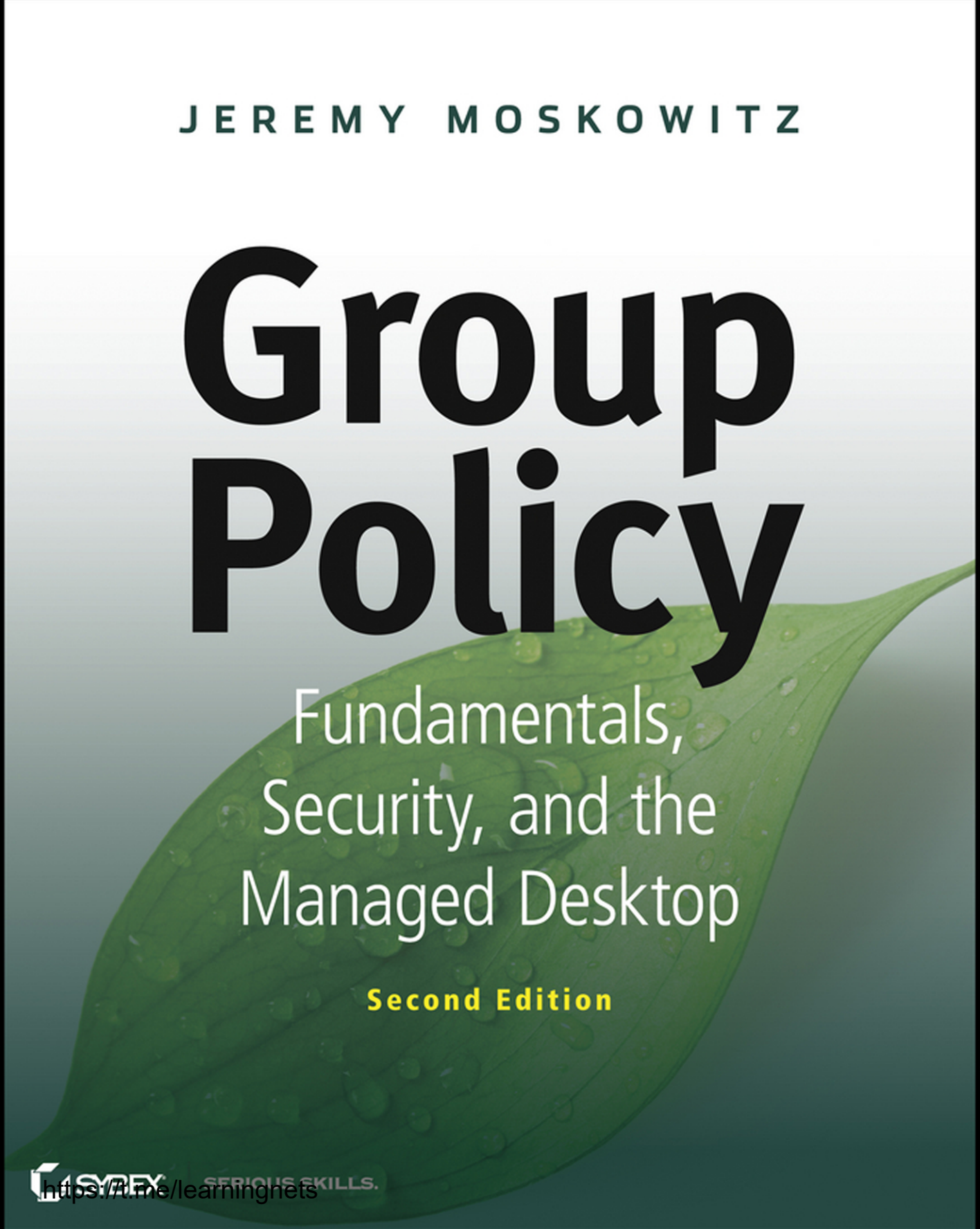
JEREMY MOSKOWITZ

Group Policy

Fundamentals, Security, and the Managed Desktop

Second Edition



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Second Edition

Jeremy Moskowitz



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Cover Image: © Mehmet Hilmi Barcin / iStockPhoto

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Published simultaneously in Canada

ISBN: 978-1-118-28940-2

ISBN: 978-1-118-33392-1 (ebk.)

ISBN: 978-1-118-33174-3 (ebk.)

ISBN: 978-1-118-83356-2 (ebk.)

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Library of Congress Control Number: 2012950506

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To my wife, Laura, who always gives me the support I need.
—Jeremy

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Acknowledgments

I want to thank Alan Burchill for taking on the not-so-glamorous job of Technical Editor. I'm really glad to have you on my team, helping me clean up the little messes I made during the writing process and taking on a heavy responsibility. Note: If there are still any technical problems with the book, blame me, not him. Alan was awesome.

I want to thank Sara Barry for taking my initial chapters and kneading them from a wad of dough into tasty pizza. And thanks go to Elizabeth Campbell, who has worked with me through every major project to completion for almost 12 years now. We joke that she's "been making Jeremy sound like Jeremy since 2001." And it's mostly true. Thank you.

Special thanks to my Sybex and Wiley compatriots: Peter Gaughan, Mariann Barsolo, Jay Lessandrini, Connor O'Brien, Rayna Erlick, Rebekah Worthman, and Neil Edde. Once again, your dedication to my book's success means so much to me. You take everything I create and deal with it so personally, and I really know that. Thank you, very sincerely.

Thanks to Jeff Hicks, PowerShell MVP, who helped me write the downloadable bonus chapter on Group Policy and PowerShell. Jeff, you did a smashing job, thank you.

Thanks to Brad Rudisail, who is a shining light of awesomeness; helping me out with both Group Policy and PolicyPak duties, left and right. Very glad you're on my team, and thanks for doing all the un-fun jobs you seem to actually find very fun.

Thank you to the Microsoft Group Policy team and the Group Policy MVPs who support me directly and indirectly and help me out whenever they can.

Thank you, Mark Minasi, for being a trusted friend, and a great inspiration to me personally and professionally.

Finally, I want to thank you. If you're holding this book, there's a good chance you've owned the previous edition or multiple previous editions. Thank you for your trust and for purchasing and repurchasing each edition of this book I work so hard to bring you each time.

When I meet you, the reader of this book, in person, it makes the hours and hours spent on a project like this vaporize away to a distant memory. Thank you for buying the book, joining me at my live events, joining me at GPAnswers.com, and for using my PolicyPak software. You all make me the best "me" I can be. Thanks.

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Introduction

The era of Windows 8 is here. And, here's the good and bad news (which is the same news): Besides that whole Start Screen/Start Menu business, Windows 8 is not radically different from its Windows 7 sibling.

This awareness is a dual-edged sword. On the one hand, you could say to yourself, "Awesome! If I'm already an expert at Windows 7 and Group Policy, there's not a huge hill to climb!" And that would be true. On the other hand, it's also true that because Windows 8 didn't shake things up too much, there's no "super killer must-haves" about Windows 8 with regard to Group Policy "guts."

In a way, I really like the dual-edged sword. I like that there is a variety of new goodies for Windows 8, some interesting updates, but not a radical head-spinning change. I like the fact that what is already working in practice doesn't change that much. I like knowing that the time already invested in getting smarter in Group Policy isn't for nothing, and you and I won't have to re-learn everything we ever knew all over again.

In short, I'm happy with Windows 8's updates with regard to Group Policy. Group Policy has been around since Windows 2000 and continues on through Windows XP, Windows Vista, all the Windows Server operating systems and now on to Windows 8 Client and Windows Server 2012.

That's an amazing run for one technology. What other technology has been around for almost 12 years and is still *gaining* in popularity? Its increased popularity and widespread use has grown, year after year. And the underlying technology—both at its core and what it controls—has received an infusion of new technologies to keep it not only still relevant, but indeed, *central* to any Active Directory administrator's tool belt of required knowledge.

Group Policy and Active Directory go hand in hand. If you have Active Directory, you get Group Policy.

If you're new to Group Policy, here's the inside scoop. Group Policy has one goal: to make your administrative life easier. Instead of running around from machine to machine, tweaking a setting here or installing some software there, you'll have ultimate control from on high.

Like Zeus himself, controlling the many aspects of the mortal world below, you will have the ability, via Group Policy, to dictate specific settings pertaining to how you want your users and computers to operate. You'll be able to shape your network's destiny. You'll have the power. But you need to know how to tap into this power and what can be powered.

In this introduction and throughout the first several chapters, I'll describe just what Group Policy is all about and give you an idea of its tremendous power. Then, as your skills grow, chapter by chapter, we'll build on what you've already learned and help you do more with Group Policy, troubleshoot it, and implement some of its most powerful features.

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Group Policy Defined

If we take a step back and try to analyze the term *Group Policy*, it's easy to become confused. When I first heard the term, I didn't know what to make of it.

I asked myself, "Are we applying 'policy' to 'groups'? Is this some sort of old-school NT 4 System Policy applied to Active Directory groups?"

Turns out, "Group Policy" as a name isn't, well, excellent. That's because, at cocktail parties, I have a hard time telling the person next to me what I teach and write about.

If I said something like "I teach databases," he would cheerfully go back to his scotch and soda and leave me alone. But because I say, "I teach Group Policy to smart people looking to get smarter," he (unfortunately) wants to know more. He'll say something like "What does that mean? I've never heard of Group Policy before." And while I love talking about Group Policy with you, my friendly IT geeks, at a cocktail party full of stuffed shirts, I just want to get another canapé.

So, the name "Group Policy" can be kind of confusing, but it's also intriguing. Microsoft's perspective is that the name "Group Policy" is derived from the fact that you are "grouping together policy settings." I don't really love the name Group Policy—but it's the name we have, so that's what it's called. As Juliet might say, "What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," (*Romeo and Juliet,* II, ii, 43–44).

Group Policy is, in essence, rules that are applied and enforced at multiple levels of Active Directory. Policy settings you dictate must be adhered to by your users and computers. This provides great power and efficiency when manipulating client systems.

Instead of running around from machine to machine, you're in charge (not your users).

When going through the examples in this book, you will play the various parts of the end user, the OU administrator, the domain administrator, and the enterprise administrator. Your mission is to create and define Group Policy using Active Directory and witness it being automatically enforced. What you say goes! With Group Policy, you can set policies that dictate that users quit messing with their machines. You can dictate what software will be deployed. You can determine how much disk space users can use. You can do pretty much whatever you want—it is up to you. With Group Policy, you hold all the power. That's the good news.

And this magical power only works on Windows 2000 or later machines. That includes Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003 (as a client), Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008 and 2008 R2 (as a client), Windows 7, and of course, Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012.

This shouldn't be a problem, since you've expunged all the Windows 95, Windows 98, or Windows NT workstations or servers. Hey, it is 2013 (or maybe later!), after all!

I'll likely say this again in multiple places, but I want to get one "big ol' misconception" out of the way right here, right in the introduction. The Group Policy infrastructure does not care what mode your domain is in. If you have only one type of Domain Controller, or a mixture of Domain Controllers, 100 percent of everything we cover in this book is valid.

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Said another way, even if your domain level is the oldest-of-the-old Windows 2000 mixed mode, you're still 100 percent covered here. Group Policy is all about the client (the target) operating system, and not the Domain Controllers or domain modes.

If the range of control scares you, don't be afraid! It just means more power to hold over your environment. You'll quickly learn how to wisely use this newfound power to reign over your subjects, er, users.

Group Policy vs. Group Policy Objects vs. Group Policy Preferences

Before we go headlong into Group Policy theory, let's get some terminology and vocabulary out of the way:

- *Group Policy* is the concept that, from on high, you can do all this "stuff" to your client machines.
- A *policy setting* is just one individual setting that you can use to perform some specific action.
- *Group Policy Objects (GPOs)* are the "nuts and bolts" contained within Active Directory Domain Controllers, and each can contain anywhere from one to a zillion individual policy settings.
- The *Group Policy Preferences* is a newer add-on to the existing set of the "original" Group Policy many have come to know and love. Group Policy Preferences (sometimes shortened to GPPrefs, or GPP) don't act quite the same as their original cousins. We'll cover the Group Policy Preferences in detail in Chapter 5.
- *Preference item* is a way to describe one "Group Policy Preferences directive." It's like a "policy setting," but for the Group Policy Preferences.

It's my goal that after you work through this book, you'll be able to jump up on your desk one day and use all the vocabulary at once. Like this: "Hey! *Group Policy* isn't applying to our client machines! Perhaps a *policy setting* is misconfigured. Or, maybe one of our *Group Policy Objects* has gone belly up! Heck, maybe one of the *preference items* is misconfigured. I'd better read about what's going on in Chapter 7, 'Troubleshooting Group Policy.'"

This terminology can be a little confusing—considering that each term includes the word *policy*. In this text, however, I've tried especially hard to use the correct nomenclature for what I'm describing. If you get confused, just come back here to refresh your brain about the definitions.



Note that there is never a time to use the phrase "Group Policies." Those two words together shouldn't exist. If you're talking about "multiple GPOs" or "multiple policy settings" or "policy settings vs. preference items," these are the preferred phrases to use, and never "Group Policies."

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Where Group Policy Applies

Group Policy can be applied to many machines at once using Active Directory, or it can be applied when you walk up to a specific machine. For the most part, in this book I'll focus on using Group Policy within an Active Directory environment, where it affects the most machines.

A percentage of the settings explored and discussed in this book are available to member or stand-alone Windows machines—which can either participate or not participate in an Active Directory environment.

However, the Folder Redirection settings (discussed in Chapter 10) and the Software Distribution settings (discussed in Chapter 11) are not available to stand-alone machines (that is, computers that are not participating in an Active Directory domain). In some cases, I will pay particular attention to non–Active Directory environments. However, most of the book deals with the more common case; that is, we'll explore the implications of deploying Group Policy in an Active Directory environment.

The "Too Many Operating Systems" Problem

If we line up all the operating systems that you (a savvy IT person) might have in your corporate world, we would likely find one or more of the following (presented here in date-release order):

- Windows 2000 (Workstation and Server), RTM through SP4
- Windows 2003 Server, RTM through SP2
- Windows XP, RTM through SP3
- Windows Vista, RTM through SP2
- Windows Server 2008, RTM (known as SP1, actually) through SP2
- Windows 7 RTM, through SP1Windows Server 2008 R2, through SP1
- Windows 8 client, RTM
- Windows Server 2012, RTM

For the love of Pete (whoever Pete is), that's a *lot* of potential operating systems. Okay, okay—perhaps you don't have *all* of them. You likely don't have any more Windows 2000 (or maybe you *do*, tucked in a back room somewhere, quietly processing something or other).

The point, however, is that Group Policy can apply to *all* of these systems. Under most circumstances, "old stuff" will work correctly on newer machines. That is, generally, something that can affect, say, an XP machine will also (generally) continue to affect a Windows 8 machine.

With that in mind, here's an example of what I'm *not* going to do. I'm *not* going to show you an example of something in the book, then say something like "… and this example is valid for Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows 8, and Windows Server 2012."

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My head (and yours) will just explode if I do that and you need to read that each time.

So, here's what I *am* going to do. You'll read my discussion about something, then I'll say something like "… and this example is valid for Windows XP and later." That would mean that the concept, for example, policy setting, should work A-OK for XP and later machines (all the way to Windows 8 and also usually for servers, like Windows Server 2012, too). Similarly, if I say "… and this is valid for Windows Vista and later," that means you'll be golden if the target machine is Windows Vista and later (including Server 2008, Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows 8, and Windows Server 2012).

Of course, there are a handful of exceptions: things that only work on one particular operating system in a possibly peculiar way. For instance, there are a handful of Windows Vista–only settings that aren't valid for Windows 7 and Windows 8 (or Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows Server 2012) machines. And, on rare occasions, a particular service pack of a particular operating system is affected by a setting, where it wasn't previously available. Again, I'll strive for clarity regarding the exceptions—but the good news is, those are few and far between.

If you get lost, here's a quick cheat sheet to help you remember "which machines act alike":

- Windows 2000 Workstation and Windows Server
- Windows 2003 Server and Windows XP
- Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista
- Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2
- Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012

Just to be even more specific, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows Server 2008 R2, and Windows Server 2012 are ludicrously close brothers. They look alike, throw the same temper tantrums, and enjoy the same kinds of movies. But they're not twins. They are different, but, in most cases, they're super-duper similar.

For this edition of the book, we decided to make a conscious choice about how to present Group Policy. Most of the walkthroughs, examples, and screen shots in the book will be of Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012.

Since Windows XP is on the way out, we decided to rein in the amount of Windows XP examples this time and give you a leaner, meaner book. Yes, there is still a lot of Windows XP details and "need to knows" in this book. Discussions on XP are not gone from these pages. However, where something became so outmoded that it needed the heave-ho, I will refer you to the previous edition of the book, which goes into excruciating detail on Windows XP.

But I do want to be super-clear about something: I am also specifically going to note and talk about the differences between the various operating systems. For instance, I'll definitely be expressing some concepts as originally found in Windows 2000 and also Windows XP—things that were originally in the operating systems' behaviors, but are absent or changed now.

I like to talk about the "old school" stuff sometimes, because I find it helps explain why Windows does some things today that seem, well, odd or confusing. If I explain the older operating systems, for example, Windows 2000 and Windows XP, it's actually *easier* to understand modern Windows.

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A quick word about Windows Vista. When Vista was released, Microsoft released sales figures saying that they sold millions and millions of Vista licenses. But ask a hundred IT shops, "Did you deploy Vista?" and you won't get much response. I honestly don't know what to believe other than what I see with my two eyes, and what people *tell* me. What I *see* and what people *tell* me is that they basically "skipped Vista." Many organizations bypassed Vista and used some mix of Windows XP in conjunction with Windows 7. So, as I write this, most IT shops I know of have a lot of Windows XP in house today and are migrating away from Windows XP and toward Windows 7 and now toward Windows 8.

So, of all the operating systems in this book, the one I'll be spending the least amount of time on is Vista itself.

But we also cannot deny the existence of Windows Vista.

Yes, friends. Vista happened.

It turns out that even though Microsoft "didn't quite get the taste right" with regard to Windows Vista, the individual ingredients continue to be the base of our Windows soup going forward. So, that means Windows 7 and its sibling Windows 8 is, more or less, a minor upgrade from Vista. And pretty much everything that was once valid for Vista is *also* valid for Windows 7 and Windows 8. Therefore, you'll see me write a lot about "… and this works for Windows Vista and later" or in some places, like table listings, you'll see "Valid for Vista+"—meaning that whatever I'm referencing will work on Vista (if you have it), but it will also work on Windows 7 and almost always, also Windows 8.

This Book and Beyond

Group Policy is a big concept with some big power. This book is intended to help you get a handle on this new power to gain control over your environment and to make your day-to-day administration easier. It's filled with practical, hands-on examples of Group Policy usage and troubleshooting. It is my hope that you enjoy this book and learn from my experiences, so you can successfully deploy Group Policy and manage your desktops to better control your network. I'm honored to have you aboard for the ride, and I hope you get as much out of Group Policy as I do from writing and speaking about it in my hands-on workshops.

As you read this book, it's natural to have questions about Group Policy or managing your desktops. To form a community around Group Policy, I have a popular community forum that can be found at `www.GPanswers.com`.

I encourage you to visit the website and post your questions to the community forum or peruse the other resources that will be constantly renewed and available for download. For instance, in addition to the forum at `www.GPanswers.com`, you'll find:

- Two extra downloadable chapters from this newest edition of the book
- Full downloadable PowerShell scripts from one of those downloadable chapters
- One older reference chapter (on ADM files) in case you need it
- Tips and tricks
- A third-party Group Policy Solutions Guide, and lots, lots more!

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In case you're curious, here are the downloadable Bonus Chapters:

- Scripting Group Policy Operations with Windows PowerShell (co-written by PowerShell MVP Jeffrey Hicks)
- Advanced Group Policy Management (AGPM v4)

You'll love these extra chapters that we just couldn't fit in the book due to size constraints.

If you want to meet me in person, my website at `www.GPanswers.com` has a calendar of all my upcoming public training workshops, speaking engagements at conferences, and other events. I'd love to hear how this book met your needs or helped you out.

