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Lab 1 – DHCP Lab 1

Part 1

Description

You will set up an essential organization climate with shared envelopes and gathering strategies. The goal is to make client accounts, shared organizers, and a gathering strategy to oversee client work area settings, drive mappings, and web settings. By finishing this lab, you will acquire active involvement with client and gathering the executives, envelope sharing, and gathering strategy design.

Preparation

You must follow important steps to ensure a smooth setup & effective learning environment.

Screenshots

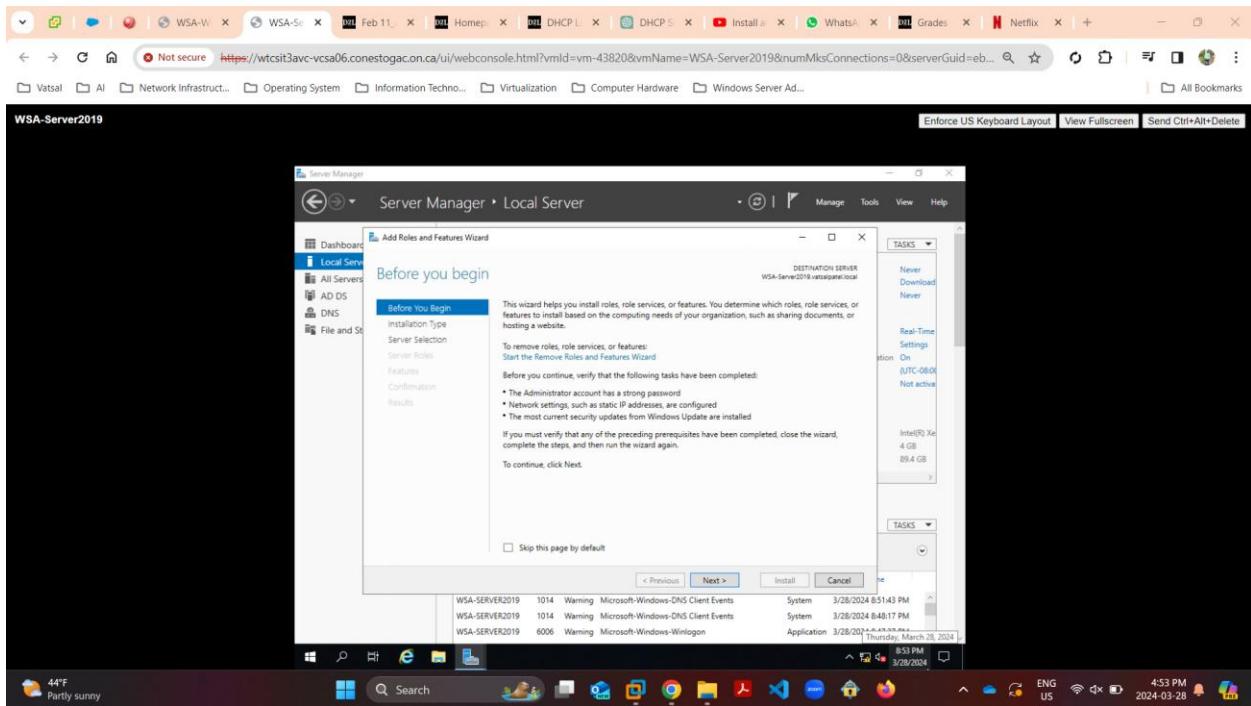


Fig 1-1: Picture shows that the Add Roles and Features Wizards for DHCP.

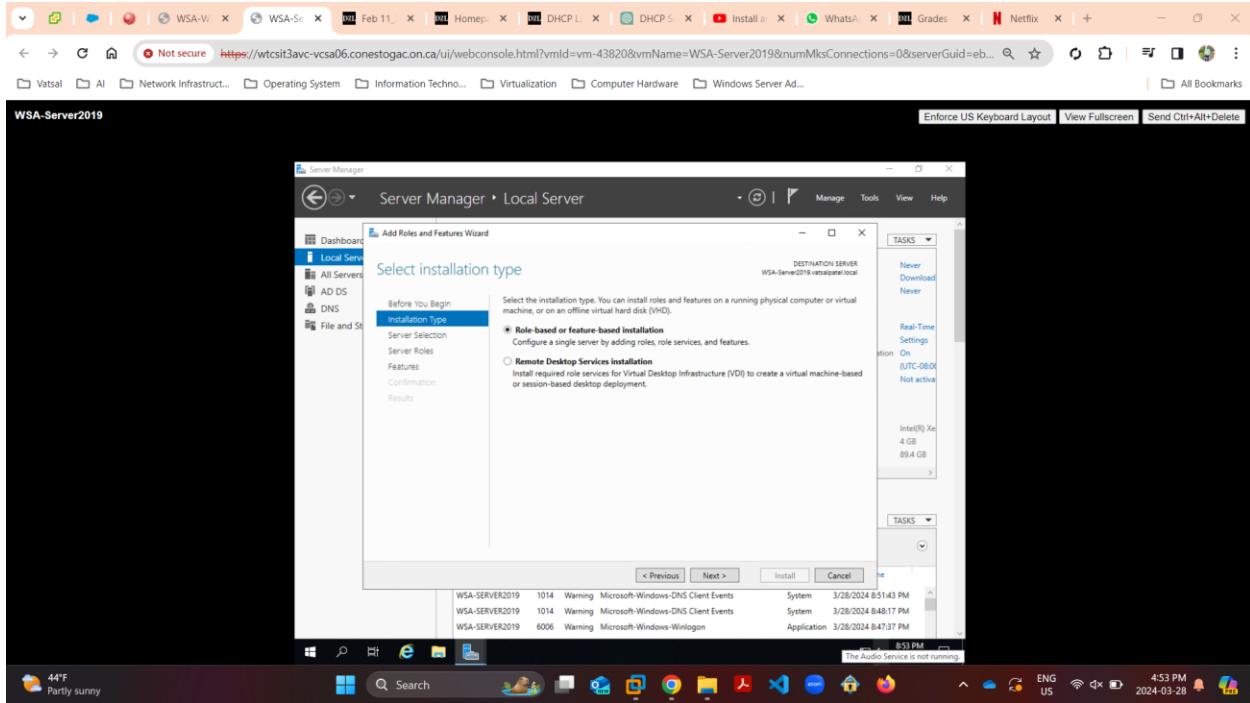


Fig 1-2: Picture shows that the Select installation type.

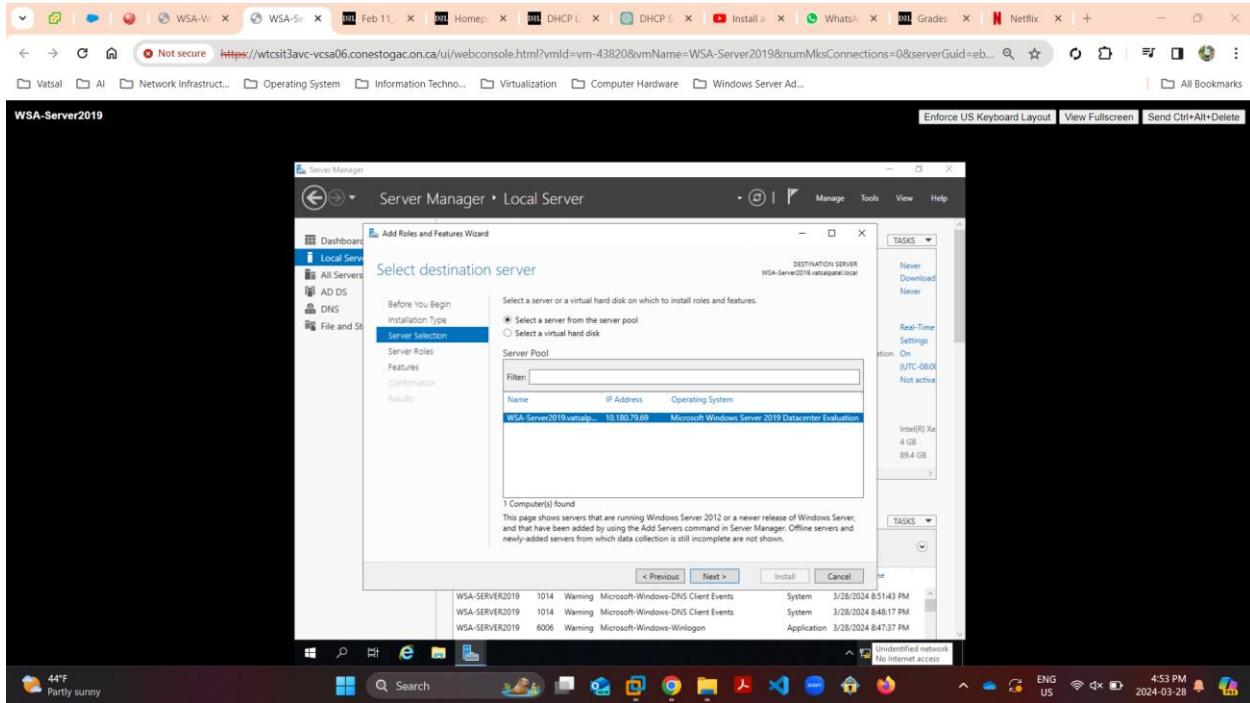


Fig 1-3: Picture shows that the select the destination server.

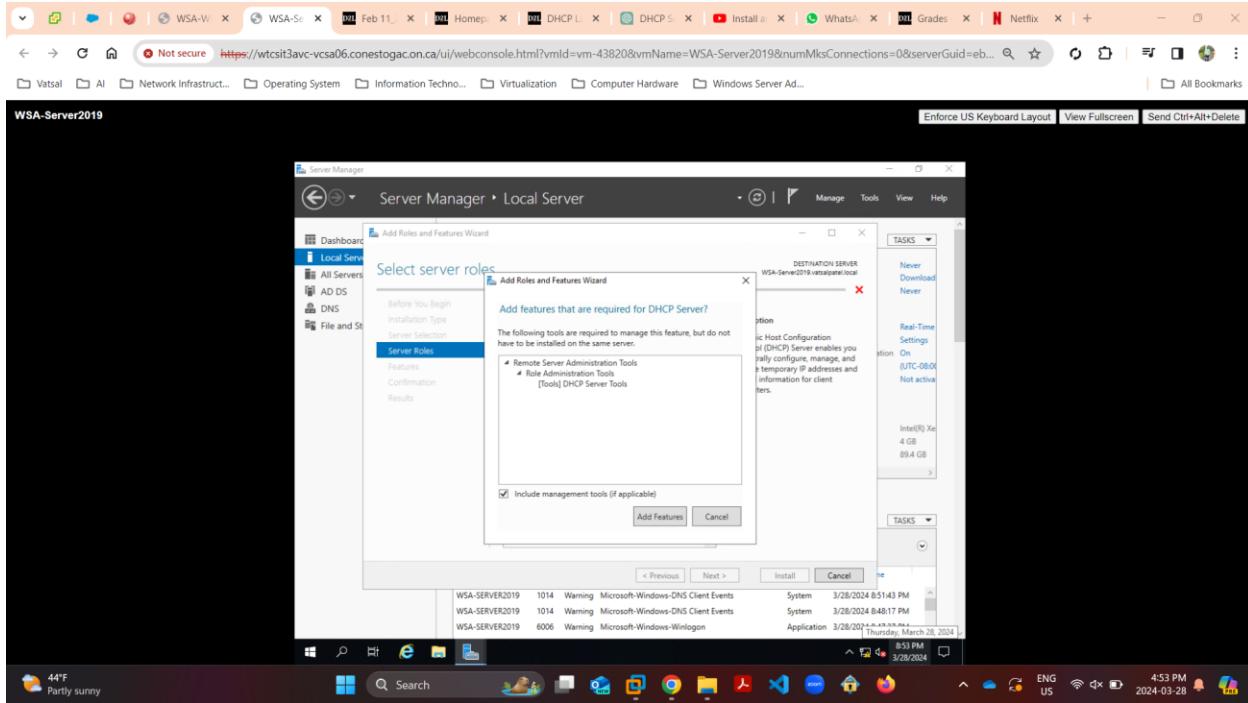


Fig 1-4: Picture shows that the add features that are required for DHCP.

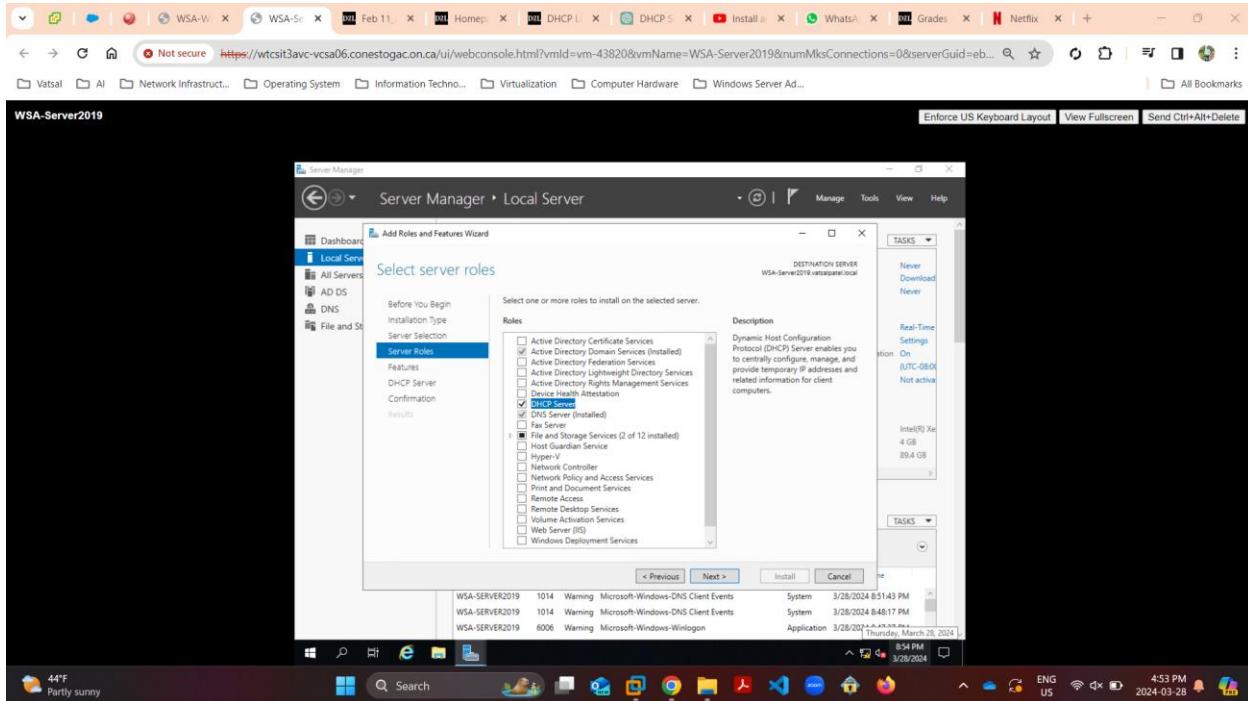


Fig 1-5: Picture shows that select the server roles.

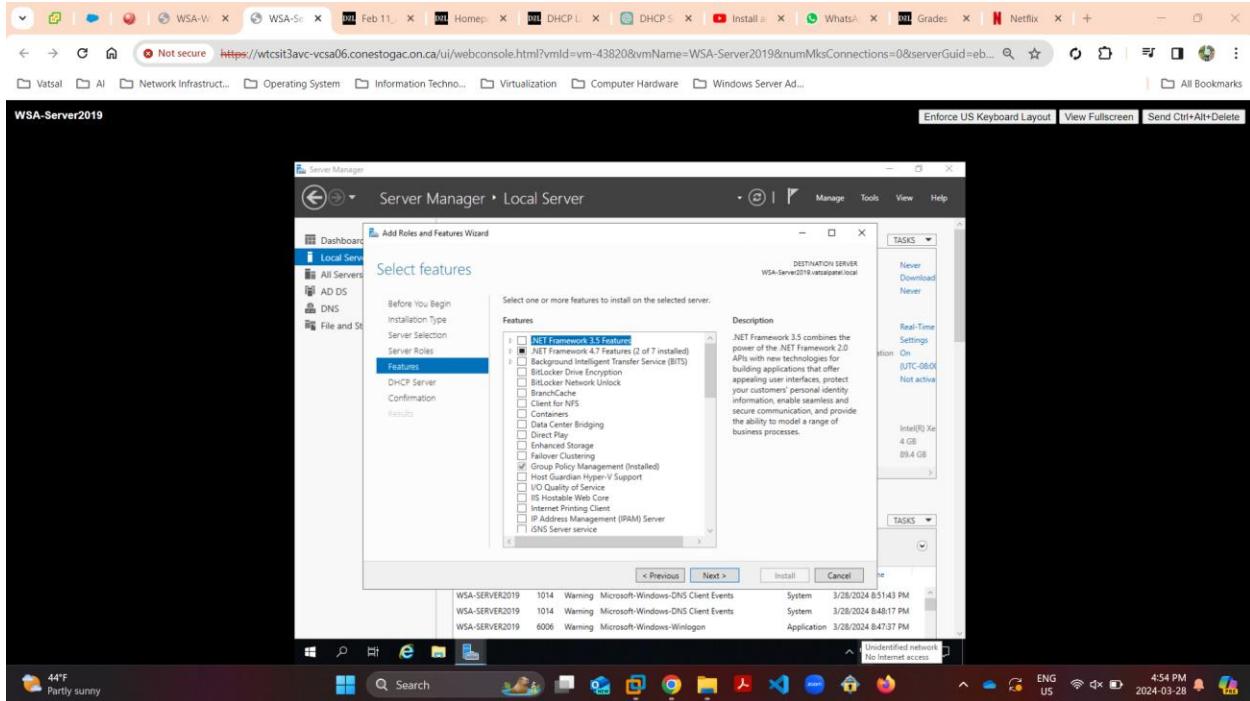


Fig 1-6: Picture shows that the selecting the features.

