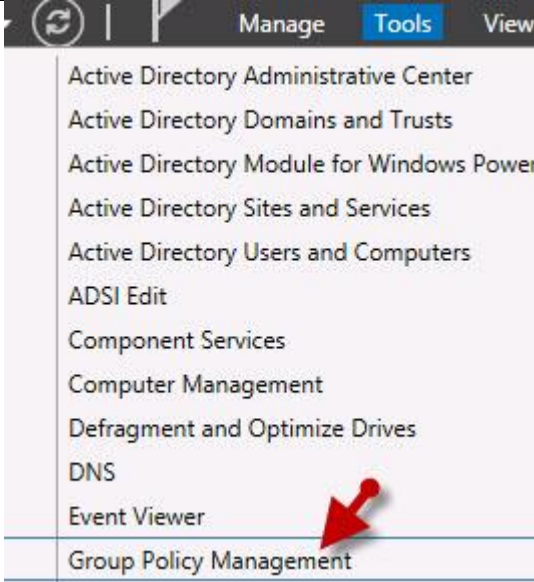
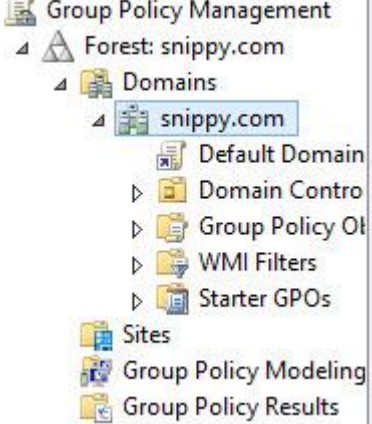


# LAB 4-10 USING GPOS IN 2012

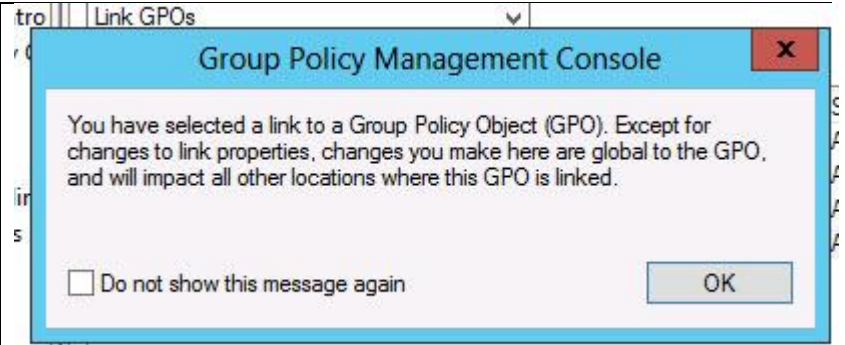
## Checkoff

	Located default user policy
	Edited policy
	Redirected home folder
	Allowed display and USB drivers to be installed by non-admins
	Created home folders for users
	Deleted roaming profiles after 200 days
	Your choice of three others
	Answer questions

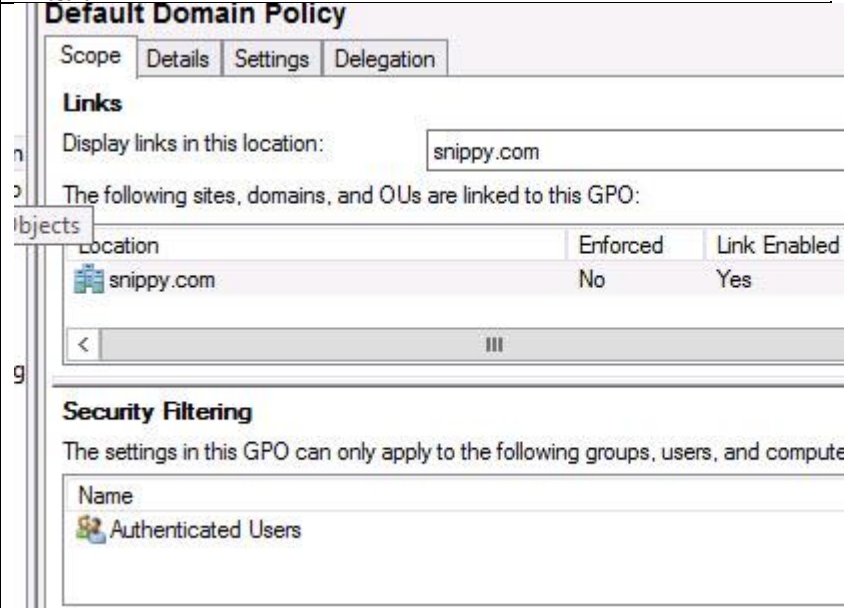
Group Policies are handled similarly in Server 2012 as in Server 2008 so let's just figure out the differences.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Log into Server 2012</li> <li>2. Under the Tools Menu you will find the same kinds of things you find under the Administrator Tools in previous versions of Server.</li> <li>3. Select Tools→Group policy management.</li> <li>4. The tool may not look too different, but there are some big changes under the hood that allow you even better control over your domain.</li> </ol>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Open the Group Policy Management MMC</li> <li>6. Expand your forest, your domains, and then your local domain on 2012.</li> <li>7. You will see similar GPO (Group Policy Object) information.</li> <li>8. The default domain policy will apply to everyone in the domain. Select Default domain policy.</li> </ol>	

