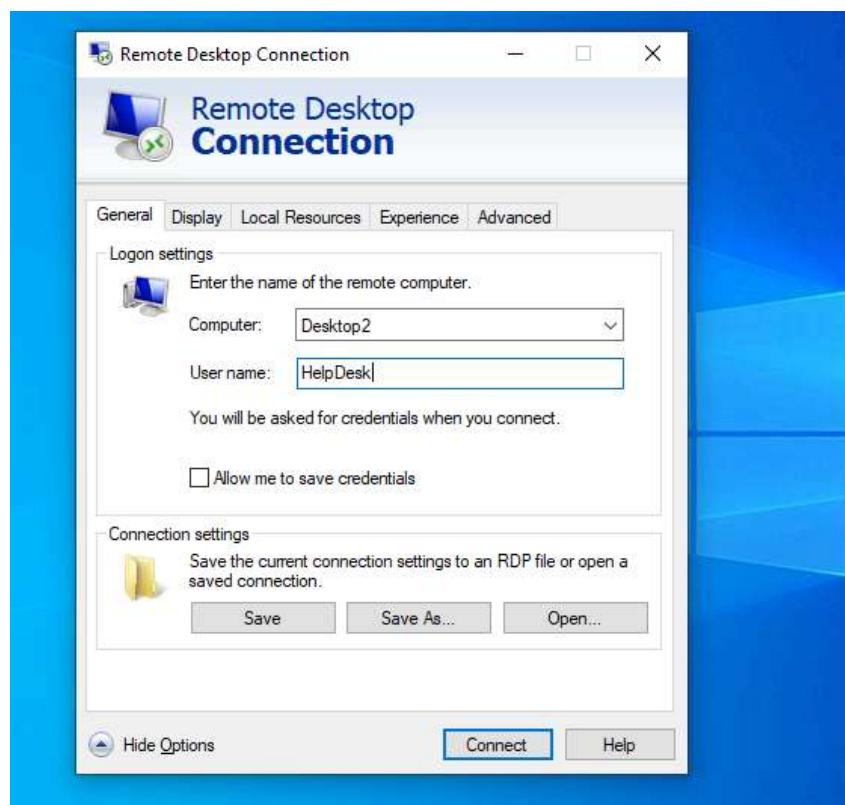
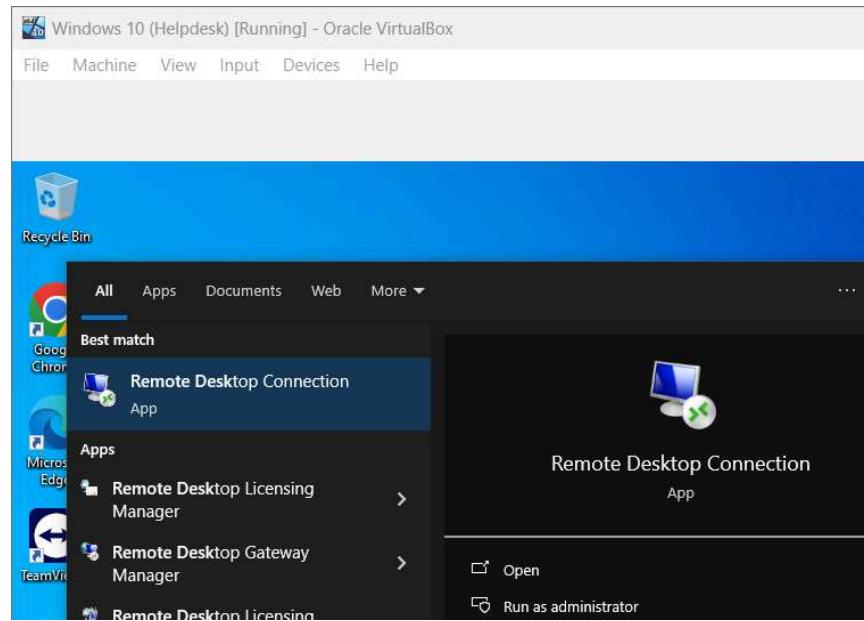
[Rename this PC \(advanced\)](#)

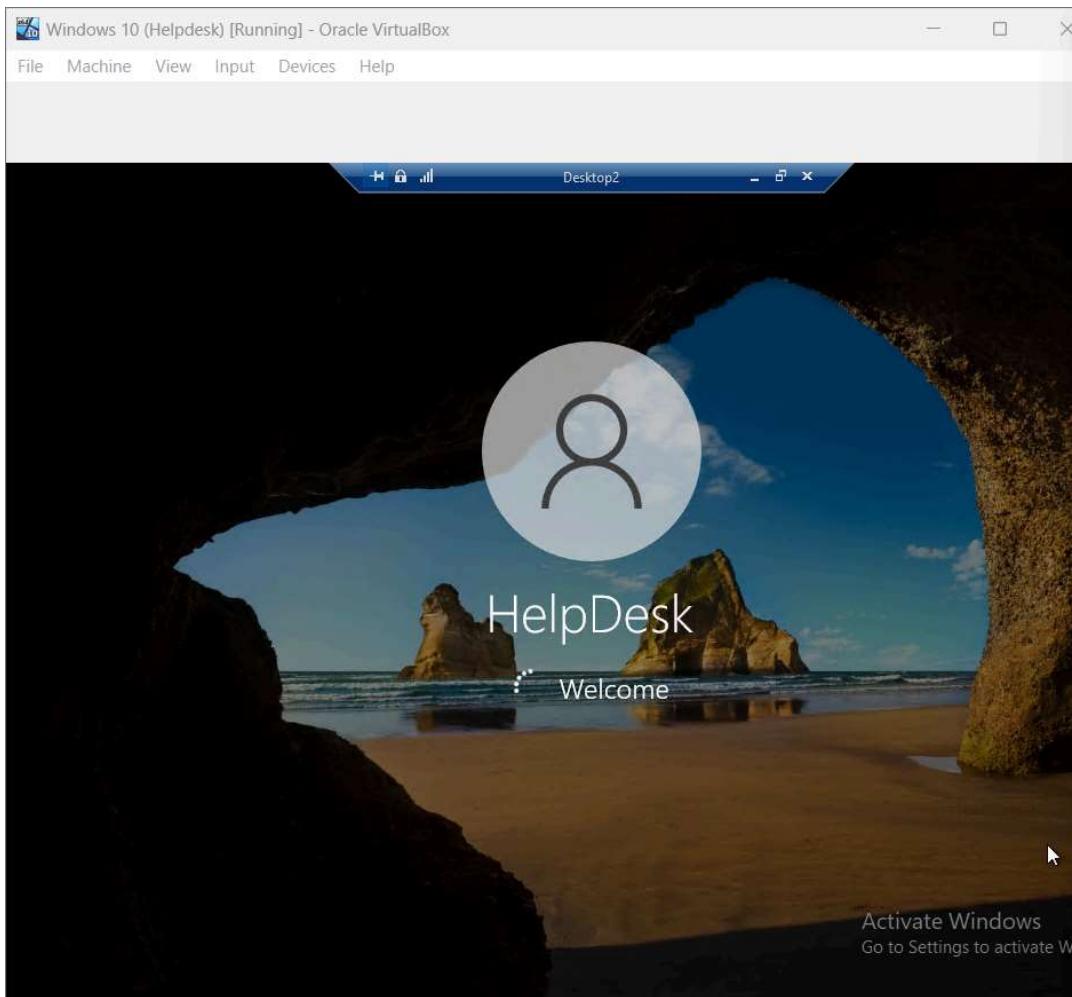
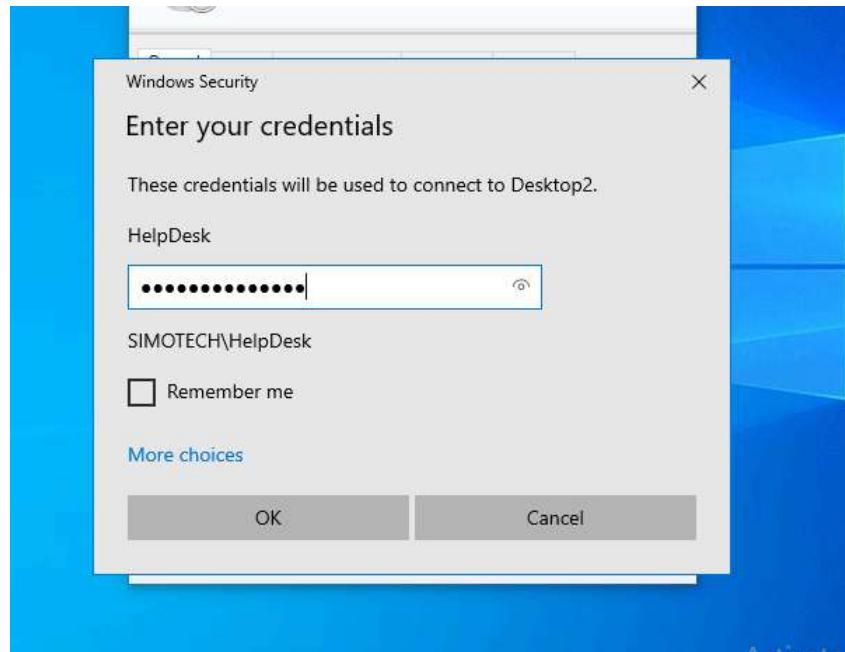


Add HelpDesk as one of the Remote Desktop Users.

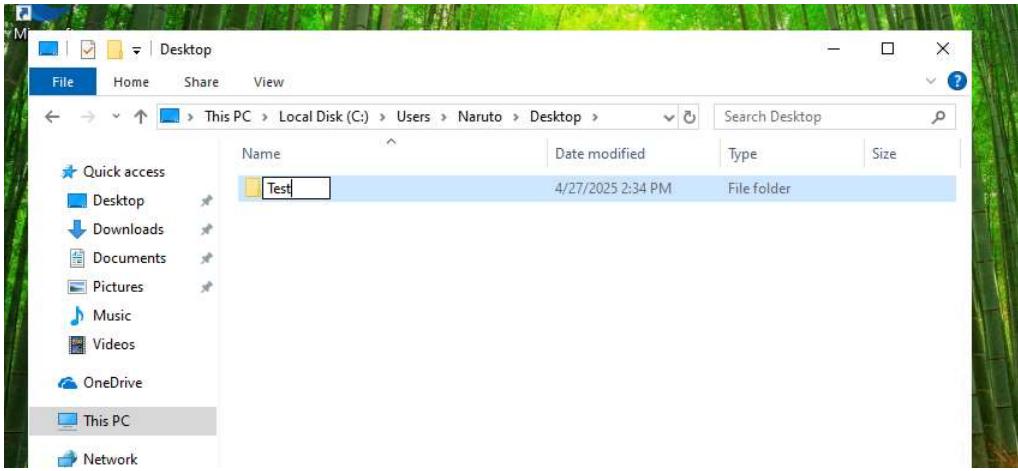


Since Remote Desktop is enabled go to Windows 10 (Helpdesk) and we will remotely connect to Windows 10 (Employee) on Naruto's account.

