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Lab 4 – Active Directory Lab 4

Part 1

Description

It controlled environment set up for testing user and group management task within an Active Directory environment.

Preparation

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

Screenshots

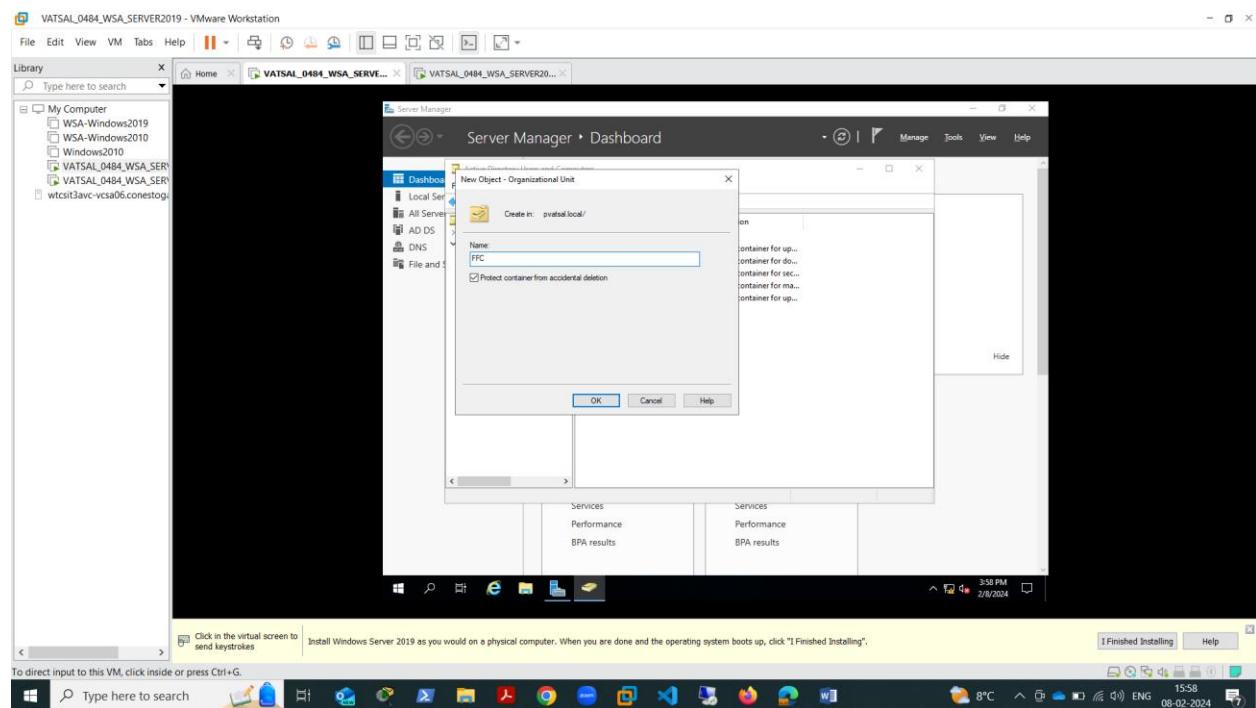


Fig 4-1: Picture shows that the Create New Object of Organizational Unit – FFC.

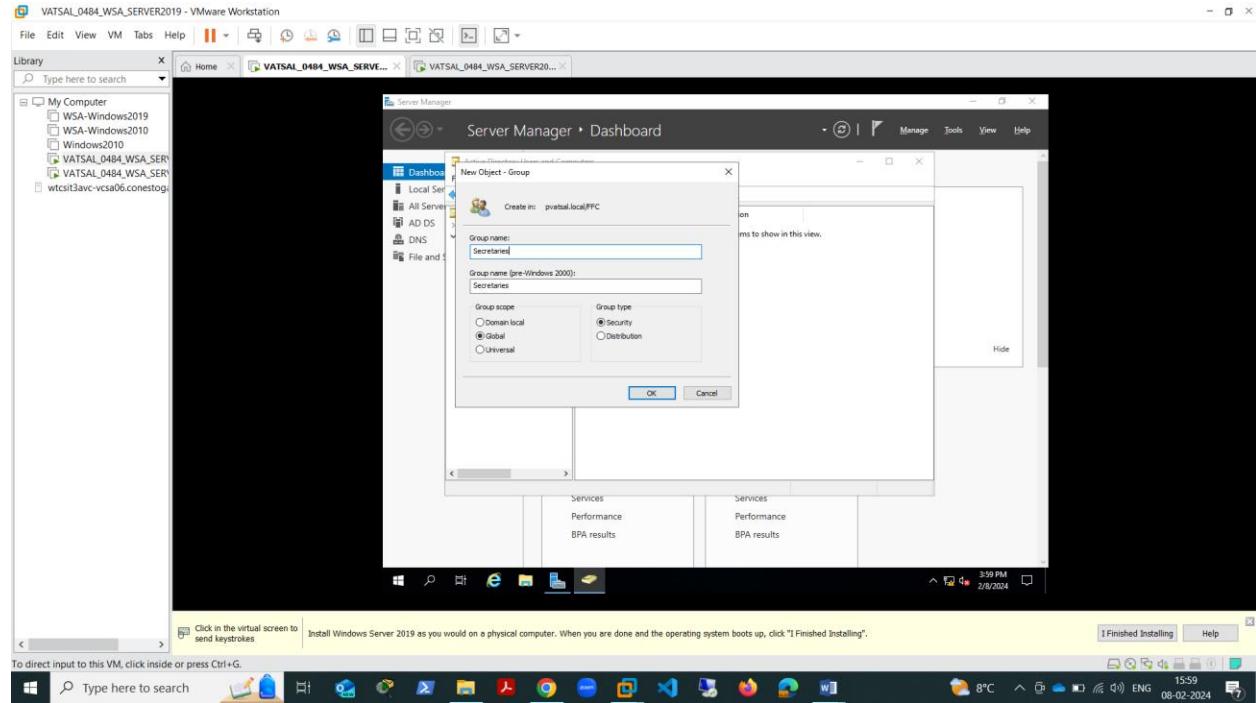


Fig 4-2: Picture shows that the Create New Object of Group – Secretaries.

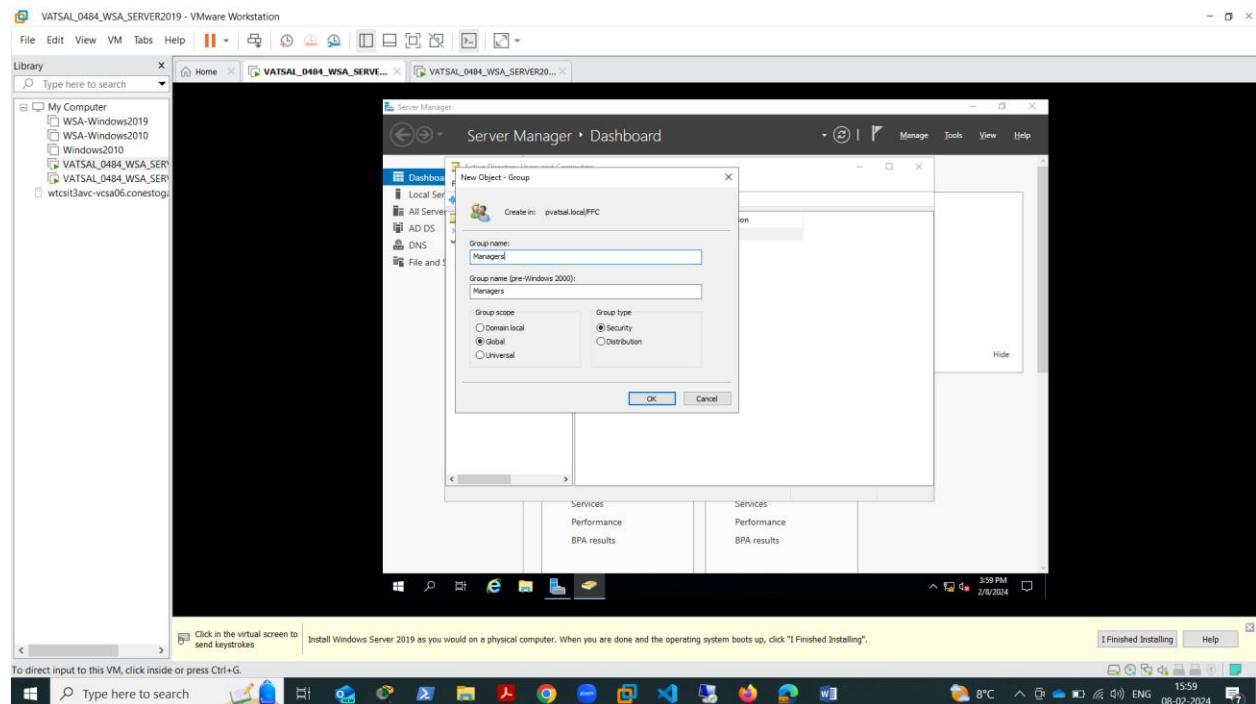


Fig 4-3: Picture shows that the Create New Object of Group – Managers.

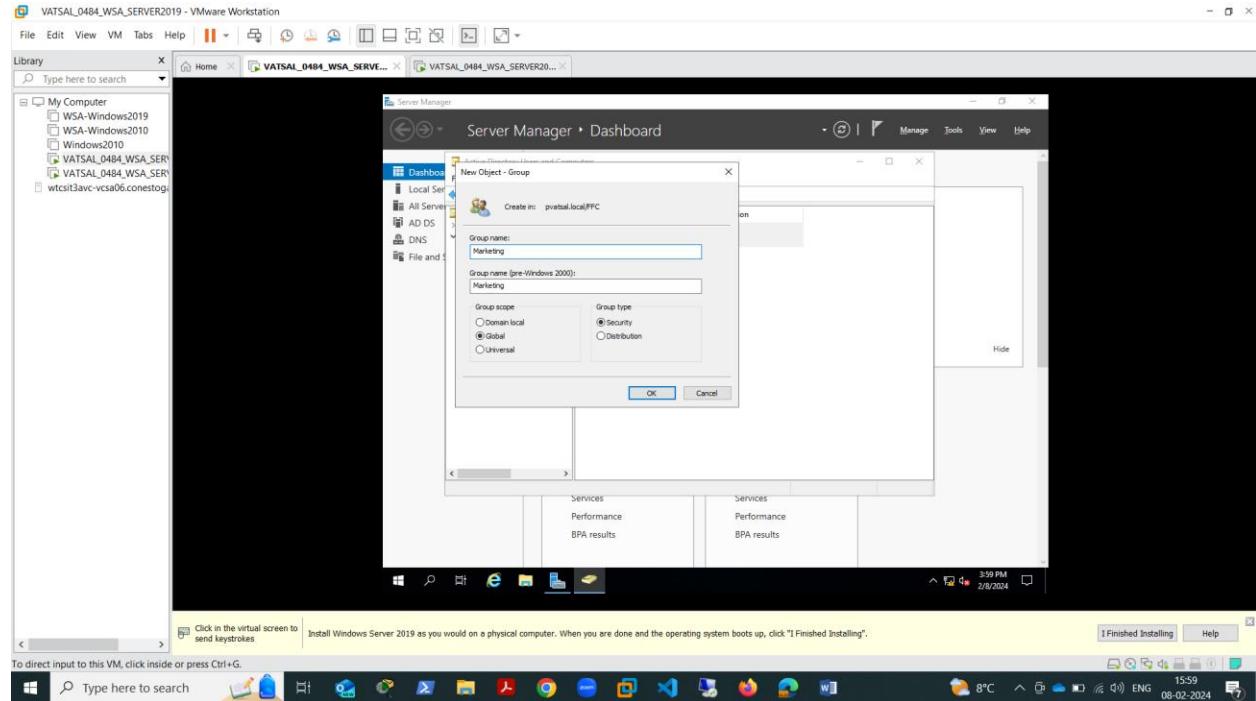


Fig 4-4: Picture shows that the Create New Object of Group – Marketing.

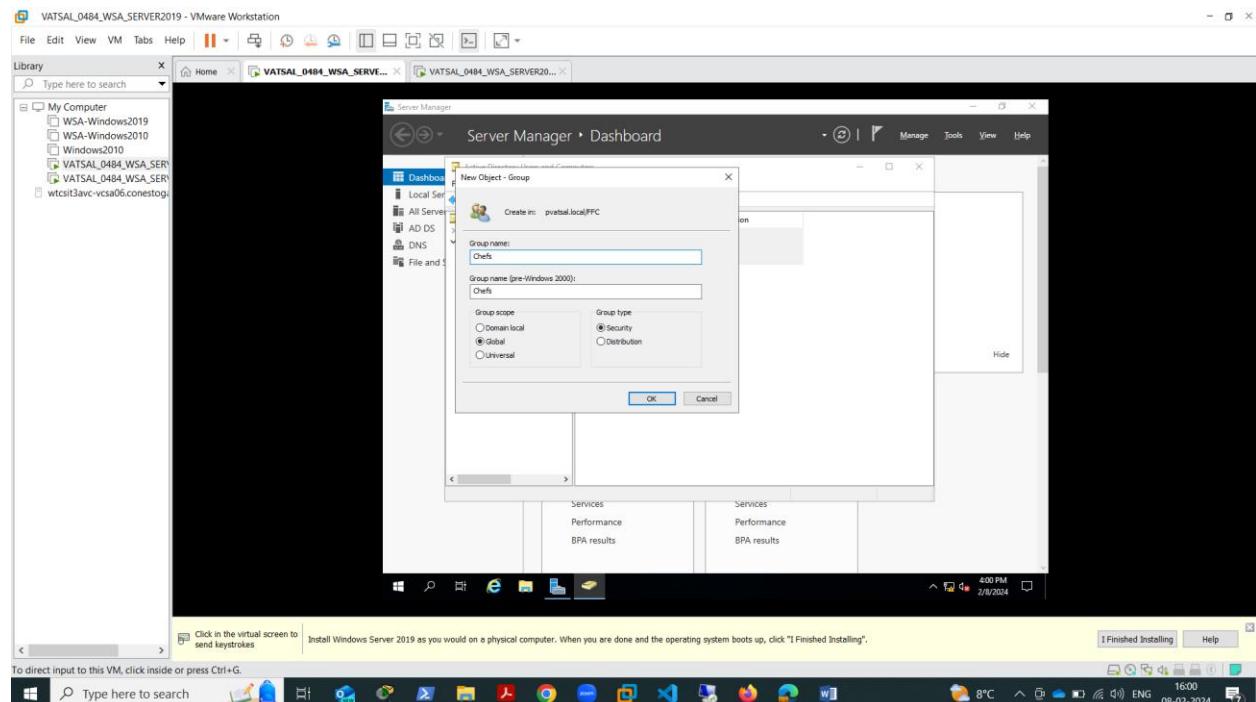


Fig 4-5: Picture shows that the Create New Object of Group – Chefs.

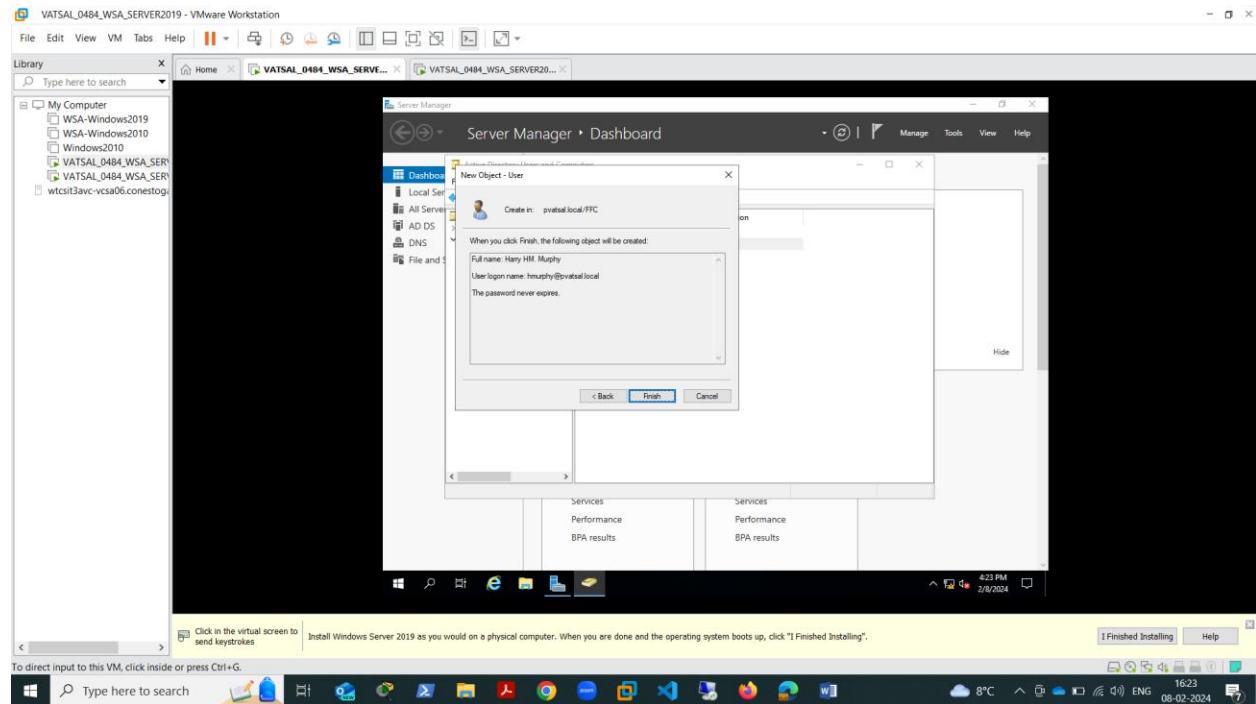


Fig 4-6: Picture shows that the Create New Object of User – Harry Murphy.

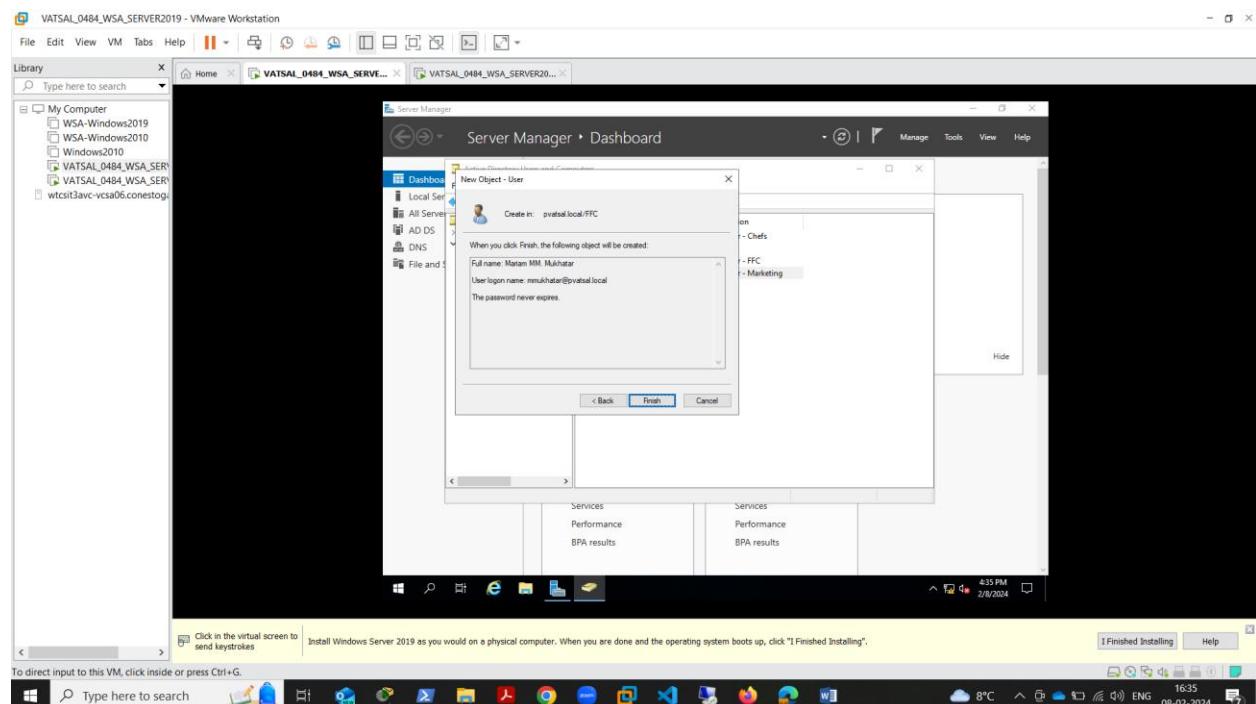


Fig 4-7: Picture shows that the Create New Object of User – Mariam Mukhatar.

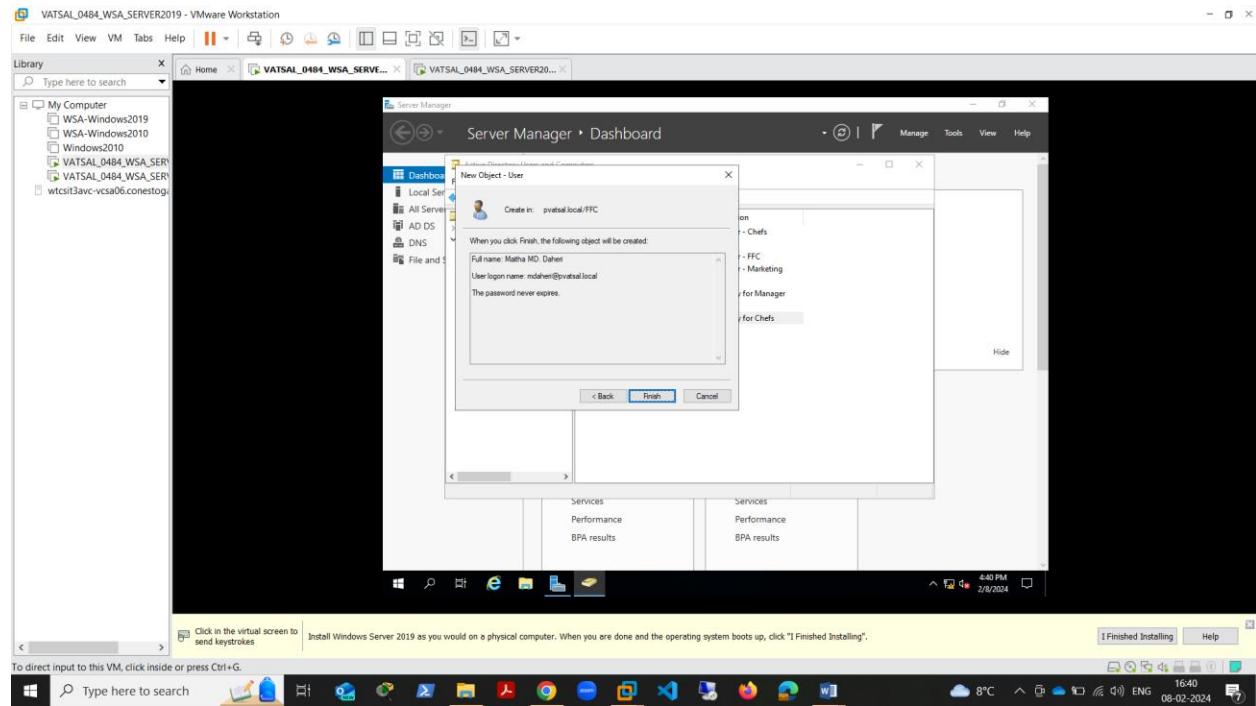


Fig 4-8: Picture shows that the Create New Object of User – Maitha Daheri.

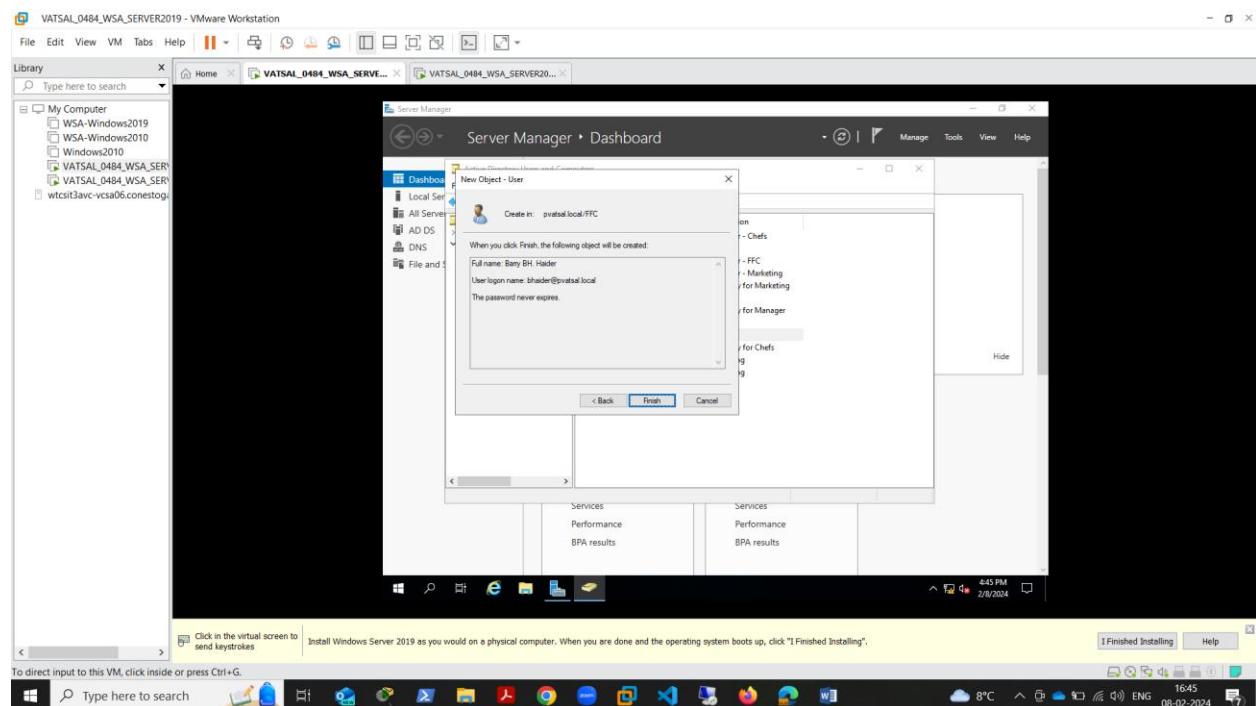


Fig 4-9: Picture shows that the Create New Object of User – Barry Haider.

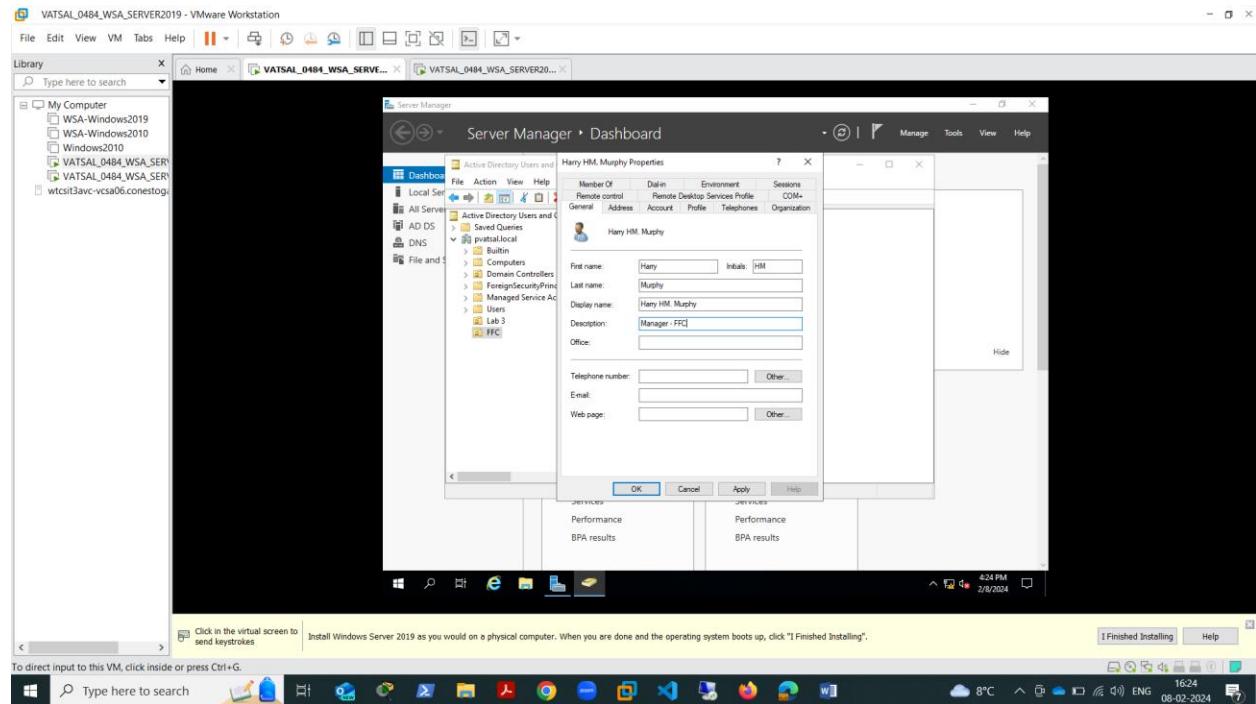


Fig 4-10: Picture shows that Add the Roles of Harry Murphy that is Manager – FFC.

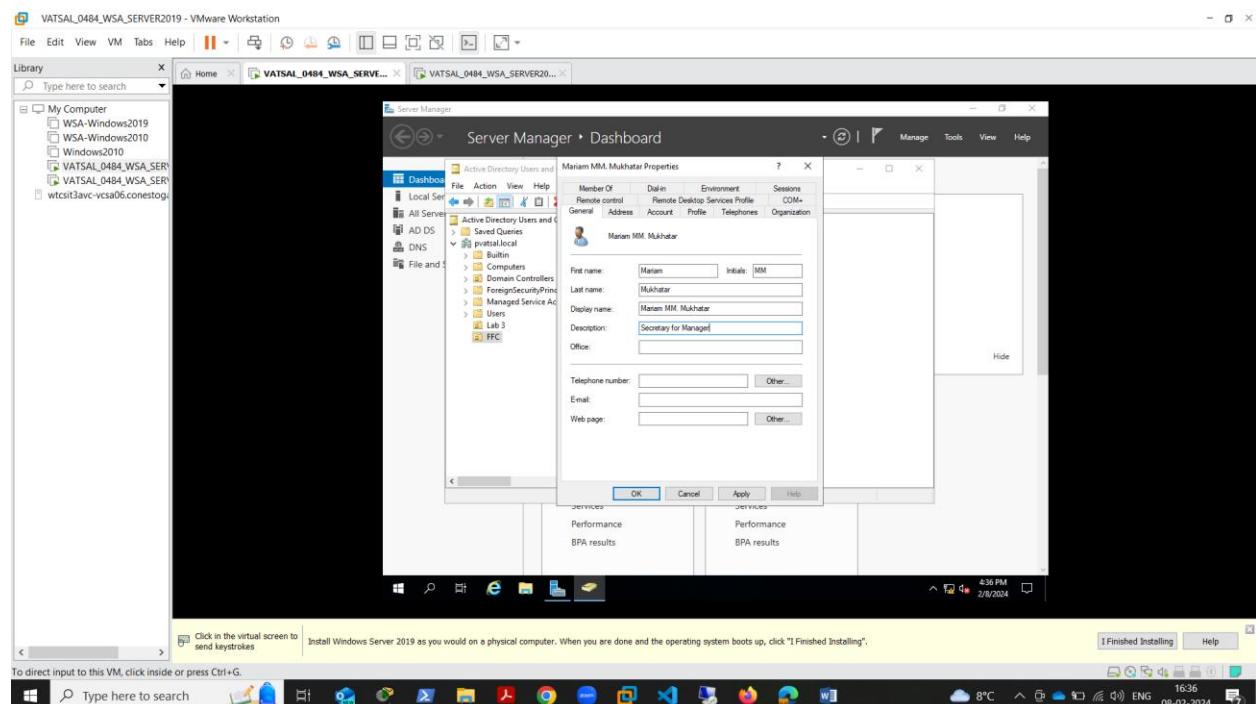


Fig 4-11: Picture shows that Add the Roles of Mariam Mukhtar that is Secretary for Manager.

