

# MCSA Complete Labs

Version 22.05

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## Active Directory

### Primary Active Directory

#### Lab Objective

Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) serves as the central database for storing data on all objects within your Active Directory Forest and processes authentication requests.

This lab explains the process to add and install active directory domain services on windows server 2016.

- Server Name: DC01
- IP Address: 192.168.153.10
- DNS: 192.168.153.10
- Domain Name: ITPROLABS.XYZ

#### Initial Configuration

Before you start active directory installation on windows server 2016, there are some changes its recommended to configure on server including the following:

- Server fully update
- Configure static IP
- Create complex password for built-in administrator
- Rename server
- Configure time zone

to change previous setting open server manager from start menu and follow the below

The screenshot displays the Windows Server 2016 Server Manager interface. The main window shows the 'PROPERTIES' for the local server 'WIN-64A4EDL6D1E'. The properties are organized into a grid:

Computer name	WIN-64A4EDL6D1E	Last installed updates	Never
Workgroup	WORKGROUP	Windows Update	Download updates only, using Windows Update
		Last checked for updates	Never
Windows Firewall	Private: Off	Windows Defender	Real-Time Protection: On
Remote management	Enabled	Feedback & Diagnostics	Settings
Remote Desktop	Disabled	IE Enhanced Security Configuration	Off
NIC Teaming	Disabled	Time zone	(UTC+03:00) Kuwait, Riyadh
Ethernet0	IPv4 address assigned by DHCP, IPv6 enabled	Product ID	Not activated
Operating system version	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter	Processors	Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-3470 CPU @ 3.20GHz
Hardware information	VMware, Inc. VMware Virtual Platform	Installed memory (RAM)	3 GB
		Total disk space	200 GB

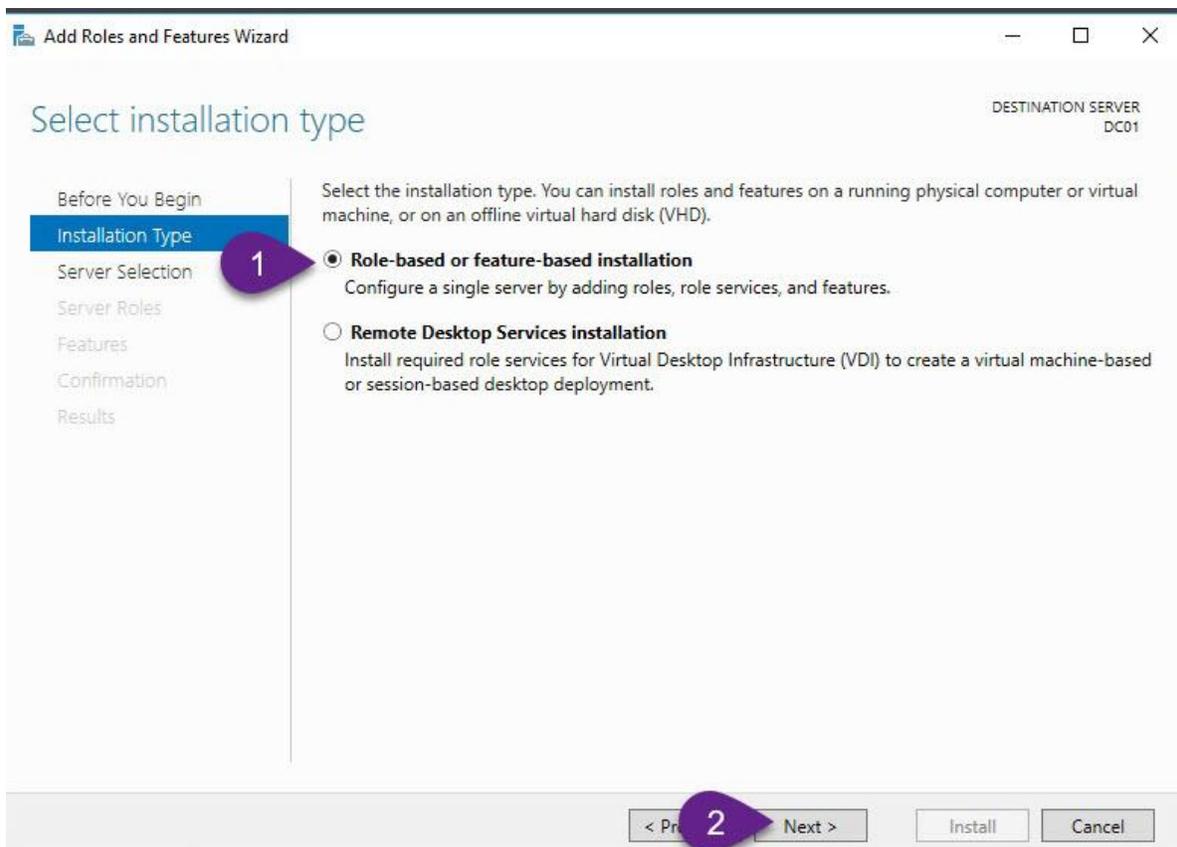
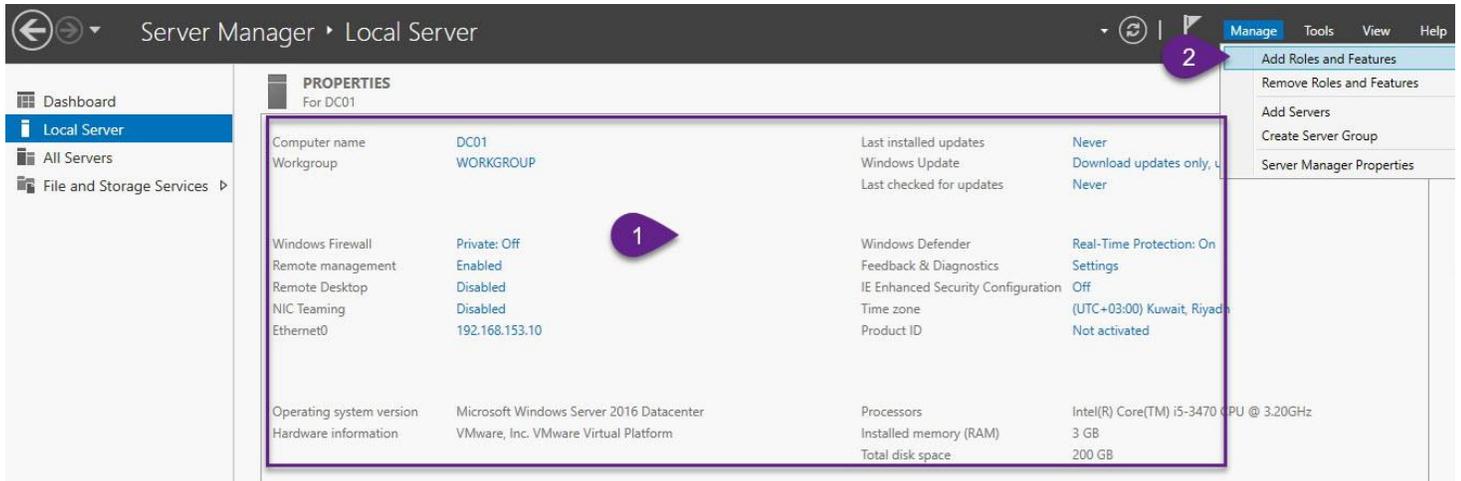
Red arrows point to the following values: Computer name (WIN-64A4EDL6D1E), Workgroup (WORKGROUP), Last installed updates (Never), Download updates only, using Windows Update, Private: Off, Remote Desktop (Disabled), IPv4 address assigned by DHCP, IPv6 enabled, Real-Time Protection: On, Settings, Off, (UTC+03:00) Kuwait, Riyadh, and Not activated.

In the bottom-left corner, the 'Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties' window is open, showing the 'General' tab with the following settings:

- Obtain an IP address automatically:  (unchecked)
- Use the following IP address:  (checked)
- IP address: 192 . 168 . 153 . 10
- Subnet mask: 255 . 255 . 255 . 0
- Default gateway: 192 . 168 . 153 . 2
- Obtain DNS server address automatically:  (unchecked)
- Use the following DNS server addresses:  (checked)
- Preferred DNS server: 192 . 168 . 153 . 10
- Alternate DNS server: . . .

### Install Active directory role

Our server is now prepared for the installation of Active Directory Domain Services, as depicted in the following figures.



## Select destination server

DESTINATION SERVER  
DC01

Before You Begin

Installation Type

**Server Selection**

Server Roles

Features

Confirmation

Results

Select a server or a virtual hard disk on which to install roles and features.

Select a server from the server pool  
 Select a virtual hard disk

Server Pool

Filter:

Name	IP Address	Operating System
DC01	192.168.153.10	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter

1 Computer(s) found

This page shows servers that are running Windows Server 2012 or a newer release of Windows Server, and that have been added by using the Add Servers command in Server Manager. Offline servers and newly-added servers from which data collection is still incomplete are not shown.

< Pre **2** Next >

## Select server roles

Before You Begin

Installation Type

Server Selection

**Server Roles**

Features

Confirmation

Results

Select one or more roles to install on the selected server.

Roles

- Active Directory Certificate Services
- Active Directory Domain Services**
- Active Directory Federation Services
- Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services
- Active Directory Rights Management Services
- Device Health Attestation
- DHCP Server
- DNS Server
- Fax Server
- File and Storage Services (1 of 12 installed)
- Host Guardian Service
- Hyper-V
- MultiPoint Services
- Network Controller
- Network Policy and Access Services
- Print and Document Services
- Remote Access
- Remote Desktop Services
- Volume Activation Services
- Web Server (IIS)

You cannot install Active Directory Domain Services unless the following role services or features are also installed.

- [Tools] Group Policy Management
- Remote Server Administration Tools
  - Role Administration Tools
    - AD DS and AD LDS Tools
      - Active Directory module for Windows PowerShell
      - AD DS Tools
        - [Tools] Active Directory Administrative Center
        - [Tools] AD DS Snap-Ins and Command-Line Tools

- Include management tools (if applicable)

**2**

< Pre **3** Next >

## Select features

DESTINATION SERVER  
DC01

Before You Begin

Installation Type

Server Selection

Server Roles

Features

AD DS

Confirmation

Results

Select one or more features to install on the selected server.

Features	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> .NET Framework 3.5 Features	.NET Framework 3.5 combines the power of the .NET Framework 2.0 APIs with new technologies for building applications that offer appealing user interfaces, protect your customers' personal identity information, enable seamless and secure communication, and provide the ability to model a range of business processes.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> .NET Framework 4.6 Features (2 of 7 installed)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS)	
<input type="checkbox"/> BitLocker Drive Encryption	
<input type="checkbox"/> BitLocker Network Unlock	
<input type="checkbox"/> BranchCache	
<input type="checkbox"/> Client for NFS	
<input type="checkbox"/> Containers	
<input type="checkbox"/> Data Center Bridging	
<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Play	
<input type="checkbox"/> Enhanced Storage	
<input type="checkbox"/> Failover Clustering	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group Policy Management	
<input type="checkbox"/> Host Guardian Hyper-V Support	
<input type="checkbox"/> I/O Quality of Service	
<input type="checkbox"/> IIS Hostable Web Core	
<input type="checkbox"/> Internet Printing Client	
<input type="checkbox"/> IP Address Management (IPAM) Server	
<input type="checkbox"/> iSNS Server service	

1

## Confirm installation selections

DESTINATION SERVER  
DC01

Before You Begin

Installation Type

Server Selection

Server Roles

Features

AD DS

Confirmation

Results

To install the following roles, role services, or features on selected server, click Install.

Restart the destination server automatically if required

Optional features (such as administration tools) might be displayed on this page because they have been selected automatically. If you do not want to install these optional features, click Previous to clear their check boxes.

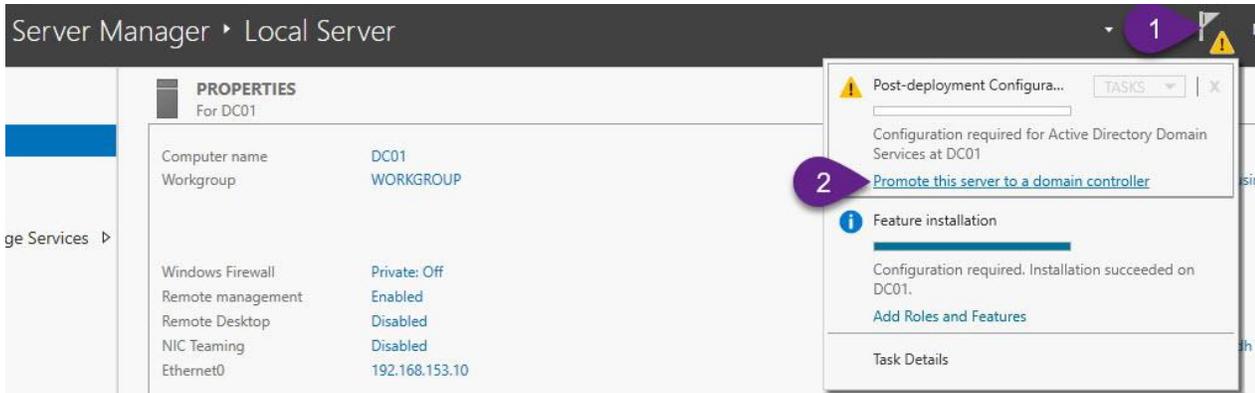
- Active Directory Domain Services
- Group Policy Management
- Remote Server Administration Tools
  - Role Administration Tools
    - AD DS and AD LDS Tools
      - Active Directory module for Windows PowerShell
    - AD DS Tools
      - Active Directory Administrative Center
      - AD DS Snap-Ins and Command-Line Tools

Export configuration settings  
Specify an alternate source path

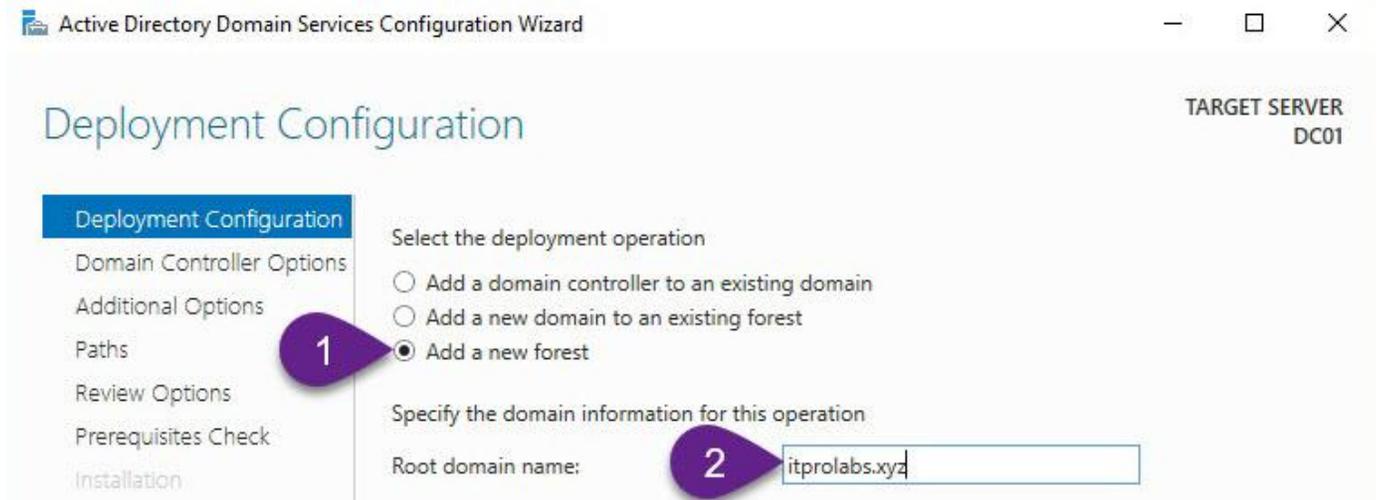
1

### Promoting to Domain Controllers

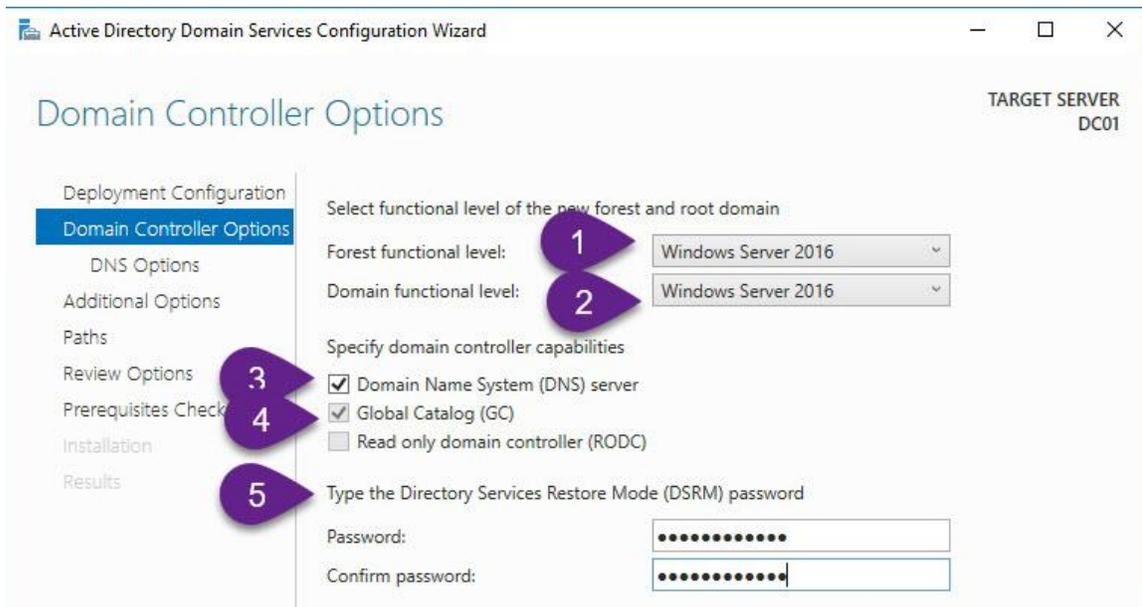
We can now upgrade the server to an active directory by following the steps illustrated below in the server manager.



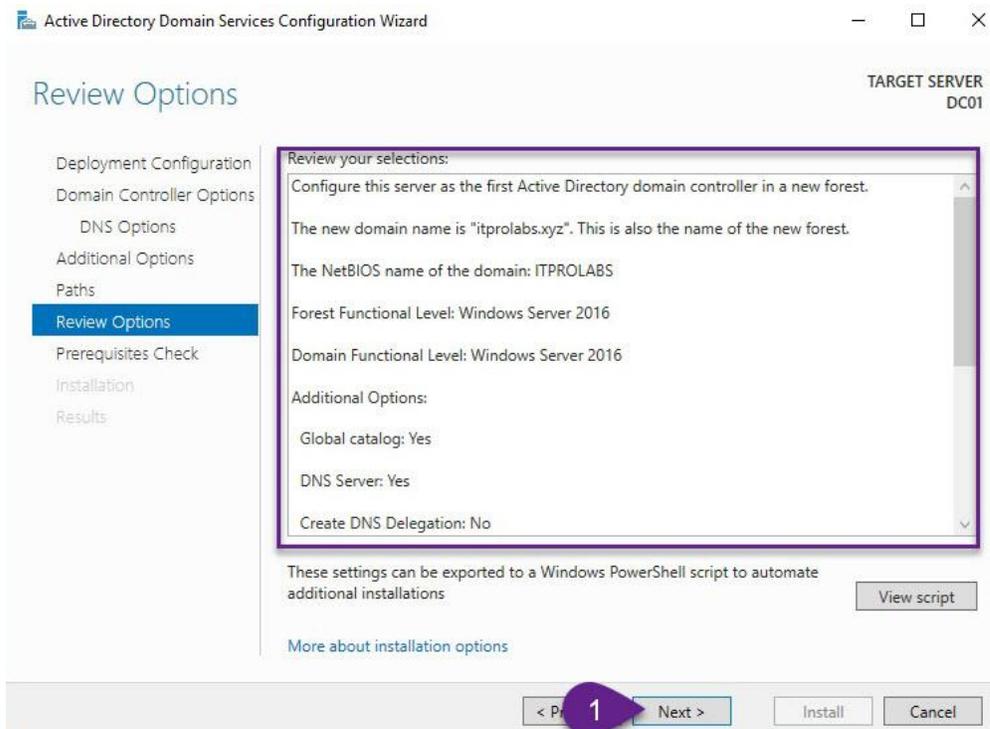
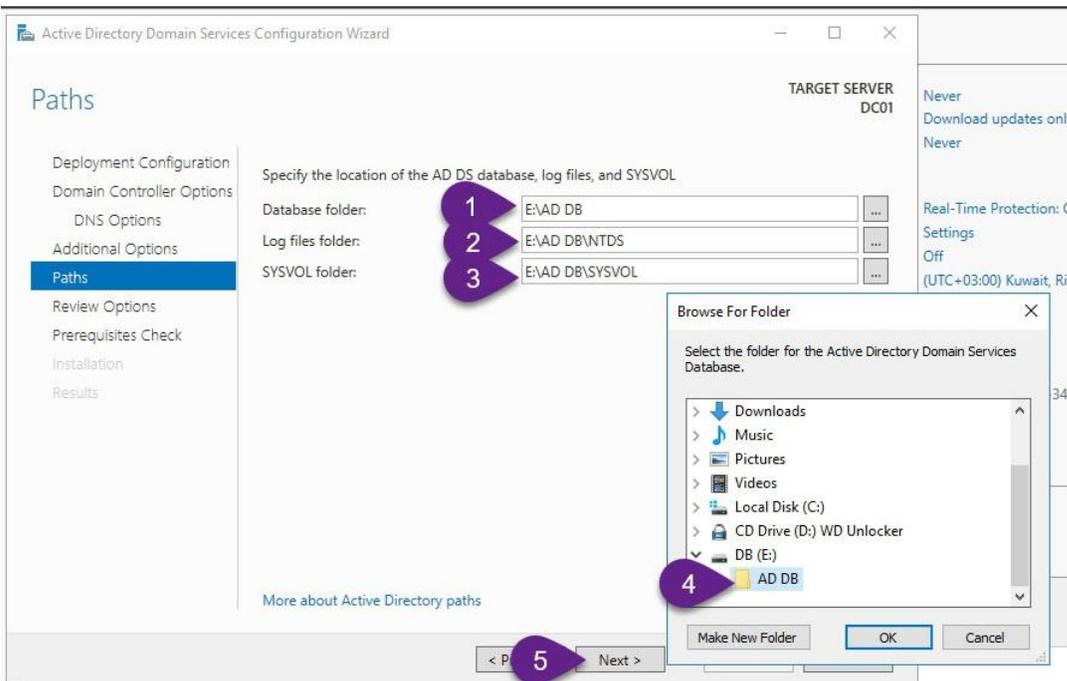
- There are three permissible actions when elevating your server to active directory status:  
Make your server an additional domain controller in an existing domain,  
Transform your server into a child domain within an existing forest,  
Designate your server as the root of a new forest (as chosen for our scenario).

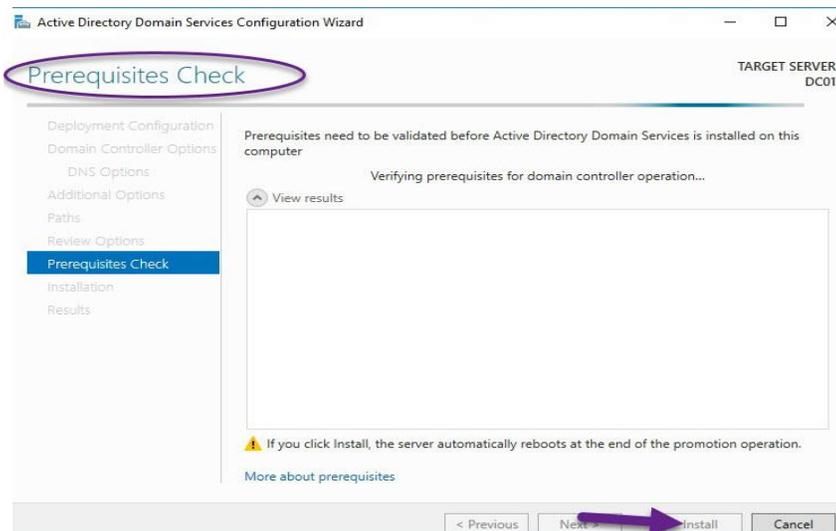
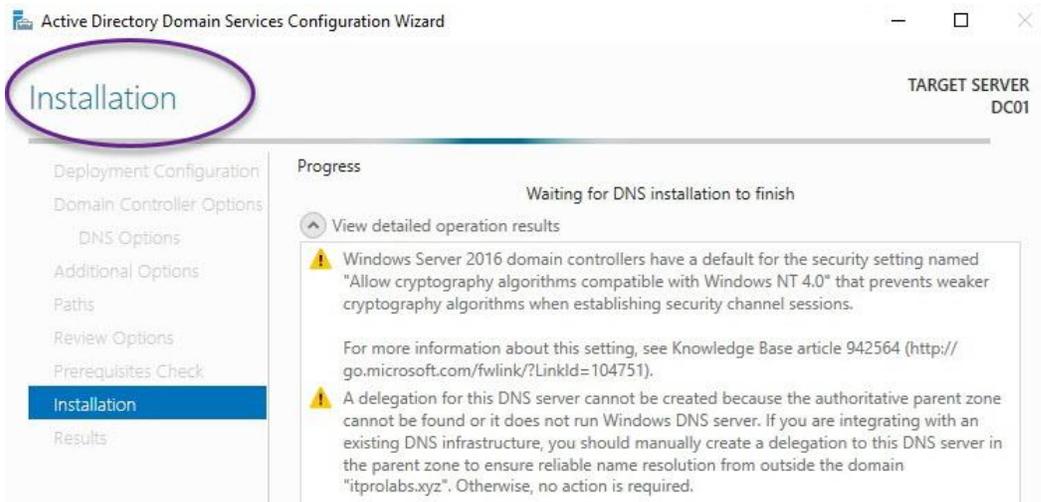


Choose the forest and domain functional level to activate extra features in Active Directory. For this scenario, opt for Windows Server 2016. Our domain will also serve as DNS and hold the global catalog. Lastly, set up a password for AD restore mode.



It is advisable to relocate the Active Directory database and log file locations away from the operating system partition.





Our server has been successfully promoted to an active directory domain controller.

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Manager interface for a local server named DC01. The 'PROPERTIES' pane is active, displaying various system settings. The 'Domain' is highlighted as 'itprolabs.xyz'. Other visible settings include Windows Firewall (Domain: Off), Remote management (Enabled), Remote Desktop (Disabled), NIC Teaming (Disabled), Ethernet0 (192.168.153.10), Operating system version (Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter), Hardware information (VMware, Inc. VMware Virtual Platform), Processors (Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-3470 CPU @ 3.20GHz), Installed memory (RAM) (3 GB), Total disk space (260 GB), Windows Defender (Real-Time Protection: On), Feedback & Diagnostics (Settings), IE Enhanced Security Configuration (Off), Time zone (UTC+03:00) Kuwait, Riyadh, and Product ID (Not activated). The Windows Update section shows 'Last installed updates' as 'Never', 'Windows Update' as 'Download updates only, using Windows Update', and 'Last checked for updates' as 'Yesterday at 1:00 PM'.

The screenshot shows the 'Active Directory Users and Computers' console. The left-hand tree view shows the domain structure for 'itprolabs.xyz', including 'Built-in', 'Computers', 'Domain Controllers', 'ForeignSecurityPrincipals', 'Managed Service Accounts', and 'Users'. The right-hand pane displays a table of objects in the domain:

Name	Type	Description
Built-in	builtinDomain	
Computers	Container	Default container for up...
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...

## Secondary Active Directory Domain Controller

To enhance the high availability and reliability of our primary Domain Controller (DC) for [abdelwahed.me](http://abdelwahed.me), we are going to create a secondary Active Directory Domain Controller. This secondary DC will serve multiple purposes, including:

### 1. High Availability:

- The secondary DC ensures that our Active Directory services remain available in case the primary DC experiences downtime or failure. This setup helps to maintain uninterrupted access to resources and authentication services.

### 2. Upgrade Path:

- Operating System Upgrades: When upgrading from an older Windows Server version to a new one, the secondary DC can facilitate a smooth transition. By promoting a secondary DC with the new OS, we can gradually transfer roles and services, ensuring minimal disruption.
- Hardware Upgrades: When the primary DC requires a hardware upgrade, the secondary DC can take over its responsibilities temporarily. This allows for seamless hardware updates without affecting domain services.

### 3. Redundancy:

- The secondary DC acts as a backup for the Active Directory database. This redundancy protects against data loss and ensures that changes to the directory are replicated and preserved.

### 4. Load Balancing:

- With a secondary DC, authentication and directory lookup requests can be distributed across multiple servers. This load balancing improves performance and responsiveness for users and applications.

Steps to Create a Secondary Active Directory Domain Controller:

### 1. Prepare the Secondary Server:

- Ensure that the secondary server meets the system requirements and is properly configured with a static IP address and DNS settings.

### 2. Join the Secondary Server to the Domain:

- Add the secondary server to the existing domain [abdelwahed.me](http://abdelwahed.me).

### 3. Install Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS):

- Use the Server Manager to install the AD DS role on the secondary server.

### 4. Promote the Server to a Domain Controller:

- Promote the secondary server to a Domain Controller using the Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard. Ensure it is configured to replicate from the primary DC.

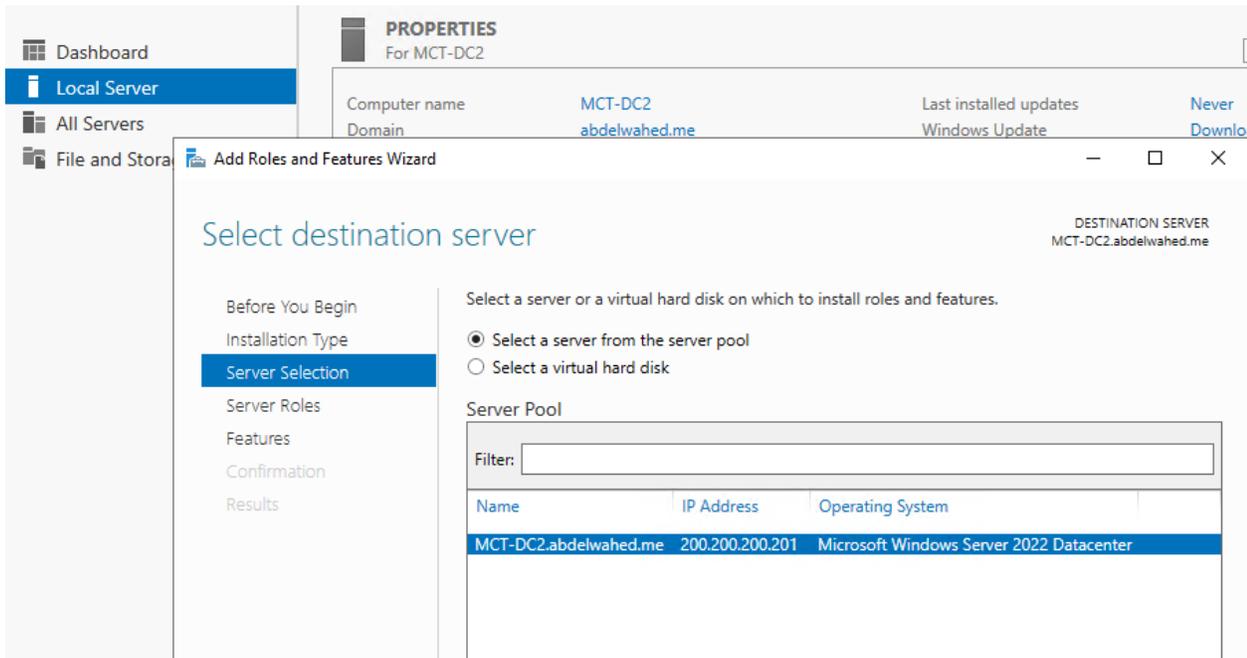
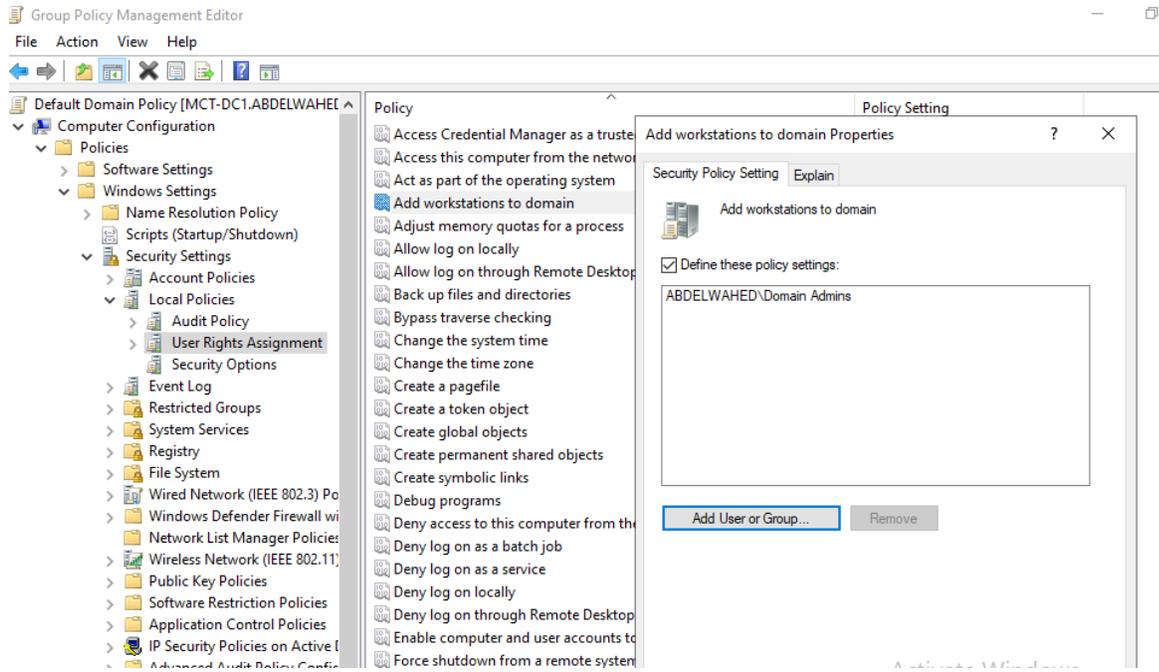
### 5. Verify Replication:

- Ensure that replication between the primary and secondary DCs is functioning correctly. Use tools like `repadmin` and Active Directory Sites and Services to monitor replication status.

### 6. Transfer FSMO Roles (if necessary):

- Consider transferring Flexible Single Master Operations (FSMO) roles to the secondary DC if needed for load balancing or during the upgrade process.

All steps explained above are illustrated in the photos below:



**Add Roles and Features Wizard** DESTINATION SERVER  
MCT-DC2.abdelwahed.me

## Select server roles

Before You Begin  
Installation Type  
Server Selection  
**Server Roles**  
Features  
AD DS  
Confirmation  
Results

Select one or more roles to install on the selected server.

**Roles**

- Active Directory Certificate Services
- Active Directory Domain Services**
- Active Directory Federation Services
- Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services
- Active Directory Rights Management Services
- Device Health Attestation
- DHCP Server
- DNS Server
- Fax Server
- File and Storage Services (1 of 12 installed)
- Host Guardian Service
- Hyper-V
- Network Controller
- Network Policy and Access Services
- Print and Document Services

**Description**

Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) stores information about objects on the network and makes this information available to users and network administrators. AD DS uses domain controllers to give network users access to permitted resources anywhere on the network through a single logon process.

**Add Roles and Features Wizard** DESTINATION SERVER  
MCT-DC2.abdelwahed.me

## Installation progress

Before You Begin  
Installation Type  
Server Selection  
Server Roles  
Features  
AD DS  
Confirmation  
**Results**

View installation progress

**i** Feature installation

Installation started on MCT-DC2.abdelwahed.me

**Active Directory Domain Services**

**Group Policy Management**

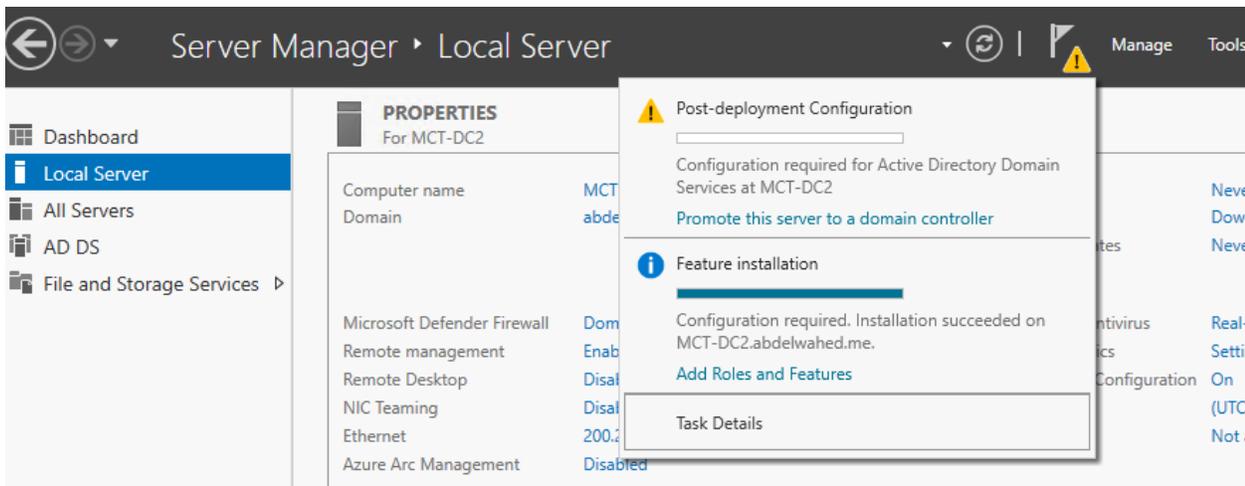
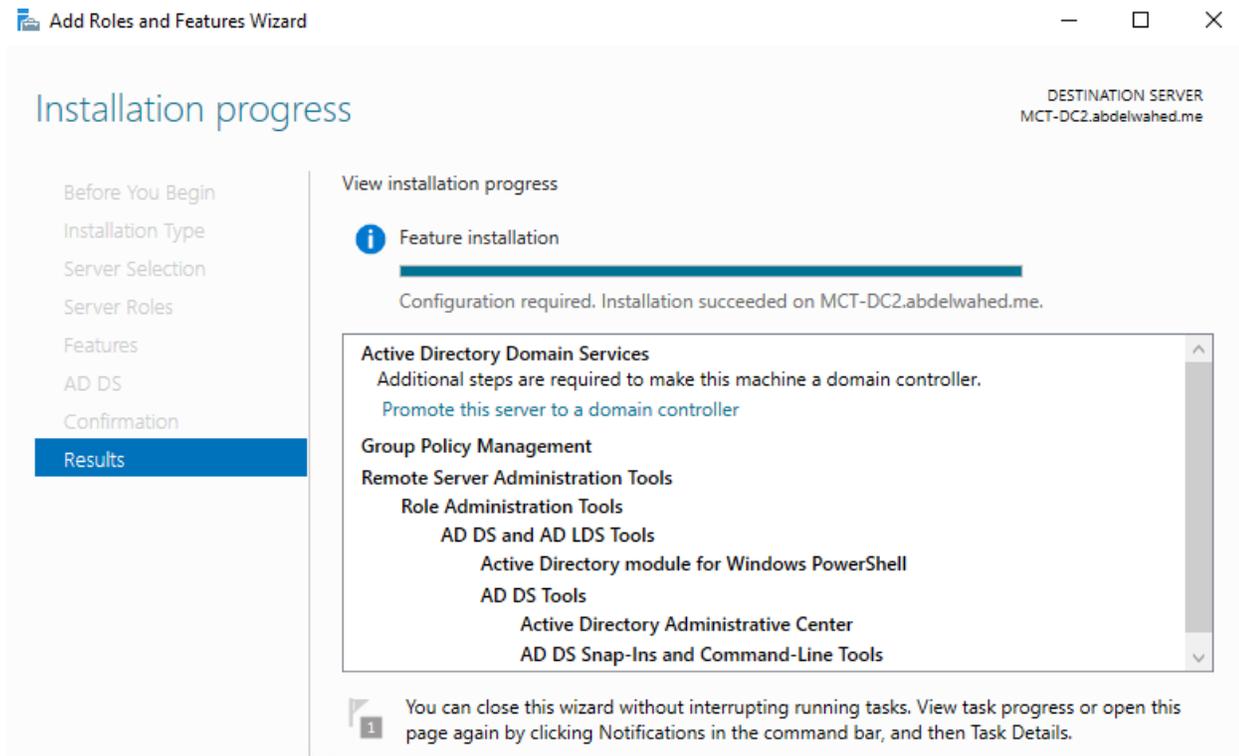
**Remote Server Administration Tools**

**Role Administration Tools**

- AD DS and AD LDS Tools
- Active Directory module for Windows PowerShell
- AD DS Tools
- Active Directory Administrative Center
- AD DS Snap-Ins and Command-Line Tools

**1** You can close this wizard without interrupting running tasks. View task progress or open this page again by clicking Notifications in the command bar, and then Task Details.

Export configuration settings



The screenshot shows the 'Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard' window. The title bar includes the application name and standard window controls. The main window has a title 'Deployment Configuration' and a 'TARGET SERVER' label 'MCT-DC2.abdelwahed.me'. On the left, a navigation pane lists steps: 'Deployment Configuration' (highlighted), 'Domain Controller Options', 'Additional Options', 'Paths', 'Review Options', 'Prerequisites Check', 'Installation', and 'Results'. The main area is titled 'Select the deployment operation' and contains three radio button options: 'Add a domain controller to an existing domain' (selected), 'Add a new domain to an existing forest', and 'Add a new forest'. Below this, the section 'Specify the domain information for this operation' has a 'Domain:' label followed by a text box containing 'abdelwahed.me' and a 'Select...' button. The next section, 'Supply the credentials to perform this operation', shows 'ABDELWAHED\Administrator (Current user)' and a 'Change...' button.

The screenshot shows the 'Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard' window at the 'Domain Controller Options' step. The title bar and window controls are the same. The main window title is 'Domain Controller Options' and the 'TARGET SERVER' is 'MCT-DC2.abdelwahed.me'. The left navigation pane shows 'Domain Controller Options' highlighted. The main area is titled 'Specify domain controller capabilities and site information' and contains three checked checkboxes: 'Domain Name System (DNS) server', 'Global Catalog (GC)', and 'Read only domain controller (RODC)'. Below these is a 'Site name:' label and a dropdown menu showing 'Default-First-Site-Name'. The next section, 'Type the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password', has two text boxes: 'Password:' and 'Confirm password:', both containing masked characters (dots).

Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard

TARGET SERVER  
MCT-DC2.abdelwahed.me

 A delegation for this DNS server cannot be created because the authoritative parent zone cannot be found... [Show more](#) ✕

- Deployment Configuration
- Domain Controller Options
- DNS Options
- Additional Options
- Paths
- Review Options
- Prerequisites Check
- Installation
- Results

Specify DNS delegation options

Update DNS delegation

Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard

TARGET SERVER  
MCT-DC2.abdelwahed.me

## Additional Options

- Deployment Configuration
- Domain Controller Options
- DNS Options
- Additional Options
- Paths
- Review Options
- Prerequisites Check
- Installation
- Results

Specify Install From Media (IFM) Options

Install from media

Specify additional replication options

Replicate from: MCT-DC1.abdelwahed.me

Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard

TARGET SERVER  
MCT-DC2.abdelwahed.me

## Paths

Specify the location of the AD DS database, log files, and SYSVOL

Deployment Configuration  
Domain Controller Options  
    DNS Options  
    Additional Options  
**Paths**  
Review Options  
Prerequisites Check  
Installation  
Results

Database folder: C:\Windows\NTDS

Log files folder: C:\Windows\NTDS

SYSVOL folder: C:\Windows\SYSVOL

Active Directory Domain Services Configuration Wizard

TARGET SERVER  
MCT-DC2.abdelwahed.me

## Review Options

Review your selections:

Configure this server as an additional Active Directory domain controller for the domain "abdelwahed.me".

Site Name: Default-First-Site-Name

Additional Options:

Read-only domain controller: No

Global catalog: Yes

DNS Server: Yes

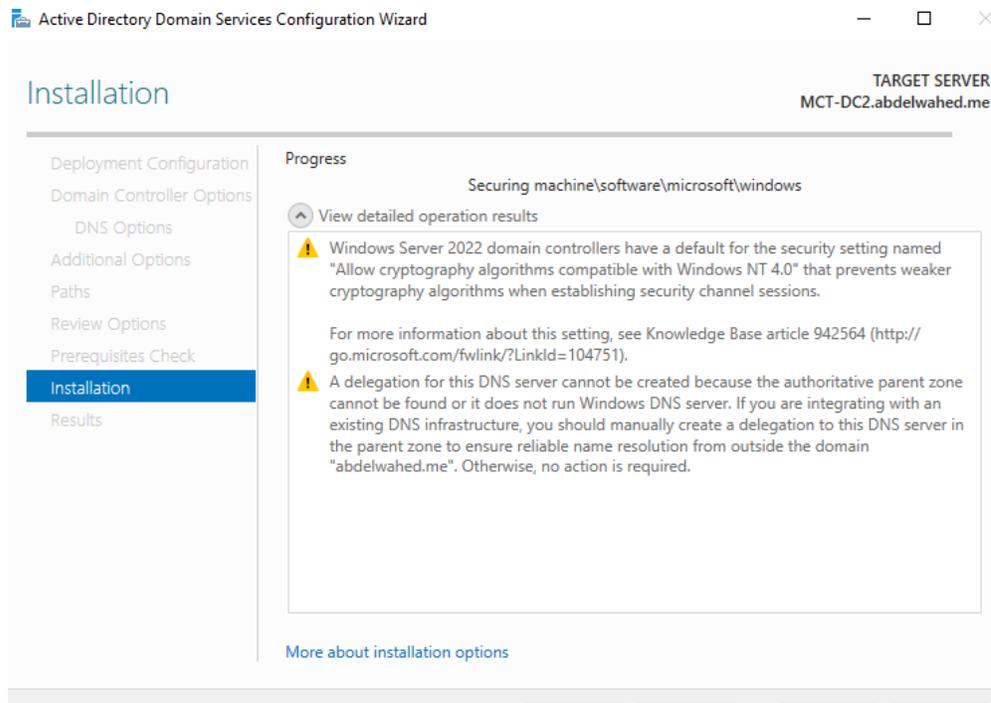
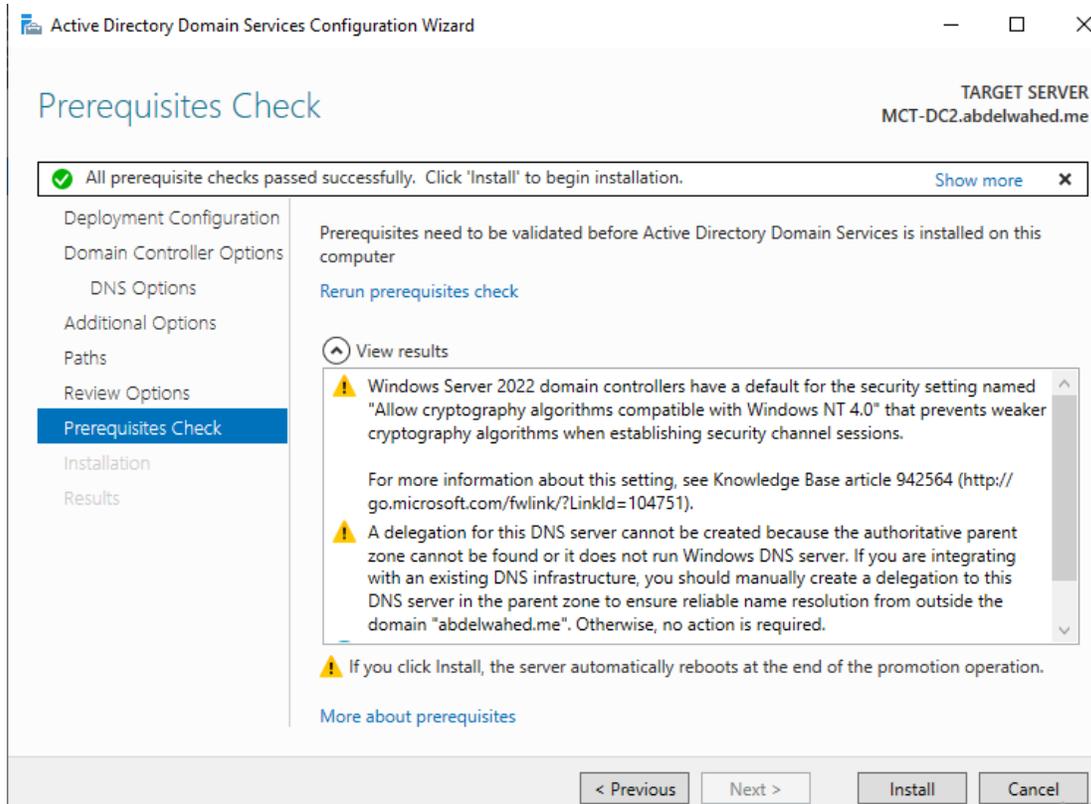
Update DNS Delegation: No

Source DC: MCT-DC1.abdelwahed.me

These settings can be exported to a Windows PowerShell script to automate additional installations [View script](#)

[More about installation options](#)

Deployment Configuration  
Domain Controller Options  
    DNS Options  
    Additional Options  
    Paths  
**Review Options**  
Prerequisites Check  
Installation  
Results



The screenshot shows the Windows Server Manager interface for a local server named MCT-DC2. The left-hand navigation pane includes options for Dashboard, Local Server (selected), All Servers, AD DS, DNS, and File and Storage Services. The main console area displays the 'Active Directory Users and Computers' console tree. The tree is expanded to show the 'Sales' folder under the 'Users' container. A table in the console area lists the users found in the 'Sales' folder.

Name	Type	Description
Sales01	User	

## DHCP

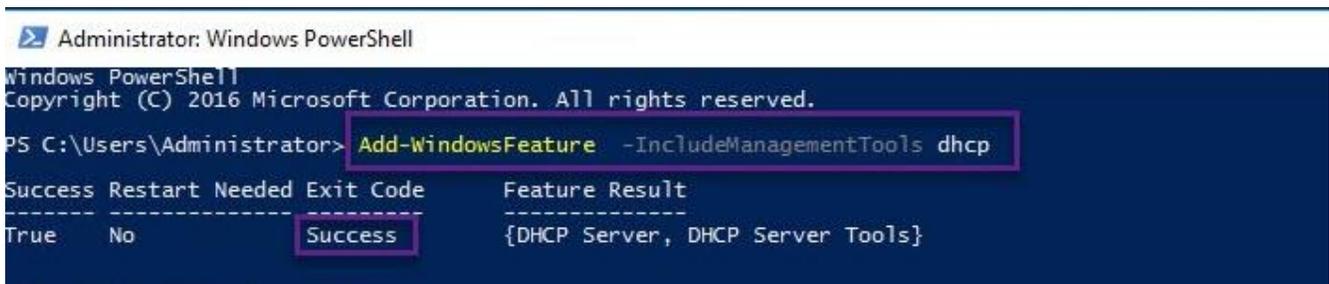
### Lab Goal

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) automatically assigns TCP/IP configuration such as IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, DNS server, and various other parameters. This laboratory session is designed to impart the necessary skills for installing and administering a DHCP Server.

### Install DHCP role

The DHCP server role can be added using the server manager by selecting 'Add Roles,' or through PowerShell, as depicted in the instructions below:

#### - Using PowerShell

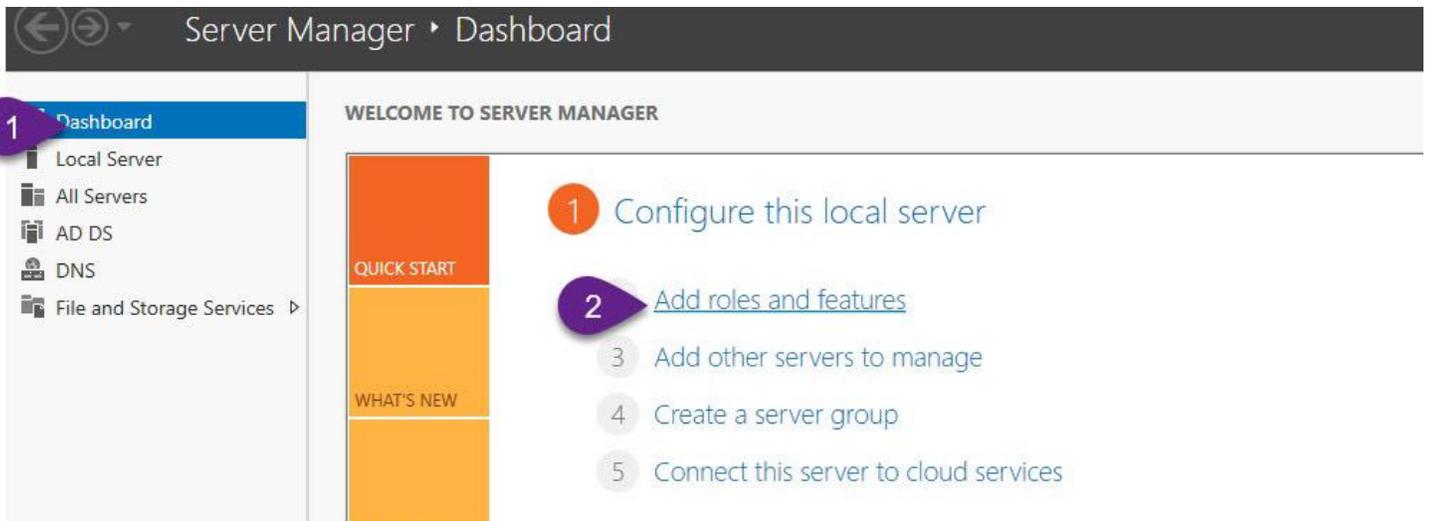


```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Add-WindowsFeature -IncludeManagementTools dhcp

Success Restart Needed Exit Code      Feature Result
-----
True     No           Success      {DHCP Server, DHCP Server Tools}
```

#### - Using Server Manager



## Select server roles

DESTINATION SERVER  
DC01.itprolabs.xyz

Before You Begin  
Installation Type  
Server Selection  
**Server Roles**  
Features  
Confirmation  
Results

Select one or more roles to install on the selected server.

**Roles**

- Active Directory Certificate Services
- Active Directory Domain Services
- Active Directory Federation Services
- Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services
- Active Directory Rights Management Services
- Device Health Attestation
- DHCP Server
- DNS Server (Installed)
- Fax Server
- File and Storage Services (2 of 2 roles)
- Host Guardian Service
- Hyper-V
- MultiPoint Services
- Network Controller
- Network Policy and Access Services
- Print and Document Services
- Remote Access
- Remote Desktop Services
- Volume Activation Services
- Web Server (IIS)

**Add Roles and Features Wizard**

Add features that are required for DHCP Server?

The following tools are required to manage this feature, but do not have to be installed on the same server.

- Remote Server Administration Tools
  - Role Administration Tools
  - [Tools] DHCP Server Tools

Include management tools (if applicable)

**Add Features** Cancel

< Previous **Next** > Install Cancel

## Select features

DESTINATION SERVER  
DC01.itprolabs.xyz

Before You Begin  
Installation Type  
Server Selection  
Server Roles  
**Features**  
DHCP Server  
Confirmation  
Results

Select one or more features to install on the selected server.

**Features**

- .NET Framework 3.5 Features
- .NET Framework 4.6 Features (2 of 7 installed)
- Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS)
- BitLocker Drive Encryption
- BitLocker Network Unlock
- BranchCache
- Client for NFS
- Containers
- Data Center Bridging
- Direct Play
- Enhanced Storage
- Failover Clustering
- Group Policy Management (Installed)
- Host Guardian Hyper-V Support
- I/O Quality of Service
- IIS Hostable Web Core
- Internet Printing Client
- IP Address Management (IPAM) Server
- iSNS Server service

**Description**

.NET Framework 3.5 combines the power of the .NET Framework 2.0 APIs with new technologies for building applications that offer appealing user interfaces, protect your customers' personal identity information, enable seamless and secure communication, and provide the ability to model a range of business processes.

**Next** > Install Cancel

## DHCP Server

DESTINATION SERVER  
DC01.itprolabs.xyz

- Before You Begin
- Installation Type
- Server Selection
- Server Roles
- Features
- DHCP Server**
- Confirmation
- Results

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol allows servers to assign, or lease, IP addresses to computers and other devices that are enabled as DHCP clients. Deploying a DHCP server on the network provides computers and other TCP/IP-based network devices with valid IP addresses and the additional configuration parameters these devices need, called DHCP options. This allows computers and devices to connect to other network resources, such as DNS servers, WINS servers, and routers.

Things to note:

- You should configure at least one static IP address on this computer.
- Before you install DHCP Server, you should plan your subnets, scopes and exclusions. Store the plan in a safe place for later reference.

< Previous   Next >   Install   Cancel

## Confirm installation selections

DESTINATION SERVER  
DC01.itprolabs.xyz

- Before You Begin
- Installation Type
- Server Selection
- Server Roles
- Features
- DHCP Server
- Confirmation**
- Results

To install the following roles, role services, or features on selected server, click Install.

Restart the destination server automatically if required

Optional features (such as administration tools) might be displayed on this page because they have been selected automatically. If you do not want to install these optional features, click Previous to clear their check boxes.

DHCP Server

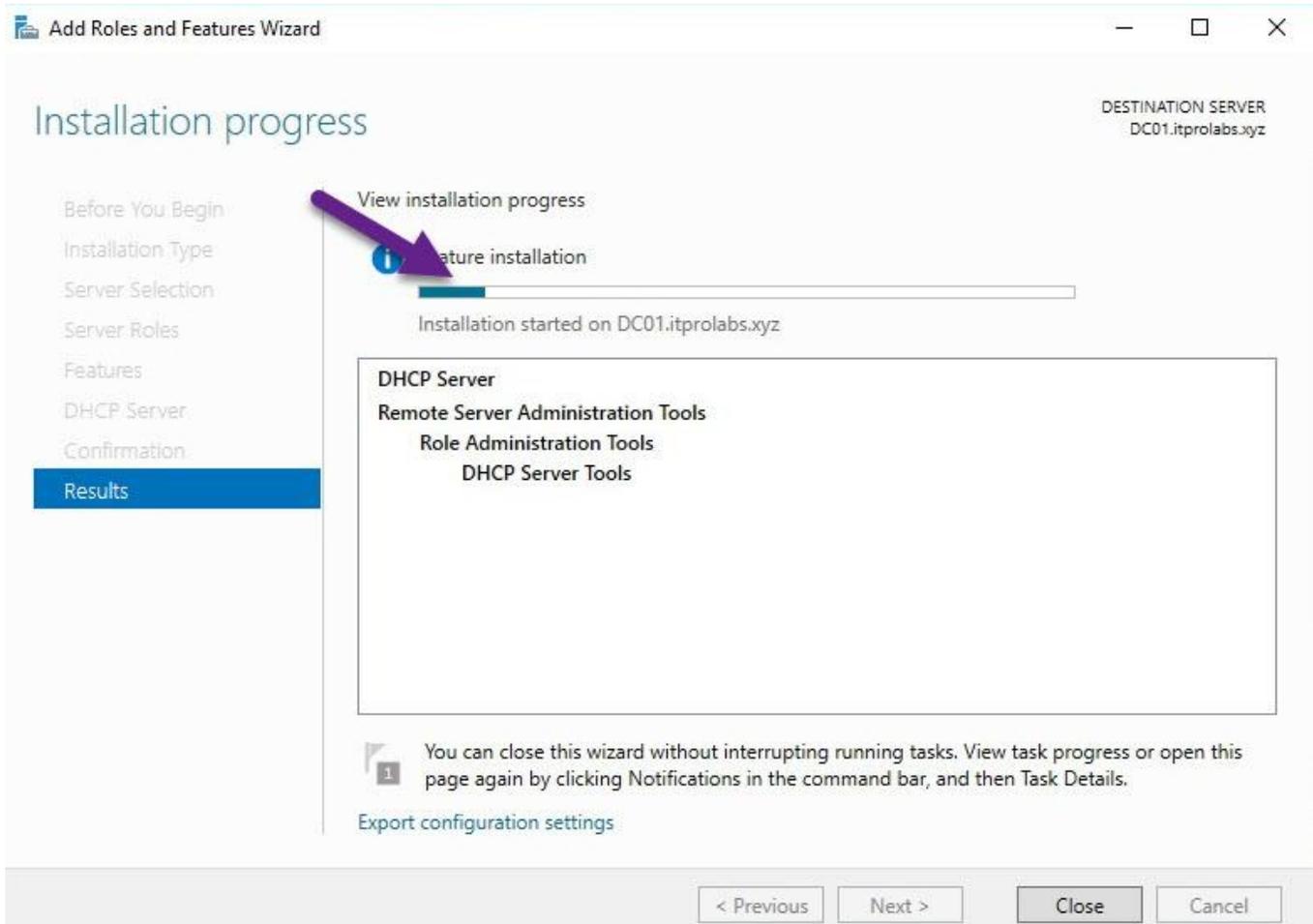
Remote Server Administration Tools

Role Administration Tools

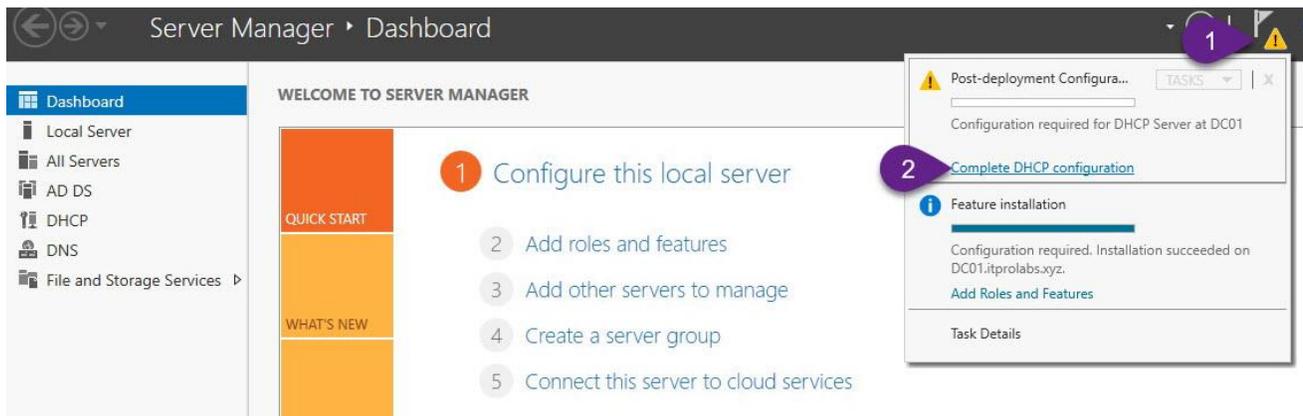
DHCP Server Tools

Export configuration settings  
Specify an alternate source path

< Previous   Next >   **Install**   Cancel

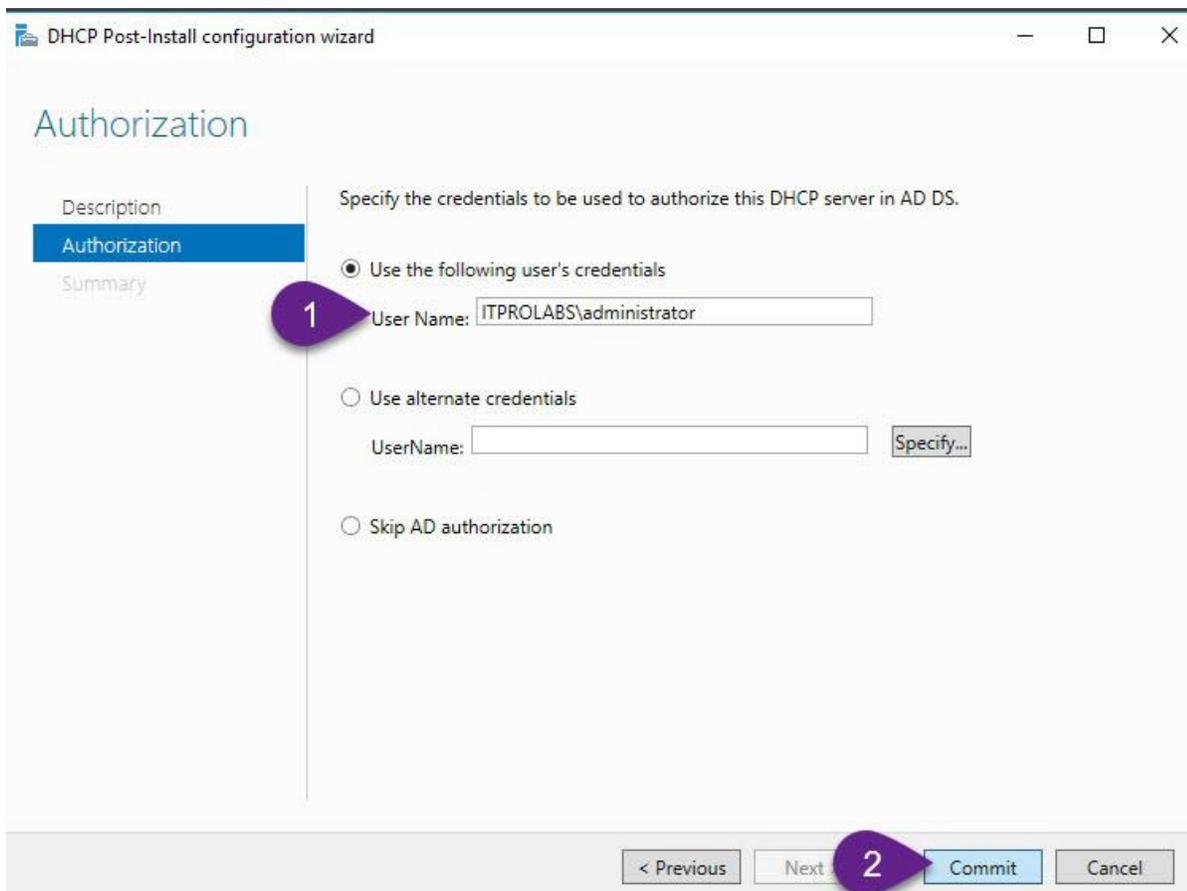
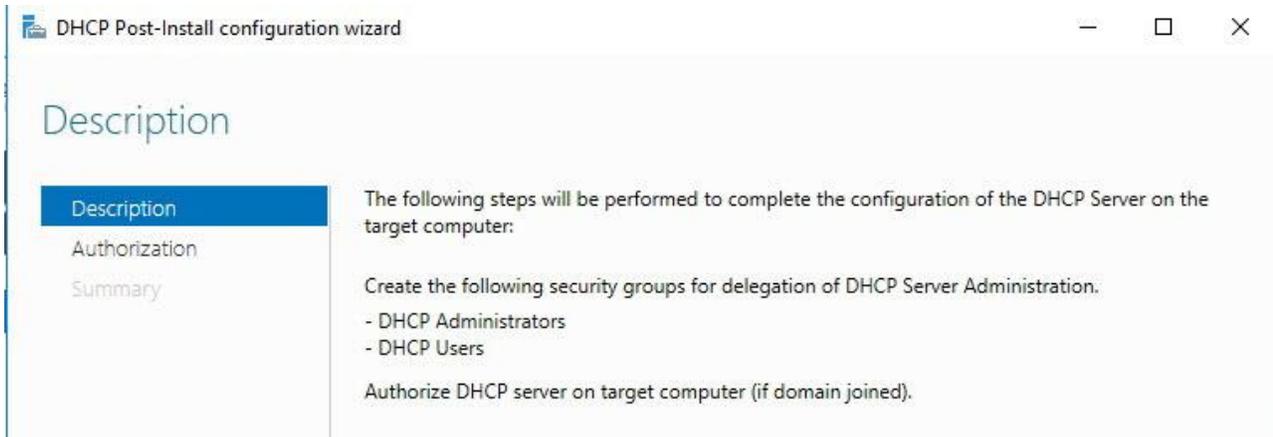


### DHCP Post Installation Configuration



## DHCP Authorization

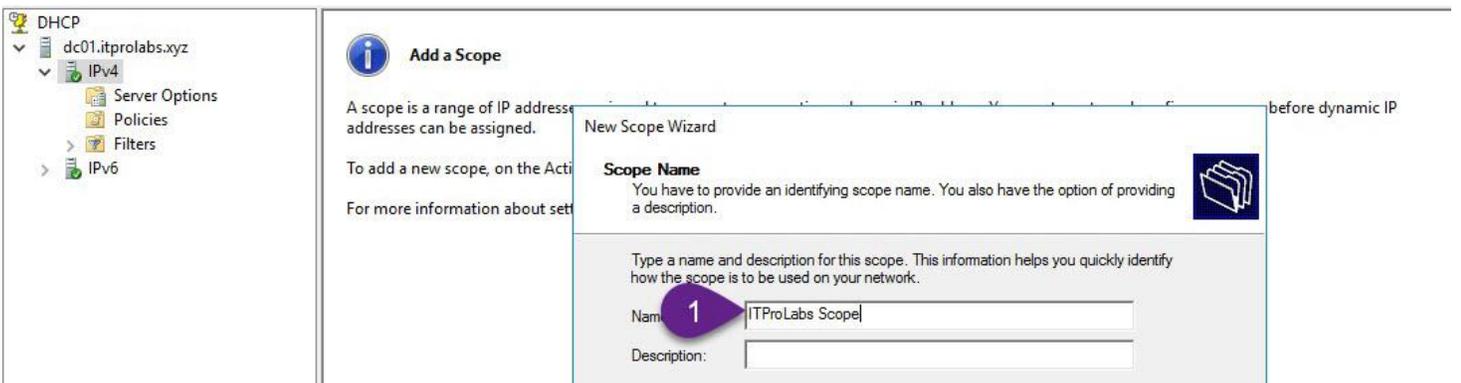
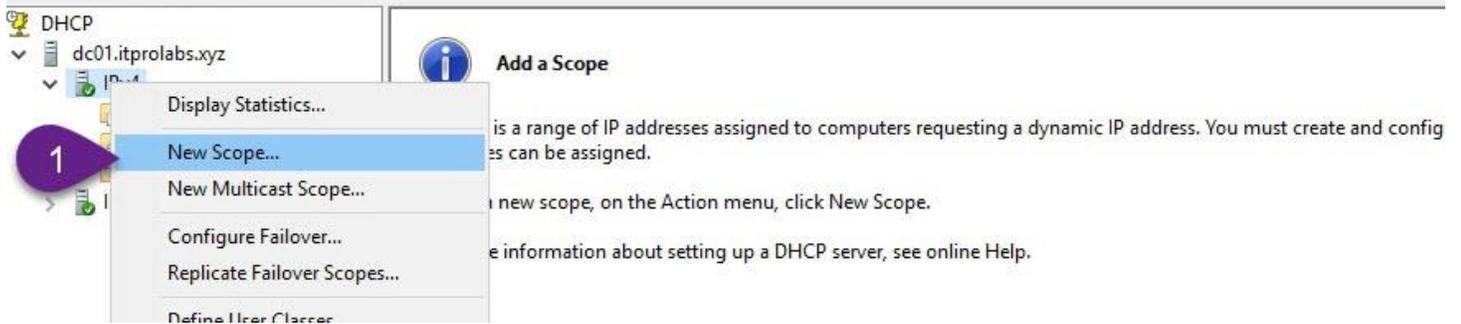
In Active Directory, DHCP requires authorization to allocate IP addresses to DHCP clients, and this is carried out using a domain administrator account.



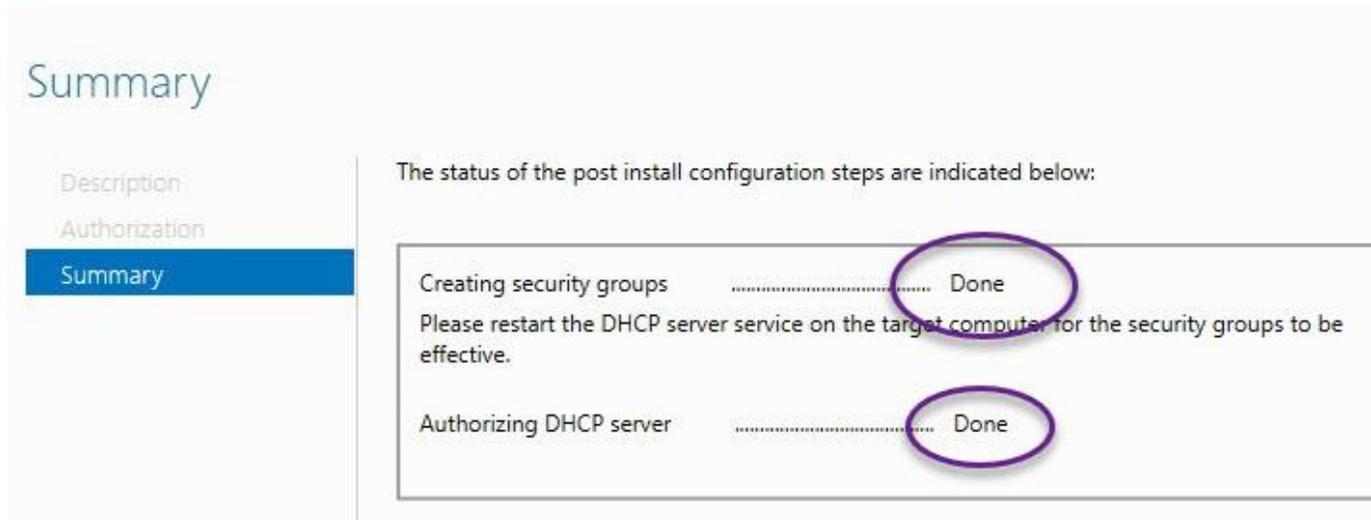
## Configuring DHCP

### Create and configure new scope

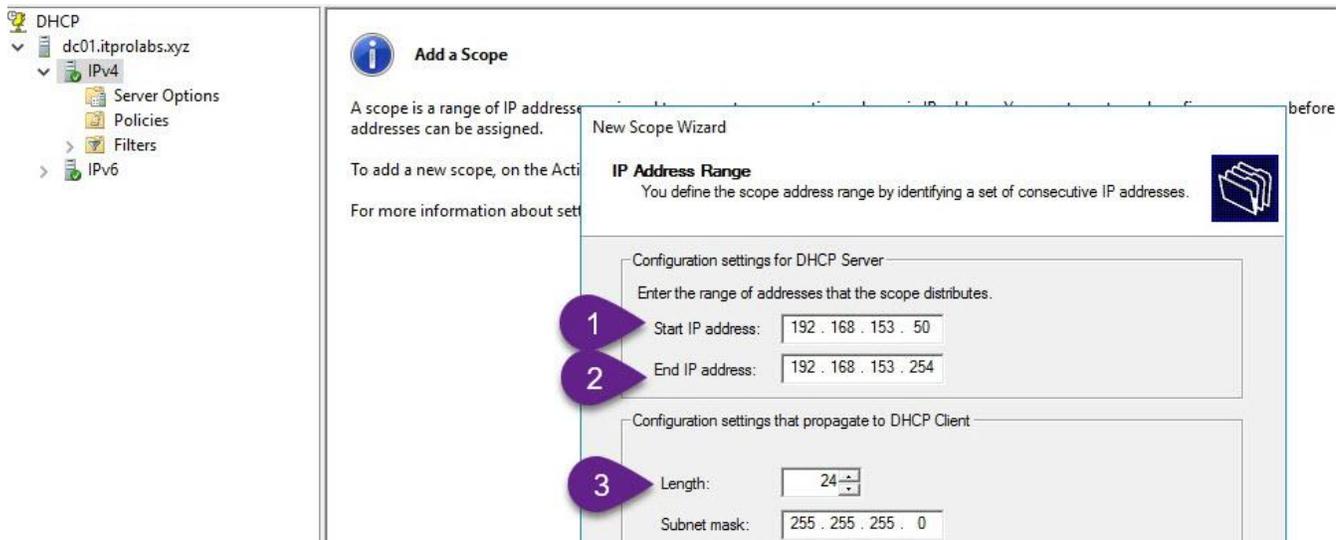
A DHCP scope represents a range of IP addresses that a DHCP server can assign to clients. To add and configure scope options, proceed as detailed in the following figures. Execute `dhcpgmt.msc` to launch the DHCP management wizard.



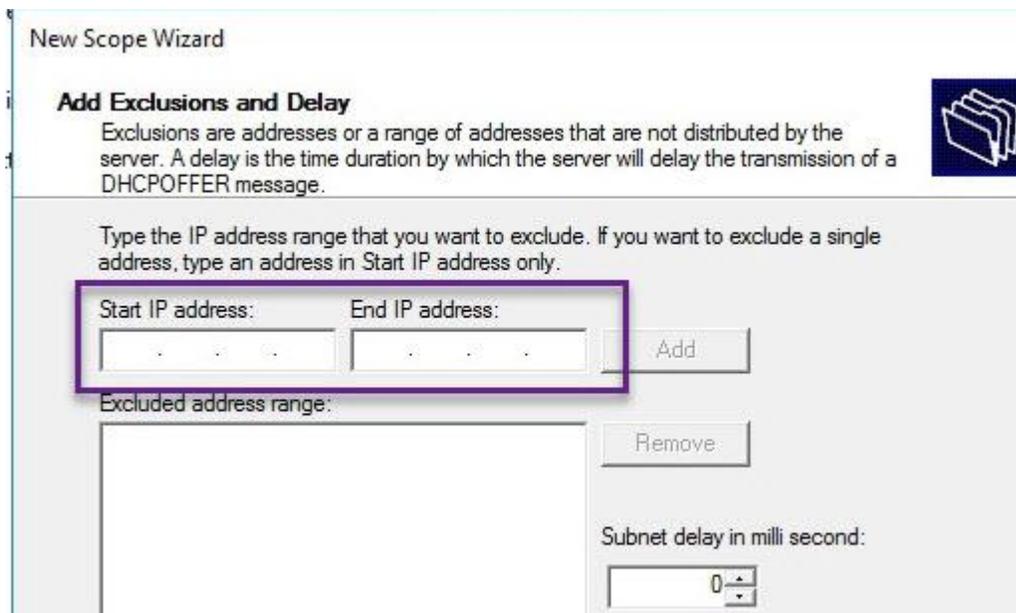
DHCP Post-Install configuration wizard



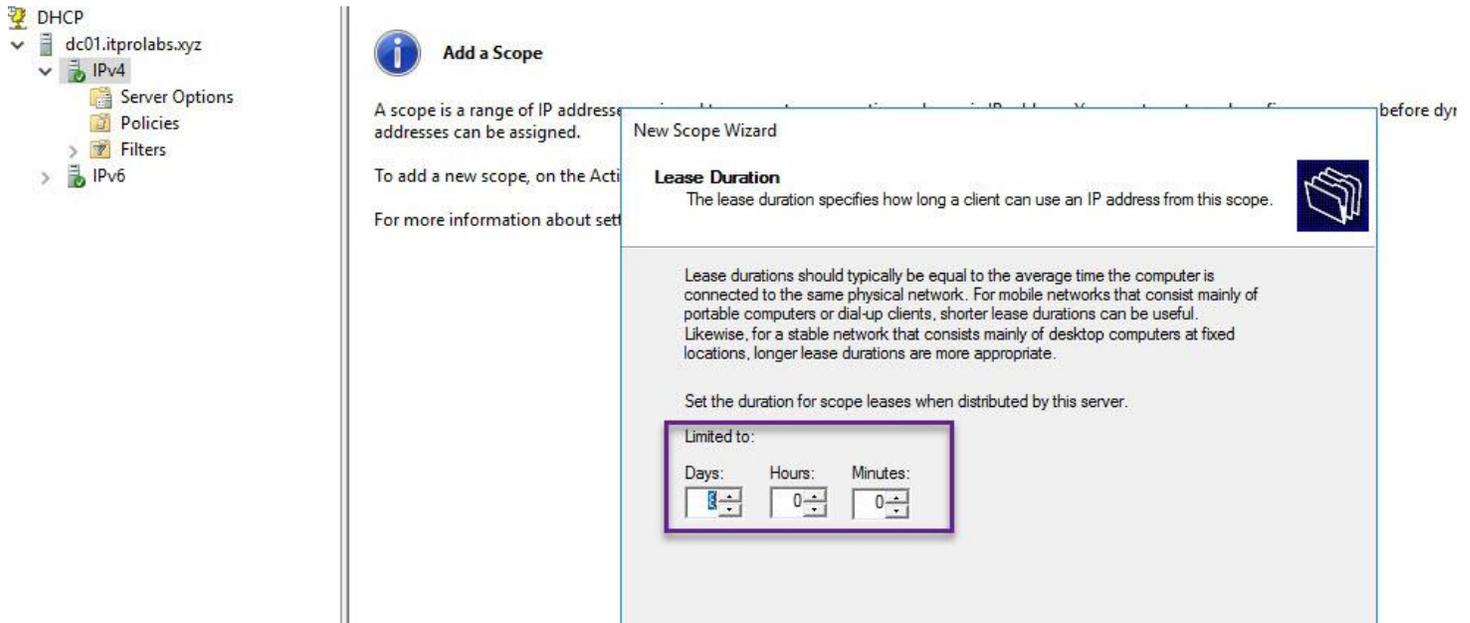
Please keep in mind that the range of IP addresses can be altered after creating the scope, but the subnet mask is not changeable.



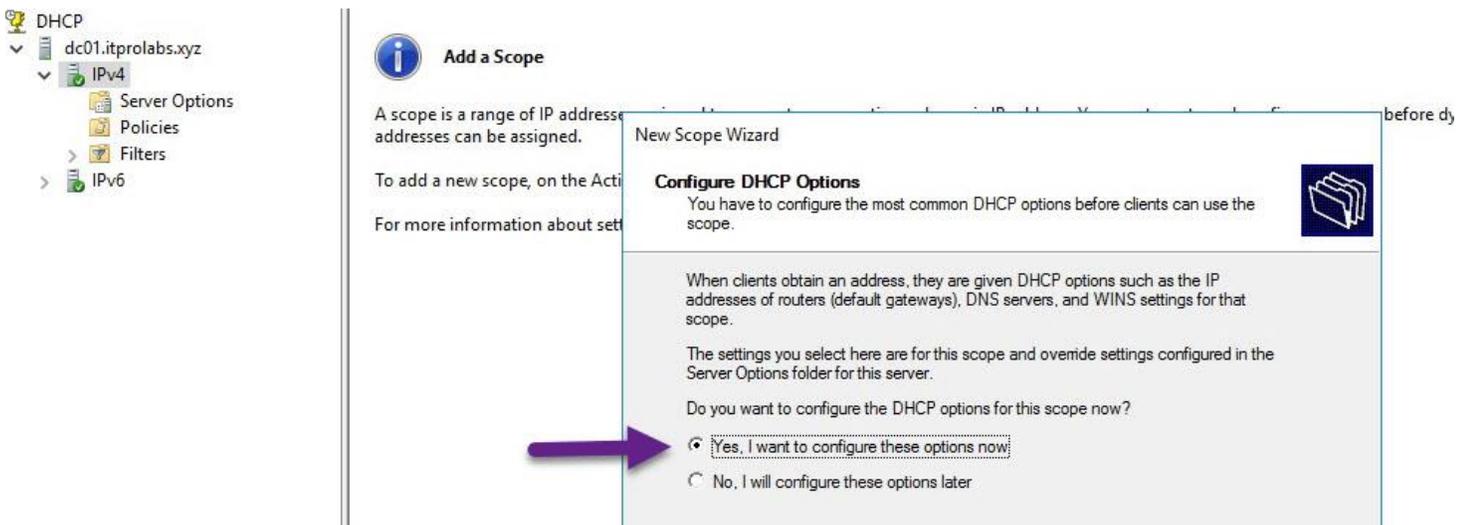
You have the option to **exclude** an IP address or a set of IP addresses from those available for DHCP allocation, allowing for manual assignment as static IPs.

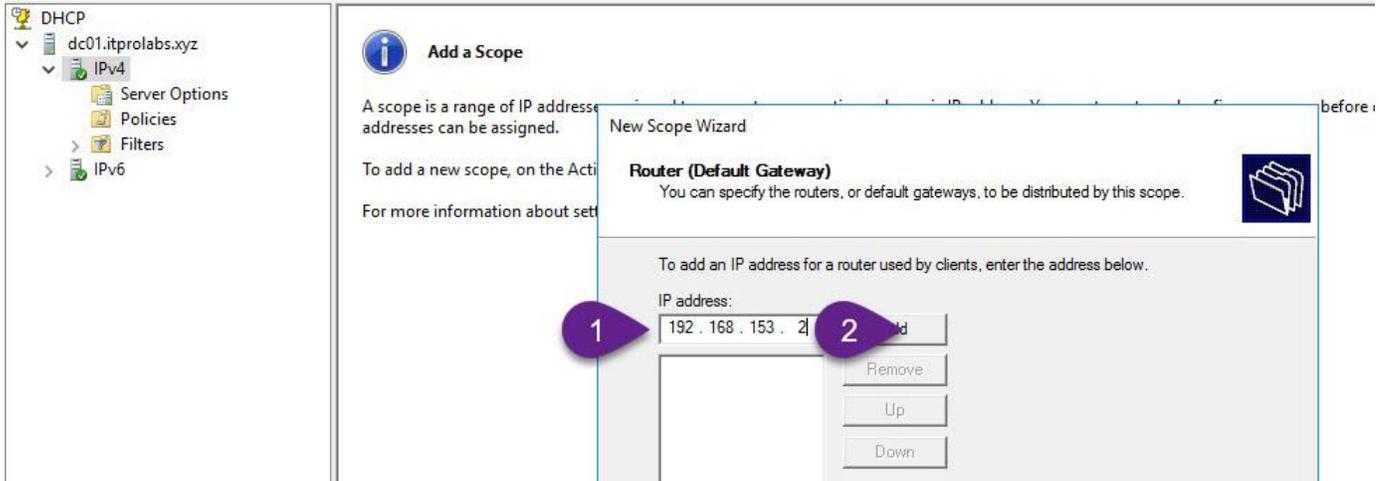


The standard setting for DHCP leases is 8 days, but you can adjust the duration to meet your needs.

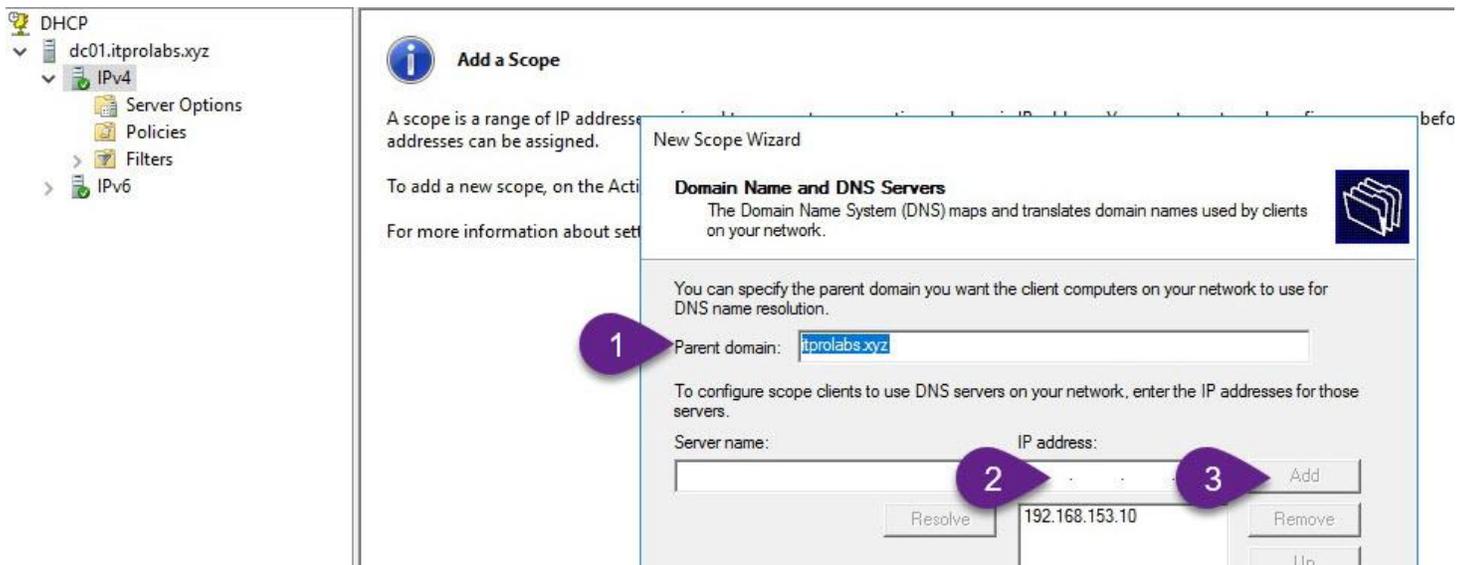


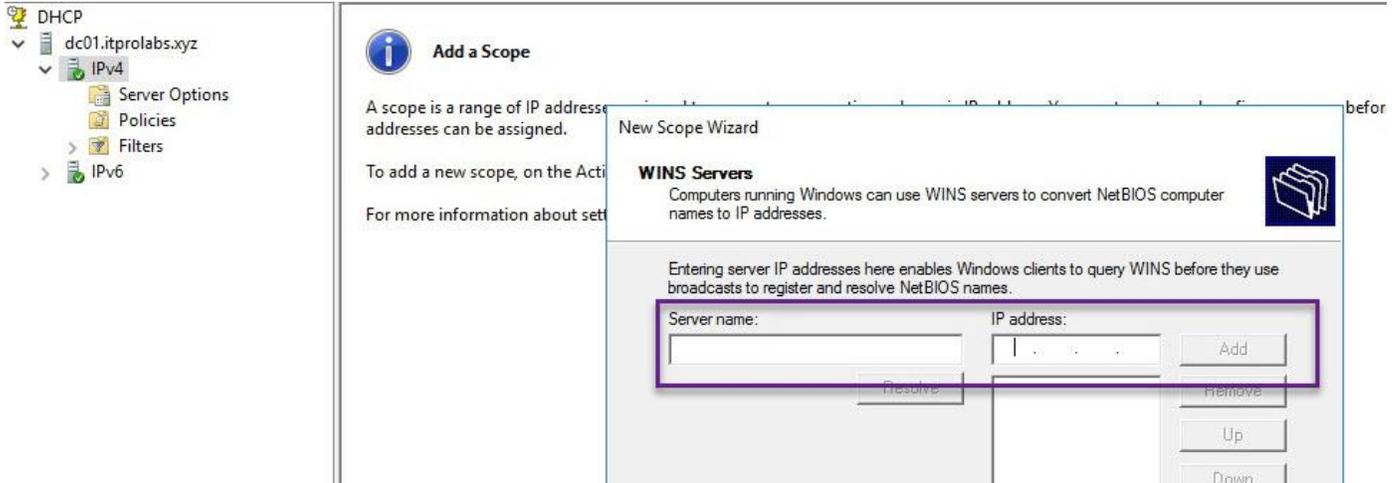
Set up the standard DHCP options now, or you have the option to configure them later.





Choose a DNS server acquired via DHCP; for instance, in our setup, we have a domain (DNS Server) titled itprolabs.xyz with two DNS servers assigned the IP addresses 192.168.153.10 and 192.168.153.9.





Enable your scope with the settings we've applied, or choose to enable it at another time.



Your configuration has been successfully completed, and the DHCP server is prepared to respond to client requests.

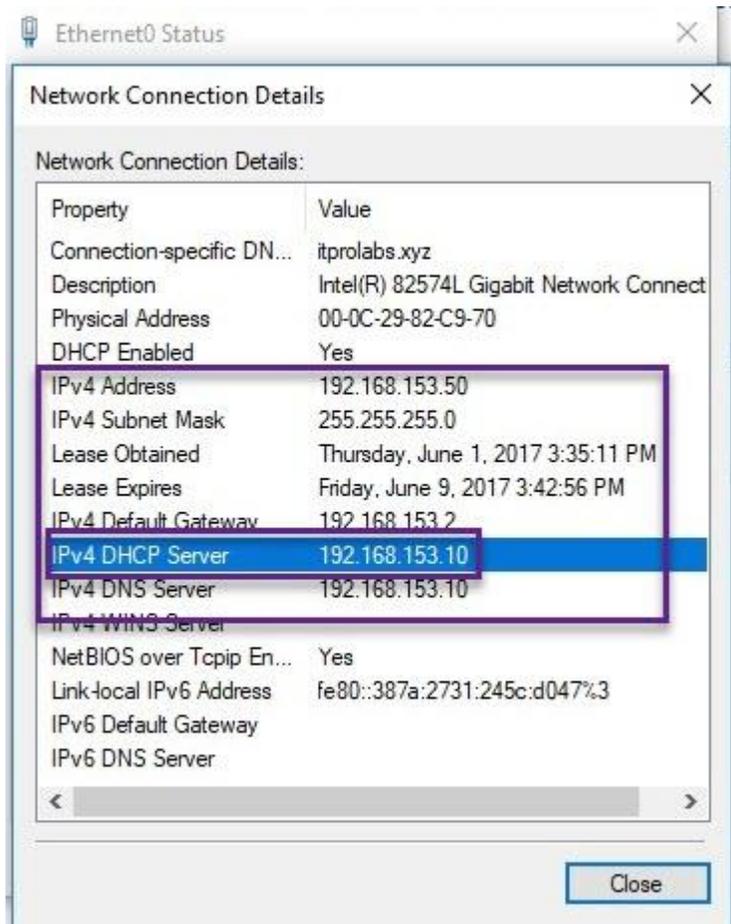


## Test DHCP functionality from Windows Client (Windows 10)

### How DHCP client obtain automatic IP address (DORA)

- 1- **DHCPDiscover**, DHCP client send broadcast message to the network to detect the DHCP server.
- 2- **DHCPOffer**, DHCP server which receive the Discover message also send broadcast message to DHCP client that send the discover message to Offer TCP/IP configuration.
- 3- **DHCPRequest**, DHCP client broadcast request that contain accept for offered TCP/IP configuration.
- 4- **DHCPACK**, DHCP server replay broadcast with acknowledging client that now you have TCP/IP configuration with lease duration.

When **50%** of a lease duration has passed, the client asks the DHCP server via unicast to extend its lease. If the server is reachable, it responds with a DHCPACK to renew the lease. If there's a network issue, the client attempts to contact the server again at **87.5%** of the lease time using a broadcast starting with a DHCPRequest. Should connectivity issues persist, the server may allocate the client's configuration to a different client.



### DHCP Scope Options

The Address Leases tab displays the computers that received TCP/IP configurations from the DHCP server, including details on when the lease expires and the MAC addresses of the clients.

Client IP Address	Name	Lease Expiration	Type	Unique ID	Description	Network Access Protection
192.168.153.50	Client01.itprolabs.xyz	6/10/2017 10:42:48 PM	DHCP	000c2982c970		Full Access
192.168.153.51	VPN.itprolabs.xyz	6/14/2017 10:54:40 AM	DHCP	RAS		Full Access
192.168.153.52	VPN.itprolabs.xyz	6/14/2017 10:54:40 AM	DHCP	RAS		Full Access
192.168.153.53	VPN.itprolabs.xyz	6/14/2017 10:54:40 AM	DHCP	RAS		Full Access
192.168.153.54	VPN.itprolabs.xyz	6/14/2017 10:54:40 AM	DHCP	RAS		Full Access
192.168.153.55	VPN.itprolabs.xyz	6/14/2017 10:54:40 AM	DHCP	RAS		Full Access
192.168.153.56	VPN.itprolabs.xyz	6/14/2017 10:54:40 AM	DHCP	RAS		Full Access
192.168.153.57	VPN.itprolabs.xyz	6/14/2017 10:54:40 AM	DHCP	RAS		Full Access
192.168.153.58	VPN.itprolabs.xyz	6/14/2017 10:54:40 AM	DHCP	RAS		Full Access
192.168.153.59	VPN.itprolabs.xyz	6/14/2017 10:54:40 AM	DHCP	RAS		Full Access

### DHCP Exclusion

As previously noted, it is possible to exclude an IP or range from DHCP scope leases; this setting can be adjusted in this specific tab. Additionally, the DHCP scope range is visible within this tab, as illustrated in the figures provided below.

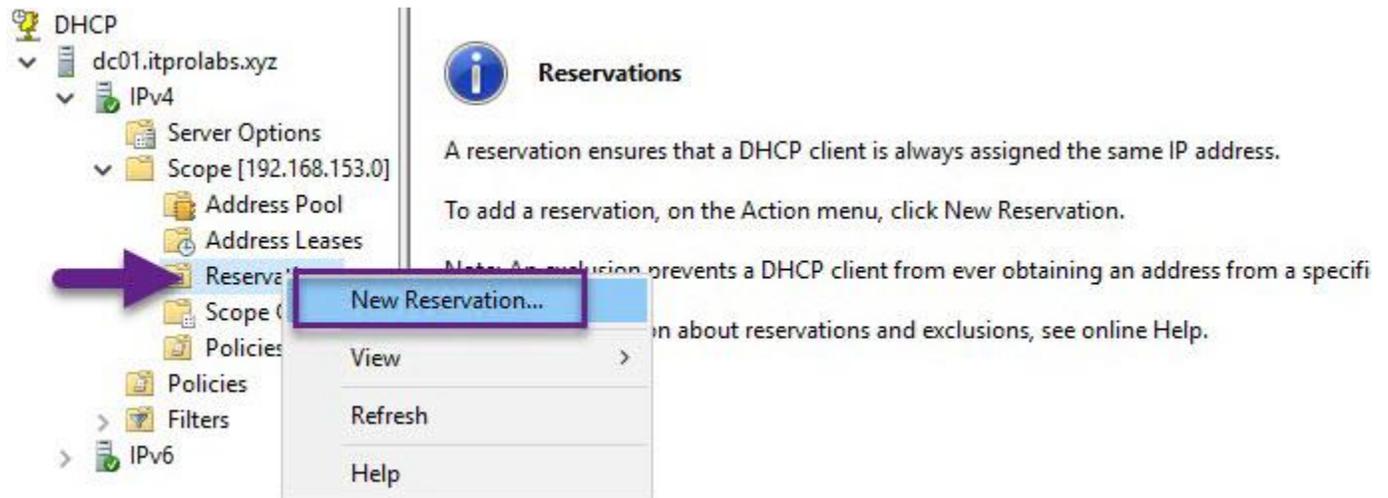
Start IP Address	End IP Address	Description
192.168.153.50	192.168.153.254	Address range for distribution

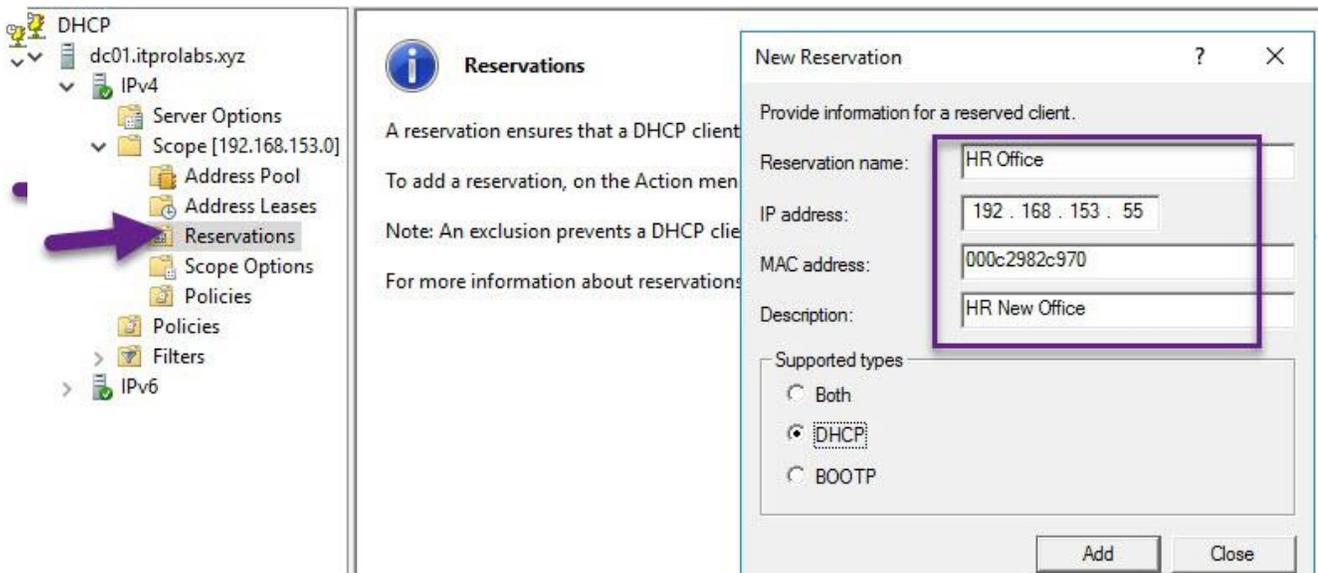
Start IP address:	End IP address:
192 . 168 . 153 . 100	192 . 168 . 153 . 110

## DHCP Reservation

It's possible to allocate a particular IP address to a specific client by linking it to the client's MAC address. This can be particularly useful when configuring network devices like printers, network storage, or servers.

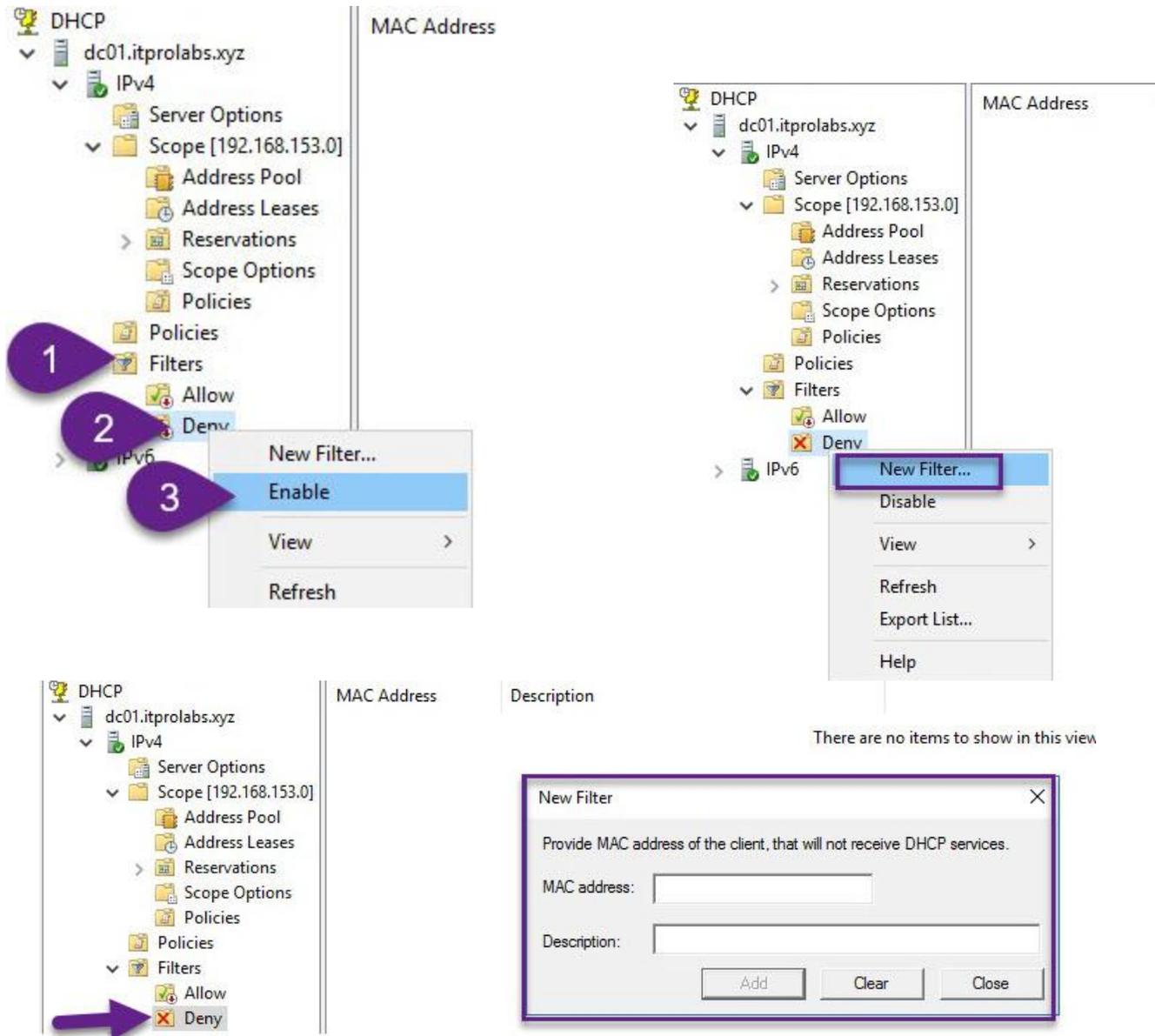


Additionally, you can assign a reserved IP address to a leased computer or network device, as depicted in the figure below.



### DHCP Filter

To restrict DHCP responses to certain clients, include their MAC addresses in an allow list filter. Conversely, to block DHCP requests from specific computers, add their MAC addresses to a deny list filter.

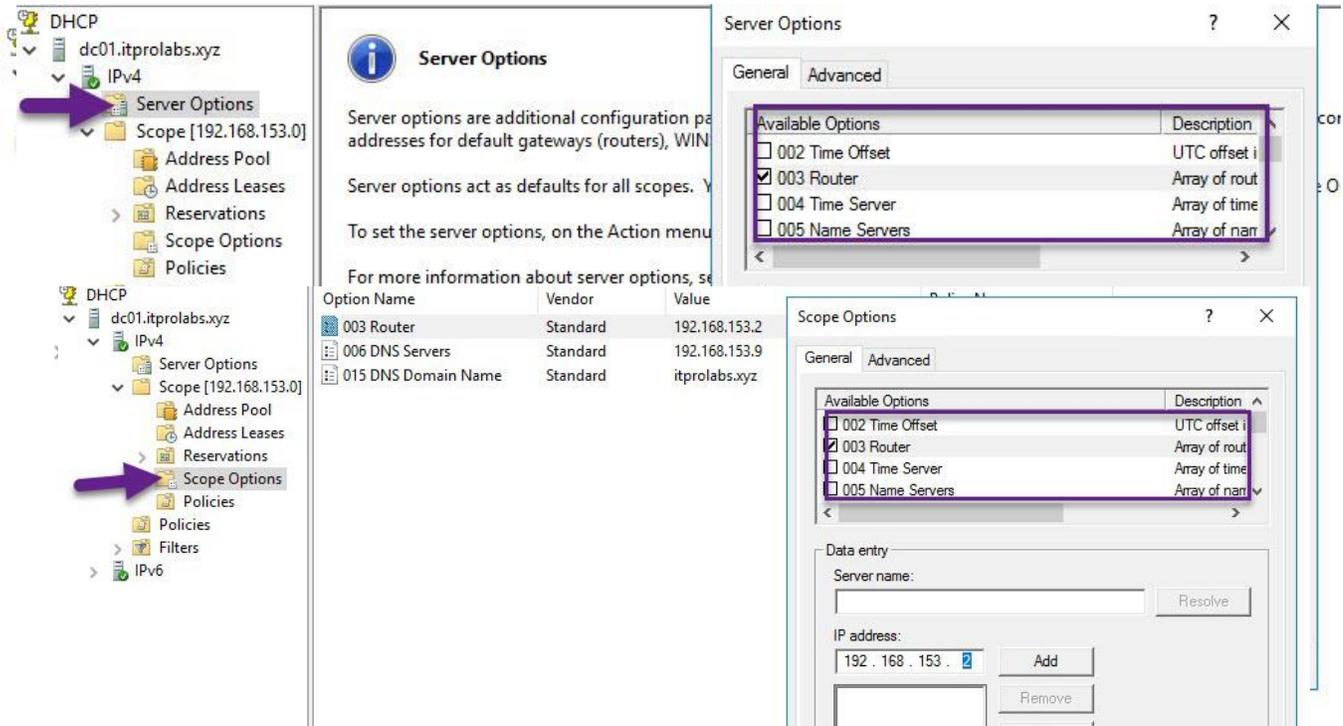


Please be aware that allow and deny lists are not active by default. If you activate the allow list, DHCP will only respond to clients on this list.

## Scope and Server options

This section details how to configure or modify the scope and server settings, such as DNS and the default gateway. Scope options are specific to a particular scope, while server options apply to all scopes within the DHCP server. In our example, we will demonstrate how to modify the default gateway for both scope and server options.

Please note that if there is a discrepancy between scope and server options, the scope option prevails (it is more restrictive).



## DHCP Classes

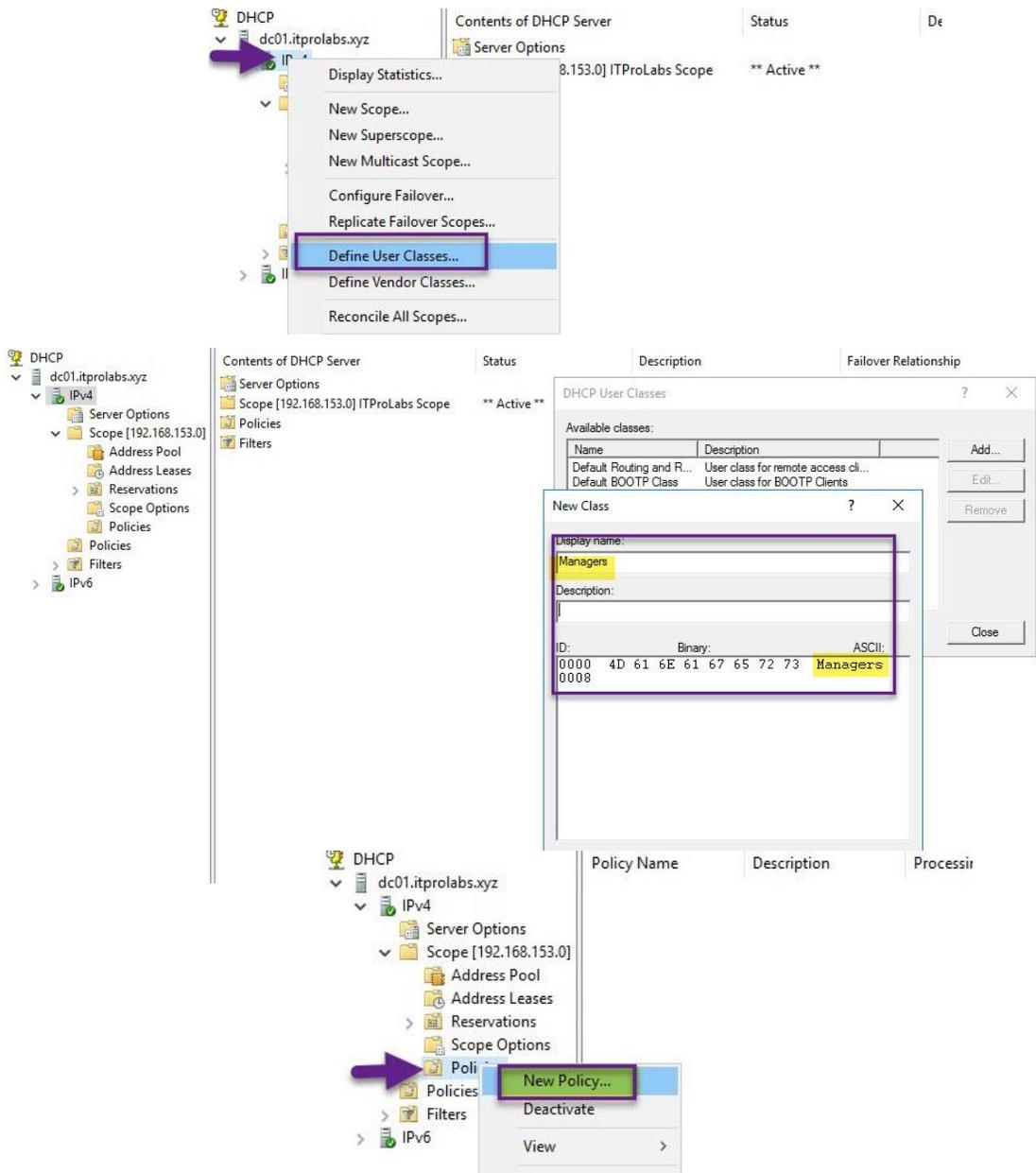
Describe a method for setting up distinct clients with unique parameters, such as DNS and Gateway. We recognize three classifications:

The **Default Class** is automatically generated upon DHCP setup, with all clients initially set as members of this class.

The **Vendor Class** requires manual creation and assigns specific TCP/IP settings to client computers based on the vendor—this is useful when certain options like DNS or Gateway need to be customized for machines running Windows 10, or for all devices from a manufacturer like Dell.

The **User Class** also needs to be manually established, and it allows distinct TCP/IP configurations for DHCP client computers.

In the given example, the default DHCP DNS setting is 192.168.153.9, applied to all in the Default Class. We intend to create a DHCP User Class named 'managers' that will assign a different DNS, 192.168.153.10, to its members. To implement this, two steps are necessary: first, establishment of the DHCP User Class, followed by applying a DHCP policy that provides the alternate DNS server (192.168.153.10) specifically to the Manager class, as demonstrated in the following figures.



# MCSA Complete Labs

The screenshot shows the DHCP console with the following structure:

- DC DHCP
  - dc01.itprolabs.xyz
    - IPv4
      - Server Options
      - Scope [192.168.153.0] ITProLabs Scope
        - Address Pool
        - Address Leases
        - Reservations
        - Scope Options
        - Policies
      - Policies
      - Filters
    - IPv6

The 'Contents of DHCP Server' pane shows the selected scope and its sub-items. The 'DHCP User Classes' dialog box is open, showing the following table:

Name	Description	Failover Relationship
Default Routing and R...	User class for remote access cli...	
Default BOOTP Class	User class for BOOTP Clients	
Managers		

The screenshot shows the DHCP console with the following structure:

- DC DHCP
  - dc01.itprolabs.xyz
    - IPv4
      - Server Options
      - Scope [192.168.153.0]
        - Address Pool
        - Address Leases
        - Reservations
        - Scope Options
        - Policies
      - Policies
      - Filters
    - IPv6

The 'Policy based IP Address and Option Assignment' wizard is open. The 'Policy Name' field is highlighted and contains the text 'Managers Policy'.

The screenshot shows the DHCP console with the following structure:

- DC DHCP
  - dc01.itprolabs.xyz
    - IPv4
      - Server Options
      - Scope [192.168.153.0]
        - Address Pool
        - Address Leases
        - Reservations
        - Scope Options
        - Policies
      - Policies
      - Filters
    - IPv6

The 'Configure settings for the policy' wizard is open. The 'Do you want to configure an IP address range for the policy?' question is selected with the 'Yes' radio button. The 'Next >' button is highlighted with a red arrow.

DHCP Policy Configuration Wizard

**Add/Edit Condition**

Specify a condition for the policy being configured. Select a criteria, operator and values for the condition.

Criteria: User Class

Operator: Equals

Value(s): Managers

Buttons: Add, Remove, Ok, Cancel

DHCP Policy Configuration Wizard

**Configure settings for the policy**

If the conditions specified in the policy match a client request, the settings will be applied.

Vendor class: DHCP Standard Options

Available Options:

Available Options	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> 005 Name Servers	Array of name servers (IEN 111)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 006 DNS Servers	Array of DNS servers, by preference
<input type="checkbox"/> 007 Log Servers	Array of MIT LCS UDP log servers

Data entry:

Server name: dc01

IP address: 192.168.153.10

Buttons: Resolve, Add, Remove

DHCP Policy Configuration Wizard

**Summary**

A new policy will be created with the following properties. To configure DNS settings, view properties of the policy and click the DNS tab.

Name: Managers Policy

Description:

Conditions: OR of

Conditions	Operator	Value
User Class	Equals	Managers

Settings:

Option Name	Vendor Class	Value
Name Servers		192.168.153.10

---

## Testing DHCP Class

Execute `ipconfig /all` on the client assigned to the default class, then reclassify the client's network interface card to the Managers group using the command `ipconfig /setclassid "ethernet0" Managers`. Confirm or check the changes by running `ipconfig /all` again. Where ethernet0 is the NIC name

```
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.153.55(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. . . . . : Tuesday, June 6, 2017 12:47:29 PM
Lease Expires . . . . . : Wednesday, June 14, 2017 12:53:59 PM
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.153.2
DHCPv4 Class ID . . . . . : no
DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.153.10
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 50334761
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-20-C1-C0-5E-00-0C-29-82-C9-70
DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.153.9
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled

C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig /setclassid "ethernet0" Managers

Windows IP Configuration

Successfully set the DHCPv4 class id for adapter Ethernet0.

C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig /all

Windows IP Configuration

Host Name . . . . . : Client01
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : itprolabs.xyz
Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : itprolabs.xyz

Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : itprolabs.xyz
Description . . . . . : Intel(R) 82574L Gigabit Network Connection
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-0C-29-82-C9-70
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::387a:2731:245c:d047%3(Preferred)
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.153.55(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. . . . . : Tuesday, June 6, 2017 12:47:29 PM
Lease Expires . . . . . : Wednesday, June 14, 2017 12:57:41 PM
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.153.2
DHCPv4 Class ID . . . . . : Managers
DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.153.10
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 50334761
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-20-C1-C0-5E-00-0C-29-82-C9-70
DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.153.10
```

- To revert the client to the default class, execute the command `ipconfig /setclassid "ethernet0" none` to remove the Managers class.

```

C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig /setclassid "ethernet0" no
Windows IP Configuration

Successfully set the DHCPv4 class id for adapter Ethernet0.

C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig /all
Windows IP Configuration

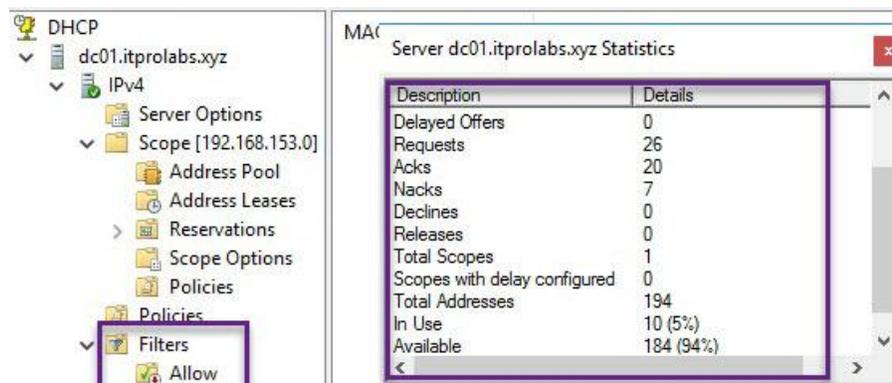
Host Name . . . . . : Client01
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : itprolabs.xyz
Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : itprolabs.xyz

Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : itprolabs.xyz
Description . . . . . : Intel(R) 82574L Gigabit Network Connection
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-0C-29-82-C9-70
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::387a:2731:245c:d047%3(Preferred)
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.153.55(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. . . . . : Tuesday, June 6, 2017 12:47:29 PM
Lease Expires . . . . . : Wednesday, June 14, 2017 1:02:24 PM
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.153.2
DHCPv4 Class ID . . . . . : no
DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.153.10
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 50334761
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-20-C1-C0-5E-00-0C-29-82-C9-70
DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.153.9
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled
    
```

### DHCP Statistics

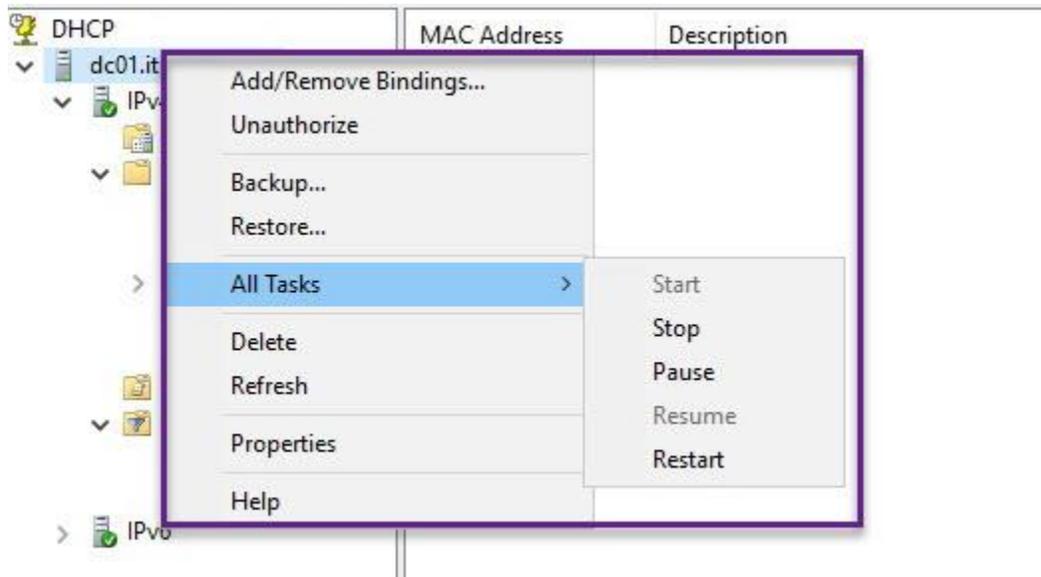
Here you can find crucial statistics such as the count of leased IP addresses and the pool of available addresses.





### DHCP Maintenance

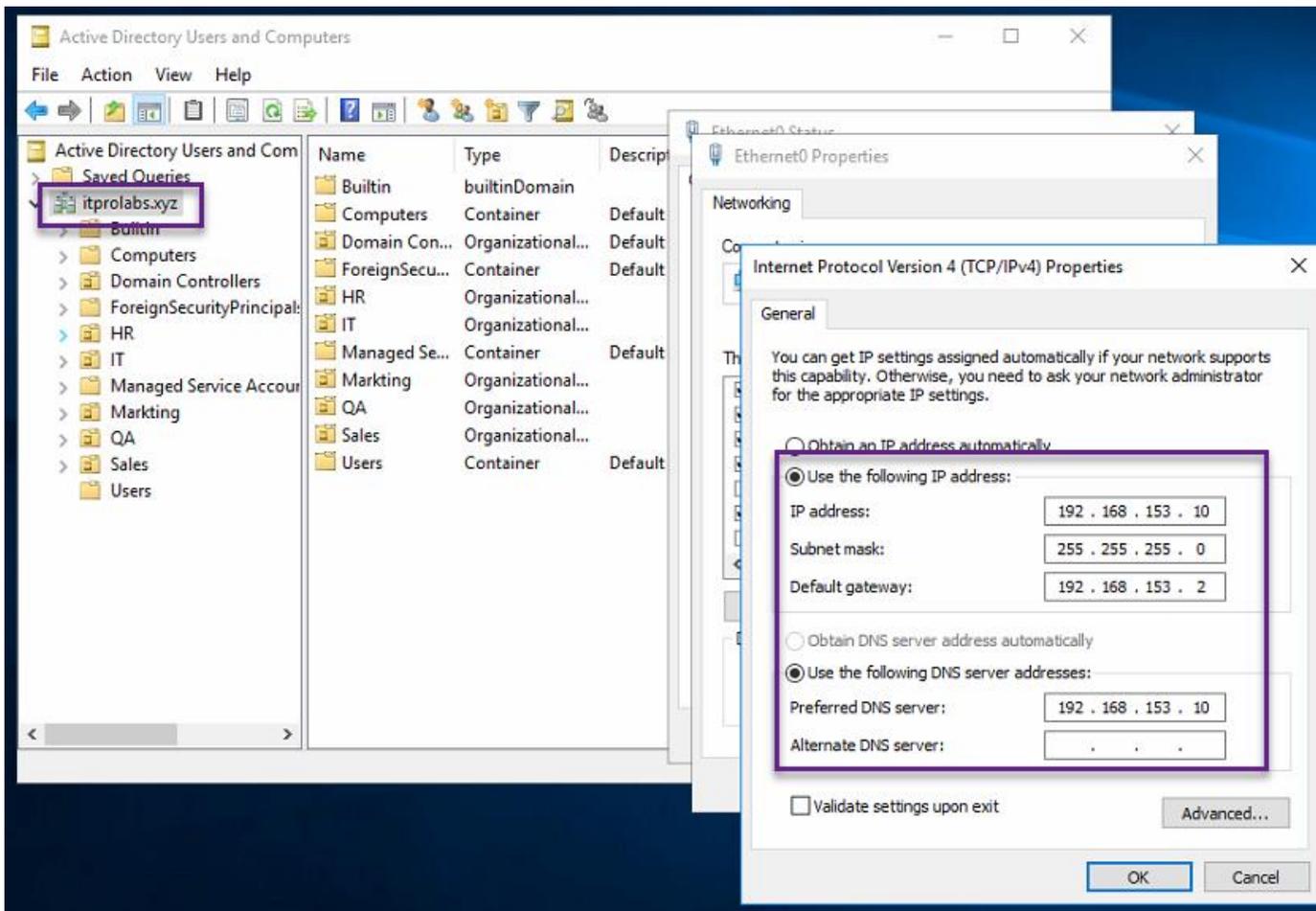
Some standard and crucial maintenance activities include backing up and restoring to a different server, as well as stopping and restarting the DHCP service, particularly when you need to unauthorize your server.



## Storage

### Current Environment

1. OS: Windows server 2016
2. Domain Name: ITPROLABS.XYZ
3. Domain IP: 192.168.153.10/24
4. IP Scheme: 192.168.153.0/24
5. Storage server Name: FSRM01 (test server)
6. Storage Server IP: 192.168.153.60



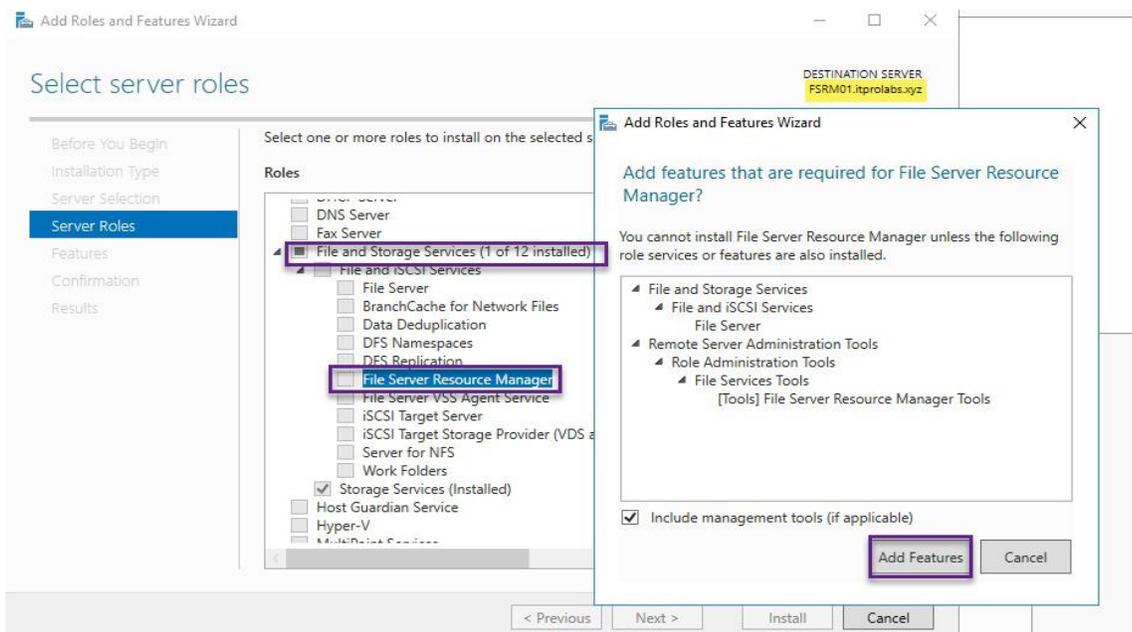
## File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)

File Server Resource Manager is a suite of capabilities within the File and Storage Services role of Windows Server, aiding administrators in organizing and controlling storage data on file servers. FSRM facilitates the management of storage through folder-specific quotas, filtering of certain file types, and detailed reports on file system usage.