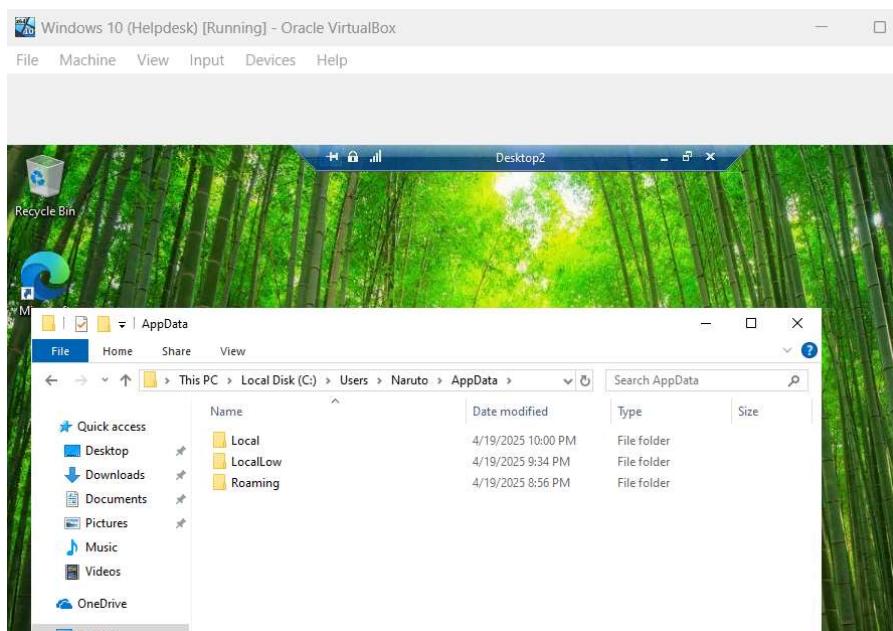
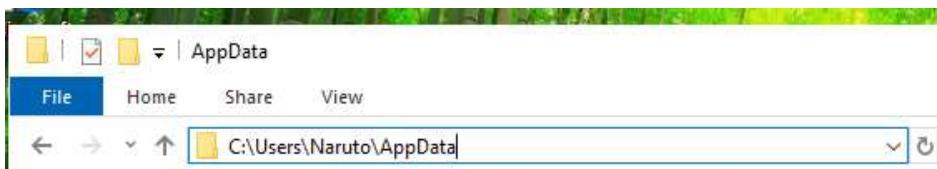




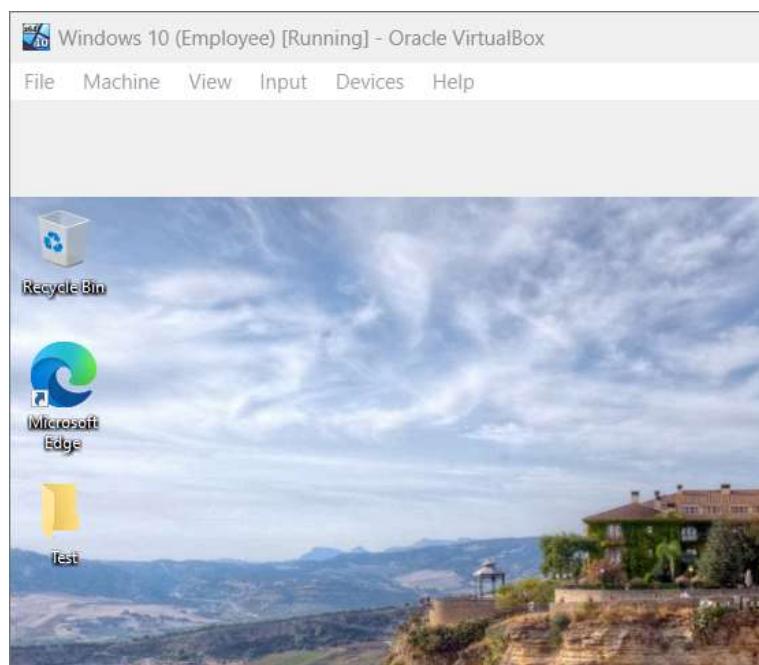
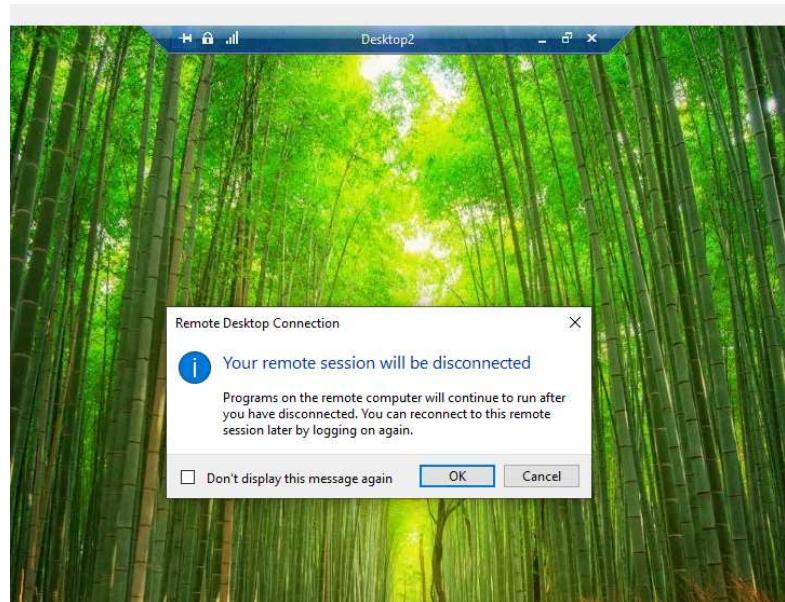
As a help desk professional remotely connecting to Naruto's PC, we can create a new folder for him.



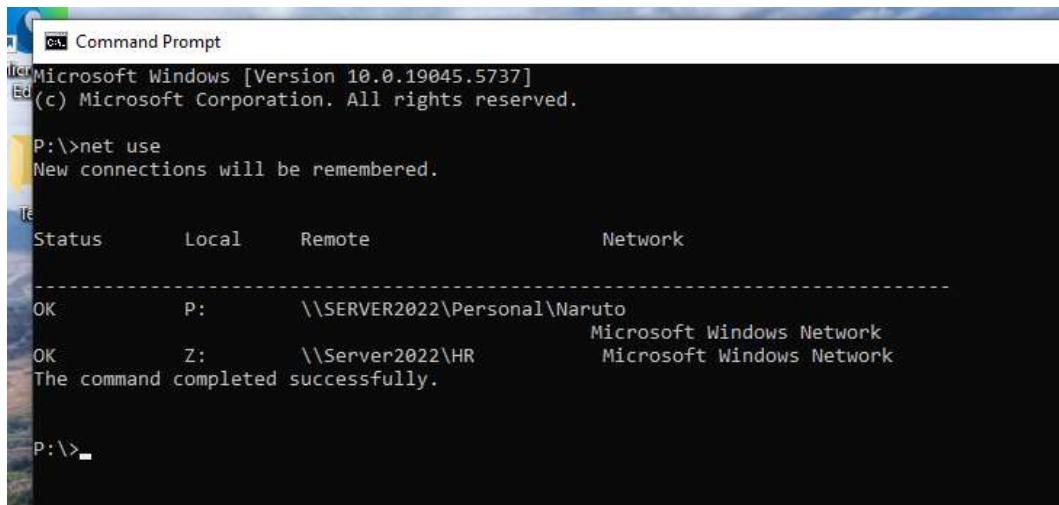
We can also manage the content of Naruto's AppData directory. To access the AppData type AppData in the file directory bar.



Next, we can disconnect from Remote Desktop and then log into Naruto's account on Windows 10 (Employee). We can see the new folder "Test" that we created from the Windows 10 (Helpdesk) while connected to Remote Desktop.



On Windows 10 (Employee) open CMD and type “net use” to see all the network drives mapped on the system.



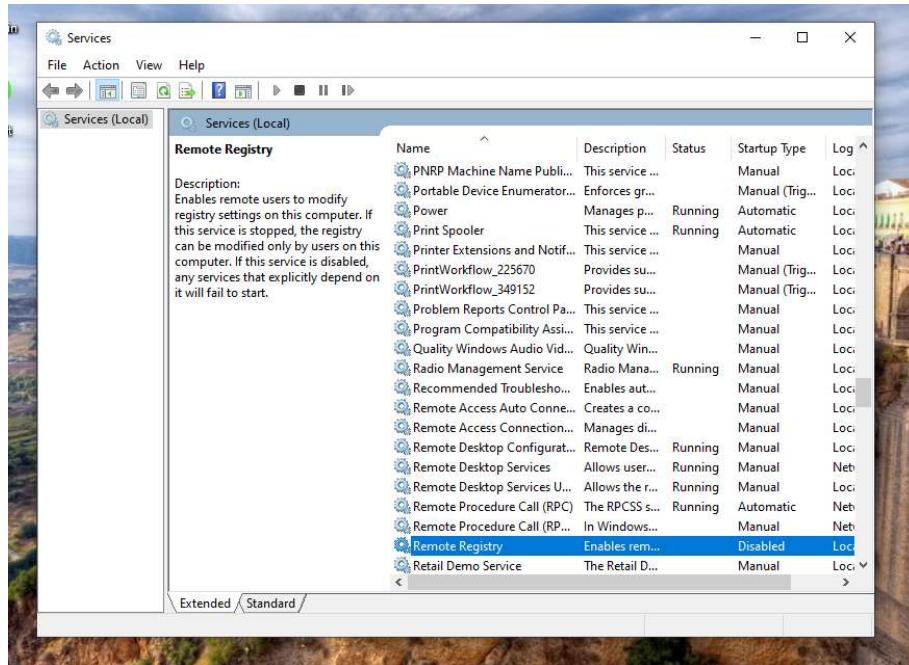
```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5737]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

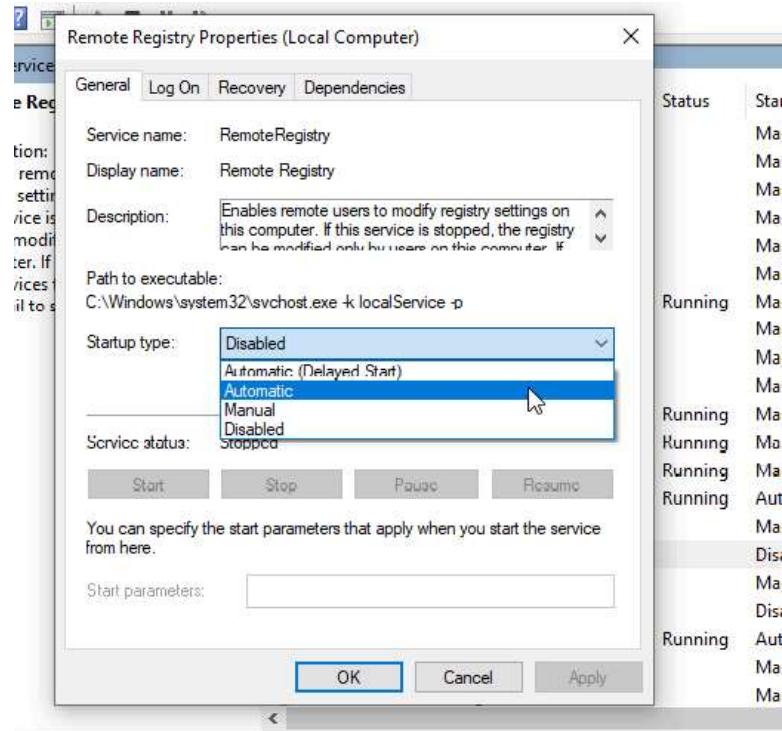
P:\>net use
New connections will be remembered.

Status      Local       Remote           Network
-----      ----       -----           -----
OK          P:        \\SERVER2022\Personal\Naruto      Microsoft Windows Network
OK          Z:        \\Server2022\HR      Microsoft Windows Network
The command completed successfully.

P:\>
```

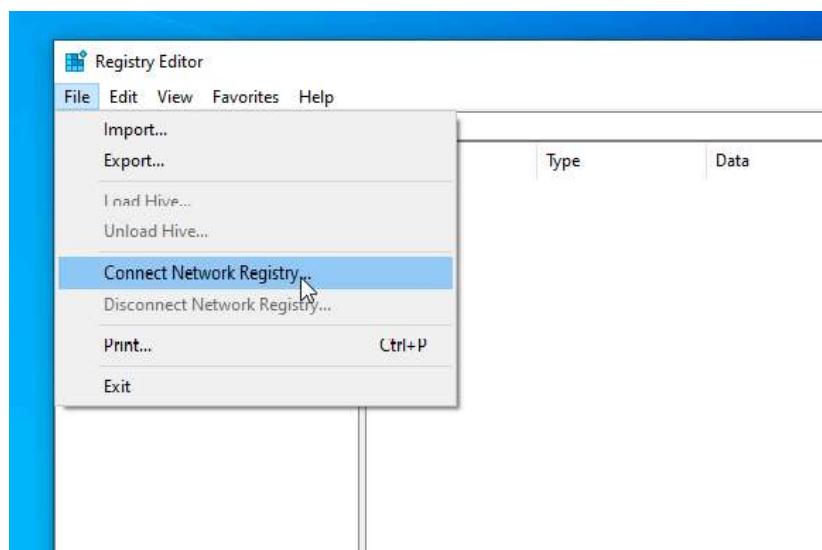
Another way to see the network drives is to go to “Services” and enable “Remote Registry”. For “Services” run it as administrator and login using HelpDesk credentials.