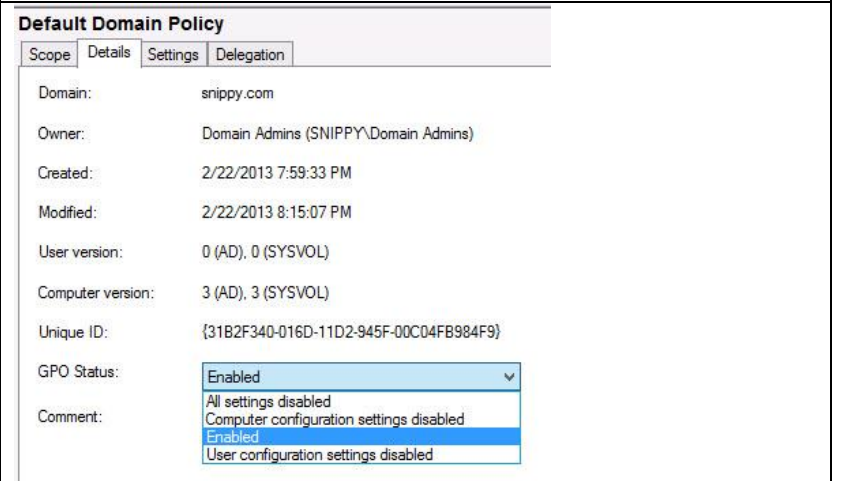
9. A window will come up reminding you that this policy is "linked" in the domain. That means that it is in use somewhere (in this case on the domain) and if you change it, the changes will apply to wherever it is linked. In this case, again, that means the domain. Click OK



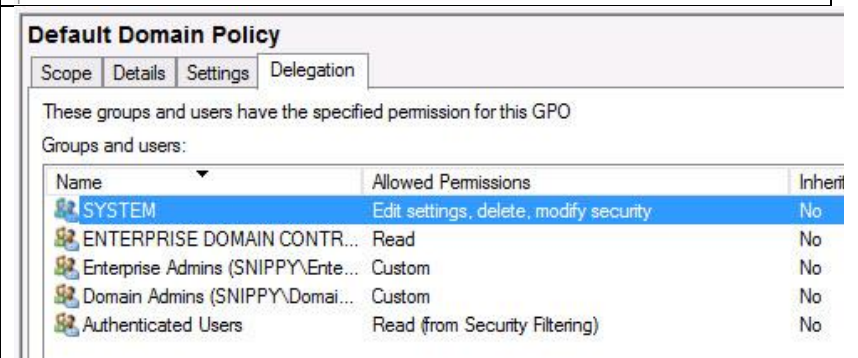
10. Click Scope. You will see this scope belongs to your domain (mine is snippy.com). It is not enforced, but it is link enabled. That means right now it's not doing anything, but it can be linked to other domains.  
 11. You also see that the authenticated users are the ones who can apply this policy. Authenticated users is anyone who logs into the domain. Right now that includes you.  
 12. Click the details tab.  
 13. This tab shows you when the policy was created. It was created when you installed your active directory and set it up as a domain controllers.