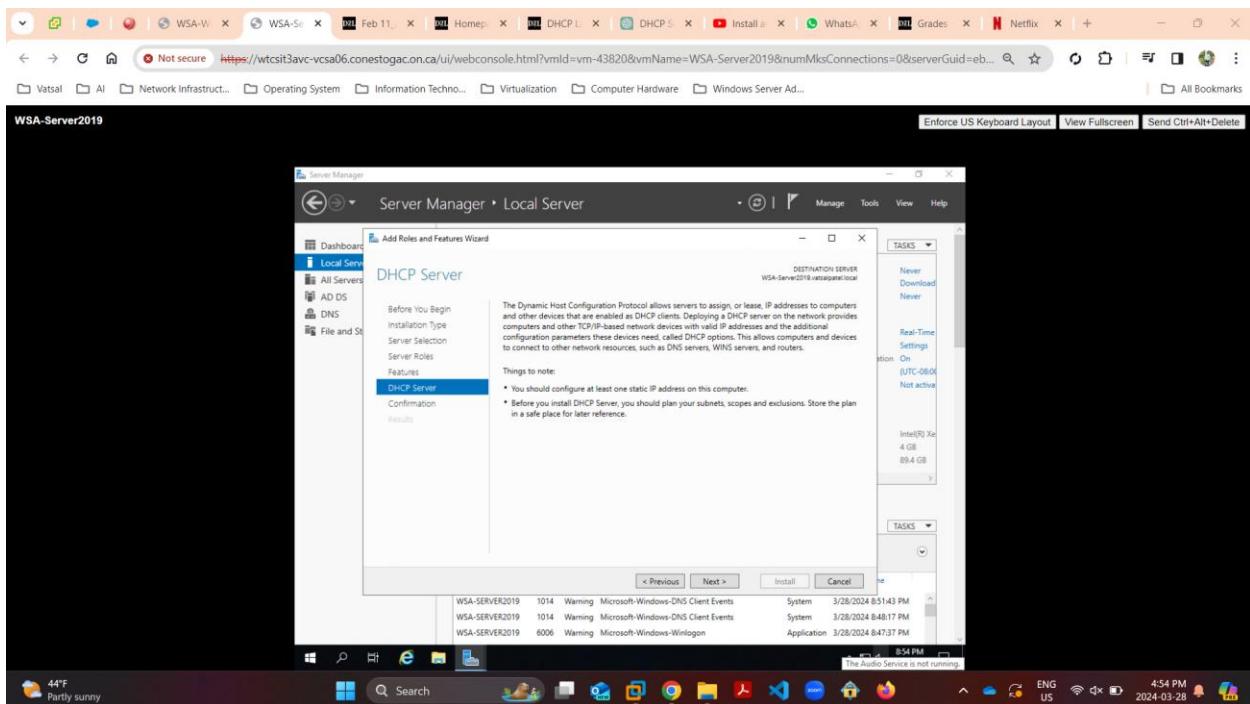


Fig 1-7: Picture shows that the DHCP server.

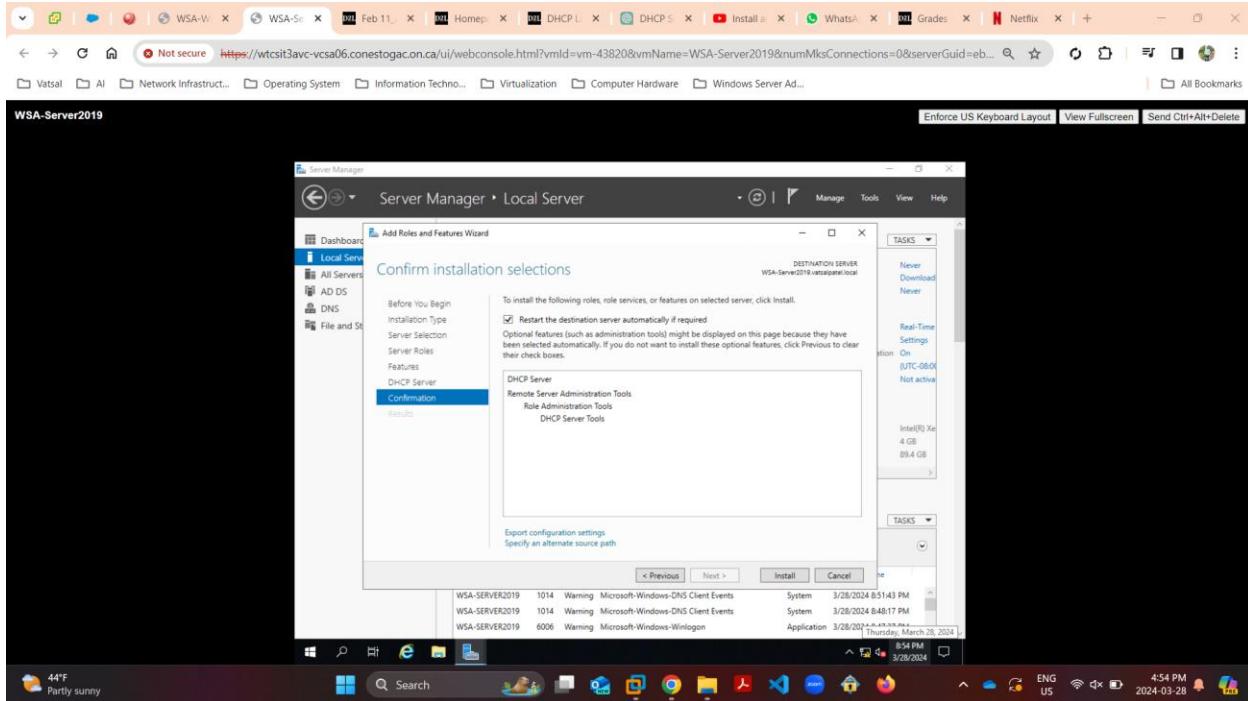


Fig 1-8: Picture shows that the confirm installation selections.

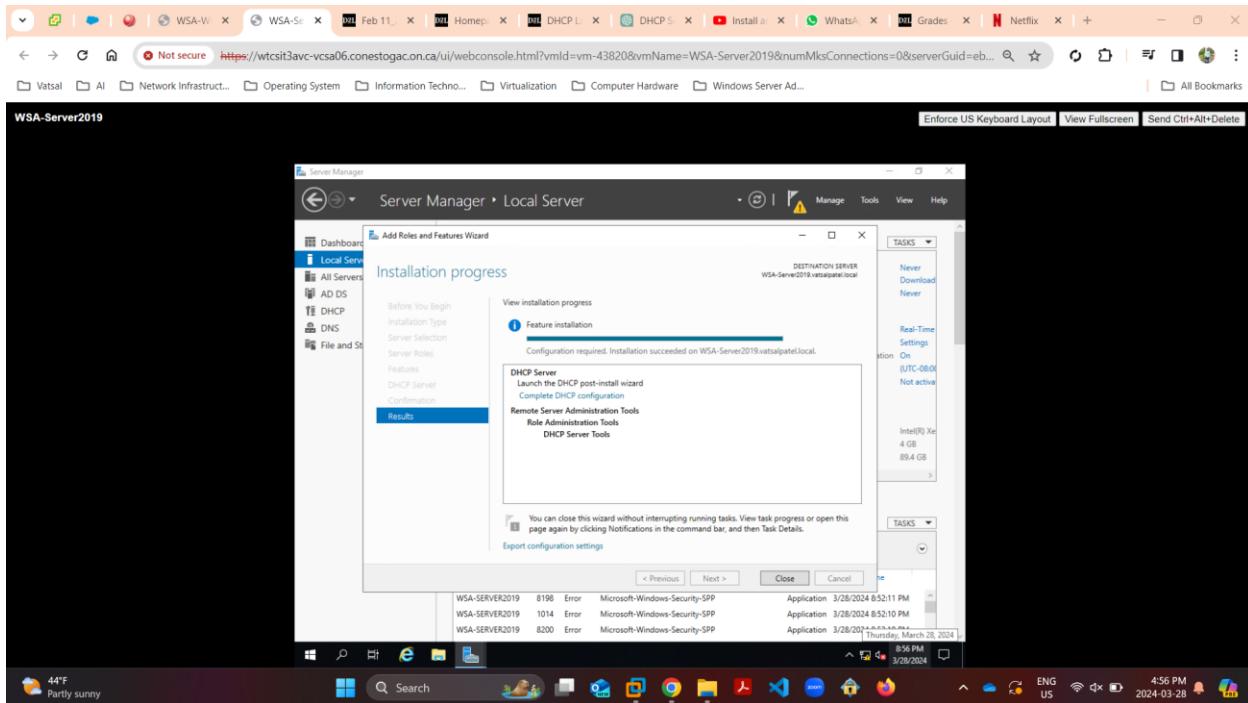


Fig 1-9: Picture shows that the installation process of DHCP.

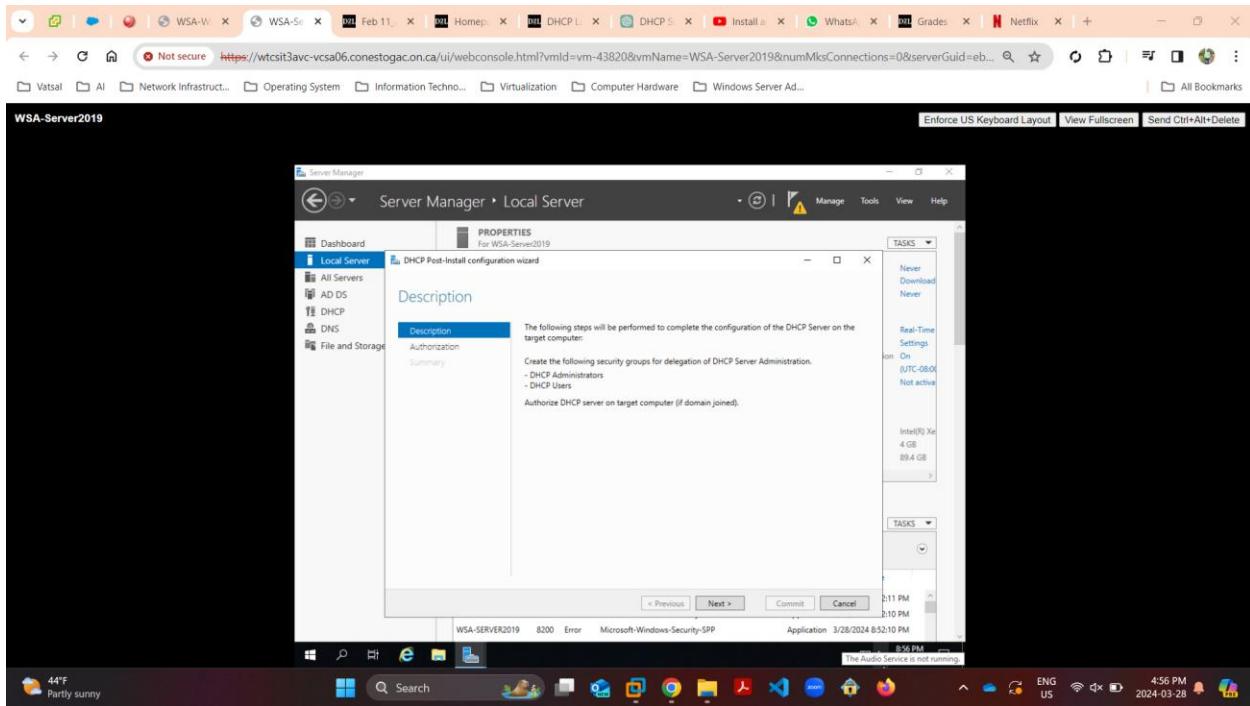


Fig 1-10: Picture shows that the DHCP post installation configuration wizard description.

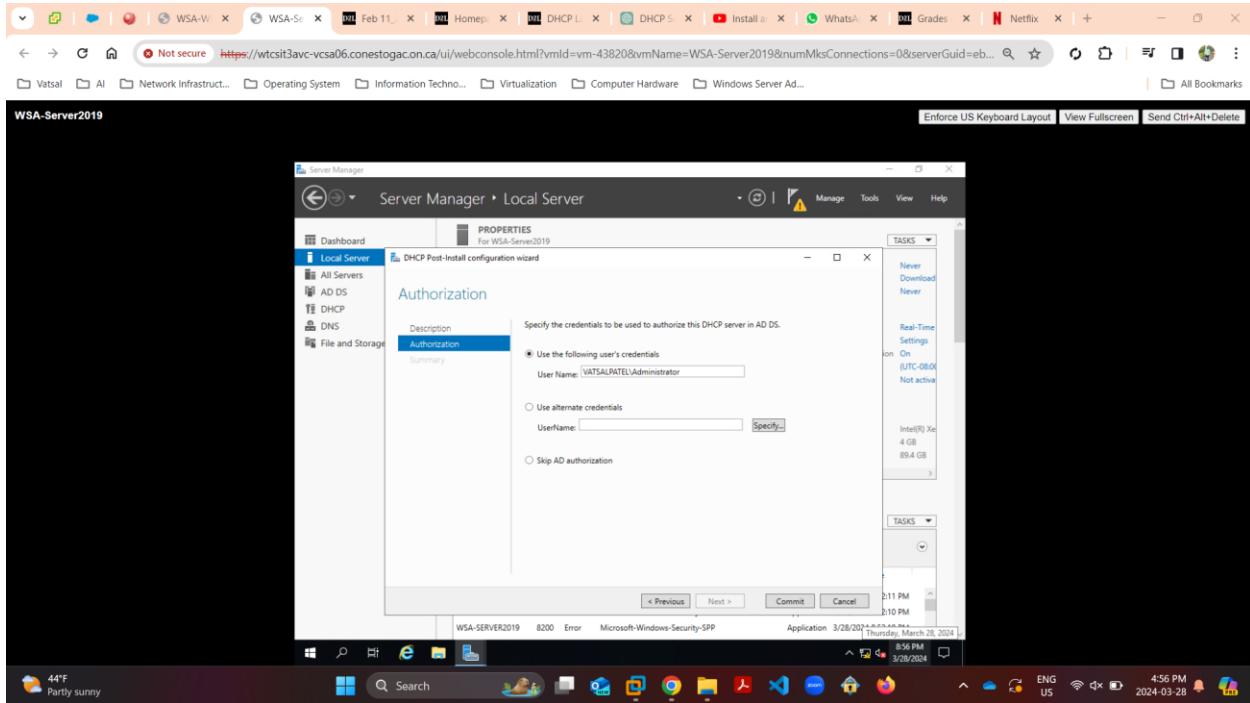


Fig 1-11: Picture shows that the DHCP post installation configuration wizard authorization.

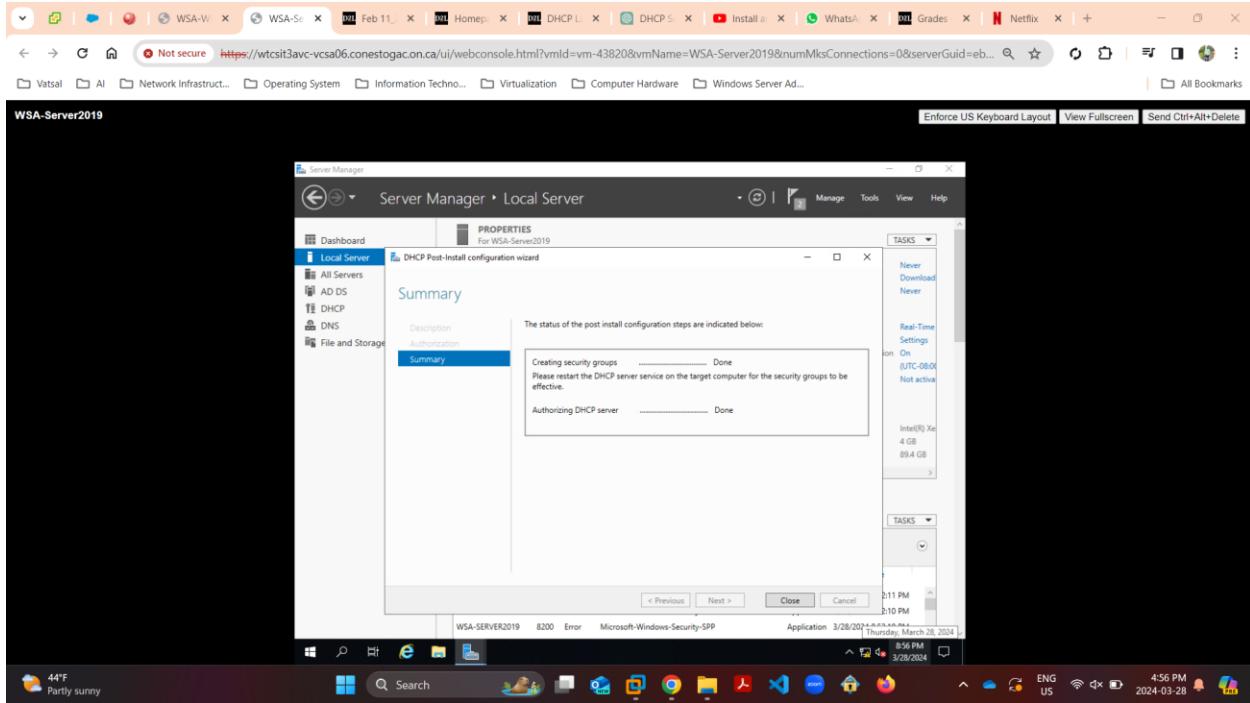


Fig 1-12: Picture shows that DHCP post installation configuration wizard summary.

