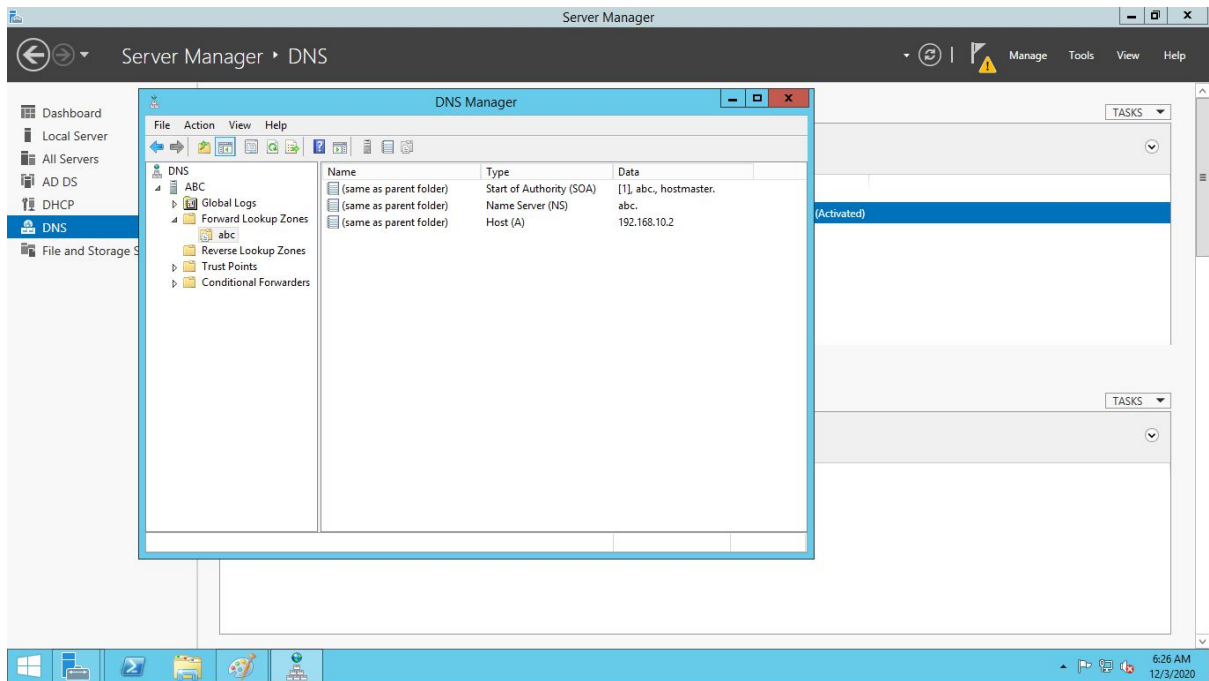
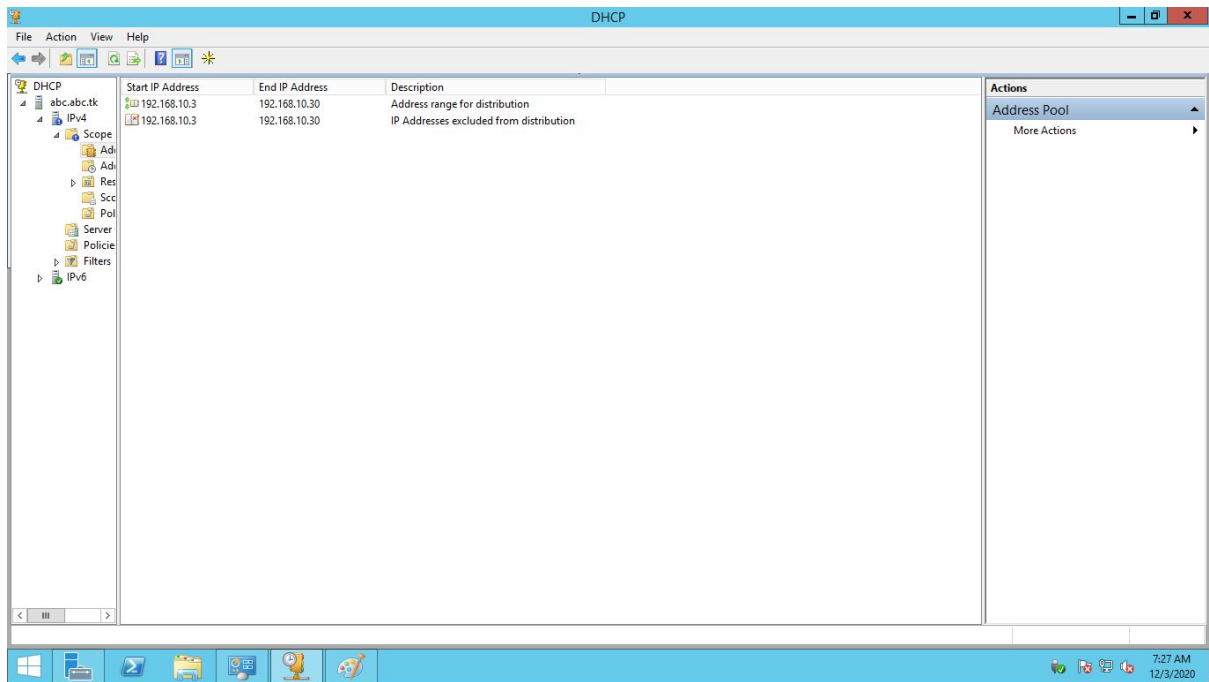
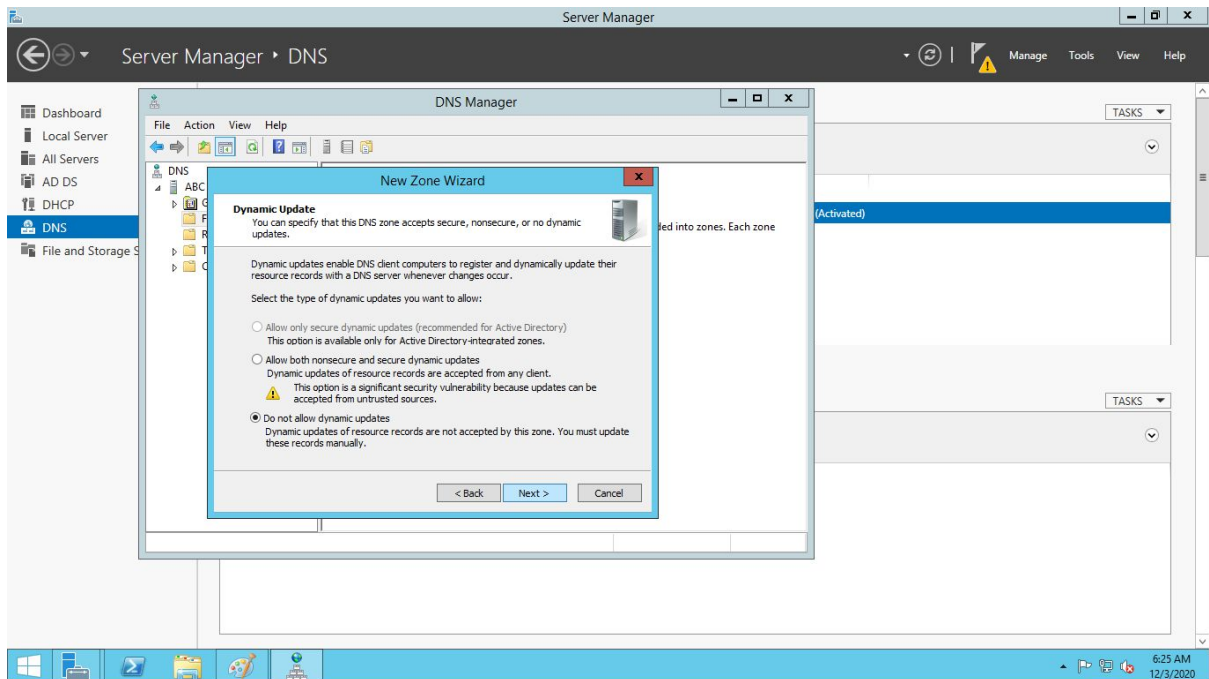
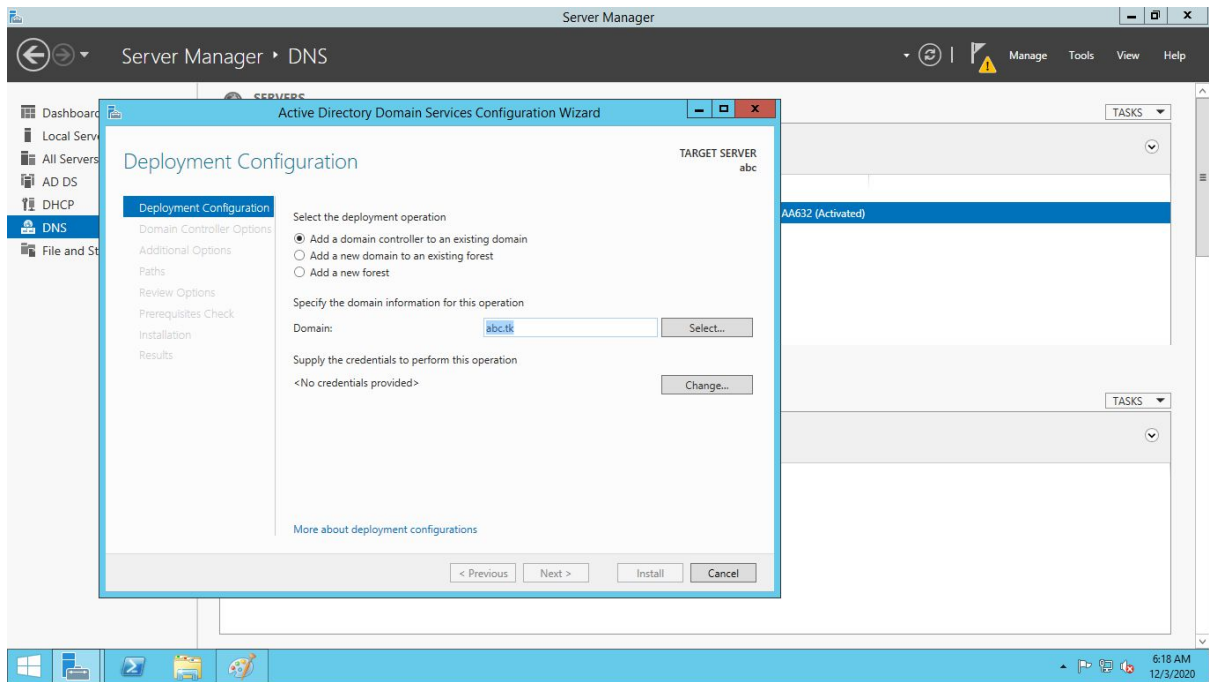


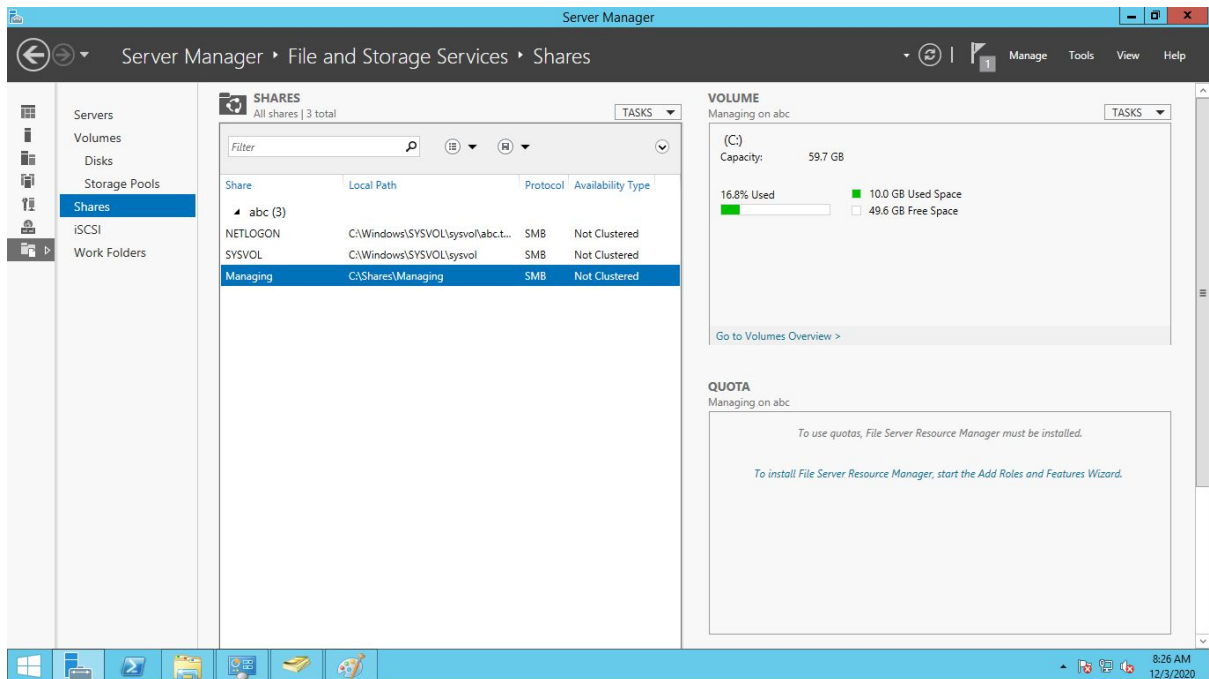
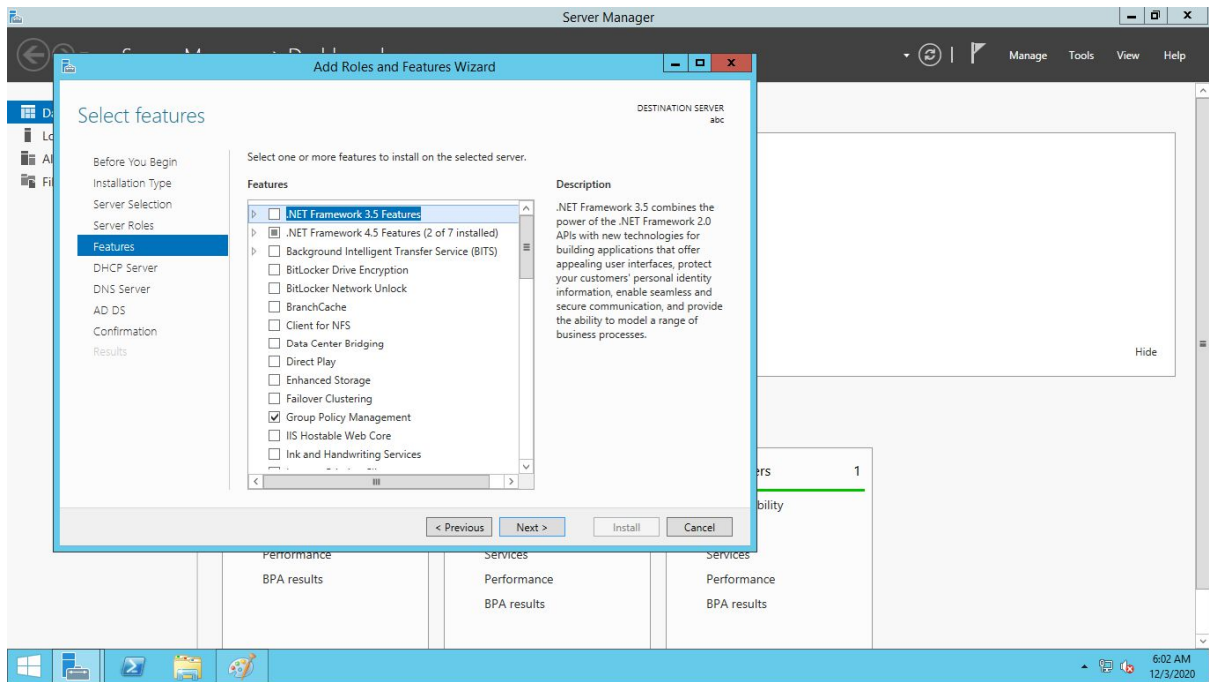
Assignment 1: Administering the Network Infrastructures by Using the services of Core Intrinsic Network OS