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1

Group Policy Essentials

In this chapter, you'll get your feet wet with the concept that is Group Policy. You'll start to understand conceptually what Group Policy is and how it's created, applied, and modified, and you'll go through some practical examples to get at the basics.

The best news is that the essentials of Group Policy are the same in all versions of Windows 2000 on. So as I stated in the introduction, if you've got Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008, Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8—whatever—you're golden.

Learn the basics here, and you're set up on a great path.

That's because Group Policy isn't a server-driven technology. As you'll learn in depth a little later, the magic of Group Policy happens (mostly) on the client (target) machine. And when we say "client," we mean anything that can "receive" Group Policy directives: Windows 8, Windows XP, or even the server operating systems such as Windows Server 2012, Windows Server 2008, or Windows Server 2003; they're all "clients" too.

So, if your Active Directory Domain Controllers are a mixture of Windows 2003 and/or Windows Server 2008 and/or Windows Server 2012, nothing much changes. And it doesn't matter if your domain is in Mixed, Native, or another mode—Group Policy works exactly the same in all of them.



There are occasional odds and ends you get with upgraded domain types. When the domain mode is Windows 2003 or later schema, you'll get something neat called WMI filters (described in Chapter 4, "Advanced Group Policy Processing"). Also note that in a Windows 2008 Functional mode domain level or later, the replication of the file-based part of a Group Policy Object (GPO) can be enhanced to use distributed file system (DFS) replication instead of system volume (SYSVOL) replication.

Regardless of what your server architecture is, I encourage you to work through the examples in this chapter.

So, let's get started and talk about the essentials.

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Getting Ready to Use This Book

This book is full of examples. And to help you work through them, I'm going to suggest a sample test lab for you to create. It's pretty simple really, but in its simplicity we'll be able to work through dozens of real-world examples to see how things work.

Here are the computers you need to set up and what I suggest you name them (if you want to work through the examples with me in the book):

DC01.corp.com This is your Active Directory Domain Controller. It can be any type of Domain Controller, Windows 2000 and later. For this book, I'll assume you've loaded Windows Server 2012 and later on this computer and that you'll create a test domain called Corp.com.

In real life you would have multiple Domain Controllers in the domain. But here in the test lab, it'll be okay if you just have one.

I'll refer to this machine as DC01 in the book. We'll also use DC01 as a file server and software distribution server and for a lot of other roles we really shouldn't. That's so you can work through lots of examples without bringing up lots of servers. Bringing up a Windows 8 DC is different than bringing up its predecessors. Check out the sidebar, "Bringing Up a Windows Server 2012 Domain Controller," if you need a little guidance.

Win8.corp.com This is some user's Windows 8 machine and it's joined to the domain Corp.com. I'll refer to this machine as WIN8 in the book. Sometimes it'll be a Sales computer, other times a Marketing computer, and other times a Nursing computer. To use this machine as such, just move the computer account around in Active Directory when the time comes. You'll see what I mean.

Win8management.corp.com This machine belongs to you—the IT pro who runs the show. You could manage Active Directory from anywhere on your network, but you're going to do it from here. This is the machine you'll use to run the tools you need to manage both Active Directory and Group Policy. I'll refer to this machine as WIN8MANAGEMENT. As the name implies, you'll run Windows 8 from this machine. Note that you aren't "forced" or "required" to use a Windows 8 machine as your management machine—but you'll be able to "manage it all" if you do.

You can see a suggested testlab setup in Figure 1.1.

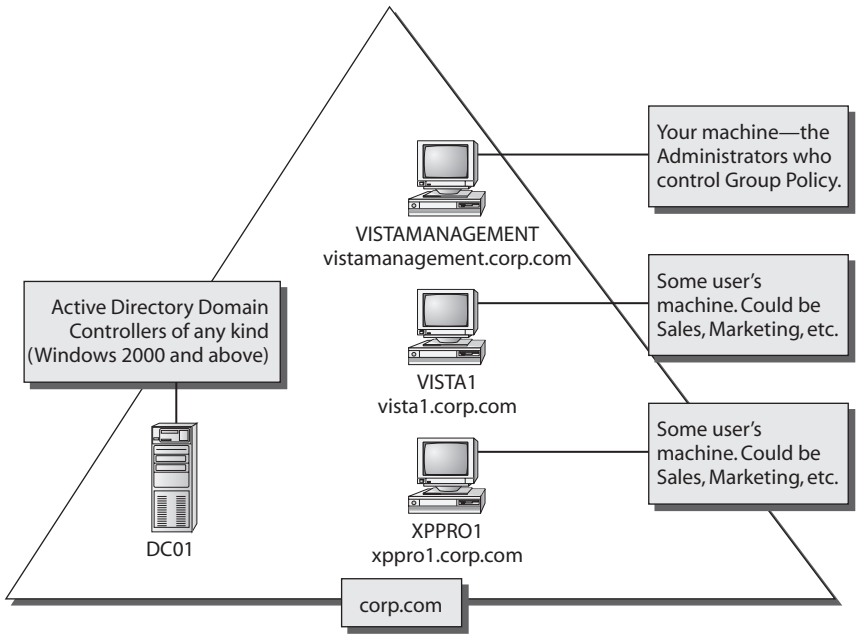
Note that from time to time I might refer to some machine that *isn't* here in the suggested test lab, just to illustrate a point. However, this is the minimum configuration you'll need to get the most out the book.



To save space in the book, we're going to assume you're using a Windows 8 machine as your management machine. You can also use a Windows 7 management machine as well, and be able to work through pretty much everything in the book, barring a few new Windows 8 management machine features. If you're forced by some draconian corporate edict to use a Windows Vista or Windows XP (or earlier) machine as a management machine, you'll have to refer to previous editions of the book to get the skinny about using them.

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FIGURE 1.1 Here's the configuration you'll need for the test lab in this book. Note that the Domain Controller can be 2000 or above, but Windows Server 2012 is preferred to allow you to work through all the examples in this book.



For working through this book, you can build your test lab with real machines or with virtual hardware. Personally, I use VMware Workstation (a pay tool) for my testing. However, Microsoft's tools, like Virtual Server 2005, Windows Virtual PC, or Hyper-V are perfectly decent choices as well. Indeed, Hyper-V is now available on Windows 8. So, you could bring up a whole test lab to learn Windows 8—on your Windows 8 box! What a mindblower! Here's an (older) overview of Windows 8's Hyper-V if you care to use it: `http://tinyurl.com/3r99nr9`. Note there are also other alternatives, such as Parallels Desktop and VMware Fusion (both of which run on a Mac) or Oracle VM VirtualBox.

In short, by using virtual machines, if you don't have a bunch of extra physical servers and desktops around, you can follow along with all the examples anyway.

I suggest you build your test lab from scratch. Get the original media or download each operating system and spin up a new test lab.

Here are where to find trial downloads:

Windows 8: `http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/evalcenter/jj554510.aspx`.

Windows Server 2012: `http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/evalcenter/hh670538.aspx`.

If you wanted other (somewhat older) operating systems to practice on, you might want to get those also. Again, these are optional. For Windows Server 2008:

`www.microsoft.com/windowsserver2008/en/us/trial-software.aspx`

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For Windows Server 2008 R2, you can find it here:

`http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/evalcenter/dd459137.aspx`

For Windows 7 trial versions, here's the URL:

`http://tinyurl.com/ktug5n`

Microsoft usually also makes prebuilt virtual hard disk (VHD) images for use with Virtual PC and now, more recently, HyperV. It's your choice of course, but I prefer to fresh-build my lab instead of using the preconfigured VHD files.

And that's what I'll be doing for my examples in this book. If the URLs I've specified change, I'm sure a little Googling, er, Bing-ing will Bing it, er, bring it right up.



Because Group Policy can be so all-encompassing, I highly recommend that you try the examples in a test lab environment first before making changes for real in your production environment.

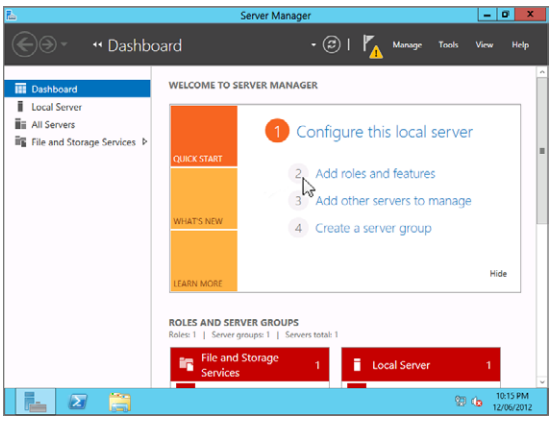
Bringing Up a Windows Server 2012 Domain Controller

The `DCPROMO.EXE` you knew and loved is no more with Windows Server 2012.

Before continuing, ensure your server is already named DC01. If it isn't, rename it and reboot before continuing. Additionally, ensure that DC01 has a static IP address and is configured to use itself as the DNS server.

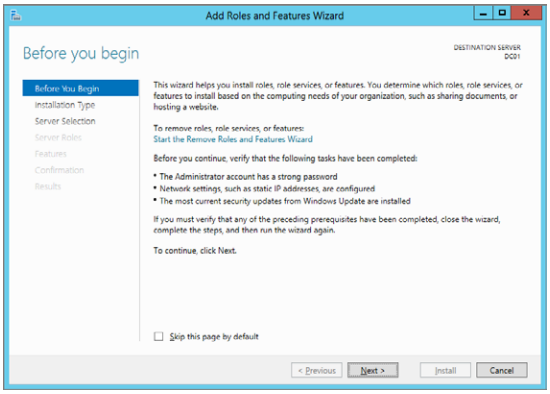
Now, you'll need to use the Server Manager's "Add Roles and Features Wizard" to add the roles required to make your server a DC. It's not hard. Here's a sketch of the steps.

First, fire up Server Manager, which is the leftmost icon when you're on the server. Next, click Dashboard and select "Add roles and features" as seen here.



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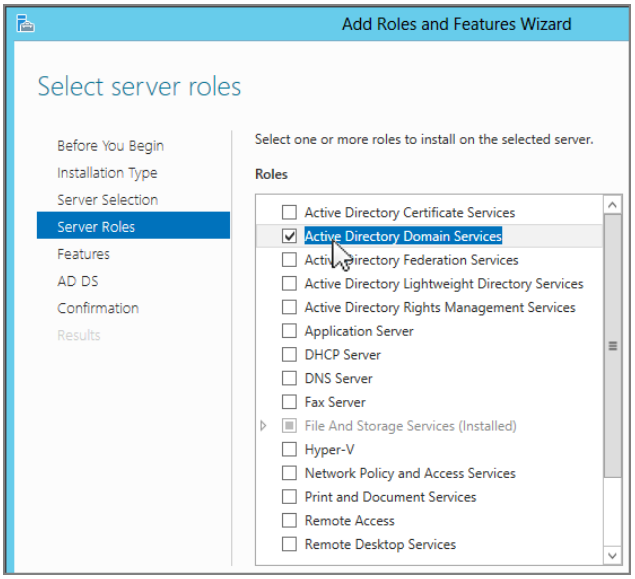
Then, you'll be at the "Add Roles and Features Wizard" as seen here.



Click Next to visit the Installation Type screen and select "Role-based or feature-based installation." Then click Next.

At Server Selection, click "Select a server from the server pool" and select your only machine: DC01.

At Server Roles select Active Directory Domain Services as seen here, and say yes when prompted to load the additional items, which must come along for the ride.



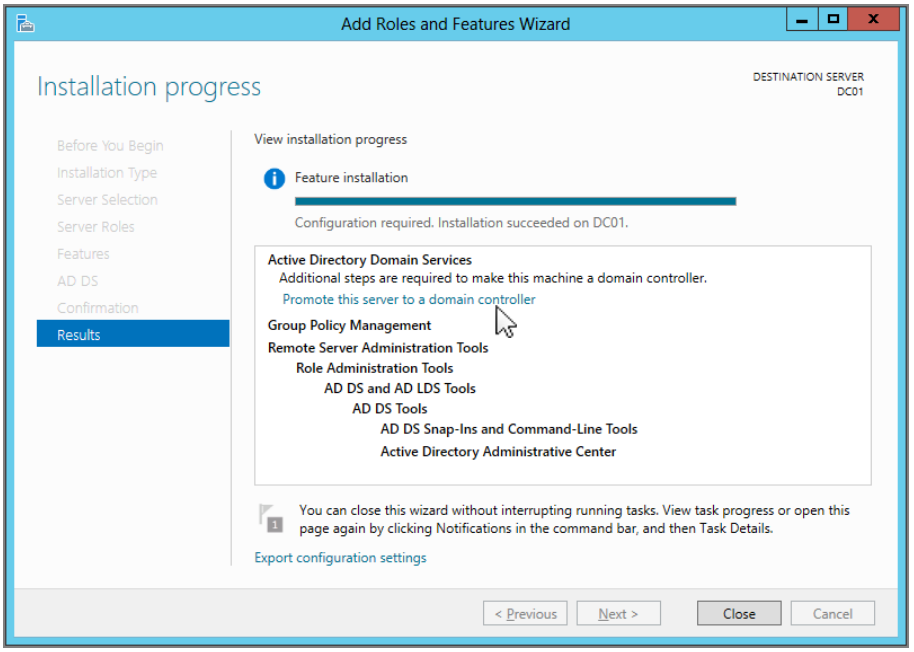
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At the Features screen, click Next.

At the AD DS screen, click Next.

At the Confirmation screen, select "Restart the destination server automatically if required" and then click Install.

At this point Active Directory components will be installed on DC01 along with the GPMC. When done, you'll be able to select "Promote this server to a domain controller" as seen here.



At this point it should be pretty familiar. At the Deployment Configuration page, select "Add a new forest" and type **Corp.com** as the root domain name. Click Next.

At the Domain Controller Options page, leave the defaults as is. Provide a Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password. I recommend **p@ssw0rd**. (My suggested password in all my books is p@ssw0rd. That's a lowercase *p*, the at sign, an *s*, an *s*, a *w*, a zero, then *r*, and *d*.) Click Next to continue.

At the DNS Options page, you might get a warning; click Next.

At the Additional Options page, leave the defaults and click Next.

At the Paths page, leave the defaults as is and click Next.

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At the Review Options page, click Next.

At the Prerequisites Check page, make sure there are no showstoppers. Finally, click Install on that same page.

The computer should restart automatically and reboot.

Congrats! You have your first Windows Server 2012 Domain Controller!

Getting Started with Group Policy

Group Policy is a big, big place. And you need a road map. Let's try to get a firm understanding of what we're about to be looking at for the next several hundred pages.

Group Policy Entities and Policy Settings

Every Group Policy Object contains two halves: a User half and a Computer half. These two halves are properly called *nodes*, though sometimes they're just referred to as either the *User half* and the *Computer half* or the *User branch* and the *Computer branch*.

A sample Group Policy Object with both the Computer Configuration and User Configuration nodes can be seen in Figure 1.2 (in the upcoming section, "Local Group Policy Editor"). Don't worry; we'll show you how to get there in just a second.



Just to make things a little more complicated, if you're deploying settings using Active Directory (the most usual case) as opposed to walking up and creating a "local GPO" as we do in Figure 1.2, the interface is a wee bit different and shows the Group Policy Preferences' node. Hang tight for more on that.

The first level under both the User and the Computer nodes contains Software Settings, Windows Settings, and Administrative Templates. If we dive down into the Administrative Templates of the Computer node, underneath we discover additional levels of Windows Components, System, Network, and Printers. Likewise, if we dive down into the Administrative Templates of the User node, we see some of the same folders plus some additional ones, such as Shared Folders, Desktop, and Start Menu and Taskbar.

In both the User and Computer halves, you'll see that policy settings are hierarchical, like a directory structure. Similar policy settings are grouped together for easy location. That's the idea anyway—though, admittedly, sometimes locating the specific policy or configuration you want can prove to be a challenge.

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When manipulating policy settings, you can choose to set either computer policy settings or user policy settings (or both!). You'll see examples of this shortly. (See the section, "Searching and Commenting Group Policy Objects and Policy Settings," in Chapter 2, "Managing Group Policy with the GPMC," for tricks on how to minimize the effort of finding the policy setting you want.)



Most policy settings are not found in both nodes. However, there are a few that overlap. In that case, if the computer policy setting is different from the user policy setting, the computer policy setting generally overrides the user policy setting. But, to be sure, check the Explain text associated with the policy setting.

Wait... I Don't Get It. What Do the User and Computer Nodes Do?

One of the key issues that new Group Policy administrators ask themselves is: "What the heck is the difference between the Computer and User nodes?"

Imagine that you had a combination store: Dog Treats (for dogs) and Candy Treats (for kids). That's right; it's a strange little store with seemingly two types of incompatible foods under the same roof. You wouldn't feed the kids dog treats (they'd spit them out and ignore the treat), and you wouldn't feed the kids' candy to a dog (because the dogs would spit out the sour candy and ignore the treat).

That's the same thing that happens here. Sure, it looks tempting. There are lots of treats on both sides of the store, but only one type of customer will accept each type of treat.

So, in practical terms, the Computer node (the first part of the policy) contains policy settings that are only relevant for computers. That is, if there's a GPO that contains Computer-side settings and it "hits" a computer, these settings will take effect. These Computer-side settings could be items like startup scripts, shutdown scripts, and how the local firewall should be configured. Think of this as every setting relevant to the *computer itself*—no matter who is logged on at that moment.

The User node (the second part of the policy) contains policy settings that are relevant only for users. Again, if there's a GPO that contains User-side settings and it "hits" a user, these settings will take effect for that user. These User-side items only make sense on a per-user basis, like logon scripts, logoff scripts, availability of the Control Panel, and lots more. Think of this as every setting relevant to the currently logged-on user—and these settings will follow the user to every machine they pop on to.

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Feeding users dog treats, er, Computer-side settings doesn't work. Same thing with feeding computers User-side settings. When a GPO hits user objects with Computer policy settings or computer objects with User policy settings, it simply will *not* do anything. You'll just sit there and scratch your head and wonder why it doesn't work. But it's not that it's not working; this is how it's designed.

Computer settings are for computer objects, and User settings are for user objects. If this is bad news for you, there are two ways to get out of the problem. One way is an in-the-box advanced technique called *loopback processing* that can help you out. Look for more information on loopback processing in Chapter 4. The other way is via a third-party tool called PolicyPak, which (among other things) can permit computers to embrace user-side settings. More on this in Chapter 6, "Managing Applications and Settings Using Group Policy."

The Categories of Group Policy

In this book, you'll learn about the major categories of Group Policy. Table 1.1 should be helpful if you're looking to get started working right away with a category.

TABLE 1.1 The major categories of Group Policy

Group Policy category	Where in group	Which operating systems support it	Where to find information in the book	Notes
Administrative Templates (also known as Registry Settings)	User or Computer ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates	Windows 2000+	Many examples throughout the book	
Security Settings	Computer or User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings	Windows 2000+	Chapter 8	
Wired Network (802.3) Settings	Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Wired Network (IEEE 802.3) Policies	Windows Vista+ only	Chapter 8	Be sure to read Chapter 8 before attempting to use these settings.

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TABLE 1.1 The major categories of Group Policy *(continued)*

Group Policy category	Where in group	Which operating systems support it	Where to find information in the book	Notes
Wireless Network (802.11) Settings	Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies	Windows XP and Windows Vista+ (set independently)	Chapter 8	Be sure to read Chapter 8 before attempting to use these settings for Windows Vista+.
Scripts	Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Scripts (Startup/Shutdown) and Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Script (Logon/Logoff)		Chapter 12	
Group Policy Software Installation (also known as Application Management)	Computer or User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Software Settings	Windows 2000+	Chapter 11	
Folder Redirection	User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Folder Redirection	Windows 2000+; some additional options for Windows XP; many additional options for Windows Vista+	Chapter 11	
Disk Quotas	Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Disk Quotas	Windows 2000+	I don't cover this subject in this book. This content has been removed to make room for other material. Disk quotas have been covered in previous editions.	You'll find a brief article on disk quotas here: `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/183322`. You'll find another article here: `http://tinyurl.com/35mvny`.