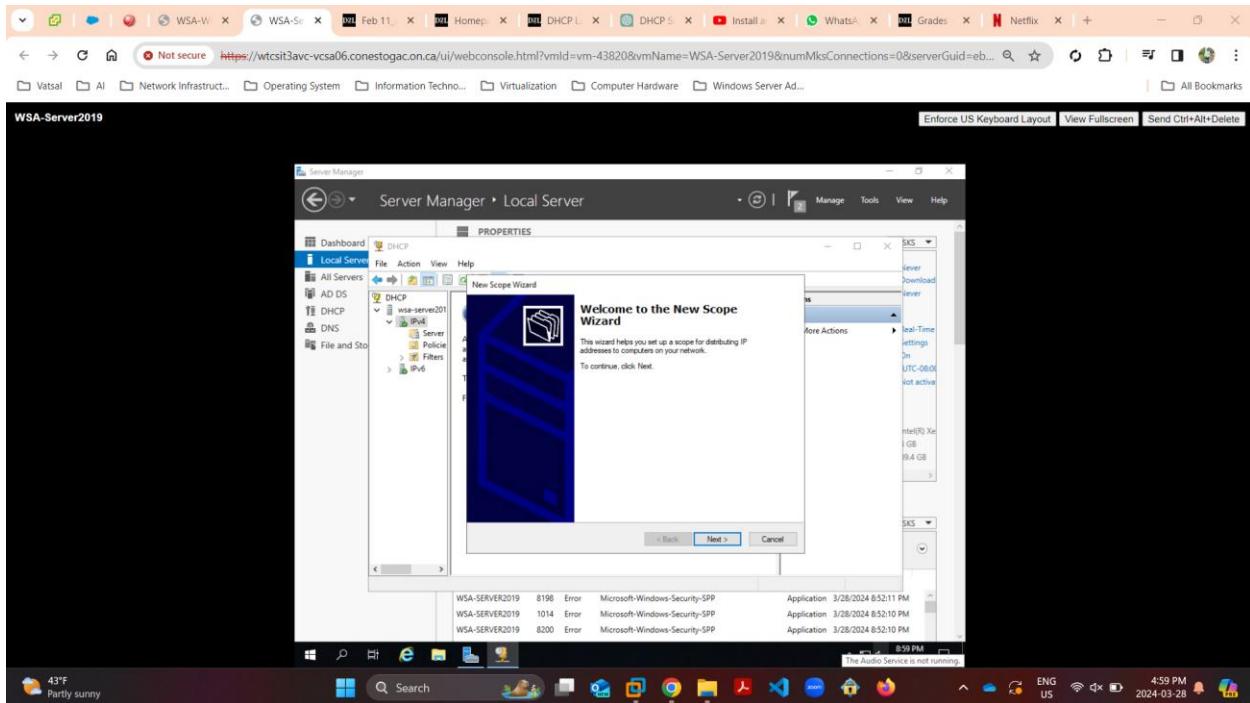


Fig 1-13: Picture shows that create the new scope wizard.

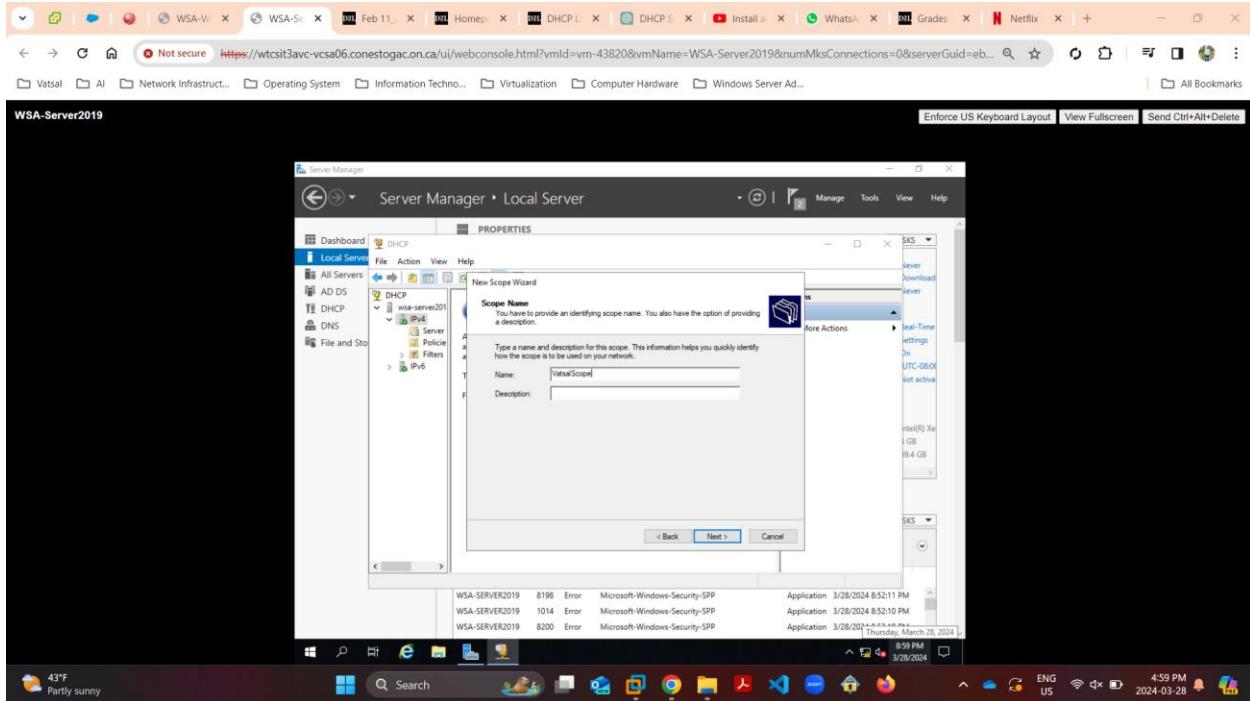


Fig 1-14: Picture shows that the new scope name.

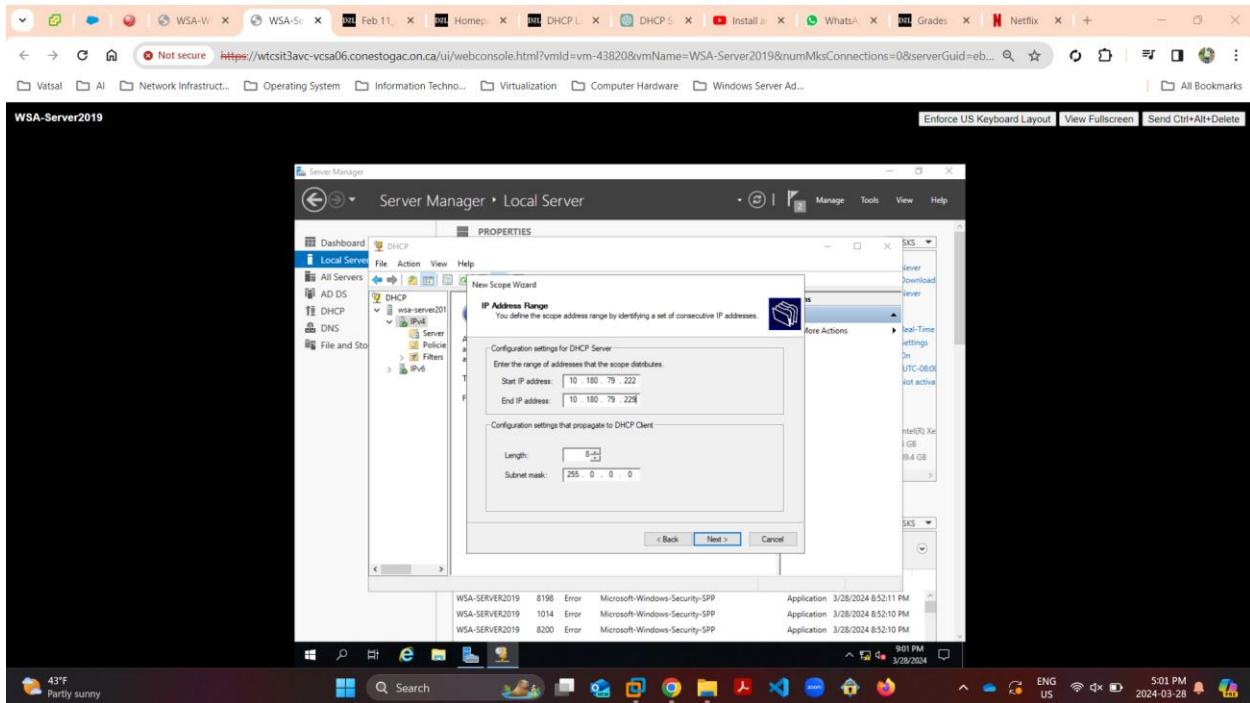


Fig 1-15: Picture shows that the IP Address Range.

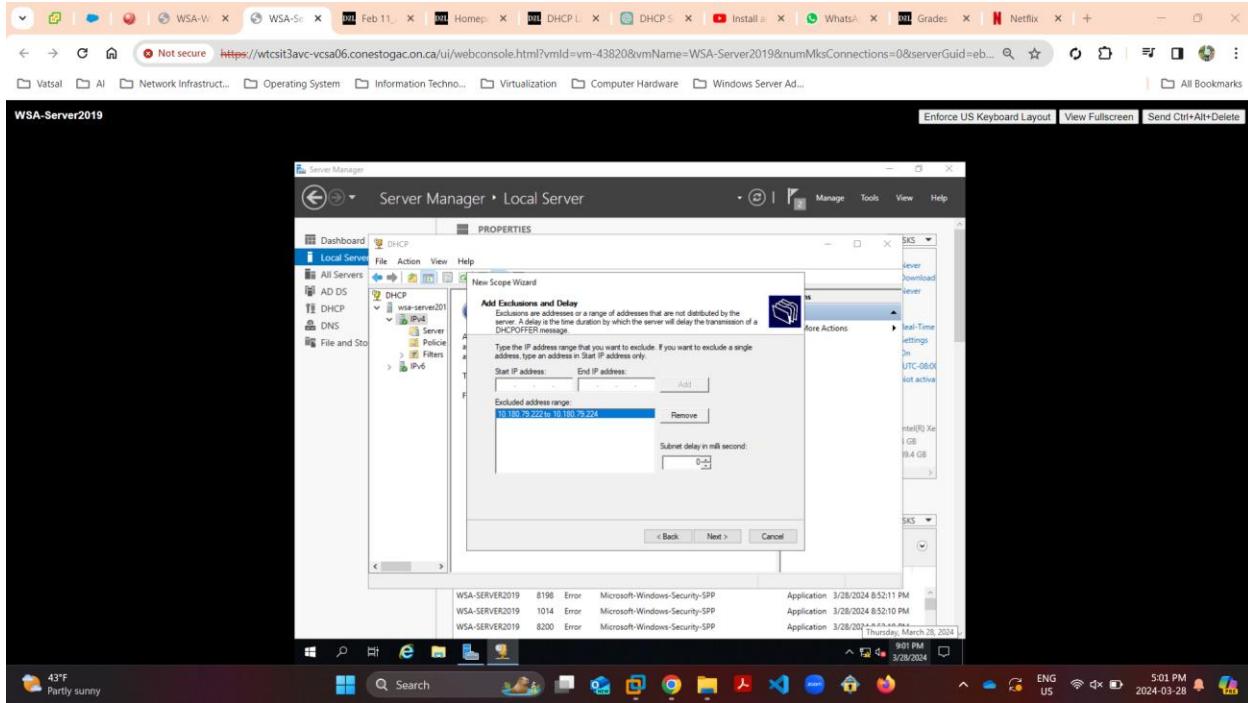


Fig 1-16: Picture shows that the add exclusion and delay.

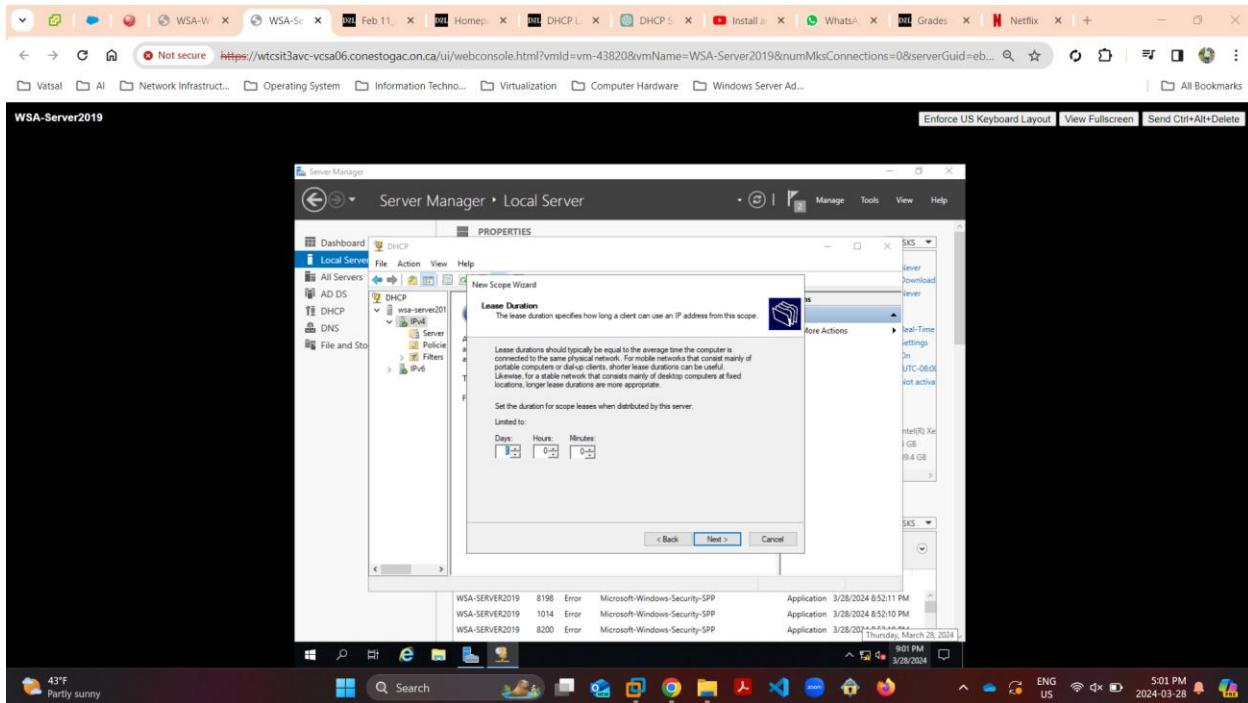


Fig 1-17: Picture shows that the Lease duration.

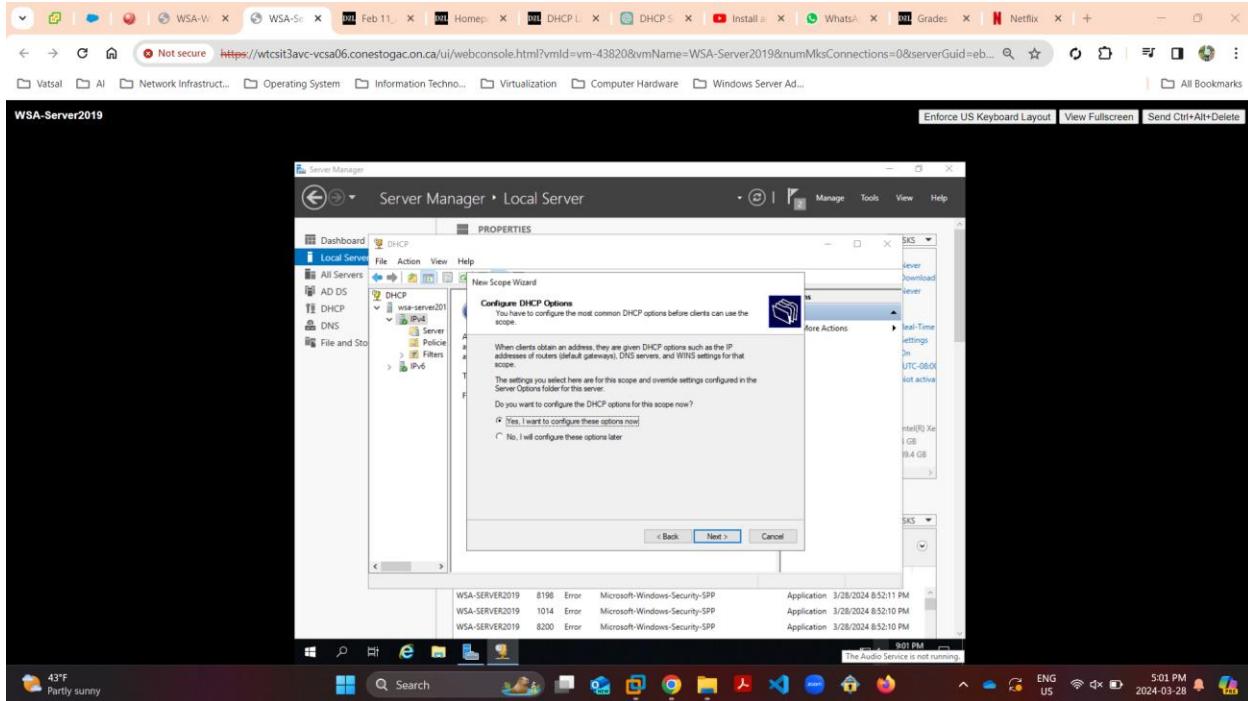


Fig 1-18: Picture shows that the Configure the DHCP options.