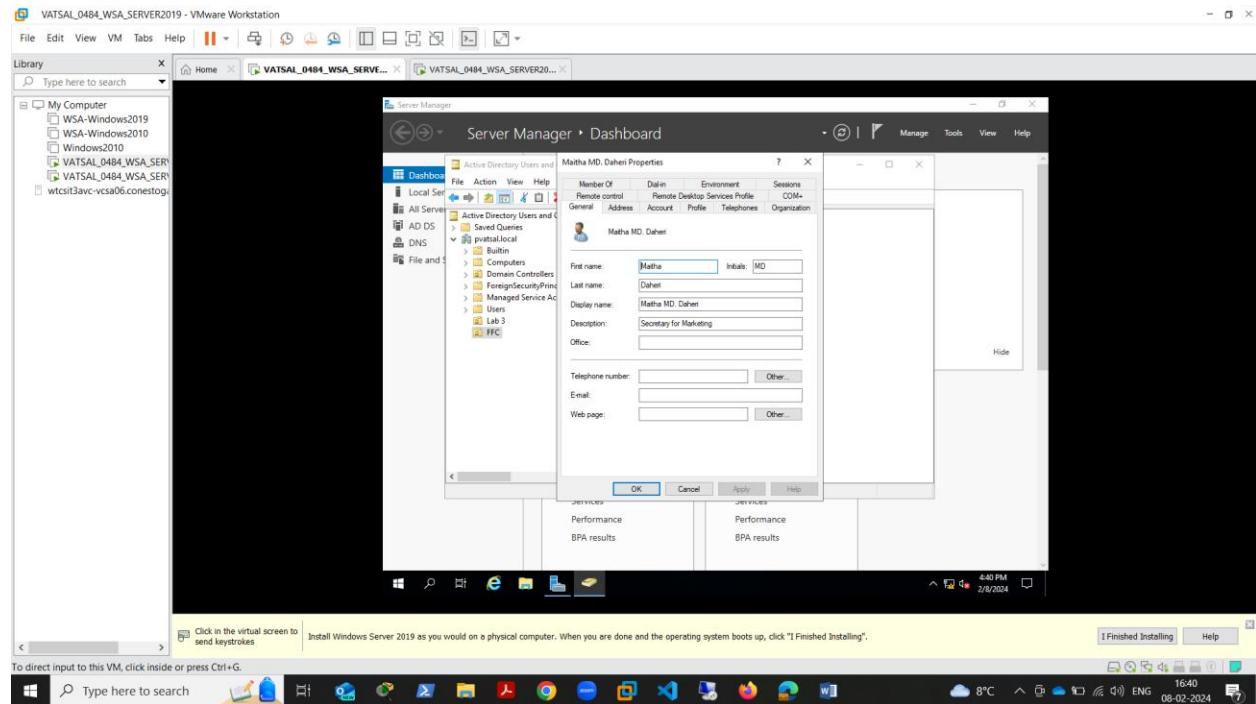


Fig 4-12: Picture shows that Add the Roles of Maitha Daheri that is Secretary for Marketing.

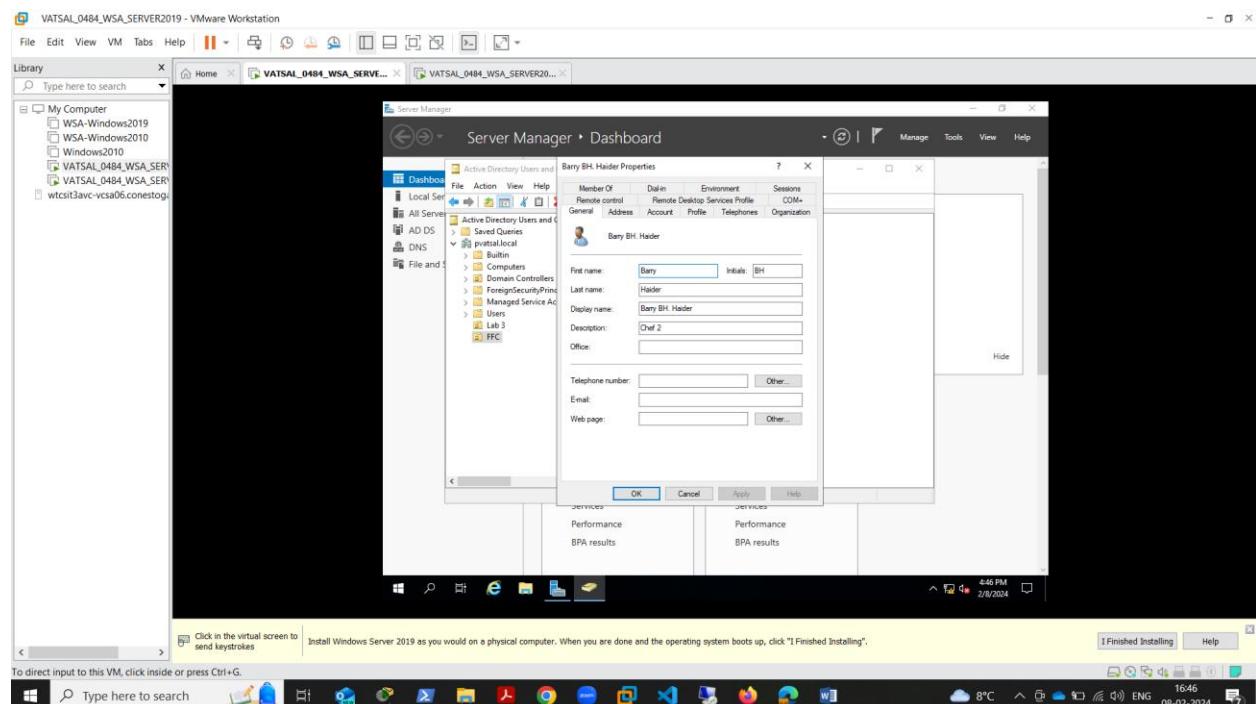


Fig 4-13: Picture shows that Add the Roles of Barry Haider that is Chef 2.

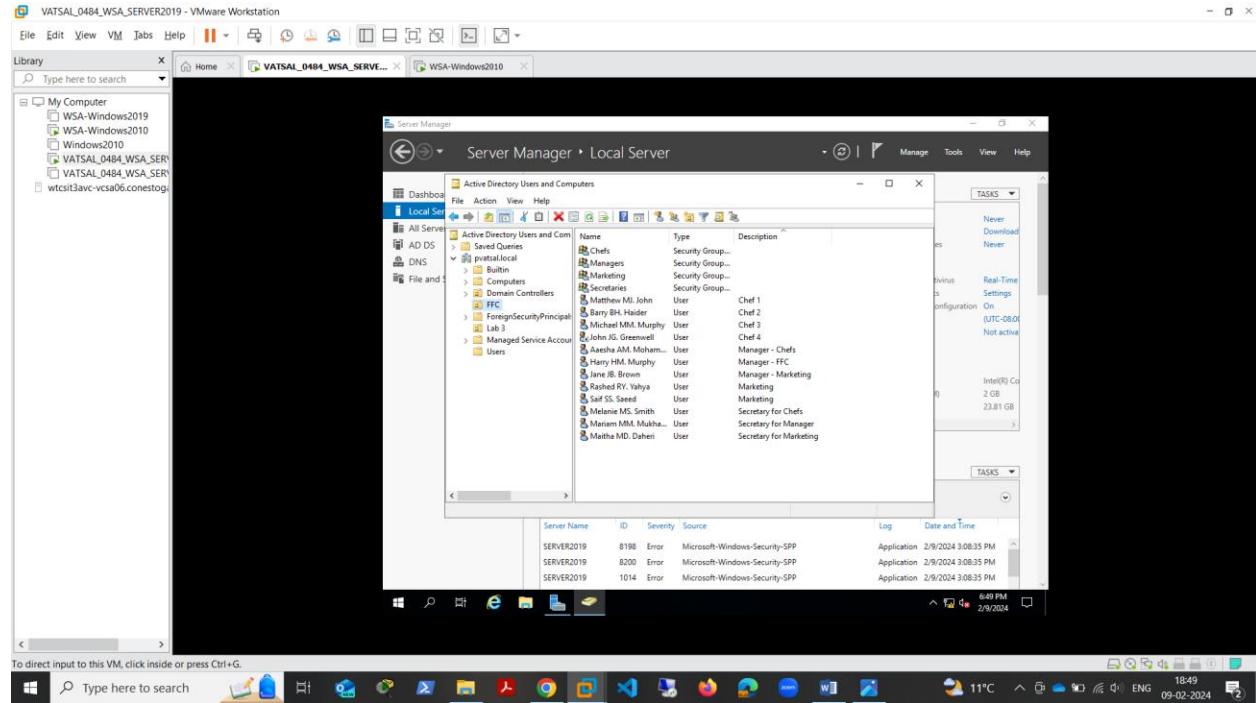


Fig 4-14: Picture shows that All the Groups and Users.

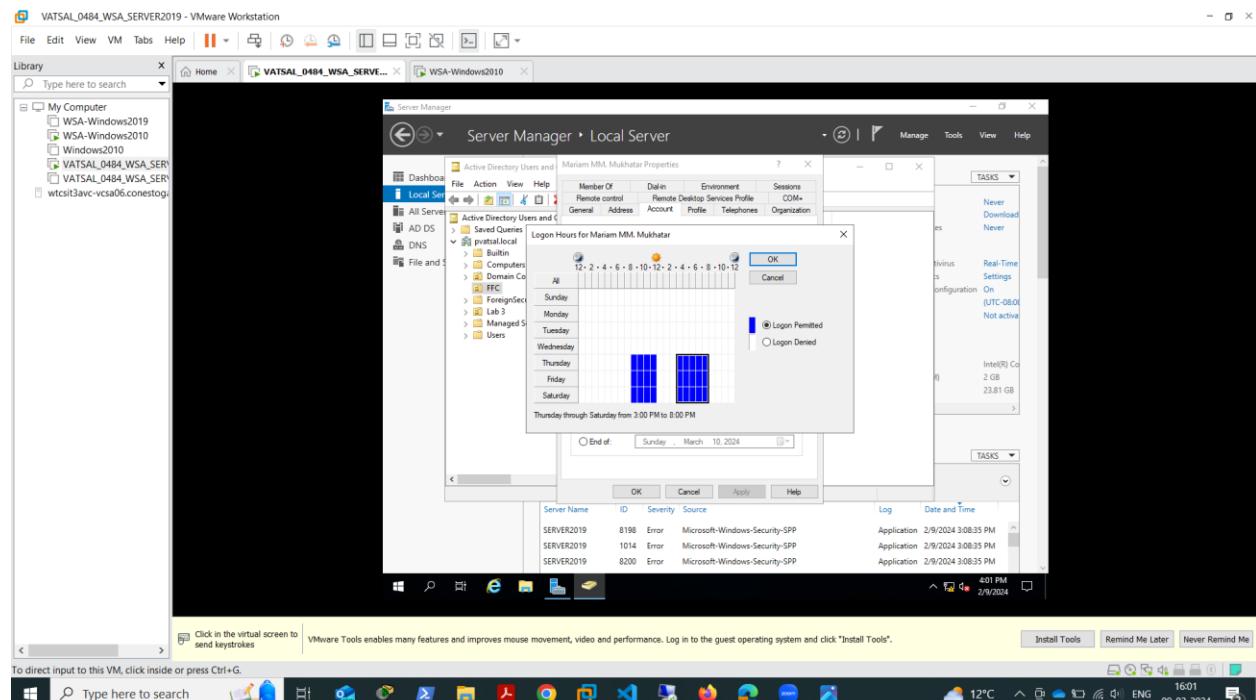


Fig 4-15: Picture shows that Mariam Mukhtar can only access their computer only from 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM and 3:00 PM to 8:00 PM on Thursday to Saturday.

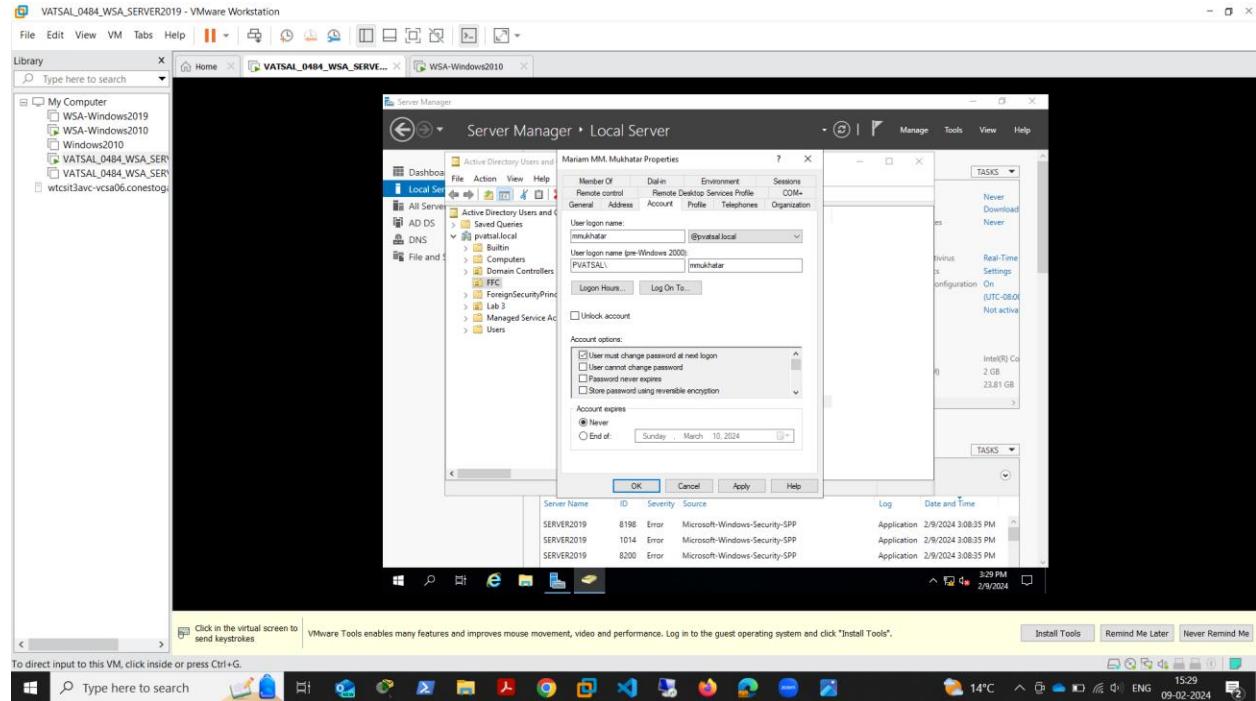


Fig 4-16: Picture shows that Mariam Mukhtar Change their password at next logon.

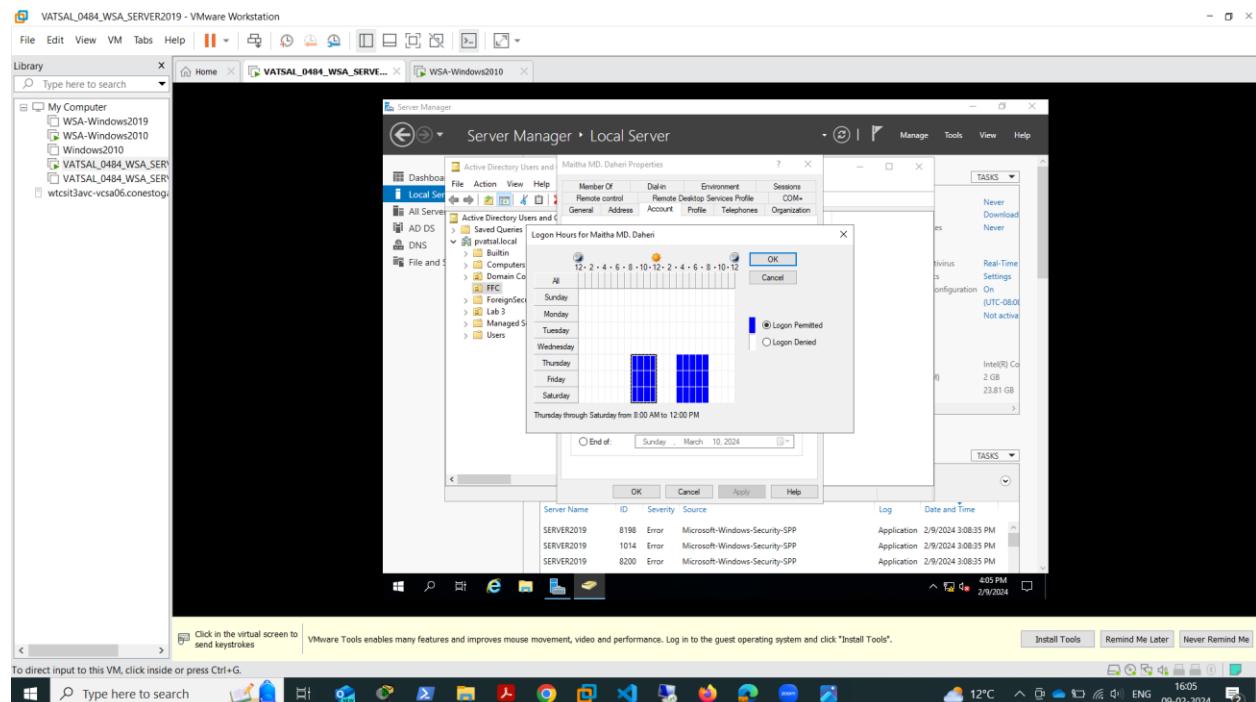


Fig 4-17: Picture shows that Maitha Daheri can only access their computer only from 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM and 3:00 PM to 8:00 PM on Thursday to Saturday.

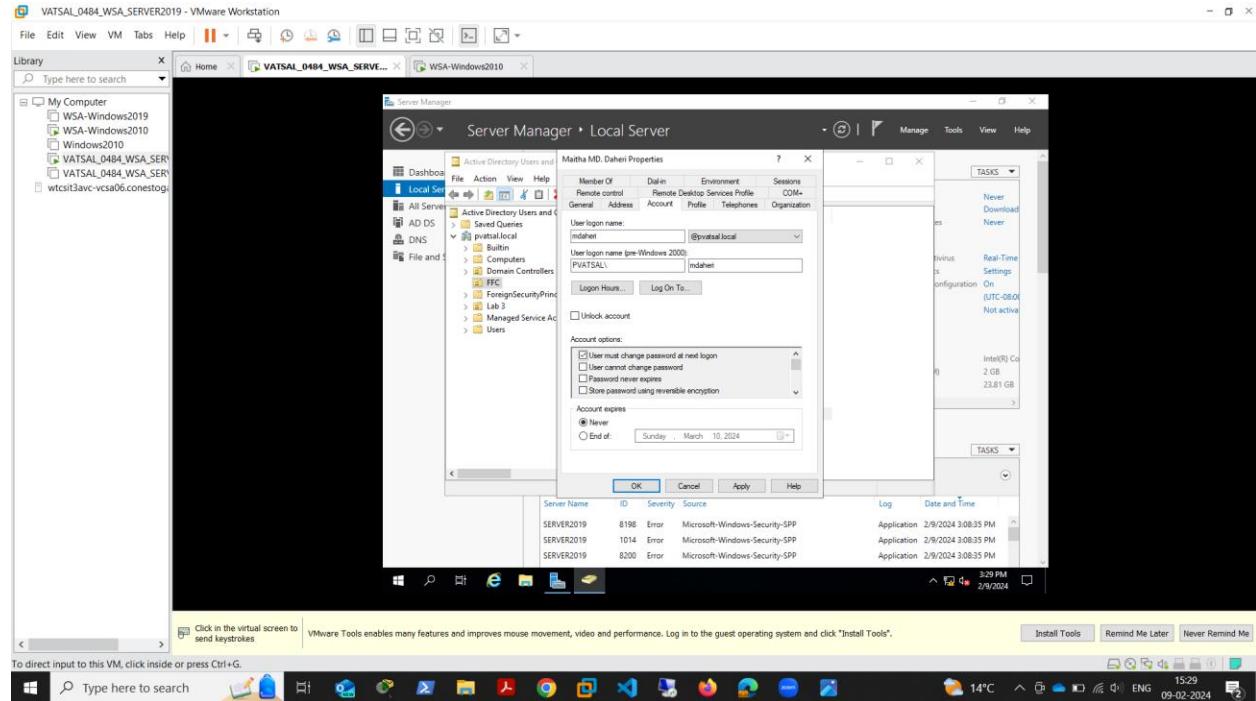


Fig 4-18: Picture shows that Maitha Daheri Change their password at next logon.

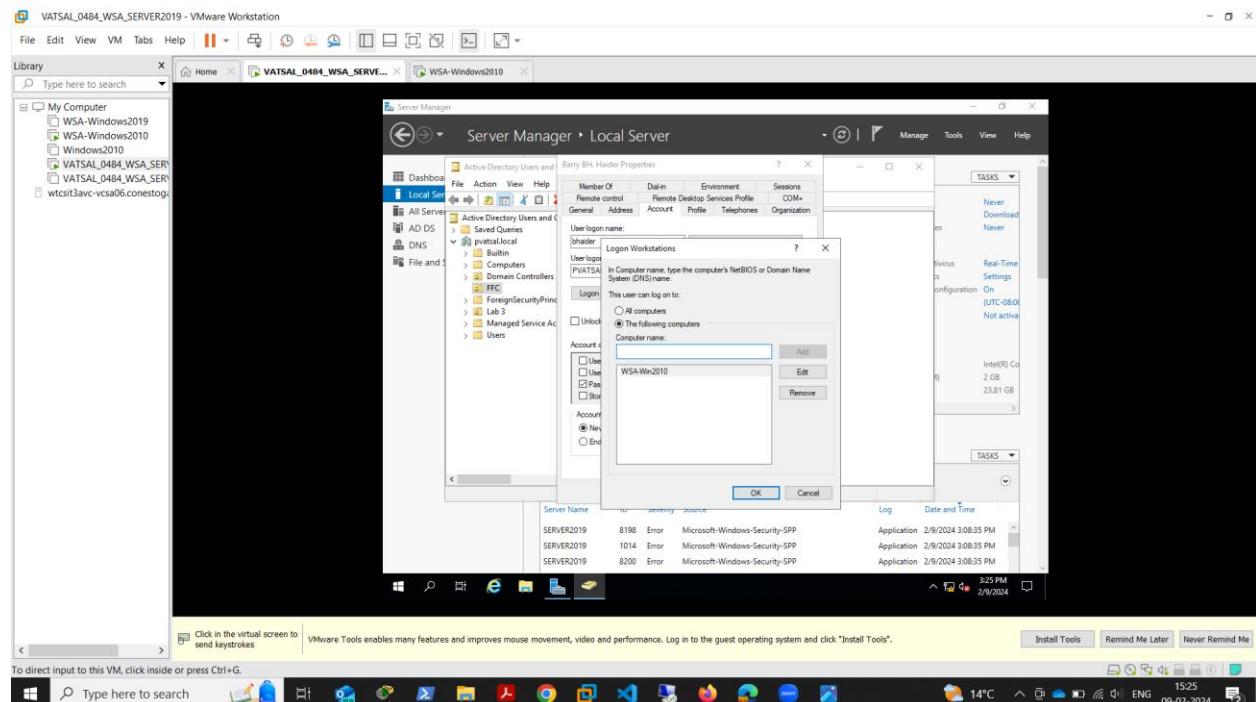


Fig 4-19: Picture shows that Barry Haider can only logon from client computer – WSA-Win2010

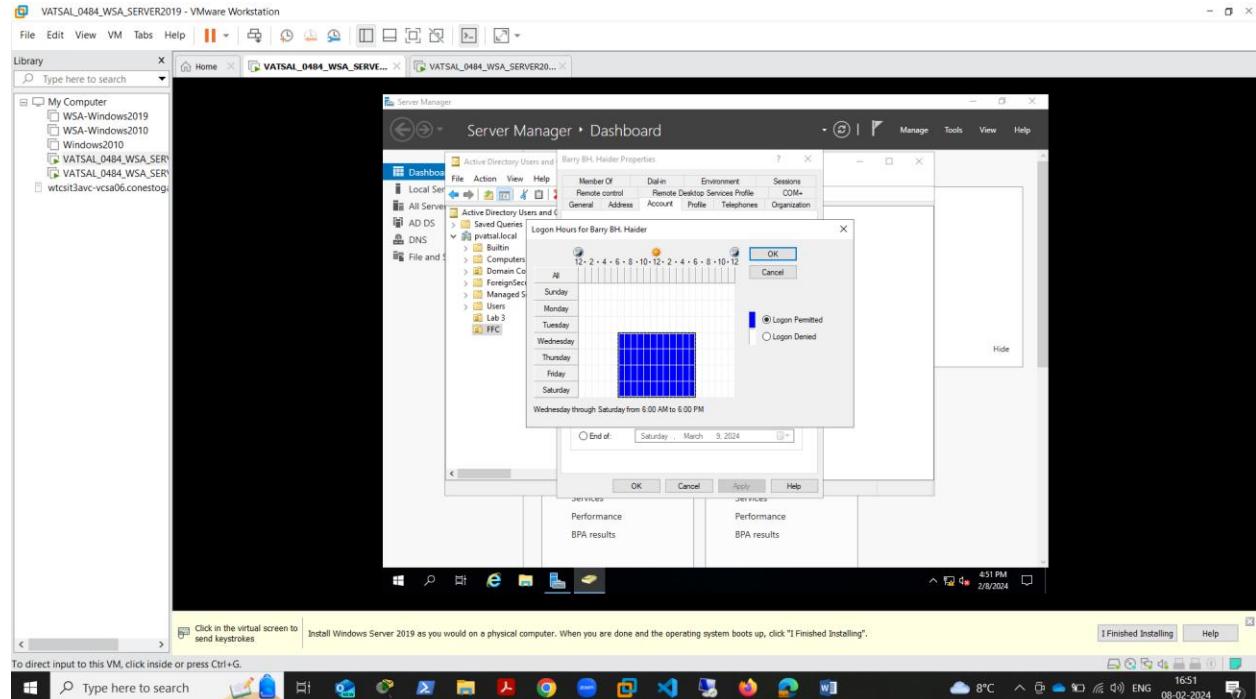


Fig 4-20: Picture shows that Barry Haider can access their computer between 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM on Wednesday to Saturday.

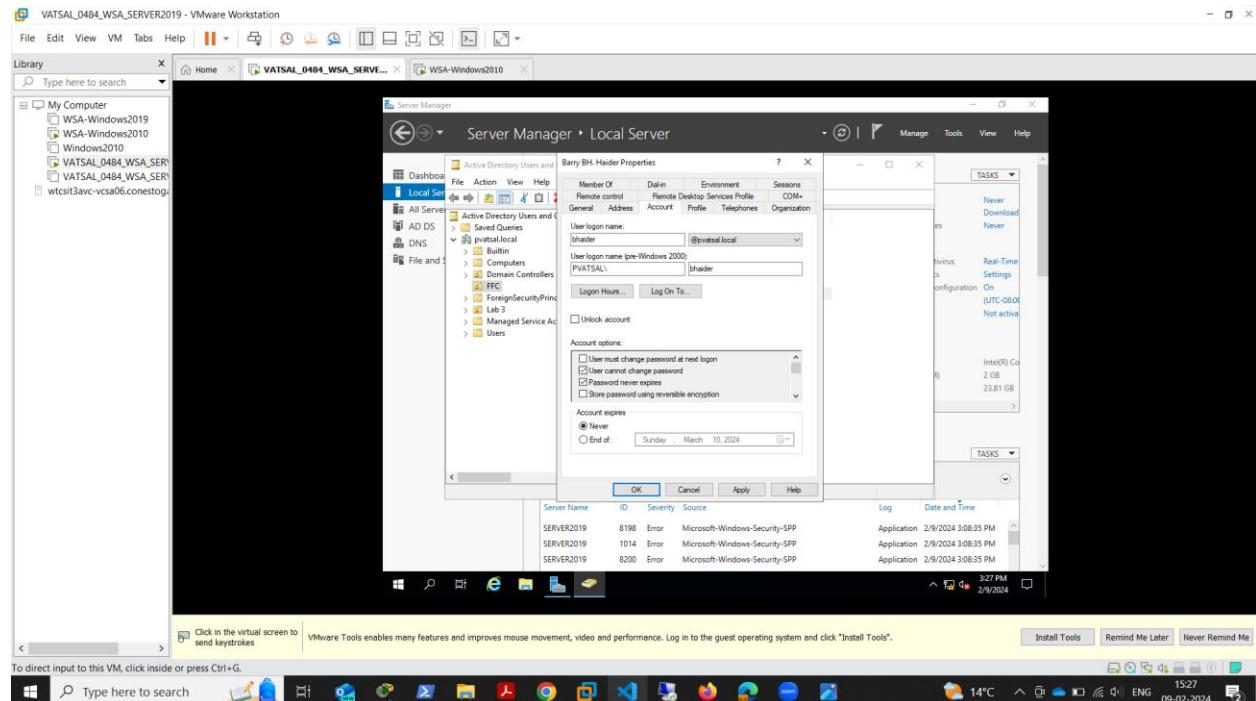


Fig 4-21: Picture shows that Barry Haider should not be able to change the password.