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Group Policy category	Where in group	Which operating systems support it	Where to find information in the book	Notes
Encrypted Data Recovery Agents (EFS Recovery Policy)	Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Public Key Policies ➢ Encrypting File System	Windows 2000+	Not covered	
Internet Explorer Maintenance	User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Internet Explorer Maintenance	Windows 2000+	Chapter 12	
Software Restriction Policies	Computer or User ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Software Restriction Policies	Windows XP+	Chapter 8	
Quality of Service (QoS) Packet Scheduler and Policy-Based QoS	Computer or User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Policy-based QoS	Windows XP+; Policy-based Enterprise QoS is Vista+ only.	Not covered	You can start your Windows Vista+ QoS journey here: `http://tinyurl.com/yxglpp`.
IPSec (IP Security) Policies	In XP: Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ IP Security Policies	Windows 2000+	Chapter 8	In Vista+, this is part of the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security section located under Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings.

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TABLE 1.1 The major categories of Group Policy *(continued)*

Group Policy category	Where in group	Which operating systems support it	Where to find information in the book	Notes
Windows Search	Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Search	Windows Vista+	Not covered	
Deployed Printer Connections	Computer or User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Deployed Printers	Technically, Vista+ only; workaround available for Windows 2000+	Not covered	We'll leverage a better way to zap printers around. We'll learn about it first in Chapter 5, and then deeply explore it in Chapter 12. If you want to learn more about the older "Deployed Printer Connections" see GPanswers.com's "Newsletter #17".
Offline Files	Computer or User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Offline Files	Different Group Policy "moving parts" to make this technology work in Vista+ and Windows Server 2008 better than in previous operating systems; feature available in Windows 2000 and later.	Chapter 10	

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Group Policy category	Where in group	Which operating systems support it	Where to find information in the book	Notes
Group Policy Preference Extensions	Computer or User Configuration ➢ Preferences (not available in local policies, only domain policies)	Group Policy Preference Extensions built into Windows Server 2008 and later, including Windows 7 and Windows 8. However, they are an additional download and installation for Windows XP and Windows Vista; not supported on Windows 2000 machines.	Chapter 5	Adds 21 additional functions to the Group Policy universe.
Internet Explorer User Accelerators		Windows 7+	Not covered	
Internet Explorer Machine Accelerators		Windows 7+	Not covered	

Active Directory and Local Group Policy

Group Policy is a twofold idea. First, without an Active Directory, there's one and only one Group Policy available.

Officially, this policy directly on the workstation is called a *local policy*, but it still resides under the umbrella of the concept of Group Policy. Later, once Active Directory is available, the nonlocal (or, as they're sometimes called, *domain-based* or *Active Directory–based*) Group Policy Objects come into play, as you'll see later. Let's get started and explore both options.

Then, here's the weird thing: after I've fully described Active Directory's Group Policy, we're going to take a second visit back to local Group Policy. That's because with

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Windows Vista and later, there's a special superpower I want to show you, but I only want to explain it after we've explored the first two concepts. So, in summary, here's the short-term road map:

- Local Group Policy for Windows XP and later
- Active Directory Group Policy for all operating systems
- Multiple Local Group Policy (MLGPO) for Windows Vista and later

Trust me; it's easier to learn it this way, even though we're taking two passes at one concept.



While you're plunking around inside the Group Policy editor (also known as the Group Policy Management Editor, or Group Policy Object Editor), you'll see lots of policy settings that are geared toward a particular operating system. Some are only for specific operating systems, and others are more general. If you happen to apply a policy setting to a system that isn't listed, the policy setting is simply ignored. For instance, policy settings described as working "Only for Windows 8" machines will not typically work on Windows XP machines. Each policy setting has a "Supported on" field that should be consulted to know which operating systems can embrace which policy setting. Many of them will say something like "At least Windows XP" to let you know they're valid for, say, XP and on.

Understanding Local Group Policy

Before we officially dive into what is specifically contained inside this magic of Group Policy or how Group Policy is applied when Active Directory is involved, you might be curious to see exactly what your interaction with Local Group Policy might look like.

Local Group Policy is best used when Active Directory isn't available, say either in a Novell NetWare environment or when you have a gaggle of machines that simply aren't connected to a domain.

Local Group Policy is different for Windows Vista and later versus the other Windows operating systems. Let's explore Local Group Policy on pre-Vista machines first and then move on to the features specific to Vista and later.

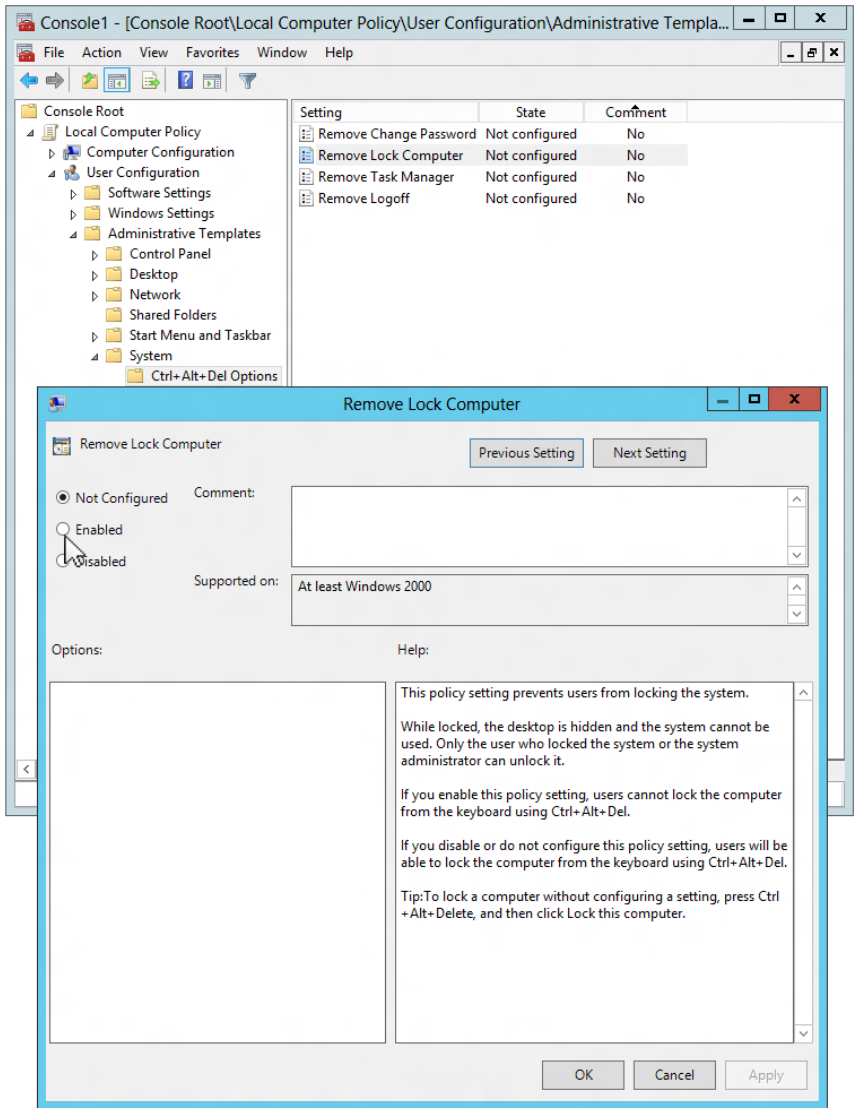
Local Group Policy Editor

The most expeditious way to edit the Local Group Policy on a machine is to click Start ➢ Run and type in **`GPEDIT.MSC`**. This pops up the Local Computer Policy Editor.

You are now exploring the Local Group Policy of this Windows XP workstation. Local Group Policy is unique to each specific machine. To see how a Local Group Policy applies, drill down through the User Configuration ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Ctrl+Alt+Del Options and select **Remove Lock Computer**, as shown in Figure 1.2. As seen in Figure 1.2, the default for all policy settings is "Not Configured." To make this policy setting perform its magic, choose the Enabled radio button and click OK.

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FIGURE 1.2 You can edit the Local Group Policy using the Local Group Policy Editor (GPEDIT.MSC).



When you do, within a few seconds you should see that if you press Ctrl+Alt+Del, the Lock Computer option is unavailable.

To revert the change, simply reselect **Remove Lock Computer** and select Not Configured. This reverts the change.

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You can think of Local Group Policy as a way to perform decentralized administration. A bit later, when we explore Group Policy with Active Directory, we'll saunter into centralized administration.

This Local Group Policy affects everyone who logs onto this machine—including normal users and administrators. Be careful when making settings here; you can temporarily lock yourself out of some useful functions.

If you're thinking to yourself "Yep, I've done that," then stay tuned. After the next section is complete, we'll return to Local Group Policy and discuss the idea of Multiple Local Group Policy Objects, which can help ensure you escape from this very jam.

Before we leave Local Group Policy (for now), remember something that I stated in the introduction. That is, most of the settings we'll explore in this book are available to workstations or servers that aren't joined to an Active Directory domain. Just poke around here in Local Group Policy to get a feel for what you can and cannot do without Active Directory. However, many functions, like Folder Redirection settings (discussed in Chapter 10, "Implementing a Managed Desktop, Part 1: Redirected Folders, Offline Files, and the Synchronization Manager"), the Software Distribution settings (discussed in Chapter 11, "The Managed Desktop, Part 2: Software Deployment via Group Policy"), and others require Active Directory present to embrace these Group Policy directives.



You can point to other computers' local policies by using the syntax `gpedit.msc /gpcomputer:"`*`targetmachine`*`"` or `gpedit.msc /gpcomputer:"`*`targetmachine.domain.com`*`"`; the machine name must be in quotes.

Active Directory–Based Group Policy

To use Group Policy in the most meaningful way, you'll need an Active Directory environment. An Active Directory environment needn't be anything particularly fancy; indeed, it could consist of a single Domain Controller and perhaps just one Windows XP or Windows 8 workstation joined to the domain.

But Active Directory can also grow extensively from that original solitary server. You can think of an Active Directory network as having four constituent and distinct levels that relate to Group Policy:

- The local computer
- The site
- The domain
- The organizational unit (OU)

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The rules of Active Directory state that:

- Every server and workstation must be a member of one (and only one) domain and be located in one (and only one) site.
- Every user must be a member of one (and only one) domain and may also be located within one OU (and only one OU).

One of the most baffling questions people have when they start to dig into Group Policy is: "If a user can only be a member of one OU, how do I apply multiple Group Policy Object directives to one user?" I know it seems almost impossible based on the constraints listed, but I promise I'll explain exactly how to do that in Chapter 2 in the "Filtering the Scope of Group Policy Objects with Security" section.

Windows 8, Windows RT, and Group Policy

Windows 8 has two big flavors: Windows 8 and Windows RT.

Windows RT is the tablet edition that runs on ARM-based devices. Microsoft is not permitting Windows RT machines to join Active Directory. Therefore, there is no way to get Active Directory–based Group Policy on Windows RT. However, Windows RT will support Local Group Policy.

In this book we're not going to be spending much time on Windows RT, because most of what we'll do, we'll do within the domain—and Windows RT machines are left out of the fun.

Windows RT will have some non–Group Policy management capability so that administrators can control basic security settings. For more information about this feature, visit `http://tinyurl.com/6ufn565`.

If there ever comes a time that Windows RT machines can join the domain and get Active Directory Group Policy, I'll write about it at `www.GPanswers.com`.

Group Policy and Active Directory

As you saw, when Group Policy is created at the local level, everyone who uses that machine is affected by those wishes. But once you step up and use Active Directory, you can have nearly limitless Group Policy Objects (GPOs)—with the ability to selectively decide which users and which computers will get which wishes (try saying that five times quickly). The GPO is the vessel that stores these wishes for delivery.



Actually, you can have only 999 GPOs applied and affecting a user or a computer before the system "gives up" and won't apply any more.

You'll create GPOs using the Group Policy Management Console, or GPMC for short. The GPMC can be added to a Windows Server 2012 or Domain Controller (see the sidebar "Using a Windows Server 2012 Machine as Your Management Station"). The GPMC can

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also be added to a Windows 7 or Windows 8 machine via an extra download and install called RSAT. RSAT stands for Remote Server Administration Tools and after installing it, you'll find tools like Active Directory Users and Computers as well as the GPMC, which we'll use right around the bend.

When we create a GPO that can be used in Active Directory, two things happen: we create some brand-new entries within Active Directory, and we automatically create some brand-new files within our Domain Controllers. Collectively, these items make one GPO.

You can think of Active Directory as having three major levels:

- Site
- Domain
- OU

Additionally, since OUs can be nested within each other, Active Directory has a nearly limitless capacity for where we can tuck stuff away.

In fact, it's best to think of this design as a three-tier hierarchy: site, domain, and each nested OU. When wishes, er, policy settings, are set at a higher level in Active Directory, they automatically flow down throughout the remaining levels.

So, to be precise:

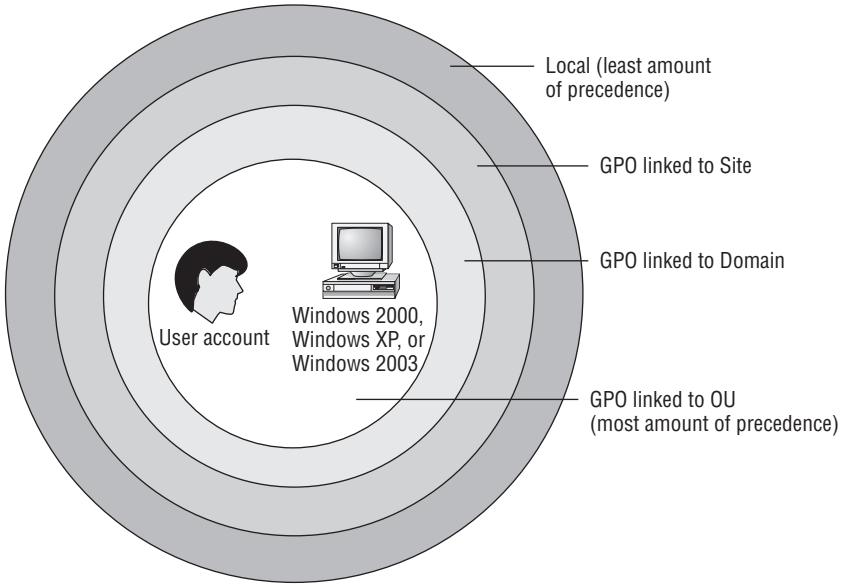
- If a GPO is set at the site level, the policy settings contained within affect those accounts within the geography of the site. Sure, their user account could be in one domain and their computer account could be in another domain. And of course, it's likely that those accounts are in an OU. But the account is affected only by the policy settings here because the account is in a specific site. And logically, when a computer starts up in a new site, the User object will also get its site-based Group Policy from the same place. This is based on the IP subnet the user is a part of and is configured using Active Directory Sites and Services.
- If a GPO is set at the domain level, it affects those users and computers within the domain and all OUs and all other OUs beneath it.
- If a GPO is set at the OU level, it affects those users or computers within the OU and all other OUs beneath it (usually just called child or sub-OUs).

By default, when a policy is set at one level, the levels below *inherit* the settings from the levels above it. You can have "cumulative" wishes that keep piling on.

You might wonder what happens if two policy settings conflict. Perhaps one policy is set at the domain level and another policy is set at the OU level, which reverses the edict in the domain. The result is simple: policy settings further down the food chain take precedence. For instance, if a policy setting conflicts at the domain and OU levels, the OU level "wins." Likewise, domain-level settings override any policy settings that conflict with previously set site-specific policy settings. This might seem counterintuitive at first, so bear with me for a minute.

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Take a look at the following illustration to get a view of the order of precedence:





The golden rule with Group Policy is truly, "Last writer wins." Another way to say it is, "If any GPOs conflict, the settings contained in the last-written GPO win."

However, don't forget about any Local Group Policy that might have been set on a specific workstation. Regardless, once that local policy is determined, only *then* do policy settings within Active Directory (the site, domain, and OU) apply. So, sometimes people refer to the *four* levels of Group Policy: local workstation, site, domain, and OU. Nonetheless, GPOs set within Active Directory always trump the Local Group Policy should there be any conflict.

If this behavior is undesirable for lower Active Directory levels, all the settings from higher Active Directory levels can be blocked with the Block Inheritance attribute on a given OU. Additionally, if a higher-level administrator wants to guarantee that a setting is inherited down the food chain, they can apply the Enforced attribute via the GPMC interface. (Panic not! Chapter 2 explores both Block Inheritance and Enforced attributes in detail.)

Note that you cannot "Block Inheritance" between Local GPOs and Active Directory GPOs. But it is true that anything you set within Active Directory to inverse a Local GPO setting is always honored. Said another way, Active Directory edicts trump local edicts. You can, however, literally "turn off" Local Group Policy Objects from processing. In Windows Vista and later, there is a policy setting found in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy entitled **Turn off Local**

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Group Policy Object processing, which, when set to Enabled, will prevent Local Group Policy Objects from affecting the machine.



Don't sweat it if your head is spinning a little now from the Group Policy application theory. I'll go through specific hands-on examples to illustrate each of these behaviors so that you understand exactly how this works.

Linking Group Policy Objects

Another technical concept that needs a bit of description here is the "linking" of GPOs. When a GPO "appears" to be "created" at the site, domain, or OU level via the GUI (which we'll do in a moment), what's really happening is quite different. It's created in one, set "place," then merely "linked" there. (Yes, I know there are a lot of "quotes" in the last sentence, but sometimes that's how I "write.")

Anyway, when you tell the system, "I want to affect an OU with this new GPO," the system automatically creates the GPO in the fixed location, and then associates that GPO with the level at which you want to affect. That association is called *linking*.

Linking is an important concept for several reasons. First, it's generally a good idea to understand what's going on under the hood. However, more practically, the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC), as we'll explore in just a bit, displays GPOs from their linked perspective.

Let's extend the metaphor a little more.

You can think of all the GPOs you create in Active Directory as children in a big swimming pool. Each child has a tether attached around their waist, and an adult guardian is holding the other end of the rope. Indeed, there could be multiple tethers around a child's waist, with multiple adults tethered to one child. A sad state indeed would be a child who has no tether but is just swimming around in the pool unsecured. The swimming pool in this analogy is a specific Active Directory container named Policies (which we'll examine closely in Chapter 7, "Troubleshooting Group Policy"). All GPOs are born and "live" in that specific domain. Indeed, they're replicated to all Domain Controllers. The adult guardian in this analogy represents a *level* in Active Directory—any site, domain, or OU.

In our swimming pool example, multiple adults can be tethered to a specific child. With Active Directory, multiple levels can be linked to a specific GPO. Thus, any level in Active Directory can leverage multiple GPOs, which are standing by in the domain ready to be used.

Remember, though, unless a GPO is specifically linked to a site, a domain, or an OU, it does not take effect. It's just floating around in the swimming pool of the domain waiting for someone to make use of it.

I'll keep reiterating and refining the concept of linking throughout the first four chapters. And, as necessary, I'll discuss why you might want to "unlink" a policy.

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This concept of linking to GPOs created in Active Directory can be a bit confusing. It will become clearer later as we explore the processes of creating new GPOs and linking to existing ones. Stay tuned. That discussion is right around the corner.

Multiple Local GPOs (Vista and Later)

Okay, as promised, we need to take a second swipe at Local GPOs.

Starting with Vista, and continuing on through Windows 8 there's a secret superpower that takes Local Group Policy to the next level.

The last time I discussed Local GPOs, I stated this:

This Local Group Policy affects everyone who logs onto this machine—including normal users and administrators. Be careful when making settings here; you can temporarily lock yourself out of some useful functions.

True—for pre-Vista machines, like Windows XP. On Vista and later, however, the superpower feature is that you can decide who gets which settings at a local level. This feature is called Multiple Local GPOs (MLGPOs).

MLGPOs are most often handy when you want your users to get one gaggle of settings (that is, desktop restrictions) but you want to ensure that your access is unfettered for day-to-day administration.

Now, in these examples we're going to use Windows 8, but this same feature is available on Vista and later (including Windows Server 2008, Server 2008 R2, and Windows 7). It's just not all that likely you'll end up using it on a Windows Server.

Understanding Multiple Local GPOs

The best way to understand MLGPOs is by thinking of the end product. That is, when we're done, we want our users to embrace some settings, and we (administrators) want to potentially embrace some settings or *avoid* some settings. We can even get granular and dictate specific settings to just one user.