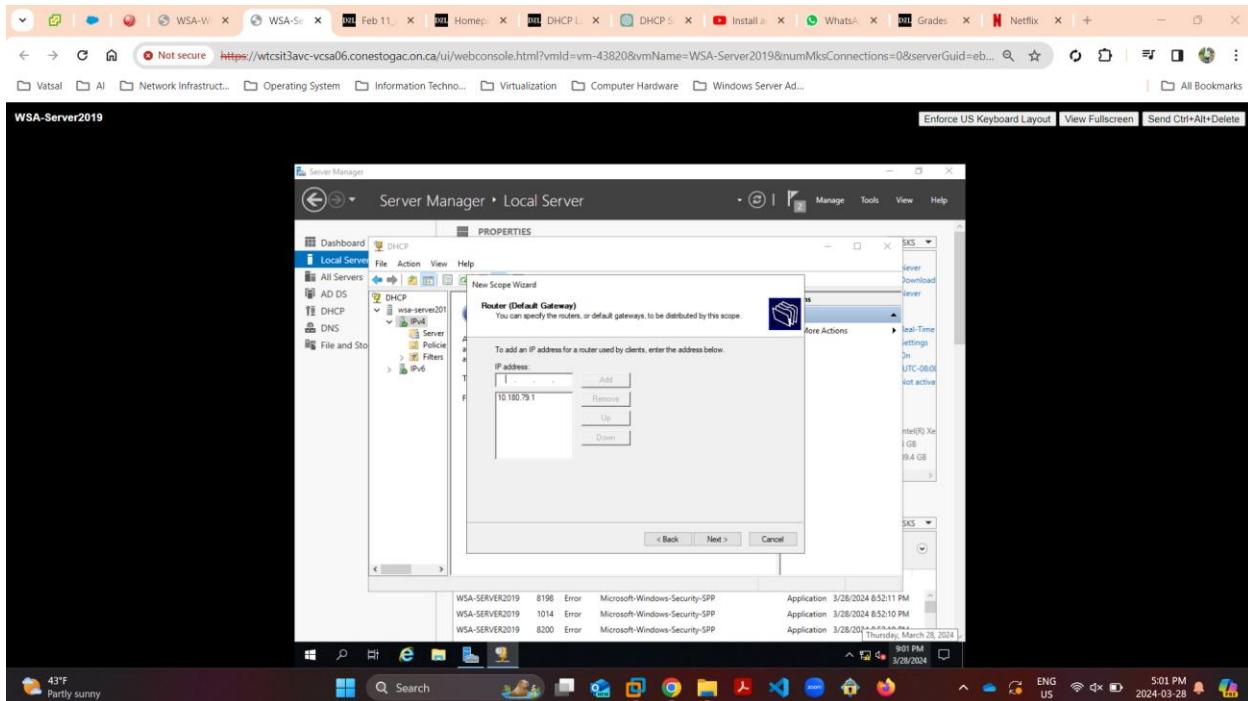


Fig 1-19: Picture shows that the Router Default Gateway.

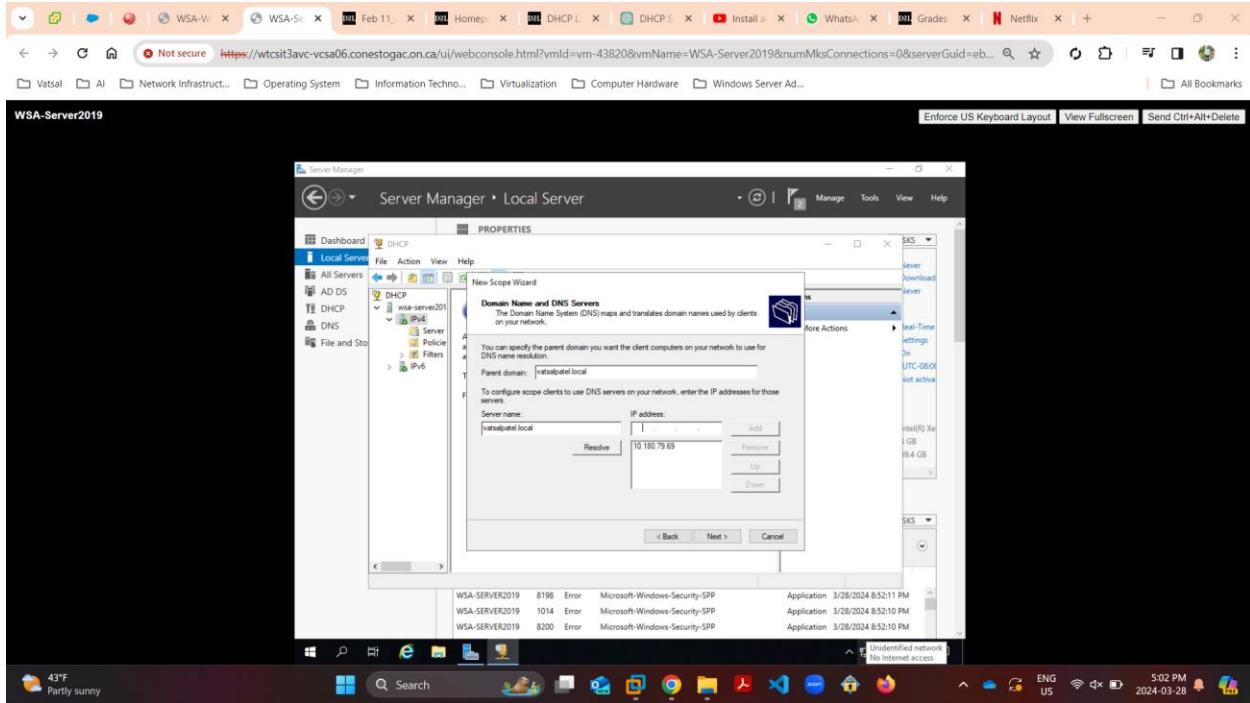


Fig 1-20: Picture shows that the Domain Name and DNS Server.

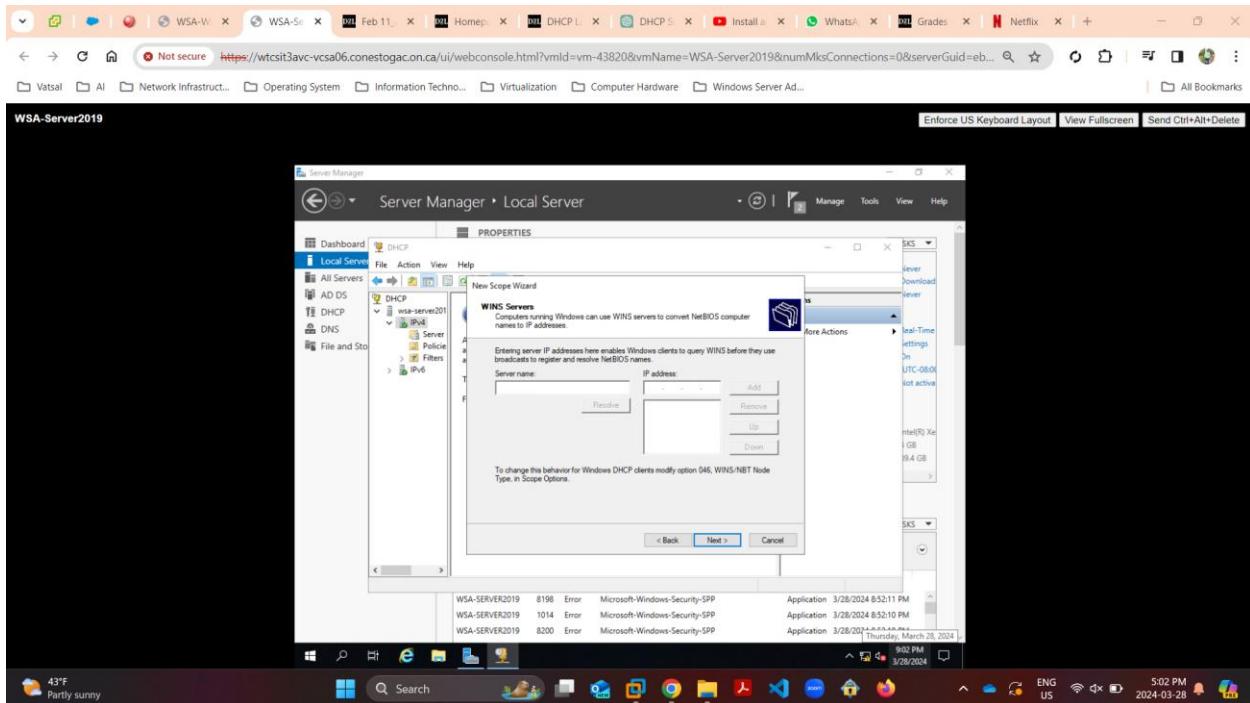


Fig 1-21: Picture shows that the WINS Server.

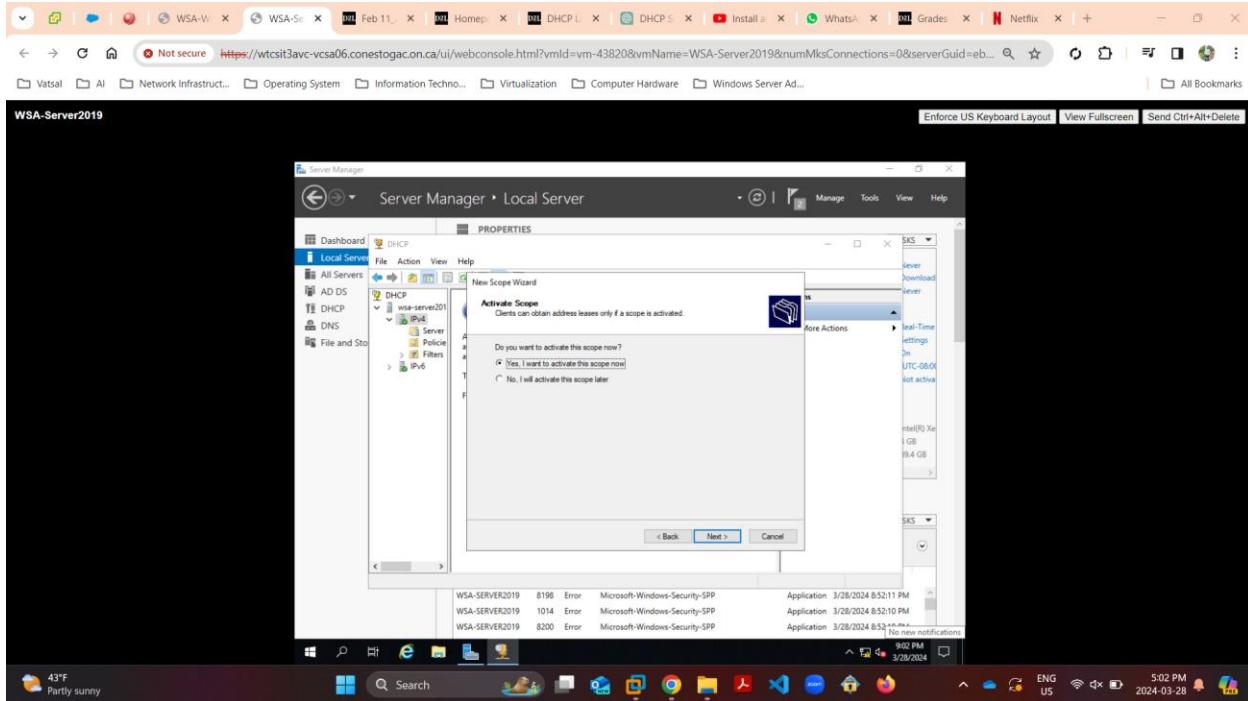


Fig 1-22: Picture shows that the Activate your Scope.

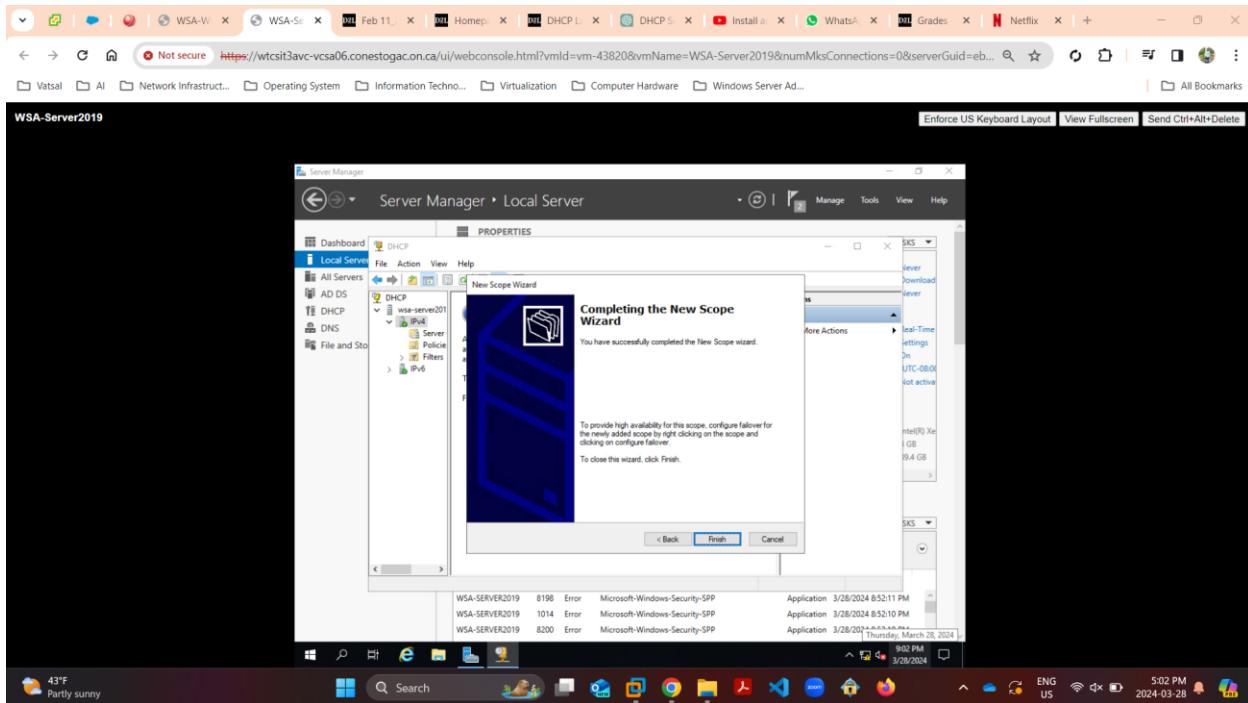


Fig 1-23: Picture shows that the Completing the New Scope Wizard.

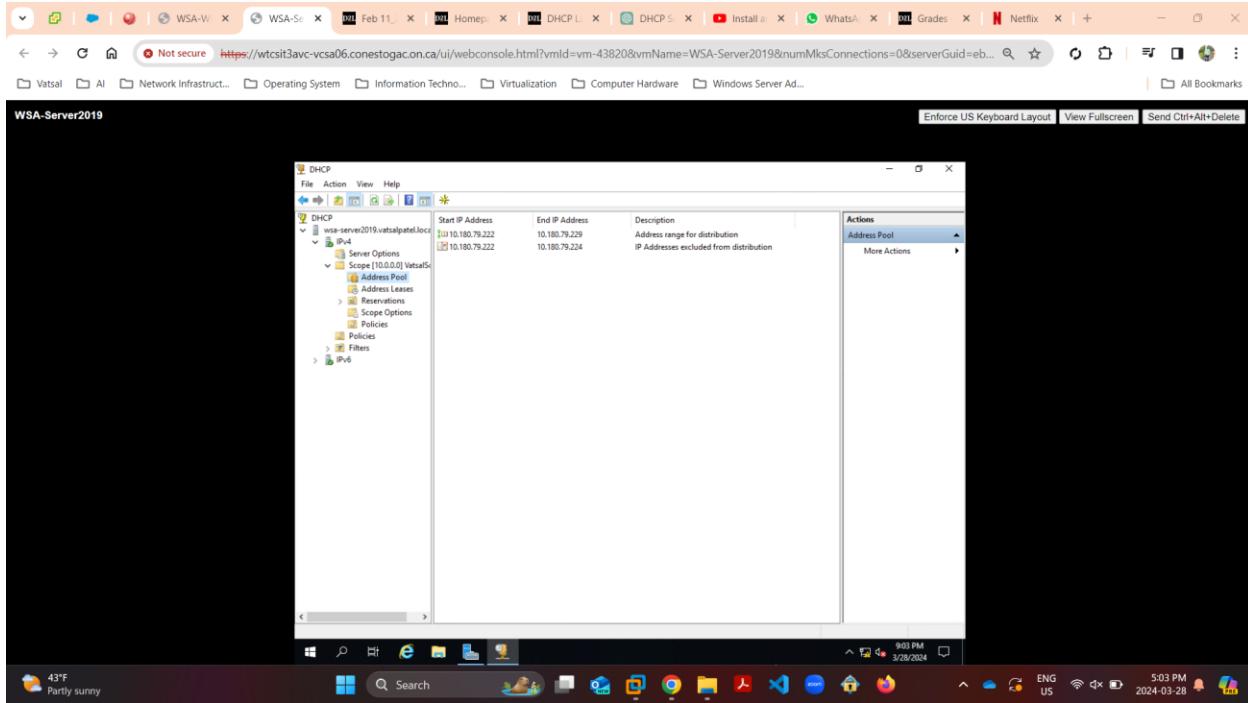


Fig 1-24: Picture shows that the Address Pool of DHCP.