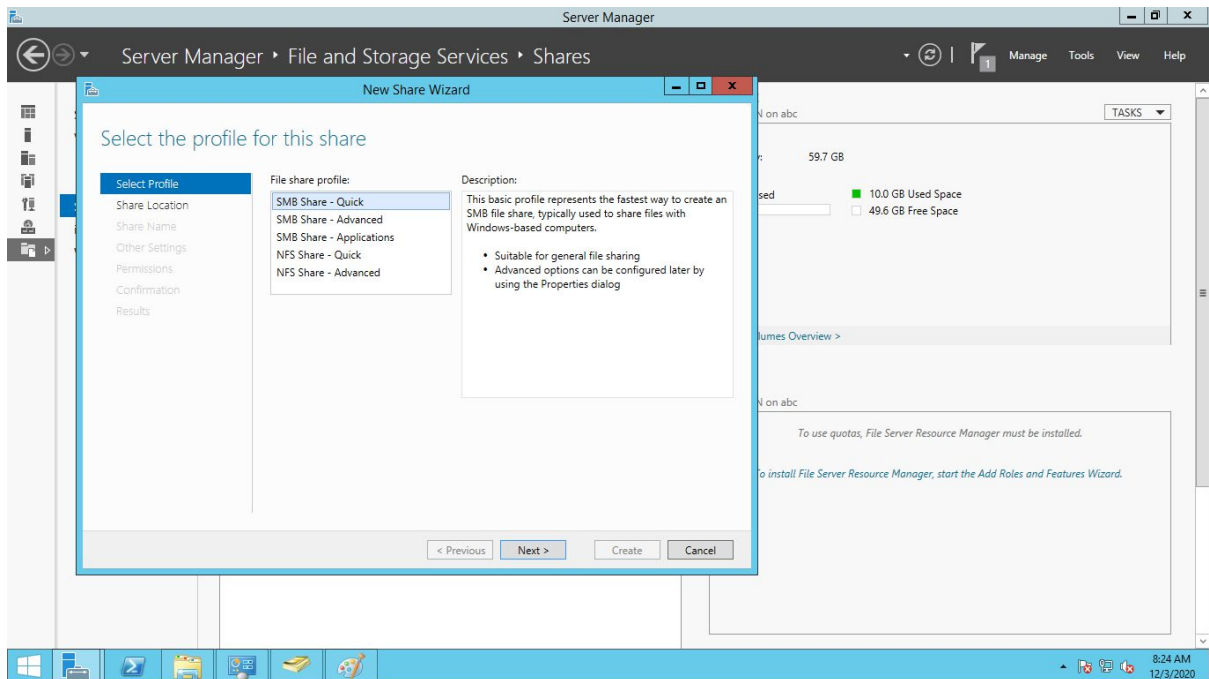
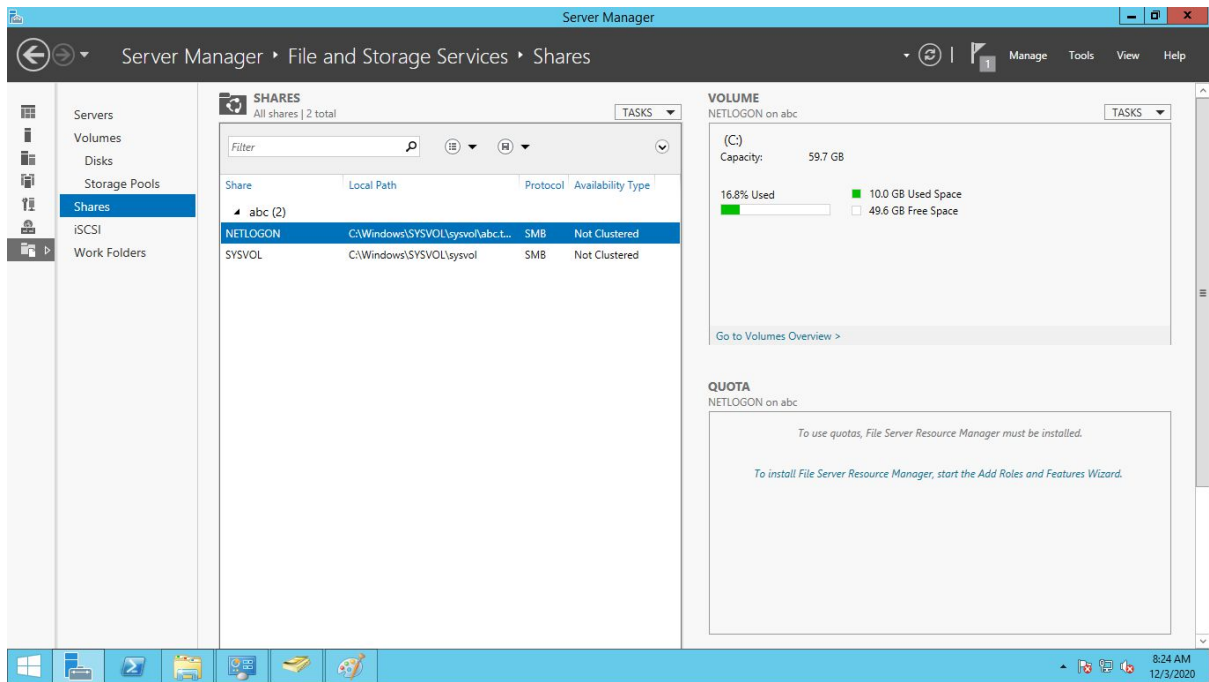
Students :

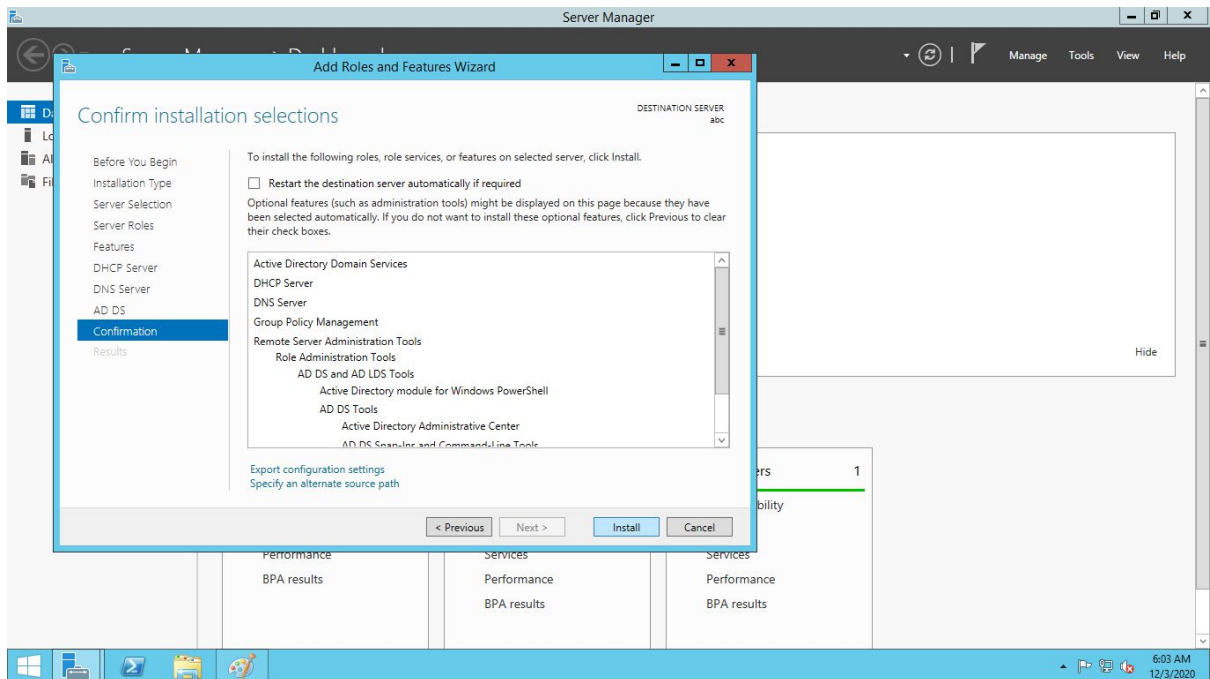
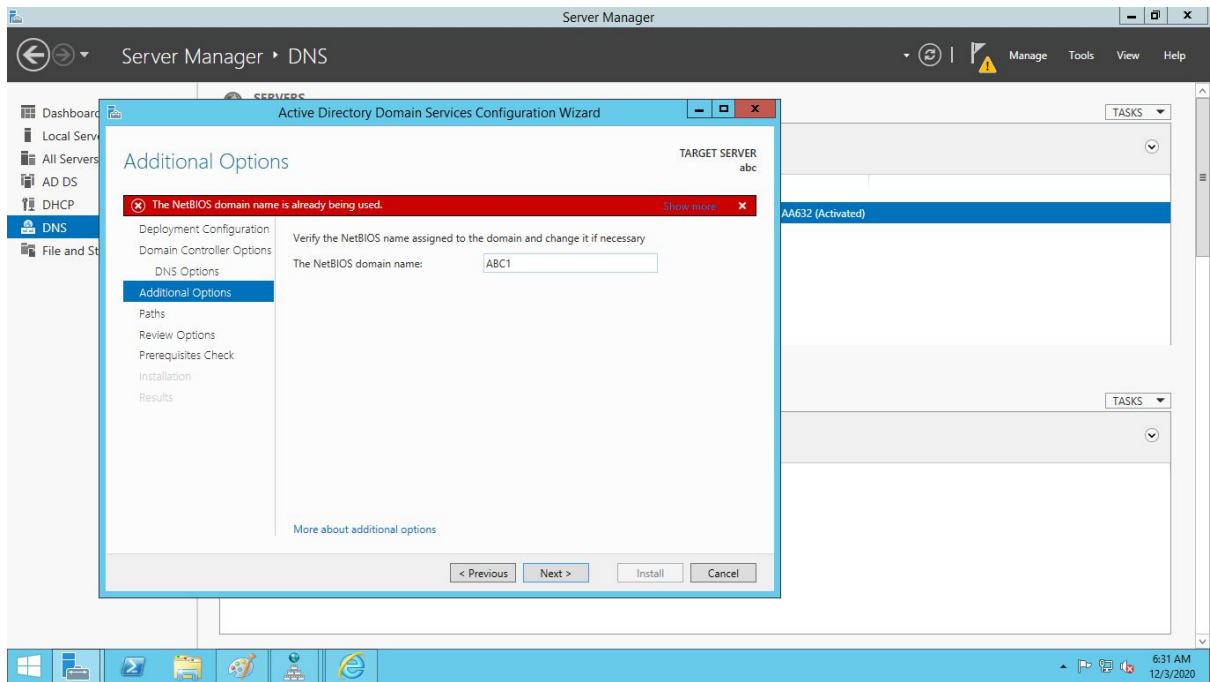
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- 2. Liliana Guraliuc ID 1811989**
- 3. Ion Matei ID 1816251**
- 4. Sonya Kyuchukova ID 1818665**

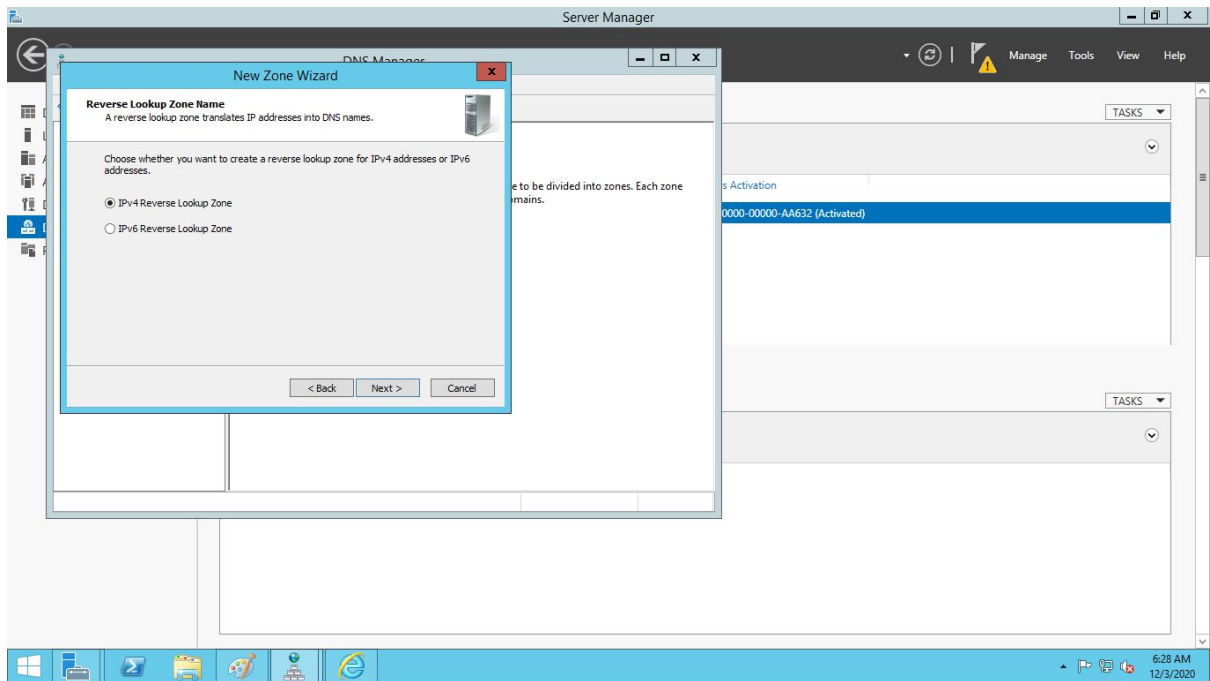
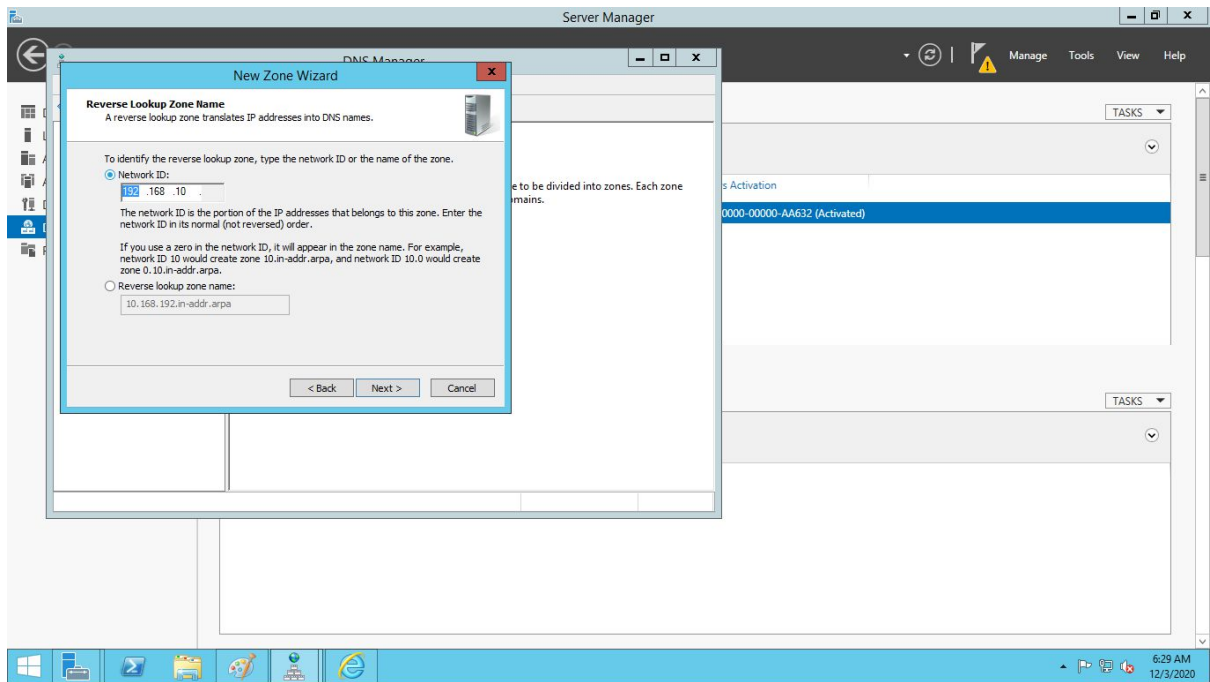