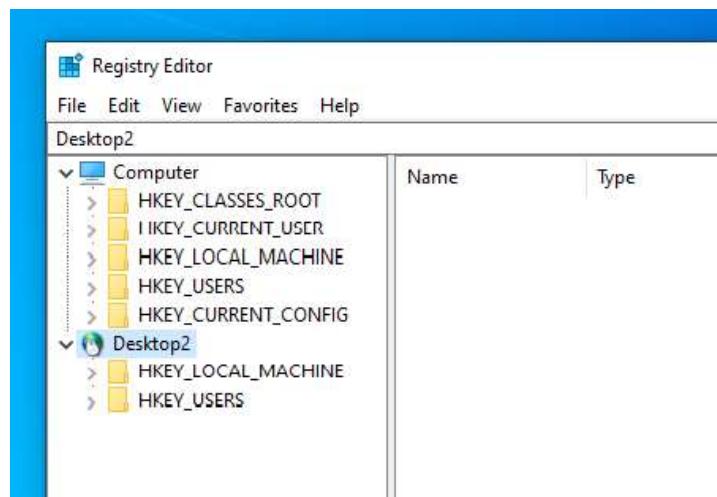
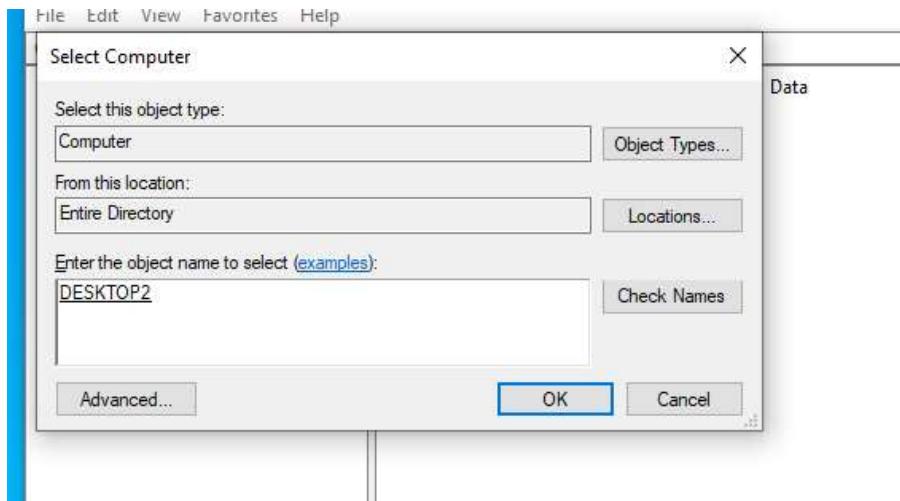




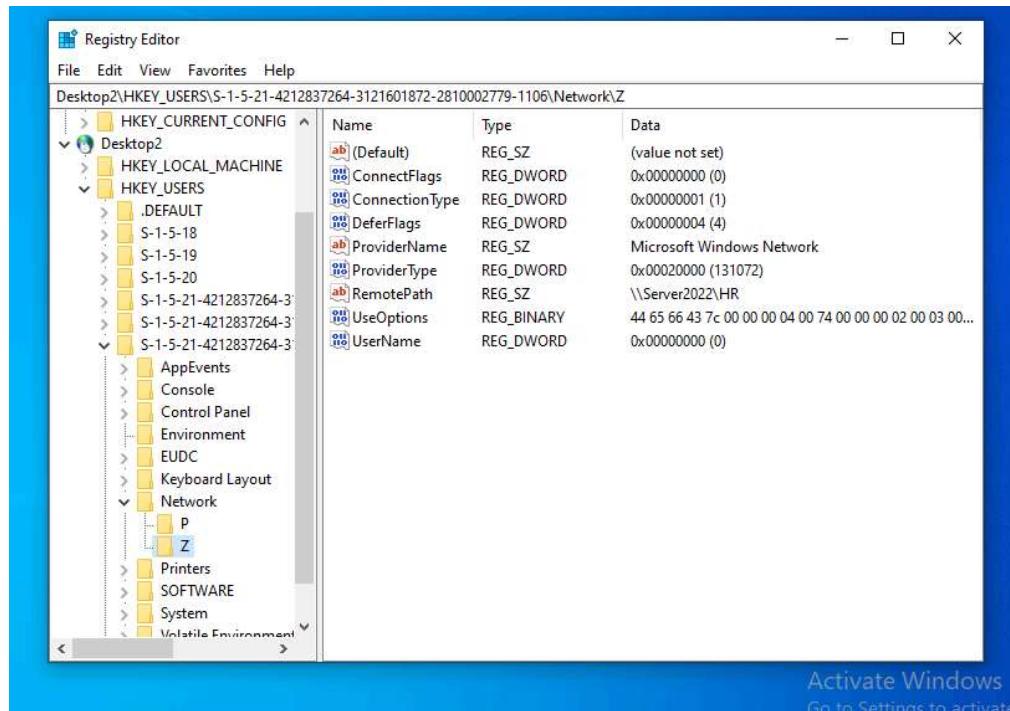
Startup type: Automatic

Now back on Window 10 (Helpdesk), open “Registry Editor” and follow these steps.

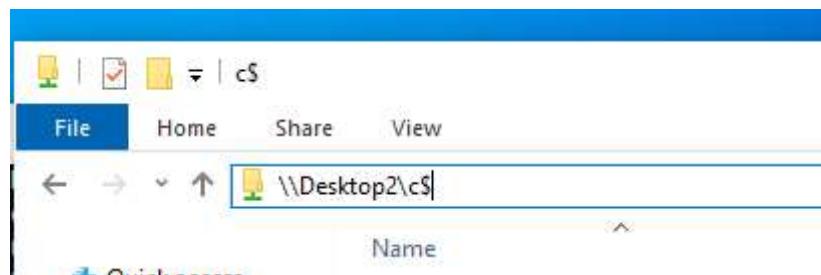


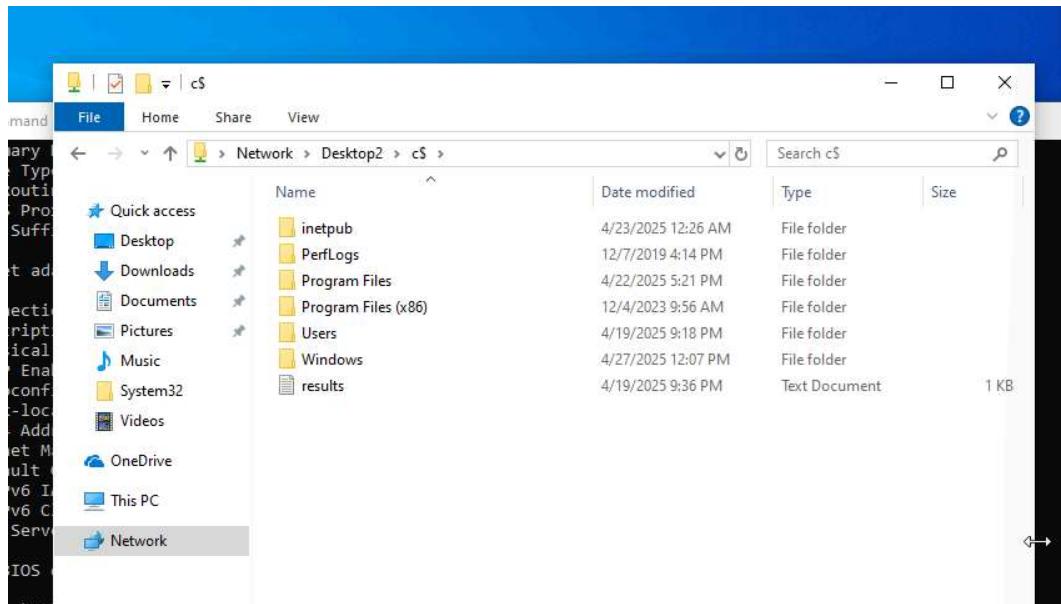


Under "HKEY_USERS" after browsing the directory we see that in the "Network" directory we can see the shared drives that are mapped to our system, "P" and "Z".

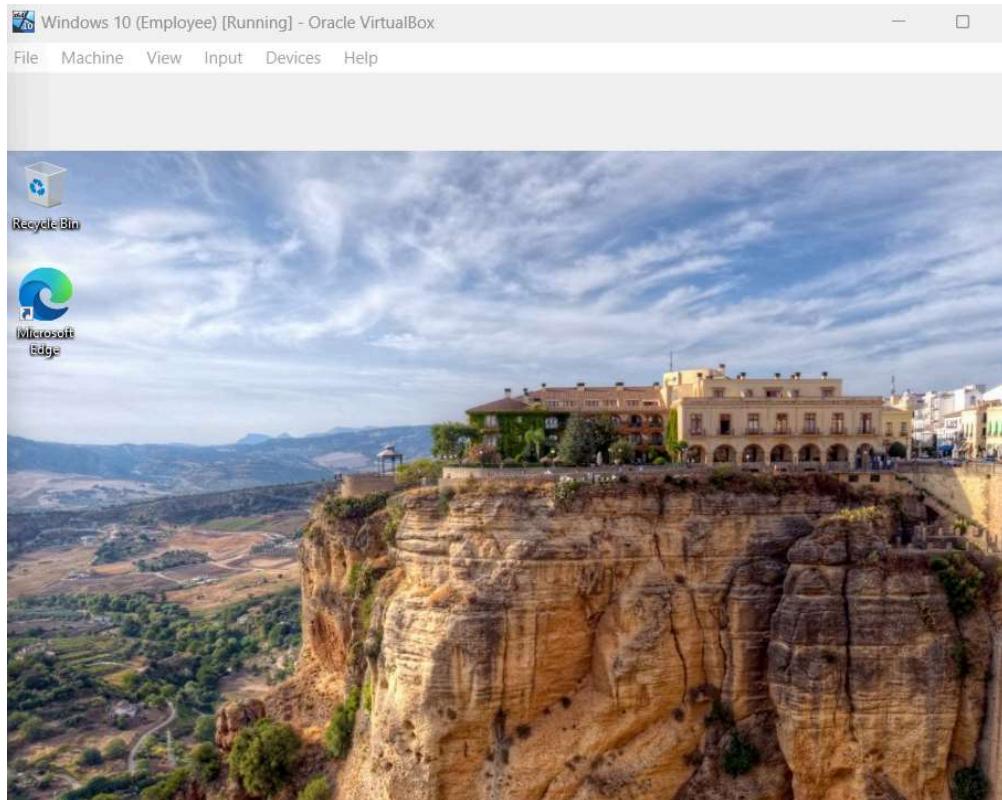


We can use the “C\$” command to get remote access to the C drive on Windows 10 (Employee) / Desktop2. We do this from Windows 10 (Helpdesk). To do this type “\\Desktop2\c\$” into the File Directory bar at the top left.