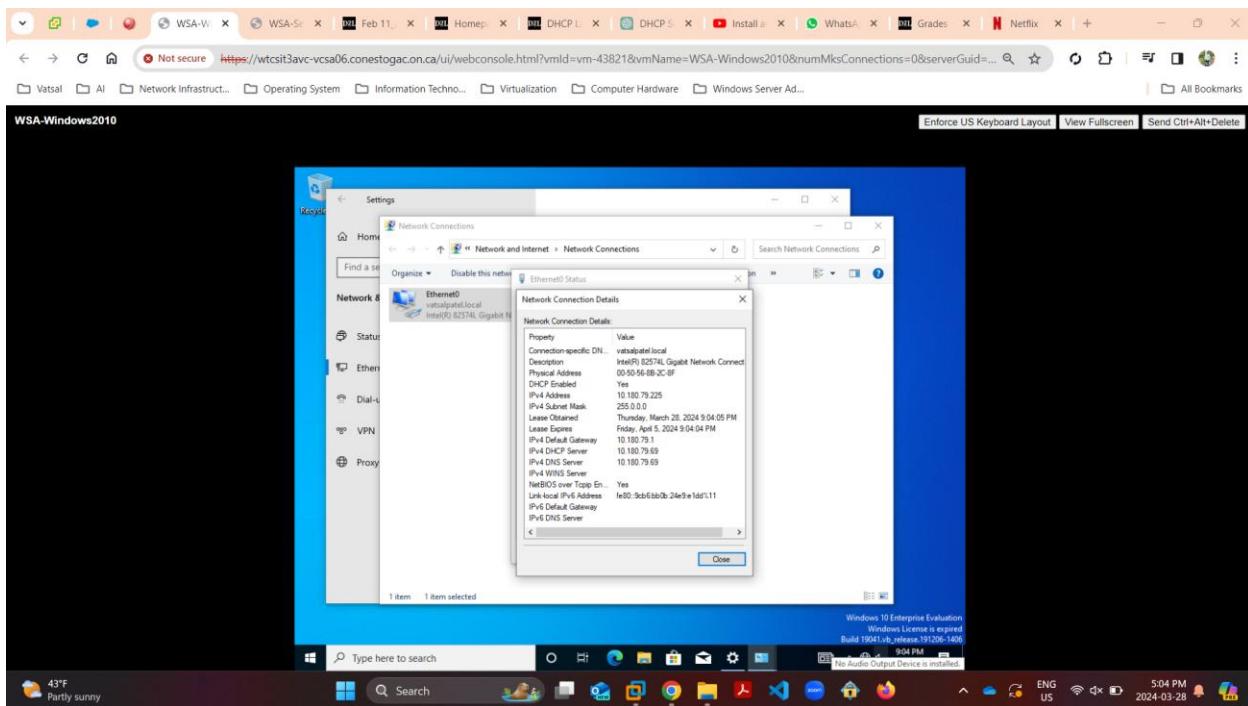


Fig 1-25: Picture shows that the DHCP will be Enabled and Get the IP address.

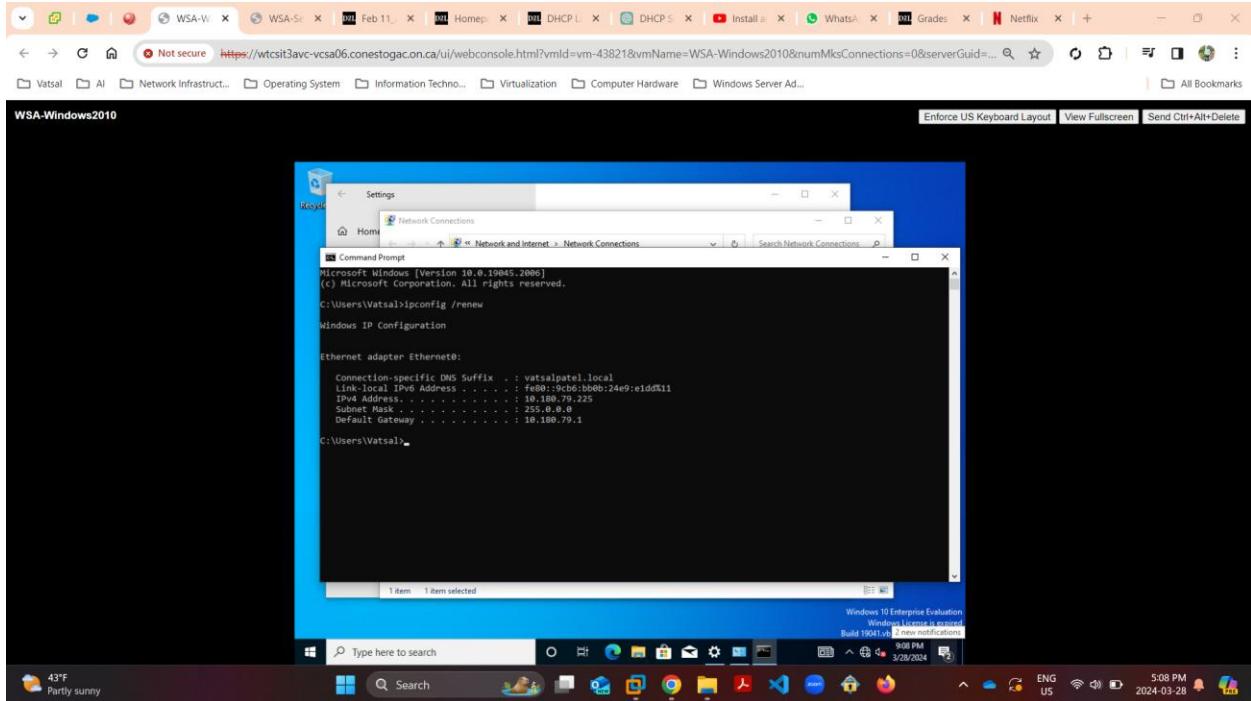


Fig 1-26: Picture shows that the IP Address that we are given for address leases.

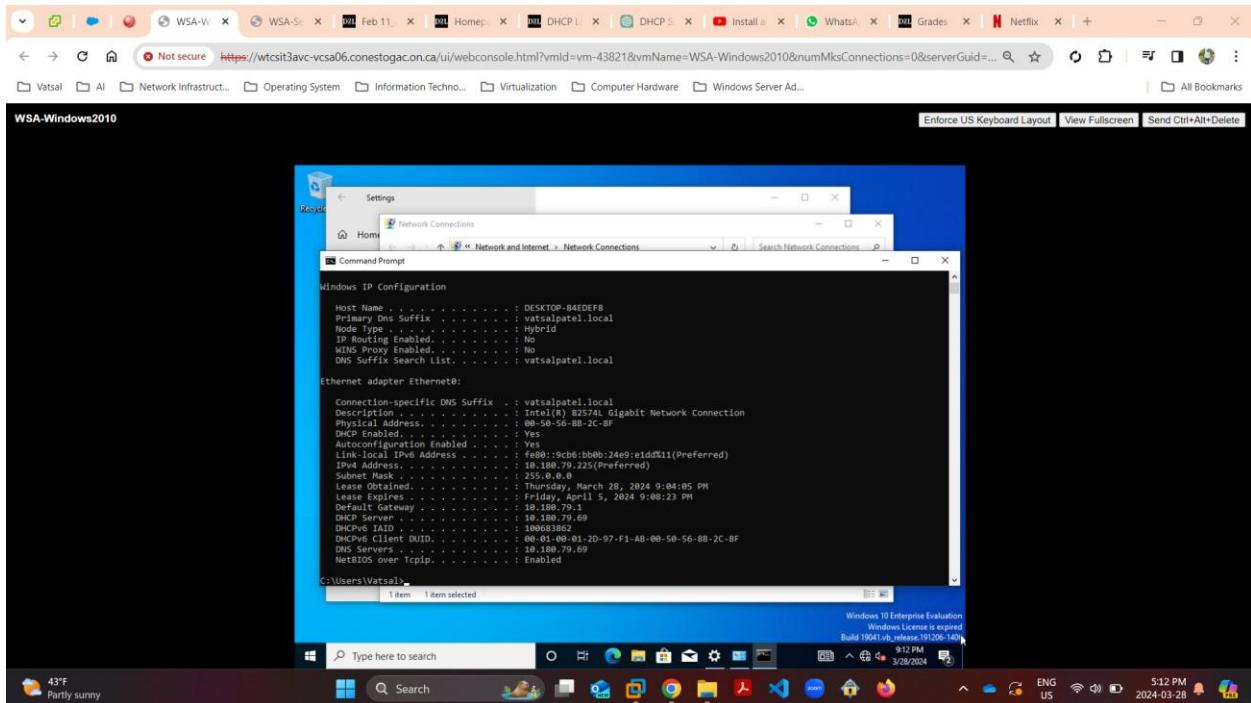


Fig 1-27: Picture shows that the Given IP address, MAC address, lease obtained & lease expires.

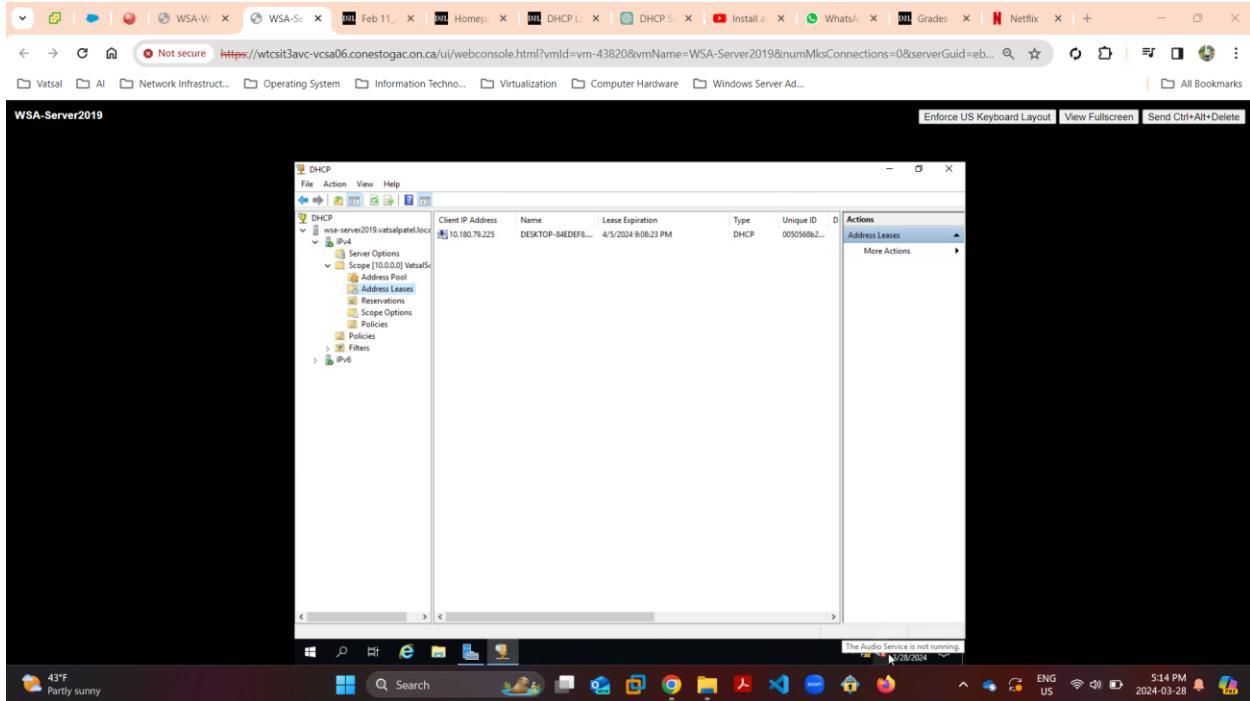


Fig 1-28: Picture shows that the Address Leases that they automatically take for given ranges.

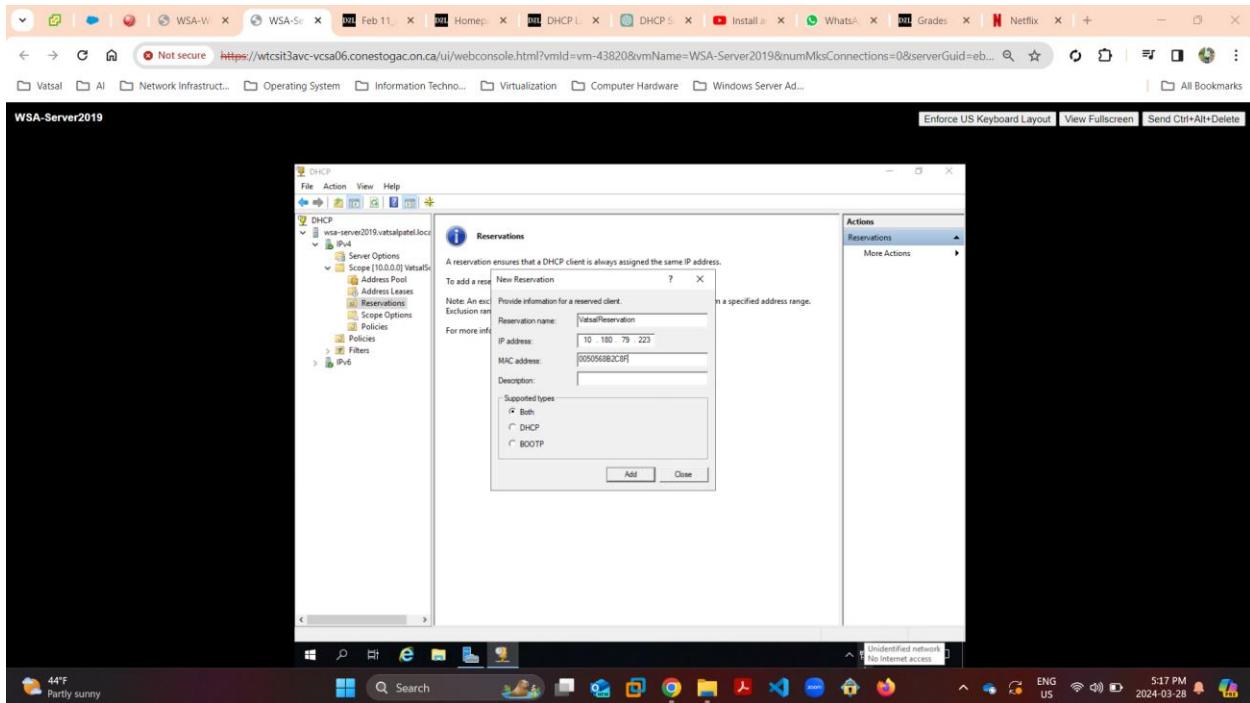


Fig 1-29: Picture shows that the Creating the Reservation.

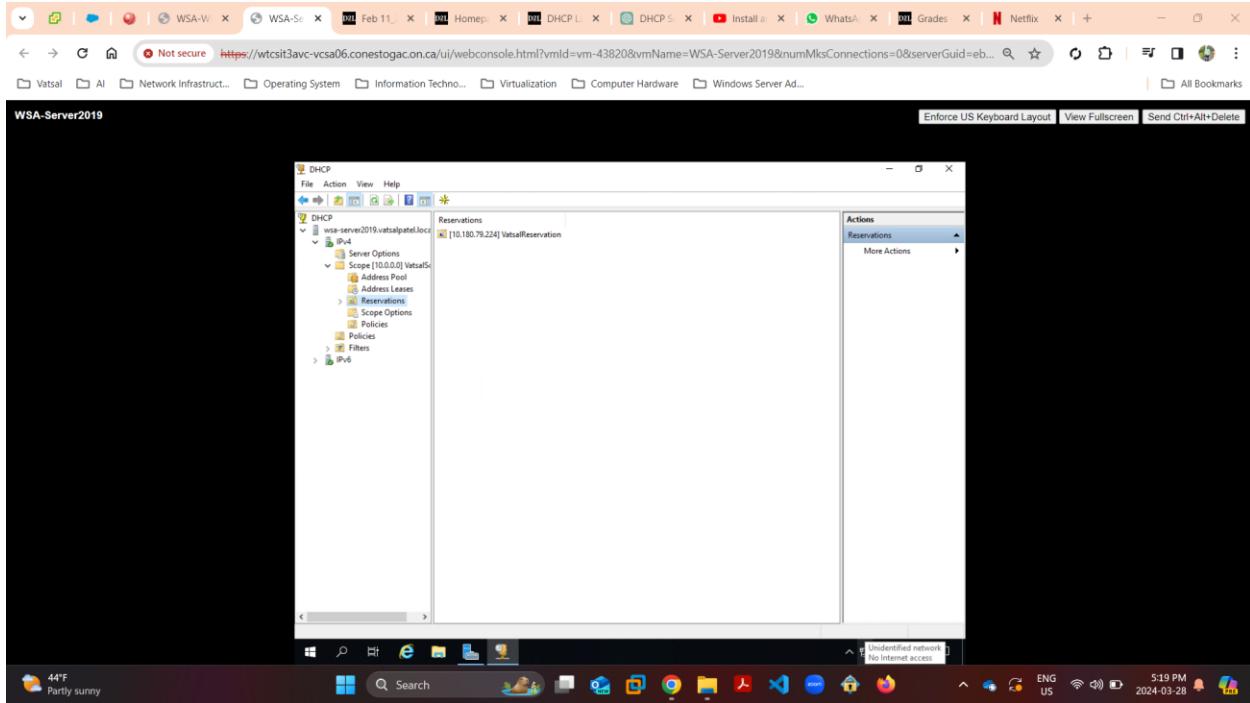


Fig 1-30: Picture shows that the Reservations IP Address that we are given when create.

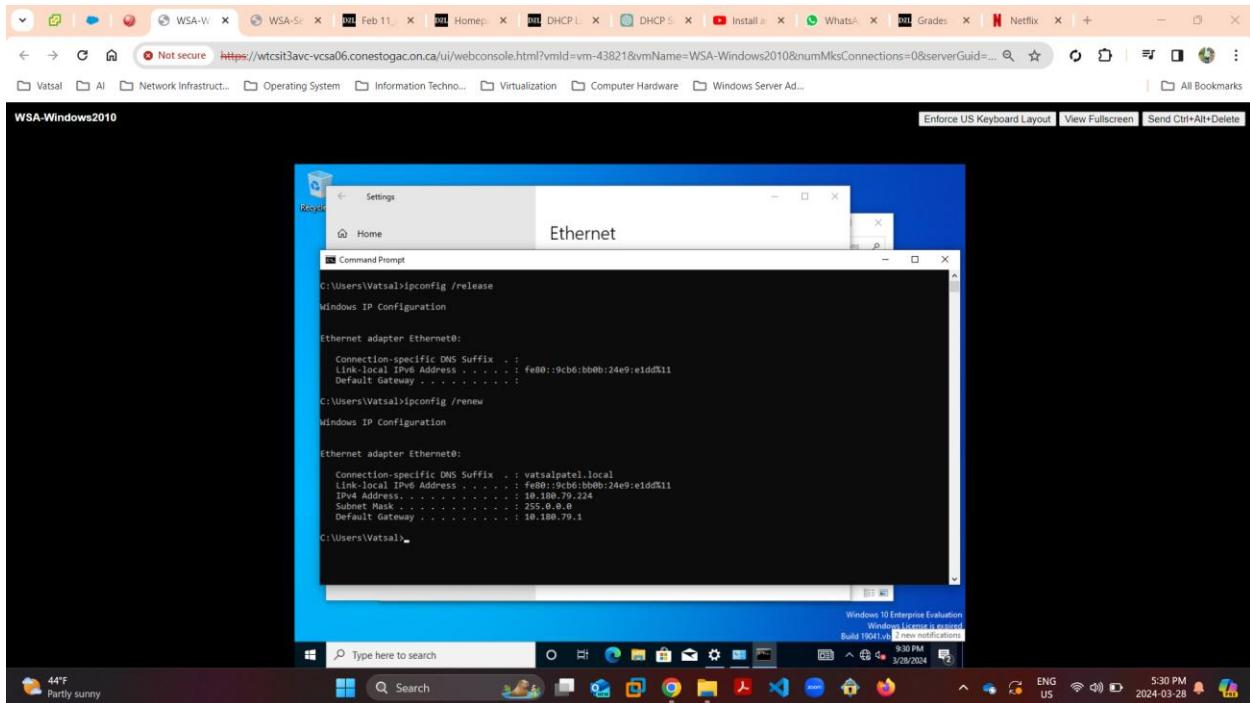


Fig 1-31: Picture shows that the IP Address Reserved Successfully.