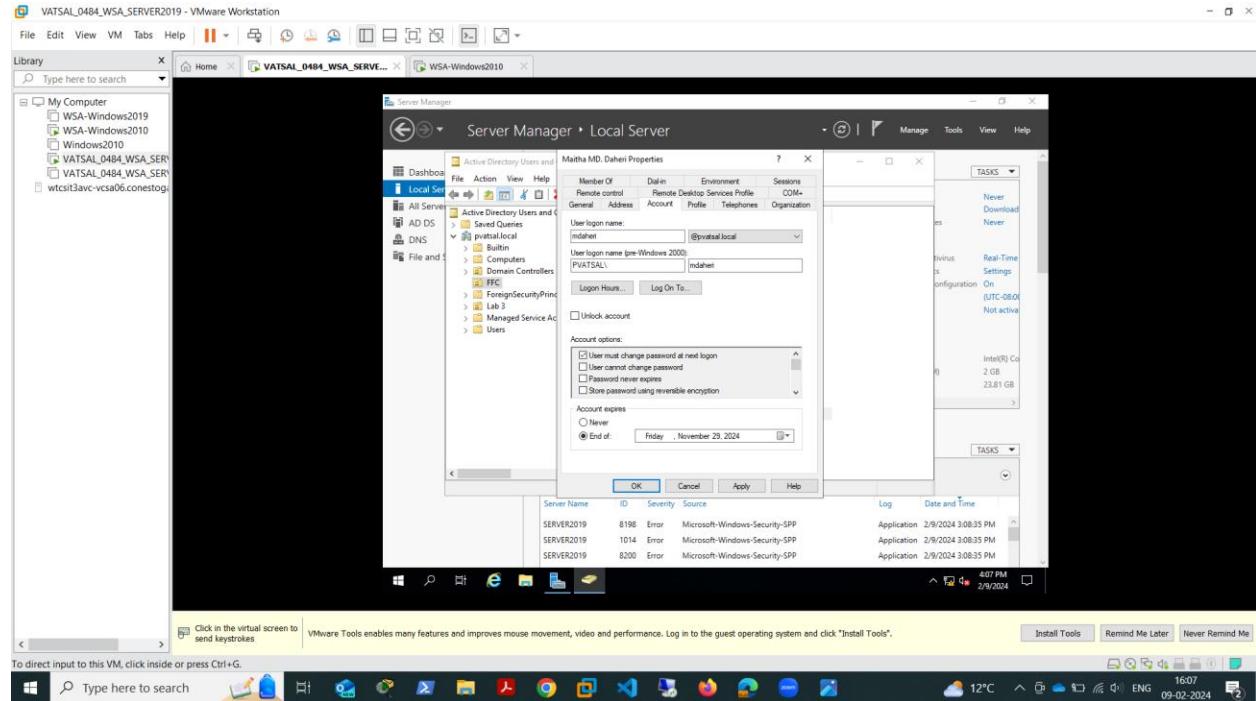


Fig 4-22: Picture shows that Maitha Daheri leaving the company, so her account will expire on 29th of November 2024.

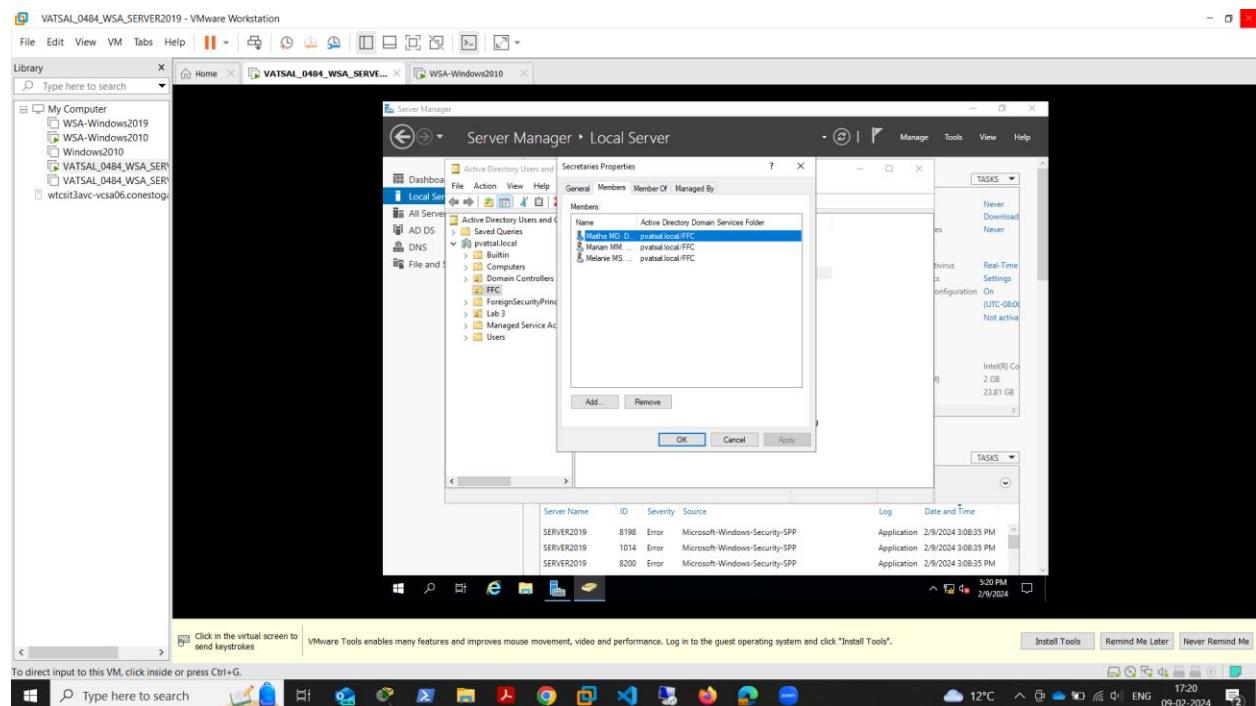


Fig 4-23: Picture shows that Secretaries Property Members.

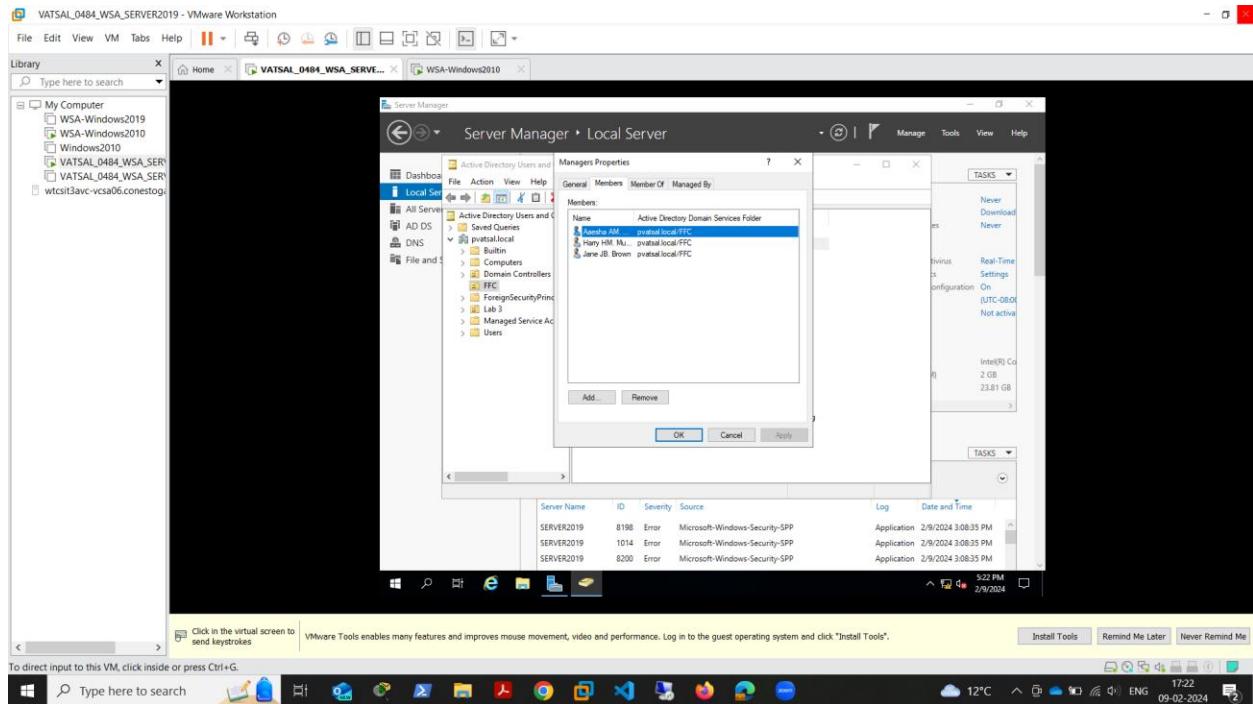


Fig 4-24: Picture shows that Managers Property Members.

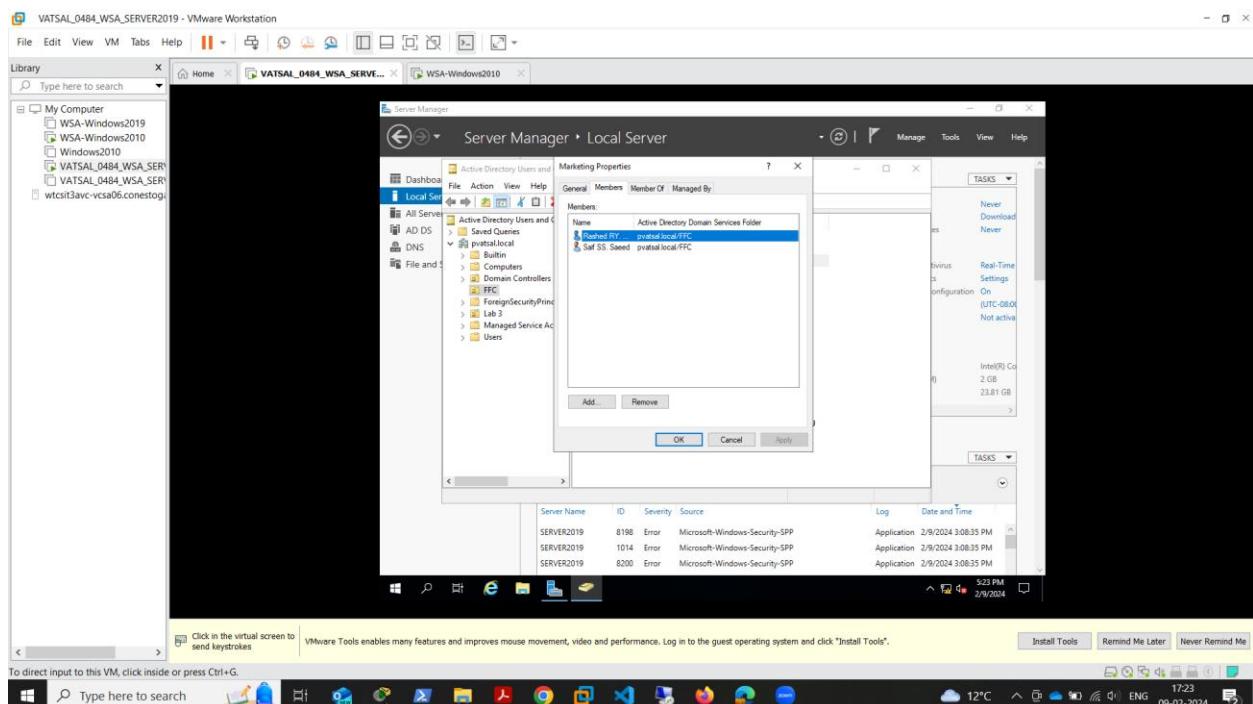


Fig 4-25: Picture shows that Marketing Property Members.

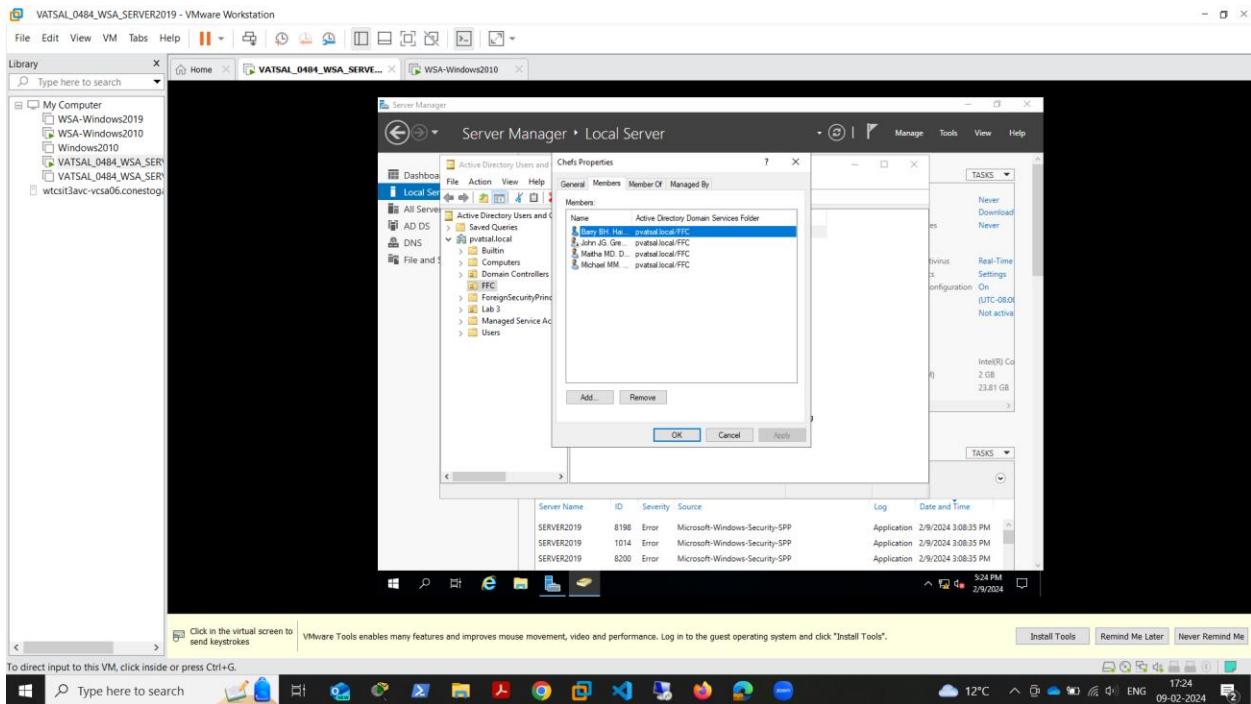


Fig 4-26: Picture shows that Chefs Property Members.

Reflection

1. What is the naming convention you followed and why?

Ans. I followed the camelCase naming like start with alphabetic character, not contain any space, and contain only valid Unix character that is letter, number, “-”, “.”, “_”. Because every user has a different name to do not match others name, so we are given different naming convention.

2. Why do you need groups?

Ans. Groups play an important role in managing and organizing users, computers, and other resources within an IT environment.

3. What is the difference between Global and domain local groups?

Ans.

1) Global Local Group

- Members come only from local domain.
- Members can access resources in any domain.

2) Domain Local Group

- Members can come from any domain.
- Members access resources only in local domain.

4. What is the difference between user right and permissions?

Ans.

- 1) User rights: Rights are capabilities granted to a subject which are outside the scope of permission.
 - It applies to individual user account.
- 2) Permissions: Specific capabilities granted to a subject to operate objects.
 - It associated with objects.
 - It is granted by the Owners.

Lab 5 – Active Directory Lab 5

Part 1

Description

In this Lab you will learn how to set the roaming profile in active directory and the home folder in active directory. Roaming profile allows you to access the personalized setting and files from computer.

Preparation

Create a virtual environment with the domain controller and client computer. After that we can create an account, set up folders, configure the roaming profile and testing it.

Screenshots

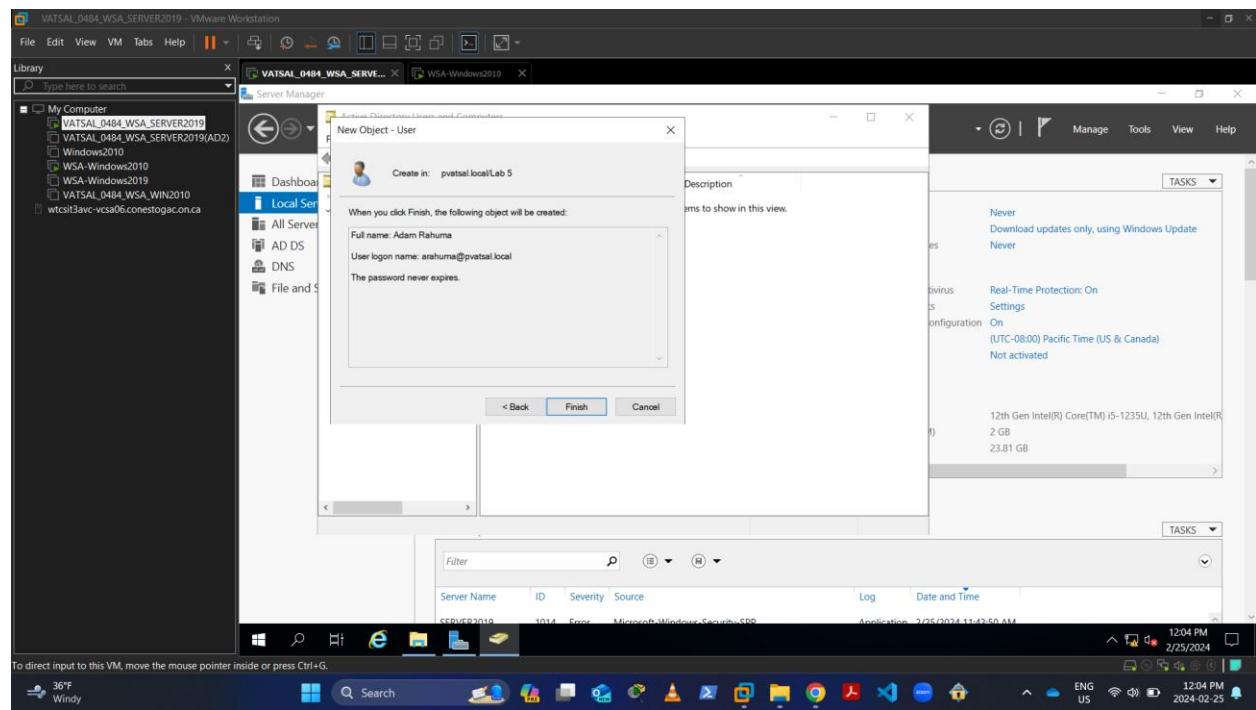


Fig 5-1: Picture shows that the Create Adam Rahuma Username successfully.

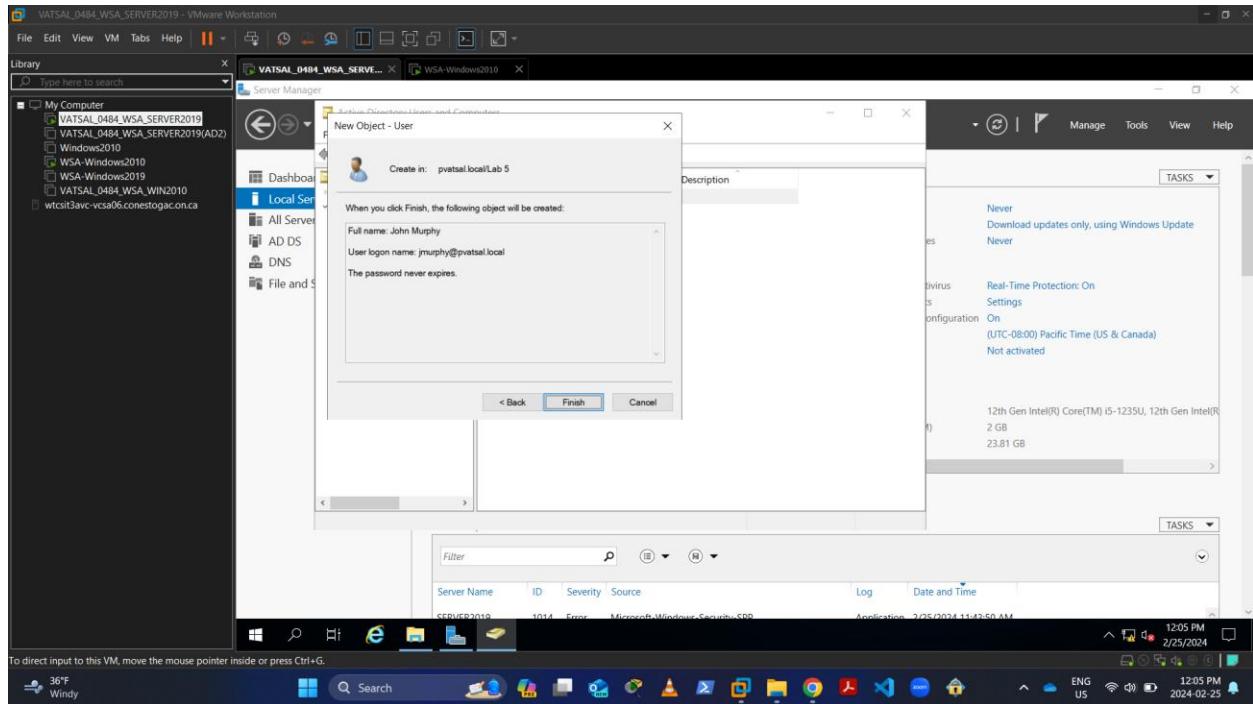


Fig 5-2: Picture shows that the Create John Murphy Username successfully.

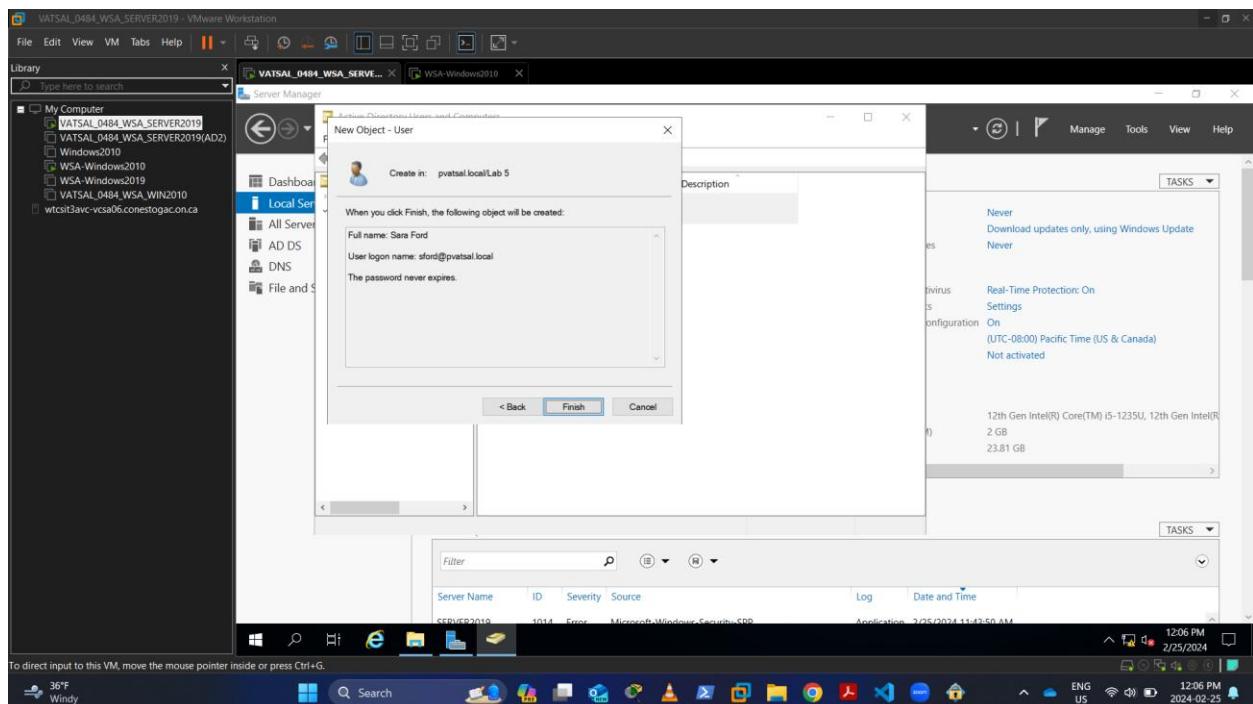


Fig 5-3: Picture shows that the Create Sara Ford Username successfully.

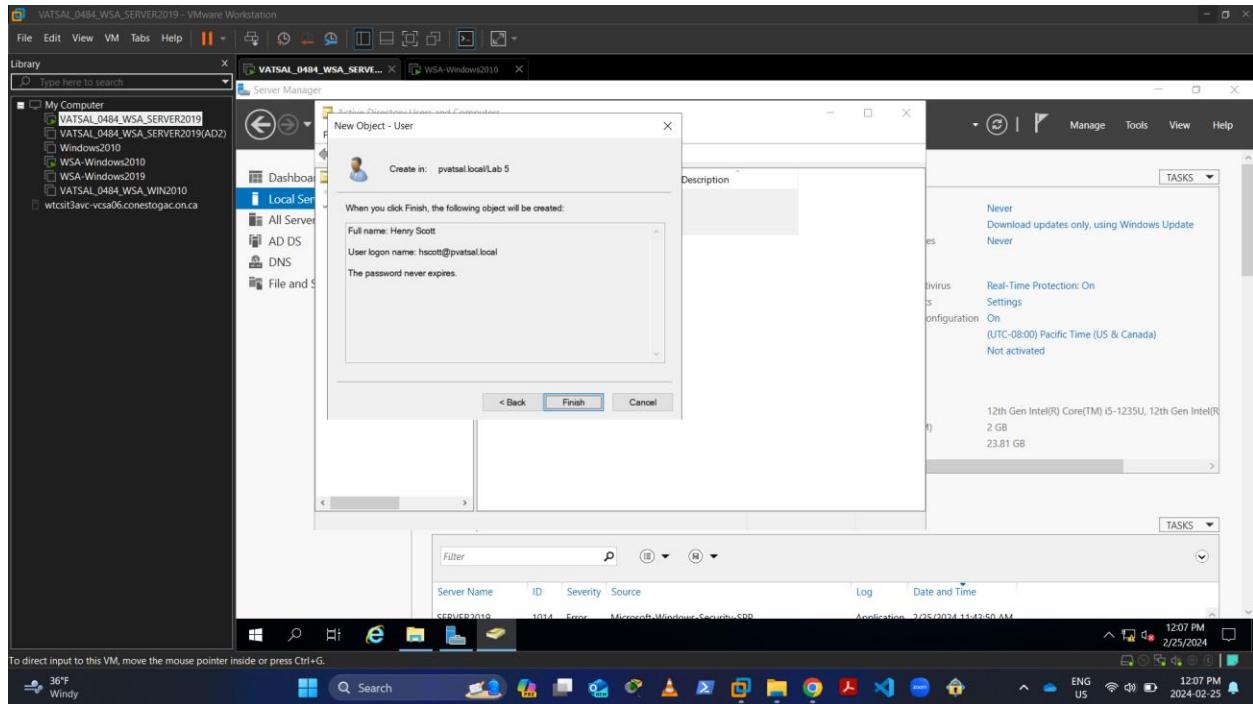


Fig 5-4: Picture shows that the Create Henry Scott Username successfully.

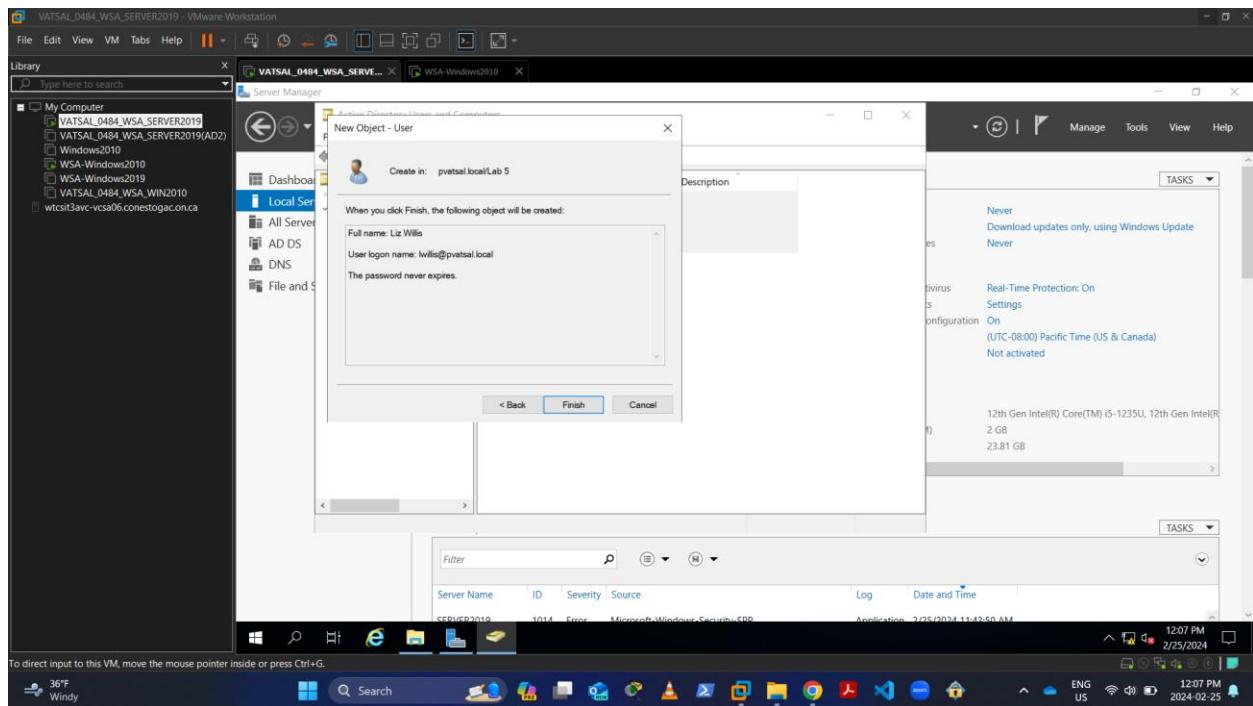


Fig 5-5: Picture shows that the Create Liz Willis Username successfully.

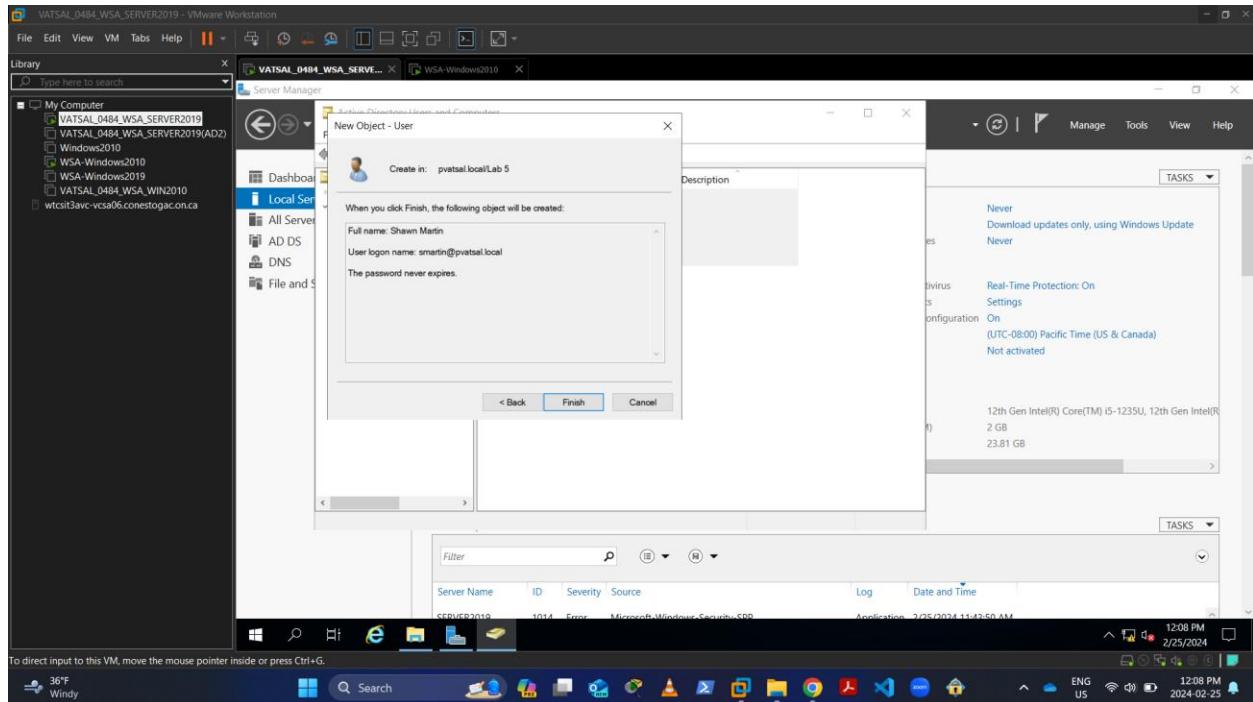


Fig 5-6: Picture shows that the Create Shawn Martin Username successfully.