### Task 1: add file Server Resource Manager

Computer name	FSRM01	Last installed updates	Never
Domain	itpro labs.xyz	Windows Update	Download updates only, using Windows Update
		Last checked for updates	Never
Windows Firewall	Domain: On	Windows Defender	Real-Time Protection: On
Remote management	Enabled	Feedback & Diagnostics	Settings
Remote Desktop	Disabled	IE Enhanced Security Configuration	Off
NIC Teaming	Disabled	Time zone	(UTC+03:00) Kuwait, Riyadh
Ethernet0	192.168.153.60, IPv6 enabled	Product ID	Not activated

- 1- On **FSRM01**, in Server Manager, click Add roles and features.
- 2- In the Add Roles and Features Wizard, click Next
- 3- On the Select server roles page, expand File and Storage Services, expand File and iSCSI Services, and then select the File Server Resource Manager check box.



**Add Roles and Features Wizard**

DESTINATION SERVER  
F5RM01.itprolabs.xyz

## Installation progress

- Before You Begin
- Installation Type
- Server Selection
- Server Roles
- Features
- Confirmation
- Results**

**View installation progress**

**i** Feature installation

Installation started on F5RM01.itprolabs.xyz

**File and Storage Services**

- File and iSCSI Services**
- File Server
- File Server Resource Manager

**Remote Server Administration Tools**

- Role Administration Tools
- File Services Tools
- File Server Resource Manager Tools

**i** You can close this wizard without interrupting running tasks. View task progress or open this page again by clicking Notifications in the command bar, and then Task Details.

[Export configuration settings](#)

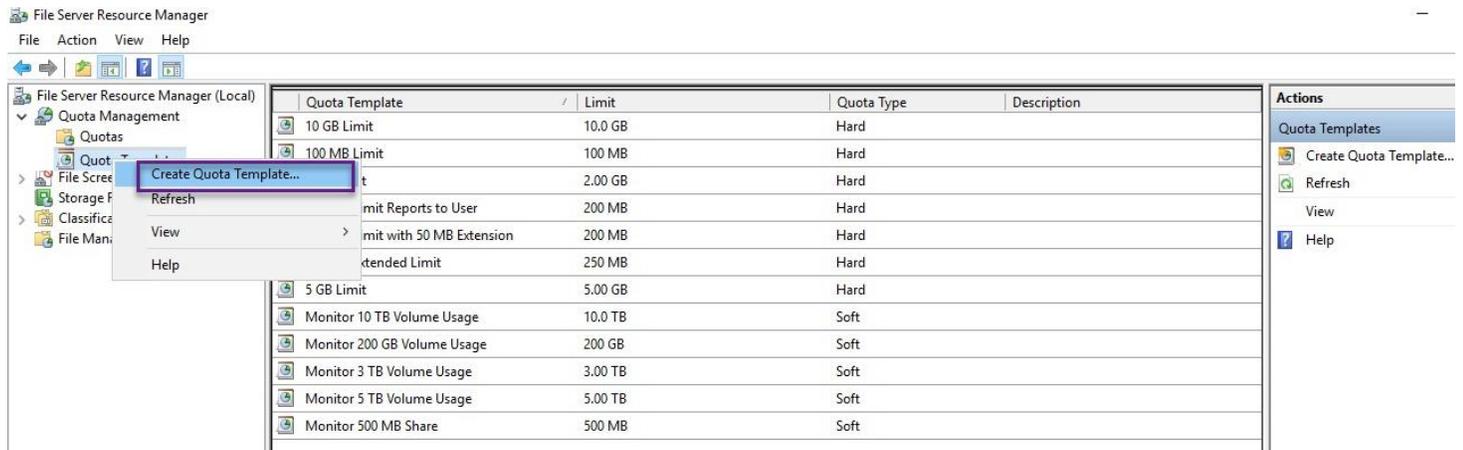
< Previous    Next >    Close    Cancel

### Task 2: Create a quota template

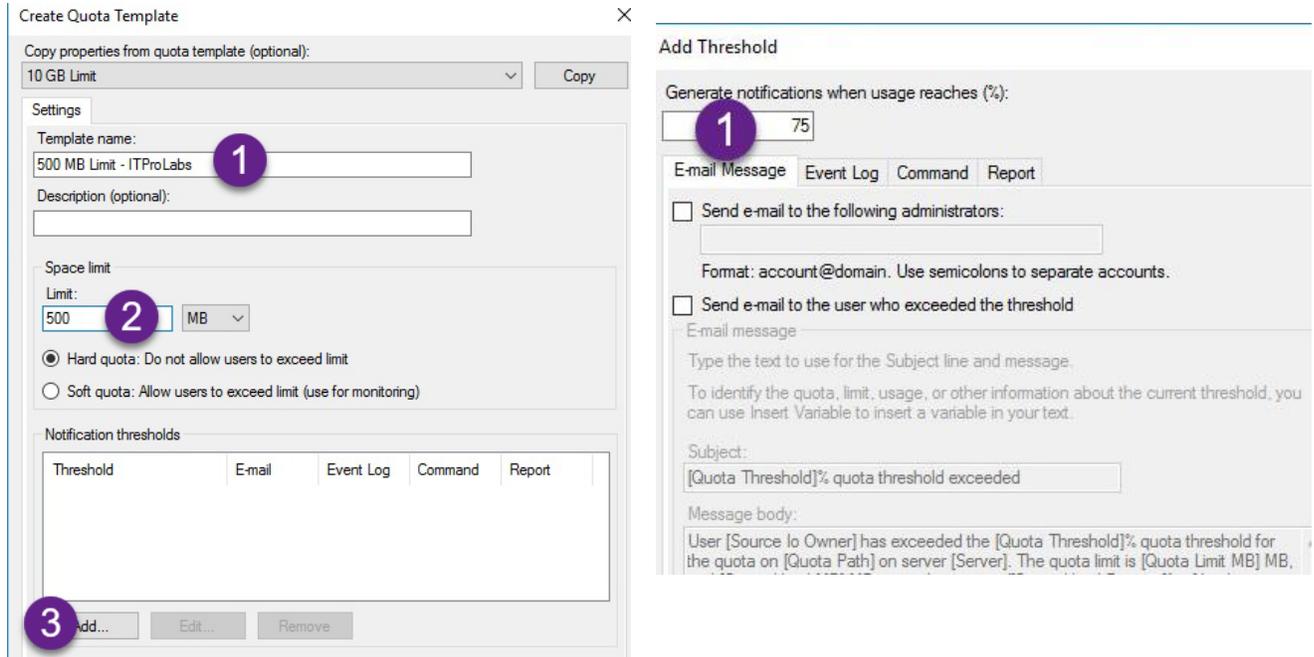
Quotas are categorized into two types: a hard quota and a soft quota.

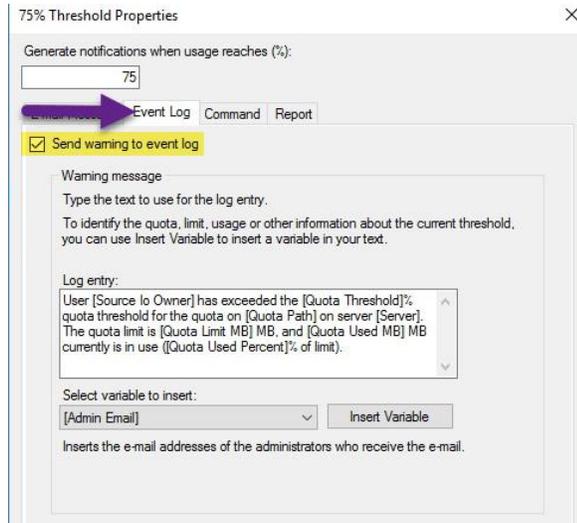
- A **hard quota** prevents users from saving files after the space limit is reached and generates notifications when the volume of data reaches each configured threshold.
- A **soft quota** does not enforce the quota limit but generates all configured notifications.

1- In Server Manager, click Tools, and then click File Server Resource Manager.



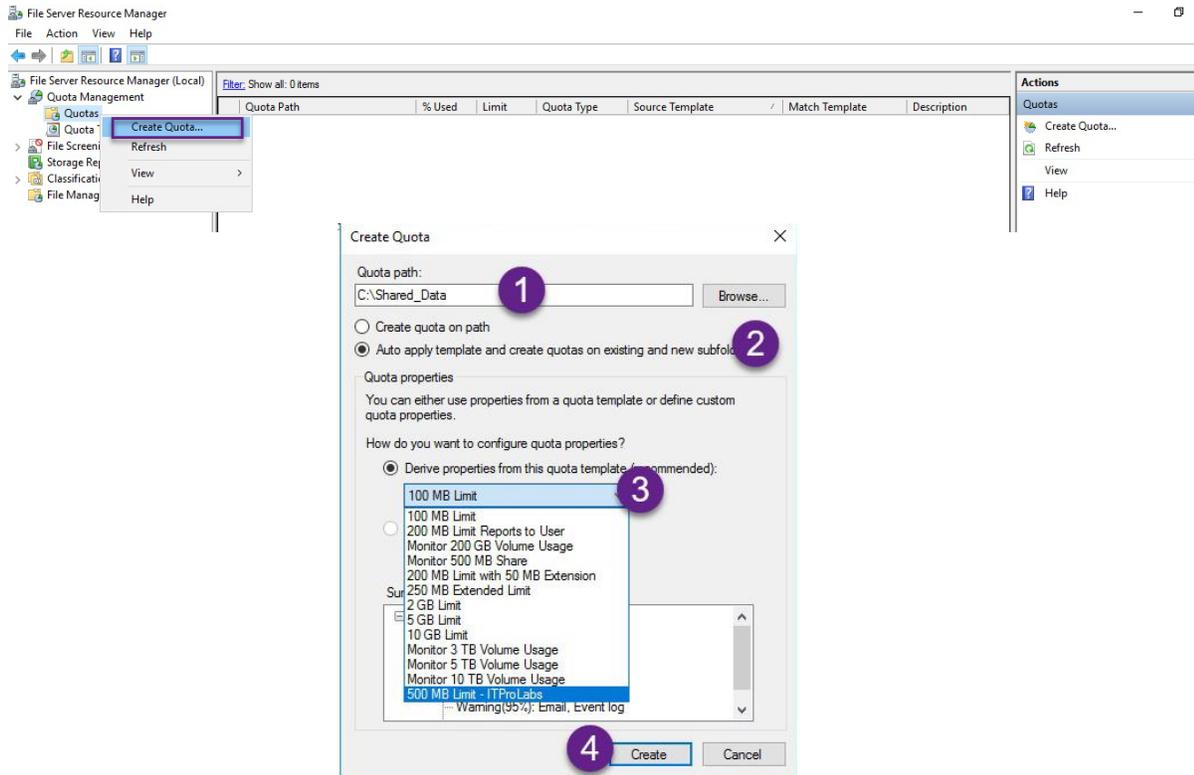
In this wizard, set up a custom template with a **500 MB** quota.





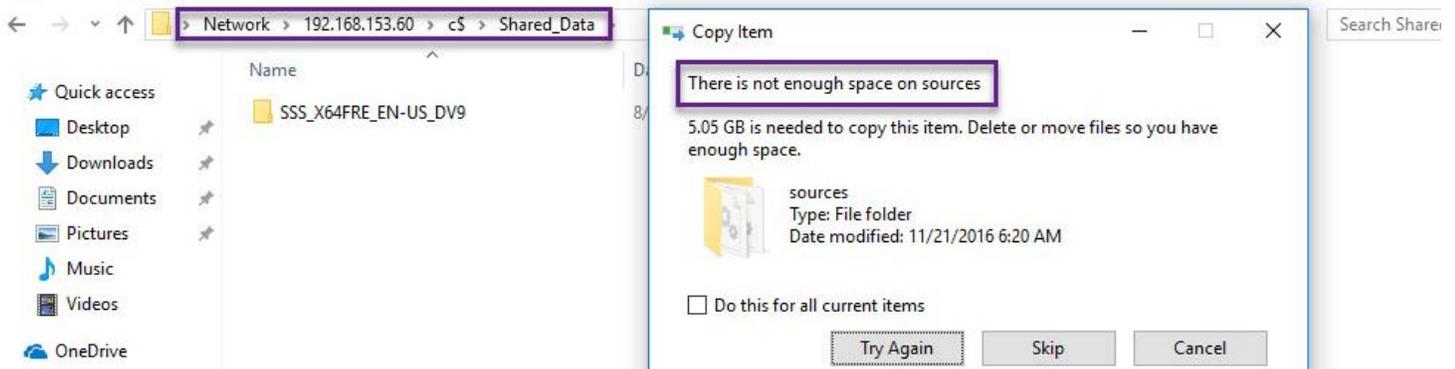
### Task 3: Configure a quota based on the quota template

- 1- In the **File Server Resource Manager** console, click **Quotas**.
- 2- Right-click **Quotas**, and then click **Create Quota** using 500 MB custom quota that we just created, apply this quota policy to folder named **Shared\_Data** in C drive.



Task 3: Test that the quota is functional

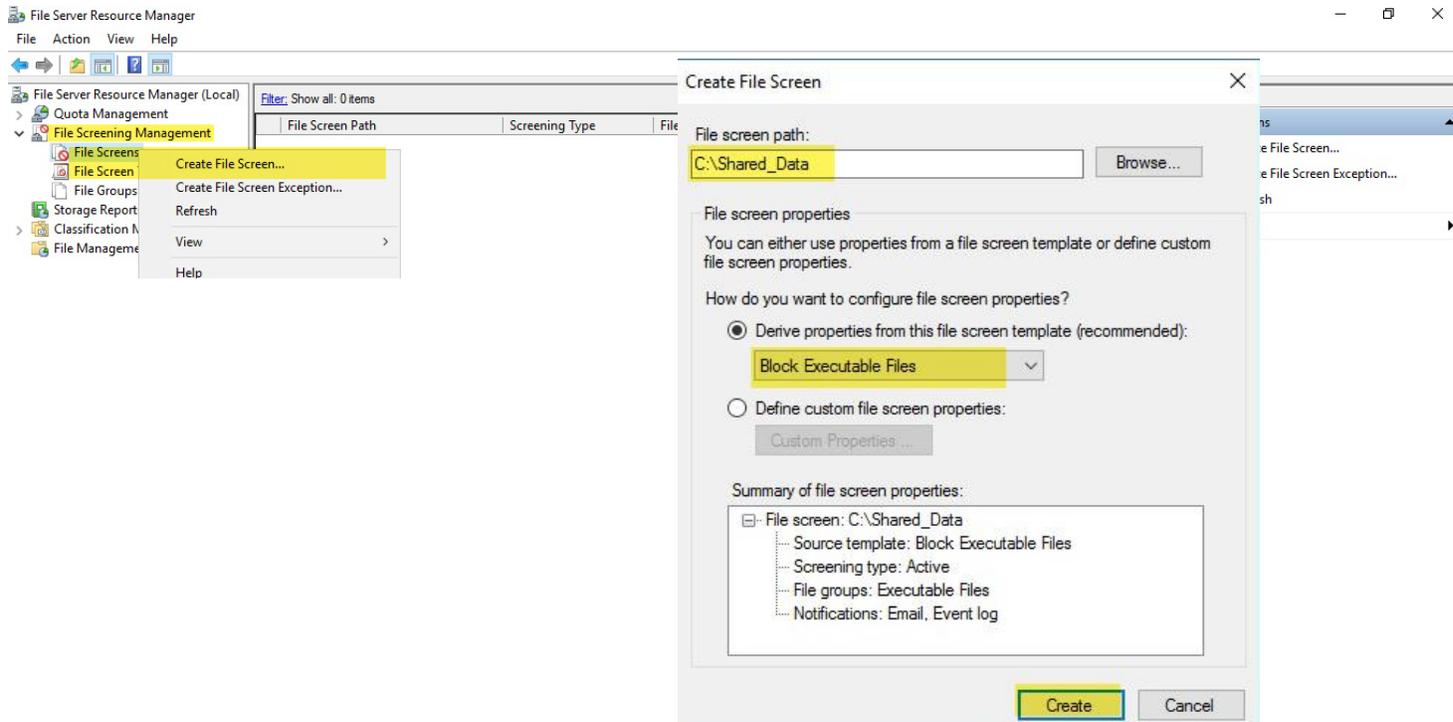
- 1- Switch to Client01
- 2- On **Client01** (Windows 10 client) open run and type `\\192.168.153.60\c$` to access **FSRM01** server share then access our file named **Shared\_Data** and copy large file (more than allowed quota 500 MB)



Task 4: Create a file screen (Block executable files)

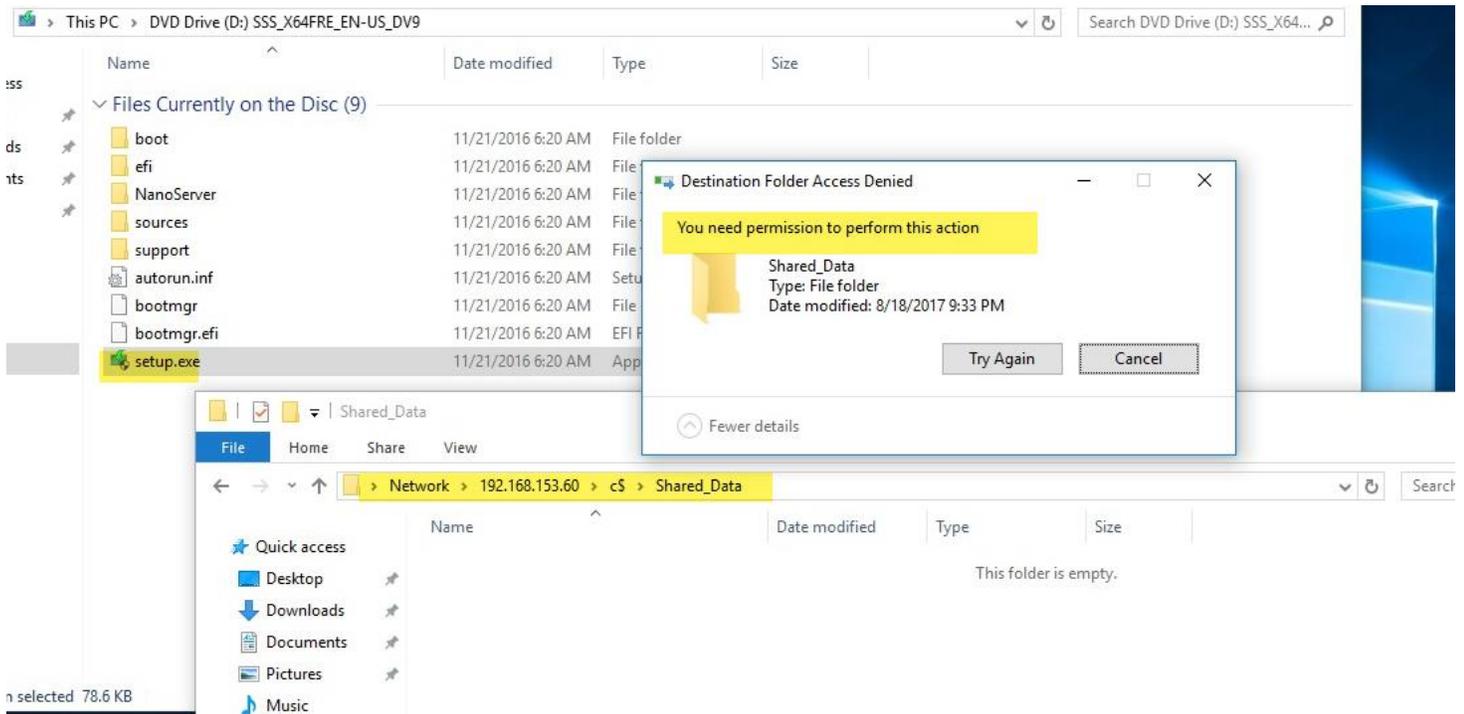
- 1- Switch to **FSRM01**
- 2- In the File Server Resource Manager console tree, expand File Screening Management, and then click File Screens.

In the following example, we will apply screening policy that prevent users to store any executable files on **Shared\_Data** folder



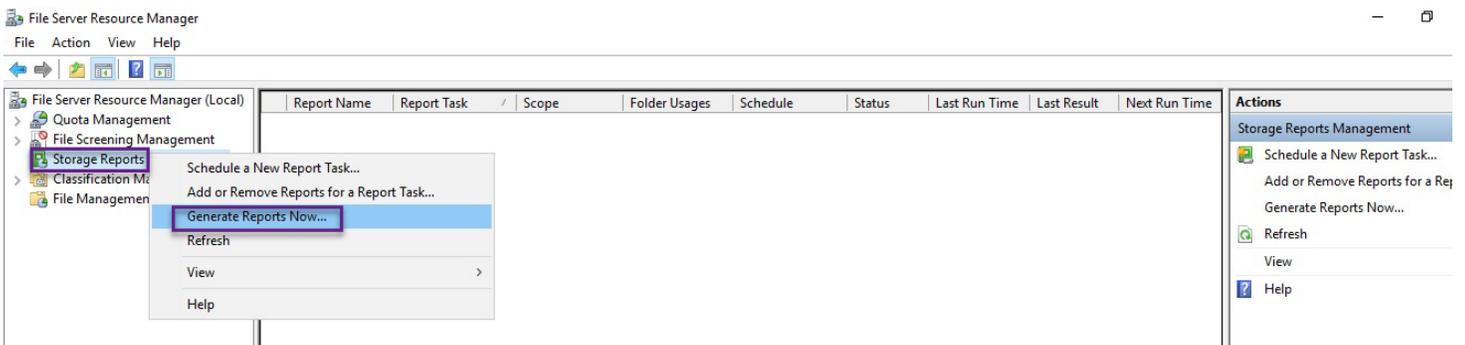
Task 5: Test that the File Screen is functional

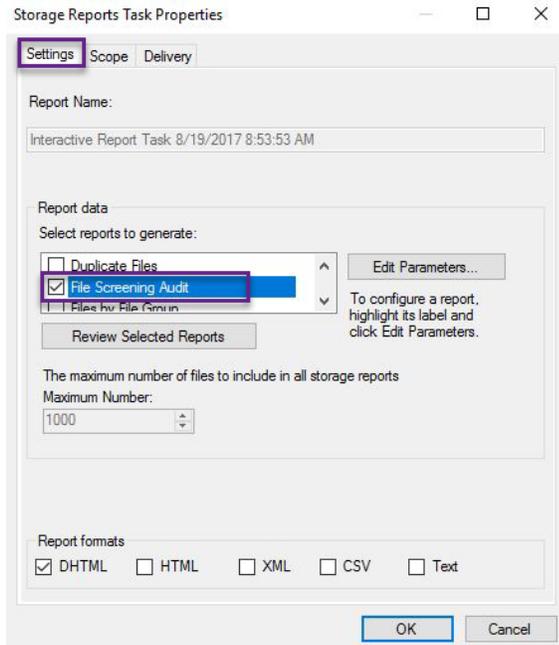
Switch to **Client01** and then access **Shared\_Data** and try to copy any executable file



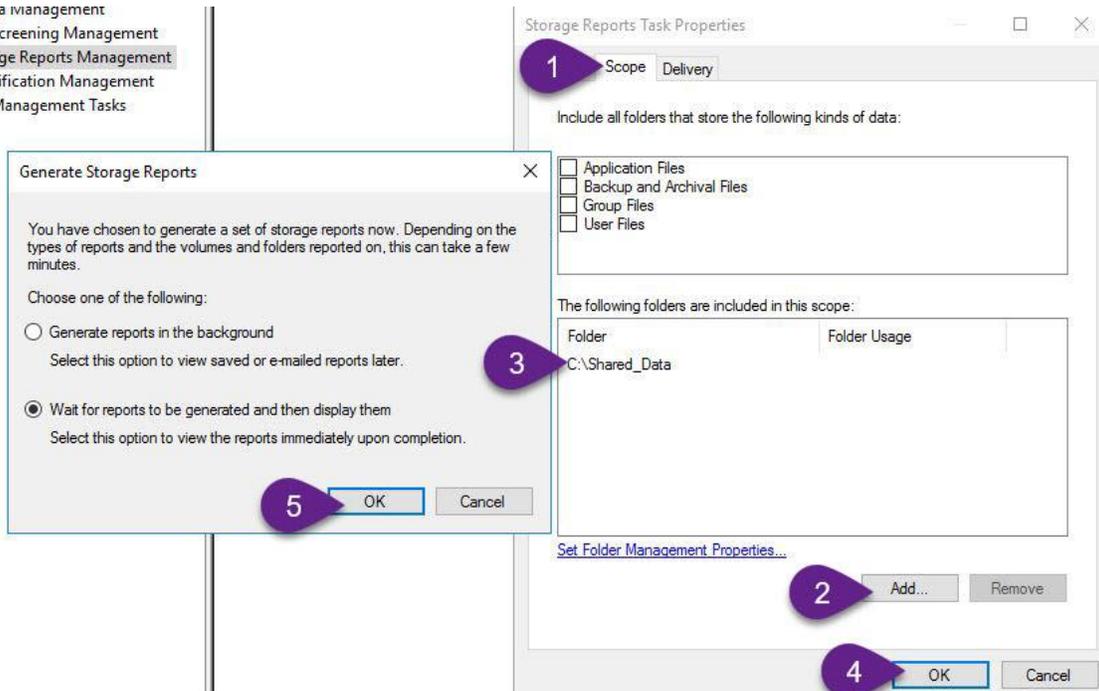
Task 7: Generate an on-demand storage report

- 1- Switch to **FSRM01**
- 2- In the **File Server Resource Manager** console, click **Storage Reports Management**.





quota management  
File Screening Management  
Storage Reports Management  
Classification Management  
File Management Tasks

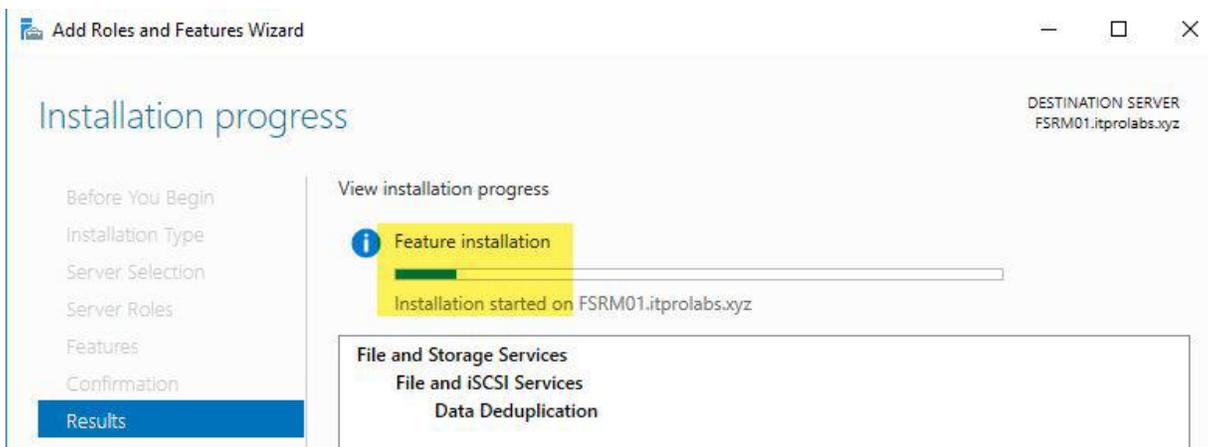
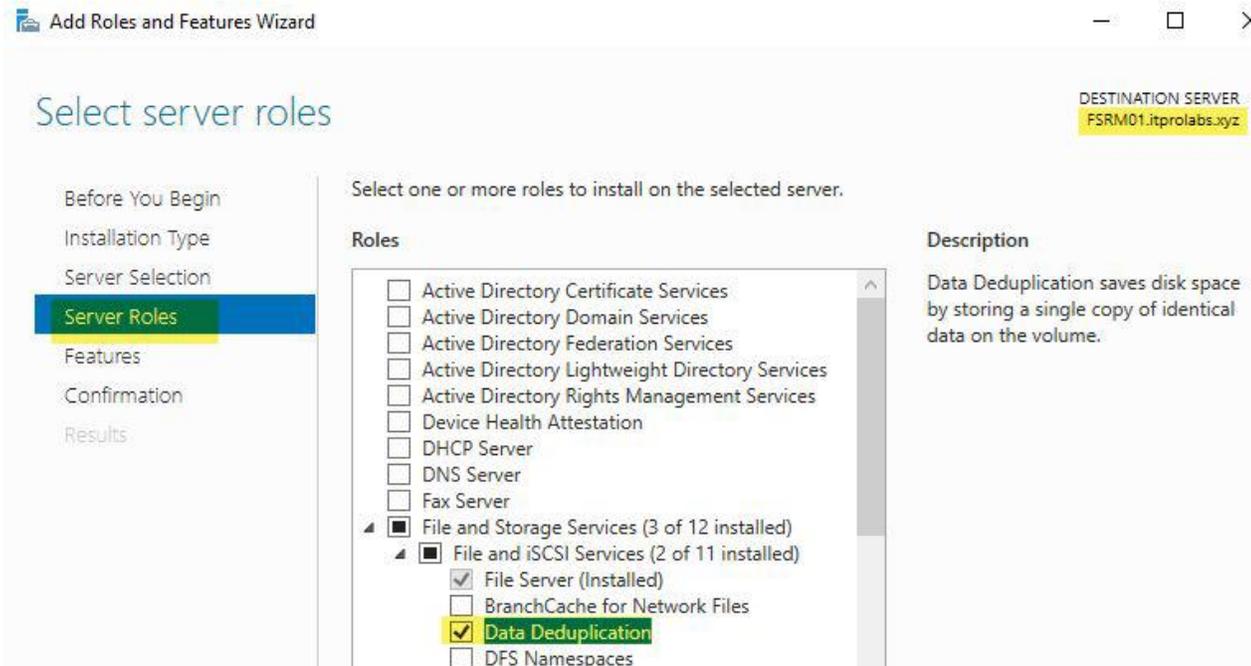


## Lab 2: Data Deduplication

Data Deduplication, a feature of Windows Server, detects and eliminates data duplicates while preserving its integrity, allowing for enhanced storage efficiency. This guide discusses the implementation of Data Deduplication on Windows Server. Introduced in Server and refined in, it supports partitions up to 64 terabytes and file sizes up to **1TB**, but it's compatible only with NTFS or REFS file systems and is not offered for client operating systems such as Windows 10.

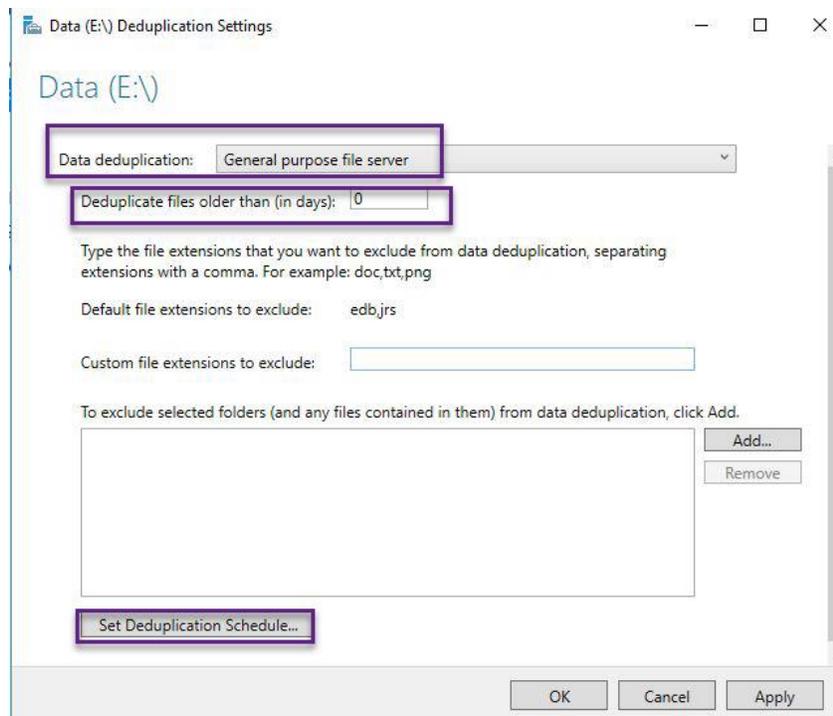
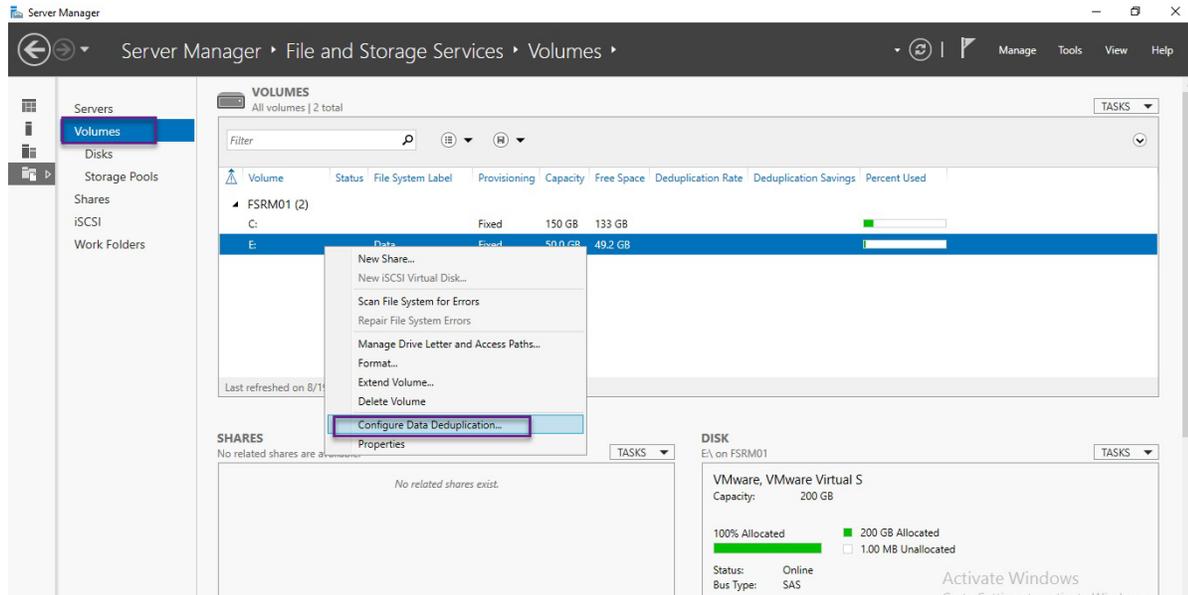
### Task 1: Install the Data Deduplication role service

- 1- On **FSRM01**, in Server Manager, click **Add roles and features**.



Task 2: Enable, configure and test Data Deduplication

- 1- On **FSRM01**, right-click Start, and then click Run.
- 2- In Server Manager, in the navigation pane, click File and Storage Services, and then click VOLUMES.
- 3- Copy some files to this volume and duplicate same file to same volume and check the free size of volume



The screenshot shows the 'FSRM01 Deduplication Schedule' window. On the left, there are three configuration sections:

- Enable background optimization:** Checked. Description: 'Regularly run data deduplication at low priority and pause data deduplication when the system is busy to minimize the impact on system performance.'
- Enable throughput optimization:** Checked. Description: 'During the specified hours, run data deduplication at normal priority and consume the resources required to maximize performance.'
  - Days of the week: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday (all checked).
  - Start time: 1:45 AM
  - Duration (in hours): 6
- Create a second schedule for throughput optimization:** Unchecked. Description: 'During the specified hours, run data deduplication at normal priority and consume the resources required to maximize performance.'
  - Days of the week: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday (all checked).
  - Start time: 9:00 AM
  - Duration (in hours): 8

On the right, the 'Data (E:)' drive is shown with a table of files:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
en_office_professional_plus_2016_x86_x64...	8/11/2016 1:13 PM	Disc Image File	2,365,224 KB
en_office_professional_plus_2016_x86_x64...	8/11/2016 1:13 PM	Disc Image File	2,365,224 KB
en_office_professional_plus_2016_x86_x64...	8/11/2016 1:13 PM	Disc Image File	2,365,224 KB

4- In the Windows PowerShell window, type the following command to start Deduplication process

The screenshot shows an Administrator Windows PowerShell window with the following commands and outputs:

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Start-DedupJob -Volume e: -Type Optimization
```

Type	ScheduleType	StartTime	Progress	State	Volume
Optimization	Manual		0 %	Queued	e:

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-DedupJob -Volume e: -Type Optimization
```

Type	ScheduleType	StartTime	Progress	State	Volume
Optimization	Manual		0 %	Queued	e:
Optimization	Manual	8:01 PM	14 %	Running	e:

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-DedupMetadata e:
```

```
Volume : E:
VolumeId : \\?\Volume{8b65f680-0000-0000-0000-f07f25000000}\
StoreId : {24596C2A-405C-4636-A234-708F198102AB}
DataChunkCount : 25353
DataContainerCount : 19
DataChunkAverageSize : 75.25 KB
DataChunkMedianSize : 0 B
DataStoreUncompactedFreespace : 0 B
StreamMapChunkCount : 3
StreamMapContainerCount : 2
StreamMapAverageDataChunkCount :
StreamMapMedianDataChunkCount :
StreamMapMaxDataChunkCount :
HotspotChunkCount : 0
HotspotContainerCount : 0
HotspotMedianReferenceCount : 0
CorruptionLogEntryCount : 0
TotalChunkStoreSize : 1.84 GB
```

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-DedupVolume -Volume e:
```

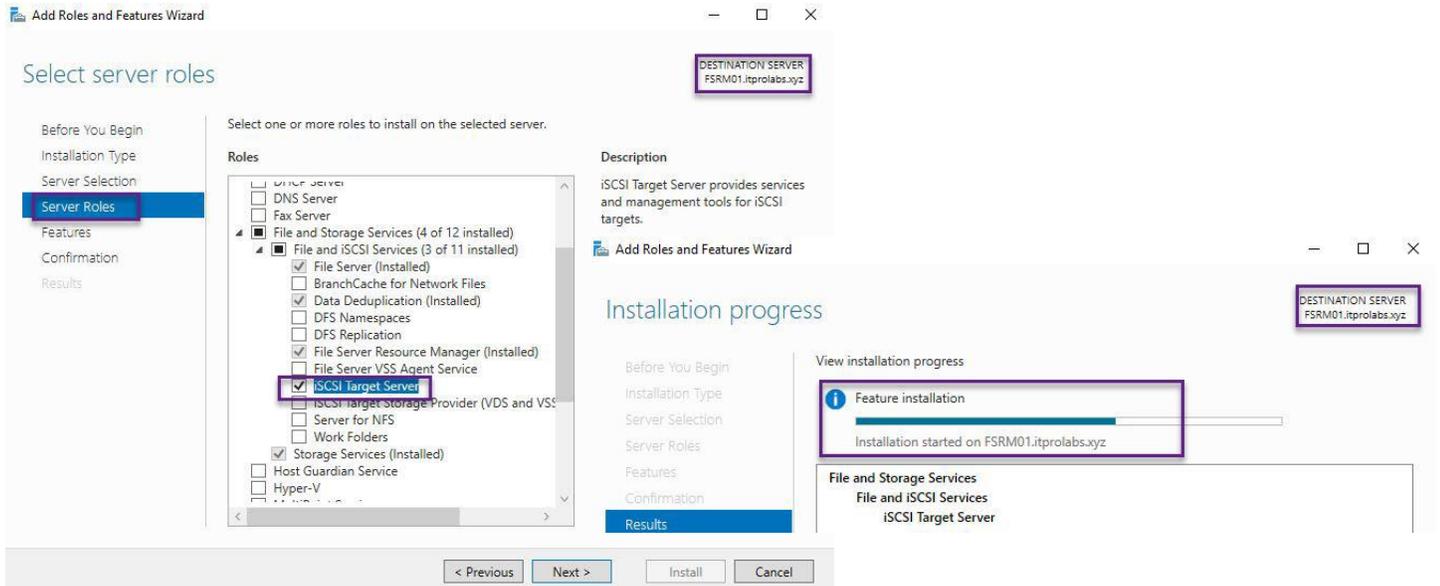
Enabled	UsageType	SavedSpace	SavingsRate	Volume
True	Default	446.11 MB	6 %	E:

### Lab 3: iSCSI Storage

iSCSI storage enables a Windows Server to share storage over an Ethernet network without needing specialized hardware.

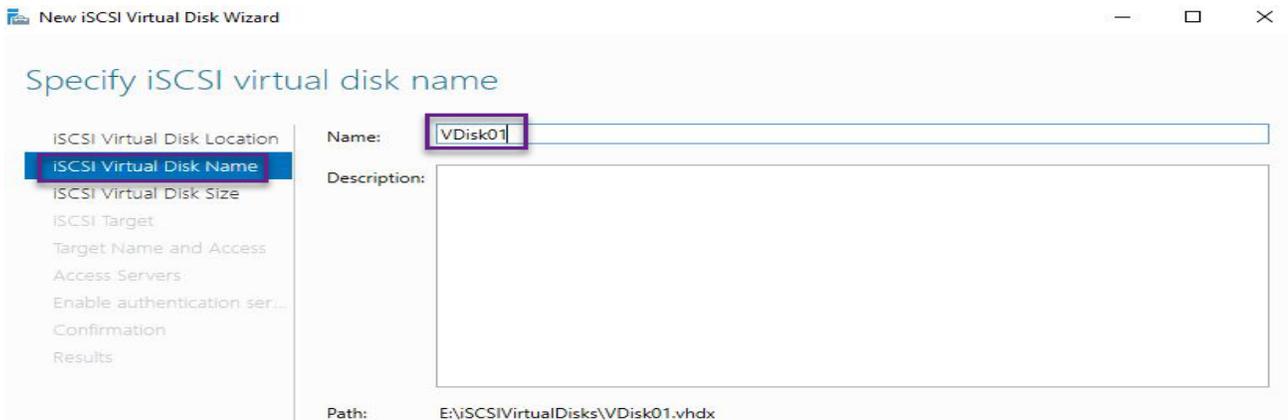
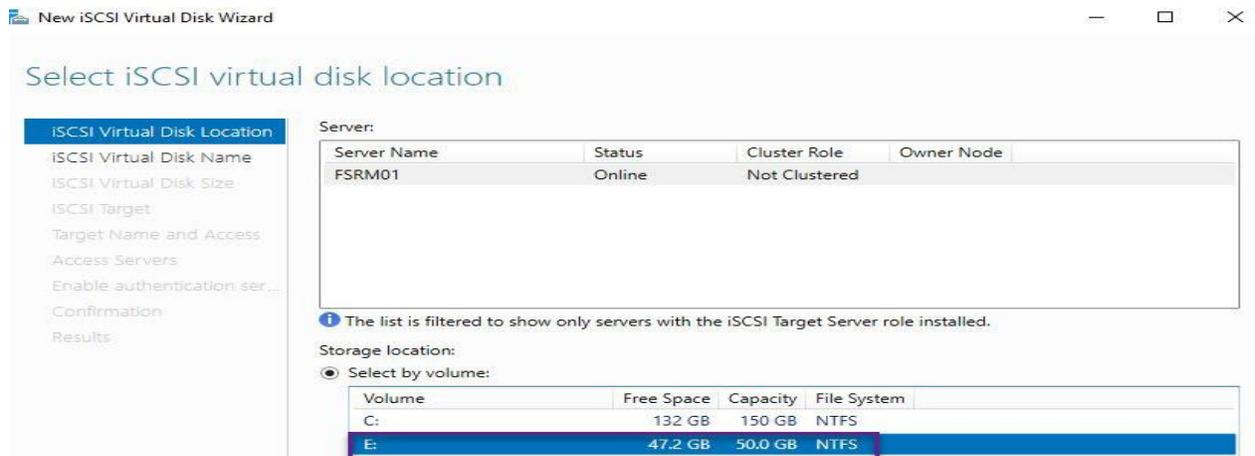
#### Task 1: Install the Internet small computer system interface (iSCSI) target role services

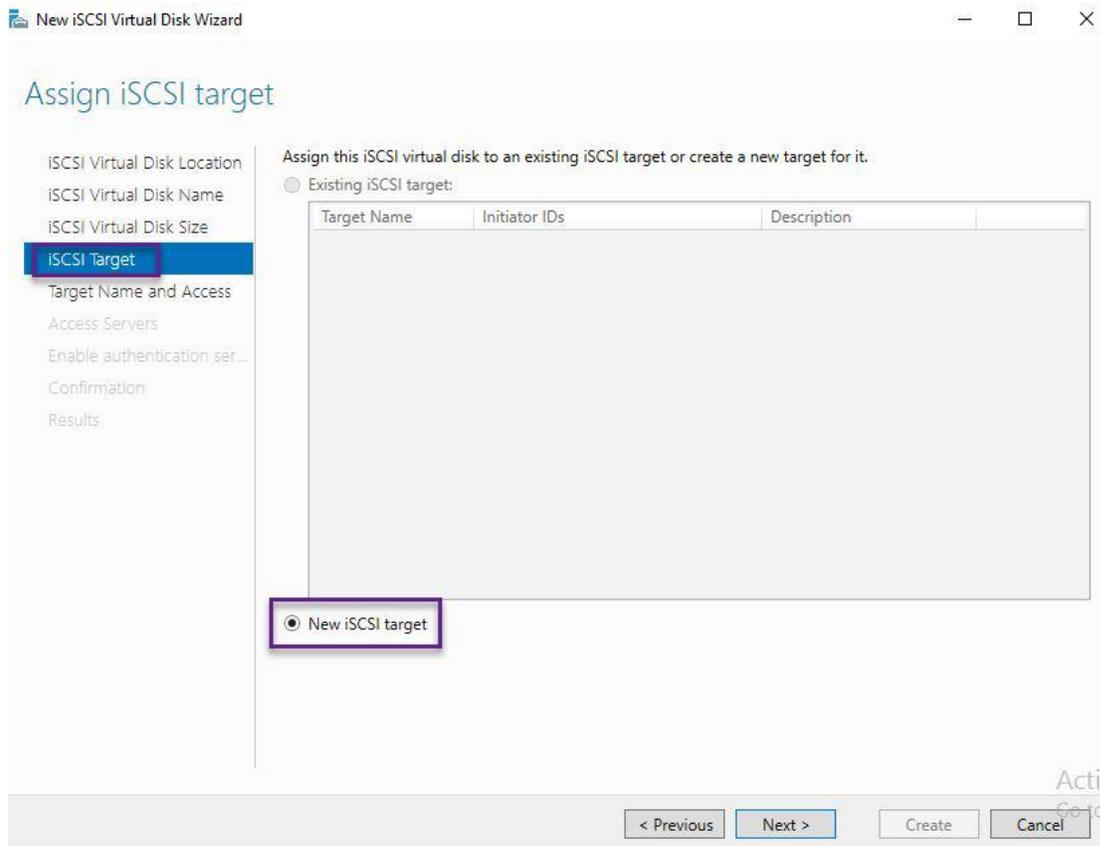
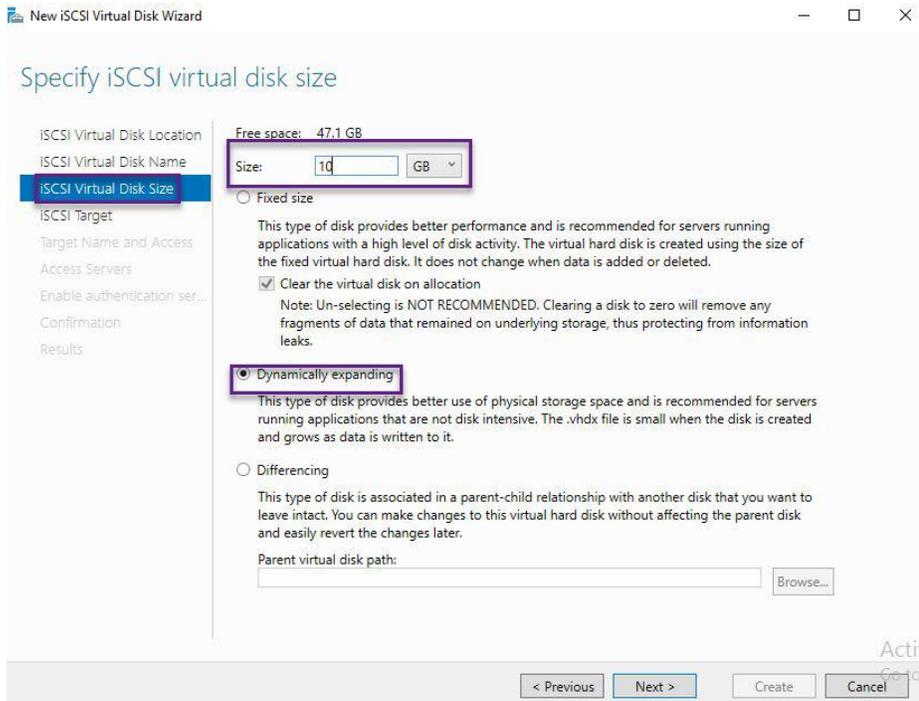
1. Switch to **FRRM01**.
2. On the taskbar, click **Start**, and then click **Server Manager**.
3. In Server Manager, click **Add roles and features**.

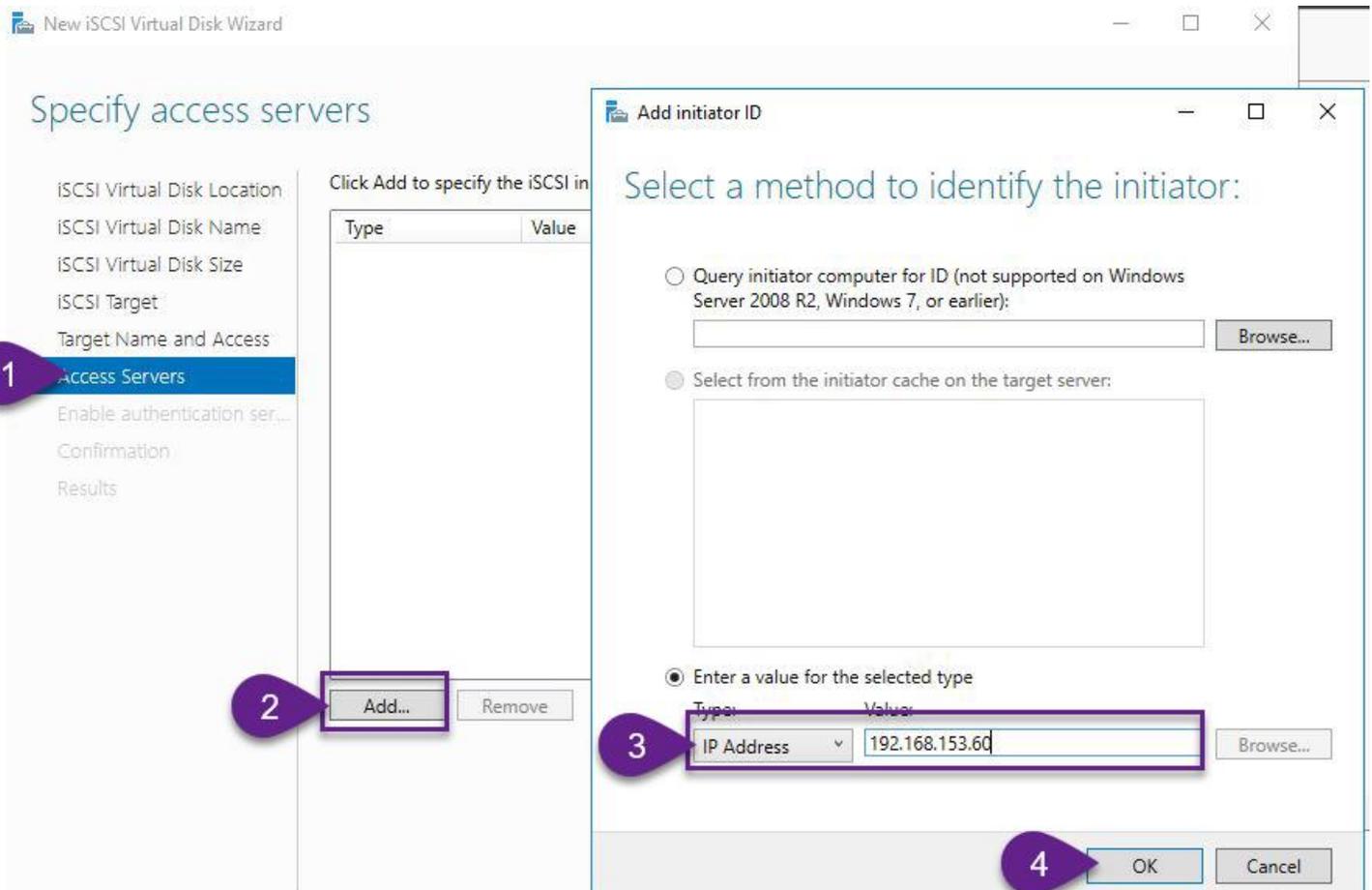


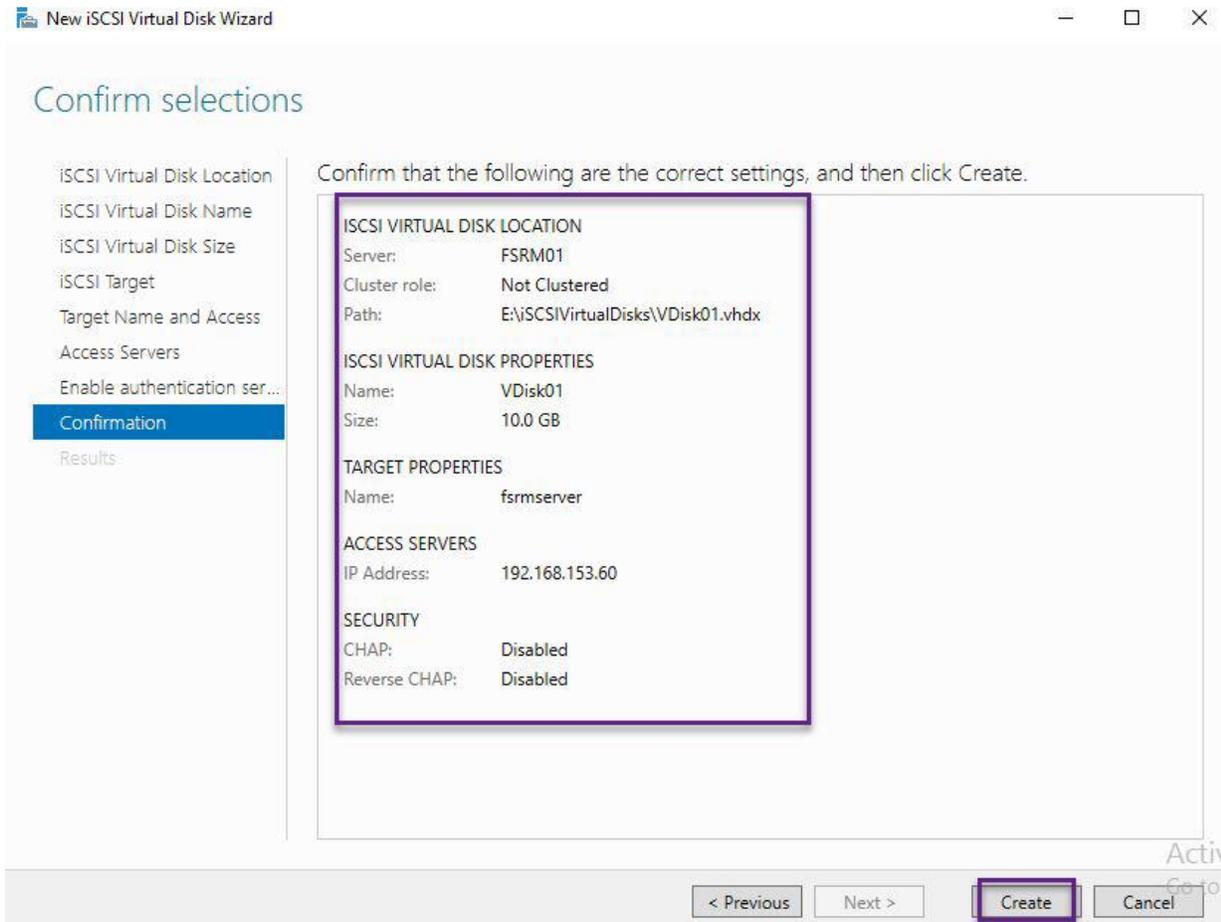
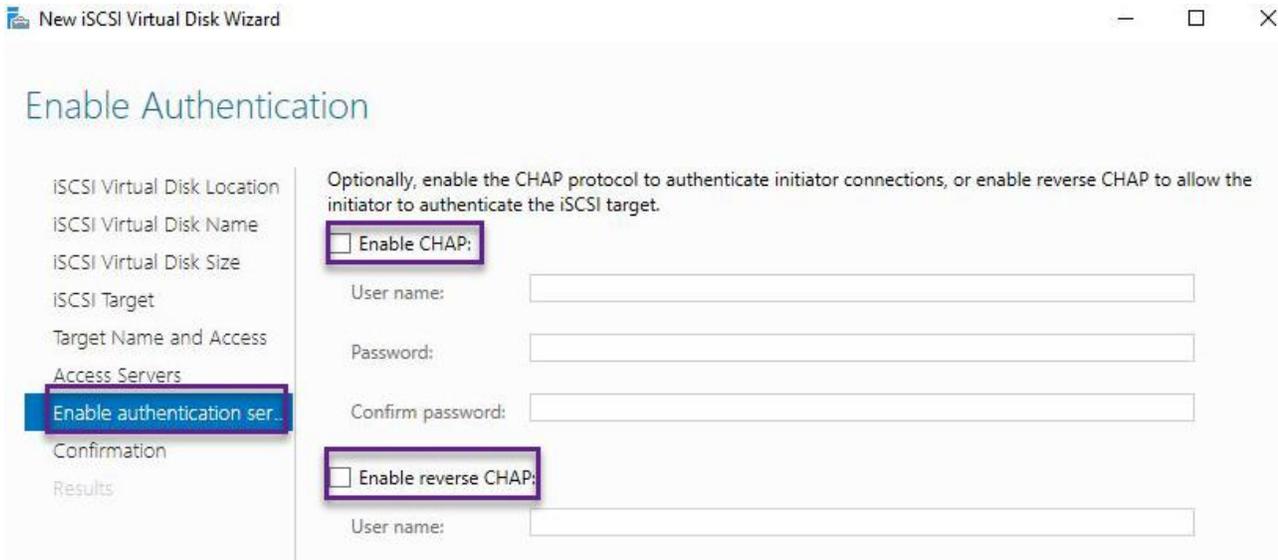
Task 2: Configure the iSCSI targets

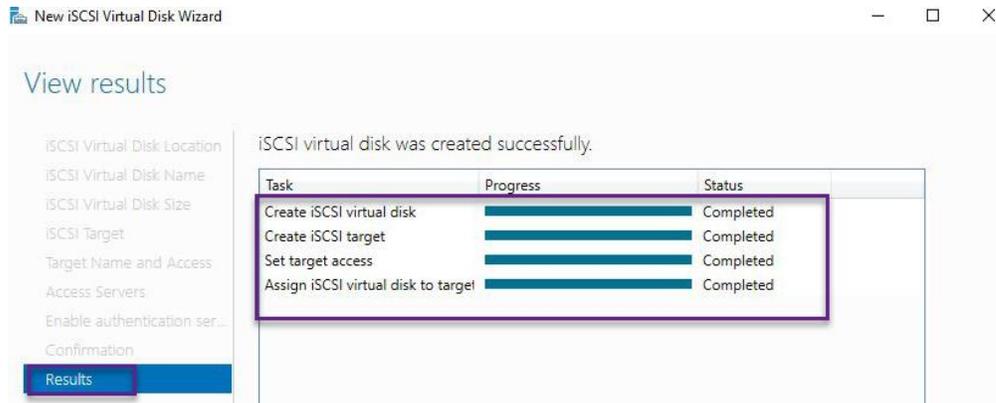
- 1- On **FSRM01**, in Server Manager, in the navigation pane, click File and Storage Services







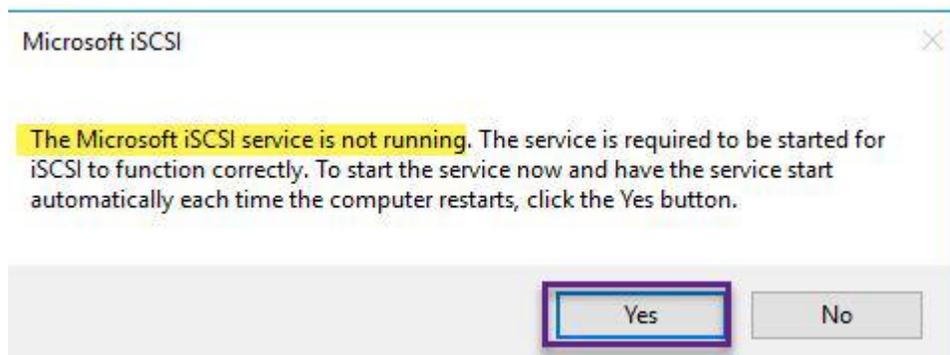
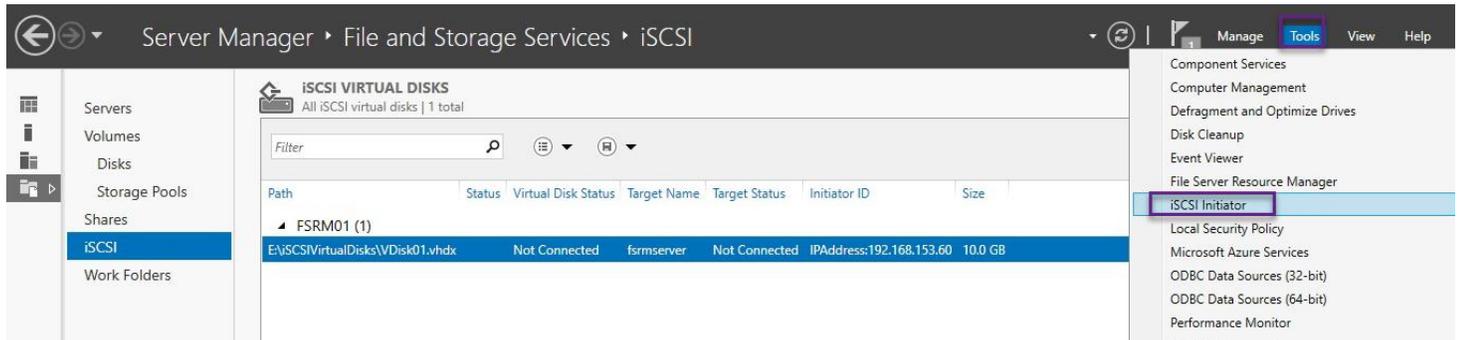


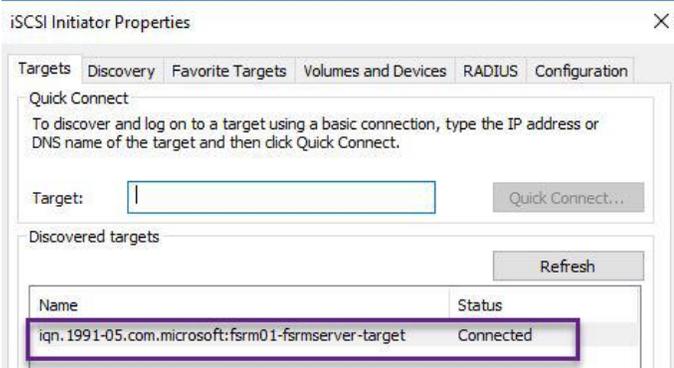
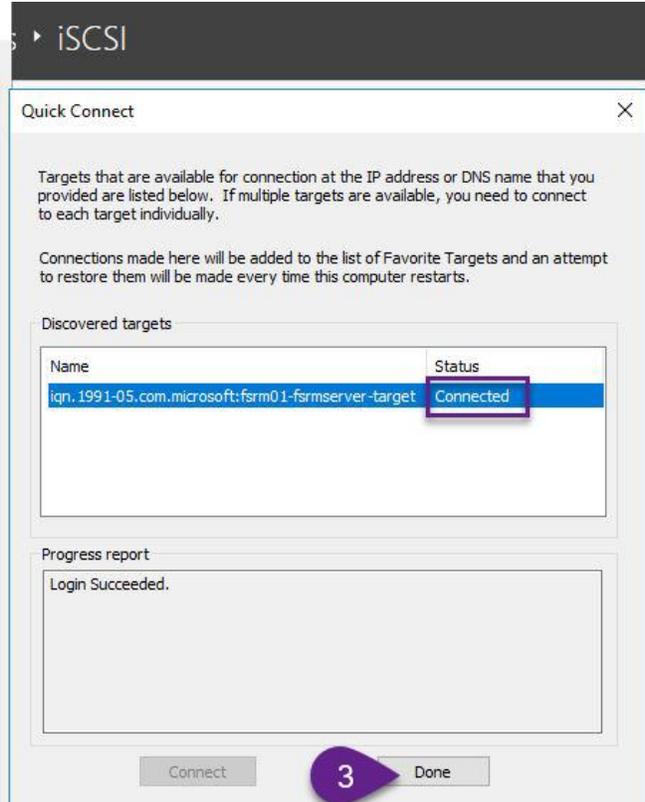
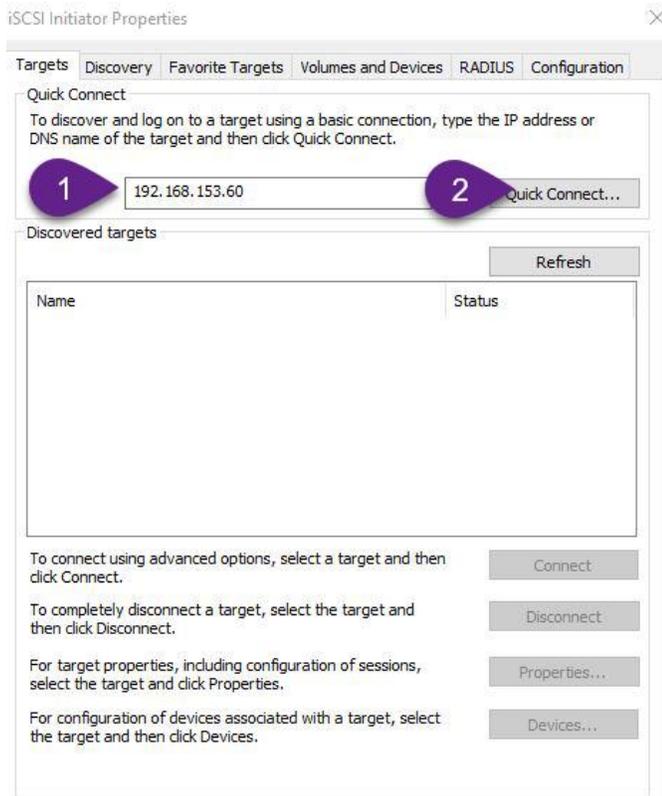


#### Task 4: Connect to and configure the iSCSI targets

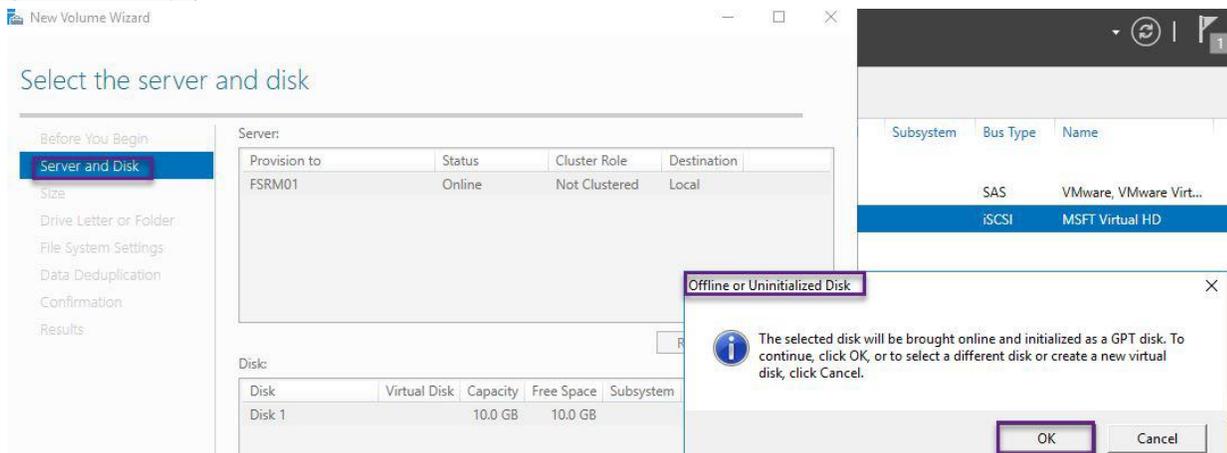
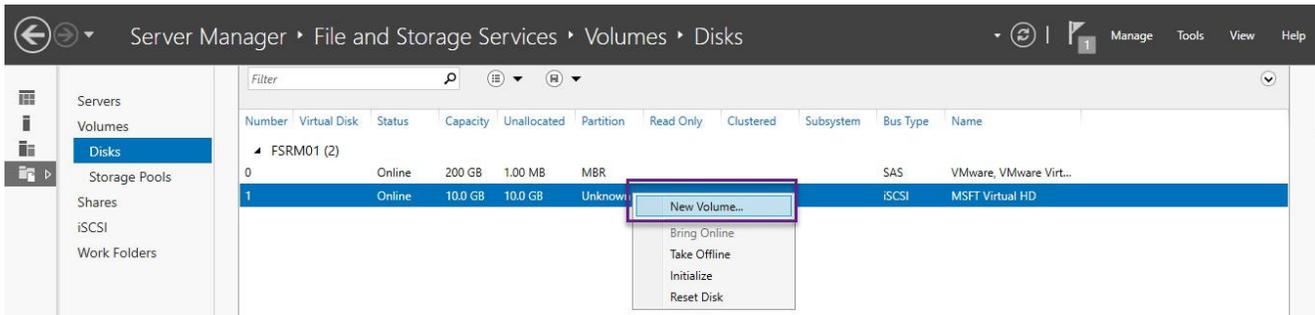
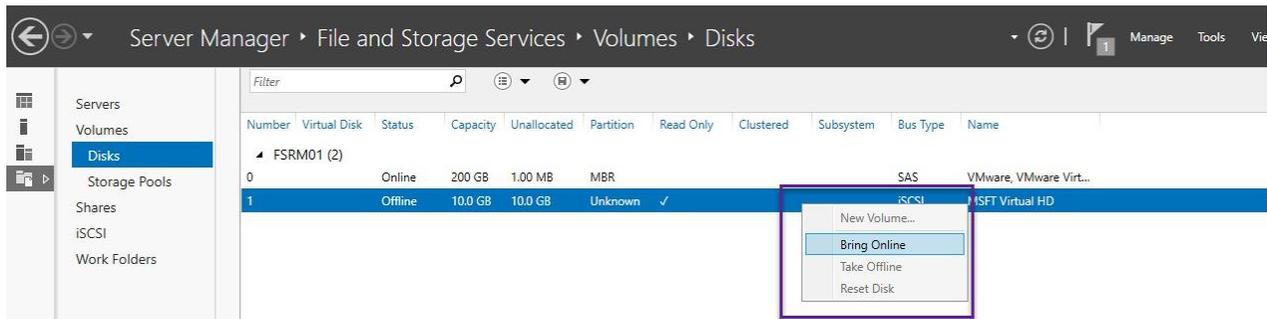
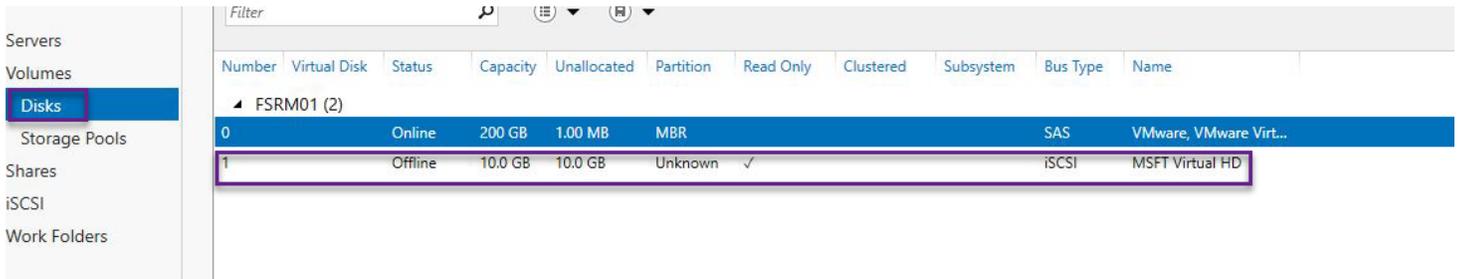
1- On **FSRM01**, in Server Manager, click Tools, and then click iSCSI Initiator.

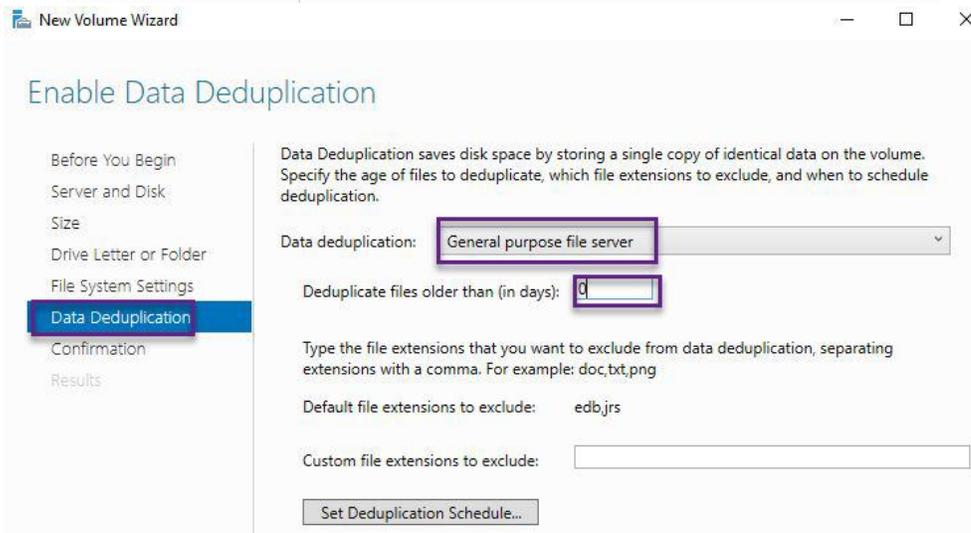
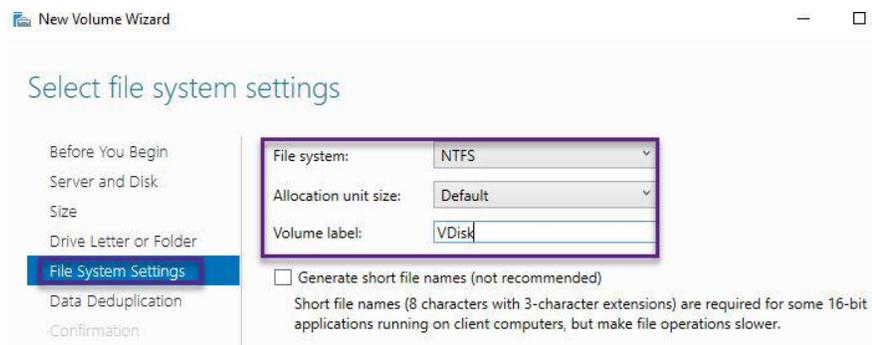
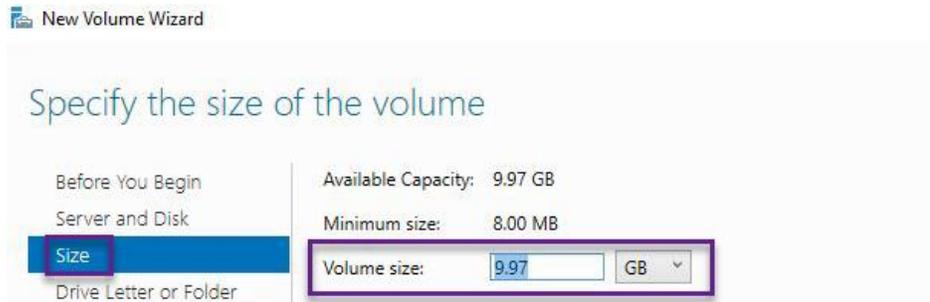
Please be aware that you have the ability to connect to an iSCSI target using the iSCSI initiator on any client operating with Windows 7 or newer.

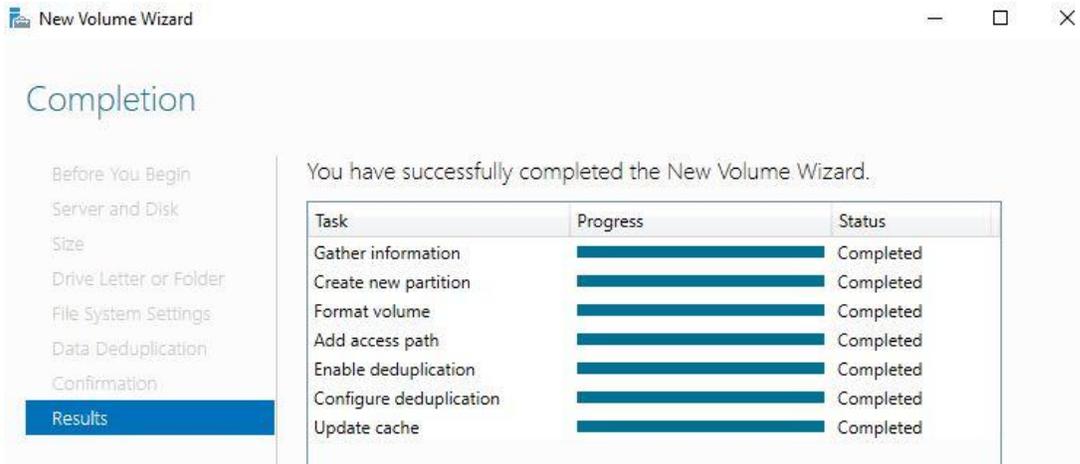




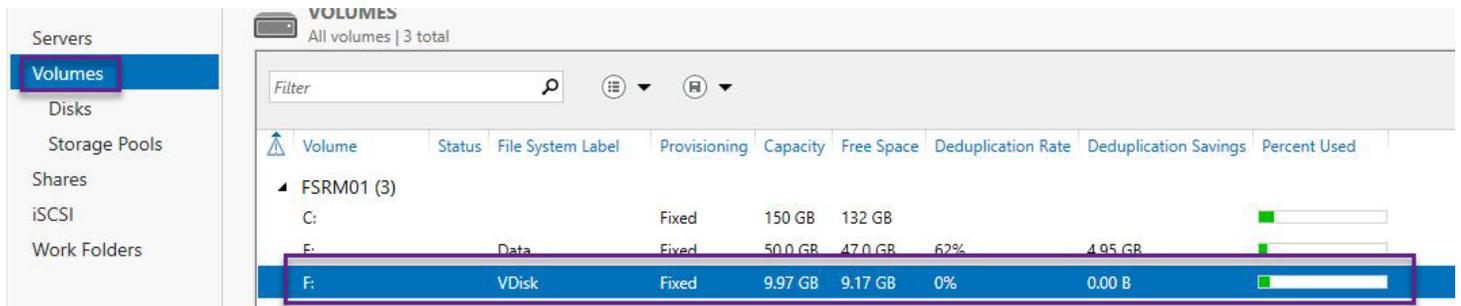
2. Return to the server manager and use the following steps to set up the connected virtual disk.







2- Virtual disk is ready to use

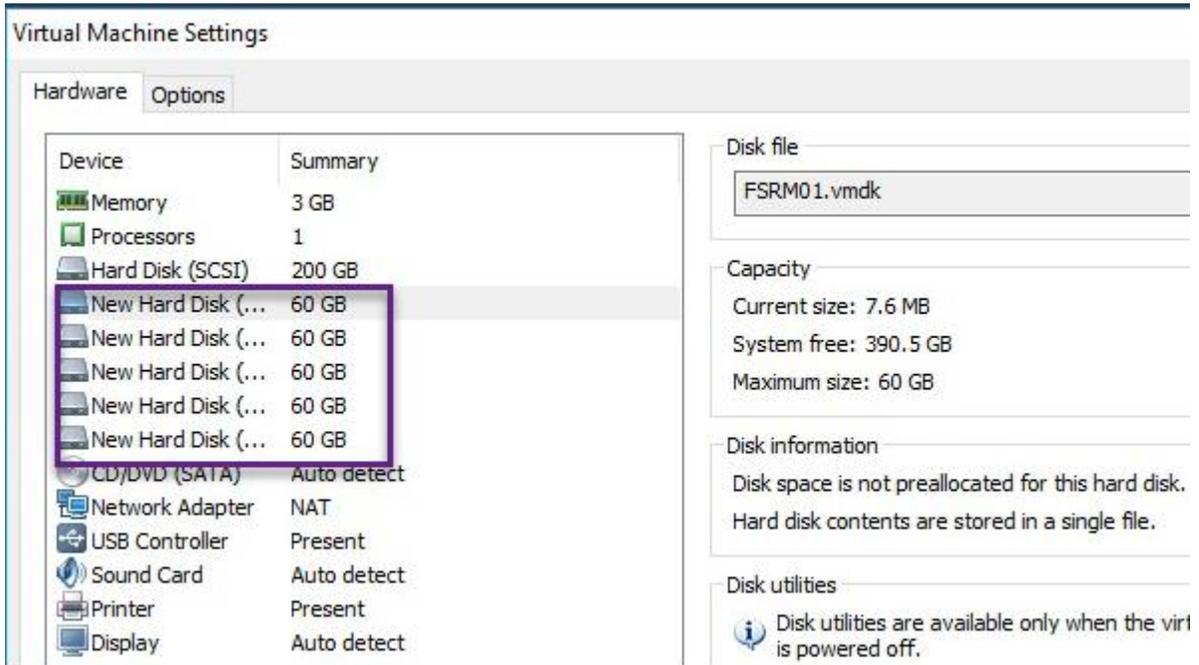


### Lab 4: Storage Pool

An array of virtual or physical drives that provides an economical, resilient, expandable, and adaptable storage solution.

#### Task 1: Create a storage pool

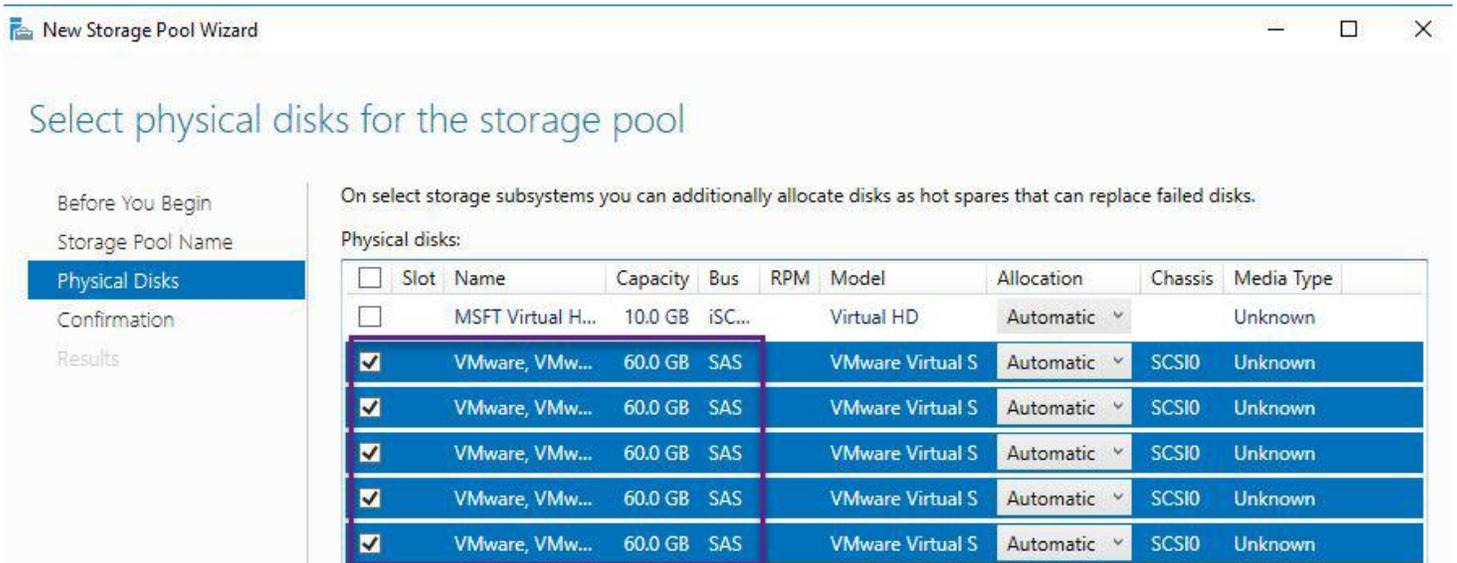
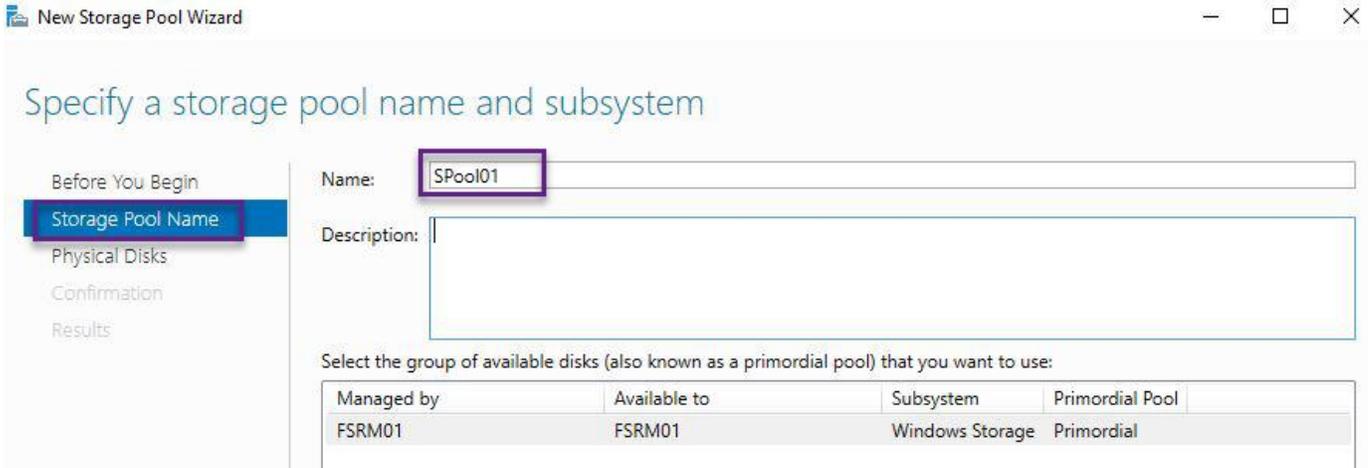
- 1- In VMWare, increase the number of virtual disks through the virtual machine settings by adding five.



- 2- On **FSRM01**, in Server Manager, in the navigation pane, click Storage Pools.



Initiate the first storage pool, labeled as **SPool01**, utilizing five hard drives.

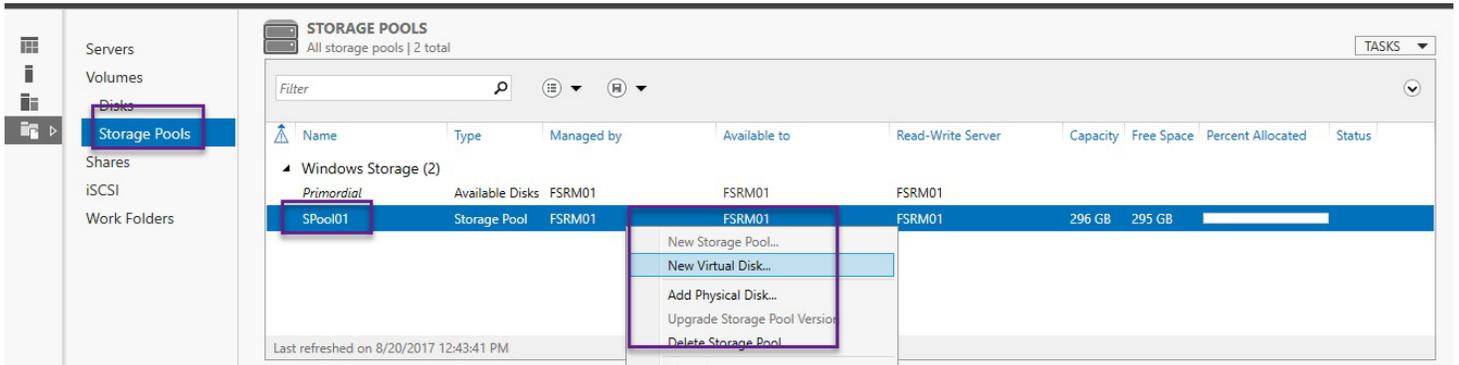


Currently, the initial storage pool has been set up using five hard drives, culminating in a combined capacity of 300GB.

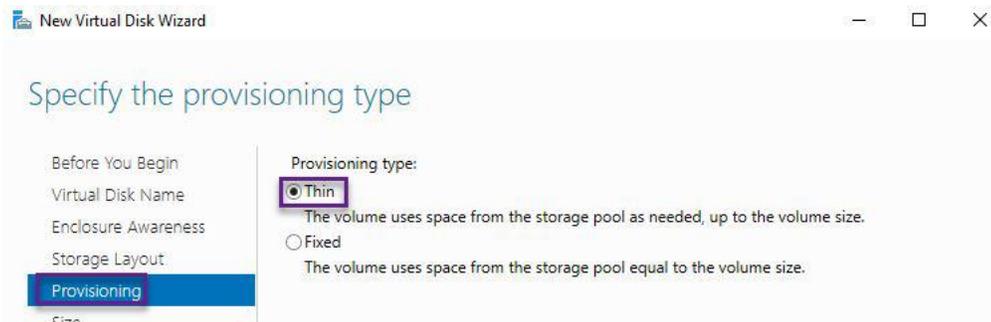
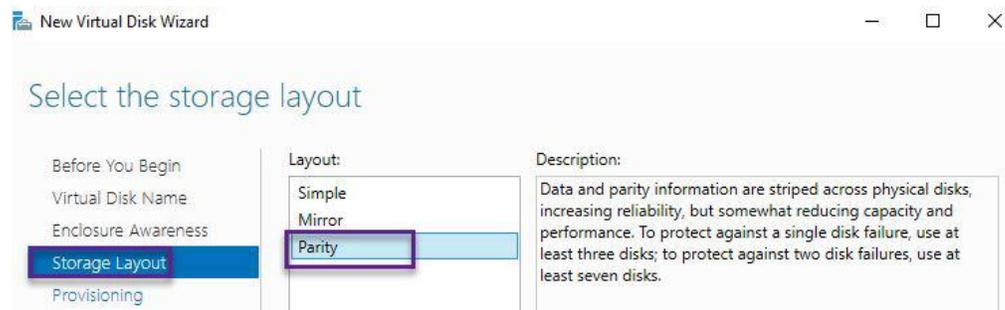


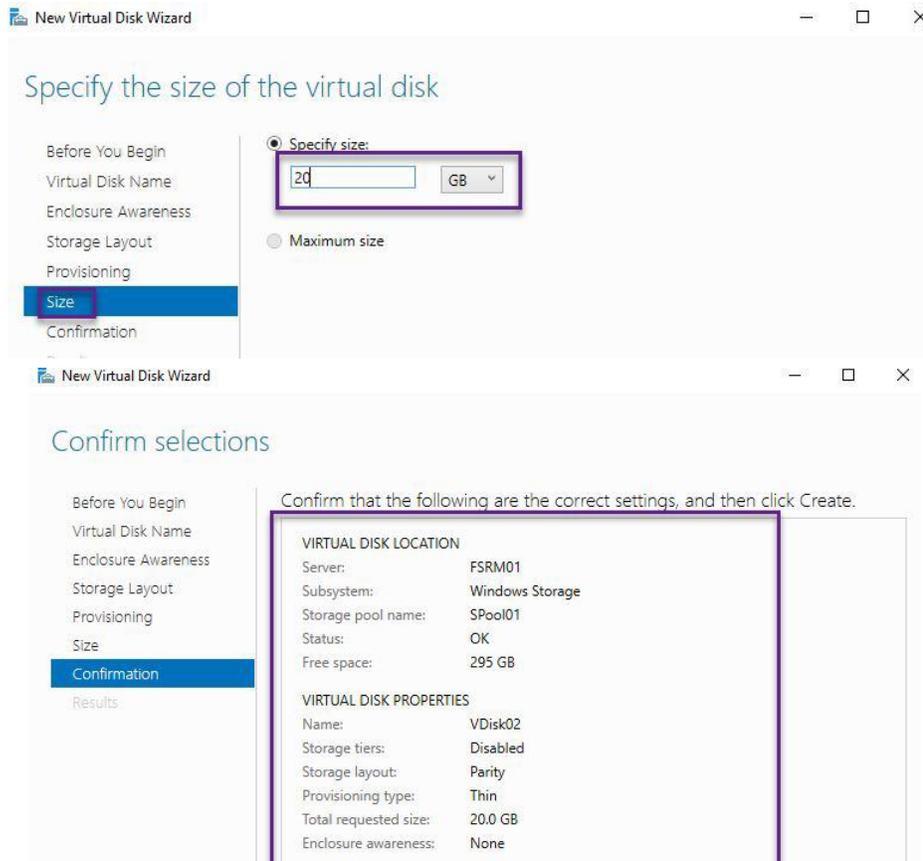
Task 2: Create a parity disk using created Storage Pool (Spool01)

1- In Server Manager, in the STORAGE POOLS pane, click **SPool1**, and follow the below figures

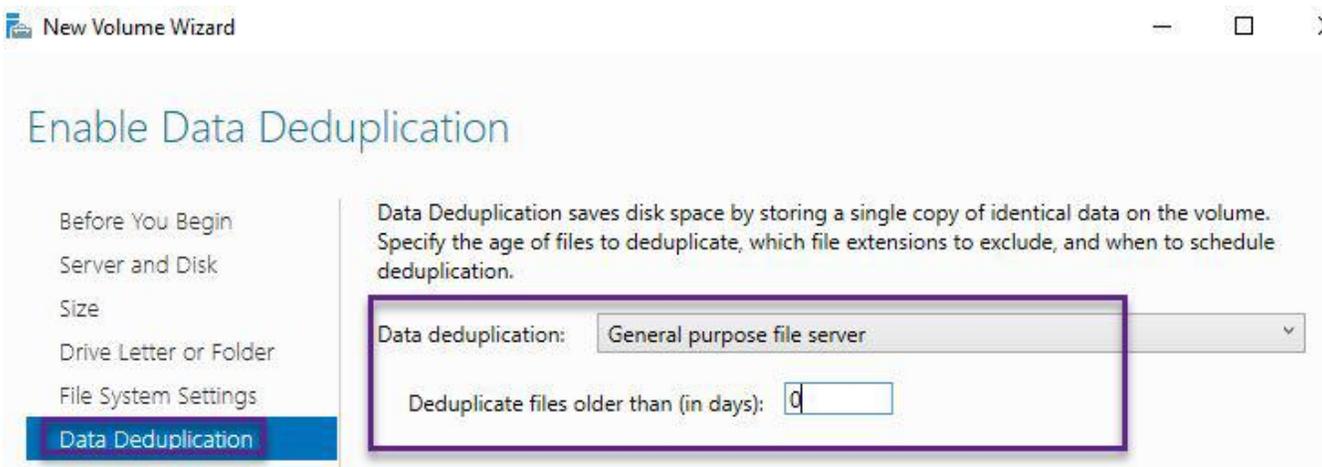
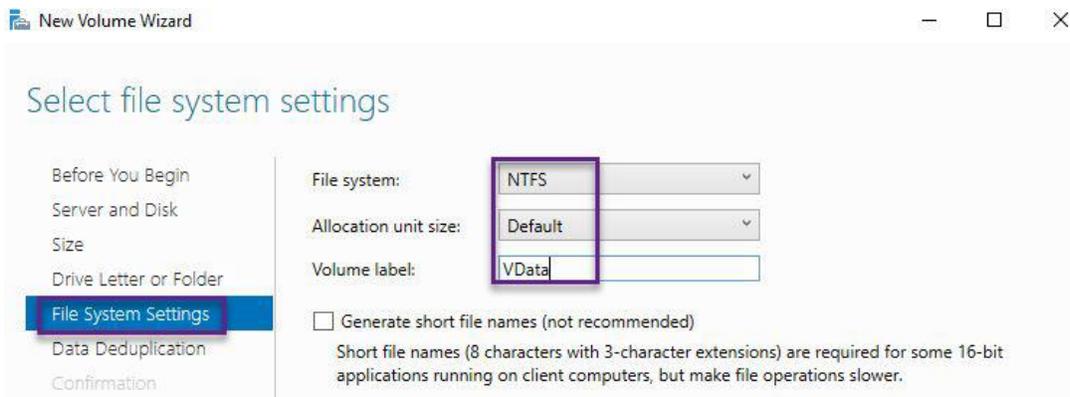
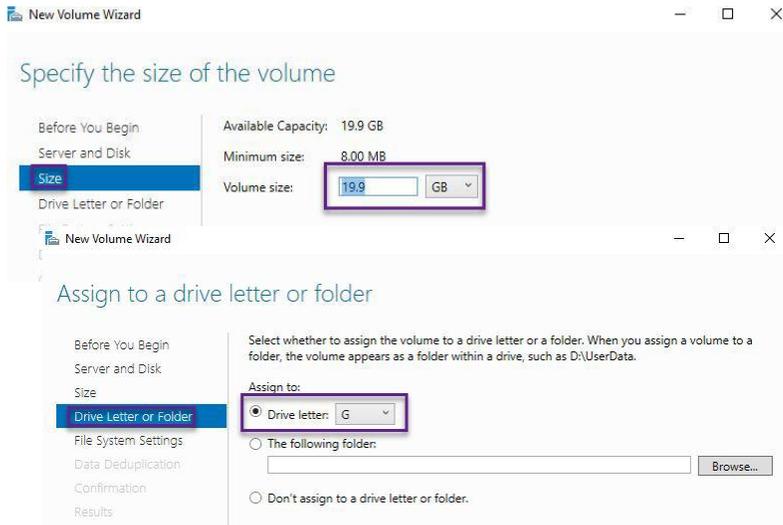


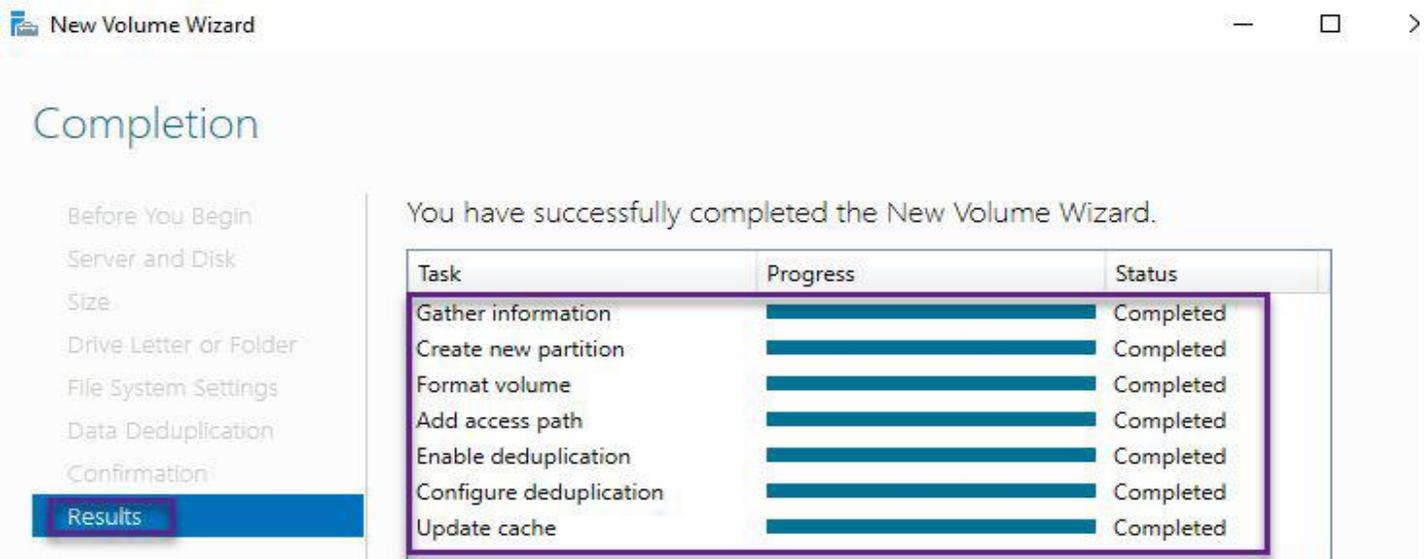
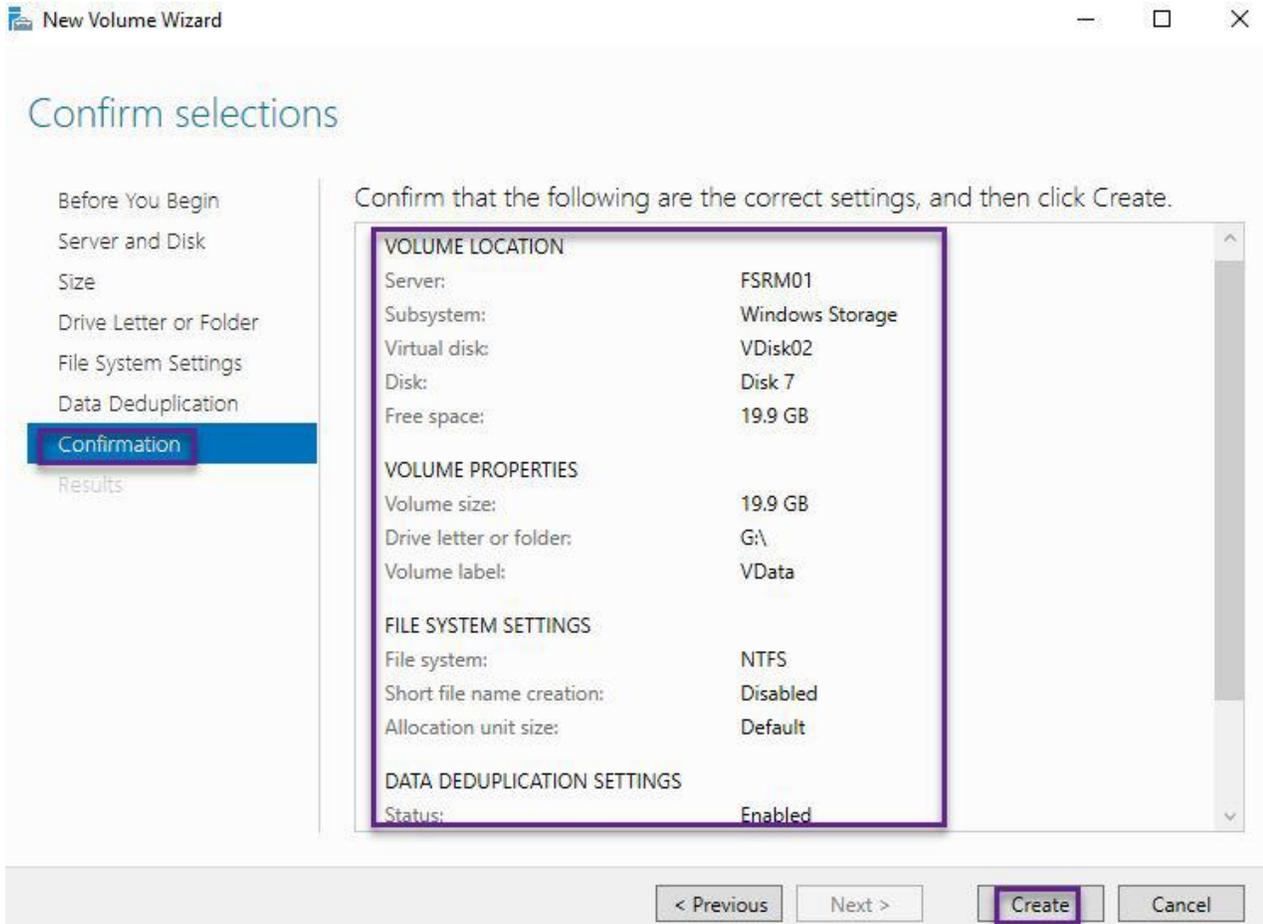
For this lab, we allocate just 20 GB from Spool01, which has a capacity of 300 GB, leaving the rest available for creating an additional virtual disk.



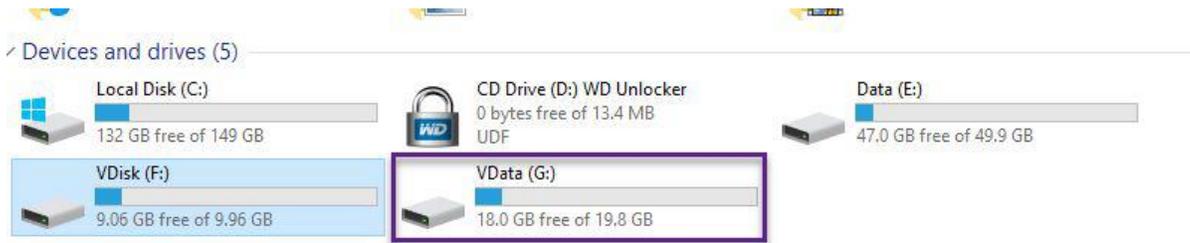


### Task 3: create a volume based on parity disk that we just created



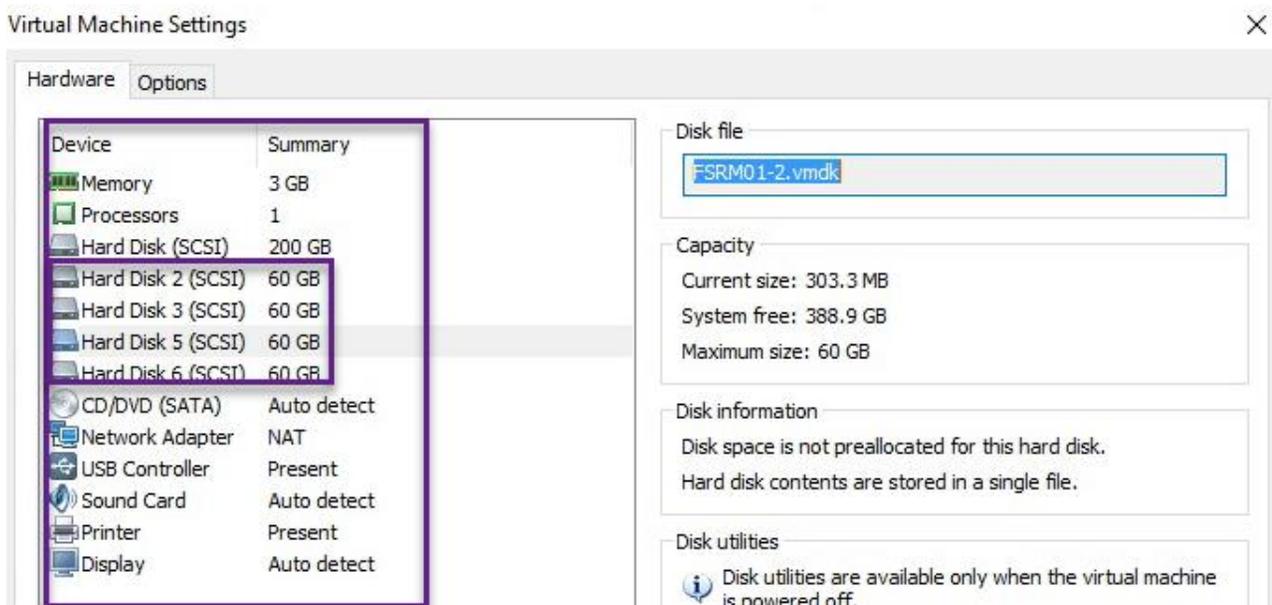


Volume with parity is create



Task 4: test What does the parity do when one disk fail (Disconnect one disk)

In this task, detach one of the five disks that were incorporated into the storage pool.



Once the disk is removed, a warning message shows up on our virtual parity disk. However, the disk remains accessible, as the parity disk system can operate with a minimum of three disks and we currently have four available.

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Storage Pools and Virtual Disks management console. The top section, 'STORAGE POOLS', displays a table of storage pools. The 'SPool01' storage pool is highlighted with a red box. Below this, the 'VIRTUAL DISKS' section shows a table of virtual disks on the 'SPool01' storage pool. The 'Vdisk02' virtual disk is highlighted with a red box. To the right, the 'PHYSICAL DISKS' section shows a table of physical disks on the 'SPool01' storage pool. The 'Generic Physical Disk (FSRM01)' is highlighted with a red box. The console also shows a warning icon next to the highlighted items, indicating a disk failure.

Name	Type	Managed by	Available to	Read-Write Server	Capacity	Free Space	Percent Allocated	Status
Windows Storage (2)								
Primordial	Available Disks	FSRM01	FSRM01	FSRM01				
SPool01	Storage Pool	FSRM01	FSRM01	FSRM01	296 GB	290 GB		

Name	Status	Layout	Provisioning	Capacity	Allocated	Volume	Clustered	Tie
Vdisk02	Parity	Thin		20.0 GB	3.00 GB	G:		

Slot	Name	Status	Capacity	Bus	Usage	Chassis
	Generic Physical Disk (FSRM01)		60.0 GB	SAS	Automatic	SCSI0
	VMware, VMware Virtual S (FSRM...		60.0 GB	SAS	Automatic	SCSI0
	VMware, VMware Virtual S (FSRM...		60.0 GB	SAS	Automatic	SCSI0
	VMware, VMware Virtual S (FSRM...		60.0 GB	SAS	Automatic	SCSI0
	VMware, VMware Virtual S (FSRM...		60.0 GB	SAS	Automatic	SCSI0

Task 5: recover disk failure with parity

- 1- Install a new disk with the same size as the one that was removed to the server.

The screenshot shows the 'Virtual Machine Settings' window. The 'Hardware' tab is selected. A table lists the hardware devices and their summaries. The 'Hard Disk 2 (SCSI)' is highlighted with a red box. The 'Memory' section is also visible, showing the amount of memory allocated to the virtual machine.

Device	Summary
Memory	3 GB
Processors	1
Hard Disk (SCSI)	200 GB
Hard Disk 2 (SCSI)	60 GB
Hard Disk 3 (SCSI)	60 GB
Hard Disk 4 (SCSI)	60 GB
Hard Disk 5 (SCSI)	60 GB
Hard Disk 6 (SCSI)	60 GB
CD/DVD (SATA)	Auto detect
Network Adapter	NAT

Memory

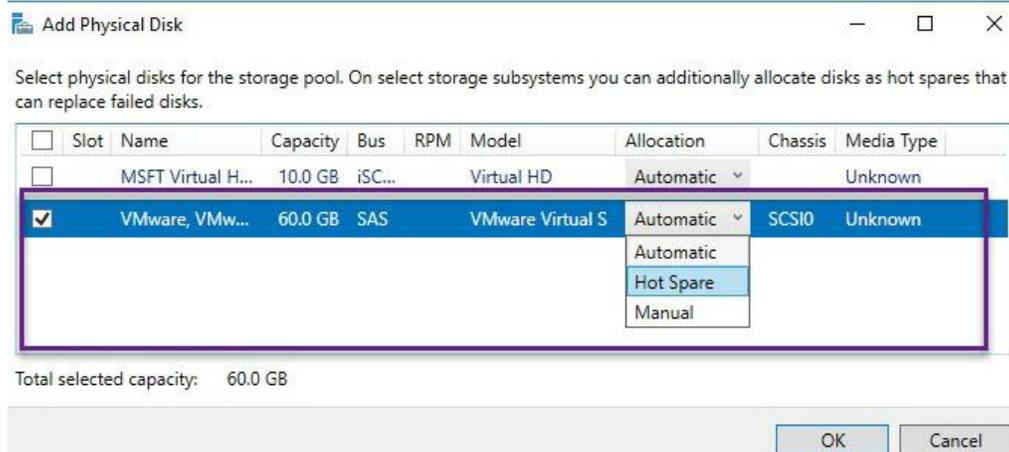
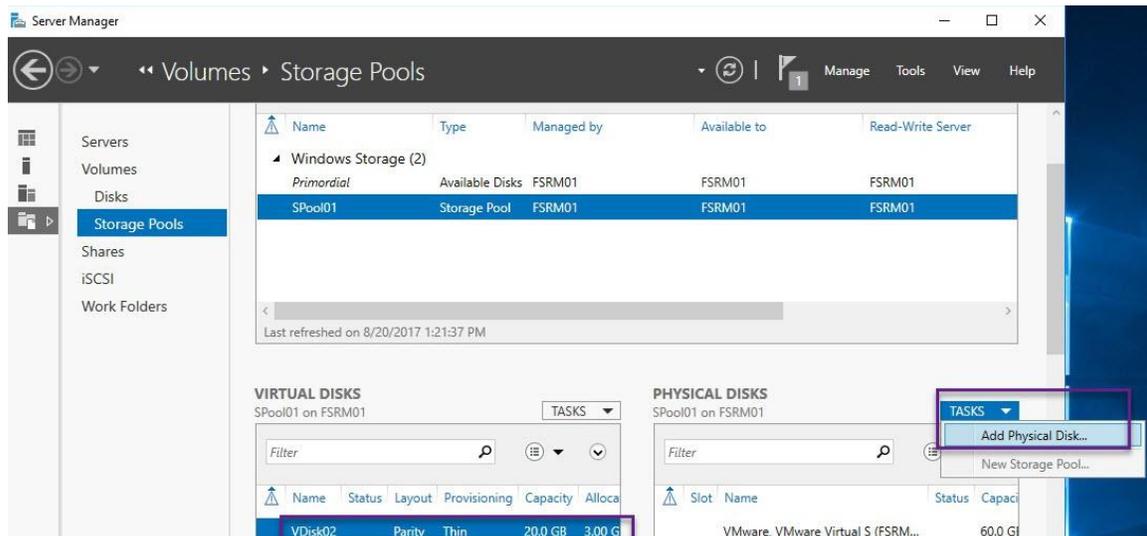
Specify the amount of memory allocated to this virtual machine. The memory size must be a multiple of 4 MB.

Memory for this virtual machine: 3072 MB

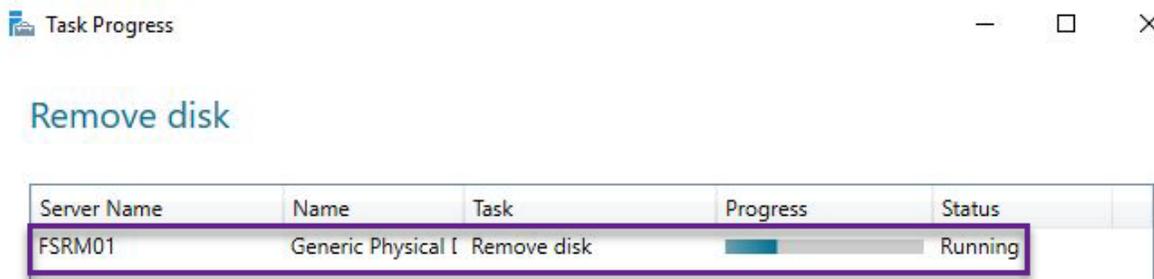
48 GB  
32 GB  
16 GB  
8 GB  
4 GB

Maximum recommended memory (Memory swapping may)

2- Add the new disk to parity disk group so we can replace the failed disk, as explained in below figures

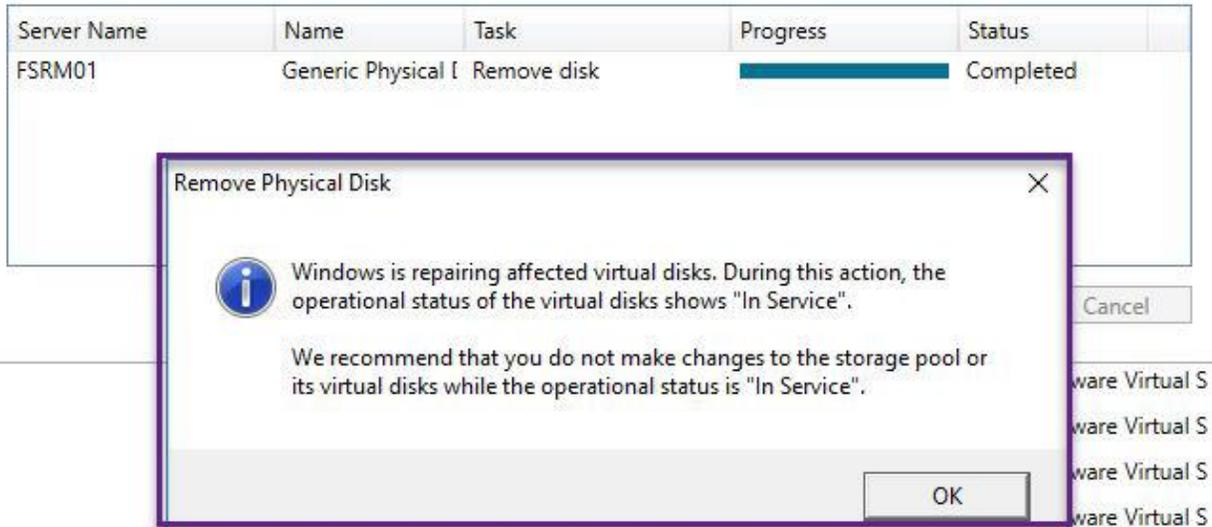


3- After disk added successfully, you can remove failed disk from the pool

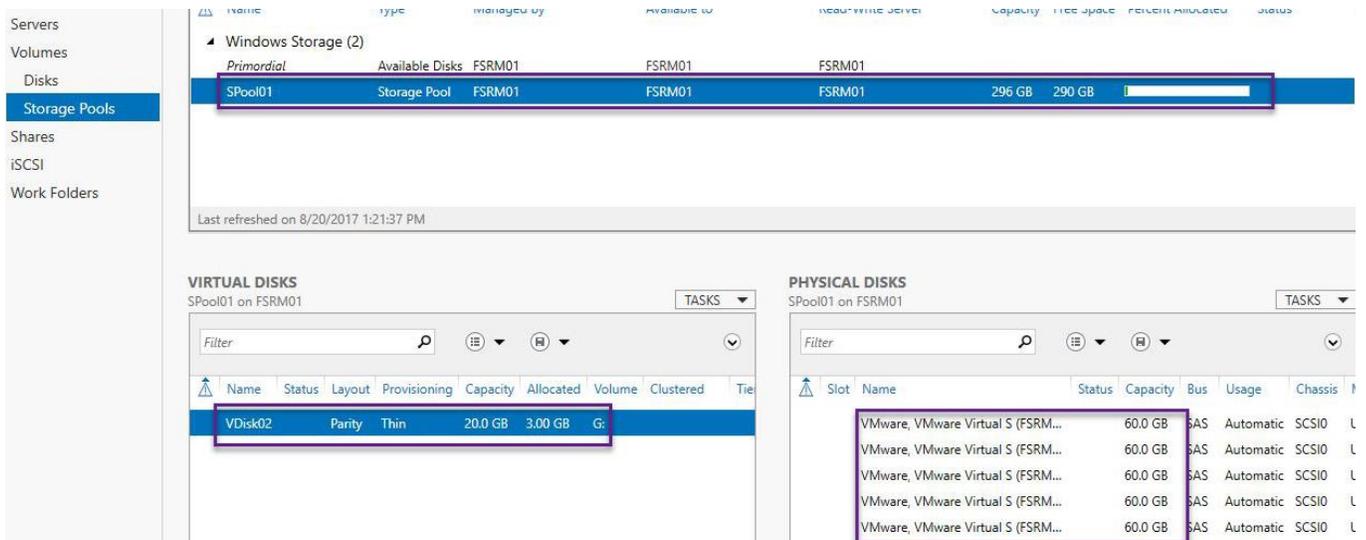


4- Parity will resolve the issue by integrating the new disk into the RAID 5 array.

### Remove disk

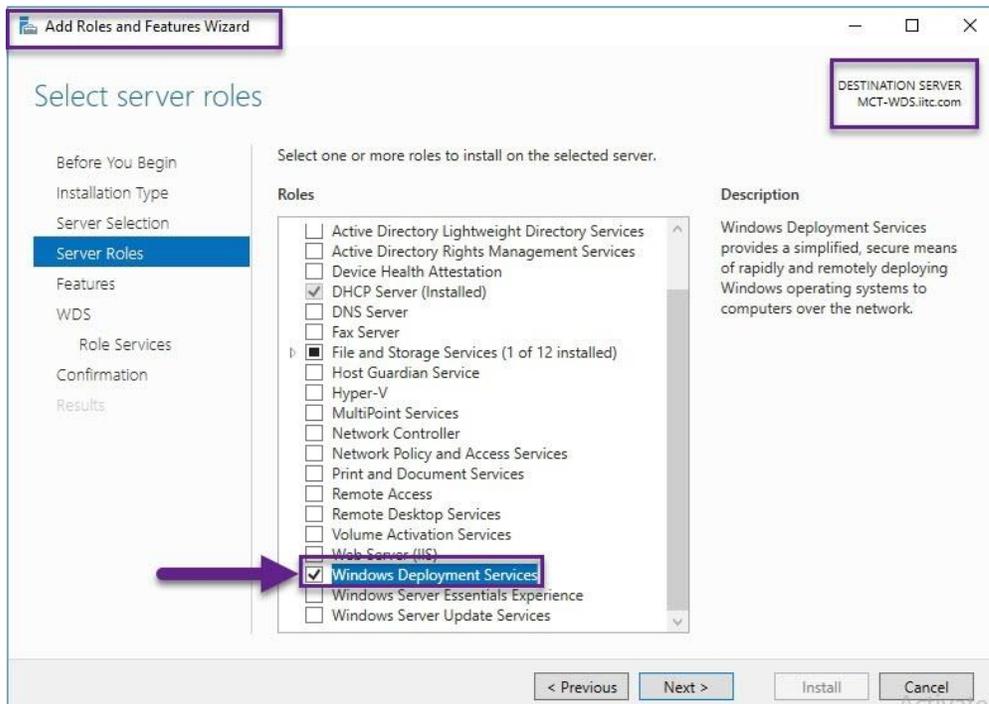
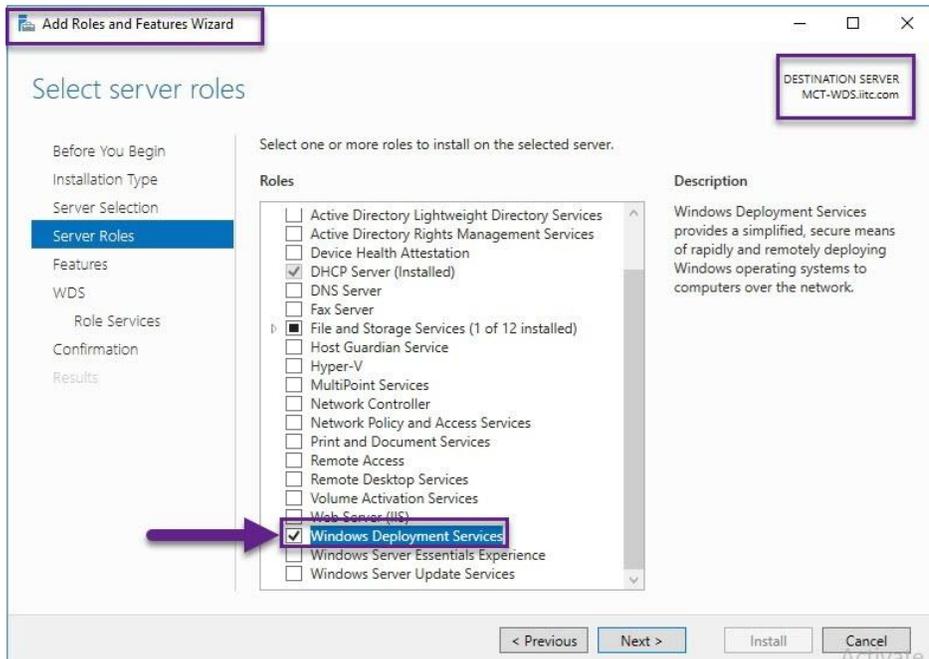


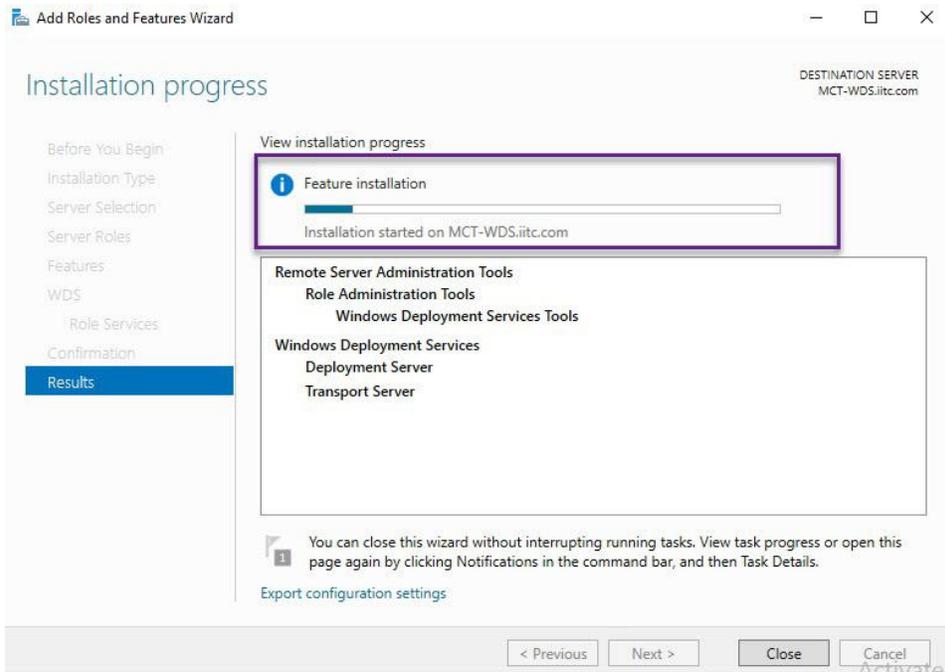
5- The faulty disk has been successfully replaced.