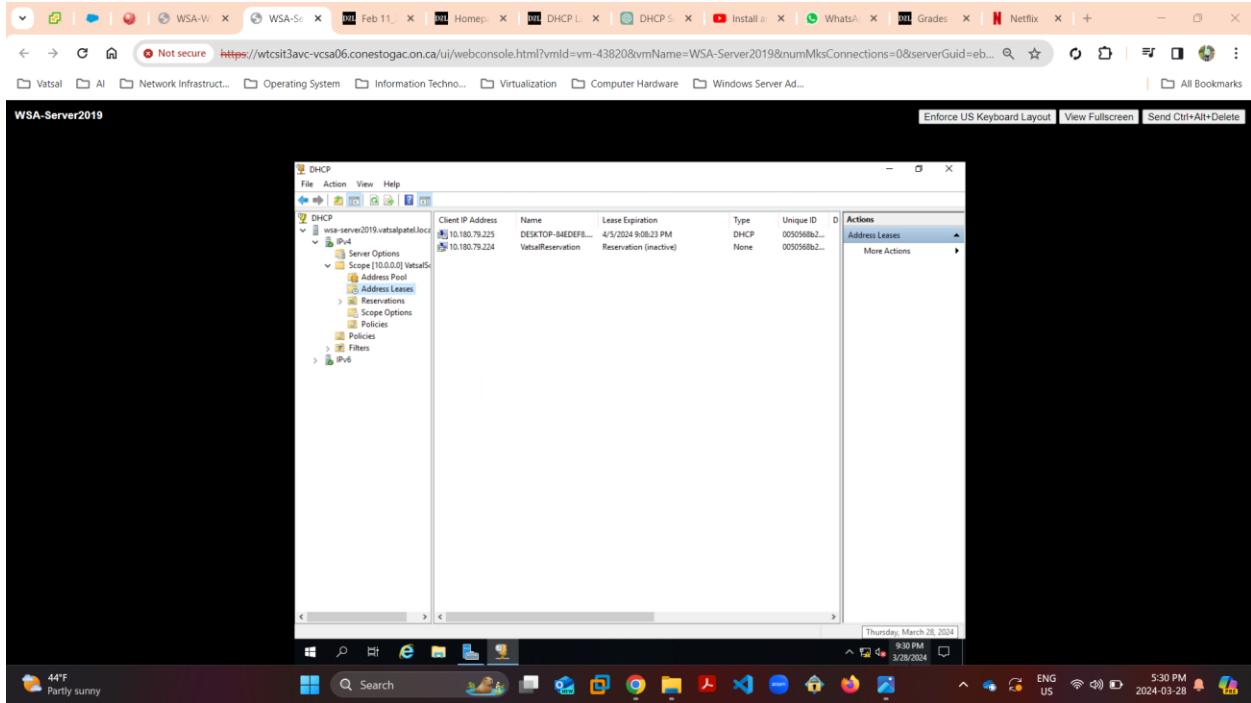


Fig 1-32: Picture shows that the Reserved IP Address also in Address Leases.

Reflection

1. Why do need to authorize the DHCP server?

Ans. Authorize a DHCP server inside a Windows Server climate, particularly in Dynamic Catalog spaces, is basic to ruin the activity of unapproved or maverick DHCP servers. By going through the approval interaction, DHCP servers are conceded authorization to give IP address arrangements to organize clients, guaranteeing consistency and dependability across the space. This activity not just shields against potential organization network issues and IP address clashes yet in addition improves security by bringing together DHCP the board and implementing access controls characterized inside Dynamic Catalog.

2. When do you need to exclude range of IP addresses?

Ans. Exclude a range of IP addresses in DHCP designs is important to guarantee that locations inside the DHCP extension are not progressively doled out to clients. This is especially significant for gadgets requiring static IP tasks, for example, network foundation parts like switches, servers, and printers, which need predictable addresses for solid activity.

3. What happens if the DHCP server is behind a router?

Ans. If the DHCP server is situated behind a switch in an organization design, DHCP correspondence across various organization sections becomes testing because of the switch's default conduct of not sending DHCP broadcast parcels. To empower DHCP usefulness, DHCP hand-off specialists are utilized on switches, entrusted with sending DHCP demands from clients to the DHCP server and transferring the server's reactions back to the clients. This arrangement requires cautious setup of steering and firewall rules on the switch to allow DHCP traffic, guaranteeing that UDP parcels on ports 67 (DHCP server) and 68 (DHCP client) are permitted to navigate between the client subnet(s) and the DHCP server.

4. What is the difference between leasing and reserving an IP address?

Ans.

Leasing IP address:

- At the point when a DHCP client demands an IP address, the DHCP server doles out an accessible IP address from its designed reach to the client for a predetermined rent span.
- The rent span decides how long the client can utilize the appointed IP address before it should restore the rent with the DHCP server.
- After the rent span lapses or on the other hand if the client delivers the IP address, the IP address gets back to the pool of accessible addresses and might be reassigned to one more client later.

Reserving IP address:

- IP address reservation is a component of DHCP that permits heads to relate a particular IP address with the Macintosh address of a DHCP client.
- At the point when a held IP address is designed, the DHCP server guarantees that the predetermined IP address is constantly doled out to the client gadget distinguished by its Macintosh address.
- IP addresses are commonly utilized for gadgets that require static IP arrangements, like servers, printers, or organization apparatuses, guaranteeing that they generally get a similar IP address for steady organization access.

5. When do you implement server over scope options?

Ans. Implement server choices when you need to implement steady setup settings, like DNS servers or default entryway, across all DHCP clients served by the server, paying little mind to subnet. Scope choices, then again, are utilized to redo settings intended for a DHCP scope, for example, subnet veil or rent term, giving more granular command over DHCP designs for clients inside a specific subnet. Pick server choices for worldwide settings and extension choices for subnet-explicit setups.

Lab 2 – Group Policy Lab 1

Part 1

Description

This lab includes designing GPOs in a Windows Server environment to manage and enforce settings across different PCs and clients inside a Functioning Catalog space.

Preparation

Access the Windows Server environment with Active Directory installed. Get to know Gathering Strategy the Group Policy Management Console for GPO creation and design. Recognize explicit designs to uphold, like security settings, programming sending, or work area setups, and plan as needs be.

Screenshots

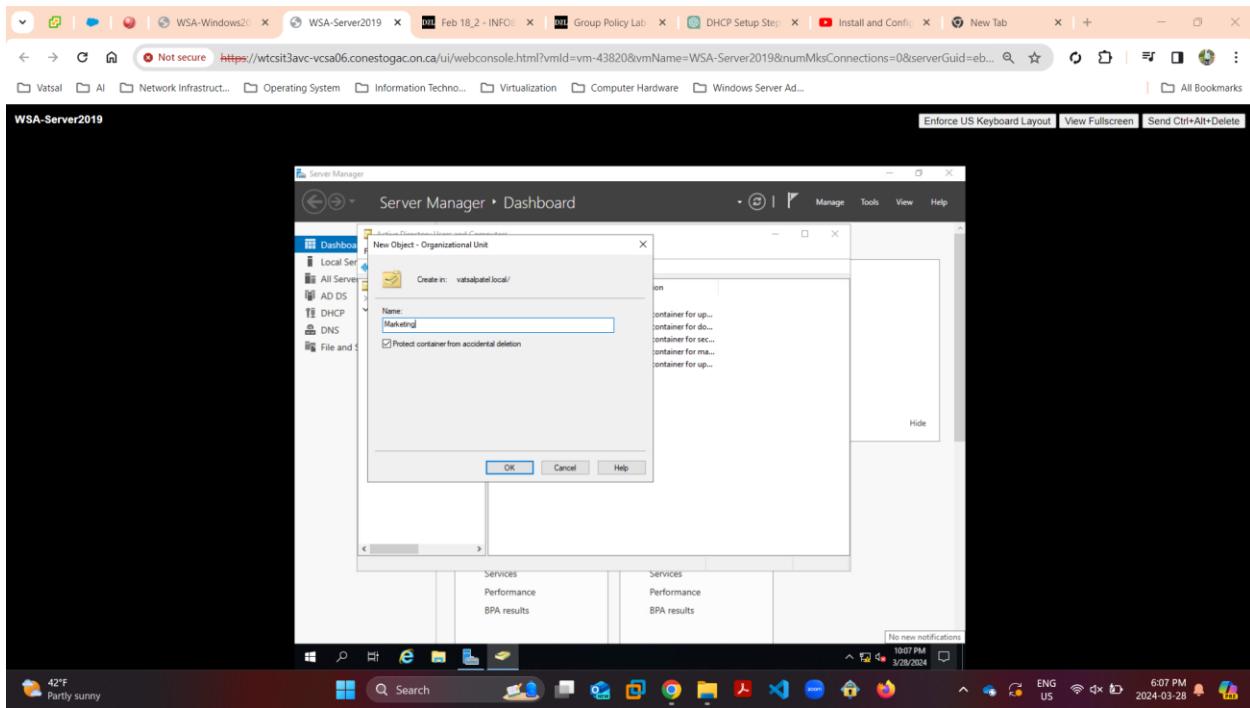


Fig 2-1: Picture shows that the Create a new OU successfully.

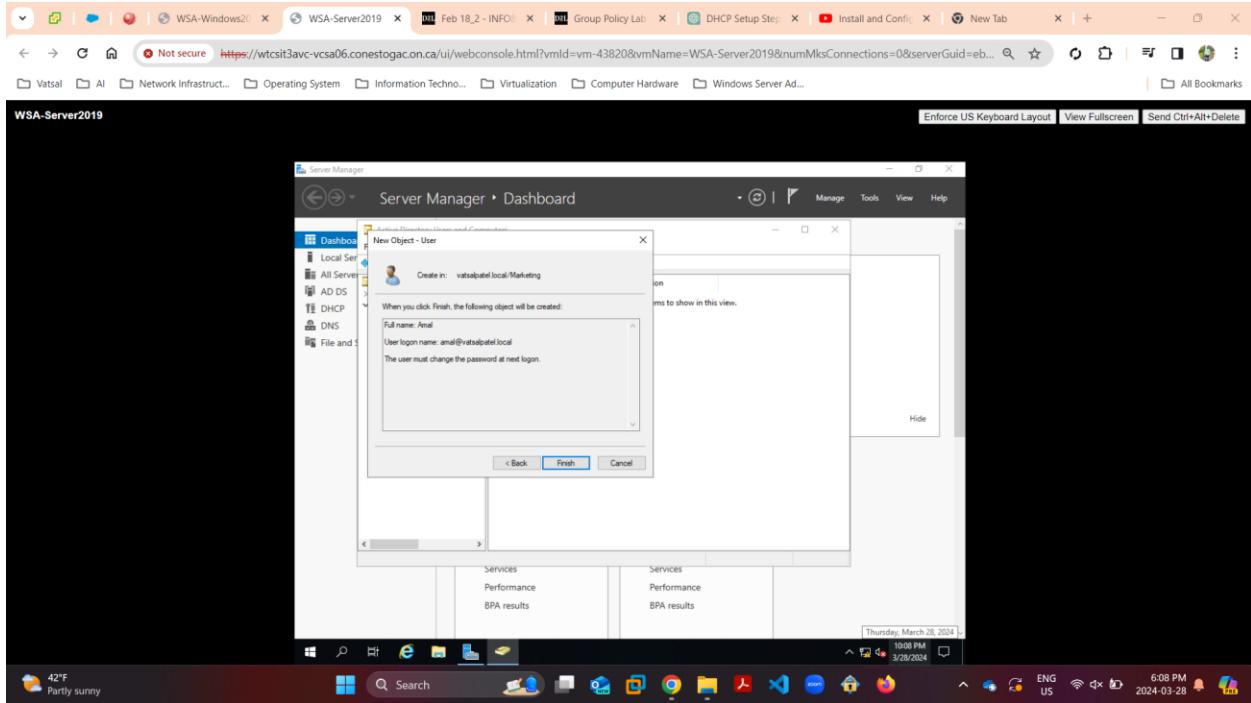


Fig 2-2: Picture shows that the Create User Amal Successfully.

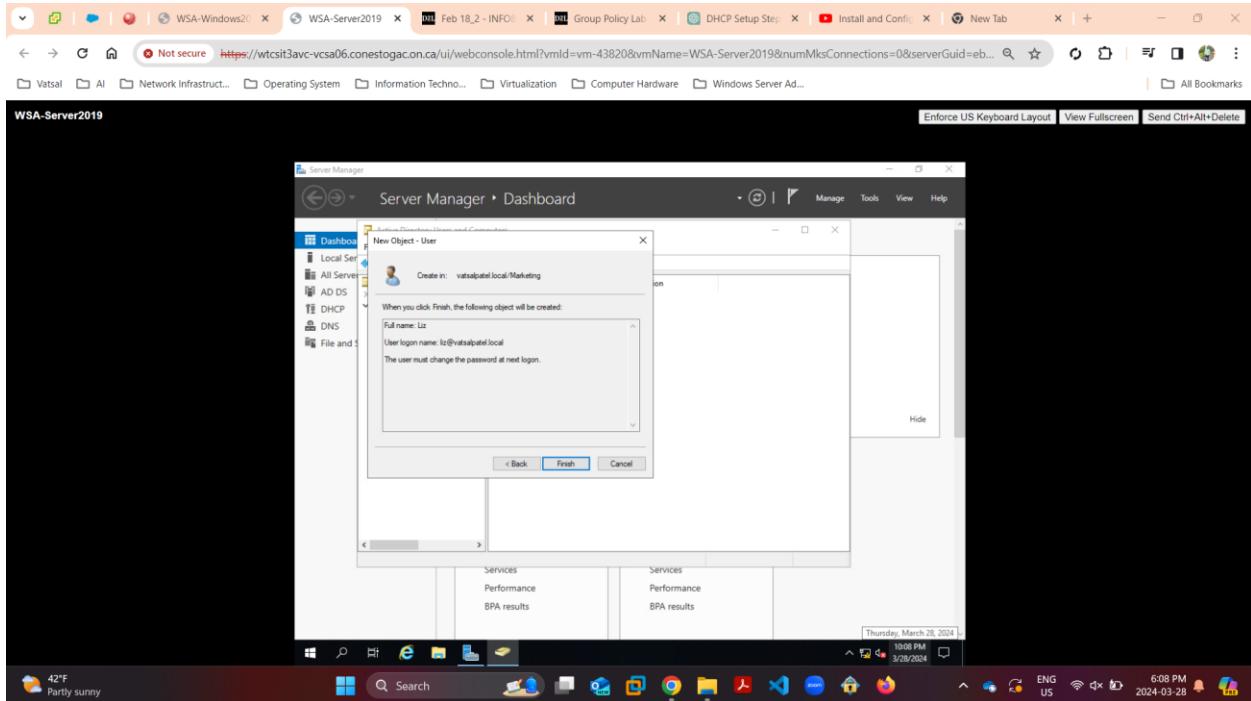


Fig 2-3: Picture shows that the Create User Liz Successfully.

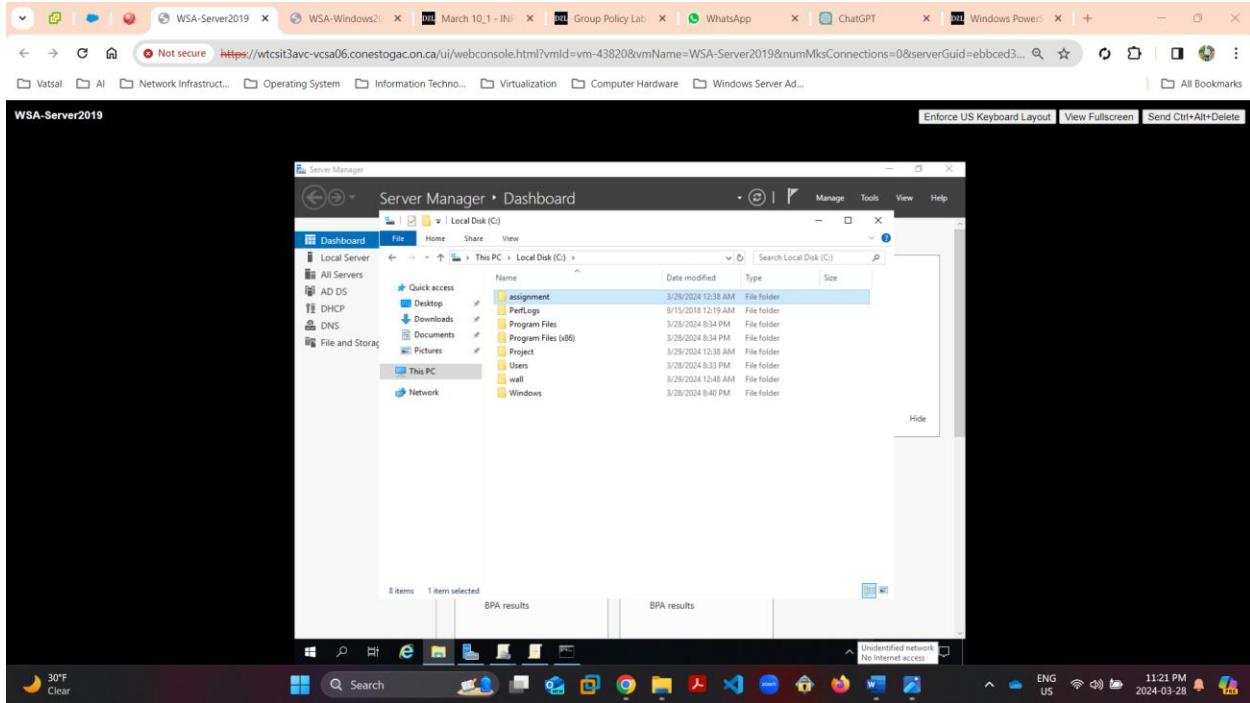


Fig 2-4: Picture shows that the Create assignment folder Successfully.