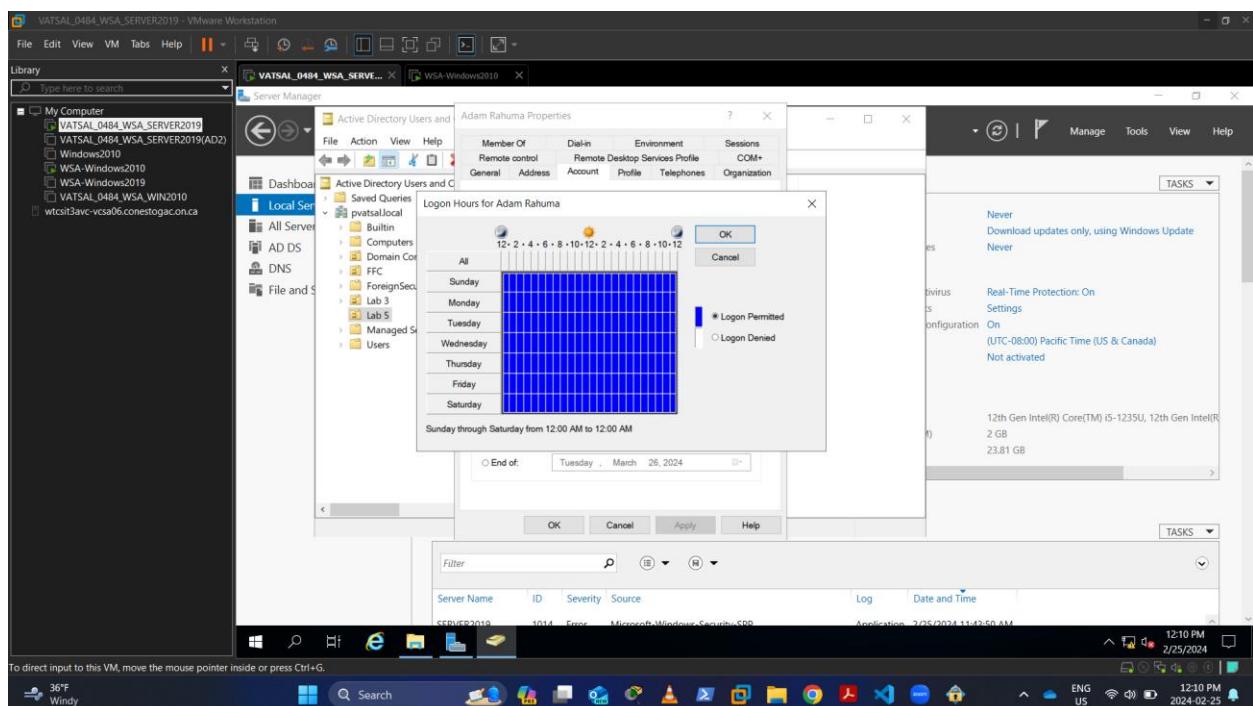


Fig 5-7: Picture shows that the Adam Rahuma logon hours.

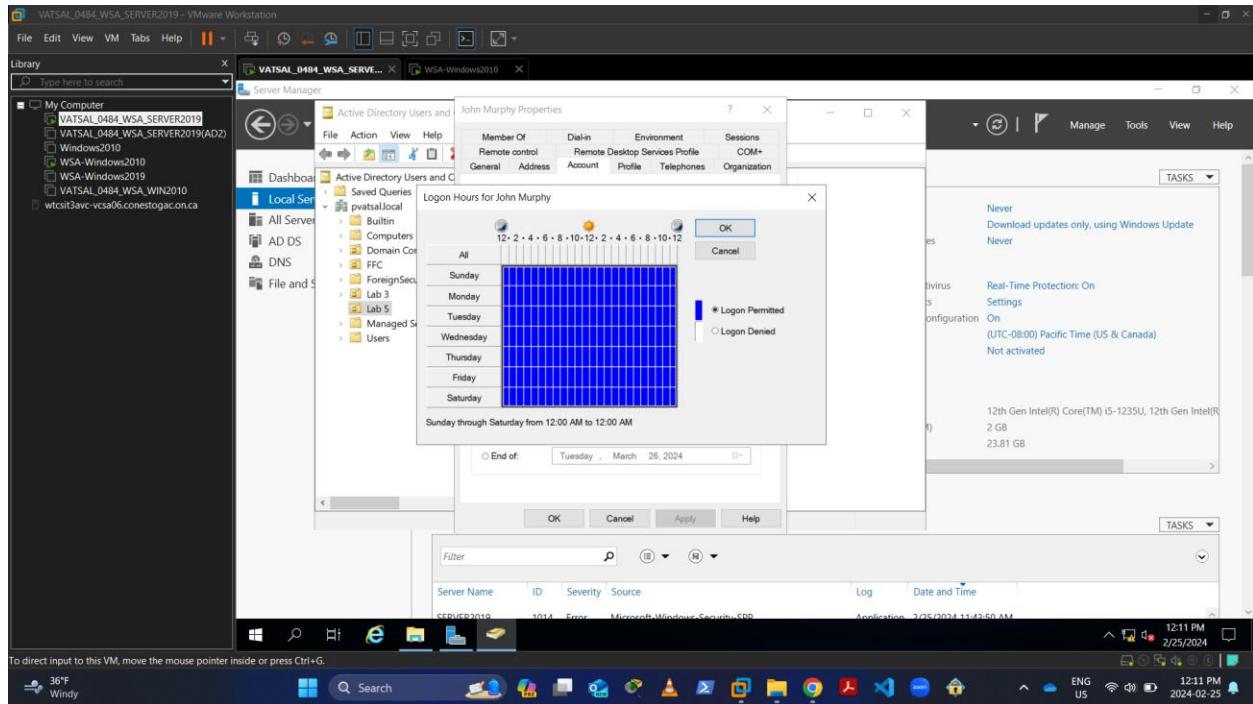


Fig 5-8: Picture shows that the John Murphy logon hours.

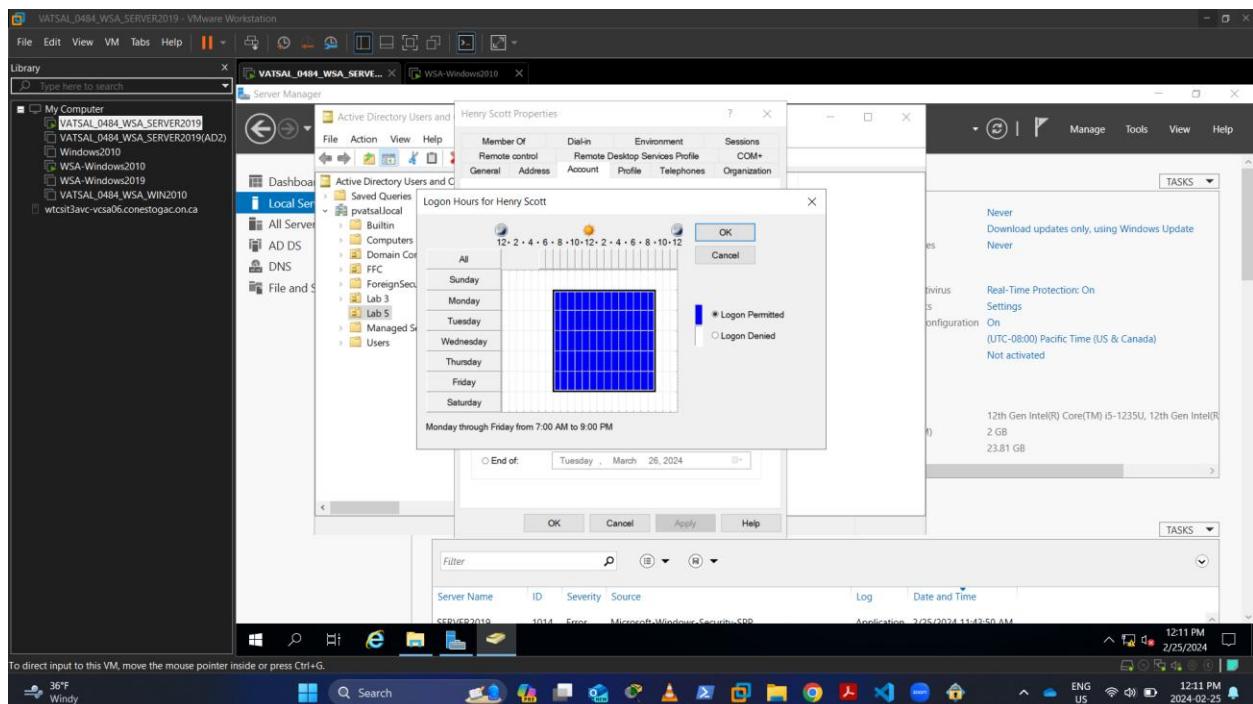


Fig 5-9: Picture shows that the Henry Scott logon hours.

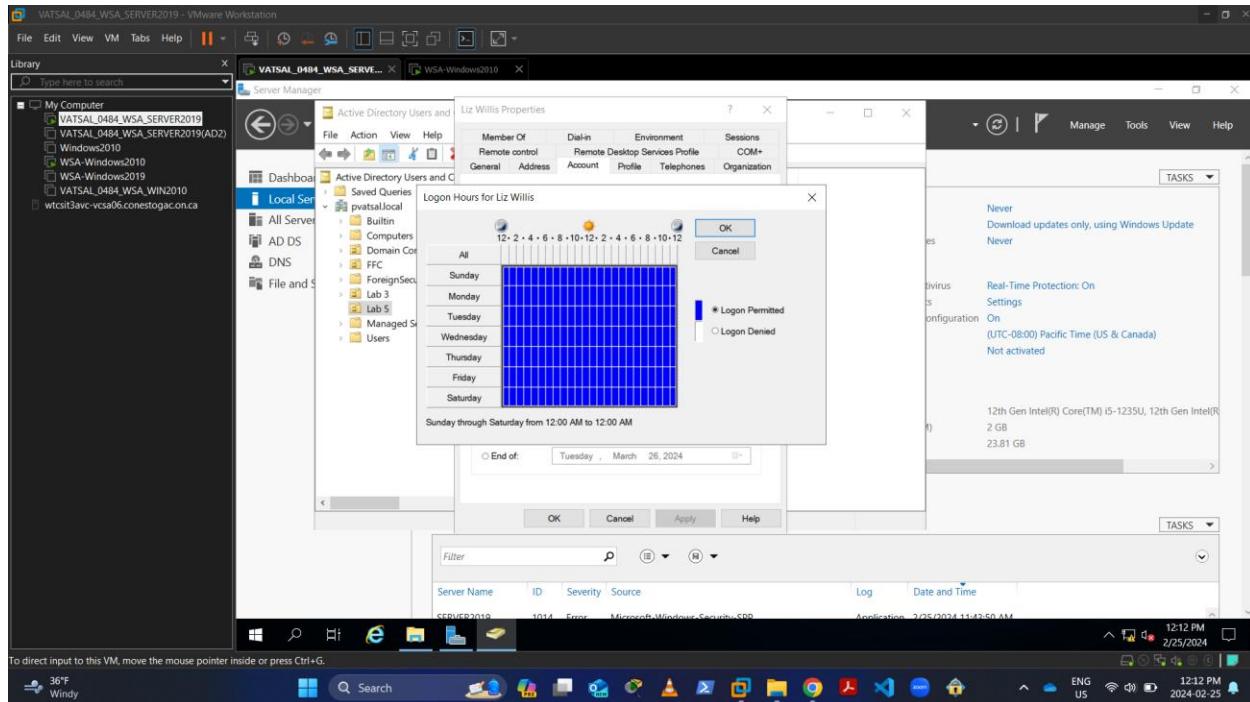


Fig 5-10: Picture shows that the Liz Willis logon hours.

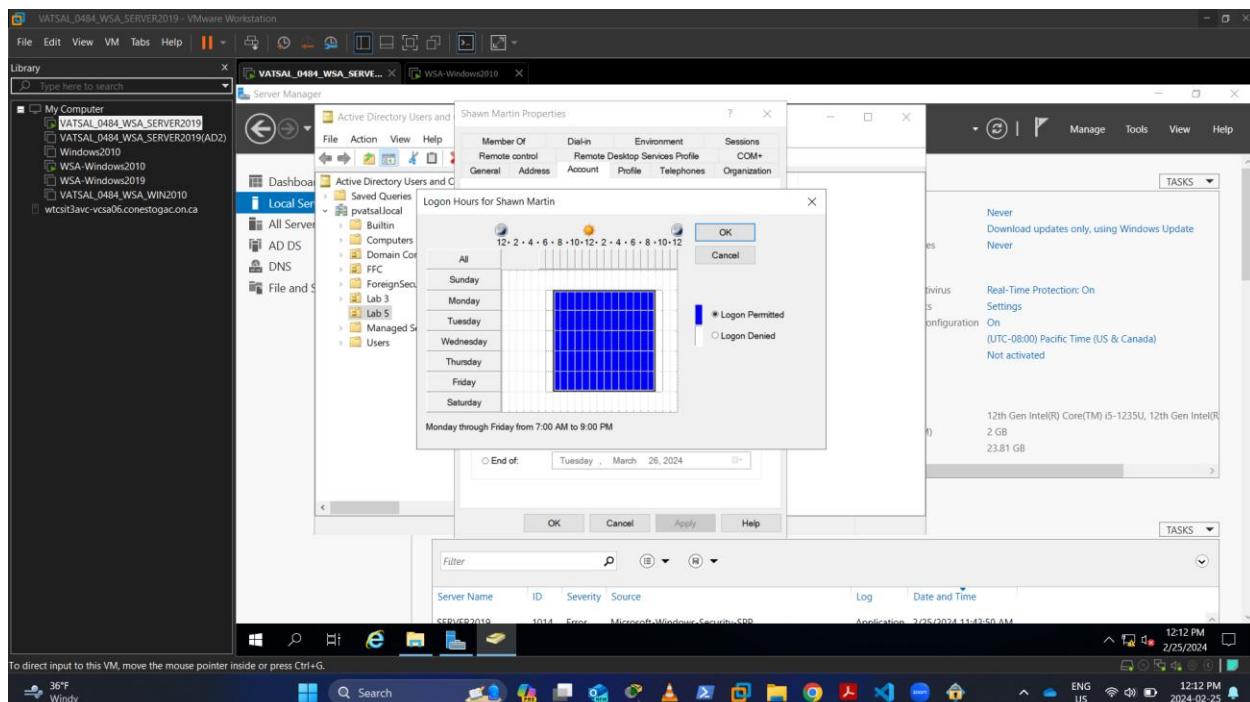


Fig 5-11: Picture shows that the Shawn Martin logon hours.

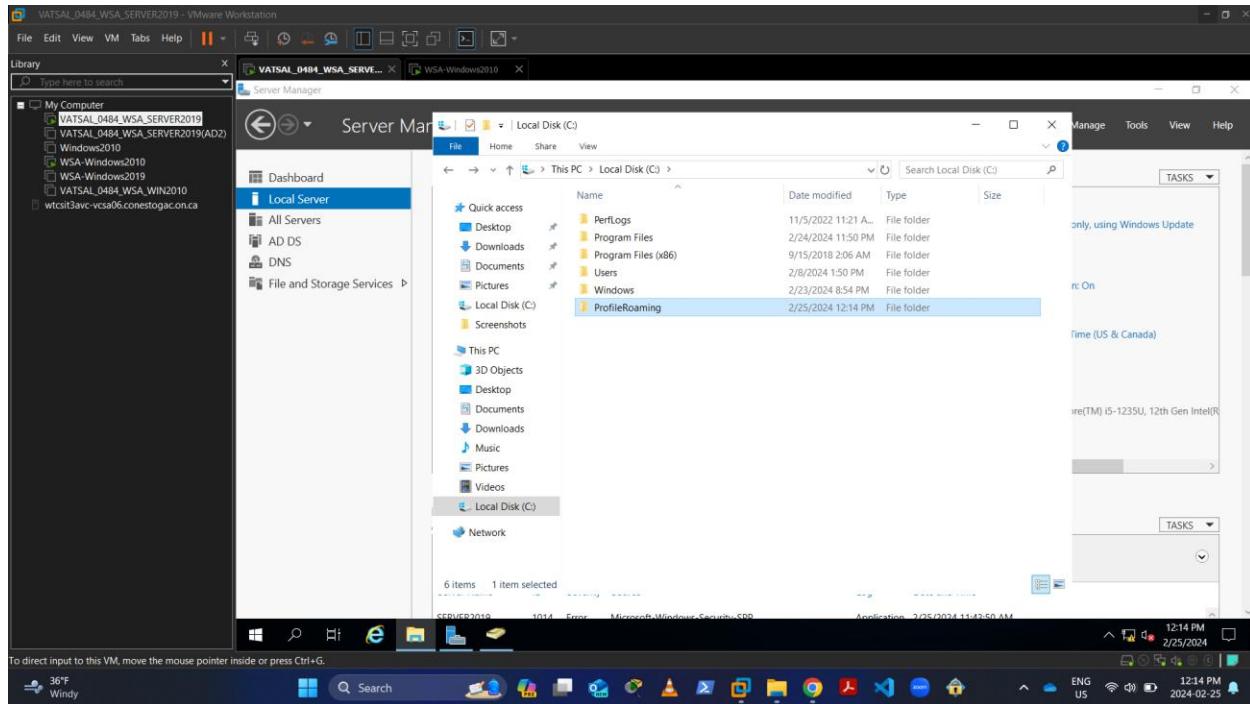


Fig 5-12: Picture shows that the Create Roaming Profile Folder.

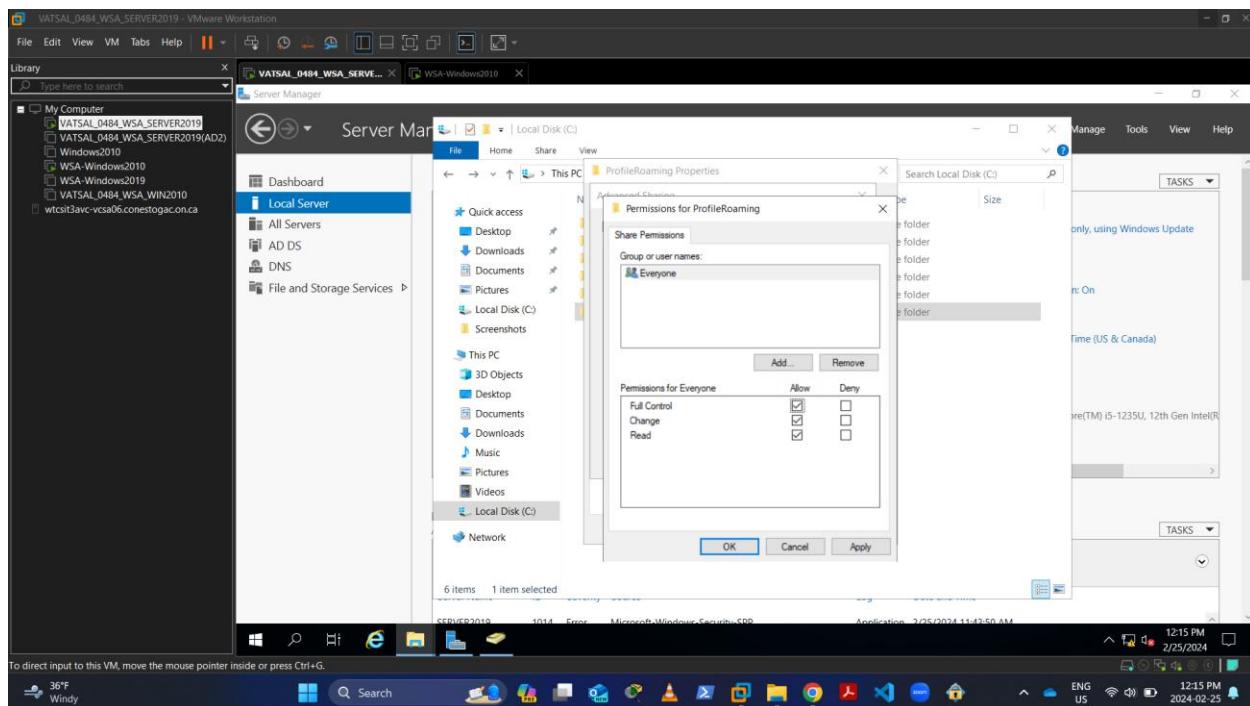


Fig 5-13: Picture shows that the Give the permission of ProfileRoaming.

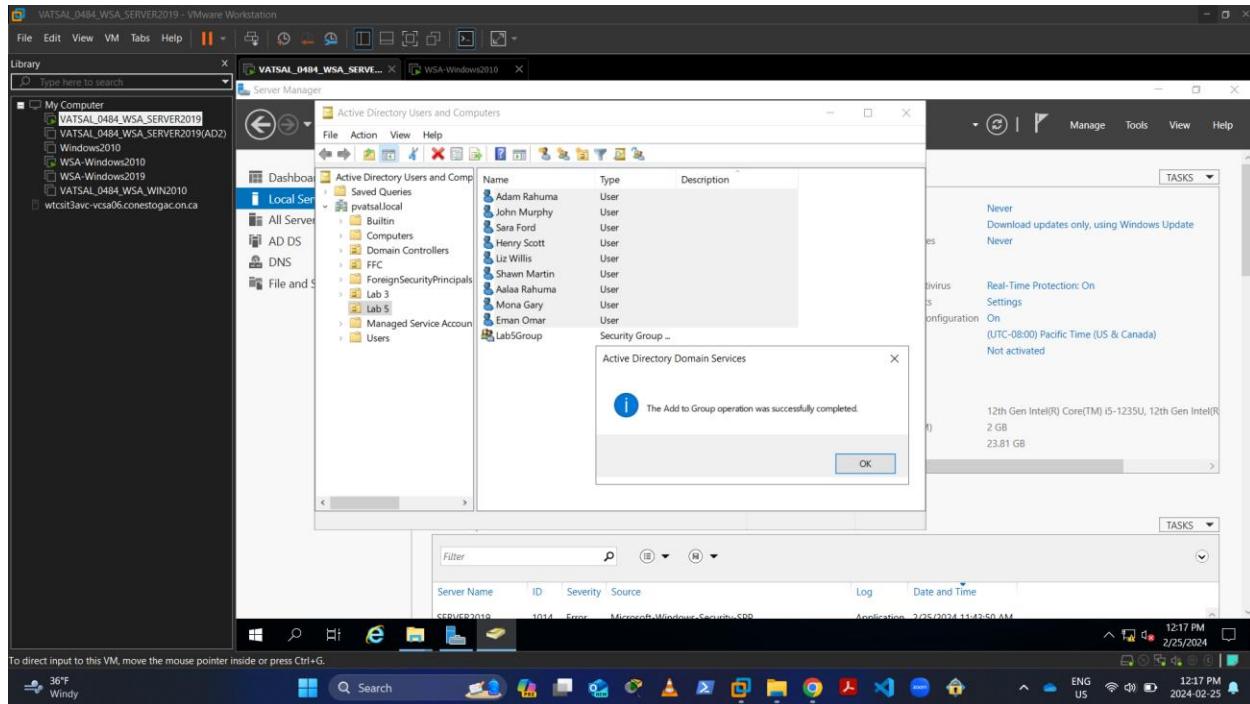


Fig 5-14: Picture shows that the Create group and all user add successfully in a group.

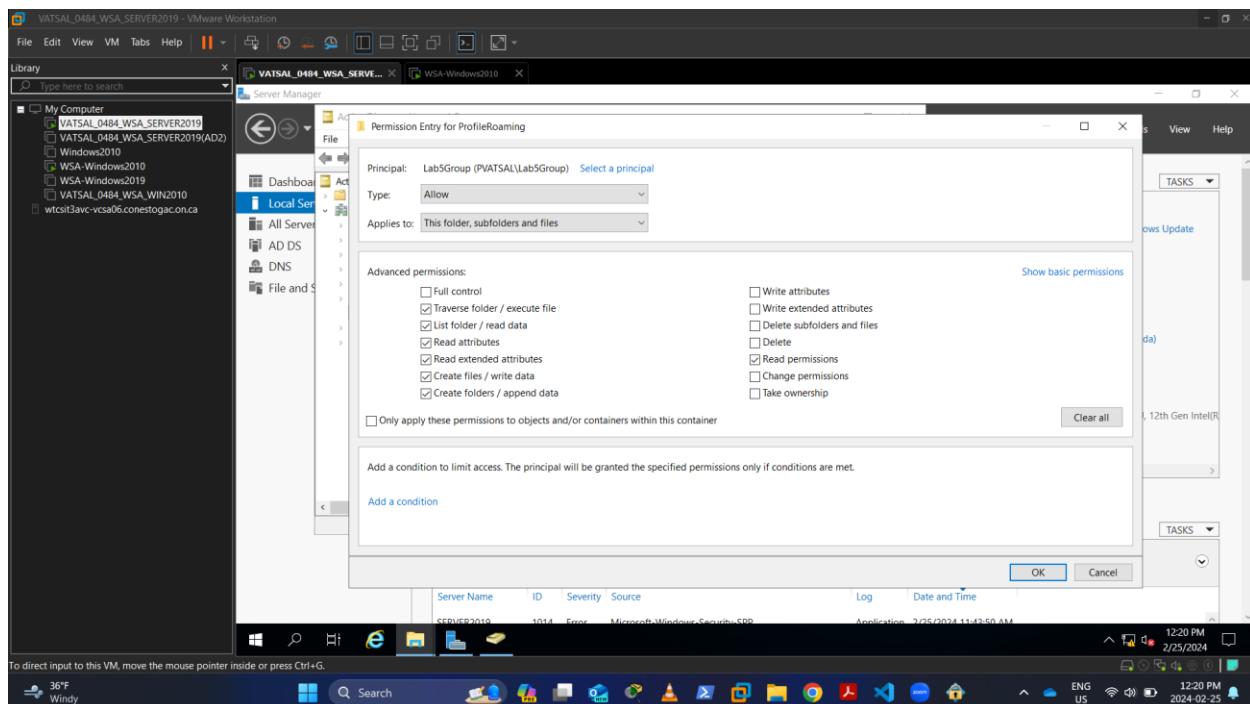


Fig 5-15: Picture shows that the Permission of creating user group.

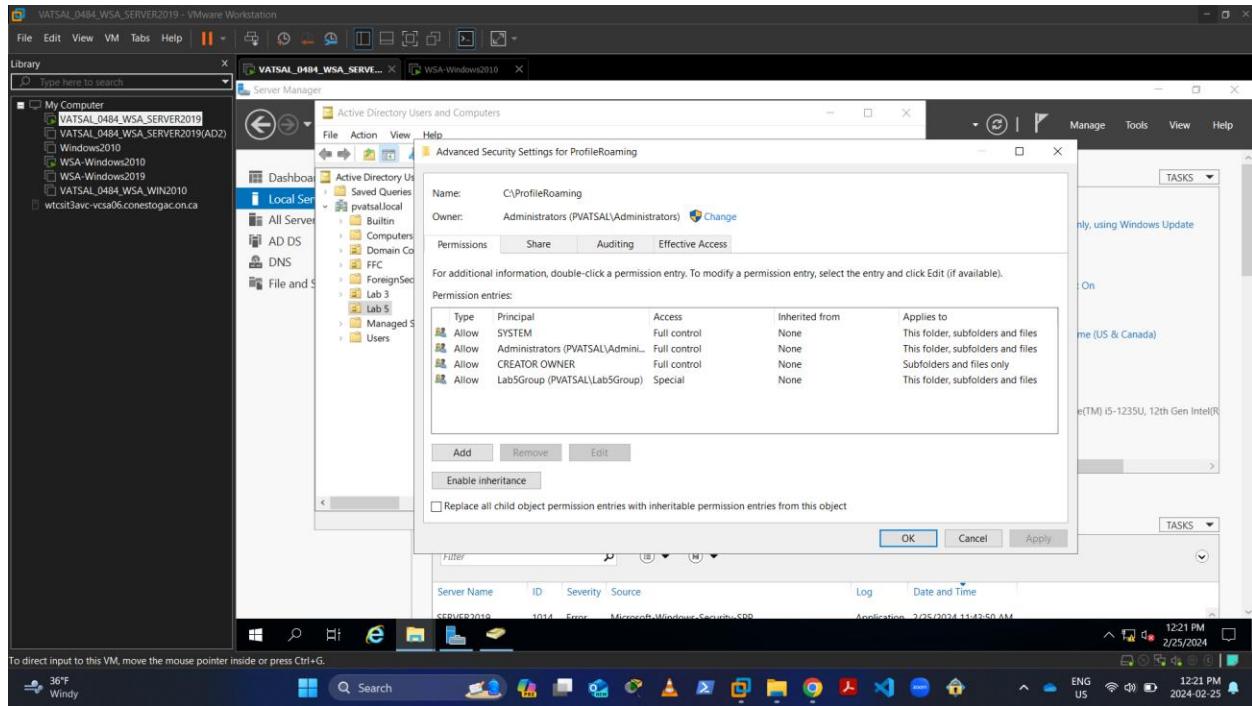


Fig 5-16: Picture shows that the Permission entry successfully added.

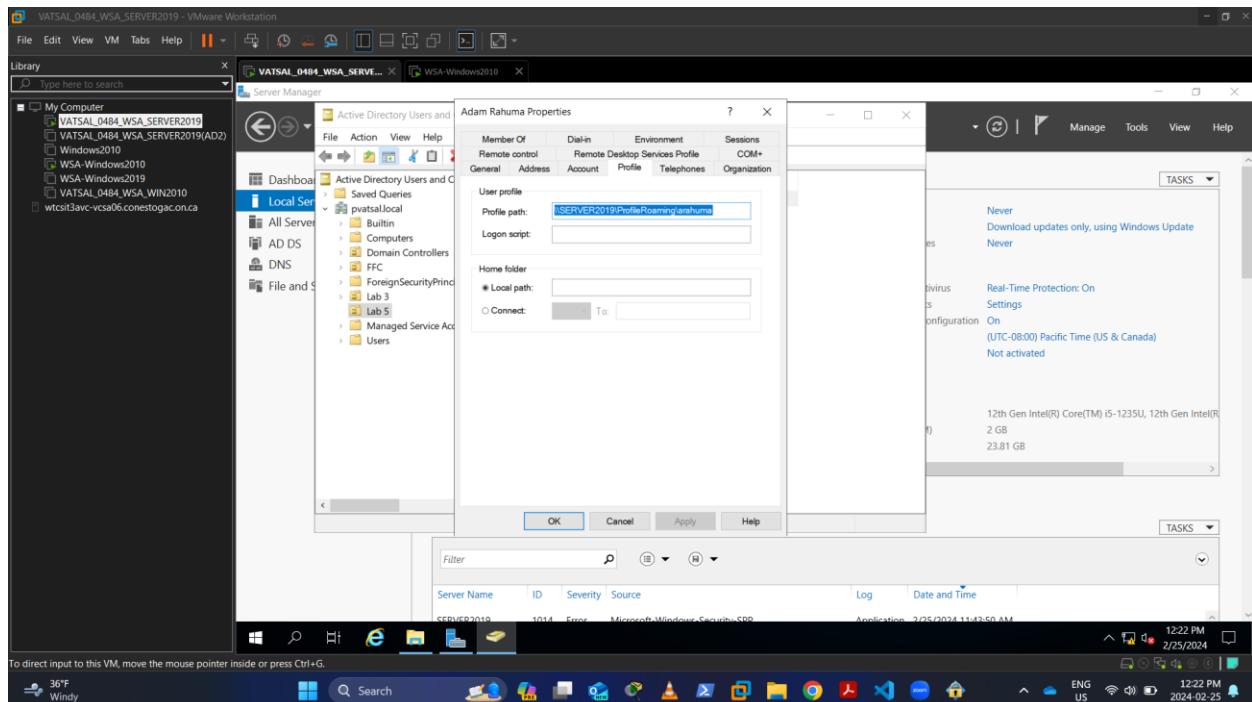


Fig 5-17: Picture shows that the generating profile path of arahuma user.