By typing **`GPEDIT.MSC`** at a command prompt, you're running the utility to affect all users—mere mortals *and* administrators.

But with Vista and later, there are actually three "layers" that can be leveraged to ensure that some settings affect regular users and other settings affect you (the administrator).

Let's be sure to understand all three layers before we get too gung-ho and try it out. When MLGPOs are processed, Windows Vista and later checks to see if the layer is being used and if that layer is supposed to apply to that user:

Layer 1 (lowest priority) The Local Computer Policy. You create this by running `GPEDIT.MSC`.

- The settings you make on the Computer Configuration side are guaranteed to affect all users on this computer (including administrators).
- The settings you make on the User Configuration side may be trumped by Layer 2 or Layer 3.

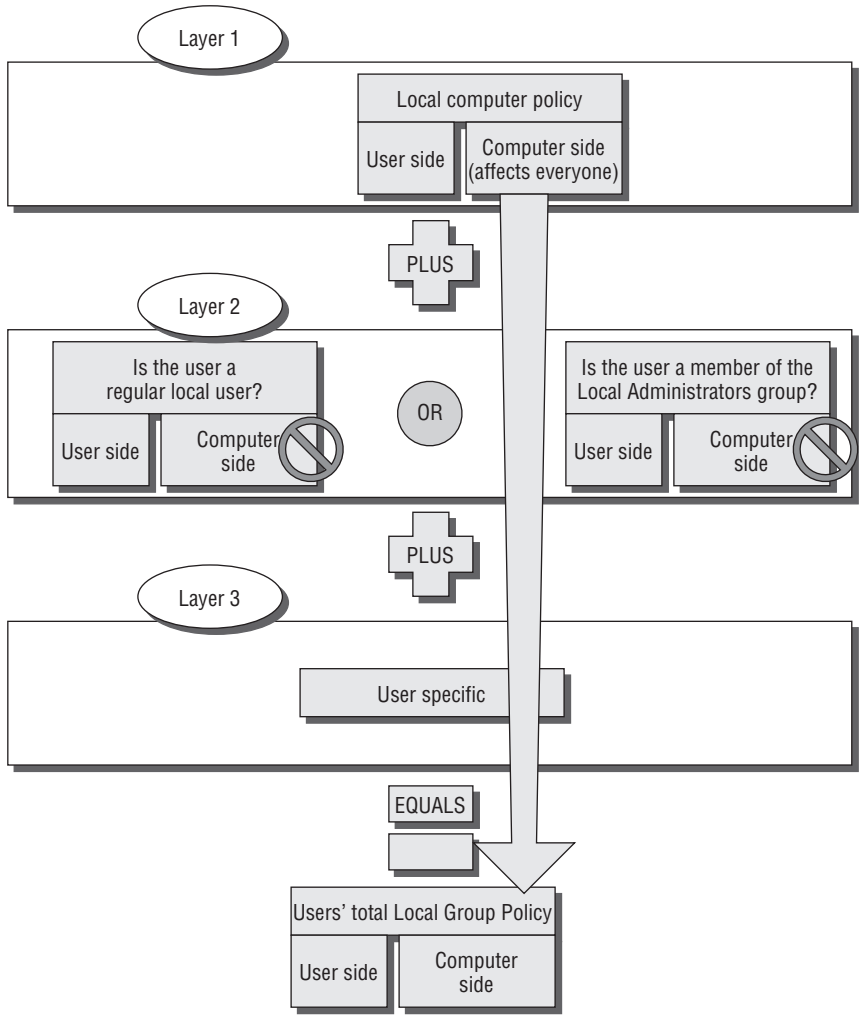
Layer 2 (next highest priority) Is the user a mere mortal *or* a local administrator? (One account cannot be both.) This layer cannot contain Computer Configuration settings.

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Layer 3 (most specific) Is this a specific user who is being dictated a specific policy? This layer cannot contain Computer Configuration settings.

You can see this graphically laid out in Figure 1.3.

FIGURE 1.3 A block diagram of how MLGPOs are applied to a system



If no conflicts exist among the levels, the effect is additive. For instance, let's imagine the following:

- Layer 1 (Everyone): The wish is to restrict "Lock this PC" from the Ctrl+Alt+Del area in Windows 8. We'll use the **Remove Lock Computer** policy setting that we already saw in Figure 1.1.

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- Then, at Layer 2 (Users, but not Administrators): We say "All local users" will have Task Manager gone from the Ctl+Alt+Del screen in Windows 8.
- Then, at Layer 3 (a specific user): We say Fred, a local user, will be denied access to the Control Panel.

The result for Fred will be the sum total of all edicts at all layers.

But what if there's a conflict between the levels? In that case, the layer that's "closest to the user" wins (also known as "Last writer wins"). So, if at the Local Computer Policy the wish is to **Remove Lock Computer** from the Ctrl+Alt+Del area but that area is expressly granted to Sally, a local user on that machine, Sally will still be able to use the Lock command. That's because we're saying that she is expressly granted the right at Layer 3, which "wins" over Layers 1 and 2.

Trying Out Multiple Local GPOs on Windows 8

Just typing **`GPEDIT.MSC`** at the Start screen doesn't give you the magical "layering" superpower. Indeed, just typing **`GPEDIT.MSC`** performs the exact same function as it did in Windows XP. That is, every edit you make while you run the Local Computer Policy affects all users logged onto the machine.

To tell Vista and later you want to edit one of the layers (as just described), you need to load the Group Policy Object Editor by hand. We'll do this on WIN8.

On WIN8, to load the Group Policy Object Editor by hand, follow these steps:

1. From the Start screen, start typing **`MMC`** (which will bring up the Search box). A "naked" MMC appears. Note that you may have to approve a User Access Control (UAC) dialog message (UAC is discussed in detail in Chapter 8, "Implementing Security with Group Policy").
2. From the File menu, choose Add/Remove Snap-in to open the Add/Remove Snap-in dialog box.
3. Locate and select the Group Policy Object Editor Snap-in and click Add (don't choose the Group Policy Management Snap-in, if present—that's the GPMC that we'll use a bit later).
4. At the Select Group Policy Object screen, note that the default Local Computer Policy is selected. Click Browse.
5. The "Browse for a Group Policy Object" dialog box appears. Select the Users tab and select the layer you want. That is, you can pick Non-Administrators or Administrators, or click a specific user, or the Administrator account as seen in Figure 1.4.



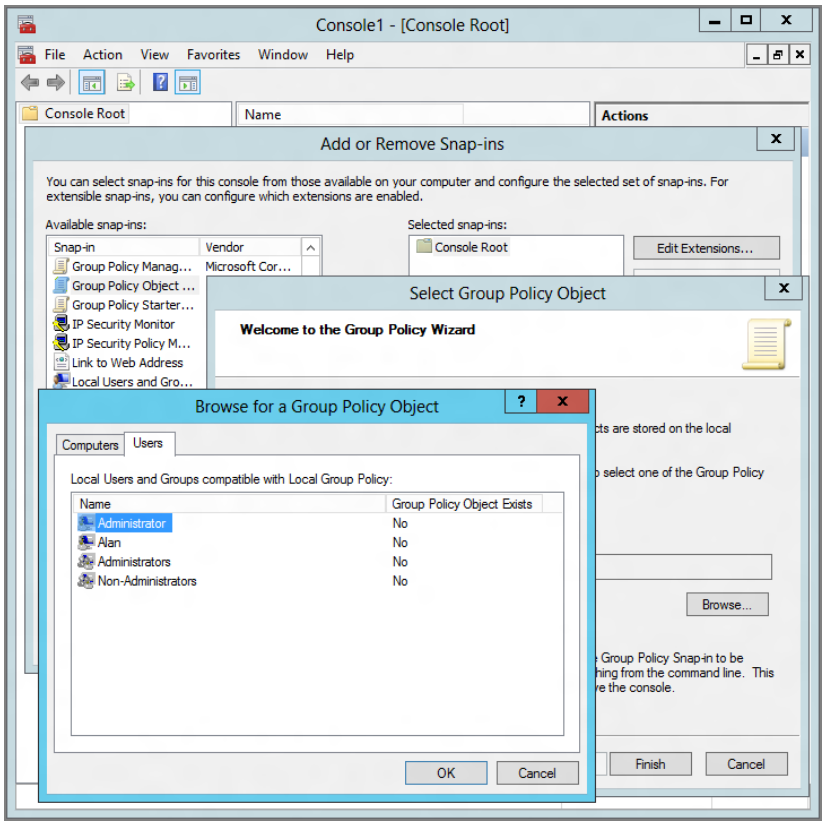
In the Group Policy Object "Exists" column in the Users tab, you can also tell whether or not a local GPO layer is being used.

6. At the "Select a Group Policy Object" dialog box, click Finish.
7. At the "Add or Remove Snap-ins" dialog box, click OK.

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You should now be able to edit that layer of the local GPO. For instance, Figure 1.5 shows that I've chosen to edit the Non-Administrators portion of the GPO (which is on level 2).

FIGURE 1.4 Edit specific layers of Windows MLGPOs by first adding the Group Policy Object Editor into a "naked" MMC. Then browse for the Windows Local Group Policy by firing up GPEDIT.MSC.

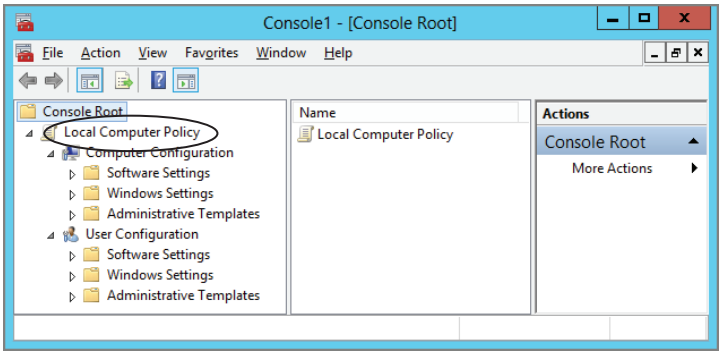


To edit additional or other layers of the local GPO, repeat the previous steps.

Here's an important point that bears repeating: Layers 2 and 3 of the MLGPO *cannot* contain overriding computer settings from Layer 1. That's why in Figure 1.5 you simply don't see them—they're not there. If you want to introduce a Computer-side setting that affects everyone on the machine, just fire up `GPEDIT.MSC` and you'll be off and running. That's Layer 1, and it affects everyone.

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FIGURE 1.5 Below the words Console Root, you can see which layer of the local GPO you're specifically editing.



Final Thoughts on Local GPOs

You can think of Local Group Policy as a way to perform desktop management in a decentralized way. That is, you're still running around, more or less, from machine to machine where you want to set the Local Group Policy.

The other strategy is a centralized approach. Centralized Group Policy administration works only in conjunction with Active Directory and is the main focus of this book.



For more information, check out the article "Step-by-Step Guide to Managing Multiple Local Group Policy" from Microsoft. At last check, the URL was `http://tinyurl.com/e4e9k`. The specific guide is "Step-by-Step Guide to Managing Multiple Local Group Policy.doc" and is found toward the bottom of the list. The guide is Vista-specific, not Windows 8–specific, but all the steps should be the same.

In case you're curious, Local Group Policy is stored in the `%windir%\system32\grouppolicy` directory (usually `C:\windows\system32\grouppolicy`). The structure found here mirrors what you'll see later in Chapter 7 when we inspect the ins and outs of how Group Policy applies from Active Directory. Windows Vista and later store Level 2 (Admin/Non-Admin Local Policies) and specific Local User Policies (Level 3) inside `%windir%\system32\grouppolicyusers`.

You will notice one folder–per-user policy you have created, each named with the Security ID (SID) of the relevant user object.

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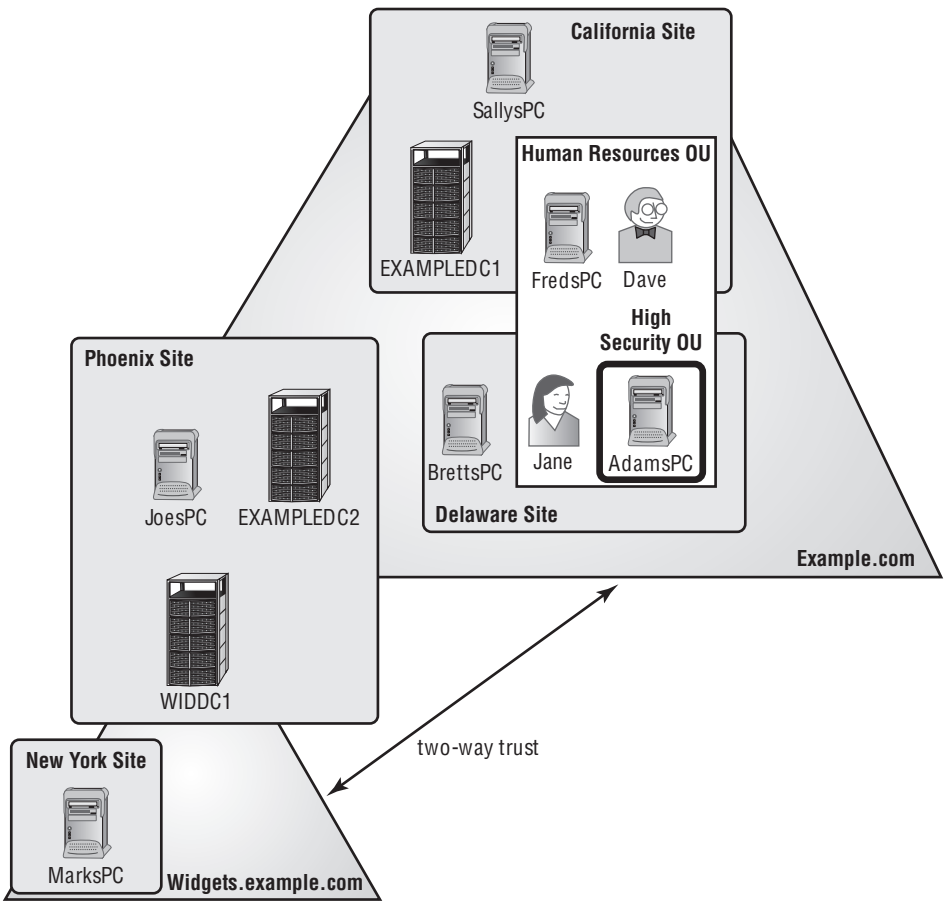
An Example of Group Policy Application

At this point, it's best not to jump directly into adding, deleting, or modifying our own GPOs. Right now, it's better to understand how Group Policy works "on paper." This is especially true if you're new to the concept of Group Policy, but perhaps also if Group Policy has been deployed by other administrators in your Active Directory.

By walking through a fictitious organization that has deployed GPOs at multiple levels, you'll be able to better understand how and why policy settings are applied by the deployment of GPOs.

Let's start by taking a look at Figure 1.6, the organization for our fictitious example company, Example.com.

FIGURE 1.6 This fictitious Example.com is relatively simple. Your environment may be more complex.



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This picture could easily tell a thousand words. For the sake of brevity, I've kept it down to around 200. There are two domains: Example.com and Widgets.example.com. Let's talk about Corp.com:

- The domain Example.com has two Domain Controllers. One DC, named EXAMPLEDC1, is physically located in the California site. Example.com's other Domain Controller, EXAMPLEDC2, is physically located in the Phoenix site.
- As for PCs, they need to physically reside somewhere. SallysPC is in the California site; BrettsPC and AdamsPC are in the Delaware site. JoesPC is in the Phoenix site.
- User accounts may or may not be in OUs. Dave's and Jane's account are in the **Human Resources** OU.
- Computer accounts may or may not be in OUs. FredsPC is in the **Human Resources** OU. AdamsPC is specifically placed within the **High Security** OU. JoesPC, SallysPC, and BrettsPC are hanging out in a container and aren't in any OUs.

Using Active Directory Sites and Services, you can put in place a schedule to regulate communication between EXAMPLEDC1 located in California and EXAMPLEDC2 located in Phoenix. That way, the administrator controls the chatter between the two Example.com Domain Controllers, and it is not at the whim of the operating system.

Another domain, called Widgets.example.com, has an automatic transitive two-way trust to Example.com. There is only one Domain Controller in the Widgets.example.com domain, named WIDDC1, and it physically resides at the Phoenix site. Last, there is MarksPC, a member of the Widgets.example.com domain, and it physically resides in the New York site and isn't in any OU.

Understanding where your users and machines are is half the battle. The other half is understanding which policy settings are expected to appear when they start logging onto Active Directory.

Examining the Resultant Set of Policy

As stated earlier, the effect of Group Policy is cumulative as GPOs are successively applied—starting at the local computer, then the site, the domain, and each nested OU. The end result of what affects a specific user or computer—after all Group Policy at all levels has been applied—is called the *Resultant Set of Policy (*RSoP). This is sometimes referred to as the *RSoP calculation*.

Throughout your lifetime working with Group Policy, you will be asked to troubleshoot the RSoP of client machines.



Many of our dealings with Group Policy will consist of trying to understand and troubleshoot the RSoP of a particular configuration. Getting a good, early understanding of how to perform manual RSoP calculations on paper is important because it's a useful troubleshooting skill. In Chapters 3 and 7, we'll also explore additional RSoP skills—with tools and additional manual troubleshooting.

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Before we jump in to try to discover what the RSoP might be for any specific machine, it's often helpful to break out each of the strata—local computer, site, domain, and OU—and examine, at each level, what happens to the entities contained in them. I'll then bring it all together to see how a specific computer or user reacts to the accumulation of GPOs. For these examples, assume that no local policy is set on any of the computers; the goal is to get a better feeling of how Group Policy flows, not necessarily what the specific end state will be.

At the Site Level

Based on what we know from Figure 1.6, the GPOs in effect at the site level are shown here:

Site	Computers Affected
California	SallysPC, EXAMPLEDC1, and FredsPC
Phoenix	EXAMPLEDC2, JoesPC, and WIDDC1
New York	MarksPC
Delaware	AdamsPC and BrettsPC

If we look at the graphic again, it looks like Dave, for instance, resides in California and Jane, for instance, resides in Delaware. But I don't like to think about it like that. I prefer to say that their accounts reside in OUs.

But users are affected by site GPOs *only* when they log onto computers that are at a specific site.

In Figure 1.6, we have Dave's and Jane's accounts in the **Human Resources** OU. And that's great. But they're only affected by California site-level GPOs if they travel to California. It doesn't matter where they usually reside; again, they're only affected by the site-level GPOs when they're physically present in that site.

So, don't think that user accounts *reside* at the site level. Rather, they reside in the OU level but are using computers in the site and, hence, get the properties assigned to all users at that site.



Sites are defined using the Active Directory Sites and Services tool. IP subnets that constitute a site are assigned using this tool. That way, if a new computer turns on in Delaware, Active Directory knows what site the computer is in.

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At the Domain Level

Here's what we have working at the domain level:

Domain	Computers/Users Affected
Example.com Computers	SallysPC, FredsPC, AdamsPC, BrettsPC, JoesPC, EXAMPLEDC1, and EXAMPLEDC2
Example.com Users	Dave and Jane
Widgets.example.com Computers	WIDDC1 and MarksPC

At the OU Level

At the organizational unit level, we have the following:

Organizational Unit	Computers/Users Affected
Human Resources OU Computers	FredsPC is in the **Human Resources** OU; therefore, it is affected when the **Human Resources** OU gets GPOs applied. Additionally, the **High Security** OU is contained inside the **Human Resources** OU. Therefore, AdamsPC, which is in the **High Security** OU, is also affected whenever the **Human Resources** OU is affected.
Human Resources OU Users	The accounts of Dave and Jane are affected when the **Human Resources** OU has GPOs applied.

Bringing It All Together

Now that you've broken out all the levels and seen what is being applied to them, you can start to calculate what the devil is happening on any specific user and computer combination. Looking at Figure 1.6 and analyzing what's happening at each level makes adding things together between the local, site, domain, and organizational unit GPOs a lot easier.