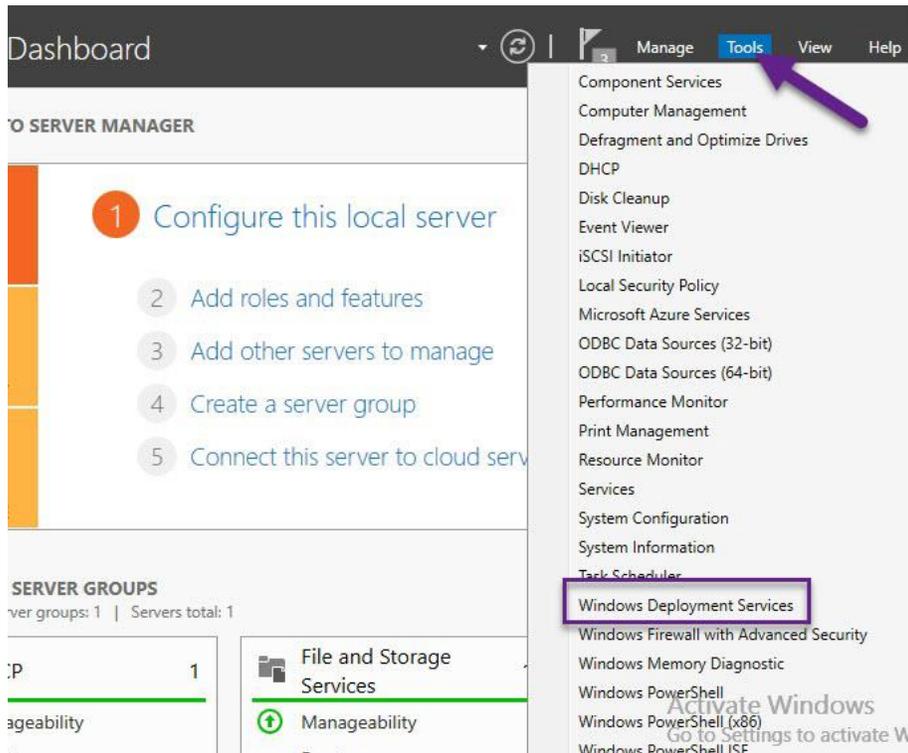
## Windows Deployment Services (WDS)

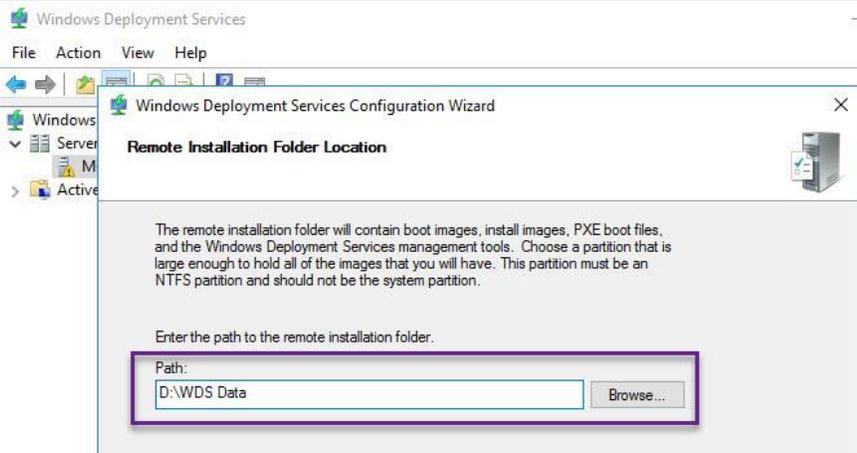
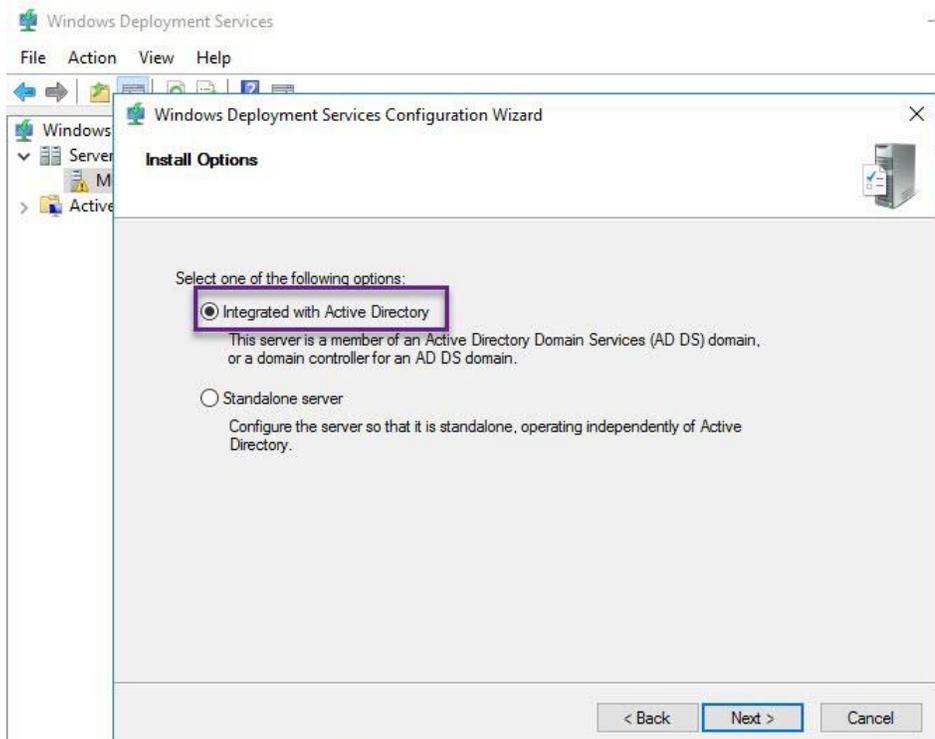
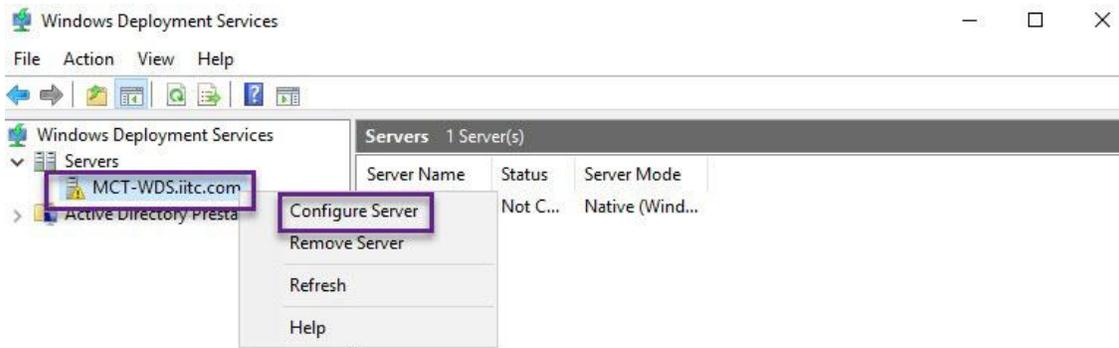
### Install WDS Feature

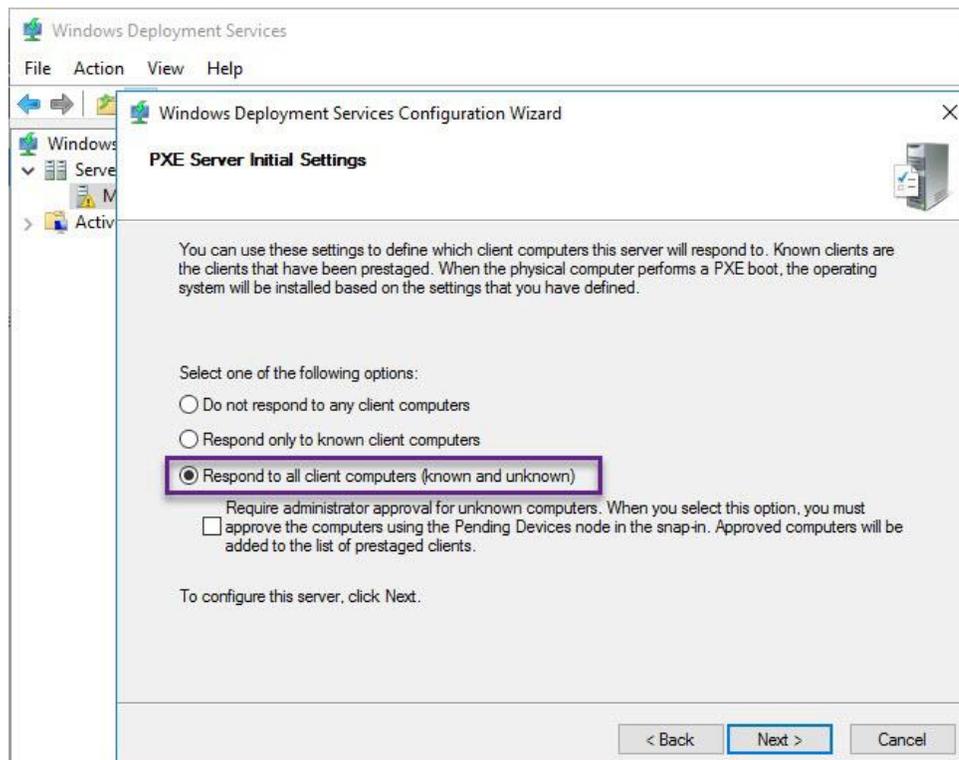
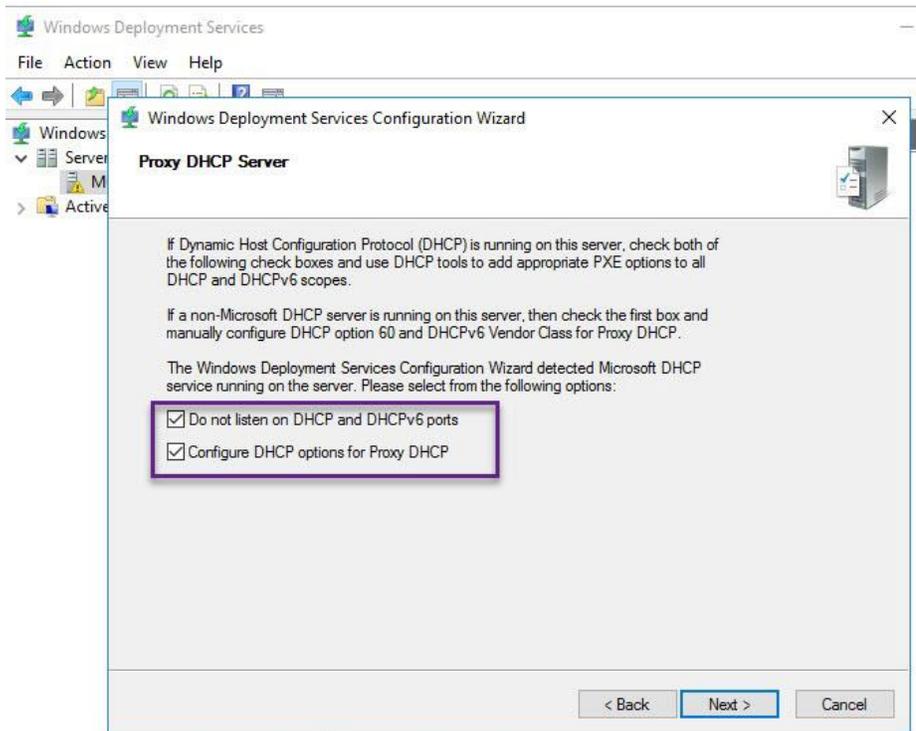


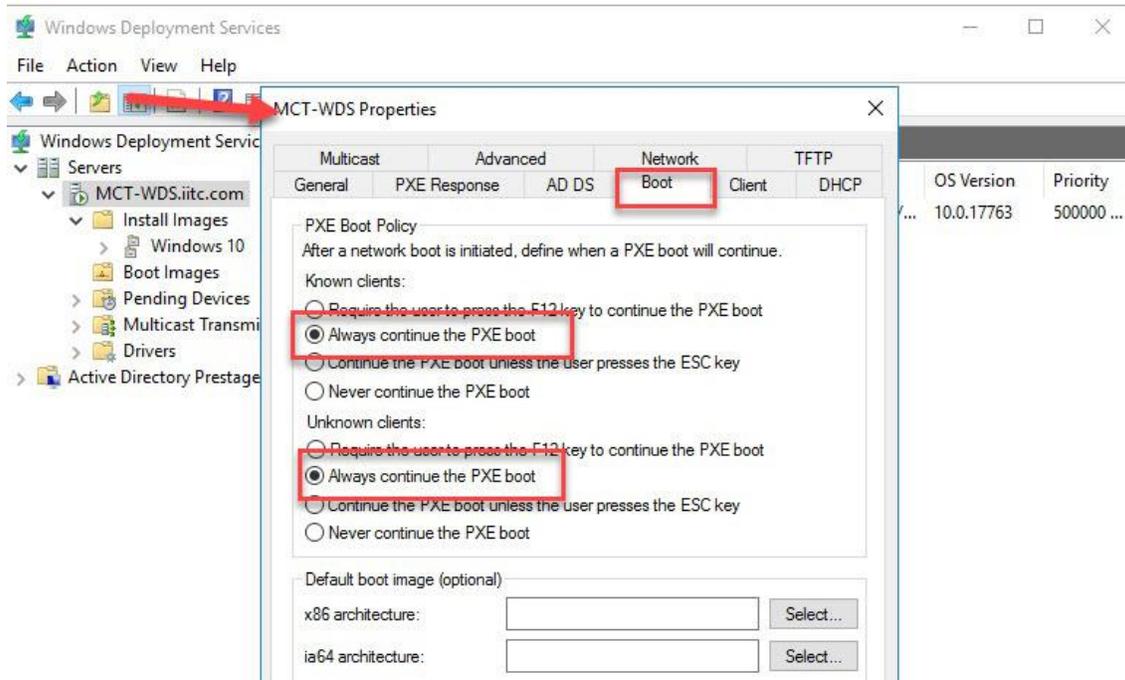


### Configure WDS Service

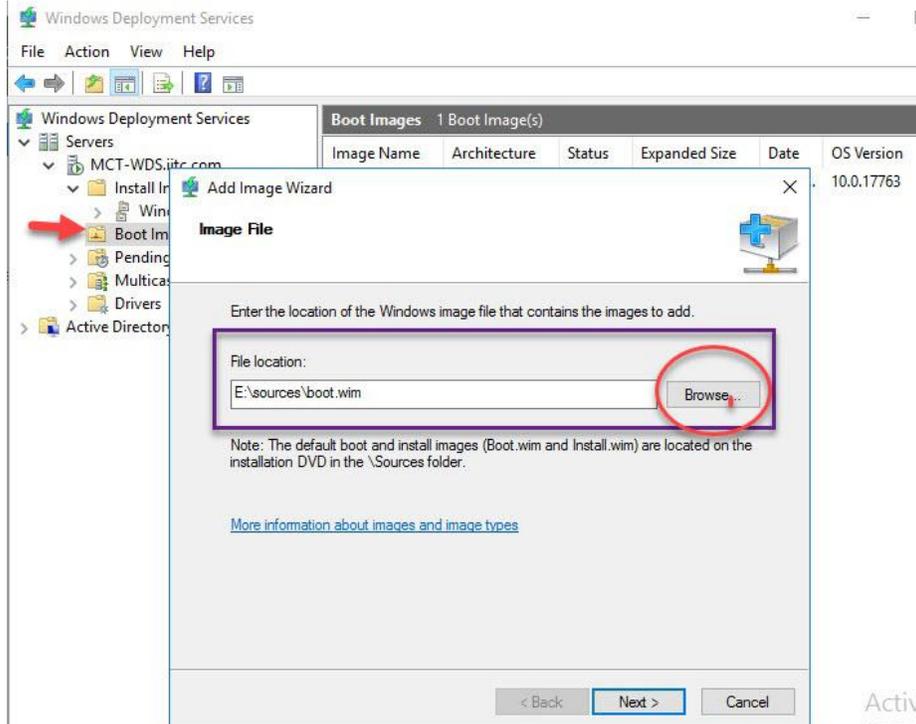


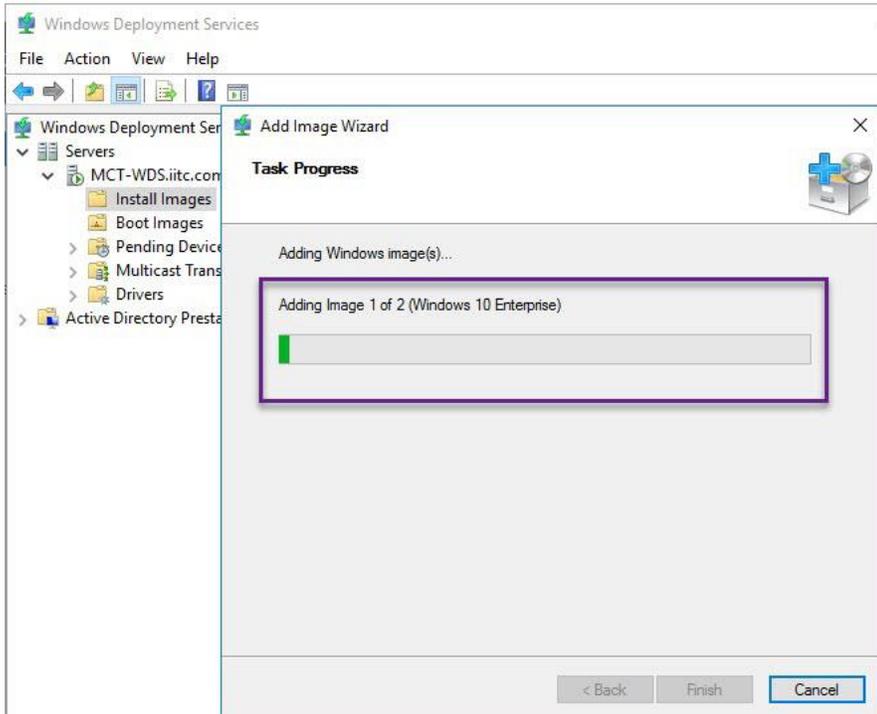
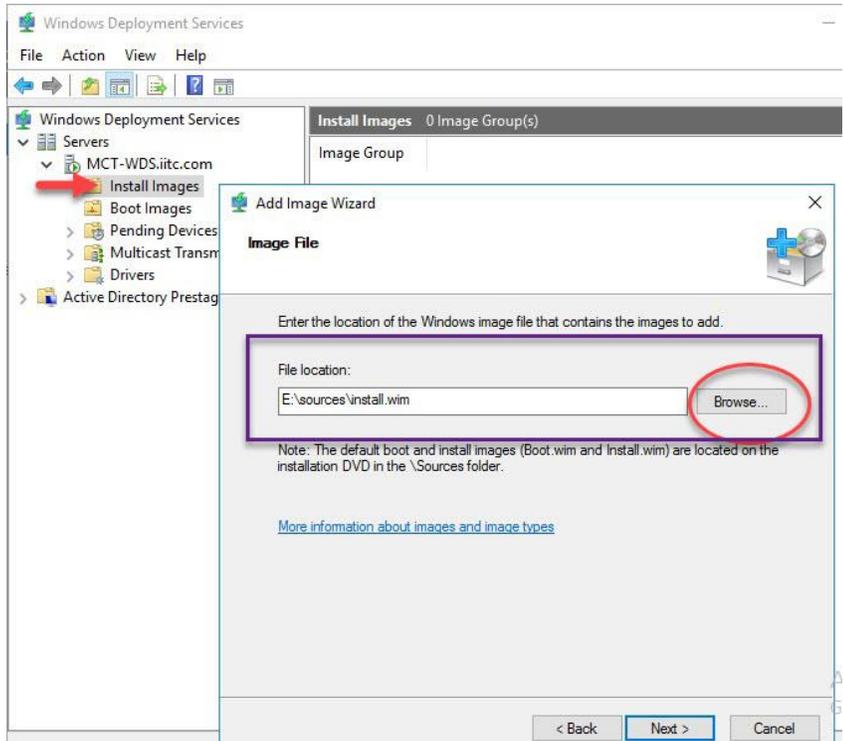




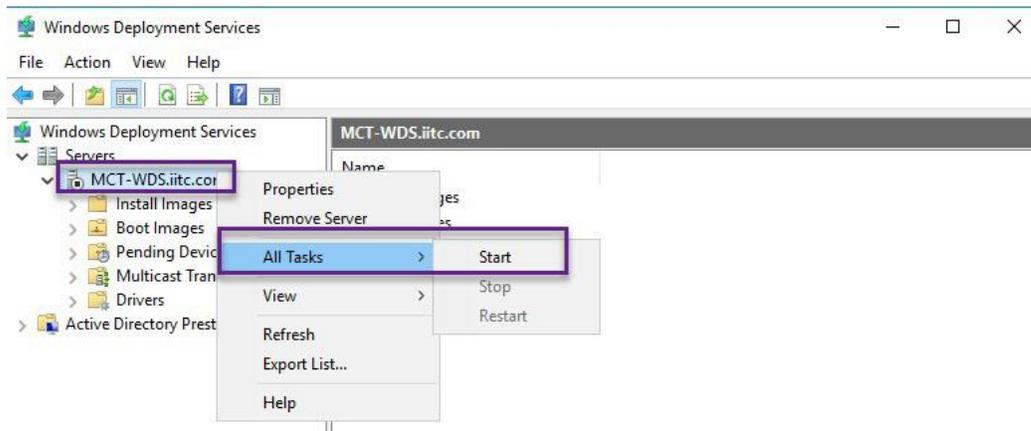


Using Windows DVD source add boot and install images to WDS



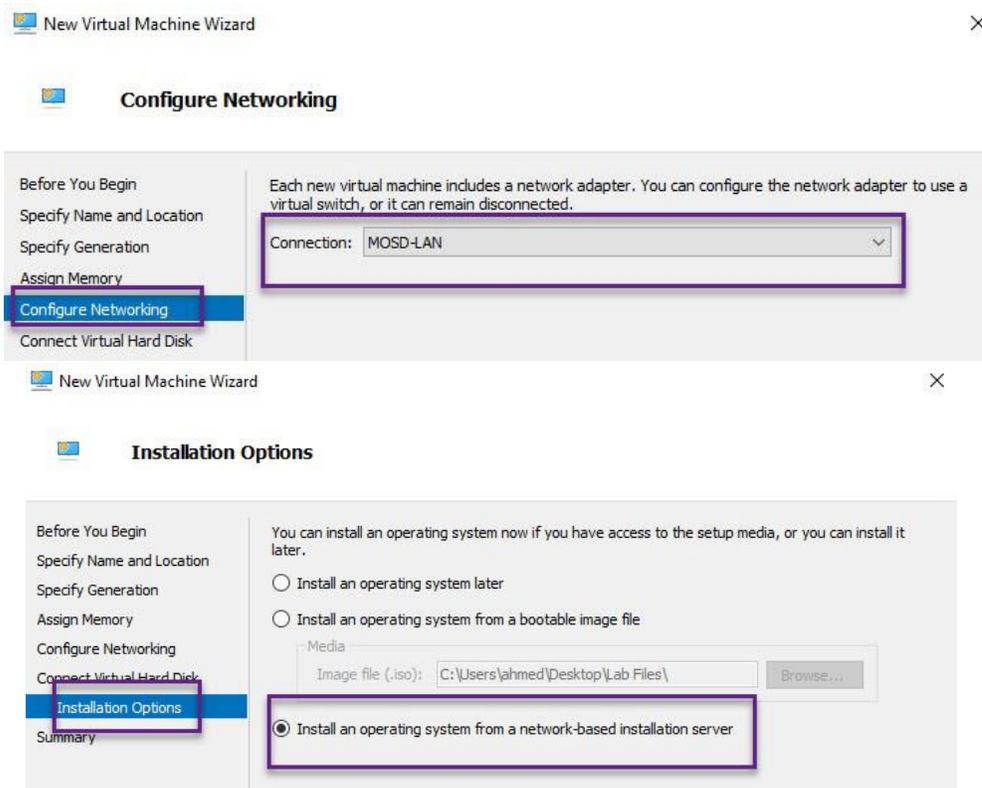


### Now start WDS service



### Testing

Please proceed with the creation of a virtual machine using the standard configuration, ensuring that the VM's network is linked to the same WDS and DHCP switch and set up for network boot.



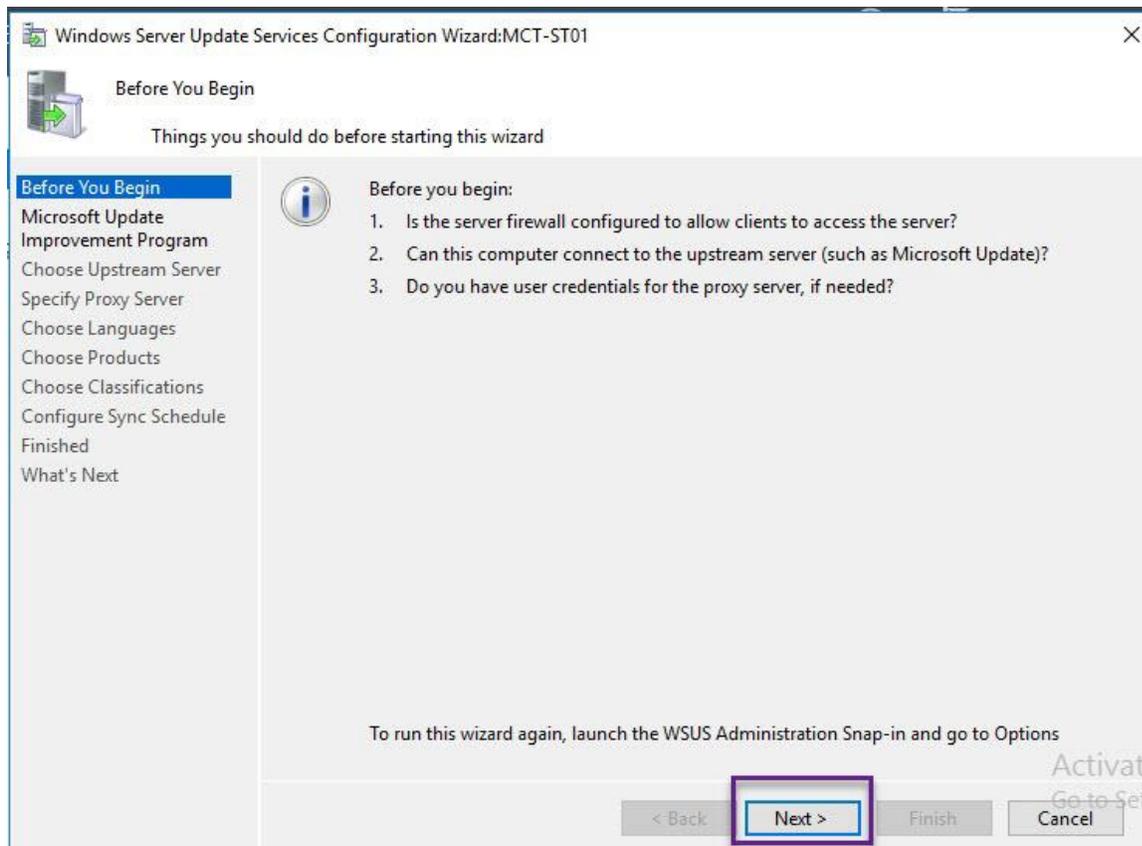
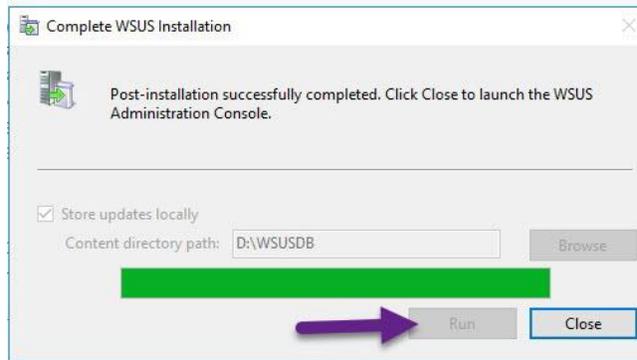
Now initiate the VM and begin the installation process.

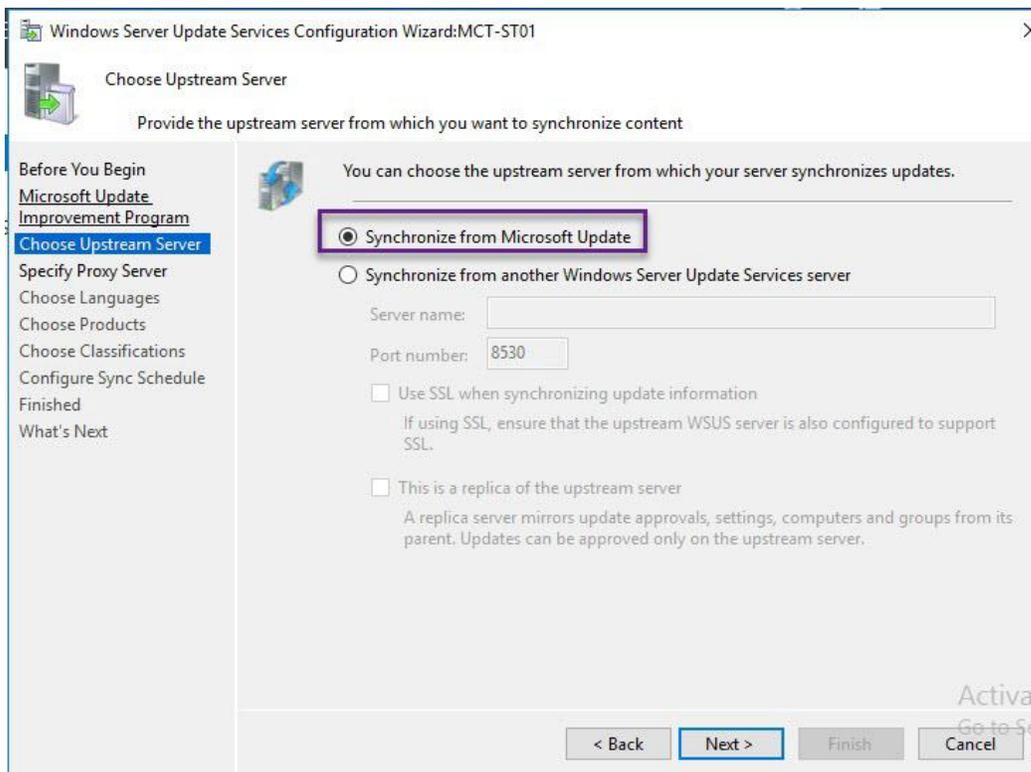
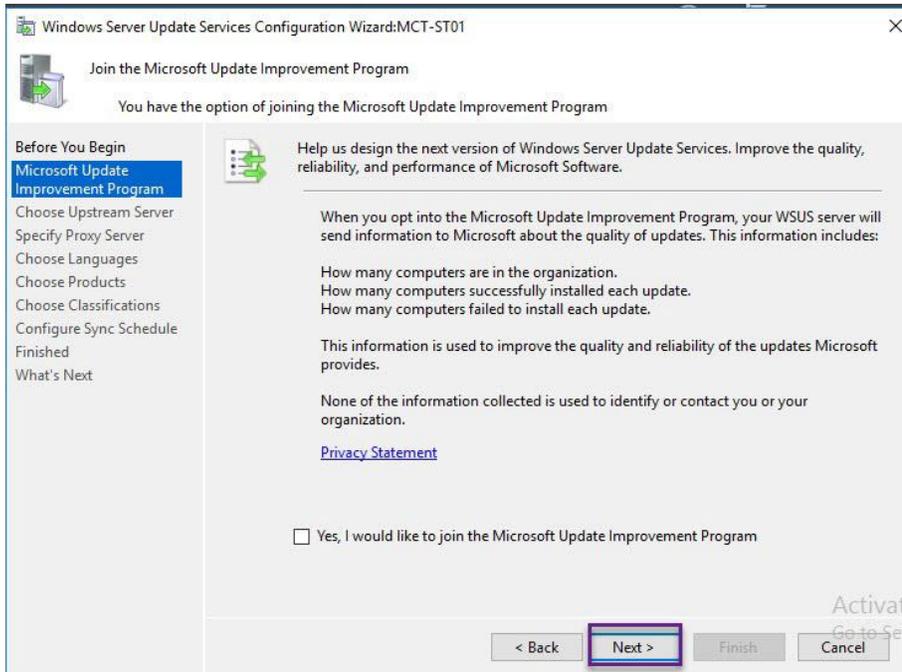
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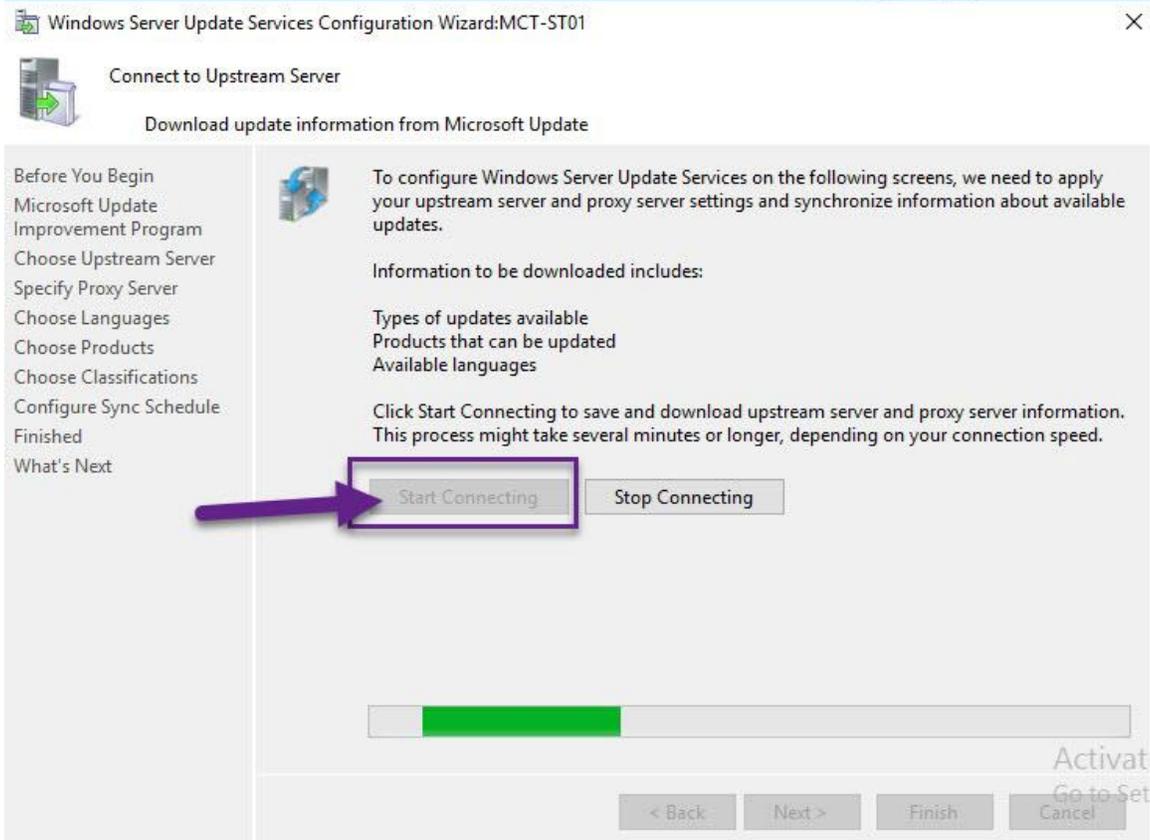
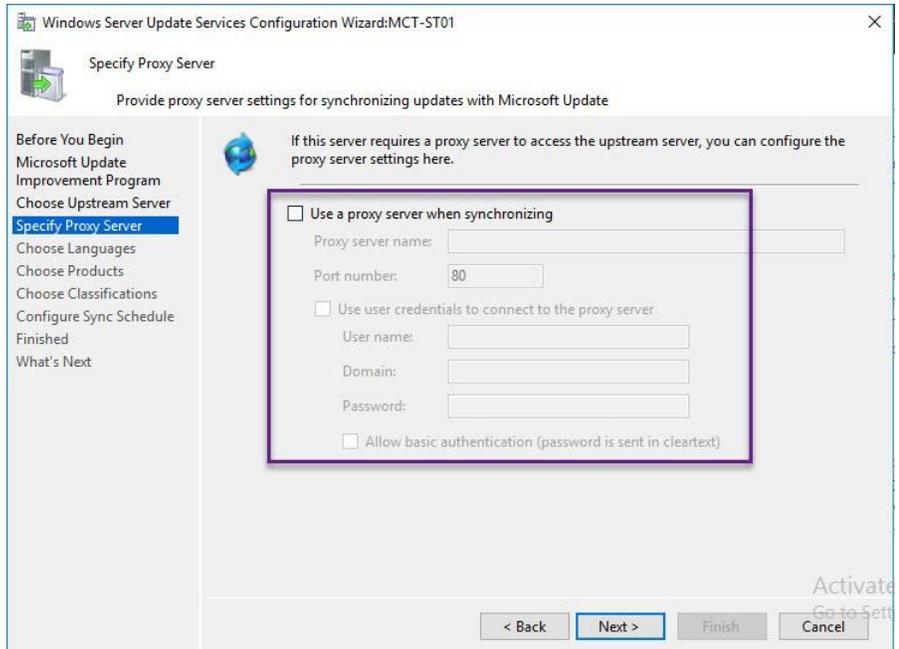
## Windows Server Update Services (WSUS)

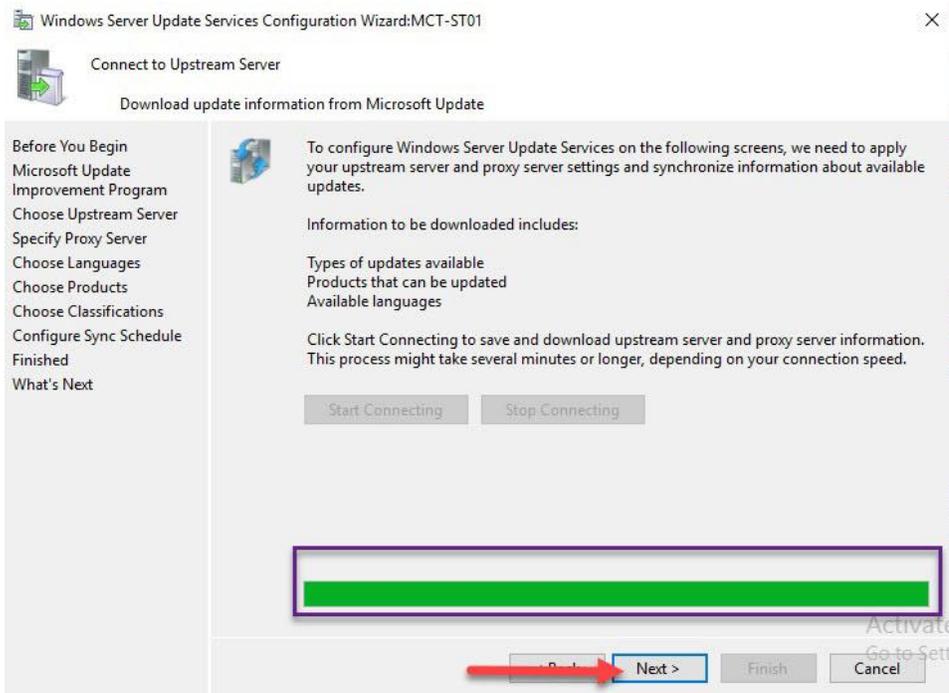
### Configure WSUS Service

Once the role installation is complete, proceed with the following steps for configuration.

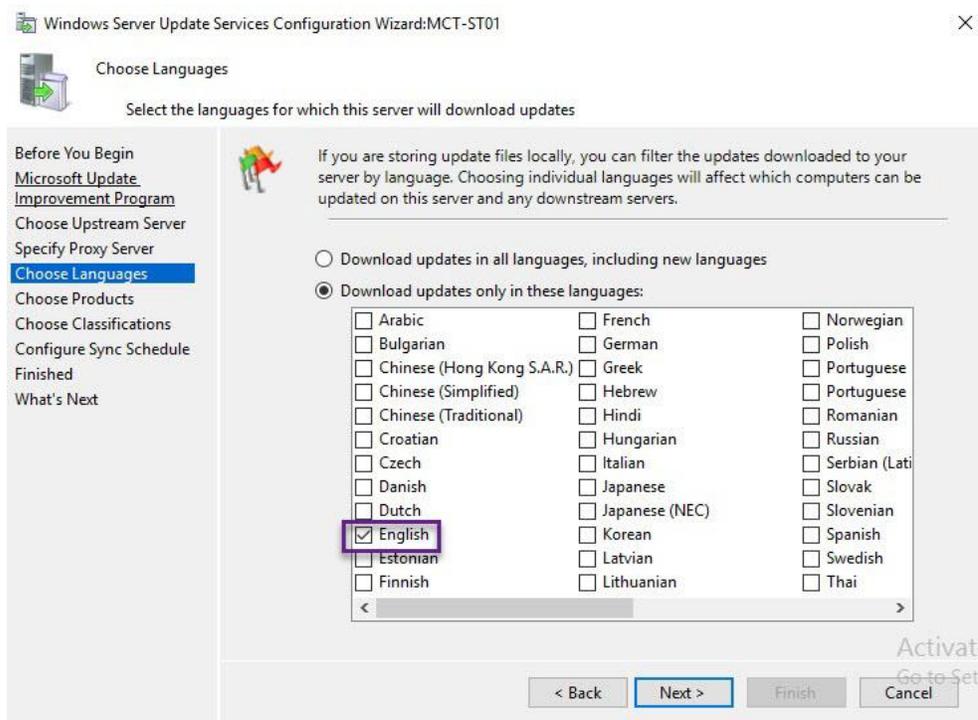




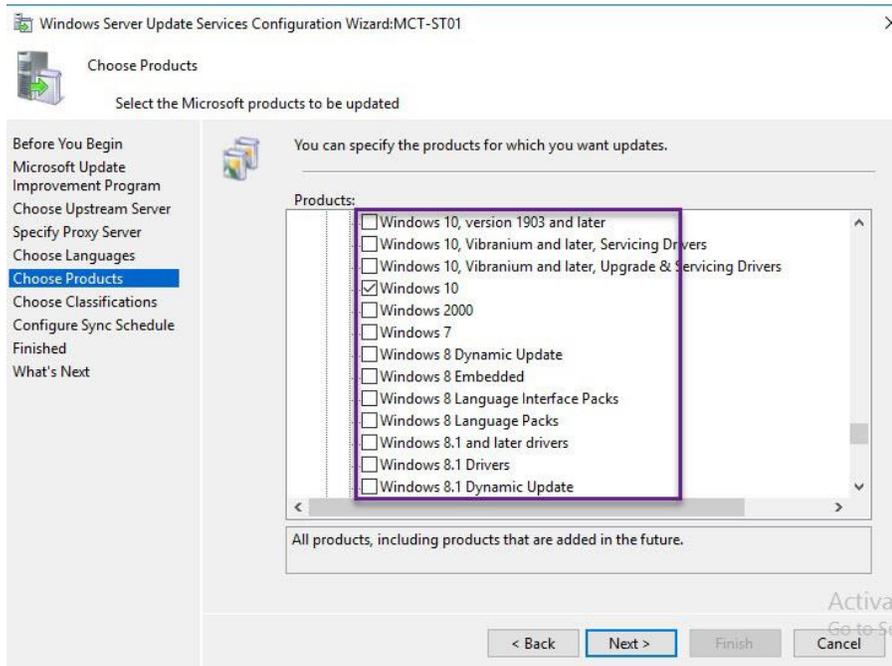




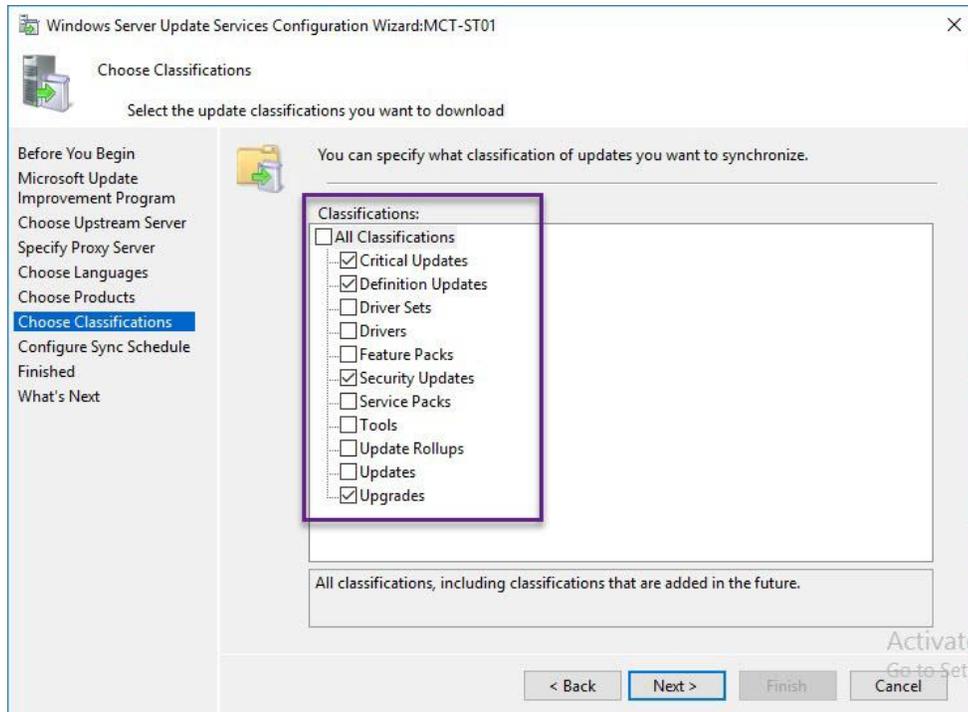
### Select Update Language



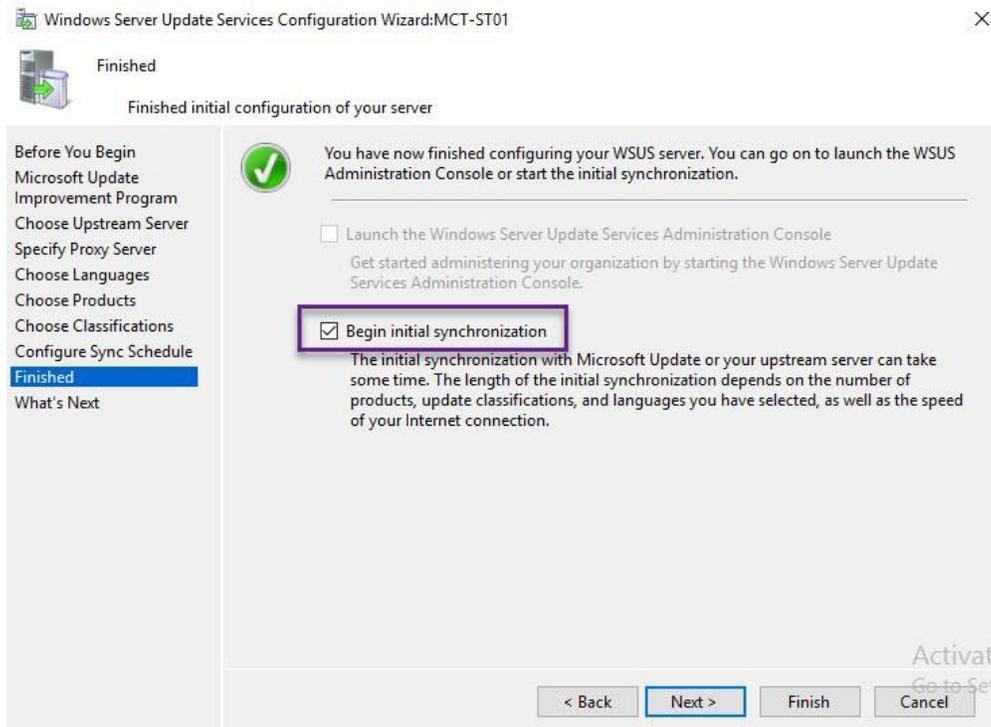
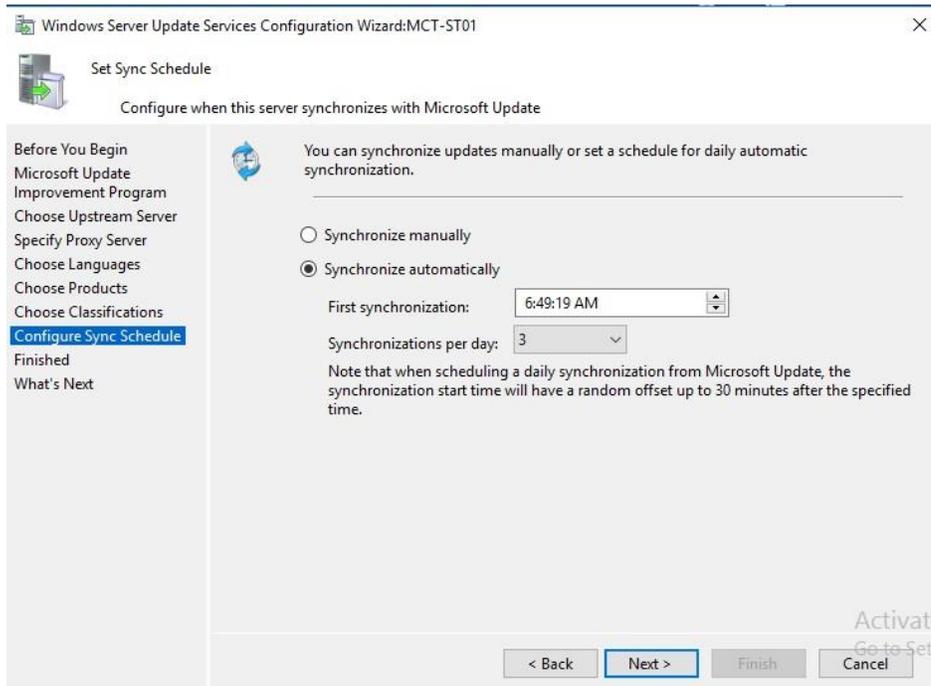
Select your products

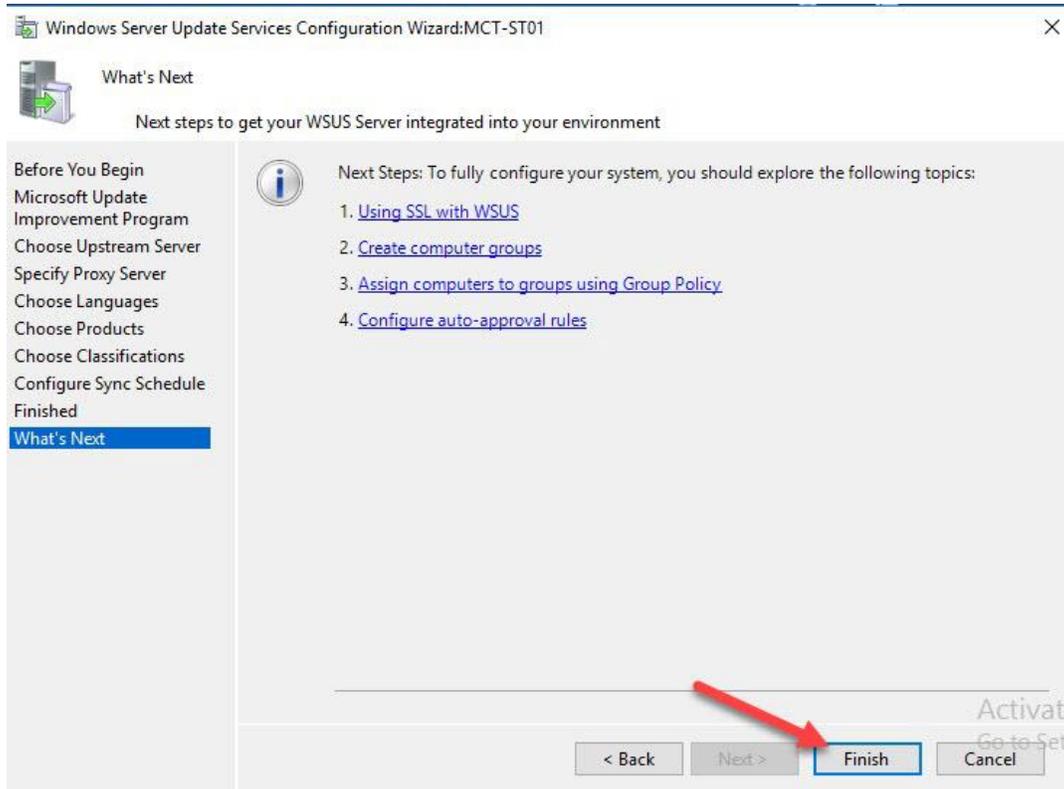


Select update category

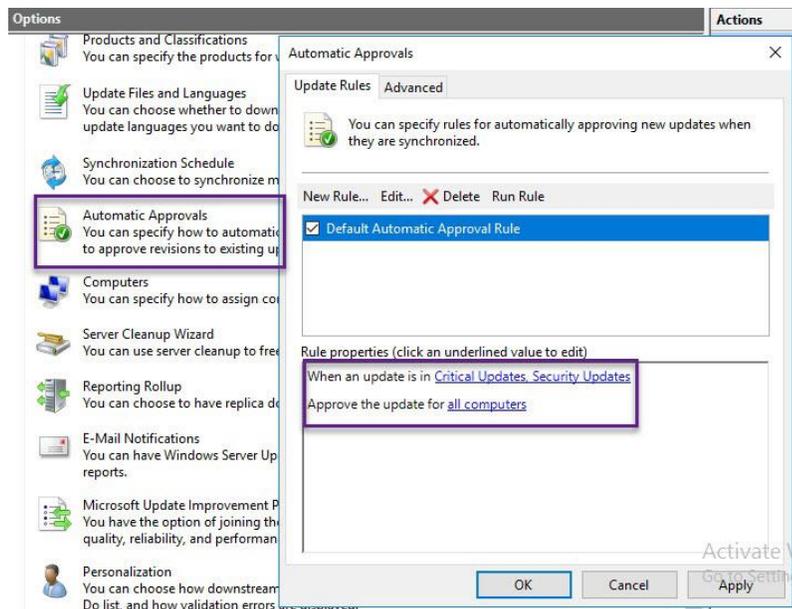


Choose a sync time with Microsoft update servers and initiate the first synchronization.

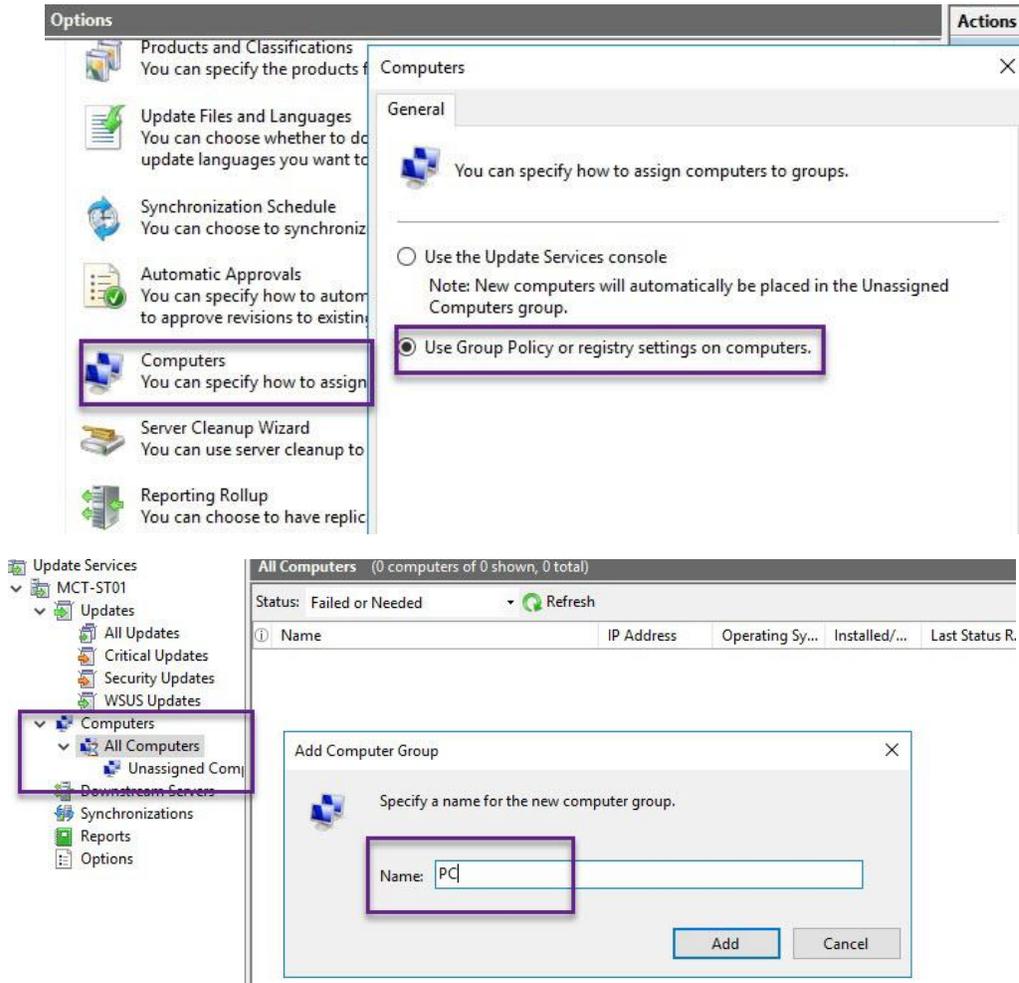




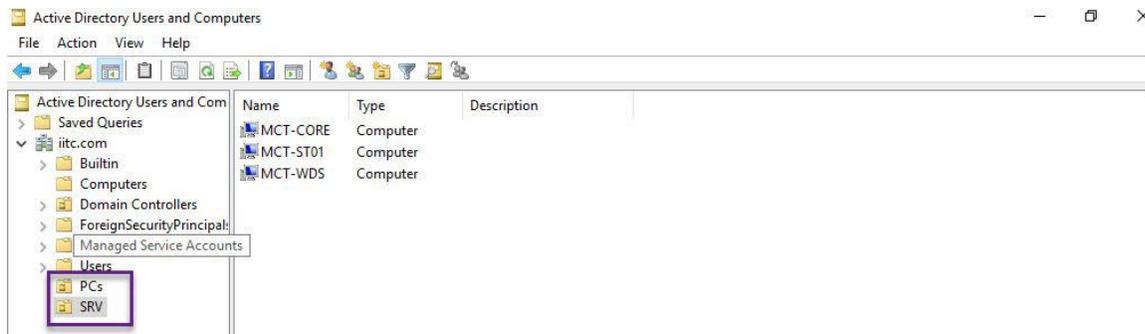
### Enable automatic approval



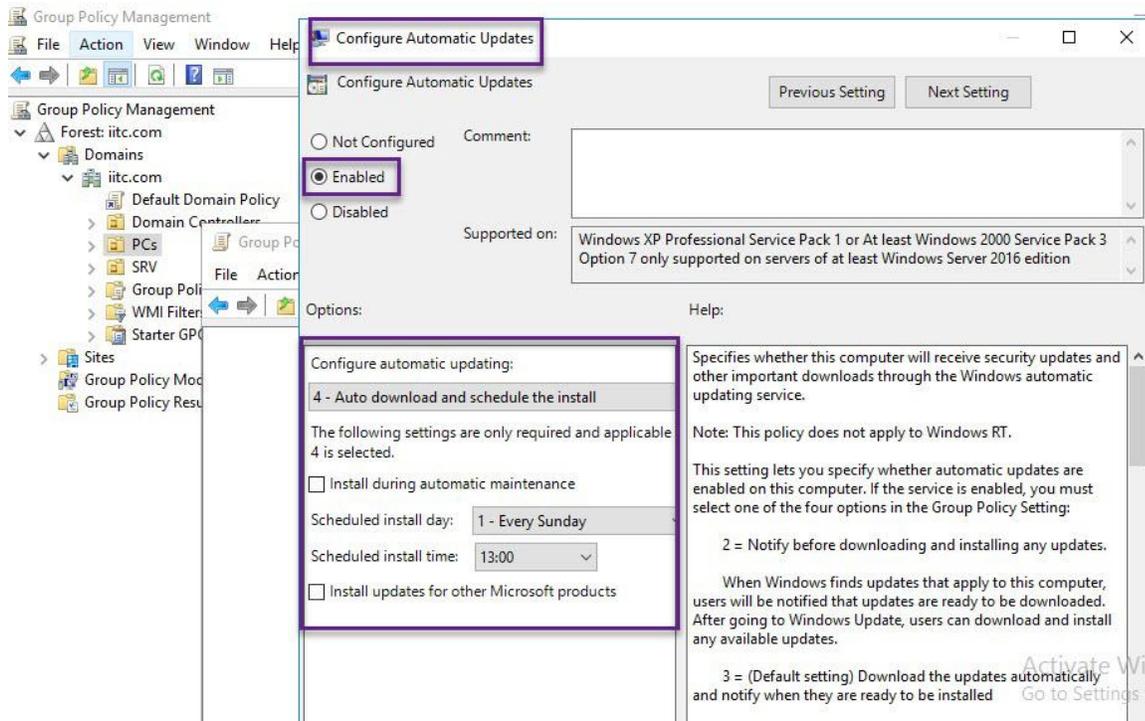
Set two groups one for PCs and another for Servers

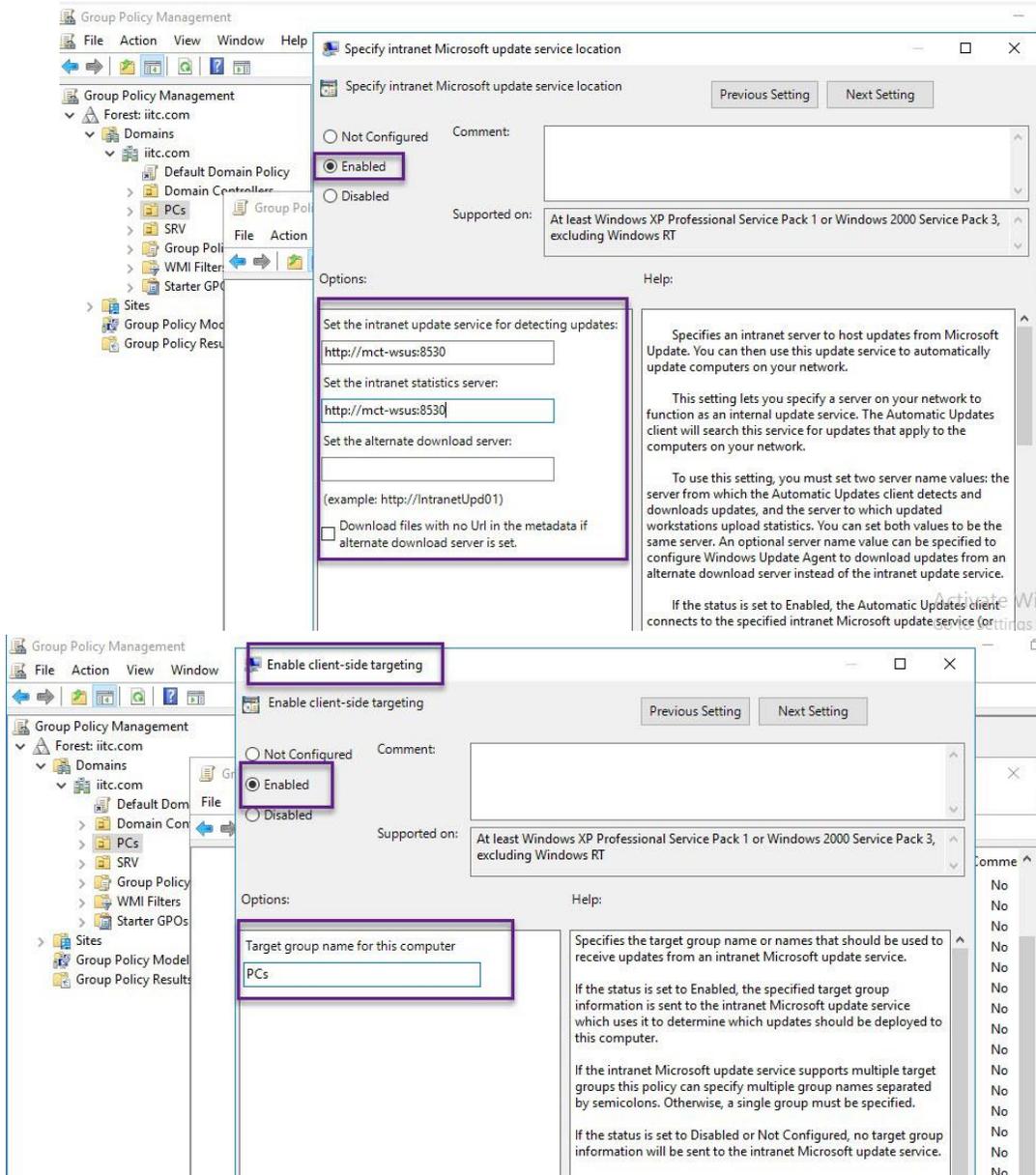


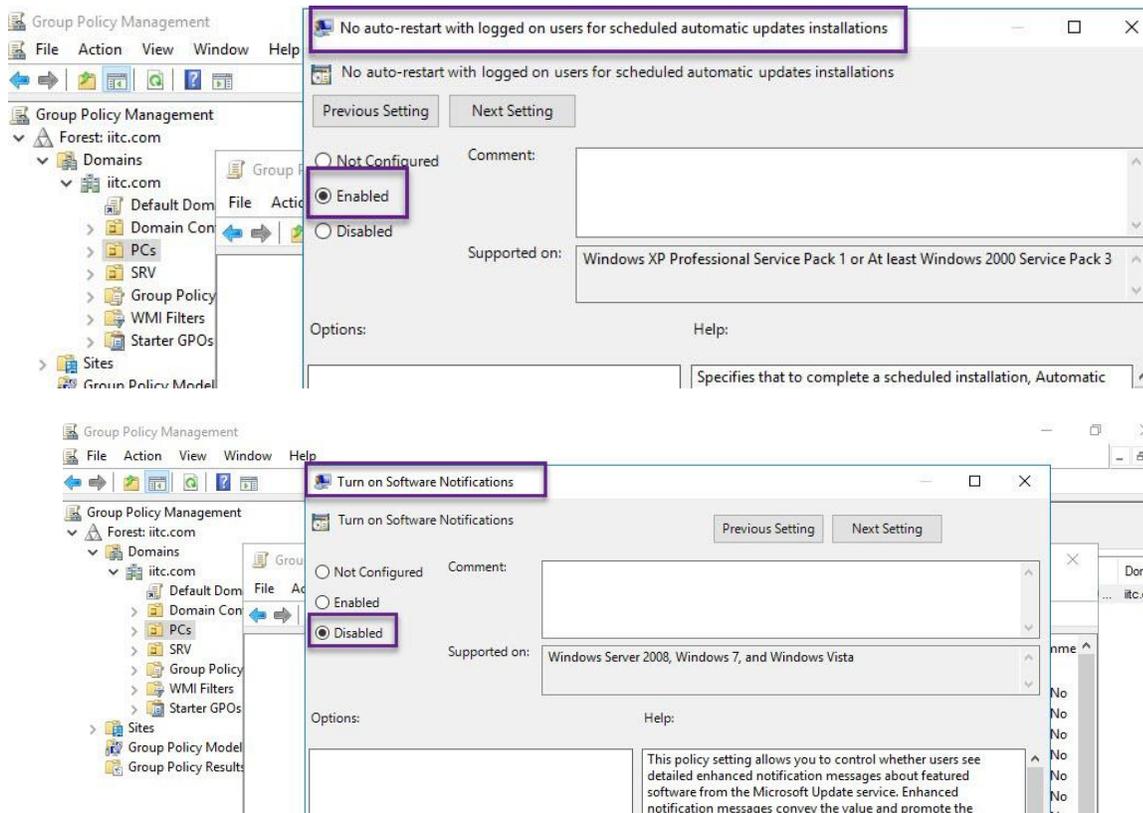
Create two organizational units (OUs) in Active Directory, one for personal computers and another for servers (SRV), to implement distinct policies for PCs and servers.



Create two group policy objects, one for personal computers and another for servers, with the specified update settings at the computer level.







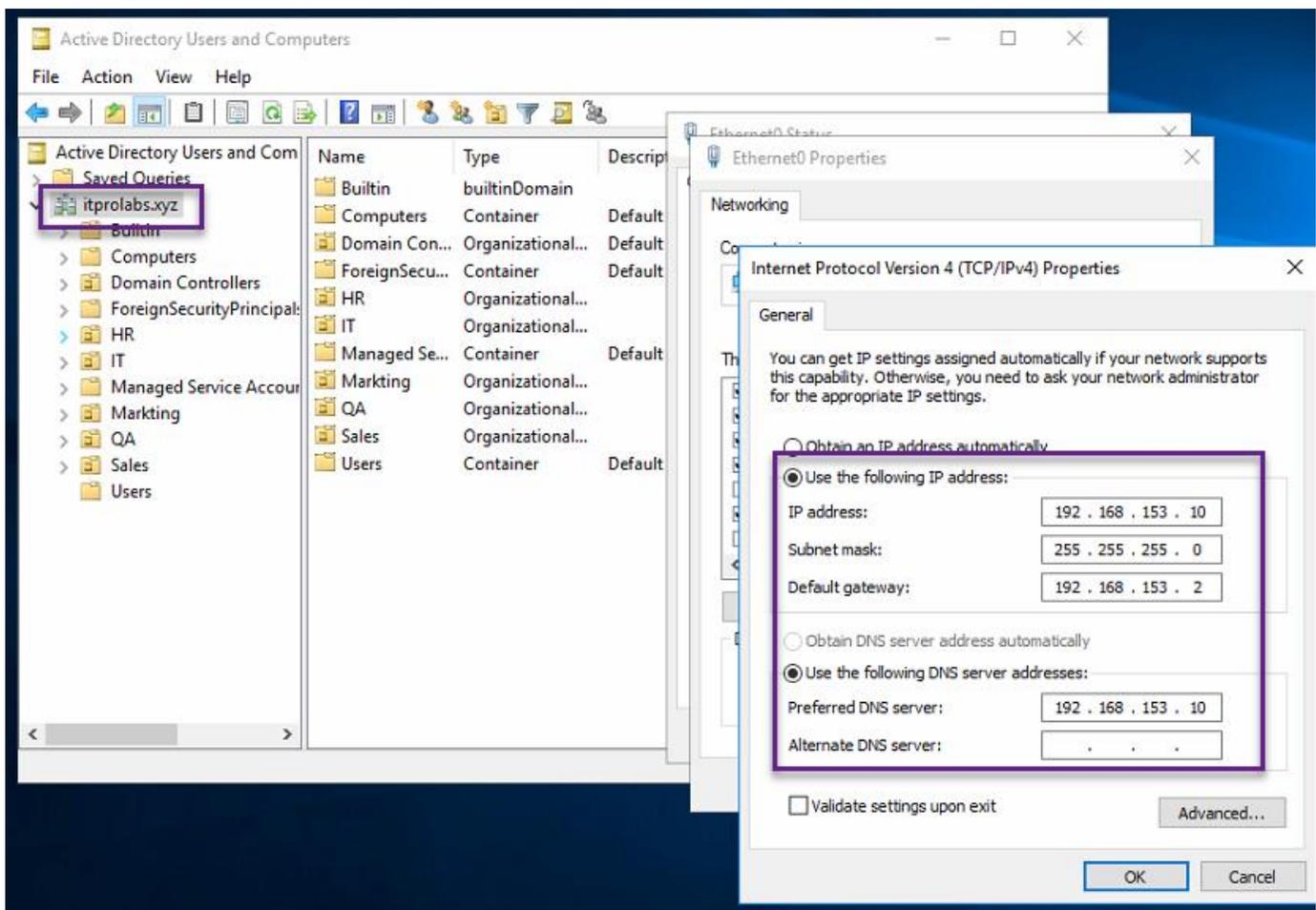
To apply the policy, either execute `gpupdate /force` or reboot the computers.

## L2TP/IPsec VPN

A Virtual Private Network (VPN) creates a protected network channel that enables you to link to your private network from different internet locations, providing access to internal resources as per the access rights granted to you.

### Existing Active directory environment

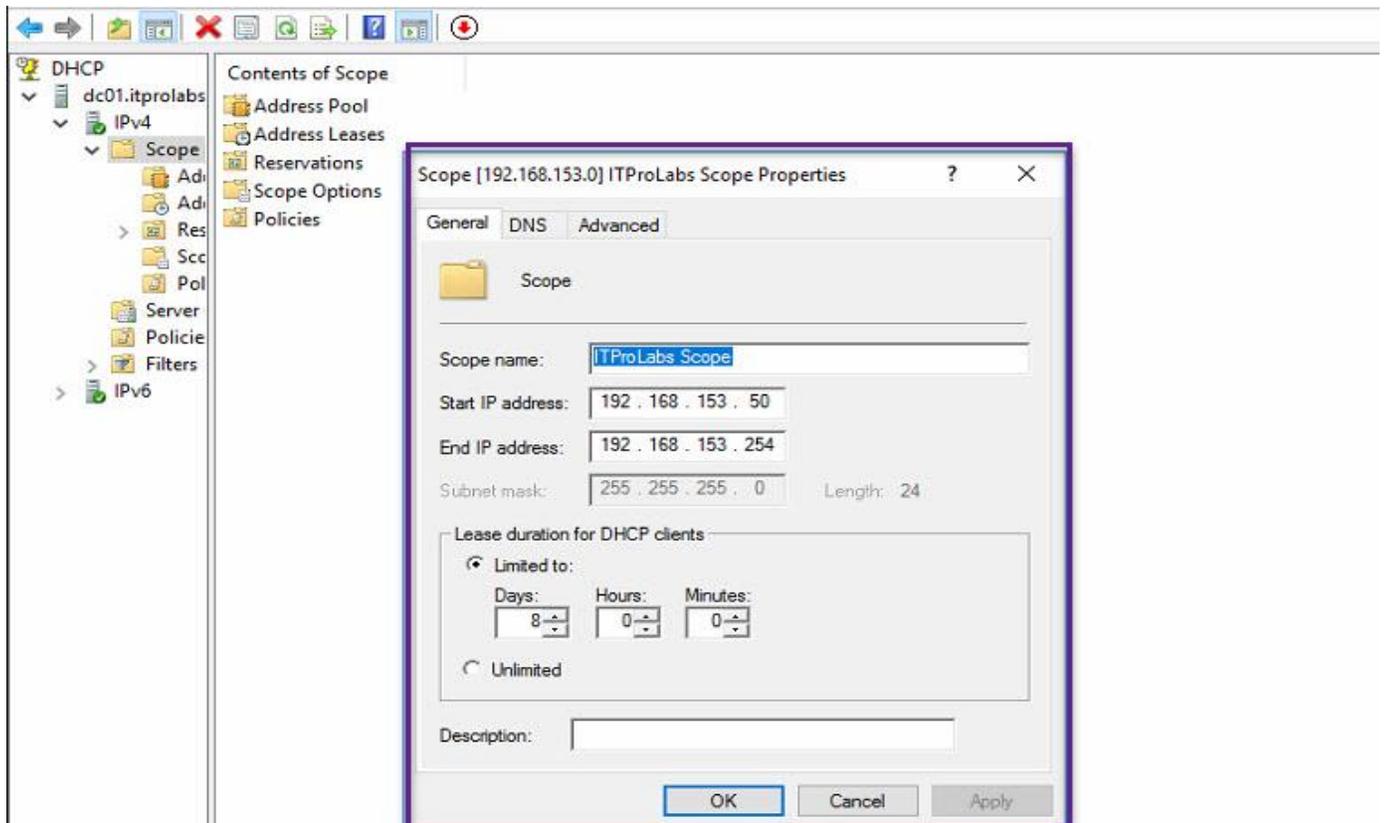
- OS: Windows server 2016
- Domain Name: ITPROLABS.XYZ
- Domain IP: 192.168.153.10/24
- IP Scheme: 192.168.153.0/24



Existing DHCP Server Configuration:

VPN clients will reach out to the DHCP server to get our internal TCP/IP settings in order to access internal resources, as outlined in the following DHCP server configuration:

- Server IP: 192.168.153.10/24
- Scope range: 192.168.153.50 – 192.168.153.254
- DG: 192.168.153.2
- DNS: 192.168.153.10



## VPN Server Setup and Configurations

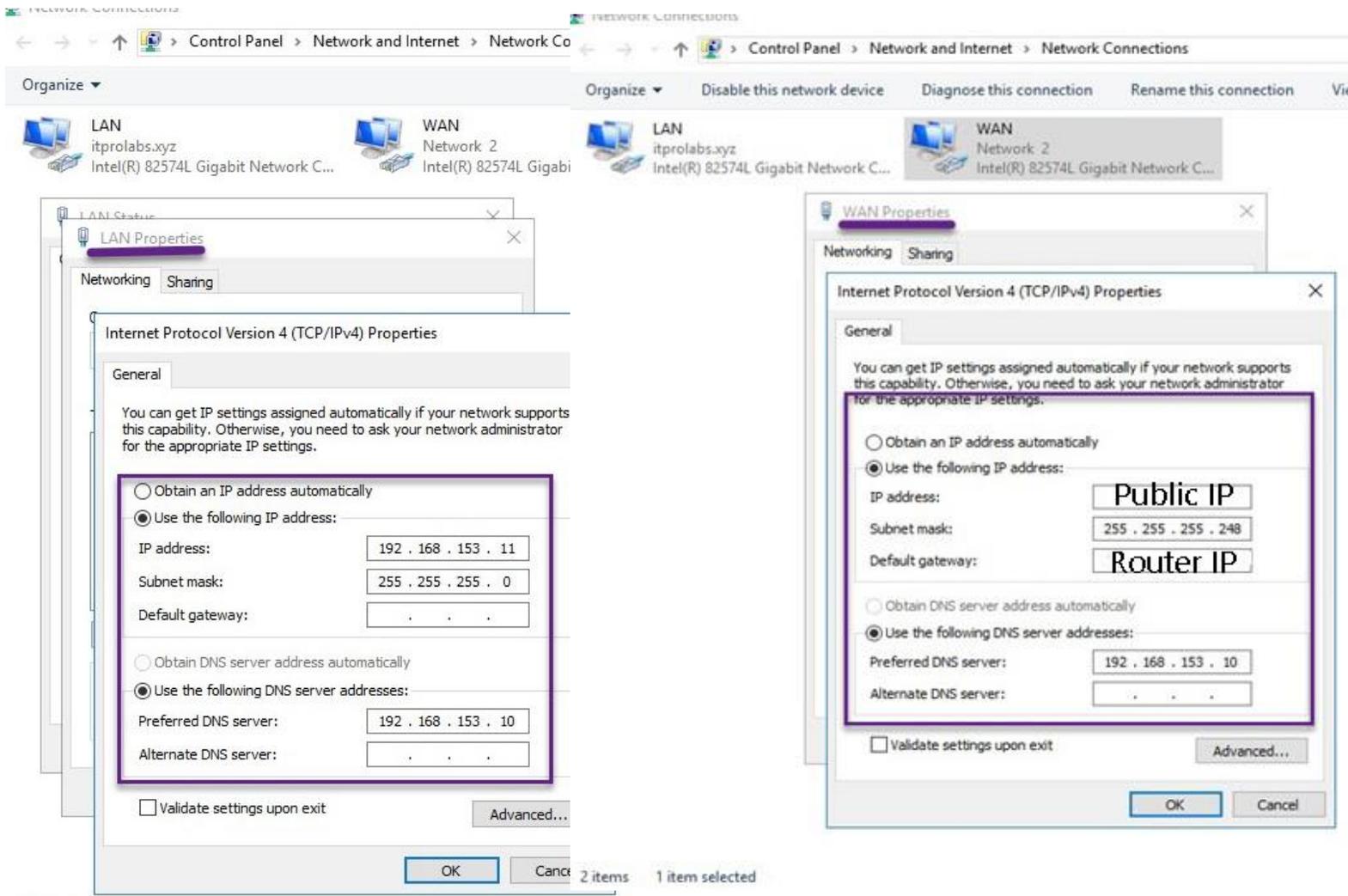
Server Name: **VPN**

LAN IP: 192.168.153.11/24

WAN IP: public IP address

Network configuration:

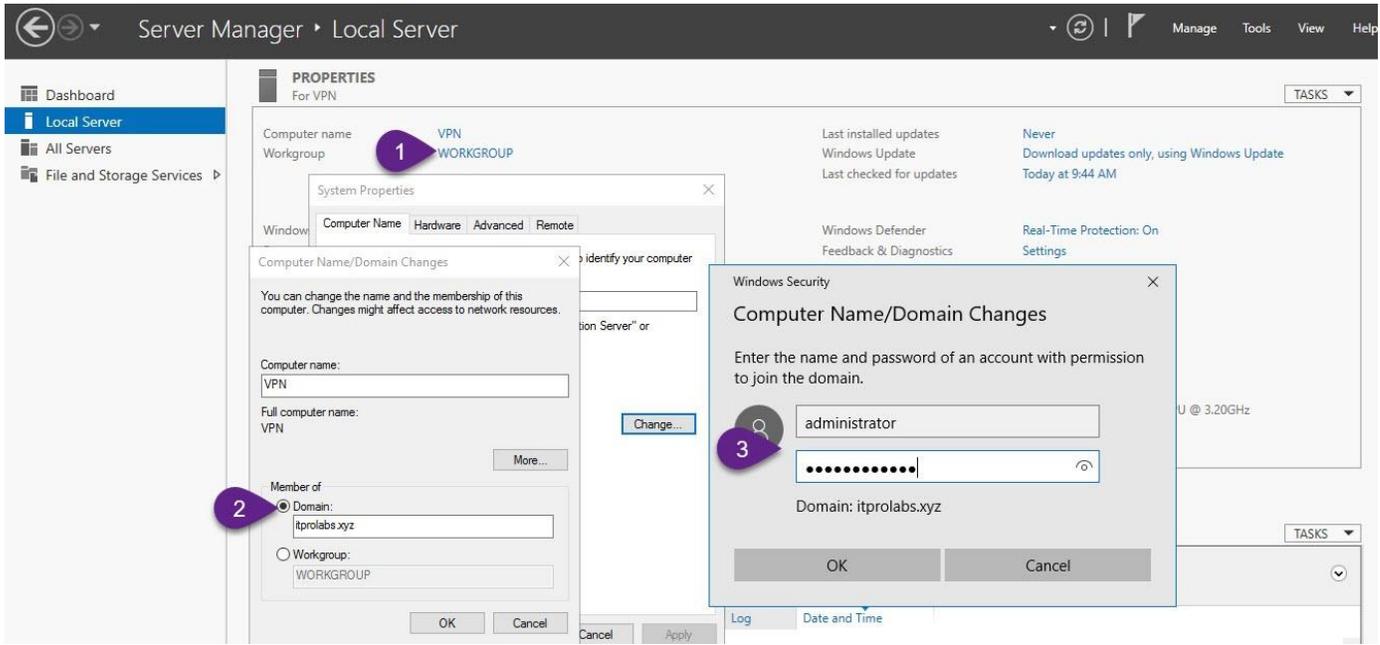
Our setup includes two network interfaces: one is dedicated to LAN connections within our domain scope, while the other handles WAN operations, specifically accepting VPN client connection requests from the internet.



VPN Configuration Steps:

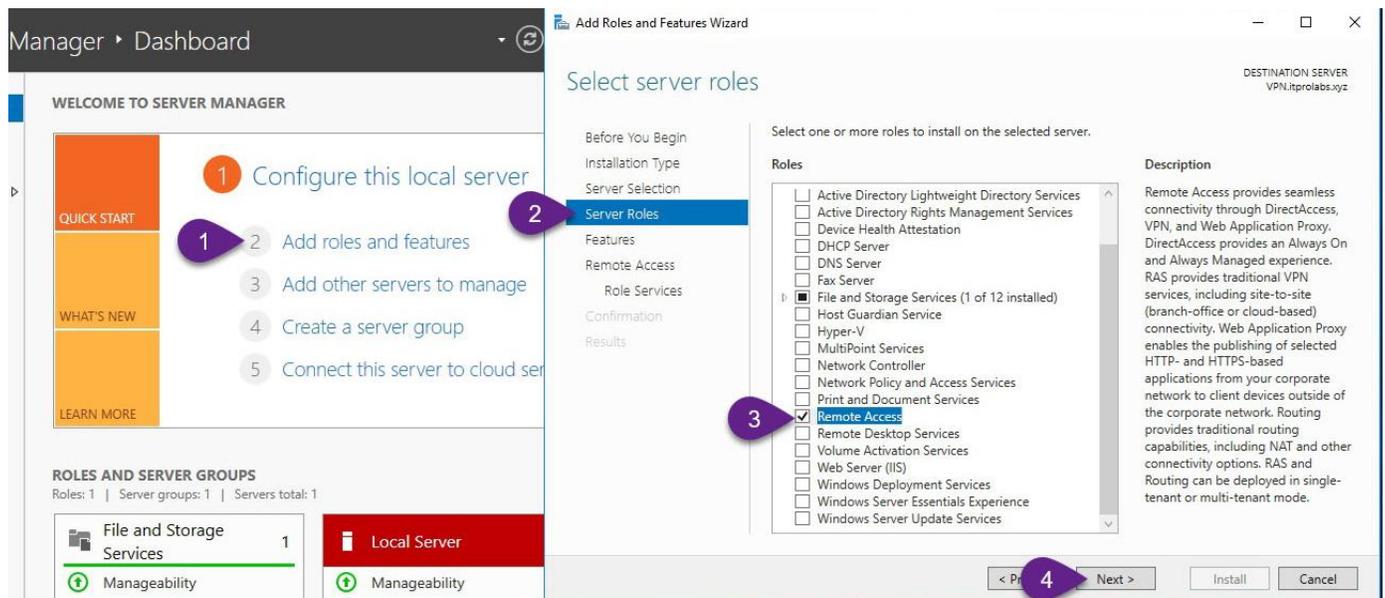
Step 1: Join VPN Server to ITPROLABS.XYZ domain

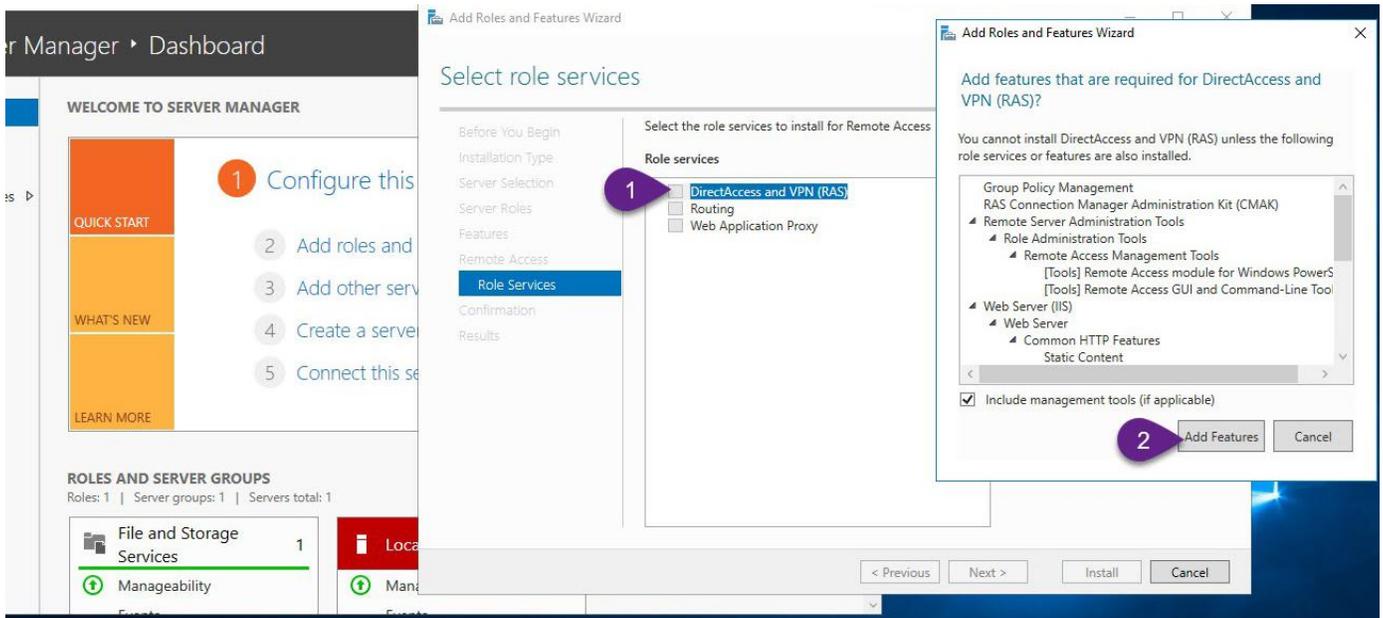
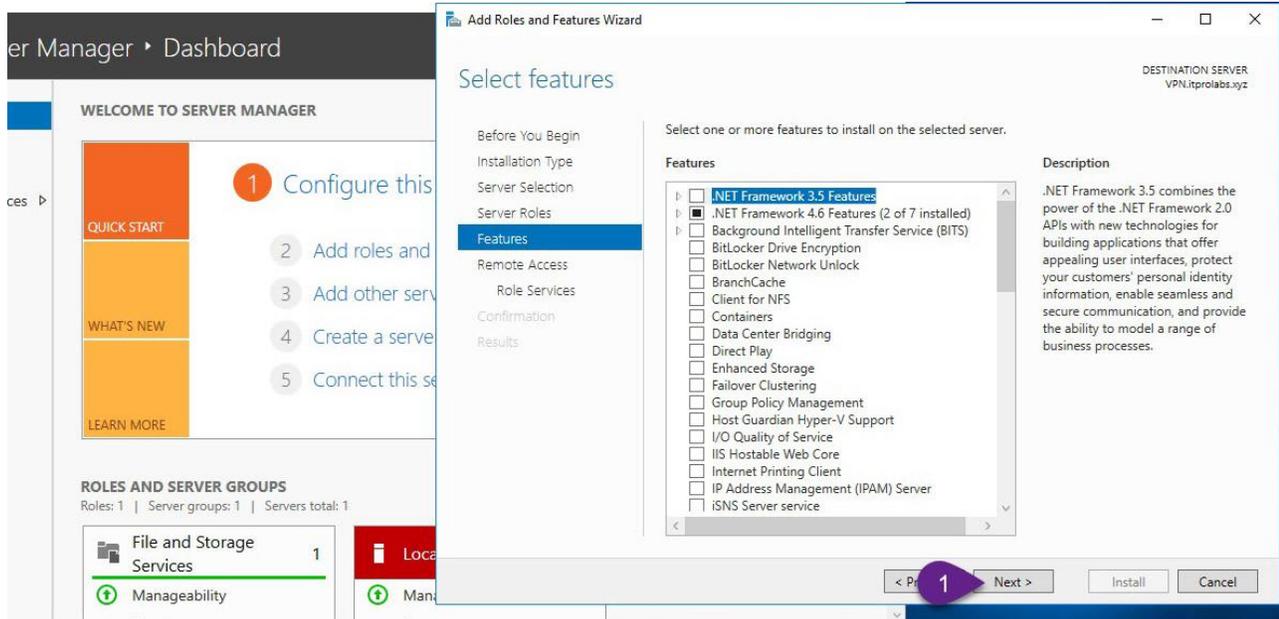
Initially, connect to our VPN server linked to the ITPROLABS.XYZ domain in order to authenticate VPN client connections using active directory.

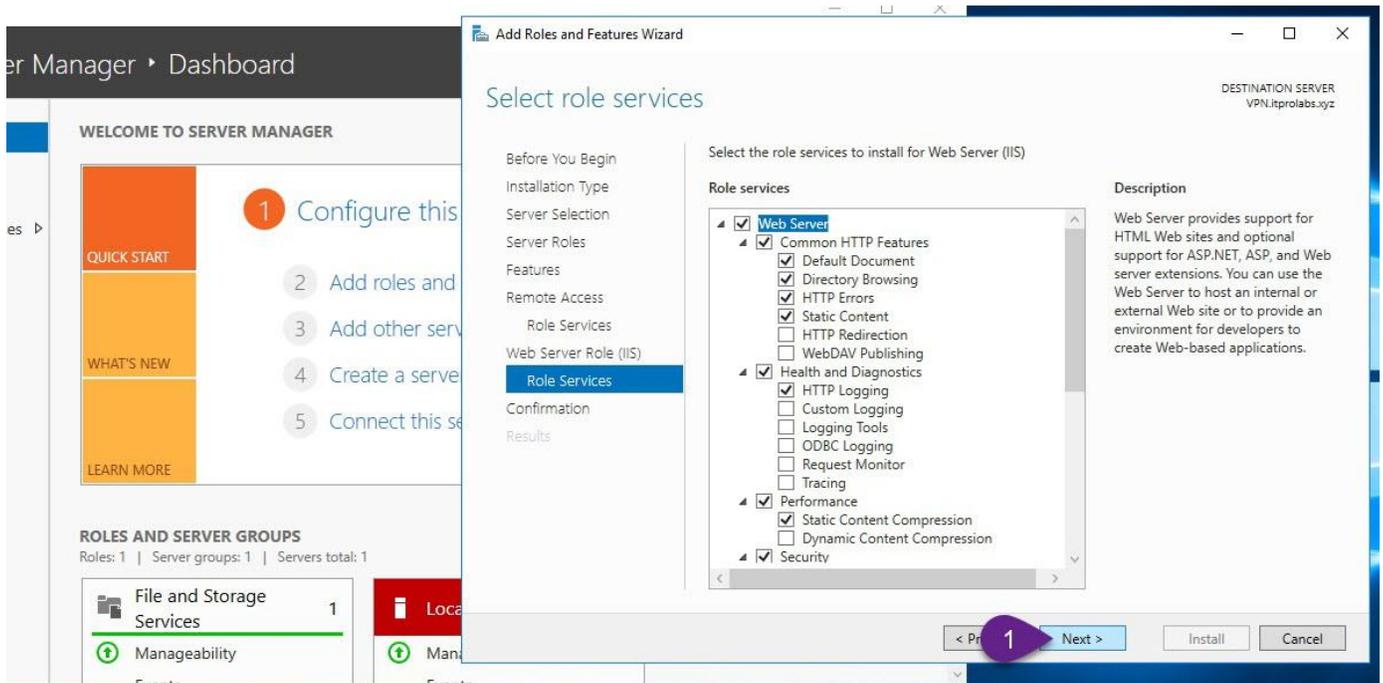
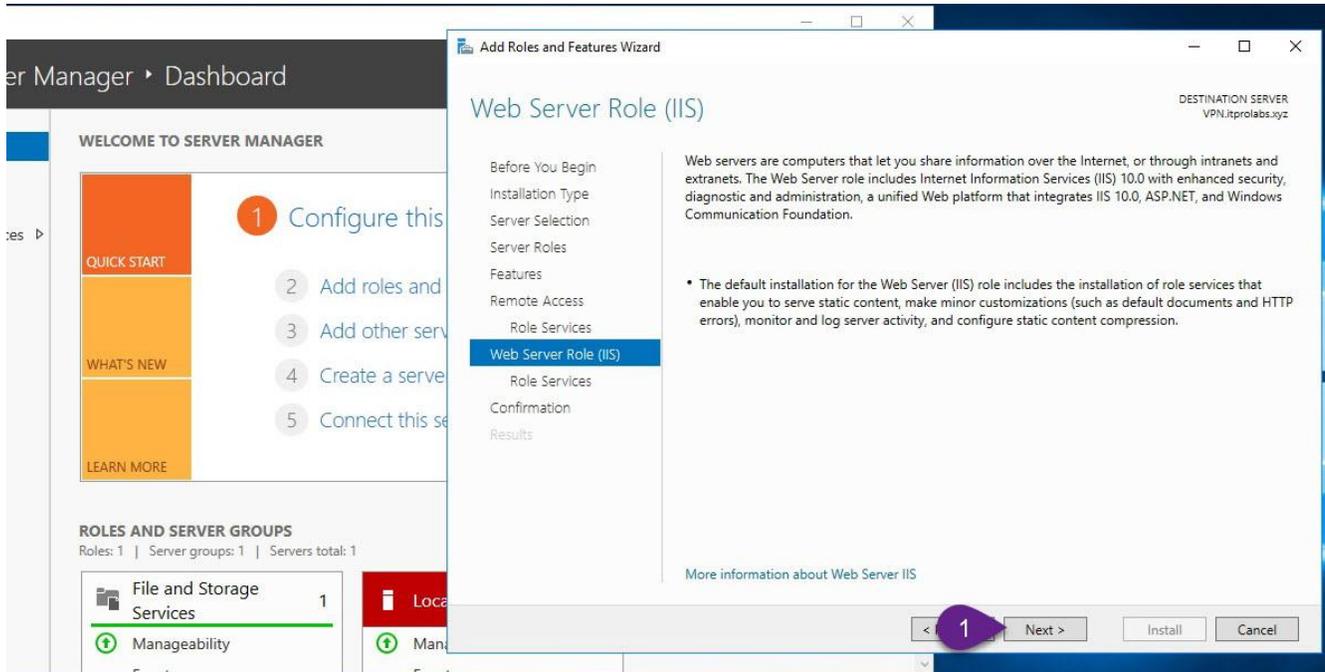


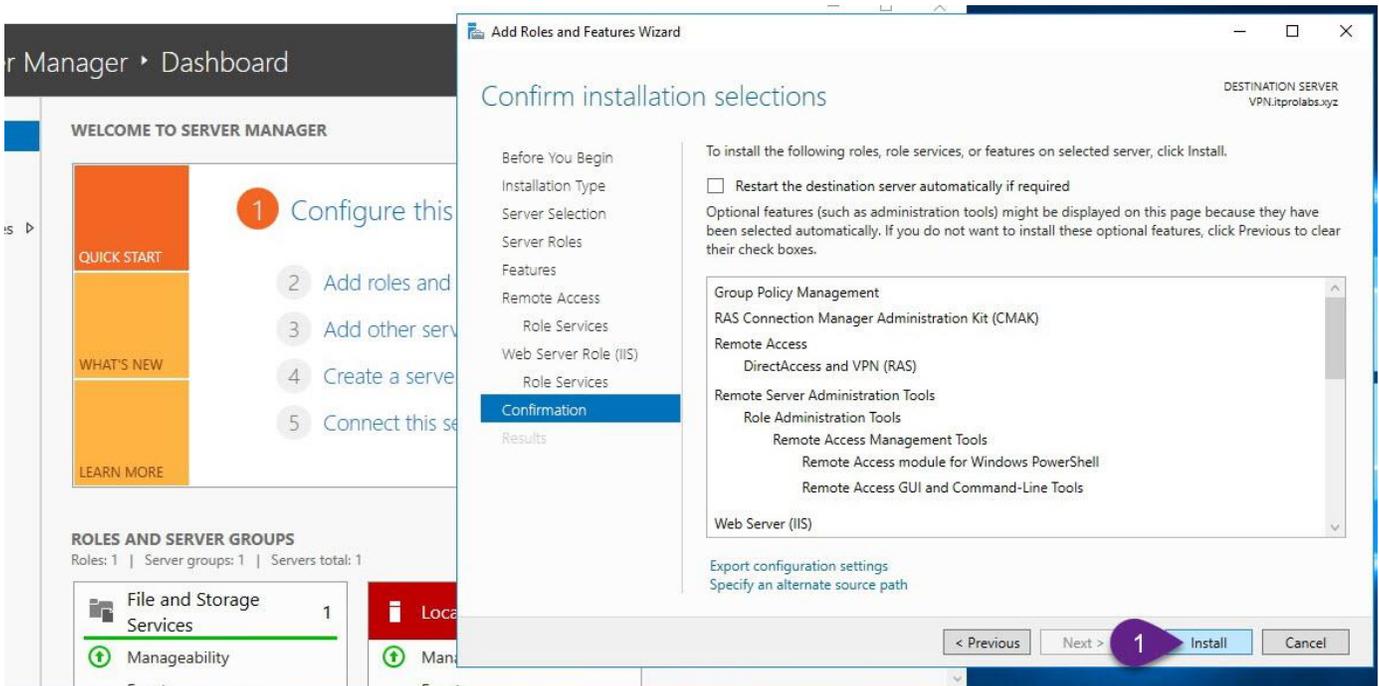
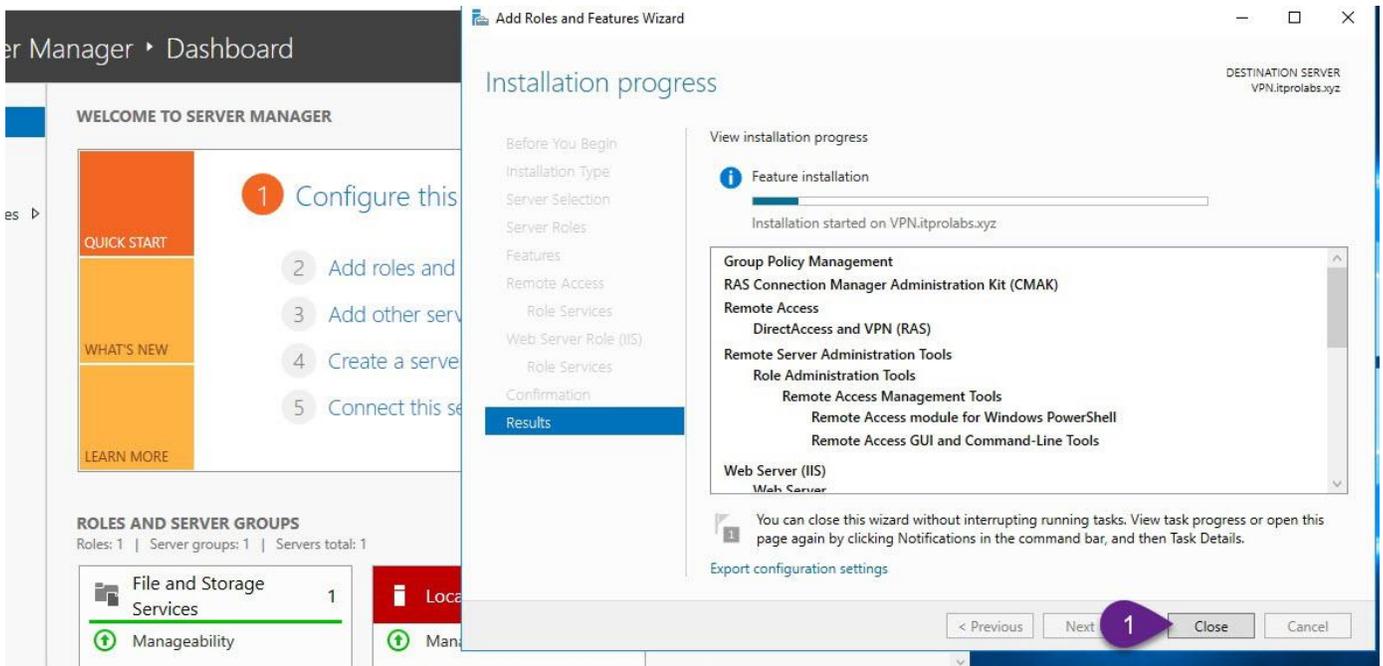
Step 2: Add Remote Access role

On the VPN server, use the Server Manager to install the remote access role as depicted in the following illustrations.



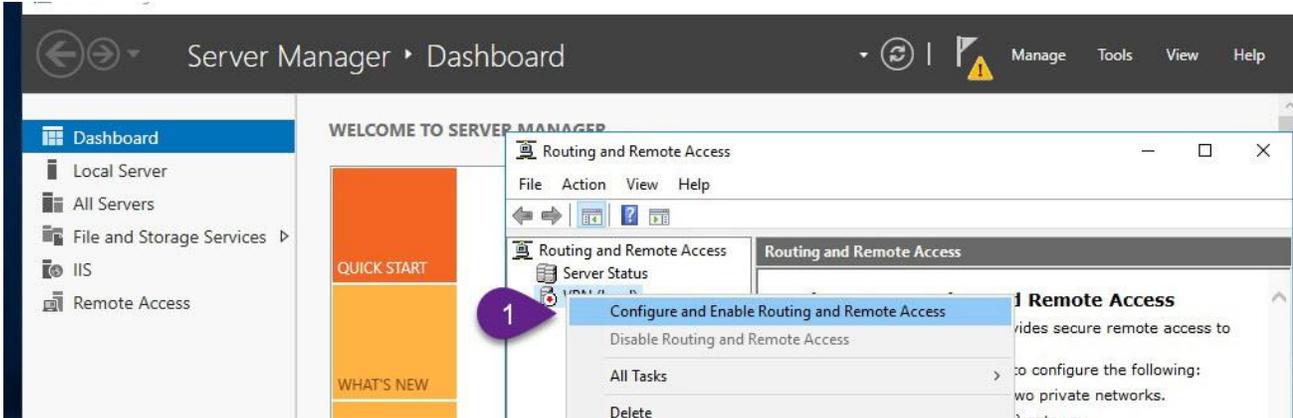


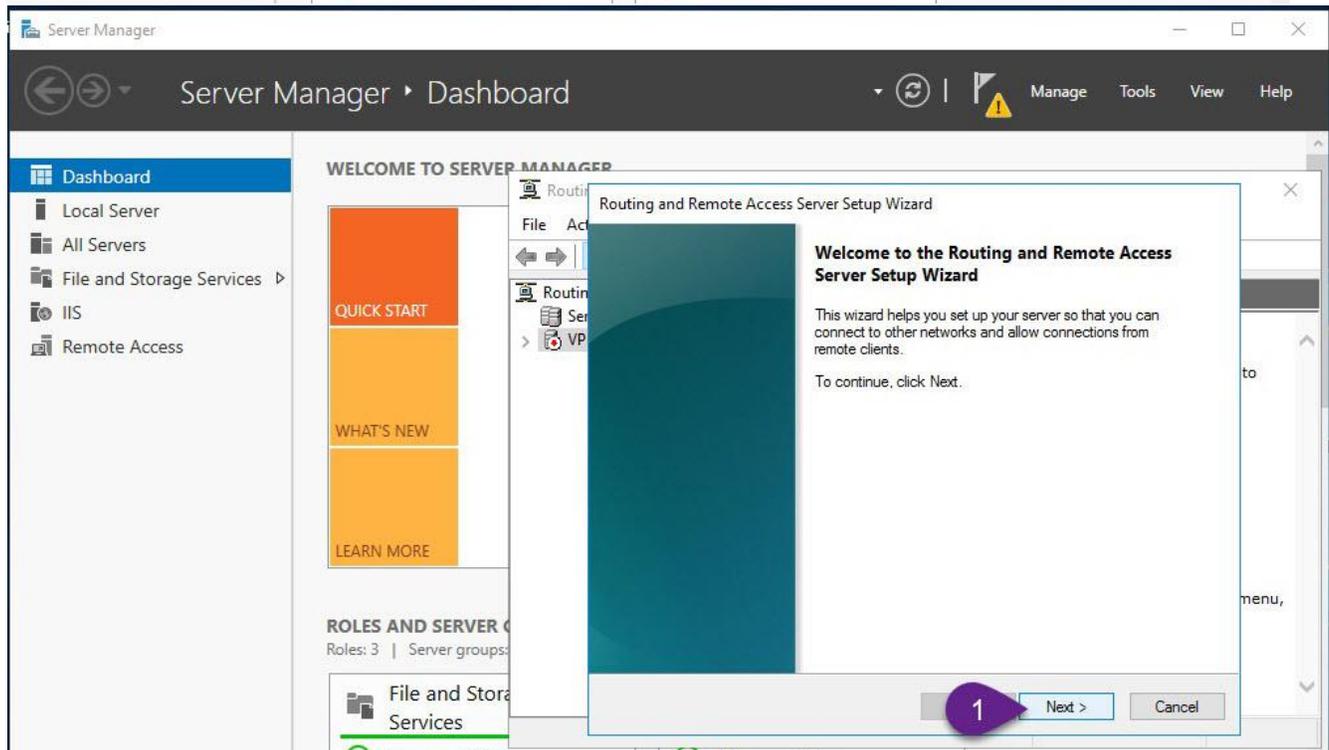
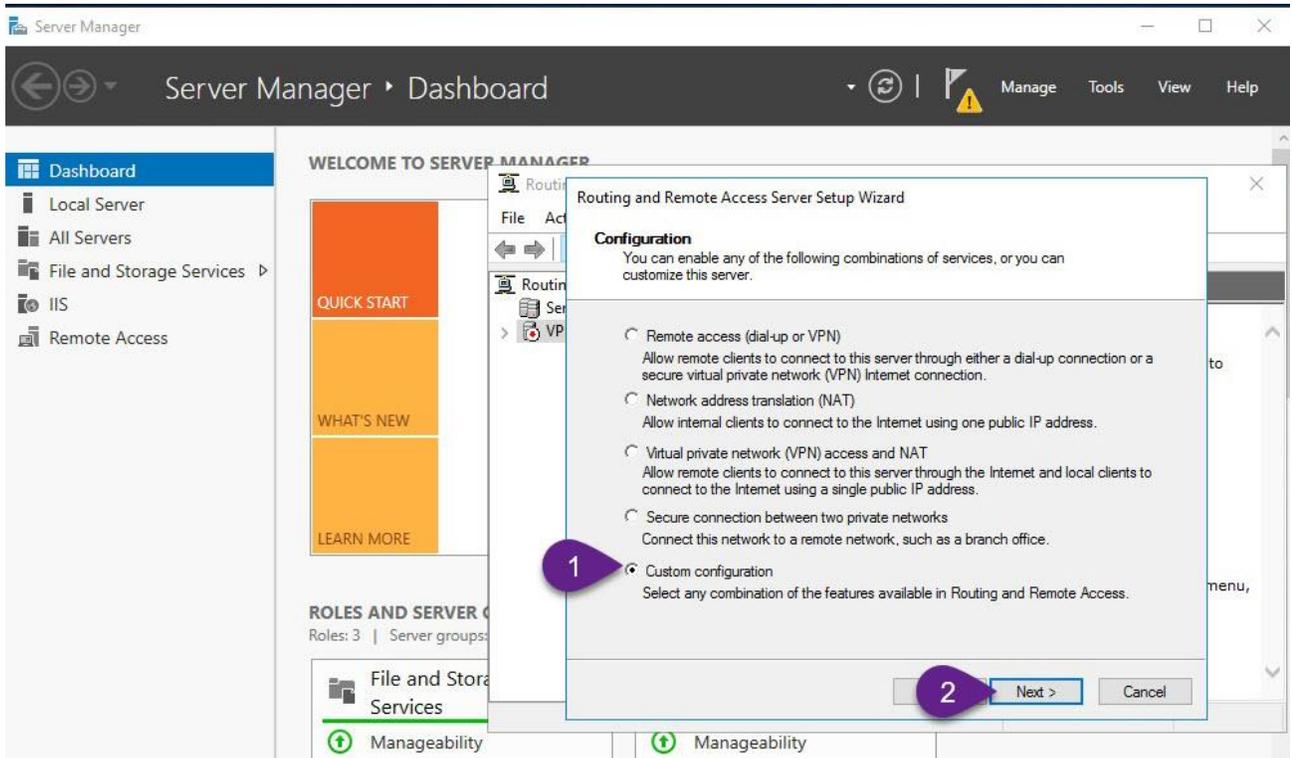


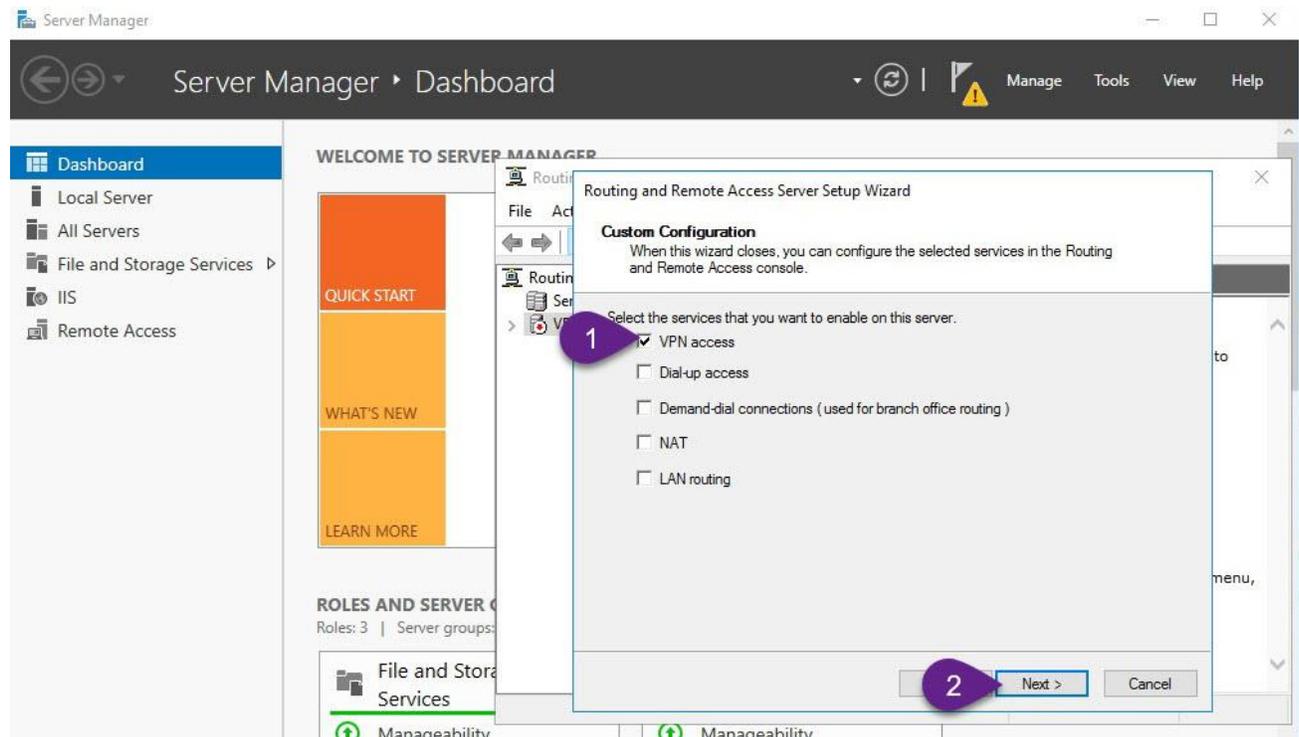
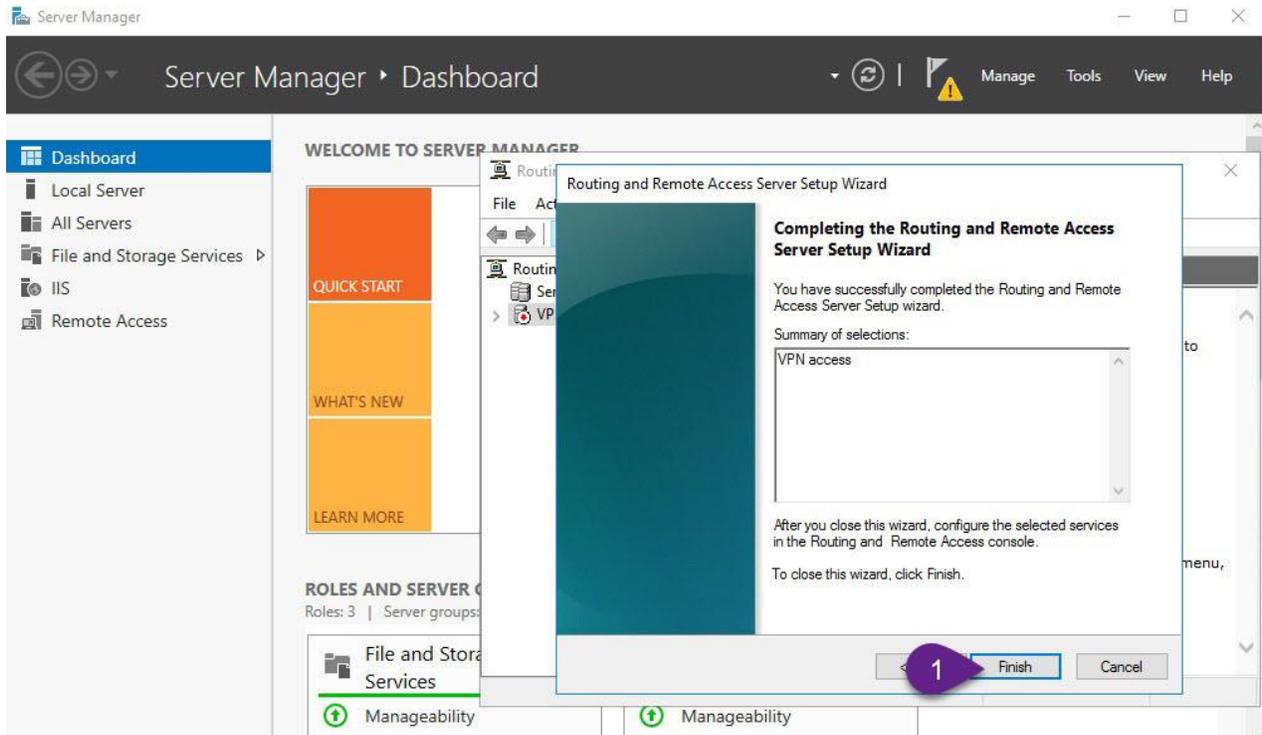


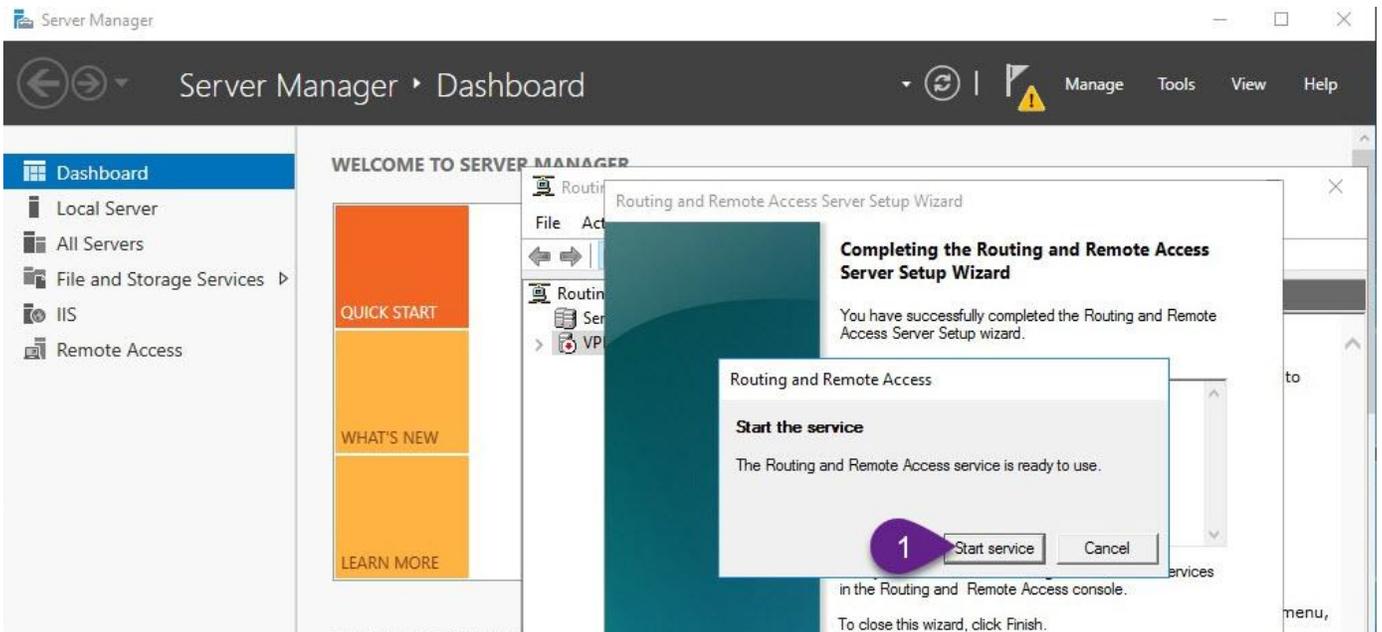
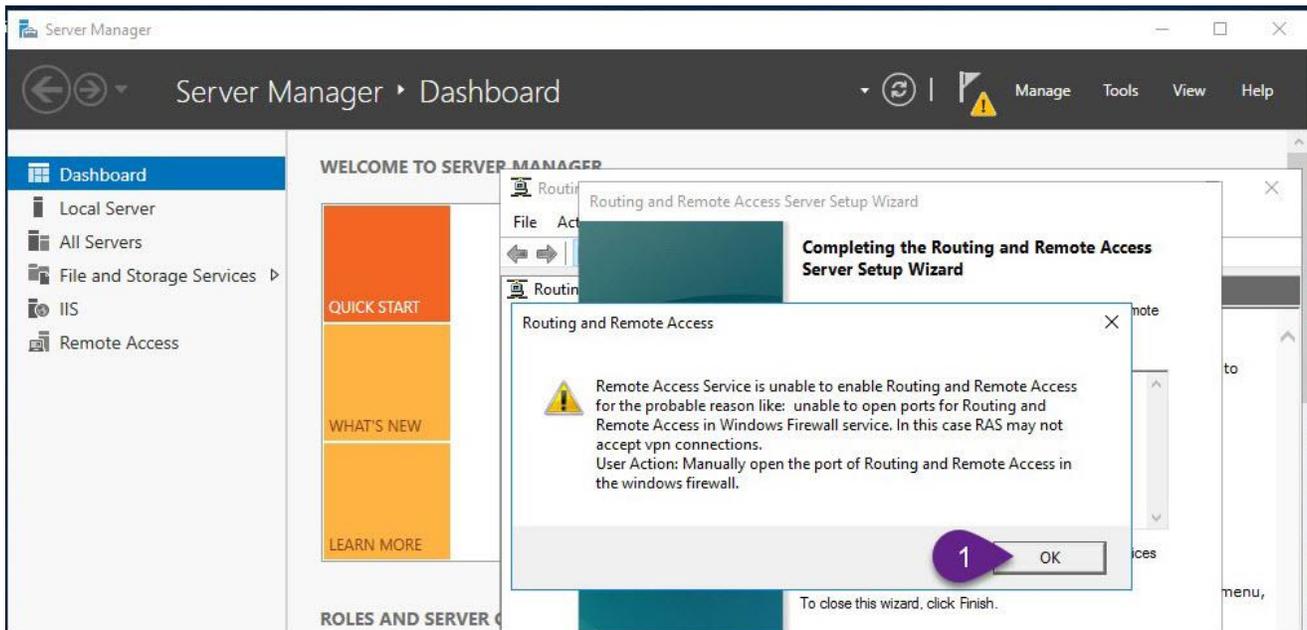
**Step 3: Enable and configure routing and remote access (Enable VPN Service)**

1. On **VPN**, from Server Manager, open Routing and Remote Access.
2. Right-click **VPN (local)**, and then click Configure and Enable Routing and Remote Access and follow the instructions as explained in the figures below



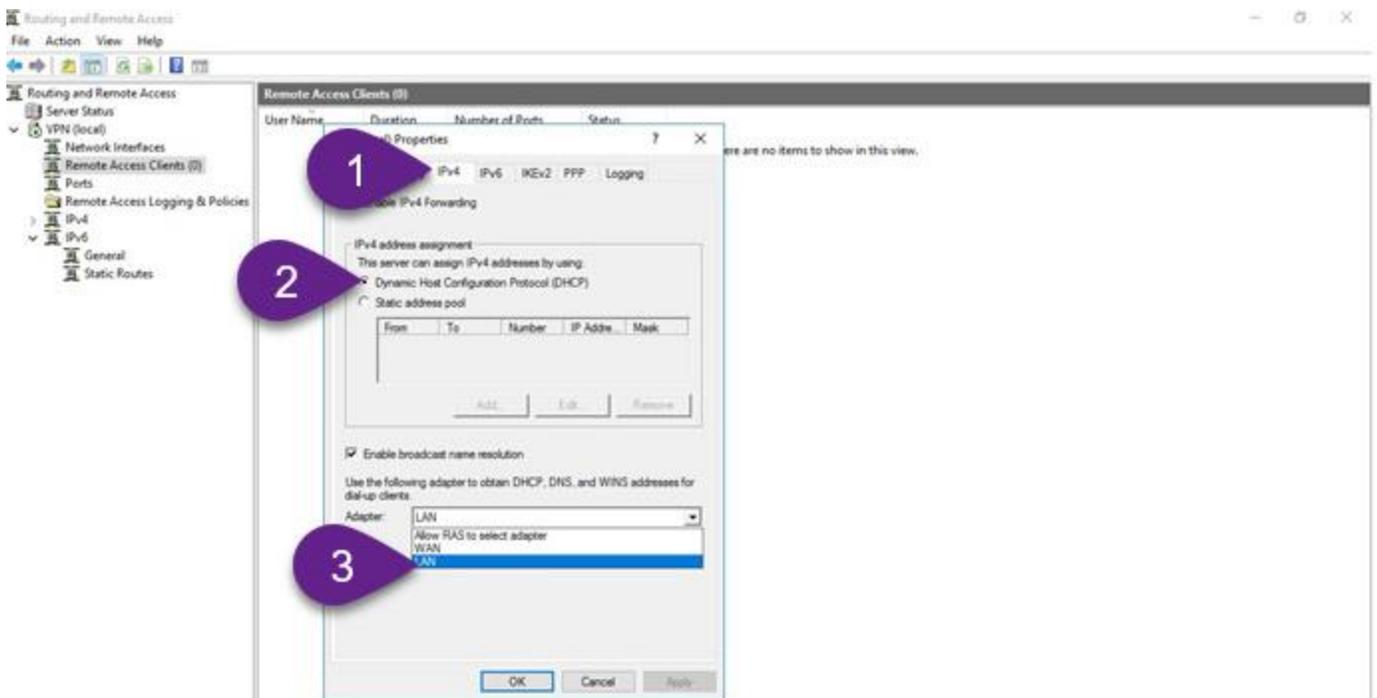
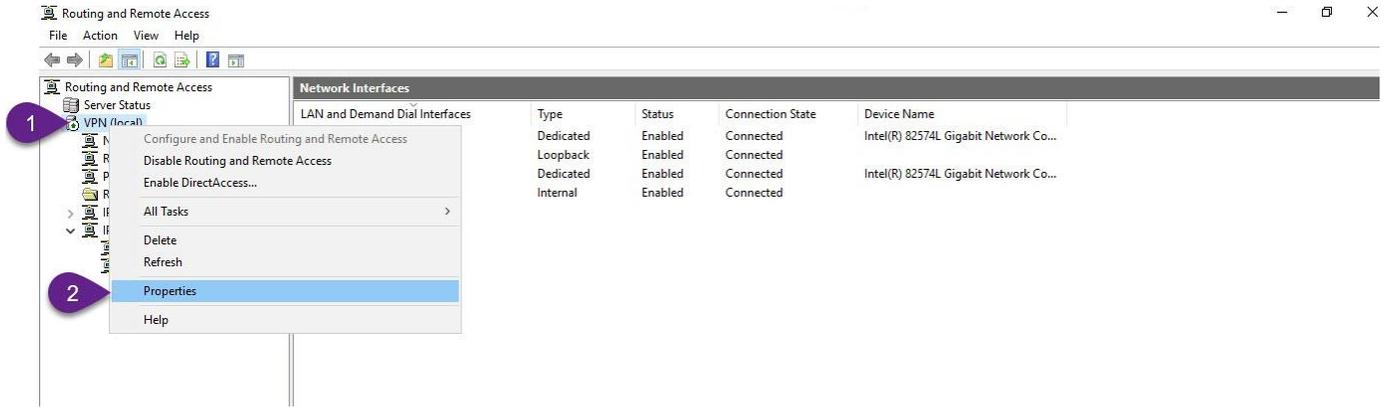






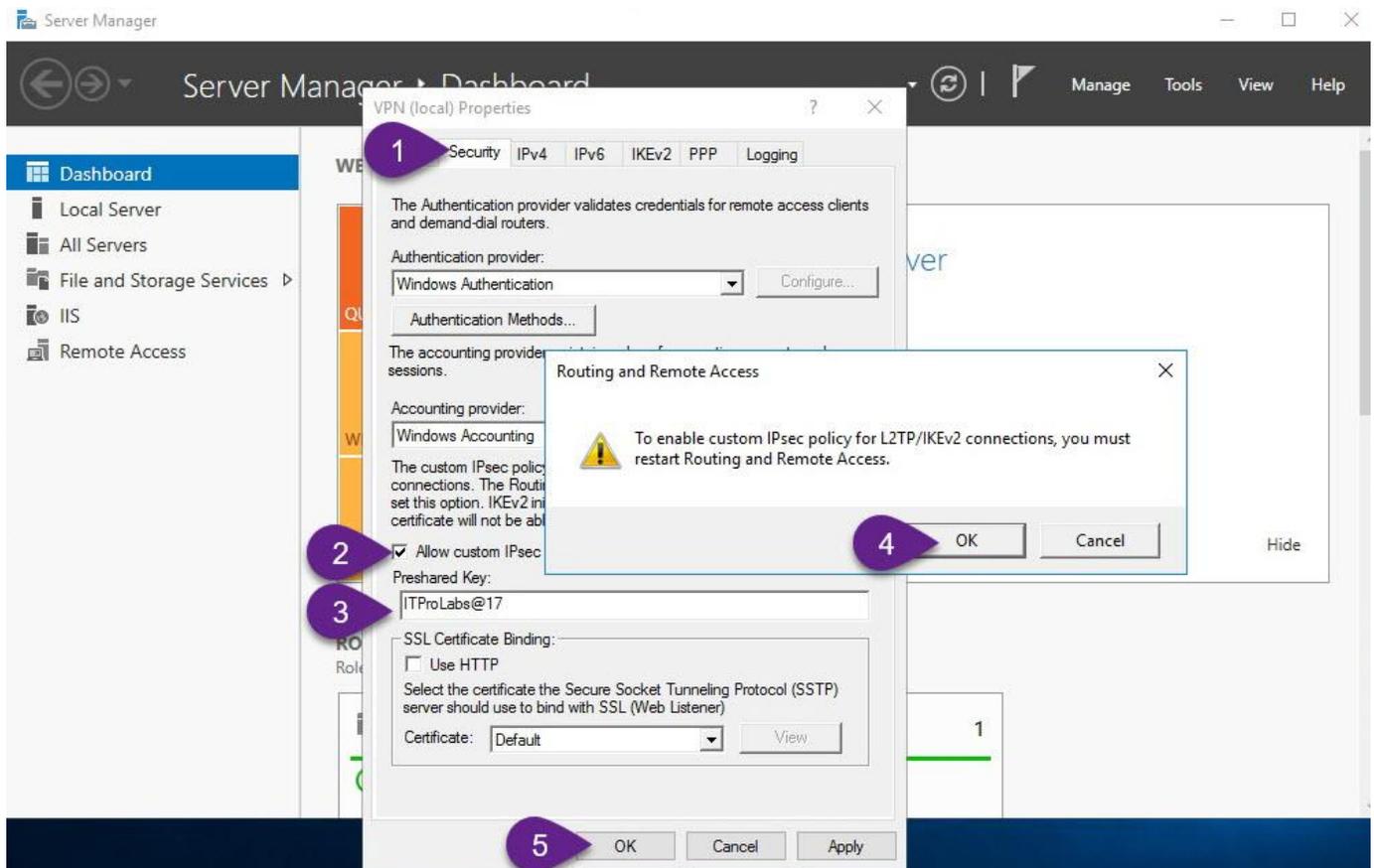
**Step 4: Allow VPN clients to obtain TCP/IP configuration from DHCP and use internal DNS**

This section will enable VPN clients to receive TCP/IP settings from DHCP. Moreover, it is advantageous for VPN users to utilize the internal DNS server, which simplifies the process of locating and utilizing internal network resources.