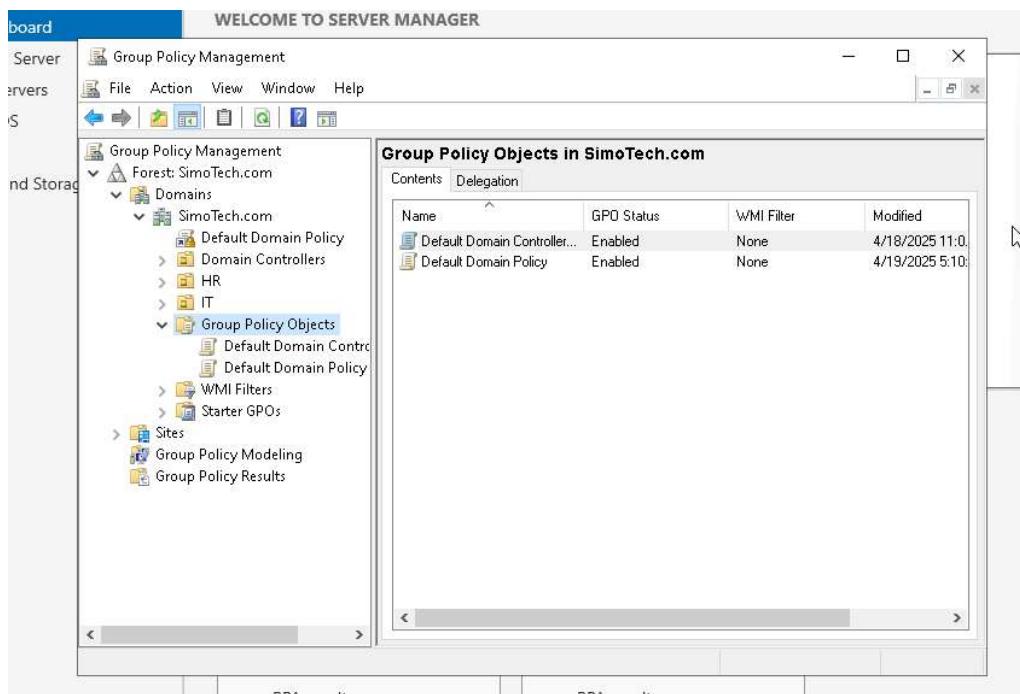
Delete the “Test” folder we created earlier on Naruto’s Desktop. Then go to Windows 10 (Employee) and login to Naruto’s account. The “Test” folder is not there anymore.



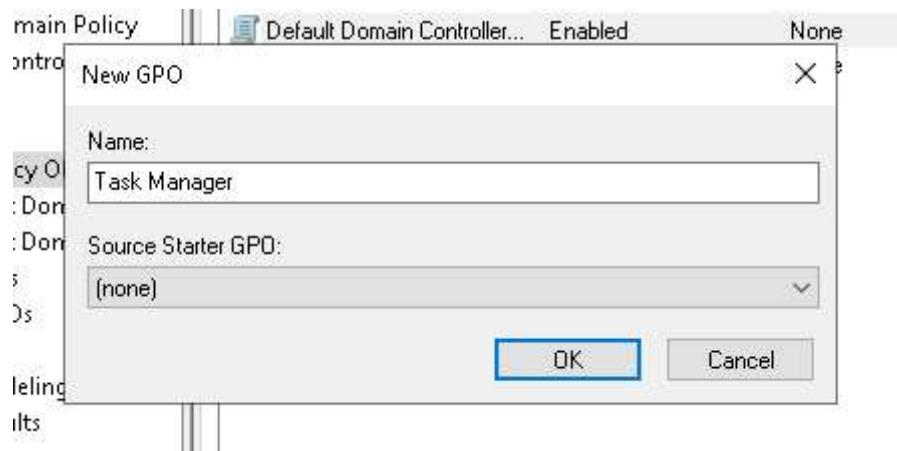
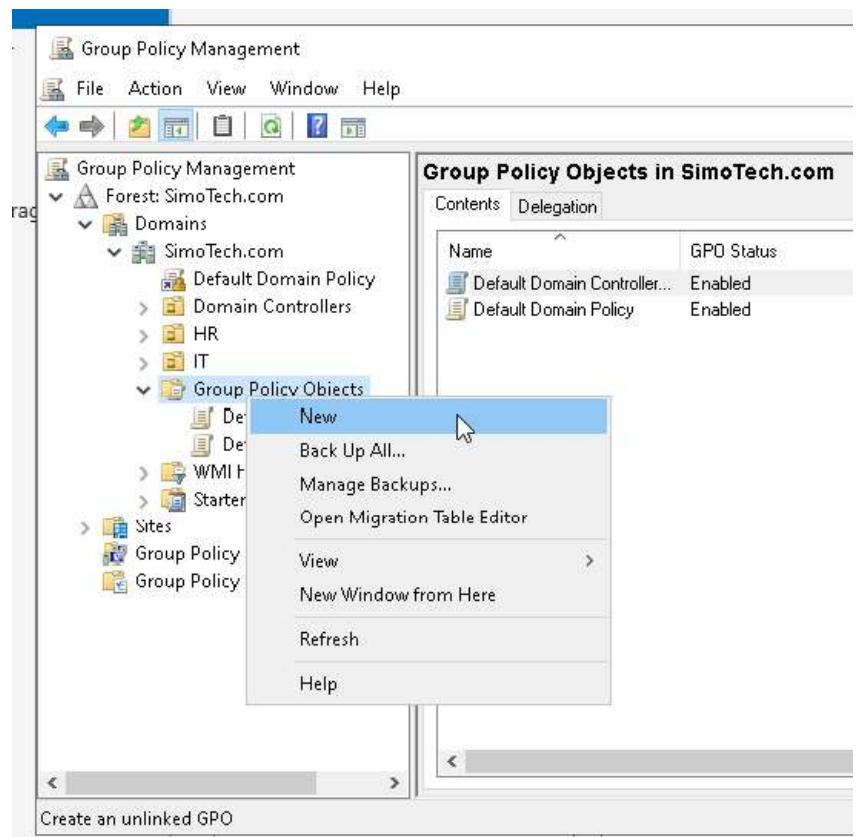
RSOP, Group Policy, Task Manager, and Disable Logoff

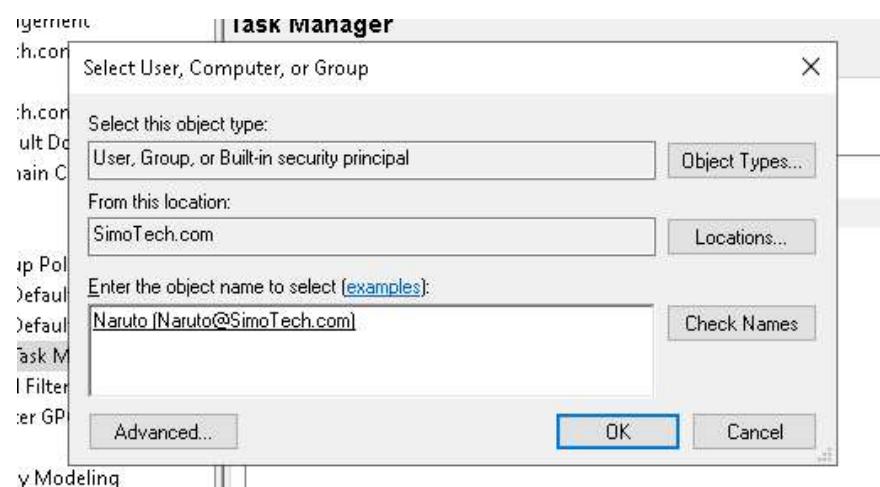
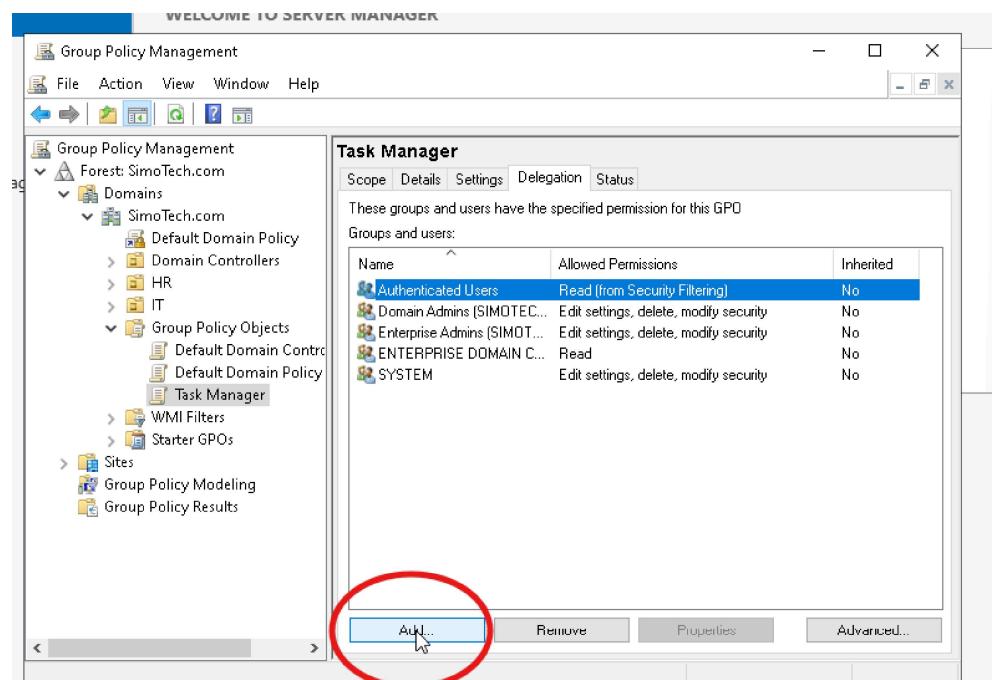
In Part 9, we will focus on RSOP (Resultant Set of Policy) to generate reports on the policies applied to computers and users in the domain. Then we will configure Group Policy to change logoff policies and Task Manager access. Troubleshoot policy application issues using RSOP and Group Policy tools.

First, log into Windows Server 2022 and we will disable Task Manager. Go to the “Server Manager” then “Tools” then “Group Policy Management”.