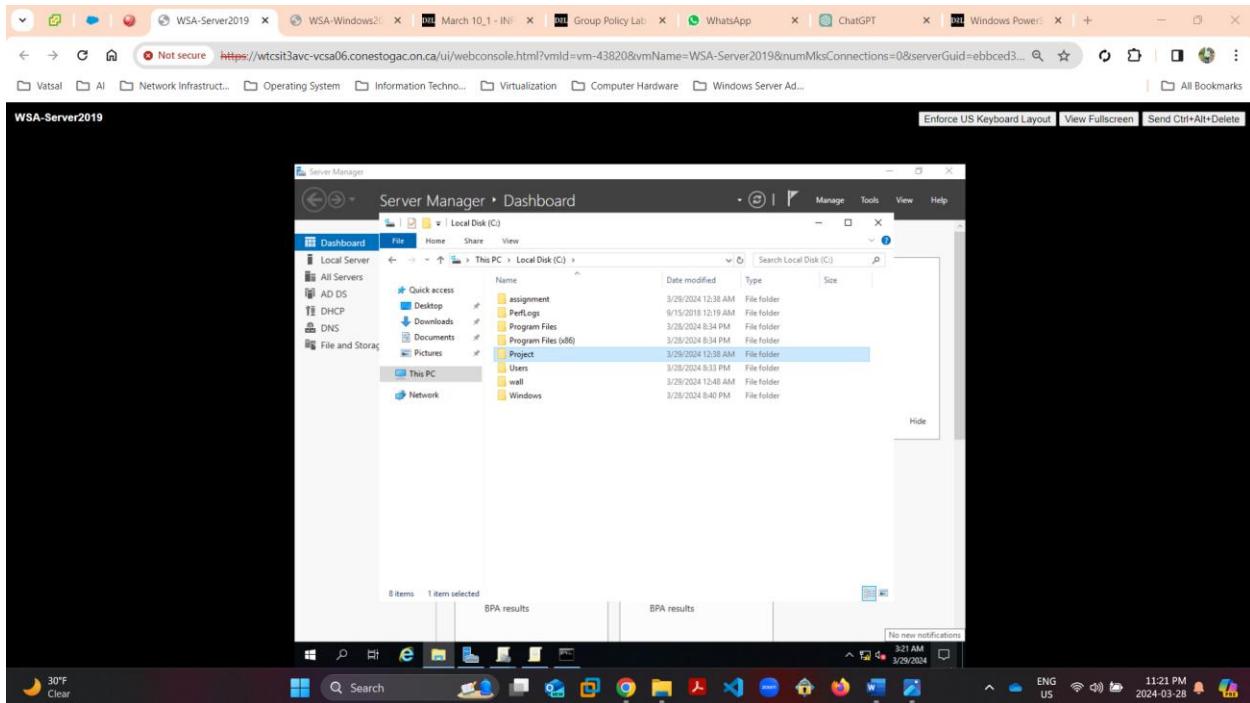


Fig 2-5: Picture shows that the Create Project folder successfully.

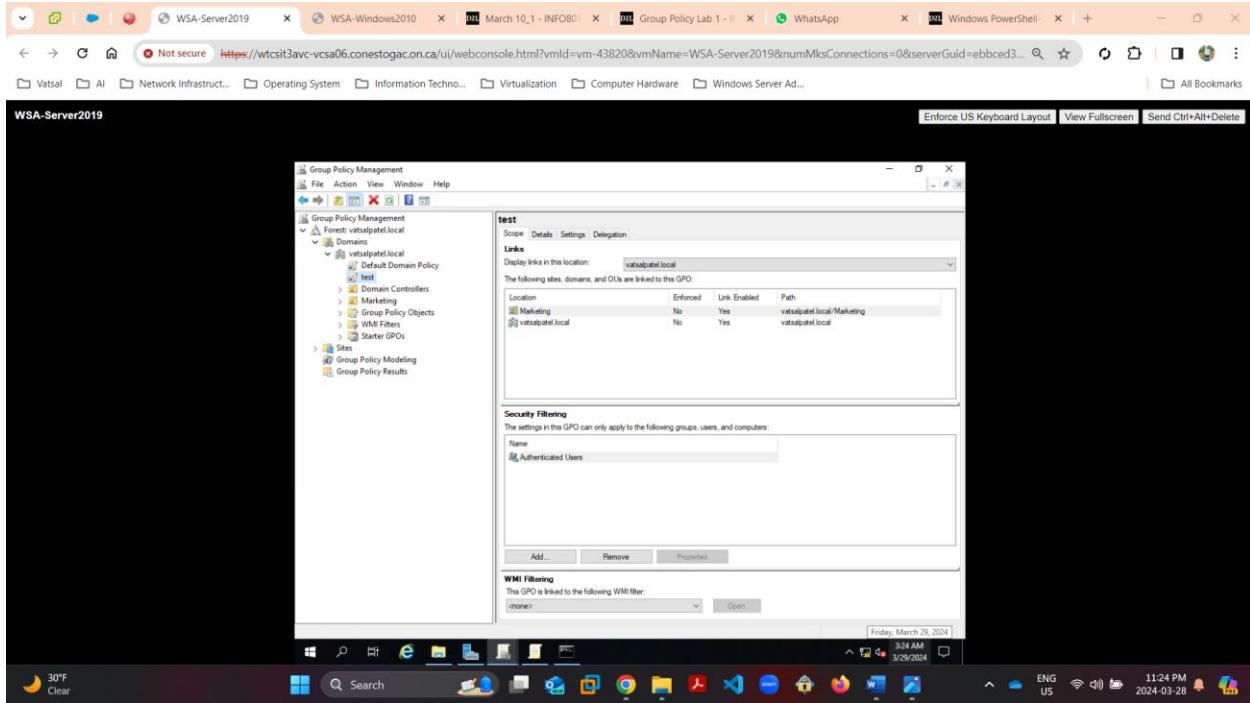


Fig 2-6: Picture shows that the Create “test” policy successfully.

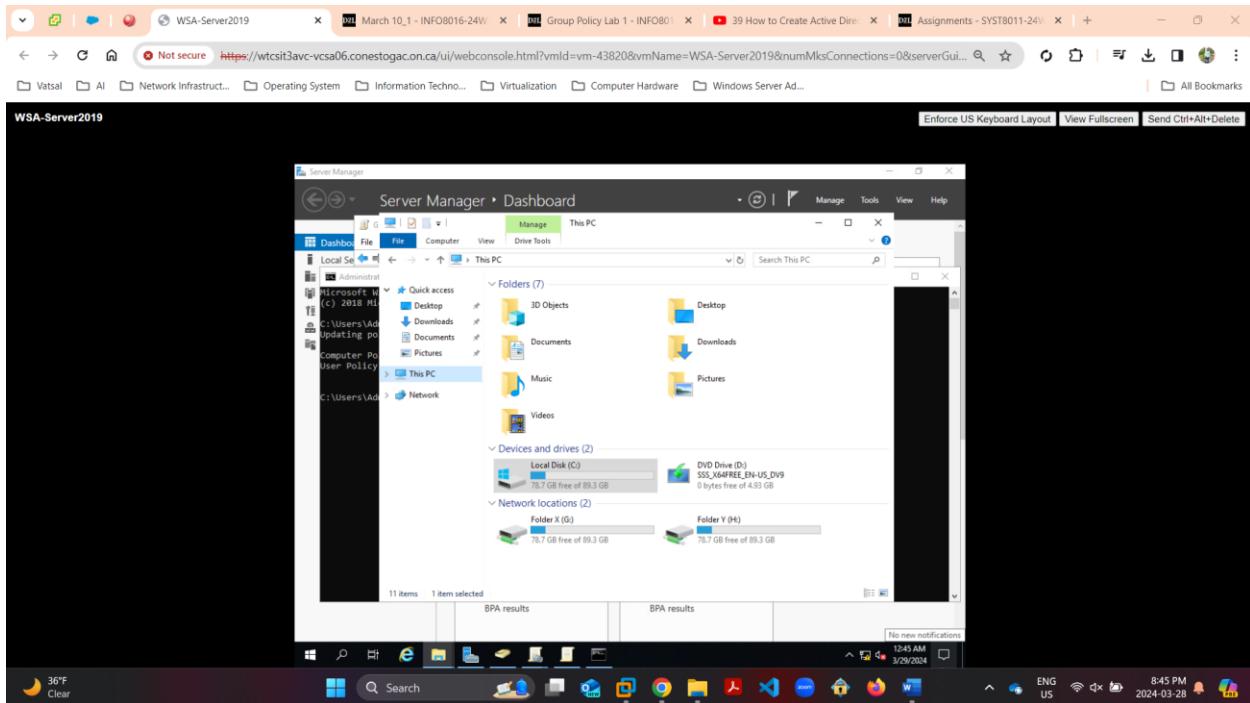


Fig 2-7: Picture shows that the Map the Folder X and Folder Y Succesfully.

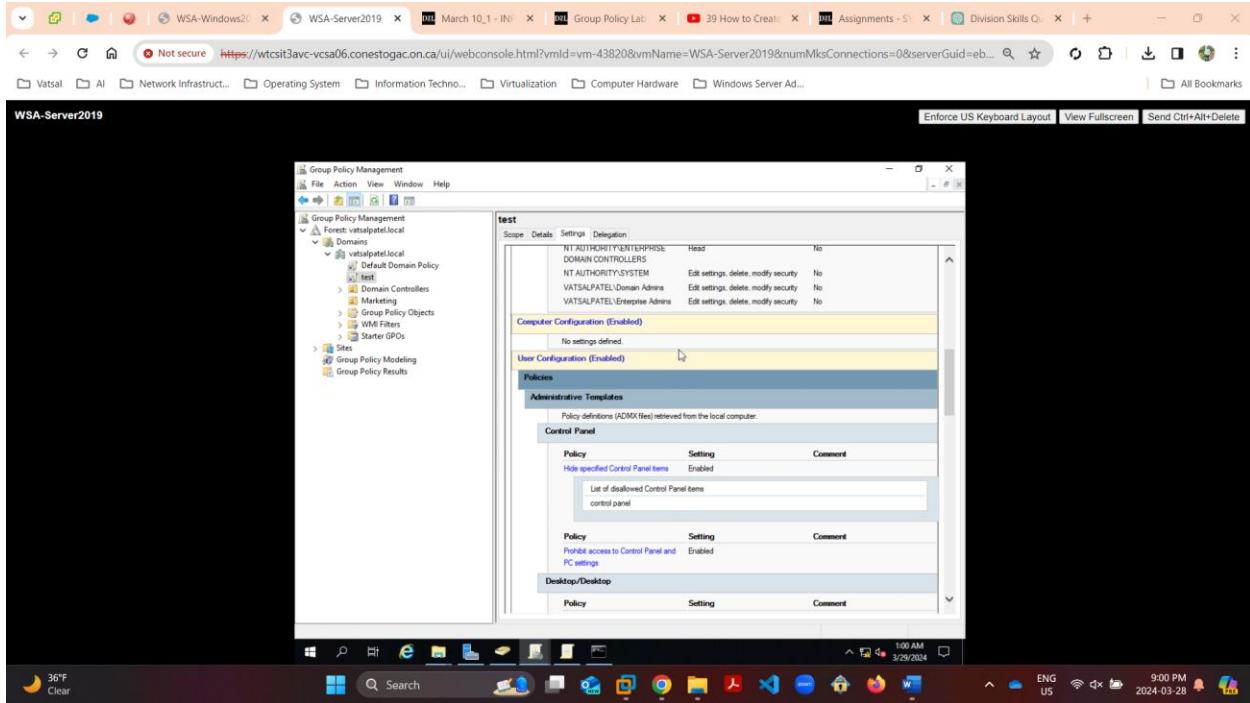


Fig 2-8: Picture shows that the creating all policies.

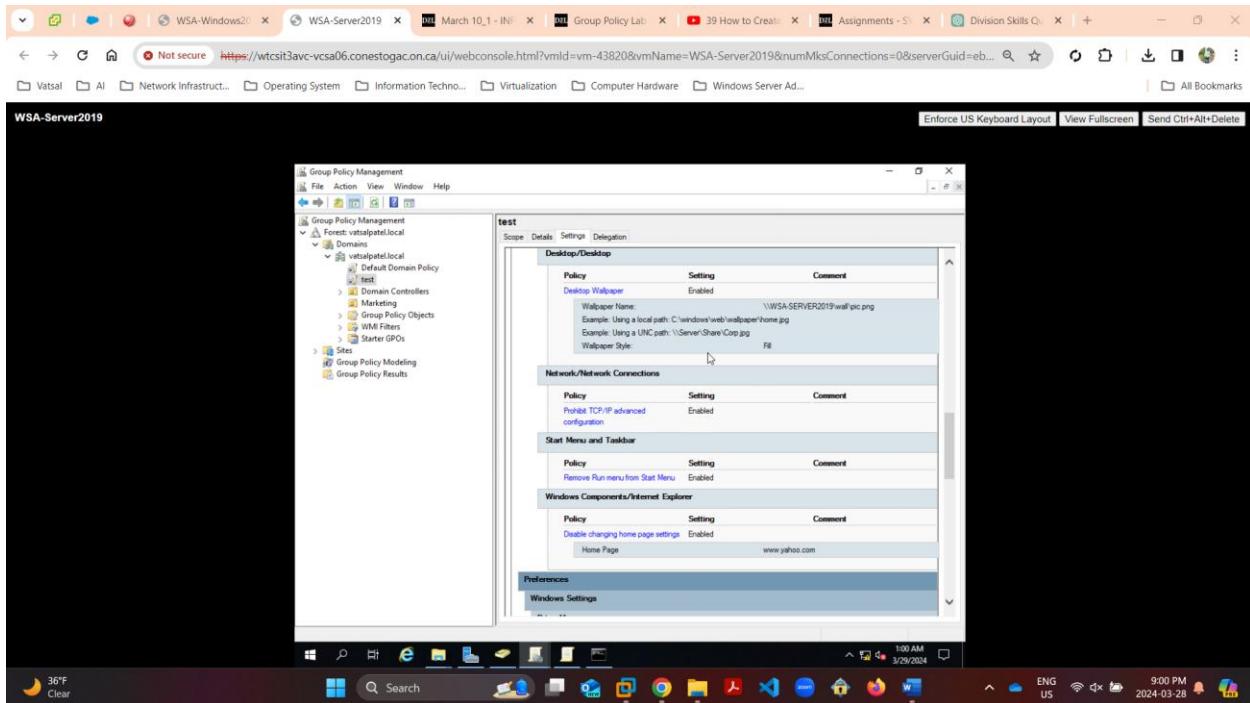


Fig 2-9: Picture shows that the creating all policies.

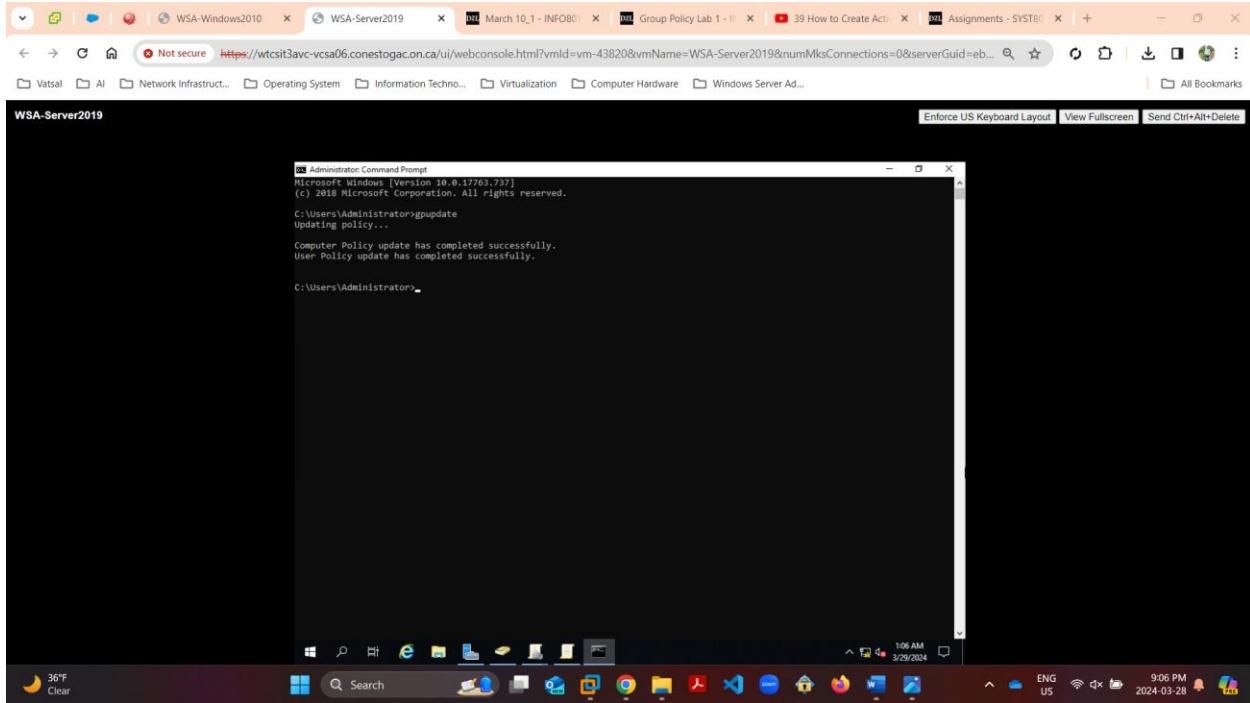


Fig 2-10: Picture shows that the using gpupdate user policy update successfully.