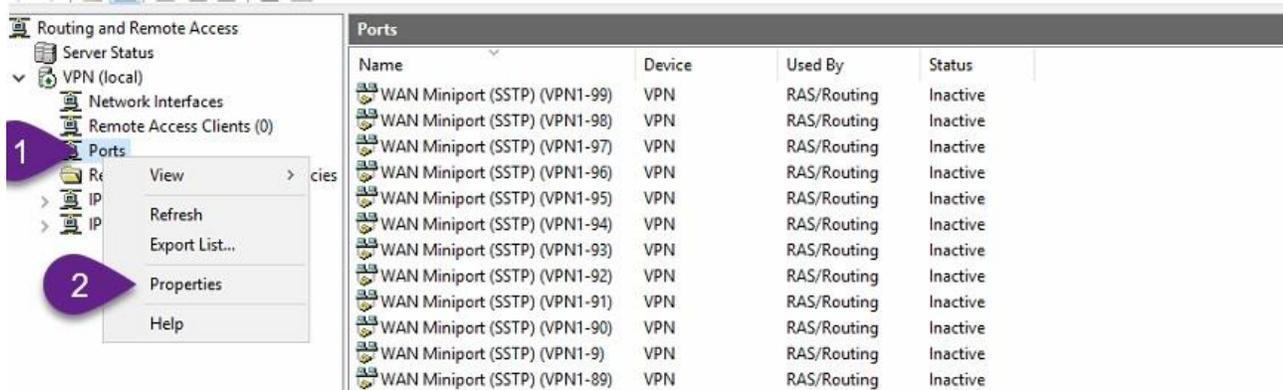
### Step 5: Set up a preshared key for the IPsec connection

Set up a preshared key on the VPN server to be utilized for IPsec connections.



### Disable PPTP connections

The VPN Server is initially configured to allow up to 128 simultaneous connections for PPTP, SSTP, and L2TP. This limit can be either raised or lowered according to your needs, and you can even disable it by setting the concurrent connection count down to zero, as detailed in the following figures.



The screenshot shows the Windows Server 2008 R2 console with the Routing and Remote Access service. The 'Ports' list is expanded, and the 'Configure Device - WAN Miniport (PPTP)' dialog box is open. The dialog box contains the following information:

Routing and Remote Access (RRAS) uses the devices listed below.

Name	Used By	Type	Number of Ports
WAN Miniport (SSTP)	RAS/Routing	SSTP	128
WAN Miniport (IKEv2)	RAS/Routing	IKEv2	128
WAN Miniport (L2TP)	RAS/Routing	L2TP	128
WAN Miniport (PPTP)	RAS/Routing	PPTP	128
WAN Miniport (PPPOE)	Routing	PPPoE	1
WAN Miniport (GRE)	Routing	Unkno...	128

Configure Device - WAN Miniport (PPTP)

You can use this device for remote access requests or demand-dial connections.

Remote access connections (inbound only)  
 Demand-dial routing connections (inbound and outbound)  
 Demand-dial routing connections (outbound only)

Phone number for this device:

You can set a maximum port limit for a device that supports multiple ports.

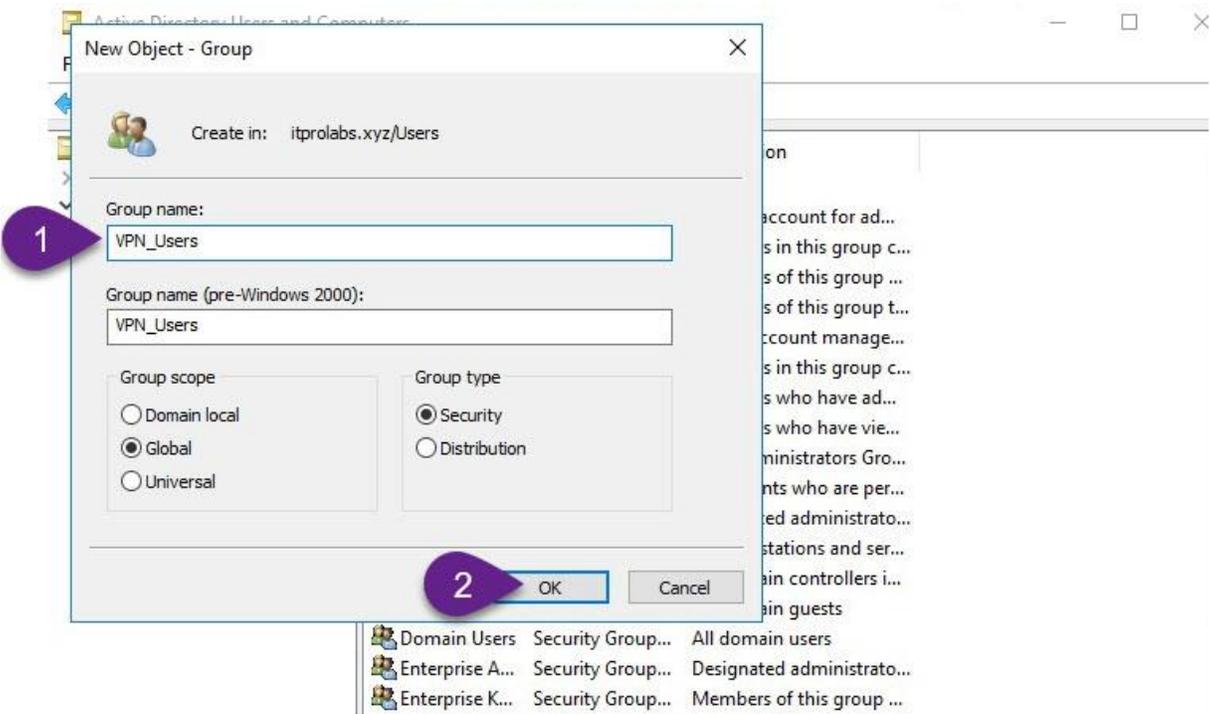
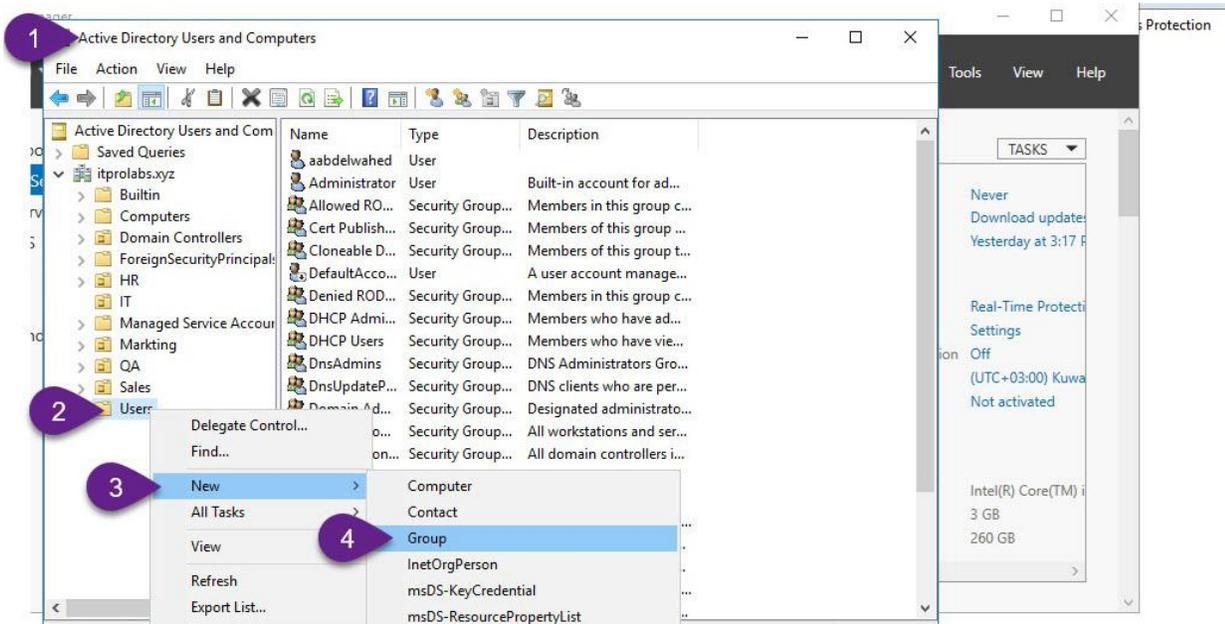
Maximum ports:

OK Cancel

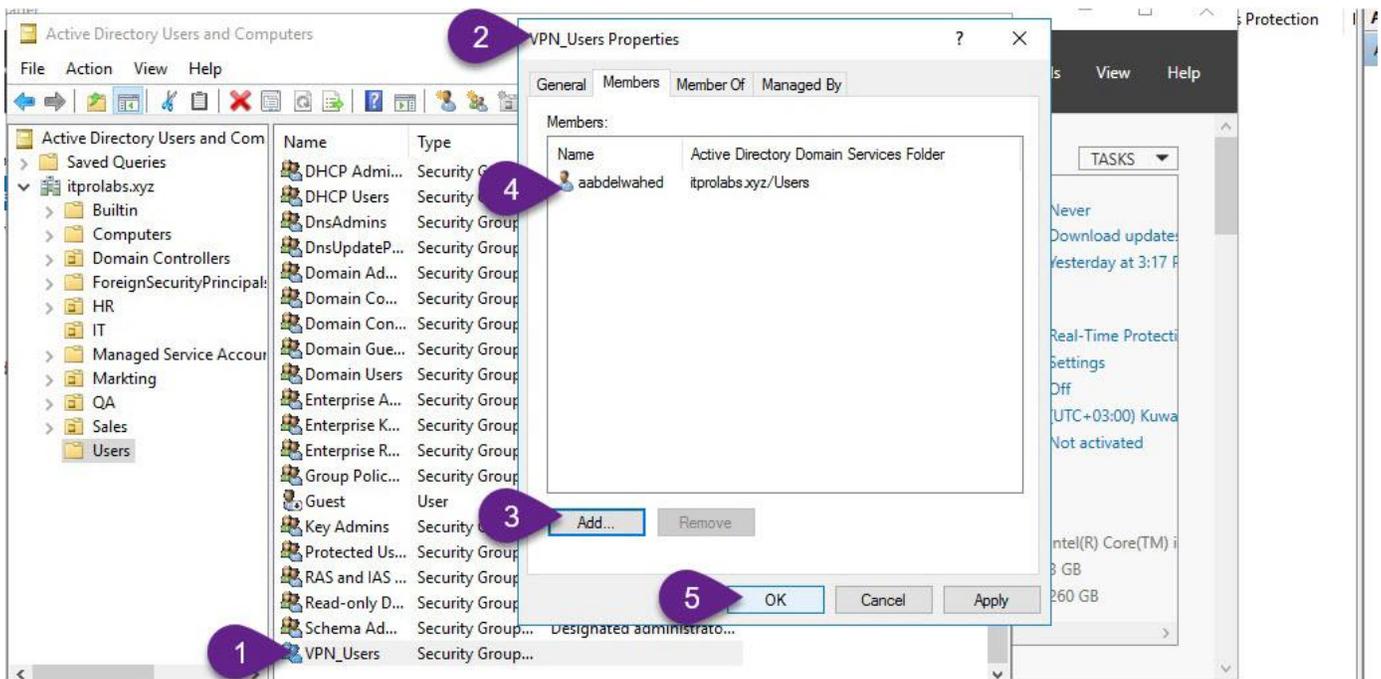
### Allowing internet users to connect through VPN

#### Step 1: Active Directory Configuration

To permit only specific users to access VPN, create an Active Directory group called 'VPN\_Users' using the Active Directory Users and Computers tool. Add a user, such as 'aabdelwahed', for testing purposes. These settings apply to the ITPROLABS.XYZ domain on the DC01 server.

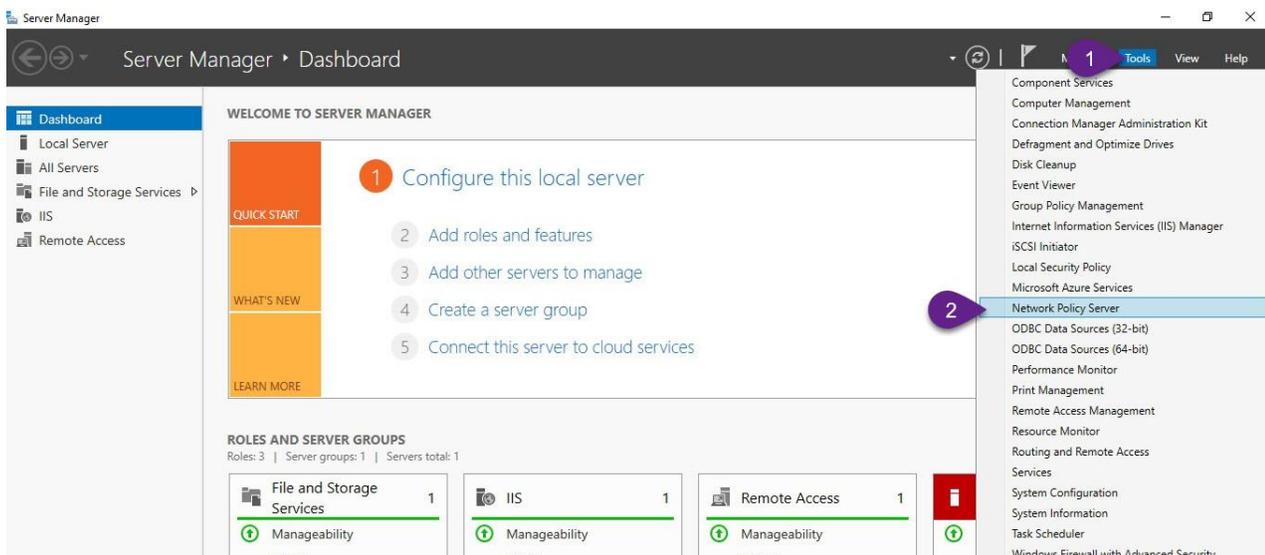


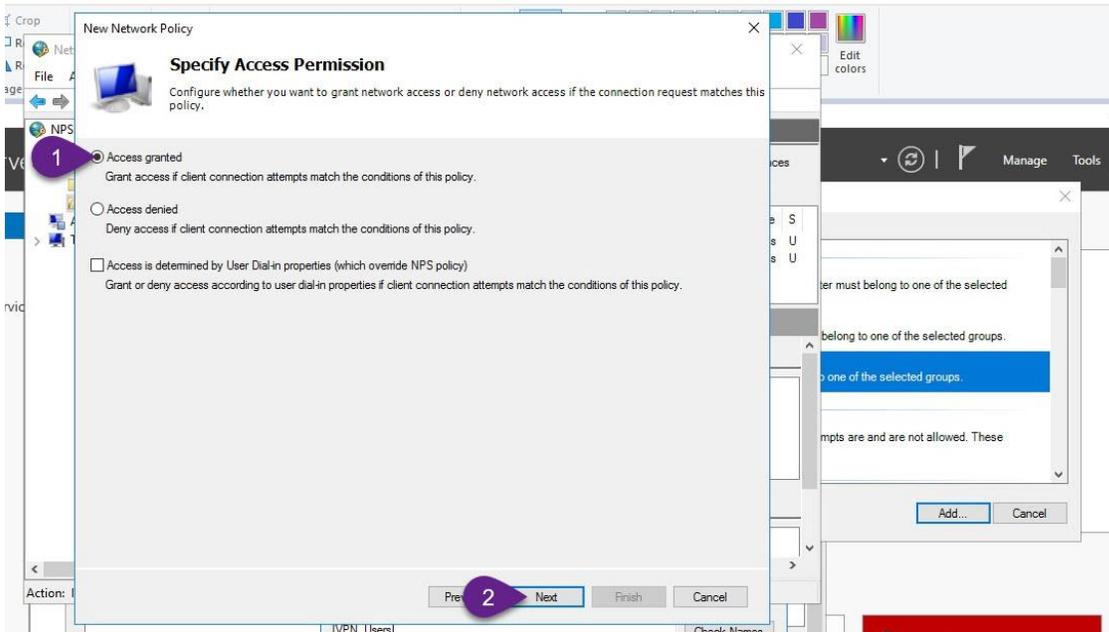
You are now able to include members in this group whom you wish to grant VPN access privileges.



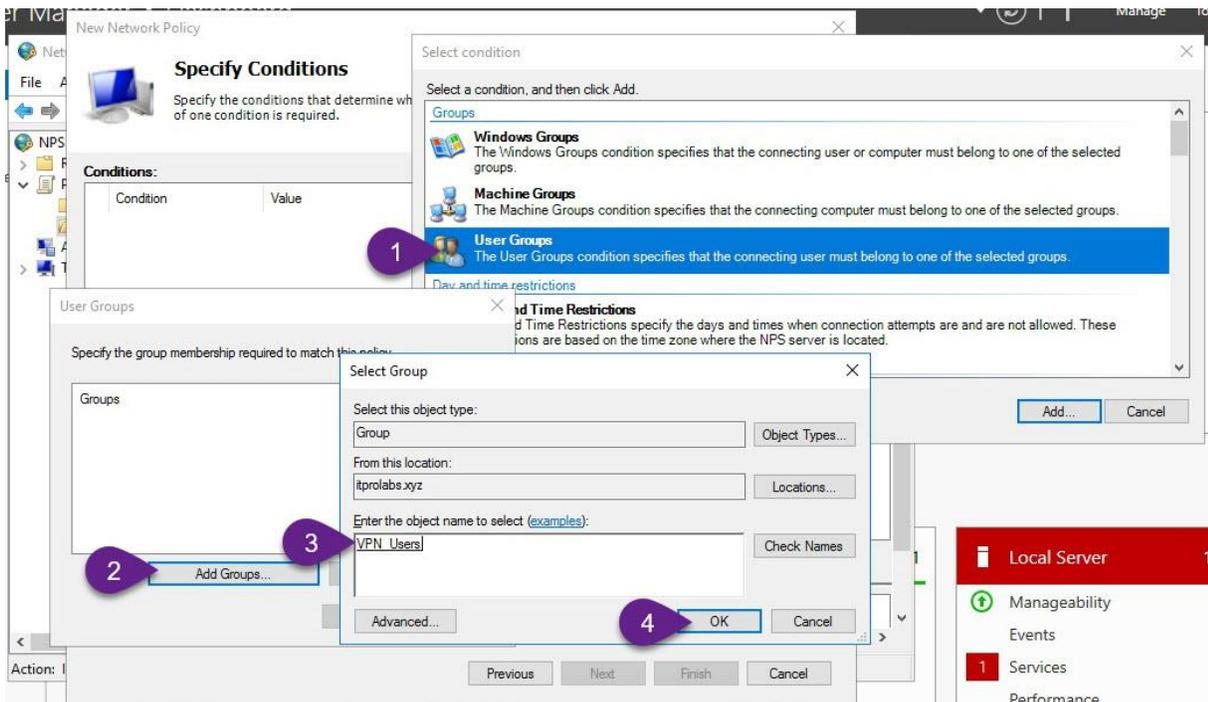
### Step 2: Configure the Remote Access policies (NPS)

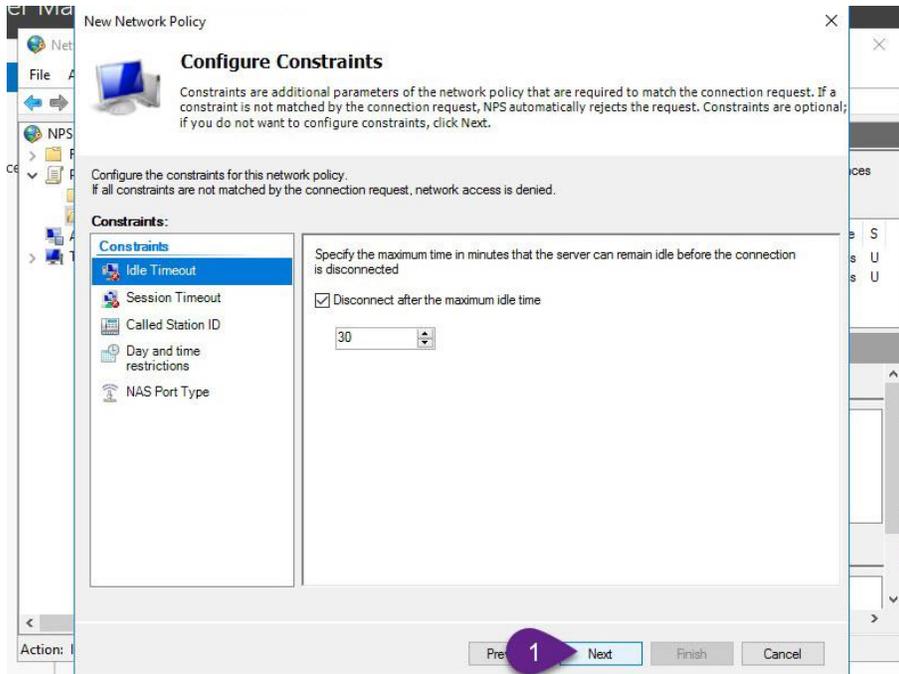
To enable users for VPN access, they must receive permission via the Network Policy Server or individually through 'dial-in' access in the Active Directory Users and Computers wizard. Using Network Policy Server (NPS), we going to allow **VPN\_Users** group to access using VPN.



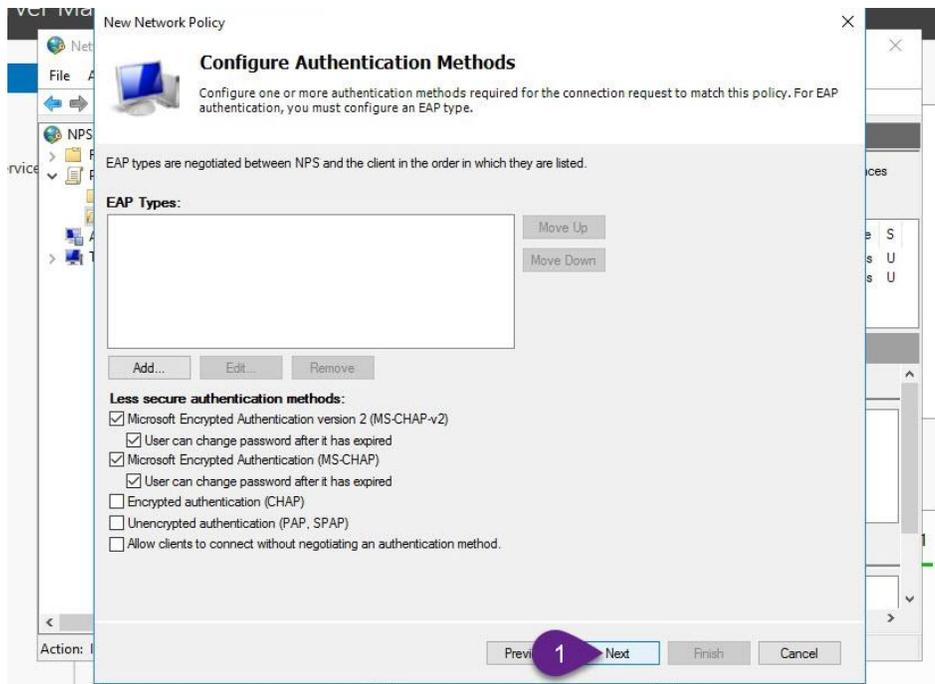


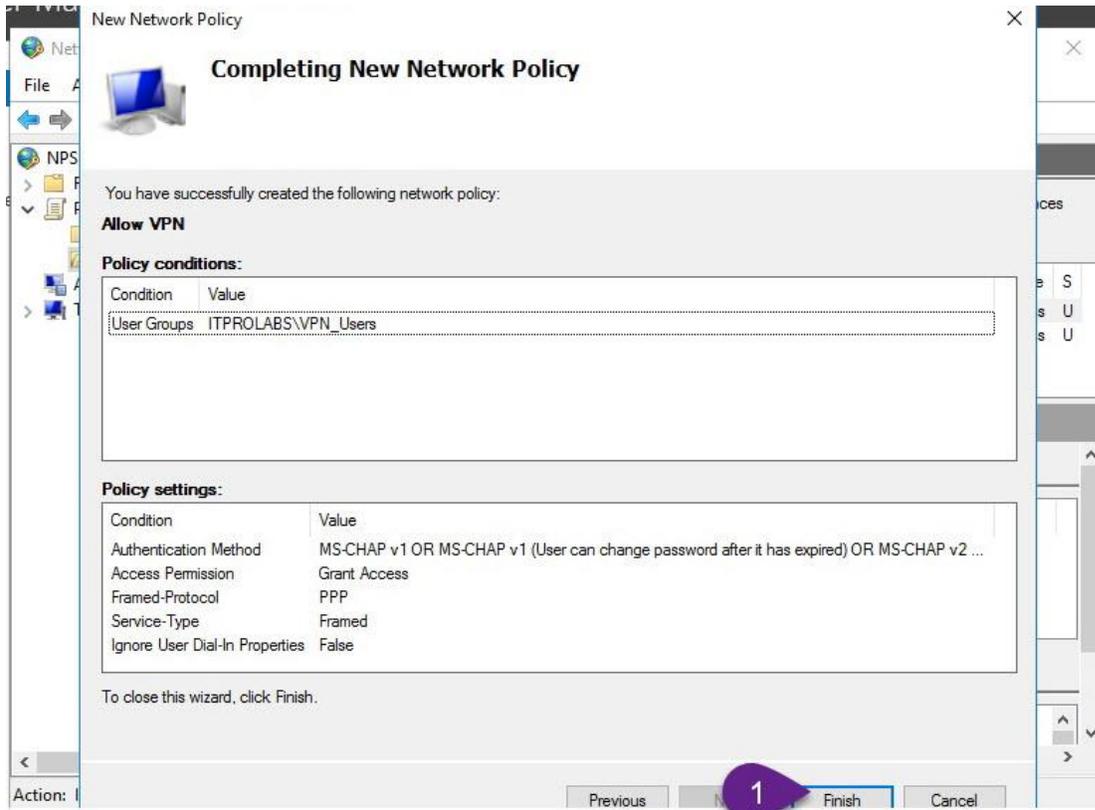
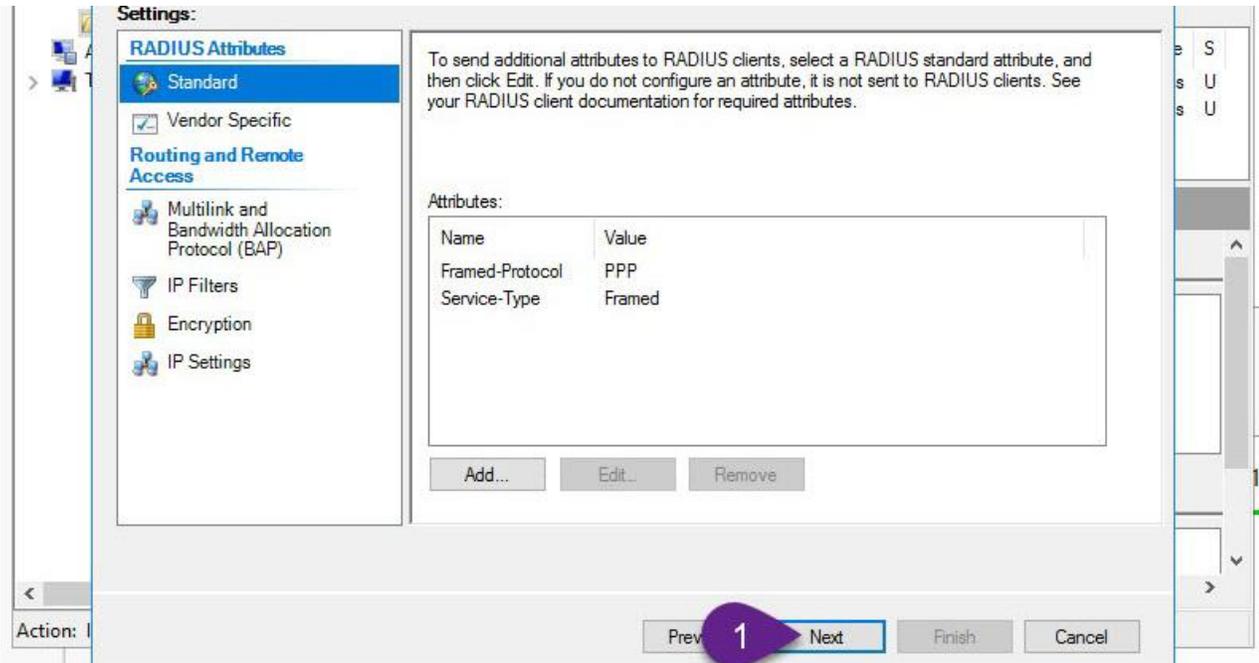
Include the users and groups you wish to authorize for VPN access.



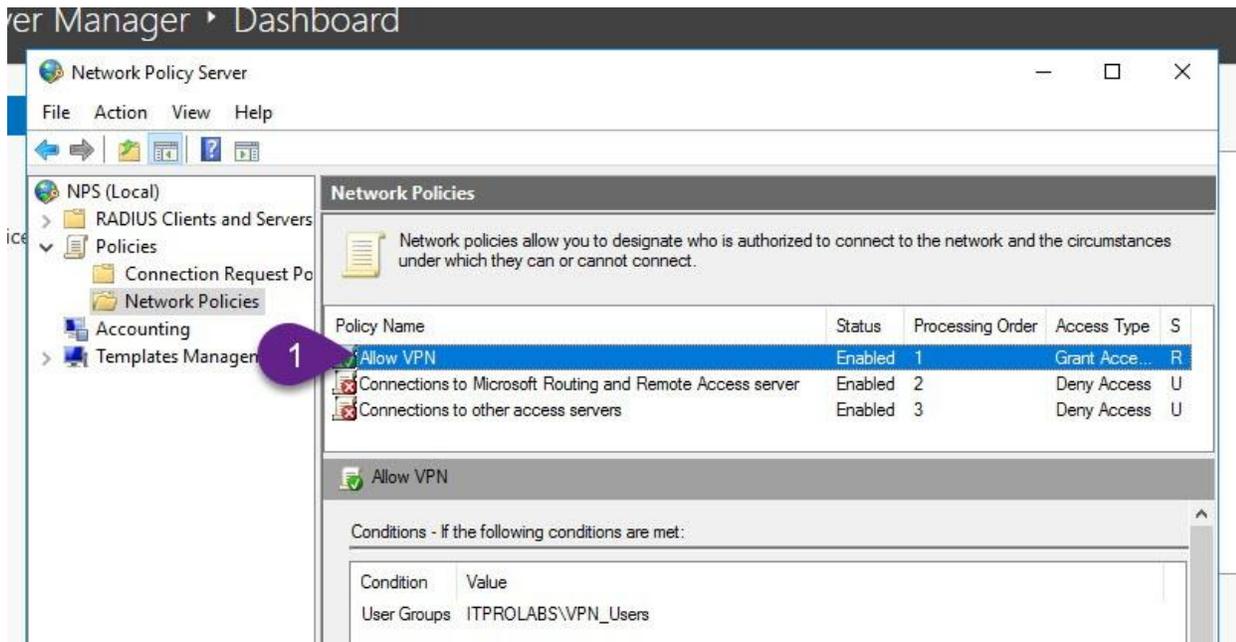


Using this wizard, we can implement policies and restrictions for VPN clients, such as setting a limit on session duration.





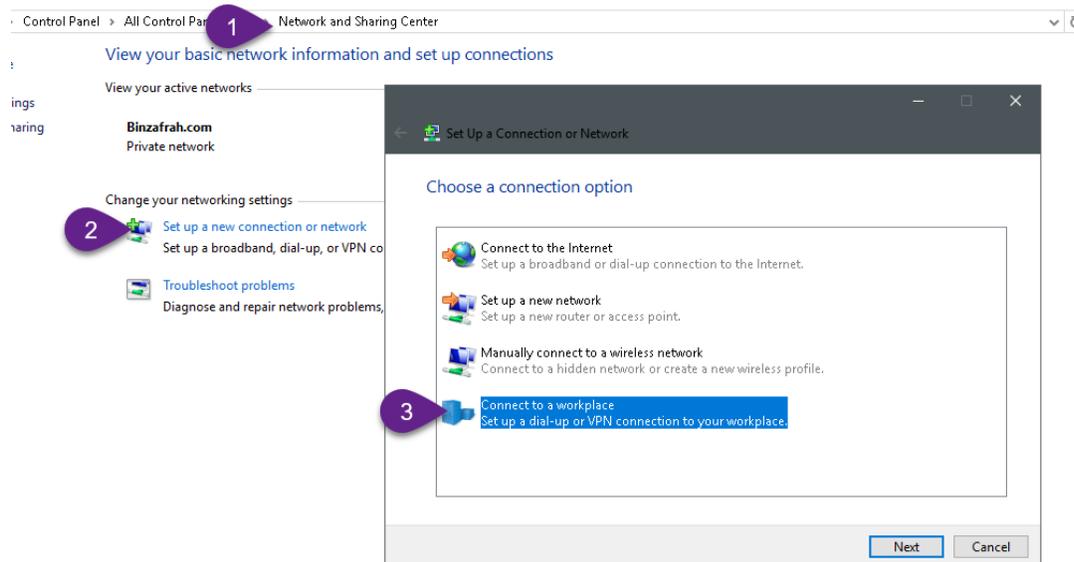
Ensure the policy order you establish is number 1.

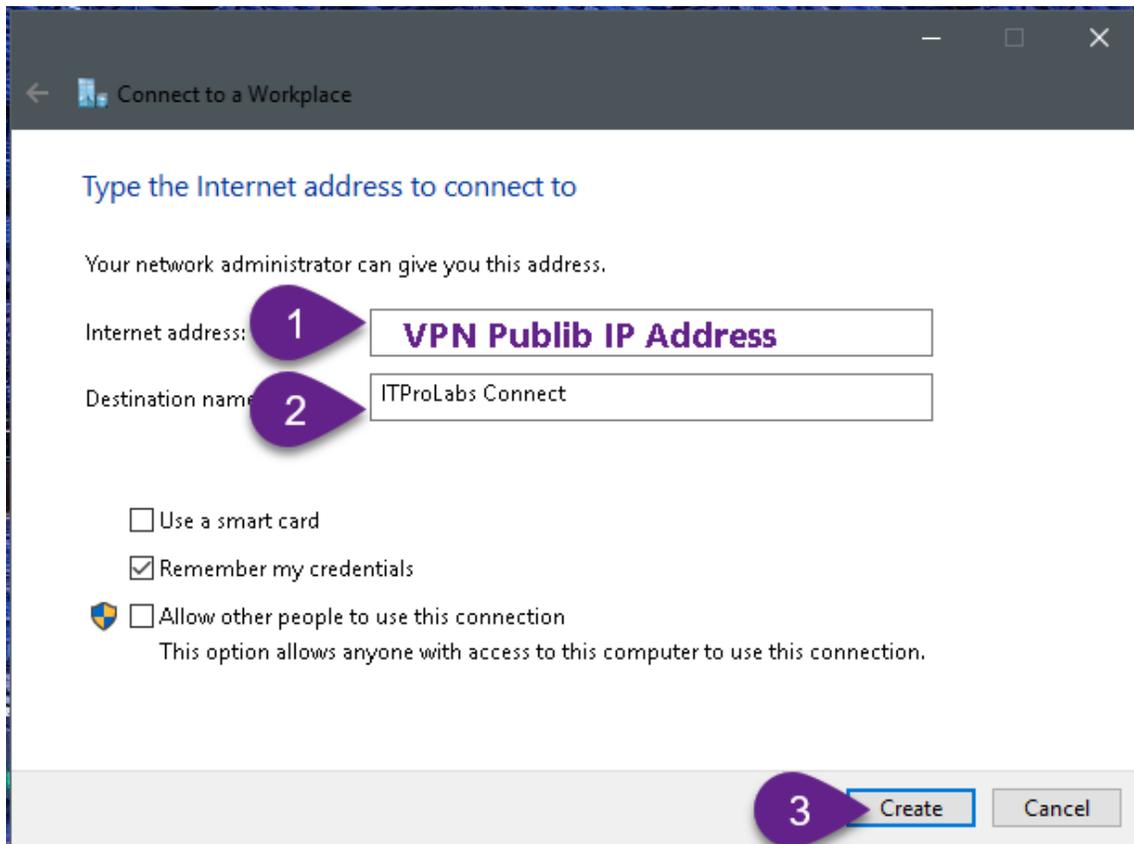
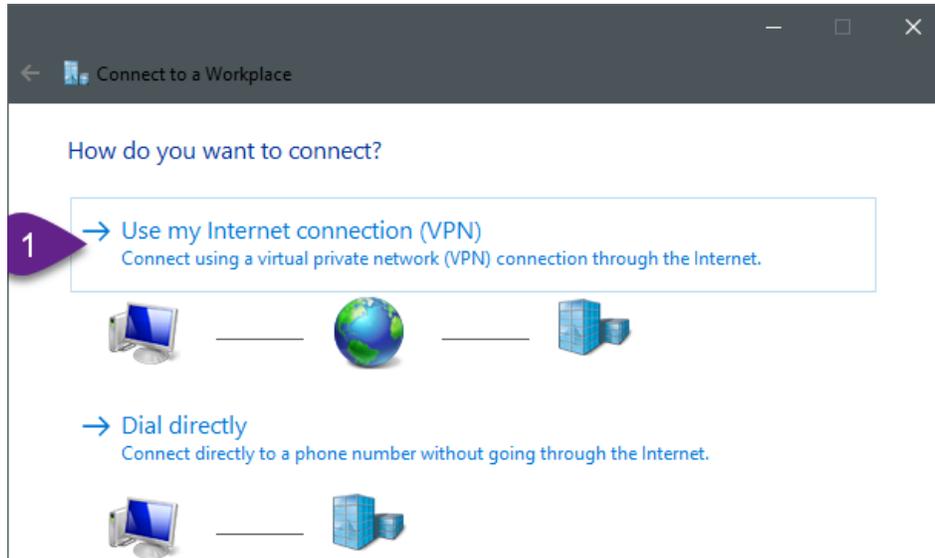


### Testing

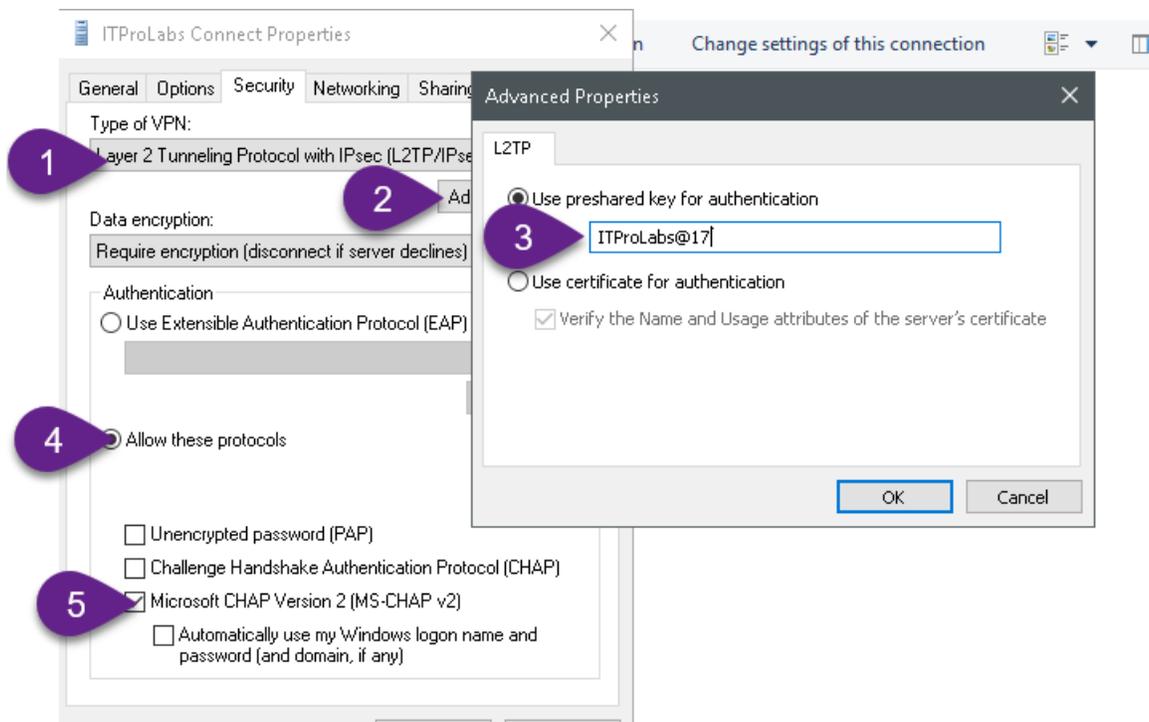
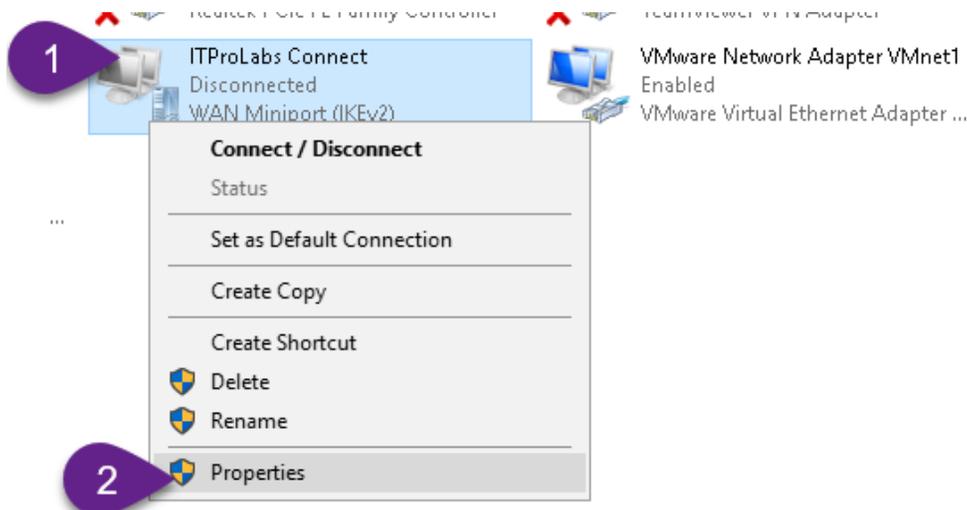
Create VPN connection from windows 10 Client.

First, set up a VPN connection using the VPN Server's public IP address (as detailed in the figures below).



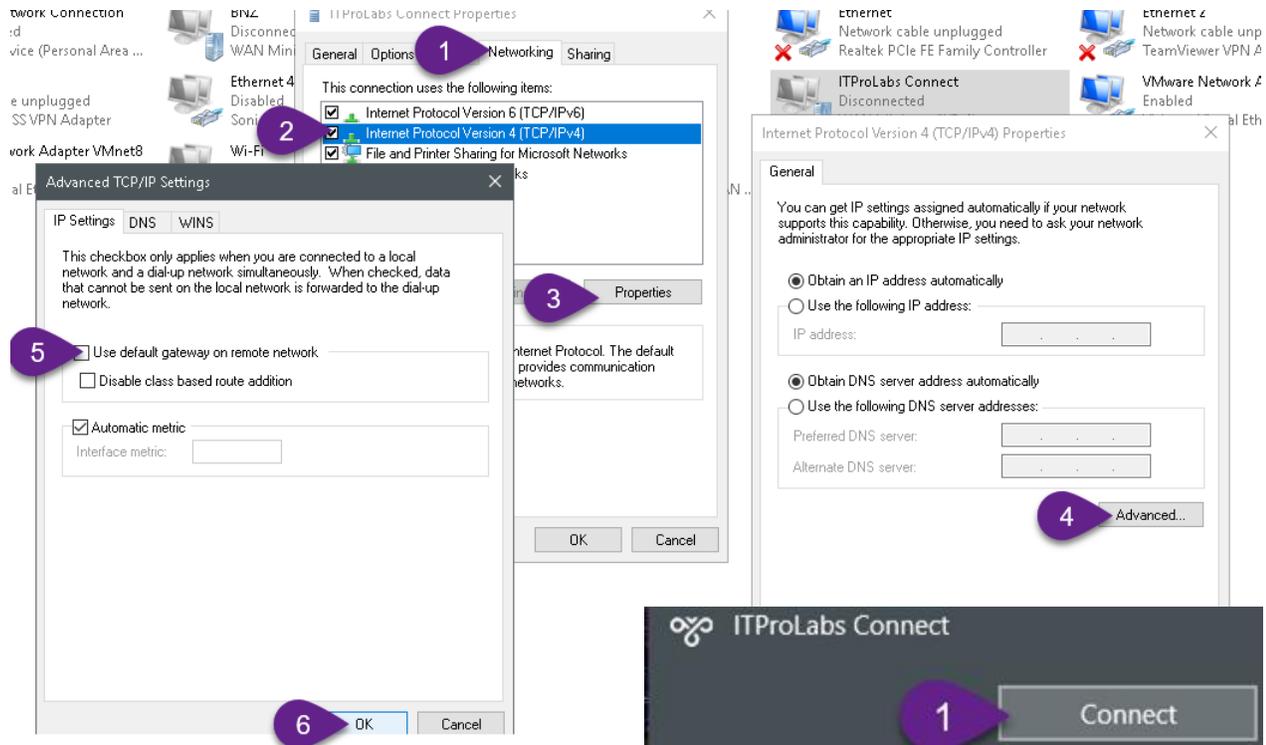


Now, set up our connection to utilize L2TP (as illustrated in the following diagrams)



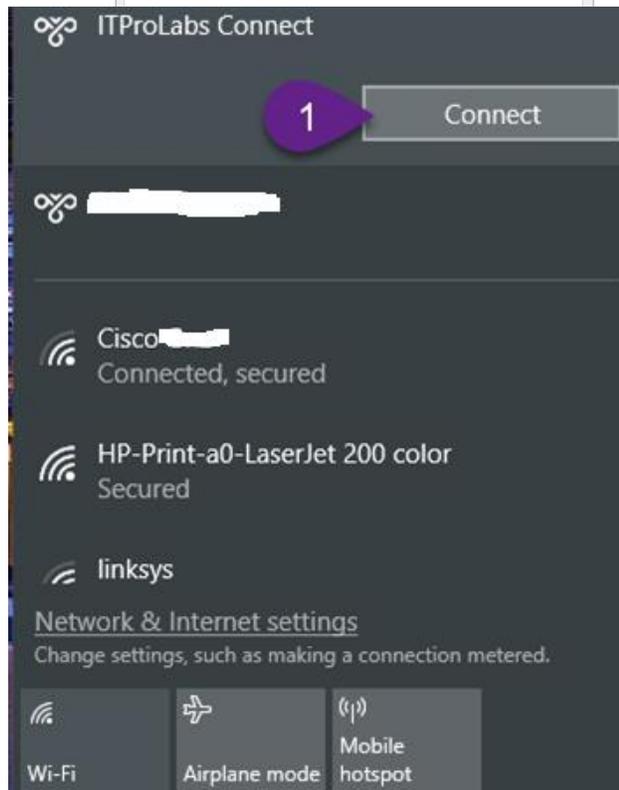
### Allow internet connectivity with VPN

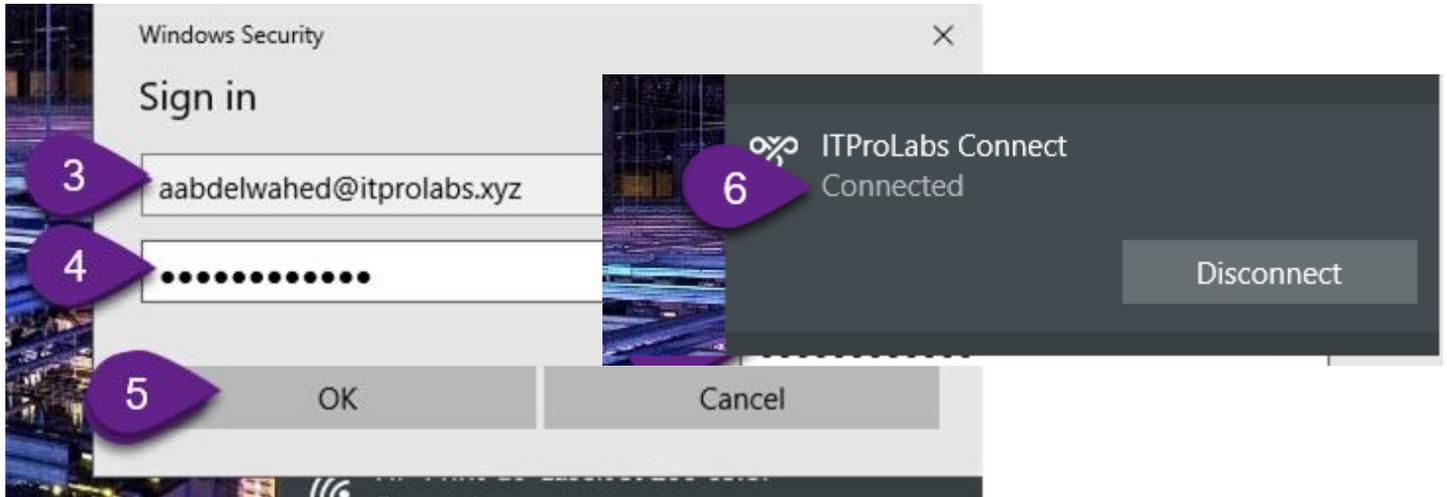
Typically, clients connected to a VPN cannot access the internet; this problem can be resolved as described in the figures that follow.



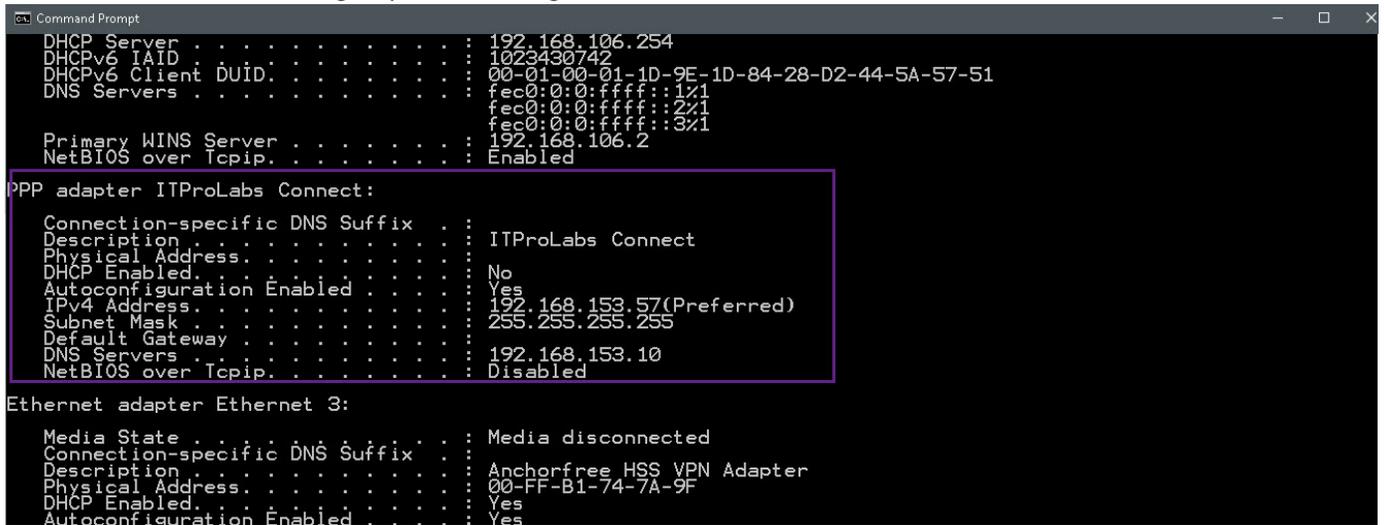
### Connect to VPN

You are now able to connect to the VPN using the abdelwahed user, which has been granted access permissions based on its membership in the VPN\_Users group.



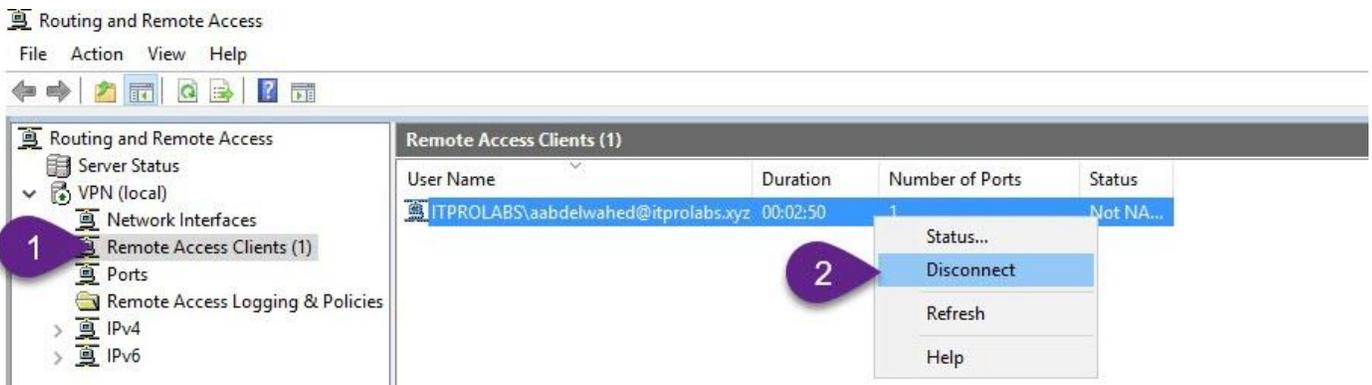
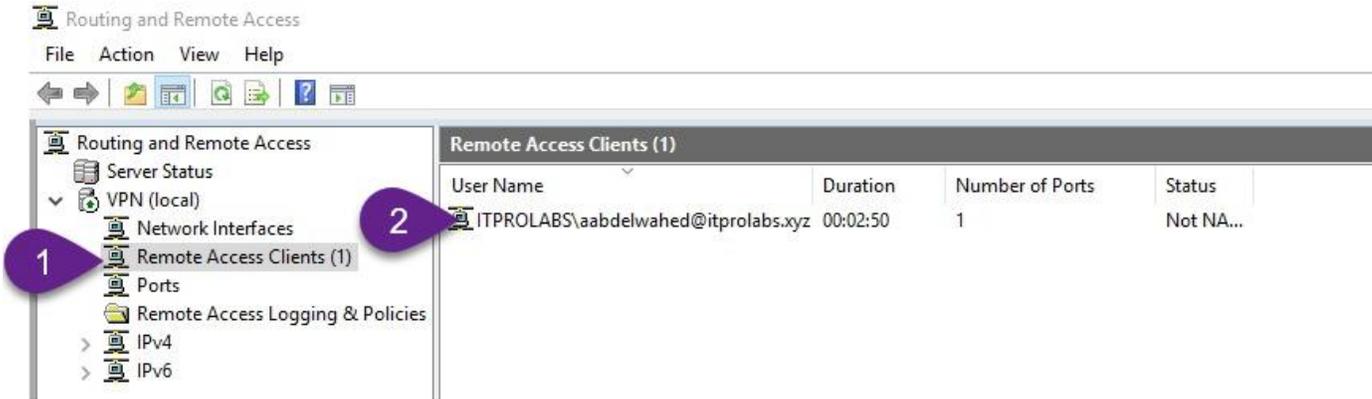


Execute the ipconfig /all command to review your VPN configuration details, which will allow you to utilize network resources according to your access rights.



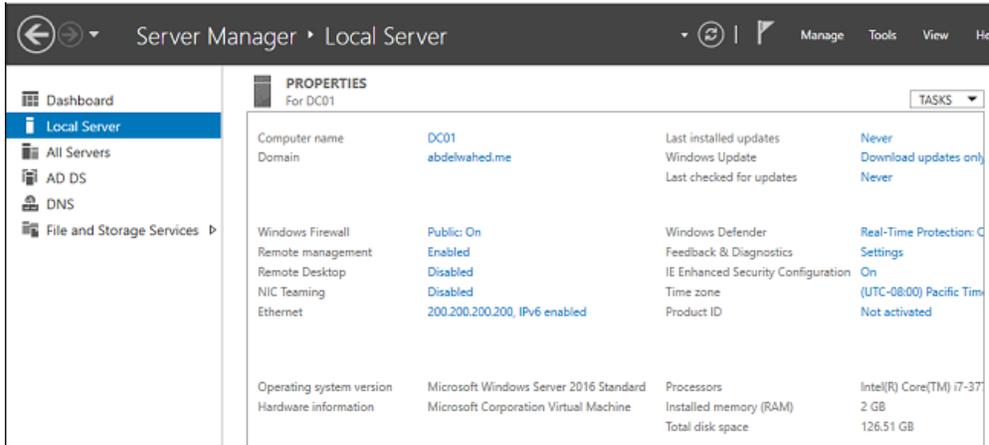
Check connected VPN client Status

Next, return to the VPN server to verify the status of current user connections. Additionally, you have the option to forcibly disconnect any active users as depicted in the following figures.

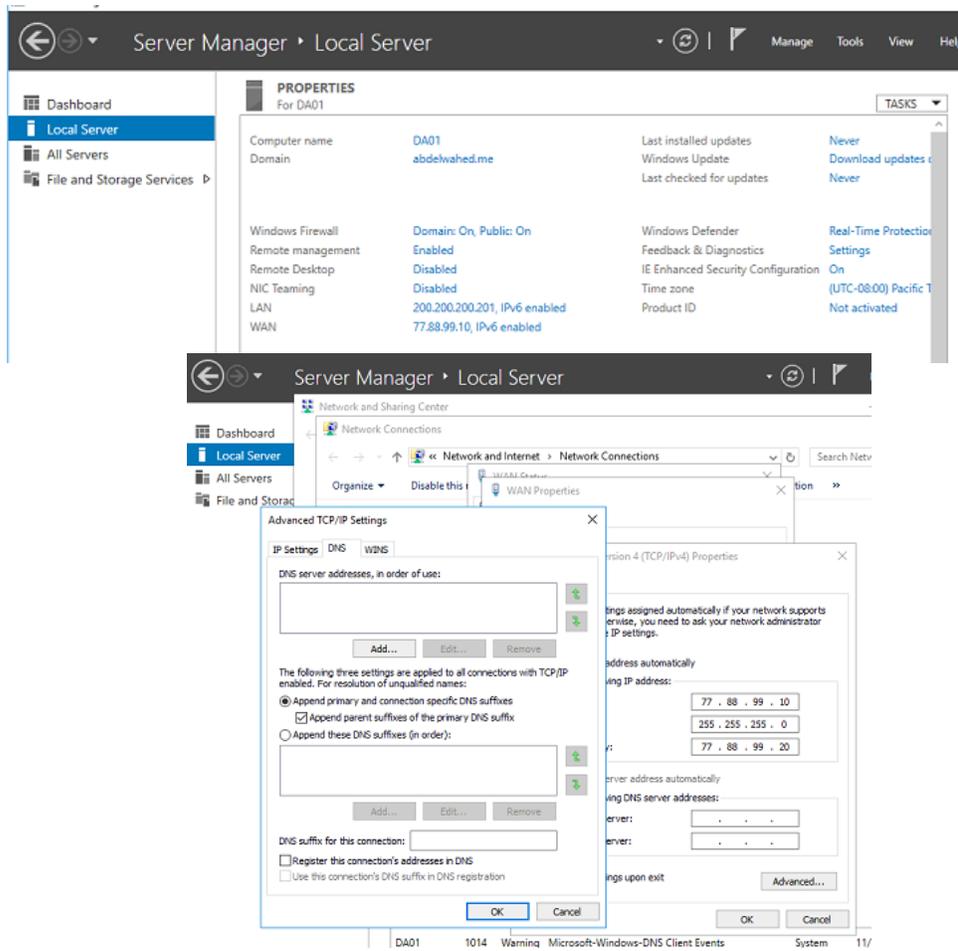


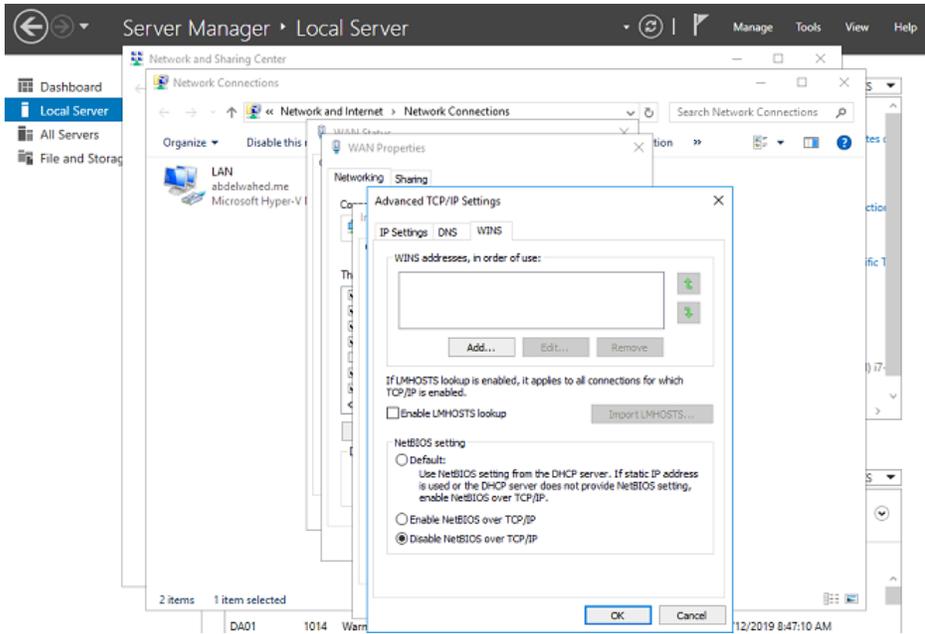
## Direct Access

### DC Configuration

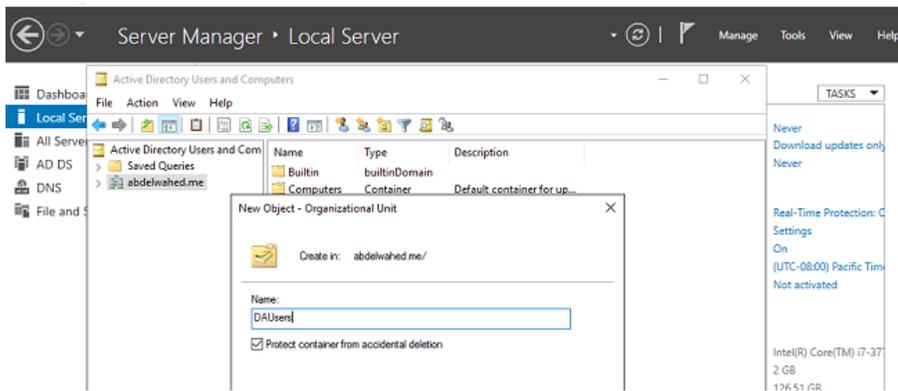


### DA network configuration

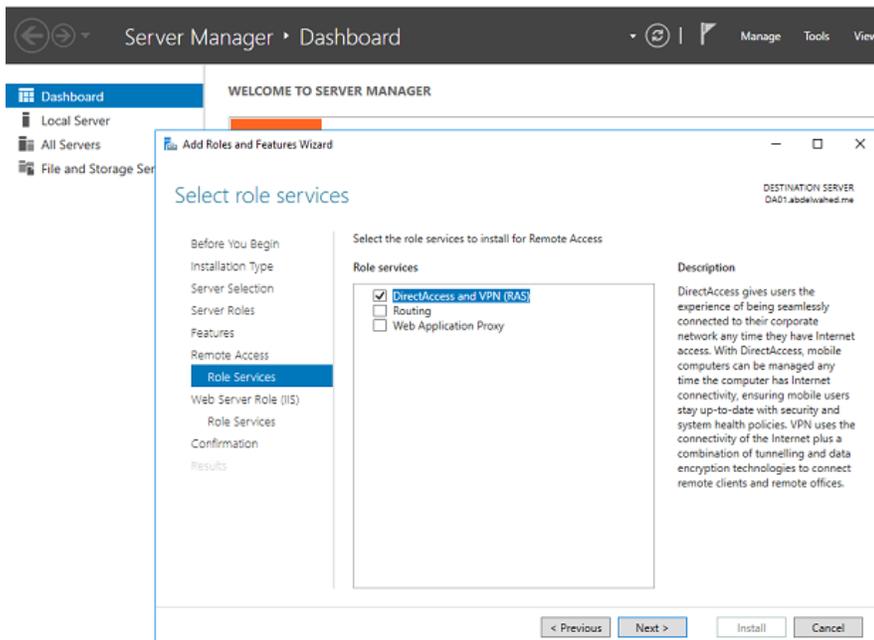
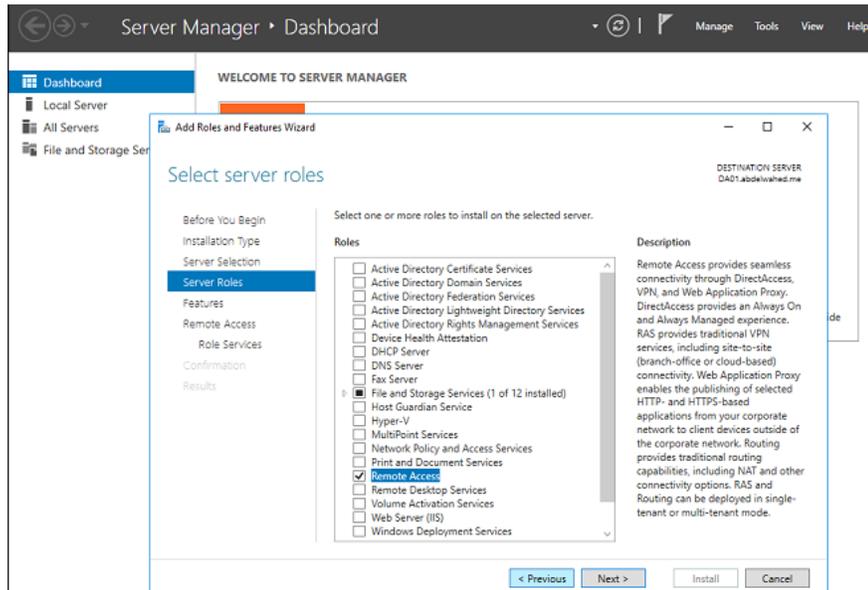




### Setting Up a DirectAccess OU and Group in Active Directory



Now install Remote Access on DA Server



Installation progress

DESTINATION SERVER  
DA01.abdelwahed.me

- Before You Begin
- Installation Type
- Server Selection
- Server Roles
- Features
- Remote Access
- Role Services
- Web Server Role (IIS)
- Role Services
- Confirmation
- Results**

View installation progress

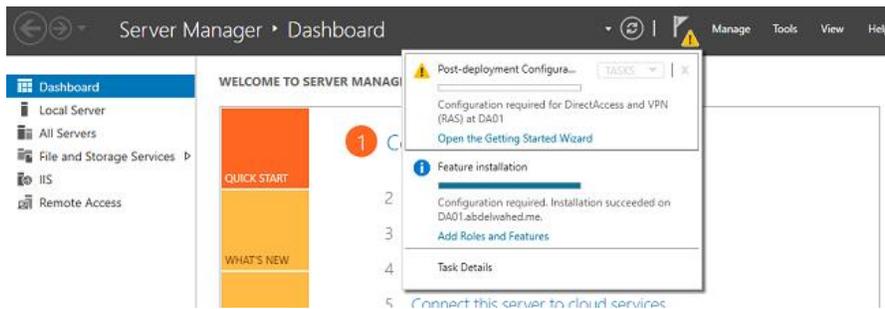
1 Feature installation

Installation started on DA01.abdelwahed.me

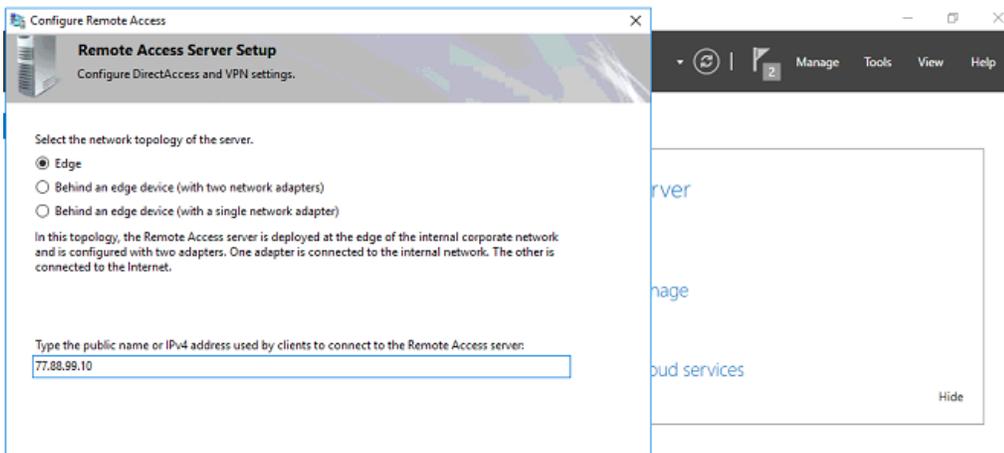
- Group Policy Management
- RAS Connection Manager Administration Kit (CMAX)
- Remote Access
  - DirectAccess and VPN (RAS)
- Remote Server Administration Tools
  - Role Administration Tools
    - Remote Access Management Tools
      - Remote Access GUI and Command-Line Tools
      - Remote Access module for Windows PowerShell
- Web Server (IIS)
  - Management Tools
    - IIS Management Console
    - IIS Management Scripts and Tools
  - Web Server
    - Common HTTP Features
      - Default Document
      - Directory Browsing
      - HTTP Errors
      - Static Content
      - Health and Diagnostics

You can close this wizard without interrupting running tasks. View task progress or open this page again by clicking Notifications in the command bar, and then Task Details.

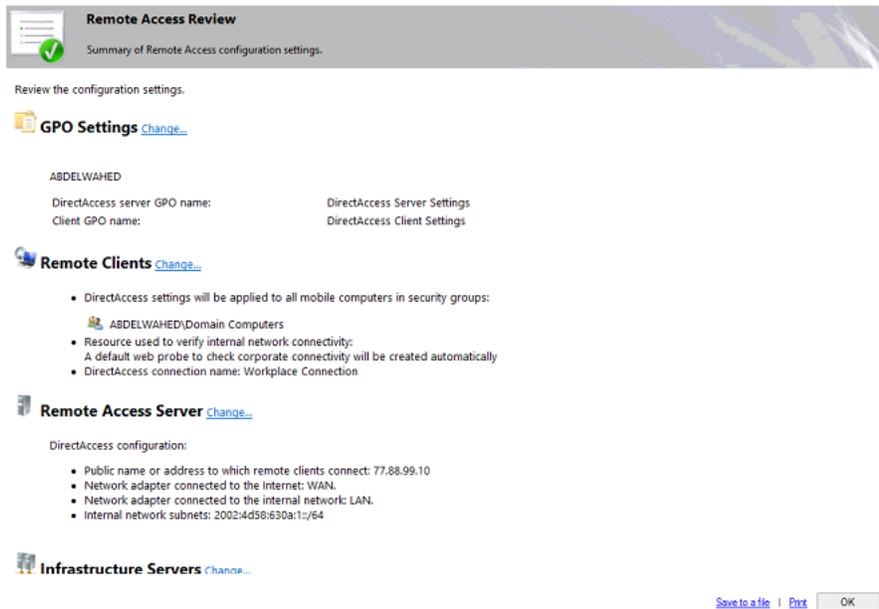
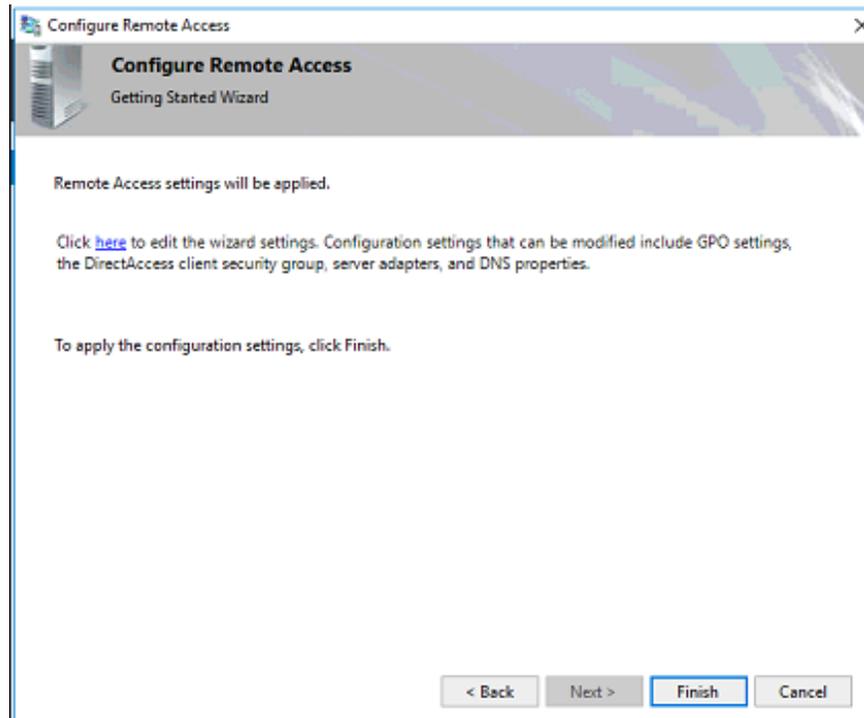
Export configuration settings

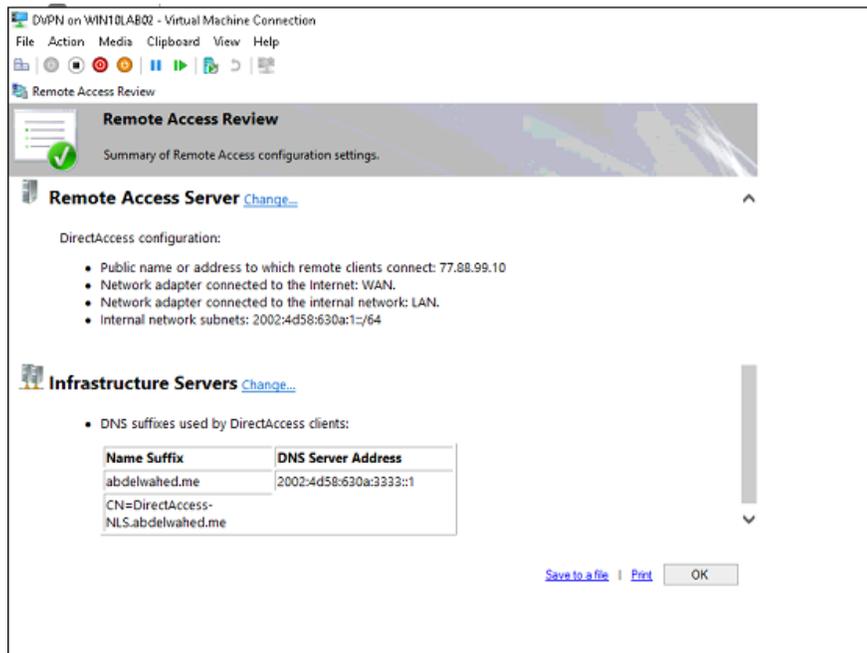
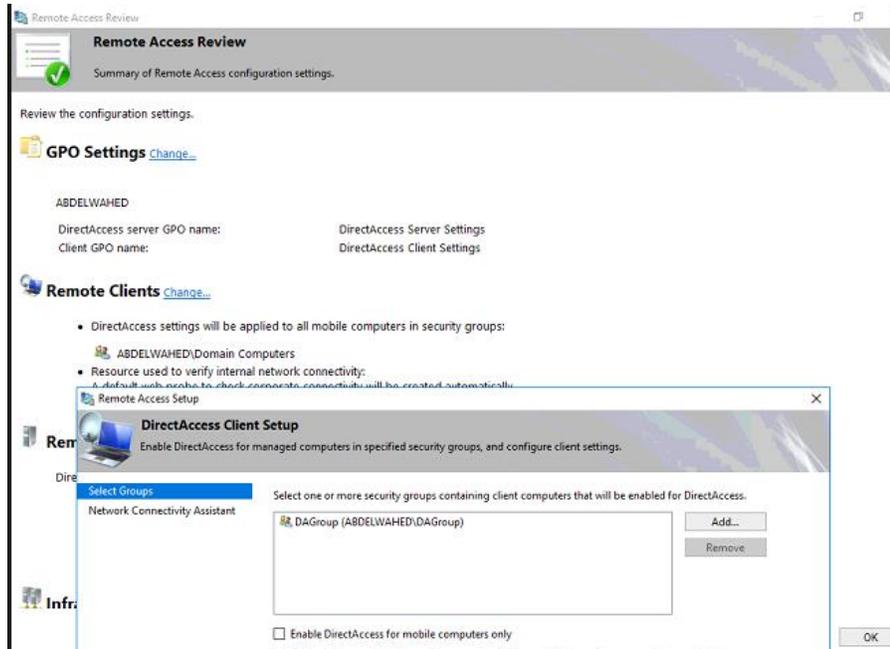


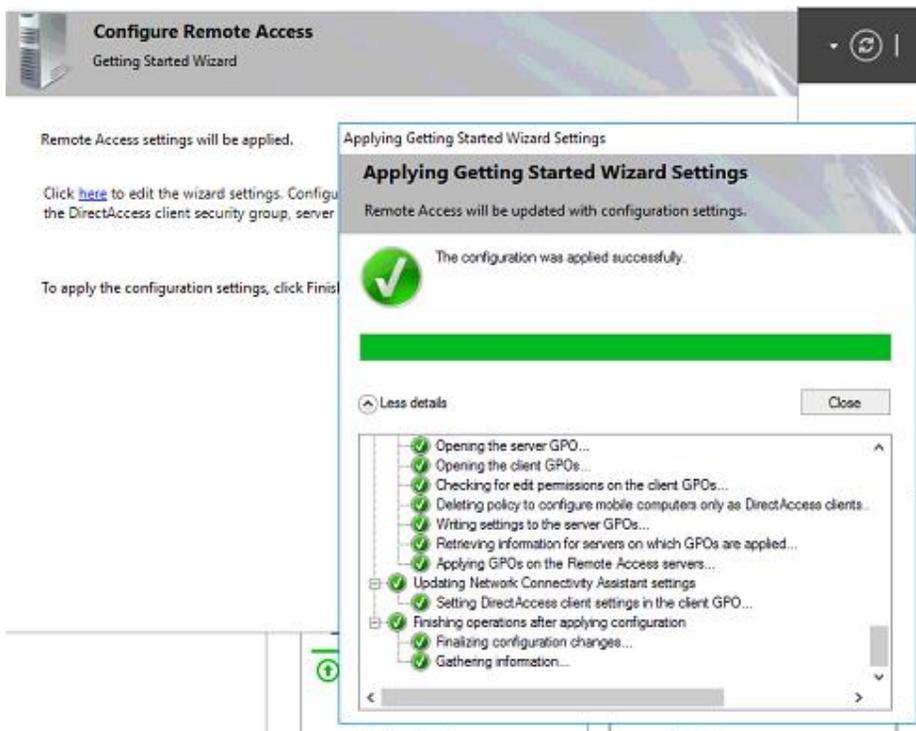
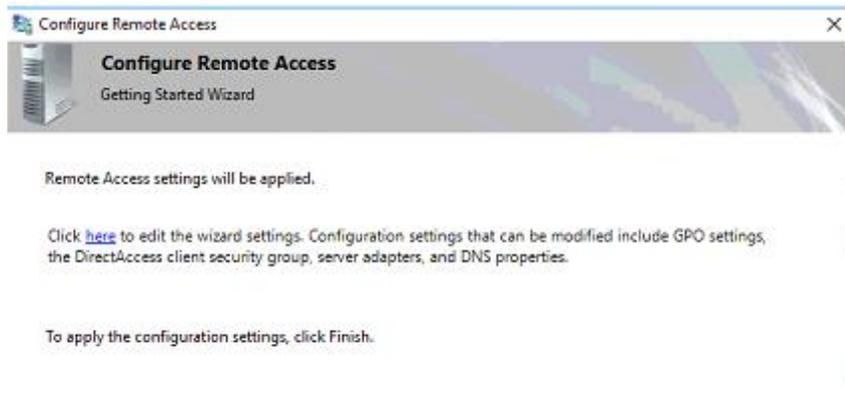
Select Deploy Direct Access only

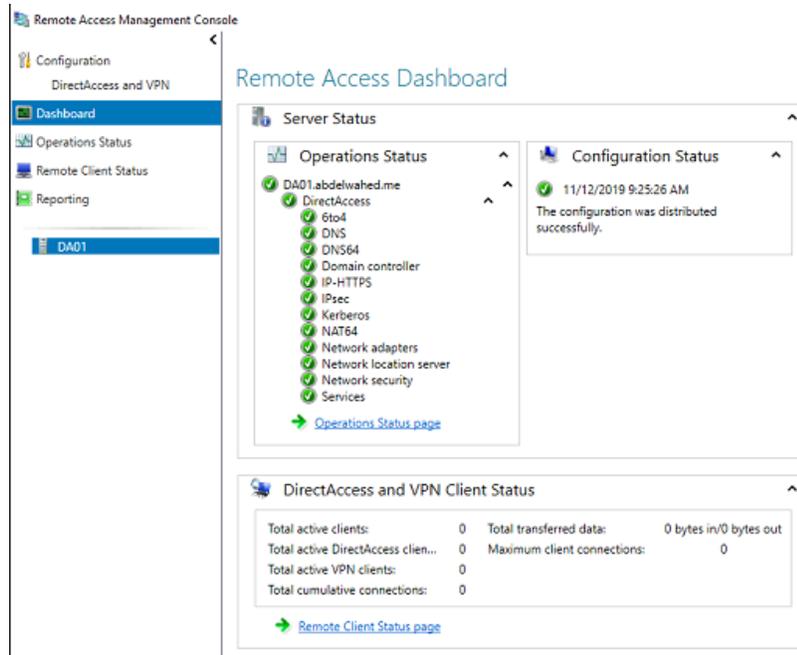


Click here to include permitted group



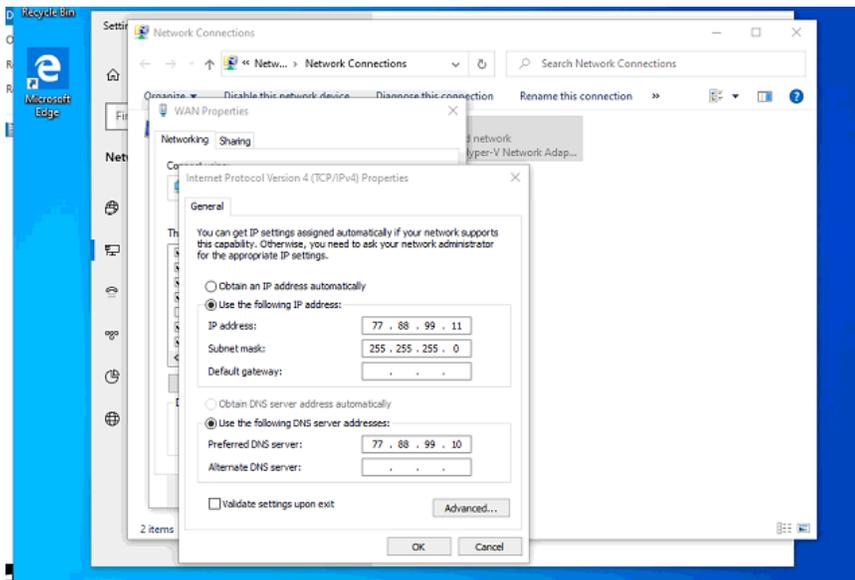


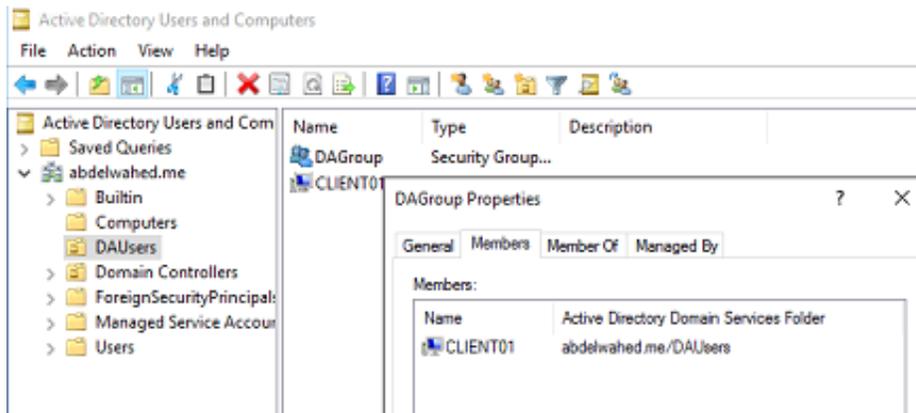
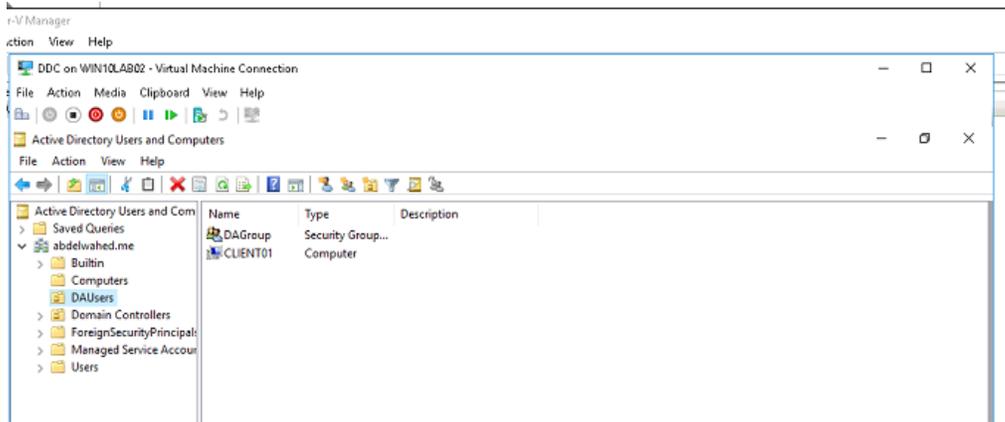




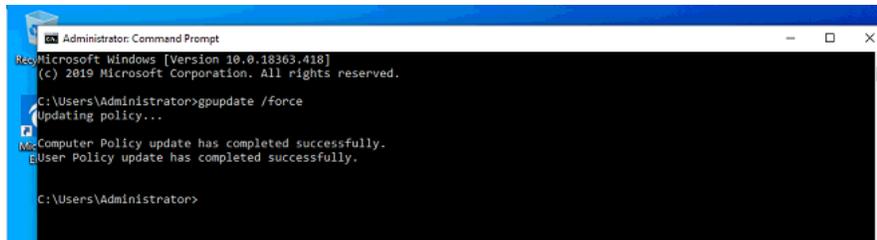
### Client Configuration for Direct Access

- OS: Windows 10 Enterprise
- add it DAGroup and to DAUsers OU
- LAN IP: 200.200.200.202, DNS: 200.200.200.200
- WAN IP: showed down

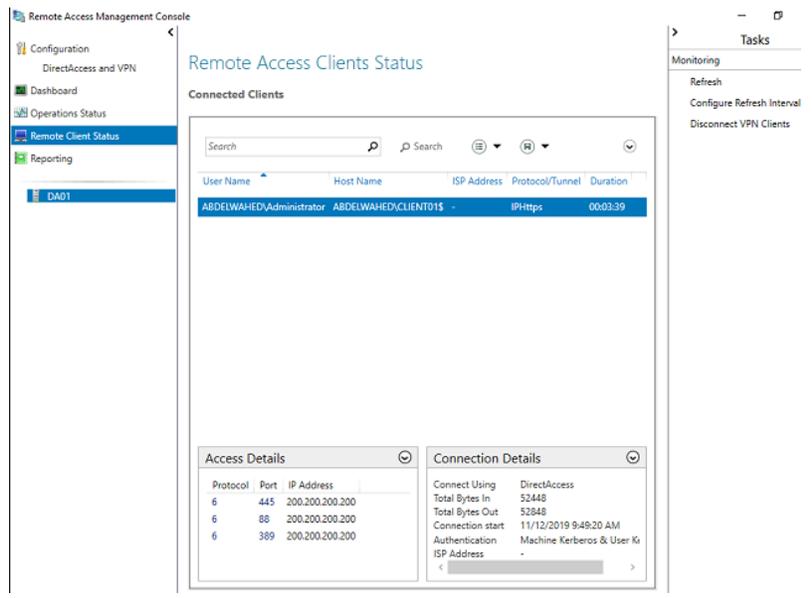
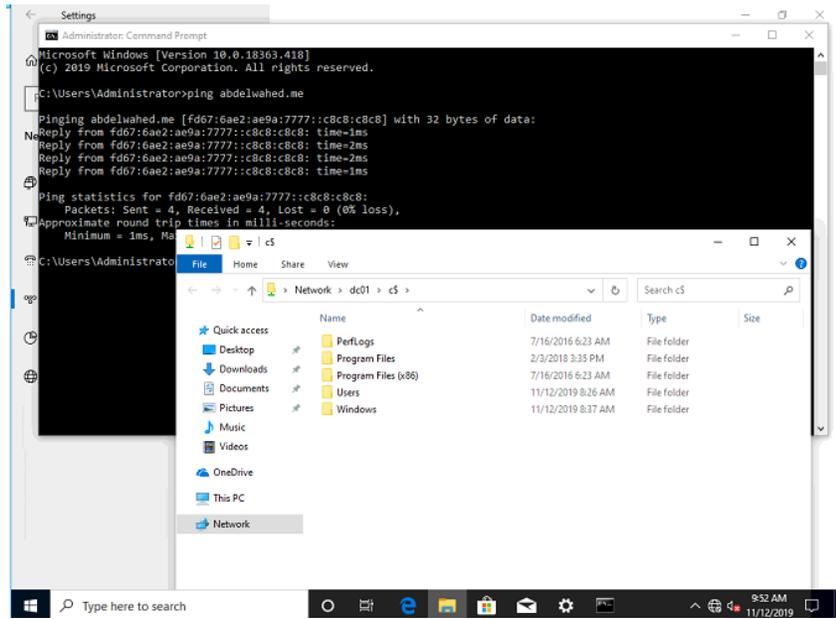




Execute `gpupdate /force`, then run `Gpresult /r`, and finally restart the computer once or twice.

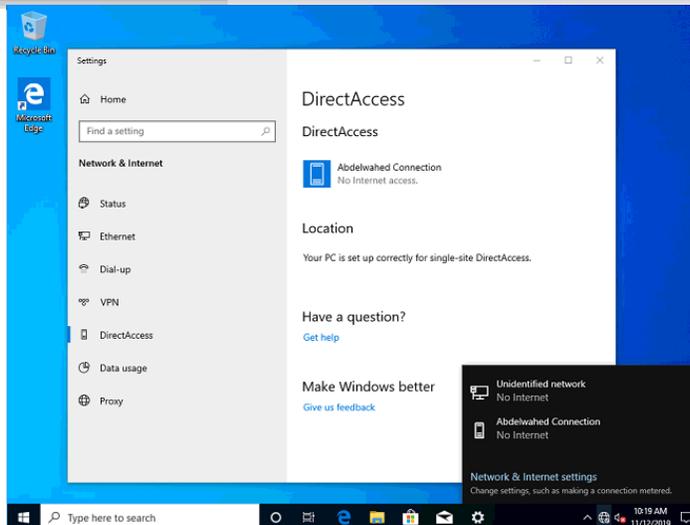


Next, turn off the LAN NIC and turn on the WAN to see if you can still reach the server resources.



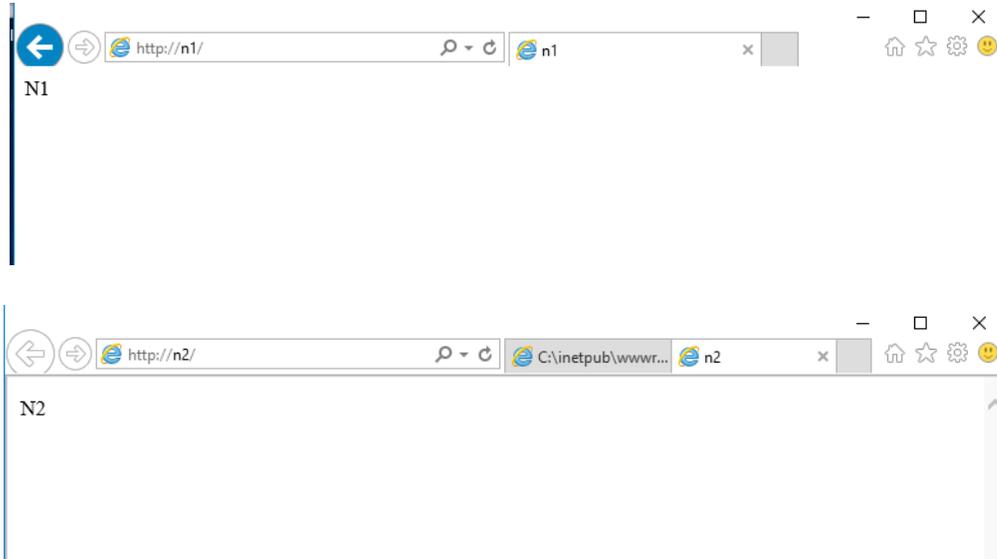
```
Settings
Select Administrator: Command Prompt - powershell
PS C:\Users\Administrator> netsh dnsclient show state
Name Resolution Policy Table Options
-----
Query Failure Behavior      : Always fall back to LLNMR and NetBIOS
                             if the name does not exist in DNS or
                             if the DNS servers are unreachable
                             when on a private network
Query Resolution Behavior   : Resolve only IPv6 addresses for names
Network Location Behavior    : Let Network ID determine when Direct
                             Access settings are to be used
Machine Location            : Outside corporate network
Direct Access Settings      : Configured and Enabled
DNSSEC Settings             : Not Configured
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

```
Settings
Administrator: Command Prompt - powershell
Query Resolution Behavior   : Resolve only IPv6 addresses for names
Network Location Behavior   : Let Network ID determine when Direct
                             Access settings are to be used
Machine Location            : Outside corporate network
Direct Access Settings      : Configured and Enabled
DNSSEC Settings             : Not Configured
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-DAClientExperienceConfiguration
Description                  : DA Client Settings
CorporateResources           : {HTTP:http://directaccess-WebProbeHost.abdelwahed.me}
IPsecTunnelEndpoints        : {PING:2002:4d58:630a::4d58:630a, PING:2002:4d58:630a:5::1}
CustomCommands              :
PreferLocalNamesAllowed     : True
UserInterface                : True
PassiveMode                  : False
SupportEmail                 :
FriendlyName                 : Abdelwahed Connection
ManualEntryPointSelectionAllowed : True
GslbFqdn                    :
ForceTunneling               : Default
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

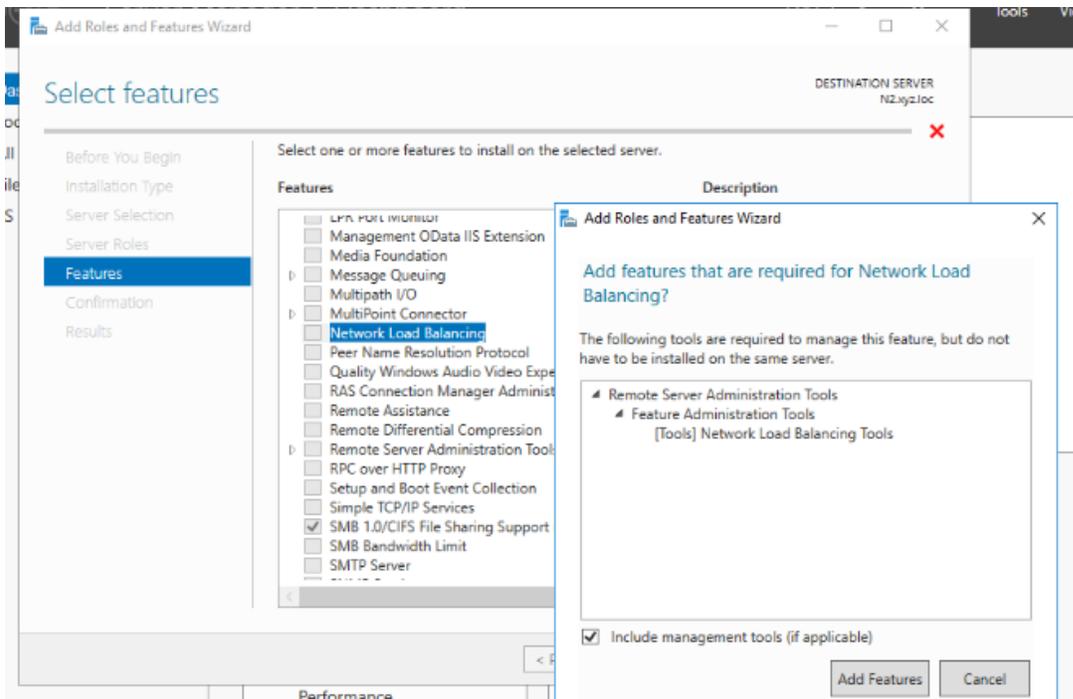


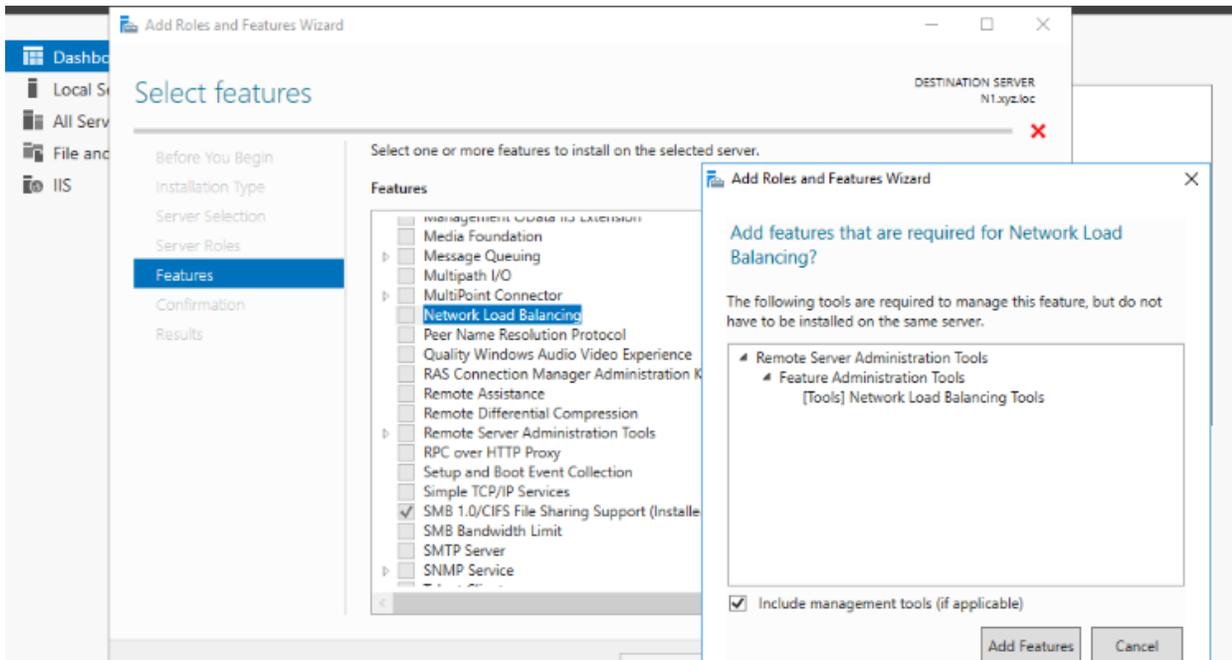
## Network Load Balancer (Web Servers)

Initially, install IIS on both N1 and N2 servers.

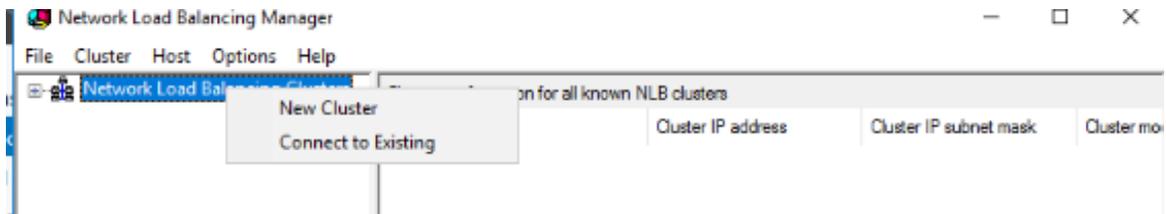


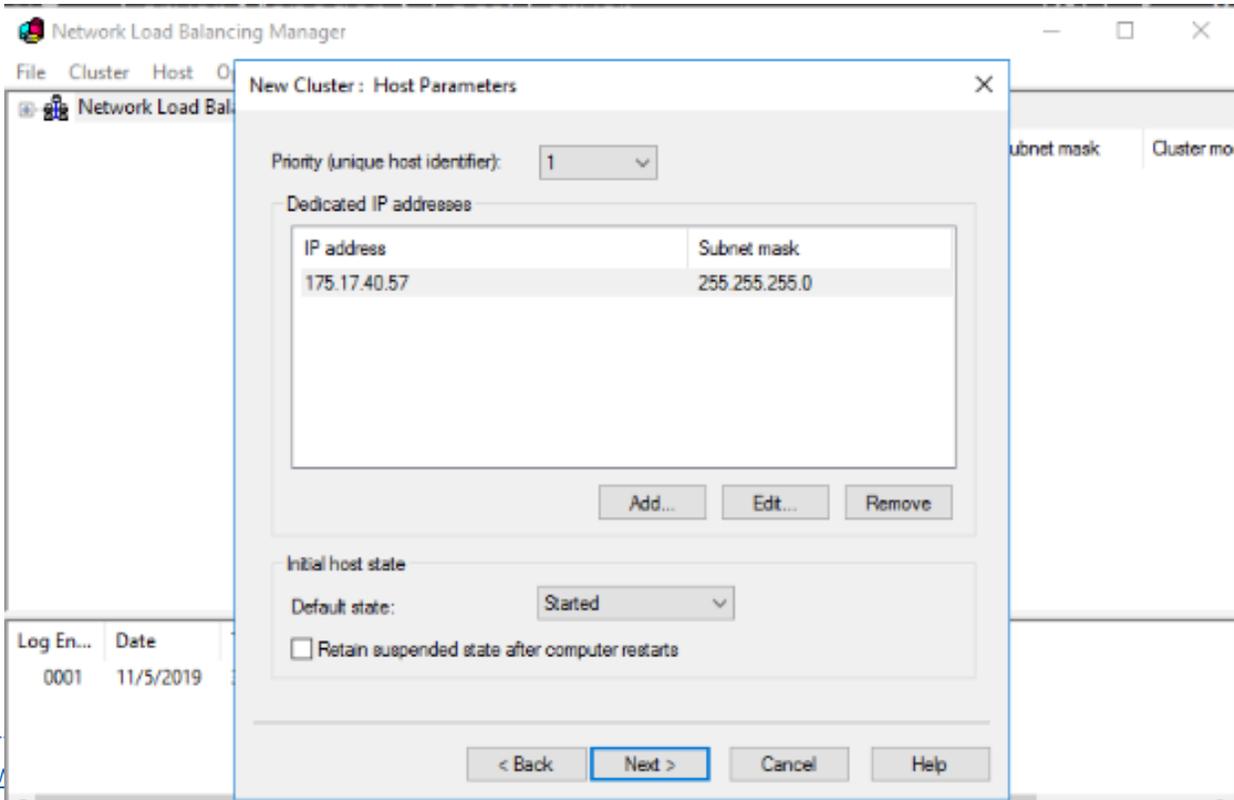
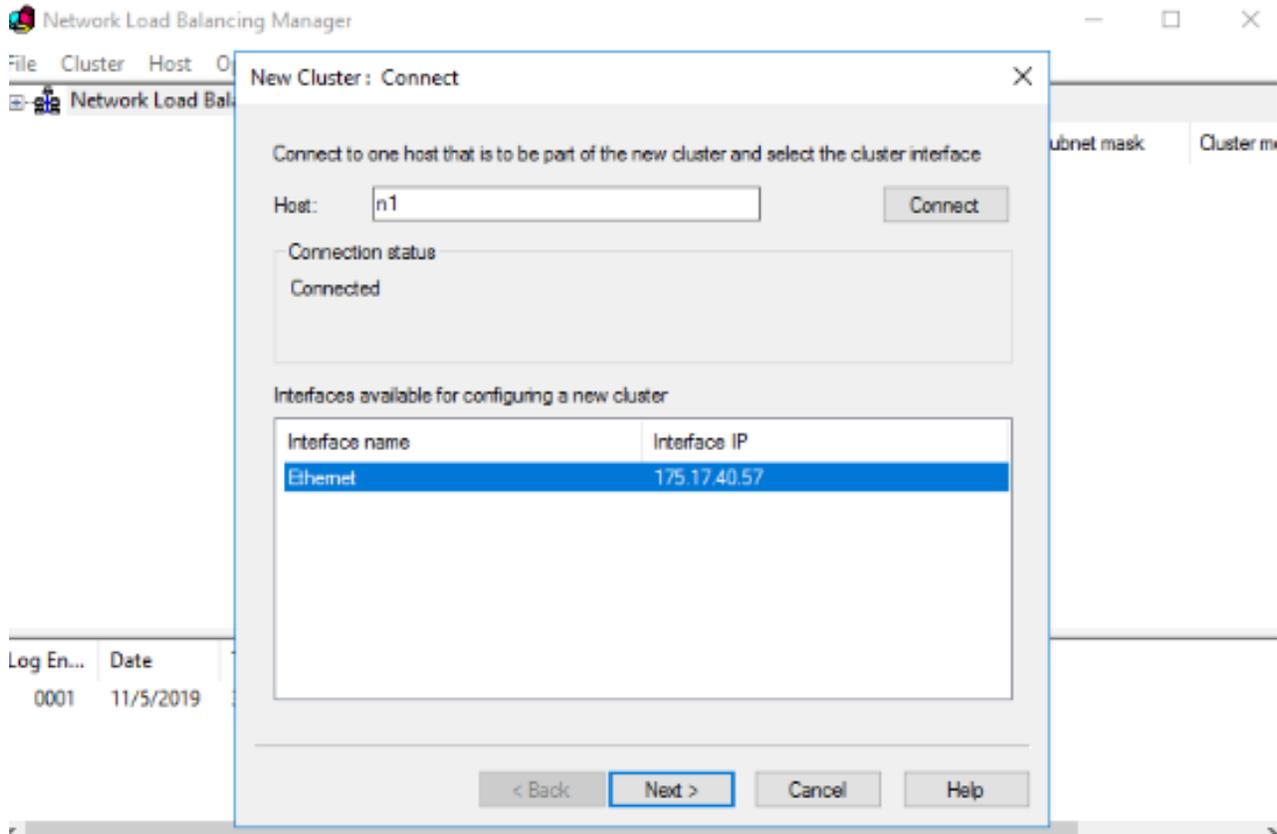
Please proceed to implement the network load balancing feature on both Load Balancer servers.

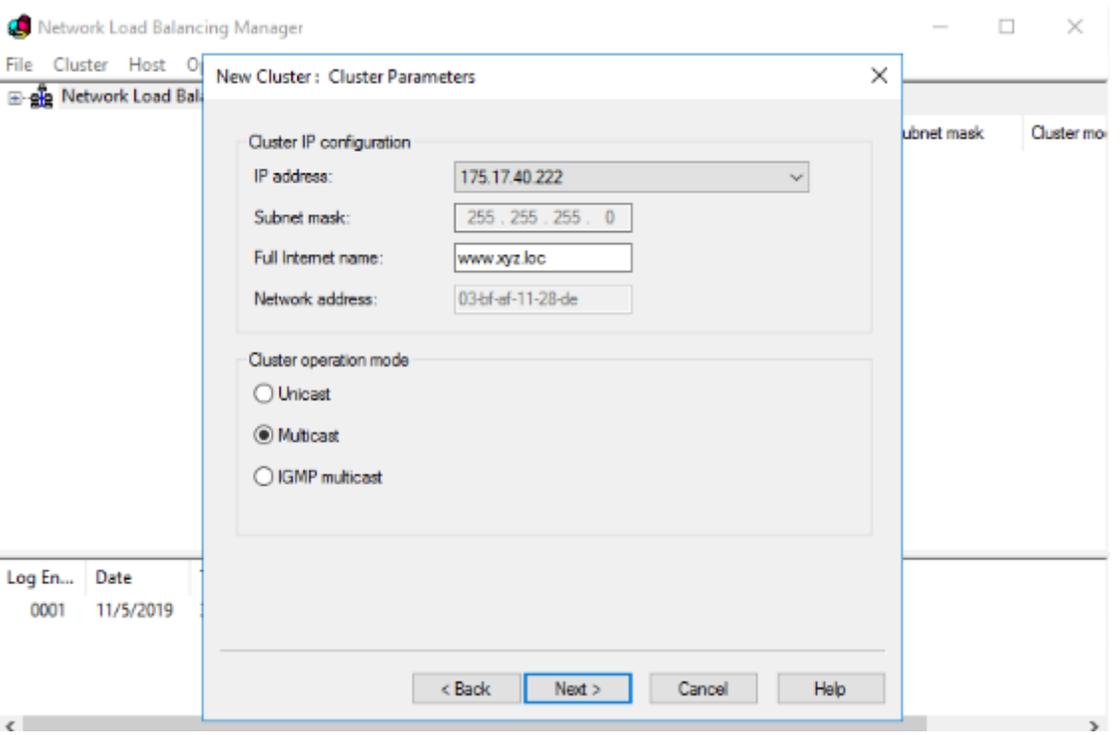
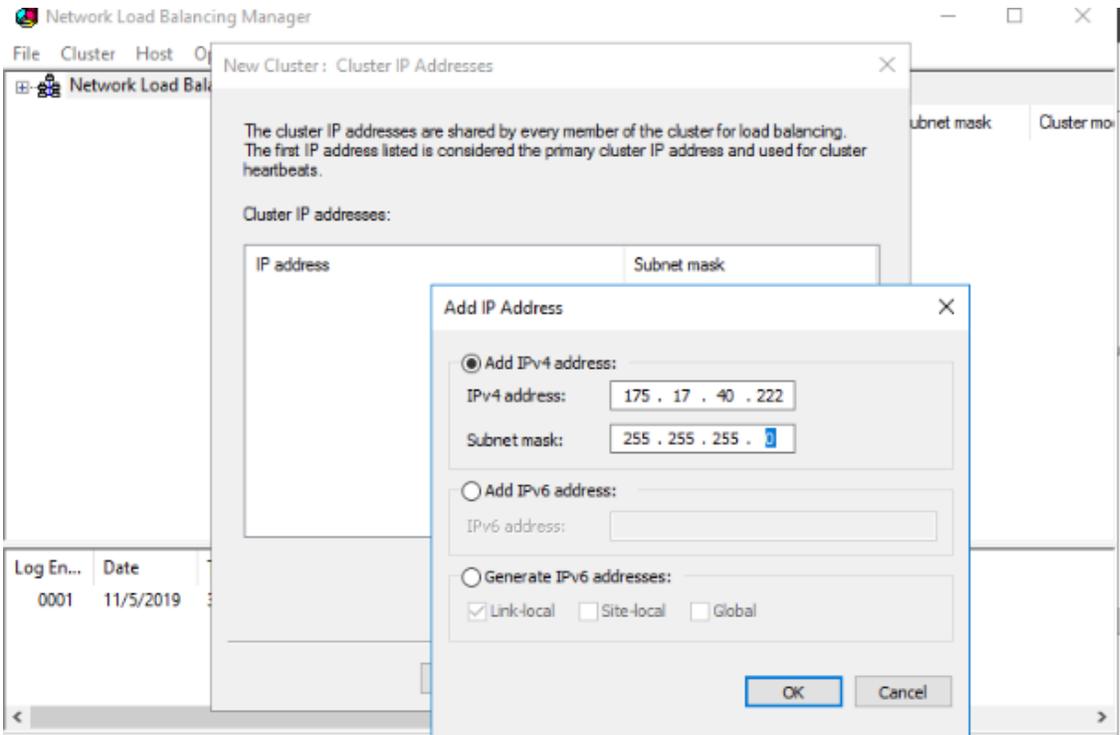


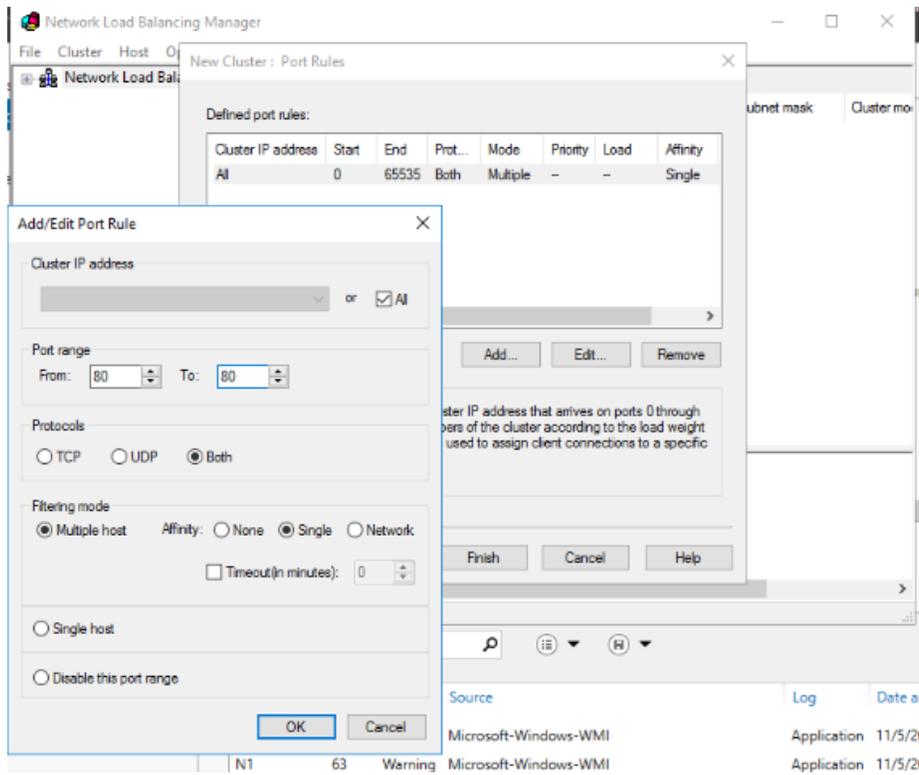


Launch a single NLB server and include the two servers.

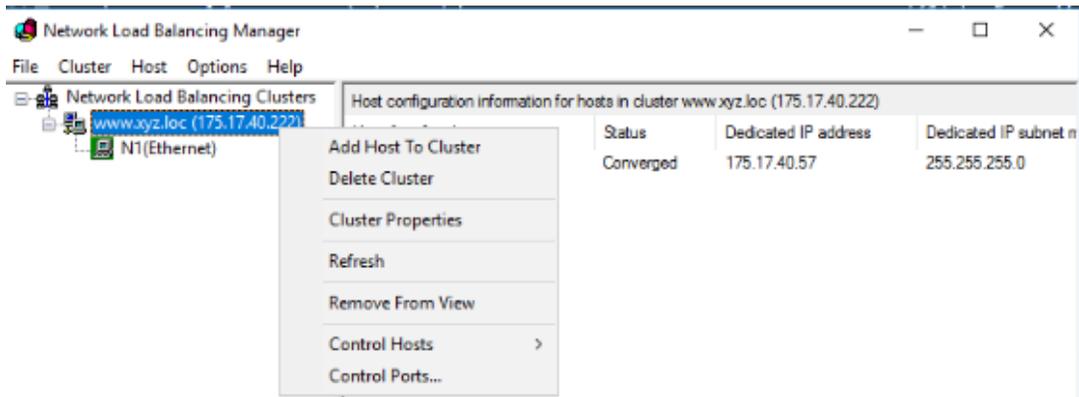


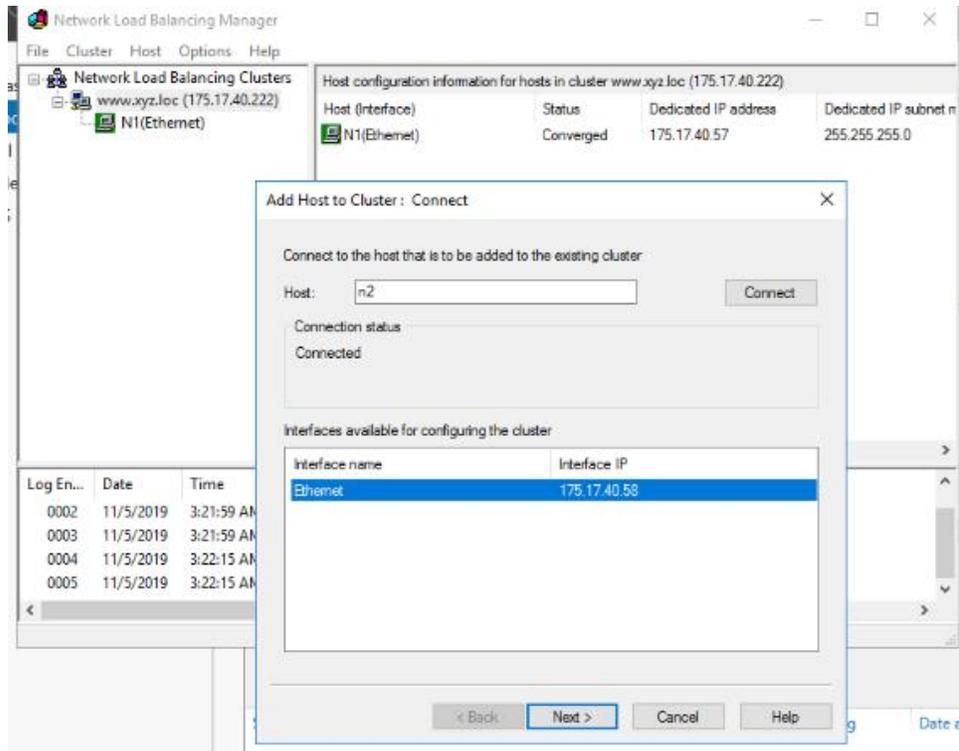


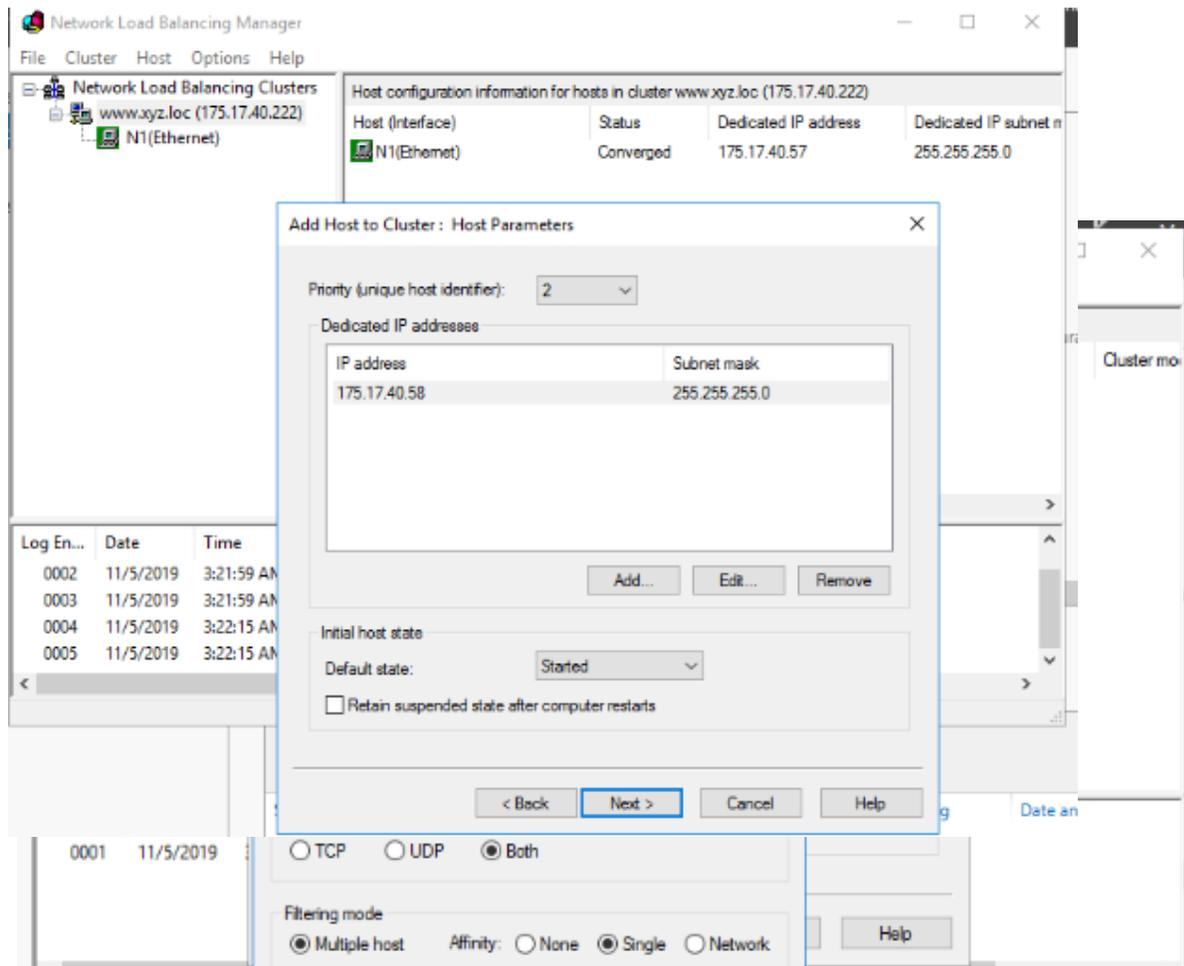


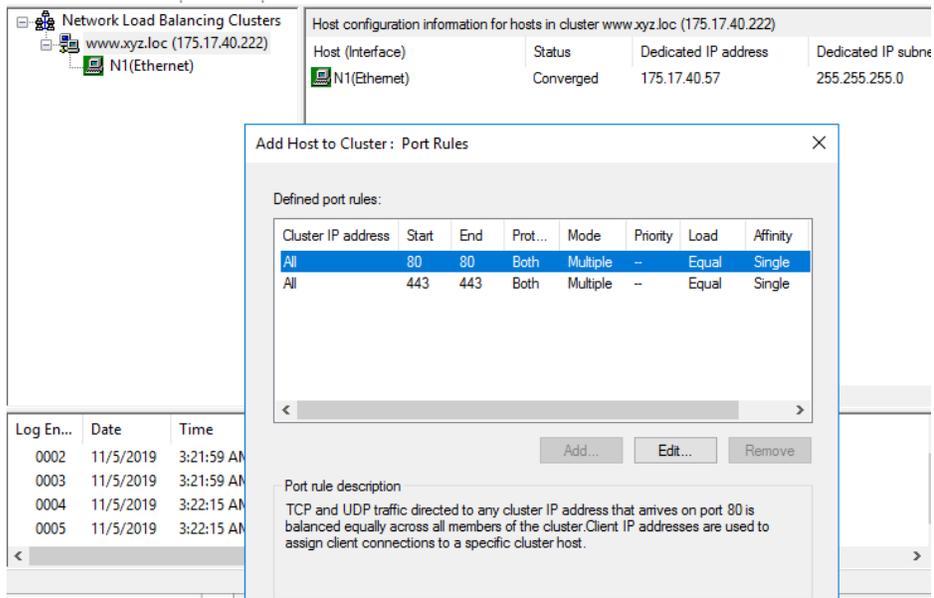
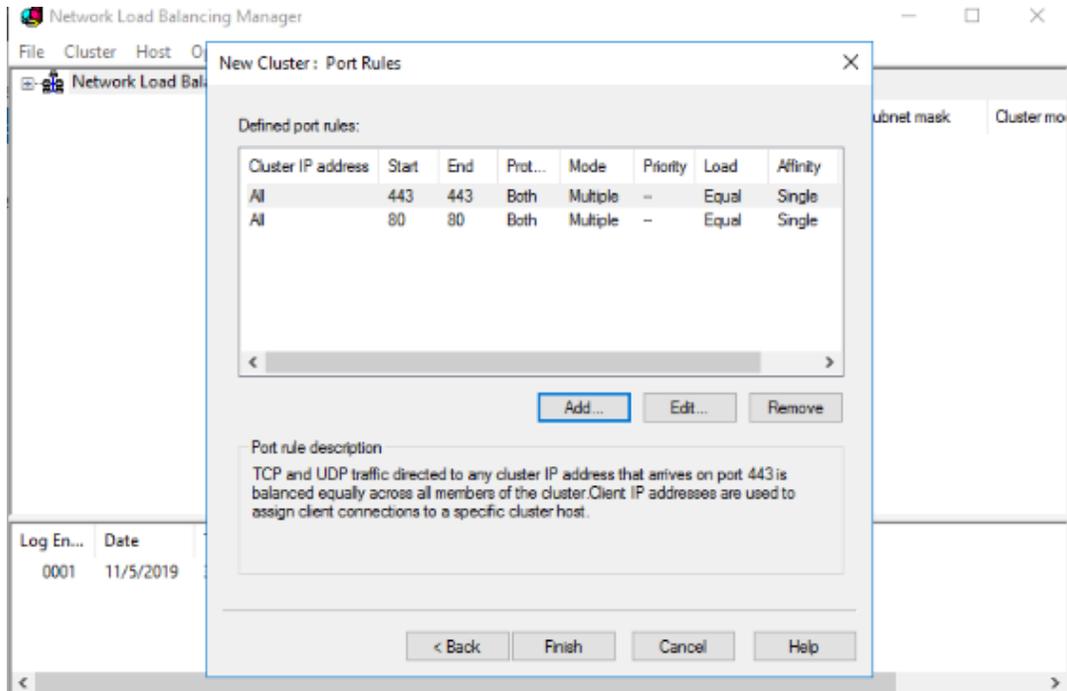


Include an additional N2 host in the cluster.