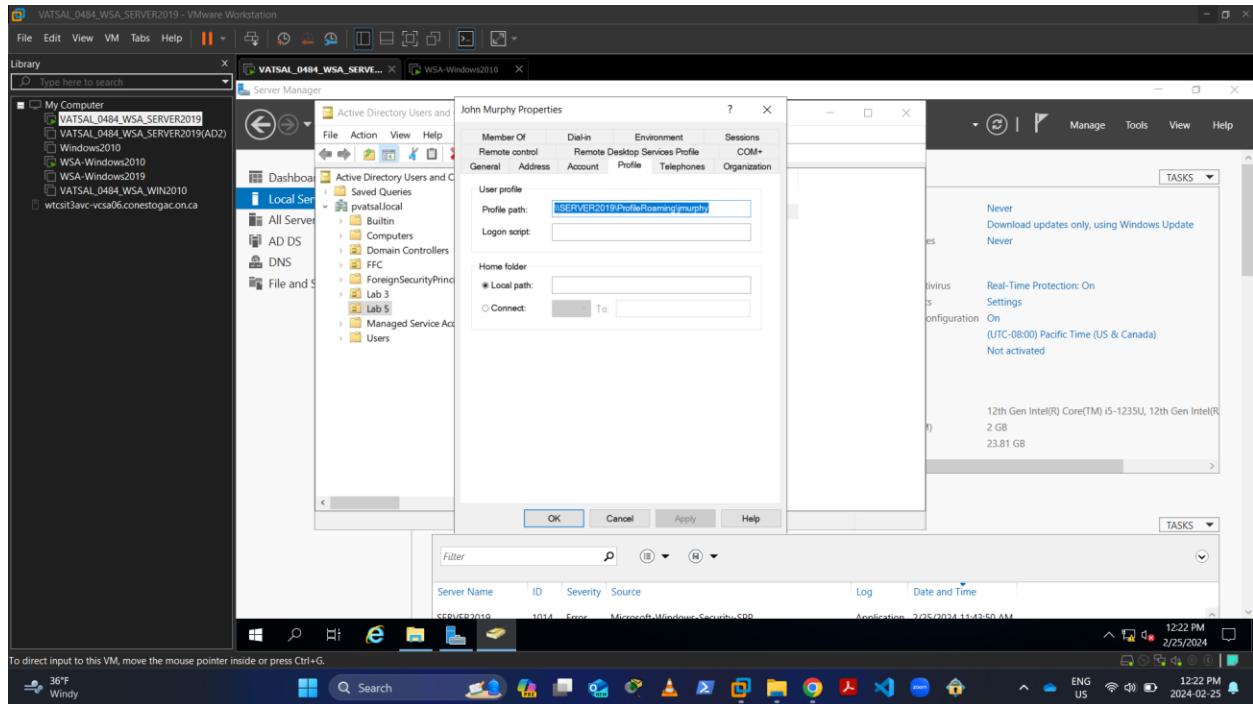


Fig 5-18: Picture shows that the generating profile path of jmurphy user.

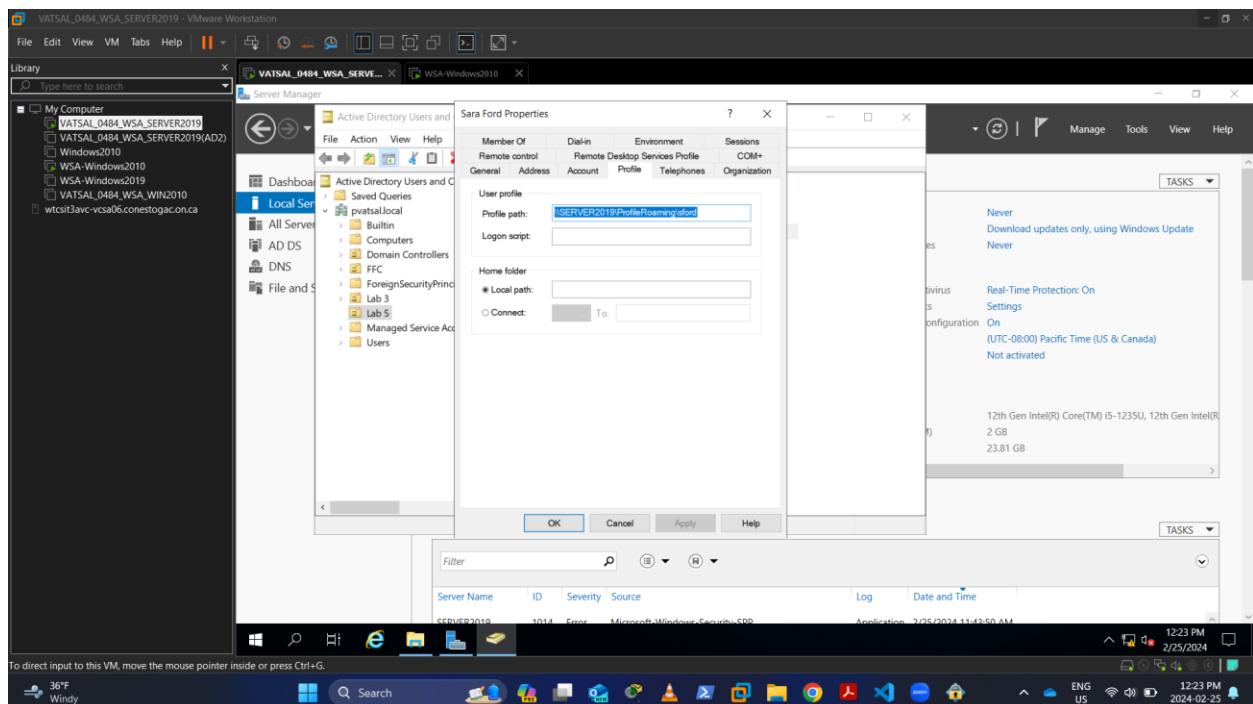


Fig 5-19: Picture shows that the generating profile path of sford user.

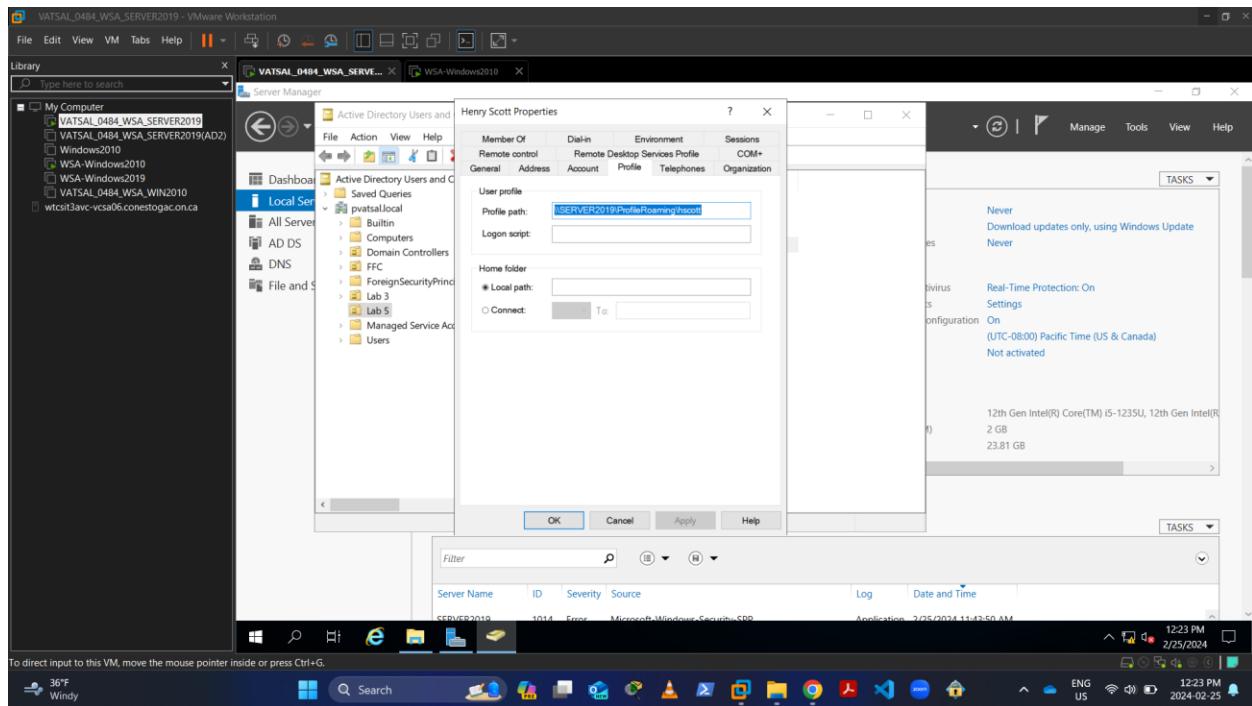


Fig 5-20: Picture shows that the generating profile path of hscott user.

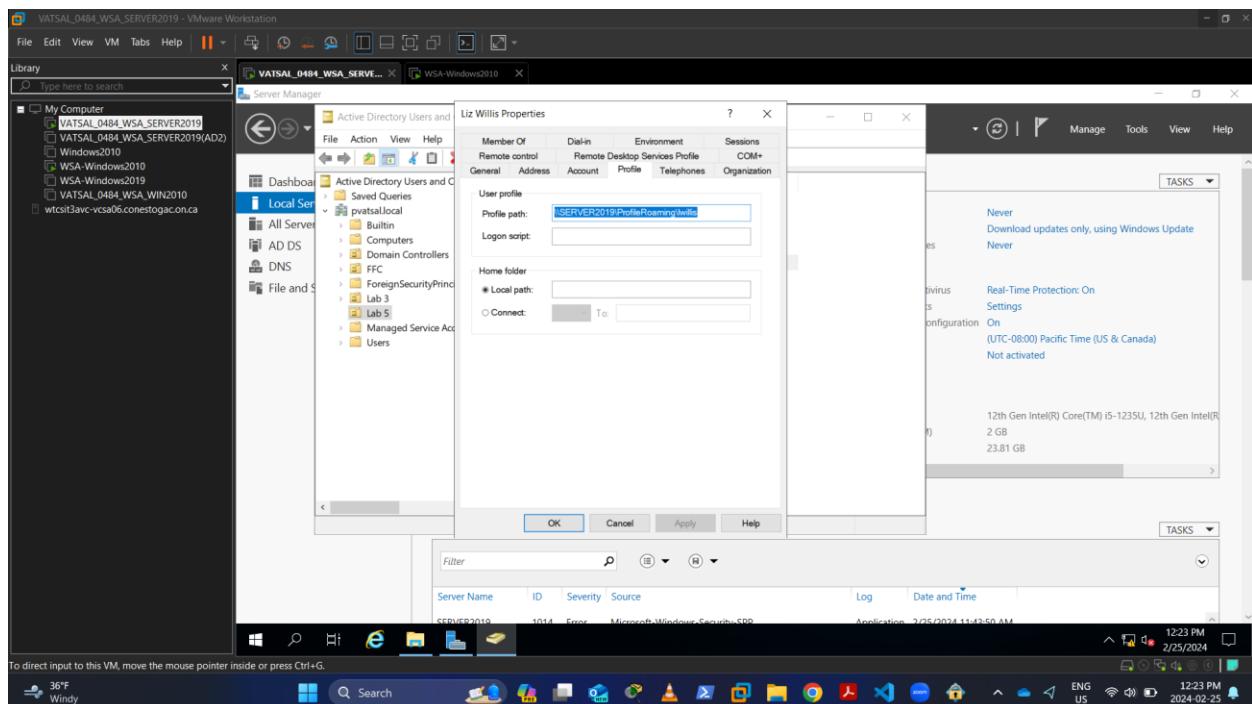


Fig 5-21: Picture shows that the generating profile path of lwillis user.

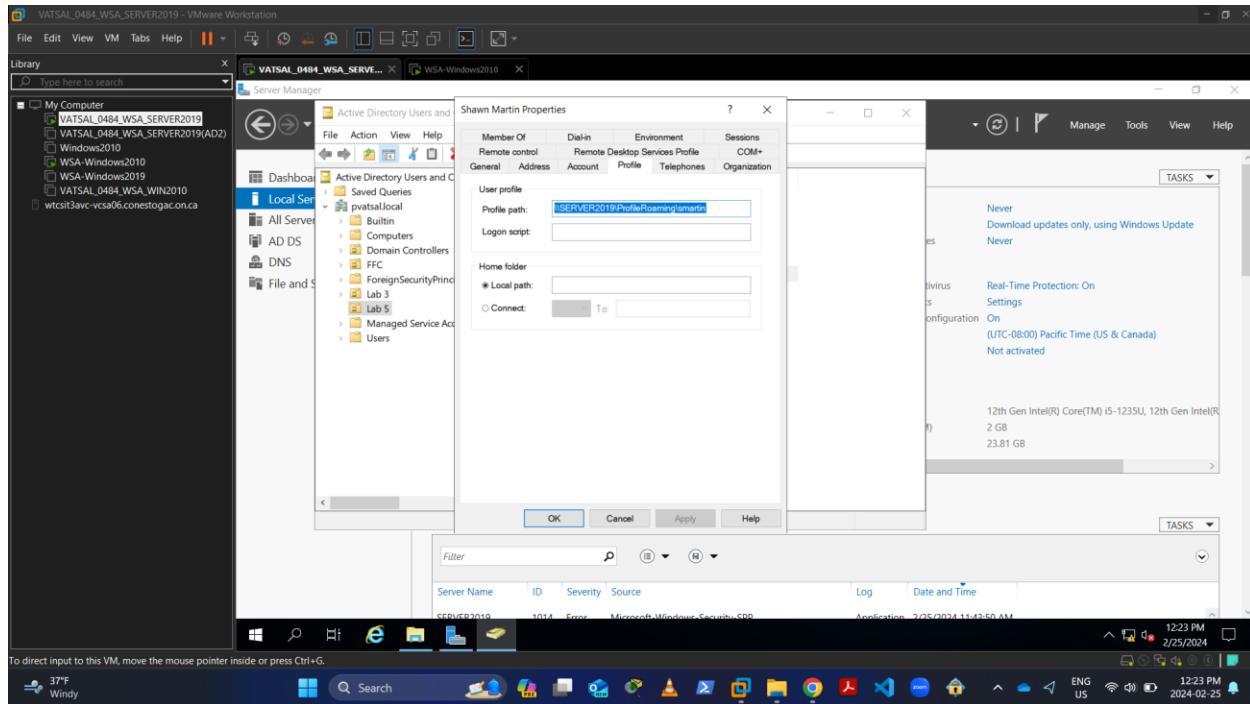


Fig 5-22: Picture shows that the generating profile path of smartin user.

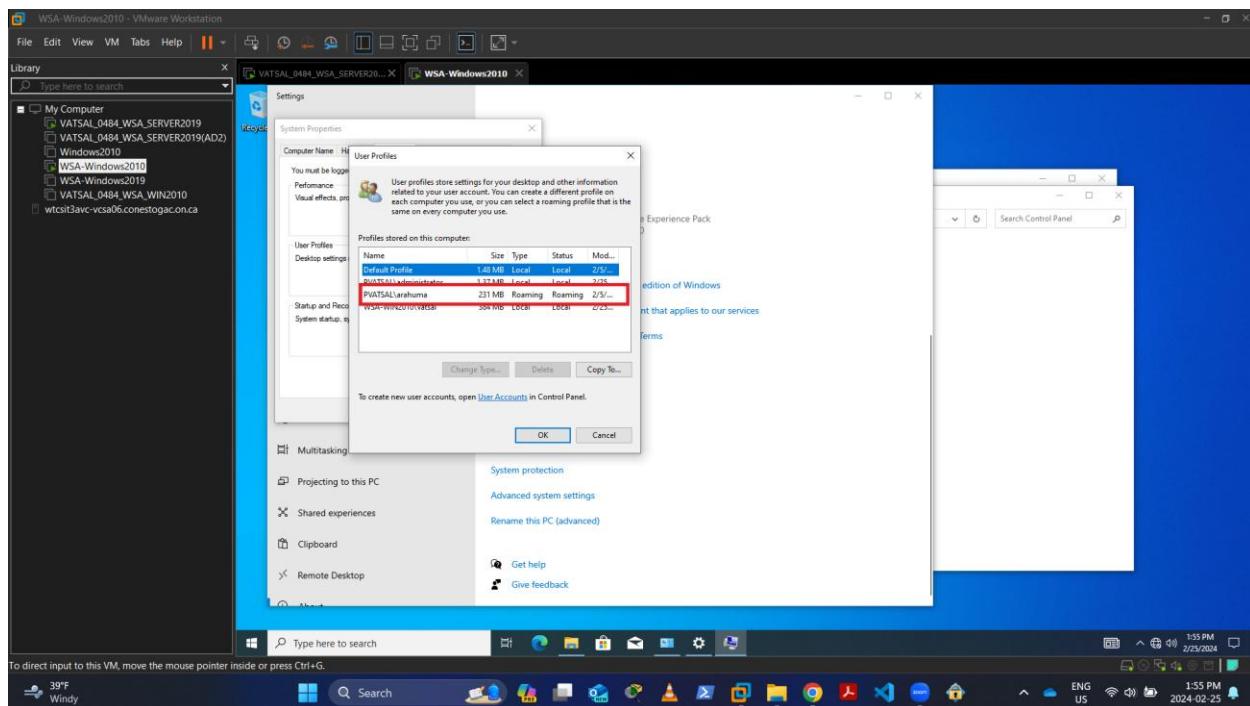


Fig 5-23: Picture shows that the configuring roaming profile is successfully.

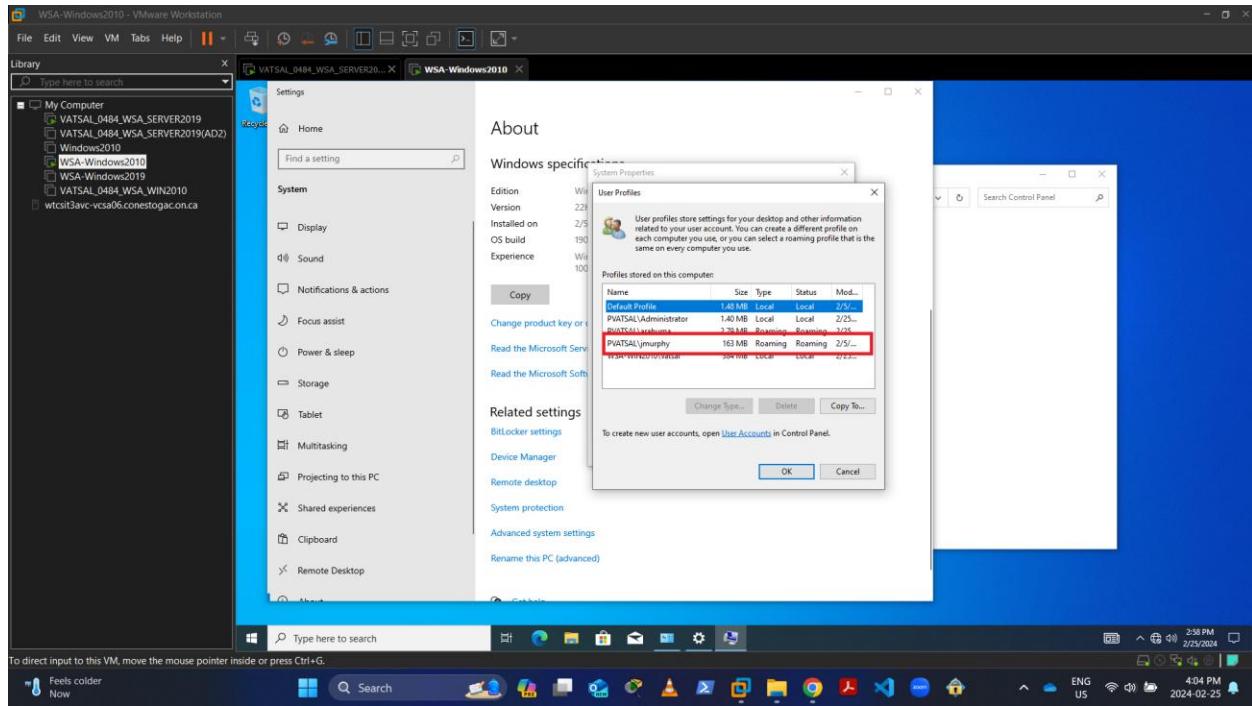


Fig 5-24: Picture shows that the configuring roaming profile is successfully.

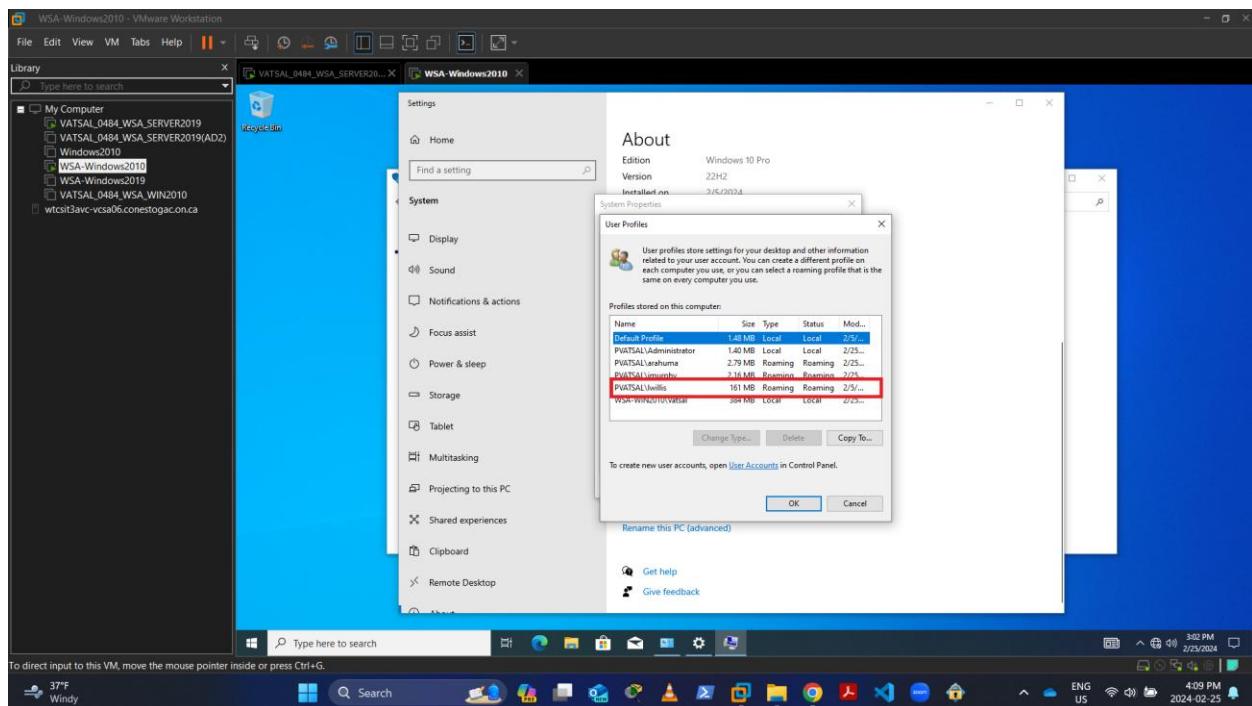


Fig 5-25: Picture shows that the configuring roaming profile is successfully.

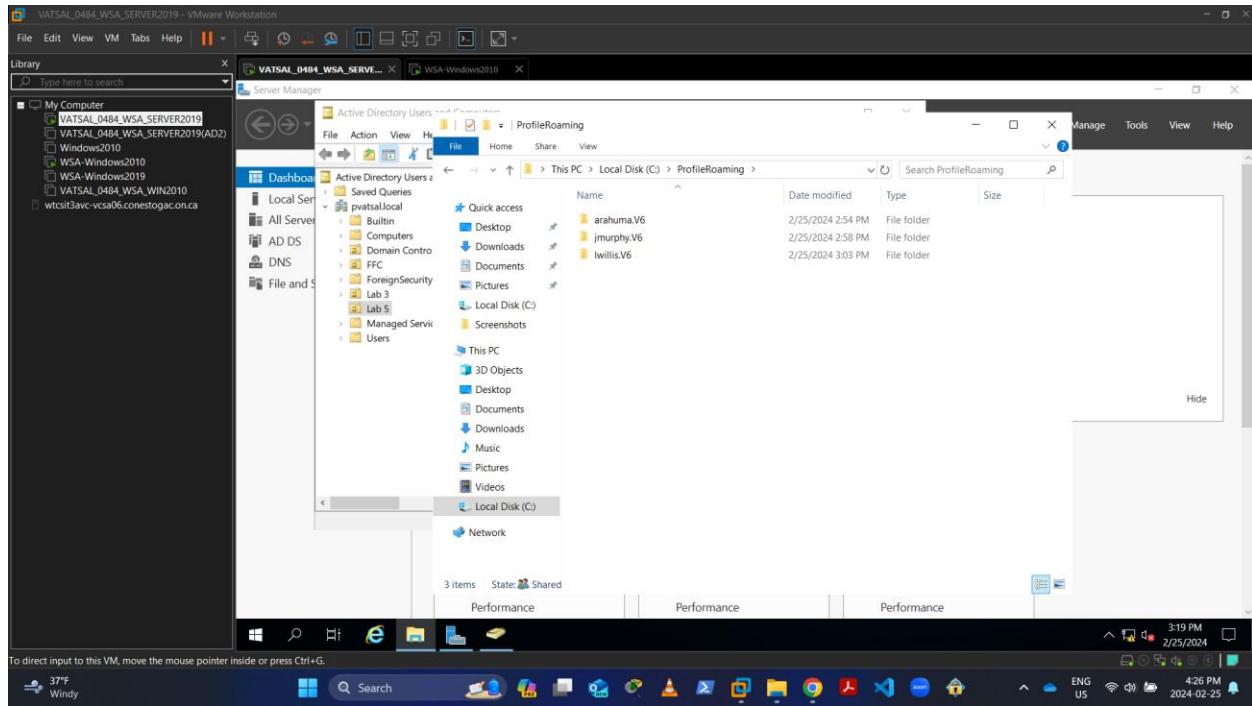


Fig 5-26: Picture shows that the user configuration successful so that user showing in ProfileRoaming Folder.

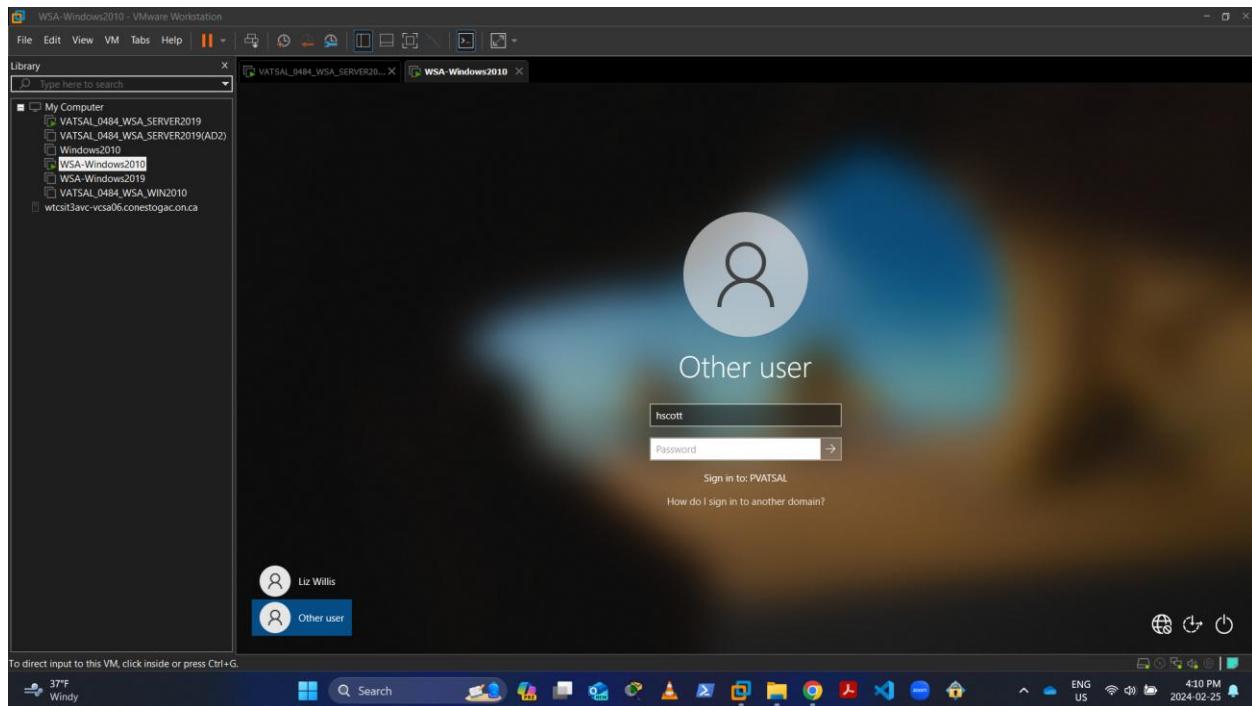


Fig 5-27: Picture shows that the hscott user login into client server.