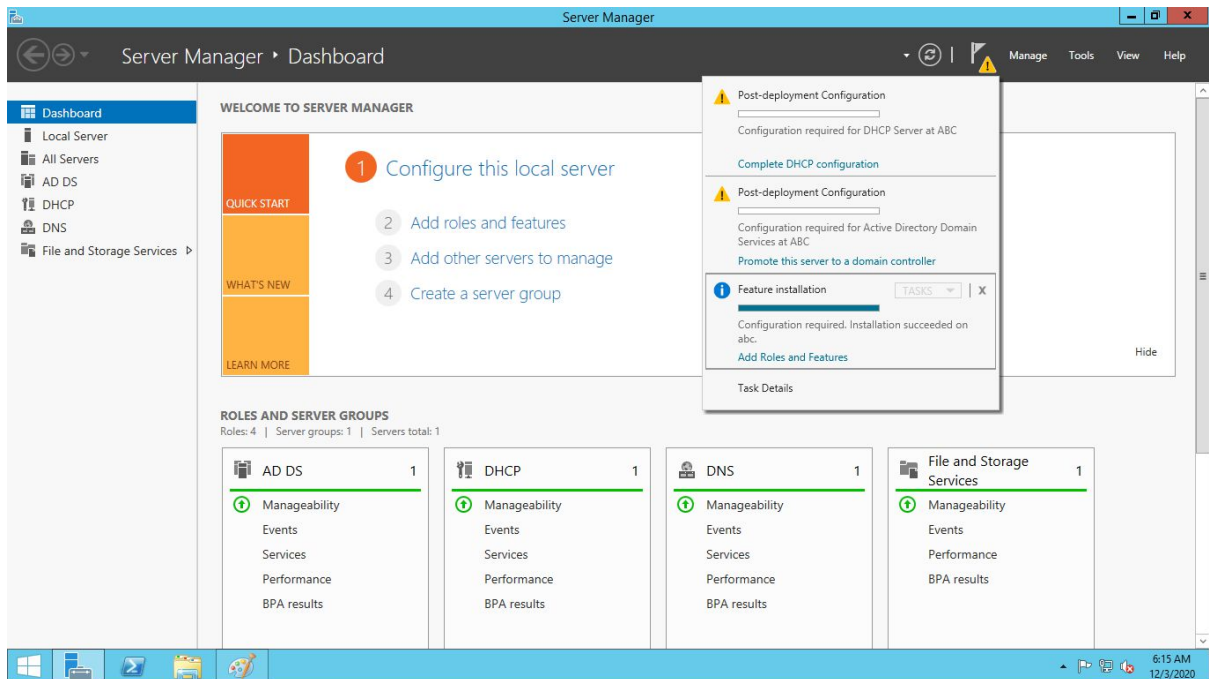
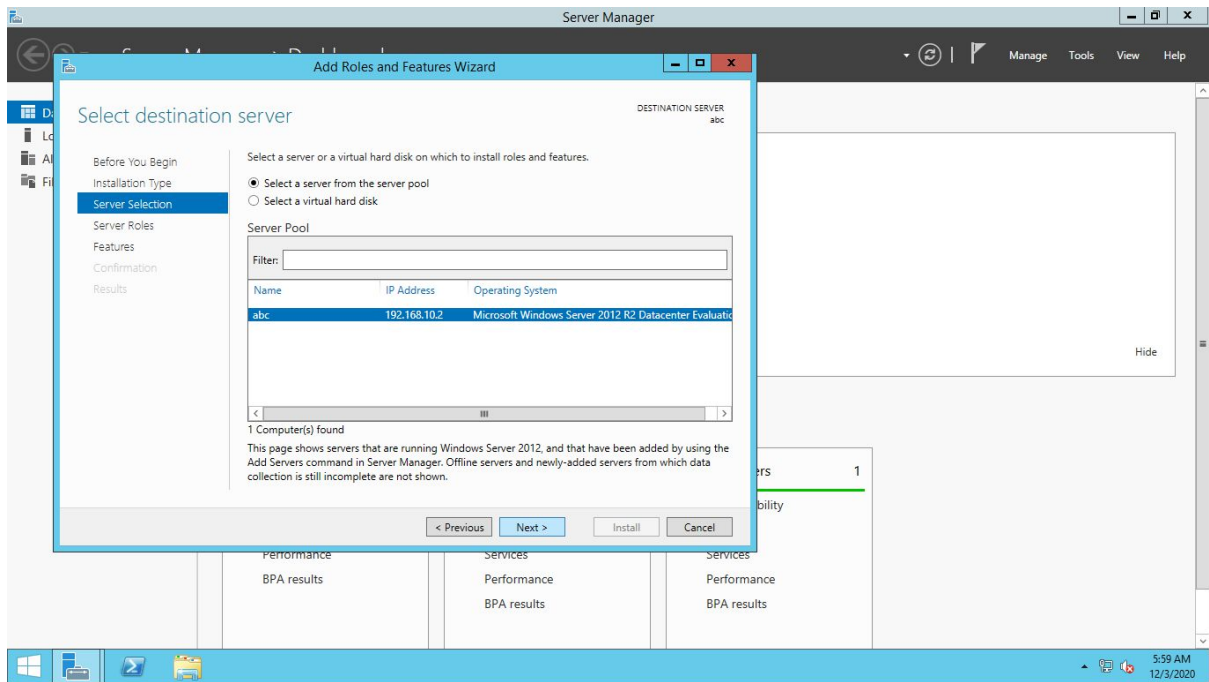


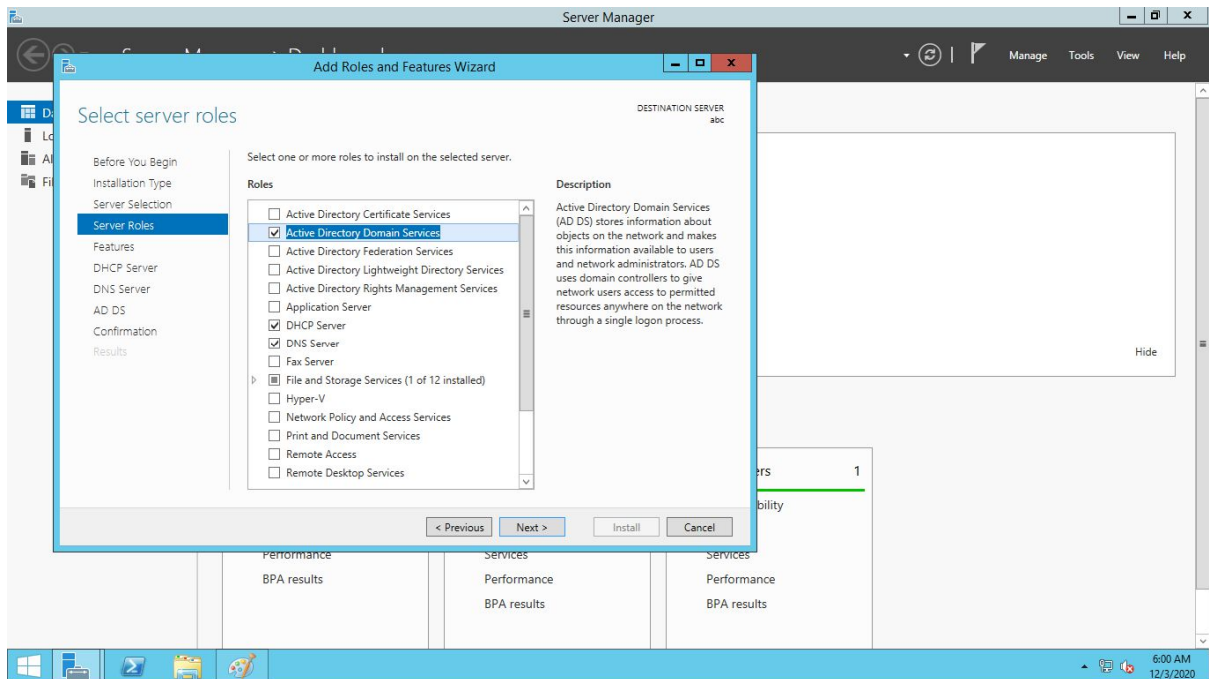
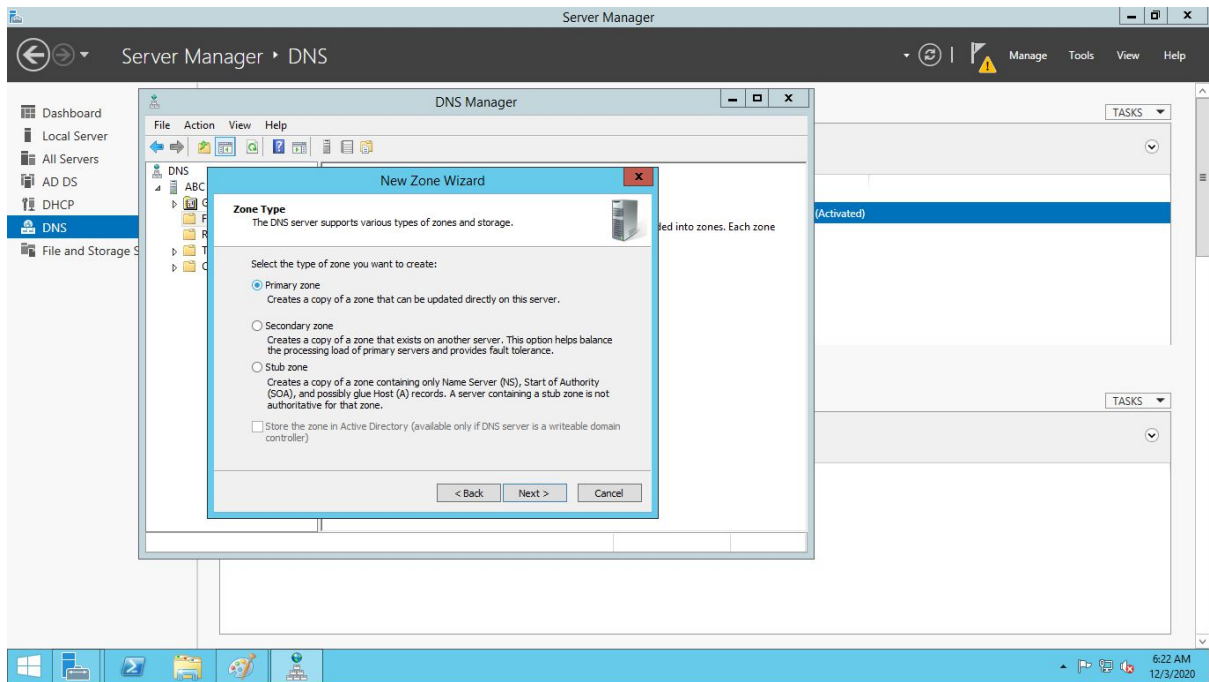


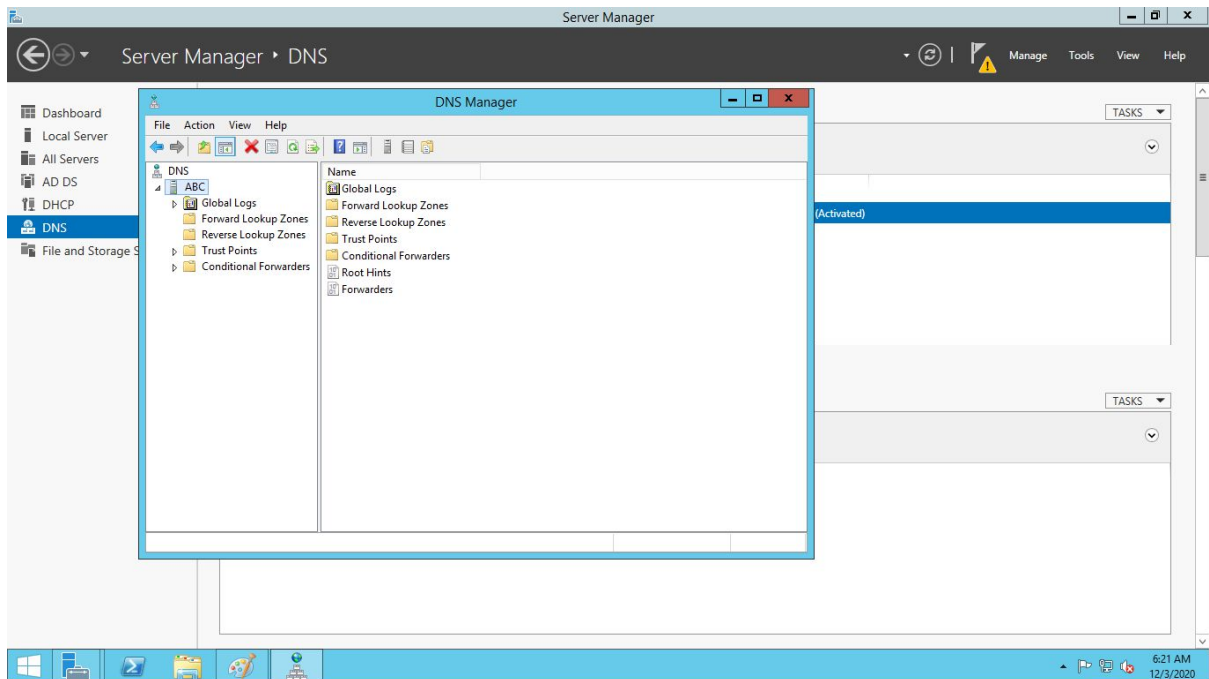
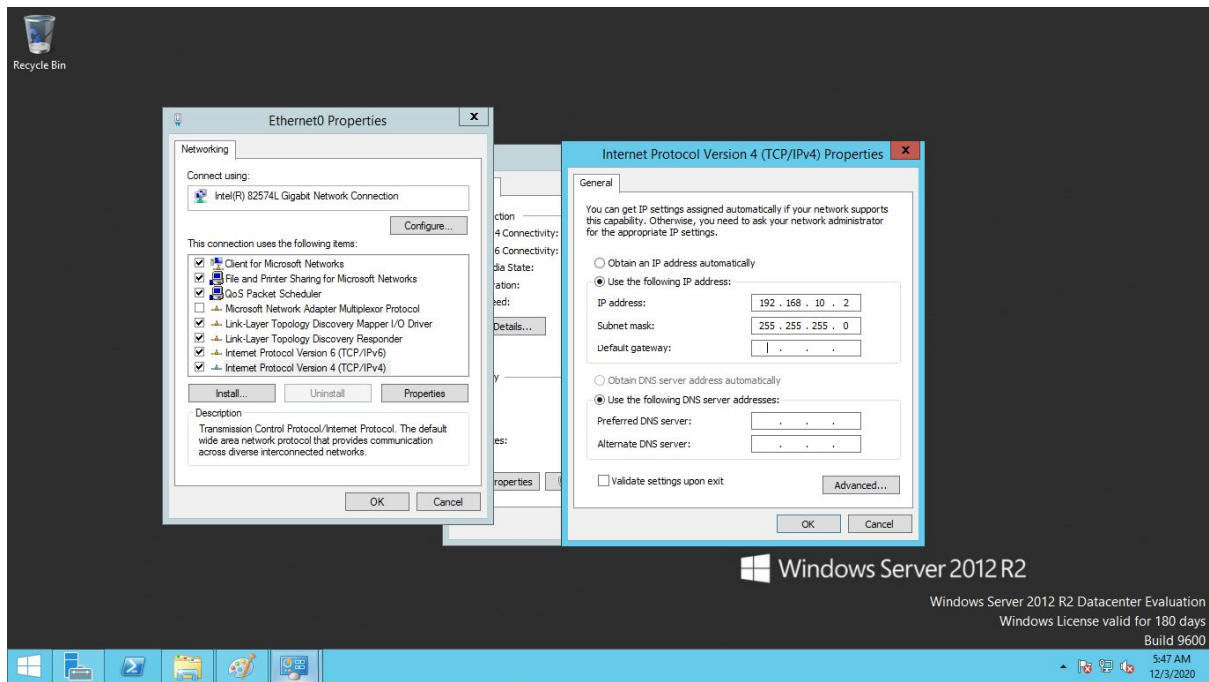