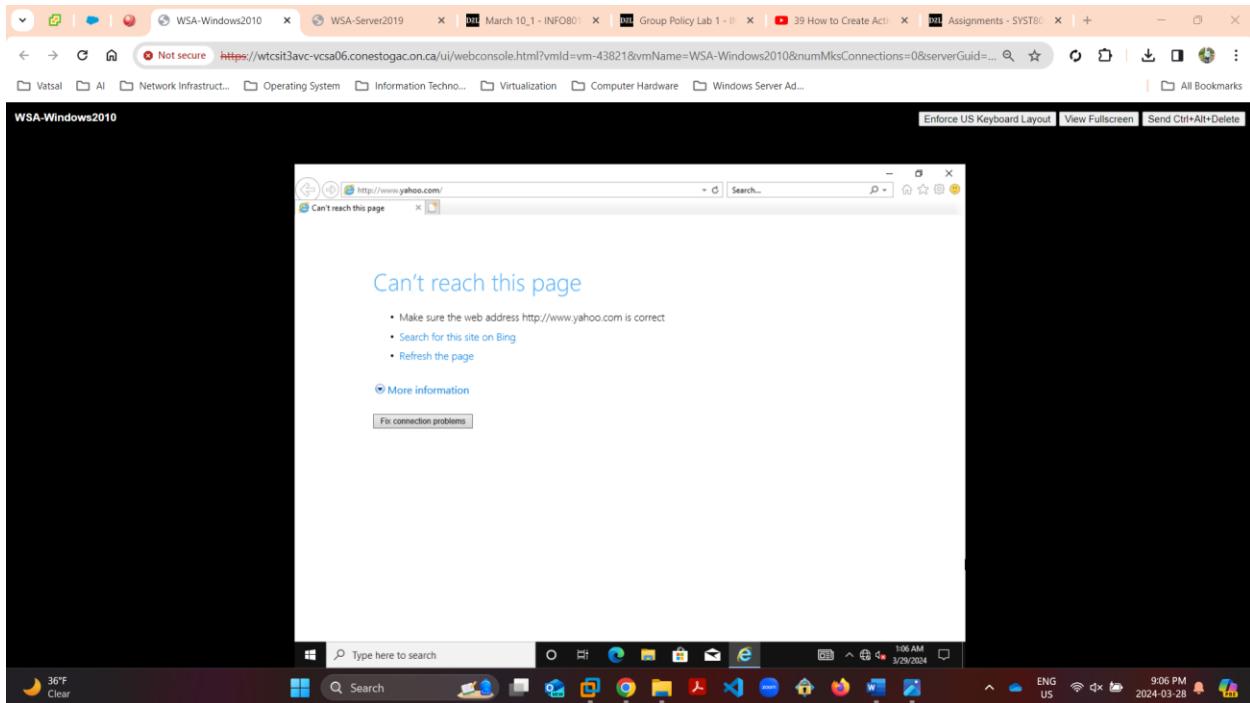


Fig 2-11: Picture shows that the change the default internet explorer page is “yahoo.com”.

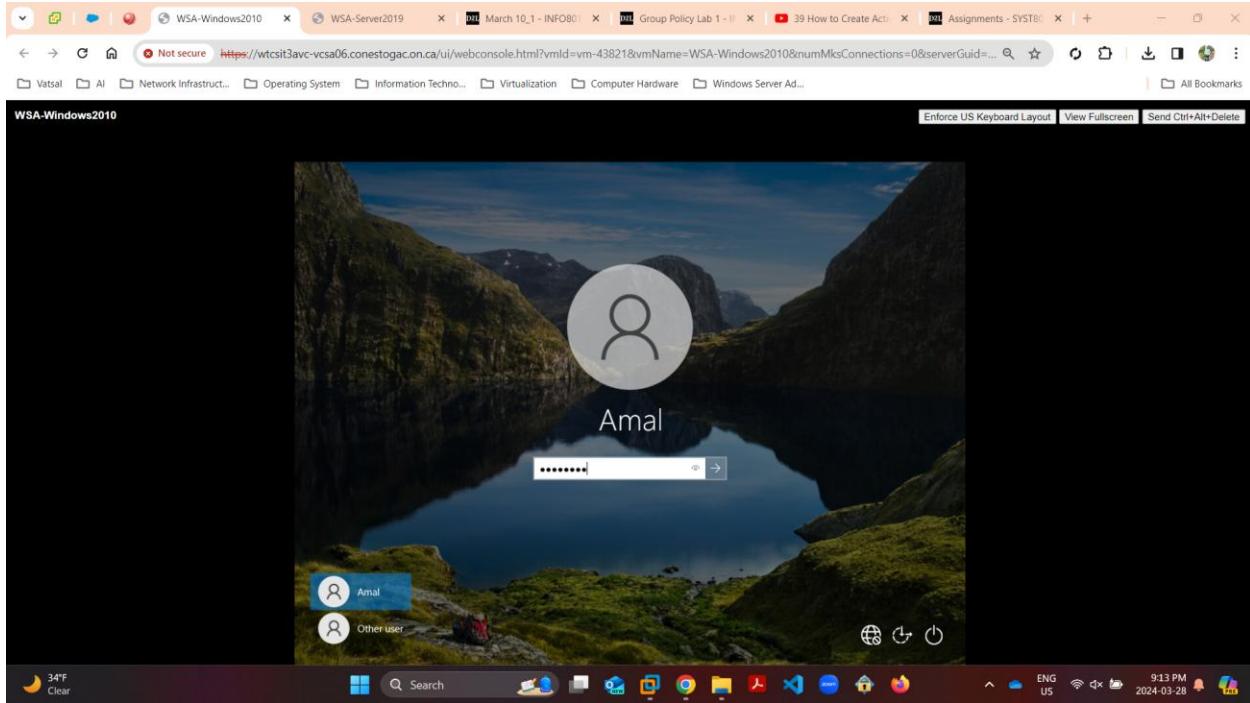


Fig 2-12: Picture shows that the Amal user successfully login.

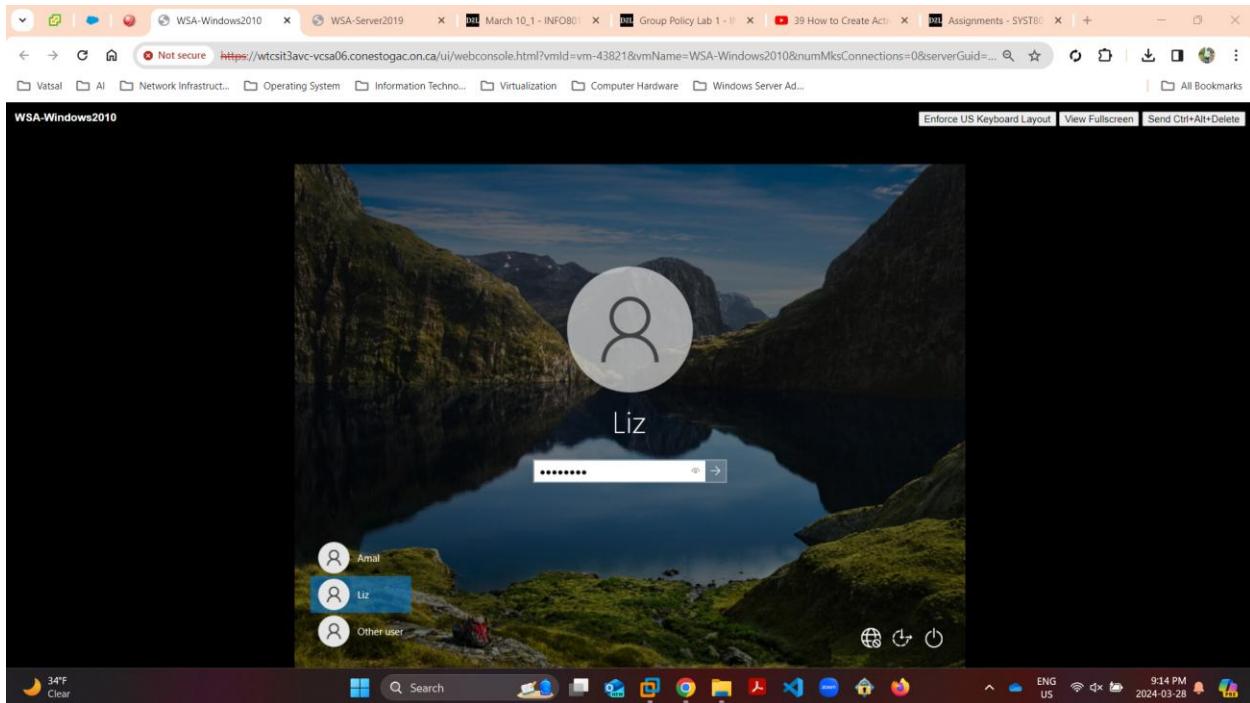


Fig 2-13: Picture shows that the Liz user successfully login.

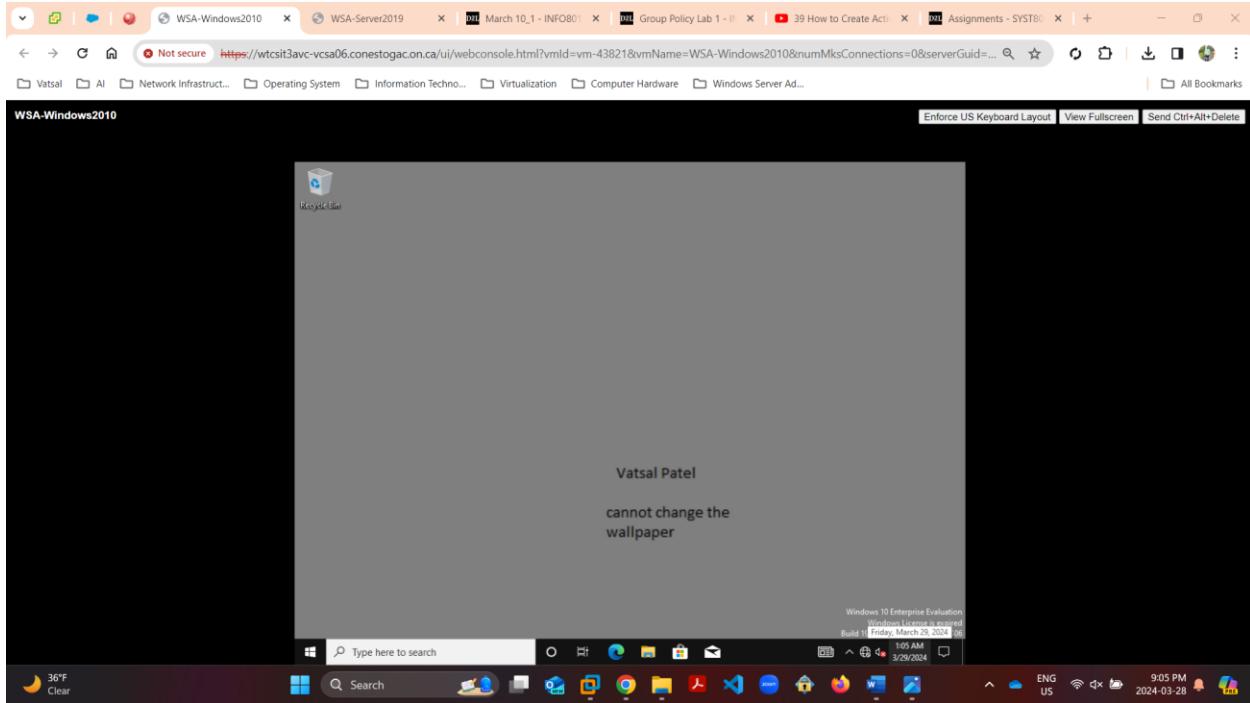


Fig 2-14: Picture shows after login Aman user it will automatically change the wallpaper.

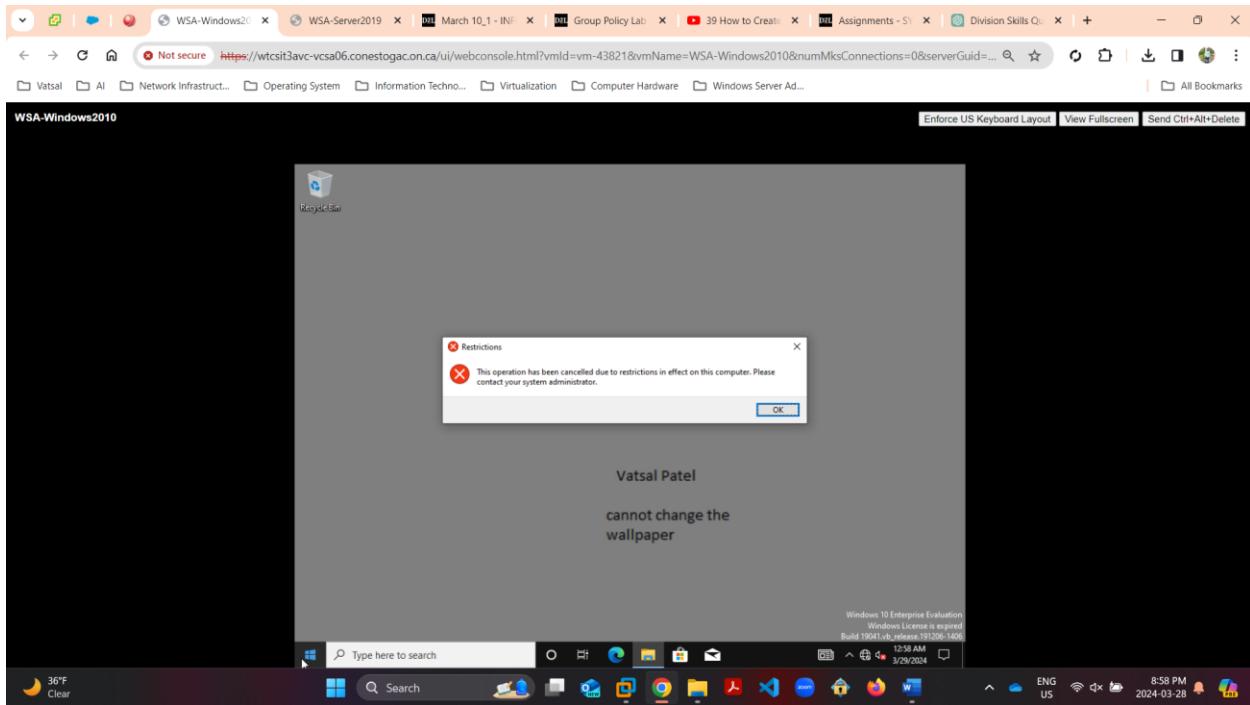


Fig 2-15: Picture shows that the Hide the control panel and give the restrictions.

Reflection

1. Why do you need to create GPO?

Ans. Group Policy Objects are fundamental for managing and enforcing reliable setups and settings across different PCs inside an organization space. By utilizing GPOs, chairmen can midway control different parts of PC and client setups, like security settings, application settings, and work area conditions. This guarantees consistency, improves on organization, upgrades security, and works with consistence with hierarchical approaches and principles across the organization.

2. When do you block the GPO Inheritance?

Ans. GPO inheritance legacy is commonly done when you really want to forestall specific authoritative units (OUs) or objects inside those OUs from acquiring arrangements applied at more elevated levels in the Dynamic Catalog progressive system. This may be important for carrying out specific designs, guaranteeing security prerequisites, working with testing, arranging the construction of the association, obliging heritage frameworks, or overseeing exemptions. By obstructing legacy, you can keep up with granular command over strategy application, tailor designs to explicit requirements, and forestall clashes or potentially negative results emerging from more significant level approaches. Notwithstanding, it's vital for practice alert and consider the more extensive ramifications prior to carrying out impeding, require cautious wanting to guarantee the ideal results are accomplished successfully.

3. How do you enforce GPO and Why?

Ans. GPO is accomplished through the Gathering Strategy the GPMC in Dynamic Catalog. By choosing the "Enforced" choice for a particular GPO or connection, executives guarantee that the strategies inside that GPO are applied, paying little mind to clashing settings in more significant level OUs or GPOs. This requirement is fundamental for keeping up with reliable designs and security settings across the organization. Upholding GPOs guarantees consistence with authoritative arrangements, administrative prerequisites, and security norms by keeping different approaches from abrogating or supplanting the authorized strategies. It gives heads an amazing asset to lay out and keep a protected and normalized figuring climate while working on administration and decreasing the gamble of setup blunders or irregularities.

4. How do you reset the default domain policy GPO?

Ans. GPO includes returning its settings to their default designs. This cycle is regularly done utilizing the Gathering Strategy the Executives Control center in Dynamic Registry. Chairmen can right-tap on the Default Space Strategy GPO, select the "Reestablish Default Area Strategy Settings" choice, and affirm the activity. This reestablishes the GPO's settings to their default state, successfully fixing any changes made to the strategy. Resetting the Default Area Strategy GPO ought to be drawn nearer with alert, as it can affect the whole space's design and may prompt unseen side-effects while possibly not painstakingly made do. It's prudent to report any progressions prior to resetting the GPO and completely test the effect of the reset in a controlled climate to guarantee similarity and usefulness.

5. What are the main setting in the default domain policy?

Ans. The default domain policy incorporates basic settings that apply area wide, covering perspectives like secret word approaches (like secret word length, intricacy, and termination), account lockout arrangements, Kerberos validation settings, and space regulator security arrangements. These settings lay out fundamental safety efforts and confirmation boundaries for client records and space regulators inside the Dynamic Registry space, guaranteeing a pattern level of safety across the whole space foundation.