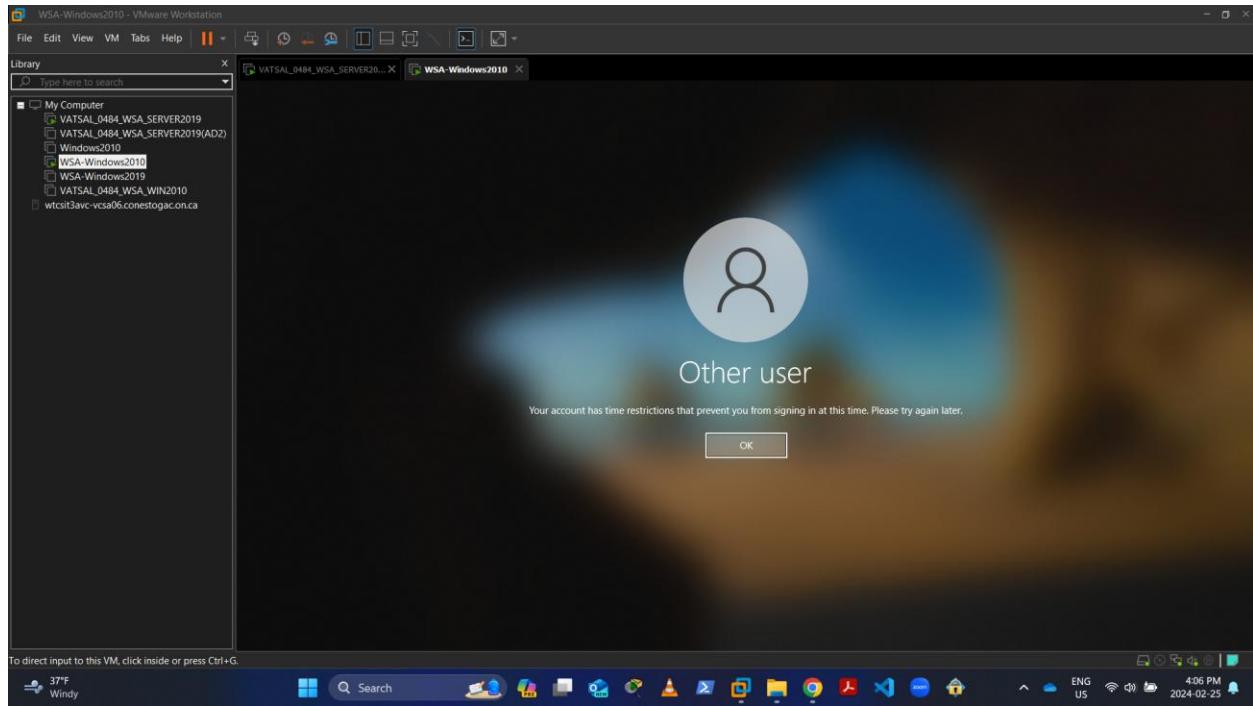


Fig 5-28: Picture shows that the hscott user unsuccessfully to login because of **Logon Hour**.

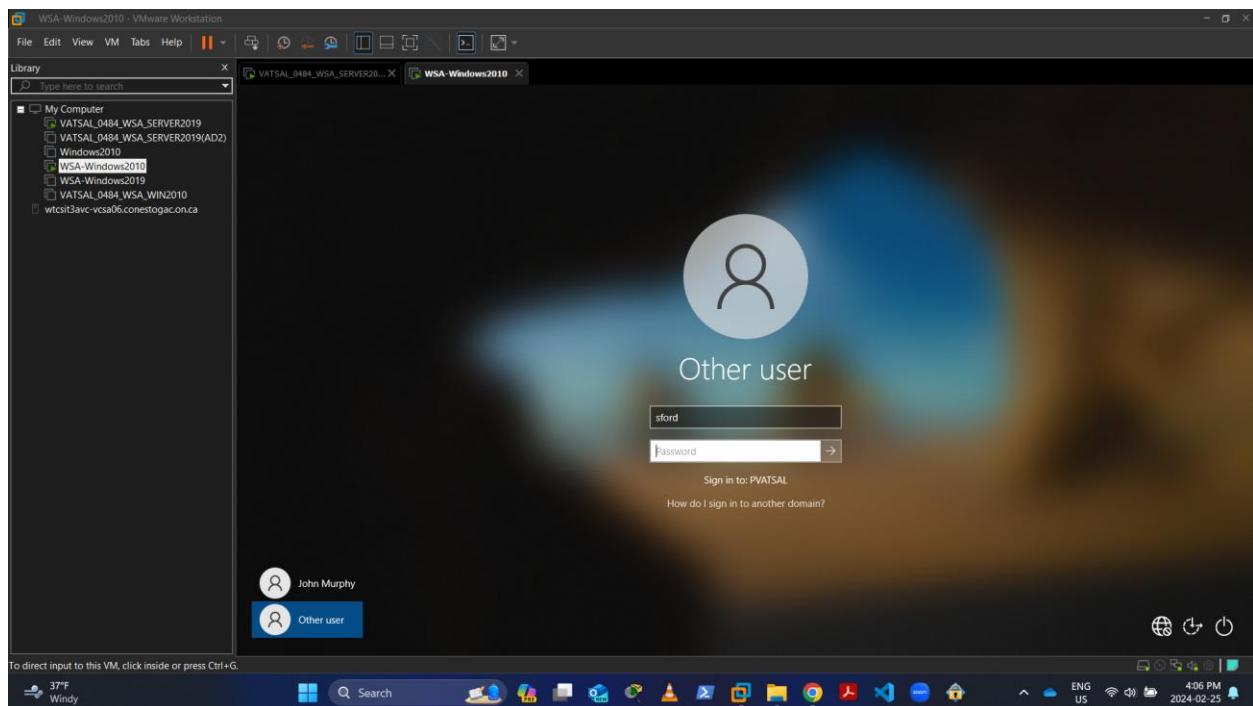


Fig 5-29: Picture shows that the sford user login into client server.

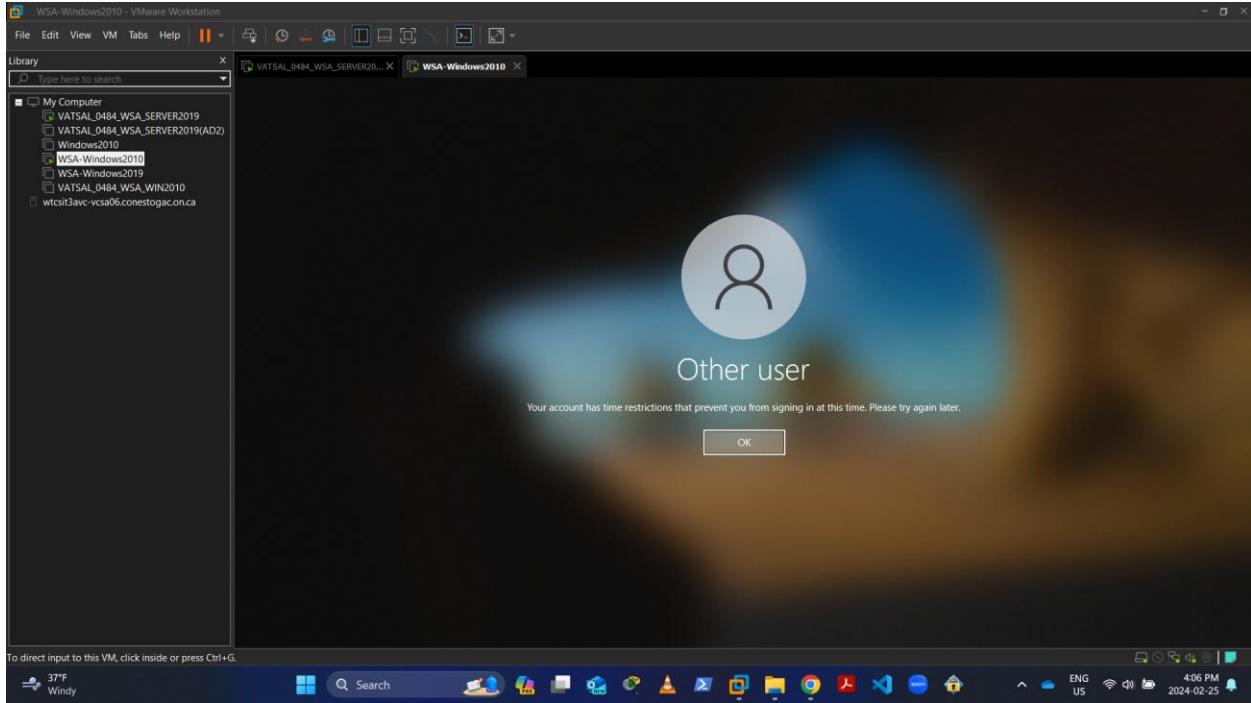


Fig 5-30: Picture shows that the sford user unsuccessfully to login because of **Logon Hour**.

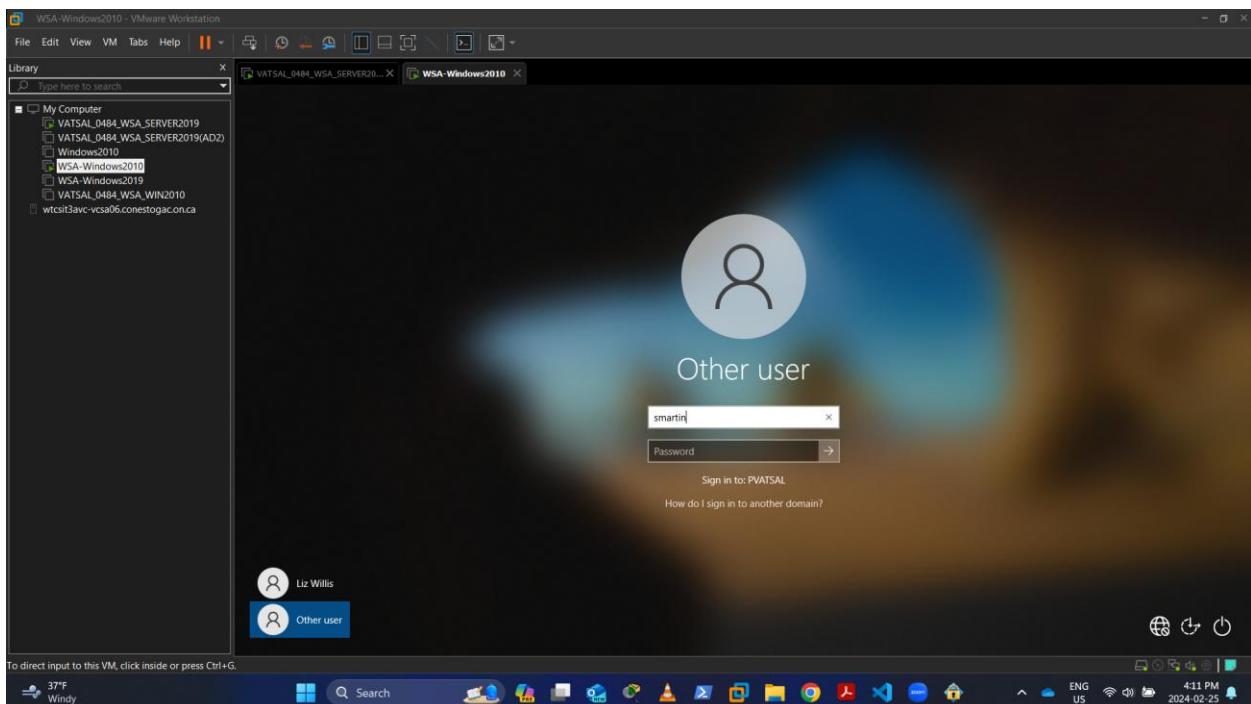


Fig 5-31: Picture shows that the smartin user login into client server.

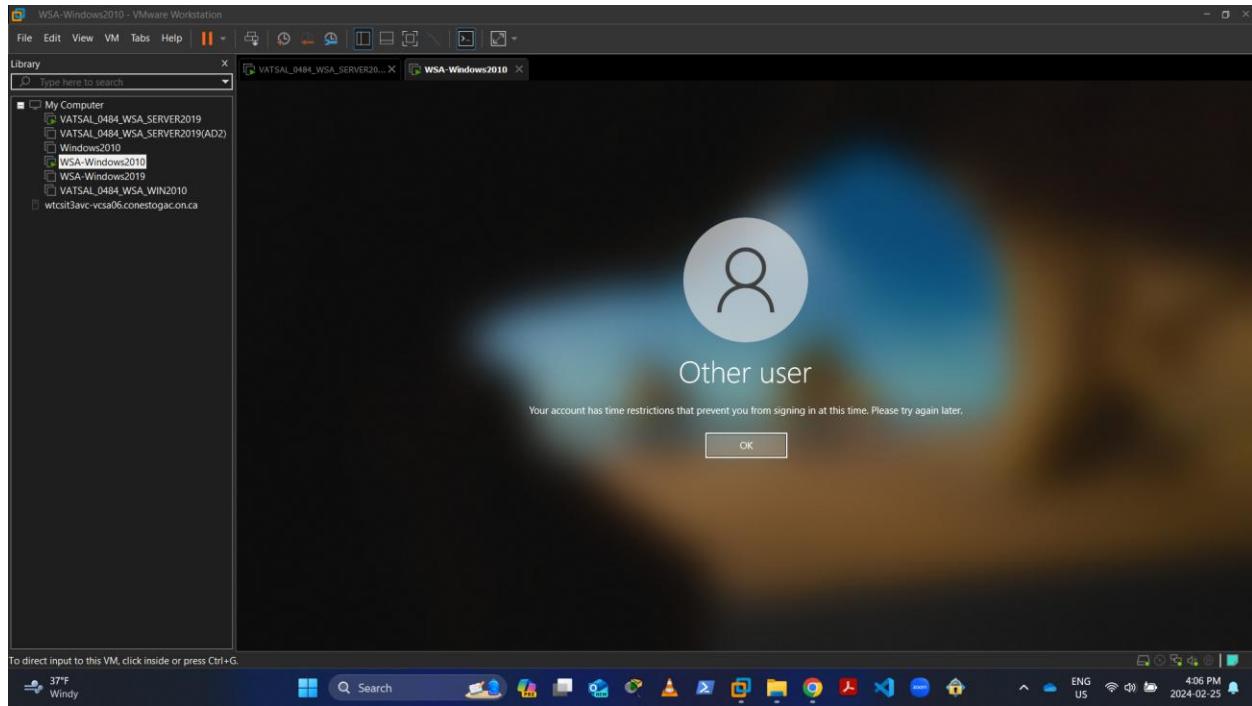


Fig 5-32: Picture shows that the smartin user unsuccessfully to login because of **Logon Hour**.

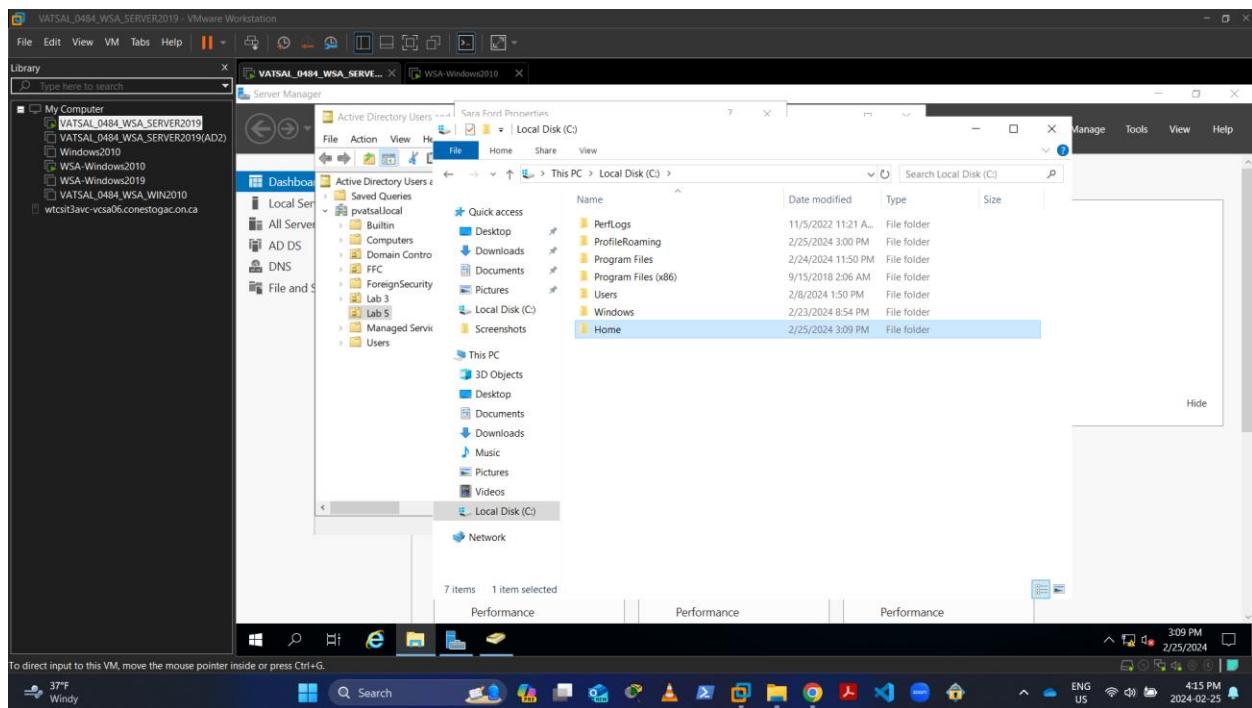


Fig 5-33: Picture shows that create the home folder.

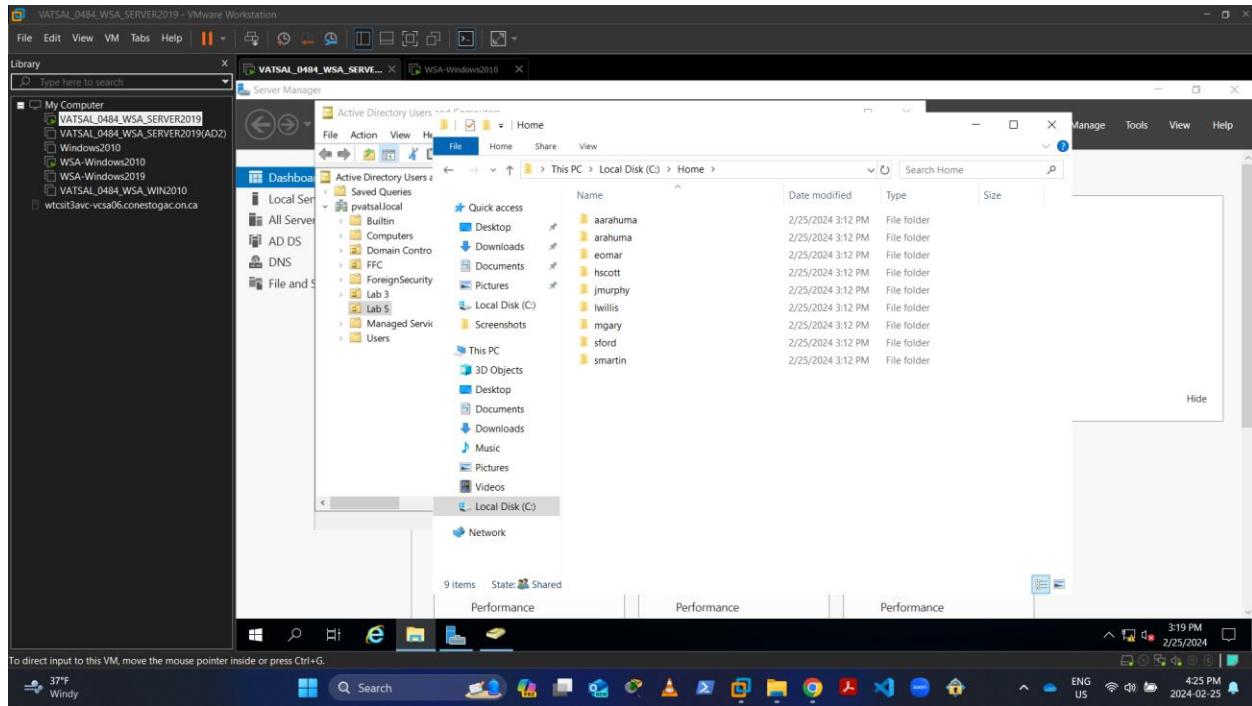


Fig 5-34: Picture shows that all user's entry in the home folder.

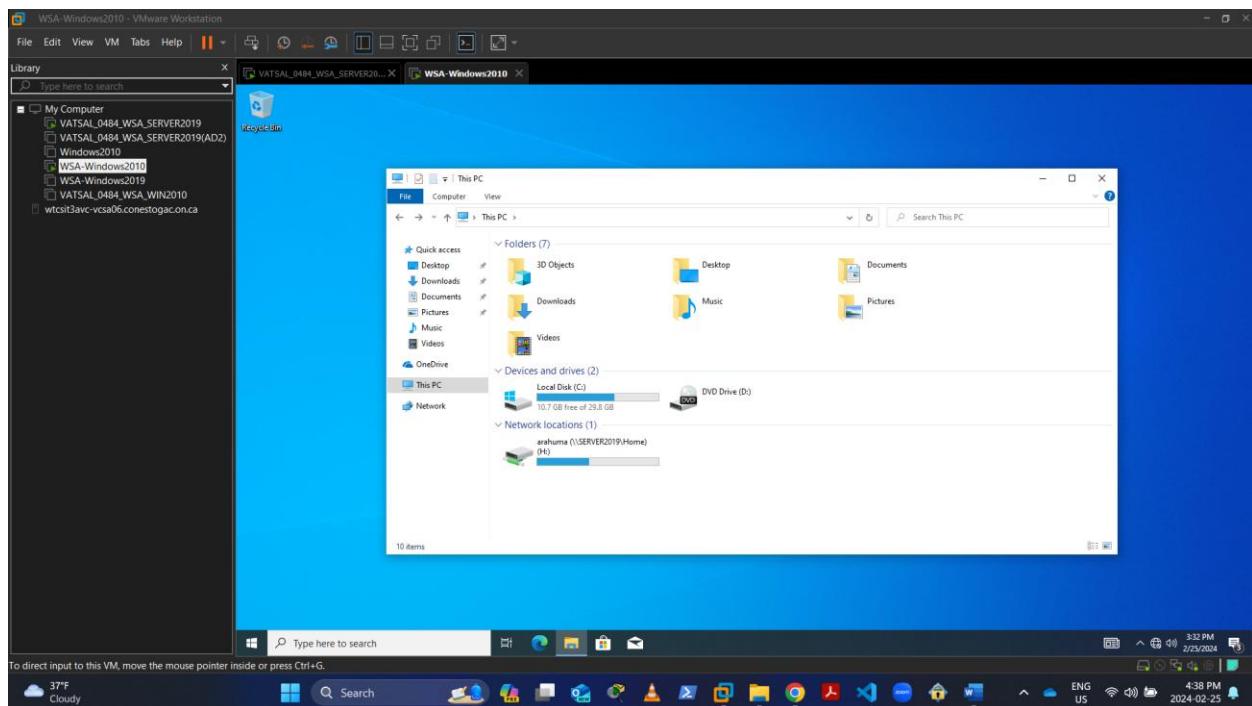


Fig 5-35: Picture shows that the H drive added successfully in client side.

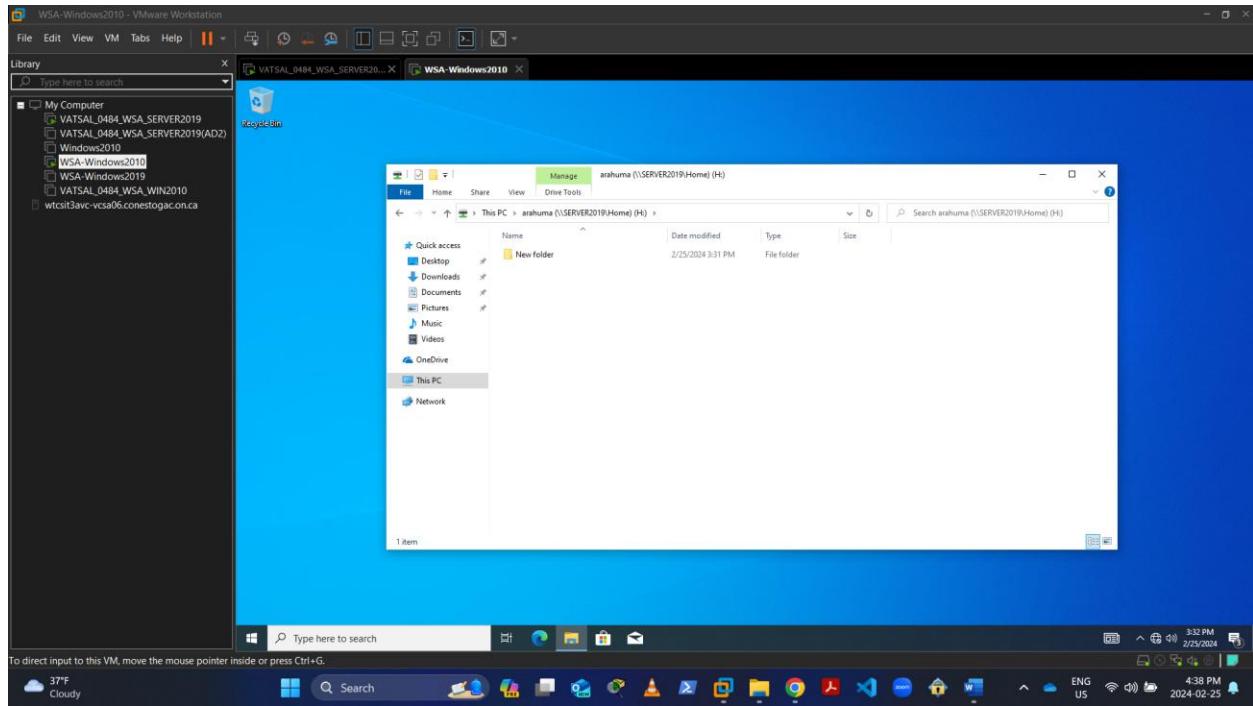


Fig 5-36: Picture shows that the add new folder in arahuma client login side.

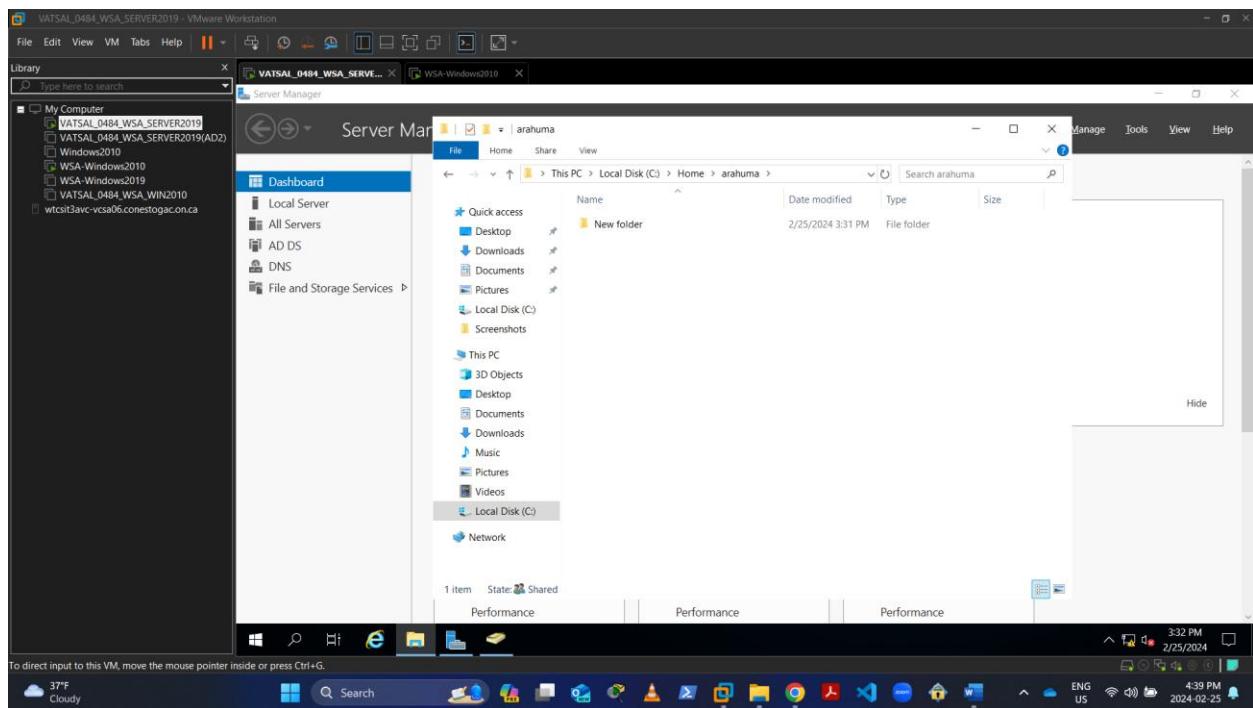


Fig 5-35: Picture shows that automatically add user in arahuma folder into server side.

Reflection

1. Why do you need a roaming profile for users?

Ans. Roaming profile is allowing users to access their personal setting and all the files from any computer. This works with flexibility and mobility, also enable to users to move between different computers while maintaining their customized desktop setting and application configuration.

2. How do decide the size of the home folders?

Ans. The size of the folders is depending on the needs of the users, what types of files they will store and the availability of storage resources. You can estimate the size based on the factor such as file size, over time and requirements of the user. Regular monitoring the folder size is the necessary based on the storage availability.

3. What is the main benefit of using quota in disk management?

Ans. The main benefits of using quotes in disk management is to control and limit the space that user can consume on a shared storage resource.

4. What would best brattice to create profiles?

Ans. The best brattice to create profiles is that define your purpose, to gather the relevant information, use the user-friendly formats and give the priority of user experience.

Lab 6 – File Access Lab 1

Part 1

Description

In this lab we can learn about file access control mechanism in windows environment and explore the various methods of managing the permission and troubleshooting access issues.

Preparation

We only prepare about the how to create an organizational units, users, and groups. After creating users how to add users into groups and well known about the active directory users and computer in server manager dashboards.

Screenshots

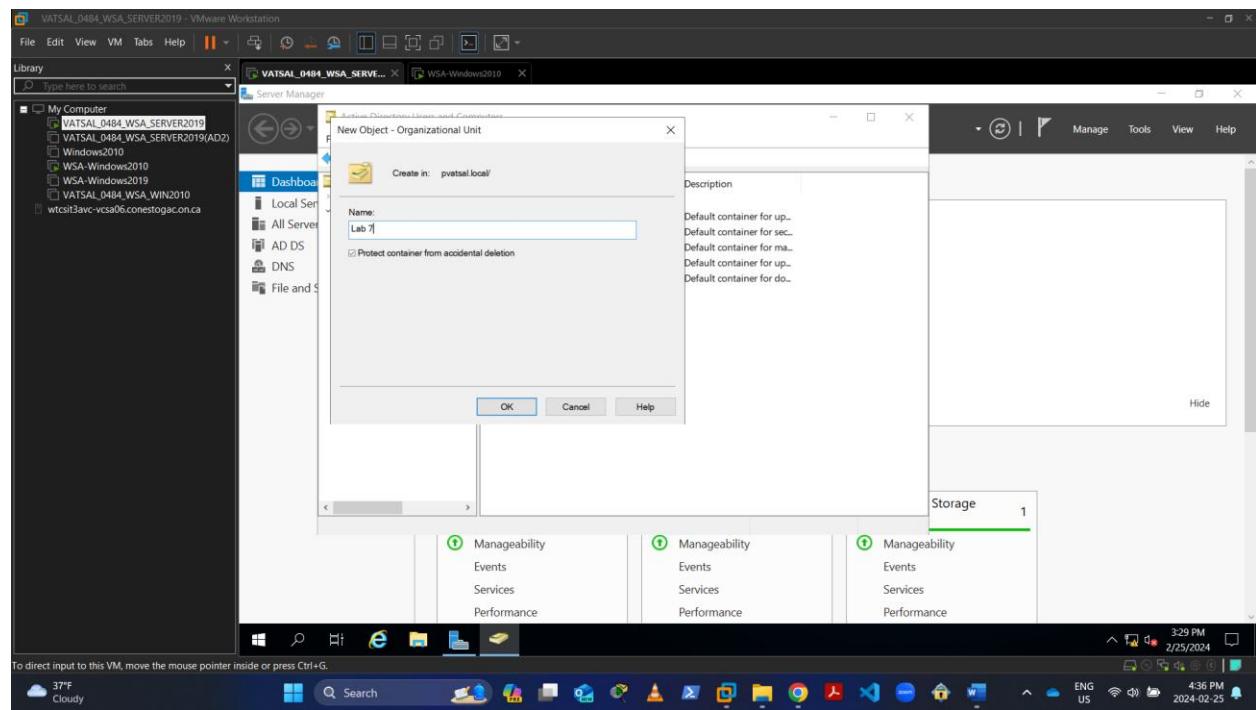


Fig 6-1: Picture shows that create the organizational unit – Lab 7.