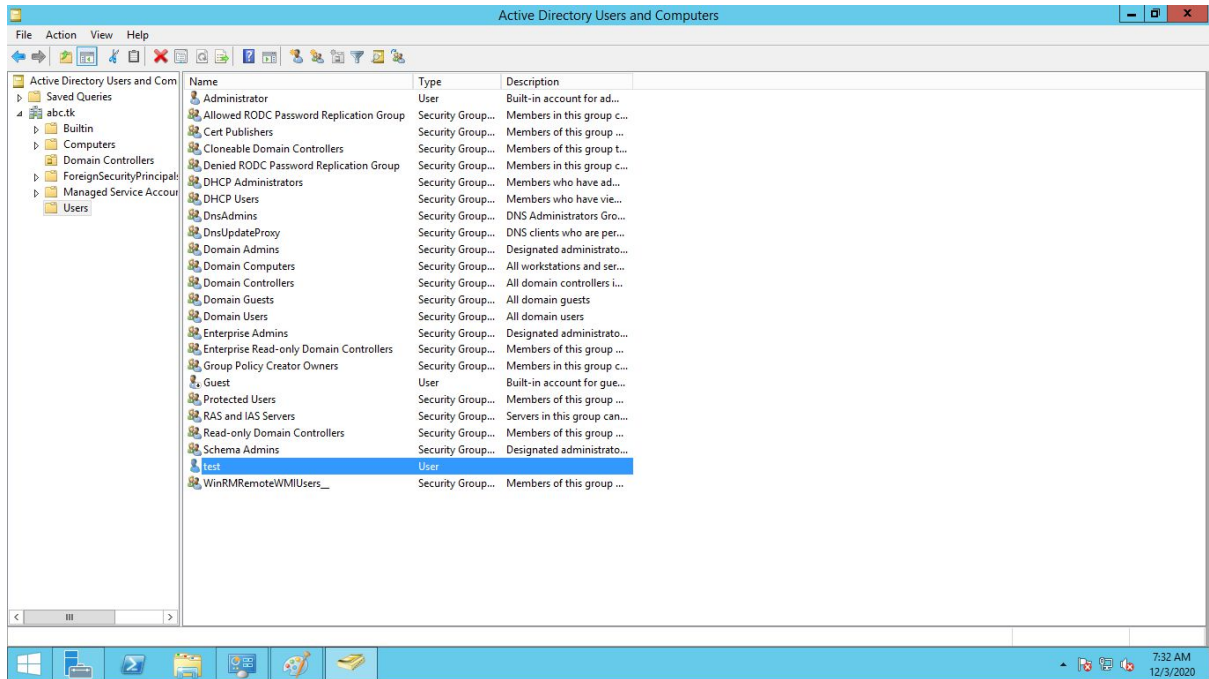
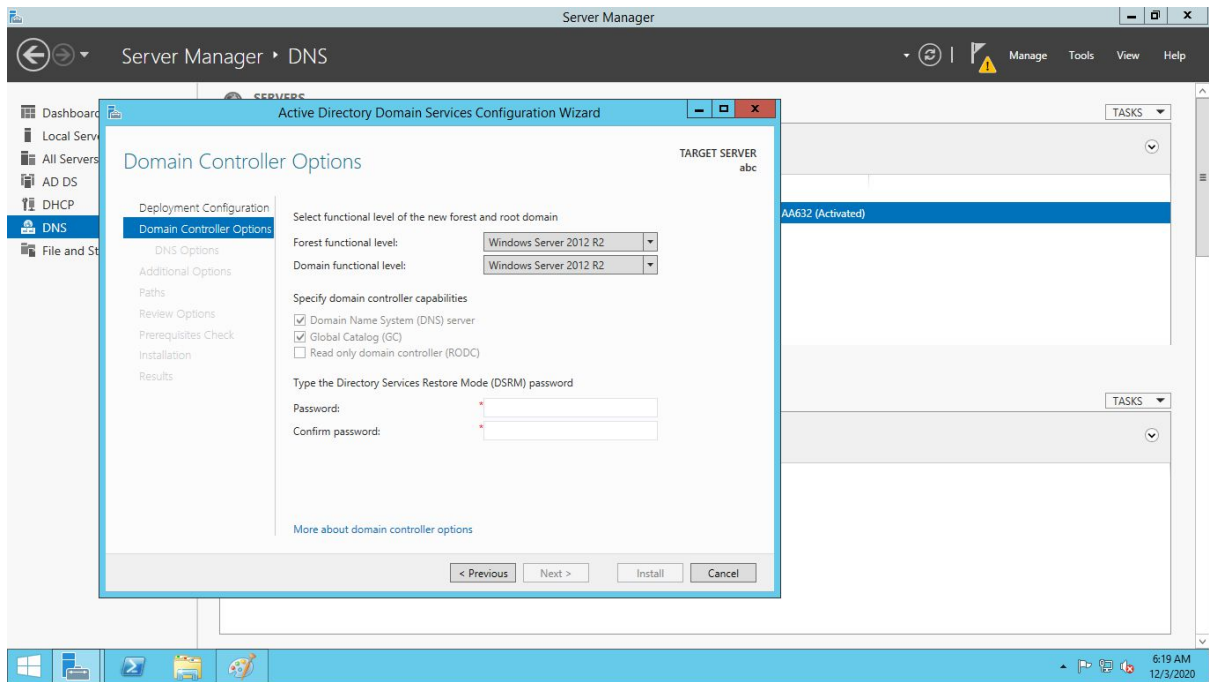


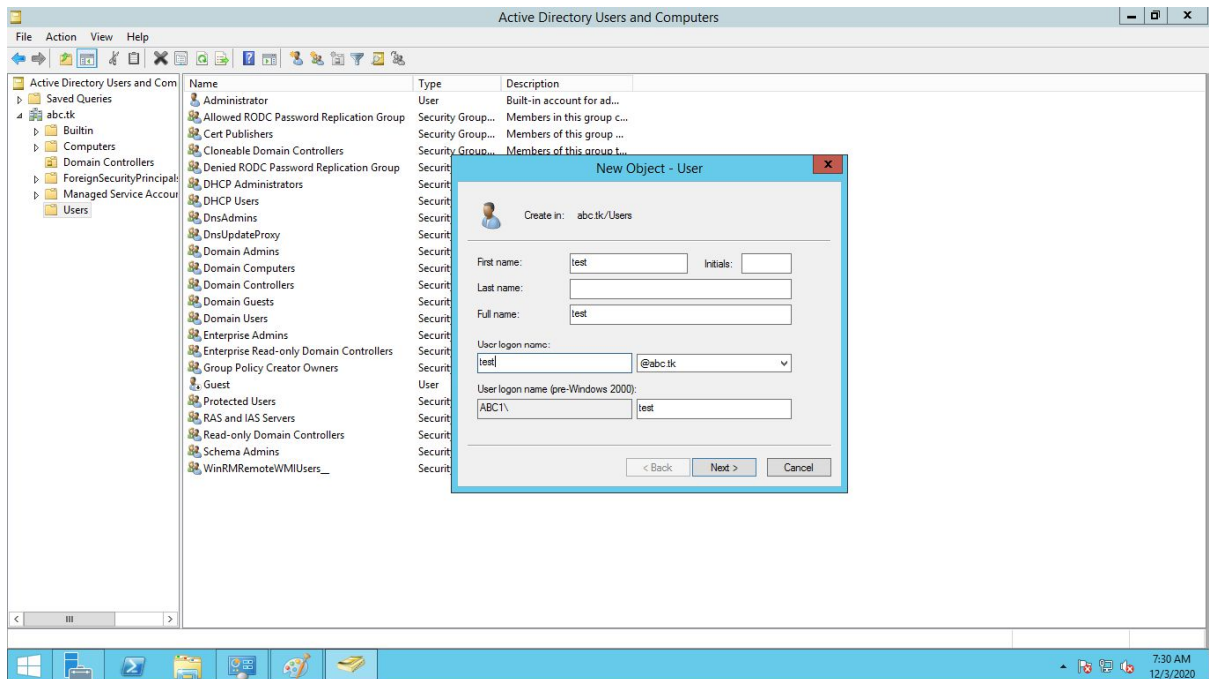
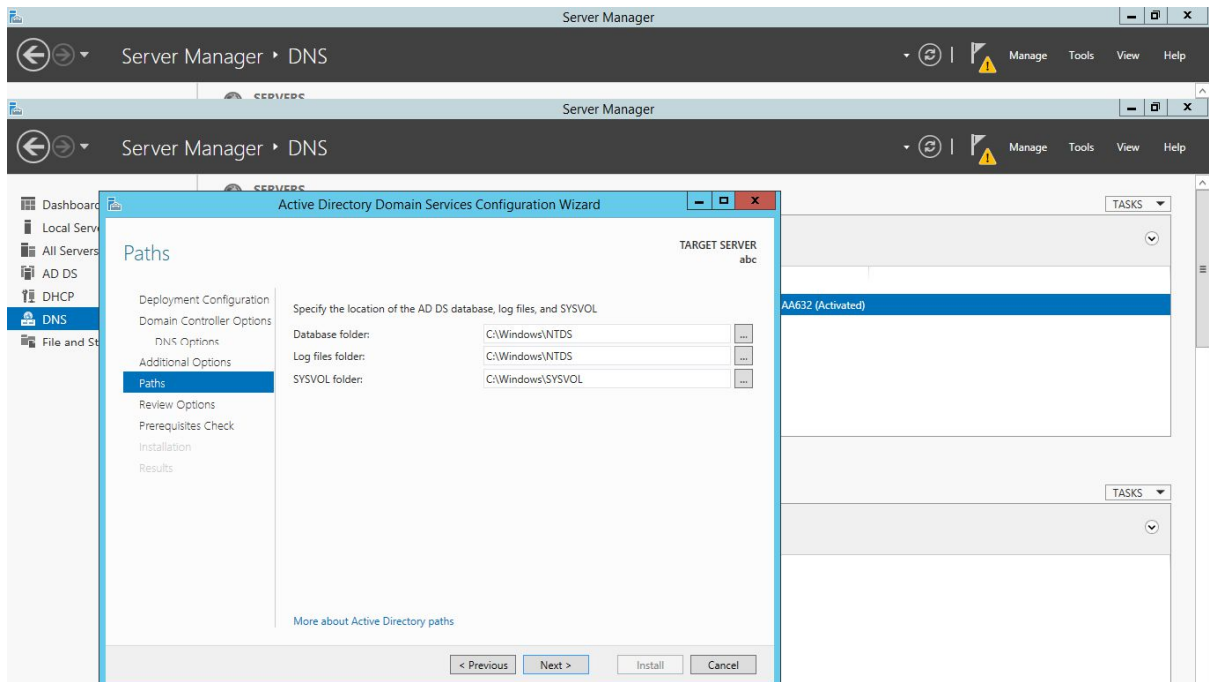


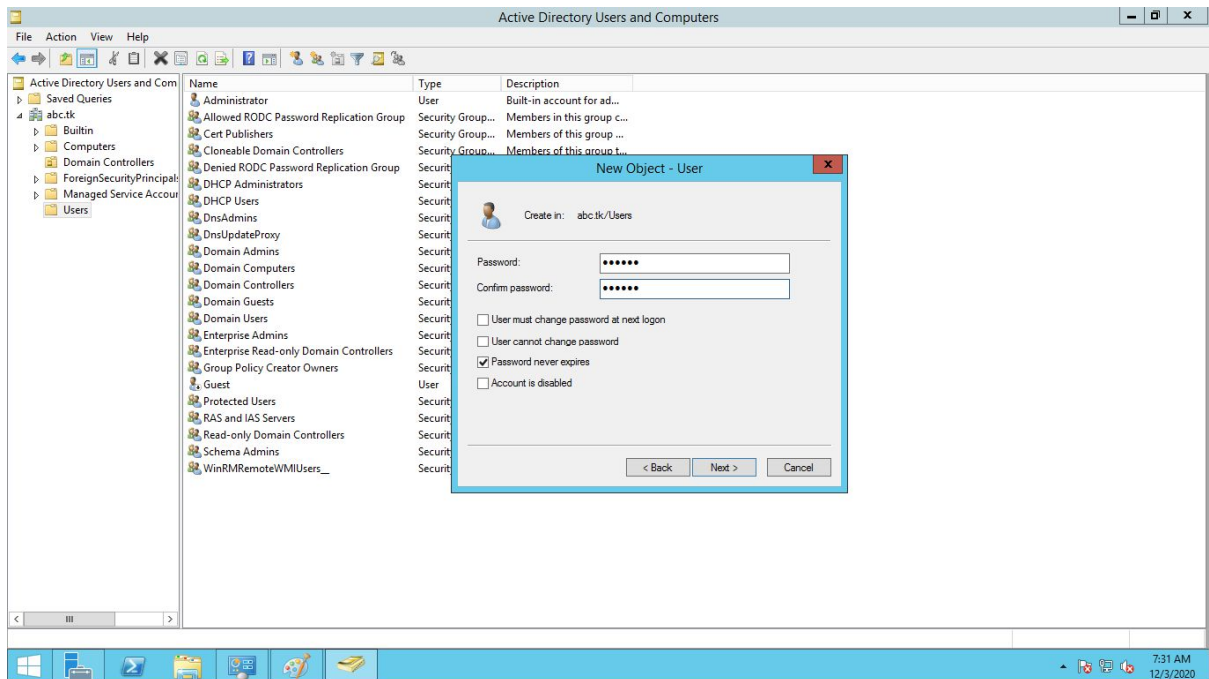
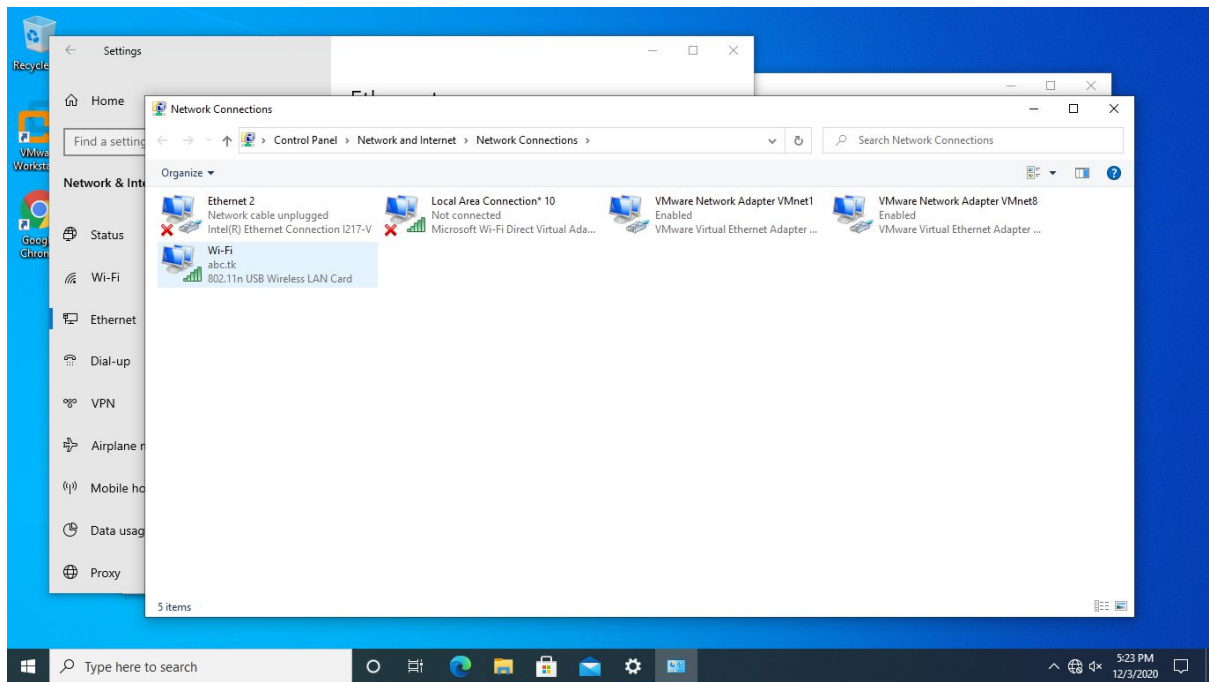


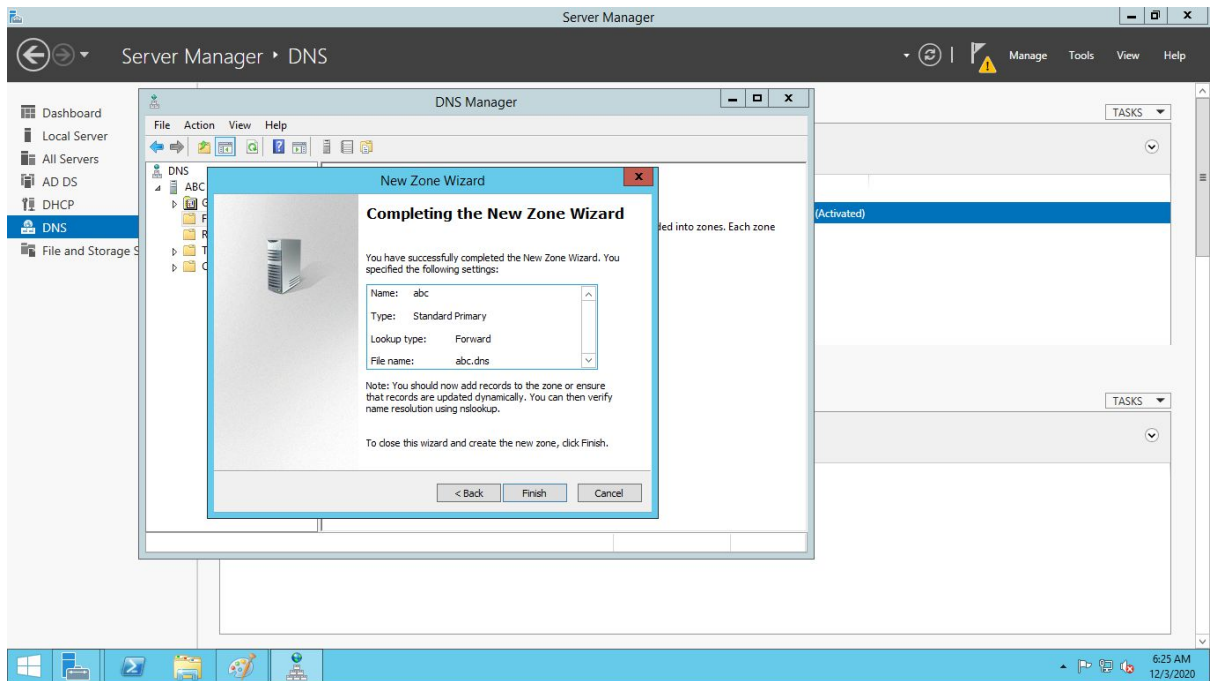
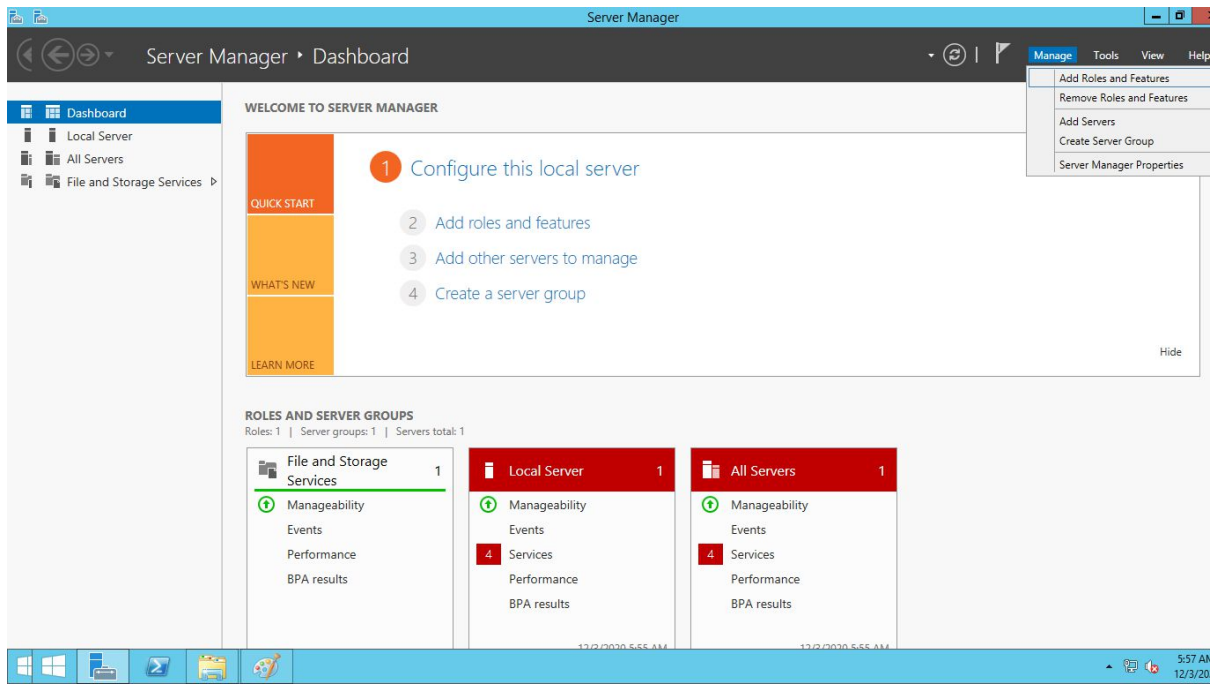