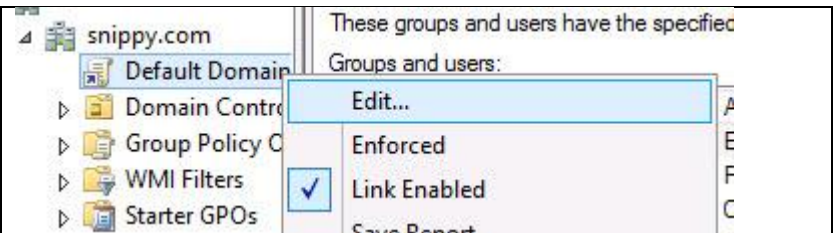
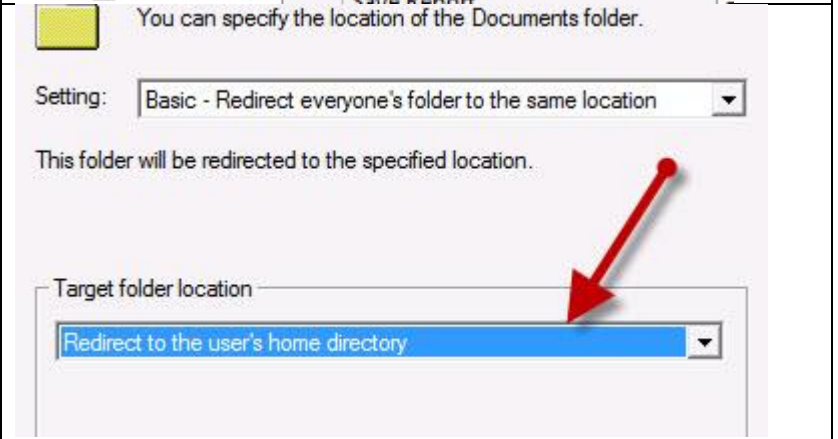
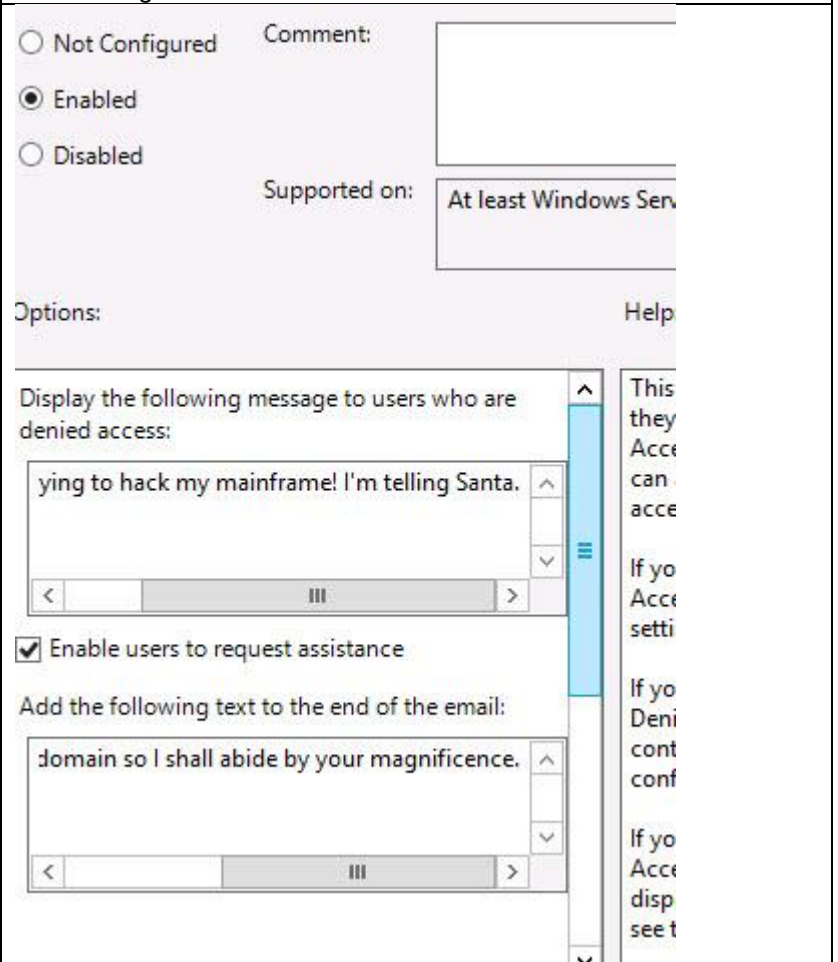


14. Notice at the bottom there is a place to disable all settings, enable all settings, enable the computer policies only or the configuration setting only.