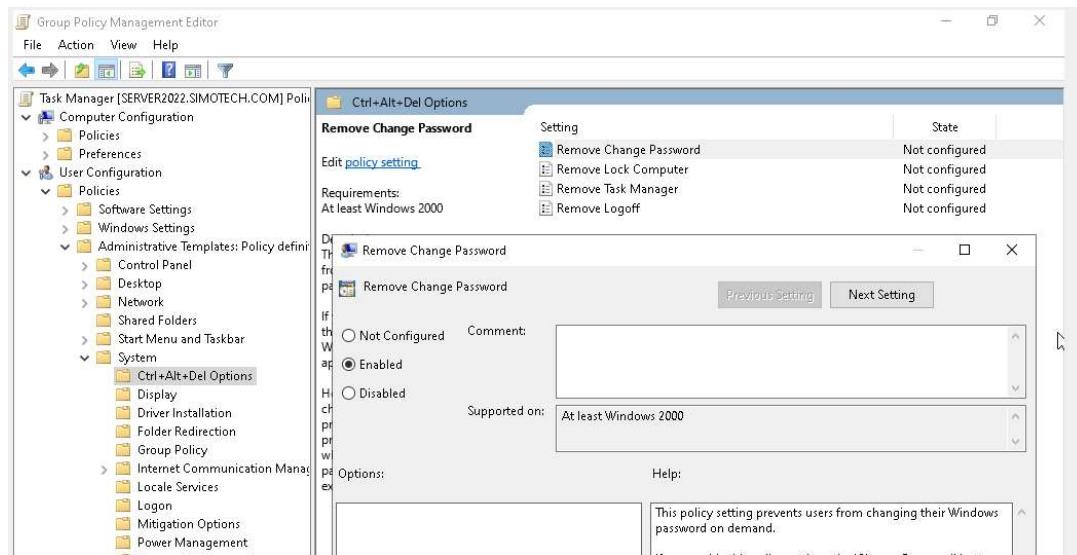
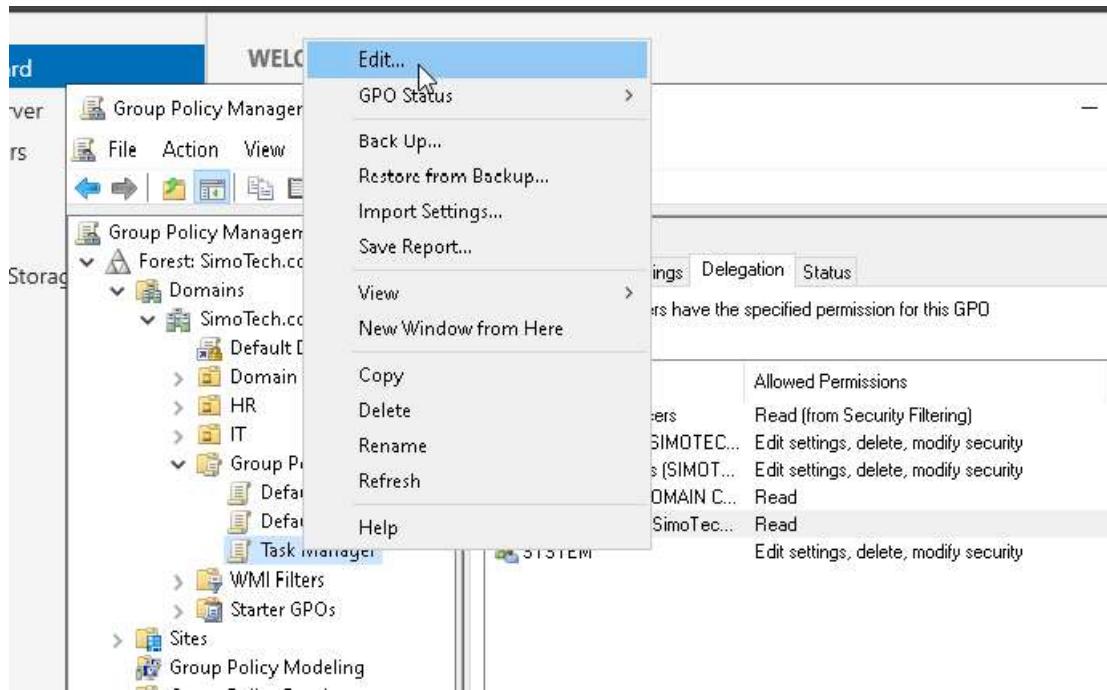


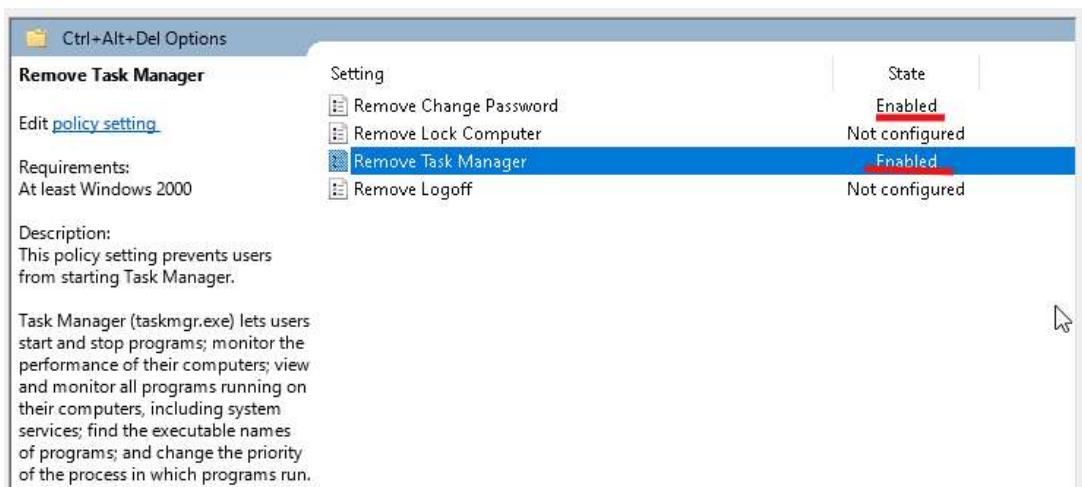
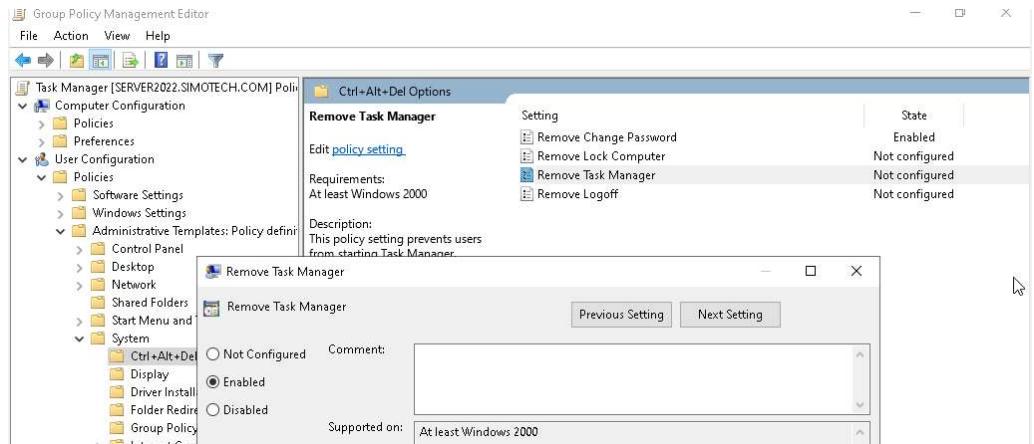
Under “Group Policy Objects” we can configure the Task Manager policy and disable it.



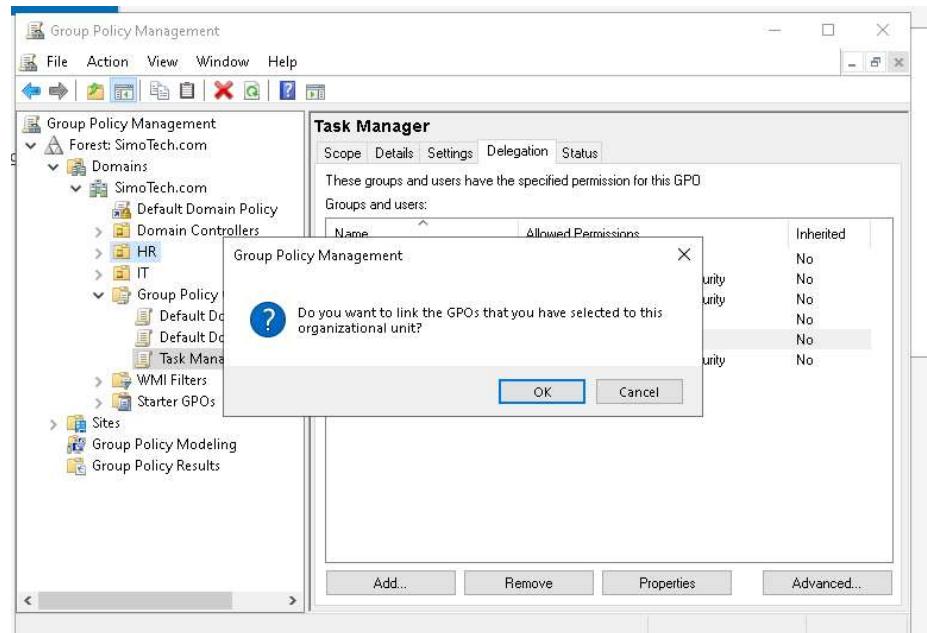


Name	Allowed Permissions	Inherited
Authenticated Users	Read (from Security Filtering)	No
Domain Admins [SIMOTEC...]	Edit settings, delete, modify security	No
Enterprise Admins [SIMOT...]	Edit settings, delete, modify security	No
ENTERPRISE DOMAIN C...	Read	No
Naruto [Naruto@SimoTech.com]	Read	No
SYSTEM	Edit settings, delete, modify security	No