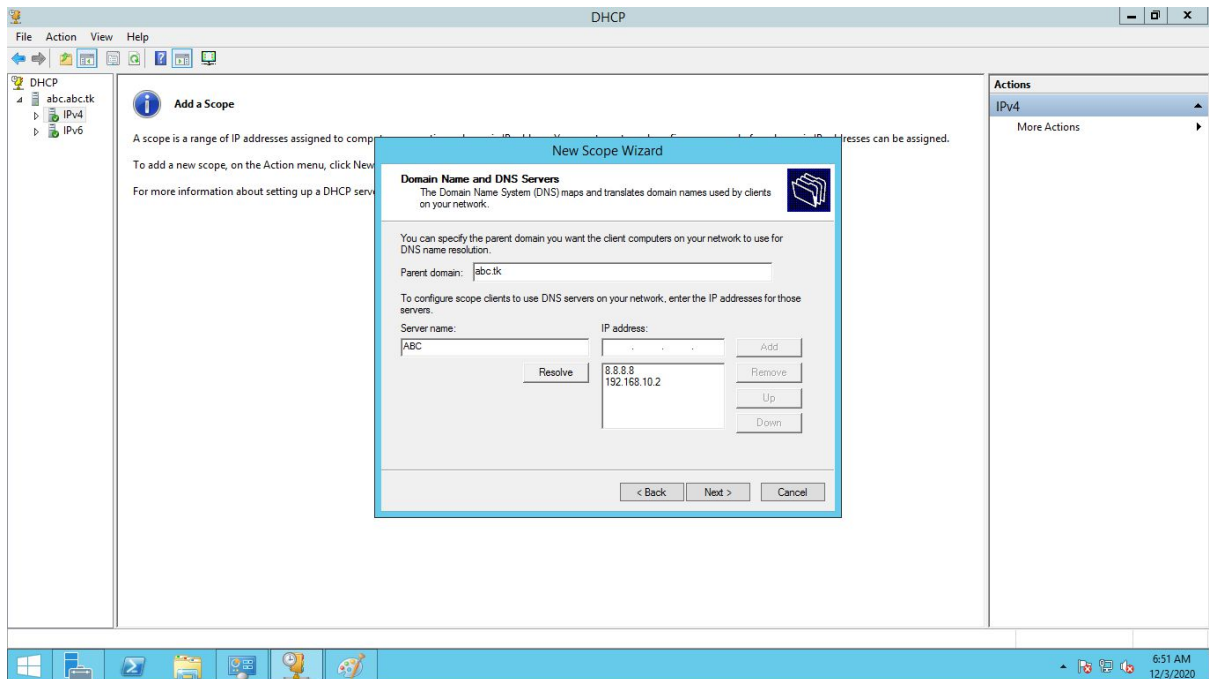
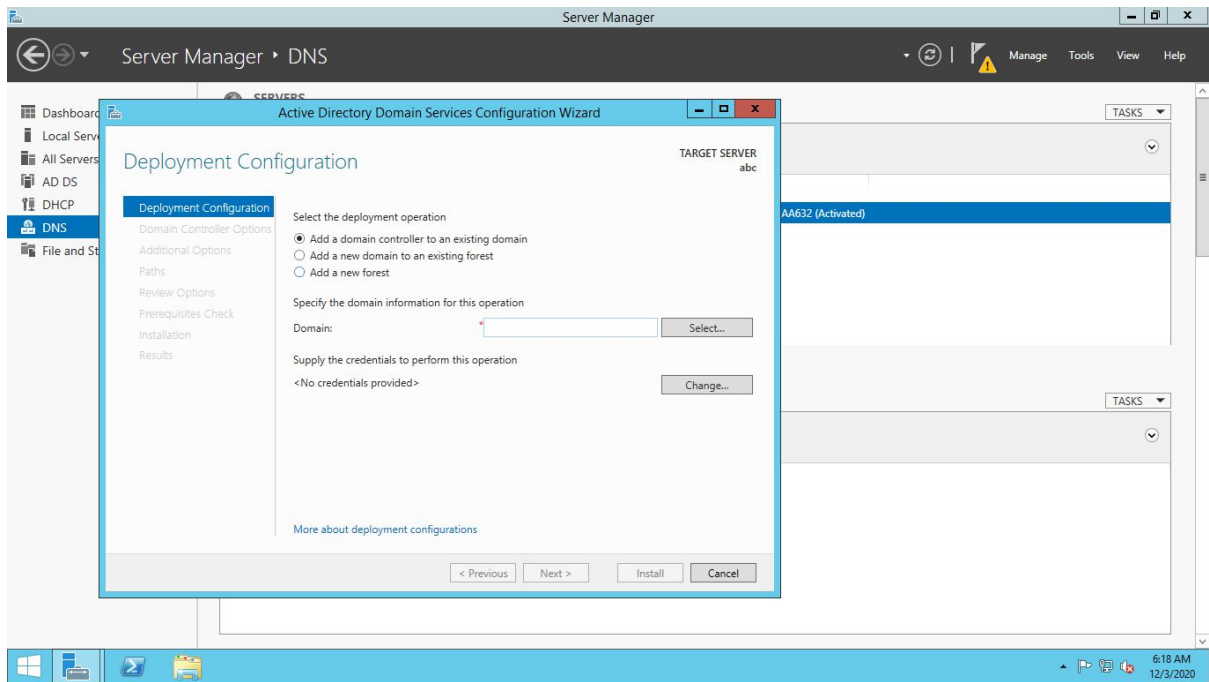


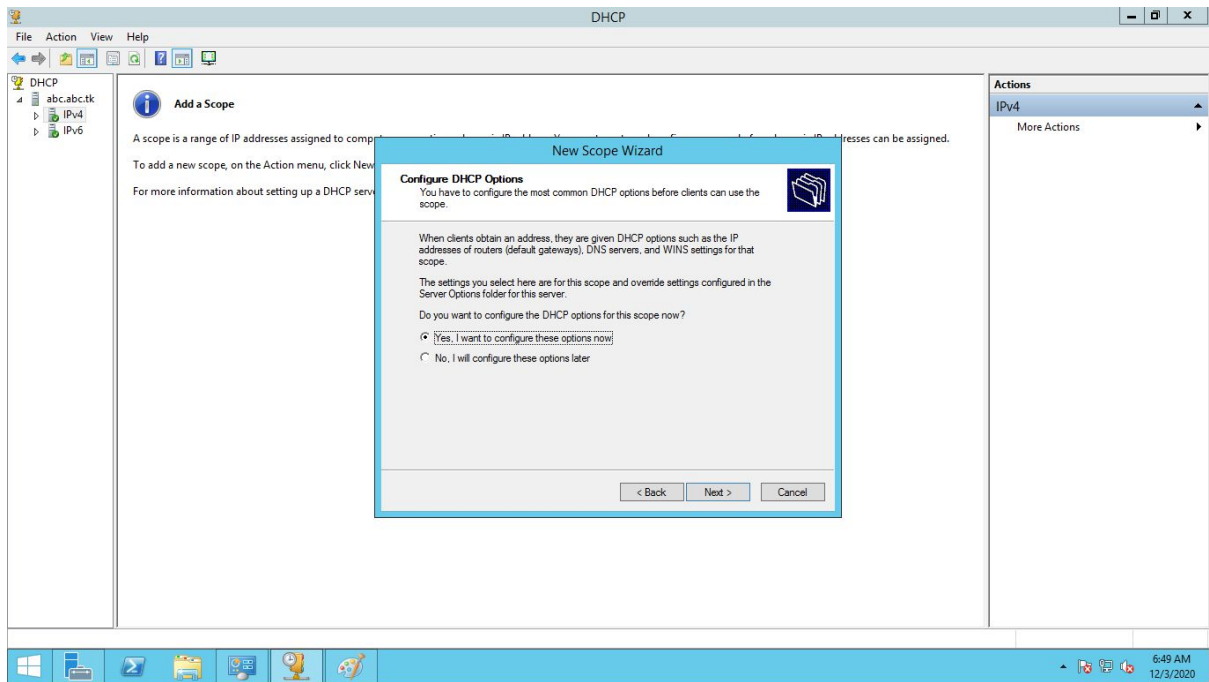


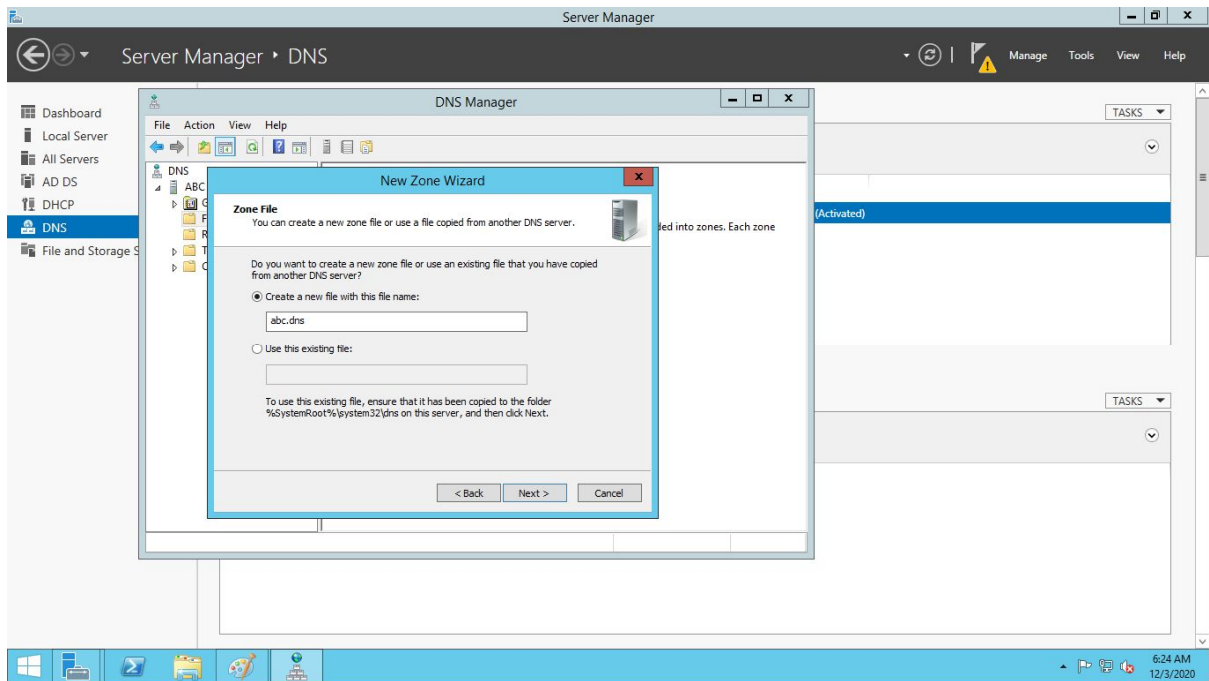
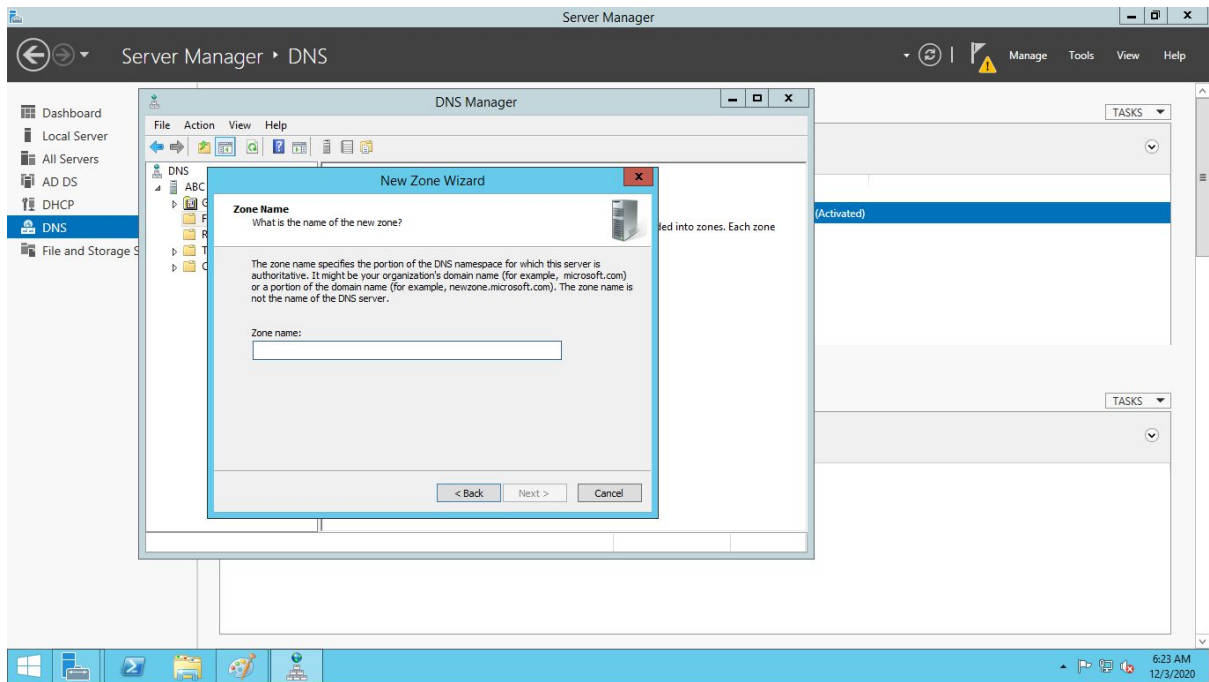