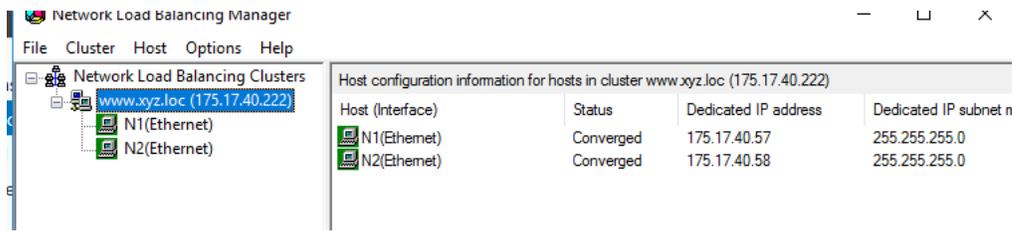




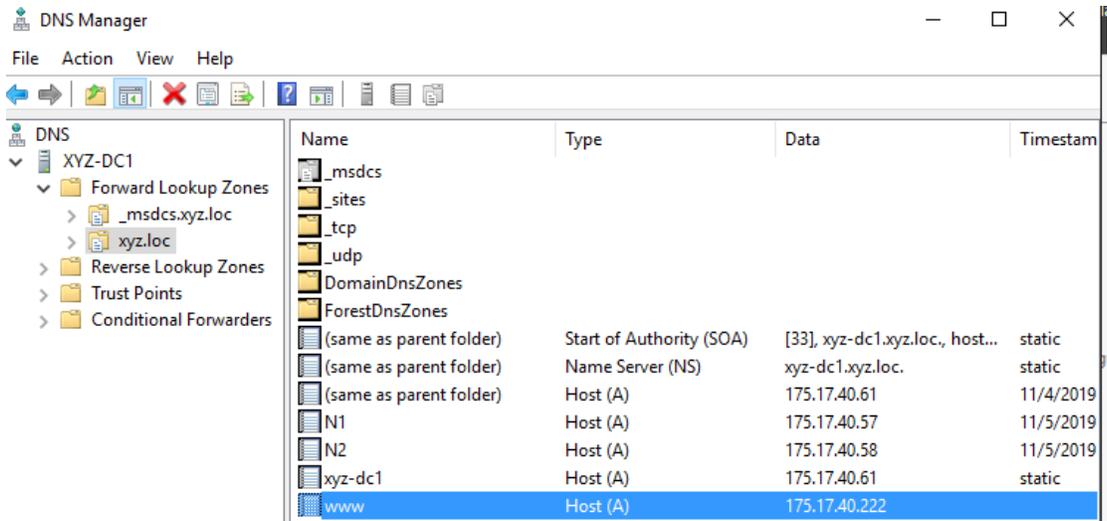




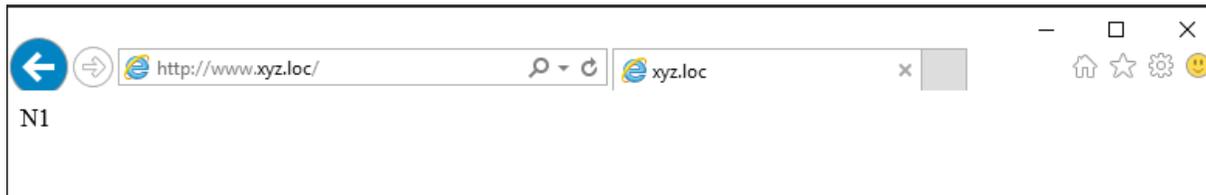
Both servers are now included in the same cluster.



Verify the IPV4 settings on both servers, and you will notice the cluster IP 175.17.40.222 has been assigned as a secondary IP to each server. And add DNS A record for cluster.



Check the connectivity to www.xyz.loc from a different computer (originating from N1).



To test, unplug N1 and attempt to reconnect (your access will be through N2).



## Failover Cluster with File Server

### Requirements

- 1- Configure Default Gateway for all servers
- 2- Create 2 iSCSI Disk (one for Data and another for Quorum) and connect them to both Failover cluster nodes
- 3- Install file server role to both nodes
- 4- Install Failover cluster to both nodes
- 5- In case of file server availability add both nodes to the same cluster

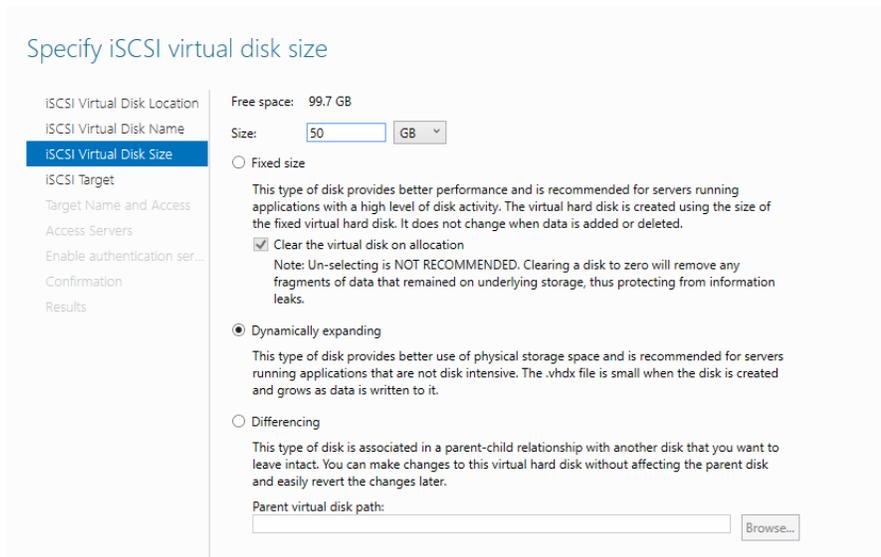
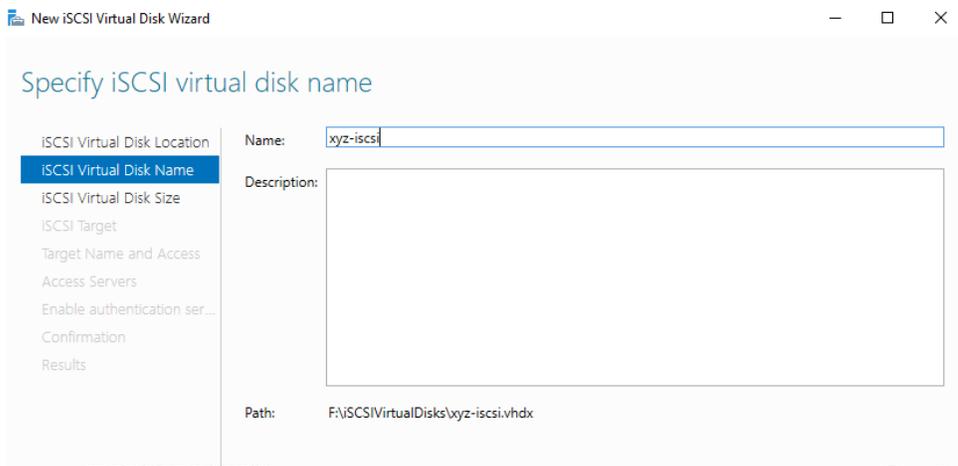
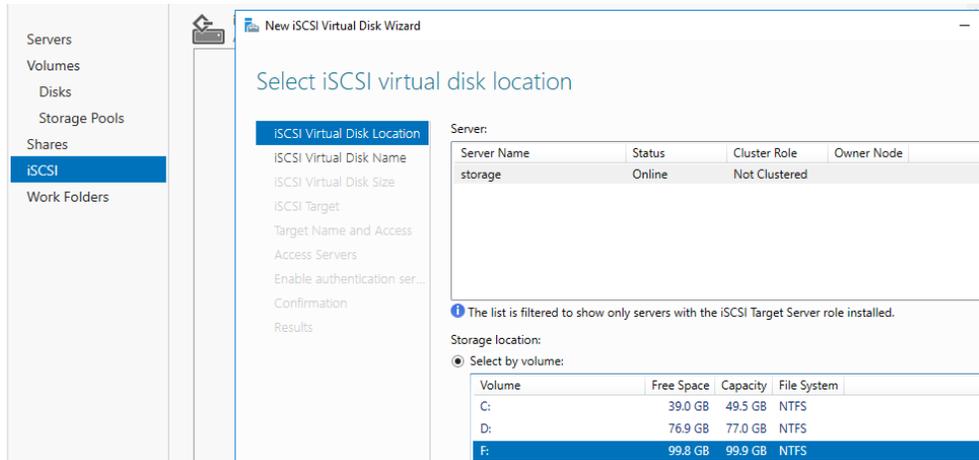
### Current environment

- Domain: xyz.com
- Storage server: storage.xyz.com
- Failover cluster node: F1 and F2 servers joined to xyz.com

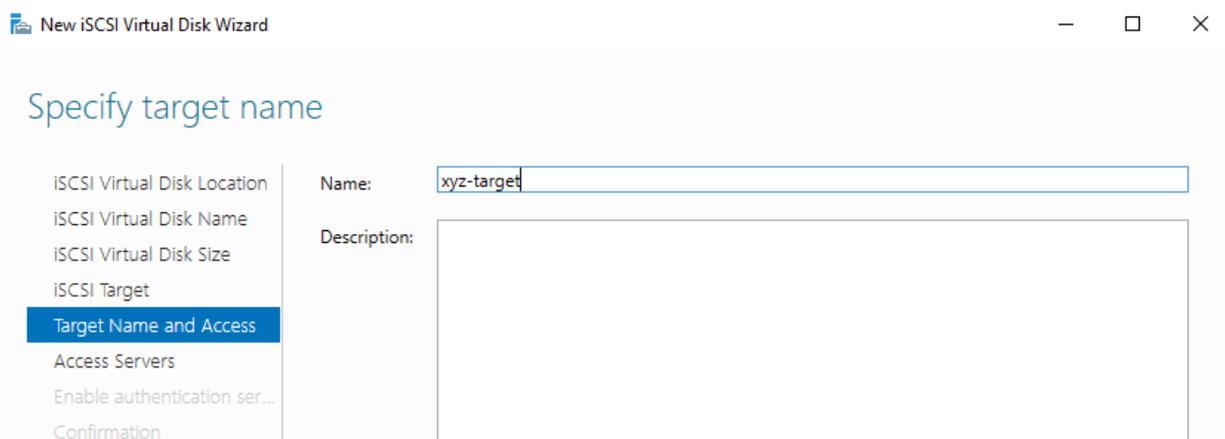
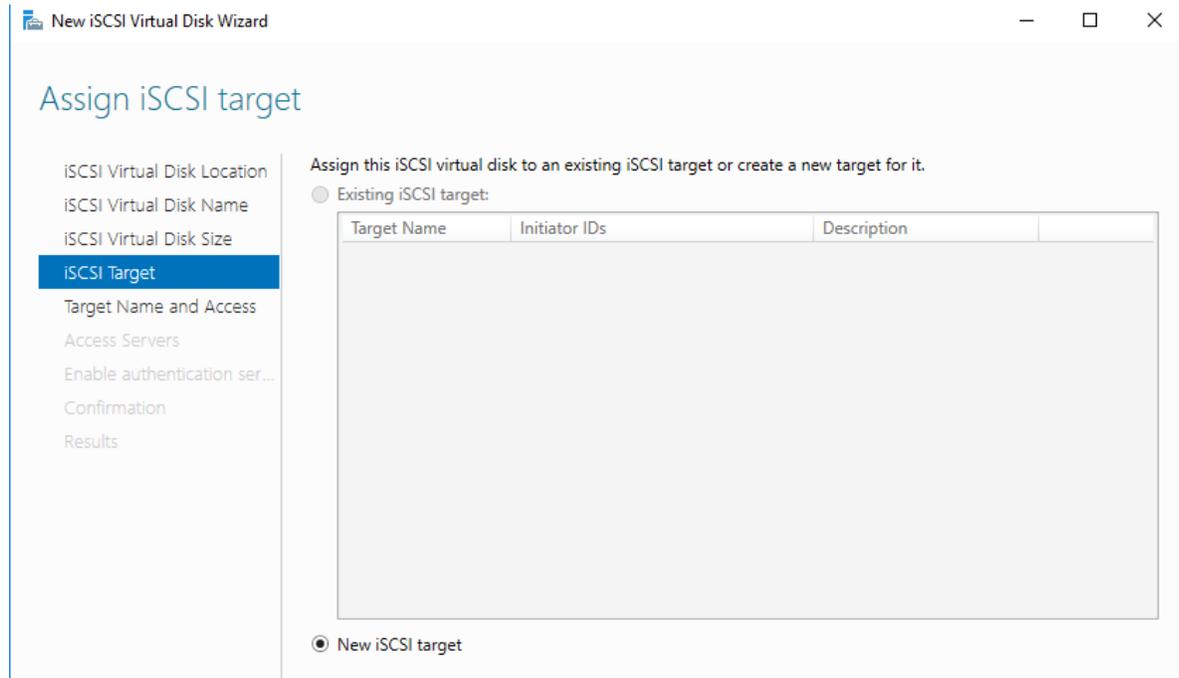
Create 2 iSCSI Disk (one for Data and another for Quorum) and connect them to both Failover cluster nodes

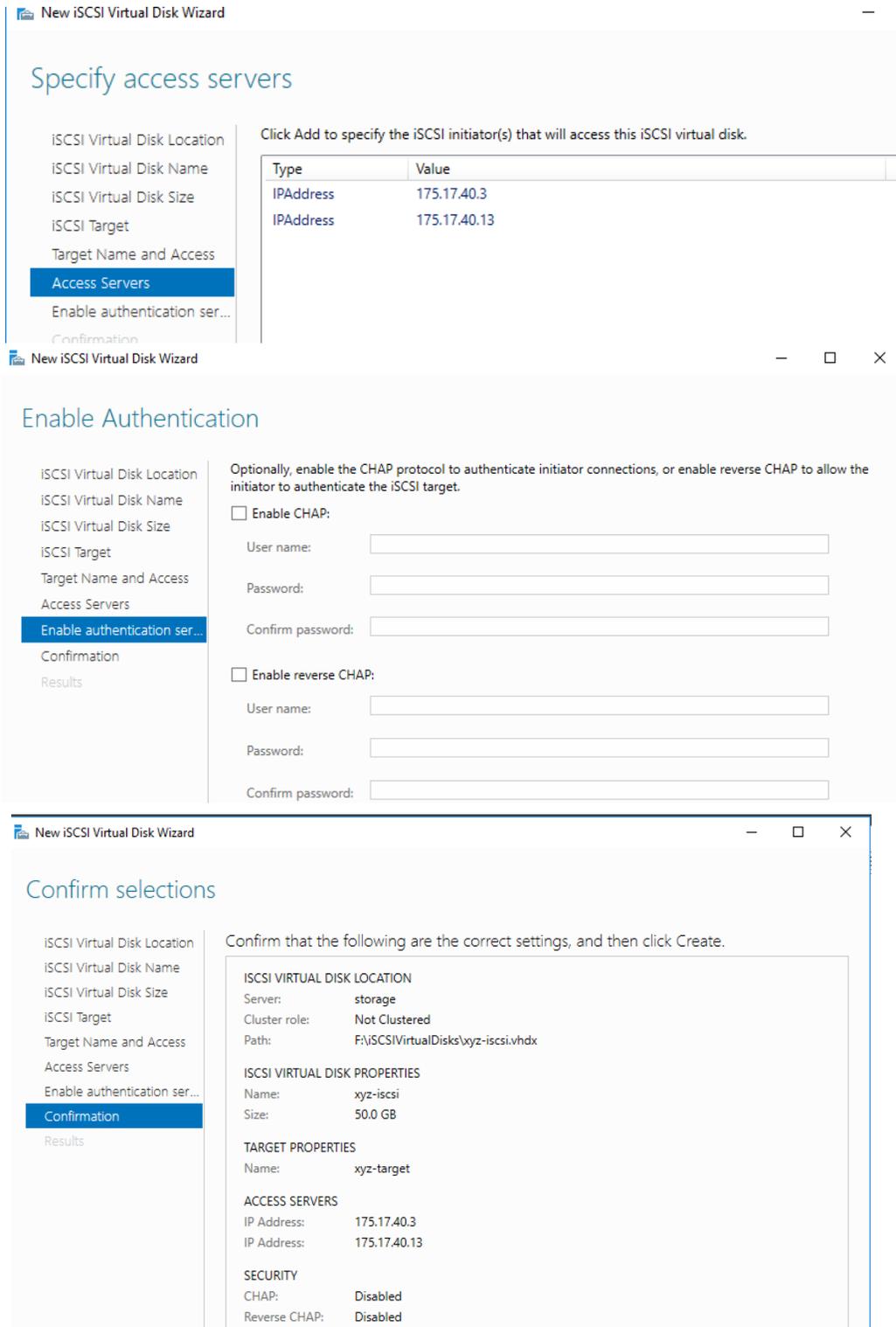
The screenshot displays the Windows Server Storage Management console. On the left, a navigation pane shows 'Storage Pools' selected. The main area is divided into three sections:

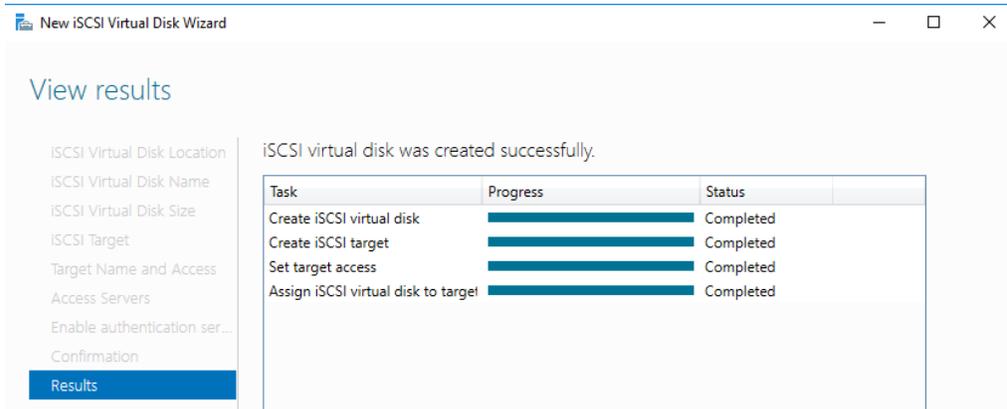
- STORAGE POOLS:** Shows 'All storage pools | 1 total'. A table lists 'xyz-storage' as a Storage Pool of type 'storage'.
- VIRTUAL DISKS:** Shows 'xyz-storage on storage'. A table lists 'xyz-disk' with a Parity layout, Thin provisioning, 100 GB capacity, and 2.00 GB allocated.
- PHYSICAL DISKS:** Shows 'xyz-storage on storage'. A table lists three 'Msft Virtual Disk (storage)' entries, each with a 100 GB capacity.



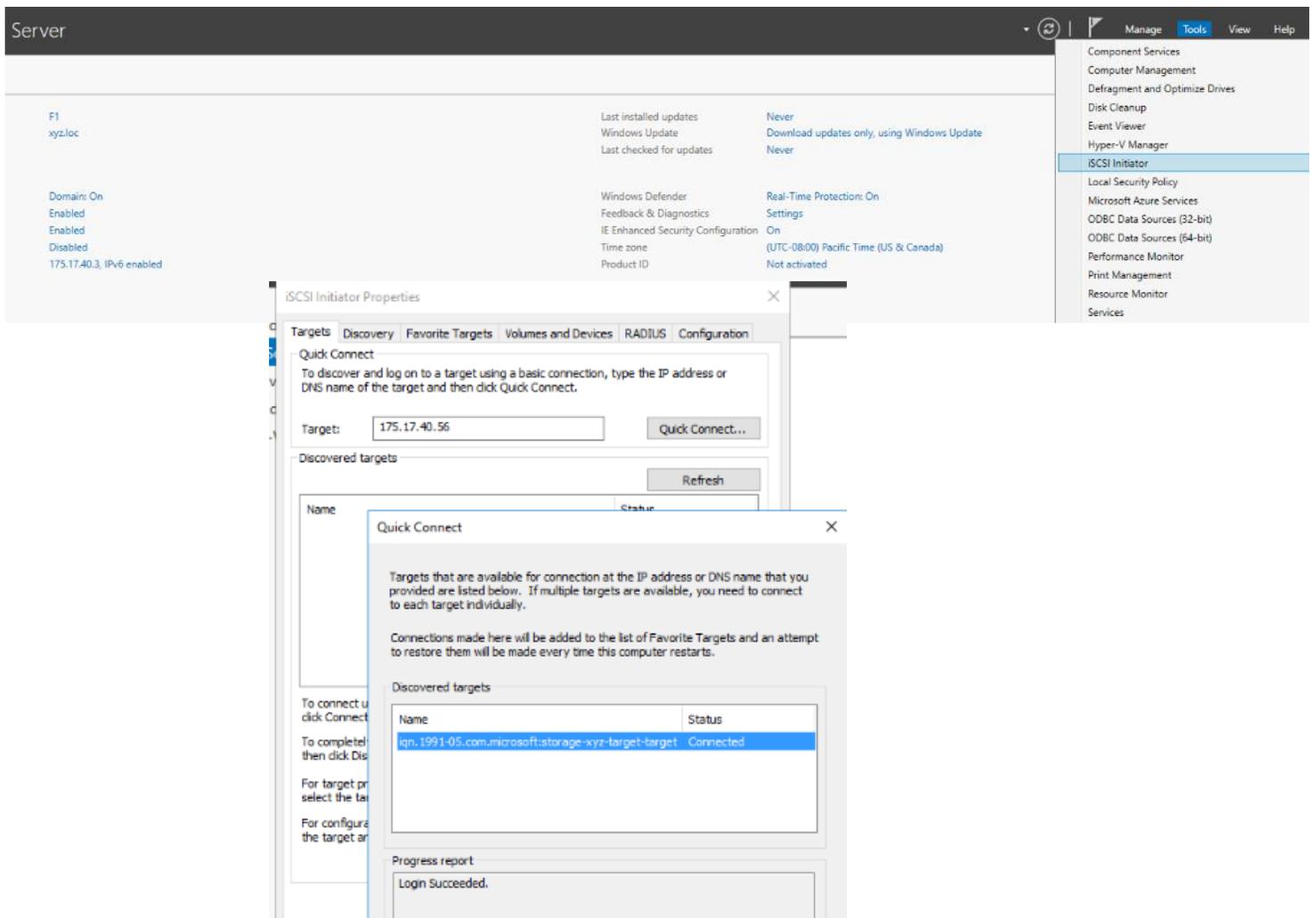
Configure the two failover nodes to function as iSCSI initiators.



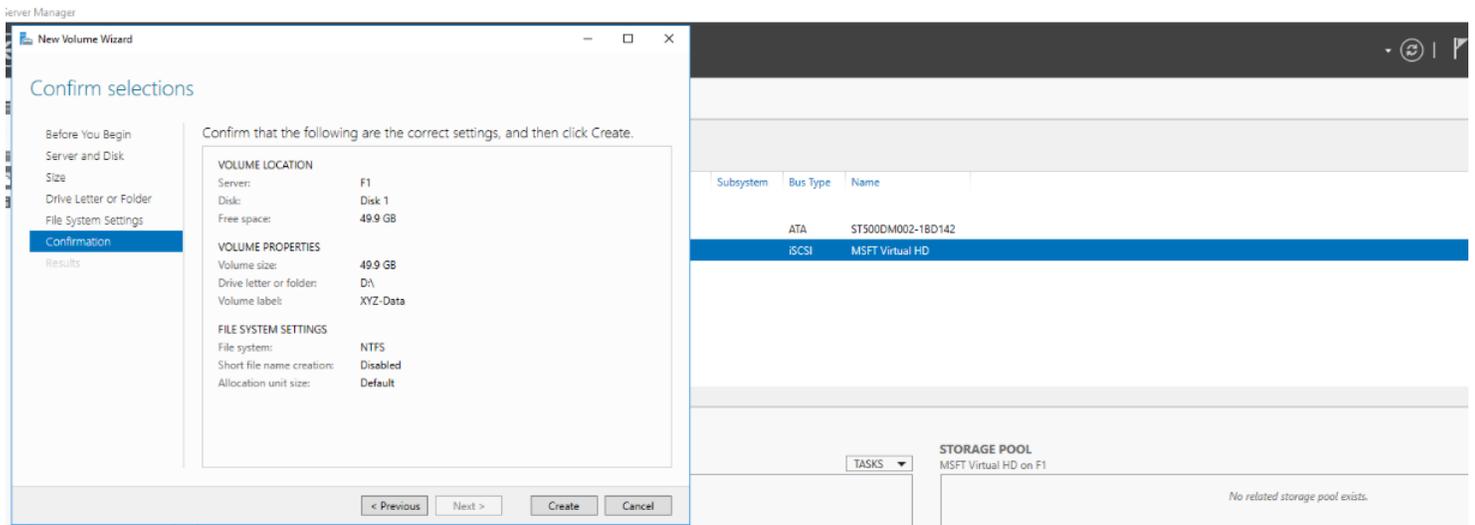
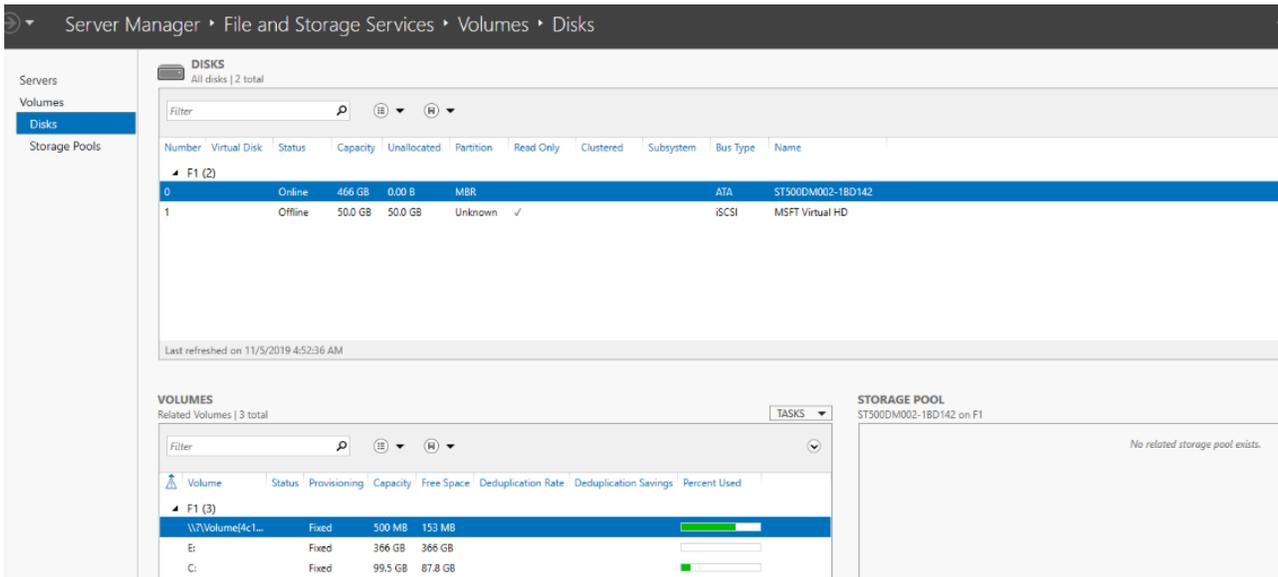




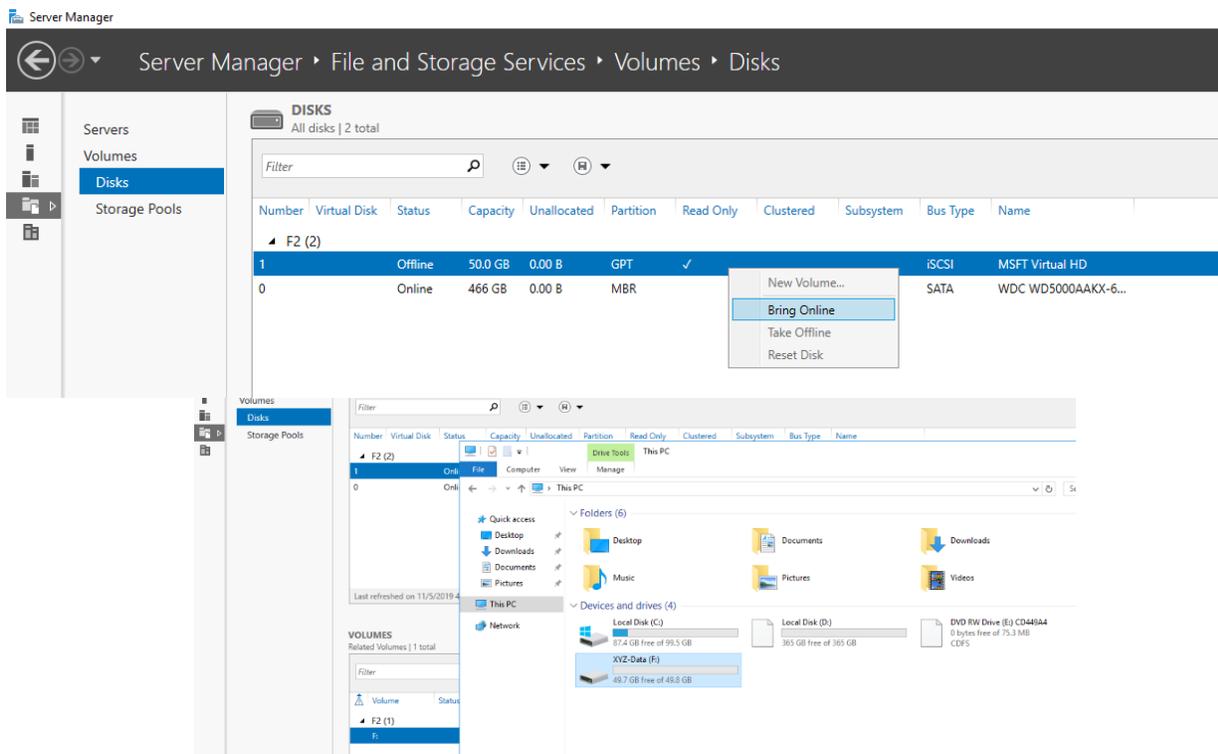
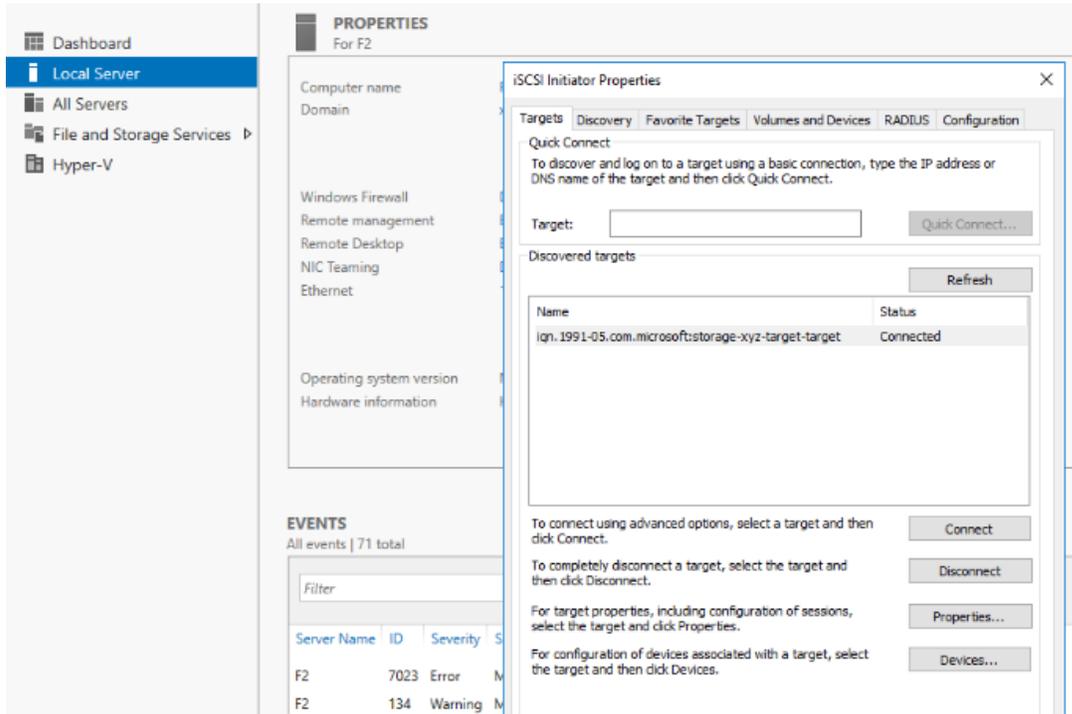
attach the isici target disk to each of the nodes.

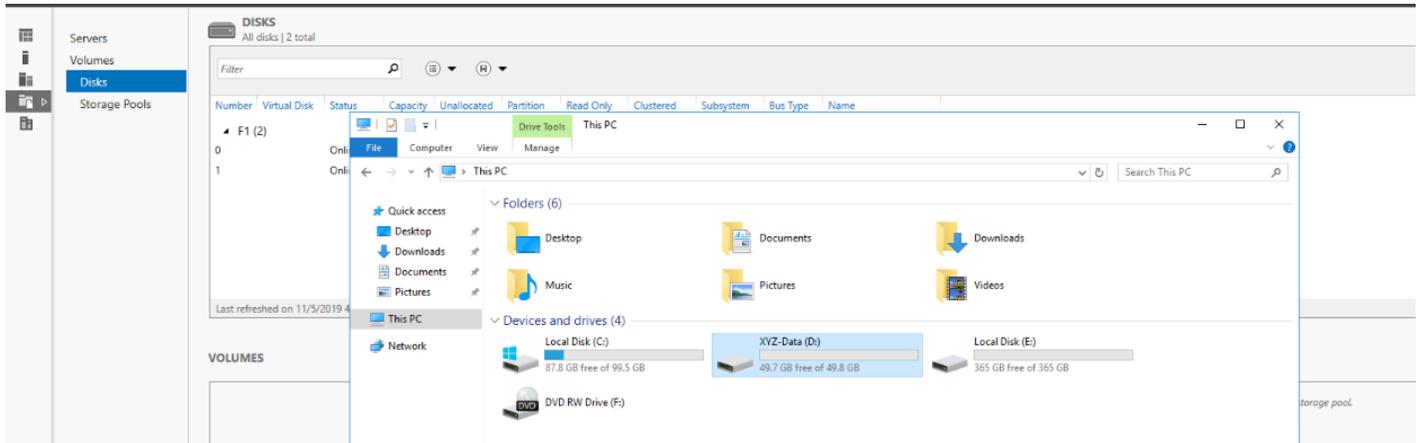


Bring the disk online and configure it

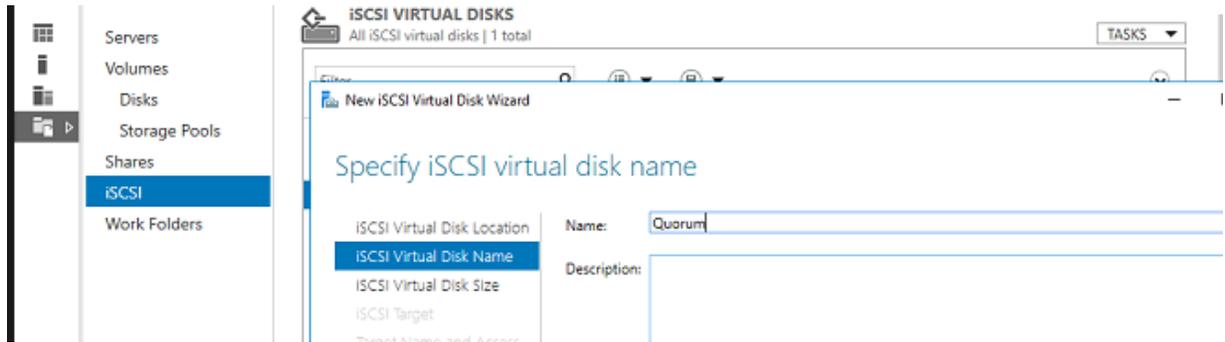


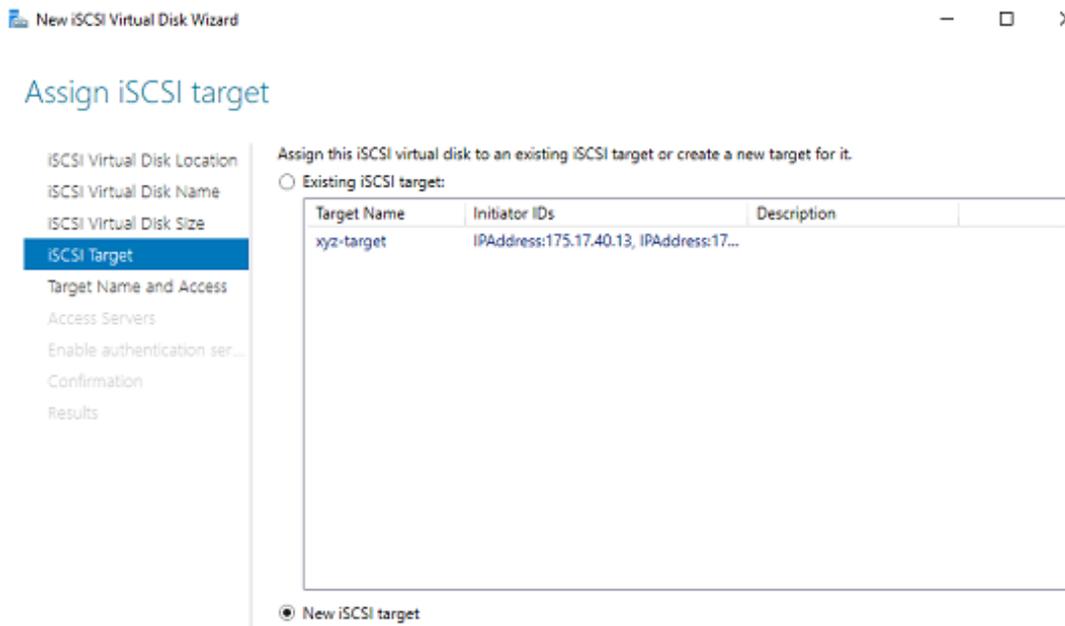
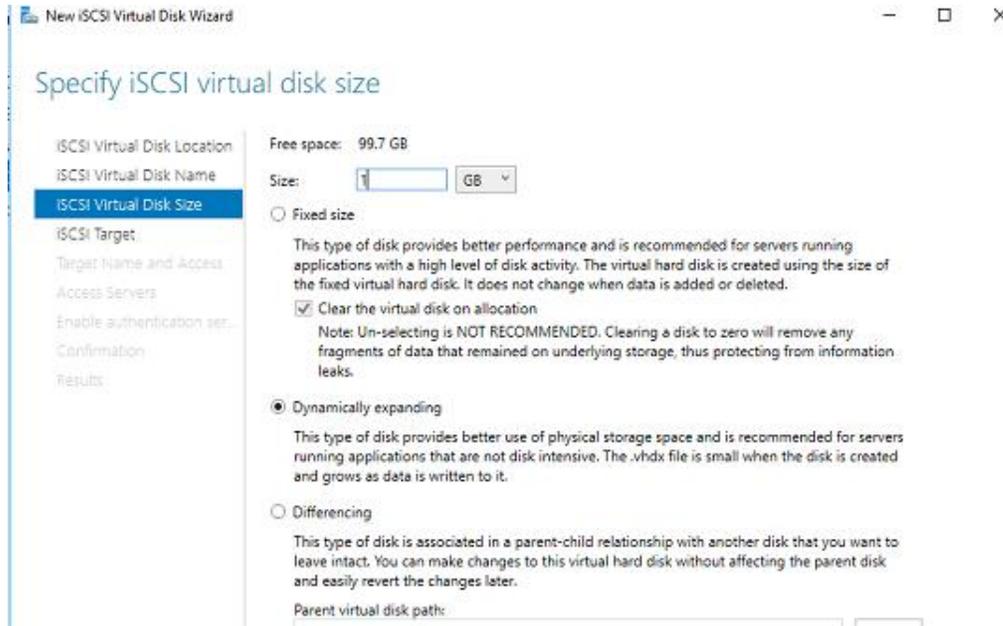
Now simply link the iscsi target from a separate node (there's no need for reformatting, just bring it online).

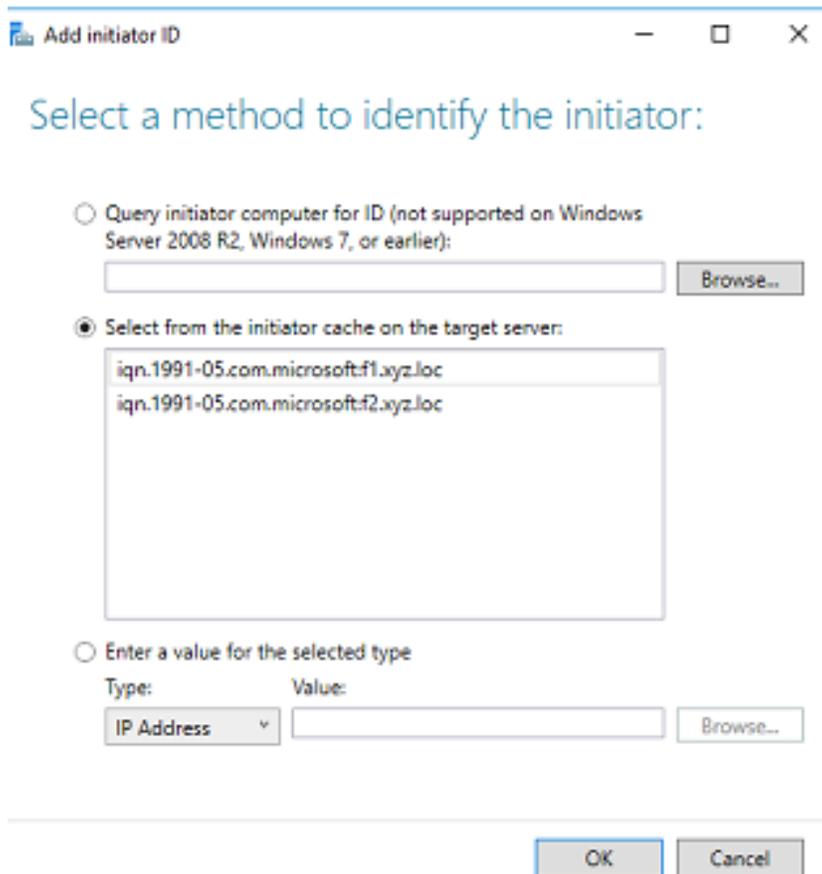
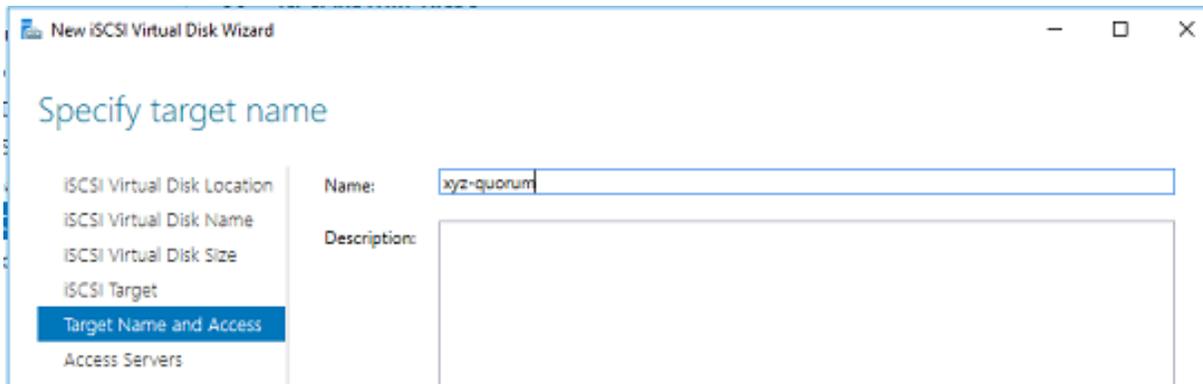




Incorporate an additional quorum disk as an iSCSI target on the storage server.







New iSCSI Virtual Disk Wizard
— □ ×

## Specify access servers

- ISCSI Virtual Disk Location
- ISCSI Virtual Disk Name
- ISCSI Virtual Disk Size
- ISCSI Target
- Target Name and Access
- Access Servers
- Enable authentication ser...
- Confirmation
- Results

Click Add to specify the iSCSI initiator(s) that will access this iSCSI virtual disk.

Type	Value
IQN	iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:f1.xyz.loc
IQN	iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:f2.xyz.loc

New iSCSI Virtual Disk Wizard
— □ ×

## Confirm selections

- ISCSI Virtual Disk Location
- ISCSI Virtual Disk Name
- ISCSI Virtual Disk Size
- ISCSI Target
- Target Name and Access
- Access Servers
- Enable authentication ser...
- Confirmation
- Results

Confirm that the following are the correct settings, and then click Create.

**ISCSI VIRTUAL DISK LOCATION**

Server: storage  
Cluster role: Not Clustered  
Path: F:\ISCSIVirtualDisks\Quorum.vhdx

**ISCSI VIRTUAL DISK PROPERTIES**

Name: Quorum  
Size: 1.00 GB

**TARGET PROPERTIES**

Name: xyz-quorum

**ACCESS SERVERS**

IQN: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:f1.xyz.loc  
IQN: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:f2.xyz.loc

**SECURITY**

CHAP: Disabled  
Reverse CHAP: Disabled

New iSCSI Virtual Disk Wizard
— □ ×

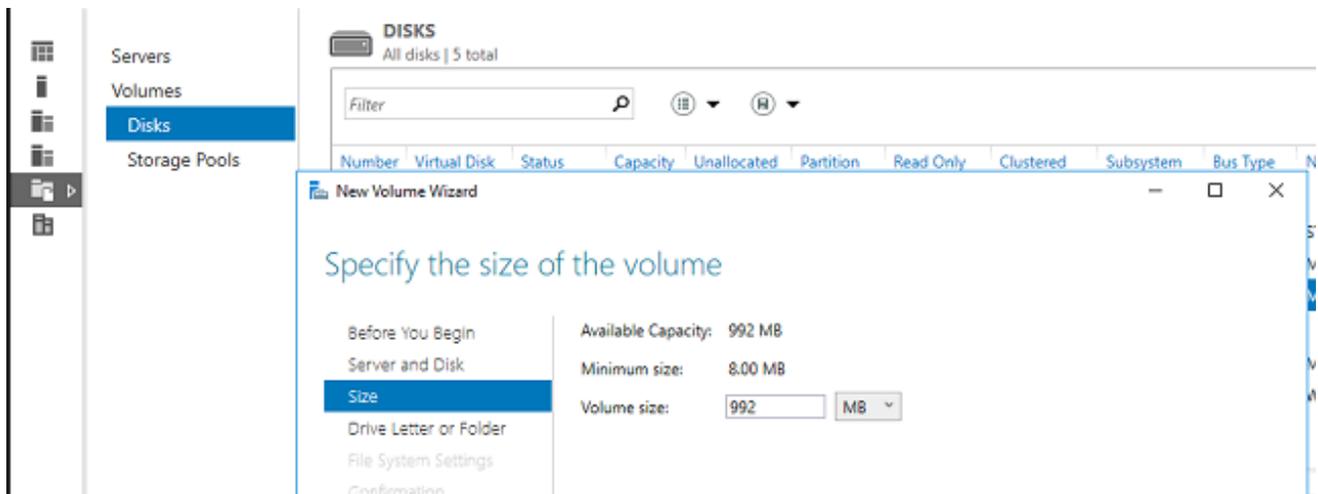
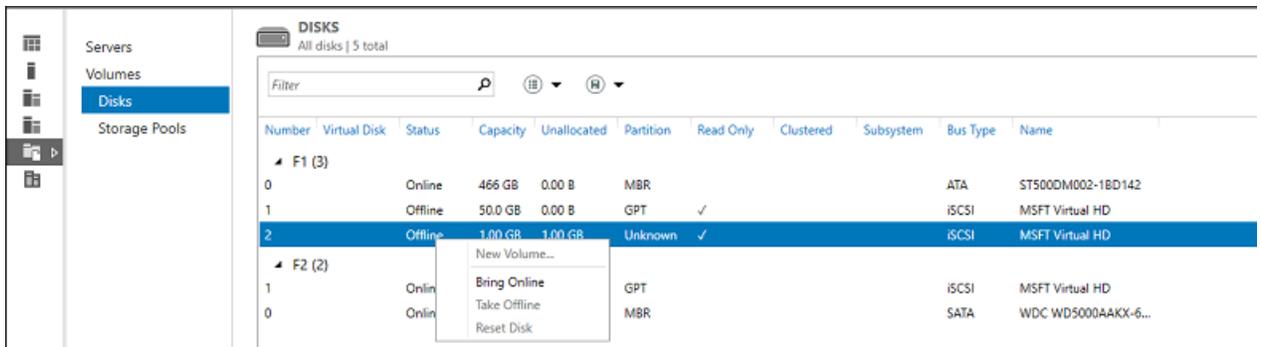
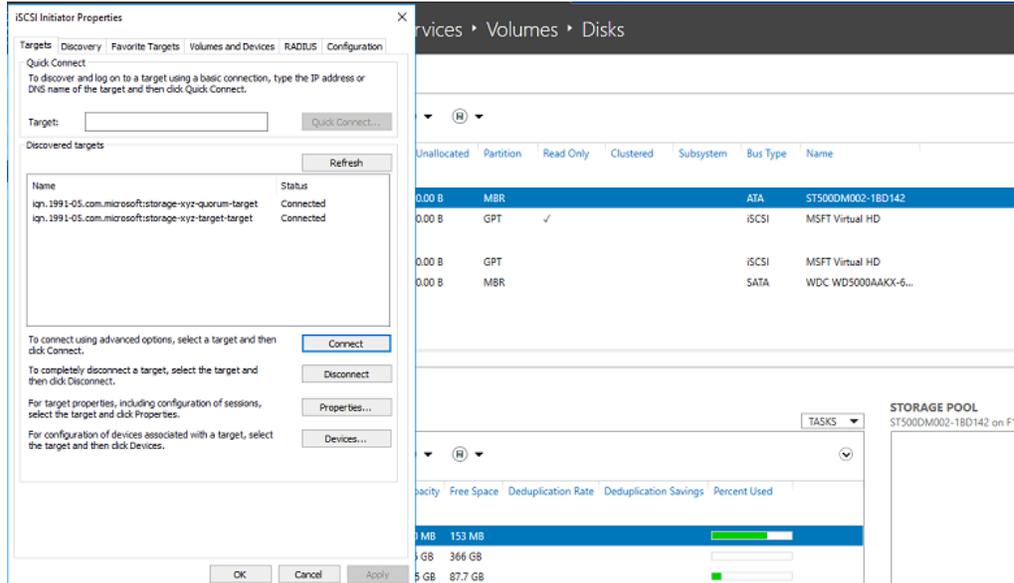
## View results

- ISCSI Virtual Disk Location
- ISCSI Virtual Disk Name
- ISCSI Virtual Disk Size
- ISCSI Target
- Target Name and Access
- Access Servers
- Enable authentication ser...
- Confirmation
- Results

iSCSI virtual disk was created successfully.

Task	Progress	Status
Create iSCSI virtual disk	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070c0;"></div>	Completed
Create iSCSI target	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070c0;"></div>	Completed
Set target access	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070c0;"></div>	Completed
Assign iSCSI virtual disk to target	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070c0;"></div>	Completed

Link both nodes to the Quorum disk via initiator and set it up as a volume.



now attach it to a different node

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Storage Spaces console. On the left, a navigation pane includes Servers, Volumes, Disks, and Storage Pools. The main area is divided into three sections: DISKS, VOLUMES, and STORAGE POOL. The DISKS section shows a table of disks with columns for Number, Virtual Disk, Status, Capacity, Unallocated, Partition, Read Only, Clustered, Subsystem, Bus Type, and Name. The VOLUMES section shows a table of volumes with columns for Volume, Status, Provisioning, Capacity, Free Space, Deduplication Rate, Deduplication Savings, and Percent Used. The STORAGE POOL section shows a single pool named 'MSFT Virtual HD on F2'.

Number	Virtual Disk	Status	Capacity	Unallocated	Partition	Read Only	Clustered	Subsystem	Bus Type	Name
F2 (3)										
1		Online	50.0 GB	0.00 B	GPT				iSCSI	MSFT Virtual HD
0		Online	466 GB	0.00 B	MBR				SATA	WDC WD5000AAKX-6...
2		Online	1.00 GB	0.00 B	GPT				iSCSI	MSFT Virtual HD

Volume	Status	Provisioning	Capacity	Free Space	Deduplication Rate	Deduplication Savings	Percent Used
F2 (1)							
G:	Fixed		992 MB	968 MB			

Set up the failover cluster on both nodes.

It's advised to set up the file server initially in case it needs to serve as a failover system.

The screenshot shows the Windows Server Failover Cluster Manager console. On the left, a navigation pane includes Dashboard, Local Server, All Servers, Failover Servers, File and Storage Services, and Hyper-V. The main area is divided into two sections: SERVERS and EVENTS. The SERVERS section shows a table of servers with columns for Server Name, IPv4 Address, Manageability, Last Update, and Windows Activation. The EVENTS section shows a table of events with columns for Server Name, ID, and Severity. The Add Roles and Features Wizard is open, showing the 'Select destination server' step. The wizard has two radio buttons: 'Select a server from the server pool' (selected) and 'Select a virtual hard disk'. Below the radio buttons is a table of server pool members with columns for Name, IP Address, and Operating System.

Server Name	IPv4 Address	Manageability	Last Update	Windows Activation
F1	175.17.40.3	Online - Performance counters not started	11/5/2019 6:07:50 AM	Not activated
F2	175.17.40.13	Online - Performance counters not started	11/5/2019 6:07:50 AM	Not activated

Server Name	ID	Severity
F2	7023	Error
F2	134	Warning
F2	134	Warning
F2	7023	Error

Name	IP Address	Operating System
F2.ayz.loc	175.17.40.13	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
F1.ayz.loc	175.17.40.3	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter

- Dashboard
- Local Server
- All Servers
- Failover Servers
- File and Storage Services
- Hyper-V

### SERVERS

All servers | 2 total

Server Name	IPv4 Address	Manageability	Last Update	Windows Activation
F1	175.17.40.3	Online - Performance counters not started	11/5/2019 6:17:50 AM	Not activated
F2	175.17.40.13	Online - Performance counters not started	11/5/2019 6:17:50 AM	Not activated

#### Add Roles and Features Wizard

## Select features

Before You Begin

Installation Type

Server Selection

Server Roles

Features

Confirmation

Results

Select one or more features to install on the selected server.

**Features**

- .NET Framework 3.5 Features
- .NET Framework 4.6 Features (2 of 7 installed)
- Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS)
- BitLocker Drive Encryption
- BitLocker Network Unlock
- BranchCache
- Client for NFS
- Containers
- Data Center Bridging
- Direct Play
- Enhanced Storage
- Failover Clustering
- Group Policy Management
- Host Guardian Mode/M Support

#### EVENTS

All events | 147 total

Server Name	ID	Severity
F2	7023	Error
F2	134	Warning
F2	134	Warning
F2	7023	Error

- Dashboard
- Local Server
- All Servers
- Failover Servers
- File and Storage Services
- Hyper-V

### SERVERS

All servers | 2 total

Server Name	IPv4 Address	Manageability	Last Update	Windows Activation
F1	175.17.40.3	Online - Performance counters not started	11/5/2019 6:20:07 AM	Not activated
F2	175.17.40.13	Online - Performance counters not started	11/5/2019 6:17:50 AM	Not activated

#### Add Roles and Features Wizard

## Installation progress

Before You Begin

Installation Type

Server Selection

Server Roles

Features

Confirmation

Results

View installation progress

**Feature installation**

Installation succeeded on F1.xyz.loc.

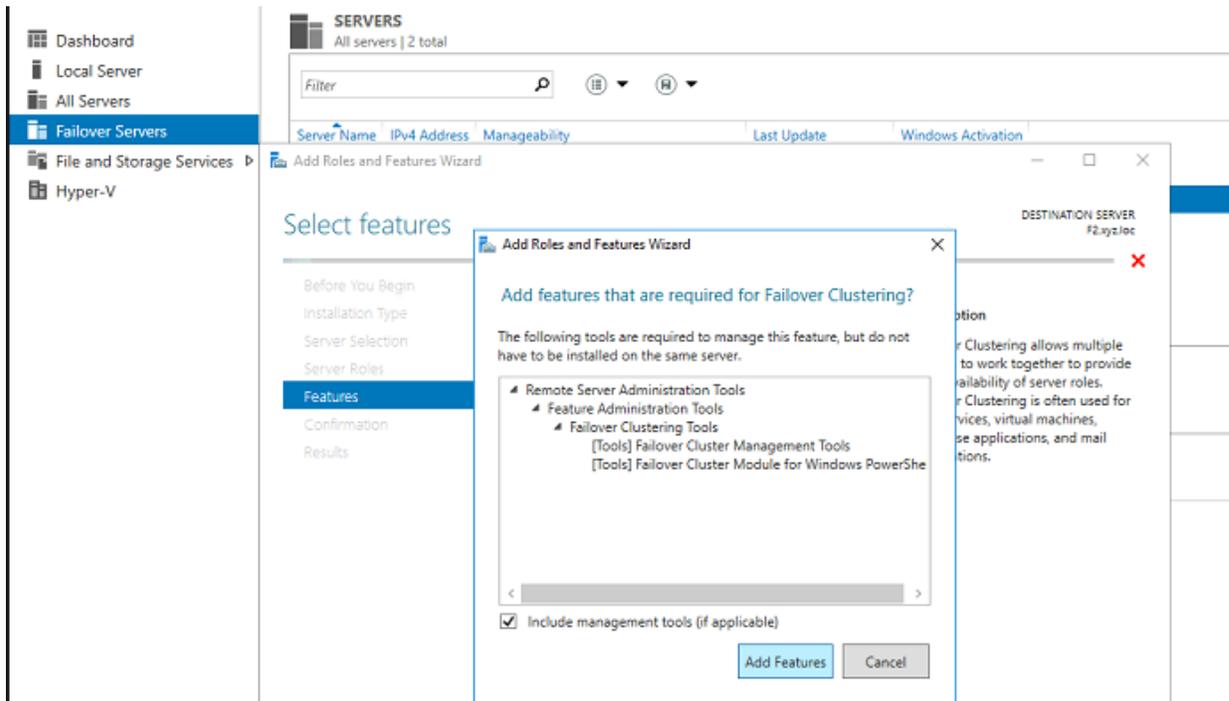
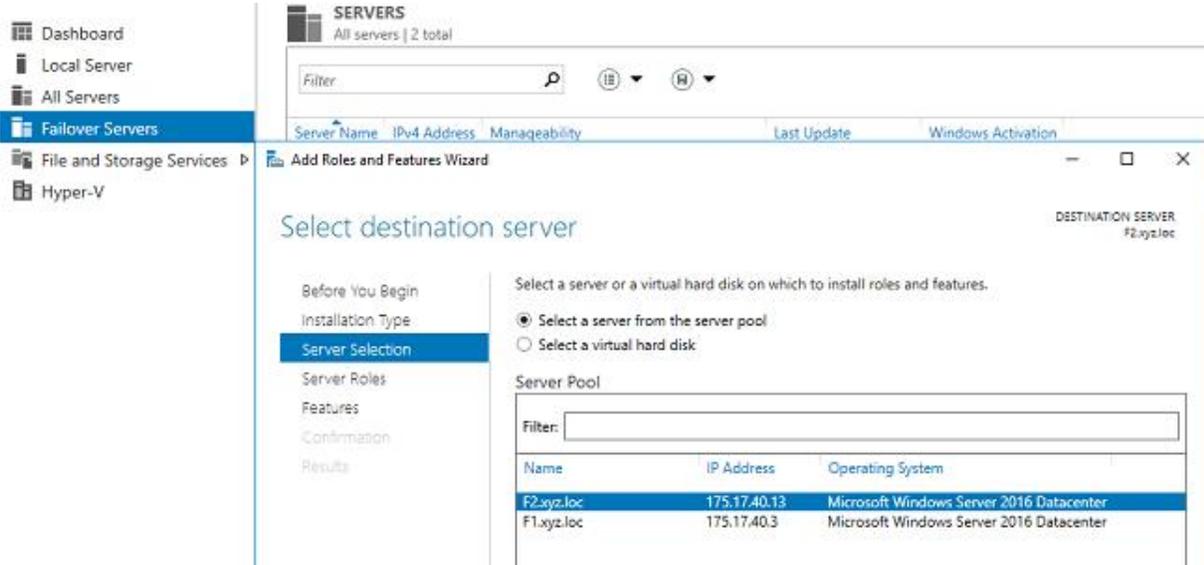
**Failover Clustering**

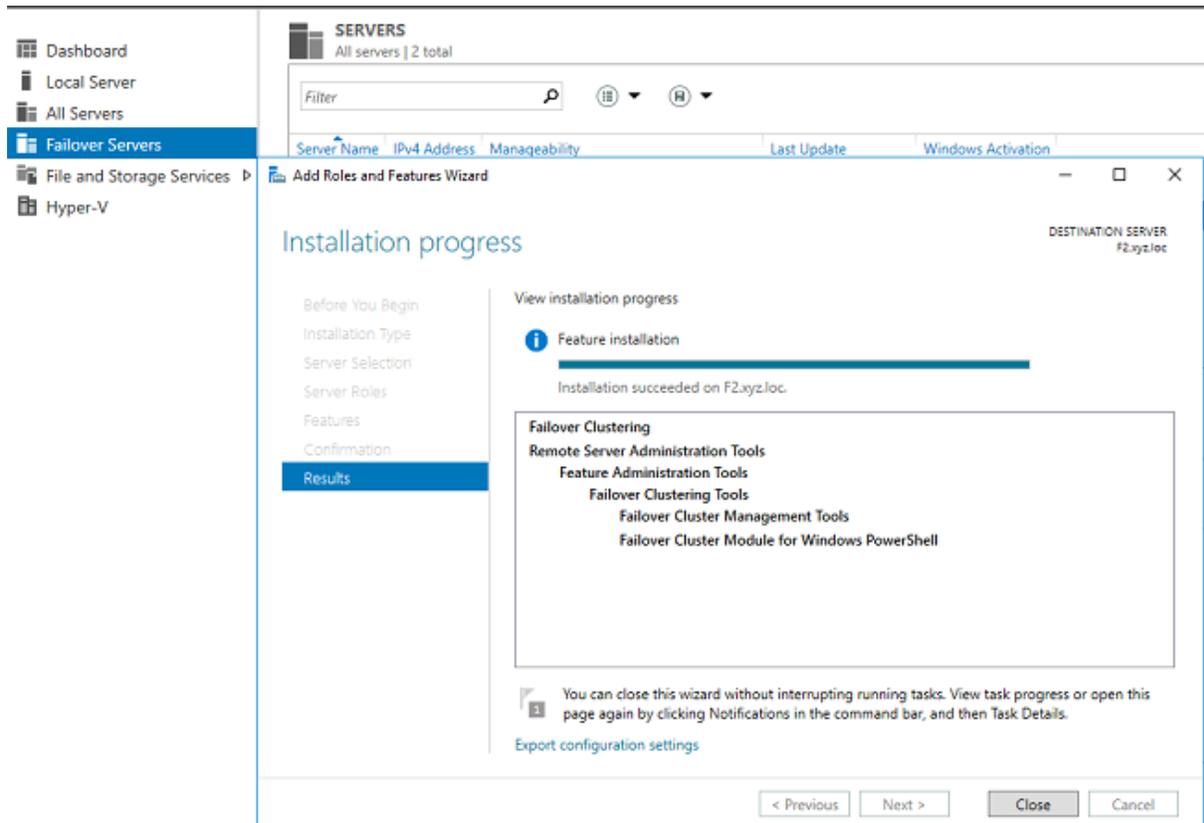
- Remote Server Administration Tools
- Feature Administration Tools
- Failover Clustering Tools
- Failover Cluster Management Tools
- Failover Cluster Module for Windows PowerShell

#### EVENTS

All events | 150 total

Server Name	ID	Severity
F2	7023	Error
F2	134	Warning

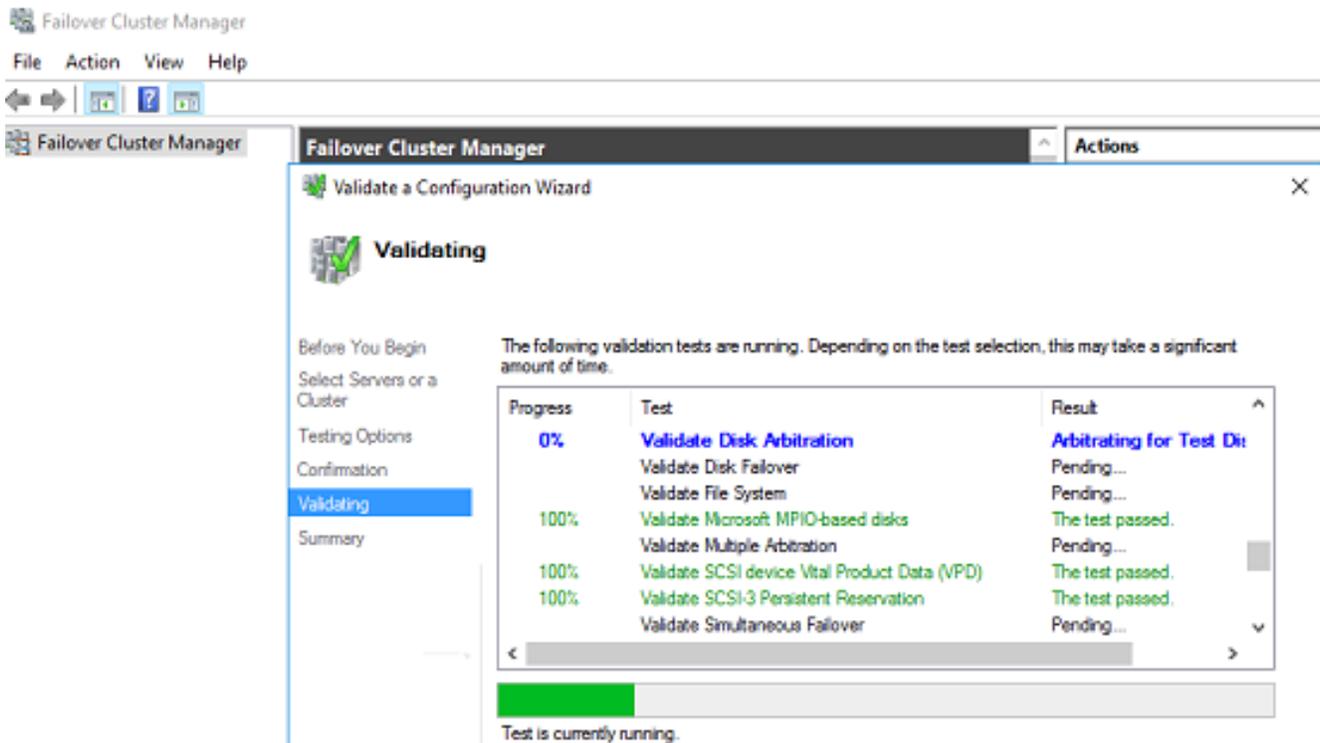
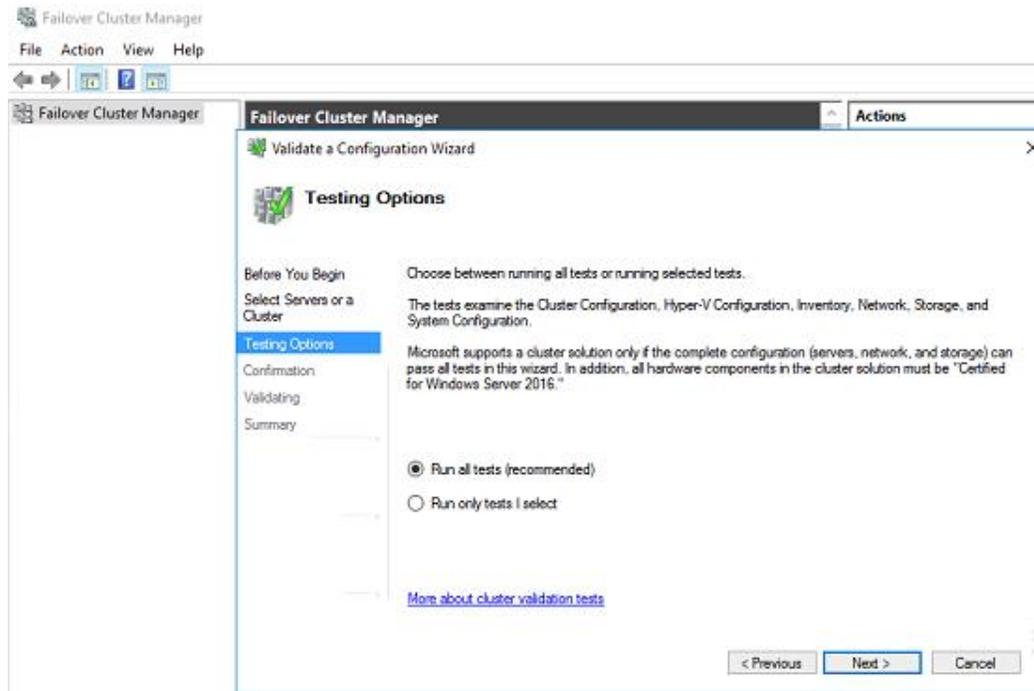




We're prepared to integrate two nodes into the cluster now.

First, check that the required setup is in place on both nodes to function as a failover cluster.





Examine the test report and address any highlighted issues.



## Failover Cluster Validation Report

**Node:** F1.xyz.loc  
**Node:** F2.xyz.loc  
**Started:** 11/5/2019 6:49:25 AM  
**Completed:** 11/5/2019 6:51:58 AM

Validated  
Validated

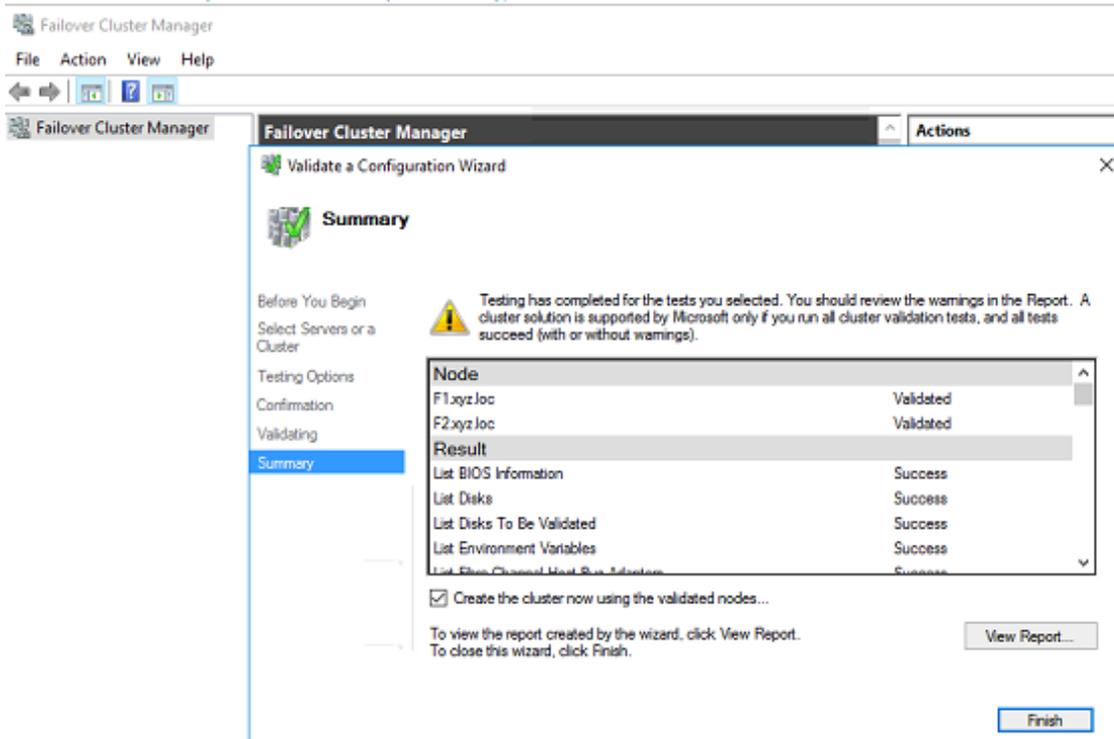
The Validate a Configuration Wizard must be run after any change is made to the configuration of the cluster or hardware. For more information, see <http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=280145>.

### Results by Category

Name	Result Summary	Description
<a href="#">Hyper-V Configuration</a>		Success
<a href="#">Inventory</a>		Success
<a href="#">Network</a>		Warning
<a href="#">Storage</a>		Success
<a href="#">System Configuration</a>		Success

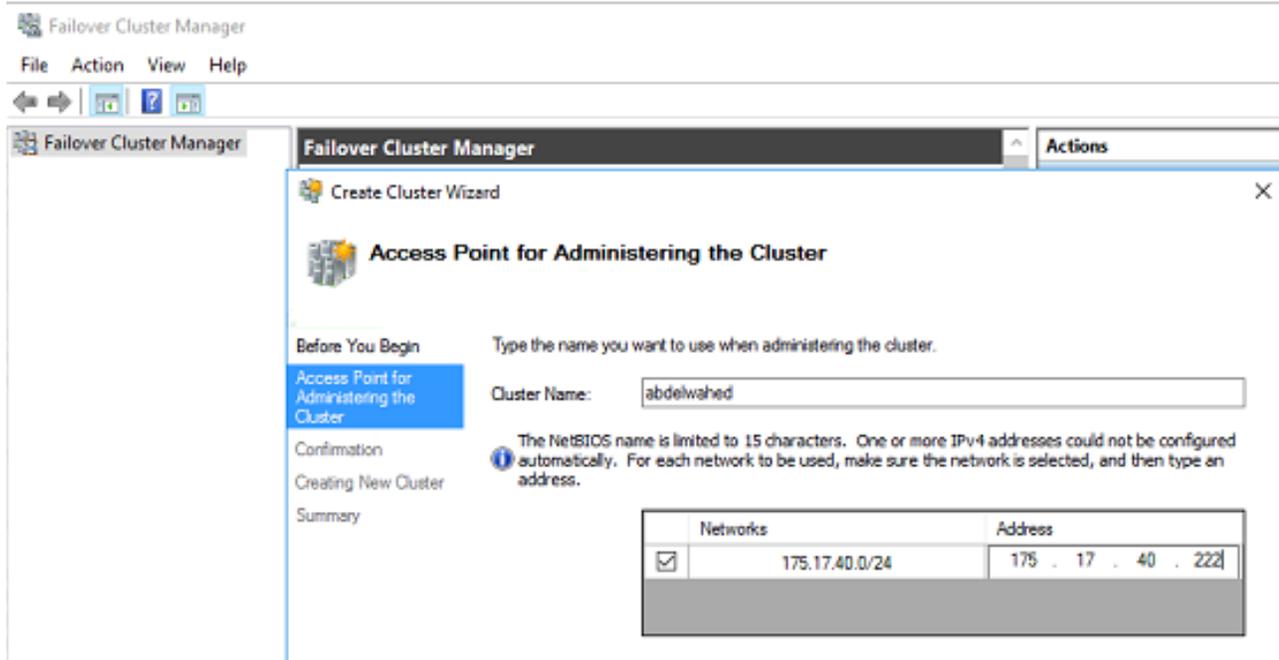
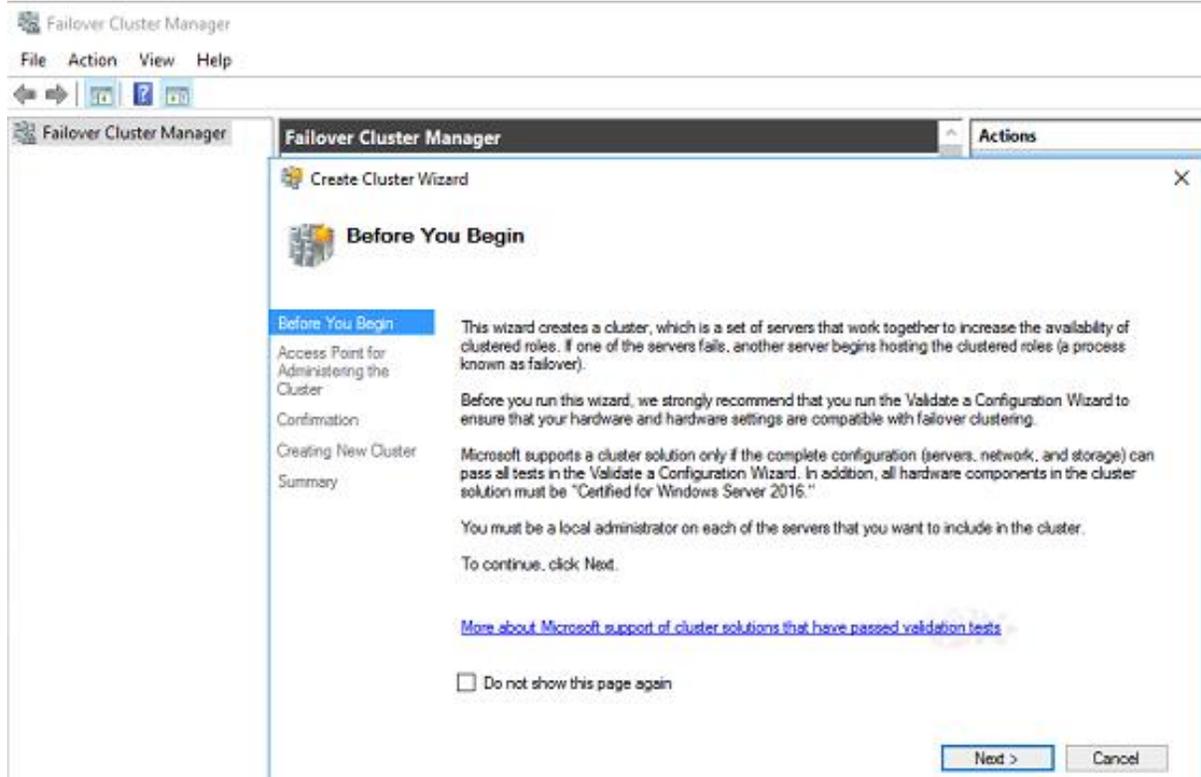
### Hyper-V Configuration

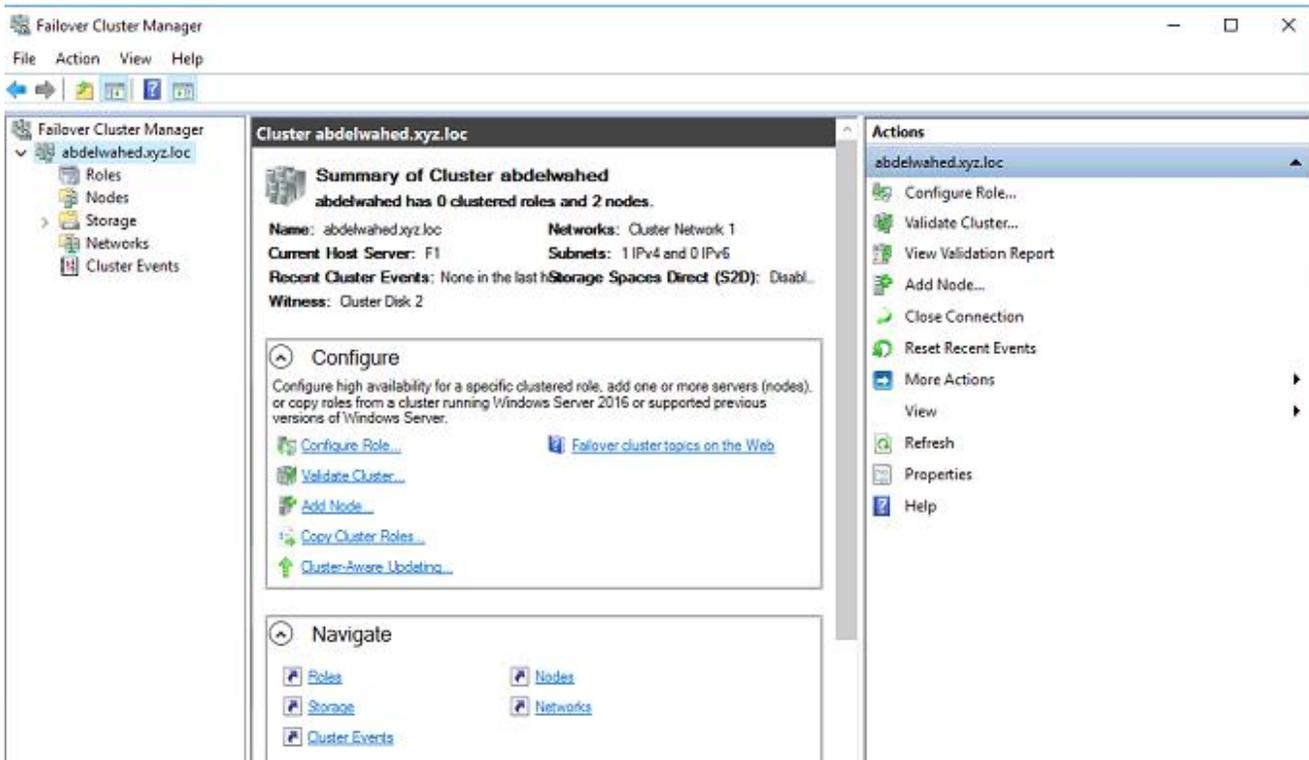
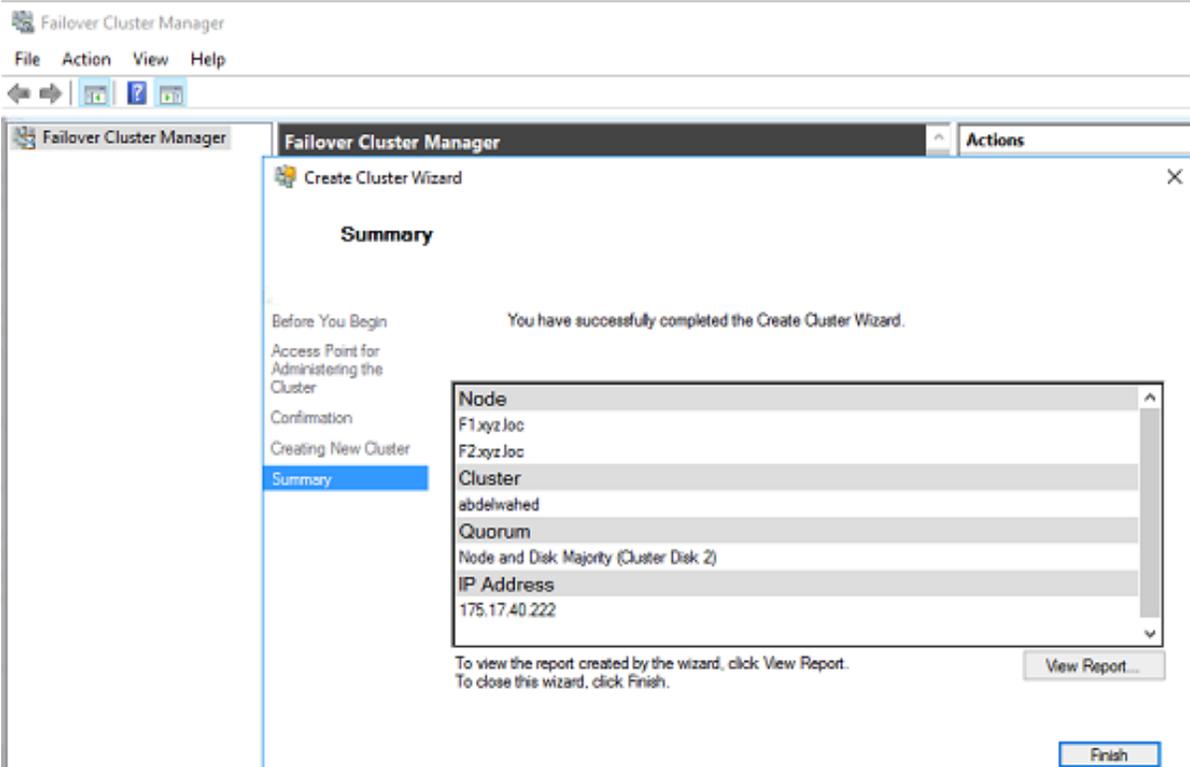
Name	Result	Description
<a href="#">List Information About Servers Running Hyper-V</a>		Success
<a href="#">Validate Compatibility of Virtual Fibre Channel SANs for Hyper-V</a>		Success
<a href="#">Validate Hyper-V Memory Resource Pool Compatibility</a>		Success
<a href="#">Validate Hyper-V Network Resource Pool And Virtual Switch Compatibility</a>		Success
<a href="#">Validate Hyper-V Processor Resource Pool Compatibility</a>		Success
<a href="#">Validate Hyper-V Role Installed</a>		Success
<a href="#">Validate Hyper-V Storage Resource Pool Compatibility</a>		Success



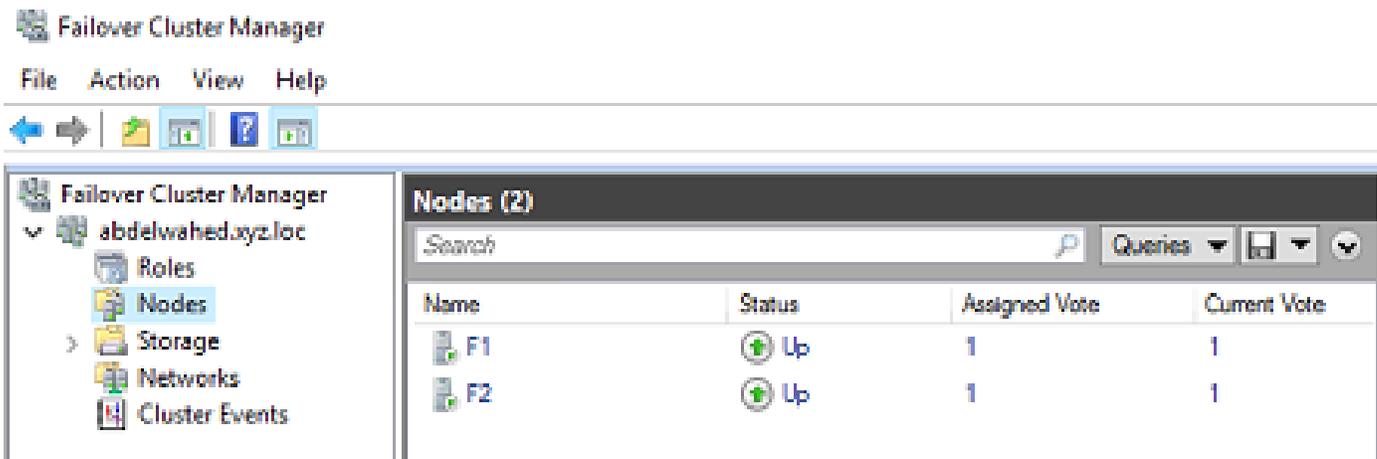
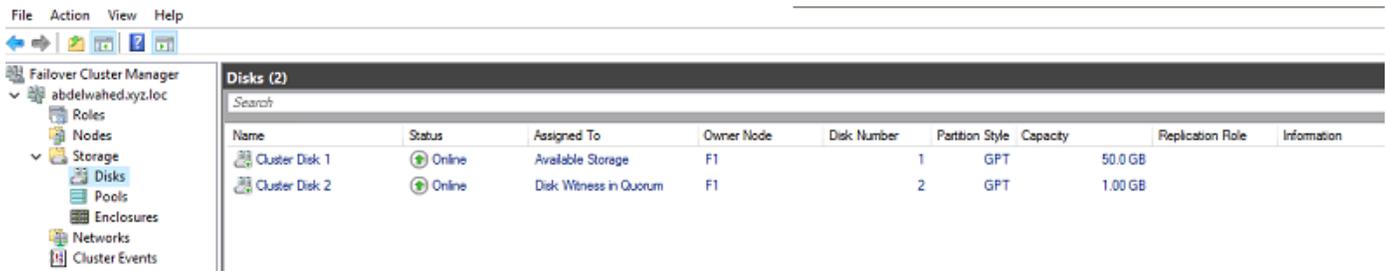
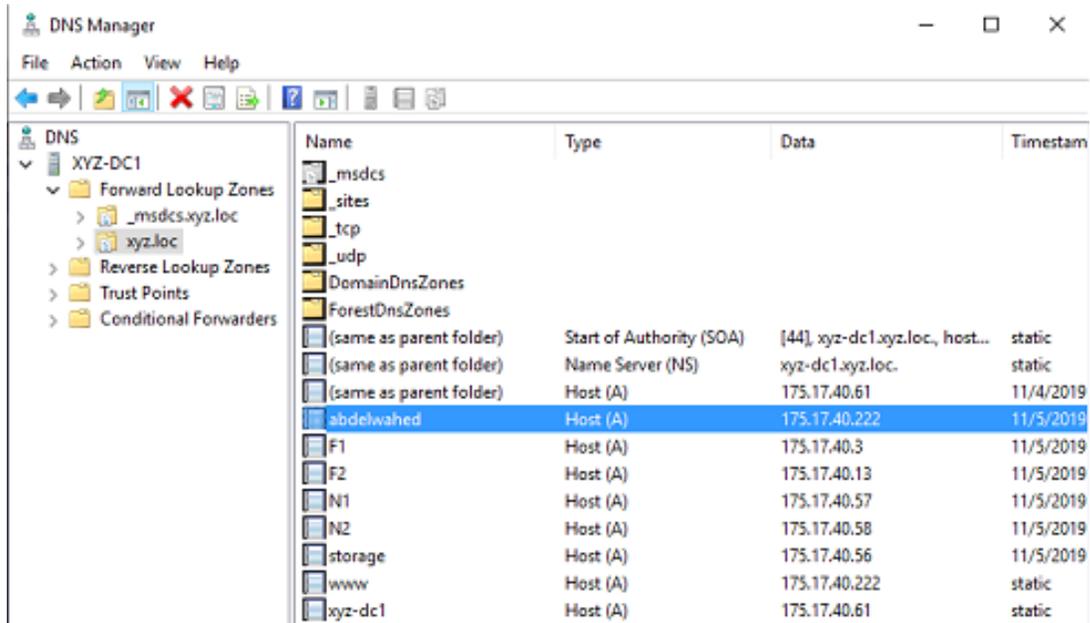
are prepared to construct our cluster.

Now, we

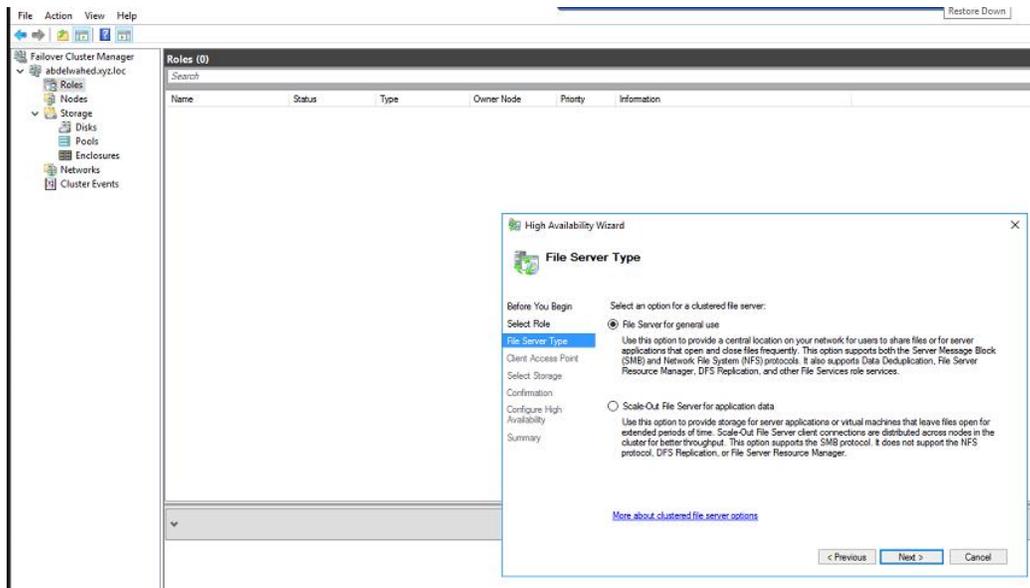
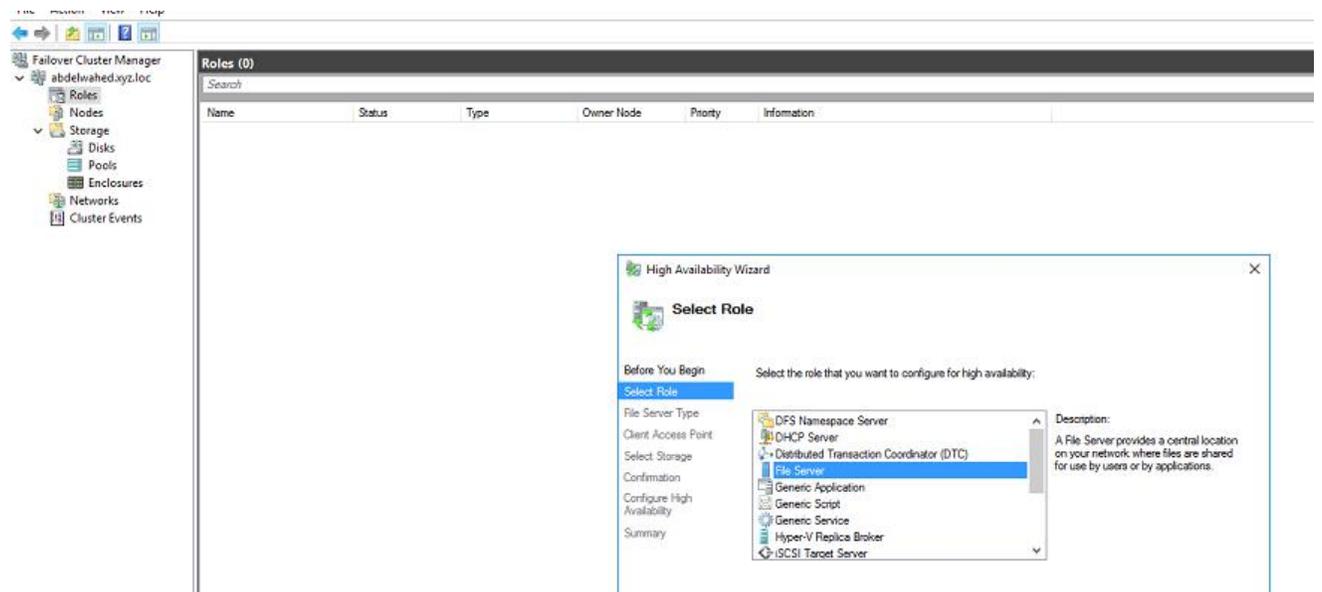
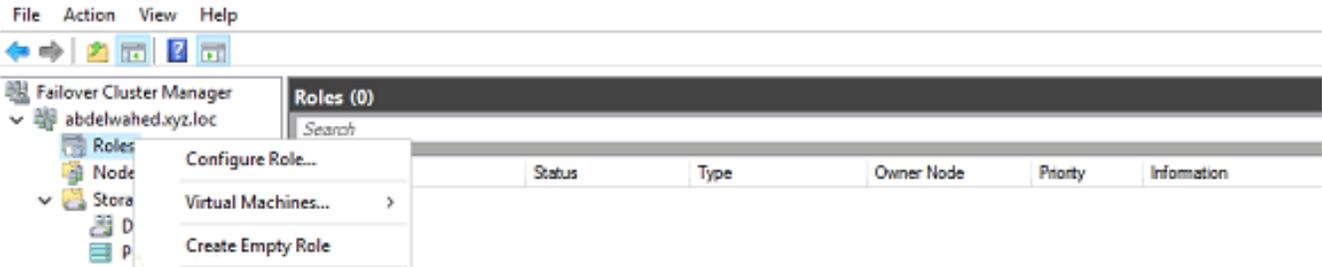


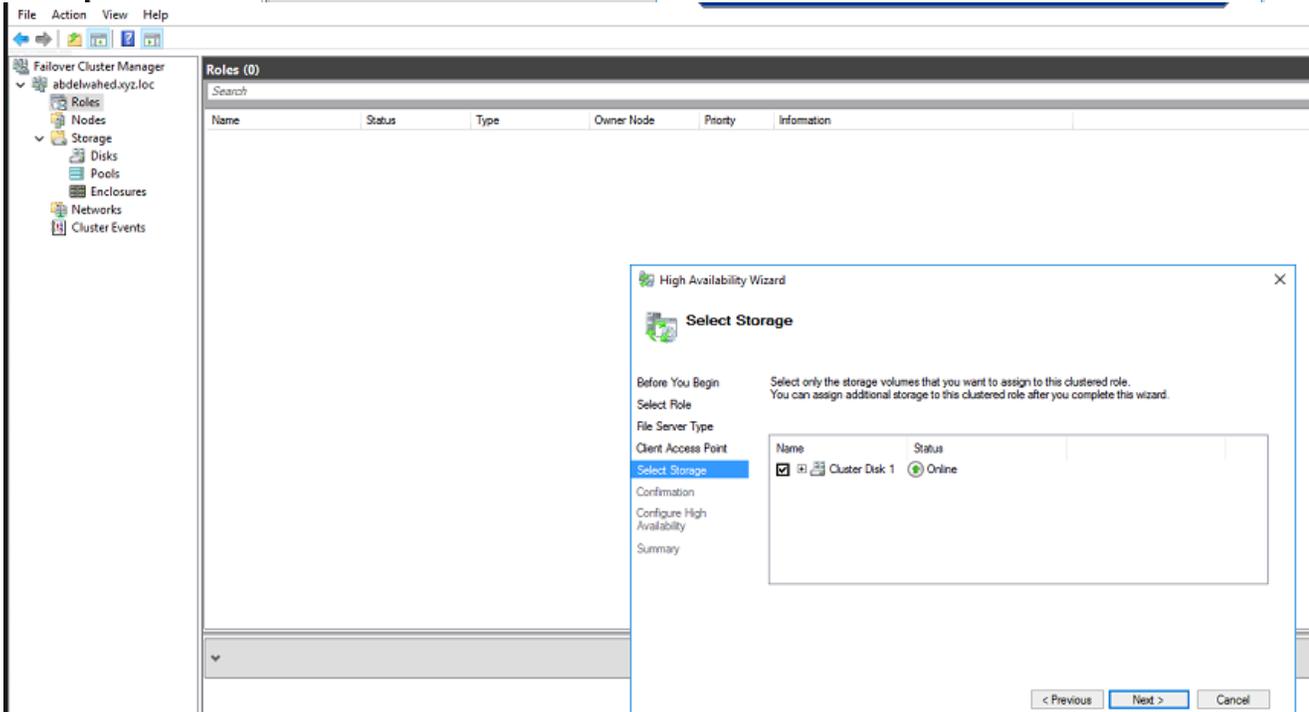
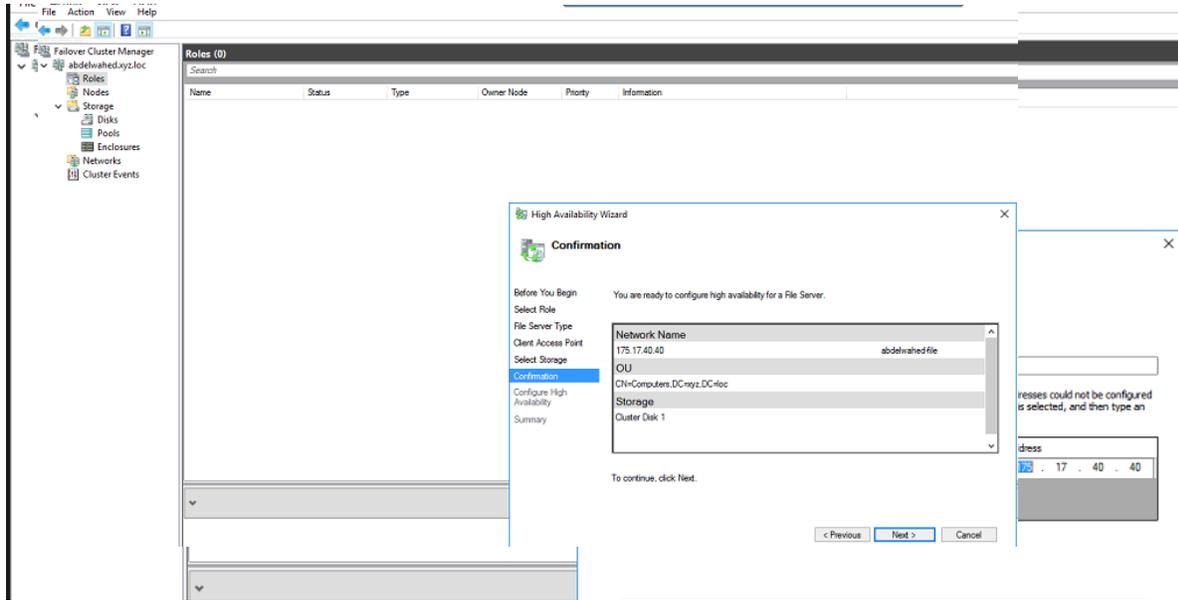


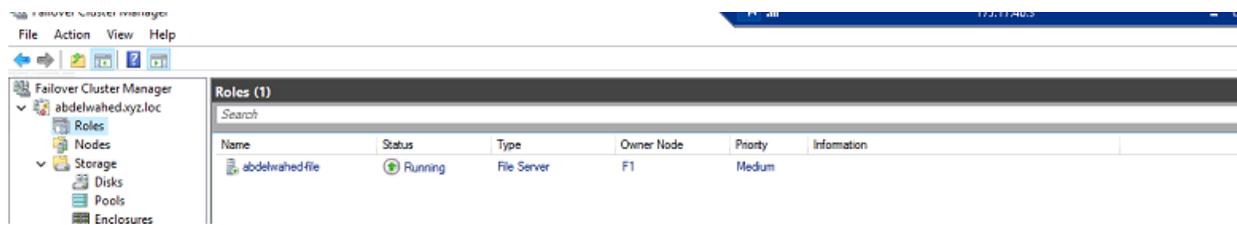
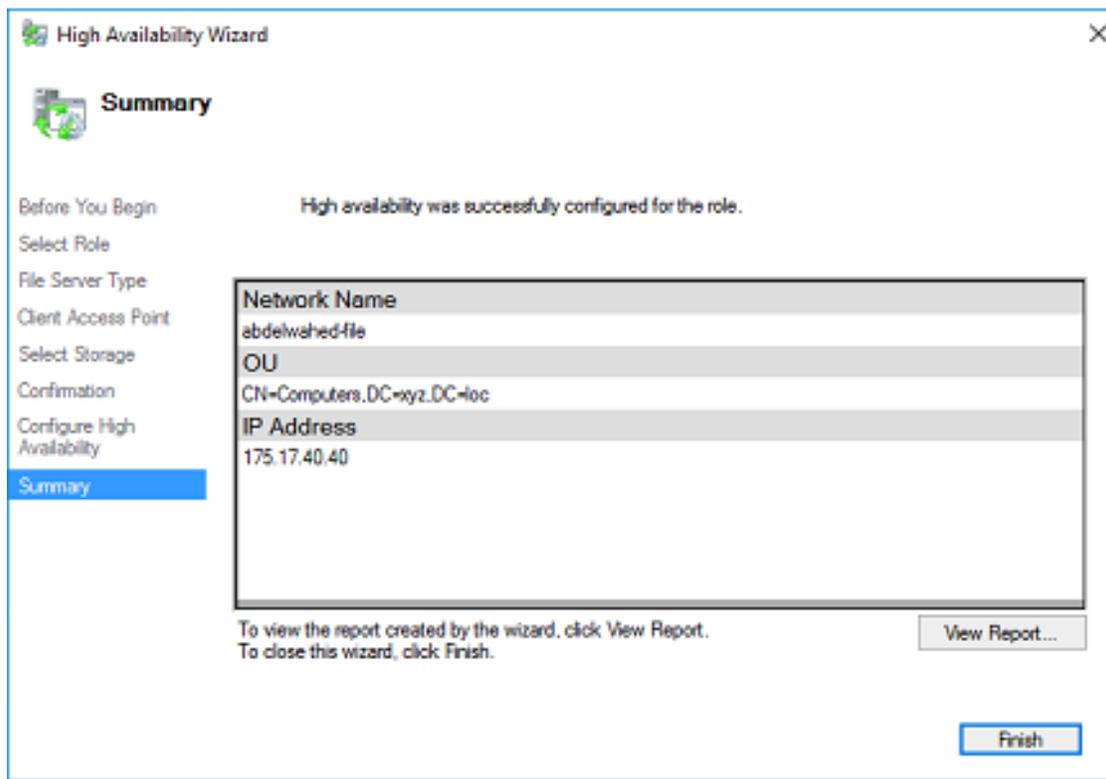
A record for the cluster name is created in the DNS server, allowing us to access the cluster via its name.



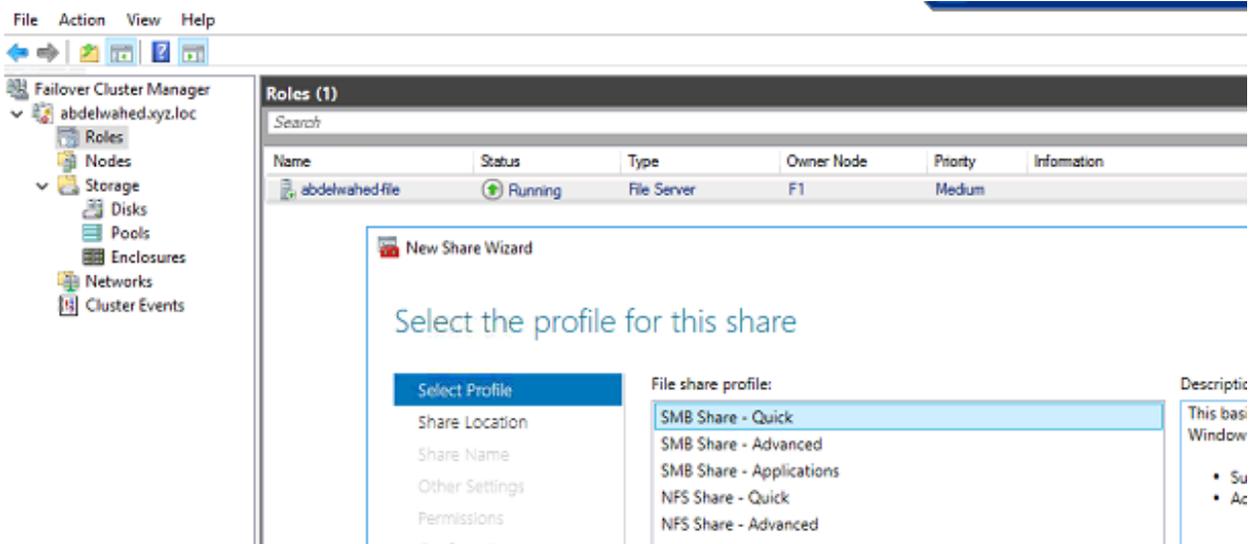
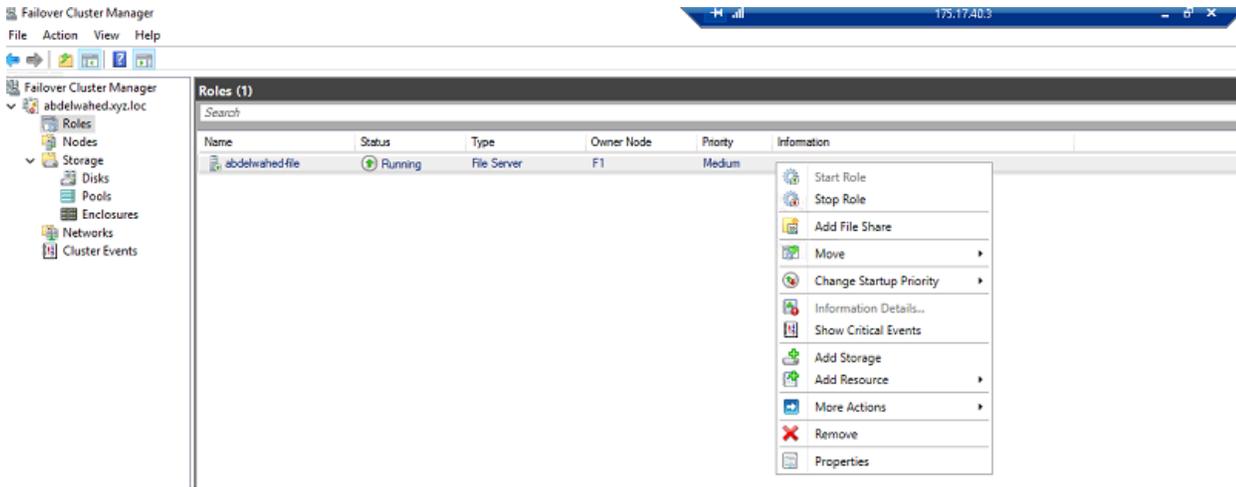
Testing: To start, install the file server role on both nodes before proceeding to the next step.







Additionally, a DNS record has been established for the file server to enable access by its name.  
Testing by adding file share using cluster



New Share Wizard

### Select the server and path for this share

Select Profile  
Share Location  
Share Name  
Other Settings  
Permissions  
Confirmation  
Results

Server:

Server Name	Status	Cluster Role	Owner Node
abdelwahed-file	Online	File Server	

Share locations:

Select by volume:

Volume	Free Space	Capacity	File System
G:	49.0 GB	49.9 GB	NTFS

The location of the file share will be a new folder in the \Shares directory on the selected volume.

Type a custom path:

< Previous    Next >

turn on the continuous availability feature.

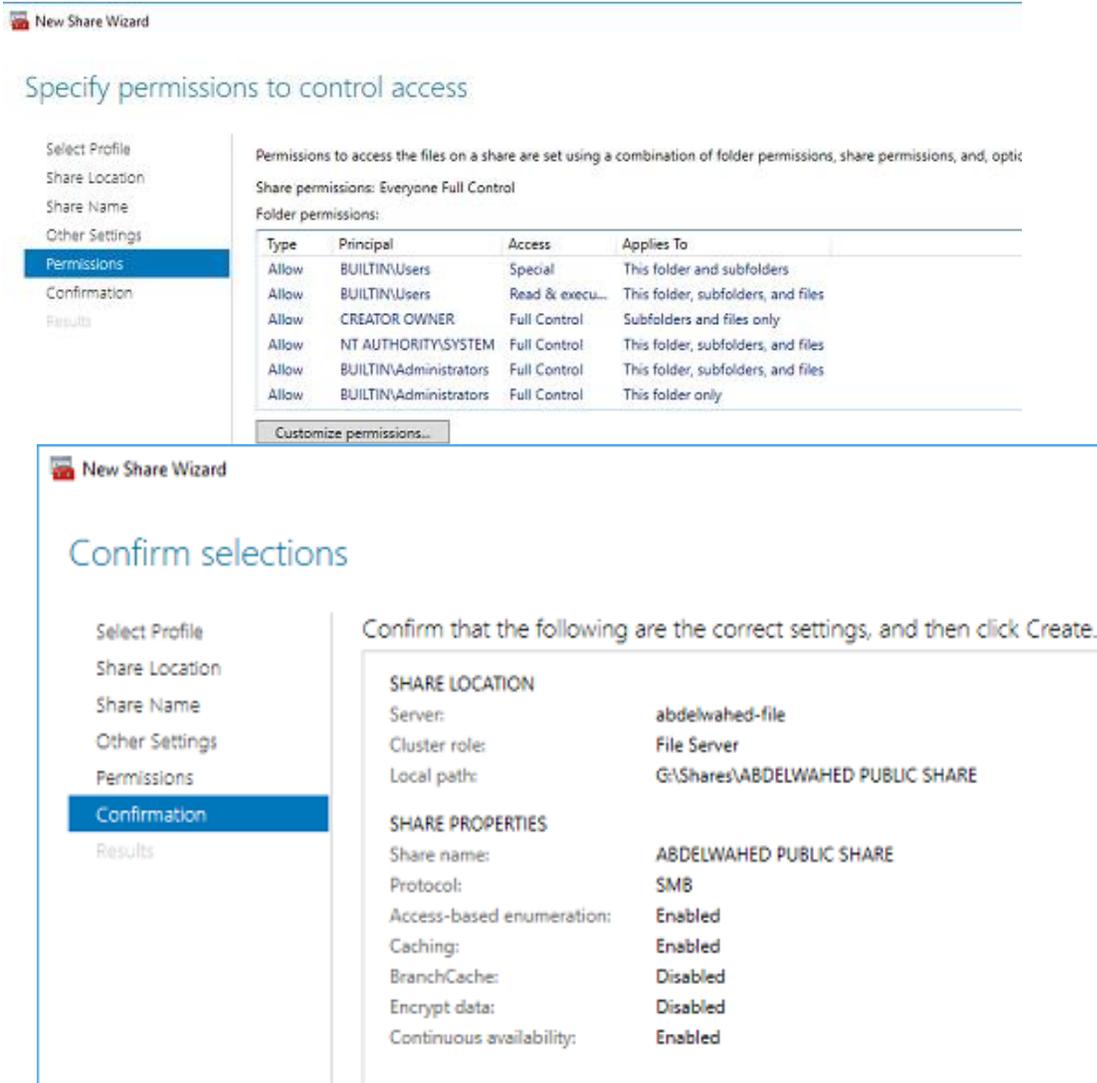
New Share Wizard

### Configure share settings

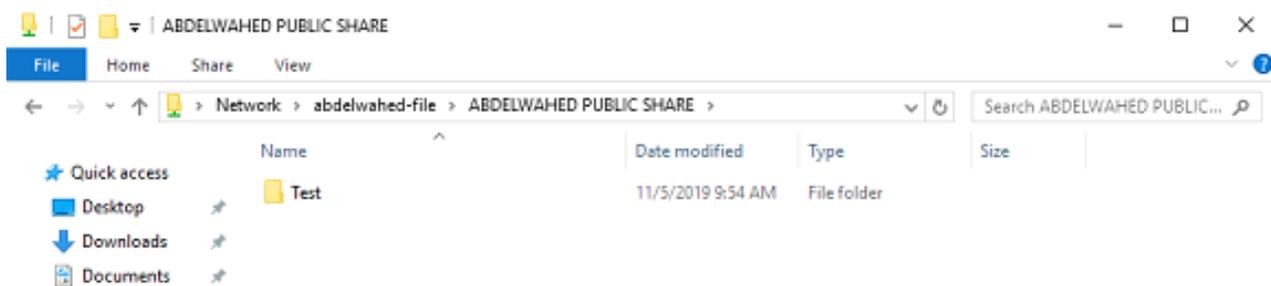
Select Profile  
Share Location  
Share Name  
Other Settings  
Permissions  
Confirmation  
Results

- Enable access-based enumeration  
Access-based enumeration displays only the files and folders that a user has permissions to access. If a user does not have Read (or equivalent) permissions for a folder, Windows hides the folder from the user's view.
- Enable continuous availability  
Continuous availability features track file operations on a highly available file share so that clients can fail over to another node of the cluster without interruption.
- Allow caching of share  
Caching makes the contents of the share available to offline users. If the BranchCache for Network Files role service is installed, you can enable BranchCache on the share.
  - Enable BranchCache on the file share  
BranchCache enables computers in a branch office to cache files downloaded from this share, and then allows the files to be securely available to other computers in the branch.
- Encrypt data access  
When enabled, remote file access to this share will be encrypted. This secures the data against unauthorized access while the data is transferred to and from the share. If this box is checked and grayed out, an administrator has turned on encryption for the entire server.

— □ ×



You are now able to access files that are shared. Additionally, if you disconnect a node, you will observe that access to the shared file is maintained.



## Active Directory Certification Service – ADCS

### What is AD CS?

**AD CS** is a feature of Windows Server that simplifies the creation and management of certificates for PKI. Certificates enable secure communication and transactions by encrypting data and verifying the identity of users and computers within and outside the organization.

### Overview of PKI

A public key infrastructure (PKI) is a system of software, encryption technologies, processes, and services that enables an organization to secure its communications and business transactions. PKI relies on the exchange of digital certificates between authenticated users and trusted resources. Certificates are used to encrypt data and to verify the identity of users and computers both within and outside of the organization.

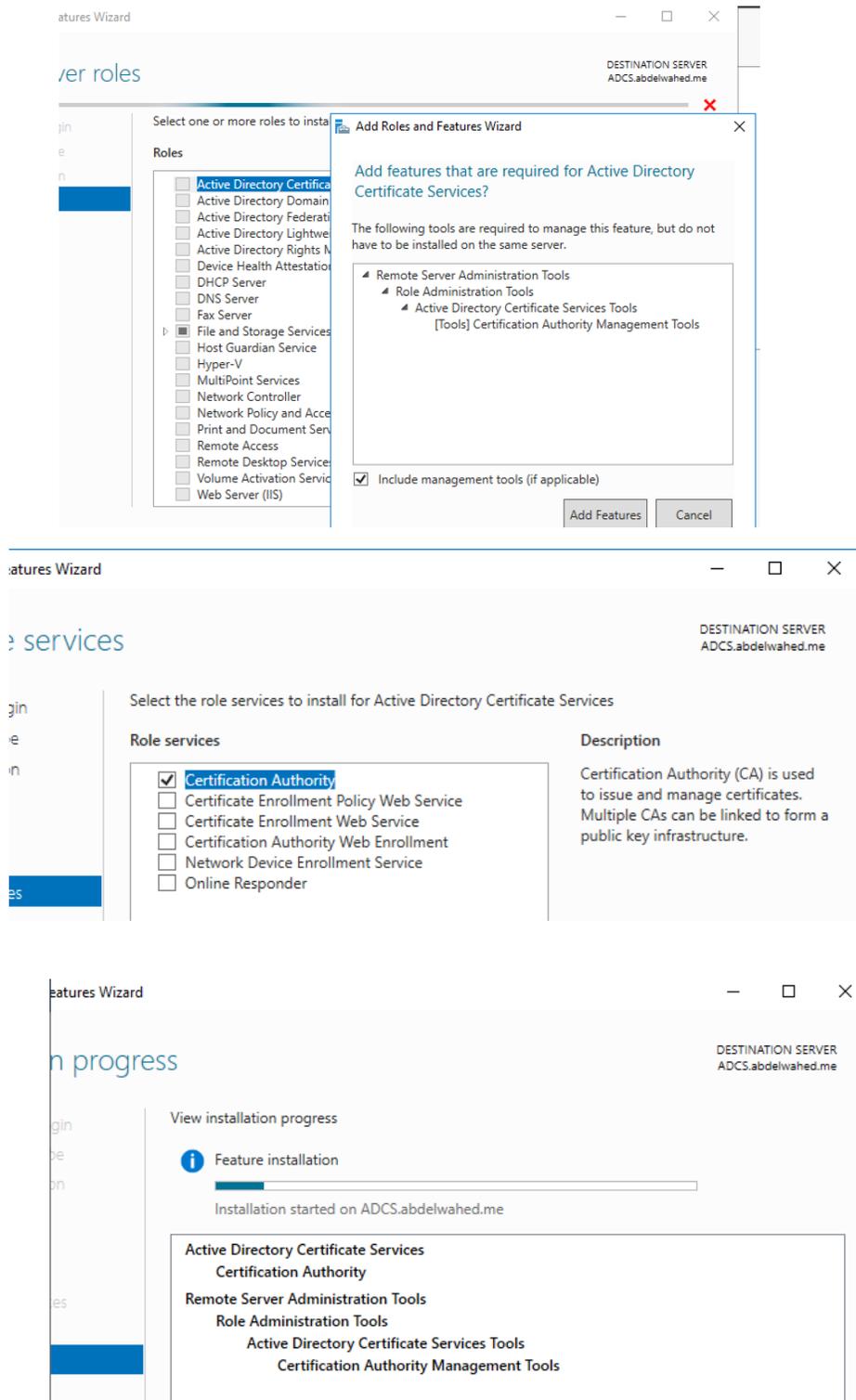
- **Confidentiality** – the property that ensures that data is only accessible to authorized parties and protected from unauthorized access or disclosure.
- **Integrity** – the property that ensures that data is accurate, complete, and consistent, and protected from unauthorized modification or corruption.
- **Authenticity** – the property that ensures that the identity of a user or a resource is verified and trustworthy, and that the source and destination of data are genuine.
- **Nonrepudiation** – the property that ensures that the origin and receipt of data are provable and undeniable, and that the parties involved in a transaction cannot dispute their participation or the validity of the data.
- **Availability** – the property that ensures that data and resources are accessible and usable by authorized parties when needed, and that the system can resist and recover from failures or attacks.

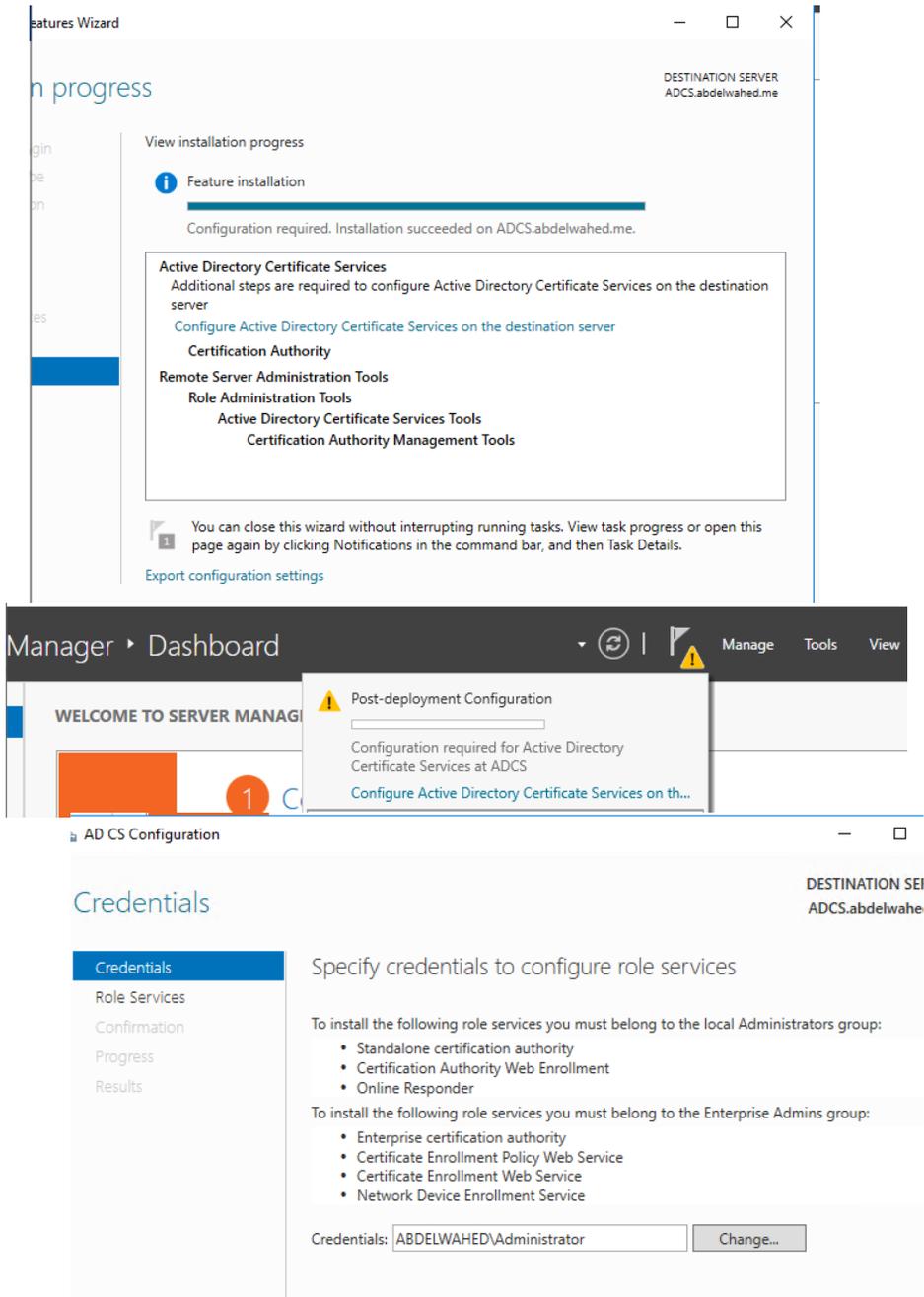
### Standalone vs. Enterprise CAs

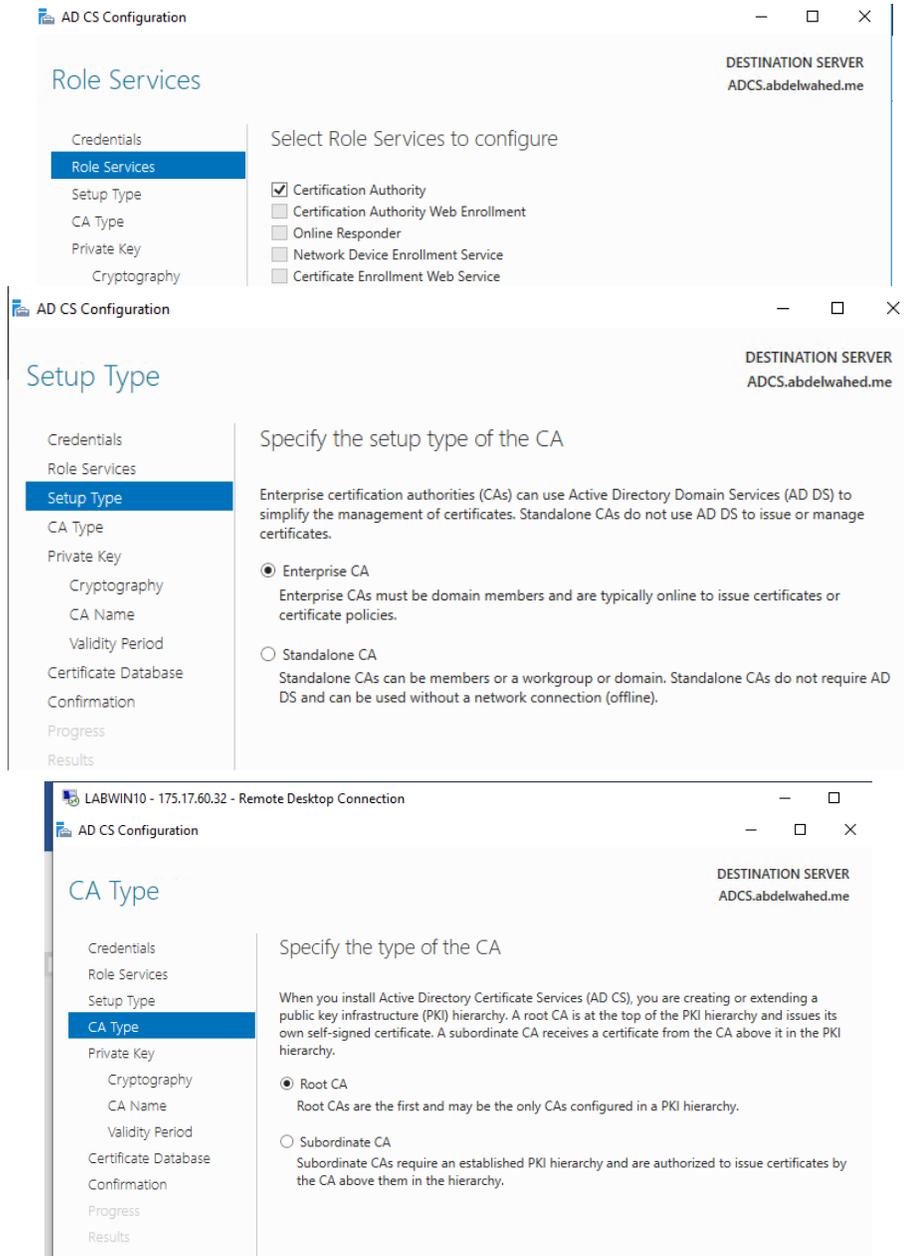
These types of CAs are not based on hierarchy, but rather on functionality and configuration storage. A standalone CA does not require AD DS and operates independently of it. An enterprise CA depends on AD DS, but it also offers several benefits, such as autoenrollment. The autoenrollment feature enables users and domain member devices to enroll for certificates automatically if you have configured automatic certificate enrollment through Group Policy.