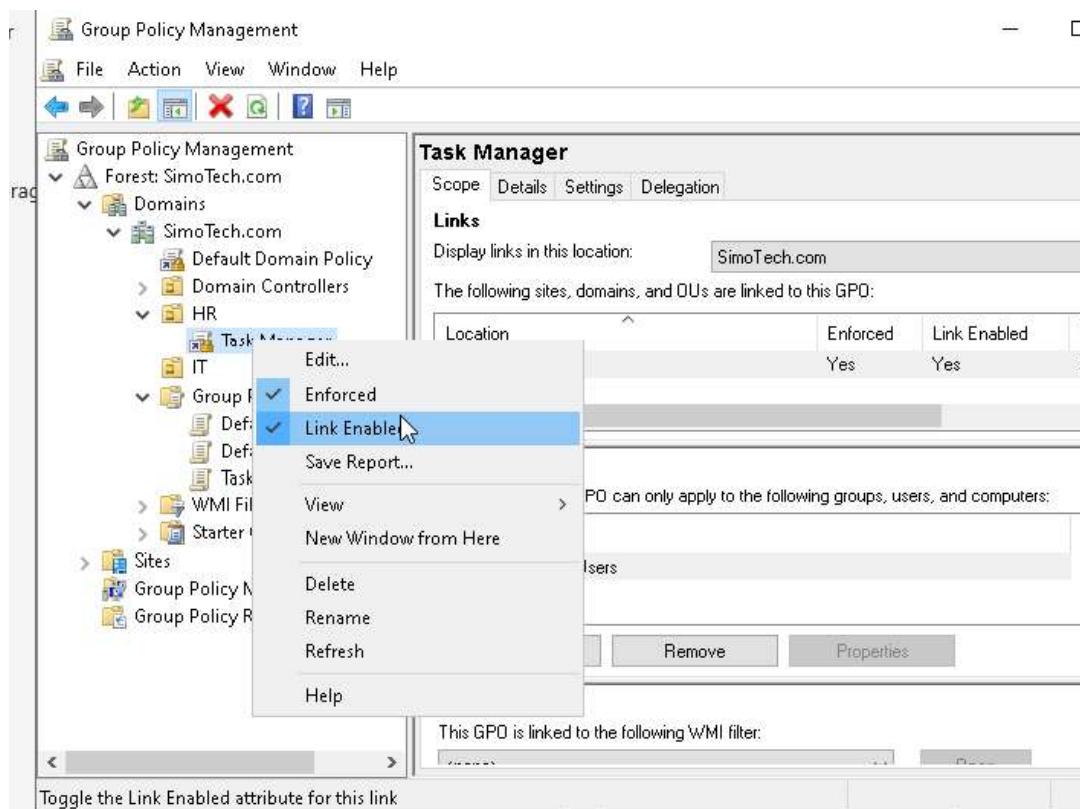




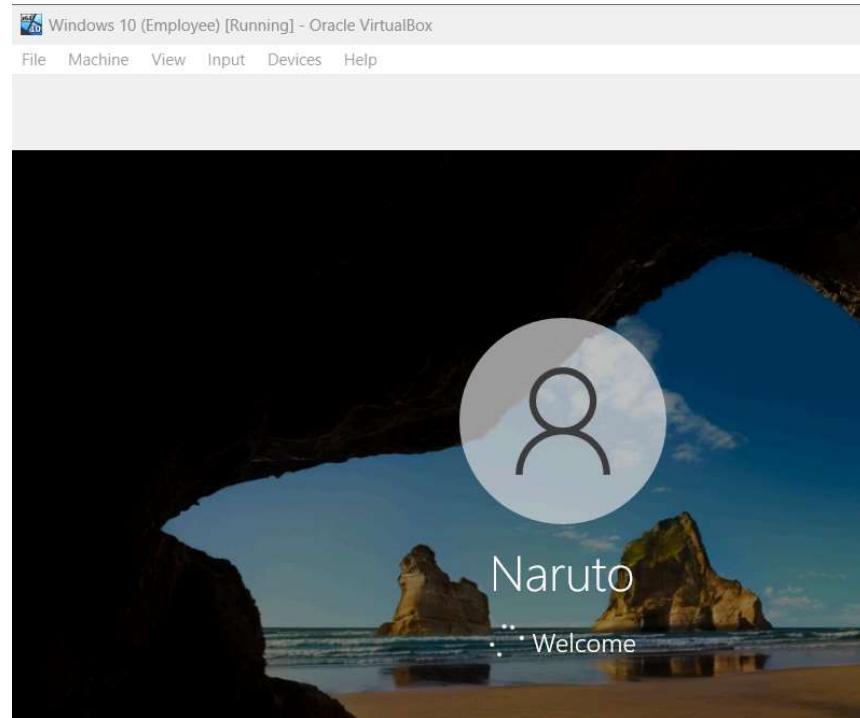
After enabling “Remove Task Manager” and “Remove Change Password” go back to “Group Policy Management” and drag and drop “Task Manager” into “HR”.



Right click on “Task Manager” in “HR” and then right click on “Enforced” to enact enforcement of the policy.



Now, login to Naruto's account on Windows 10 (Employee) and open CMD and type this command “gpupdate /force” to refresh the Group Policy settings for this computer and user.



```
ca: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5737]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

P:\>gpupdate /force
Updating policy...

Computer Policy update has completed successfully.
User Policy update has completed successfully.

P:\>
```

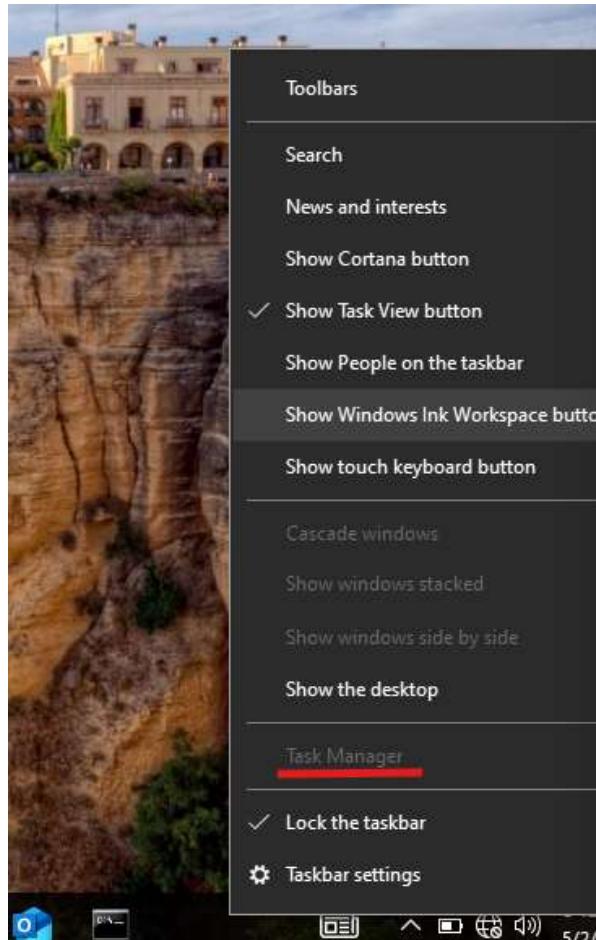
A screenshot of a Command Prompt window titled "ca: Command Prompt". The window shows the following text:
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5737]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

P:\>gpupdate /force
Updating policy...

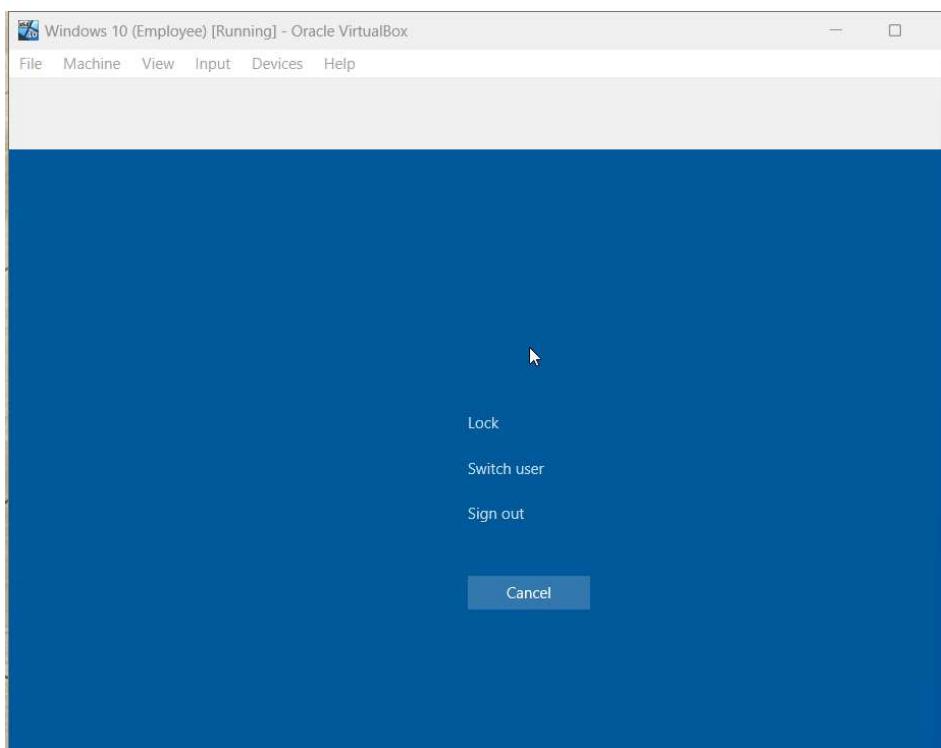
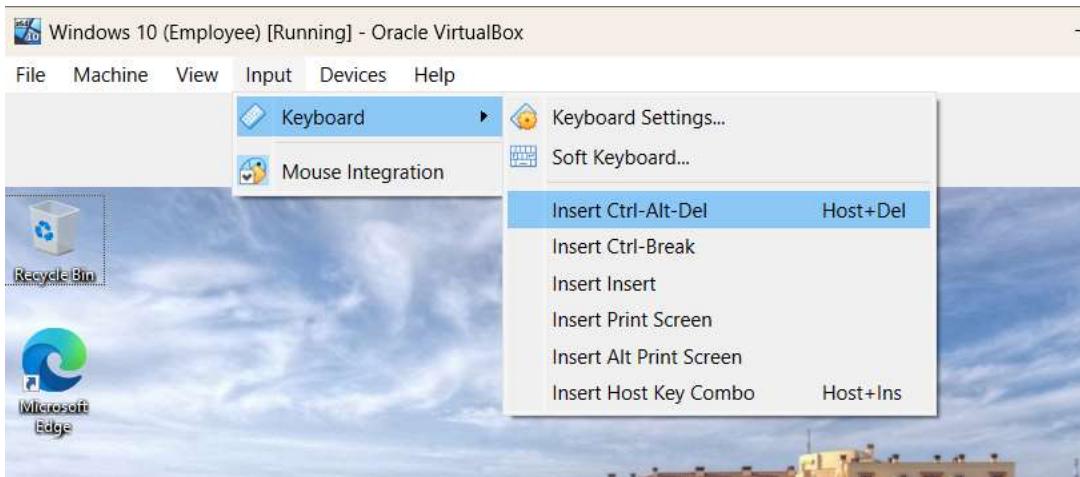
Computer Policy update has completed successfully.
User Policy update has completed successfully.

P:\>

Now you can see by right clicking on the task bar that “Task Manager” is greyed out.



Press “ctrl+alt+del” and you can see “Change Password” is no longer there either, which means the Group Policy was changed successfully.



Check which policies have been applied to Naruto's computer by going to CMD and inputting the command "gpresult /r". For example, we can see the Task Manager policy we created under "Applied Group Policy Objects".

```
Command Prompt
Created on 5/2/2025 at 5:24:59 AM

RSOP data for SIMOTECH\Naruto on DESKTOP2 : Logging Mode
-----
OS Configuration: Member Workstation
OS Version: 10.0.19045
Site Name: N/A
Roaming Profile: N/A
Local Profile: C:\Users\Naruto
Connected over a slow link?: No

USER SETTINGS
-----
CN=Naruto,OU=HR,DC=SimoTech,DC=com
Last time Group Policy was applied: 5/2/2025 at 5:08:33 AM
Group Policy was applied from: Server2022.SimoTech.com
Group Policy slow link threshold: 500 kbps
Domain Name: SIMOTECH
Domain Type: Windows 2008 or later

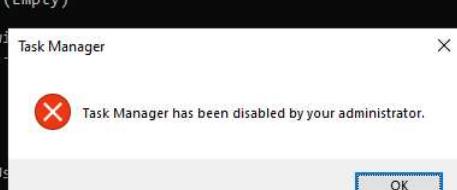
Applied Group Policy Objects
-----
Task Manager
The following GPOs were not applied because they were filtered out
-----
Local Group Policy
```

If you type the command “taskmgr” a notification about Task Manger’s being disabled pops up.