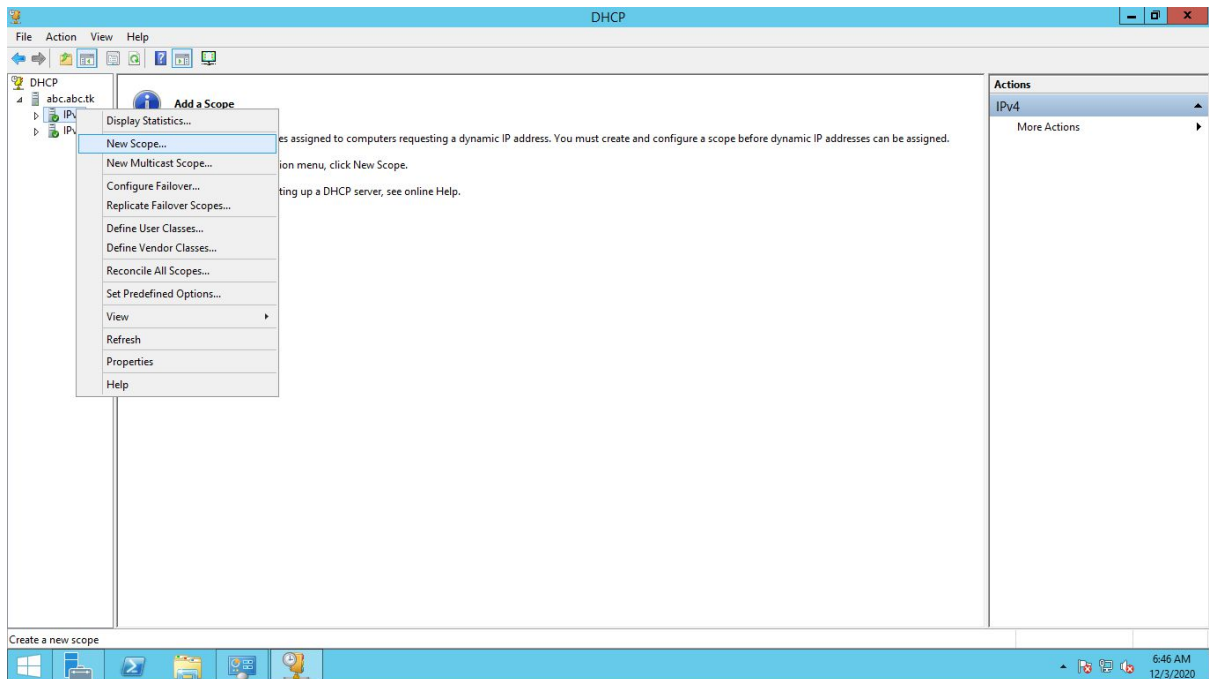
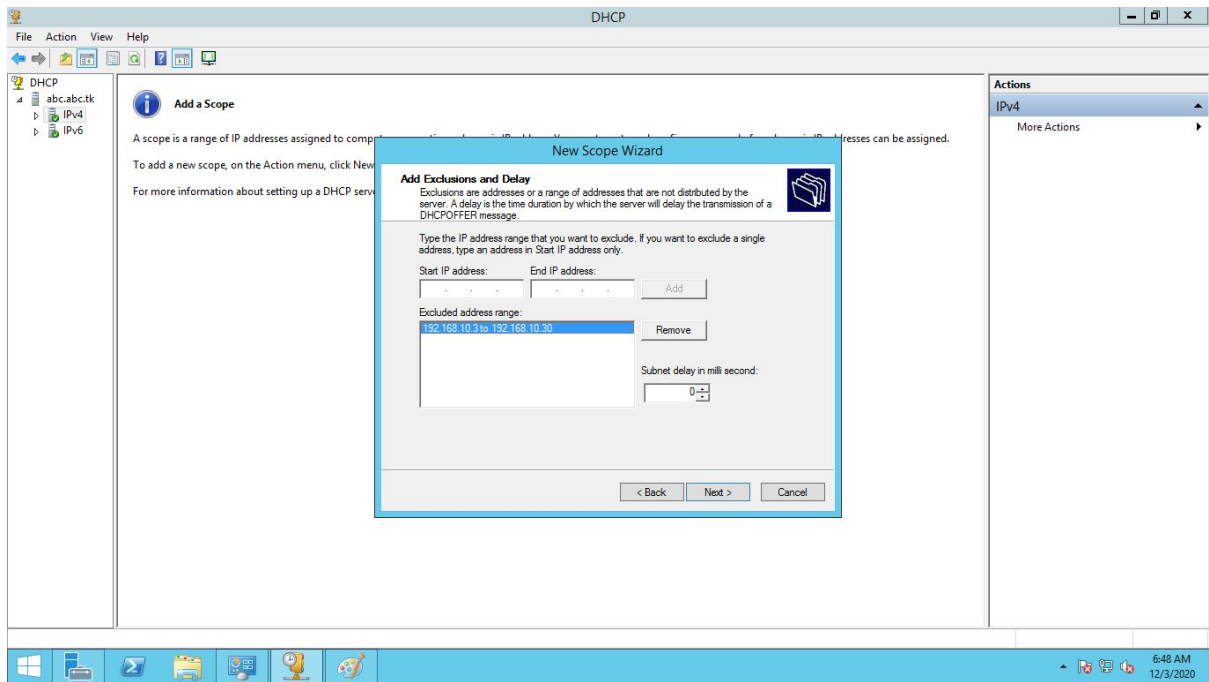


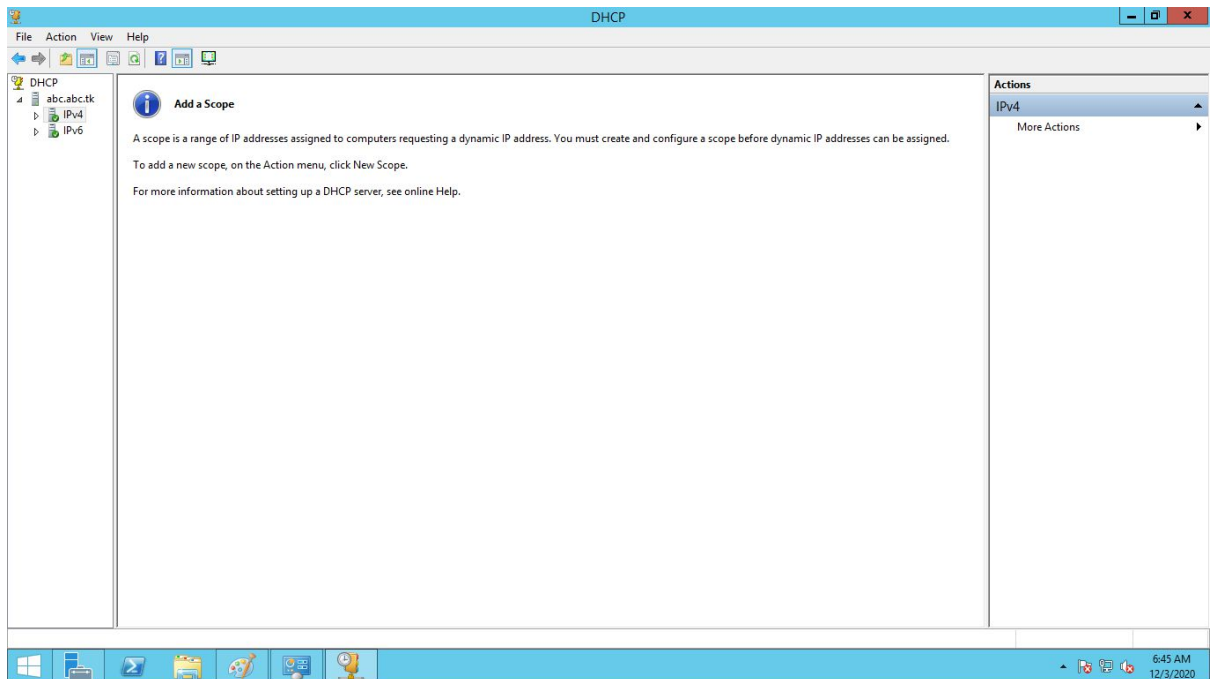
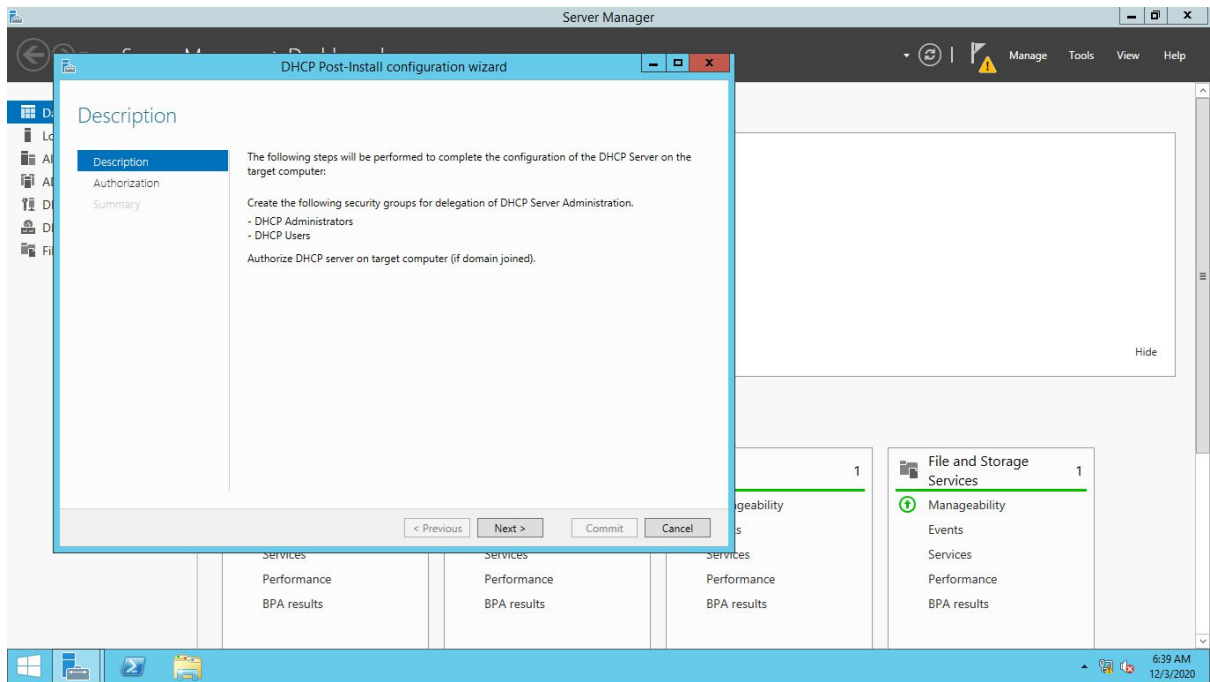


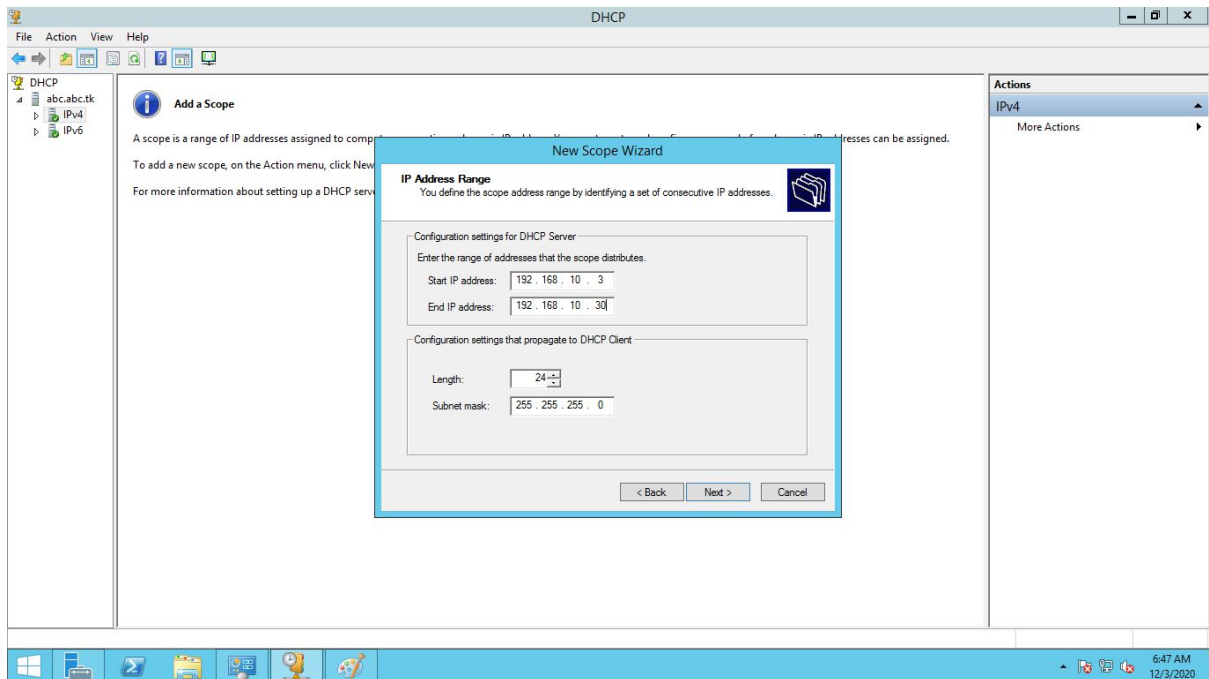
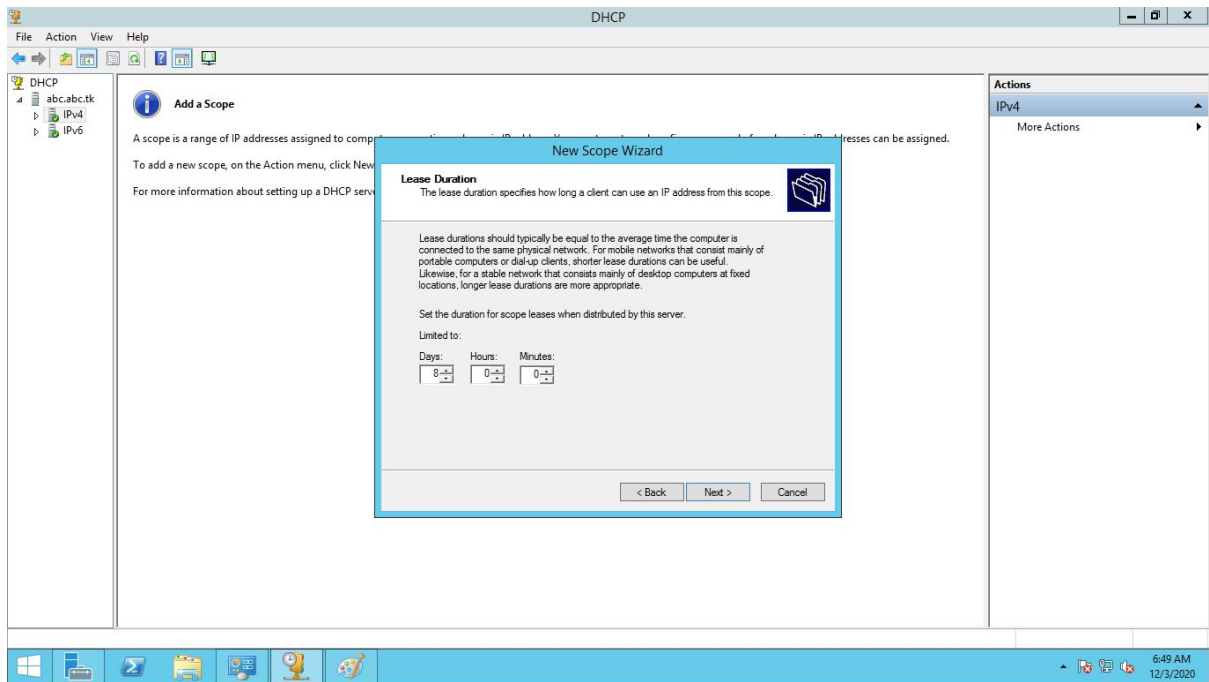