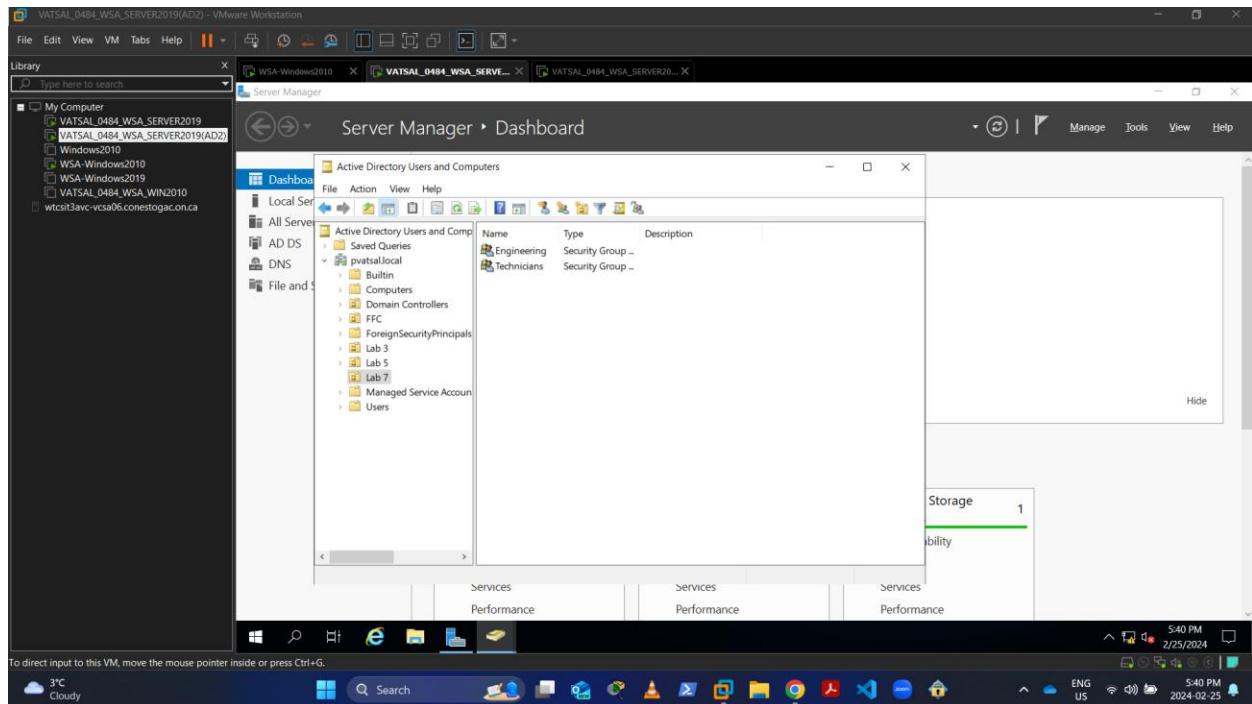


Fig 6-2: Picture shows that create the two group.

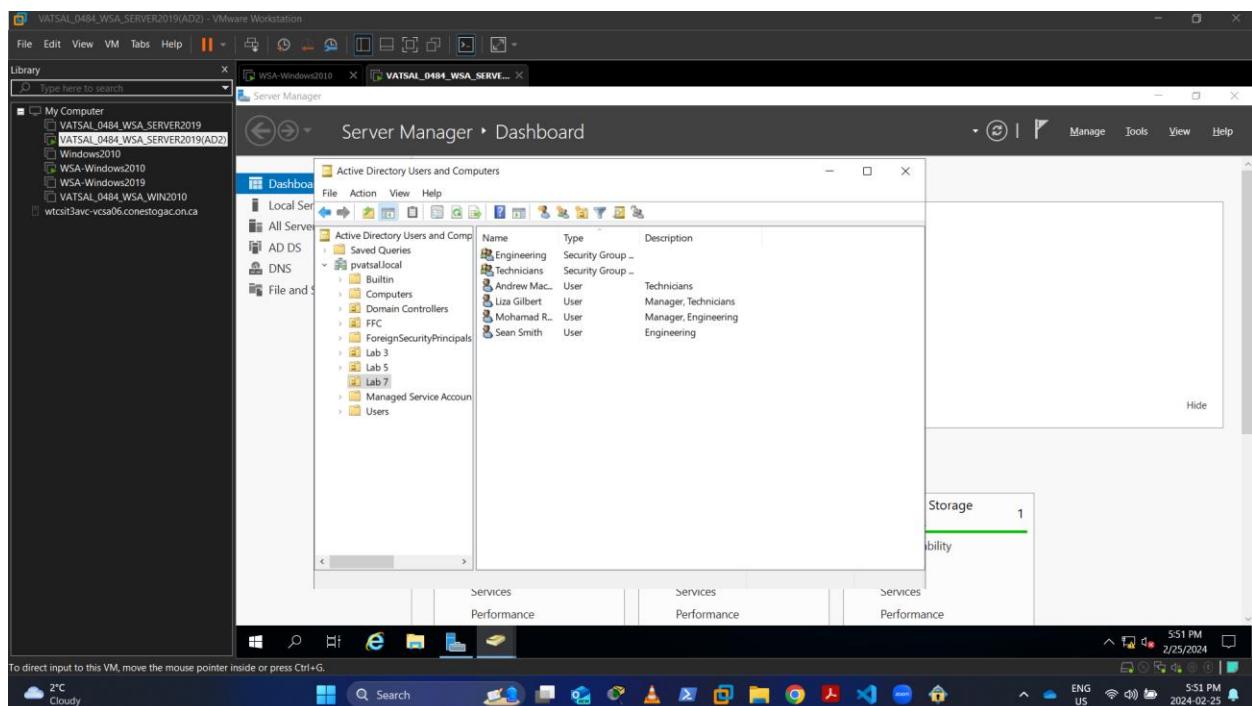


Fig 6-3: Picture shows that creating the user with description.

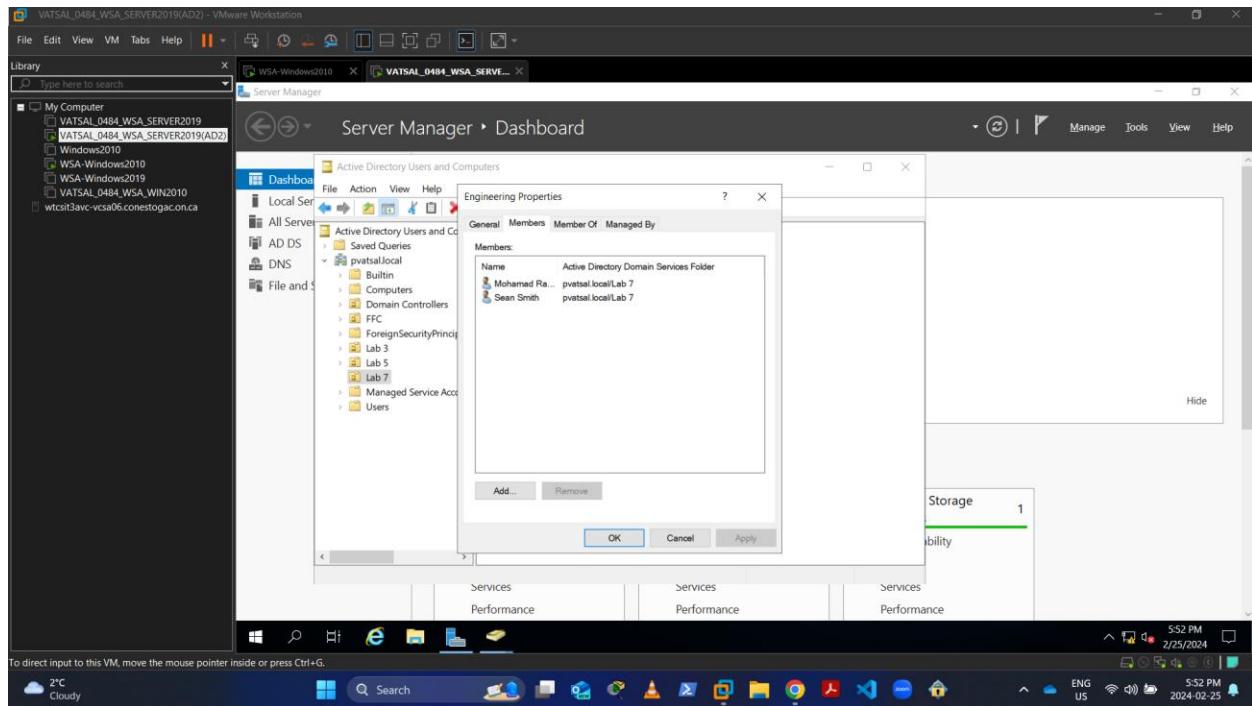


Fig 6-4: Picture shows that the Engineering group members.

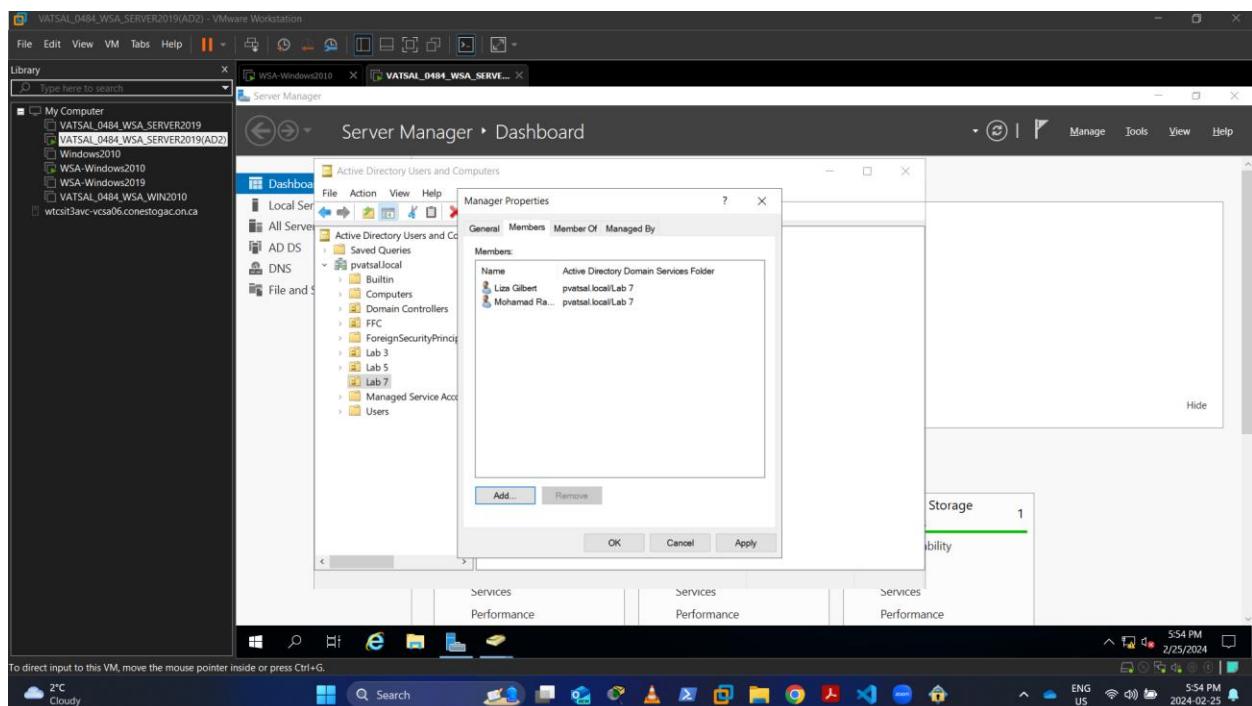


Fig 6-5: Picture shows that the Manager group members.

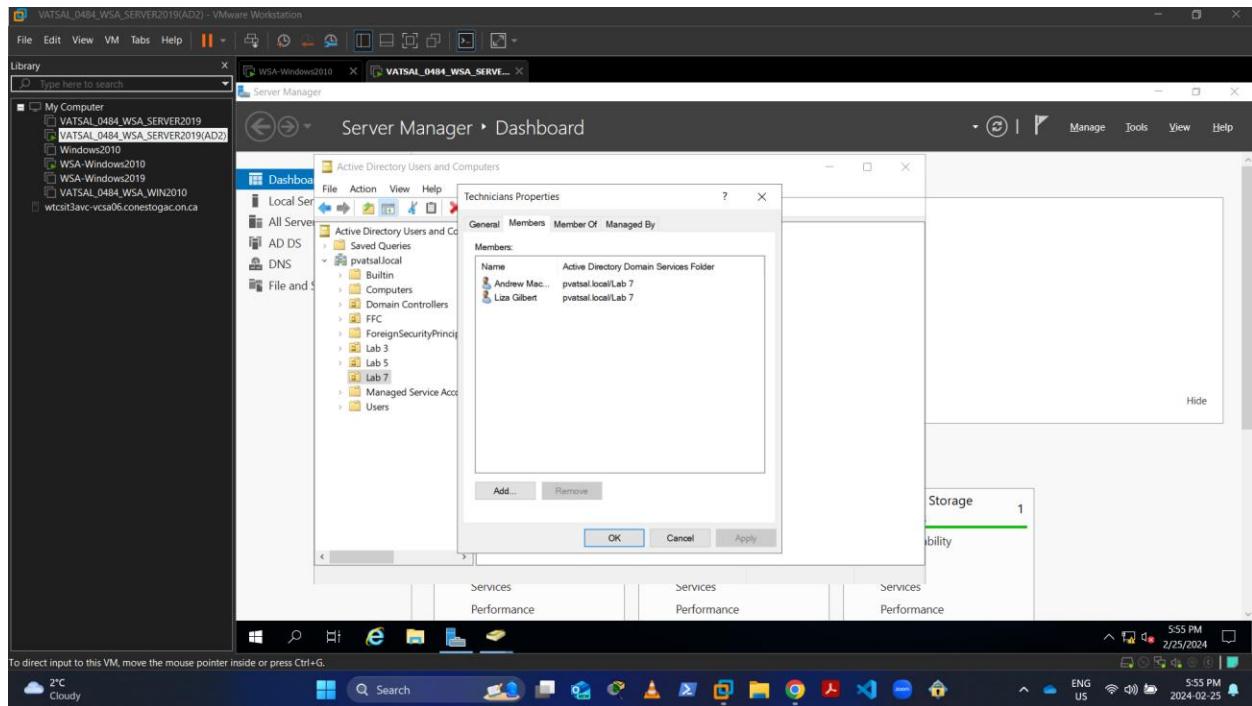


Fig 6-6: Picture shows that the Technician group members.

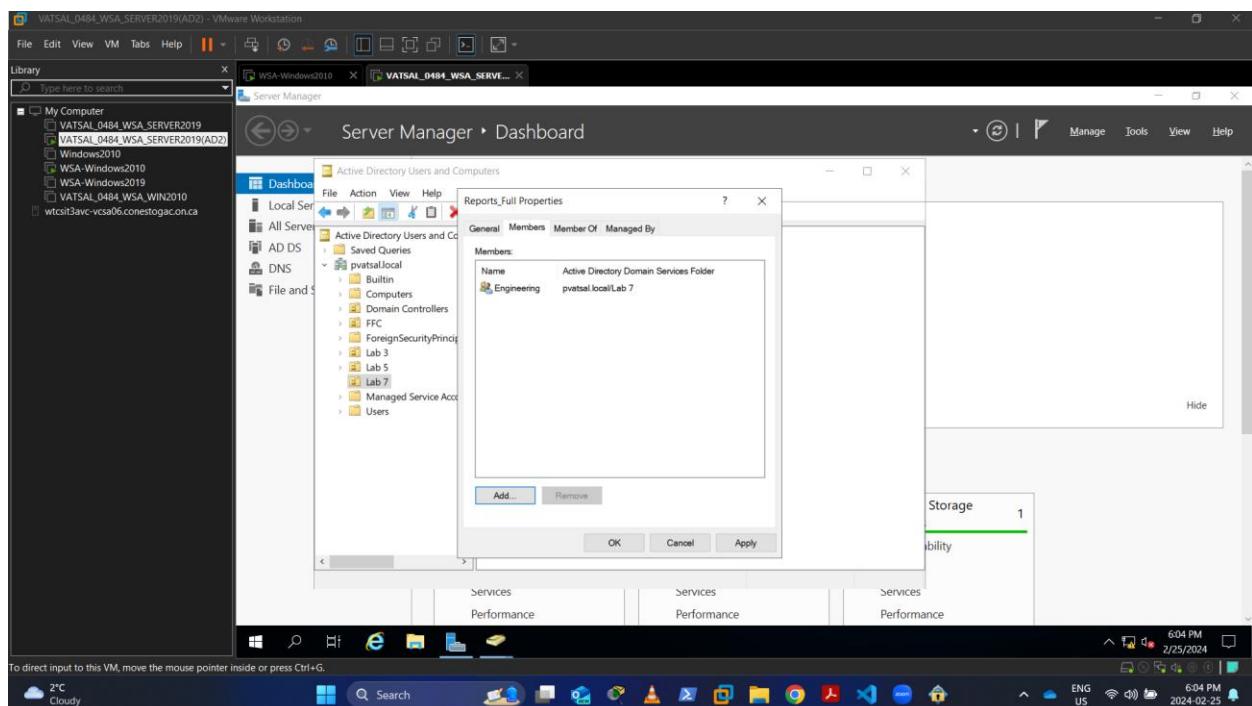


Fig 6-7: Picture shows that the Reports_Full group members.

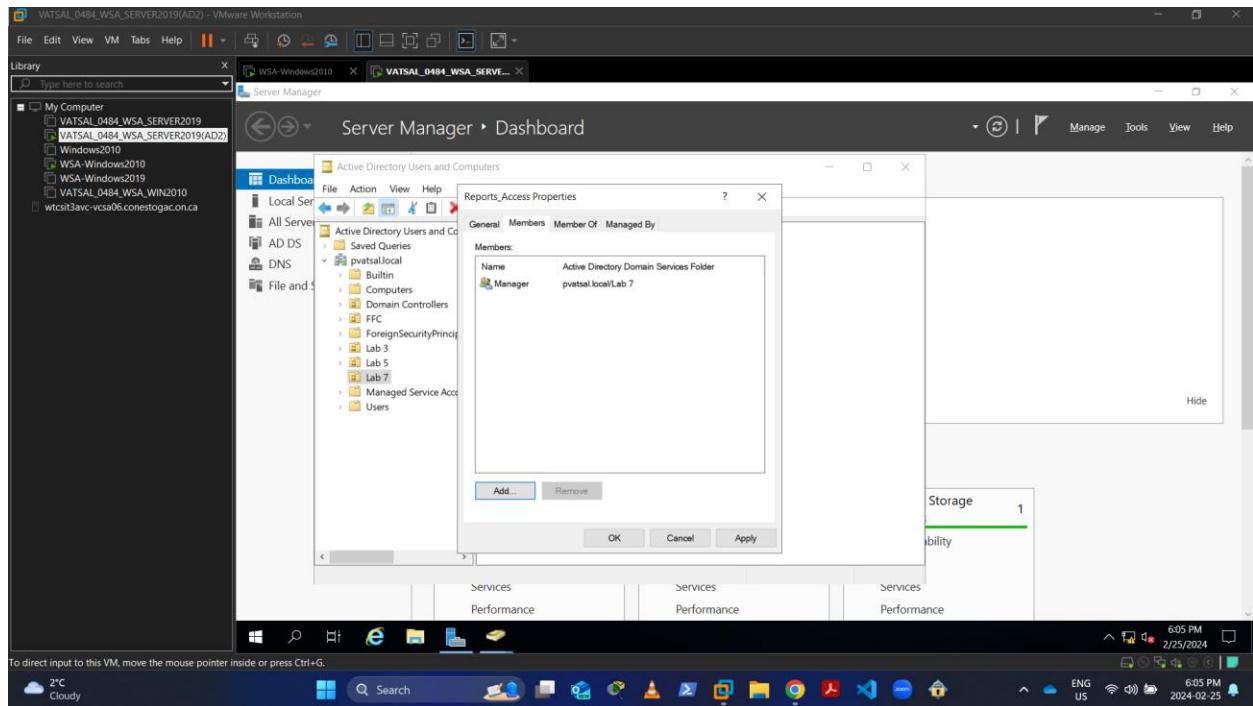


Fig 6-8: Picture shows that the Reports_Access group members.

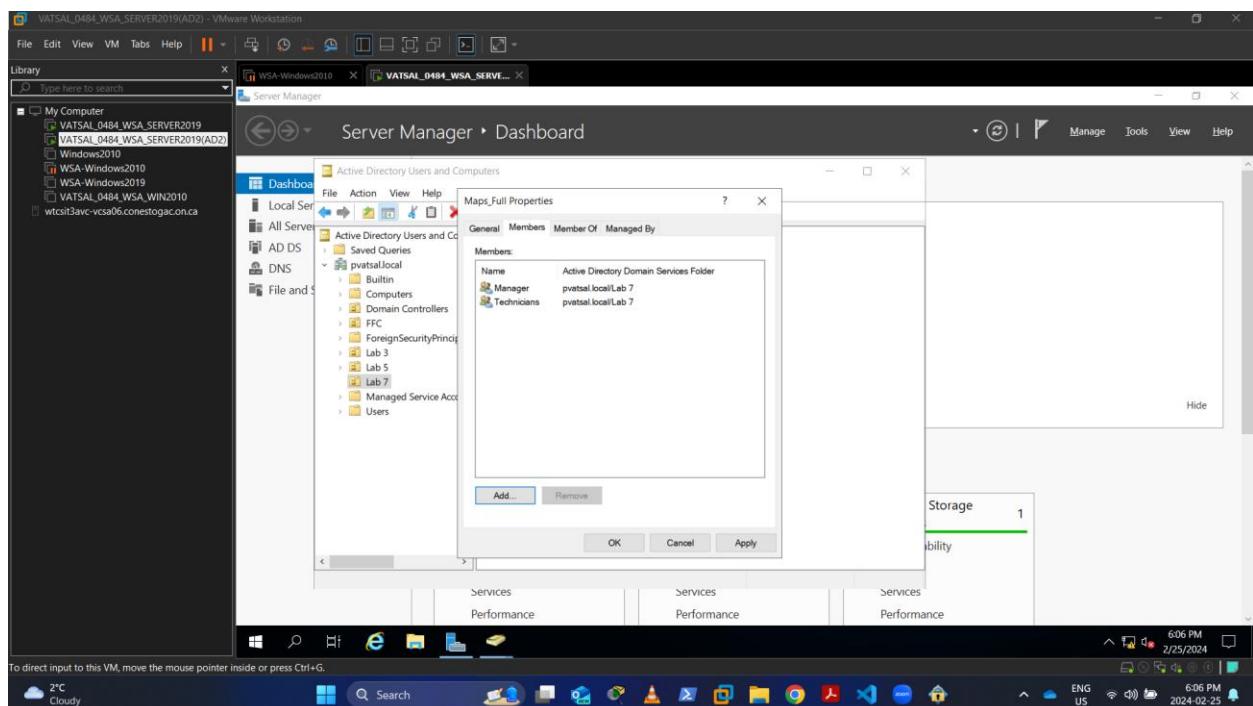


Fig 6-9: Picture shows that the Maps_Full group members.

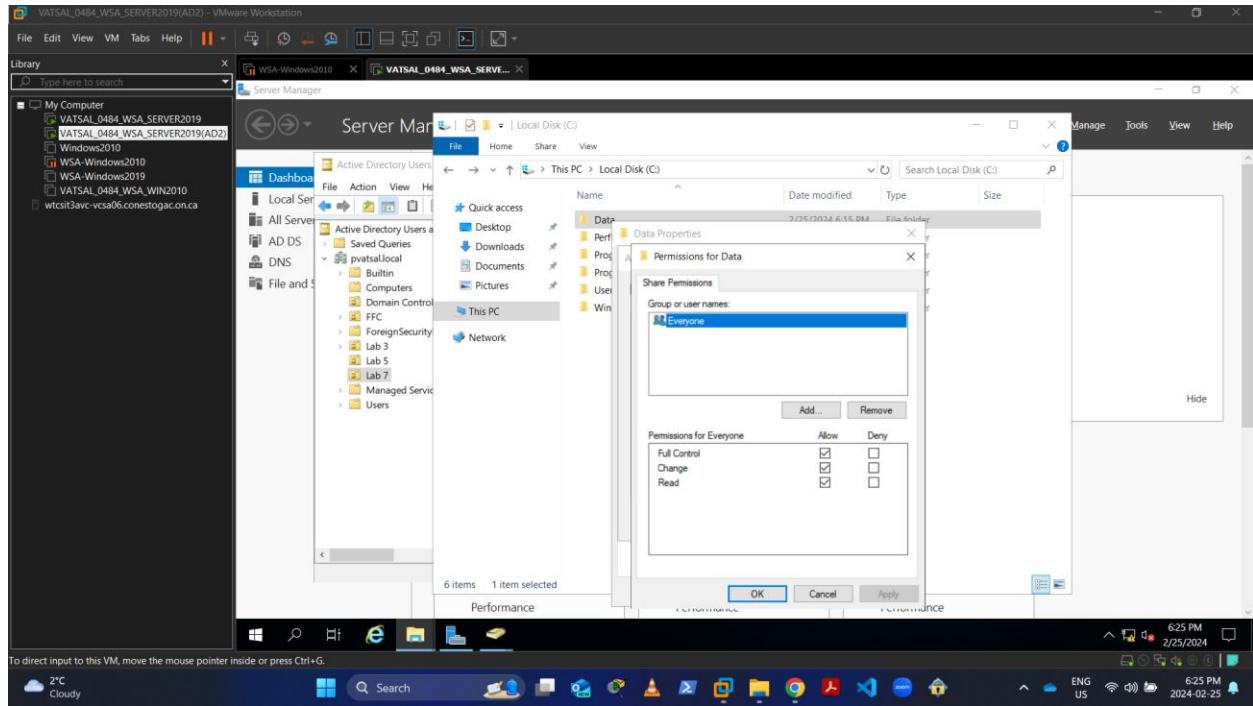


Fig 6-10: Picture shows that the Sharing Permission of data in sharing.

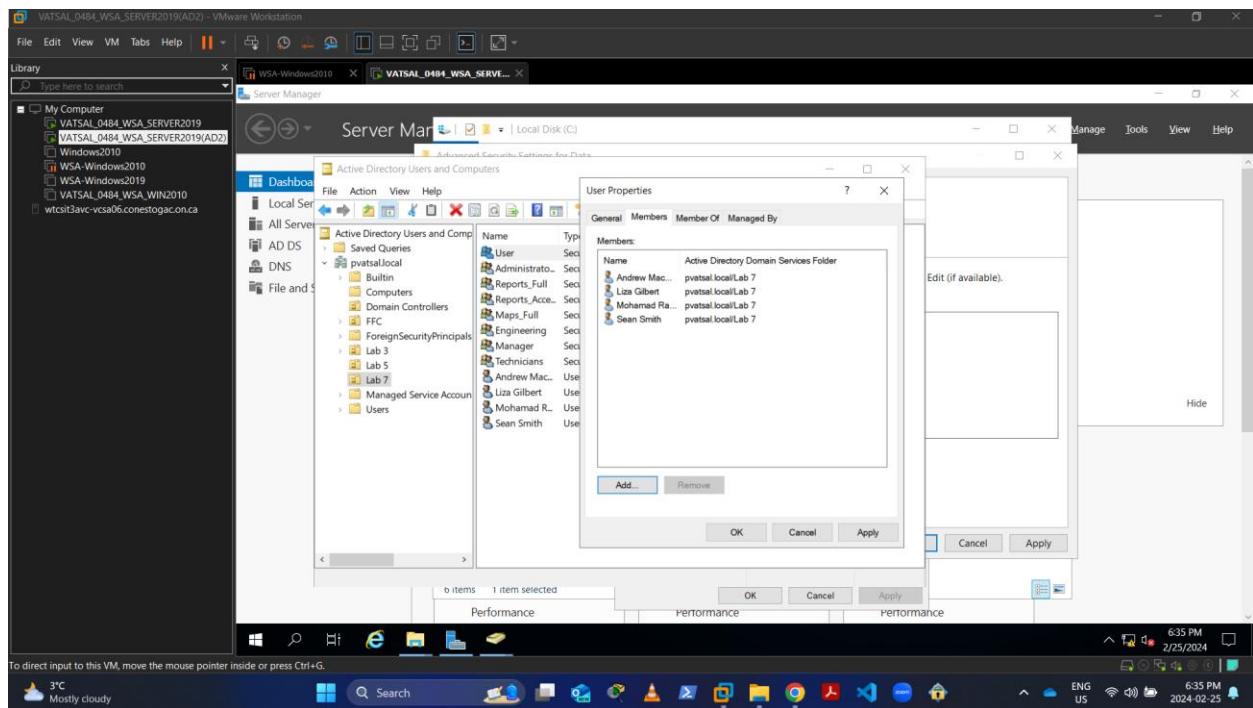


Fig 6-11: Picture shows that the User group members.

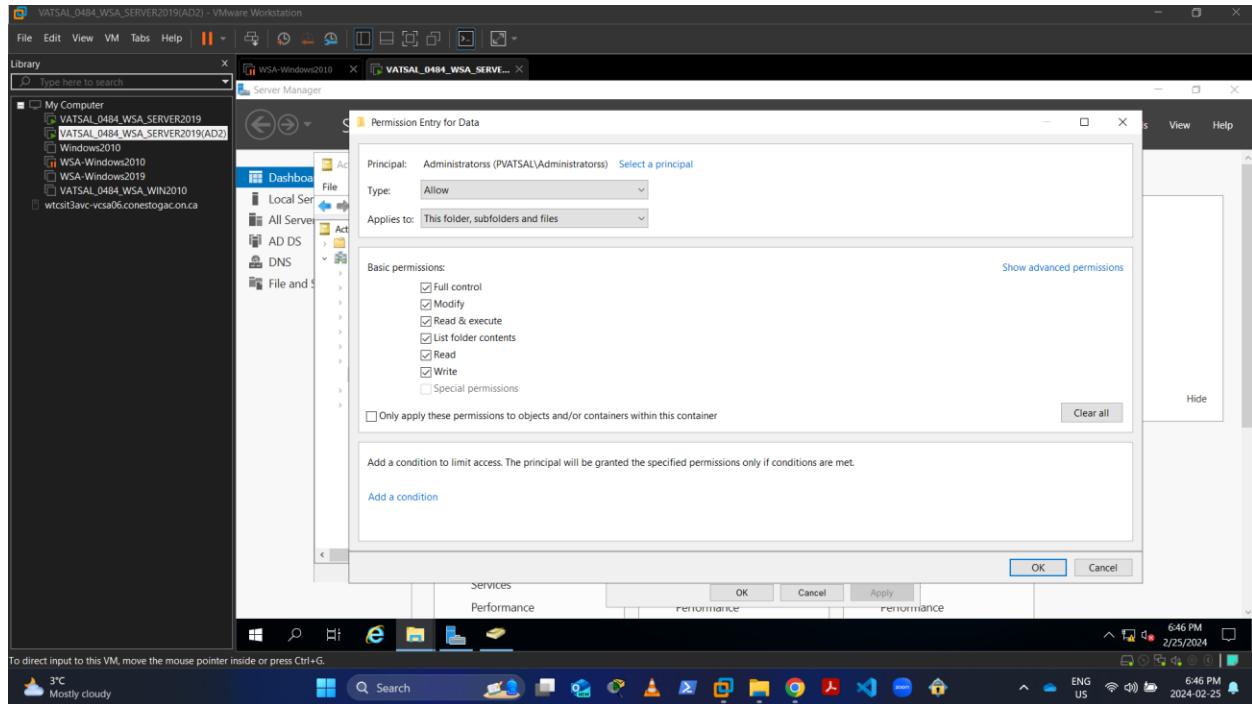


Fig 6-12: Picture shows that the Administrators permissions.