15. Click the settings tab. It looks just like the 2008 R2 settings.  
 16. Click delegation. Here you can change you can read or edit your policies. If you create another administrator, that person will be able to edit policies. Let's do that.

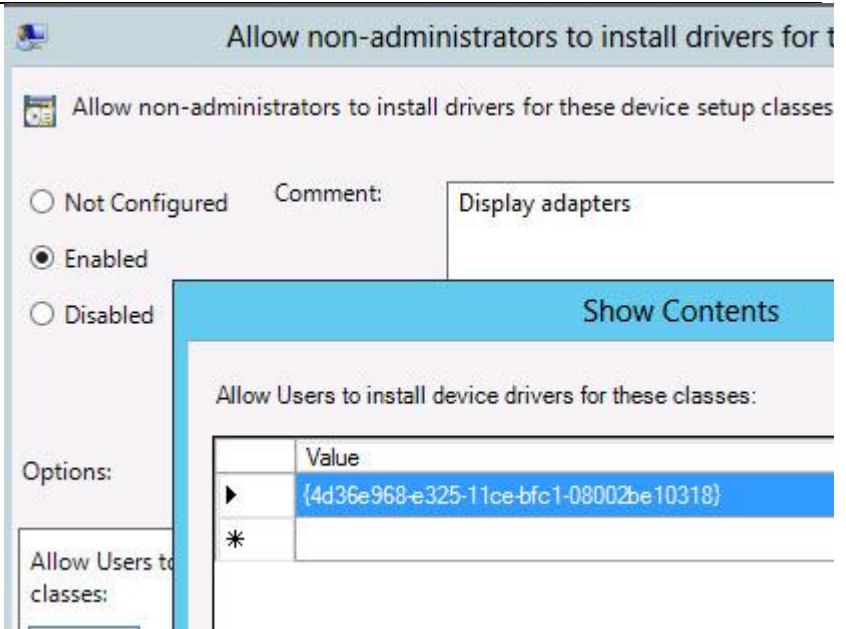


<p>17. Let's change the policies. Right click on Default Domain Policy.</p> <p>18. The GP Management Editor will open up.</p> <p>19. Let's start with User Configuration. Expand User Configuration→Windows Settings→Folder Redirection.</p>	
<p>20. Right click on Documents and select Properties.</p> <p>21. The current setting is "Not Configured". Click on that and select Basic – Redirect everyone's folder to the same location.</p> <p>22. Select under "Target folder location" Redirect to the user's home directory.</p> <p>23. This will make sure that when someone saves stuff in "My documents" it will go to their roaming profile on the server so if they log into another computer, the data will be available.</p> <p>24. Click the settings tab and have the folder moved back to the local userprofile if you remove the policy. Leave everything else checked.</p>	 <p>When you finally click okay, it'll warn you that the music, pictures, etc. folders will also be redirected. That's cool so say "Thanks for the warning" and continue.</p>
<p>25. Now select Computer Configuration→Policies→Administrative Templates→System and select Access Denied Policies. Double click to open "Customize Message for Access Denied Errors."</p> <p>26. Select "enabled"</p> <p>27. Under options type in the following message to be displayed, "Are you trying to hack my mainframe? I'm telling Santa."</p> <p>28. Enable users to request assistance.</p> <p>29. This will open an email so add the following text to the end of the email "you are the master of the domain so I shall abide by your magnificence." You want to feel good when users email you.</p> <p>30. Click Okay.</p> <p>31. Now go down to Driver Installation. Let's allow users to install drivers on certain types of devices that aren't going to compromise security.</p> <p>32. Double click on "Allow non administrators to install drivers for these device setup classes."</p>	
<p>33. Click enabled.</p> <p>34. Click show. Okay so that's of NO help. How do we know what device classes GUIDs are? Well here you go:</p>	<p><a href="http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/ff553426(v=vs.85).aspx">http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/ff553426(v=vs.85).aspx</a></p> <p>If that isn't correct, because MS changes their sites so often, simply Google Device Setup Classes.</p>

35. I'm going to allow Display Adapters. I simply enable the policy, then type in the display adapter GUID (Globally Unique Identifier).

36. I want you to also enable:
- Imaging devices (cameras, phones with cameras, scanners)
  - USB Devices (most don't require drivers, but sometimes one does and it's frustrating to have to get someone to install it for you)
  - Make a note in comments which ones you define, in order.