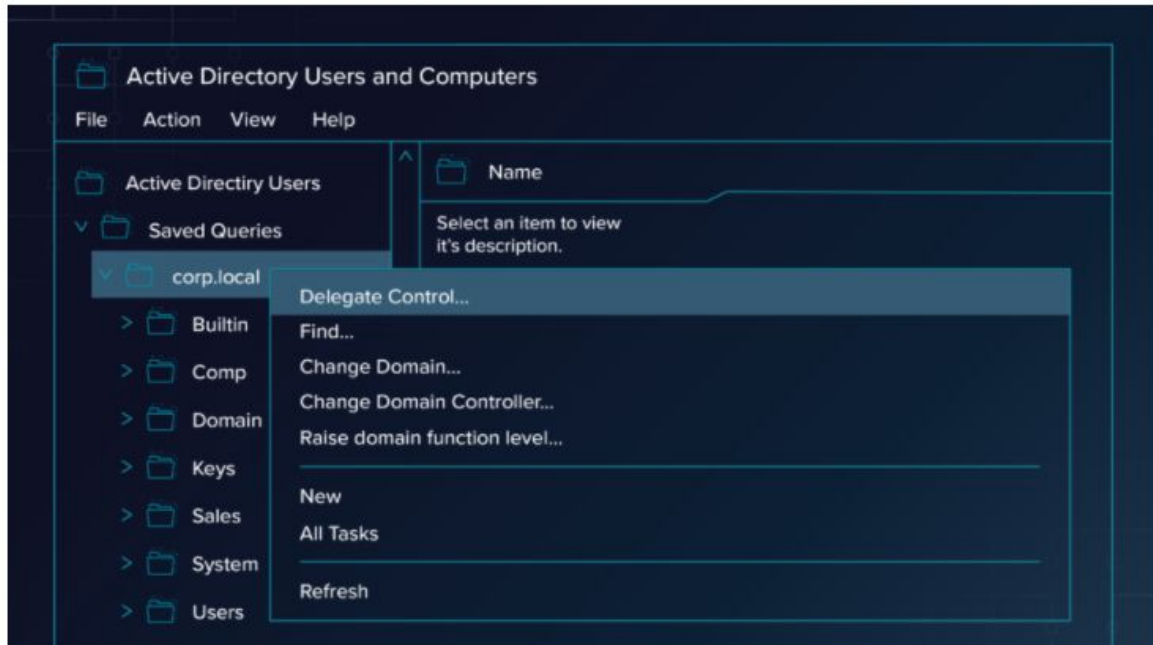




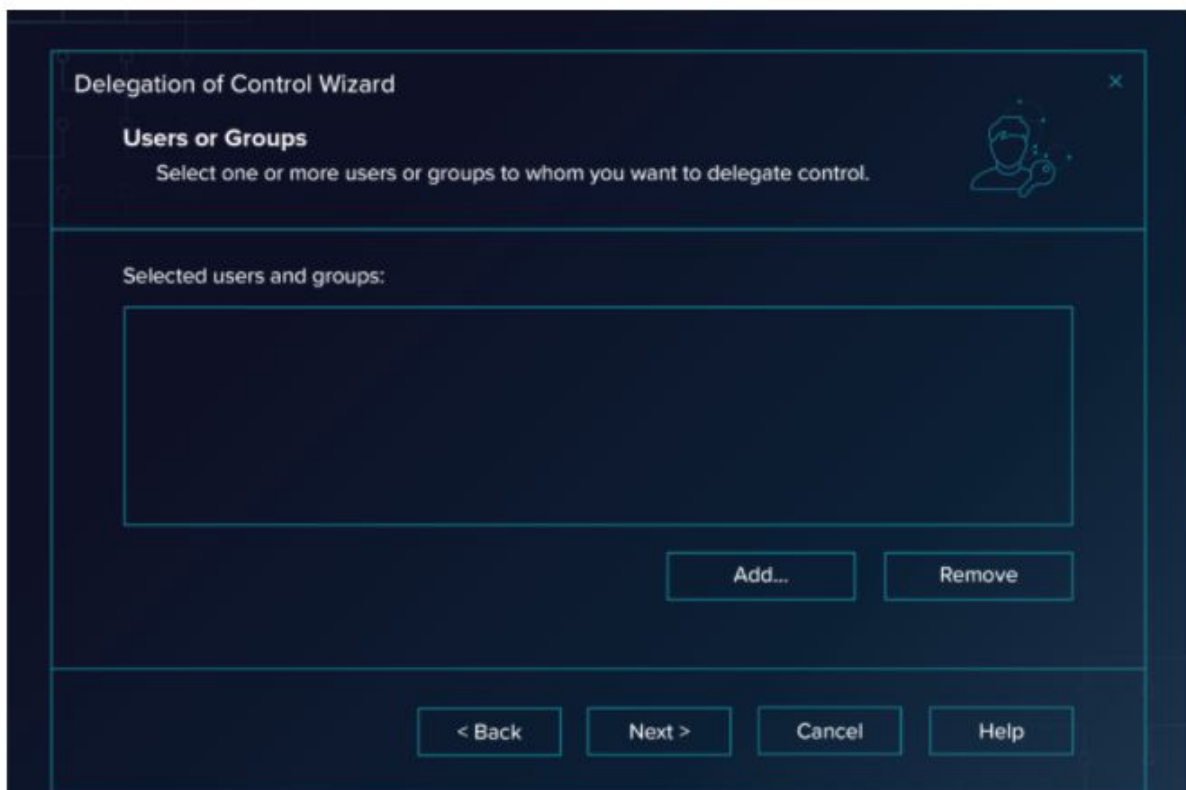




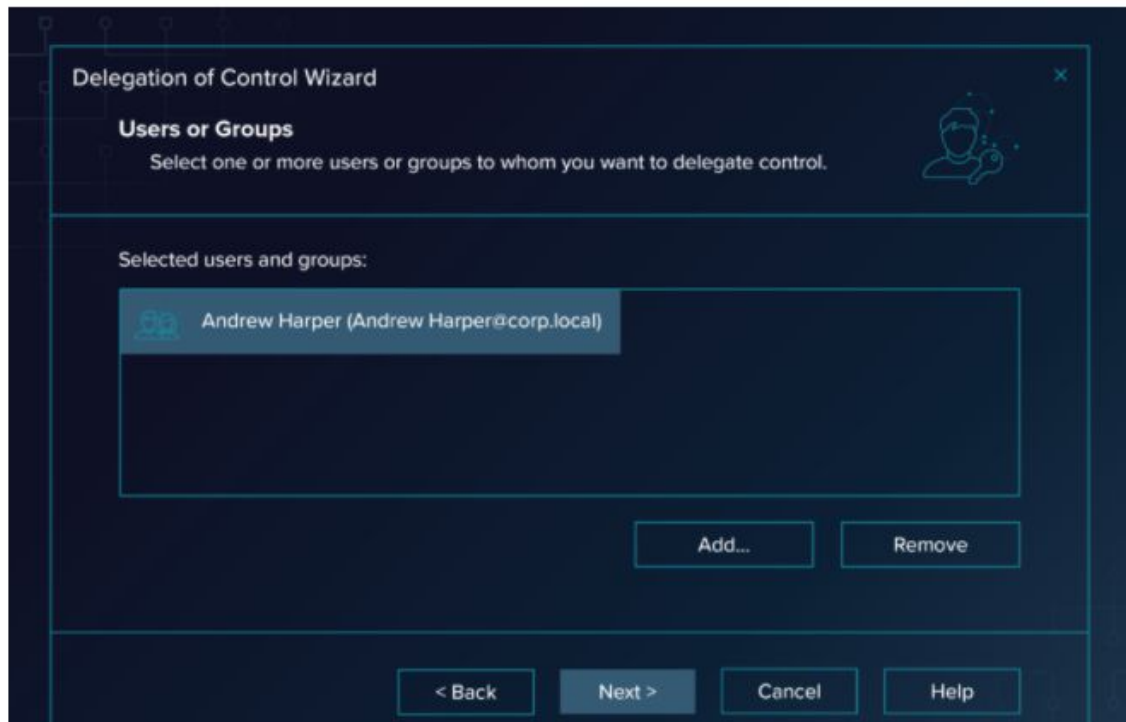




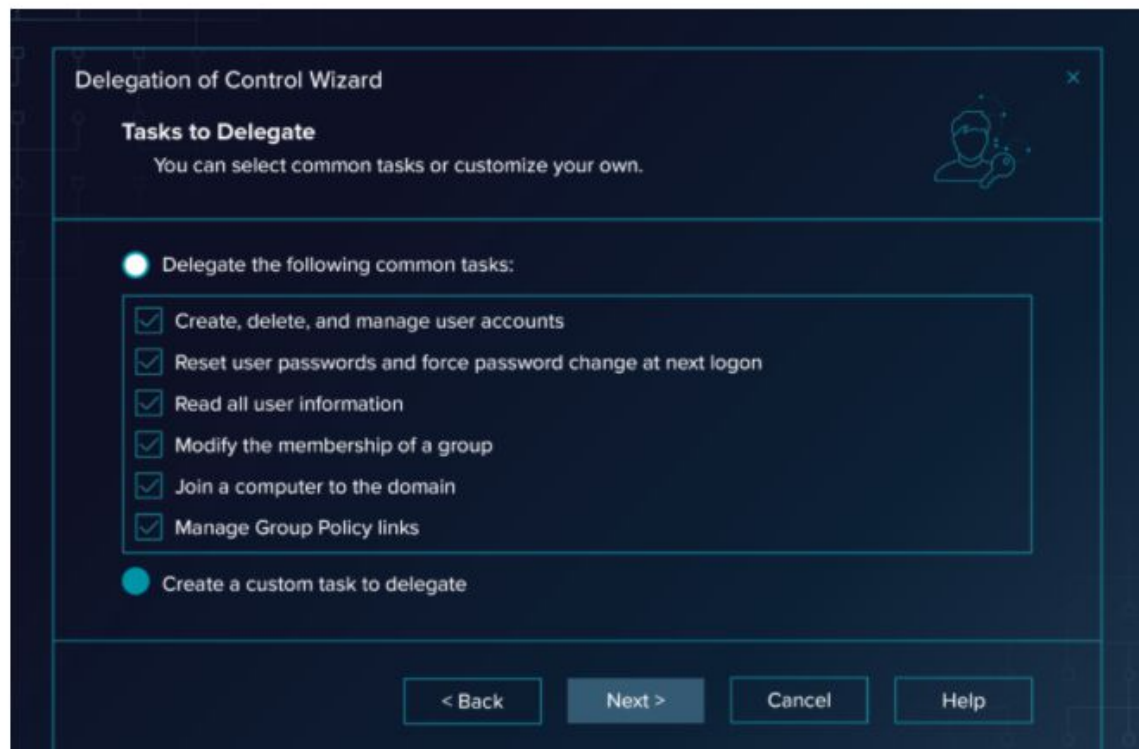
3. Click through the Wizard until you get to this screen. Add the user(s) you want to delegate administrative responsibilities to here.



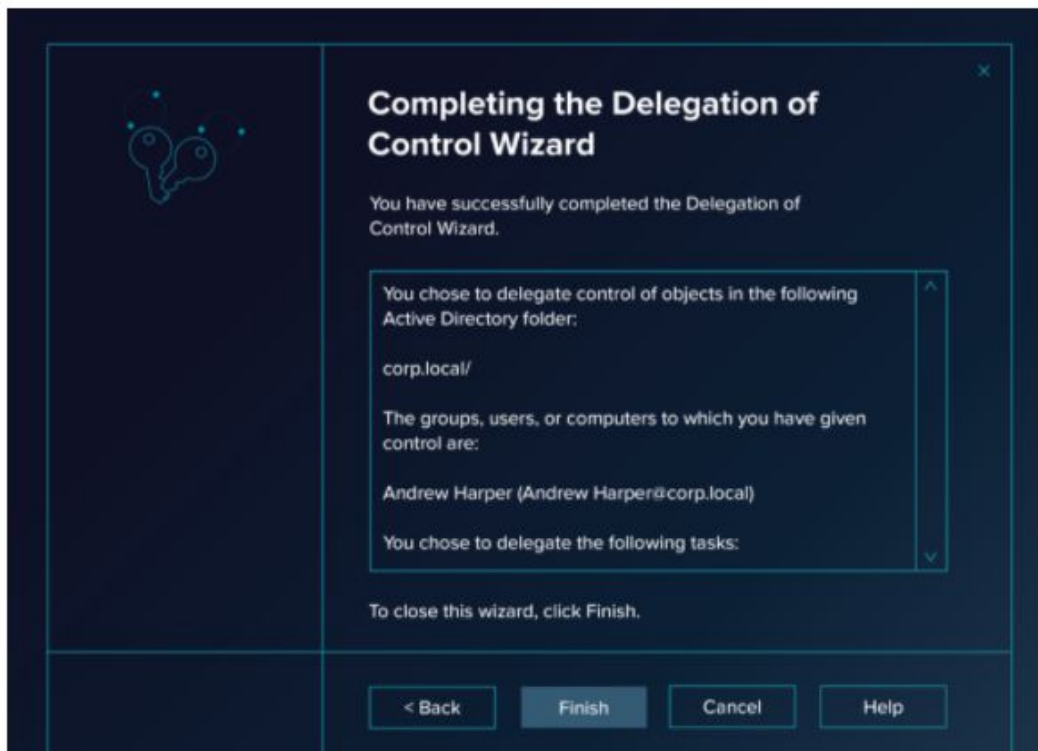
4. Select the user and click Next.



5. Select the tasks you are delegating to this user in the next screen.



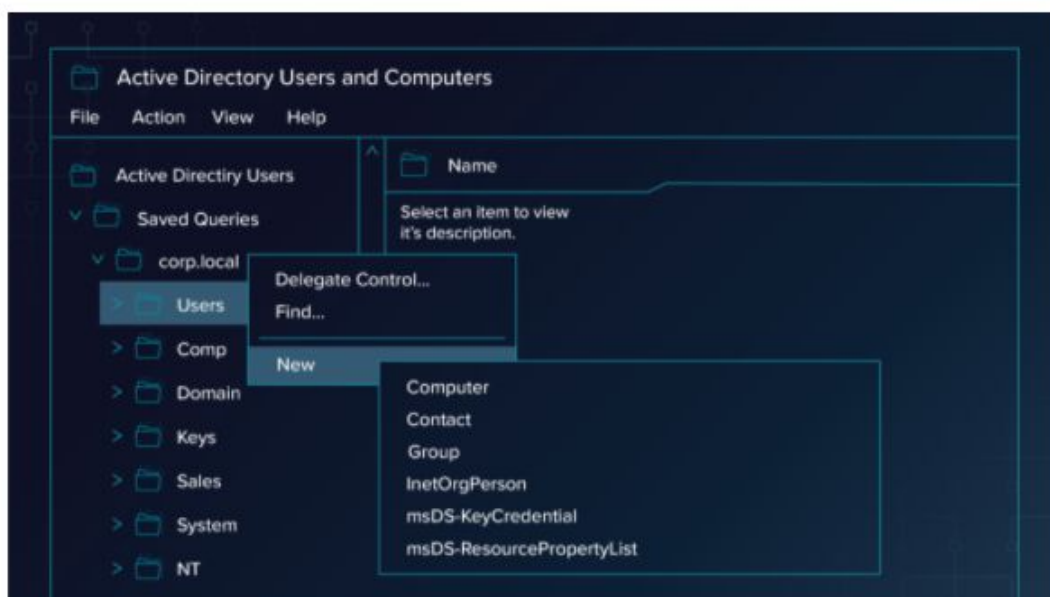
6. On the next screen you get a recap, click Finish if it looks correct.



ADUC for Adding New Users to Domain

Next we will look at how to add a new user to the domain.

1. Expand the tree for the domain where you want the new user, right click the User container and select *New -> User*.



2. Fill in the blanks and click Next.

New Object - User

Create in: corp.local/

First name: Initials:

Last name:

Full name:

User logon name:

User logon name:

< Back Finish Cancel

3. Set a password and check the correct boxes and click Next.

New Object - User

Create in: corp.local/

Password:

Confirm Password:

☒ User must change password at next logon

☐ User cannot change password

☐ Password never expires

☐ Account is disabled

< Back Next Cancel

4. Verify the user is set up correctly in the next screen and click Finish.

New Object - User

Create in: corp.local/

When you click Finish, the following object will be created:

Full name: Darth Vader

User logon name: dvader@corp.local

The user must change the password at next logon.

< Back Finish Cancel

ADUC for Adding a New Group

And to create a new group, follow these steps:

1. Just as before, expand the domain and right click the container where you want the new Group to live, and select New -> Group.
2. Fill in the blanks of the wizard, making sure to select the correct button for "Security" or "Distribution."