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Here are some examples of RSoP for specific users and computers in our fictitious environment:

FredsPC	FredsPC inherits the settings of the GPOs from the California site, then the Example.com domain, and last, the **Human Resources** OU.
MarksPC	MarksPC first accepts the GPOs from the New York site and then the Widgets.example.com domain. MarksPC is not in any OU; therefore, no organizational unit GPOs apply to his computer.
AdamsPC	AdamsPC is subject to the GPOs at the Delaware site, the Example.com domain, the **Human Resources** OU, and the **High Security** OU.
Dave using AdamsPC	AdamsPC is subject to the computer policies in the GPOs for the Delaware site, the Example.com domain, the **Human Resources** OU, and finally the **High Security** OU. When Dave travels from California to Delaware to use Adam's workstation, his user GPOs are dictated from the Delaware site, the Example.com domain, and the **Human Resources** OU.



At no time are any domain GPOs from the Example.com parent domain automatically inherited by the Widget.example.com child domain. Inheritance for GPOs only flows downward to OUs within a single domain—not between any two domains—parent to child or otherwise, unless you explicitly link one of those parent GPOs to a child Domain Container.

If you want one GPO to affect the users in more than one domain, you have four choices:

- Precisely re-create the GPOs in each domain with their own GPO.
- Copy the GPO from one domain to another domain (using the GPMC, as explained in Chapter 2 in the "Basic Interdomain Copy and Import" section.
- Use a third-party tool that can perform some magic and automatically perform the copying between domains for you.
- Do a generally recognized no-no called *cross-domain policy linking*. (I'll describe this no-no in detail in Chapter 7 in the section "Group Policy Objects from a Domain Perspective.")

Also, don't assume that linking a GPO at a site level necessarily guarantees the results to just one domain. In this example, as in real life, there is not necessarily a 1:1 correlation between sites and domains. Indeed, without getting too geeky here, sites technically belong to the forest and not any particular domain.

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At this point, we'll put our example Example.com behind us. That was an on-paper exercise to allow you to get a feel for what's possible in Group Policy land. From this point forward, you'll be doing most items in your test lab and following along.

Group Policy, Active Directory, and the GPMC

The Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) was created to help administrators work in a "one-stop-shop" place for all Group Policy management functions. Since 2003, it was freely downloadable as an add-on to either Windows XP or Windows Server 2003 systems.

Today, the GPMC is built into the server operating systems (Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012, etc.). And it's also available for download as part of the RSAT tools for Windows 7 and Windows 8.

Even though I've said it before, it bears repeating: it doesn't matter if your Active Directory or domains or Domain Controllers are Windows 2000, Windows 2003, Windows 2008, Windows 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012, or whatever. The Group Policy infrastructure doesn't care what domain type or Domain Controllers you have.

The GPMC's name says it all. It's the Group Policy Management Console. Indeed, this will be the MMC snap-in that you use to manage the underlying Group Policy mechanism. The GPMC just helps us tap into those features already built into Active Directory. I'll highlight the mechanism of how Group Policy works throughout the next three chapters.

One major design goal of the GPMC is to get a Group Policy–centric view of the lay of the land. The GPMC also provides a programmatic way to manage your GPOs. In fact, the GPMC scripting interface allows just about any GPO operation. You can do the same "stuff" with the GPMC that you do with the mouse programmatically with VBScript and PowerShell.

We'll explore scripting Group Policy operations normally performed with the GPMC, but instead using PowerShell in a downloadable bonus chapter, "Scripting Group Policy Operations with Windows PowerShell."



The VBScript GPMC scripts, which were previously part of the downloadable GPMC package, are not included in the newest GPMC. You have to specifically download them from the GPMC scripting center at `http://tinyurl.com/23xfz3` or search for "Group Policy Management Console Sample Scripts" in your favorite search engine.

There are lots of ways you *could* manage your Group Policy universe. Some people walk up to their Domain Controllers, log onto the console, and manage their Group Policy infrastructure there. Others use a *management workstation* and manage their Group Policy infrastructure from their own Windows 8 (suggested) or Windows XP (if you must) management workstation.

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I'll talk more about the use and best practices of a Windows 8 management workstation in Chapter 6.

Implementing the GPMC on Your Management Station

As I mentioned, the GPMC isn't built into Windows 8. But it is built into Windows Server 2012. Remember earlier I stated that you could manage your Active Directory from anywhere. And this is true. You *could* walk up to a Domain Controller, you *could* install the GPMC on a Windows Server 2012 server, or you *could* use Terminal Services to remotely connect to a Domain Controller.

But in this book, you won't be. Your ideal management station is a Windows 8 machine (where we'll manually introduce the GPMC) or a Windows Server 2012 machine (which is ready to go, no pesky downloads needed).

Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2 are perfectly fine choices as well, but there is a small downside with those GPMCs. That is, they aren't the "latest, greatest" and do lack some of the newest features, which we'll explore in the next chapter. One good example of this is that the Windows 7 version of GPMC will not have the Group Policy Preferences item type for Internet Explorer 10. The idea is that Microsoft will only put new or updated functionality in the latest, greatest GPMC, and today, that GPMC is Windows 8. That being said, if you only had a Windows 7 GPMC to use, it wouldn't be the end of the world, and you'll likely be pretty happy.

If you must use something else (Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, or Windows Vista), you'll see me pepper in some advice for those. But you'll really want to use the recommended set to get the most out of this book.



Since I'd like to encourage you to utilize "the most modern GPMC" possible, I'm going to specifically shun both Windows Vista and Windows XP from discussion here. Yes, it's true you could use Vista and you could use XP, but it's honestly not a great idea anymore. In Chapter 6, I will explain why this is the case, but for now, let's "get modern" and assume you'll be using a Windows 8 machine or at least a Windows 7 machine.

Using a Windows 8 or Windows Server 2012 Management Station

For this book, and for real life, I recommend that you use what's known as a Windows 8 management station. And, to make use of it to implement Group Policy in your domain, you'll need to introduce the downloadable GPMC on it.

Note that you could *also* use a Windows Server 2012 machine as your management station. Honestly, the Windows 8 GPMC that you'll download and the built-in GPMC for Windows Server 2012 are equals. There's no difference. But it's simply not likely you're going to install Windows Server 2012 on your laptop or desktop.

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So, just to be clear, the following two ways to create and manage GPOs are equal:

- Windows 8 and the downloadable GPMC (contained within the RSAT tools)
- Windows Server 2012 with its built-in GPMC

I'll usually just refer to a Windows 8 management station, and when I say that, I mean what I have in that first bullet point. Just remember that you can use a Windows Server 2012 machine as your management station too.

Now, to be super-crazy, ridiculously clear: you could also use any of the other GPMCs out there, and things will basically "work." I delve into this in serious detail in Chapter 6, but here's the Cliffs Notes, er, Jeremy's Notes version of "What GPMC should I use?":

- Always strive to use Windows 8 (or Windows Server 2012) as your management station and you'll always be able to control all operating systems' settings from all operating systems.
- The next best choice would be Windows 7 or Windows Server 2008 R2, which has "almost" all the same stuff as Windows 8's GPMC (but not quite).
- Then, the next best choice would be Windows Vista/SP1 (or SP2) and RSAT and/or Windows Server 2008. Those two GPMCs are equivalent.
- Finally, the next best GPMC would be the downloadable version for Windows Server 2003 and Windows XP. Again, I don't recommend this, and I describe why in Chapter 6.

But if you have even one Windows 8 client machine (say in Sales or Marketing), in order to manage all its settings you're going to need to manage the machine using a "modern" GPMC. So I'm suggesting you just bite the bullet and get yourself a copy of Windows 8 and do your management from there.

Again, more details later, but here's the warning. If you create a GPO using a "newer GPMC" (say, using a Windows 8 or Windows Server 2012 GPMC) but then edit it using an older operating system (say, a Windows XP GPMC), you might not be able to "see" all the configurable options. And what's worse, some settings might be set (but you wouldn't be able to see them!). Only the newest GPMC can see the "stuff" that the newest GPMC puts into the GPO.



What if you're not "allowed" to load Windows 8 (or Windows 7) on your own management station? Well, you've got another option. Perhaps you can create a Windows 8 or Windows Server 2012 machine to act as your management station, say in the server room. Or, use VMware Workstation or another virtualization tool to make an "almost real" management machine. Or, do create a real machine but set up Terminal Services or Remote Desktop to utilize the GPMC remotely.

Again, in our examples we'll call our machine WIN8MANAGEMENT, but you can use either a Windows 8 or Windows Server 2012 for your best management station experience.

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Using a Windows Server 2012 Machine as Your Management Station

The latest GPMC is available in Windows Server 2012. However, it's not magically installed in most cases. The only time it is just "magically there" is when you make your Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, or Windows Server 2012 machine a Domain Controller. In that case, the GPMC is automatically installed for you. You don't need to do the following procedure.

And, if you're following along in the labs, you've likely already made your server a Domain Controller. But for practice, if you want to learn how to install it for when your server is not acting like Domain Controllers, there are two ways to install the GPMC: using Server Manager and also by the command line.

To install the GPMC using Server Manager:

1. From the Start screen, select Server Manager.
2. Click Dashboard, then select "Add roles and features."
3. In the "Add Roles and Features" wizard you'll eventually get to the Features screen. Be sure Group Policy Management is selected.
4. Click Install.

Close Server Manager once you're done.

You can also install the GPMC using the command line:

1. Open a PowerShell prompt as an Administrator.
2. In PowerShell, type **`Add-WindowsFeature GPMC`**.
3. Close the command prompt when the installation has been completed.

Using Windows 8 as Your Management Machine

The first step on your Windows 8 management-station-to-be is to install Windows 8.

RSAT comes as a Microsoft Update Standalone Package and installs like a hotfix, and you may or may not need to reboot after installation. At last check, you can download the Windows 8 RSAT from `http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=28972`.

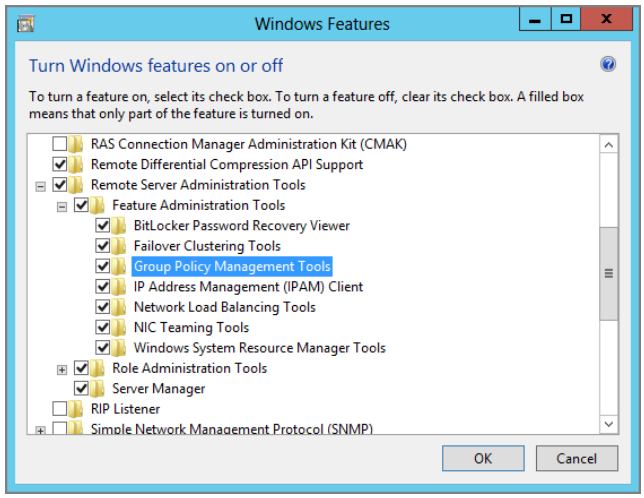
Before Windows 8 you would have had to go to Control Panel and select Programs. Select "Turn Windows features on or off." Locate the Feature Administration Tools and select Group Policy Management Tools. But all the tools are now installed automatically when you install the Update Package. You can see the tools already installed in Figure 1.7.

Once you're done, close the Windows Features window and, if prompted, reboot your Windows 8 machine. The next time you boot, you'll have Active Directory Users and Computers, the GPMC, and other tools available for use in the rest of the book.

If you cannot use a Windows 8 management machine and can only use a Windows 7 management machine, then the steps are the same for Windows 7, except the RSAT download is different. The RSAT for Windows 7 SP1 can be found at `http://tinyurl.com/win7rsat-sp1`.

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FIGURE 1.7 The RSAT tools installed in Windows Features in the Control Panel ➢ Programs ➢ Turn Windows features on or off.



If You Must Use a Windows Vista RTM, Windows Vista/SP1 (or SP2) and RSAT, Windows XP, or Windows Server 2003 Management Station

As you can tell so far in the book, I heartily suggest you use a Windows 8 machine or Windows Server 2012 as your GPMC management machine. If you need to, however, a Windows 7 machine will do in a pinch, but there are some neat things you cannot do with a Windows 7 management machine.

Again, I recommend against using any of the older GPMCs. If you positively cannot use a Windows 8 or Windows 7 machine as your management station, and you must limp along with a Windows Vista RTM, Windows XP, or Windows Server 2003 machine, you can.

But know that you won't get the full experience, and your screen might look different from my screen shots.

Read Chapter 6 for the full implications of being forced to use an older management machine.

If You Must Use a Windows Vista RTM Machine On your Windows Vista machine, click Start, and in the Start Search prompt, type the `GPMC.MSC` command. With Windows Vista RTM, the GPMC will just fire right up.

If You Must Use a Windows Vista/SP1 (or SP2) and RSAT Machine At last check, Vista's RSAT was found at `http://tinyurl.com/3cch2h`. This is preferred over the "in the box" GPMC that came with Windows Vista RTM.

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If You Must Use a Windows XP or Windows Server 2003 Management Station Now, what if you really, really cannot use a Windows 7 or, heck, even a Windows Vista or Windows Server 2008 management station? Well, then, sounds like you're stuck with Windows XP or Windows Server 2003. If you're being forced to use Windows XP or Windows Server 2003 as your management station, you can download the older GPMC for free from `http://tinyurl.com/566ru`.

To be honest, I don't know how much longer they'll maintain the original GPMC. I wouldn't be surprised if, some time soon, the only GPMC available will be inside the RSAT packages for Windows Vista and Windows 7. Again, you can install this older GPMC (downloaded as `GPMC.MSI`) on either Windows 2003 or Windows XP with at least SP1.

Creating a One-Stop-Shop MMC

As you'll see, the GPMC is a fairly comprehensive Group Policy management tool. But the problem is that right now the GPMC and the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-ins are, well, separate tools that each do a specific job. They're not integrated to allow you to work on both Users *and* Group Policy at the same time.

Often, you'll want to change a Group Policy linked to an OU and then move computers to that OU. Unfortunately, you can't do so from the GPMC; you must return to Active Directory Users and Computers to finish the task. This can get frustrating quickly. But that's the deal.

As a result, my preference is to create a custom MMC that shows both the Active Directory Users and Computers and GPMC in a one-stop-shop view. You can see what I mean in Figure 1.8.

You might be wondering at this point, "So, Jeremy, what are the steps I need in order to create this unified MMC console you've so neatly described and shown in Figure 1.8?"

Just click Start and type **`MMC`** at the Search prompt. Then add in both the Active Directory Users and Computers and Group Policy Management snap-ins, as shown in Figure 1.9.



You won't need the Group Policy Management Editor (which allows you to edit one Group Policy Object at a time), the Group Policy Object Editor (for Local Group Policy), or the Group Policy Starter GPO Editor (which we use in Chapter 2).

Once you have added both snap-ins to your console, you'll have a near-unified view of most of what you need at your fingertips. Both Active Directory Users and Computers and the GPMC can create and delete OUs. Both tools also allow administrators to delegate permissions to others to manage Group Policy, but that's where the two tools' functionality overlap ends.

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FIGURE 1.8 Use the MMC to create a unified console.

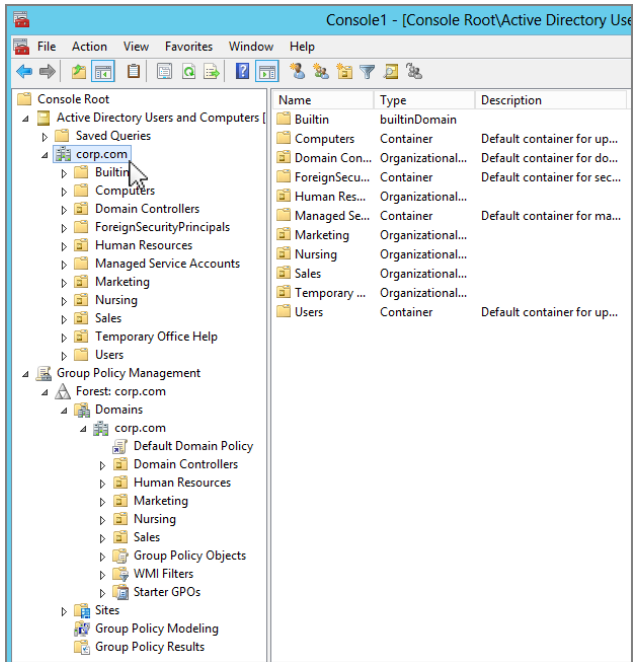
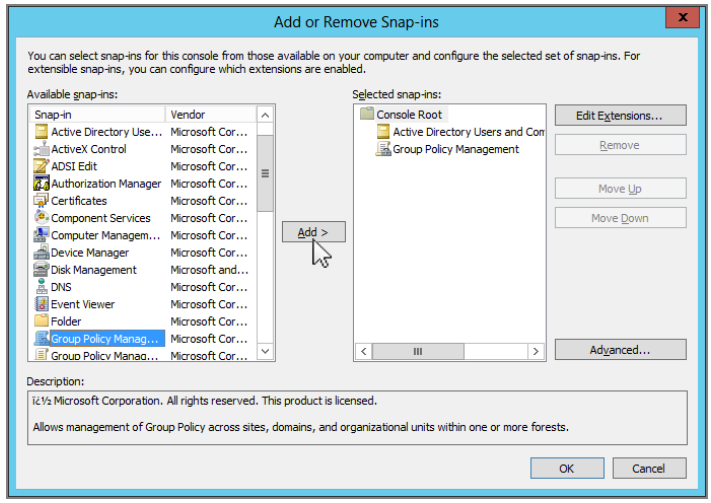


FIGURE 1.9 Add Active Directory Users and Computers and Group Policy Management to your custom view.



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The GPMC won't show you the actual users and computer objects inside the OU, so deleting an OU from within the GPMC is dicey at best because you can't be sure of what's inside!

You can choose to add other snaps-ins too, of course, including Active Directory Sites and Services or anything else you think is useful. The illustrations in the rest of this book will show both snap-ins loaded in this configuration. I suggest you save your "one-stop shop" to the desktop and give it catchy name so you can quickly find it later when you need to.

Group Policy 101 and Active Directory

Let's start with some basics to ensure that things are running smoothly. For most of the examples in this book, you'll be able to get by with just the one Domain Controller and one or two workstations that participate in the domain, for verifying that your changes took place.



For the examples in this book, I'll refer to our sample Domain Controller, DC01, which is part of my example Corp.com domain. For these examples, you can choose to rename the Default-First-Site-Name site or not—your choice.

Again, I encourage you to try these examples in your test lab and not to try them directly on your production network. This will help you avoid a CLM (career-limiting move).

For our examples, we'll assume you're using WIN8MANAGEMENT as your management station, which is a Windows 8 and RSAT machine.

Active Directory Users and Computers vs. GPMC

The main job of Active Directory Users and Computers is to give you an Active Directory object–centric view of your domain. Active Directory Users and Computers lets you deal with users, computers, groups, contacts, some of the Flexible Single Master Operations (FSMO) roles, and delegation of control over user accounts as well as change the domain mode and define advanced security and auditing inside Active Directory. You can also create OUs and move users and computers around inside those OUs. Other administrators can then drill down inside Active Directory Users and Computers into an OU and see the computers, groups, contacts, and so on that you've moved to those OUs.

But the GPMC has one main job: to provide you with a Group Policy–centric view of all you control. All the OUs that you see in Active Directory Users and Computers are visible in the GPMC. Think about it—it's the same Active Directory behind the scenes "storing" those details about the OU and its contents.

However, the GPMC just doesn't have a way to "view" the users, computers, contacts, and such. When you drill down into an OU inside the GPMC, you'll see but one thing: the GPOs that affect the objects inside the OU.

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In Figure 1.8, you were able to see the Active Directory Users and Computers view as well as the GPMC view—rolled into one MMC that we created earlier. Even though it's not super-obvious from the screen shot, the Active Directory Users and Computers view of an OU and the GPMC view of the same OU are radically different. For instance, in Figure 1.8 I've added (for the sake of this discussion) an OU called **Temporary Office Help** and some other OUs too for fun.

When focused at a site, a domain, or an OU within the GPMC, you see only the GPOs that affect that level in Active Directory. You don't see the same "stuff" that Active Directory Users and Computers sees, such as users, computers, groups, or contacts.

The basic overlap in the two tools is the ability to create and delete OUs. If you add or delete an OU in either tool, you need to refresh the other tool by pressing F5 to see the update. For instance, in Figure 1.8 you could see that my Active Directory has several OUs, including one named **Temporary Office Help**.