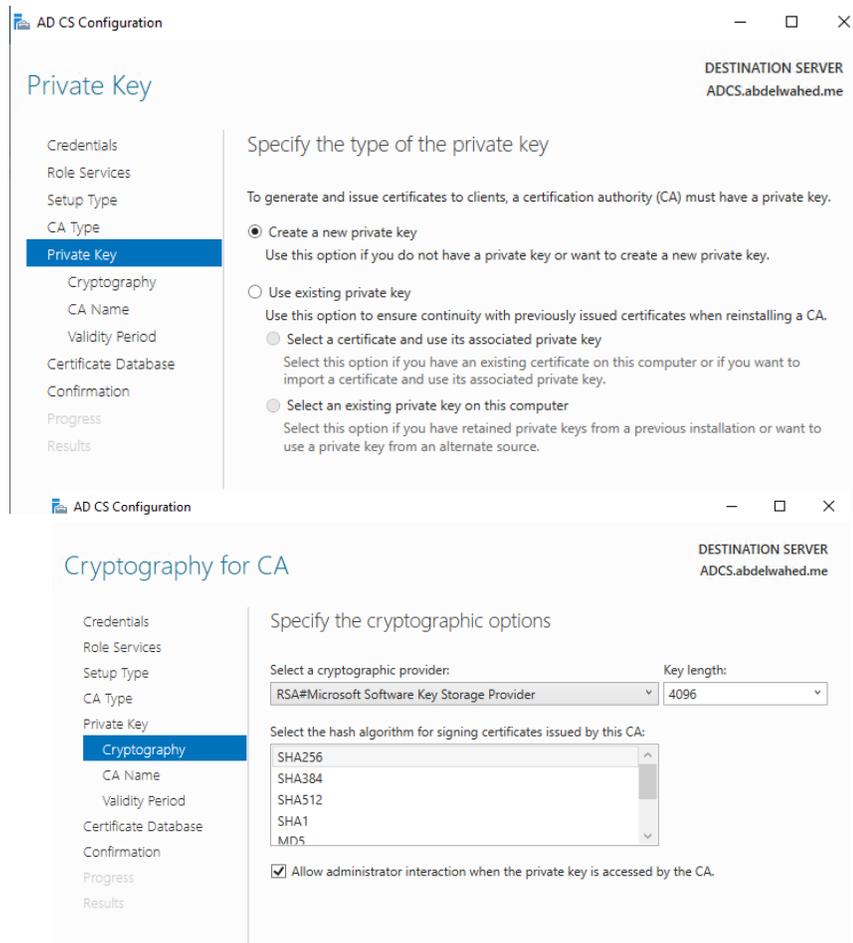
Please be aware that once AD CS is installed, the computer name and its domain affiliation are unchangeable.

## Install and Configure AD CS Role

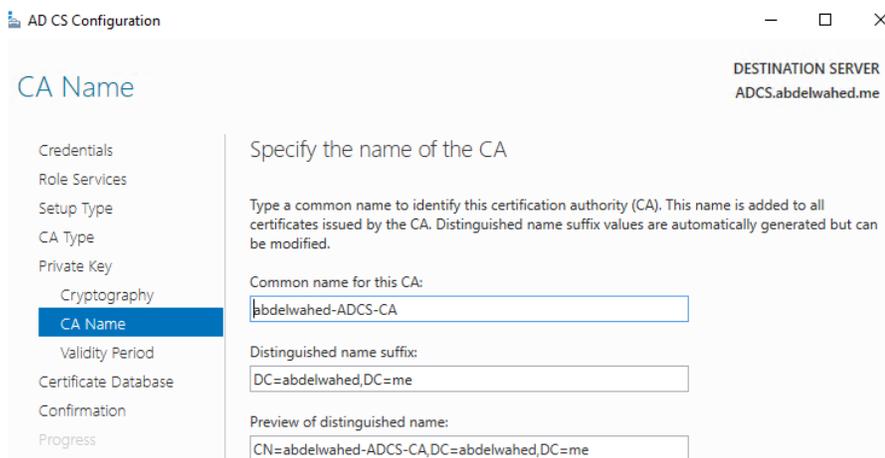




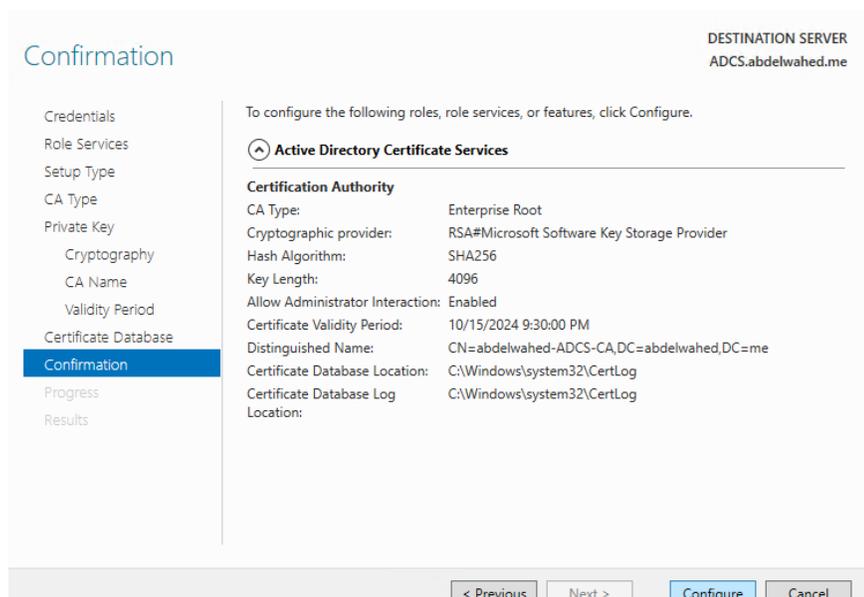
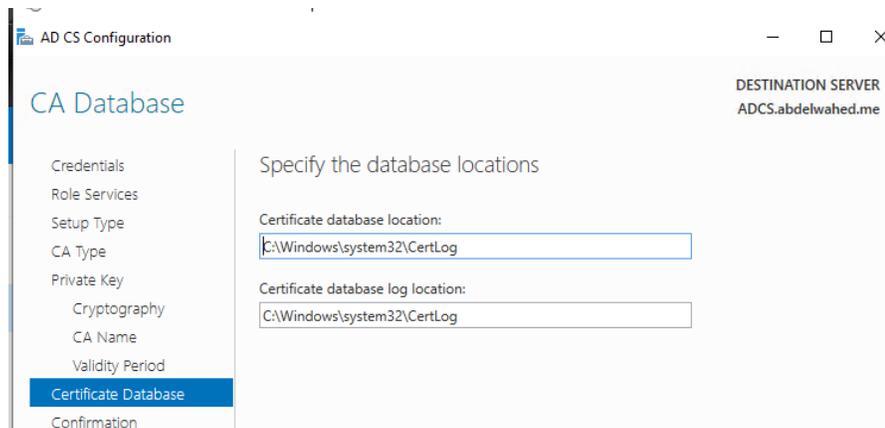
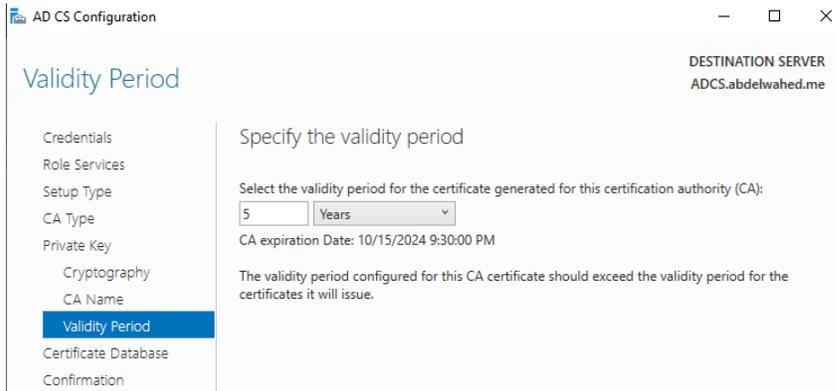




The feature permits administrators to modify the private key post-installation.

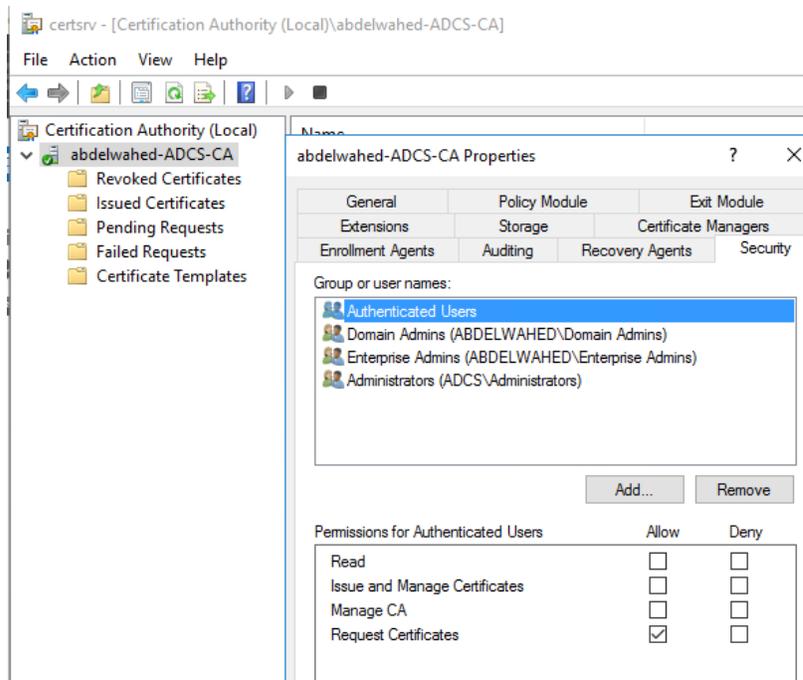
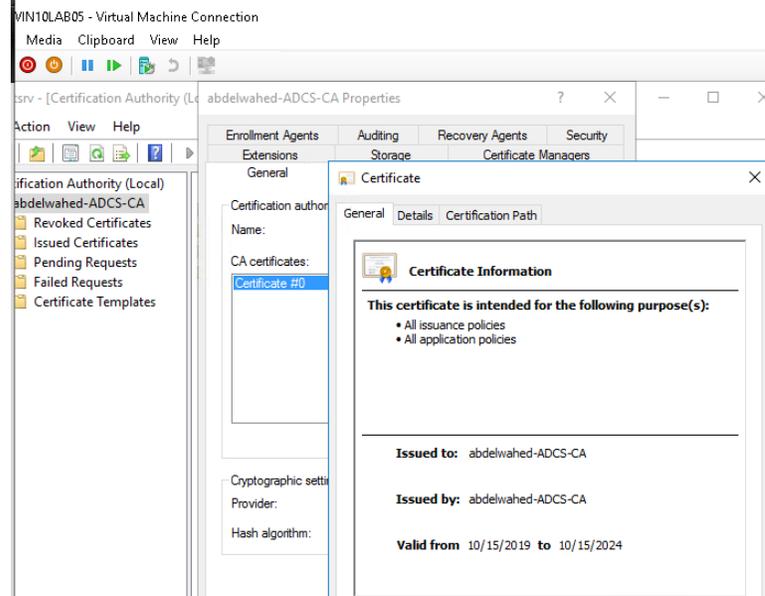


The CA certificate server is valid for 5 years, and the validity period can be extended.



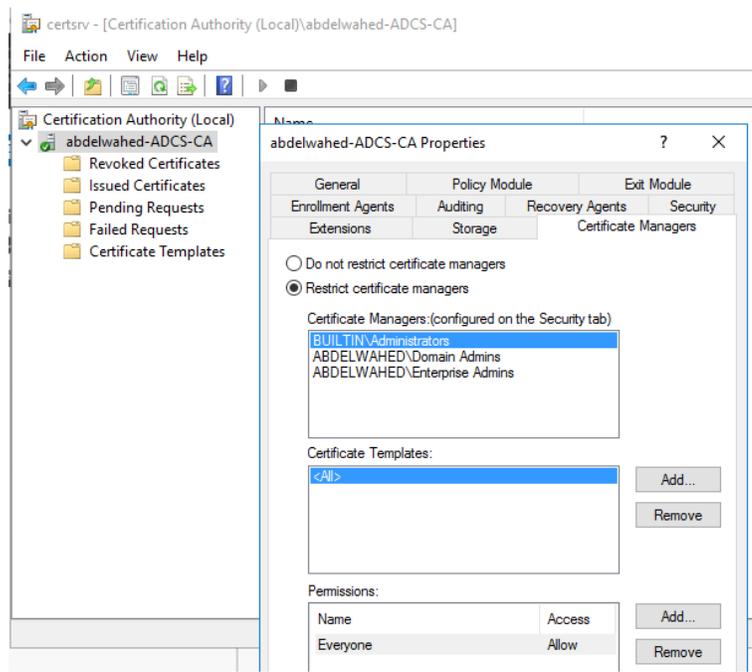
Configuring CA properties like security and Certificate Managers

Server (CA)certificate



## Restrict Certificate Managers

A **certificate** manager has the authority to sanction requests for certificate enrollment and revocation, distribute certificates, and oversee their administration. This responsibility can be delegated by giving a user or group the specific permission to Issue and Manage Certificates.



## Troubleshooting and Maintaining CAs

### Common AD CS issues

The following list describes common AD CS issues that you might encounter:

- Users or computers do not automatically enroll for certificates as expected:
  - Because you enable autoenrollment through Group Policy, you should verify that the GPOs that enable autoenrollment for users and computers are applying autoenrollment correctly and that the user or computer is not in an organizational unit (OU) where policy inheritance has been blocked or overridden by another GPO. Both the user and computer must be enabled separately, although both settings can reside in the same GPO.
  - You should verify that AD CS is publishing the certificate template to an enterprise CA that can be accessed by the computer or user.
  - You should verify that the computer or user have the Request Certificates permission on the CA and the Autoenroll permission on the certificate template in question.
  - You should verify that the requested certificate template does not require information that AD DS cannot supply automatically.
- You cannot configure autoenrollment permissions on a template. For you to configure autoenrollment against a certificate, the template must be version 2 or later. You can only add version 2 templates to a CA that is running Windows Server 2008 Enterprise or later.
- The enterprise CA option is unavailable. This occurs when a user who is not a member of the **Enterprise Admins** or **Domain Admins** group installs a CA; as such, the CA might not install as an enterprise CA. In this case, the enterprise CA option is unavailable, and information about the CA cannot automatically publish to AD DS.
- You receive an error when accessing CA web enrollment pages. This occurs while accessing CA

webpages. In this case, you should ensure that the user is a member of the **Administrators** or **Power Users** group on the client computer.

- The enrollment agent is restricted. This occurs when an enrollment agent cannot enroll on behalf of a user for a specific certificate template. This might occur because of the restrictions that were configured on the enrollment agent or the lack of enrollment permissions on the certificate template.

### Troubleshooting validation issues

All certificates have a validity period. After the validity period expires, the certificate is no longer an acceptable credential. Client computers might not be able to connect to resources that require certificates if any certificate validation problems occur.

### Renew a CA certificate

A CA also has its own certificate. A root CA issues a certificate for itself, a self-signed certificate, while subordinate CAs get their certificates from a root CA. Every CA certificate has a validity period. Usually, when deploying a root CA, IT administrators choose to set the validity period of the root CA certificate for five years or more. You need to renew a CA certificate when the validity period is close to the expiration date. A CA with an expired certificate cannot work, therefore, you should not let the CA certificate expire.

### Moving a root CA to another computer

CAs are designed and configured to work for many years, during which time you might want to upgrade the hardware and operating system that supports the CA. Such scenarios usually require that you move a CA from one computer to another. In general, the procedure for moving a CA can be divided into two phases:

- CA backup
- CA restore

### Performing a CA backup before a move

You should have a CA backup even if you are not moving a CA to another computer. A CA backup is different from ordinary backup scenarios. To perform a CA backup before moving a CA to another computer, you should perform the following procedure:

1. If you are backing up an enterprise CA, click the **Certificate Templates** item in the **Certification Authority** console, and then record the names of the listed certificate templates. These templates are in AD DS, so you do not have to back them up. You must note which templates you have published on the CA that you are moving because you will have to add them manually after you move the CA.
2. In the **Certification Authority** console, right-click the CA name, click **All Tasks**, and then click **Backup CA** to start the **Certification Authority Backup Wizard**. In the backup wizard, you have the option to make a backup of the private key and the CA certificate, as well as the certificate database and certificate database log. You also have to provide an appropriate location for the backup content. You should protect a CA private key with a password for security reasons.
3. After the backup is complete, you should open **Registry Editor**.
4. Locate and export the following registry subkey, located at:

**HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\CertSvc\Configuration**

**Note:** We recommend that you save this registry key to a file in the same folder with the CA backup from the previous step.

Before you begin the restore procedure, confirm that the `%SystemRoot%` folder of the target server matches the `%SystemRoot%` folder of the server from which you took the backup. Additionally, the location of the CA restore must match the location of the CA backup. For example, if you back up the CA from the **D:\Winnt\System32\Certlog** folder, you must restore the backup to the **D:\Winnt\System32\Certlog** folder. After you restore the backup, you can move the CA database files to a different location.

### Performing a CA restore on a new computer

After you successfully finalize the backup procedure, you have to restore the CA on another computer. The new CA should have the same name as the old CA. To restore the CA, perform the following procedure:

1. Install AD CS on the target computer. Select to install **Stand-alone** or **Enterprise** depending on the type of CA that you are moving. When you come to the **Set Up Private Key** page, click **Use existing private key**, and then choose to select a certificate and use its associated private key. This will provide you with the ability to use an existing certificate from an old CA.
2. On the **Select Existing Certificate** page, click **Import**, type the path of the **.p12** file in the backup folder, type the password that you chose in the previous procedure to protect the backup file, and then click **OK**. When prompted for **Public and Private Key Pair**, verify that **Use existing keys** is selected. This is very important because you want to keep the same root CA certificate.
3. When prompted on the **Certificate Database** page, specify the same location for the certificate database and certificate database log as on the previous CA computer. After you select all of these options, wait for the CA setup to finish.
4. After the setup is complete, open the **Services** snap-in to stop the AD CS service. You do that to restore settings from the old CA.
5. Locate the registry file that you saved in the backup procedure, and then double-click it to import the registry settings.
6. After you restore the registry settings, open the **Certification Authority** console, right-click the CA name, click **All Tasks**, and then click **Restore CA**. This will start the **Certification Authority Restore Wizard**. In the wizard, select the **Private key and CA certificate** and the **Certificate database and certificate database log** check boxes. This specifies that you want to restore these objects from a backup. Next, provide a backup folder location, and then verify the settings for the restore. The **Issued Log** and **Pending Requests** settings should display.
7. When the restore process completes, choose to restart the AD CS service.
8. If you restored an enterprise CA, restore the certificate templates from AD DS that you recorded in the previous procedure

### Monitoring CA operations

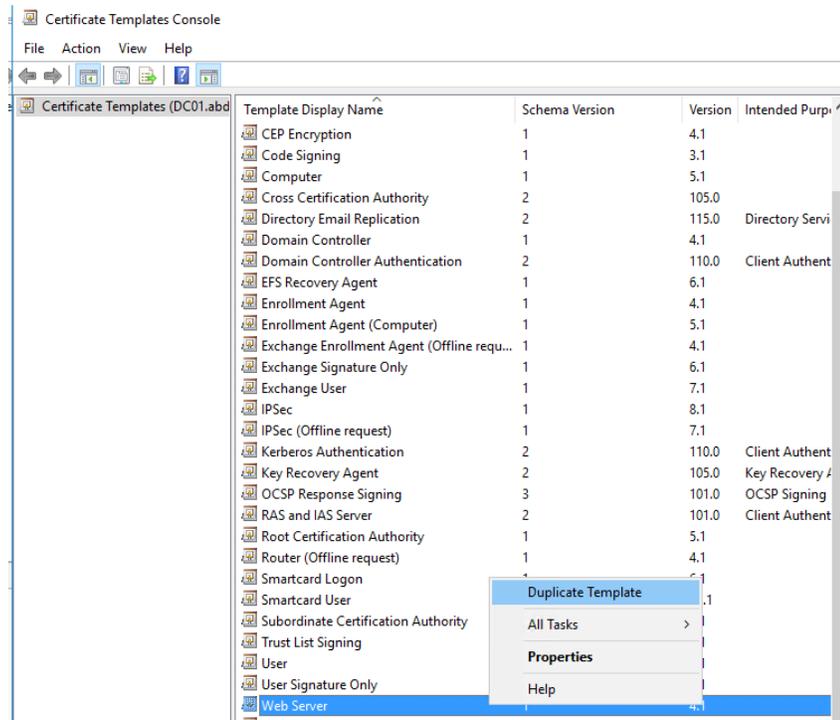
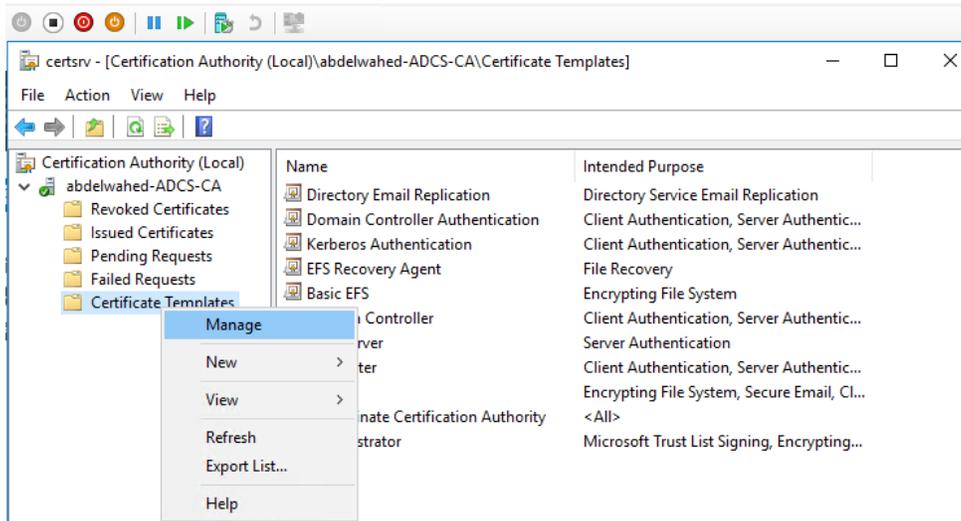
through **PKIView** console this tool installed by default when we install CS.

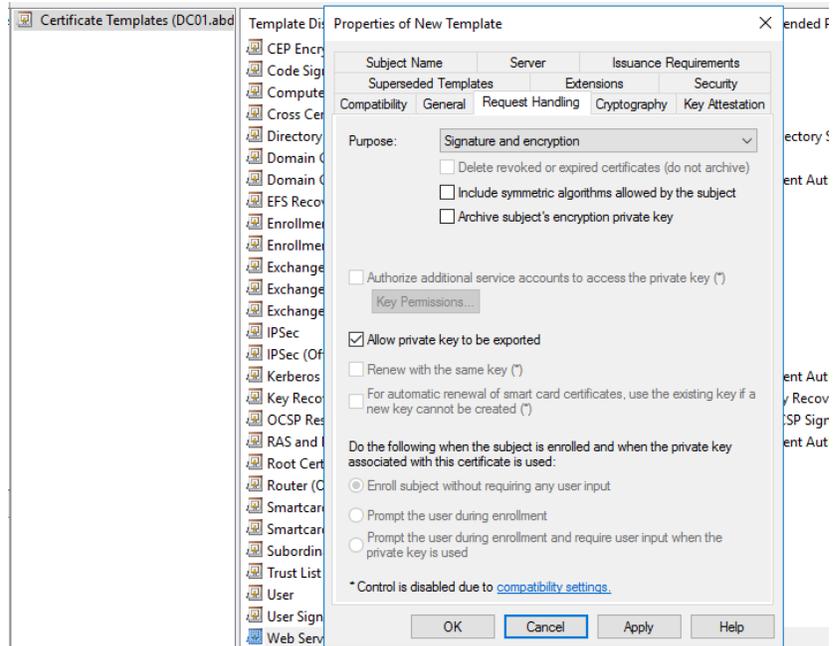
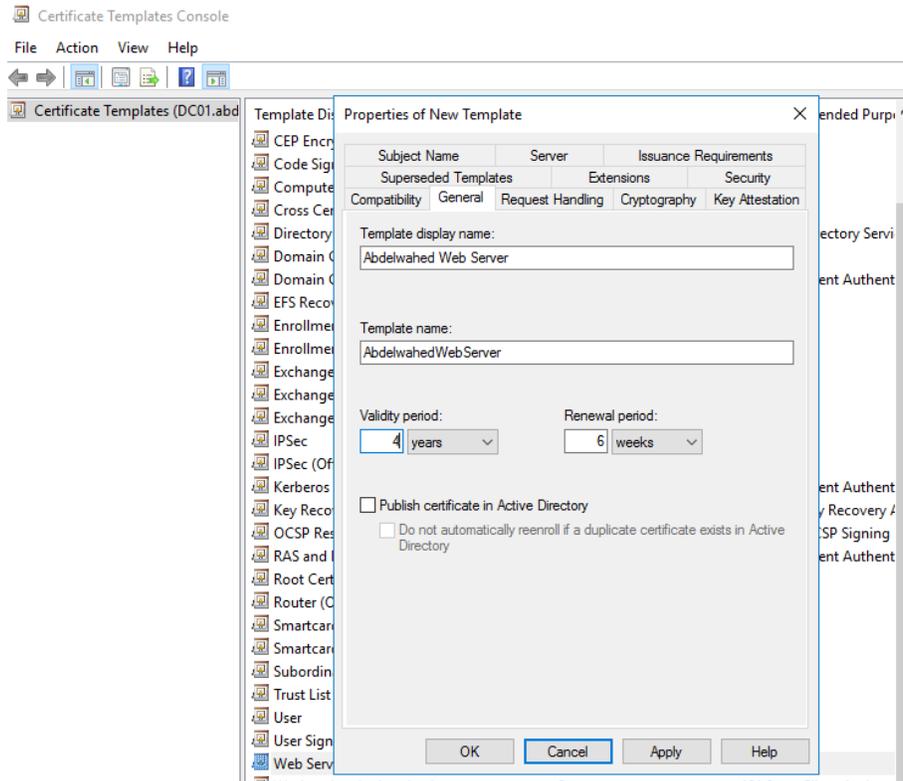
### Auditing CA events

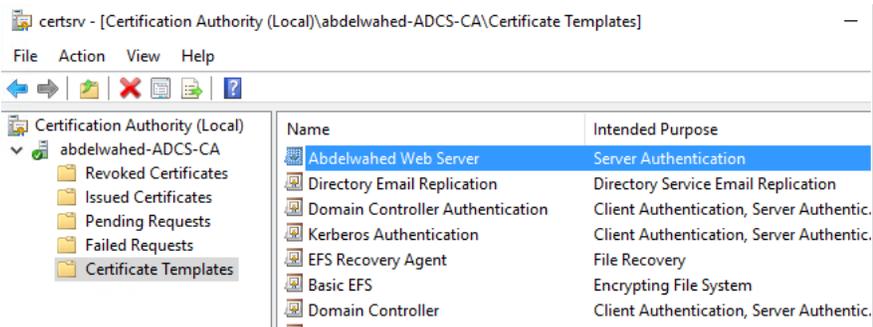
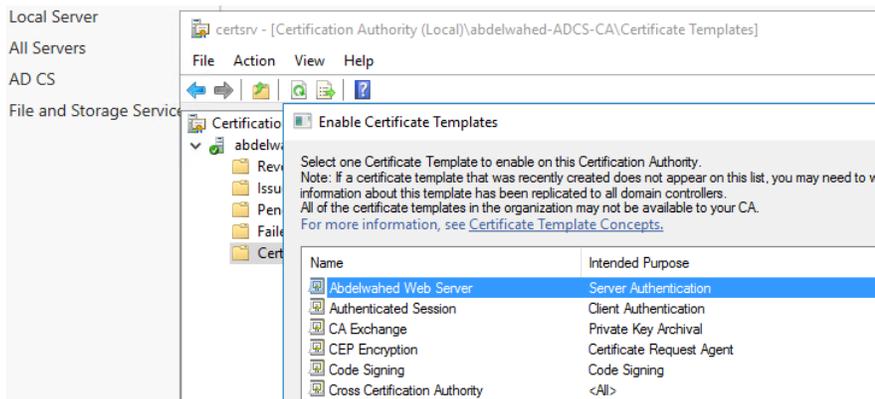
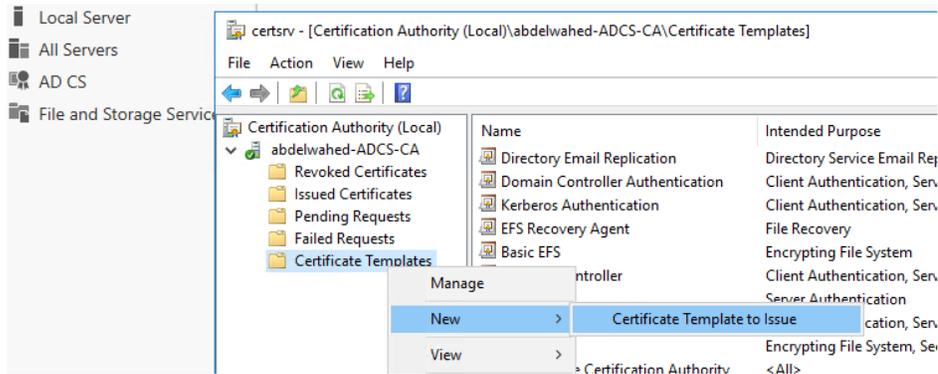
Through CA properties then select audit tab.

Certificate Templates (Create create for web server) so computers can request it

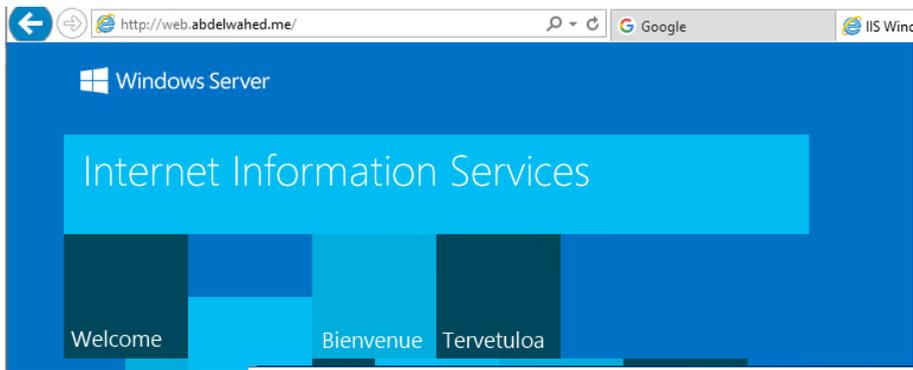
## Certificate Template







Now we can test this certificate by requesting it from another IIS Server as demonstrated below.



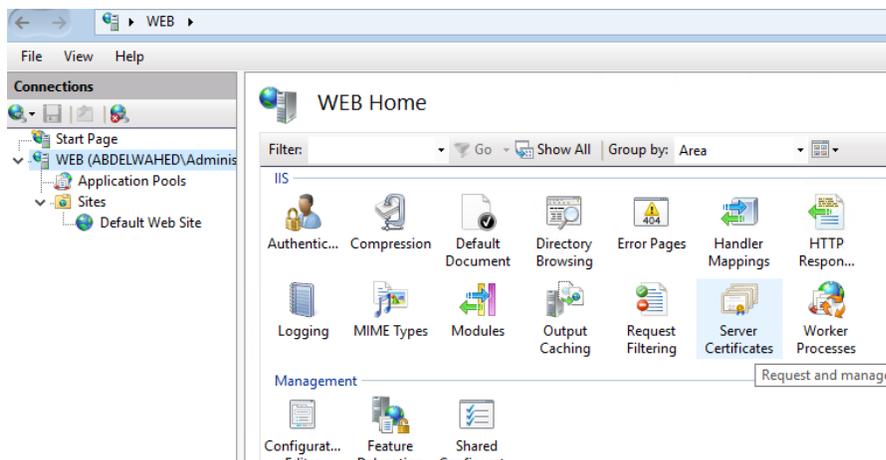
If you try to access https



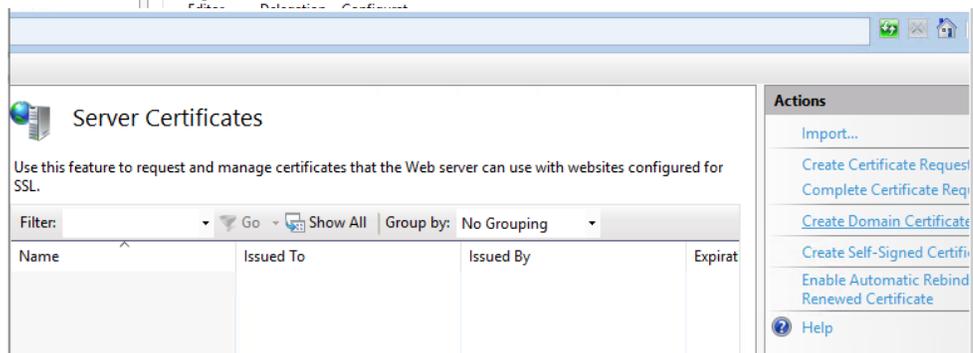
## This page can't be displayed

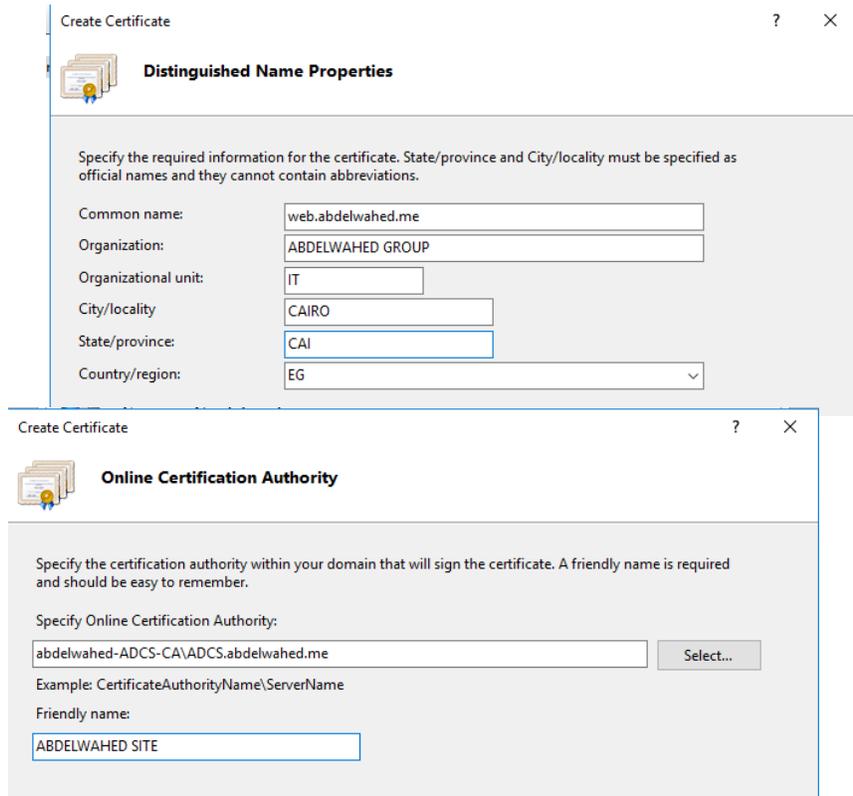
- Make sure the web address https://web.abdelwahed.me is correct.
- Look for the page with your search engine.
- Refresh the page in a few minutes.

Go to IIS

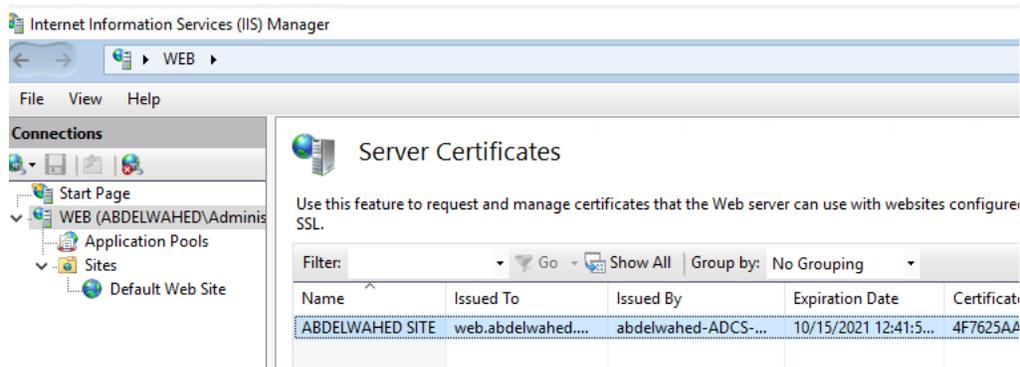


Next, choose 'Create Domain Certificate' from the right panel.

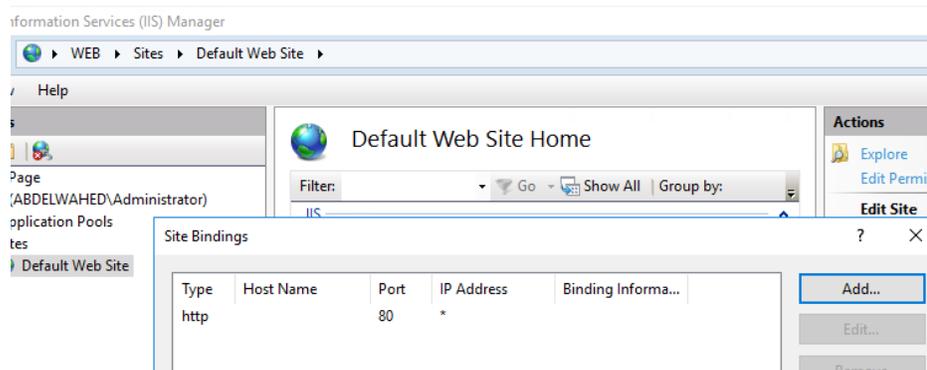
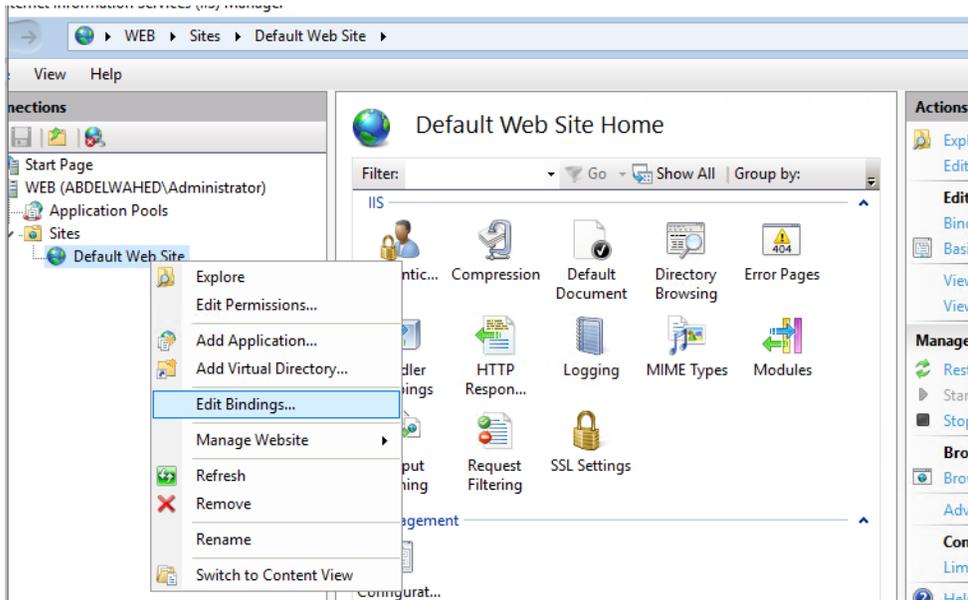




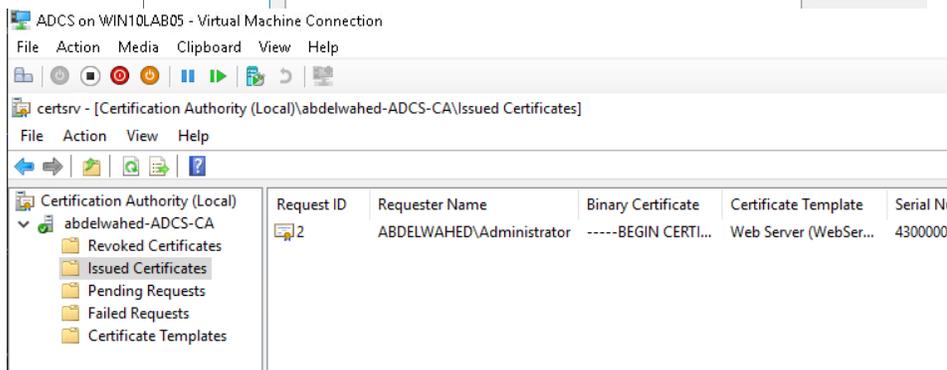
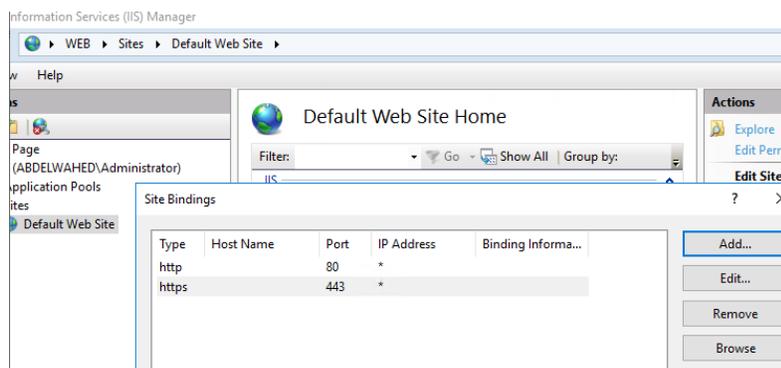
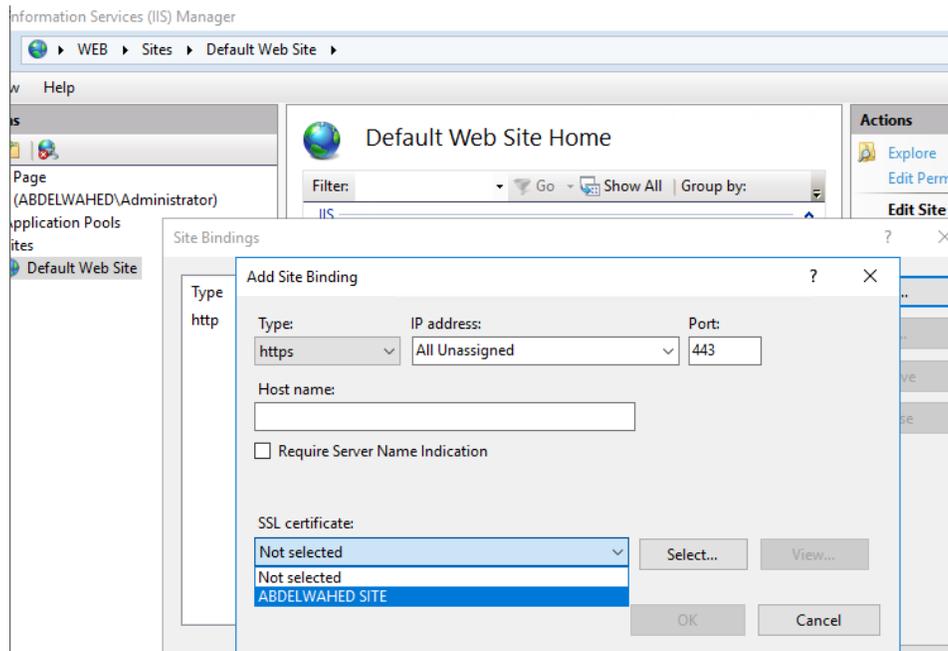
NOW CERTIFICATE ISSUED TO THE WEB SERVER AS SHOWN DOWN



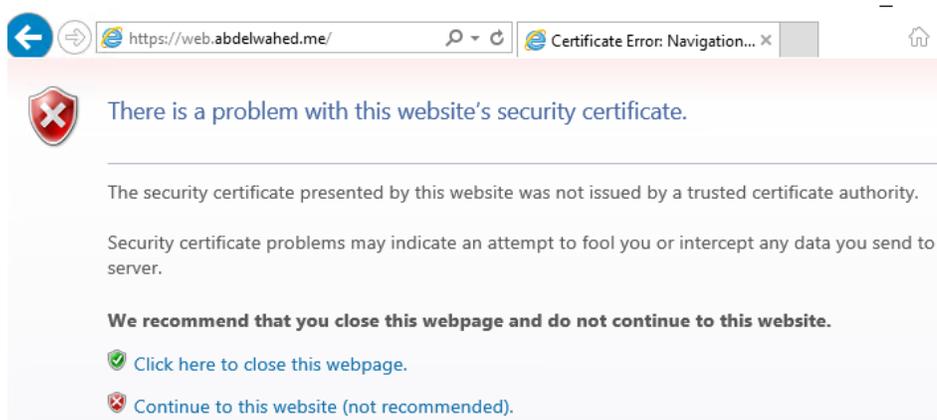
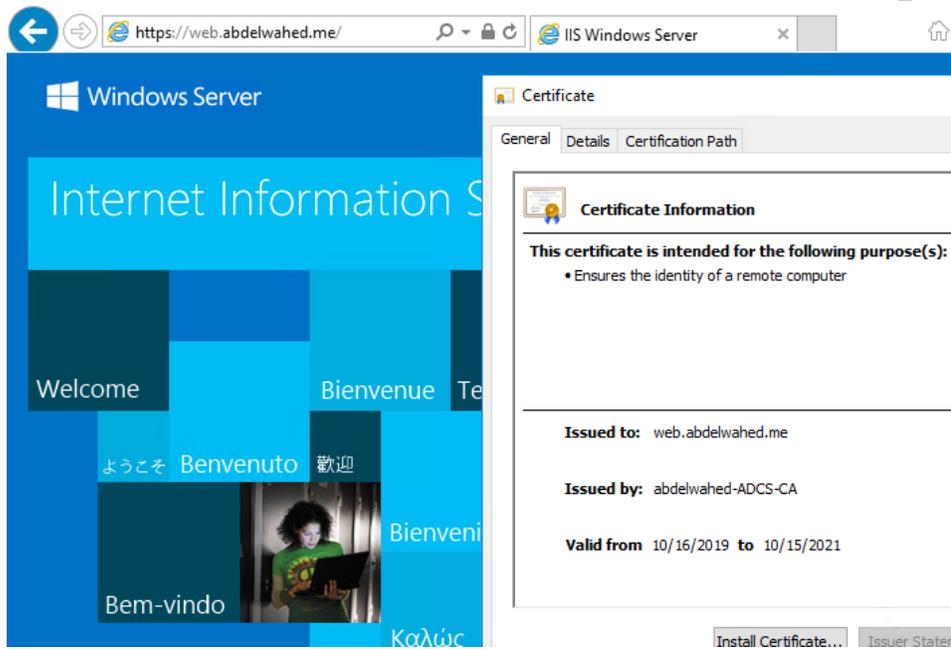
NOW CONFIGURE HTTPS OPTIONS TO THE SITE



SELECT ADD THEN SELECT CERTIFICATE WE JUST REQUESTED

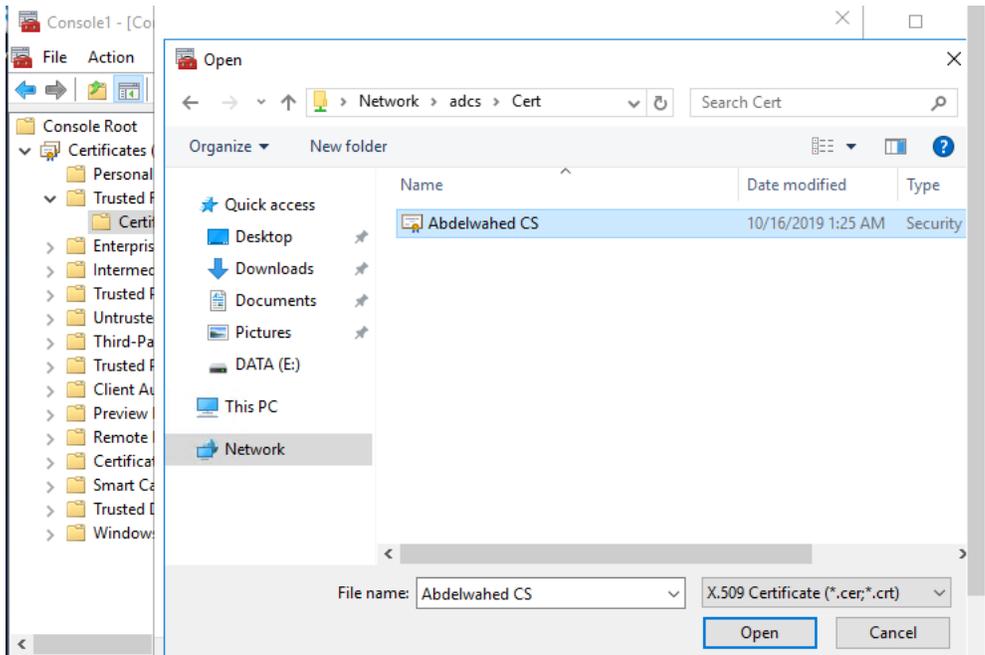
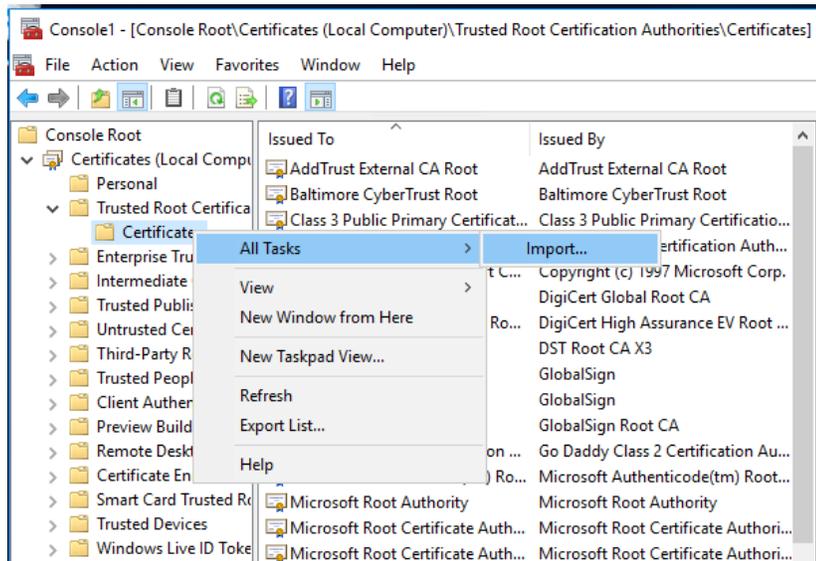


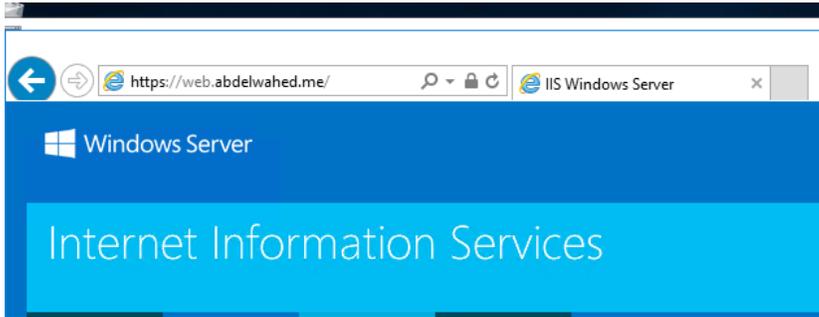
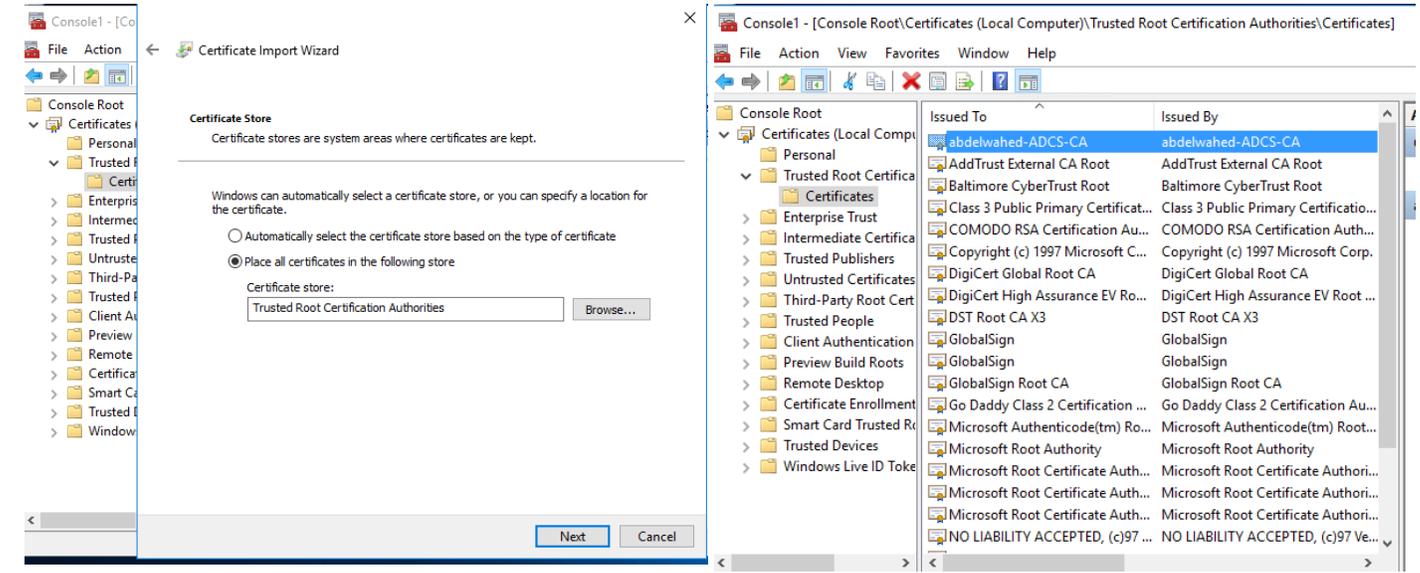
NOW WE CAN ACCESS THE WEB SERVER THROUGH HTTPS – FROM THE SAME SERVER-



### Add our AD CS server as trusted root CA

First you must export AD CS certificate and share it so you can access it from another server

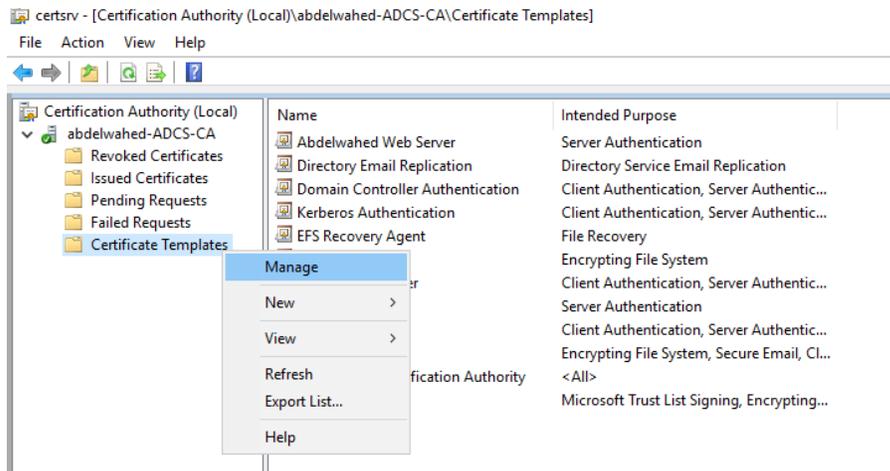


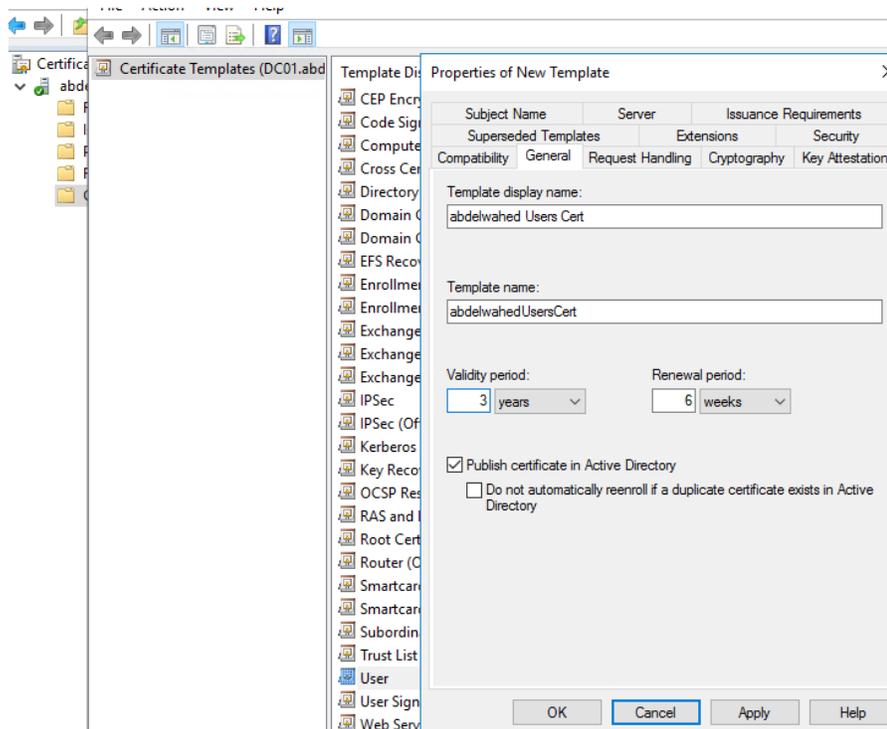
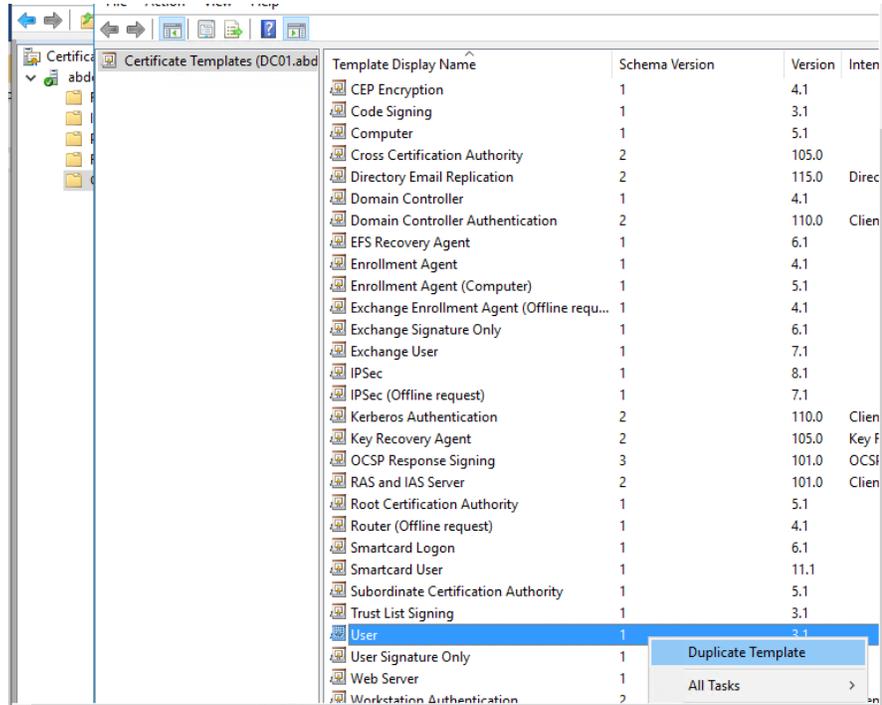


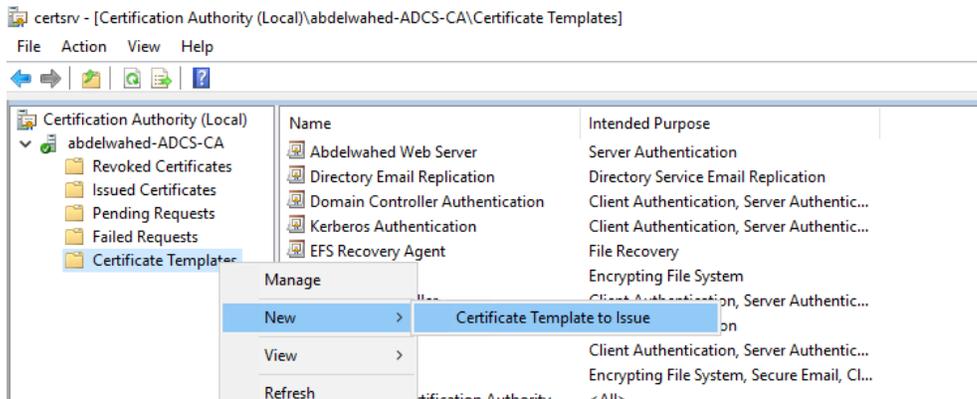
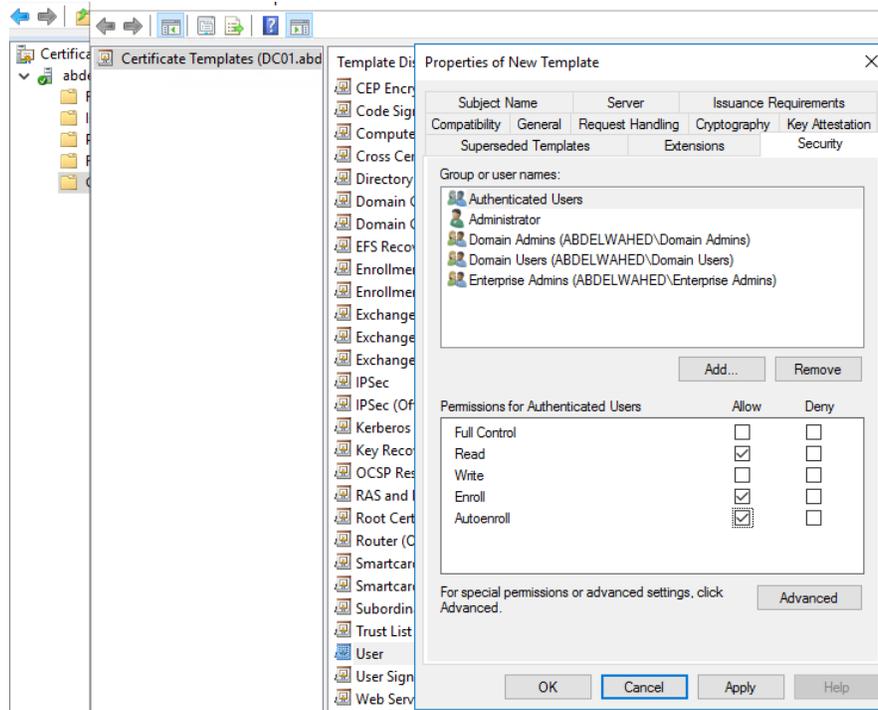
Now there are no error messages.

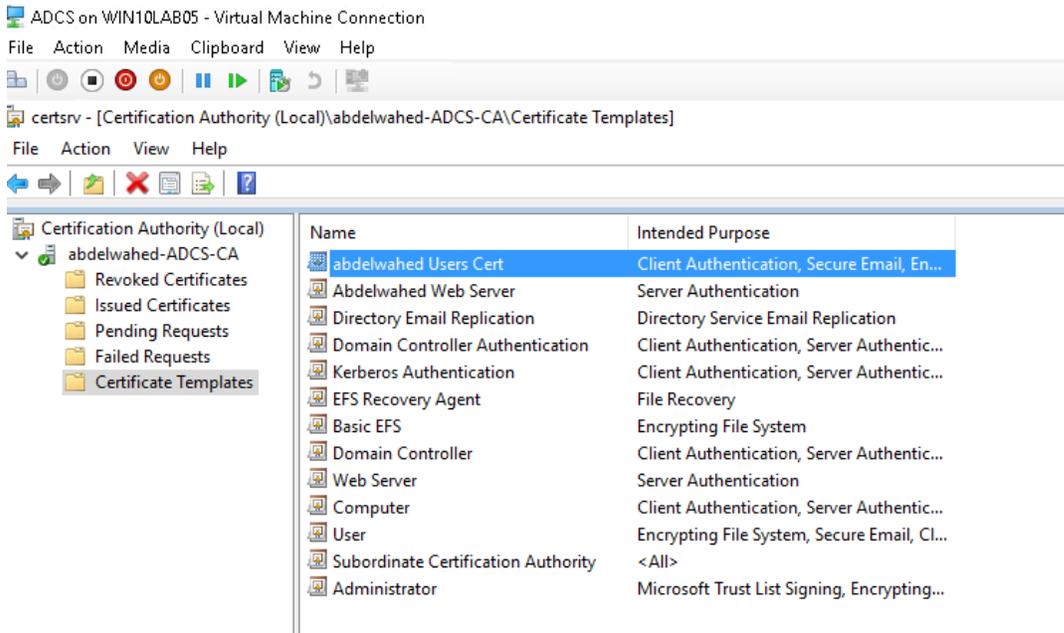
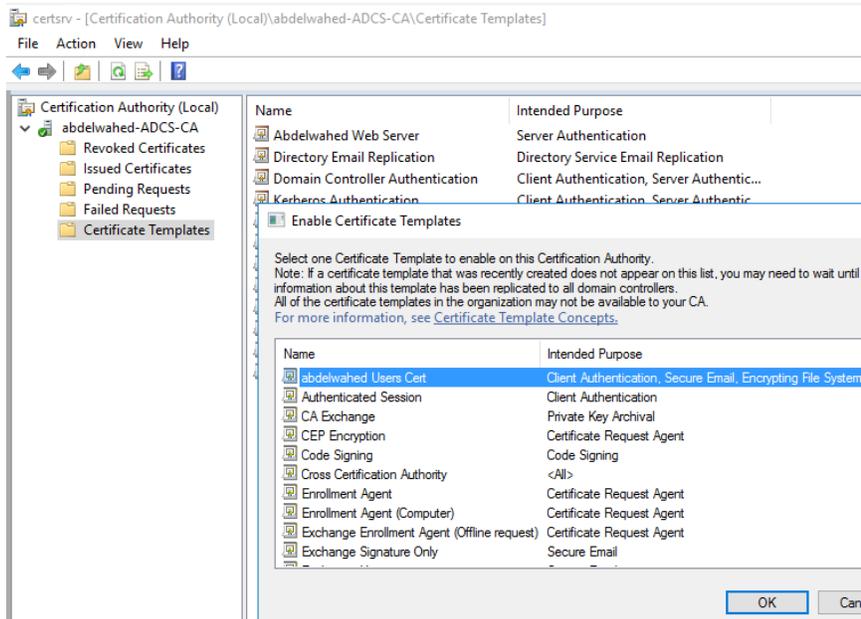
Set up automatic certificate enrollment for users.

Initially, generate a user certificate template in the Certification Authority.



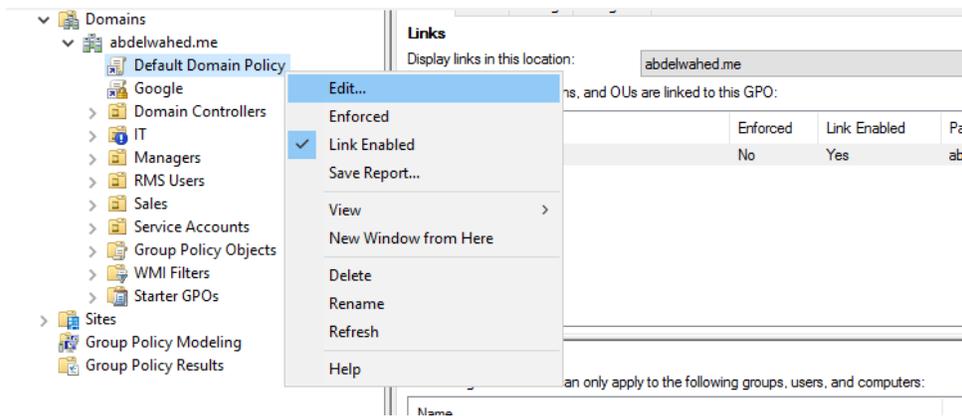
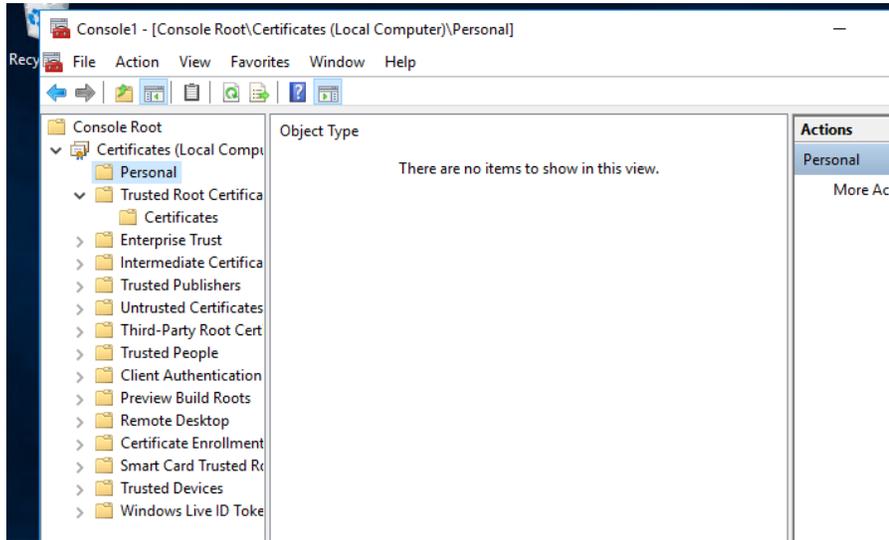


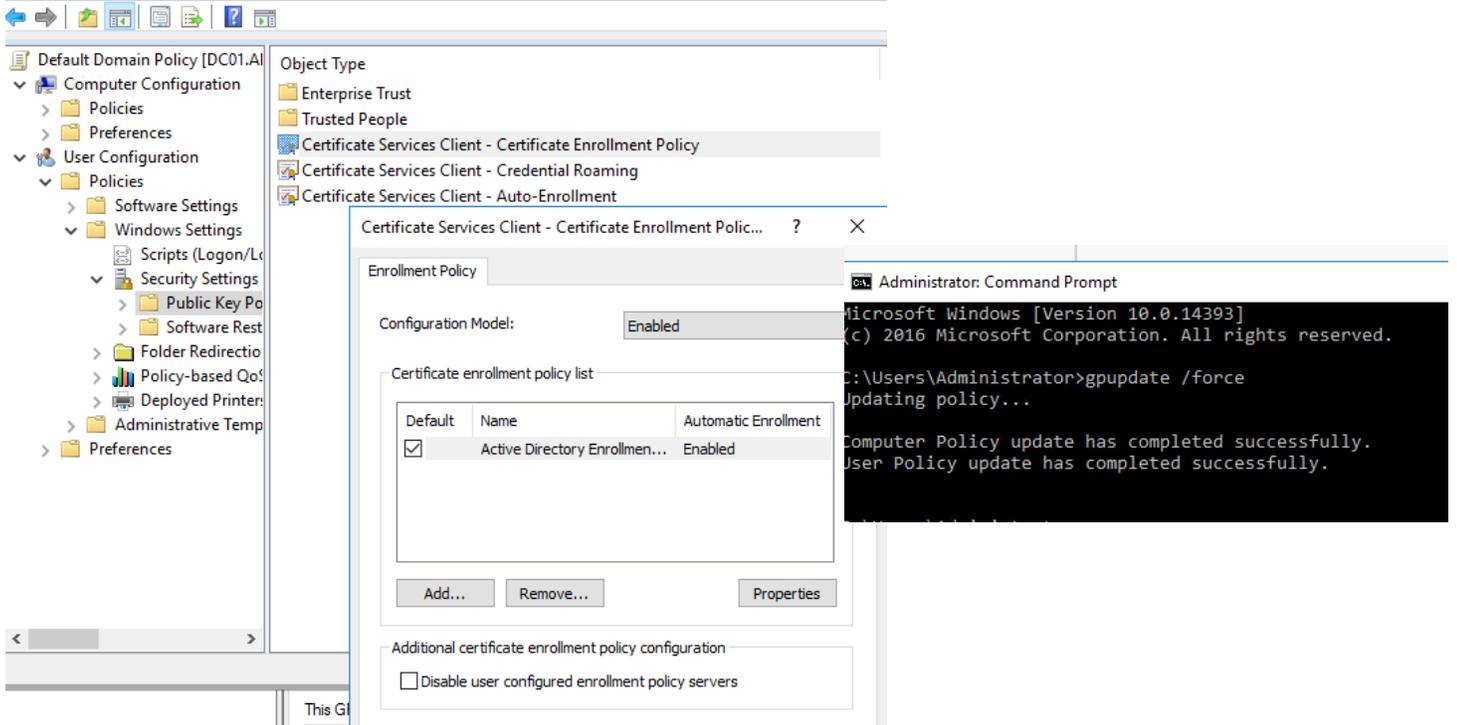
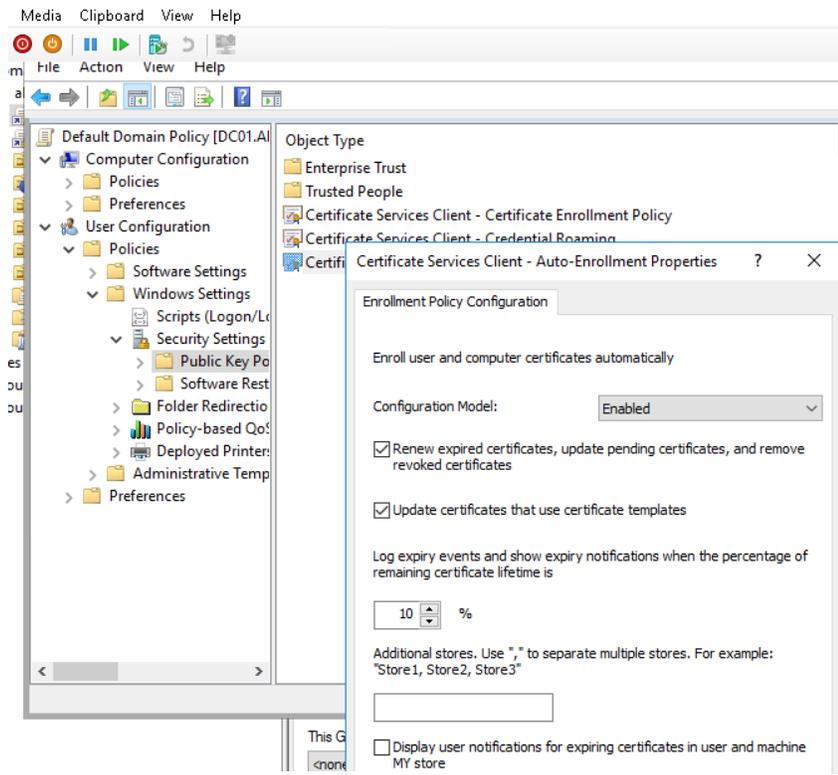


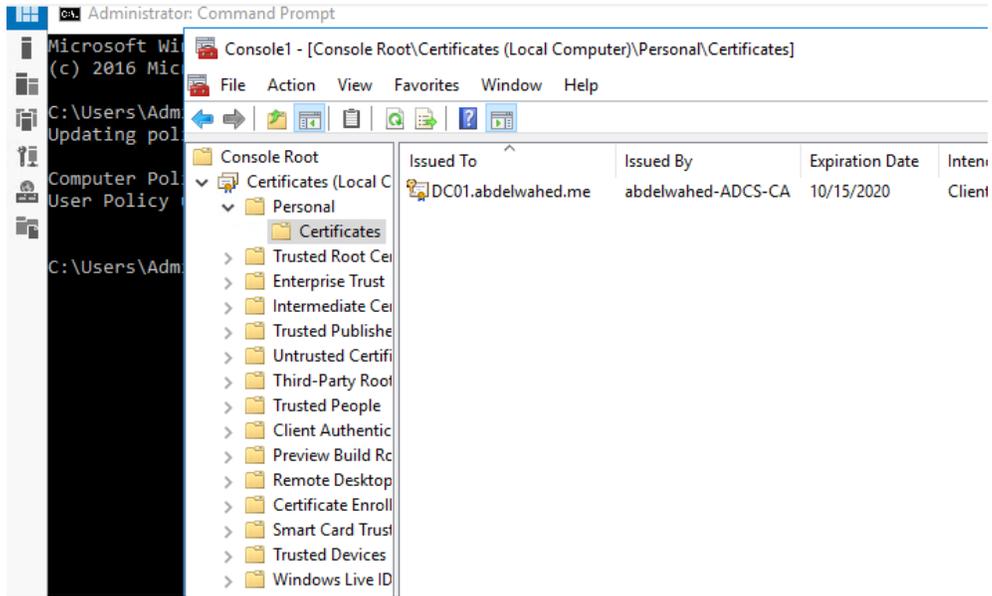


Proceed to group policy settings to set up automatic enrollment.

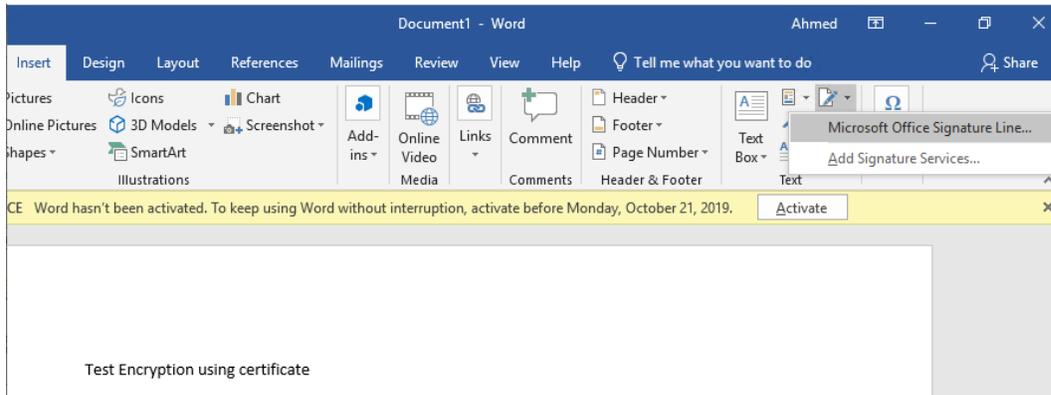
Initially, verify any certificates that have been issued to the administrator user on an Active Directory computer.

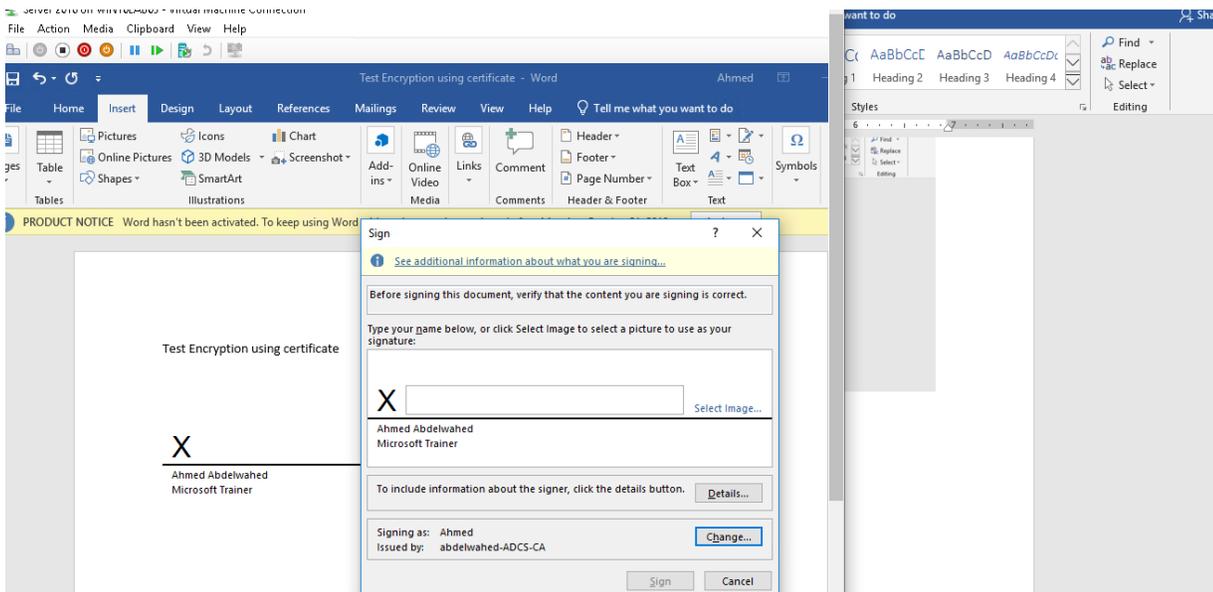
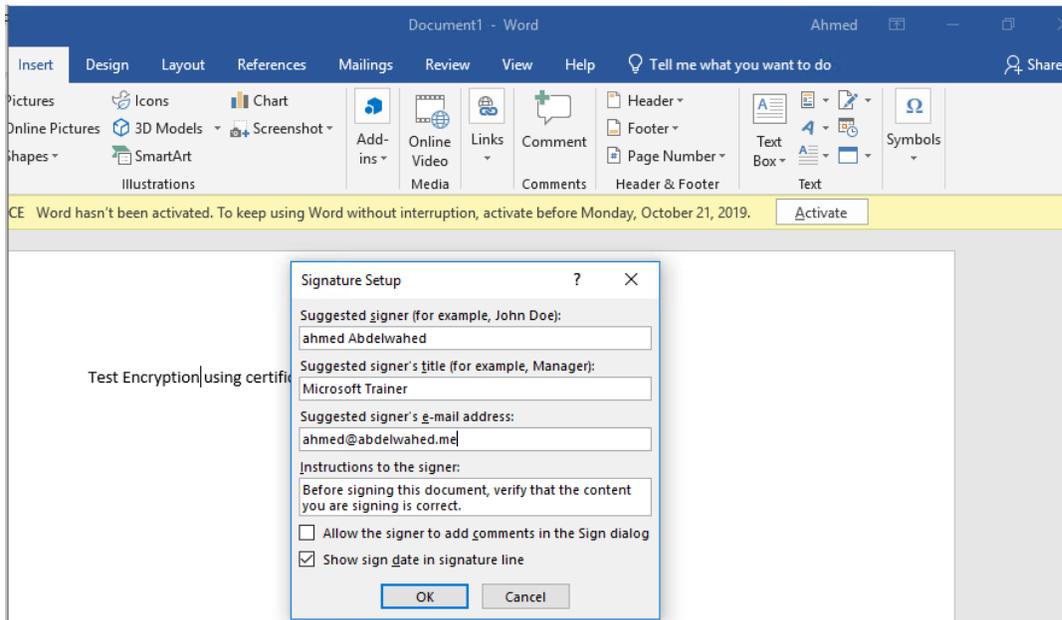






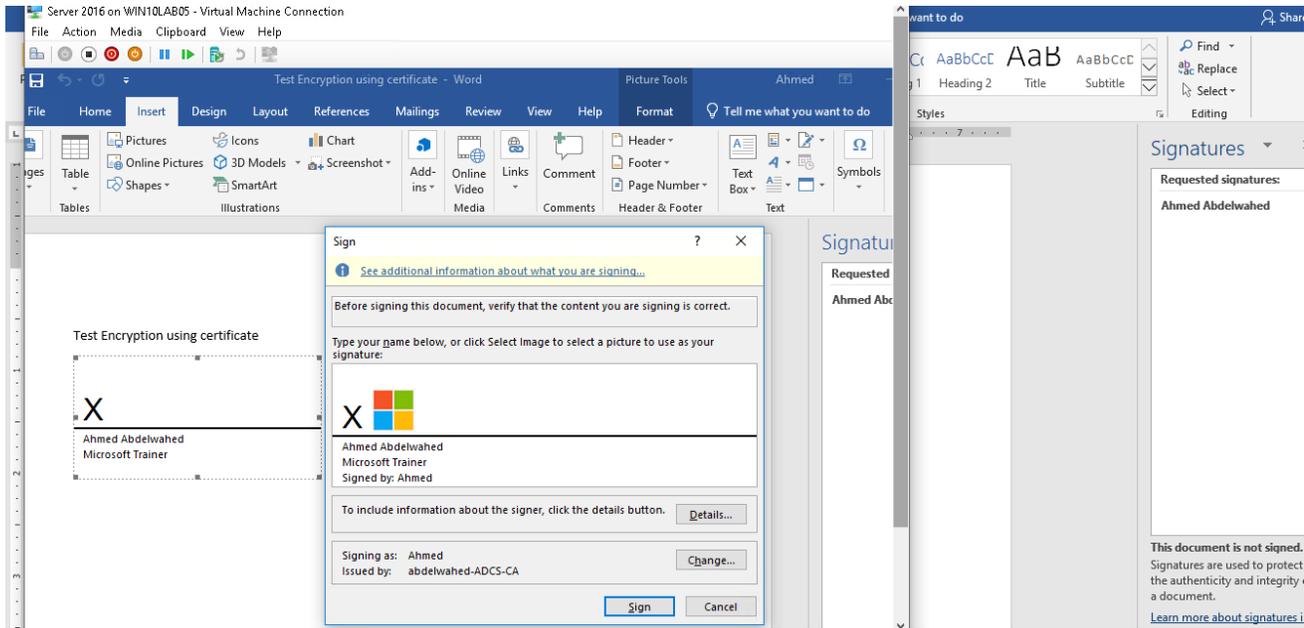
Secure a Word document with a Certificate for integrity and authenticity.



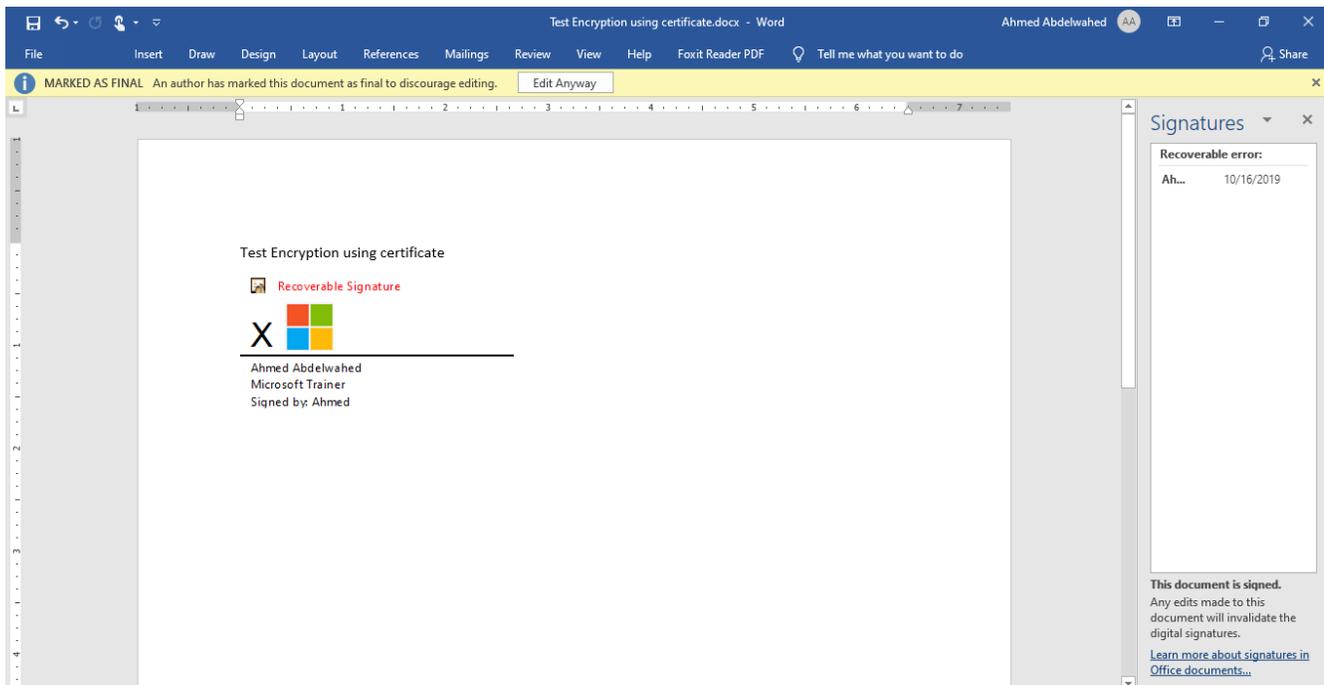


Be aware that our CA, abdelwahed-ADCS-CA, issues the certificate.

# MCSA Complete Labs



Attempting to edit the file now is impossible as it is designated a final copy with a signature, ensuring its integrity and authenticity. This means the file hasn't been altered in transit because editing would require removing the signed signature first.

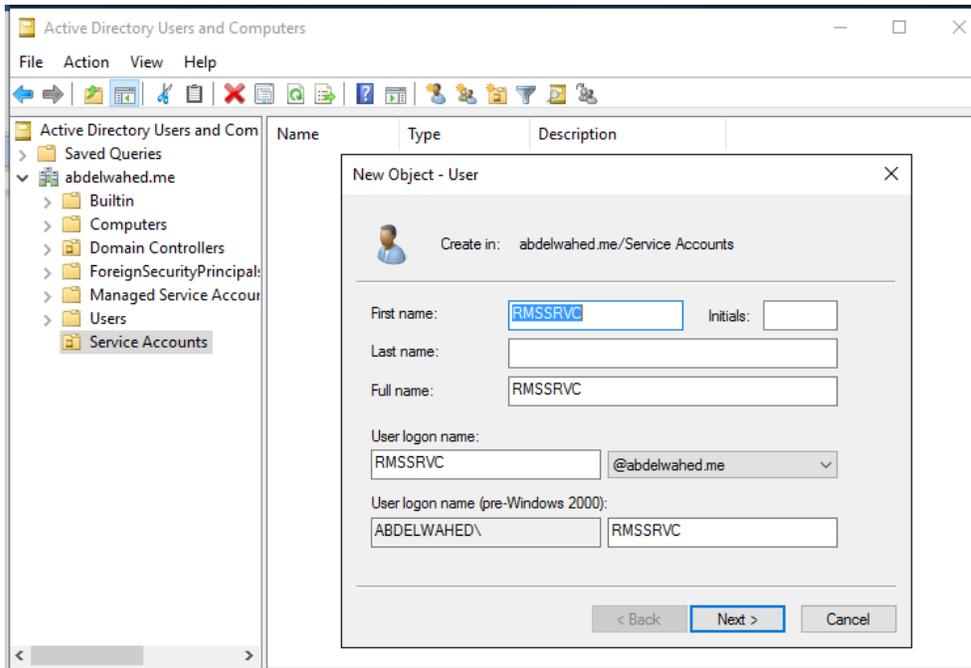


## Active Directory Rights Management

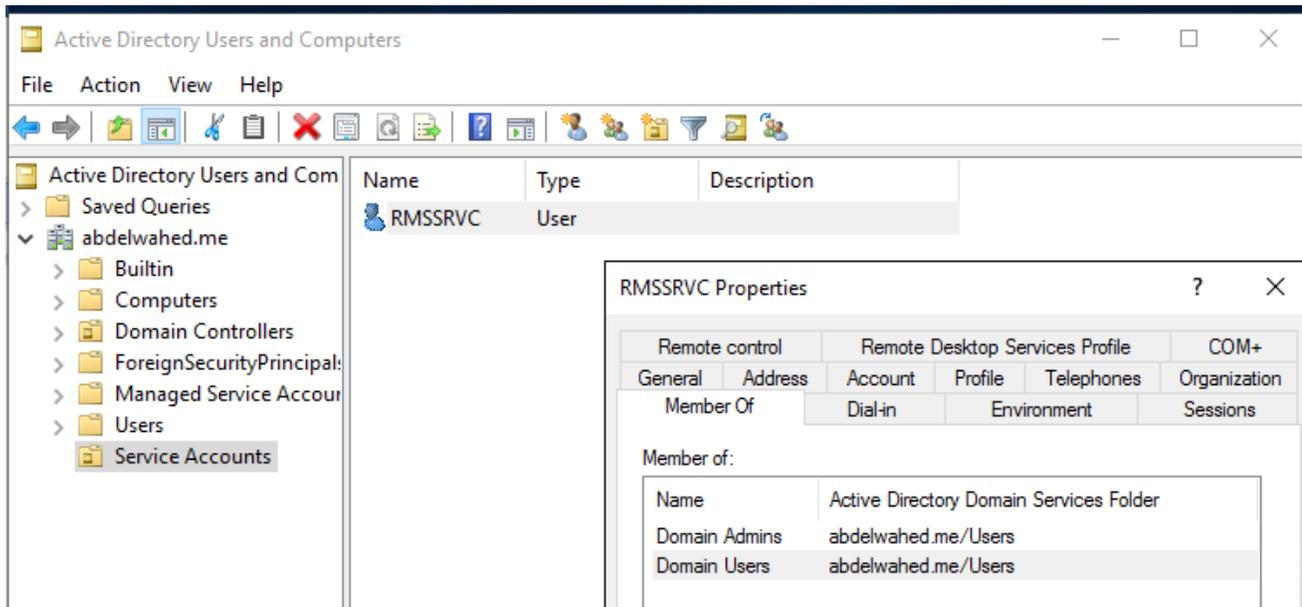
### Preparation and Installation

### Active Directory Configuration

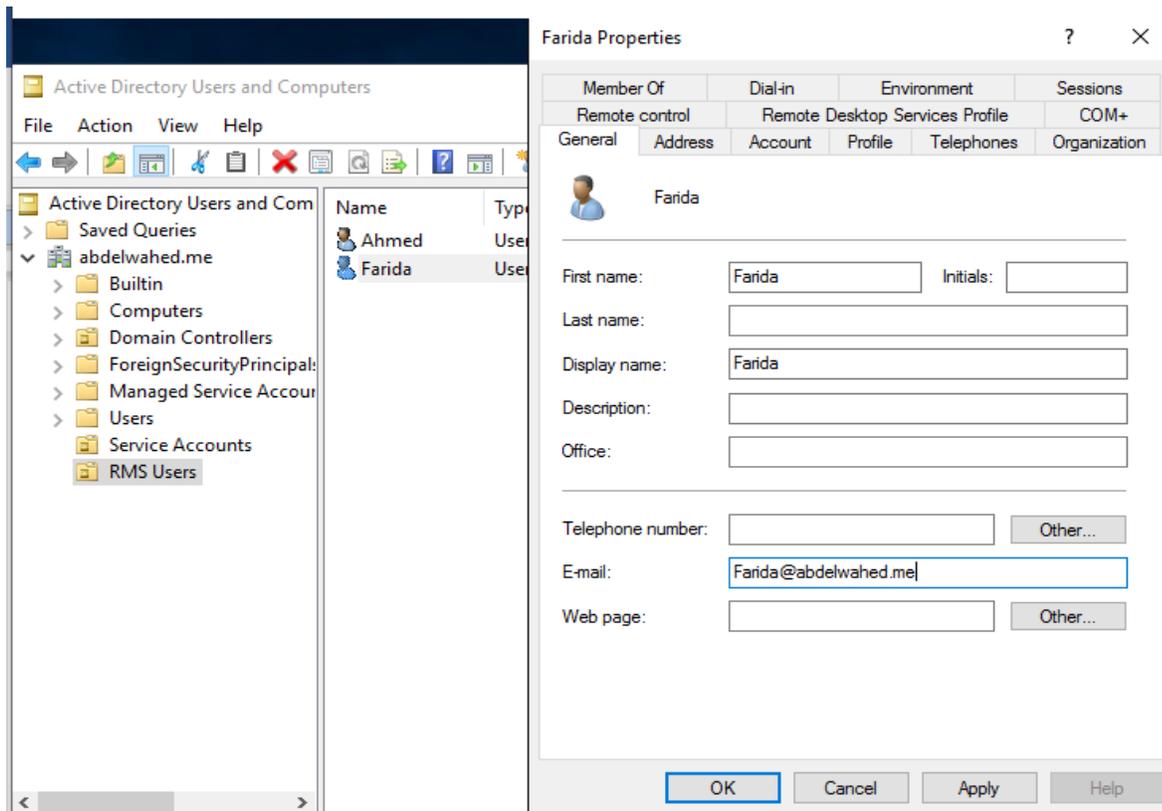
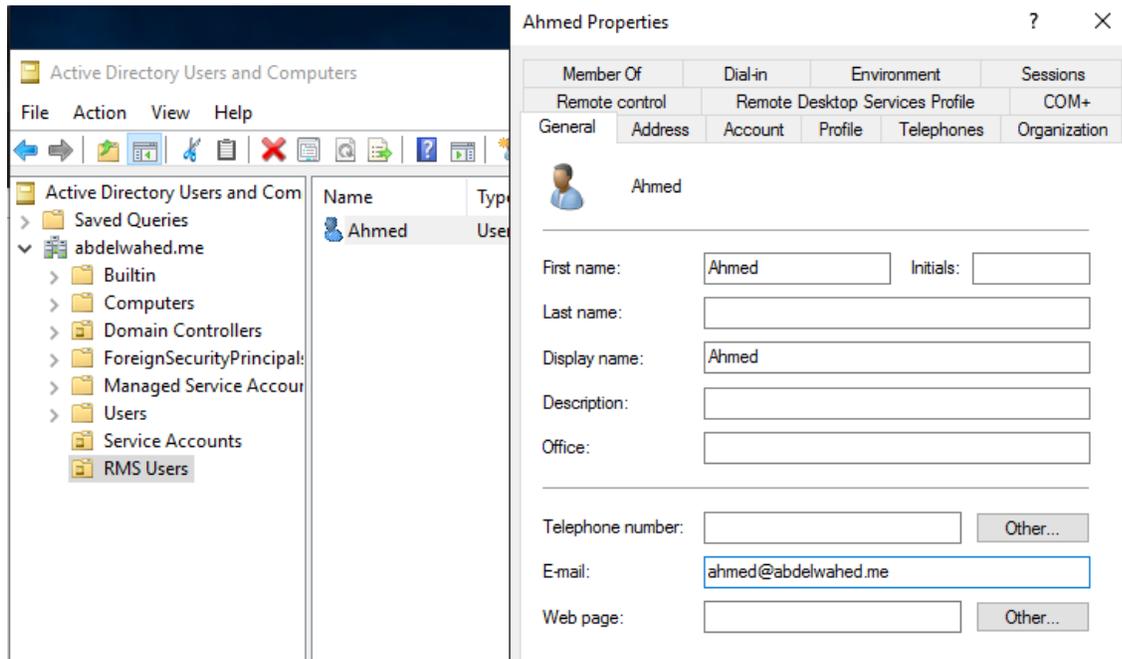
### Creating AD RMS Service Account on Domain Server and create users for testing



Remember, it's unnecessary to include the RMService user in the admin group; instead, we can make them a member of the RM Server's local admin group.

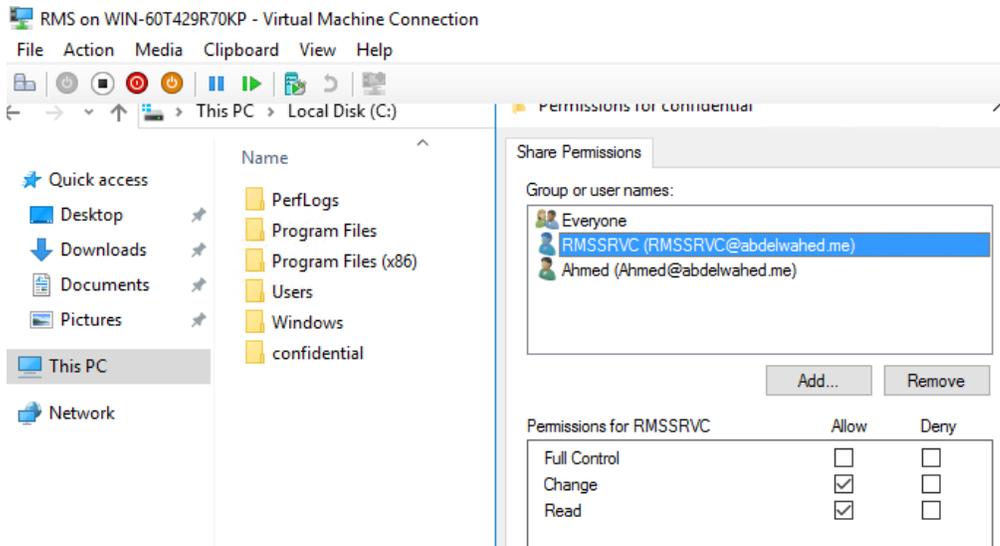


Create two users in the active directory for testing purposes and provide information to the users via email.

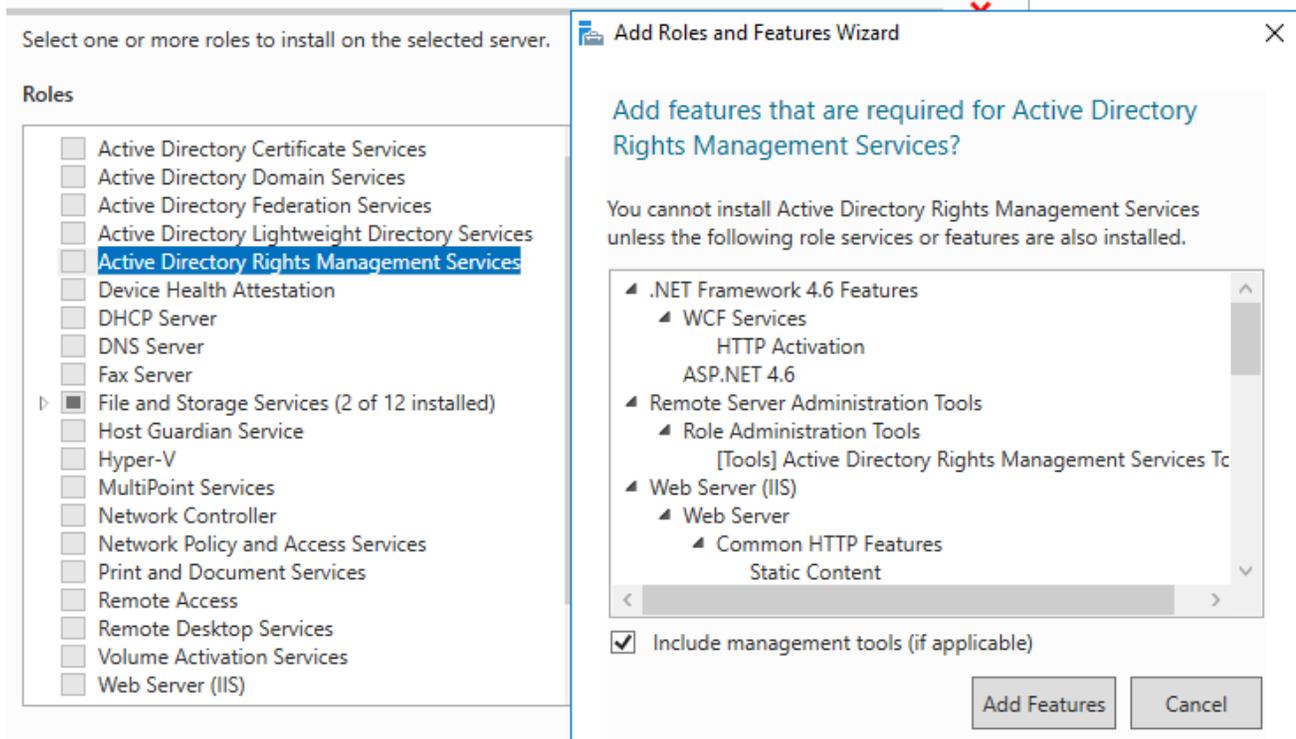


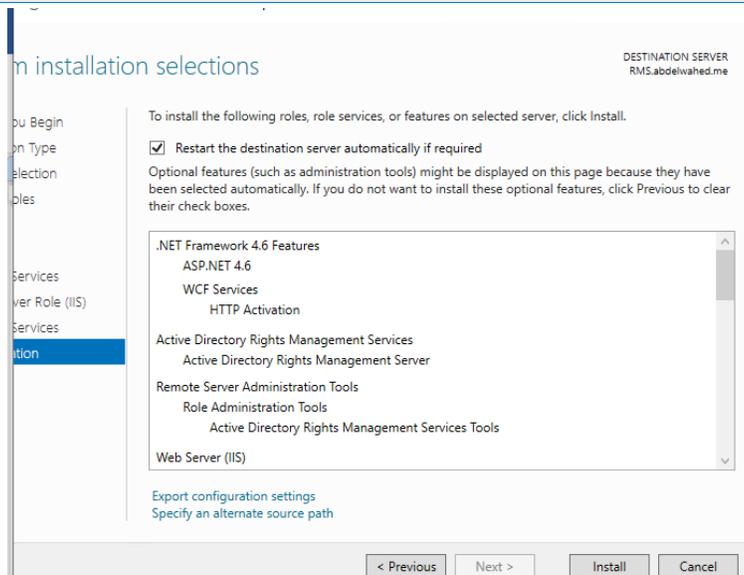
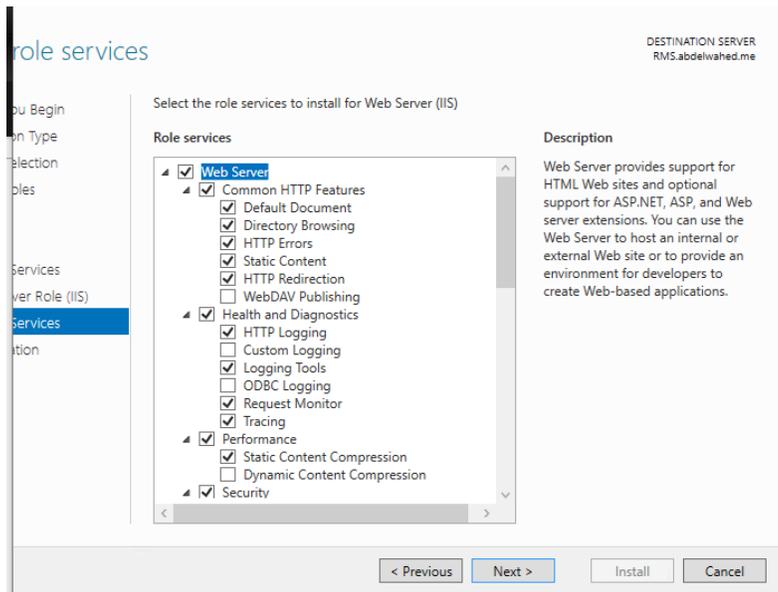
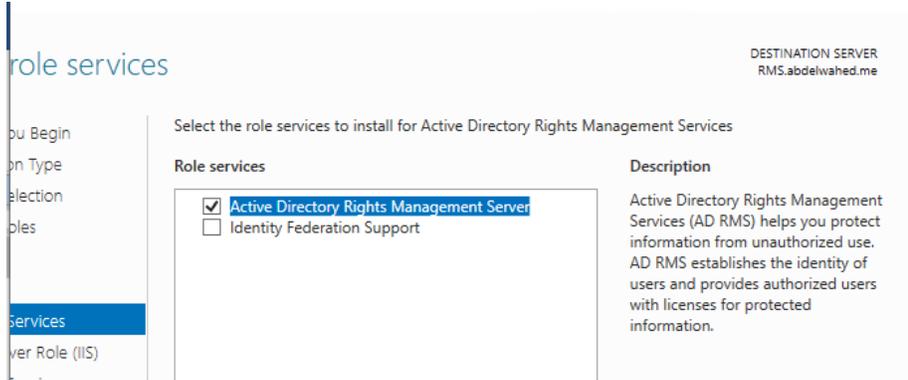
**Create Shared Distribution Point (SDP) used to save policy template**

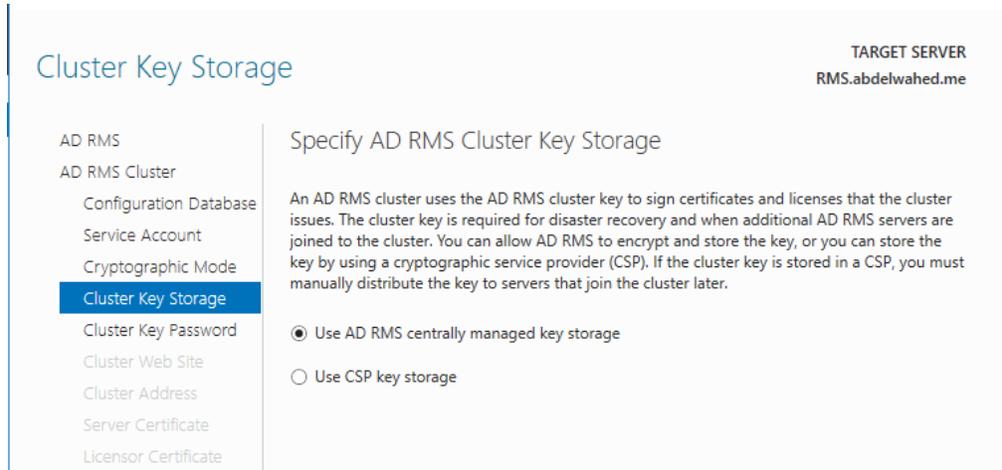
**Set up a Shared Distribution Point (SDP) called 'confidential' and grant Read/Write access to users Ahmed and RMSRVC using a domain member server that will also serve as an RMS Server.**



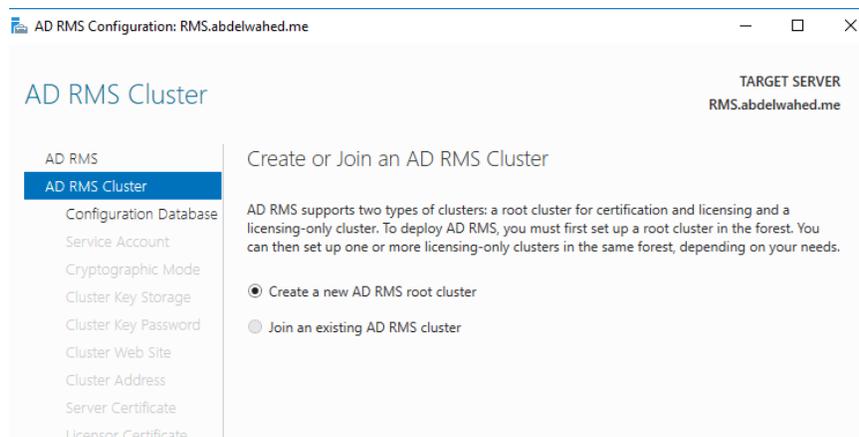
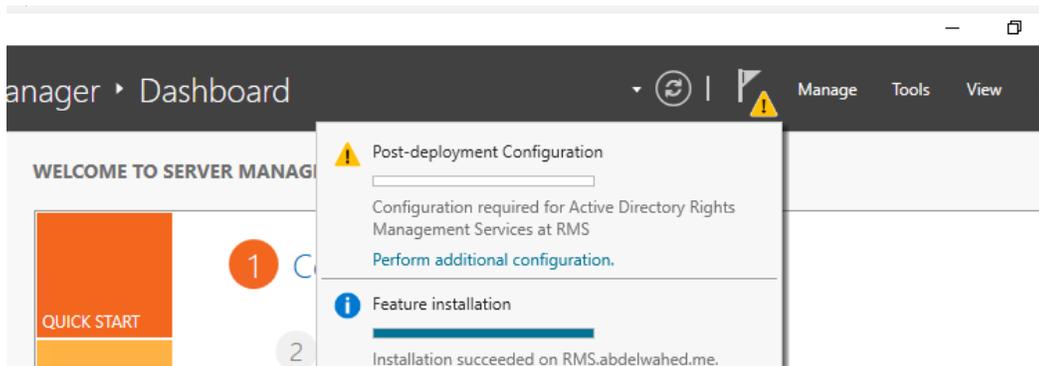
**AD RMS Installation using domain joined member server (RMS)**

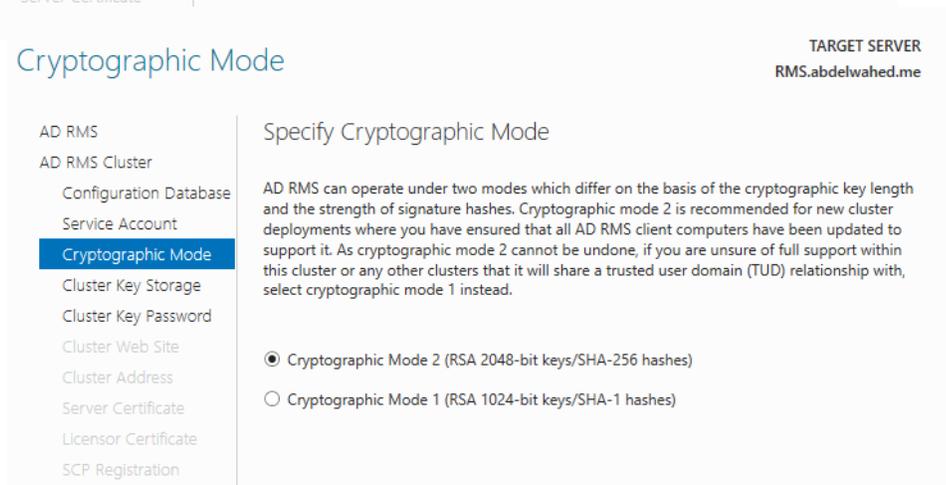
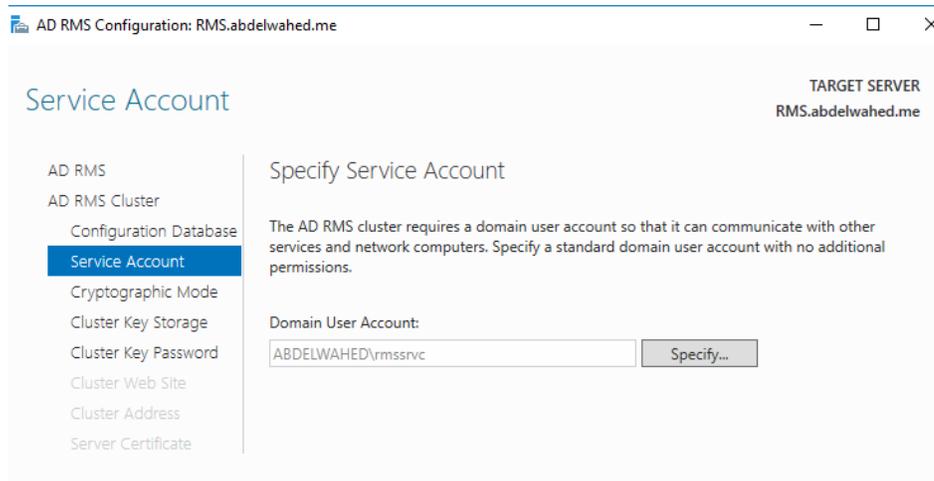
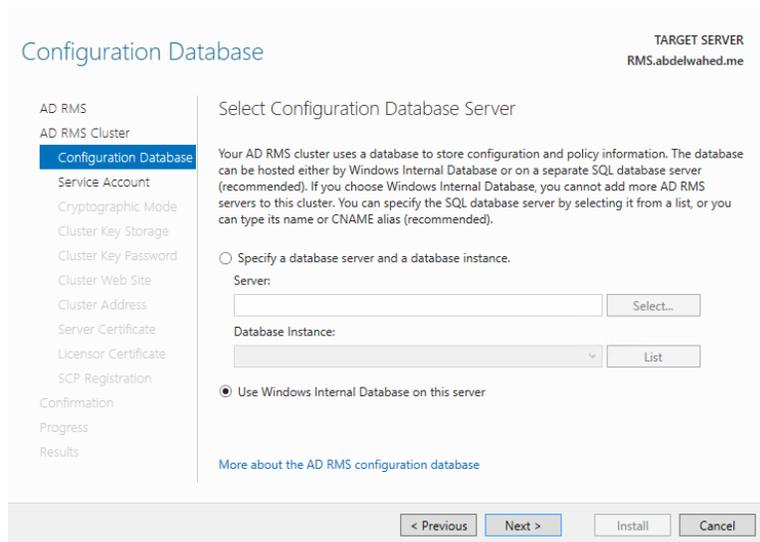






### Post installation configuration add AD RMS Cluster





### Cluster Key Password

TARGET SERVER  
RMS.abdelwahed.me

- AD RMS
- AD RMS Cluster
  - Configuration Database
  - Service Account
  - Cryptographic Mode
  - Cluster Key Storage
  - Cluster Key Password**
  - Cluster Web Site
  - Cluster Address
  - Server Certificate
  - Licensor Certificate
  - SCP Registration
  - Confirmation

#### Specify AD RMS Cluster Key Password

AD RMS uses the cluster key password to encrypt the cluster key. To join other AD RMS servers to this cluster or to restore the cluster from backup, you must be able to supply this password. AD RMS does not store this password and cannot recover it if it is lost, so you should keep it in a secure place.

Password:

Confirm Password:

### Cluster Web Site

TARGET SERVER  
RMS.abdelwahed.me

- AD RMS
- AD RMS Cluster
  - Configuration Database
  - Service Account
  - Cryptographic Mode
  - Cluster Key Storage
  - Cluster Key Password
  - Cluster Web Site**
  - Cluster Address
  - Server Certificate
  - Licensor Certificate

#### Select AD RMS Cluster Web Site

AD RMS is hosted in an Internet Information Services (IIS) virtual directory, which is set up on one of the existing Web sites on this server.

Select a Web site for the virtual directory:

Default Web Site

### Cluster Address

TARGET SERVER  
RMS.abdelwahed.me

**⚠ You cannot use an unencrypted connection if you want to add Identity Federation Support.**

- AD RMS
- AD RMS Cluster
  - Configuration Data...
  - Service Account
  - Cryptographic Mode
  - Cluster Key Storage
  - Cluster Key Password
  - Cluster Web Site
  - Cluster Address**
  - Licensor Certificate
  - SCP Registration
  - Confirmation
  - Progress
  - Results

#### Specify Cluster Address

A cluster address makes it possible for AD RMS clients to communicate with this cluster over the network. We recommend that you configure AD RMS to use the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol to encrypt network traffic between AD RMS clients and this cluster. You must use an SSL-encrypted connection if you intend to federate this cluster.

Connection Type:

Use an SSL-encrypted connection (https://)

Use an unencrypted connection (http://)

Fully-Qualified Domain Name:  Port:

**i** You cannot change this address or port number after AD RMS is installed and configured.

[More about the cluster web site](#)

< Previous   Next >   Install   Cancel

### Licensor Certificate

TARGET SERVER  
RMS.abdelwahed.me

- AD RMS
- AD RMS Cluster
  - Configuration Database
  - Service Account
  - Cryptographic Mode
  - Cluster Key Storage
  - Cluster Key Password
  - Cluster Web Site
  - Cluster Address
  - Licensor Certificate**
  - SCP Registration
- Confirmation

Progress

#### Name the Server Licensor Certificate

AD RMS creates a server licensor certificate that establishes the identity of this AD RMS cluster to clients. Because of the significance of this certificate, we recommend that you make a backup of this certificate to safeguard your deployment and improve disaster recovery efforts in the event of hardware failure or loss of the AD RMS database server.

Name:

### SCP Registration

TARGET SERVER  
RMS.abdelwahed.me

- AD RMS
- AD RMS Cluster
  - Configuration Database
  - Service Account
  - Cryptographic Mode
  - Cluster Key Storage
  - Cluster Key Password
  - Cluster Web Site
  - Cluster Address
  - Licensor Certificate
  - SCP Registration**
  - Confirmation
- Progress
- Results

#### Register AD RMS Service Connection Point

The AD RMS service connection point (SCP) can be registered in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) when an AD RMS cluster is created. The SCP provides clients with intranet URLs for the AD RMS cluster.

To register the service connection point (SCP) now, you must be a member of the Enterprise Admins group. If you are not a member of the Enterprise Admins group, you must have a member of the Enterprise Admins group register the SCP after you finish installing AD RMS. Clients cannot access this AD RMS cluster until its SCP is registered.

Register the SCP now  
 Register the SCP later

[More about SCP registration](#)

< Previous   Next >   Install   Cancel

### Confirmation

TARGET SERVER  
RMS.abdelwahed.me

- AD RMS
- AD RMS Cluster
  - Configuration Database
  - Service Account
  - Cryptographic Mode
  - Cluster Key Storage
  - Cluster Key Password
  - Cluster Web Site
  - Cluster Address
  - Licensor Certificate
  - SCP Registration
  - Confirmation**
- Progress
- Results

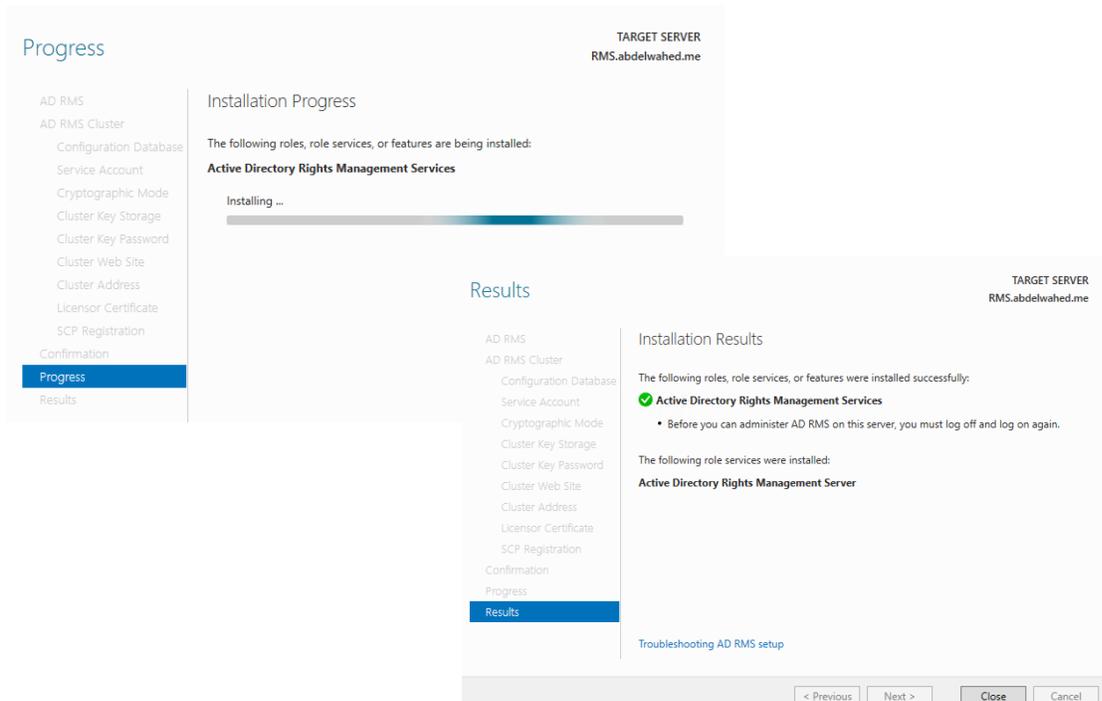
#### Confirm Installation Selections

To install the following roles, role services, or features, click Install.

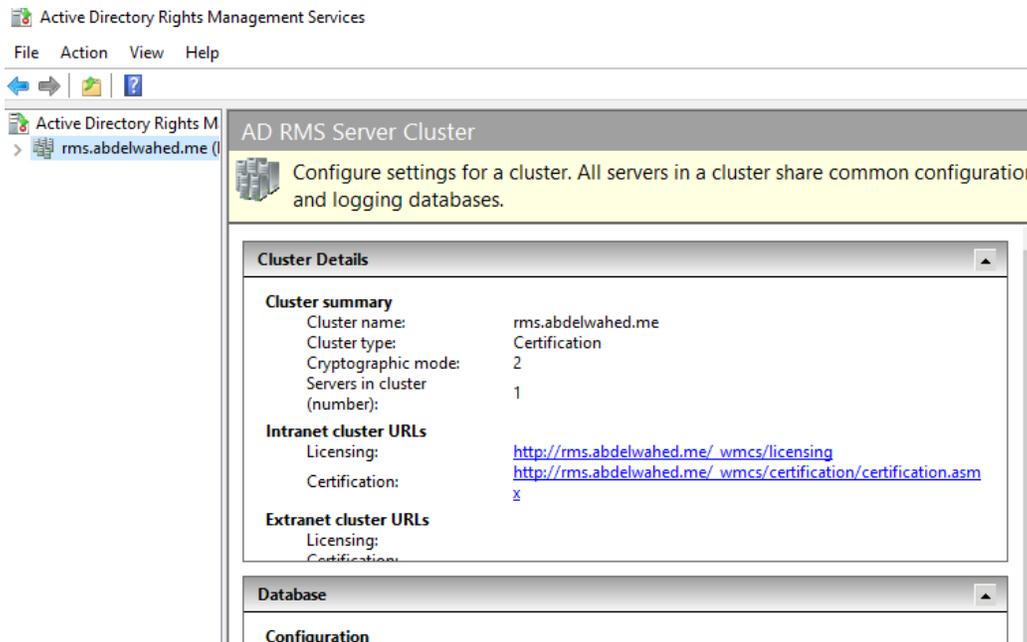
**Active Directory Rights Management Services**

Cluster Type:	Root cluster
Database Server:	Windows Internal Database
Service Account:	ABDELWAHED\RMSSVC
Cryptographic Mode:	Cryptographic Mode 2
Cluster Key Storage:	AD RMS centrally managed key storage
Cluster Web Site:	Default Web Site
Cluster Internal Address:	http://rms.abdelwahed.me/
Licensor Certificate Name:	RMS
Register SCP:	Register Now

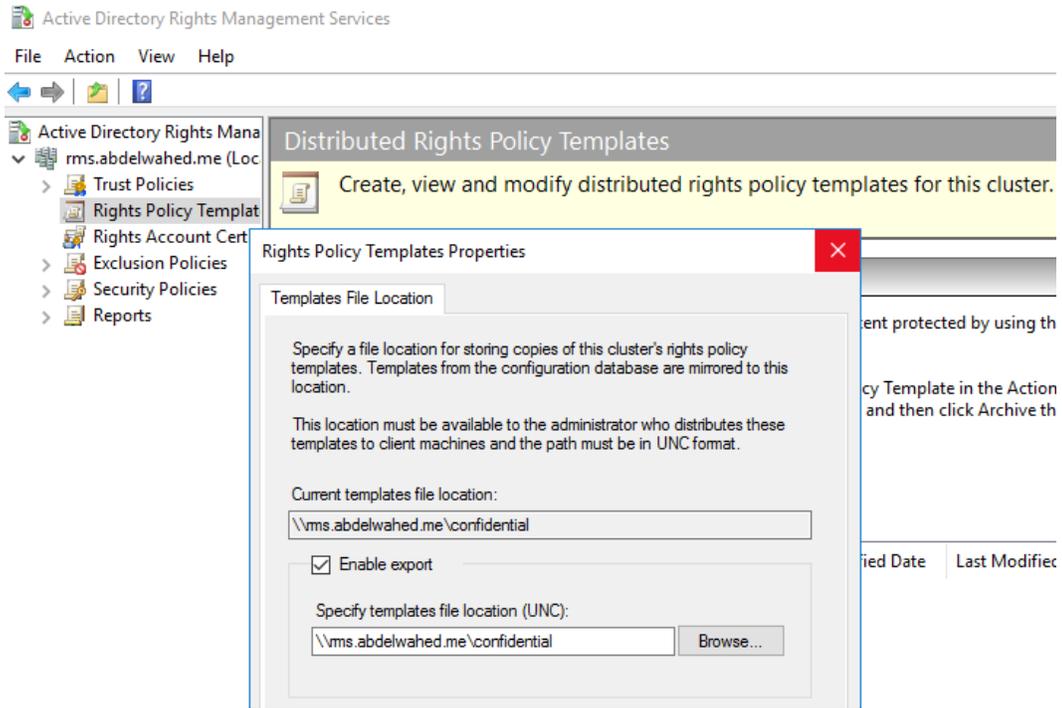
< Previous   Next >   Install   Cancel



Access AD RMS by utilizing the rmsgsvc service account credentials (log into the RMS Server with the rms service account).