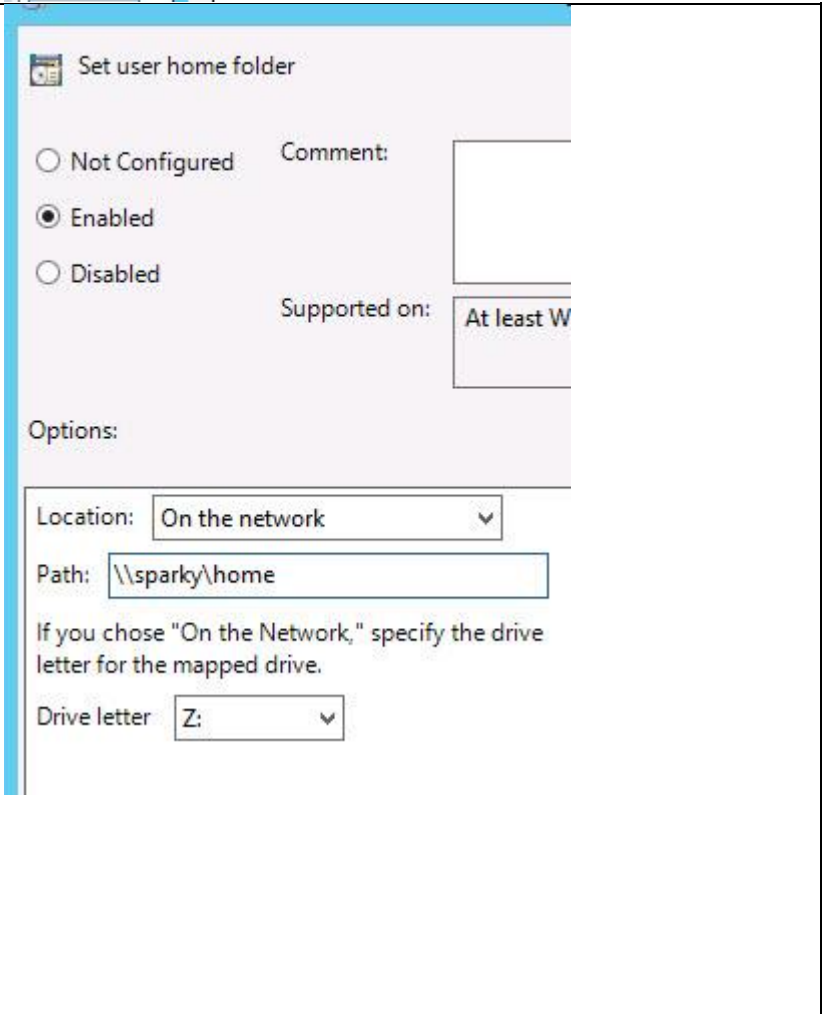
37. Note that when you get a new piece of hardware that everyone in a certain group may need to install, you can set a policy to allow that for them by contacting the vendor and asking them for the GUID of the device class.



38. Now go down to User Profiles.

Enable the following:

- Delete user profiles older than a specified number of days (make it 200)
- Set user home folder to your server in a directory named home. So if my server is named slappy I would type the , UNC (universal naming convention) pathway that starts with \\ then you type the name of the computer (server) then \ then the name of the shared folder. Finally you use the wildcard that stands for "the name of the user who logs in", so I would type: **\\sparky\home\%username% drive letter Z:\** This will create a user folder for a user on the server when he logs in for the first name and the folder will be named his username. So if Mr\_Fox logs in a new folder will be created on your server in the home folder named Mr\_Fox and his stuff will be stored in there. It's really handy because you don't have to define it for each user. Note: You have to have a folder named home and shared as home on your server, so do that. Create a folder named home. Toss it in the C:\ drive right click, share it, name the share home.



39. Now go down to User Configuration and select three policies. Write them down in the three lines below:

Name of Policy	What it does when enabled

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Questions

1. What is a default policy?
  2. Who has this policy applied to them?
  3. What if you only want a policy applied to some users but not all?
  4. What are the two classes of policies you can define?
  5. What is a roaming profile?
  6. What is a user home directory?
  7. What is the UNC pathname for a folder shared as things on a server named catinthehat?
  8. What does UNC stand for?
  9. How can you allow non-admins install the drivers for USB devices?
  10. What is a GUID?
  11. If you get a new piece of equipment that lots of people are going to use, and you don't want to have to install the drivers for it on every machine, where would you get the Vendor GUID?
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