Deleting an OU from inside the GPMC is generally a bad idea. Because you cannot see the Active Directory objects inside the OU (such as users and computers), you don't know how many objects you're about to delete. So be careful!

If I delete the **Temporary Office Help** OU in Active Directory Users and Computers, the change is not reflected in the GPMC window until it's refreshed.

And vice versa.

So, let's summarize with three key points:

- Understanding that the two tools are "separate" and work on the same underlying database is key.
- Understanding that what you do in one tool (e.g. delete an OU) affects the other tool (because it's affecting the same underlying database) is also key.
- The final key is realizing that you will need to occasionally "refresh" the view of each tool. This is because other administrators might be "doing stuff" to the GPOs and/or Active Directory user accounts. You won't see their changes until you refresh *your* view.

Adjusting the View within the GPMC

The GPMC lets you view as much or as little of your Active Directory as you like. By default, you view only your own forest and domain. You can optionally add in the ability to see the sites in your forest as well as the ability to see other domains in your forest or domains in other forests, although these views might not be the best for seeing what you have control over.

Here's how to view the various other items you may need to within the GPMC:

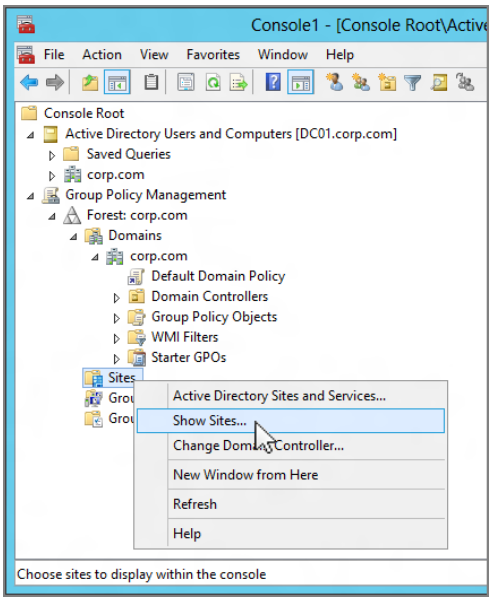
Viewing Sites in the GPMC When you create GPOs, you won't often create GPOs that affect sites. The designers of the GPMC seem to agree; it's a bit of a chore to apply GPOs

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to sites. To do so, you need to link an *existing* GPO to a site. You'll see how to do this a bit later in this chapter.

However, you first need to expose the site objects in Active Directory. To do so, right-click the Sites object in GPMC, choose Show Sites from the context menu (see Figure 1.10), and then click the check box next to each site you want to expose.

FIGURE 1.10 You need to expose the Active Directory sites before you can link GPOs to them.



In our first example, we'll use the site level of Active Directory to deploy our first Group Policy Object. At this point, go ahead and enable the Default-First-Site so that you can have it ready for use in our own experiments.

Viewing Other Domains in the GPMC To see other domains in your forest, drill down to the Forest folder in Group Policy Management, right-click Domains, choose Show Domains, and select the other available domains in your forest. Each domain will now appear at the same hierarchical level in the GPMC.

Viewing Other Forests in the GPMC To see other forests, right-click the root (Group Policy Management) and choose Add Forest from the context menu. You'll need to type the name of the Active Directory forest you want to add. If you want to add or subtract domains within that new forest, follow the instructions in the preceding paragraph.

Now that we've adjusted our view to see the domains and forests we want, let's examine how to manipulate our GPOs and GPO links.

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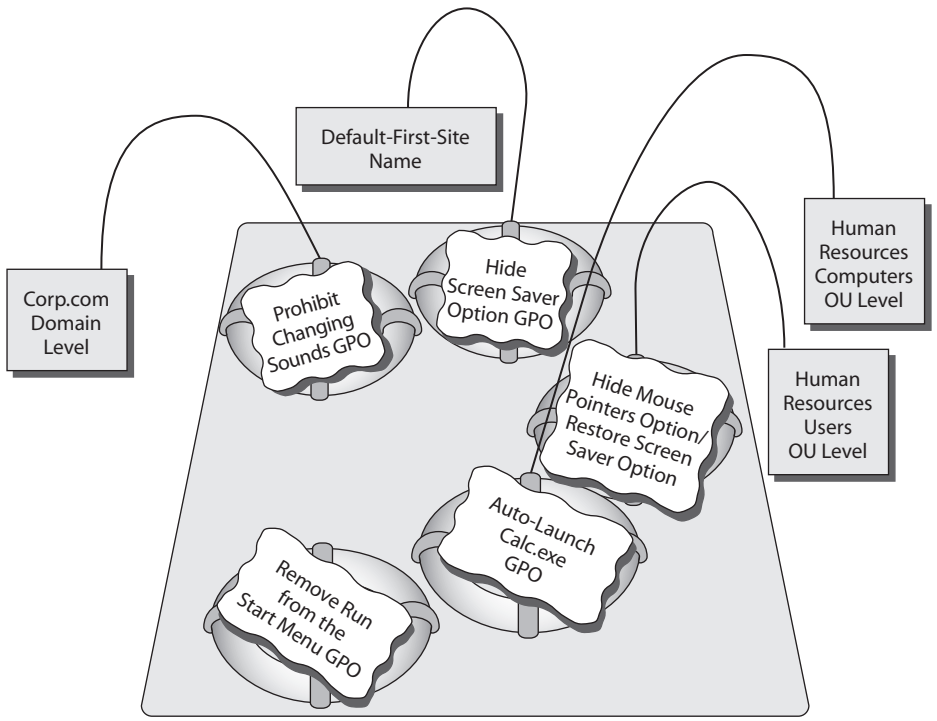
You can add forests with which you do not have a trust. However, GPMC defaults will not display these domains as a safety mechanism. To turn off the safety, choose View ➢ Options to open the Options dialog box. In the General tab, clear Enable Trust Detection and click OK.

The GPMC-centric View

As I stated earlier, one of the fundamental concepts of Group Policy is that the GPOs *themselves* live in the "swimming pool" inside the domain. Then, when you want to utilize a GPO from that swimming pool against a level in Active Directory, you simply link a GPO to that level.

Figure 1.11 shows what our swimming pool will eventually look like when we're done with the examples in this chapter.

FIGURE 1.11 Imagine your about-to-be-leveraged GPOs as just hanging out in the swimming pool of the domain.

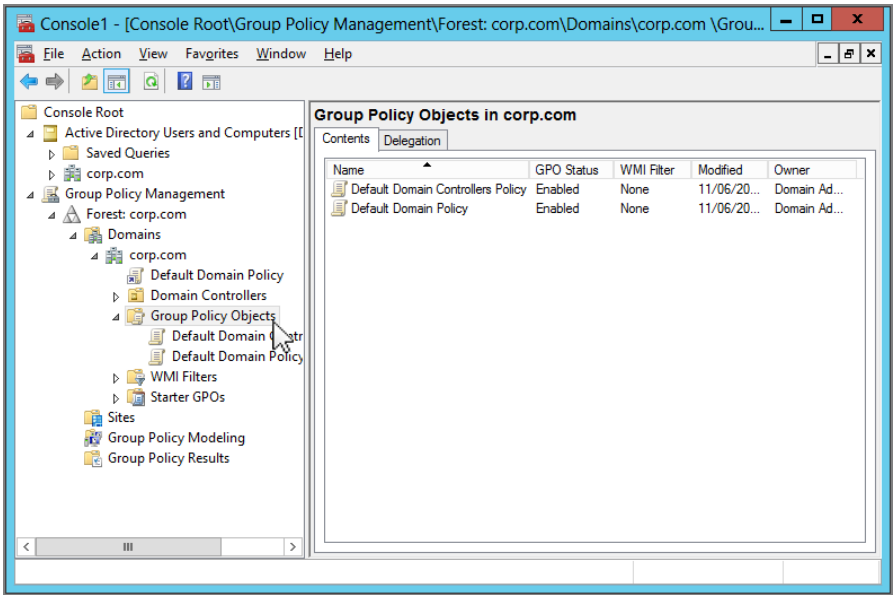


The Corp.com GPO Swimming Pool

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Our swimming pool will be full of GPOs, with various levels in Active Directory "linked" to those GPOs. To that end, you can drill down, right now, to see the representation of the swimming pool. It's there, waiting for you. Click Group Policy Management ➢ Forest ➢ Do mains ➢ Corp.com ➢ Group Policy Objects to see all the GPOs that will exist in the domain by the time we're done (see Figure 1.12).

FIGURE 1.12 The Group Policy Objects folder highlighted here is the representation of the swimming pool of the domain that contains your actual GPOs.





If you're just getting started, it's not likely you'll have more than the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO and "Default Domain Policy" GPO. That's okay. You'll start getting more GPOs soon enough. Oh, and for now, please don't modify the default GPOs. They're a bit special and are covered in great detail in Chapter 8.

All GPOs in the domain are represented in the Group Policy Objects folder. As you can see, when the **Temporary Office Help** OU is shown within the GPMC, a relationship exists between the OU and the "Hide Desktop Settings Option" GPO. That relationship is the tether to the GPO in the swimming pool—the GPO link back to "Hide Desktop Settings Option." You can see this linked relationship because the "Hide Desktop Settings Option" icon inside **Temporary Office Help** has a little arrow icon, signifying the link back to the actual GPO in the domain. The same is true for the "Default Domain Policy," which is linked at the domain level, but the actual GPO is placed below the Group Policy Objects folder.

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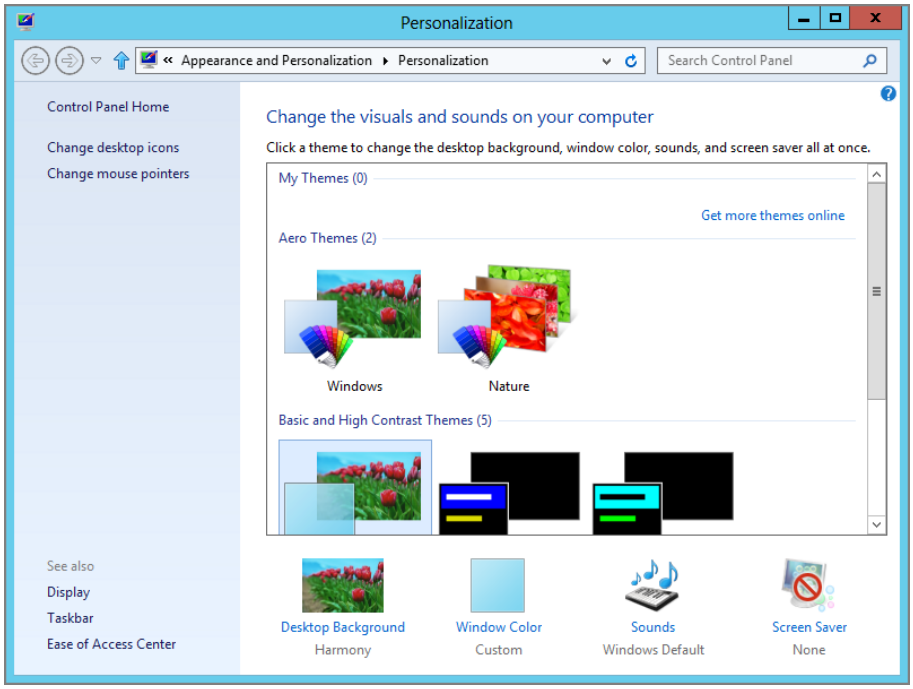
Our Own Group Policy Examples

Now that you've got a grip on honing your view within the GPMC, let's take it for a quick spin around the block with some examples!

For this series of examples, we're going after the users who keep fiddling with their display doo-dads in Windows 8.

If you want to see these examples in action using Windows 8, start out on WIN8 by looking at the "Change the visuals and sounds on your computer" page, which is located by right-clicking the Desktop and choosing Personalize. In the left column, you'll see items including "Change desktop icons" and "Change mouse pointers." In the bottom section, you'll see several entries, including Desktop Background, Window Color, Sounds, and Screen Saver, as shown in Figure 1.13.

FIGURE 1.13 The Windows 8 Personalization page—unconfigured by Group Policy



For our first use of Group Policy, we're going to produce four "edicts" (for dramatic effect, you should stand on your desk and loudly proclaim these edicts with a thick British accent):

- At the site level, there will be no ability to change screen savers.
- At the domain level, there will be no ability to change Windows' sounds.

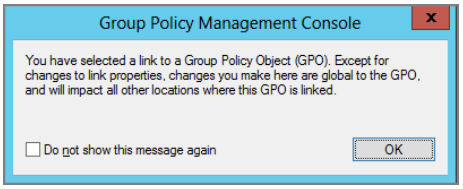
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- At the **Human Resources Users** OU level, there will be no way to change the mouse pointers. And, while we're at it, let's bring back the ability to change screen savers!
- At the **Human Resources Computers** OU, we'll make it so whenever anyone uses a Human Resources computer, `calc.exe` automatically launches after login.

Following along with these concrete examples will reinforce the concepts presented earlier. Additionally, they are used throughout the remainder of this chapter and the book.

Understanding GPMC's Link Warning

As you work through the examples, you'll do a lot of clicking around. When you click a GPO link the first time, you'll get this message:



This message is trying to convey an important sentiment—that is, multiple levels in Active Directory may be linked back and use the exact same GPO. The idea is that multiple levels of Active Directory could use the exact same Group Policy Object contained inside the Group Policy Objects container—but just be linked back to it.

What if you modify the policy settings by right-clicking a policy link and choosing Edit from the context menu? All instances in Active Directory that link to that GPO embrace the new settings. If this is a fear, you might want to create another GPO and then link it to the level in Active Directory you want. More properties are affected by this warning, and we'll explore them in Chapter 5, "Group Policy Preferences."

If you've squelched this message by selecting "Do not show this message again," you can get it back. In the GPMC in the menus, choose View ➢ Options and select the General tab, then select "Show confirmation dialog box to distinguish between GPOs and GPO links" and click OK.

More about Linking and the Group Policy Objects Container

The GPMC is a fairly flexible tool. Indeed, it permits the administrator to perform many tasks in different ways. One thing you'll do quite a lot in your travels with the GPMC is

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create your own Group Policy Objects. Again, GPOs live in a container within Active Directory and are represented within the Group Policy Objects container (the swimming pool) inside the domain (seen in Figure 1.11, earlier in this chapter). Any levels of Active Directory—site, domain, or OU—simply link back to the GPOs hanging out in the Group Policy Objects container.

To apply Group Policy to a level in Active Directory using the GPMC, you have two options:

- Create the GPOs in the Group Policy Objects container first. Then, while focused at the level you want to command in Active Directory (site, domain, or OU), manually add a link to the GPO that is in the Group Policy Objects container.
- While focused at the level you want to command in Active Directory (domain or OU), create the GPOs in the Group Policy Objects container and automatically create the link. This link is created at the level you're currently focused at *back* to the GPO in the Group Policy Objects container.

Which is the correct way to go? Both are perfectly acceptable because both are doing the same thing.

In both cases the GPO itself does not "live" at the level in Active Directory at which you're focused. Rather, the GPO itself "lives" in the Group Policy Objects container. The link back to the GPO inside the Group Policy Objects container is what makes the relationship between the GPO inside the Group Policy Objects container swimming pool and the level in Active Directory you want to command.

To get the hang of this, let's work through some examples. First, let's create our first GPO in the Group Policy Objects folder. Follow these steps:

1. Launch the GPMC. Click Start, and then in the search box, type **`GPMC.MSC`**.
2. Traverse down by clicking Group Policy Management ➢ Forest ➢ Domains ➢ Corp.com ➢ Group Policy Objects.
3. Right-click the Group Policy Objects folder and choose New from the context menu, as shown in Figure 1.14, to open the New GPO dialog box.
4. Let's name our first edict, er, GPO, something descriptive, such as "Hide Screen Saver Option."
5. Once the name is entered, you'll see the new GPO listed in the swimming pool. Right-click the GPO and choose Edit, as shown in Figure 1.15, to open the Group Policy Management Editor.
6. To hide the Screen Saver option, drill down by clicking User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Control Panel ➢ Personalization. Double-click the **Prevent changing screen saver** policy setting to open it. Select the Enabled setting, and click OK.
7. Close the Group Policy Management Editor.

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FIGURE 1.14 You create your first GPO in the Group Policy Objects container by right-clicking and choosing New.

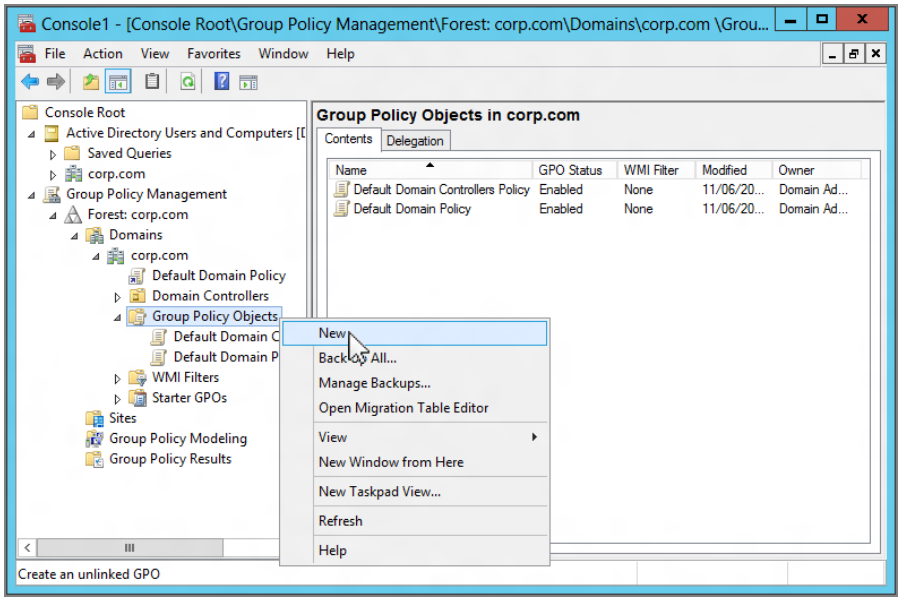
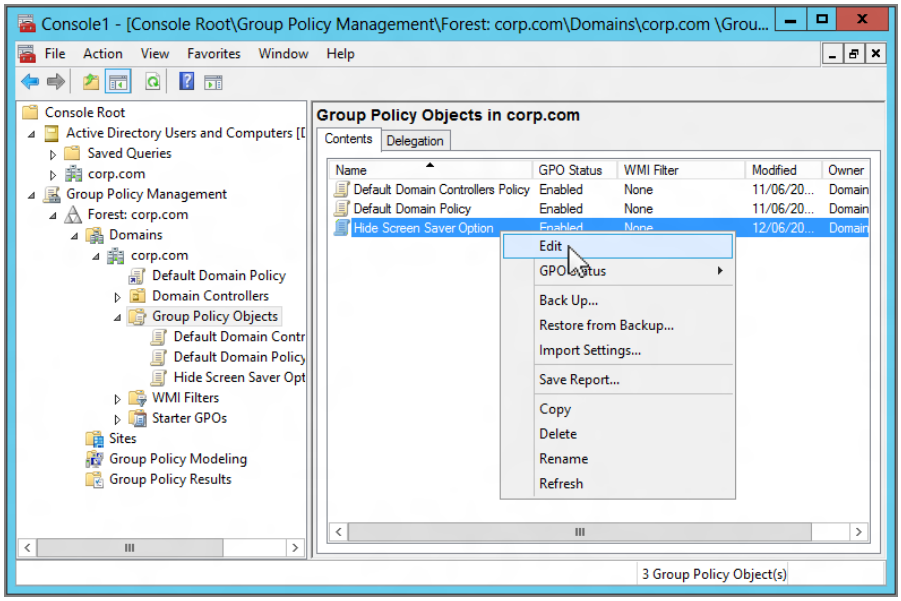


FIGURE 1.15 You can right-click the GPO in the Group Policy Objects container and choose Edit from the context menu to open the Group Policy Management Editor.



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Note that in earlier iterations of the GPMC, this setting was named differently and placed in another node. It used to be called **Hide Screen Saver Tab** and was located in the Display node within Control Panel. As you can see, as the operating system changes, so must the GPMC. Which is why it's pretty important to always use the "latest, greatest" GPMC, as we are doing in this book.