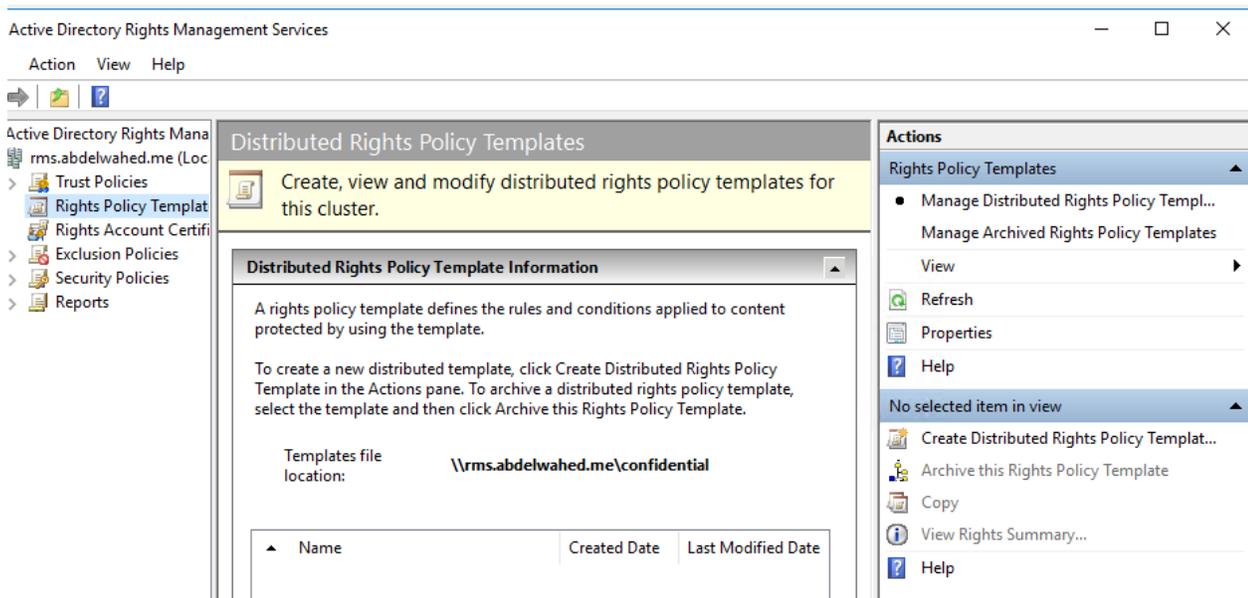


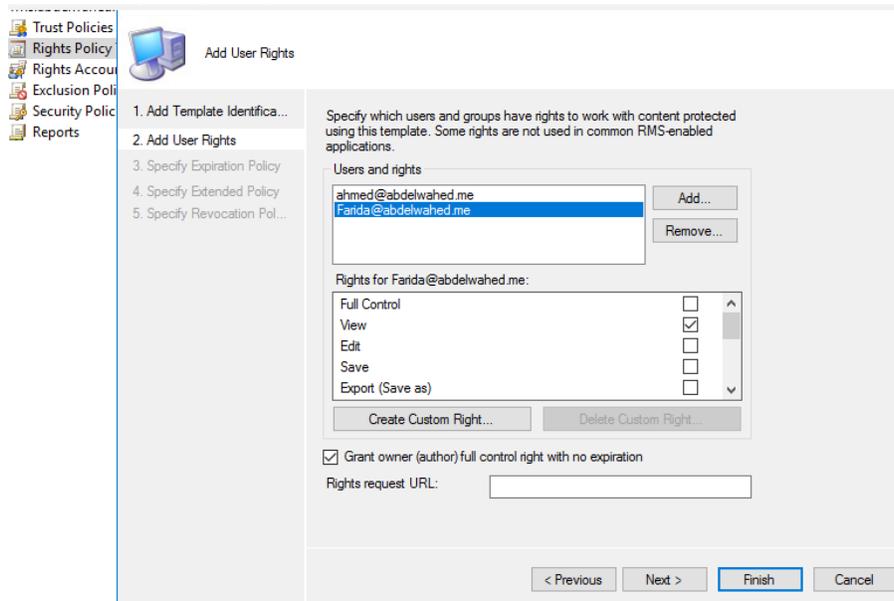
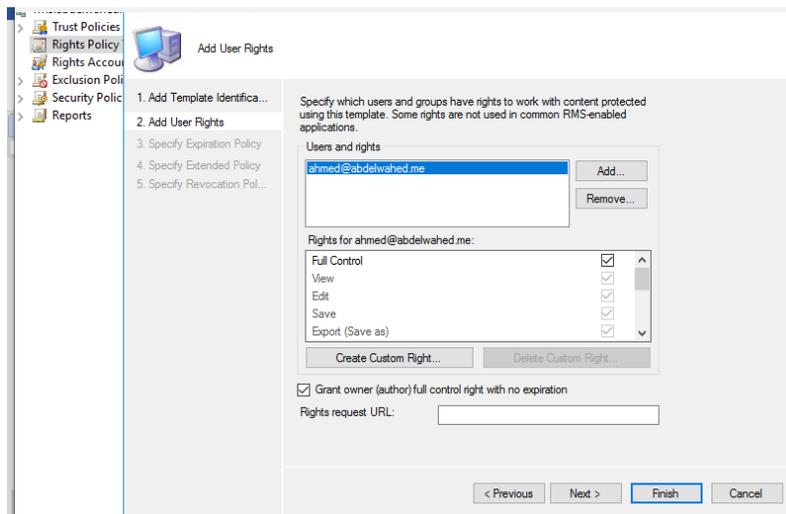
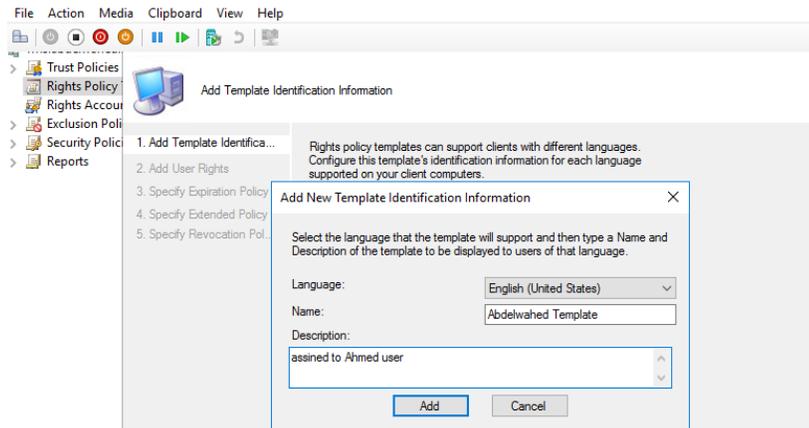
## Configure RMS Template



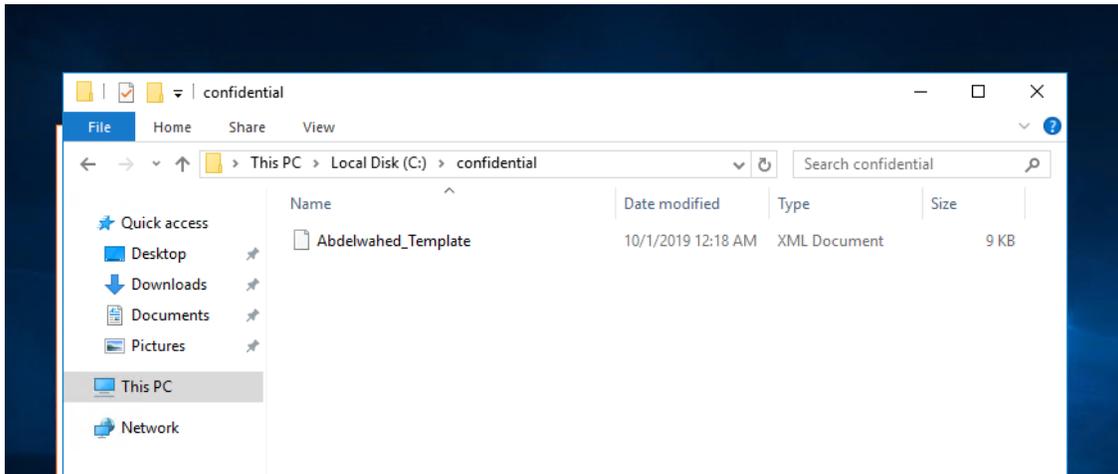
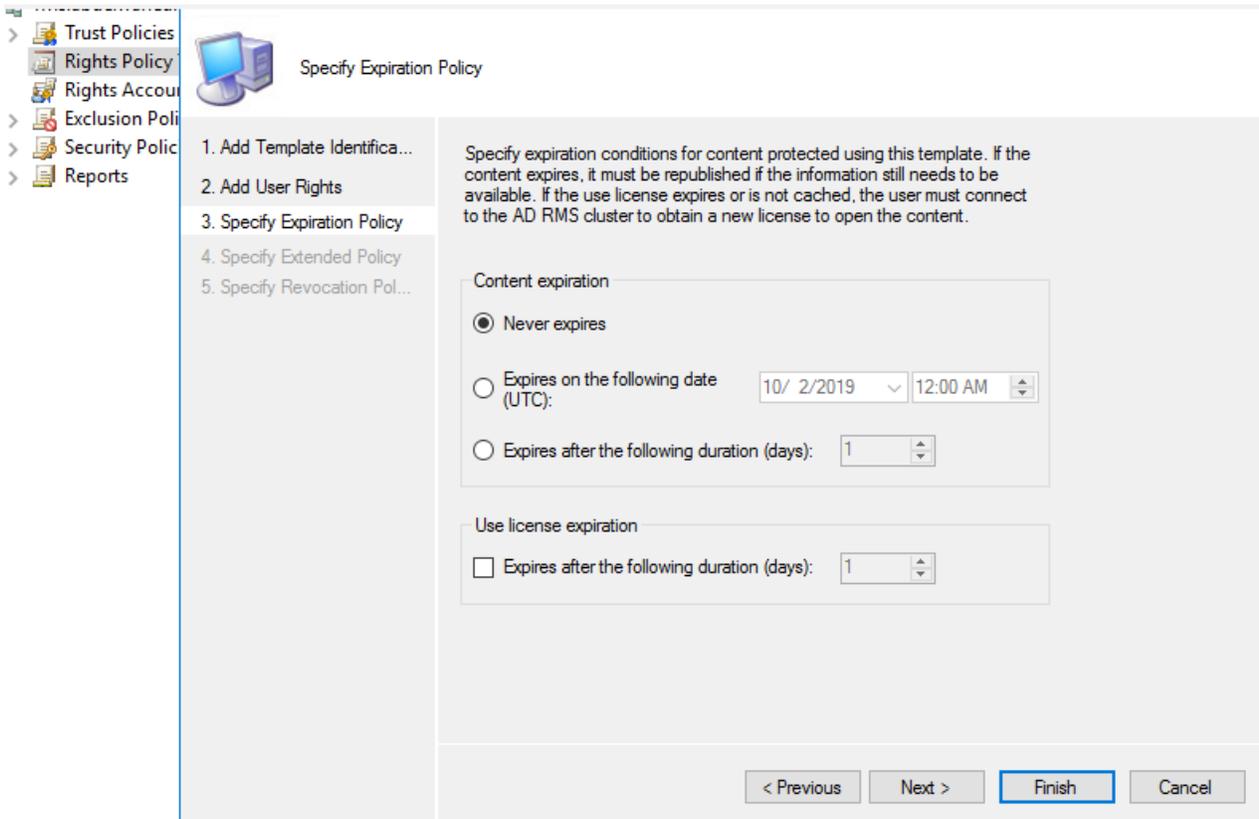
### Create distributed rights policy template

Thus, users are able to apply security measures to their documents using this feature.



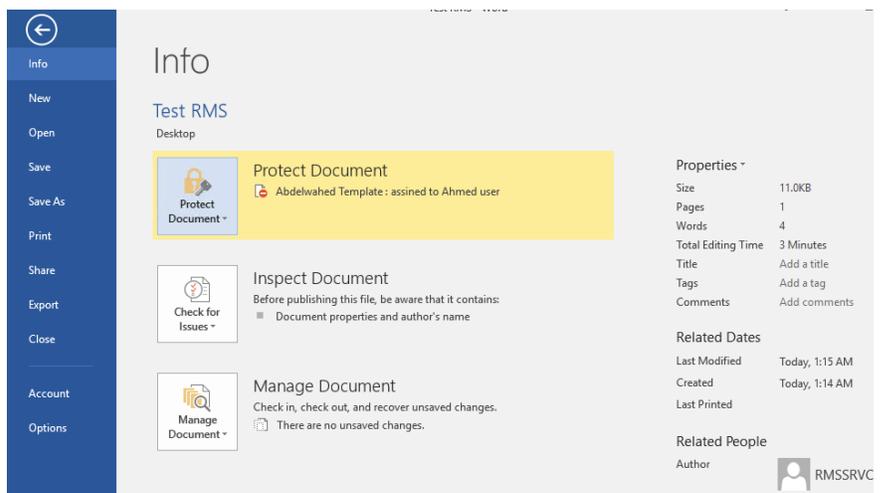
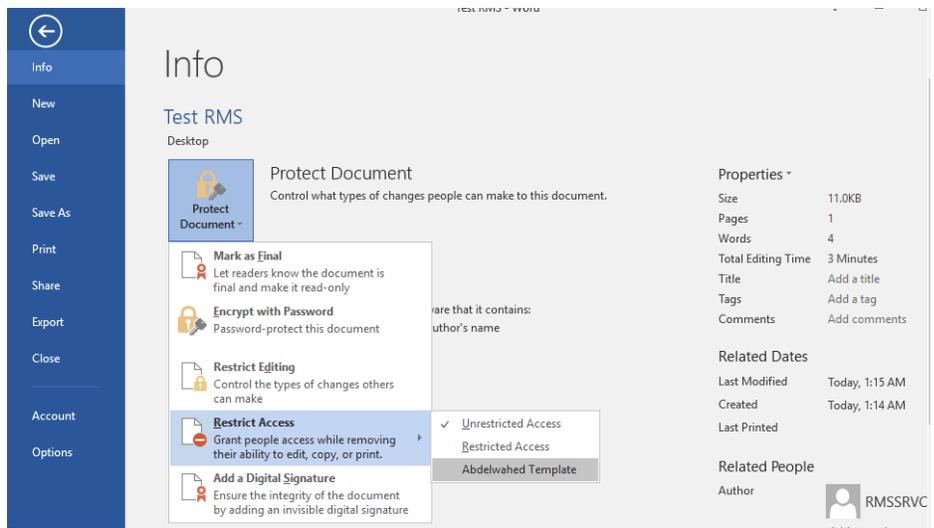
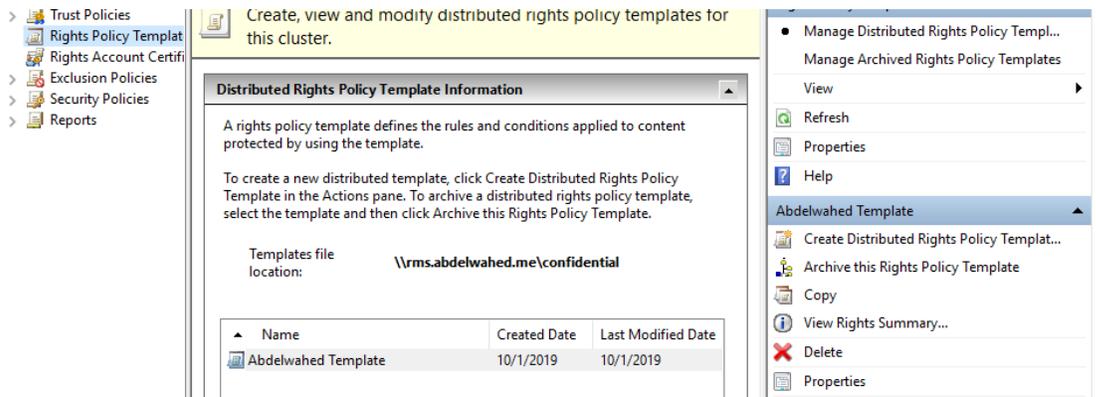


You can set expire date for this policy



Testing

After creating and preparing the Policy, for testing purposes, generate a Word document and apply the newly established policy (Abdelwahed Template) to it. Then, transfer this file to the Windows 10 client where the Farida User is signed in to verify the permitted permissions.



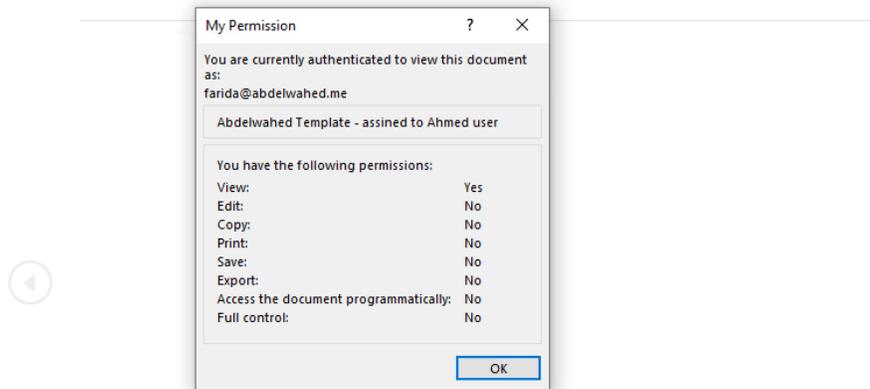
When attempting to open the file on a client computer after logging in as user Farida, it prompts for credentials.



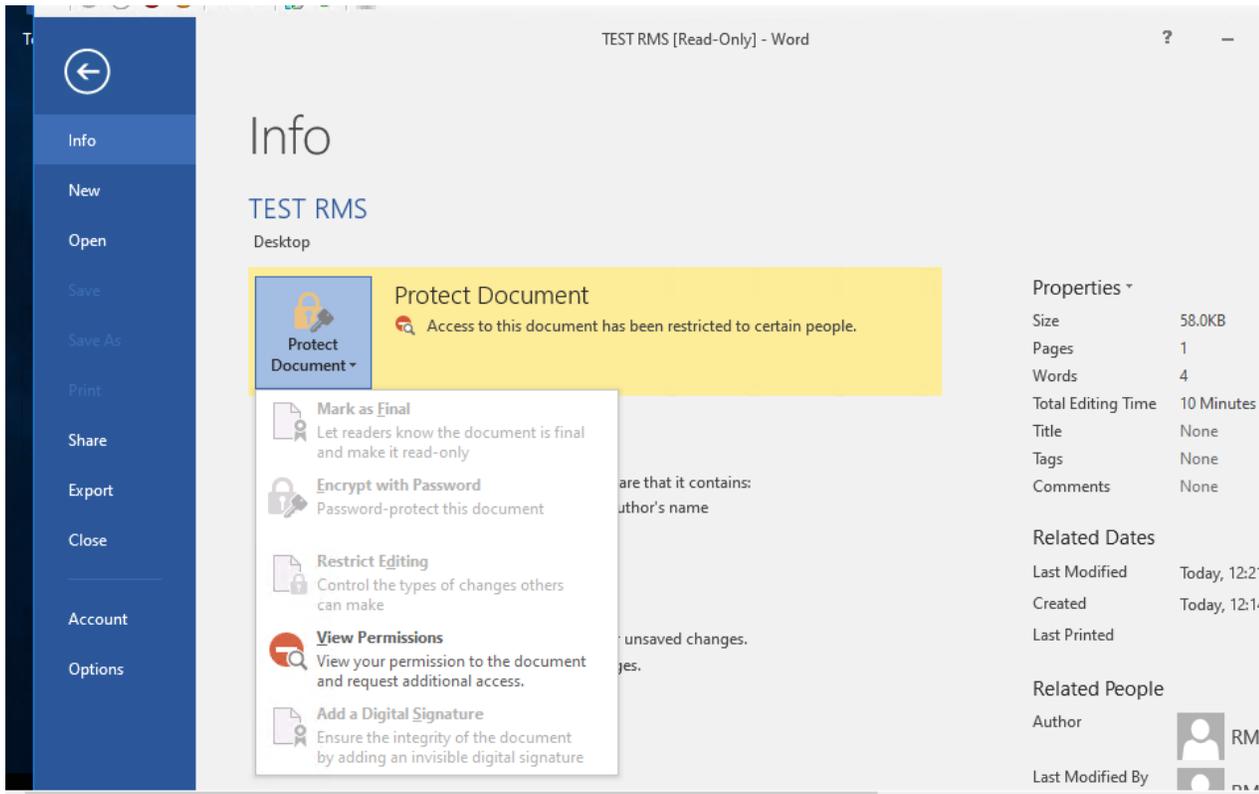
view permission to check your allowed actions to this file



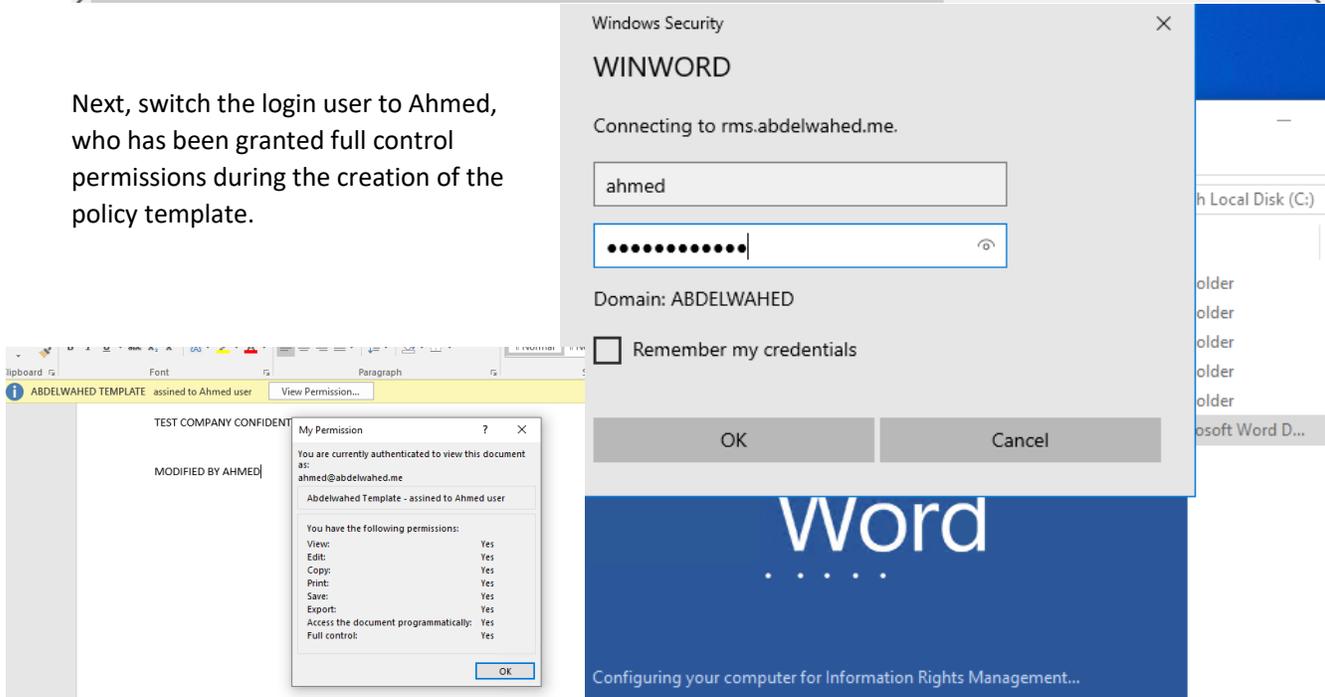
TEST COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL DATA



Additionally, you're not able to modify file permission settings.



Next, switch the login user to Ahmed, who has been granted full control permissions during the creation of the policy template.

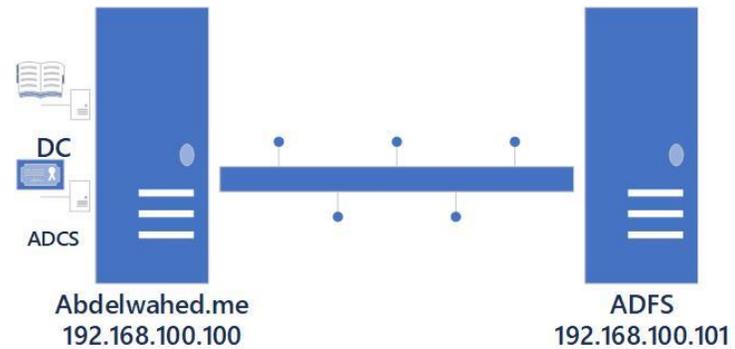


## Active Directory Federation Services

### Installation Prerequisites and Installation

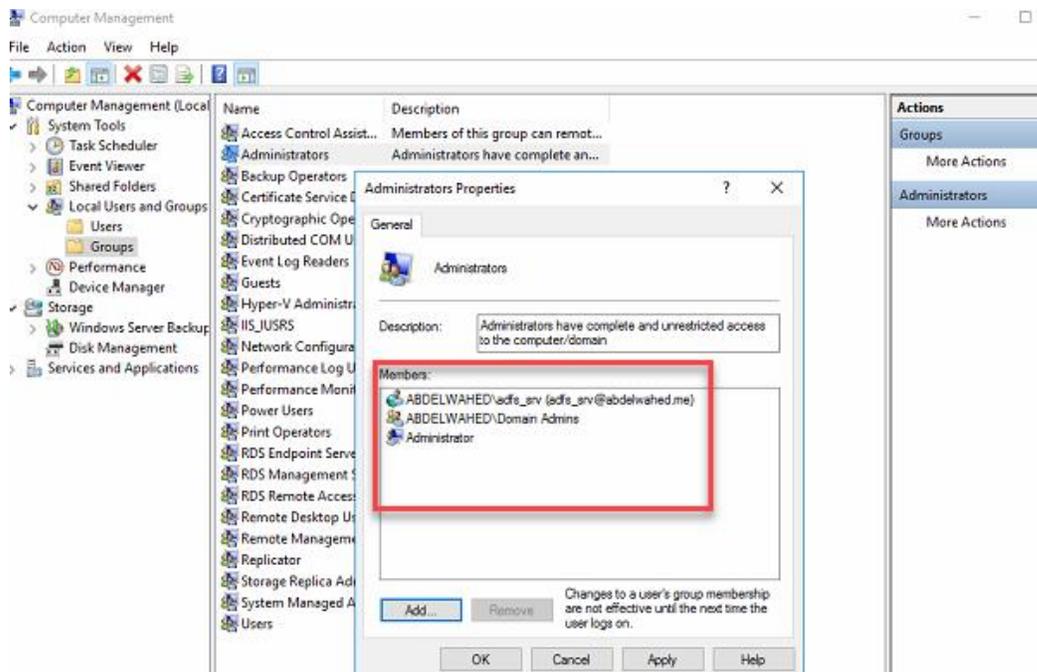
- 1- Joined Domain
- 2- SQL or WID
- 3- SSL Certificate (to secure chanel between DFS)
- 4- Enterprise administrator
- 5- Add domain admins as local admin group member
- 6- ADFS user service

### Current environment

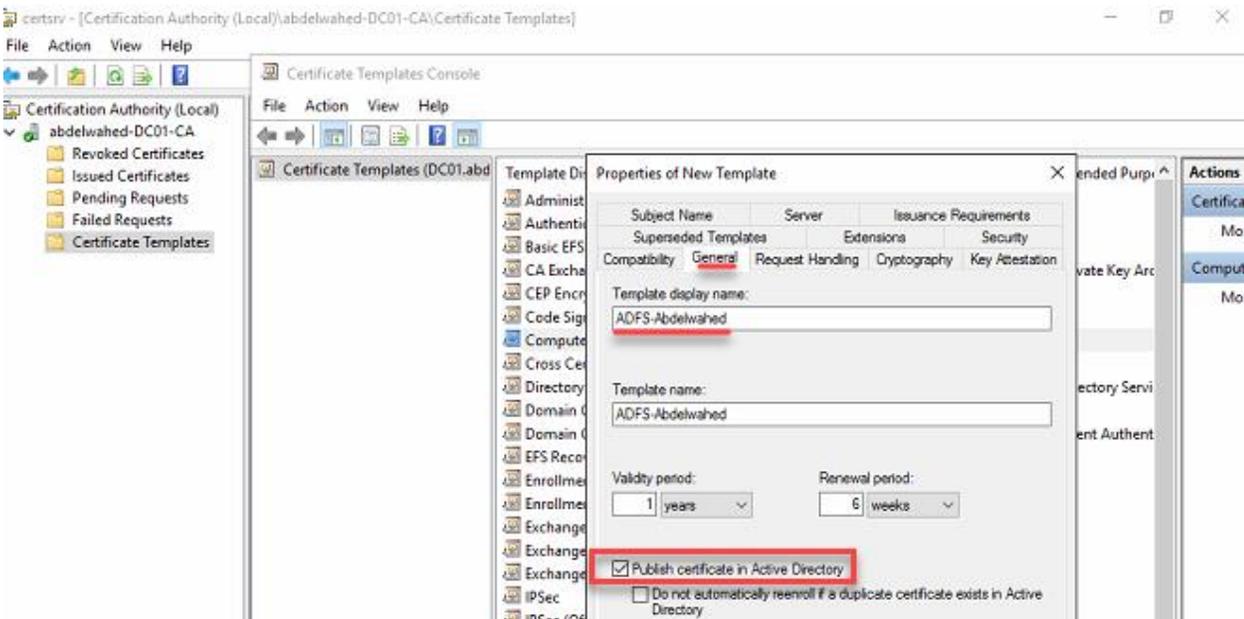
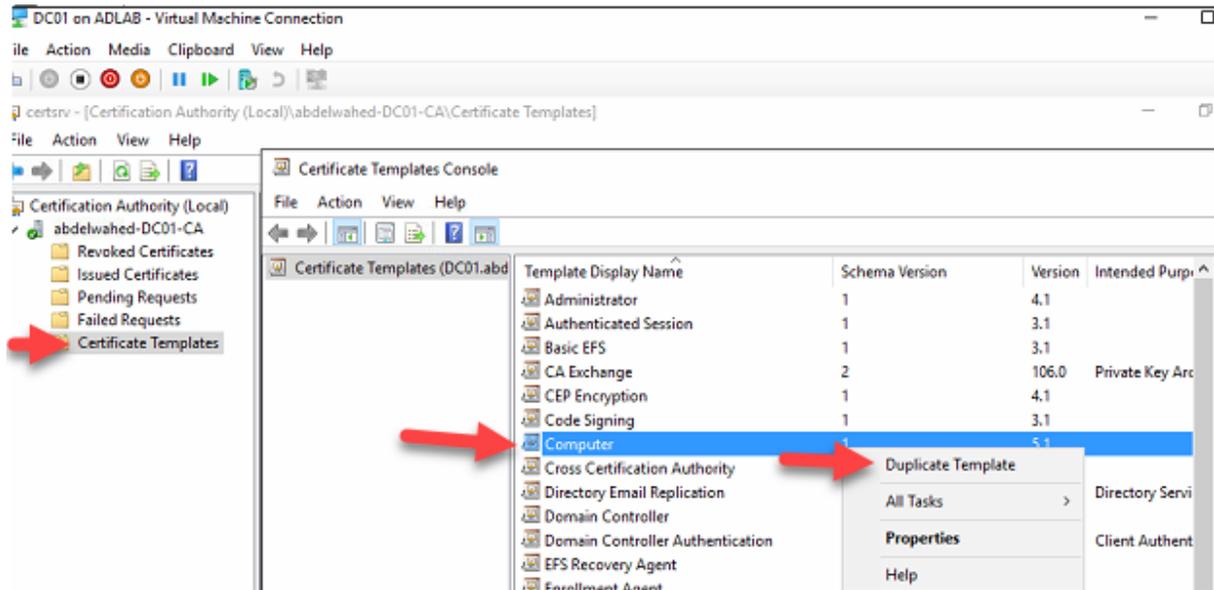


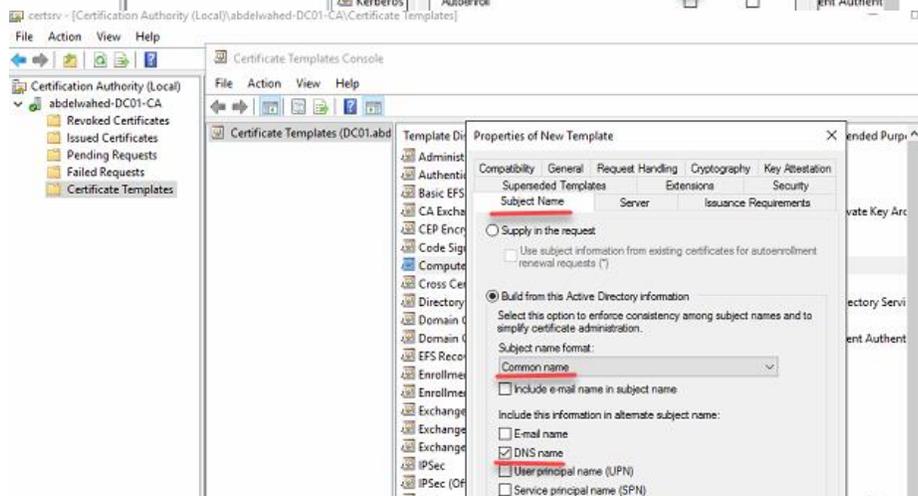
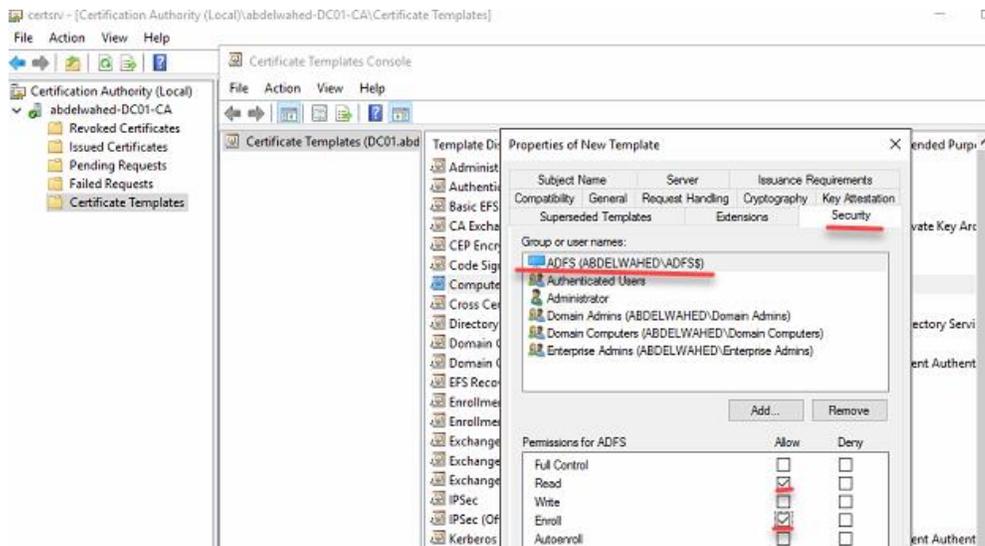
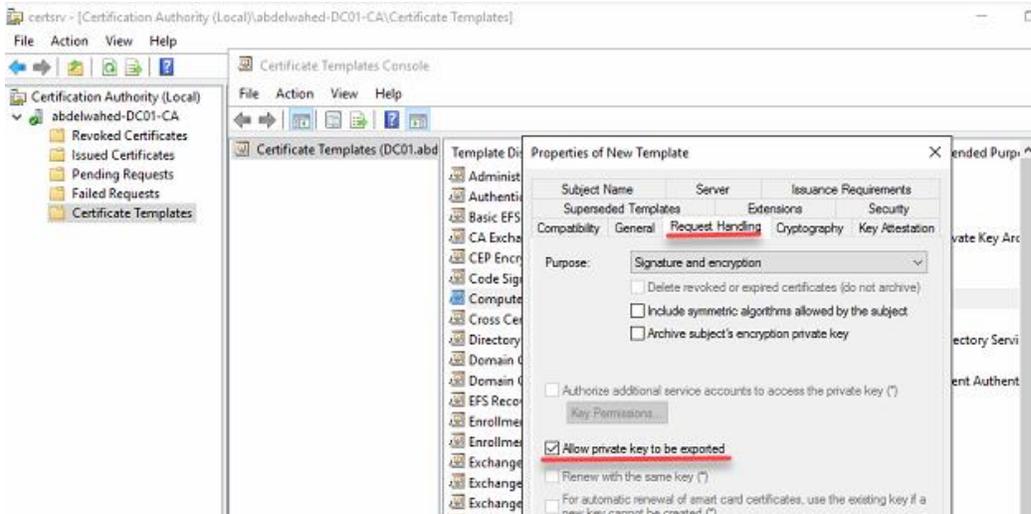
### Installation:

Add domain admins to ADFS local admin group and ADFS service account

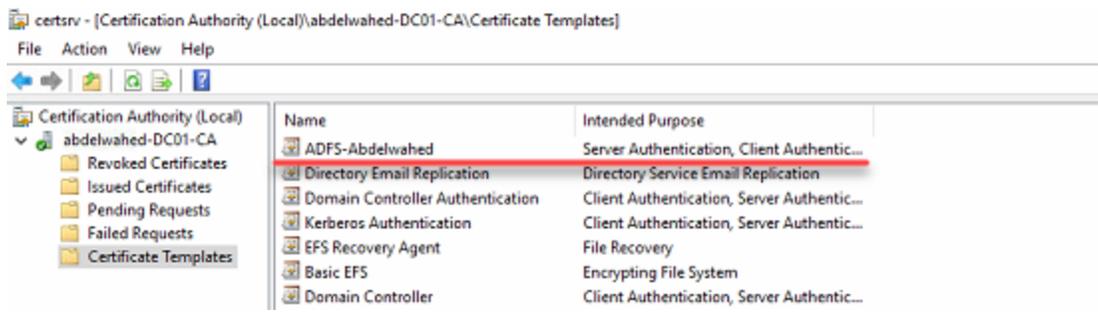
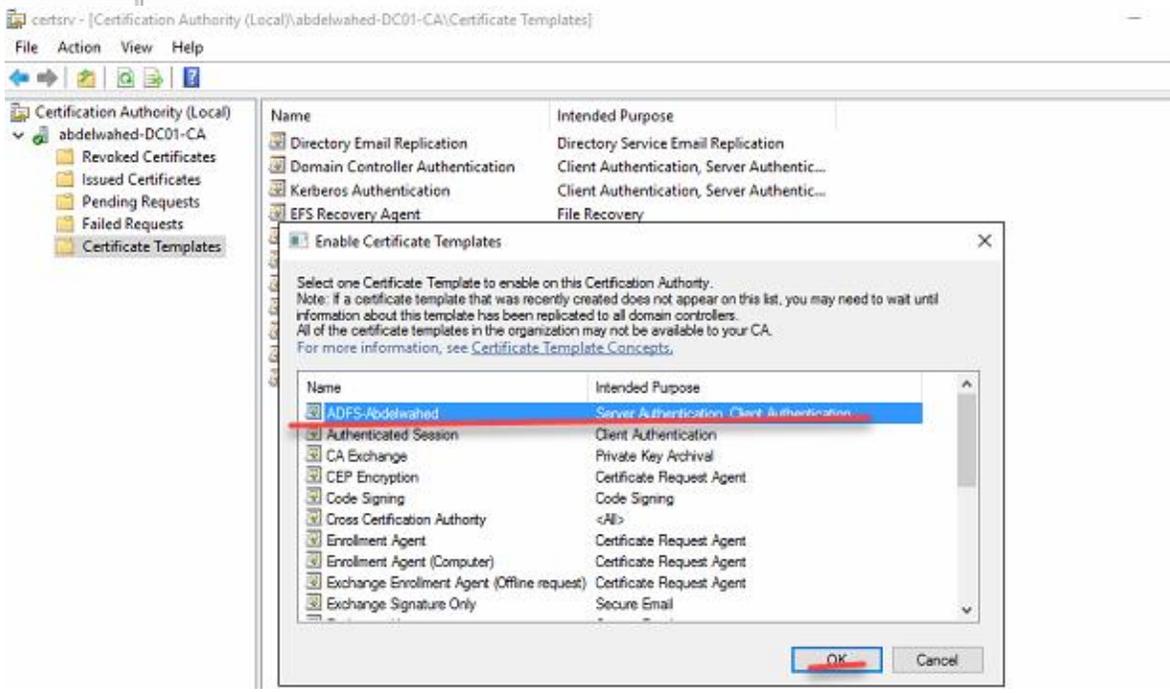
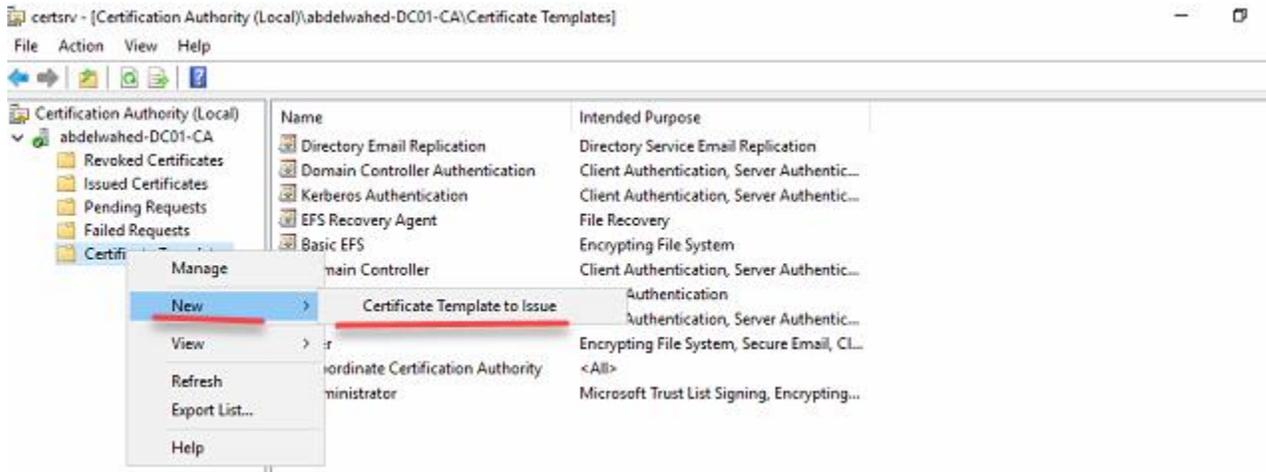


Create SSL Computer certificate from ADCS for ADFS

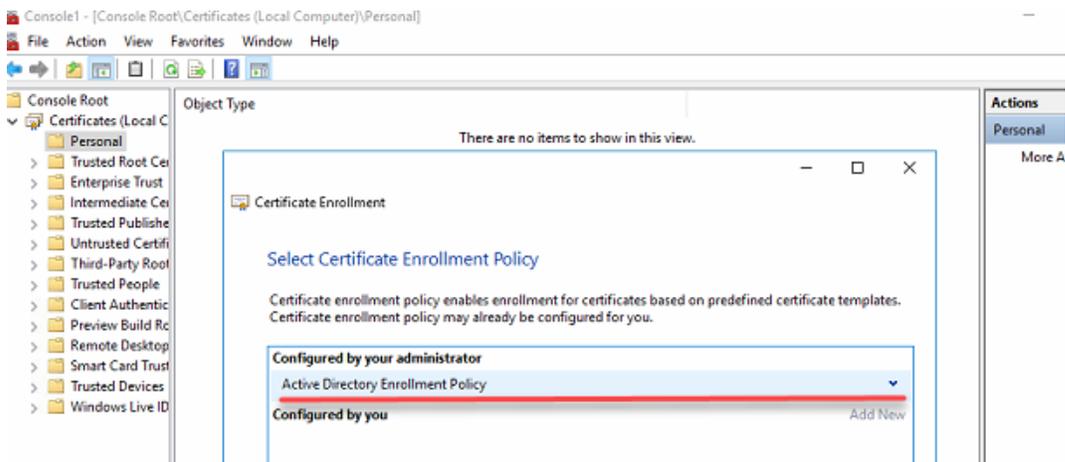
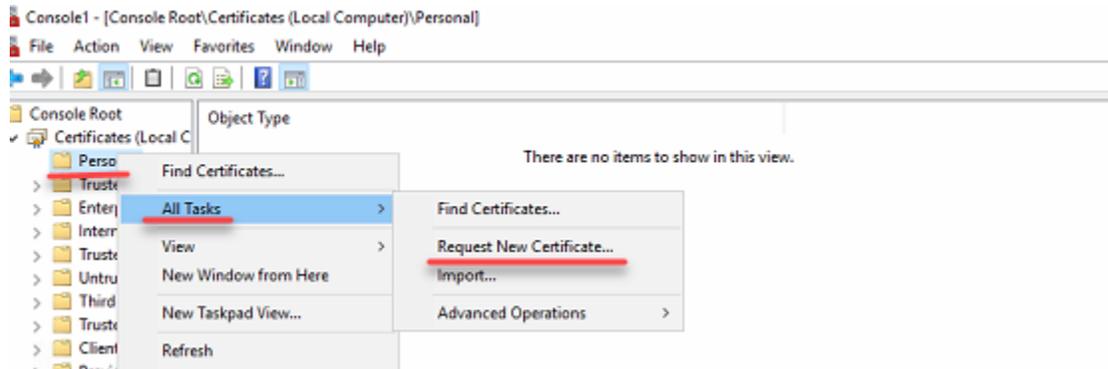
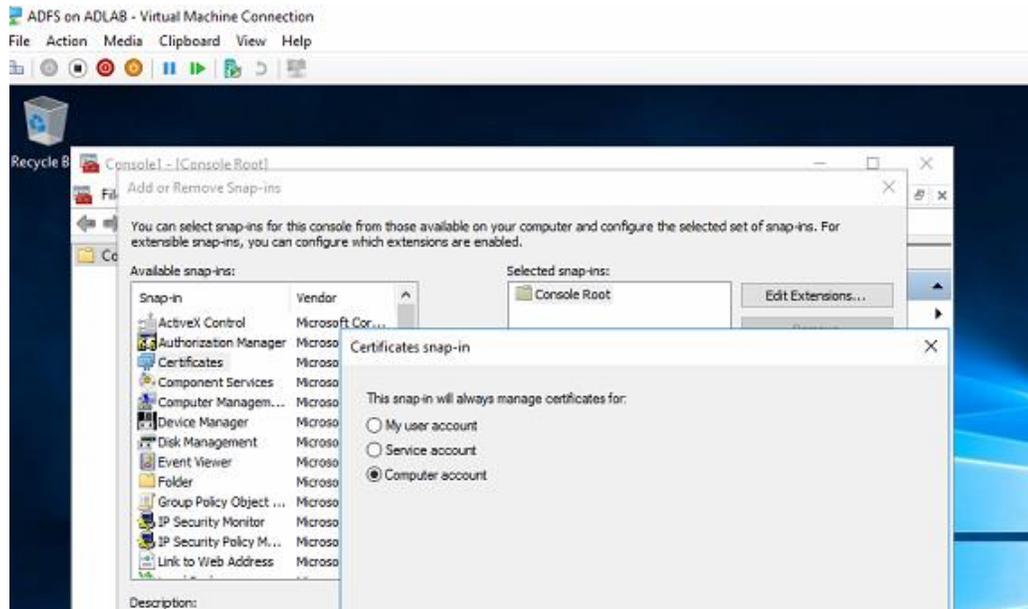


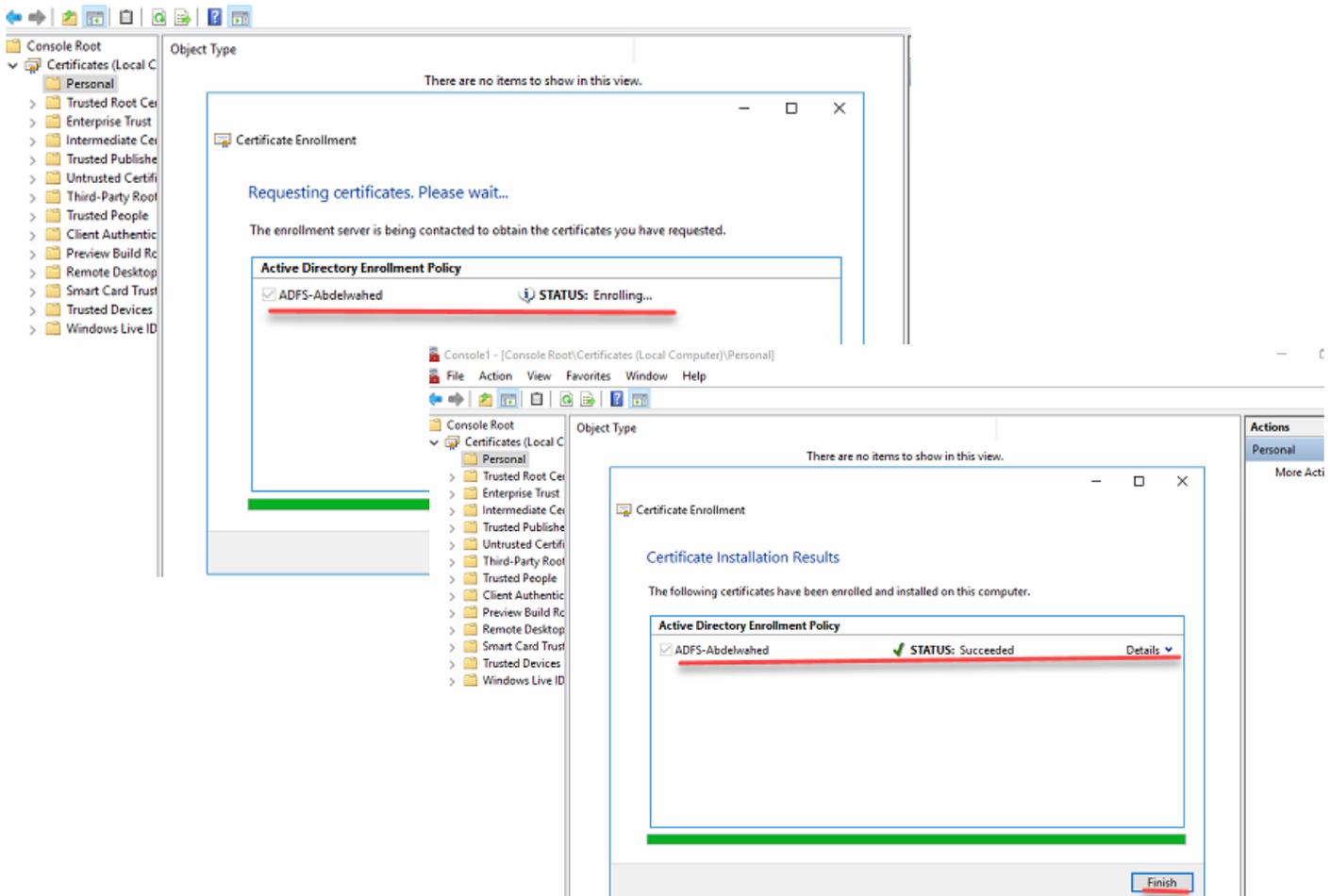
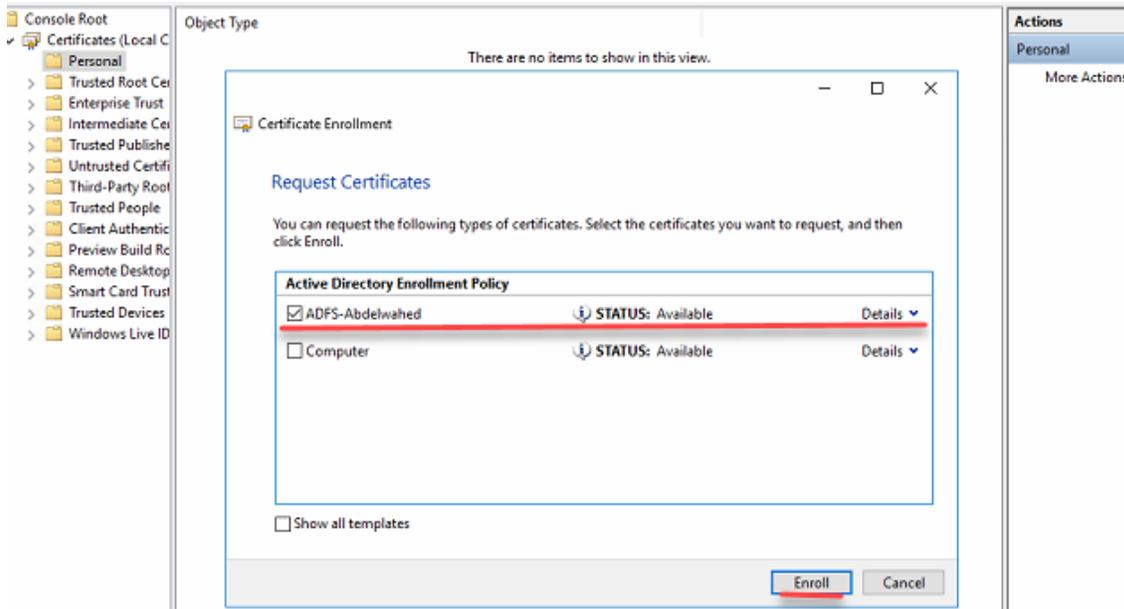


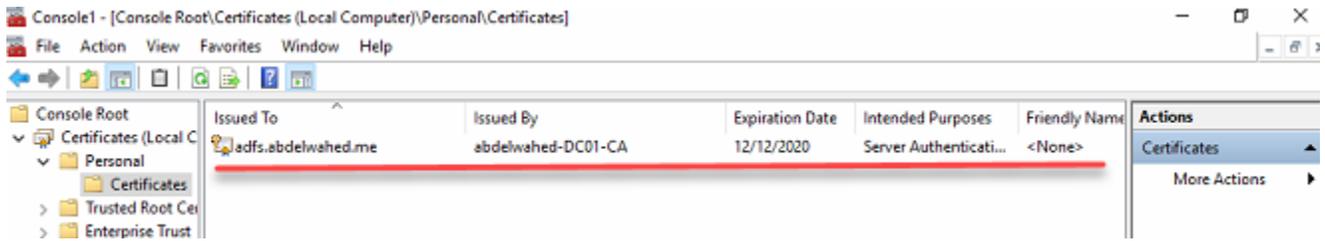
Next, click Apply and OK, and your certificate will be displayed as a Template.



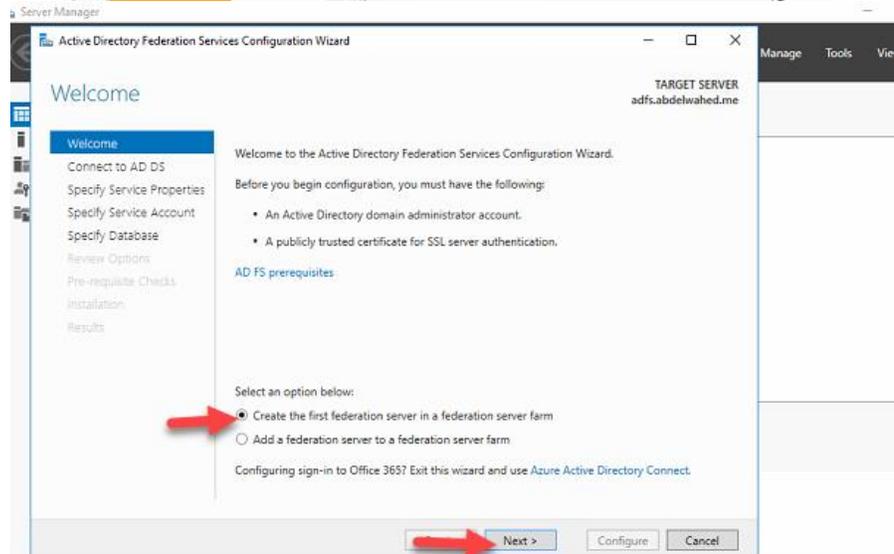
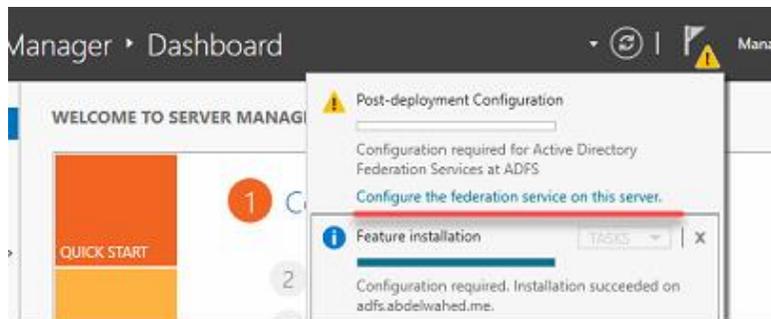
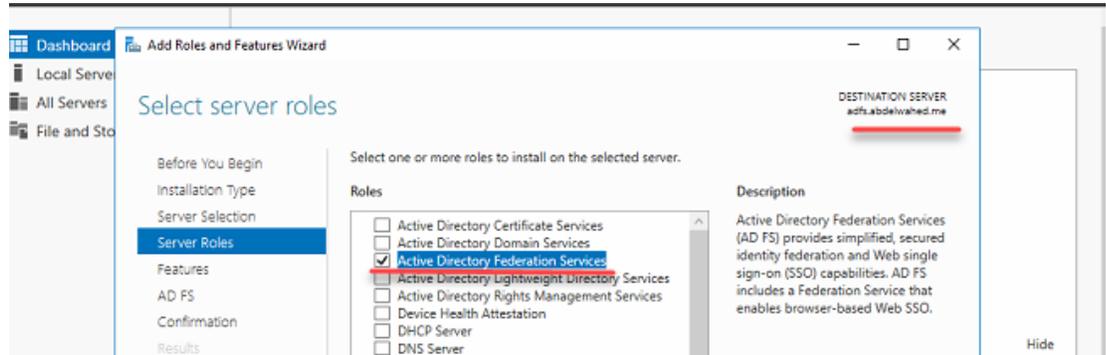
Now, request the certificate from ADFS

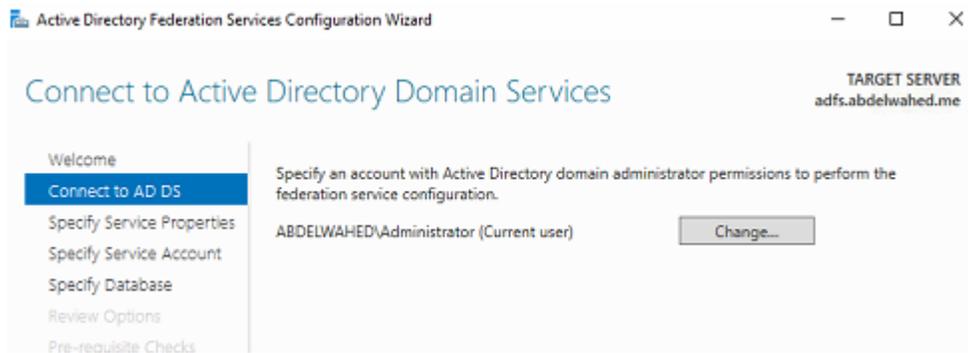




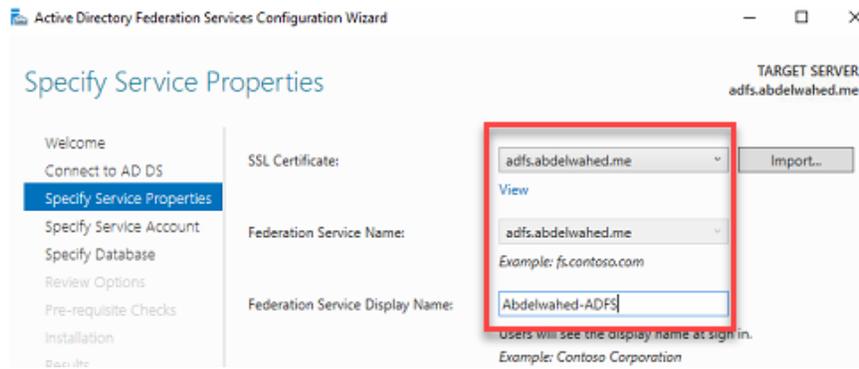


Install ADFS role

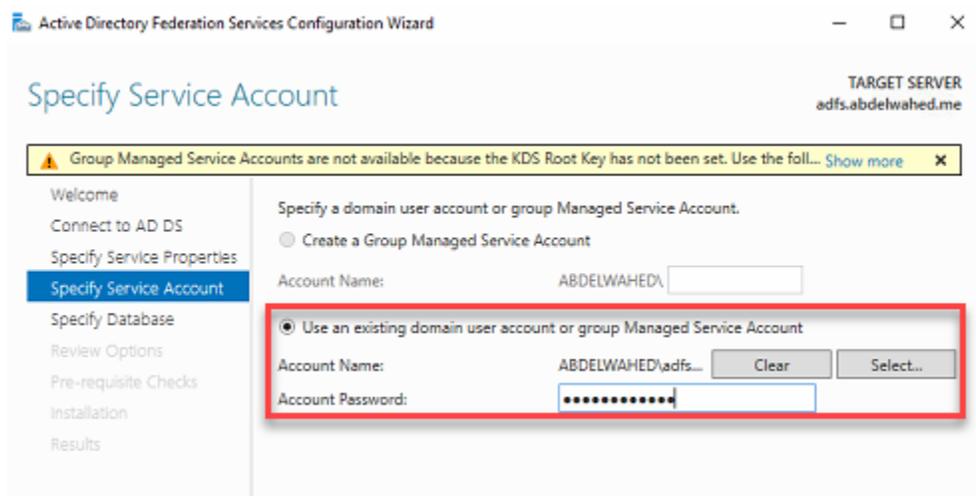




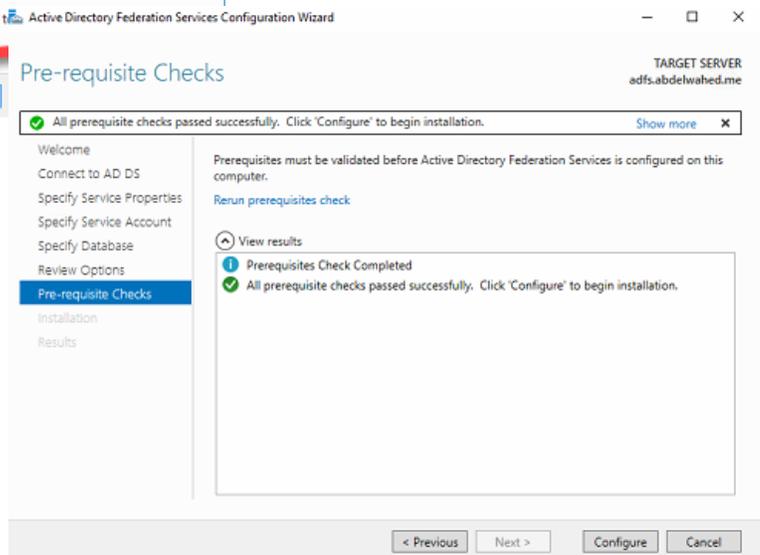
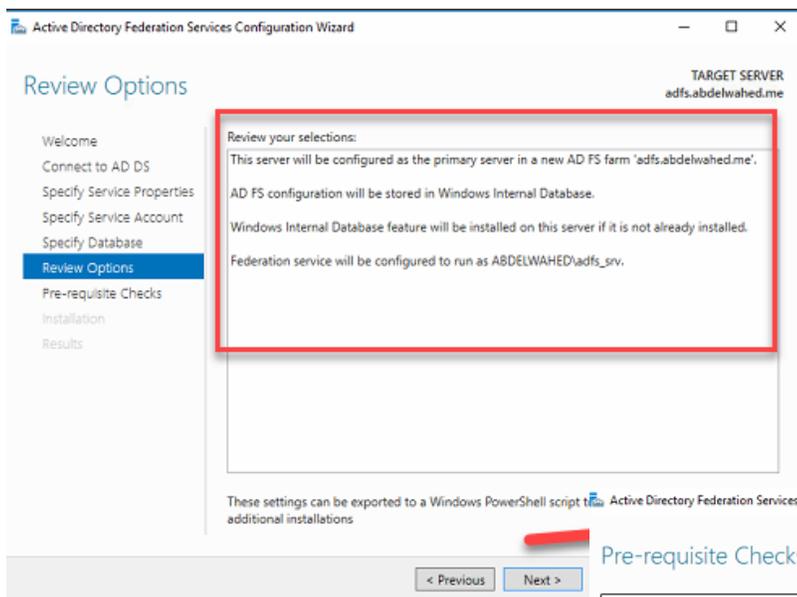
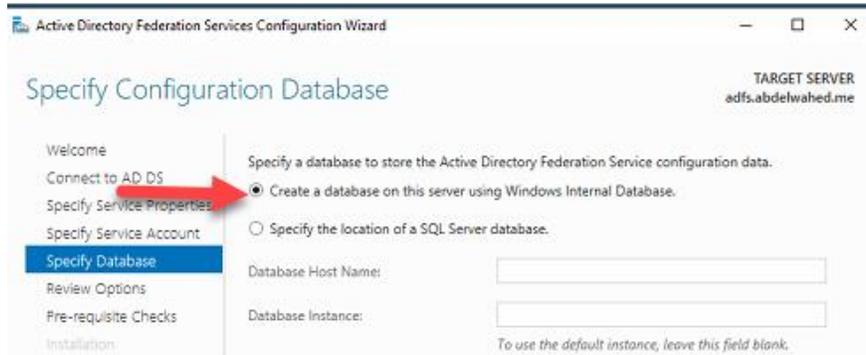
Add display name

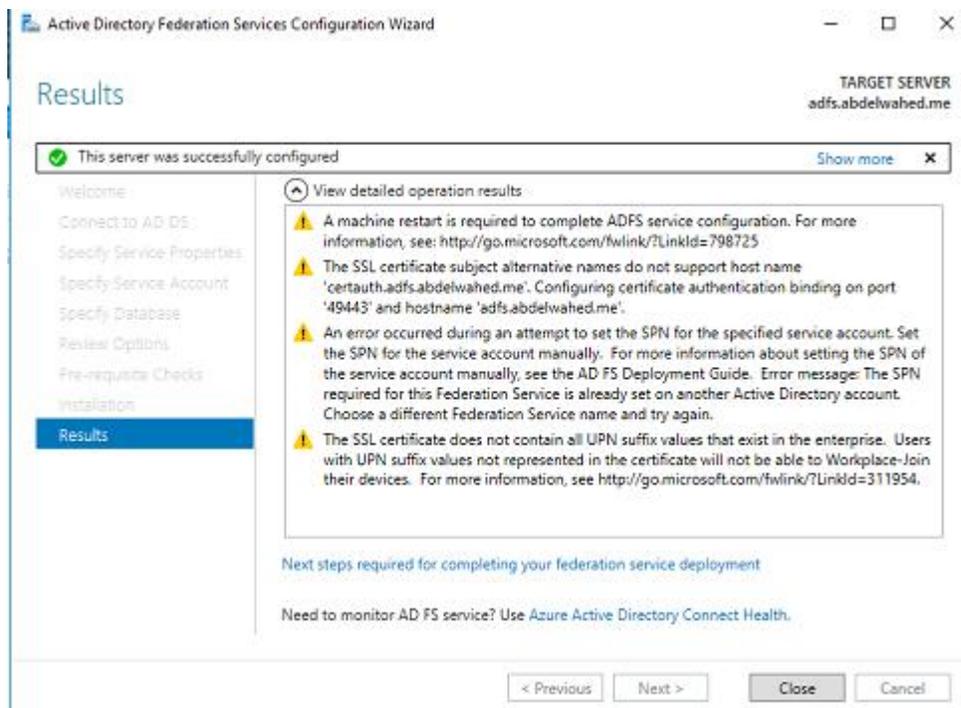
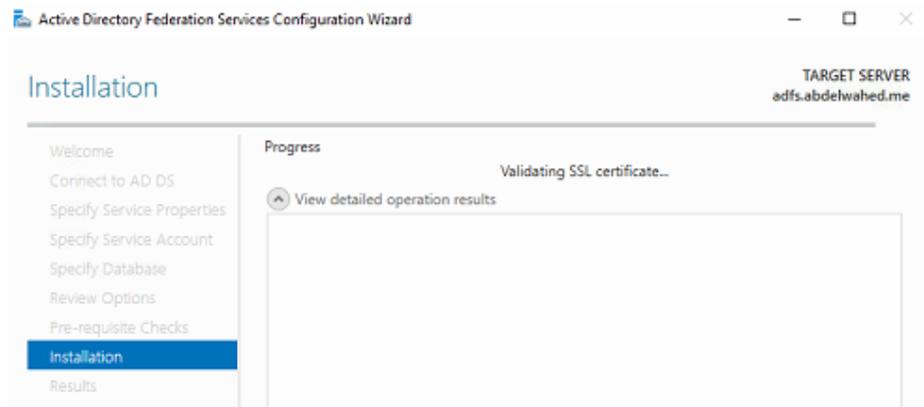


add service account for ADFS



There are instances where articles mention that WID has a limitation of only 5 servers in a farm, but the Windows Server 2012 R2 documentation indicates a farm can contain up to 30 servers, confirming this larger number is possible. Indeed, for large organizations planning to deploy about 30 servers, it would be typical to use SQL in such a setup.



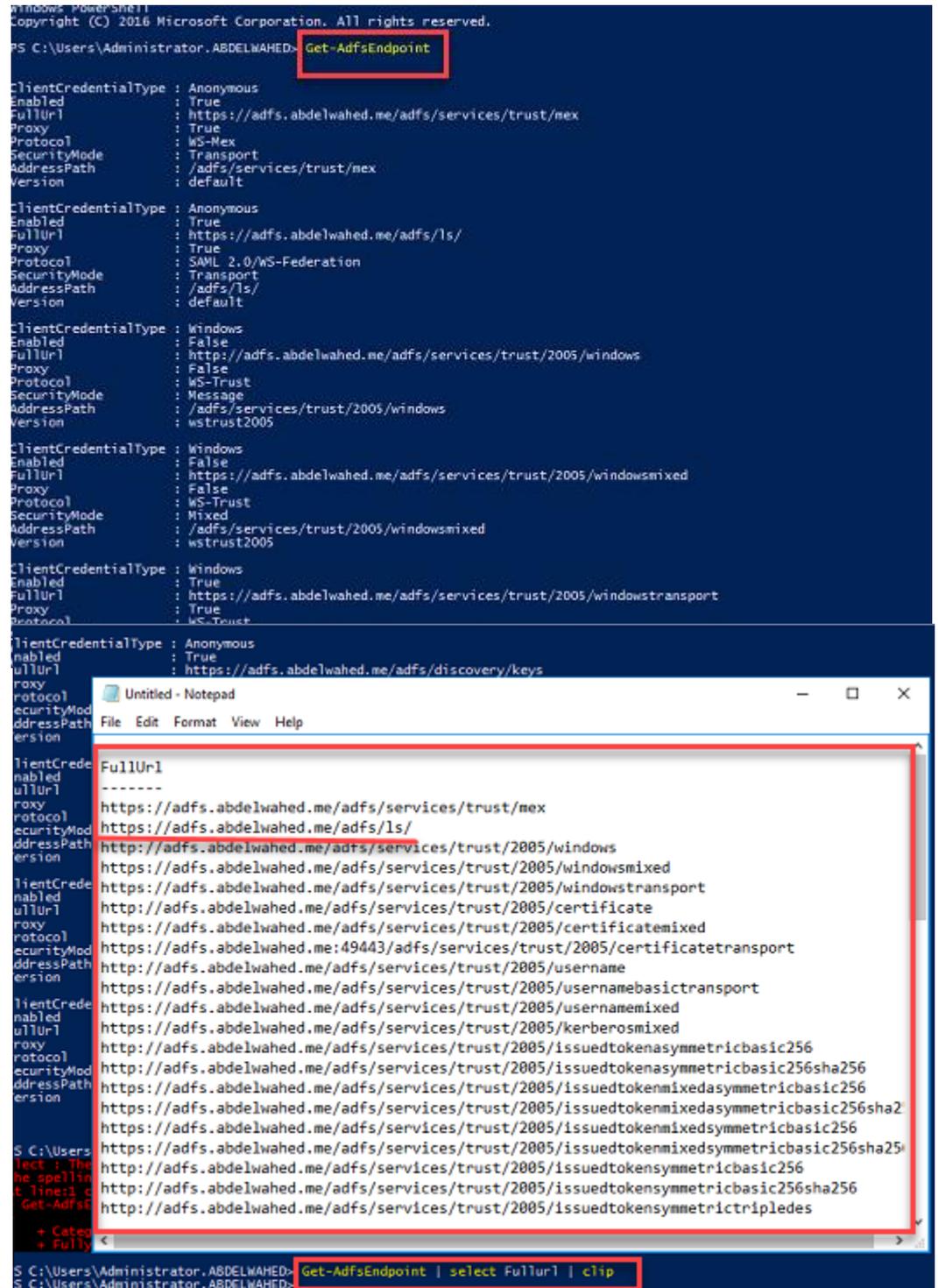


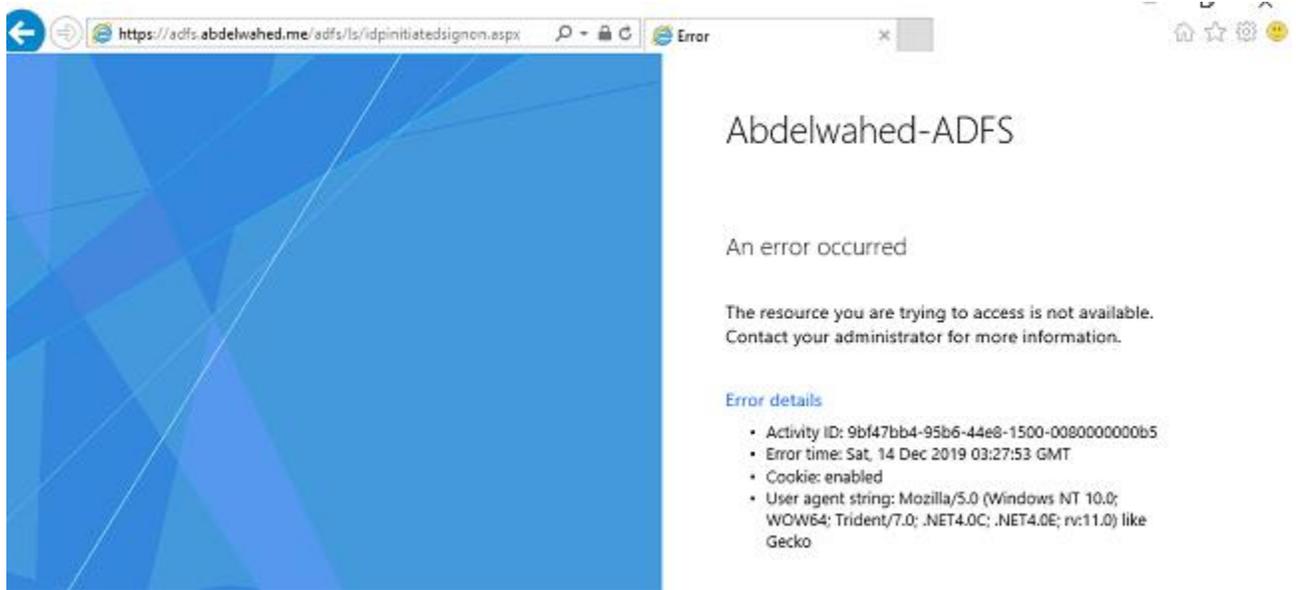
ADFS is installed and configured

Now open PowerShell to view all ADFS URLs.

To save a list of URLs into Notepad, execute the command below and then paste the results into Notepad:

Get-adfsEndpoints | Select Fullurl | clip



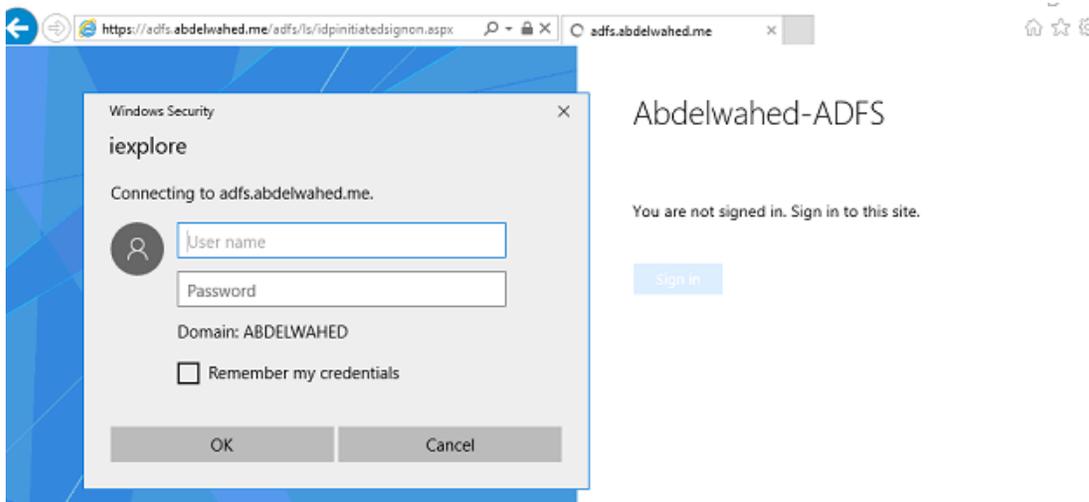


To enable it since it's not the default setting, execute Get-ADFSProperties.

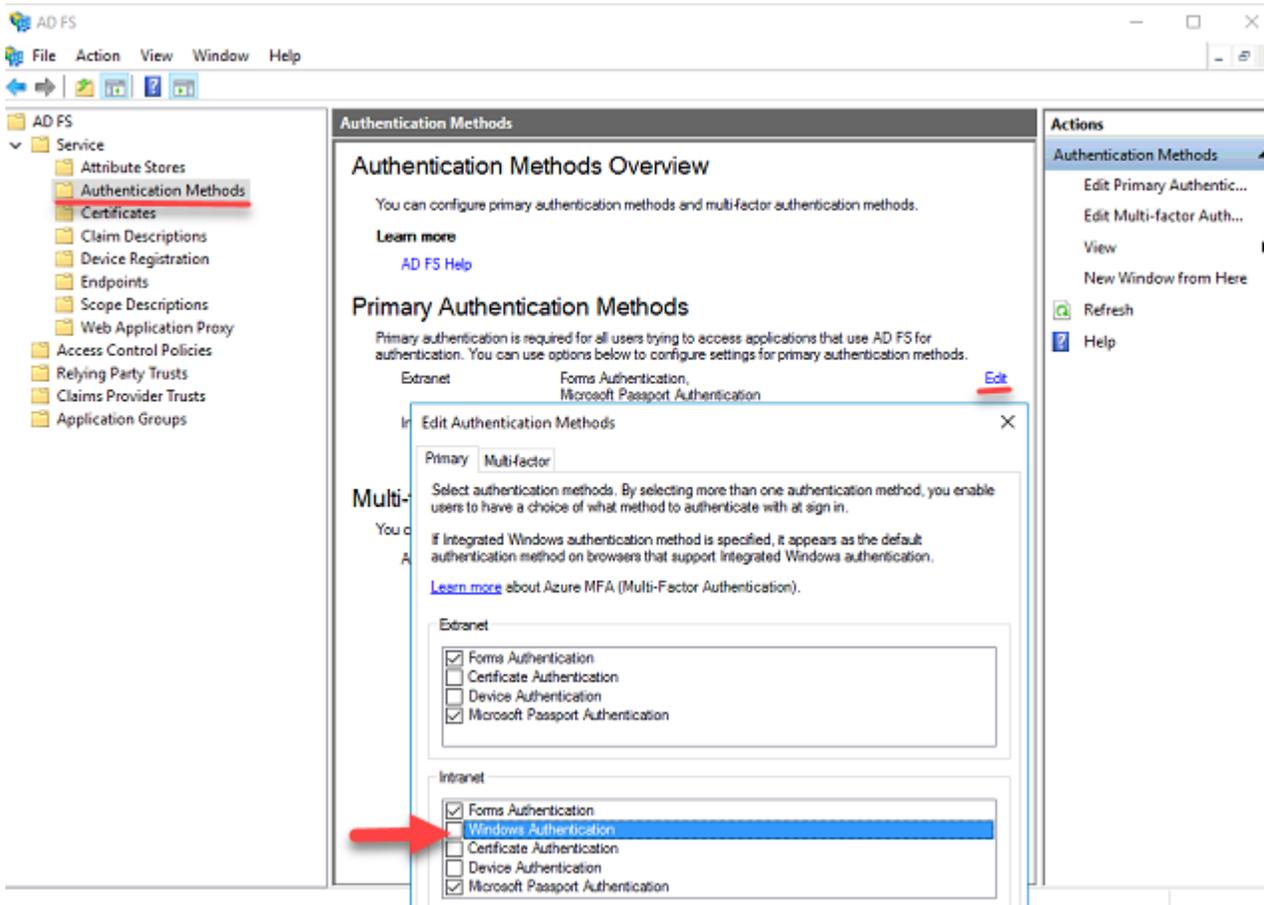
```

ExtendedProtectionTokenCheck : Allow
ederationPassiveAddress      : /adfs/ls/
HostName                      : adfs.abdelwahed.me
HttpPort                     : 80
HttpsPort                    : 443
IsClientPort                 : 49443
Identifier                   : http://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust
IdTokenIssuer                : https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs
InstalledLanguage            : en-US
LogLevel                     : {Errors, FailureAudits, Information, Verbose...}
MonitoringInterval           : 1440
NetTcpPort                   : 1501
OnlySupportedClientAtProxy   : False
OrganizationInfo             :
PreventTokenReplays          : False
ProxyTrustTokenLifetime     : 21600
ReplyCacheExpirationInterval : 60
SignedSamRequestsRequired   : False
SamMessageDeliveryWindow    : 5
SignedSamAuthnRequests      : False
SsoLifetime                  : 480
PersistentSsoLifetimeMins    : 129600
SsoLifetimeMins              : 1440
PersistentSsoEnabled         : True
PersistentSsoCutoffTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
SsoEnabled                   : False
PoopDetectionEnabled         : True
PoopDetectionTimeIntervalInSeconds : 20
PoopDetectionMaximumTokensIssuedInInterval : 5
PasswordValidationDelayInMinutes : 60
SendClientRequestIdAsQueryStringParameter : False
IAsSupportedUserAgents      : {MSAuthHost/1.0/In-Domain, MSIE 6.0, MSIE 7.0, MSIE 8.0...}
FowserSsoSupportedUserAgents : {Windows NT 1, Windows Phone 1}
XtranetLockoutThreshold     : 2147483647
XtranetLockoutEnabled       : False
XtranetObservationWindow    : 00:30:00
GlobalRelyingPartyClaimsIssuancePolicy : c:[Type == "http://schemas.microsoft.com/2012/01/devicecontext/claims/isregistereduser"] => issue(claim = c);c:[Type == "http://schemas.microsoft.com/2012/01/devicecontext/claims/identifier"] => issue(claim = c);
XtranetLockoutRequirePDC    : True
LocalAuthenticationTypesEnabled : True
PlayStateForIdpInitiatedSignonEnabled : False
FowserSsoEnabled            : True
DelegateServiceAdministration :
AllowSystemServiceAdministration : False
AllowLocalAdminsServiceAdministration : True
CurrentFarmBehavior         : 3
ms:adfs:enableidpinitiatedsignonpage : False
IgnoreTokenLifetime         : False
EnableOauthLogout           : True
  
```

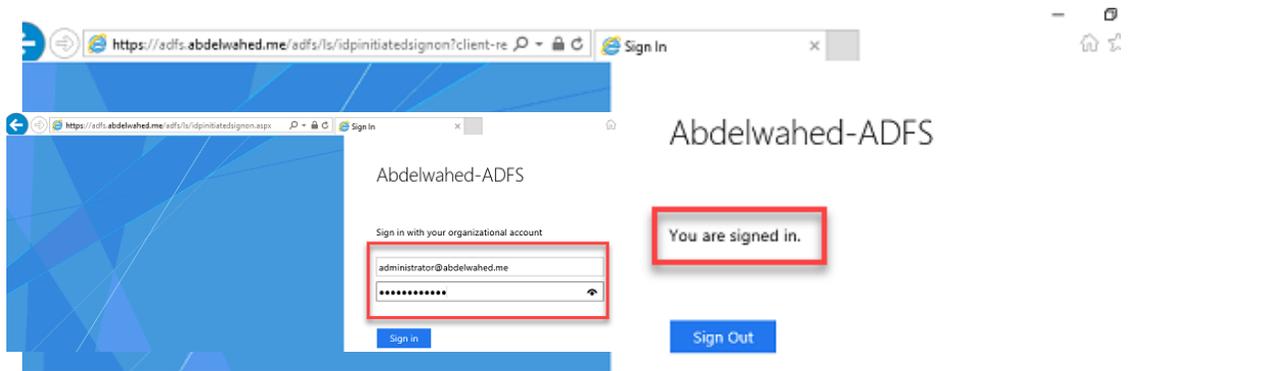
So, run this command to enable it: `Set-ADFSProperties -EnableIDPinitiatedsignonpage $true`



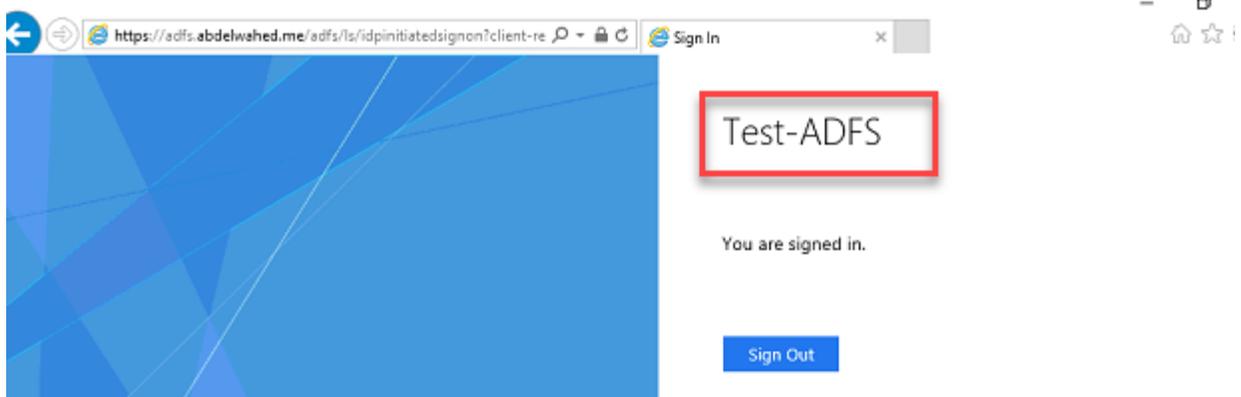
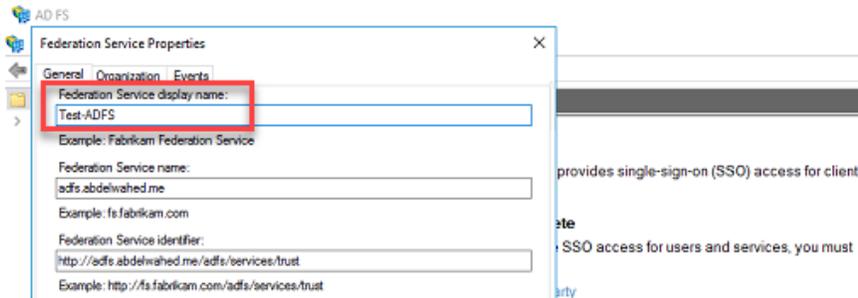
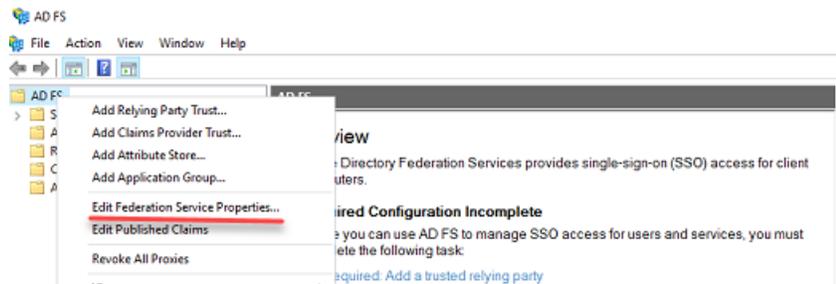
Now its work and you can change authentication type and remove windows authentication



Now authentication changed



We go now to change federation service display name



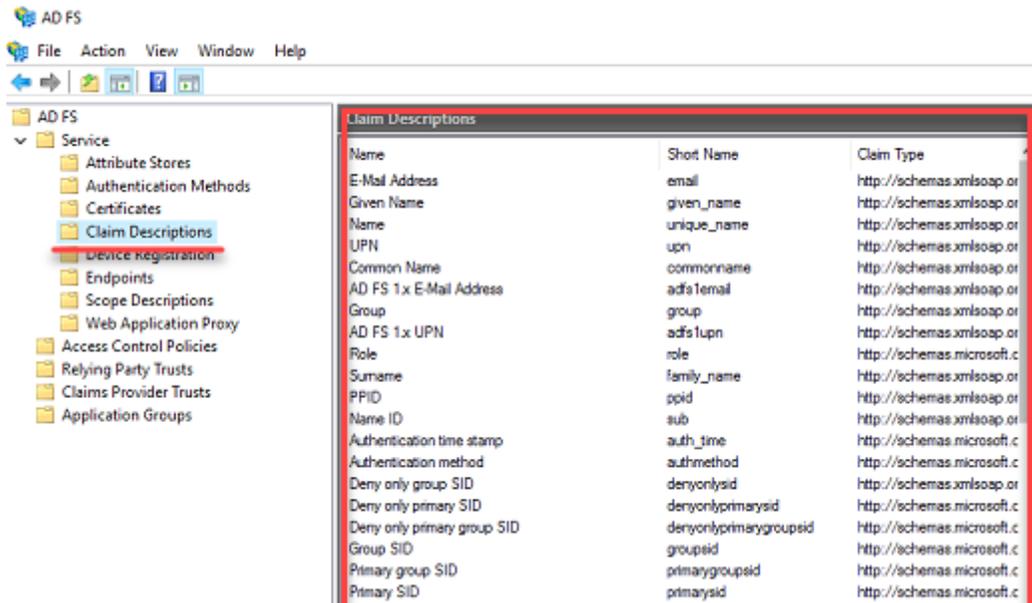
Initially, each URL endpoint is protected by a certificate you designated to the server at the time of setup.

Which type of data that will be offered for claims?

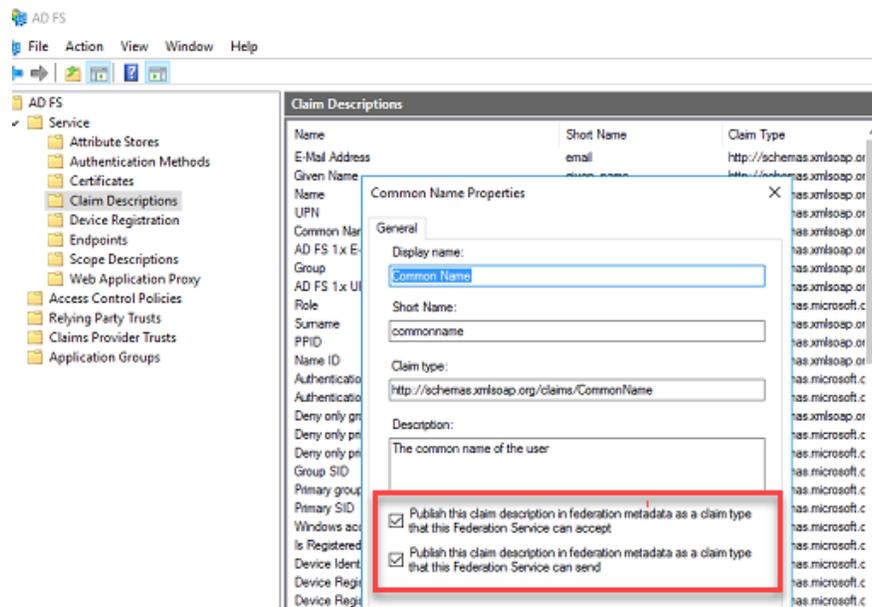
It is referred to as Metadata exchange and is accessible via the given link.

<https://adfs.abdelwahed.me/adfs/services/trust/mex>

to view all claims the server can issue



Choose any individual item and examine its characteristics.



You can obtain additional information about the claim through PowerShell.

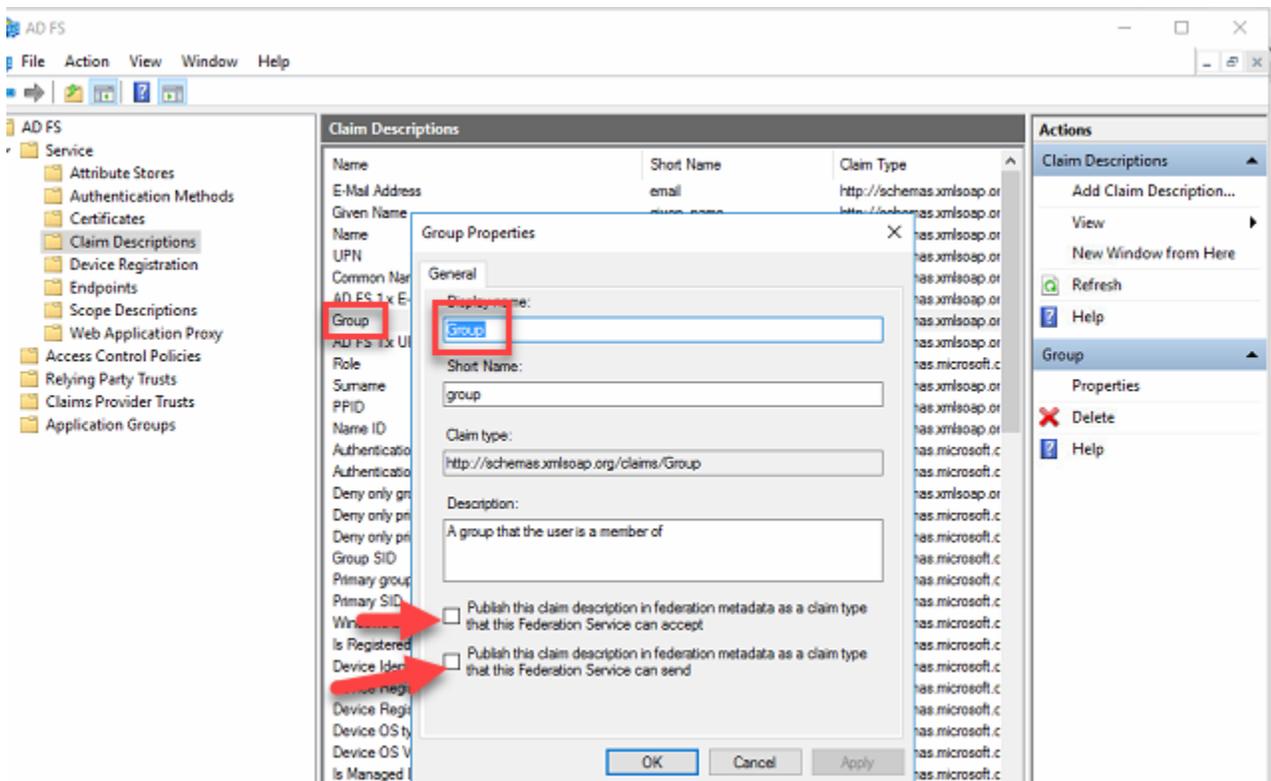
```
PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Get-AdfsClaimDescription -Name "common name"

ClaimType : http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/CommonName
IsAccepted : True
IsOffered : True
IsRequired : False
Name : Common Name
ShortName : commonname
Notes : The common name of the user

PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Get-AdfsClaimDescription -Name "given name"

ClaimType : http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/ws/2005/05/identity/claims/givenname
IsAccepted : True
IsOffered : True
IsRequired : False
Name : Given Name
ShortName : given_name
Notes : The given name of the user
```

Eliminate descriptors such as "group" from the claim.

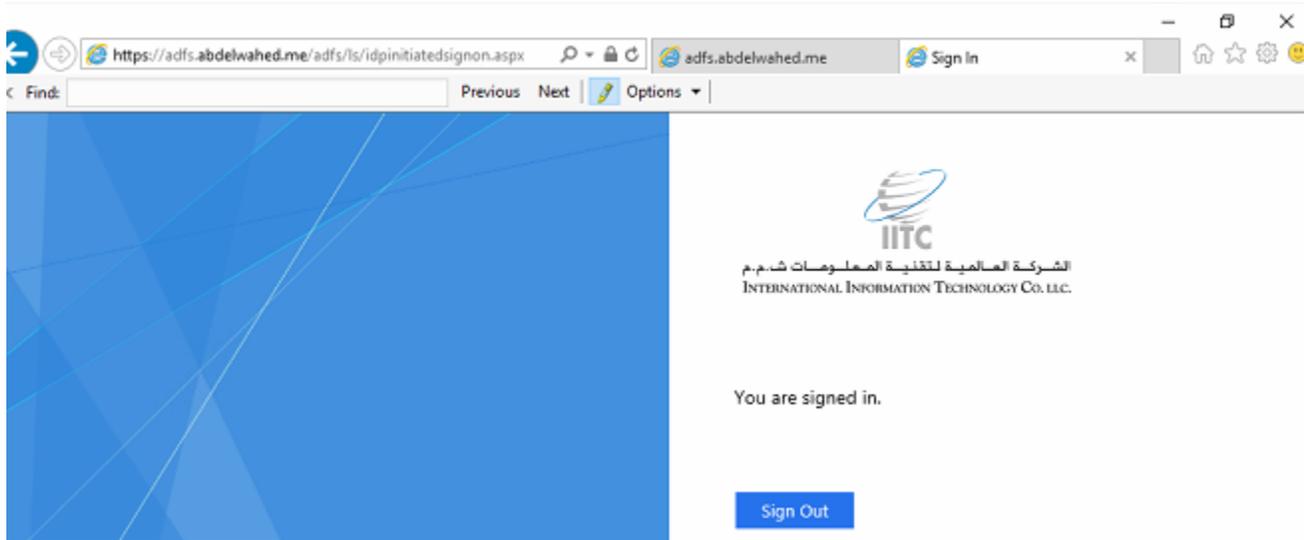


```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Get-AdfsClaimDescription -Name "group"

ClaimType : http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/claims/Group
IsAccepted : False
IsOffered : False
IsRequired : False
Name : group
ShortName : group
Notes : A group that the user is a member of
```

## Change company logo

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Set-AdfsWebTheme -TargetName default -Logo @{path="f:\iitc.png"}  
WARNING: PS0322: Logo image 'f:\iitc.png' exceeds the recommended logo size 10K.
```



**recommended** the dimensions for the logo to be 260x35 @ 96 dpi with a file size of no greater than 10 KB.

## Change the Illustration

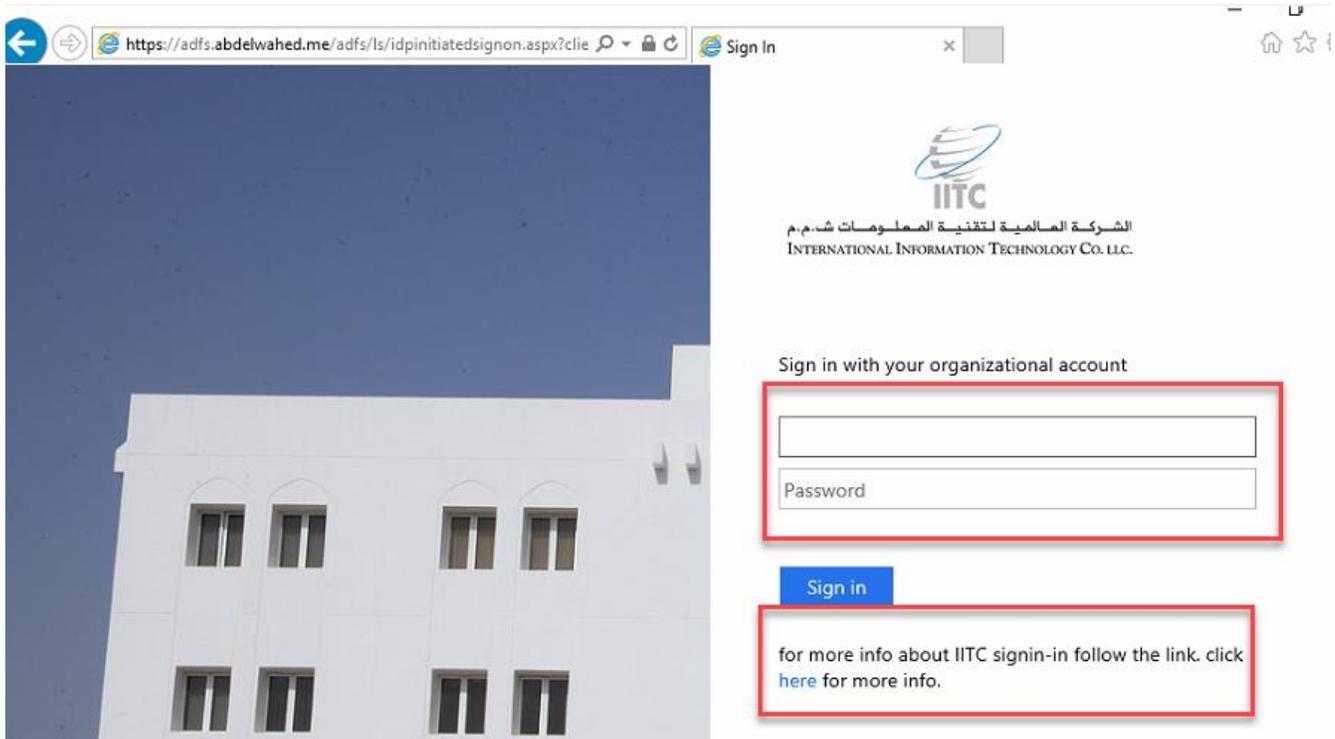
**recommended** the dimensions for the illustration to be 1420x1080 pixels @ 96 DPI with a file size of no greater than 200 KB.

```
Select Administrator: Windows PowerShell  
PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Set-AdfsWebTheme -TargetName default -Illustration @{path="f:\ohi.png"}  
WARNING: PS0321: Illustration image 'f:\ohi.png' exceeds the recommended illustration size 200K.
```

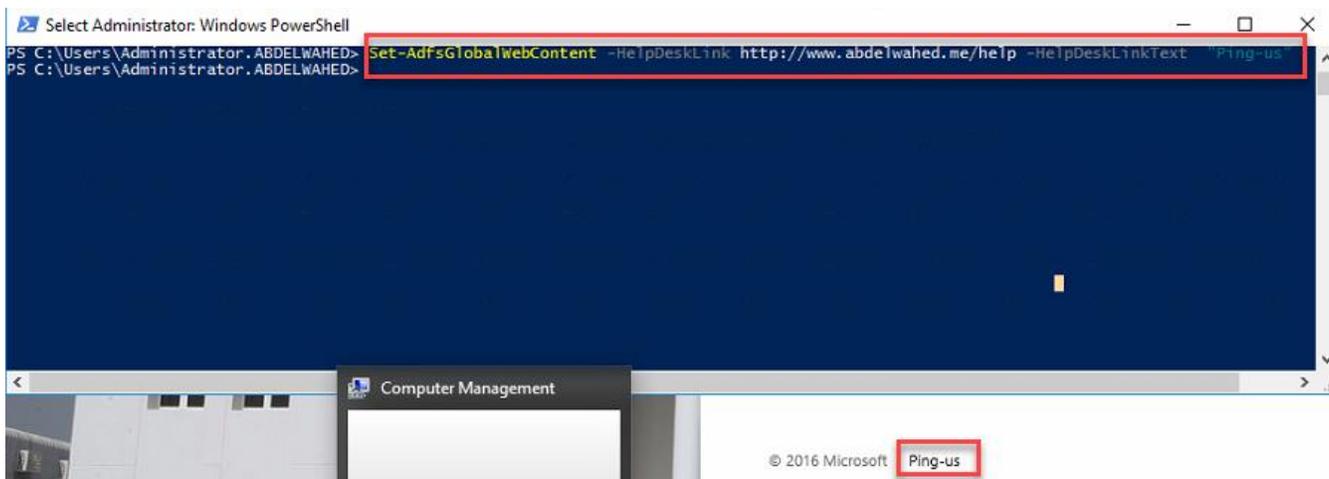
## To Add sign-in page description