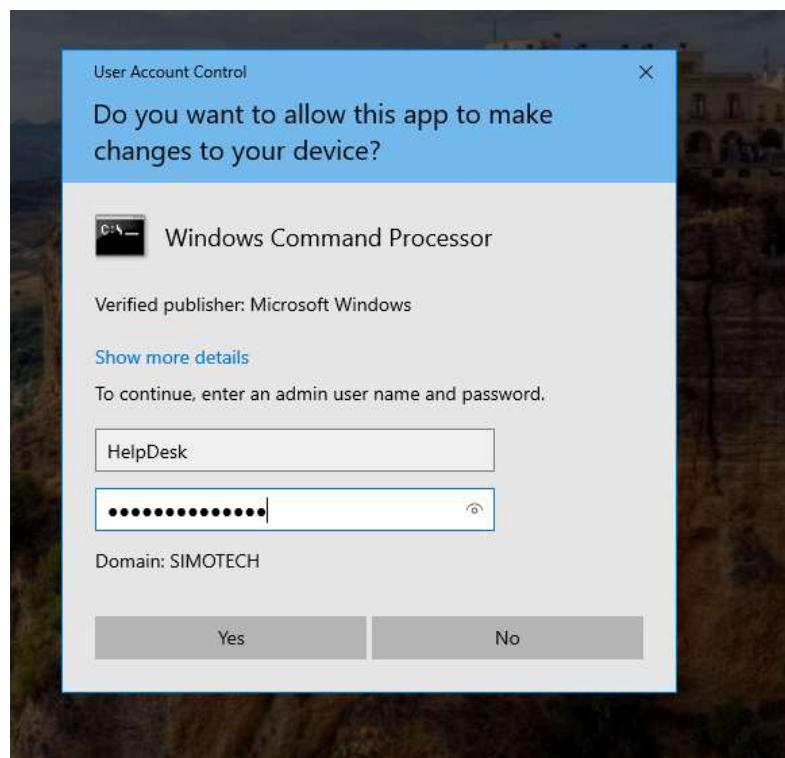
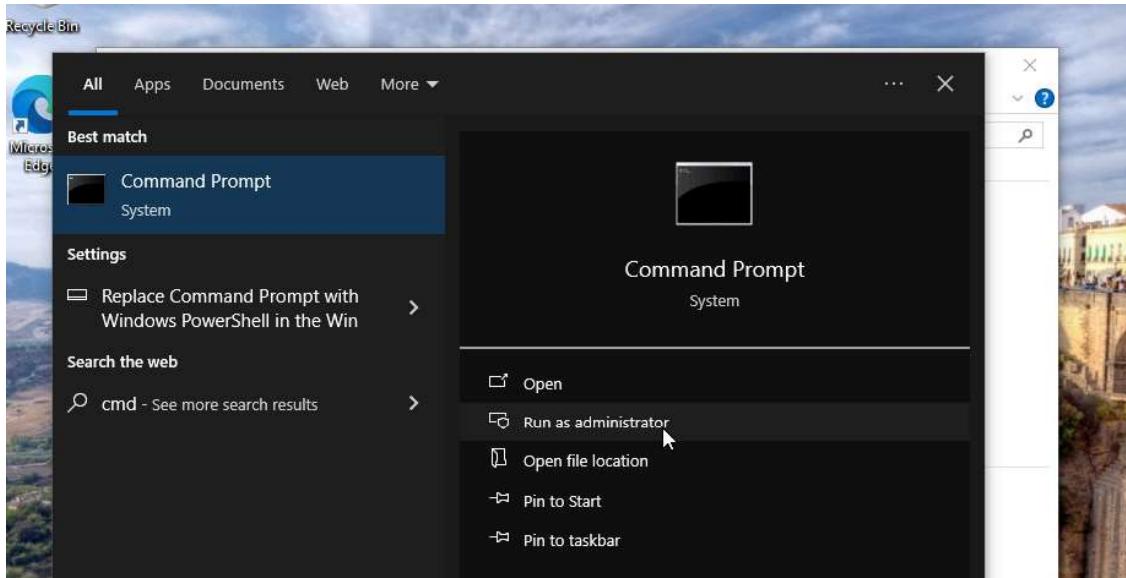
```
Command Prompt
-----
Task Manager
The following GPOs were not applied because they were filtered out
-----
Local Group Policy
Filtering: Not Applied (Empty)

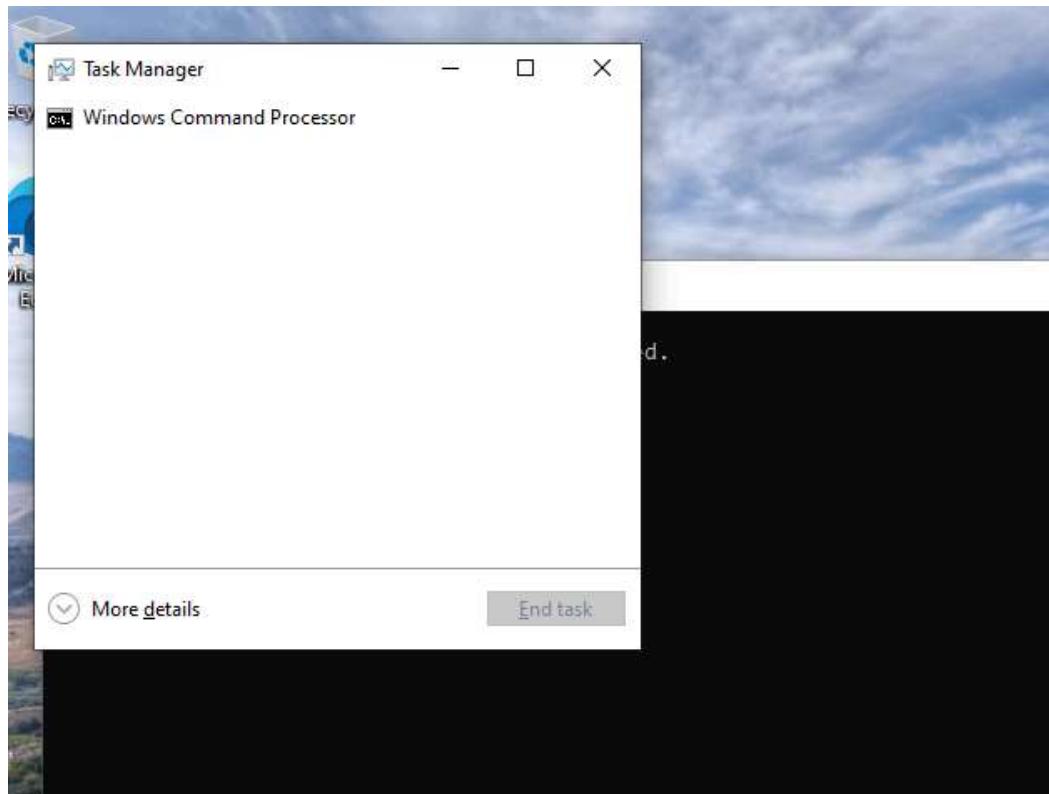
The user is a part of the following groups:
Domain Users
Everyone
BUILTIN\Users
NT AUTHORITY\INTERACTIVE
CONSOLE LOGON
NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users
This Organization
LOCAL
Personal
HR
Authentication authority asserted identity
Medium Mandatory Level

P:\>taskmgr
P:\>
```

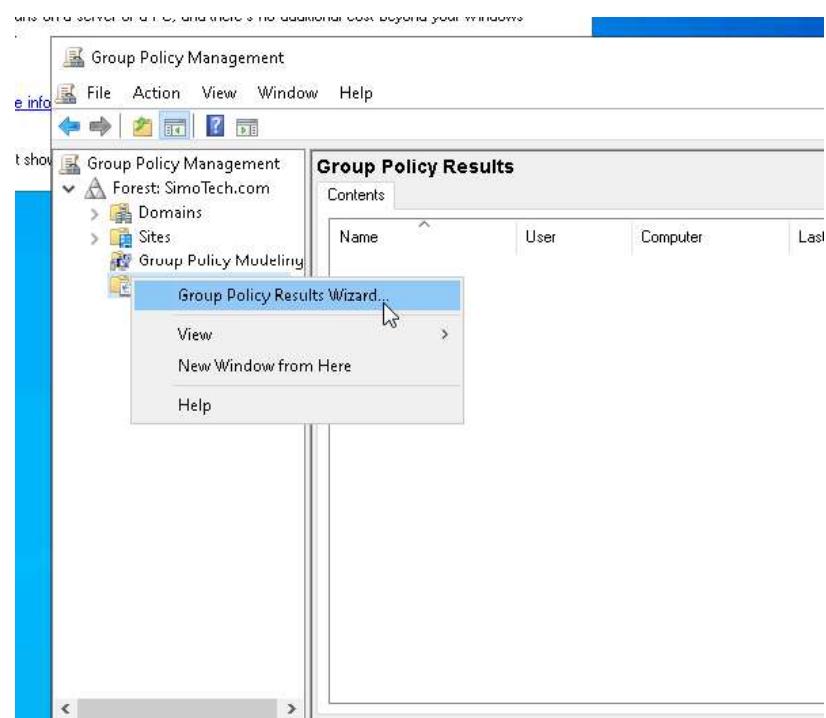
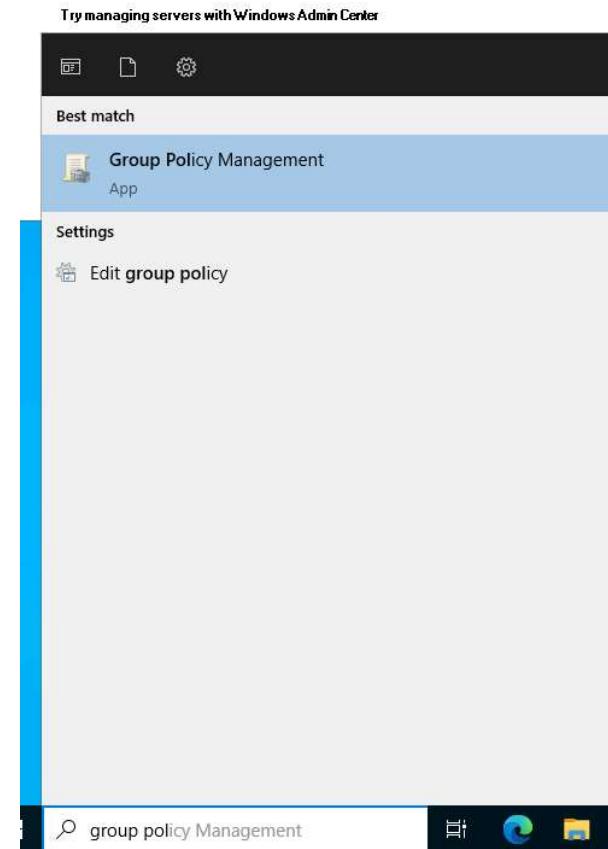