Understanding Our Actions

Now that we have this "Hide Screen Saver Option" edict, er, GPO floating around in the Group Policy Objects container—in the representation of the swimming pool of the domain—what have we done? Not a whole lot, actually, other than create some bits inside Active Directory and on the Domain Controllers. By creating new GPOs in the Group Policy Objects folder, we haven't inherently forced our desires on *any* level in Active Directory—site, domain, or OU.

To make a level in Active Directory accept our will, we need to *link* this new Group Policy Object to an existing level. Only then will our will be accepted and embraced. Let's do that now.

Applying a Group Policy Object to the Site Level

The least-often-used level of Group Policy application is at the site. This is because it's got the broadest stroke but the bluntest application. And more and more organizations use high-speed links everywhere, so it's not easy to separate computers into individual sites because (in some organizations) Active Directory is set up to see the network as just one big site!

Additionally, since Active Directory states that only members of the Enterprise Administrators (EAs) can modify sites and site links, it's equally true that only EAs (by default) can add and manipulate GPOs at the site level.



When a tree or a forest contains more than one domain, only the EAs and the Domain Administrators (DAs) of the root domain can create and modify sites and site links. When multiple domains exist, DAs in domains other than the root domain cannot create sites or site links (or site-level GPOs).

However, site GPOs might come in handy on occasion. For instance, you might want to set up site-level GPO definitions for network-specific settings, such as Internet Explorer proxy settings or an IP security policy for sensitive locations. Setting up site-based settings is useful if you have one building (set up explicitly as an Active Directory site) that has a particular or unique network configuration. You might choose to modify the Internet Explorer proxy settings if this building has a unique proxy server. Or, in the case of IP security, perhaps this facility has particularly sensitive information, such as confidential records or payroll information.

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Therefore, if you're not an EA (or a DA of the root domain), it's likely you'll never get to practice this exercise outside the test lab. In upcoming chapters I'll show you how to delegate these rights to other administrators, like OU administrators.

For now, we'll work with a basic example to get the feel of the Group Policy Management Editor.

We already stood on our desks and loudly declared that there will be no Screen Saver options at our one default site. The good news is that we've already done two-thirds of what we need to do to make that site accept our will: we exposed the sites we want to manage, and we created the "Hide Screen Saver Option" GPO in the Group Policy Objects container.



Implementing GPOs linked to sites can have a substantial impact on your logon times and WAN (wide area network) traffic if not performed correctly. For more information, see Chapter 7 in the section, "Group Policy Objects from a Site Perspective."

Now all we need do is to tether the GPO we created to the site with a GPO link.

To remove the Screen Saver option using the Group Policy Management Editor at the site level, follow these steps:

1. Inside the GPMC snap-in, drill down by clicking the Group Policy Management folder, the Forest folder, and the Sites folder.
2. Find the site to which you want to deliver the policy. If you have only one site, it is likely called Default-First-Site-Name.
3. Right-click the site and choose "Link an Existing GPO," as shown in Figure 1.16.
4. Now you can select the "Hide Screen Saver Option" GPO from the list of GPOs in the Group Policy Objects container within the domain.

Once you have chosen the GPO, it will be linked to the site.

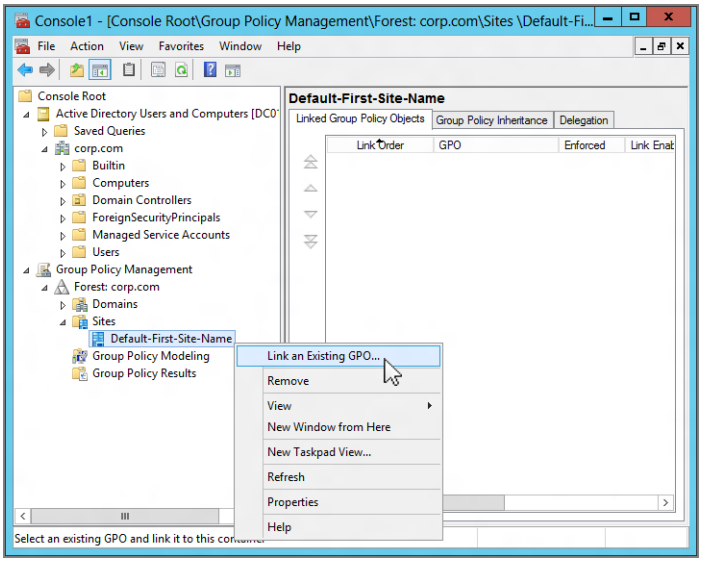
Again, there is a good reason why GPOs for sites must be pre-created. Since Sites does not belong to a specific domain but rather the forest, you cannot assume which "domain swimming pool" a particular GPO should be added to. By creating them this way, you know which domain you created them in first, and then to what site you want them linked.



Did you notice that there was no "Are You Sure You Really Want To Do This?" warning or anything similar? The GPMC trusts that you set up the GPO correctly. If you create GPOs with incorrect settings and/or link them to the wrong level in Active Directory, you can make boo-boos on a grand scale. Again, this is why you want to try any setting you want to deploy in a test lab environment first.

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FIGURE 1.16 Once you have your first GPO designed, you can link it to your site.



Verifying Your Changes at the Site Level

Now, log onto any workstation or server that falls within the boundaries of the site to which you applied the sitewide GPO. If you didn't change any of the defaults, you should be able to log onto any computer in the domain (say, WIN8) as any user you have defined—even the administrator of the domain.

By right-clicking the Desktop and selecting Personalize, you'll see that the Screen Saver option is, well, if not "gone" exactly, at least grayed out and cannot be selected, as shown in Figure 1.17.



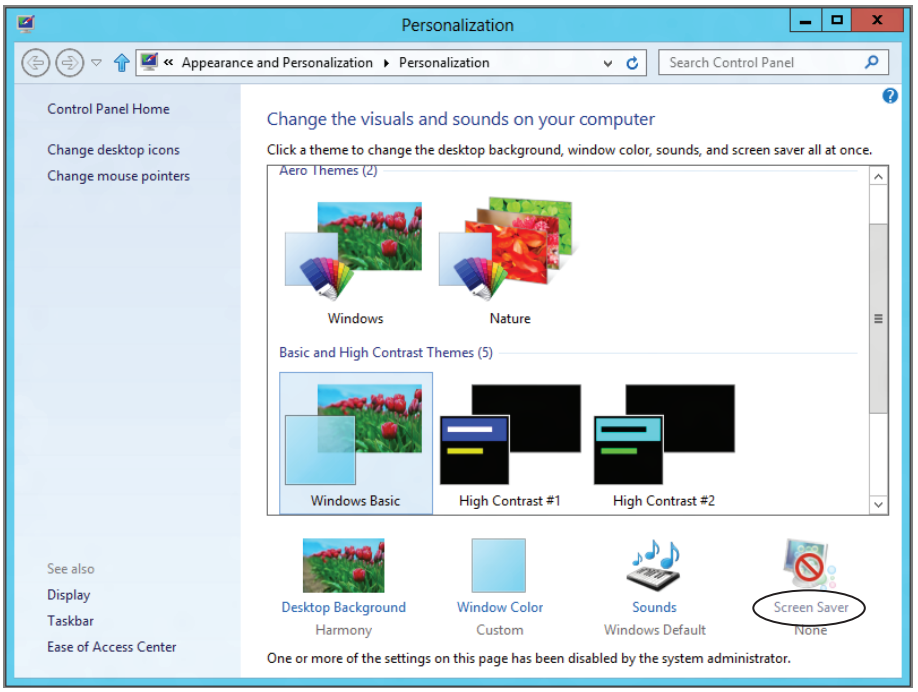
Don't panic if you do not see the changes reflected the first time you log on. See Chapter 3, "Group Policy Processing Behavior Essentials," in the section, "Background Refresh Policy Processing," to find out how to encourage changes to appear. To see the Screen Saver tab disappear right now, log off and log back on. The policy should take effect.

This demonstration should prove how powerful Group Policy is, not only because everyone at the site is affected, but more specifically because administrators are not immune to Group Policy effects. Administrators are not immune because they are automatically members in the Authenticated Users security group. (You can modify this behavior with the techniques explored in Chapter 3.)

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FIGURE 1.17 In Windows 8 the Screen Saver entry on the Personalization page is disabled (grayed out). Because it's hard to see in print, we've added a little circle for emphasis.



Applying Group Policy Objects to the Domain Level

At the domain level, we want to deliver an edict that says that the Sounds option in the Windows 8 Personalization page should be removed.

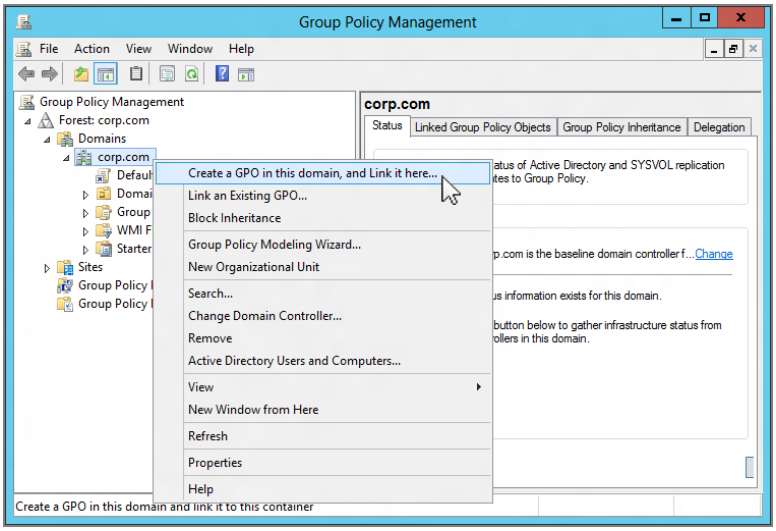
Active Directory domains allow only members of the Domain Administrators group the ability to create and link Group Policy directly on the domain level. Therefore, if you're not a DA (or a member of the EA group), or you don't get delegated the right, it's likely that you'll never get to practice this exercise outside the test lab. (A bit later we'll talk more about how to give others besides Domain Admins rights to create and link GPOs.)

To apply the edict, follow these steps:

1. In the GPMC, drill down by clicking Group Policy Management ➢ Forest ➢ Corp.com.
2. Right-click the domain name to see the available options, as shown in Figure 1.18.

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FIGURE 1.18 At the domain level, you can create the GPO in the Group Policy Objects container and then immediately link to the GPO from here.



"Create a GPO in This Domain, and Link It Here" vs. "Link an Existing GPO"

In the previous example, we forced the site level to embrace our "Hide Screen Saver Option" edict. First, we created the GPO in the Group Policy Objects folder, and then in another step we linked the GPO to the site level. However, at the domain level (and, as you're about to see, the OU level), we can take care of both steps at once via the "Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here" command. (Note, in previous versions of the GPMC, this was confusingly called "Create And Link A GPO Here." Being a grammar snob, this was a personal wish of mine to have clarified, and I'm happy to see Microsoft agreed and corrected it.)

This command tells the GPMC to create a new GPO in the Group Policy Objects folder and then automatically link the new GPO back to this focused level of Active Directory. This is a time-saving step so we don't have to dive down into the Group Policy Objects folder first and then create the link back to the Active Directory level.

So why is the "Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here" option possible only at the domain and OU level and not the site level? Because Group Policy Objects linked to sites can often cause excessive bandwidth troubles when the old-school way of doing things is used. With that in mind, the GPMC interface makes sure that when you work with GPOs that affect sites, you're consciously choosing from *which* domain the GPO is being linked.

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Don't panic when you see all the possible options. We'll hit them all in due time; right now we're interested in the first two: "Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here" and "Link an Existing GPO."

Since you're focused at the domain level, you are prompted for the name of a new Group Policy Object when you right-click and choose "Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here." For this one, type a descriptive name, such as "Prohibit Changing Sounds." Your new "Prohibit Changing Sounds" GPO is created in the Group Policy Objects container and, automatically, a link is created at the domain level from the GPO to the domain.



Take a moment to look in the Group Policy "swimming pool" for your new GPO. Simply drill down through Group Policy Management ➢ Forest ➢ Domains ➢ Corp.com and locate the Group Policy Objects note. Look for the new "Prohibit Changing Sounds" GPO.

Right-click the link "Prohibit Changing Sounds" (or the GPO itself) and choose Edit to open the Group Policy Management Editor. To make your wish come true and affect the Windows 8 Personalization page, drill down through User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Control Panel ➢ Personalization, and double-click **Prevent changing sounds**. Change the setting from Not Configured to Enabled, and click OK. Close the Group Policy Management Editor to return to the GPMC.

Note that the policy setting will only affect Windows 7 and later, so any Windows XP machines (if you have any) will ignore the policy setting.

Verifying Your Changes at the Domain Level

Now, log on as any user in the domain. You can log onto any computer in the domain (say, WIN8) as any user you have defined—even the administrator of the domain.

On WIN8, right-click the Desktop and click Personalize.

You'll see (in your tests) that the Sounds area is grayed out, as seen in Figure 1.19. Well, you might not be able to see it, exactly, in Figure 1.19, but, trust me, it's "locked out" for users.

Once again, administrators are not immune to Group Policy effects. You can change this behavior, as you'll see in Chapter 2.

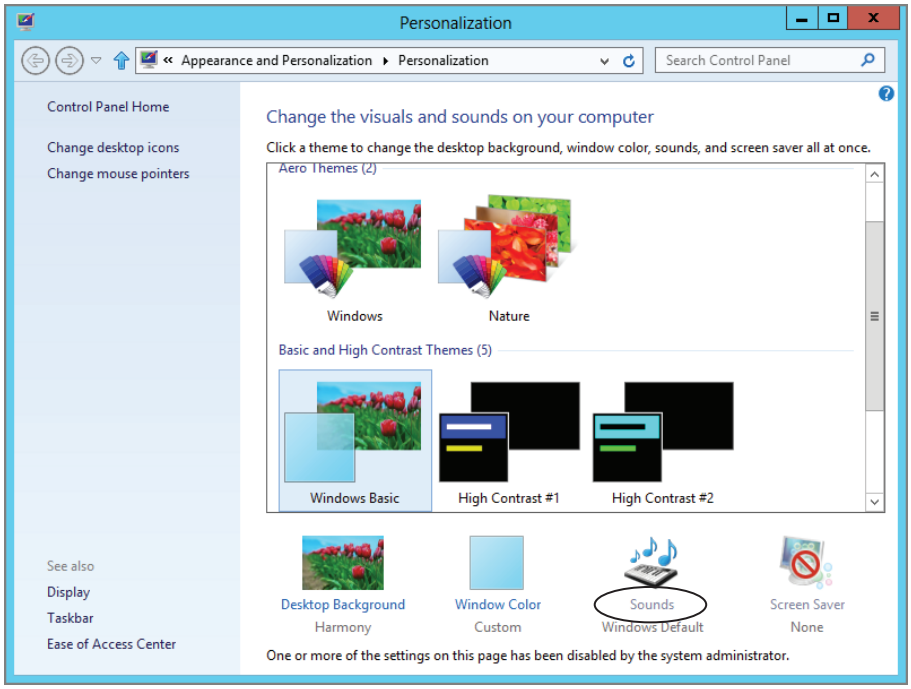
Applying Group Policy Objects to the OU Level

OUs are wonderful tools for delegating away unpleasant administrative duties, such as password resets or modifying group memberships. But that's only half their purpose. The other half is to be able to apply Group Policy.

You'll likely find yourself making most Group Policy additions and changes at the OU level, because that's where you have the most flexibility and the OU is the most refined instrument to affect users. Once OU administrators become comfortable in their surroundings, they want to harness the power of Group Policy.

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FIGURE 1.19 The Sounds area is now grayed out because the user is affected by the domain-level policy. We've added a little circle for emphasis.



Preparing to Delegate Control

To create a GPO at the OU level, you must first create the OU and a plan to delegate. For the examples in this book, we'll create three OUs that look like this:

- **Human Resources**
  - **Human Resources Users**
  - **Human Resources Computers**

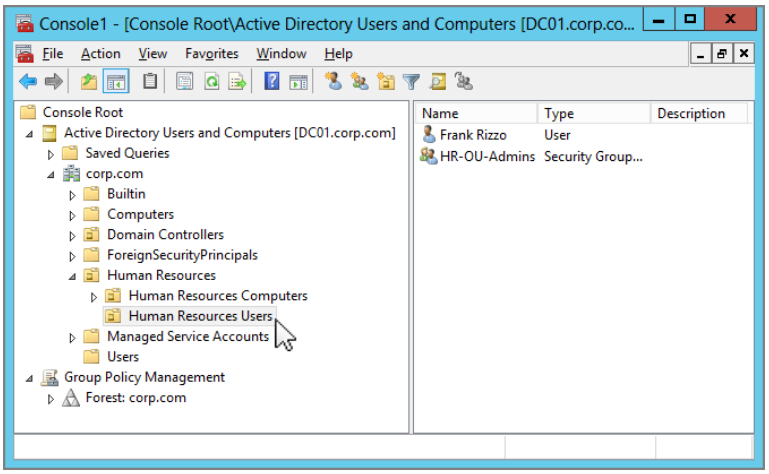
Having separate OUs for your users and computers is a good idea—for both delegation of rights and GPO design. Microsoft considers this a best practice. In the **Human Resources Users** OU in our Corp.com domain, we'll create and leverage an Active Directory security group to do our dirty work. We'll name this group HR-OU-Admins and put our first users inside the HR-OU-Admins security group. We'll then delegate the appropriate rights necessary for them to use the power of GPOs.

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To create the **Human Resources Users** OU using your WIN8MANAGEMENT machine, follow these steps:

1. Earlier, you created a "unified console" where you housed both Active Directory Users and Computer and the GPMC. Simply use Active Directory Users and Computers, right-click the domain name, and choose New ➢ Organizational Unit, which will allow you to enter a new OU name. Enter **Human Resources** as the name. (Note that newer versions of Active Directory Users and Computers will ask you if you want to "Protect container from accidental deletion." It's your choice. I typically deselect the check box.)
2. Inside the **Human Resources** OU, create two more OUs—**Human Resources Computers** and **Human Resources Users**, as shown in Figure 1.20.

FIGURE 1.20 When you complete all these steps, your **Human Resources** OU should have a **Human Resources Users** OU and **Human Resources Computers** OU. In the users' side, put Frank Rizzo and the HR-OU-Admins.





Alternatively, you can create the OU in the GPMC. Just right-click the domain and choose New Organizational Unit from the context menu.

To create the HR-OU-Admins group, follow these steps:

1. In Active Directory Users and Computers, right-click the new **Human Resources Users** OU and choose New ➢ Group.
2. Create the new group HR-OU-Admins as a new Global Security group.

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To create the first user to go inside HR-OU-Admins, follow these steps:

1. In Active Directory Users and Computers, right-click the **Human Resources Users** OU and choose New ➢ User.
2. Name the user **Frank Rizzo**, with an account name of **frizzo,** and click Next.
3. Modern domains require a complex password for a user. Again, my suggested password is p@ssw0rd. That's a lowercase *p*, the at sign, an *s*, an *s*, a *w*, a zero, then *r*, and *d*.
4. Finish and close the wizard.

If you're following along, Frank Rizzo's login will be `frizzo@corp.com`.

Easily Manage New Users and Computers

The Computers folder and Users folder in Active Directory Users and Computers are *not* OUs. They are generic *containers*. You'll notice that they are not present when you're using the GPMC to view Active Directory. Because they are generic containers (and not OUs), you cannot link Group Policy Objects to them. Of course, these objects will receive GPOs if linked to the domain, because the containers are still *in* the domain. They just aren't OUs in the domain.

These folders have two purposes:

- If you ever did an upgrade from NT 4 domains to Active Directory, these User and Computer accounts would wind up in these folders. (Administrators are then supposed to move the accounts into OUs.)
- The two folders are the default location where older tools drop new accounts when creating new users and computers. Additionally, command-line tools, such as `net user` and `net group`, will add accounts to these two folders. Similarly, the Computers folder is the default location for any new client workstation or server that joins the domain. The same goes when you create computer accounts using the `net computer` command.