```
WARNING: PS0321: Illustration image 'f:\ohi.png' exceeds the recommended illustration size 200K.  
PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED> Set-AdfsGlobalWebContent -SignInPageDescriptionText "<p>Sign-in to Abdelwahed requires device registration. Click <A href='http://www.abdelwahed.me'>here</A> for more info. </p>"  
PS C:\Users\Administrator.ABDELWAHED>
```

Set-AdfsGlobalWebContent -SignInPageDescriptionText "<p>Sign-in to Abdelwahed requires device registration. Click <A href='www.abdelwahed.me'>here</A> for more information.</p>"



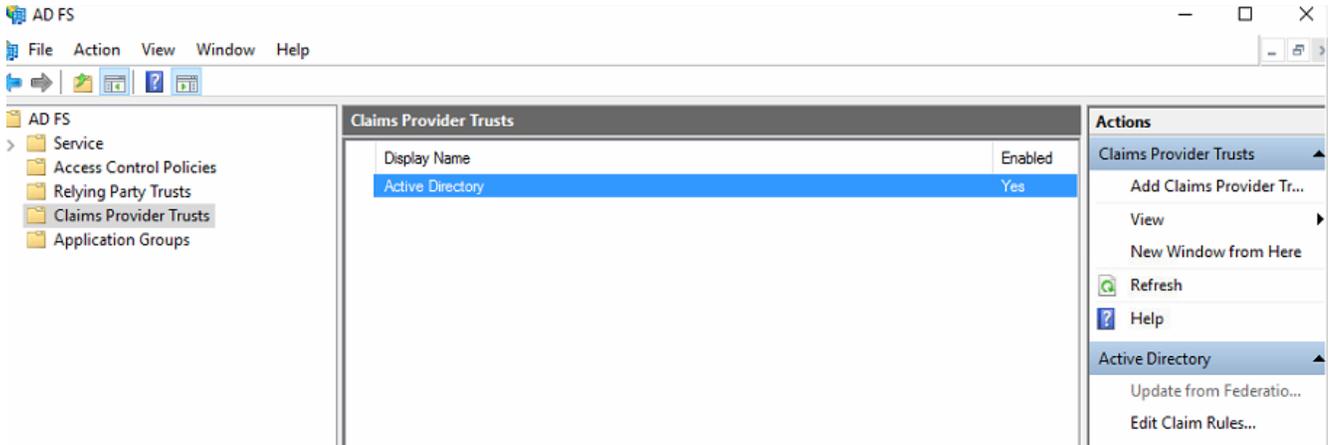
### To Add a Help Desk Link



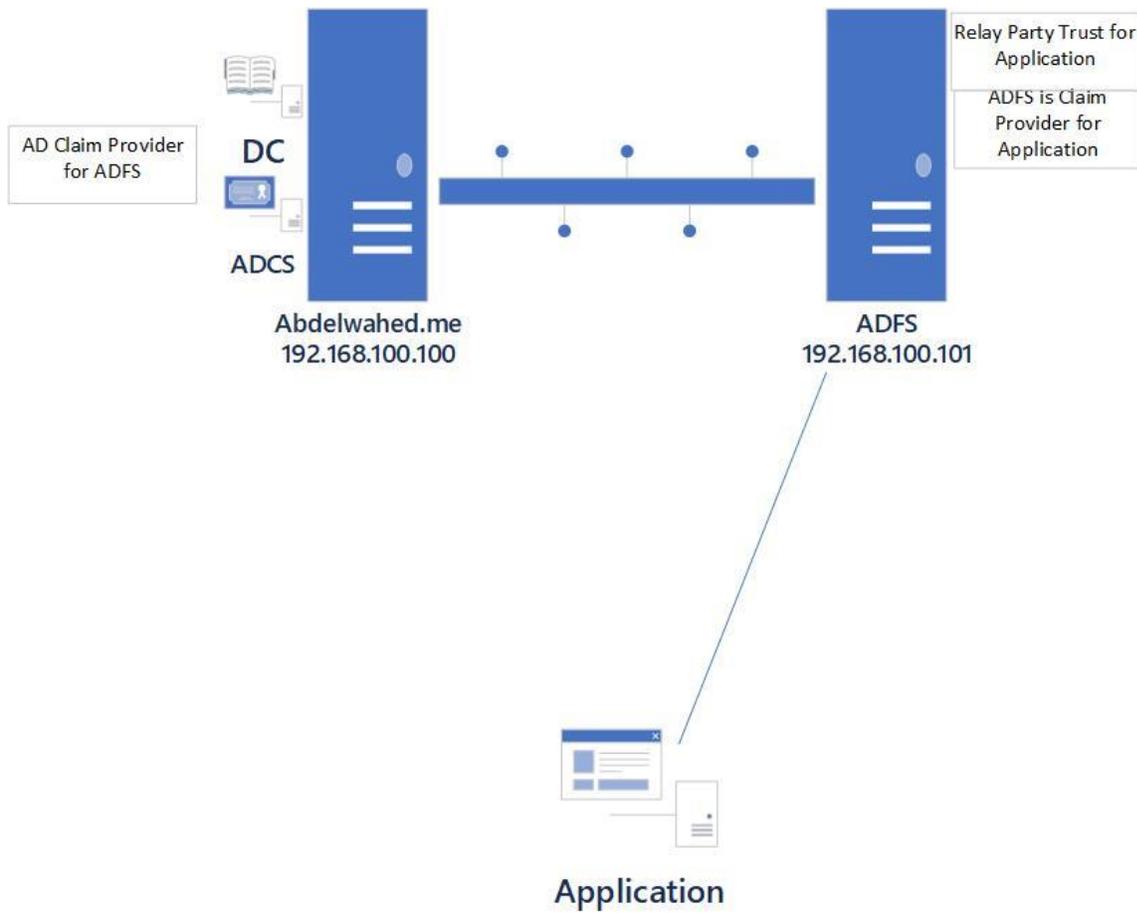
Set-AdfsGlobalWebContent -HelpDeskLink https://www.abdelwahed.me/help/ -HelpDeskLinkText "ping-us"

### Claims Provider Trust

Active directory acting as claim provider for ADFS

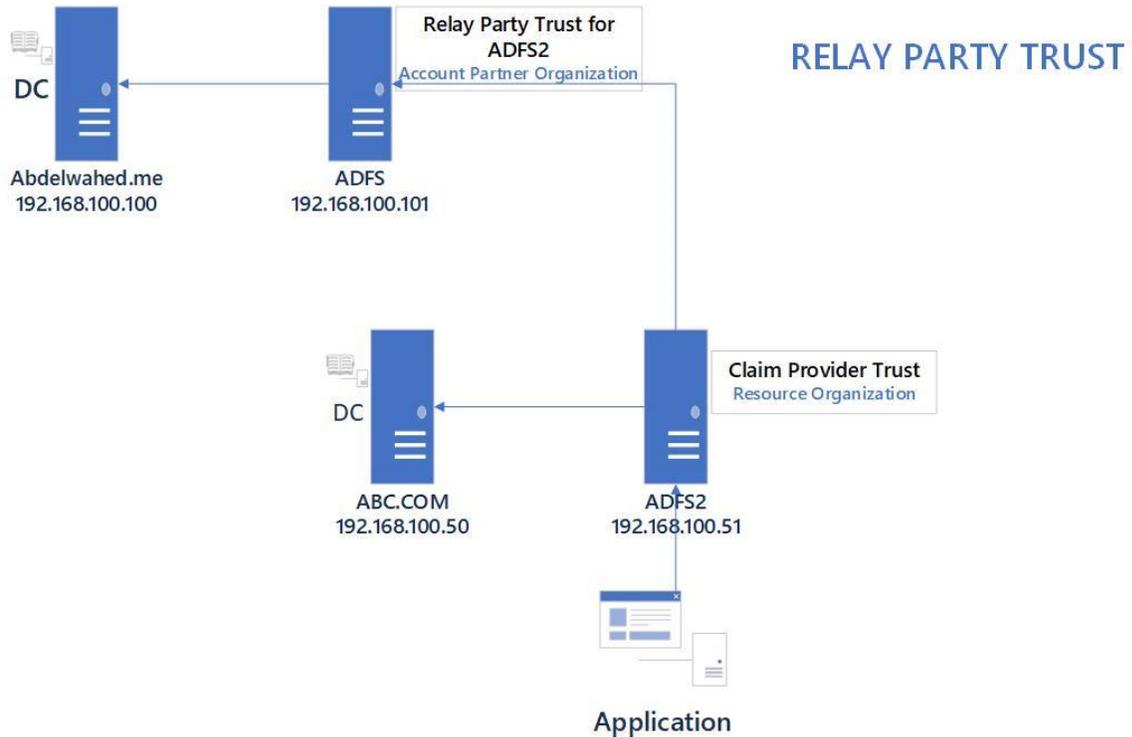


### Relay Party Trust



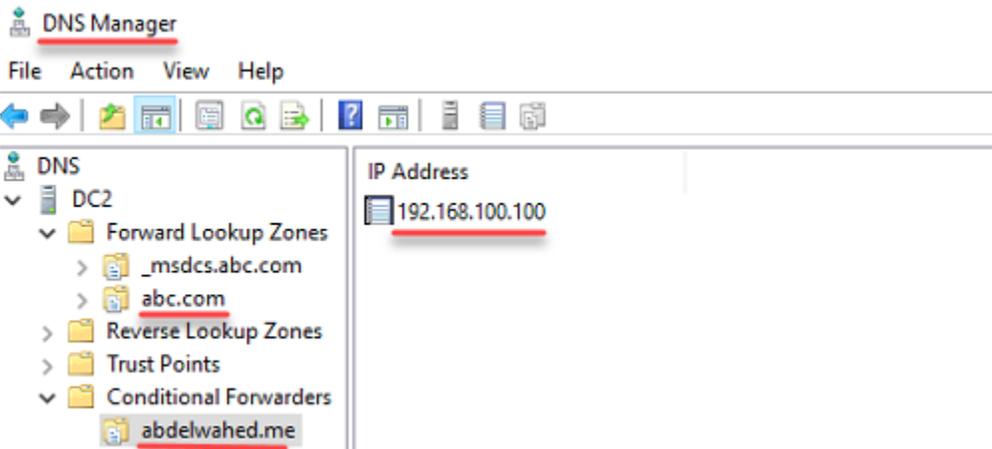
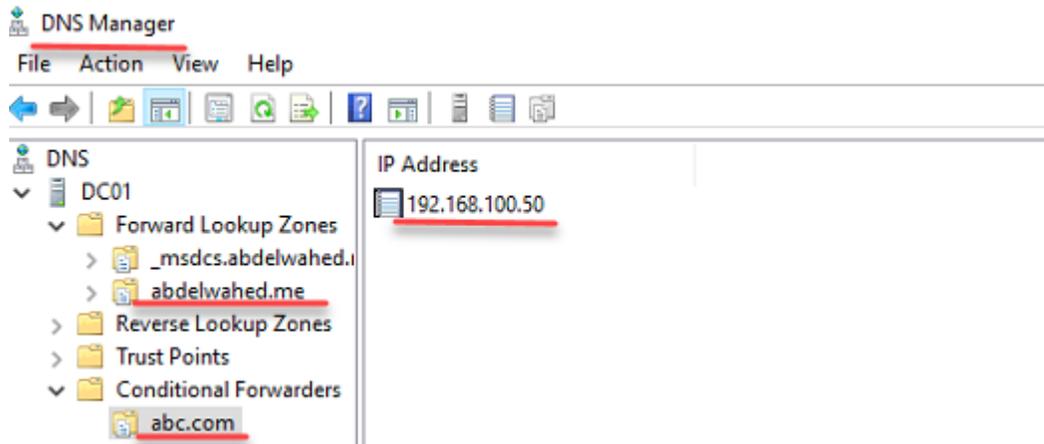
- Its means what data included in the claim
- Created in **accounts partner organization** to support users in **resource organization**
- From other side it must install claim provider trust to trust the relaying party server

Configuring a Relying Party Trust between 2 ADFS

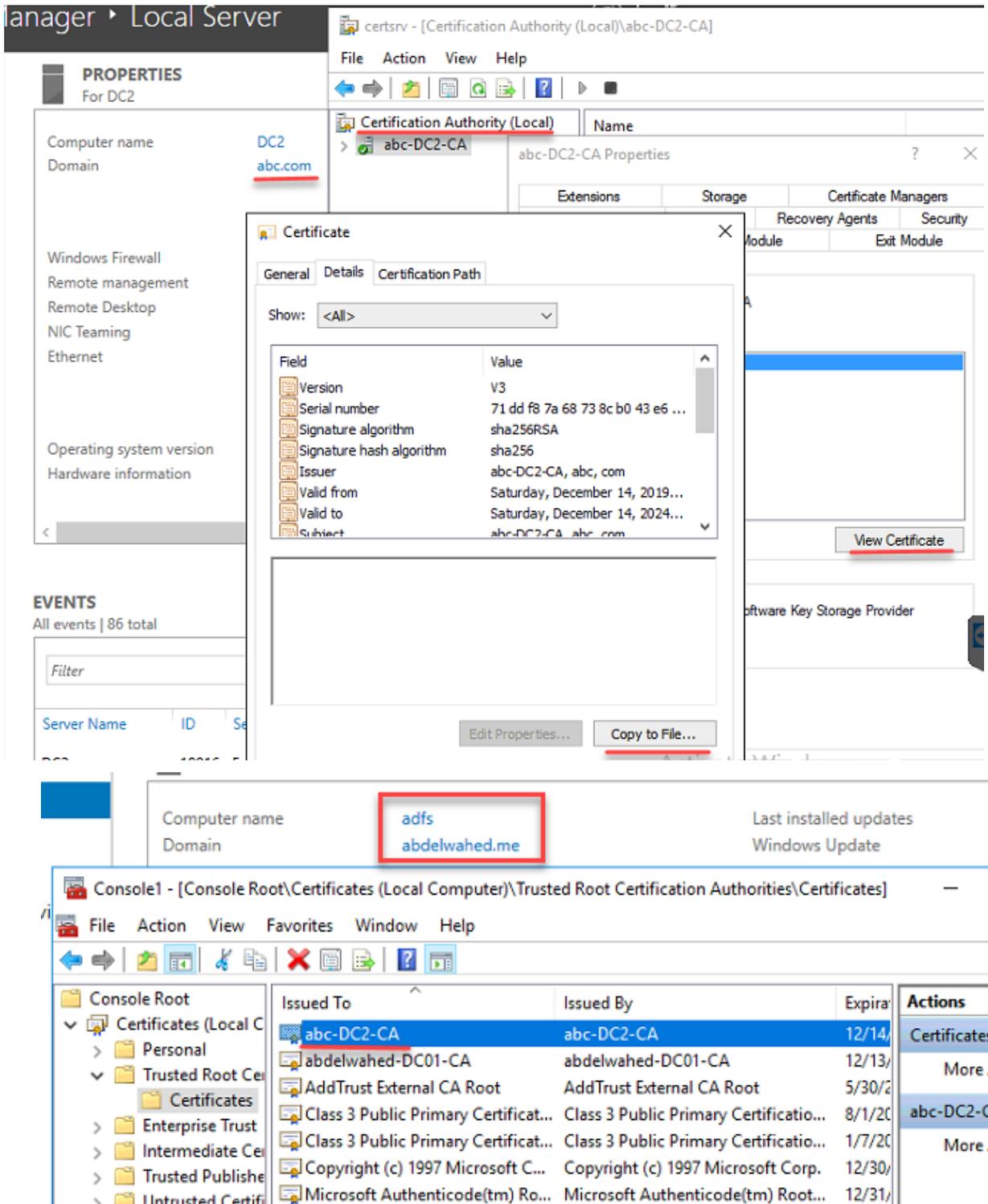


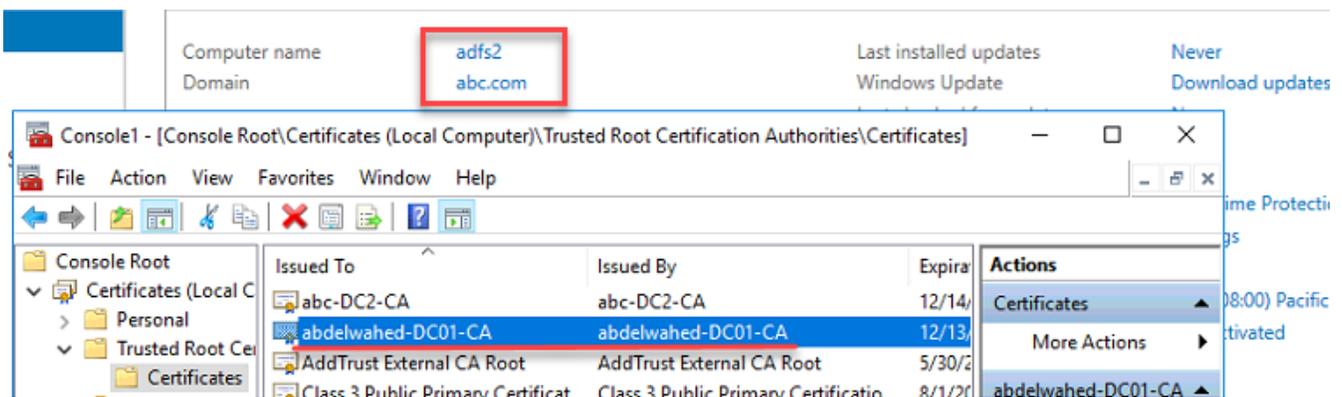
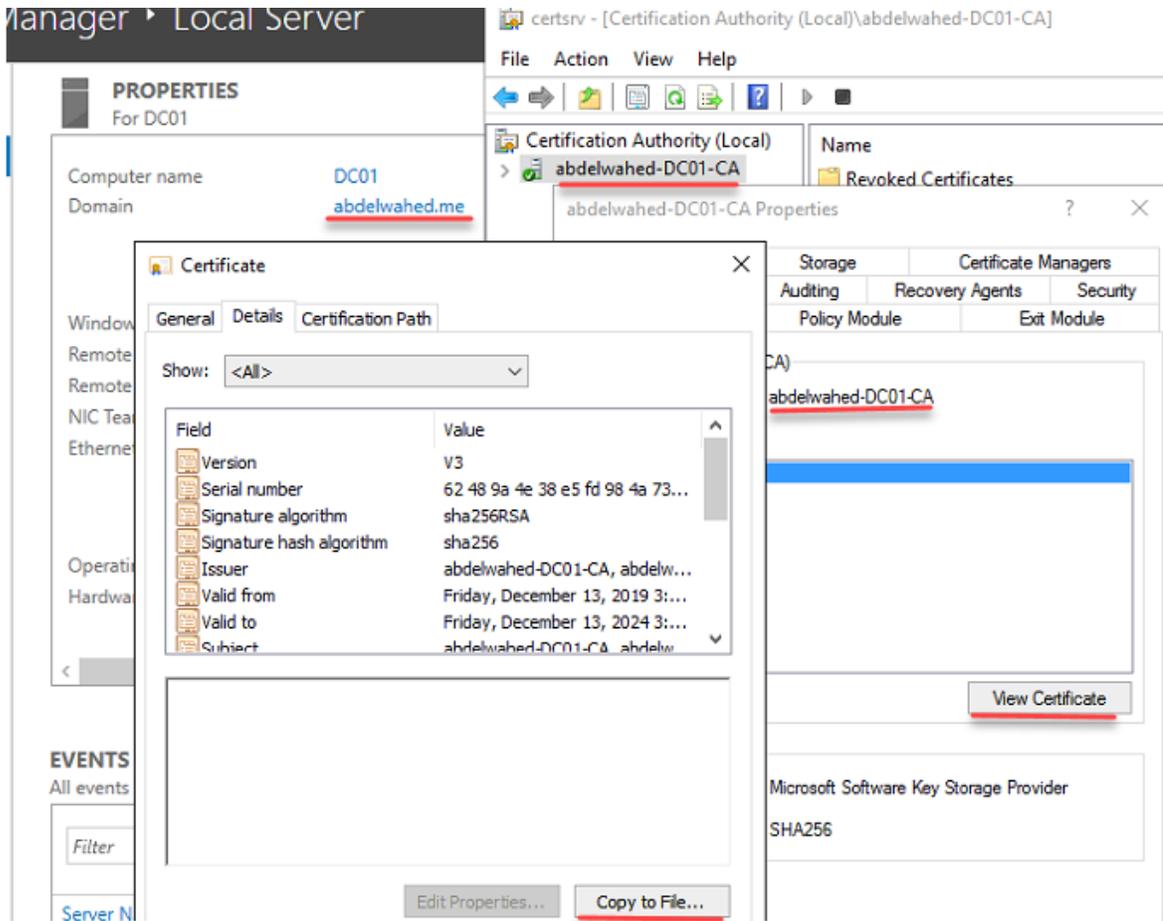
- 1- Create conditional forwarders between domains – DNS Level
- 2- Add each domain certificate as a trusted certification authority – DC Level
- 3- Configure Relay party trust at ADFS.ABDELWAHED.ME to support ADFS2.ABC.COM
- 4- Add ADFS.ABDELWAHED.ME as a Claim trust provider at ADFS2.ABC.COM

Create conditional forwarders between domains

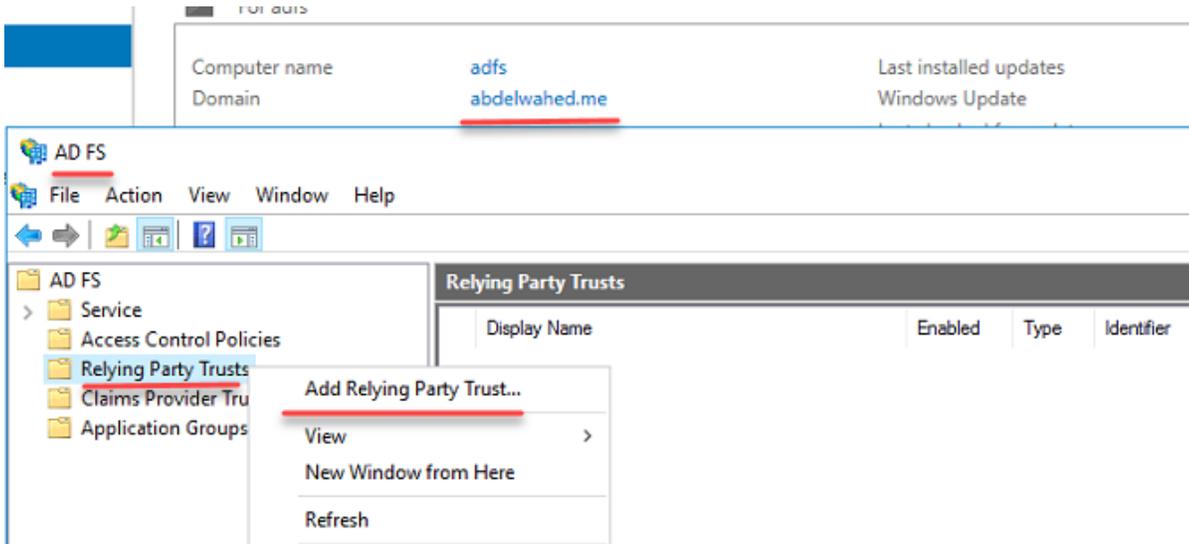


Add each domain certificate as a trusted certification authority





Configure Relay party trust at ADFS.ABDELWAHED.ME to support ADFS2.ABC



Add Relying Party Trust Wizard

Welcome

Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Choose Access Control Policy
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

Welcome to the Add Relying Party Trust Wizard

Claims-aware applications consume claims in security tokens to make authentication and authorization decisions. Non-claims-aware applications are web-based and use Windows Integrated Authentication in the internal network and can be published through Web Application Proxy for extranet access. [Learn more](#)

- Claims aware
- Non claims aware

**Add Relying Party Trust Wizard** [Close]

### Select Data Source

**Steps**

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Choose Access Control Policy
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

Select an option that this wizard will use to obtain data about this relying party:

- Import data about the relying party published online or on a local network  
Use this option to import the necessary data and certificates from a relying party organization that publishes its federation metadata online or on a local network.  
Federation metadata address (host name or URL):  
  
Example: fs.contoso.com or https://www.contoso.com/app
- Import data about the relying party from a file  
Use this option to import the necessary data and certificates from a relying party organization that has exported its federation metadata to a file. Ensure that this file is from a trusted source. This wizard will not validate the source of the file.  
Federation metadata file location:
- Enter data about the relying party manually  
Use this option to manually input the necessary data about this relying party organization.

**AD FS**

File Action View Window Help

AD FS

- Service
- Access Control Pol
- Relying Party Trusts
- Claims Provider Tru
- Application Groups

### Specify Display Name

**Steps**

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Choose Access Control Policy
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

Enter the display name and any optional notes for this relying party.

Display name:

Notes:

Add Relying Party Trust Wizard



Ready to Add Trust

Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Choose Access Control Policy
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

The relying party trust has been configured. Review the following settings, and then click Next to add the relying party trust to the AD FS configuration database.

Subject	Issuer	Effective Date	Expiration Date
CN=ADFS Signing - adfs2.abc.com	CN=ADFS Signi...	12/14/2019 11:...	12/13/2020 11:...

AD FS

File Action View Window Help

- AD FS
  - Service
  - Access Control Pol...
  - Relying Party Trusts
  - Claims Provider Tru...
  - Application Groups

Add Relying Party Trust Wizard

Choose Access Control Policy

Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Choose Access Control Policy
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

Choose an access control policy:

Name	Description
Permit everyone	Grant access to everyone.
Permit everyone and require MFA	Grant access to everyone and require MFA.
Permit everyone and require MFA for specific group	Grant access to everyone and require MFA for a specific group.
Permit everyone and require MFA from extranet access	Grant access to the intranet users and require MFA from extranet access.
Permit everyone and require MFA from unauthenticated devices	Grant access to everyone and require MFA from unauthenticated devices.
Permit everyone and require MFA, allow automatic device registr...	Grant access to everyone and require MFA, allow automatic device registration.
Permit everyone for intranet access	Grant access to the intranet users.
Permit specific group	Grant access to users of a specific group.

Policy

Permit everyone

I do not want to configure access control policies at this time. No user will be permitted access for this application.

< Previous Next > Activate Windows

Add Relying Party Trust Wizard



Ready to Add Trust

Steps

- 1 Welcome
- 2 Select Data Source
- 3 Specify Display Name
- 4 Choose Access Control Policy
- 5 Ready to Add Trust
- 6 Finish

The relying party trust has been configured. Review the following settings, and then click Next to add the relying party trust to the AD FS configuration database.

URL	Index	Binding	Default	Response URL
<b>WS-Federation Passive Endpoints</b>				
https://ads2.abc.com/ads/ls/		POST	Yes	
<b>SAML Assertion Consumer Endpoints</b>				
https://ads2.abc.com/ads/ls/	0	POST	Yes	
https://ads2.abc.com/ads/ls/	1	Artifact	No	
https://ads2.abc.com/ads/ls/	2	Redirect	No	
<b>SAML Logout Endpoints</b>				
https://ads2.abc.com/ads/ls/		Redirect	No	
https://ads2.abc.com/ads/ls/		POST	No	

Add Relying Party Trust Wizard



Ready to Add Trust

Steps

- 1 Welcome
- 2 Select Data Source
- 3 Specify Display Name
- 4 Choose Access Control Policy
- 5 Ready to Add Trust
- 6 Finish

The relying party trust has been configured. Review the following settings, and then click Next to add the relying party trust to the AD FS configuration database.

Encryption	Signature	Accepted Claims	Organization	Endpoints	Notes	Advanced
Specify the encryption certificate for this relying party trust.						
Encryption certificate:						
Issuer: CN=ADFS Encryption - ads2.abc.com Subject: CN=ADFS Encryption - ads2.abc.com Effective date: 12/14/2019 11:29:48 AM Expiration date: 12/13/2020 11:29:48 AM						
View...						

 Add Relying Party Trust Wizard X

**Finish**

**Steps**

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Choose Access Control Policy
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

The relying party trust was successfully added.

Configure claims issuance policy for this application

 Add Transform Claim Rule Wizard X

**Select Rule Template**

**Steps**

- Choose Rule Type
- [Configure Claim Rule](#)

Select the template for the claim rule that you want to create from the following list. The description provides details about each claim rule template.

Claim rule template:

Send LDAP Attributes as Claims v

Claim rule template description:

Using the Send LDAP Attribute as Claims rule template you can select attributes from an LDAP attribute store such as Active Directory to send as claims to the relying party. Multiple attributes may be sent as multiple claims from a single rule using this rule type. For example, you can use this rule template to create a rule that will extract attribute values for authenticated users from the displayName and telephoneNumber Active Directory attributes and then send those values as two different outgoing claims. This rule may also be used to send all of the user's group memberships. If you want to only send individual group memberships, use the Send Group Membership as a Claim rule template.

 Add Transform Claim Rule Wizard X

**Configure Rule**

**Steps**

- [Choose Rule Type](#)
- [Configure Claim Rule](#)

You can configure this rule to send the values of LDAP attributes as claims. Select an attribute store from which to extract LDAP attributes. Specify how the attributes will map to the outgoing claim types that will be issued from the rule.

Claim rule name:

ABC Claims

Rule template: Send LDAP Attributes as Claims

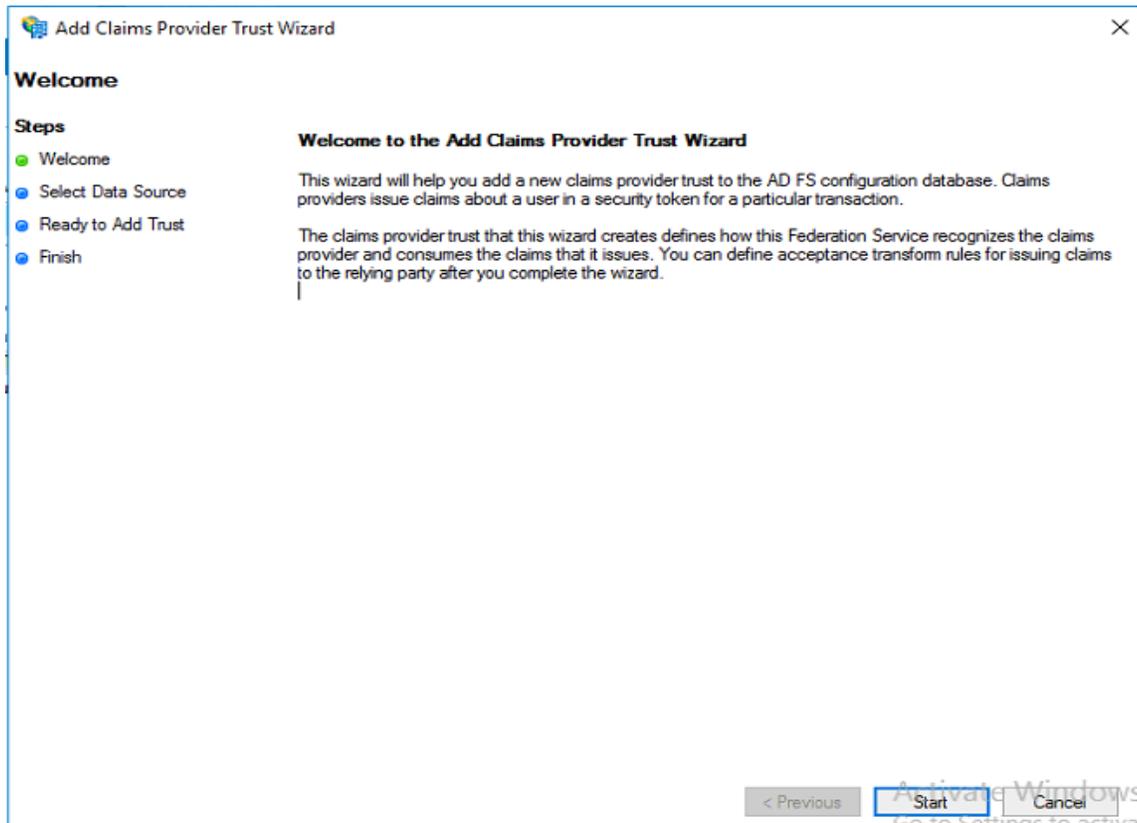
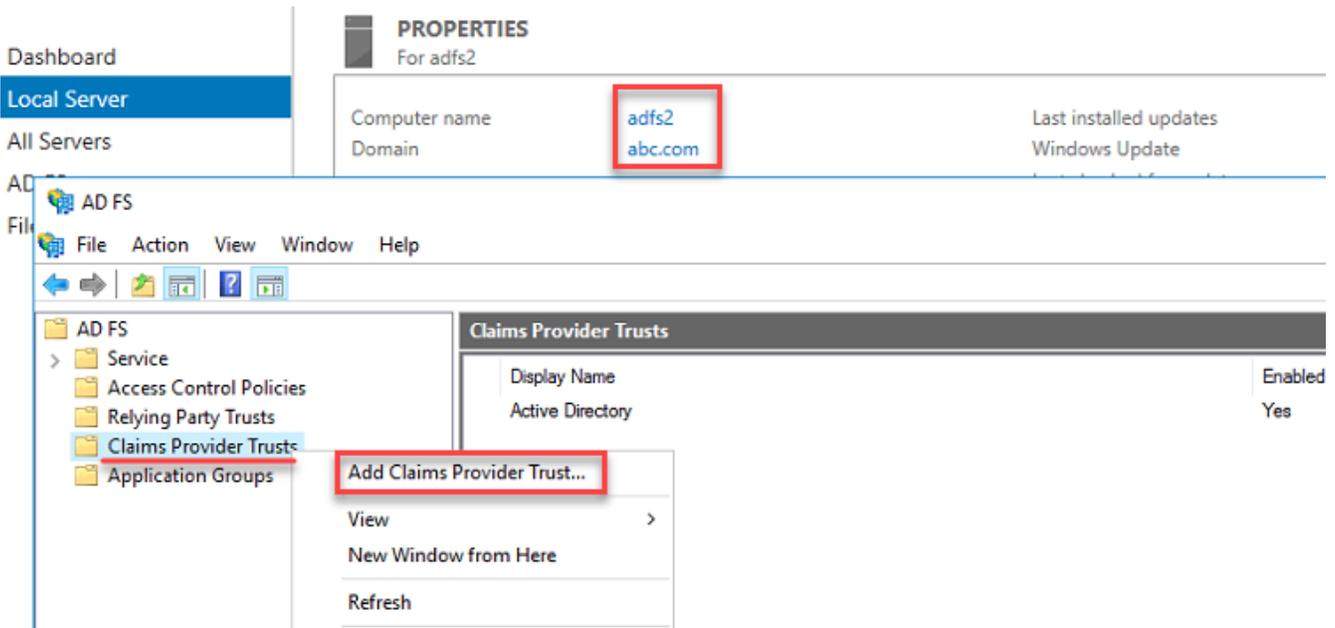
Attribute store:

Active Directory v

Mapping of LDAP attributes to outgoing claim types:

	LDAP Attribute (Select or type to add more)	Outgoing Claim Type (Select or type to add more)
	User-Principal-Name <span style="float: right;">v</span>	UPN <span style="float: right;">v</span>
▶	E-Mail-Addresses <span style="float: right;">v</span>	Name <span style="float: right;">v</span>
*	<span style="float: right;">v</span>	<span style="float: right;">v</span>

Add ADFS.ABDELWAHED.ME as a Claim trust provider at ADFS2.ABC.COM



Add Claims Provider Trust Wizard



### Select Data Source

**Steps**

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

Select an option that this wizard will use to obtain data about this claims provider:

- Import data about the claims provider published online or on a local network  
Use this option to import the necessary data and certificates from a claims provider organization that publishes its federation metadata online or on a local network.

Federation metadata address (host name or URL):

adfs.abdelwahed.me

Example: fs.fabrikam.com or https://fs.fabrikam.com/

- Import data about the claims provider from a file  
Use this option to import the necessary data and certificates from a claims provider organization that has provided its federation metadata in a file.

Federation metadata file location:

Browse...

- Enter claims provider trust data manually  
Use this option to manually input the necessary data about this claims provider organization.

Add Claims Provider Trust Wizard



### Specify Display Name

**Steps**

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

Type the display name and any optional notes for this claims provider.

Display name:

ABC-Abdelwahed-Provider-Trust

Notes:

Add Claims Provider Trust Wizard



### Ready to Add Trust

#### Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Ready to Add Trust
- Finish

The claims provider trust has been configured. Review the following settings, and then click Next to add the claims provider trust to the AD FS configuration database.

Monitoring Identifiers Certificates Encryption Offered Claims Organization Endpoints Note

Specify the trust monitoring settings for this claims provider trust.

Claims provider's federation metadata URL:

Monitor claims provider

Automatically update claims provider

This claims provider's federation metadata was last checked on:  
12/14/2019

This claims provider trust was last updated from federation metadata on:  
12/14/2019

Add Claims Provider Trust Wizard



### Finish

#### Steps

- Welcome
- Select Data Source
- Specify Display Name
- Ready to Add Trust

The claims provider trust was successfully added to the AD FS configuration database.

You can modify this claims provider trust by using the Properties dialog box in the AD FS Management snap-in.

- Open the Edit Claim Rules dialog for this claims provider trust when the wizard closes

Add Transform Claim Rule Wizard



### Select Rule Template

#### Steps

- Choose Rule Type
- Configure Claim Rule

Select the template for the claim rule that you want to create from the following list. The description provides details about each claim rule template.

Claim rule template:

Claim rule template description:

Using the Pass Through or Filter an Incoming Claim rule template you can pass through all incoming claims with a selected claim type. You can also filter the values of incoming claims with a selected claim type. For example, you can use this rule template to create a rule that will send all incoming group claims. You can also use this rule to send only UPN claims that end with "@fabrikam". Multiple claims with the same claim type may be emitted from this rule. Sources of incoming claims vary based on the rules being edited.

Add Transform Claim Rule Wizard



### Configure Rule

**Steps**

- Choose Rule Type
- Configure Claim Rule

You can configure this rule to pass through or filter an incoming claim. You can also configure this rule to filter claims that are generated by previous rules. Specify the claim type and whether only some claim values or all claim values should pass through.

Claim rule name:

ABC App

Rule template: Pass Through or Filter an Incoming Claim

Incoming claim type: **Group**

Incoming name ID format: **Unspecified**

Pass through all claim values

Pass through only a specific claim value

Incoming claim value: **Web App**

Pass through only claim values that match a specific email suffix value:

Email suffix value:

Example: fabrikam.com

Pass through only claim values that start with a specific value:

Starts with:

Example: FABRIKAM\

< Previous **Finish** Cancel

Edit Claim Rules for ABC-Abdelwahed-Provider-Trust



Acceptance Transform Rules

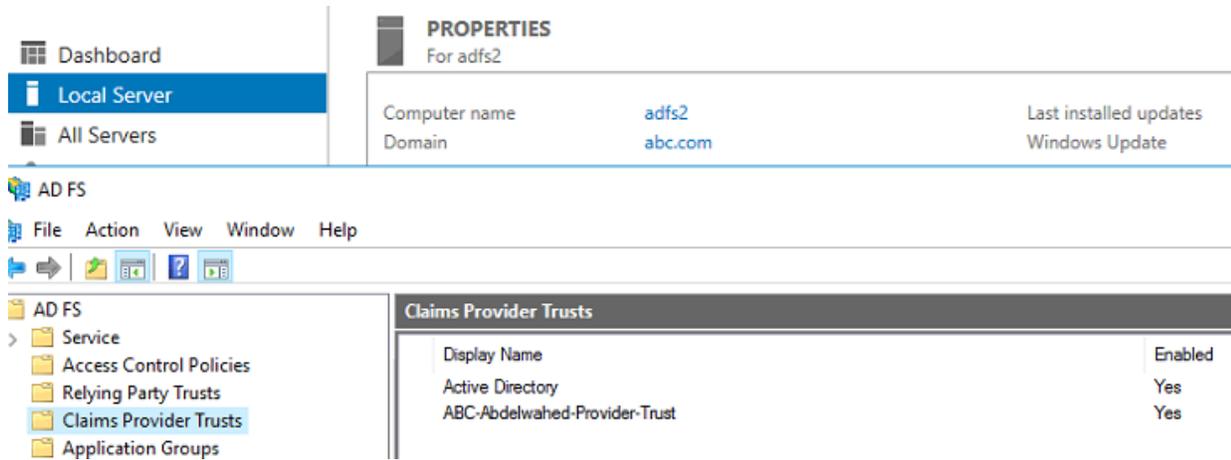
The following acceptance transform rules specify the incoming claims that will be accepted from the claims provider and the outgoing claims that will be sent to the relying party trust.

Order	Rule Name	Issued Claims
1	ABC App	Group

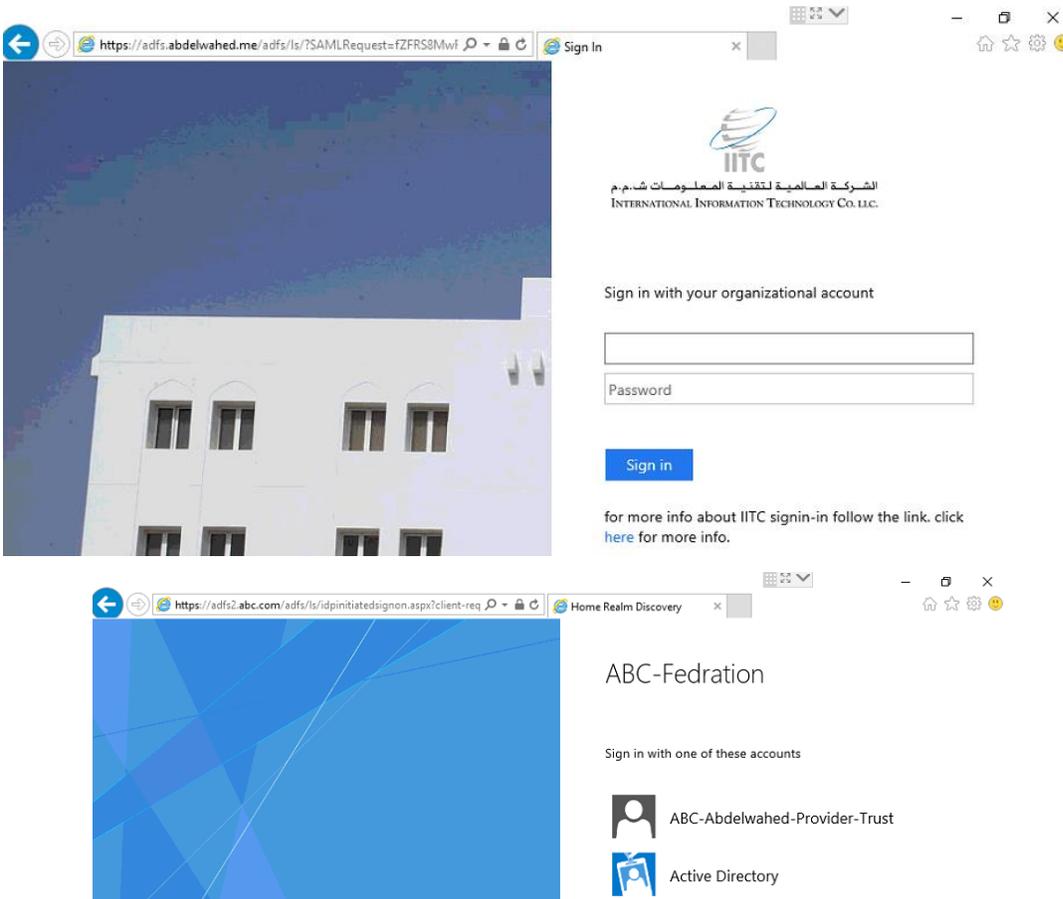


Add Rule... Edit Rule... Remove Rule...

OK Cancel Apply



Now that both providers are visible, choose the first one associated with the relying party trust.



## Hyper-v

### Install and Configure Windows Server 2016 Core on Hyper-V 2016

#### Lab Scenario

This lab provides basic information about:

- 1- Install and configure Hyper-V 2016 Server role.
- 2- Install Windows Server 2016 Core on Hyper-V and configure it locally and remotely.

During this lab session, we are utilizing Active Directory and DNS on a Windows Server 2016 identified as ITPROLABS.XYZ. We will integrate an additional Windows Server 2016 named Hyper-V01 into our domain. This server will fulfill the role of a Hyper-V server, hosting a Windows Server Core 2016 instance.

Domain: **ITPROLABS.XYZ**

DC IP: **192.168.153.10**

DNS: **192.168.153.10**

Hyper-V01: **192.168.153.50**

#### Working with Hyper-V

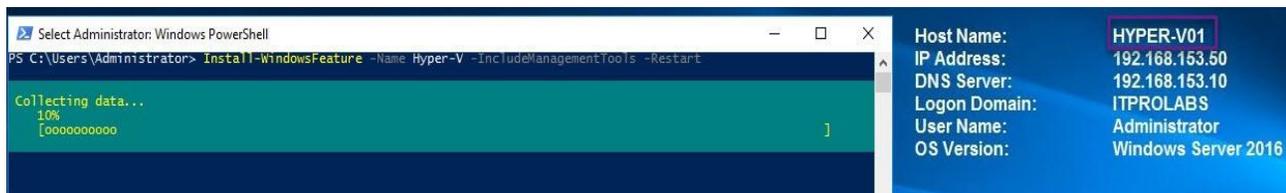
Sign in to the server designated for the Hyper-V role.

Server name: **Hyper-V01**

IP address: **192.168.153.50**

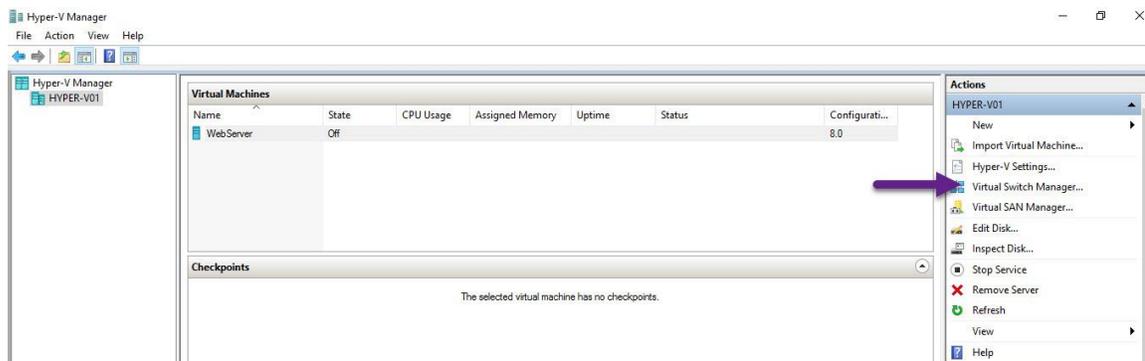
Domain: **ITProLab.xyz**

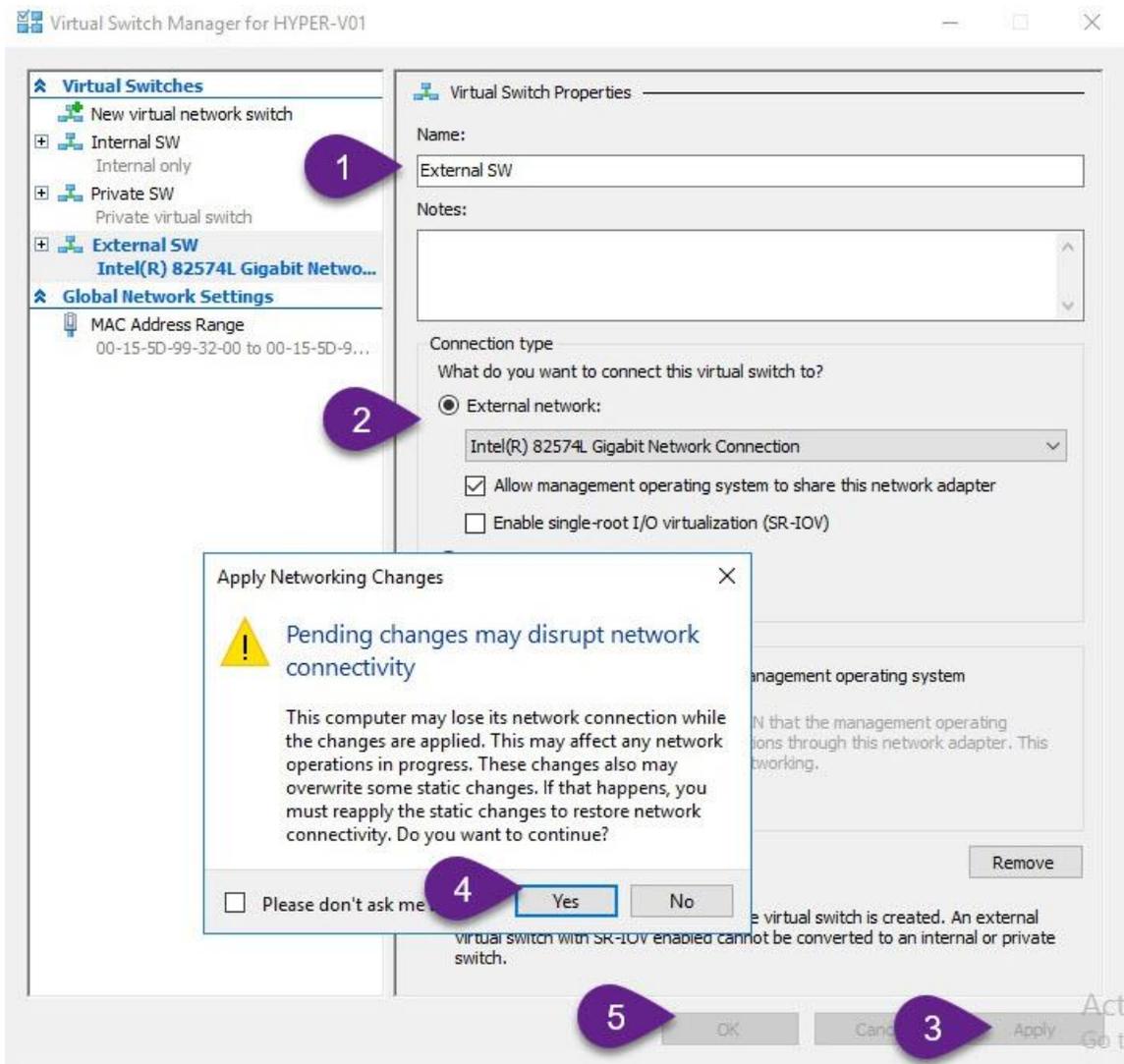
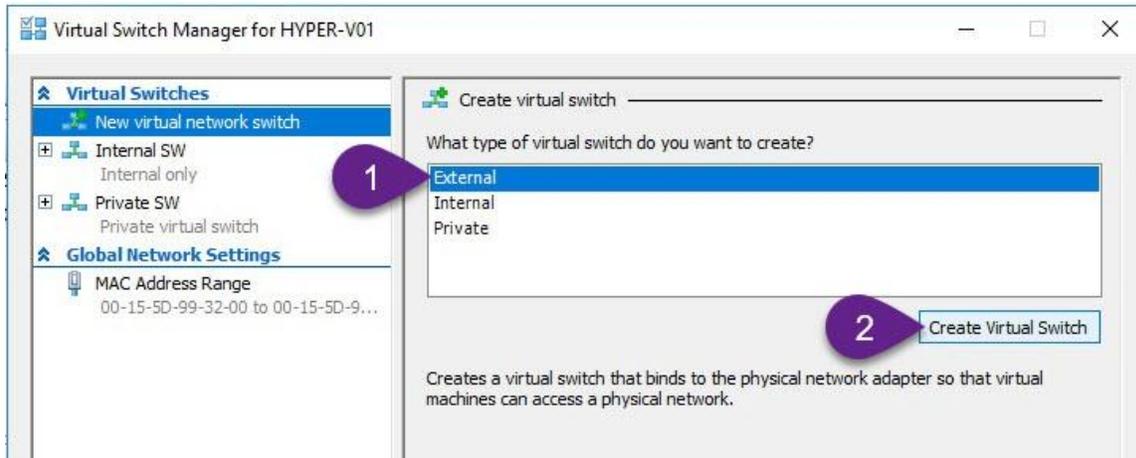
**Install-WindowsFeature -Name Hyper-V -IncludeManagementTools -Restart**



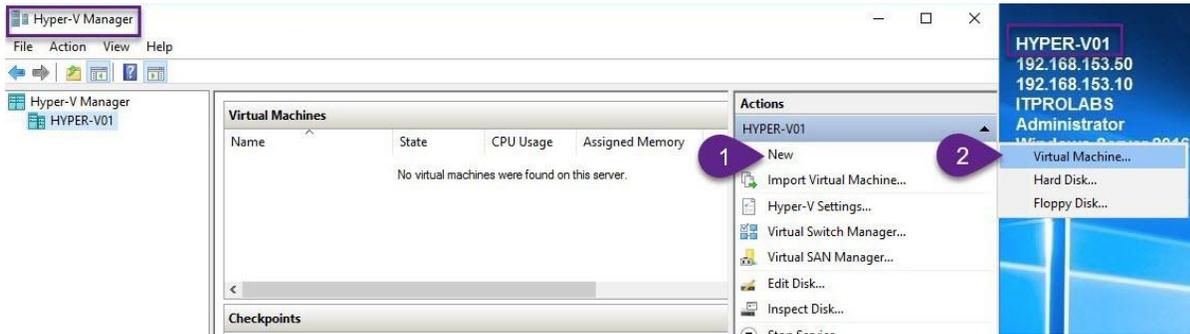
#### Add a Virtual Switch in Hyper-V.

Create an external virtual switch to enable Hyper-V hosted VMs to connect with other VMs.

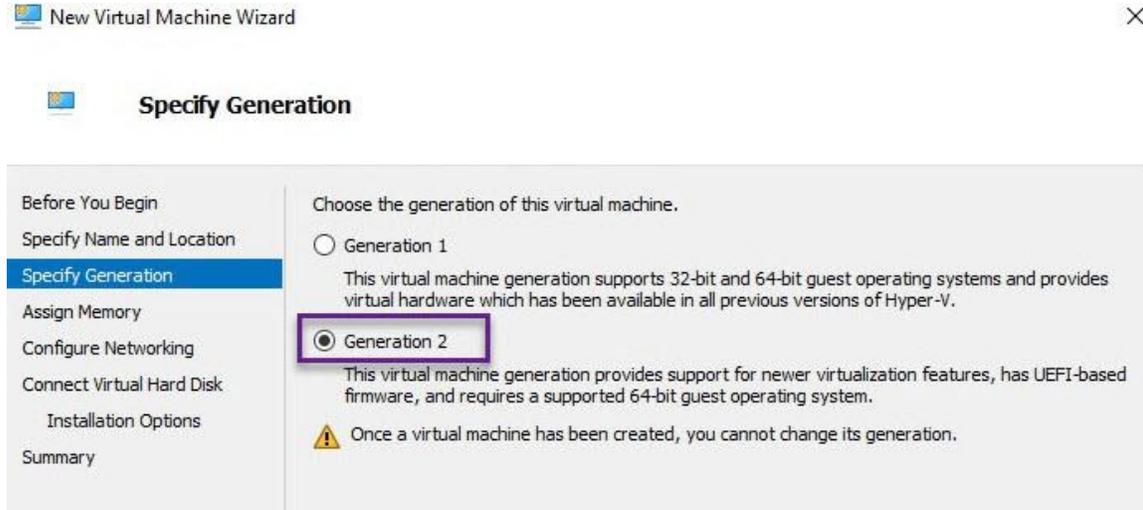
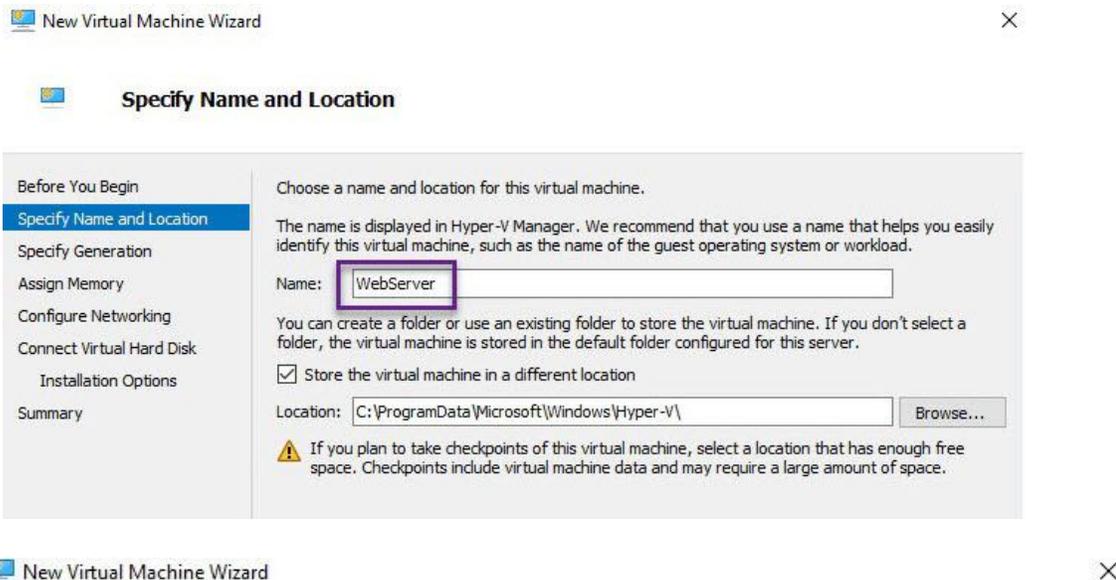


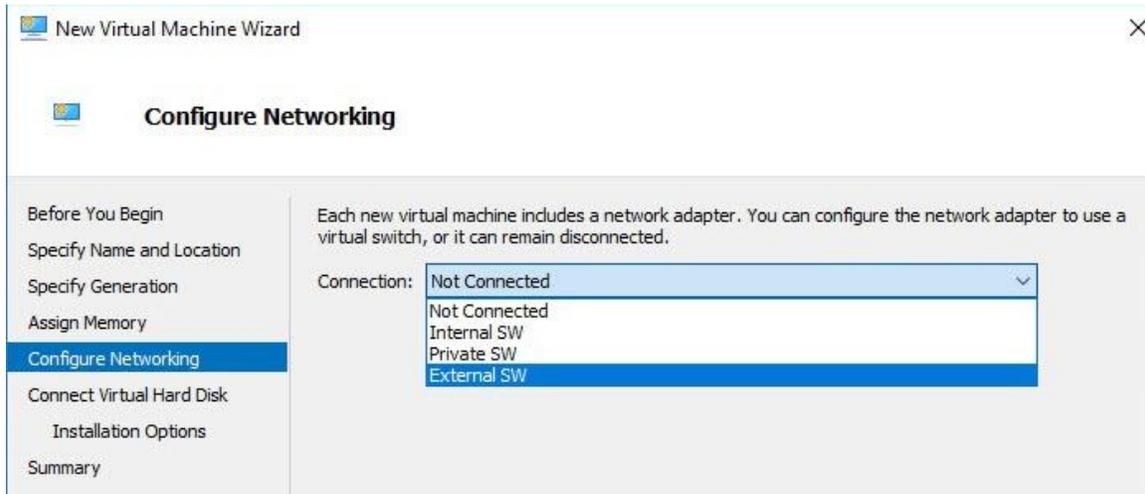
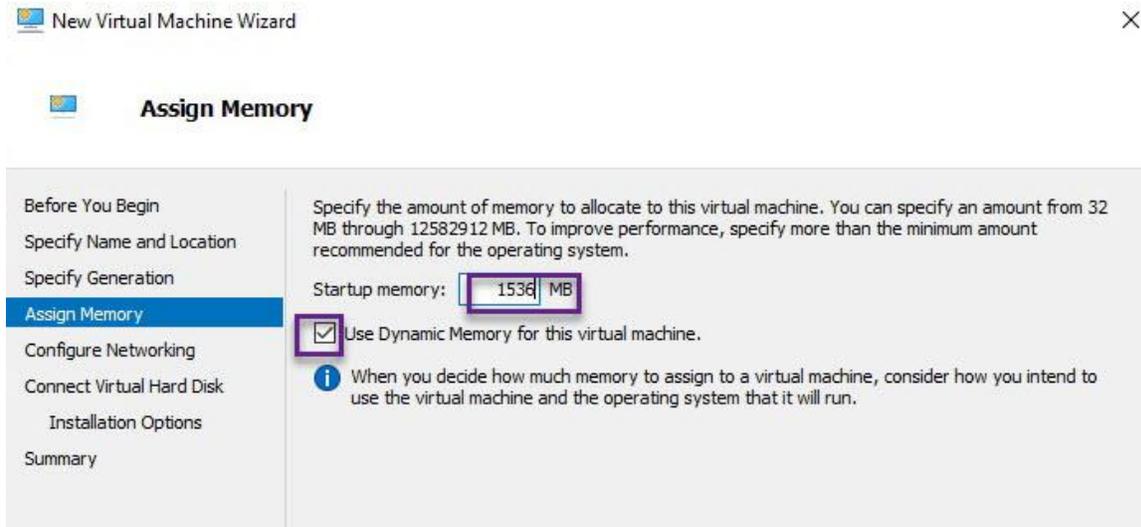


Set up Server Core 2016 in Hyper-V.

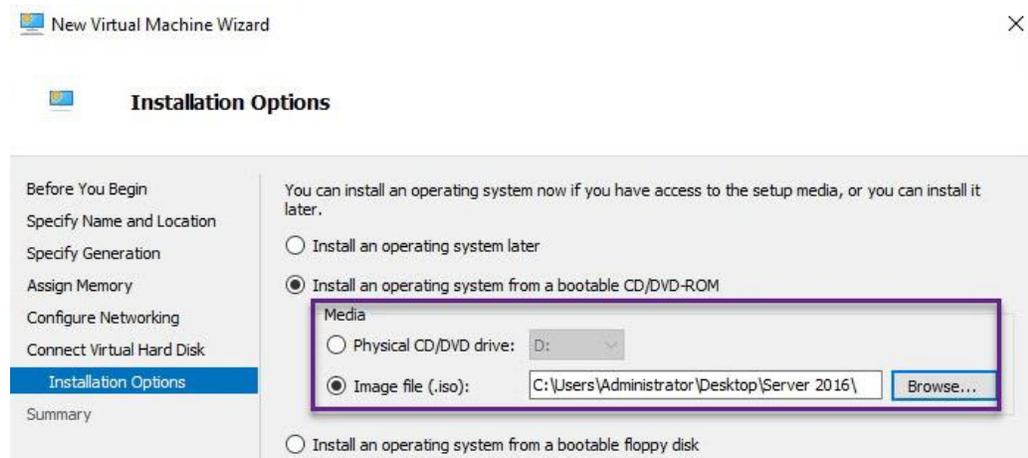


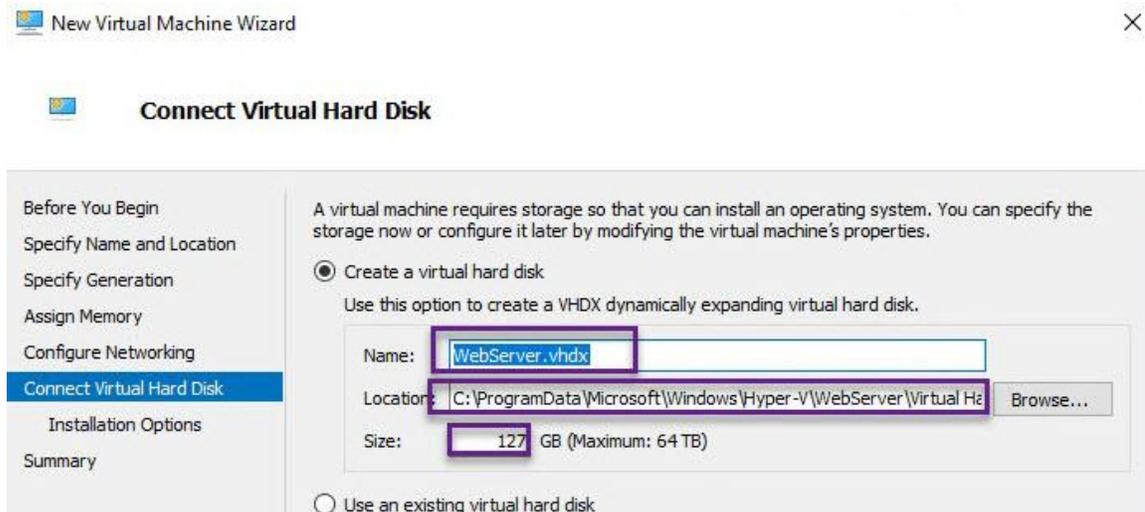
Use the Hyper-V01 server manager to open the Hyper-V management console and comply with the subsequent illustrations to set up a Server Core 2016 VM.



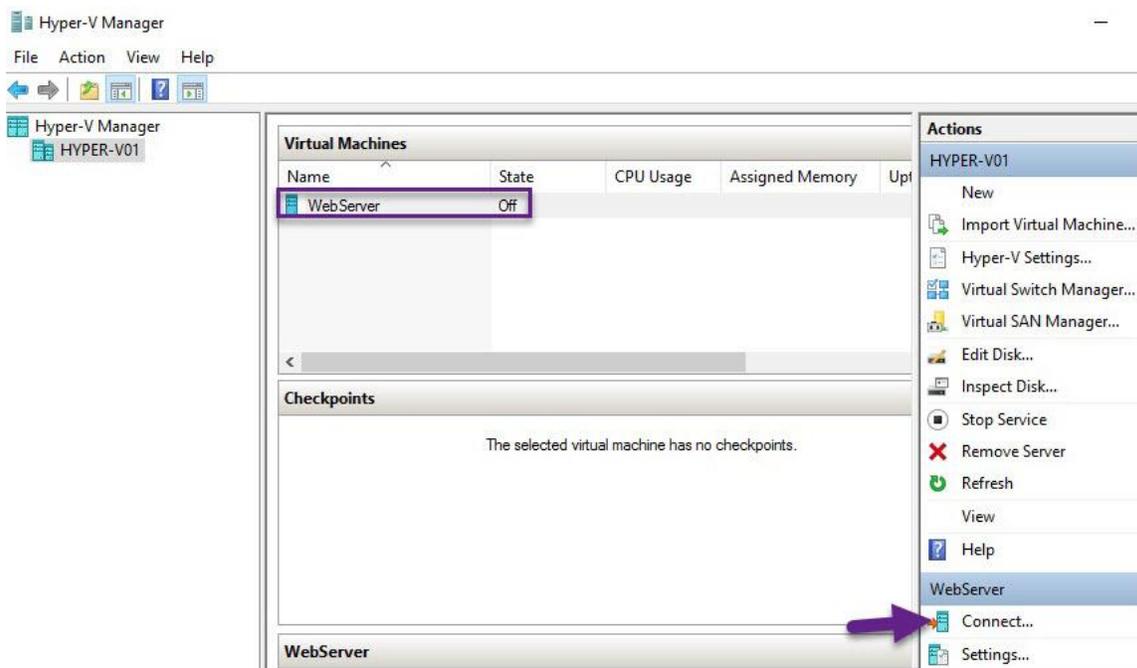


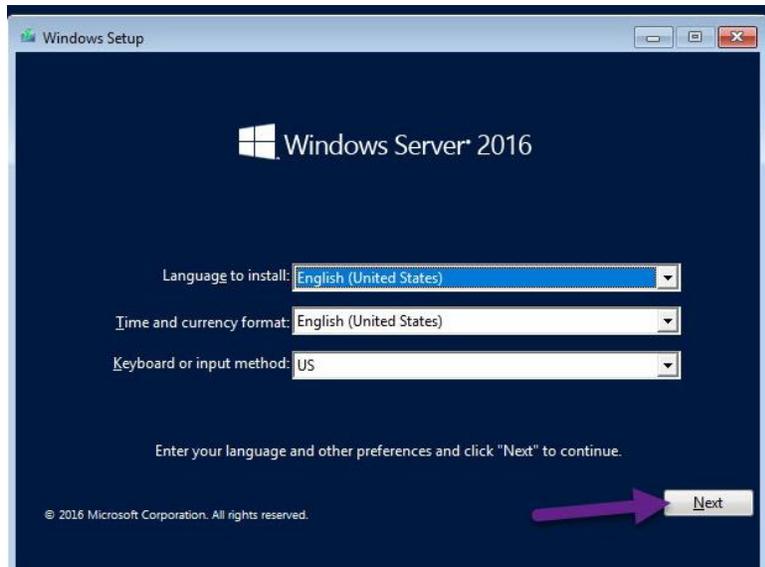
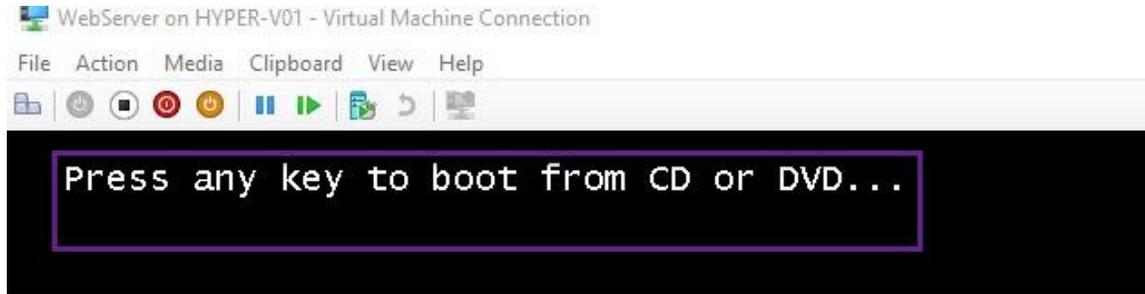
Choose and use the Windows Server 2016 ISO image as the source for installation.

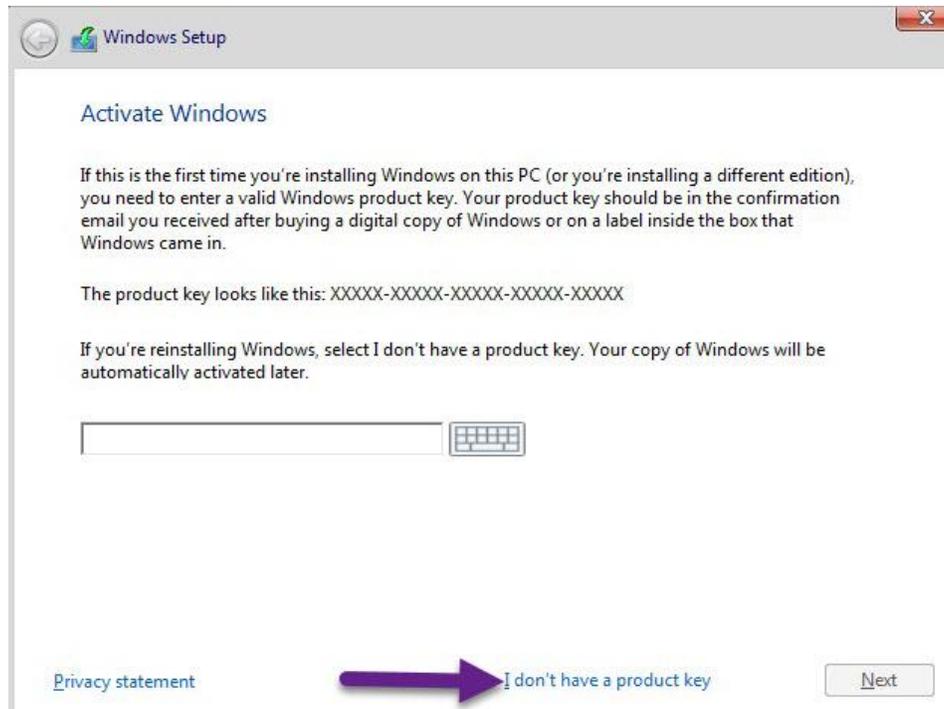




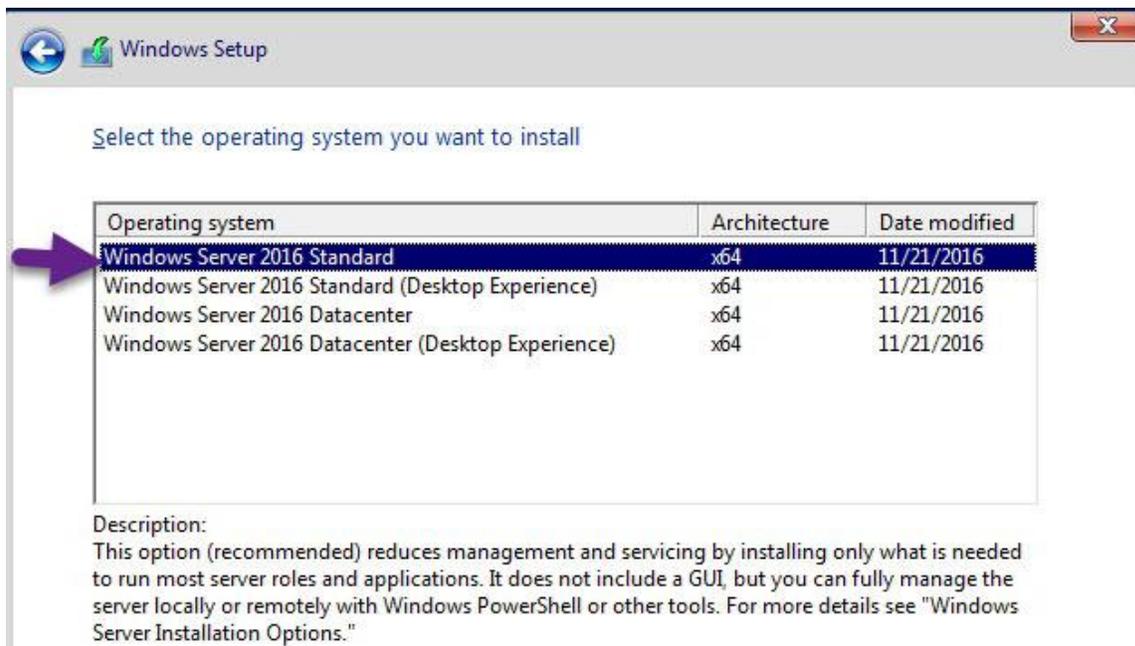
Access the Server Core VM and initiate the installation procedure.

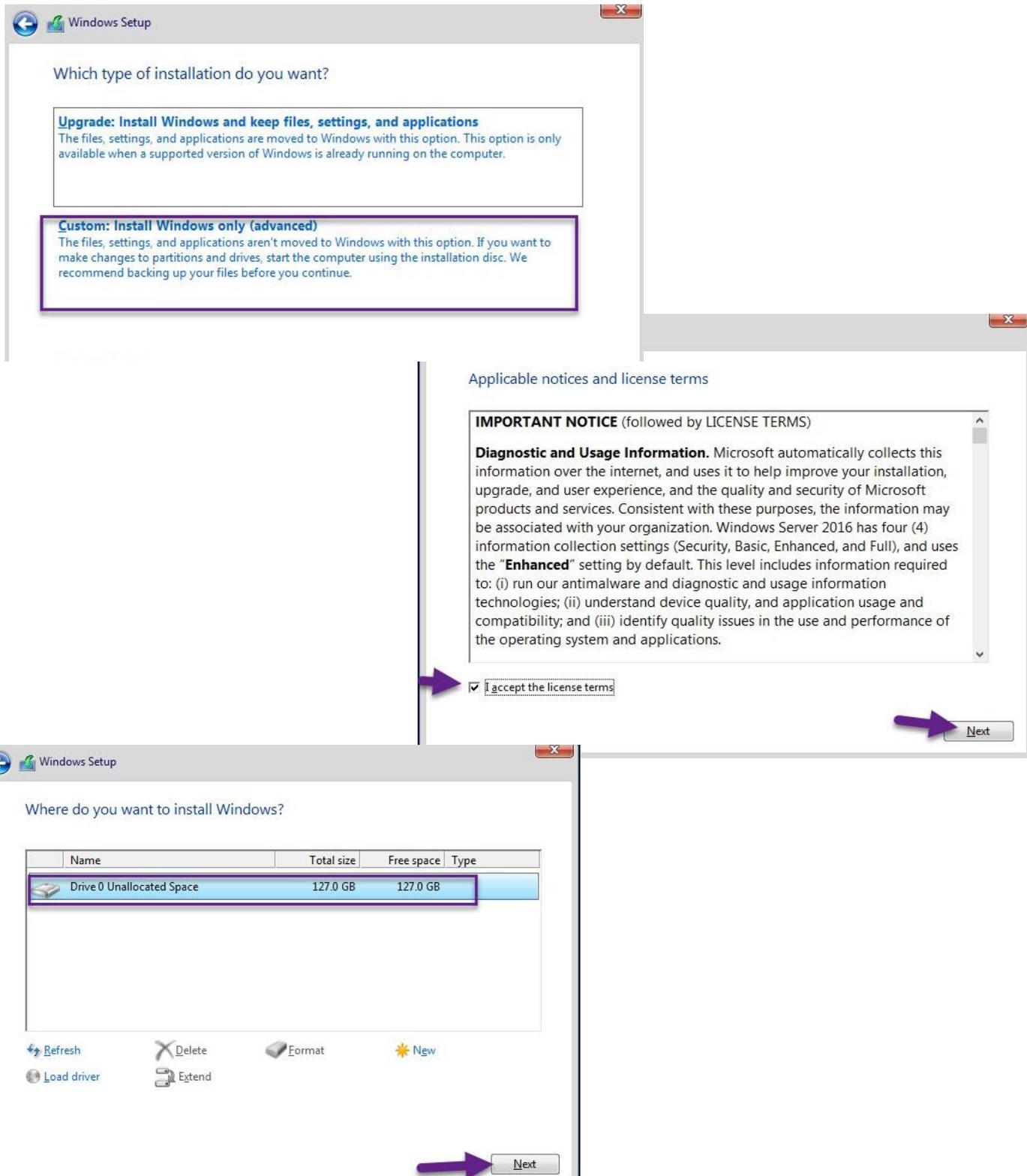


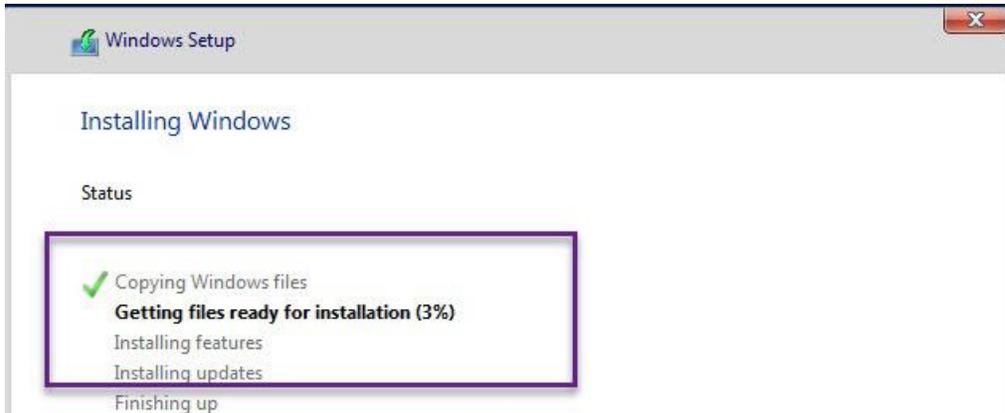




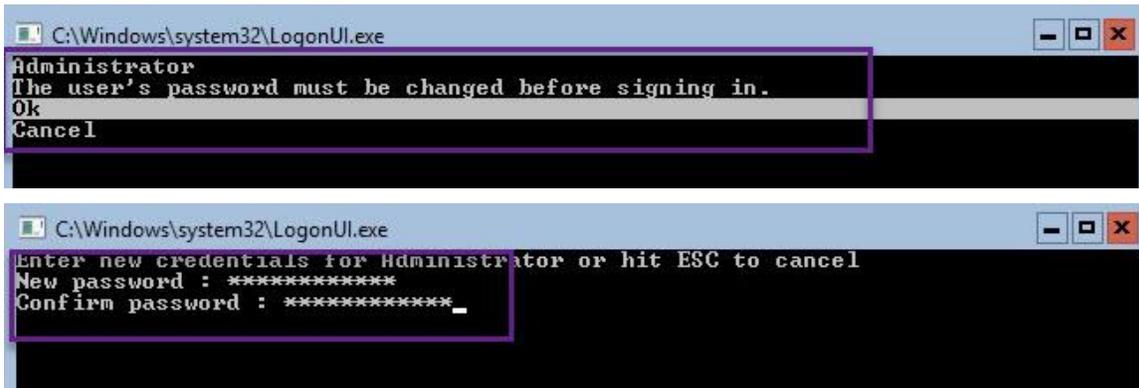
Choose Windows Server 2016 Standard Core.







Once the installation is complete, please modify the local administrator's password as it is required to access our server initially.

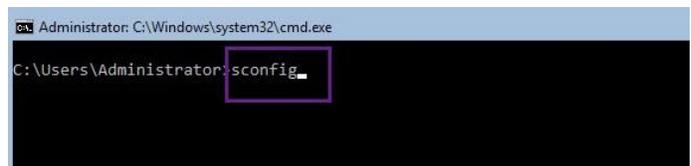


### Manage server 2016 Core locally

#### Windows Server 2016 Initial Configuration

Access the server core with the local admin account and utilize **Scnfig** to adjust initial settings such as the Server name and network setup for joining the server to the ITPROLABS.XYZ domain.

Server Name: **WebServer**  
IP address: **192.168.153.52**  
SM:**255.255.255.0**  
DNS: **192.168.153.10**  
DG: 192.168.153.2



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sconfig
Microsoft (R) Windows Script Host Version 5.812
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Inspecting system...

=====
Server Configuration
=====

1) Domain/Workgroup:          Workgroup: WORKGROUP
2) Computer Name:             WIN-BB4GVEB1KMD
3) Add Local Administrator
4) Configure Remote Management Enabled
5) Windows Update Settings:   DownloadOnly
6) Download and Install Updates
7) Remote Desktop:           Disabled
8) Network Settings
9) Date and Time
10) Telemetry settings       Full
11) Windows Activation
12) Log Off User
13) Restart Server
14) Shut Down Server
15) Exit to Command Line

Enter number to select an option:
```

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - sconfig

14) Shut Down Server
15) Exit to Command Line

Enter number to select an option:

=====
Server Configuration
=====

1) Domain/Workgroup:          Domain: itprolabs.xyz
2) Computer Name:             WEBSERVER
3) Add Local Administrator
4) Configure Remote Management Enabled
5) Windows Update Settings:   DownloadOnly
6) Download and Install Updates
7) Remote Desktop:           Disabled
8) Network Settings
9) Date and Time
10) Telemetry settings       Full
11) Windows Activation
12) Log Off User
13) Restart Server
14) Shut Down Server
15) Exit to Command Line

Enter number to select an option:
```

add IIS Role

Type 15 to exit **sconfig** to command line mode then type PowerShell to access PowerShell mode. Through PowerShell use the following command to install IIS server role

**Install-WindowsFeature -name Web-Server -IncludeManagementTools -verbose**

```
WebServer on HYPER-V01 - Virtual Machine Connection
File Action Media Clipboard View Help

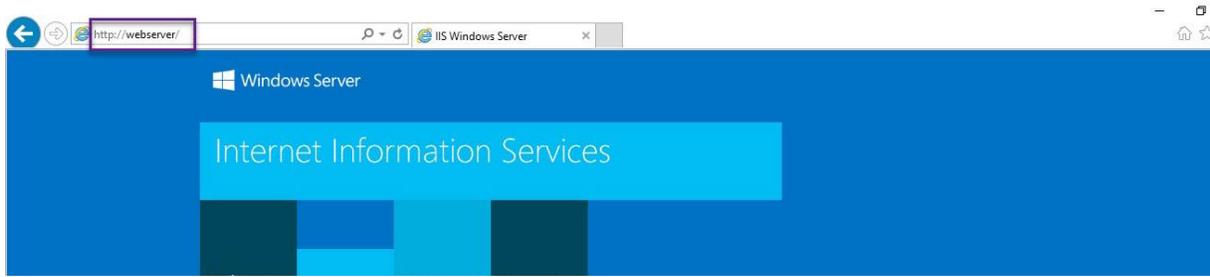
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - powershell

Start Installation...
24%
[ooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo]

False No InvalidArgs {}
VERBOSE: Installation succeeded.

PS C:\Users\Administrator.ITPROLABS> Install-WindowsFeature -name web-server -IncludeManagementTools -Verbose
VERBOSE: Installation started...
VERBOSE: Continue with installation?
VERBOSE: Prerequisite processing started...
VERBOSE: Prerequisite processing succeeded.
```

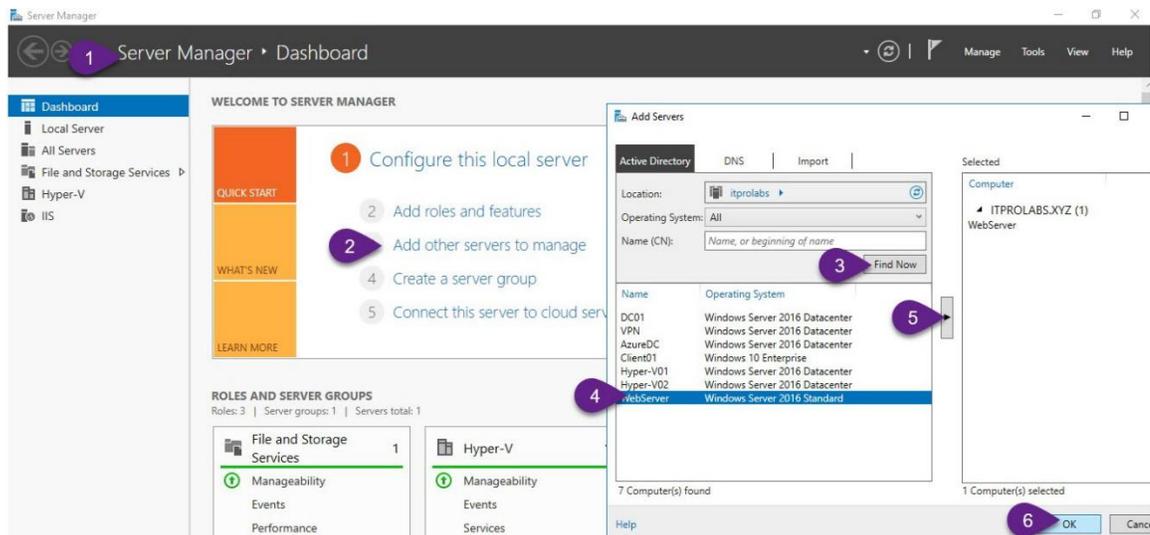
Once the IIS installation is complete, you can access the WebServer via the web as demonstrated below.



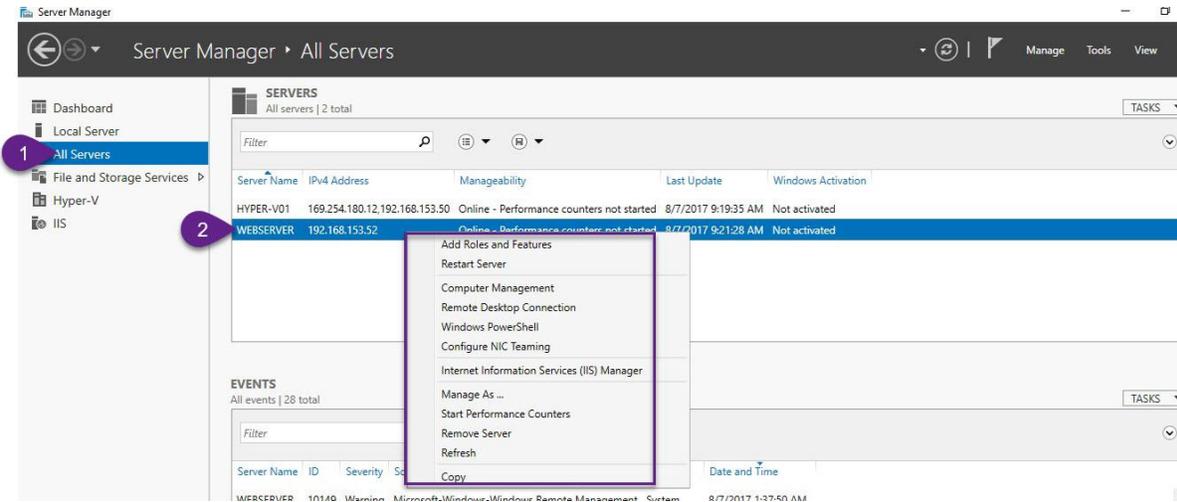
### Manage Server Core 2016 Remotely

#### Using GUI

We have included the server core into an existing GUI server manager as illustrated below, by integrating it with another server that is already a part of our ITPROLABS.XYZ domain network.

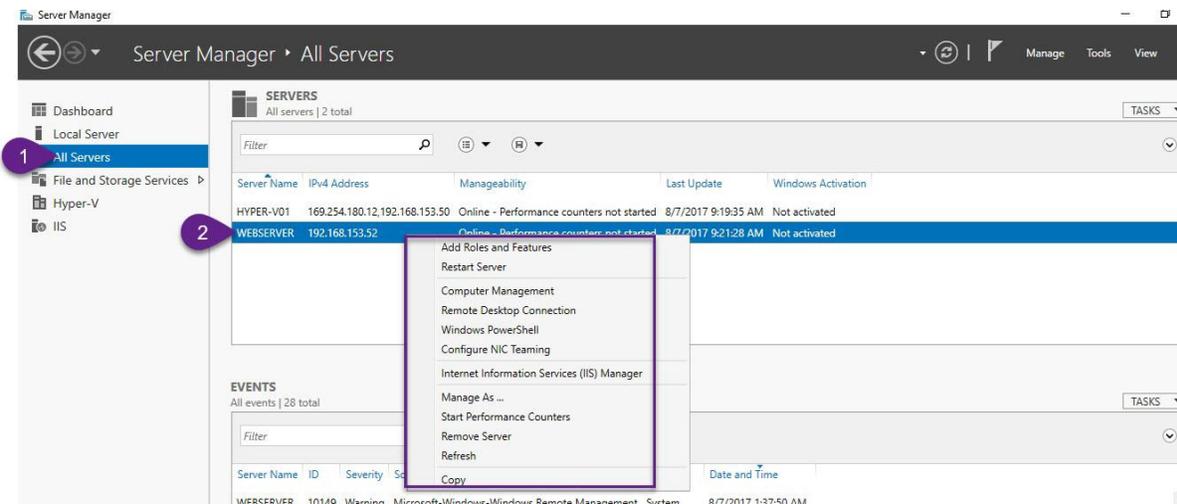


Server Core can now be managed through another server's GUI, enabling remote addition and removal of roles and features, as well as configuration of certain management tasks, as depicted below.



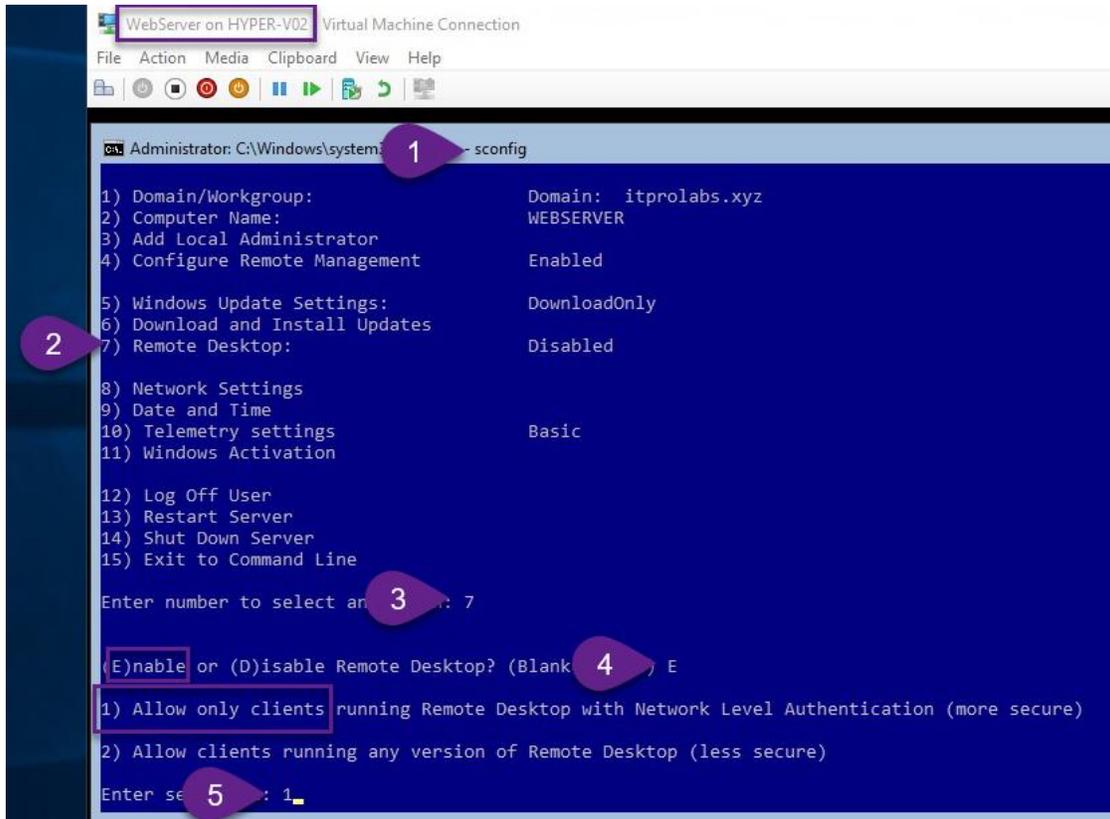
## Using PowerShell

By selecting PowerShell from the following down list.



## Using Remote Desktop

Additionally, you can access and control the server core remotely using remote desktop, but first, it's necessary to activate remote desktop via the Sconfig console as demonstrated below:



## Hyper-V Replication

### Lab Scenario

This lab provides basic information about:

- 1- Install and configure Hyper-V 2016 Server role.
- 2- Install Windows Server 2016 Core VM on Hyper-V.
- 3- Enable and configure Hyper-V 2016 Replica Server.
- 4- Replicate Server Core 2016 VM from Hyper-V server to another through Hyper-V.

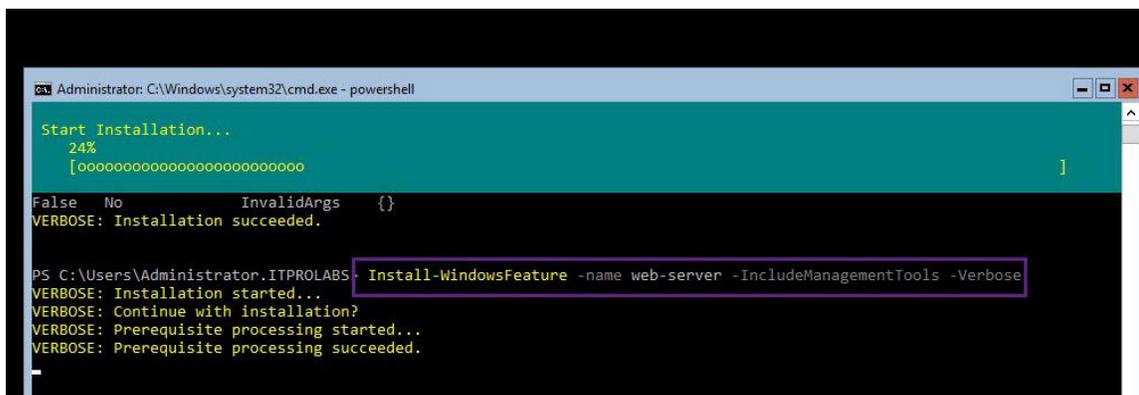
### Existing Environment

We will proceed with the previous lab configuration.

### add IIS Role

Type 15 to exit sconfig and access the command line interface, then input PowerShell to enter PowerShell mode. Through PowerShell use the following command to install IIS server role

`Install-WindowsFeature -name Web-Server -IncludeManagementTools -verbose`



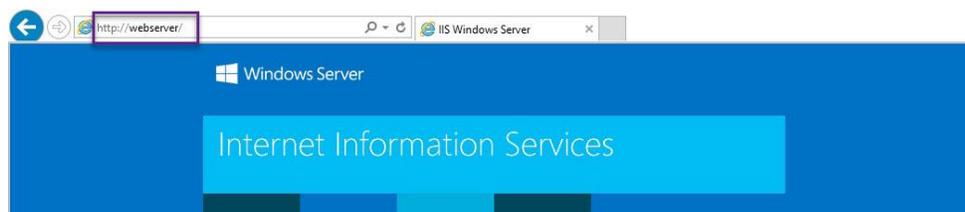
```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - powershell

Start Installation...
 24%
 [ooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo ]

False No InvalidArgs {}
VERBOSE: Installation succeeded.

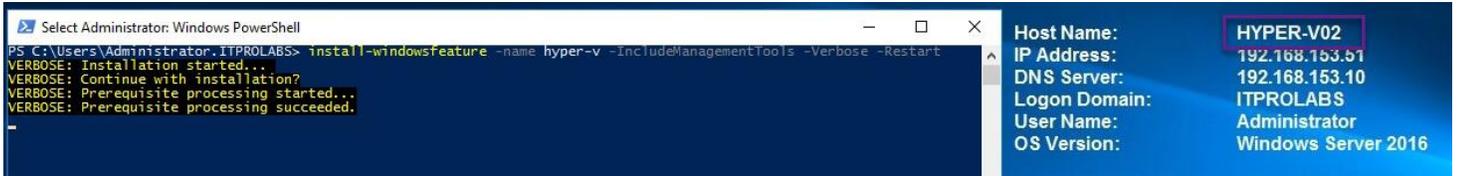
PS C:\Users\Administrator.ITPROLABS> Install-WindowsFeature -name web-server -IncludeManagementTools -Verbose
VERBOSE: Installation started...
VERBOSE: Continue with installation?
VERBOSE: Prerequisite processing started...
VERBOSE: Prerequisite processing succeeded.
```

Once the installation of IIS is complete, you will be able to reach the Web Server via the web as demonstrated below.

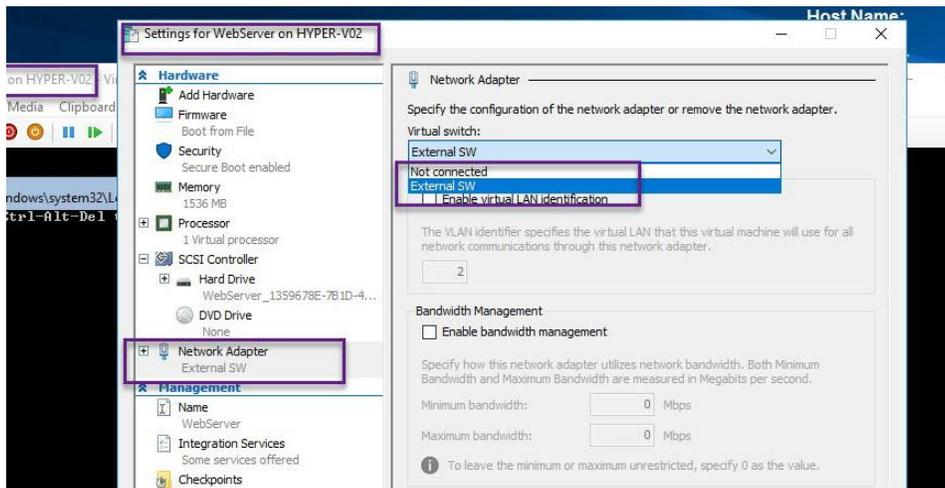


## Configure Hyper-V Replica Server to server HYPER-V02

### add Hyper-V role through PowerShell



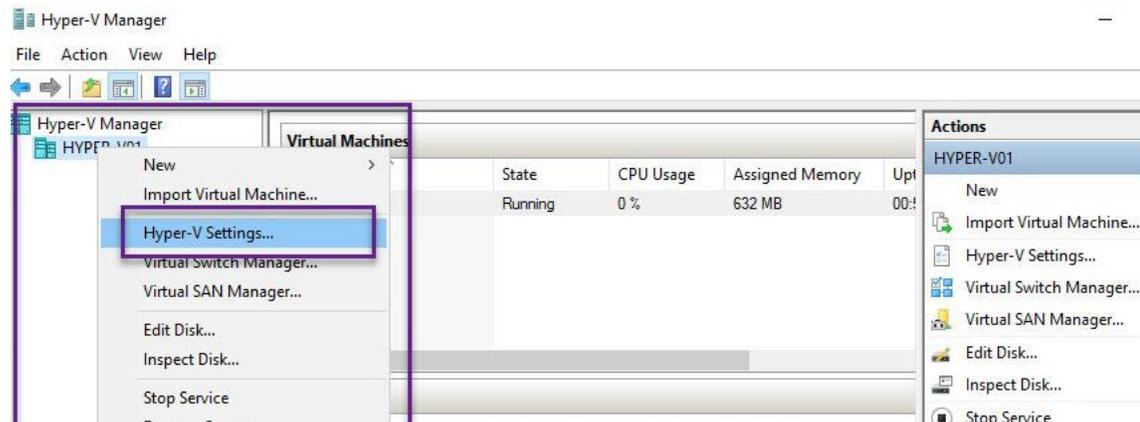
### add Virtual Switch to Hyper-V



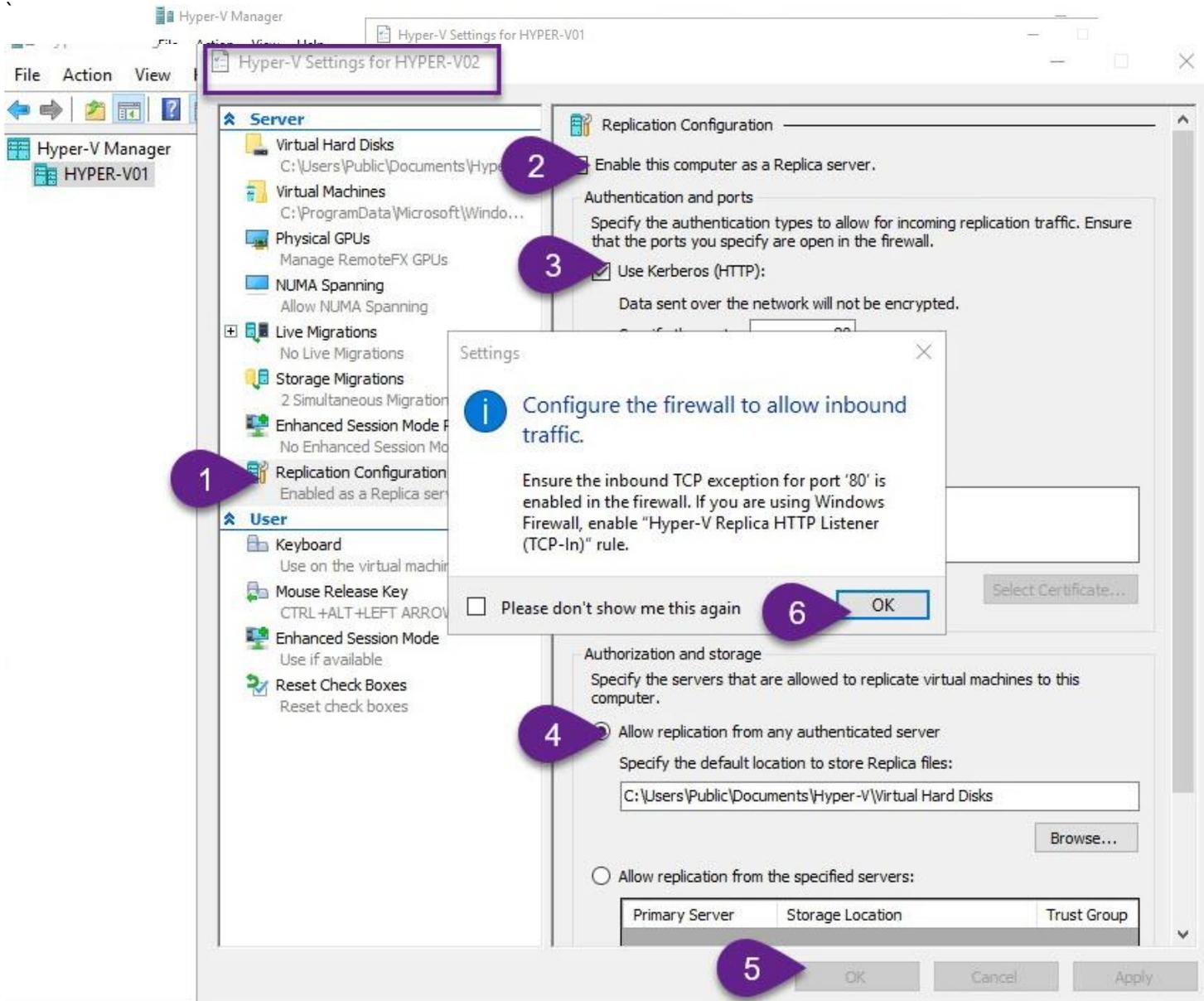
## Hyper-V Replication Process

### Activate Hyper-V Replication configuration

To facilitate replication of the WebServer VM from the Hyper-V01 server to another server (Hyper-V02), turn on the Hyper-V replication settings on both servers.

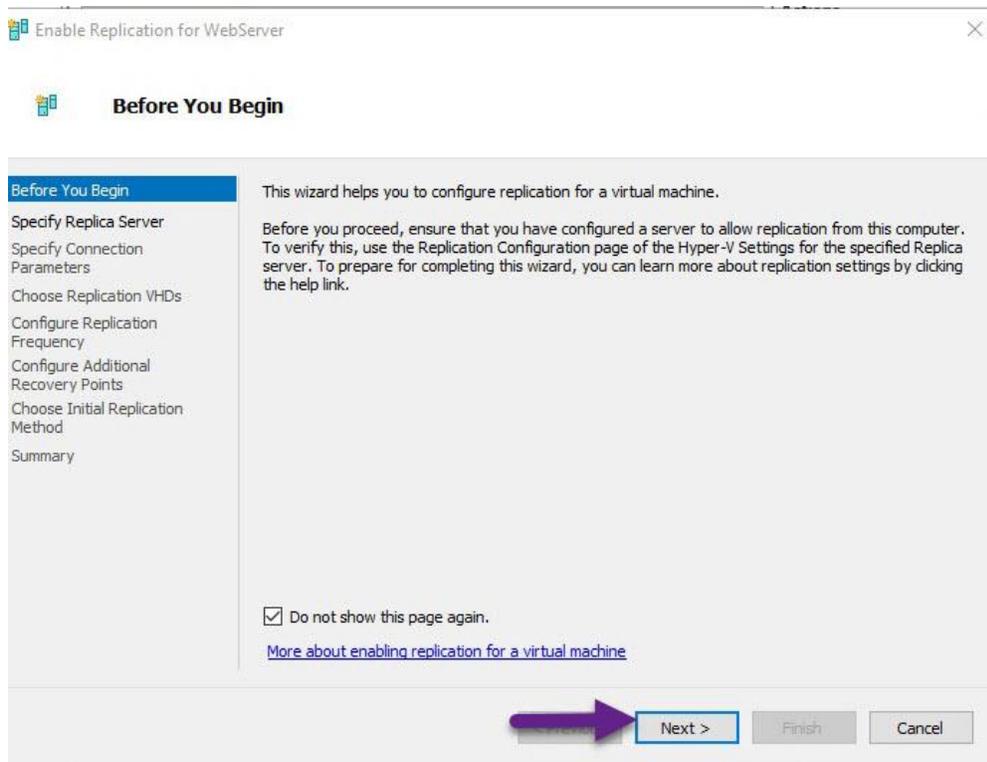
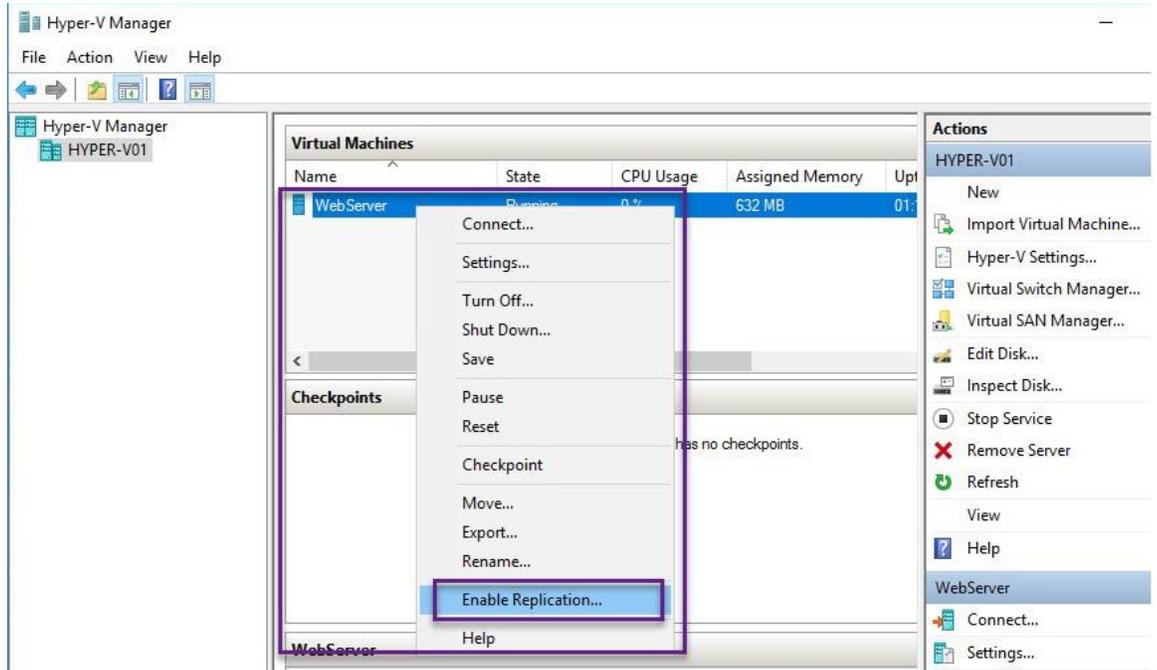


Additionally, apply the same settings to the Hyper-V02 server.

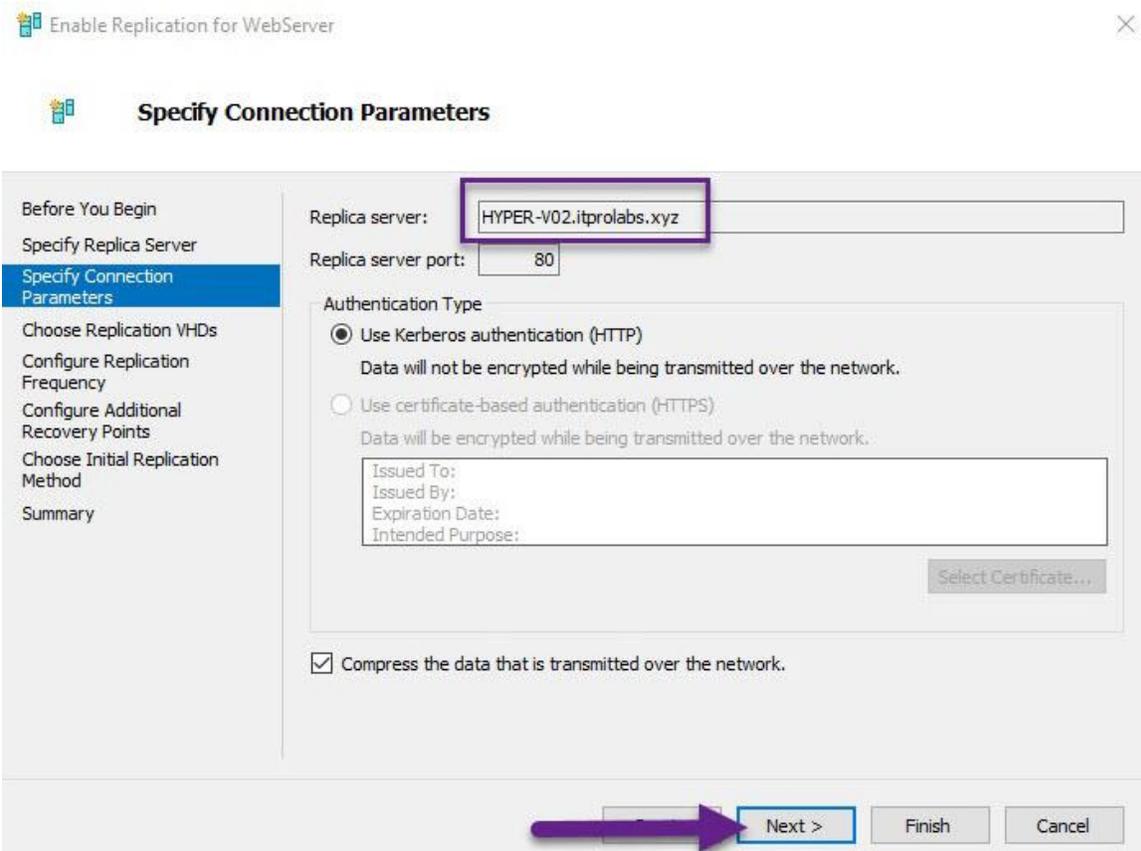
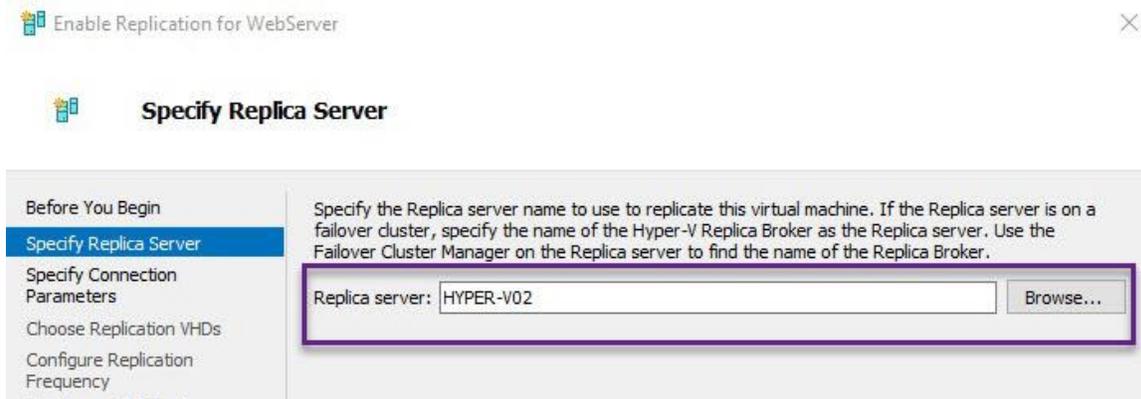


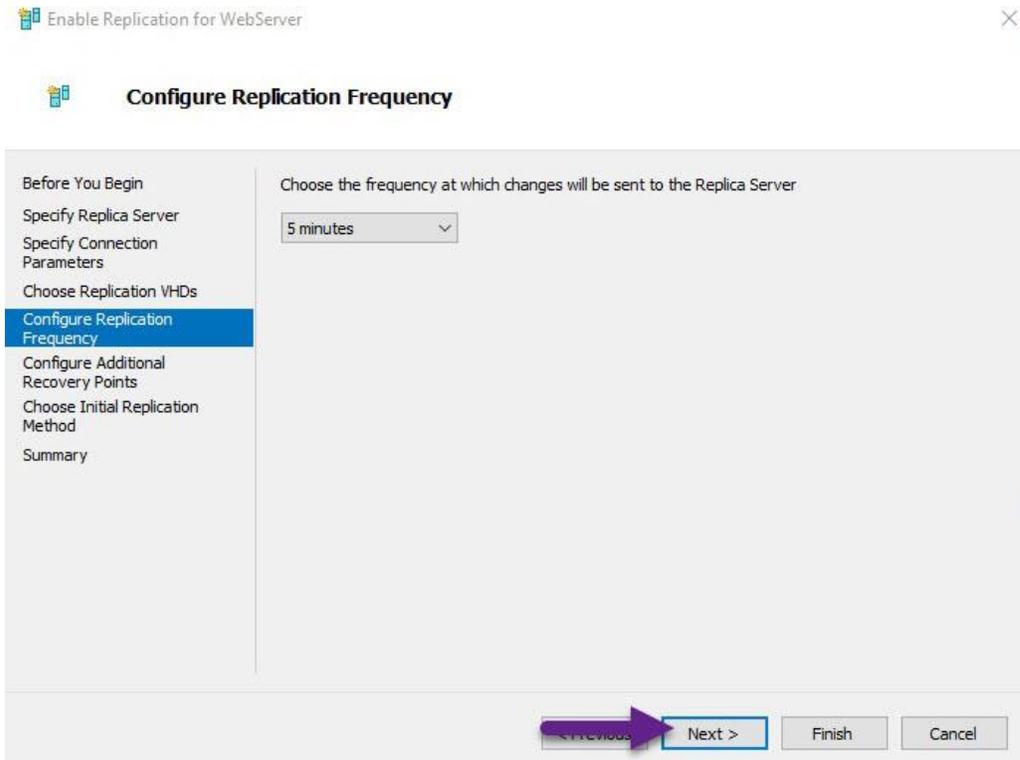
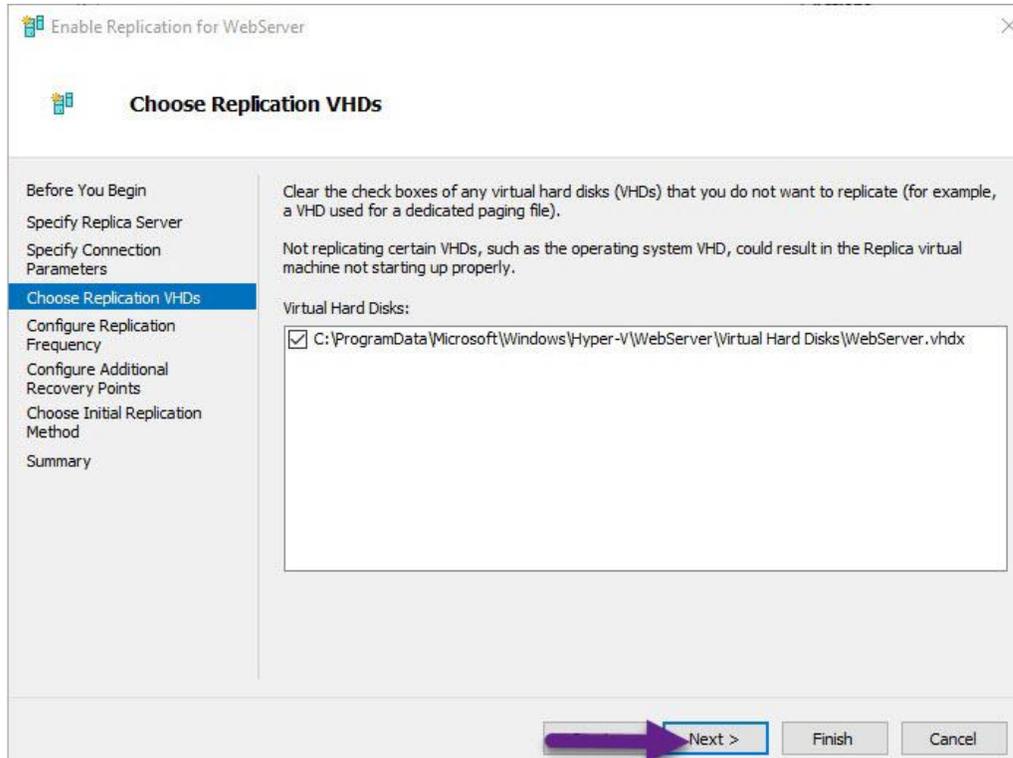
## Replication Process

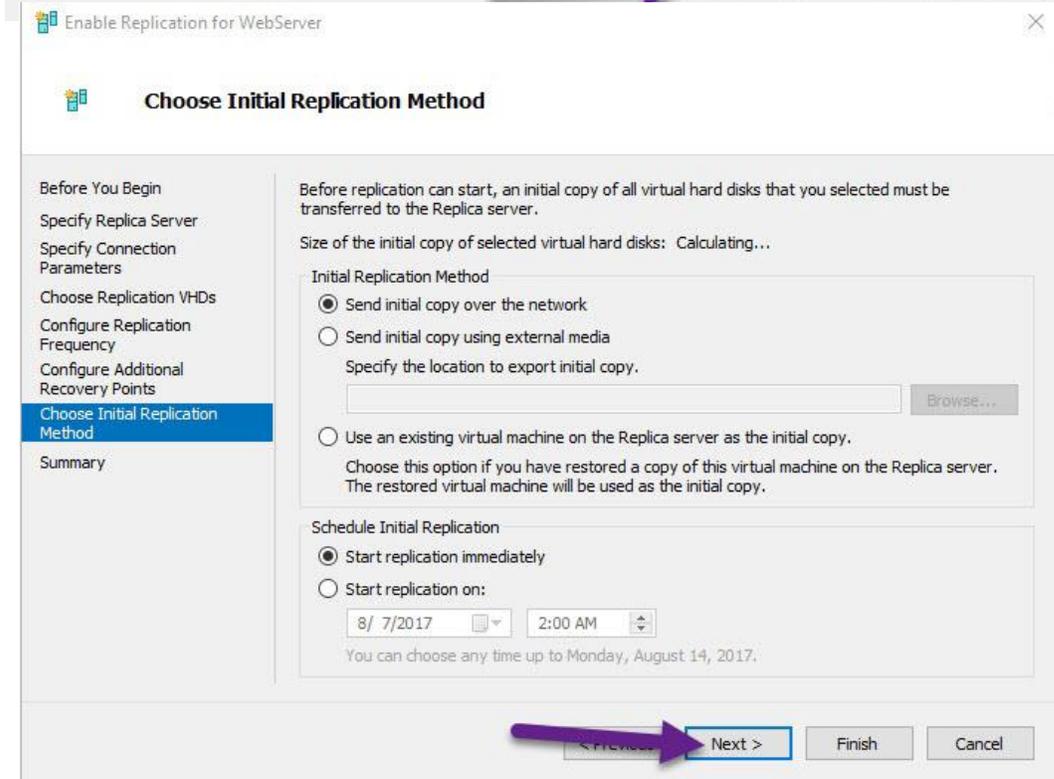
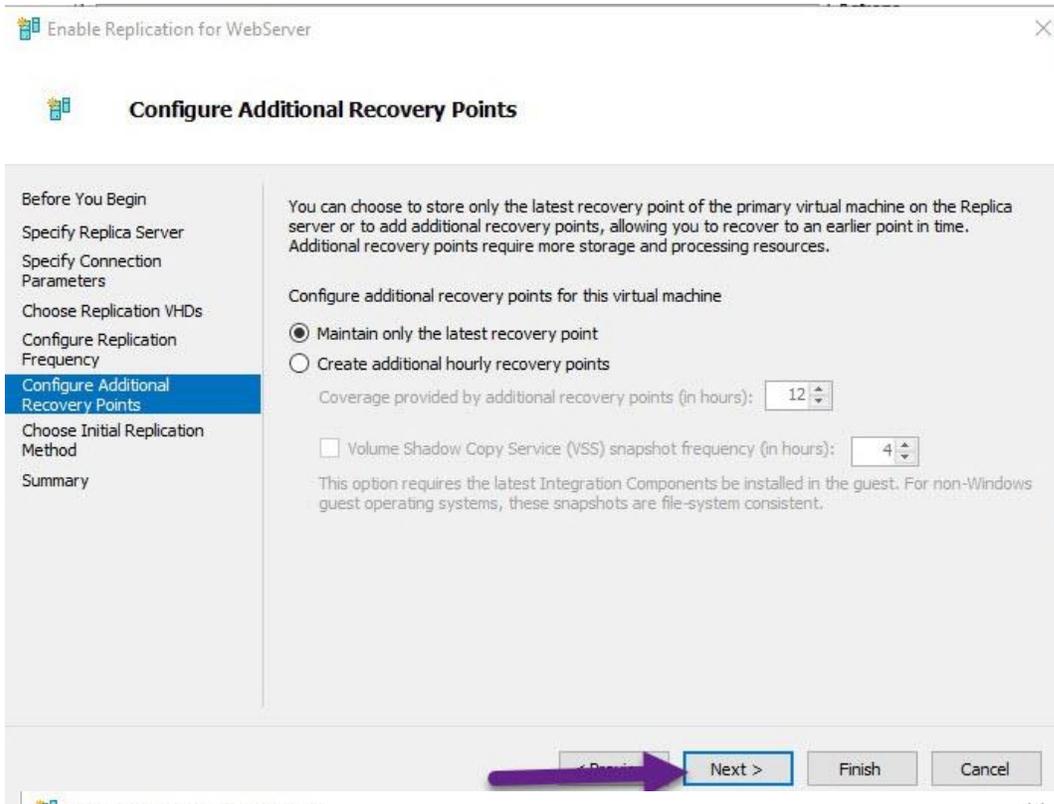
Enable the replication of the WebServer VM from the Hyper-V01 server to the Hyper-V02 server.



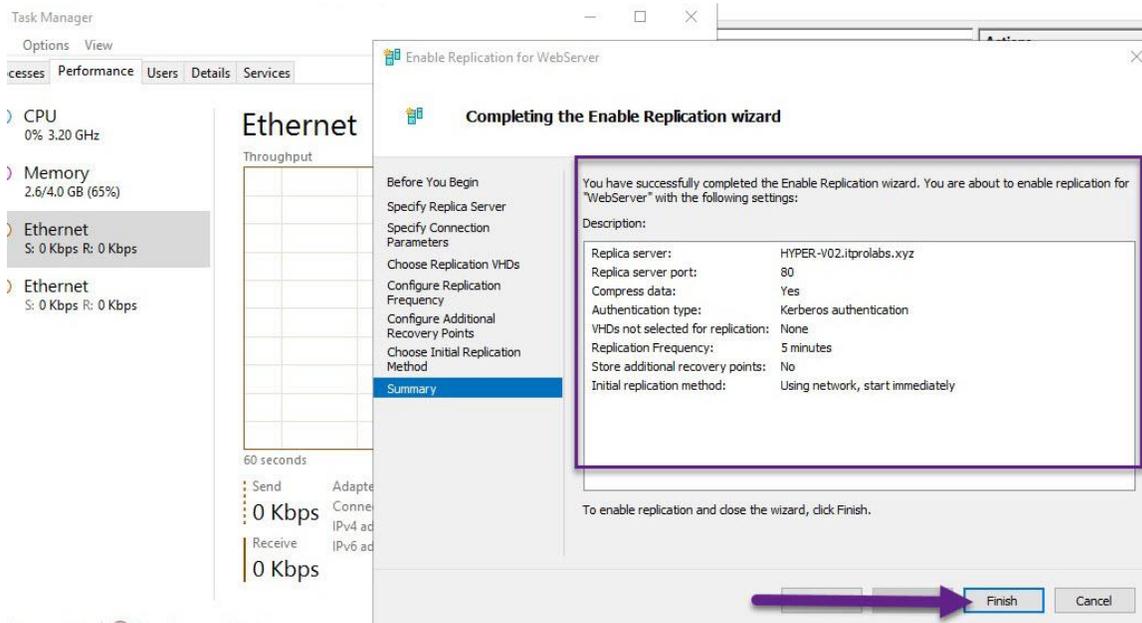
Choose the Hyper-V server for hosting the replicated VM; in this case, the replica server is Hyper-V02.





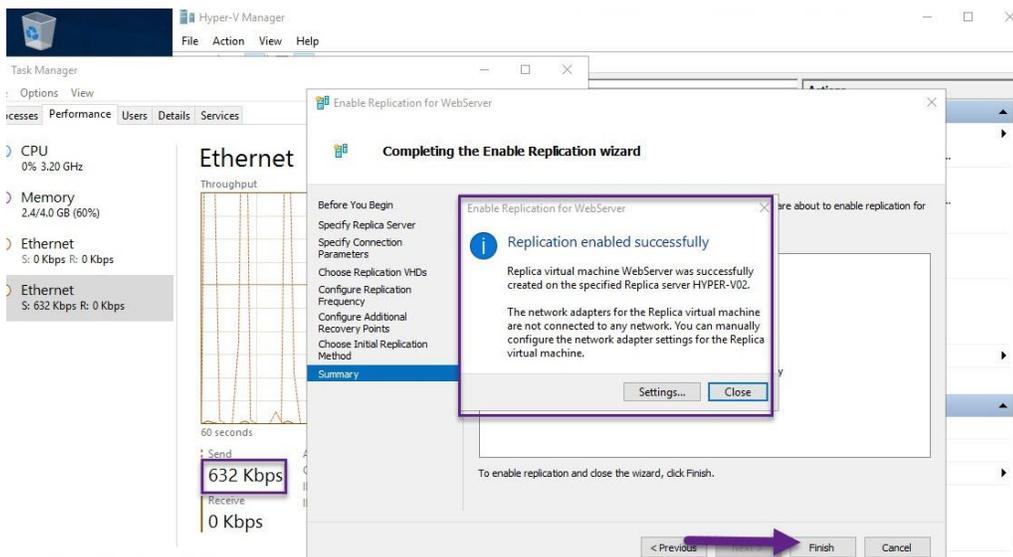


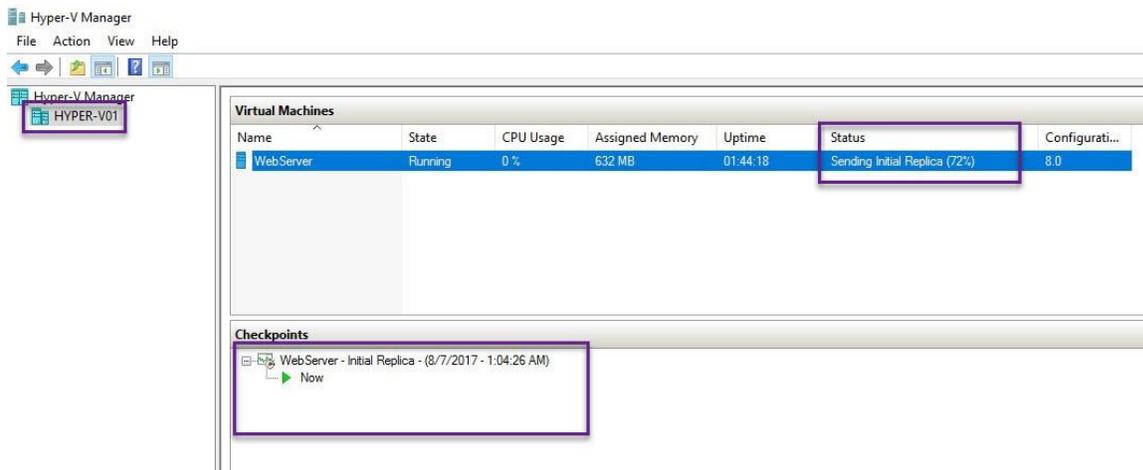
By monitoring network traffic via the task manager, you'll observe that there is no traffic before the replication process commences.



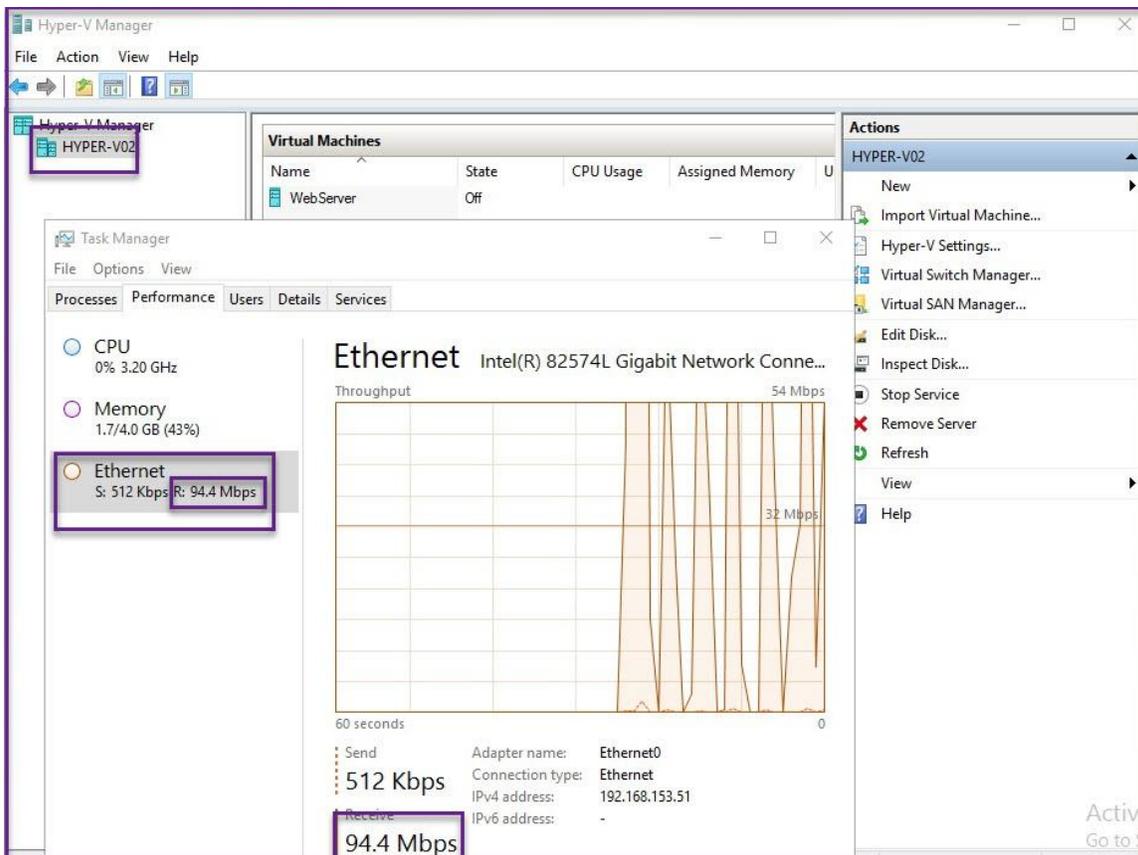
### Replication Status

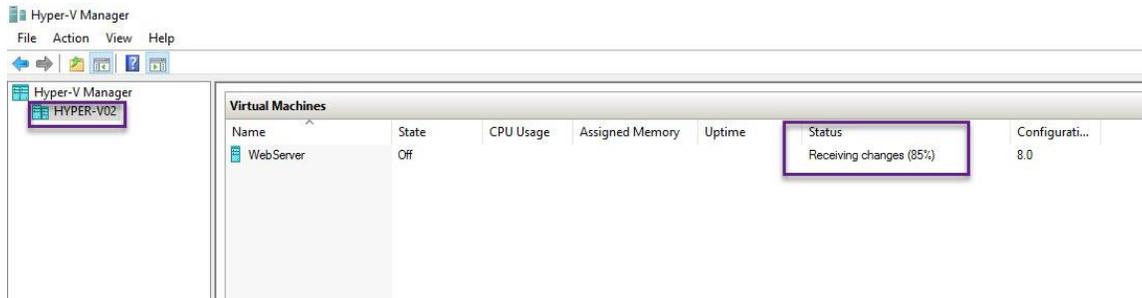
As replication begins, be aware that there will be a surge in network traffic due to the data being transmitted across the network as per our setup.





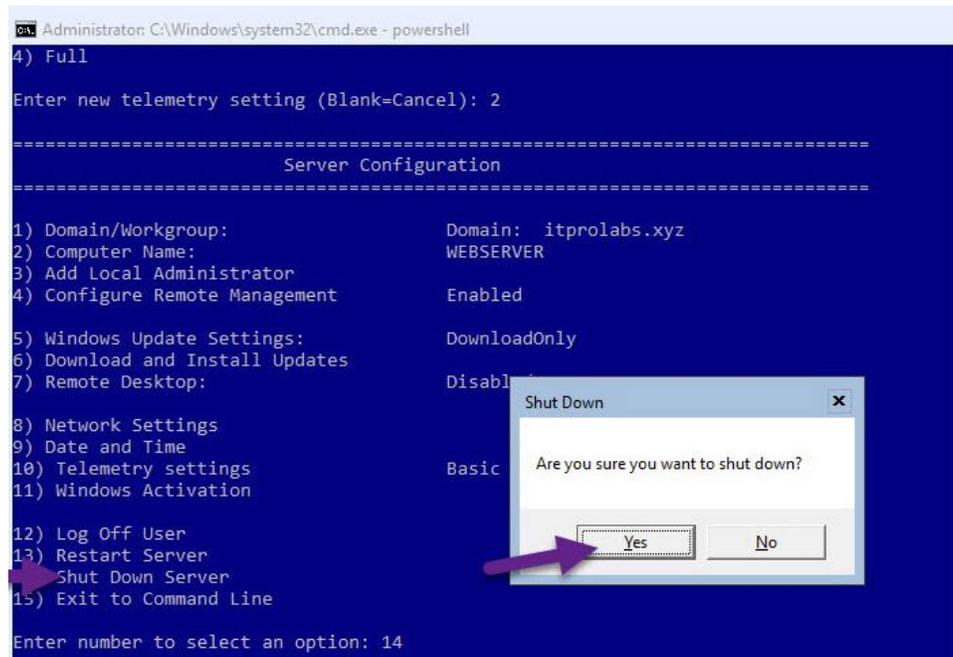
Switch to the alternate Hyper-V server that's accepting the replicated VM and note the uptick in inbound traffic.





### Test replicated VM

- Turn off the primary web server virtual machine and then attempt to connect to IIS, which is hosted on that server.



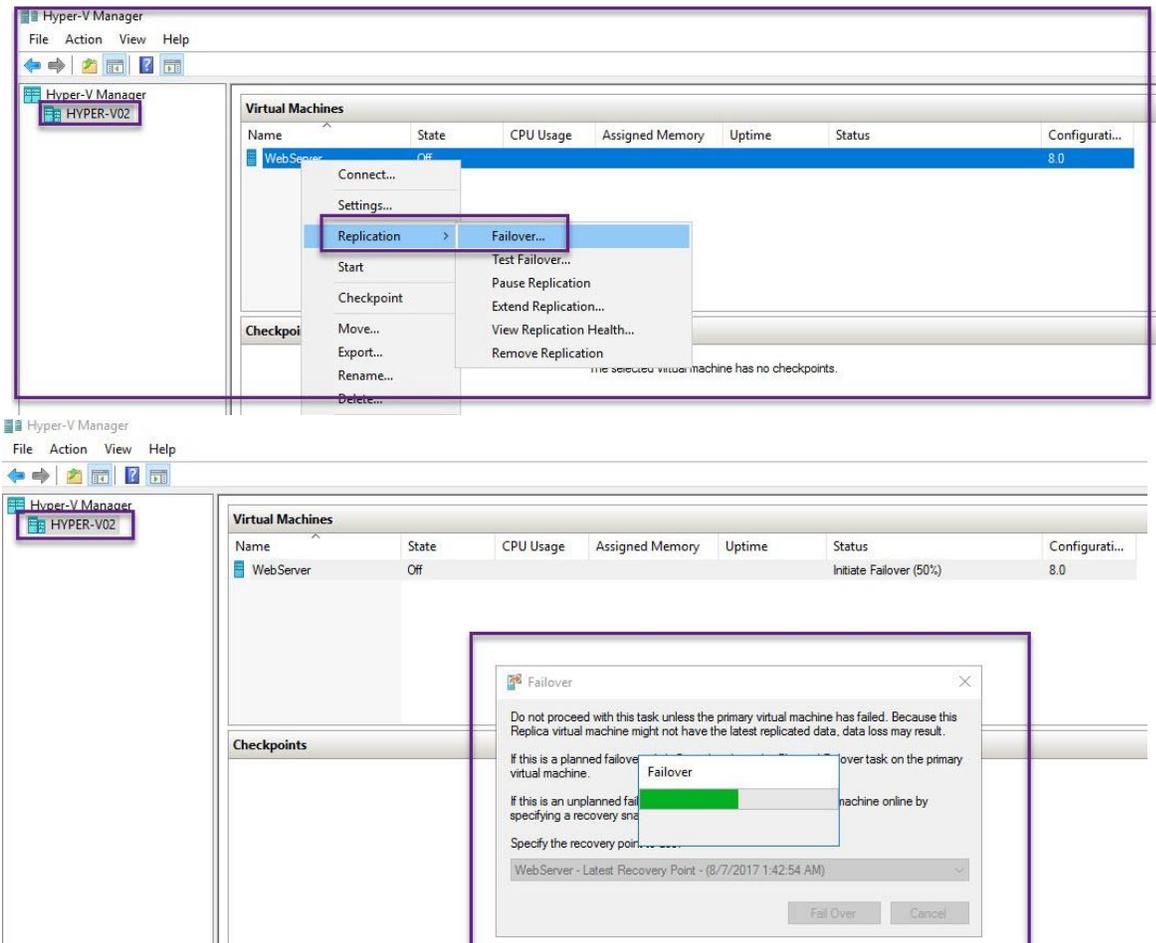
Currently, IIS services are offline.



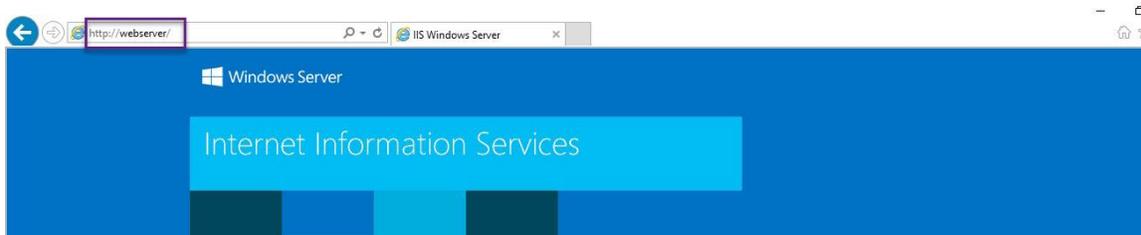
## This page can't be displayed

- Make sure the web address `http://webserver` is correct.
- Look for the page with your search engine.
- Refresh the page in a few minutes.

- Navigate to the replicated virtual machine and refer to the figures below for instructions on how to manage it.



Attempt to connect to IIS on the WebServer VM again; it's now functioning via the replicated VM.



## IPv6

### Number of IPv6 Addresses

#### IPv4:

- **Total addresses:**  $2^{32}$
- **Approximate number:** 4.3 billion addresses

#### IPv6:

- **Total addresses:**  $2^{128}$
- **Approximate number:**  $3.4 \times 10^{38}$  addresses
- **To visualize:** This is 340 undecillion addresses, a number so large it exceeds the total number of grains of sand on Earth by many orders of magnitude.

### Format of IPv6 Addresses

#### Address Length and Representation

- An IPv6 address is 128 bits long.
- It is written as eight groups of four hexadecimal digits, each group representing 16 bits.
- Groups are separated by colons (:).

#### Example

- **Full IPv6 Address:** 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334

#### Simplification Rules

##### 1. Leading Zeros Suppression:

- Leading zeros in any 16-bit group can be omitted.
- **Example:** 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334 becomes 2001:db8:85a3:0:0:8a2e:370:7334

##### 2. Contiguous Zeros Compression:

- A contiguous sequence of 16-bit groups that are all zeros can be replaced with ::.
- This compression can only be applied once in an address to avoid ambiguity.
- **Example:** 2001:0db8:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0001 becomes 2001:db8::1
- **Example:** 2001:0db8:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000 becomes 2001:db8::

#### Special Cases

##### • Loopback Address:

- Full notation: 0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0001
- Compressed notation: ::1

- **Unspecified Address:**
  - Represents the absence of an address.
  - Full notation: 0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000
  - Compressed notation: ::

### IPv6 and Ports

- When specifying a port number with an IPv6 address, enclose the address in square brackets.
  - **Example:** [2001:db8::1]:8080

### Link-Local Addresses

- Link-local addresses are used for communication within a single network segment.
- They start with the prefix fe80::/10.
  - **Example:** fe80::1ff:fe23:4567:890a

### Examples of IPv6 Address Representations

1. **Full Address:**
  - 2001:0db8:0000:0000:0000:ff00:0042:8329
2. **Leading Zeros Suppressed:**
  - 2001:db8:0:0:0:ff00:42:8329
3. **Consecutive Zeros Compressed:**
  - 2001:db8::ff00:42:8329
4. **Combination of Both:**
  - 2001:db8::ff00:42:8329

### IPv6 Address Types

1. **Unicast:**
  - Identifies a single interface.
  - **Example:** 2001:db8::1
2. **Multicast:**
  - Identifies multiple interfaces.
  - Prefix starts with ff00::/8.
  - **Example:** ff02::1
3. **Anycast:**
  - Identifies multiple interfaces, but a packet sent to an anycast address is delivered to the nearest interface.
  - Typically uses unicast address format.

## Assigning IPv6 Addresses

IPv6 addresses can be assigned using different methods, which can be broadly categorized into stateful and stateless configurations.

### 1. Stateful Configuration

- **Stateful DHCPv6:**
  - Devices obtain their IPv6 addresses and other network configuration details from a DHCPv6 server.
  - The DHCPv6 server maintains a state, keeping track of which addresses are assigned to which devices.
  - Provides advanced configuration options, such as DNS servers and other network services.
- **Manual Configuration:**
  - IPv6 addresses are manually configured on each device by an administrator.
  - Useful for servers and other devices that require static IP addresses.
  - Allows for precise control over address assignments and network configurations.

### 2. Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC)

- **SLAAC:**
  - Devices configure their own IPv6 addresses using information advertised by routers on the network.
  - No DHCP server is required.
  - Provides basic configuration sufficient to get a device up and running on the network.

#### SLAAC Process:

1. **Router Advertisement (RA):**
  - Routers periodically send Router Advertisement messages to the all-nodes multicast address (ff02::1).
  - These messages include network prefixes and other configuration parameters.
2. **Address Generation:**
  - The device uses the received prefix to generate its own IPv6 address.
  - Typically combines the prefix with a modified version of its MAC address or a randomly generated interface identifier.
  - Example: If the prefix is 2001:db8::/64 and the device's MAC address is 00:1a:2b:3c:4d:5e, the IPv6 address might be 2001:db8::1a2b:3cff:fe4d:5e.
3. **Duplicate Address Detection (DAD):**
  - The device performs Duplicate Address Detection to ensure the generated address is unique on the network.
  - Sends a Neighbor Solicitation message to the solicited-node multicast address derived from its new address.
  - If no Neighbor Advertisement is received in response, the address is considered unique.

#### 4. Neighbor Solicitation and Advertisement:

- Neighbor Solicitation messages are used to discover other devices on the network and to resolve their link-layer addresses.
- Neighbor Advertisement messages are used to respond to Neighbor Solicitations and to announce changes in link-layer addresses.

#### Advantages and Limitations of SLAAC:

- **Advantages:**
  - Simple and efficient for basic network configuration.
  - Reduces the need for a centralized DHCP server.
- **Limitations:**
  - Does not support advanced configuration options (e.g., setting DNS servers).
  - Not suitable for environments where precise control over IP address assignments is required.

#### Hybrid Configuration

- **DHCPv6 for Additional Configuration:**
  - In many networks, SLAAC is used to assign basic IP addresses, while DHCPv6 is used to provide additional configuration details.
  - Devices use SLAAC to generate their addresses and then request additional settings (like DNS server addresses) from a DHCPv6 server.

#### Examples of IPv6 Addresses with Public DNS Servers

Here are five examples of IPv6 addresses configured with public DNS servers.

##### 1. Static IPv6 Address Example 1:

- **IPv6 Address:** 2001:db8:1::1/64
- **Gateway:** 2001:db8:1::1
- **DNS Servers:**
  - 2001:4860:4860::8888 (Google DNS)
  - 2001:4860:4860::8844 (Google DNS)

##### 2. Static IPv6 Address Example 2:

- **IPv6 Address:** 2001:db8:2::2/64
- **Gateway:** 2001:db8:2::1
- **DNS Servers:**
  - 2620:119:35::35 (OpenDNS)
  - 2620:119:53::53 (OpenDNS)

##### 3. Static IPv6 Address Example 3:

- **IPv6 Address:** 2001:db8:3::3/64
- **Gateway:** 2001:db8:3::1
- **DNS Servers:**
  - 2001:4860:4860::8888 (Google DNS)
  - 2001:4860:4860::8844 (Google DNS)

#### 4. Static IPv6 Address Example 4:

- **IPv6 Address:** 2001:db8:4::4/64
- **Gateway:** 2001:db8:4::1
- **DNS Servers:**
  - 2620:119:35::35 (OpenDNS)
  - 2620:119:53::53 (OpenDNS)

#### 5. Static IPv6 Address Example 5:

- **IPv6 Address:** 2001:db8:5::5/64
- **Gateway:** 2001:db8:5::1
- **DNS Servers:**
  - 2001:4860:4860::8888 (Google DNS)
  - 2001:4860:4860::8844 (Google DNS)

#### Pv6 Support

##### OS Support

- All modern operating systems, including Android and iOS, now support IPv6.

##### Application Support

- Most applications today support IPv6. You can typically find IPv6 support listed in the feature list of the application.

##### ISP Support

- IPv6 adoption among ISPs has been slow. To see how slow, refer to statistics on IPv6 content requests:
  - [IPv6 test - IPv6/4 connectivity and speed test \(ipv6-test.com\)](http://ipv6-test.com)
  - [World IPv6 Launch Measurements](#)
- Deployment of IPv6 by different ISPs is progressing.

##### Checking IPv6 Usage

- You can check if a domain uses IPv6 by pinging it with IPv6:

```
ping -6 google.com
```

##### Router Support

- If your ISP supports IPv6 but your router does not, you won't be able to use IPv6 on your network.

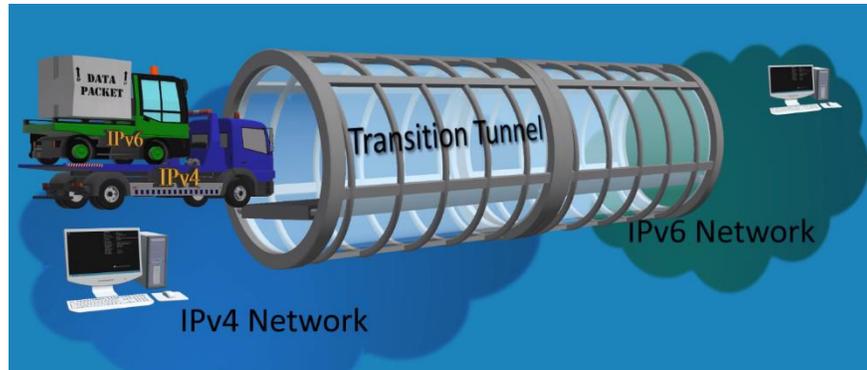
##### Dual Stack Support

- Dual stack support means your system is configured with both IPv4 and IPv6. Applications will choose to use either IPv4 or IPv6 based on availability.

## Tunneling Across IPv4: Two Scenarios

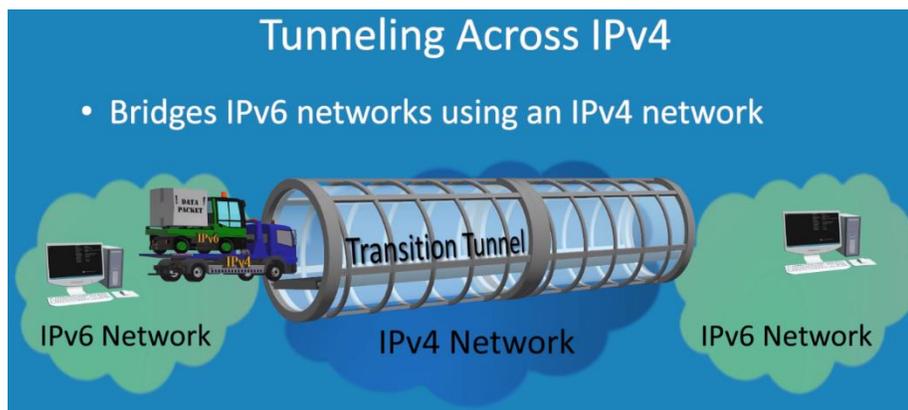
### Scenario 1: IPv4-to-IPv6 Communication

- **Description:**
  - One PC is configured only with IPv4 and needs to connect to another PC which uses only IPv6.
- **Process:**
  1. The IPv4 packet is encapsulated within an IPv6 packet.
  2. The encapsulated packet is routed through the IPv6 network.
  3. When the packet arrives at the destination, the IPv6 encapsulation is removed, and the original IPv4 packet is delivered to the IPv6 PC.



### Scenario 2: IPv6-to-IPv6 Communication Through IPv4 Network

- **Description:**
  - Two PCs are configured with IPv6 only and need to communicate through an IPv4 network.
- **Process:**
  1. The IPv6 packet is encapsulated within an IPv4 packet.
  2. The encapsulated packet is sent through the IPv4 network via a tunnel.
  3. When the packet arrives at the destination, the IPv4 encapsulation is removed, and the original IPv6 packet is delivered to the IPv6 PC.



## IPv6 Command

### Display IP Configuration

1. **Show IP Configuration (IPv4 and IPv6)**

```
ipconfig /all
```

2. **Show IPv6 Configuration Only**

```
ipconfig /all | findstr /i "ipv6"
```

### Ping

1. **Ping an IPv6 Address**

```
ping -6 <IPv6 address>
```

```
ping -6 2001:db8::1
```

### Traceroute

1. **Traceroute to an IPv6 Address**

```
tracert -6 <IPv6 address>
```

```
tracert -6 2001:db8::1
```

### DNS Lookup

1. **DNS Lookup (IPv6)**

```
nslookup -type=AAAA <hostname>
```

```
nslookup -type=AAAA example.com
```

### Reset Network Configuration

1. **Reset IPv6 Network Configuration**

```
netsh int ipv6 reset
```

2. **Reset IPv4 and IPv6 Network Configuration and Winsock**

```
netsh int ip reset
```

```
netsh winsock reset
```

### Renew IP Configuration

1. **Renew IPv6 Address**

```
ipconfig /renew6
```

2. **Release IPv6 Address**

```
ipconfig /release6
```

### DNS Cache Management

1. **Show DNS Cache**

```
ipconfig /displaydns
```

2. **Flush DNS Cache**

```
ipconfig /flushdns
```