New Object - Group

Create in: corp.local/Users

Group name:
Sith

Group name (pre-Windows 2000):
Sith

Group scope

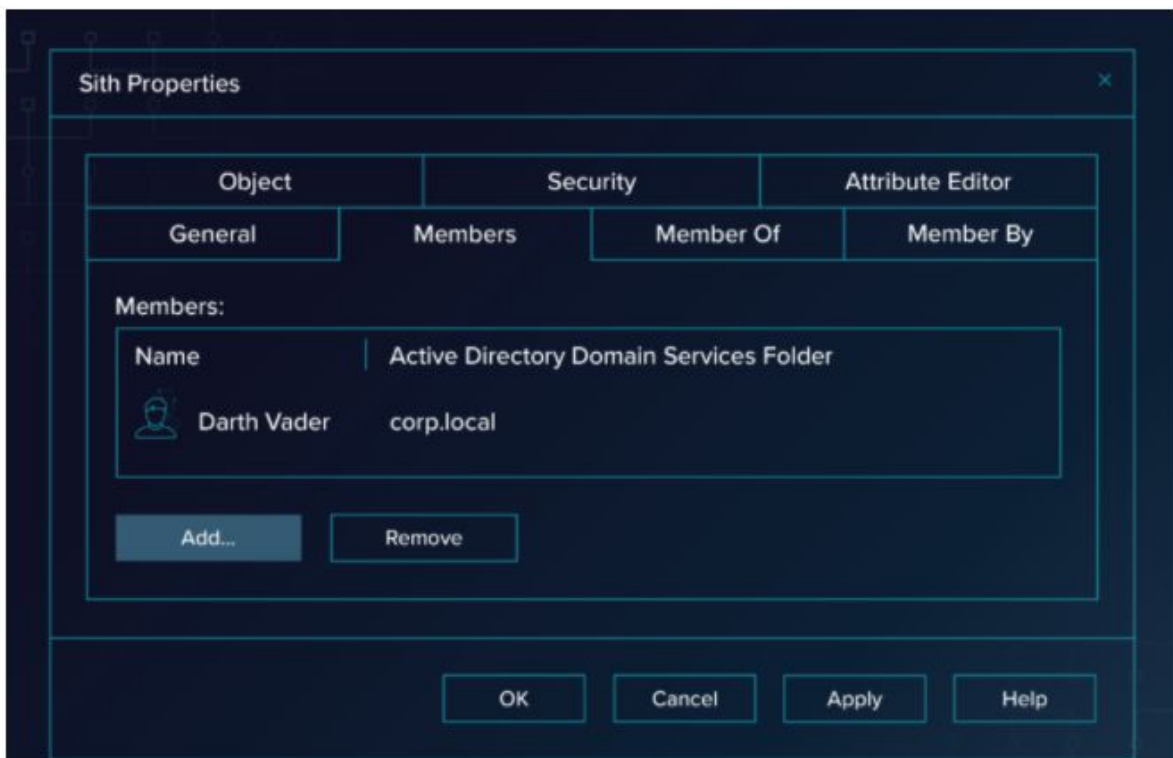
☒ Domain local
☐ Global
☐ Universal

Group type

☒ Security
☐ Distribution

OK Cancel

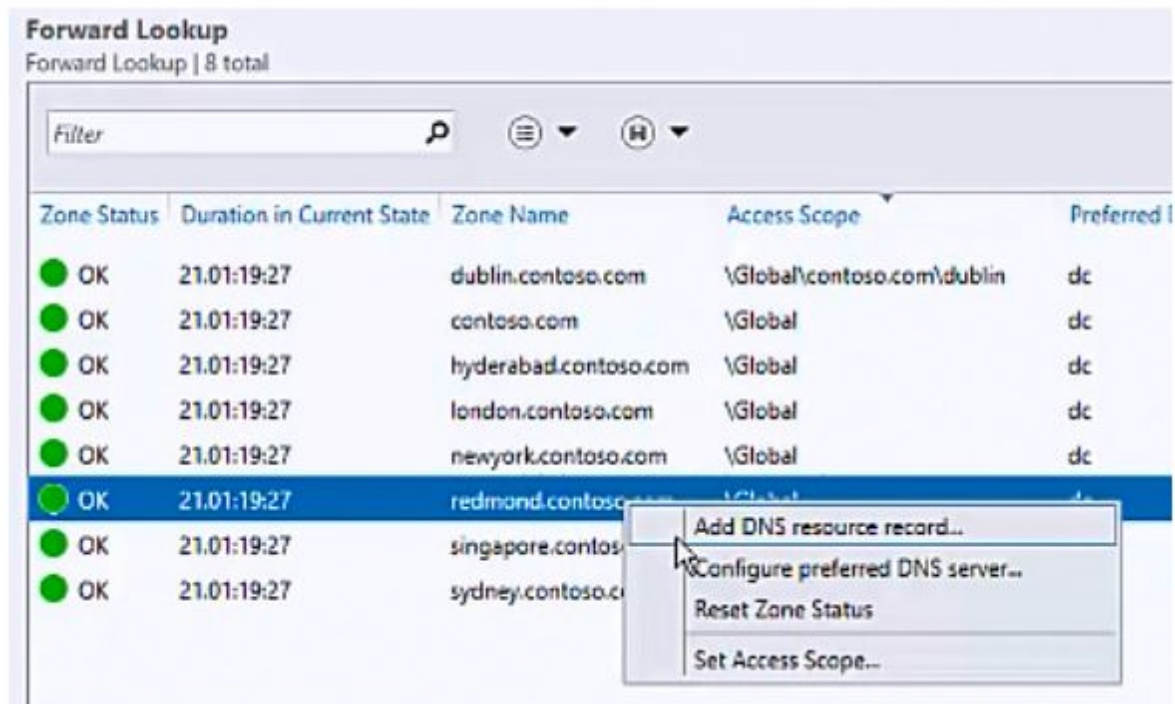
3. Click OK, and then find your new group and open it up, select the Members tab, and add the correct users to this group.



The more you know about the intricacies of AD the better prepared you are to defend it.

Varonis monitors and automates the tasks users perform with ADUC. Varonis provides a full audit log of any AD events (users added, logged in, group changes, GPO changes, etc.) and compares the current activity to a baseline of normalized behavior over time. Any new activity that looks like a cyberattack (brute force, ticket harvesting, privilege escalations, and more) triggers alerts that help protect your network from compromise and data breach.

Additionally, Varonis enables your data owners with the power to control who has access to their data. Varonis automates the process to request, approve, and audit data access. It's a simple but elegant solution to a huge and increasingly important problem.



- The Add DNS Resource Records dialog box opens. In Resource record properties, click DNS server and select the DNS server where you want to add one or more new resource records. In Configure DNS resource records, click New.



5. The dialog box expands to reveal **New Resource Record**. Click **Resource record type**.

Add DNS Resource Records

Add Resource Record

Show All

Resource record —

Summary +

Specify the properties below to configure DNS resource records.

DNS zone name: redmond.contoso.com

DNS server: dc.contoso.com

Configure DNS resource records:

Name	Type	Data
------	------	------

New Edit Remove

New Resource Record

Resource record type: Select...

Add Resource Record

6. The list of resource record types is displayed. Click the resource record type that you want to add.

New Resource Record

Resource record type: Select...

Select...

A

AAAA

CNAME

PTR

NS

MX

SRV

TXT

DNAME

AFSDDB

ATMA

DHCID

HINFO

ISDN

RP

RT

WKS

Apply

7. In New Resource Record, in Name, type a resource record name. In IP Address, type an IP address, and then select the resource record properties that are appropriate for your deployment. Click **Add Resource Record**.

Add Resource Record

Show All

Resource record —

Summary +

New Edit Remove

New Resource Record

Resource record type: A
Maps a DNS domain name to a 32-bit IP version 4 address or a 128-bit IP version 6 address

Name hostTemp
(uses parent domain name if blank)

Fully qualified domain name (FQDN): hostTemp.redmond.contoso.com

IP address: 10.1.70.35

☐ Create associated pointer (PTR) record

☐ Allow any authenticated user to update DNS records with the same owner name. The setting applies only to DNS records with a new name.

☐ Enable aging of the record

Time to live (TTL): 0 1 0 0
(DDDDD) (HH) (MM) (SS)

Add Resource Record

8. If you do not want to create additional new resource records, click **OK**. If you want to create additional new resource records, click **New**.

Add Resource Record

Show All

Resource record —

Summary +

Resource record properties

Specify the properties below to configure DNS resource records.

DNS zone name: redmond.contoso.com

DNS server: dc.contoso.com

Configure DNS resource records:

Name	Type	Data
hostTemp	A	10.1.70.35

New Edit Remove

9. The dialog box expands to reveal **New Resource Record**. Click **Resource record type**. The list of resource record types is displayed. Click the resource record type that you want to add.
10. In **New Resource Record**, in **Name**, type a resource record name. In **IP Address**, type an IP address, and then select the resource record properties that are appropriate for your deployment. Click **Add Resource Record**.

New Resource Record

Resource record type: MX
Provides message routing to a specified mail exchange host that is acting as a mail exchanger for a specified DNS domain name.

Host or child domain: MxTemp

Fully qualified domain name (FQDN): MxTemp.redmond.contoso.com

FQDN of mail server: hostTemp

Mail server priority: 10

☐ Allow any authenticated user to update DNS records with the same owner name. The setting applies only to DNS records with a new name.

☐ Enable aging of the record

Time to live (TTL): 0 1 0 0
(DDDD) (HH) (MM) (SS)

Add Resource Record

OK Cancel Apply

11. If you want to add more resource records, repeat the process for creating records. When you are done creating new resource records, click Apply.

Specify the properties below to configure DNS resource records.

DNS zone name:

DNS server:

Configure DNS resource records:

Name	Type	Data
hostTemp	A	10.1.70.35
MxTemp	MX	[10][hostTemp]

12. The Add Resource Record dialog box displays a resource records summary while IPAM creates the resource records on the DNS server that you specified. When the records are successfully created, the Status of the record is Success.

Add Resource Record

Show All

Resource record +

Summary -

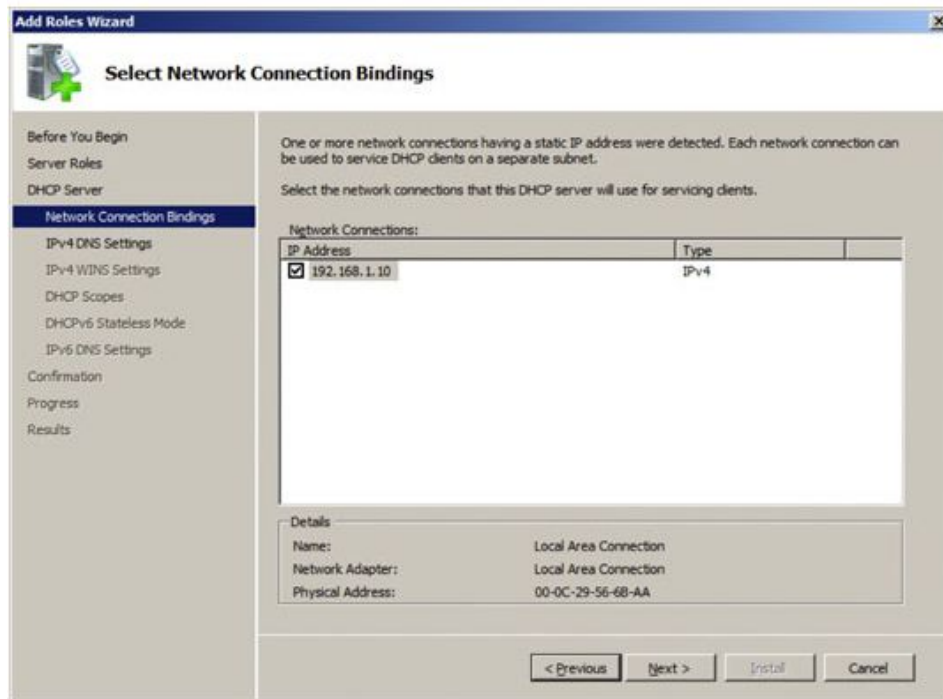
Summary

Task	Target	Status
Create DNS resource record	DNS Server Name: dc.contoso.com; DNS Zone: redmond.contoso.com; DNS Record Name: hostTemp;	Success
Create DNS resource record	DNS Server Name: dc.contoso.com; DNS Zone: redmond.contoso.com; DNS Record Name: MxTemp;	Success

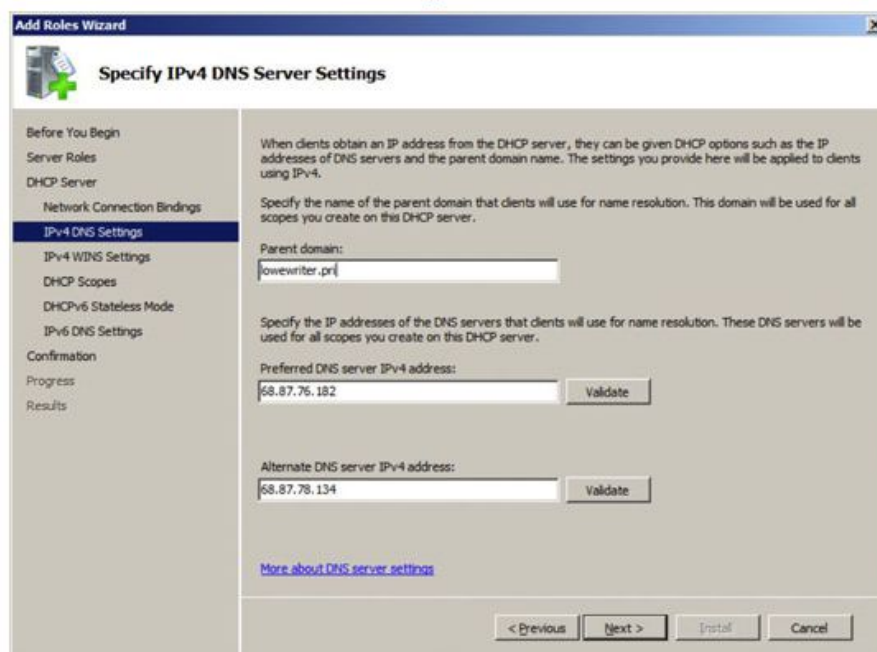
Details

13. Click OK.

The wizard displays a list of the server's network connections that have static IP addresses, as shown in the following illustration. (In this example, only one network connection has a static IP address assigned. Most network servers will have at least two.)



- 6 Select the static IP addresses you want to use for the DHCP server. Then click Next. The wizard asks for the DNS configuration information, as shown below.



- 7 Enter the domain name and DNS servers. To enter a DNS server, type its address in the IP address text box and then click Add.
You typically have more than one DNS server.
- 8 Click Next.
The wizard next asks for the WINS configuration information.
- 9 (Optional) If you want to enable WINS, enter the WINS server configuration and then click Next.

If you don't want to use WINS, skip this step and just click Next.
Either way, the next screen lets you configure scopes.

- 10 To create a new scope, click the Add Scope button.
The wizard asks for a name and description for the new scope, as shown below.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Scope' dialog box. At the top, it says 'Add Scope' with a close button. Below that, a message states: 'A scope is a range of possible IP addresses for a network. The DHCP server cannot distribute IP addresses to clients until a scope is created.' The dialog is divided into two sections. The first section, 'Configuration settings for DHCP Server', contains fields for 'Scope name' (Office), 'Starting IP address' (192.168.1.20), 'Ending IP address' (192.168.1.250), and 'Subnet type' (Wired (lease duration will be 8 days)). There is a checked checkbox for 'Activate this scope'. The second section, 'Configuration settings that propagate to DHCP client', contains fields for 'Subnet mask' (255.255.255.0) and 'Default gateway (optional)' (192.168.1.1). At the bottom right are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Configuration settings for DHCP Server	
Scope name:	Office
Starting IP address:	192.168.1.20
Ending IP address:	192.168.1.250
Subnet type:	Wired (lease duration will be 8 days)
☒ Activate this scope	

Configuration settings that propagate to DHCP client	
Subnet mask:	255.255.255.0
Default gateway (optional):	192.168.1.1

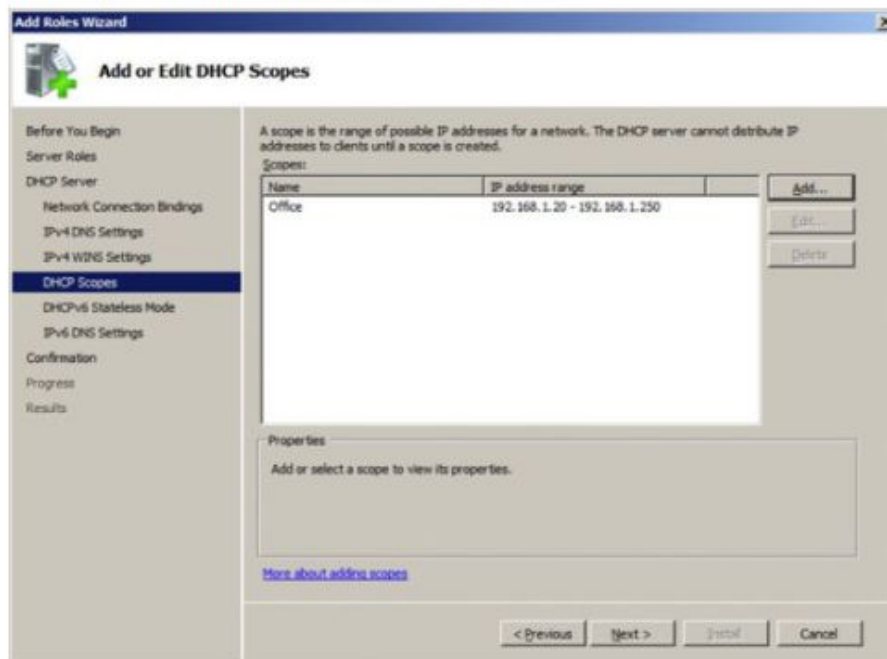
11 Enter the information for the new scope.

You must enter the following information:

- *Scope Name:* The name can be anything you want. Use a generic name such as *Office* or your company name unless you're creating two or more scopes. Then, the names should indicate the function of each scope.
- *Scope Starting IP Address:* This is the lowest IP address that will be issued for this scope.
- *Scope Ending IP Address:* This is the highest IP address that will be issued for this scope.
- *Subnet Mask:* This is the subnet mask issued for IP addresses in this scope.
- *Default Gateway:* This is the default gateway address that will be used for this scope. This is usually the address of your router.
- *Subnet type:* Choose Wired or Wireless. The difference is how long the IP address will be valid. For wired networks, the addresses will be valid for six days. For wireless networks, the addresses will expire in eight hours.

12 Select the Activate This Scope check box and then Click OK.

The scope is created, as shown below.



13 If you want to create additional scopes, repeat steps 10–12.

You can create as many scopes as you want for your DHCP server.

14 When you finish creating scopes, click Next.

The wizard asks whether you want to enable stateless mode, which is used for IPv6. Disable this mode unless dealing with IPv6 clients is important to your network.

15 Click Next.

The wizard asks for the credentials to use when creating this DHCP server. The default is to use your current login credentials.

16 Click Next.

The wizard displays a confirmation screen that summarizes the settings you've entered for the DHCP server.

17 Click Install.

The DHCP server is created. This might take a few minutes. When the server is finished, a final results page is displayed to confirm that the server was properly installed.

18 Click Close.

You're done!