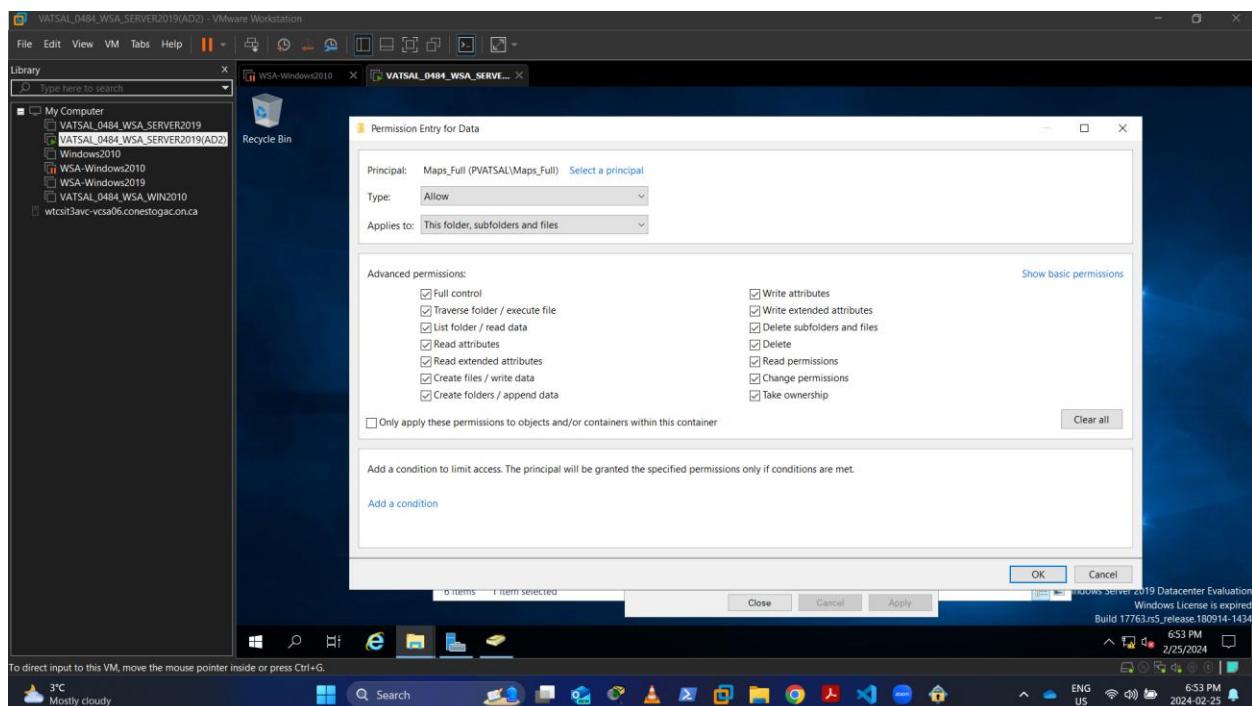


Fig 6-13: Picture shows that the Maps_Full permissions.

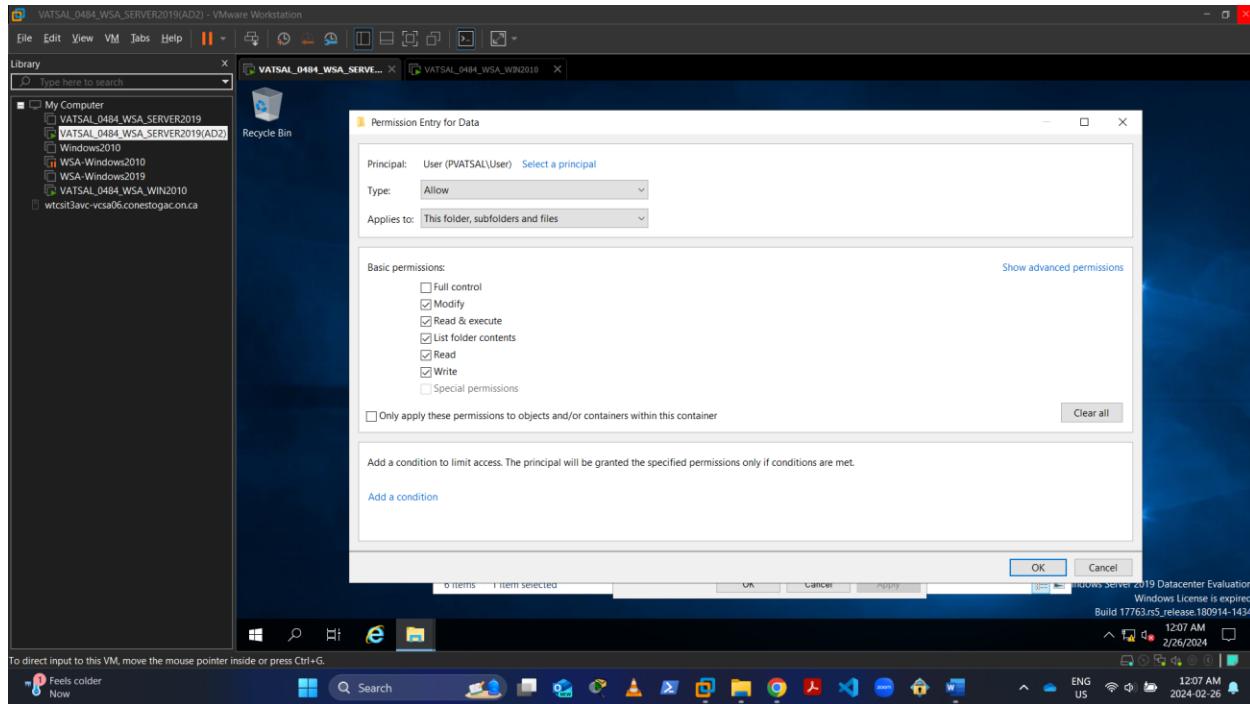


Fig 6-14: Picture shows that the User permissions.

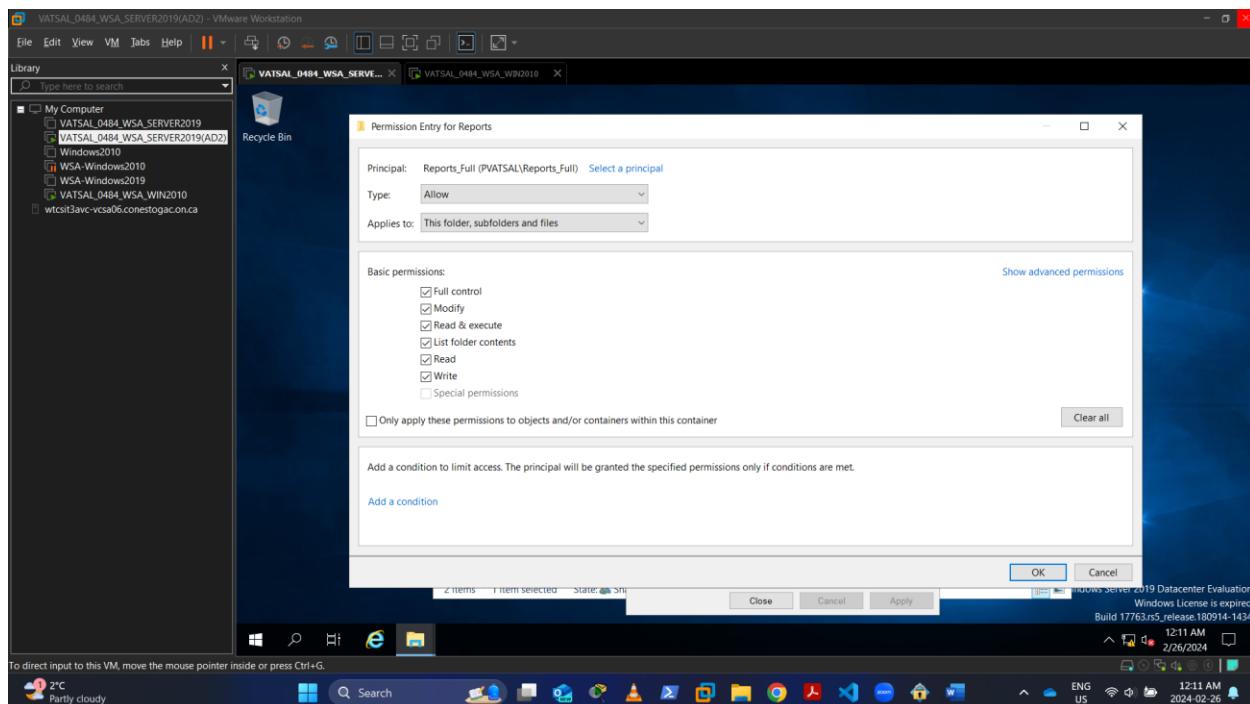


Fig 6-15: Picture shows that the Reports_Full permissions.

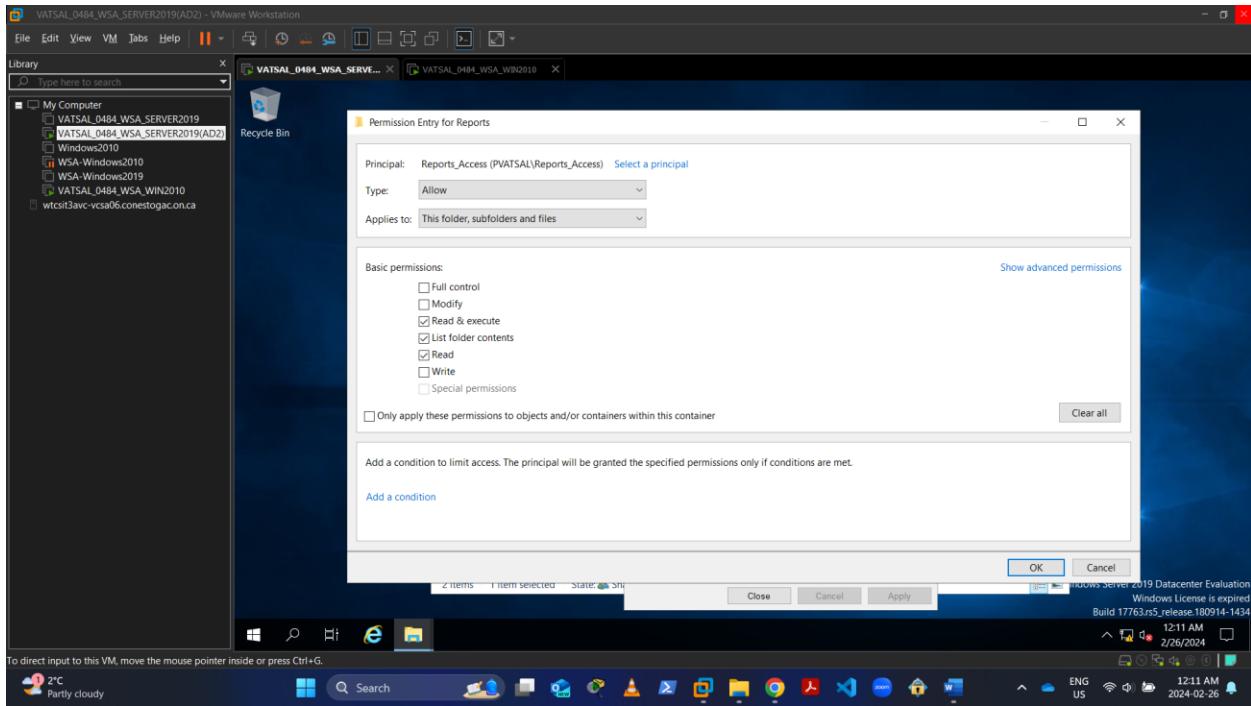


Fig 6-16: Picture shows that the Reports_Access permissions.

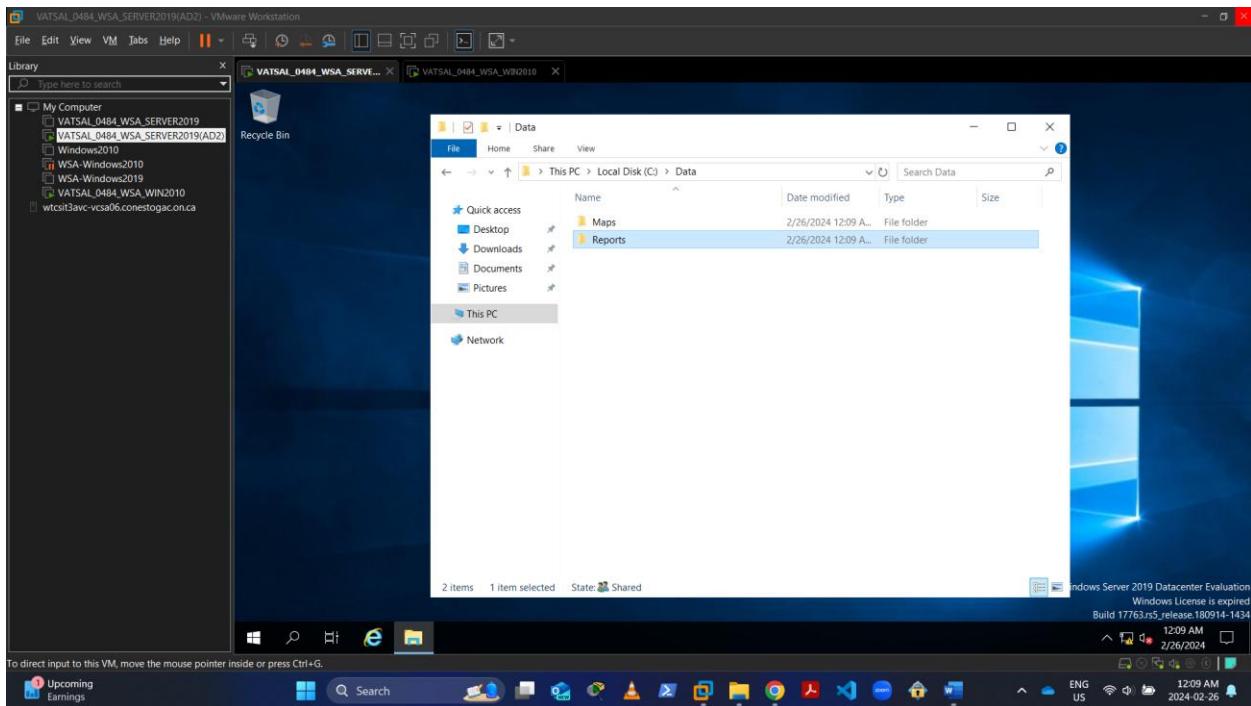


Fig 6-17: Picture shows that the Folders of data.

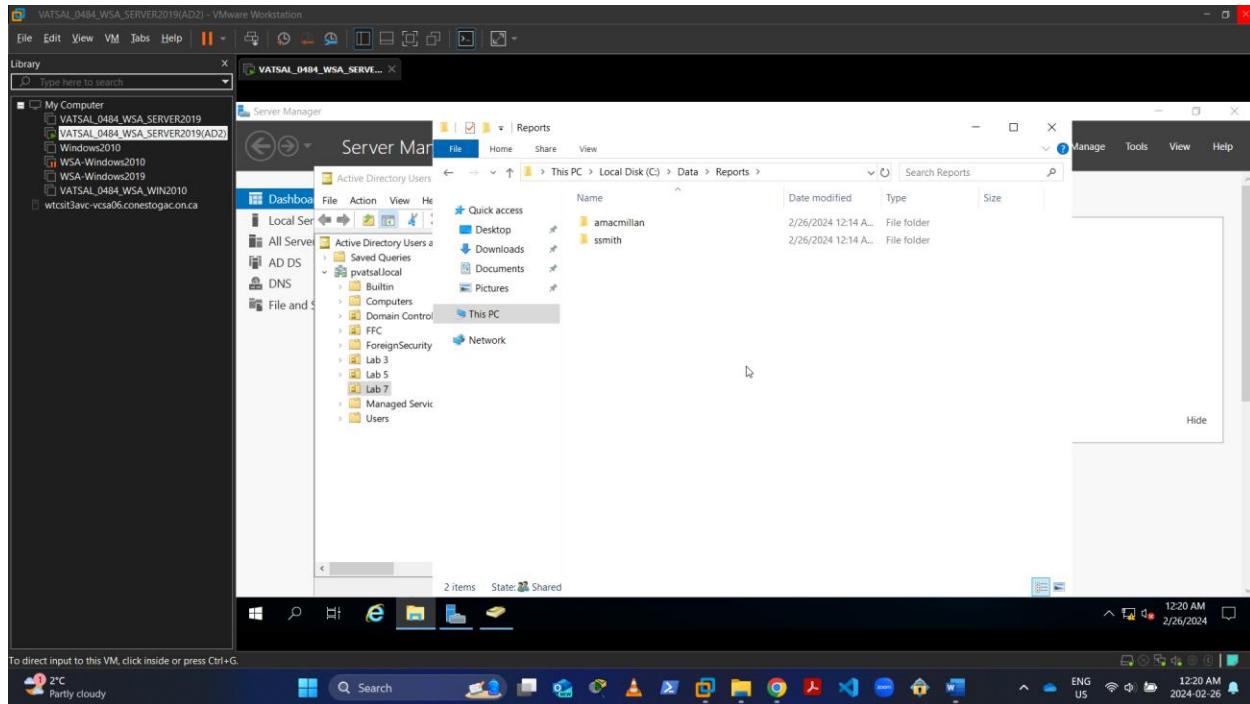


Fig 6-18: Picture shows that the reports folder.

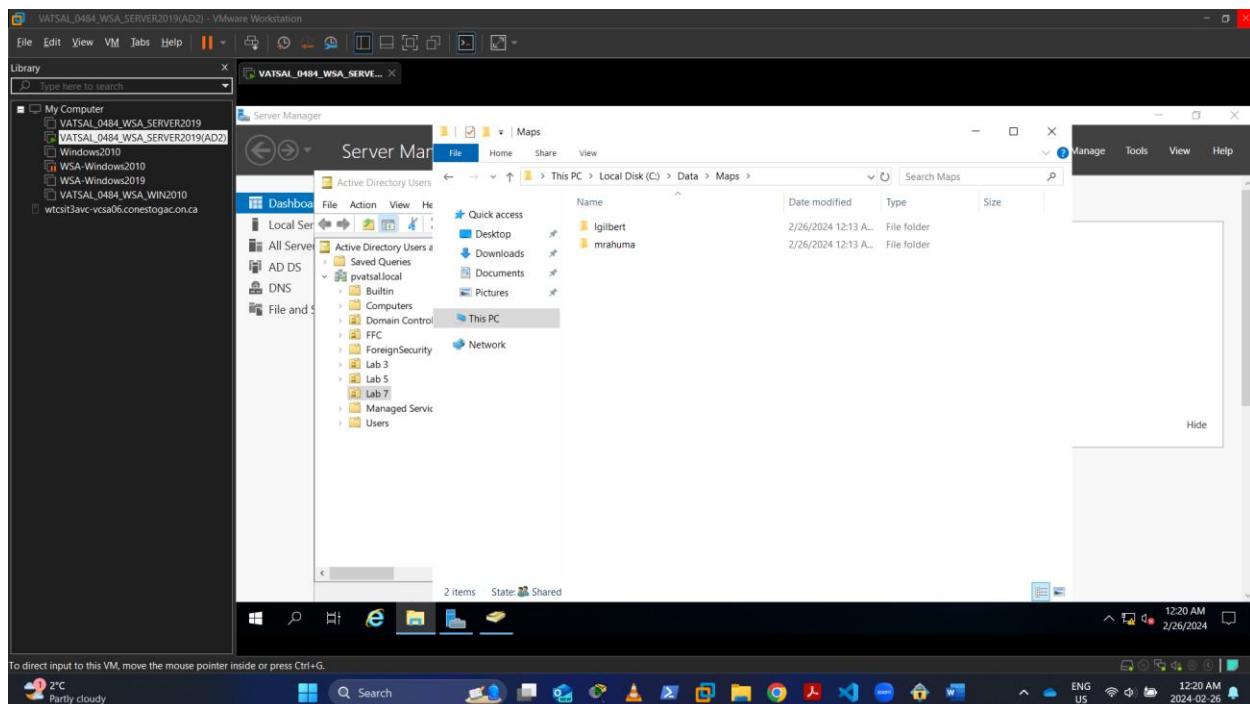


Fig 6-19: Picture shows that the maps folder.

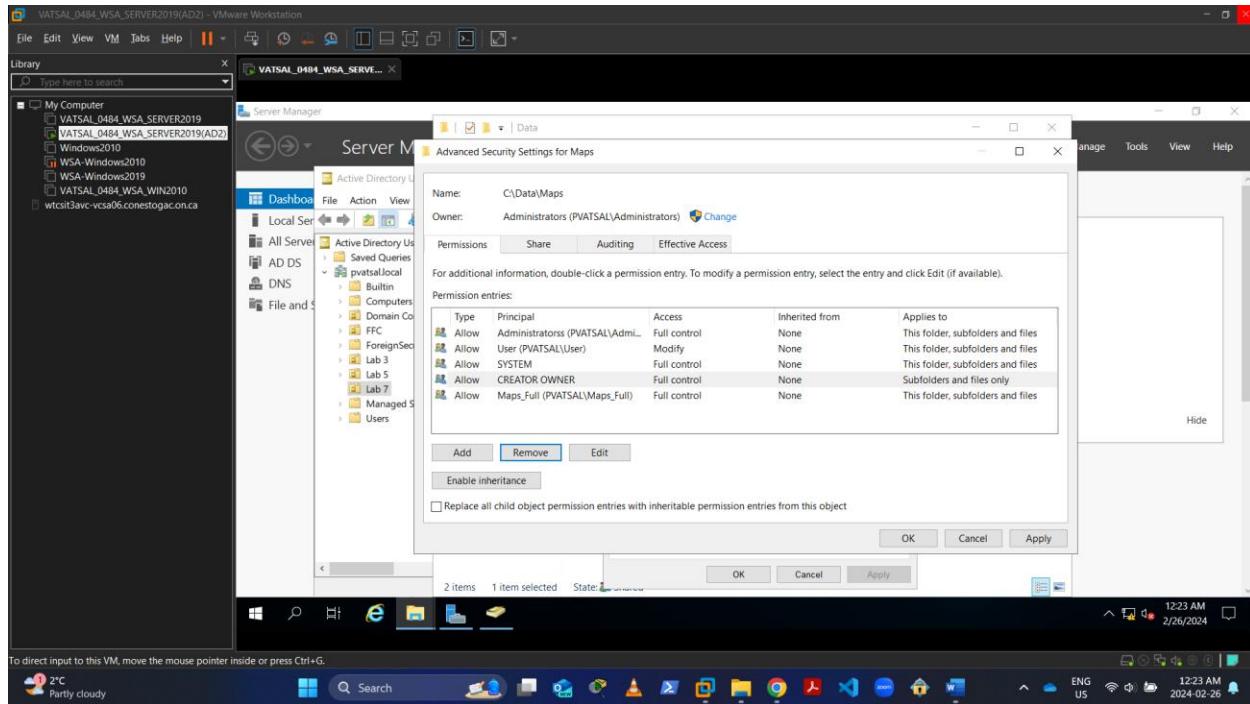


Fig 6-20: Picture shows that the maps NTFS permissions entry.

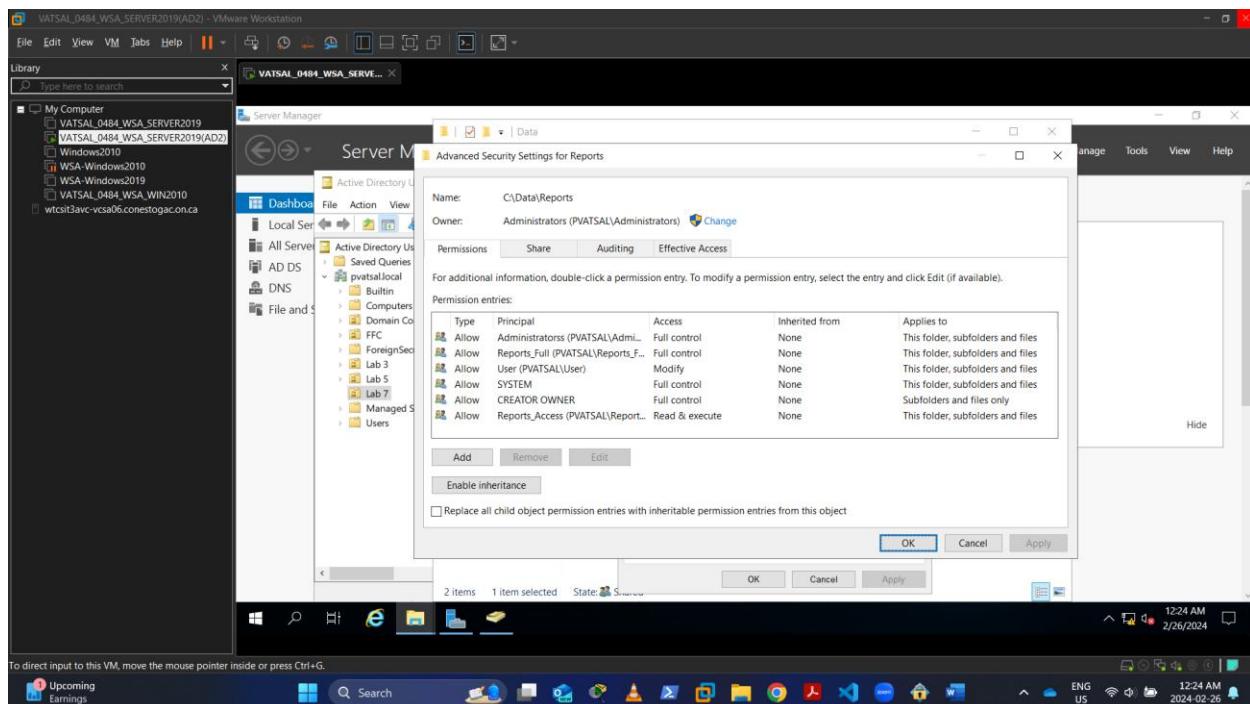


Fig 6-21: Picture shows that the reports NTFS permissions entry.

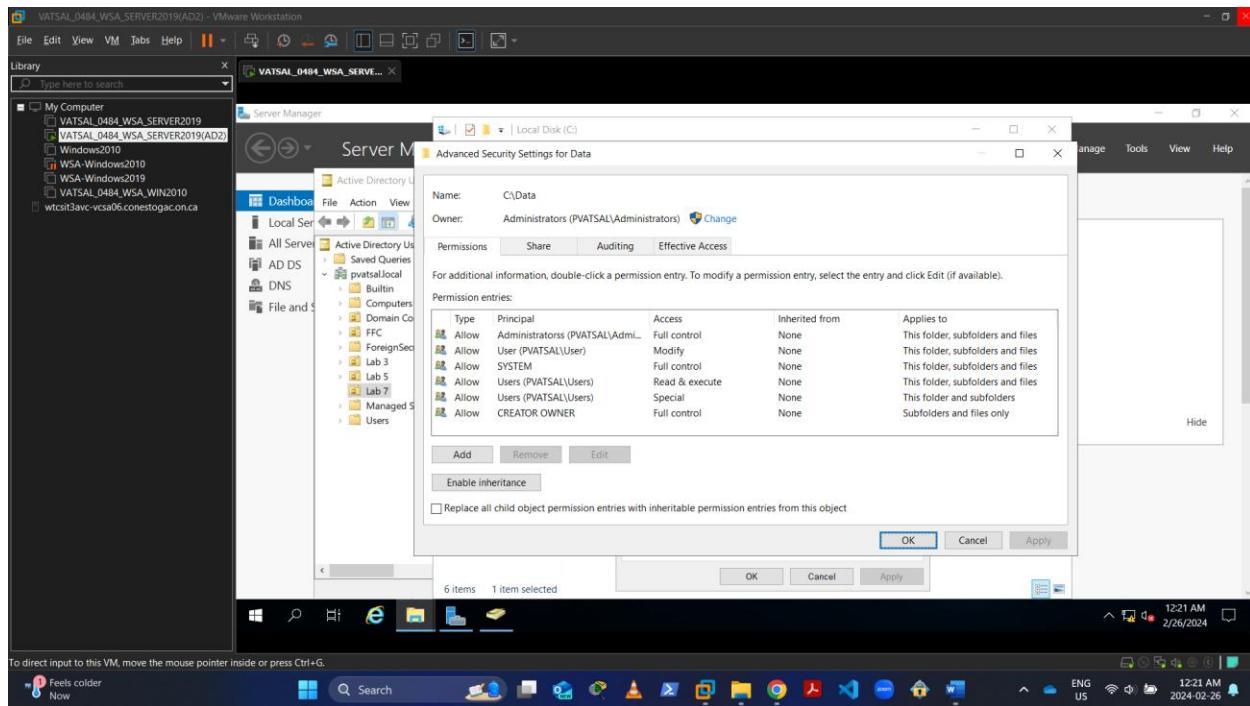


Fig 6-22: Picture shows that the data NTFS permissions entry.

Reflection

1. Does NFTS standard permissions override sharing permissions?

Ans. Yes, NFTS standard permissions override sharing permissions in a windows environment. When file is accessed, both the NFTS and share permissions are examining.

2. What is the difference between explicit and inherited permissions?

Ans. Explicit permissions are the permissions that are directly assigned to the files and folders. These permissions are applied only to the specific object to they are assigned. Inherited permissions are the permissions that are passing automatically from the parent object to the child objects. Whenever you create the file within the parent object, it inherited automatically.

3. How do share and NFTS permissions interact with each other?

Ans. Share permissions control the access to the shared resources. They set as a share level and apply to all users accessing by the shared resources. NFTS permission control the access to the file and folders on the local file system. They are set an individual files and folders and apply to both local and network users.

4. When do you need to disable the inherited permissions?

Ans. When you require the different access permissions, files containing confidential information, restricted access, preventing unintended access and temporary access.

4. List the common sharing permissions?

Ans.

1. Full control: Read, Modify, change permission, Take Ownership

2. Change: Read, Modify

3. Read: View

4. What are the six standard NFTS permissions?

Ans.

1. Full Control: user can fully control the permissions.

2. Modify: user with only modify the permissions includes view the file, modifying, deleting etc.

3. Read & Execute: User can read and execute the files within the folder.

4. List Folder Contents: user can only view the contents of the folder and execute files.

5. Read: user can view the contents of the file.

6. Write: user can create the new line of the files within the folder and modify the content of file.