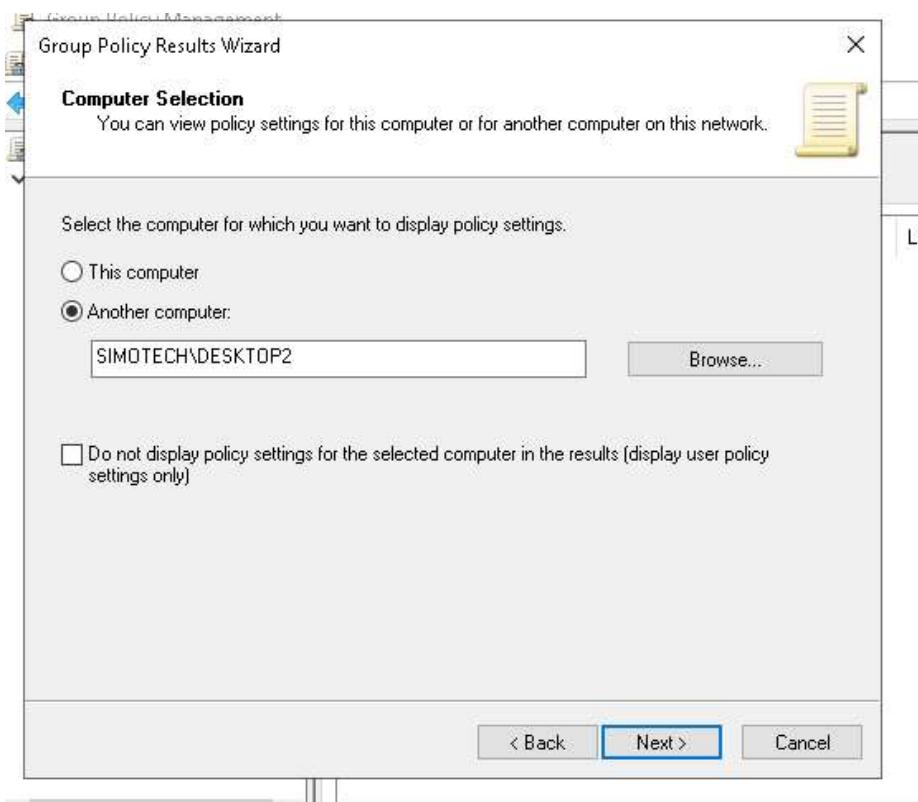
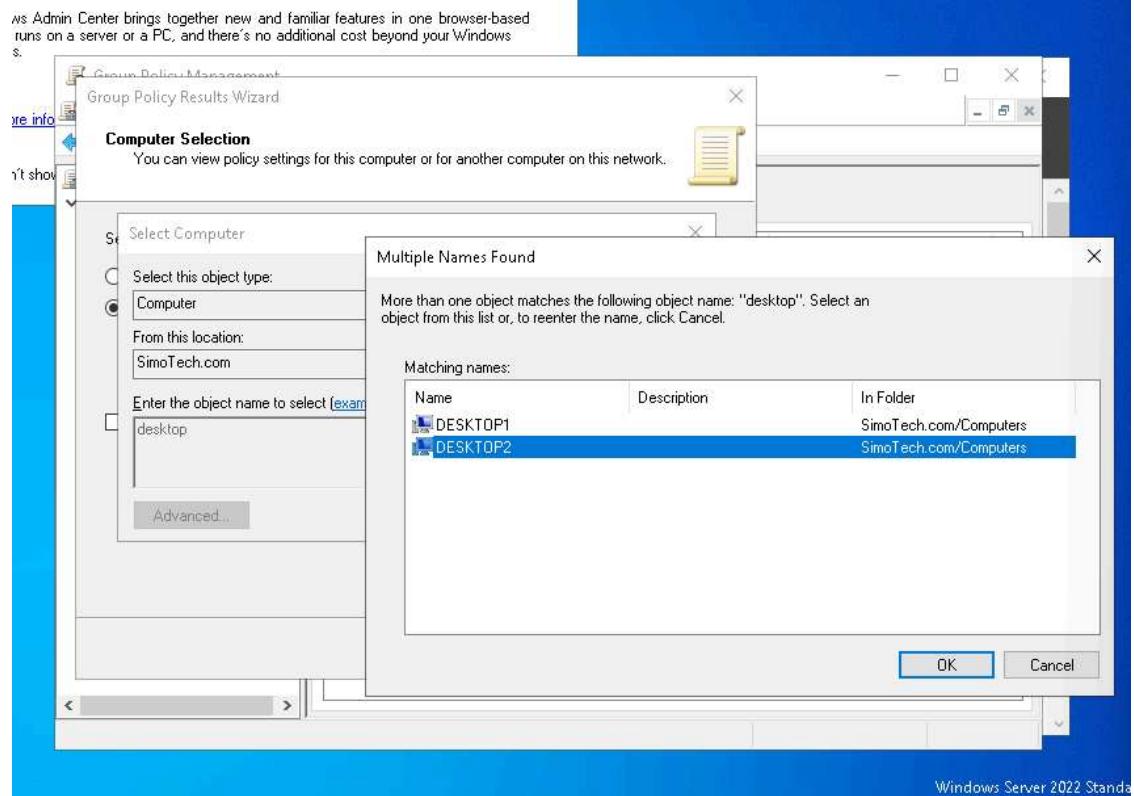
Now open CMD as an administrator and run the command “taskmgr”. Task Manager should open because you bypass the disable Task Manager policy as an admin.



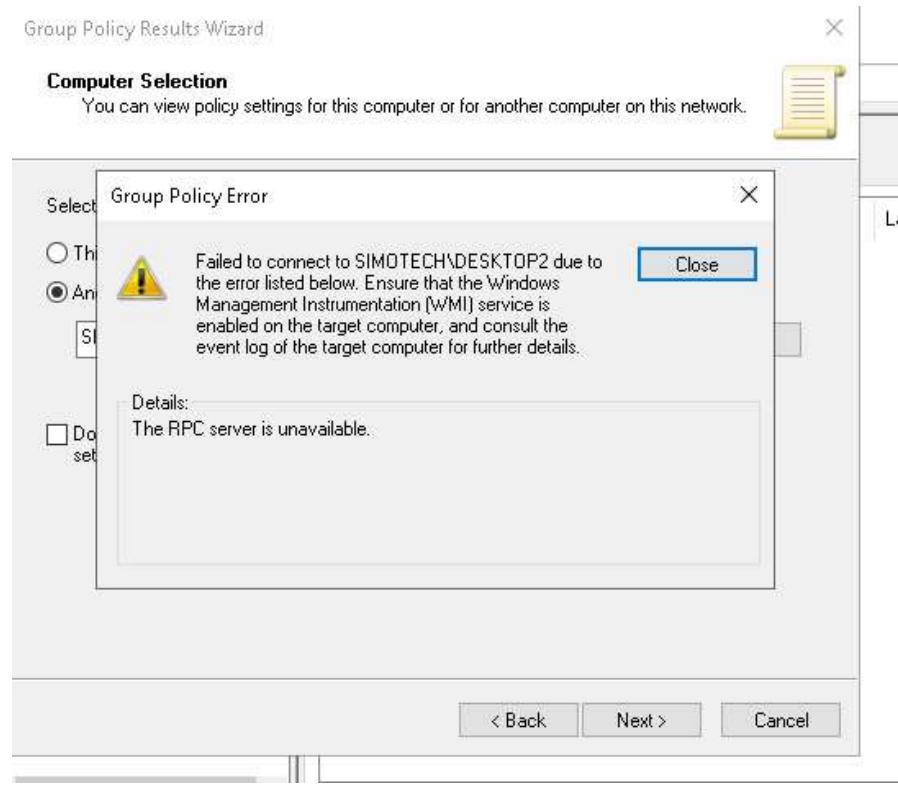


Now go onto the Windows Server 2022 computer and open “Group Policy Management”. We will create a Group Policy report.

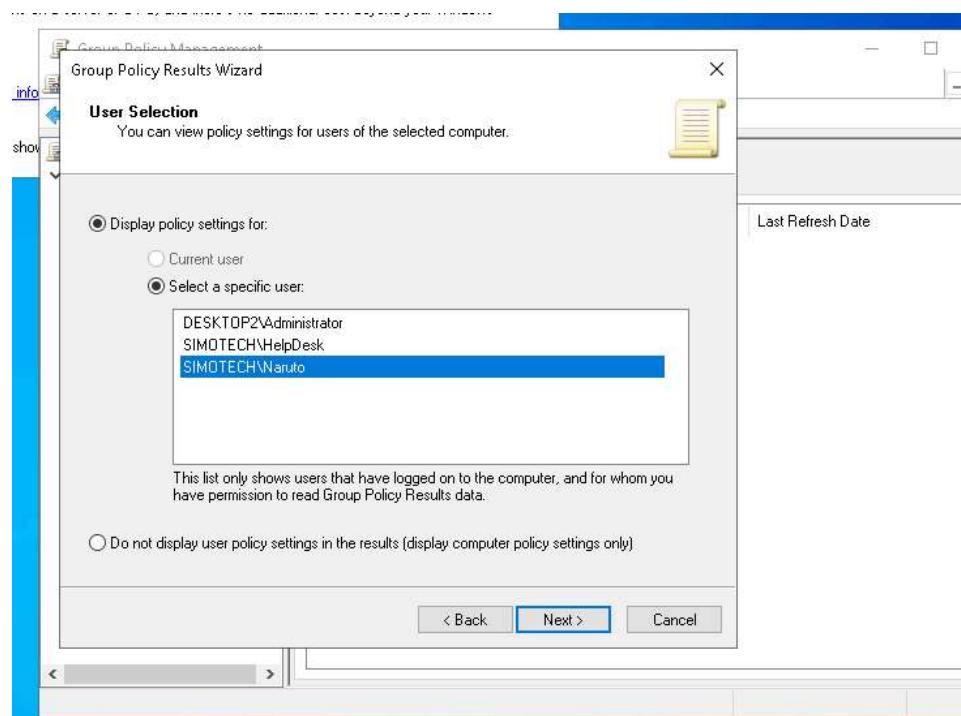
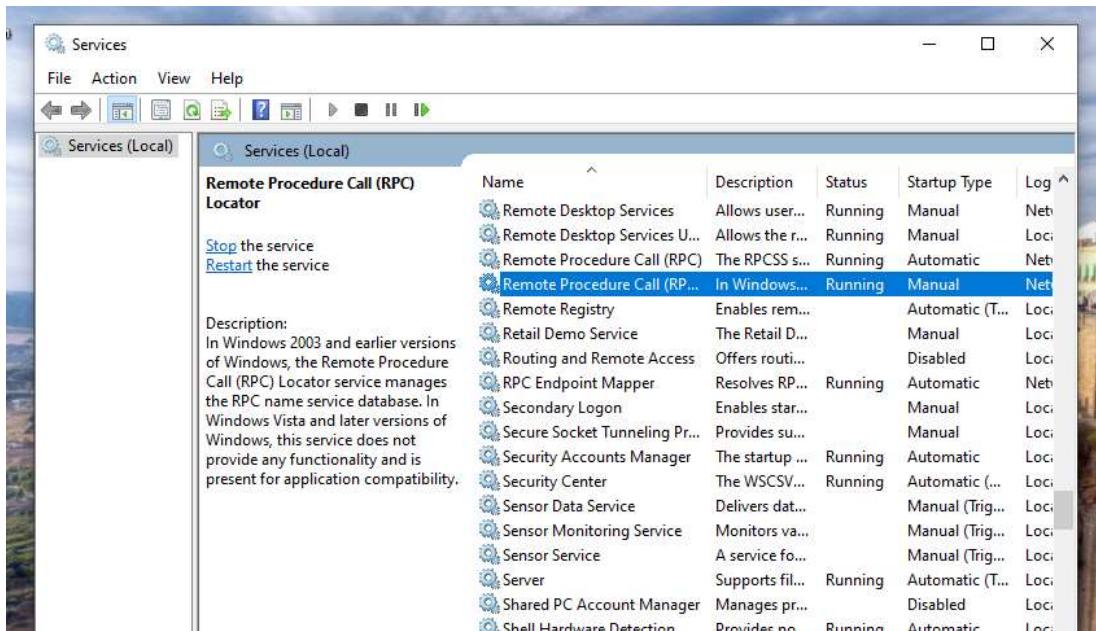




After clicking “Next” I received this error message.



To fix it I logged into Naruto's account on Windows 10 (Employee) and ran “Services” as administrator. Then I started running the service RPC Locator. Both RPC and RPC Locator must be running.



Group Policy Management

File Action View Window Help

Naruto on DESKTOP2

Group Policy Management

Forest: SimoTech.com

Domains

Sites

Group Policy Modeling

Group Policy Results

Naruto on DESKTOP2

Summary Details Policy Events

Policies

Windows Settings

Security Settings

Account Policies/Password Policy

Policy	Setting	Winning GPO
Enforce password history	24 passwords remembered	Default Domain Policy
Maximum password age	90 days	Default Domain Policy
Minimum password age	1 days	Default Domain Policy
Minimum password length	7 characters	Default Domain Policy
Password must meet complexity requirements	Enabled	Default Domain Policy
Store passwords using reversible encryption	Disabled	Default Domain Policy

Account Policies/Account Lockout Policy

Policy	Setting	Winning GPO
Enforce password history	24 passwords remembered	Default Domain Policy
Maximum password age	90 days	Default Domain Policy
Minimum password age	1 days	Default Domain Policy
Minimum password length	7 characters	Default Domain Policy
Password must meet complexity requirements	Enabled	Default Domain Policy
Store passwords using reversible encryption	Disabled	Default Domain Policy