So, these seem like decent "holding pens" for these kinds of objects. But ultimately, you don't want your users or computers to reside in these folders for very long—you want them to end up in OUs. That's where the action is because you can apply Group Policy to OUs, not to these folders! Yeah, sure, these users and computers are affected by site- and domain-level GPOs. But the action is at the OU level, and you want your computer and user objects to be placed in OUs as fast as possible—not sitting around in these generic Computers and Users folders.

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To that end, domains that are at least at the "Windows 2003 functional level" have two tools to redirect the default location of new users and computers to the OUs of your choice. For example, suppose you want all new computers to go to a **NewComputers** OU and all new users to go to a **NewUsers** OU. And you want to link several GPOs to the **NewUsers** and **NewComputers** OUs to ensure that new accounts immediately have some baseline level of security, restriction, or protection. Without a little magic, new user accounts created using older tools won't automatically be placed there.

Starting with Windows 2003 Active Directory, Microsoft provided `REDIRUSR` and `REDIRCMP` commands that take a distinguished name, like this:

```
REDIRCMP ou=newcomputers,dc=corp,dc=com and/or
REDIRUSR ou=newusers,dc=corp,dc=com
```

Now if you link GPOs to these OUs, your new accounts will get the Group Policy Objects dictating settings to them at an OU level. This will come in handy when users and computers aren't specifically created in their final destination OUs.

To learn more about these tools, see the Microsoft Knowledge Base article 324949 at `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/324949`.

To add Frank Rizzo to the HR-OU-Admins group, follow these steps:

1. Double-click the HR-OU-Admins group.
2. Click the Members tab.
3. Add Frank Rizzo.

When it's all complete, your OU structure with your first user and group should look like Figure 1.20, shown previously.

Delegating Control for Group Policy Management

You've created the **Human Resources** OU, which contains the **Human Resources Users** OU and the **Human Resources Computers** OU and the HR-OU-Admins security group. Now, put Frank inside the HR-OU-Admins group, and you're ready to delegate control.

Performing Your First Delegation

You can delegate control to use Group Policy in two ways: using Active Directory Users and Computers and using the GPMC.



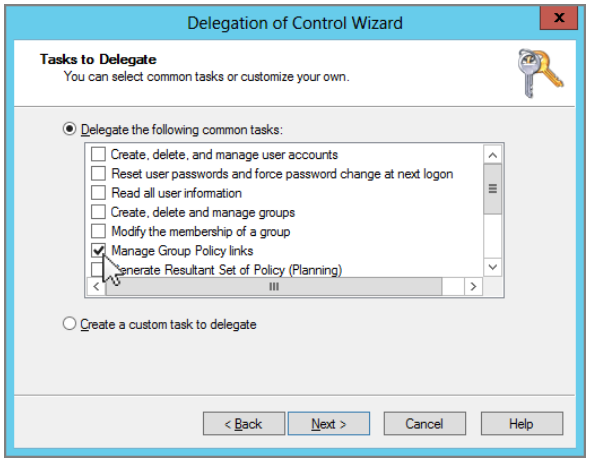
For this first example, we'll kick it old school and do it the Active Directory Users and Computers way. Then, in Chapter 2, I'll demonstrate how to delegate control using the GPMC.

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To delegate control for Group Policy management, follow these steps:

1. In Active Directory Users and Computers, right-click the top-level **Human Resources** OU you created and choose Delegate Control from the context menu to start the "Delegation of Control Wizard."
2. Click Next to get past the wizard introduction screen.
3. You'll be asked to select users and/or groups. Click Add, add the HR-OU-Admins group, and click Next to open the "Tasks to Delegate" screen, as shown in Figure 1.21.

FIGURE 1.21 Select the Manage Group Policy Links task.



4. Click Manage Group Policy Links, and then click Next.
5. At the wizard review screen, click Finish.



You might want to click some or all the other check boxes as well, but for this example, only "Manage Group Policy Links" is required. Avoid selecting "Generate Resultant Set of Policy (Planning)" and "Generate Resultant Set of Policy (Logging)" at this time. You'll see where these options come into play in Chapter 2.



The "Manage Group Policy Links" delegation assigns the user or group Read and Write access over the `gPLink` and `gPOptions` properties for that level. To see or modify these permissions by hand, open Active Directory Users and Computers and choose View ➢ Advanced Features. If later you want to remove a delegated permission, it's a little challenging. To locate the permission that you set, right-click the delegated object (such as OU), click the Properties tab, click the Security tab, choose Advanced, and dig around until you come across the permission you want to remove. Finally, delete the corresponding access control entry (ACE).

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Adding a User to the Server Operators Group (Just for This Book)

Under normal conditions, nobody but Domain Administrators, Enterprise Administrators, or Server Operators can walk up to Domain Controllers and log on. For testing purposes only, though, we're going to add our user, Frank, to the Server Operators group so he can easily work on our DC01 Domain Controller when we want him to.

To add a user to the Server Operators group, follow these steps:

1. In Active Directory Users and Computers, double-click Frank Rizzo's account under the **Human Resources Users** OU.
2. Click the Member Of tab and click Add.
3. Select the Server Operators group and click OK.
4. Click OK to close the Properties dialog box for Frank Rizzo.

Normally, you wouldn't give your delegated OU administrators Server Operators access. You're doing it solely for the sake of this example to allow Frank to log on locally to your Domain Controllers.

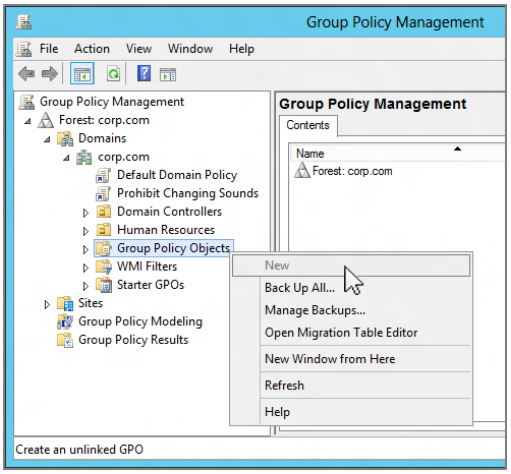
Testing Your Delegation of Group Policy Management

At this point, on your WIN8MANAGEMENT machine, log off as Administrator and log in as Frank Rizzo (`frizzo@corp.com`).

Now follow these steps to test your delegation:

1. Choose Start and type **`GPMC.MSC`** at the Start Search prompt to open the GPMC.
2. Drill down through Group Policy Management, Domains, Corp.com, and Group Policy Objects. If you right-click Group Policy Objects in an attempt to create a new GPO, you'll see the context menu shown in Figure 1.22.

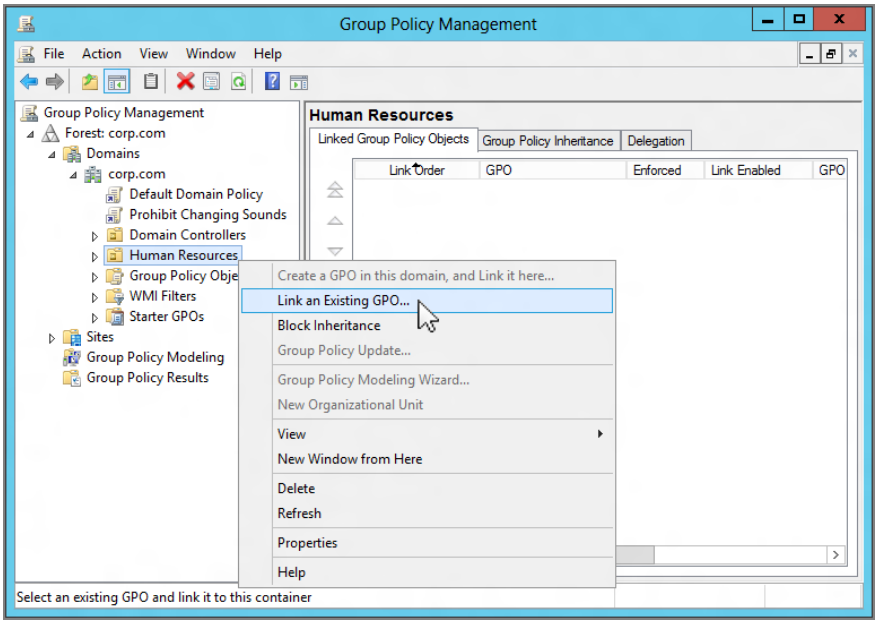
FIGURE 1.22 Frank cannot create new GPOs in the Group Policy Objects container.



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As you can see, Frank is unable to create new GPOs in the swimming pool of the domain. Since Frank has been delegated some control over the **Human Resources** OU (which also contains the other OUs), let's see what he *can* do. If you right-click the **Human Resources** OU in the GPMC, you'll see the context menu shown in Figure 1.23.

FIGURE 1.23 Frank's delegated rights allow him to link to existing GPOs but not to create new GPOs.



Because Frank is unable to create GPOs in the swimming pool of the domain (the Group Policy Objects container), he is also unable by definition to "Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here." Although Frank (and more specifically, the HR-OU-Admins) has been delegated the ability to "Manage Group Policy Links," he cannot *create* new GPOs. Frank (and the other potential HR-OU-Admins) has only the ability to *link* an existing GPO.

Understanding Group Policy Object Linking Delegation

When we were logged on as the Domain Administrator, we could create GPOs in the Group Policy Objects container, and we could "Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here" at the domain or OU levels. But Frank cannot.

Here's the idea about delegating the ability to link to GPOs: someone with a lot of brains in the organization does all the work in creating a well-thought-out and well-tested GPO. Maybe this GPO distributes software, maybe it sets up a secure workstation policy, or perhaps it runs a startup script. You get the idea.

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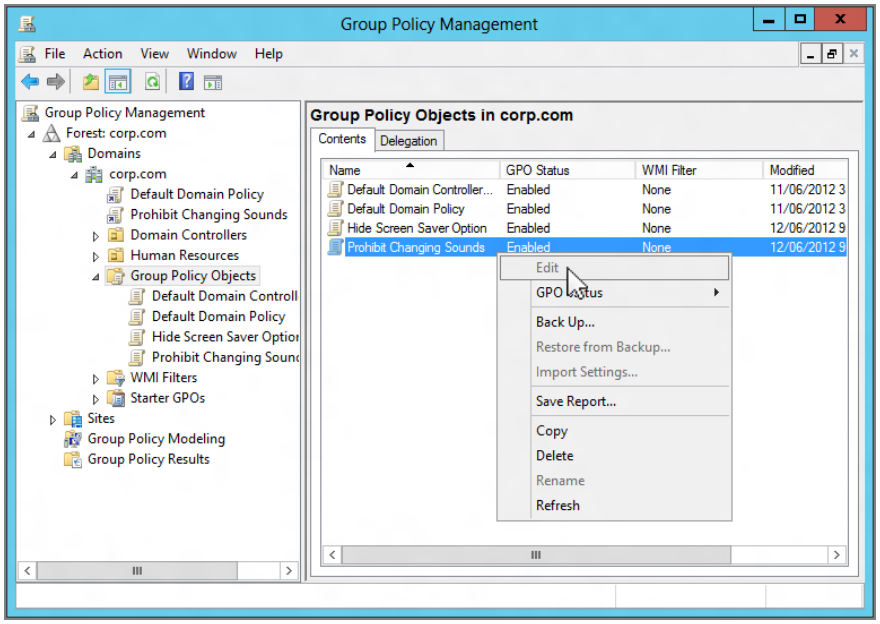
Then, others in the organization, like Frank, are delegated just the ability to *link* to that GPO and use it at their level. This solves the problem of delegating perhaps too much control. Certainly some administrators are ready to create their own users and groups, but other administrators may not be quite ready to jump into the cold waters of Group Policy Object creation. Thus, you can design the GPOs for other administrators; they can just link to the ones you (or others) create.

When you (or someone with the right to link GPOs) selects "Link an Existing GPO," as seen in Figure 1.23, you can choose a GPO that's already been created—and hanging out in the domain swimming pool—the Group Policy Objects container.

In this example, the HR-OU-Admins members, such as Frank, can leverage any currently created GPO to affect the users and computers in their OU—even if they didn't create it themselves. In this example, Frank has linked to an existing GPO called "Word 2003 Settings." Turns out that some other administrator in the domain created this GPO, but Frank wants to use it. So, because Frank has Manage Group Policy Links rights on the **Human Resources** OU (and OUs underneath it), he is allowed to link to it.

But, as you can see in Figure 1.24, he cannot edit the GPOs. Under the hood, Active Directory doesn't permit Frank to edit GPOs he didn't create (and therefore doesn't own).

FIGURE 1.24 The GPMC will not allow you to edit an existing GPO if you do not own it (or do not have explicit permission to edit it).



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In Chapter 2, I'll show you how to grant specific rights to allow more than just the original creator (and now owner) of the object to edit specific GPOs.

Giving the ability to just link to existing GPOs is a good idea in theory, but often OU administrators are simply given full authority to create their own GPOs (as you'll see later). For this example, don't worry about linking to any GPOs. Simply cancel out of the Select GPO screen, close the GPMC, and log off from the server as Frank Rizzo.

Granting OU Admins Access to Create New Group Policy Objects

By using the "Delegation of Control Wizard" to delegate the Manage Group Policy Links attribute, you performed half of what is needed to grant the appropriate authority to Frank (and any additional future HR-OU-Admins) to create GPOs in the Group Policy Objects container and link them to the **Human Resources** OU, the **Human Resources Users** OU, or the **Human Resources Computers** OU (though we really don't want to link many GPOs directly to the **Human Resources** OU).

You can grant the HR-OU-Admins the ability to create GPOs in the Group Policy Objects container in two ways. For now, I'll show you the old-school way; in Chapter 2, I'll show you the GPMC way.

One of Active Directory's built-in security groups, Group Policy Creator Owners, holds the key to the other half of our puzzle. You'll need to add those users or groups whom you want to have the ability to create GPOs to a built-in group, cleverly named Group Policy Creator Owners. To do so, follow these steps:

1. Log off and log back on as Domain Administrator.
2. Fire up Active Directory Users and Computers.
3. By default, the Group Policy Creator Owners group is located in the Users folder in the domain. Double-click the Group Policy Creator Owners group and add the HR-OU-Admins group and/or Frank Rizzo.



In Chapter 2, you'll see an alternate way to allow users to create GPOs.

Creating and Linking Group Policy Objects at the OU Level

At the site level, we hid the Screen Saver option. At the domain level, we chose to get rid of the Sounds option in the Windows 8 Personalization page.

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At the OU level, we have two jobs to do:

- Prevent users from changing the mouse pointers (a new Windows 7 and later policy setting)
- Restore the Screen Saver option that was taken away at the site level

To create a GPO at the OU level, follow these steps:

1. Since you're on WIN8MANAGEMENT, log off as Administrator and log back on as Frank Rizzo (`frizzo@corp.com`).
2. Choose Start and type **`GPMC.MSC`** in the Start Search prompt.
3. Drill down until you reach the **Human Resources Users** OU, right-click it, and choose "Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here" from the context menu to open the New GPO dialog box.
4. In the New GPO dialog box, type the name of your new GPO, say "Hide Mouse Pointers Option / Restore Screen Saver Option." This will create a GPO in the Group Policy Objects container and link it to the **Human Resources Users** OU.
5. Right-click the Group Policy link and choose Edit from the context menu to open the Group Policy Management Editor.
6. To hide the Mouse Pointers Option in the Windows 8 Personalization page, drill down through User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Control Panel ➢ Personalization and double-click the **Prevent changing mouse pointers** policy setting. Change the setting from Not Configured to Enabled, and click OK.
7. To restore the Screen Saver setting for Windows 8, double-click the **Prevent Changing Screen Saver** policy setting. Change the setting from Not Configured to Disabled, and click OK.
8. Close the Group Policy Management Editor to return to the GPMC.



By disabling the **Hide Screen Saver Tab** policy setting, you're reversing the Enable setting set at a higher level. See the sidebar, "The Three Possible Settings: Not Configured, Enabled, and Disabled," later in this chapter.

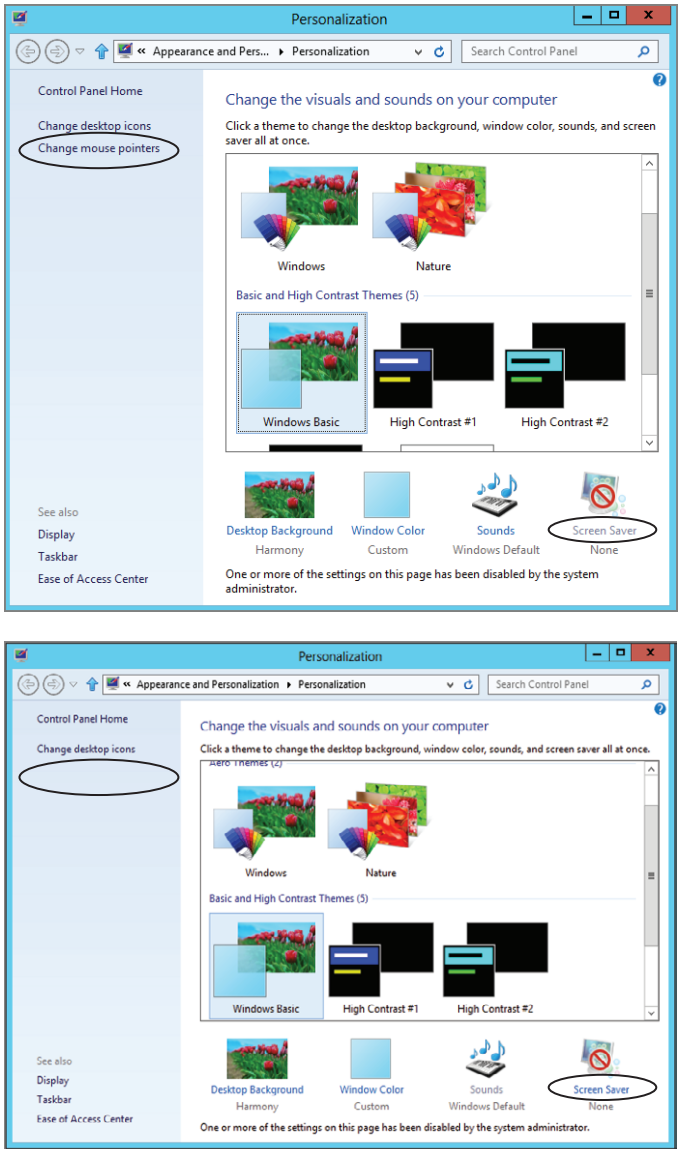
Verifying Your Changes at the OU Level

On your test WIN8 machine, log back on as Frank. Because Frank's account is in the OU, Frank is destined to get the Site, Domain and now the new OU GPOs with the policy settings.

On WIN8, right-click the Desktop and choose Personalize from the context menu to open the Display Properties dialog box. In Figure 1.25, you can see the before (left) and after (right) when the policy is applied. Look closely, and note that the "Change mouse pointers" option is removed and that that the Screen Saver option is no longer grayed out and is now available.

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FIGURE 1.25 On the top, we have Frank's Personalization page before the policy applies. You can see the Screen Saver icon is unavailable, and the ability to change mouse pointers is still present. On the bottom, we have Frank's Personalization page after the policy applies. The ability to manipulate screen savers has returned, but he is now prevented from changing mouse settings.



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In the book we've highlighted the areas that are affected. But because the book is printed in black and white it could be hard to see that the "Screen Saver" selection is, indeed, no longer grayed out, and, yes, quite clickable again, as seen on the bottom in Figure 1.25.

This test proves, once again, that even OU administrators are not automatically immune from policy settings. Chapter 2 explains how to change this behavior.

Group Policy Strategy: Should I Create More or Fewer GPOs?

At times, you'll want to lock down additional functions for a collection of users or computers. For example, you might want to specify that no users in the **Human Resources Users** OU can use the Control Panel.

At the **Human Resources Users** OU level, you've already set up a GPO that contained a policy setting to hide the mouse pointers option in the Windows 8 Personalization page. You can create a new GPO that affects the **Human Resources Users** OU, give it a descriptive name—say, **No One Can Use Control Panel**—and then drill down through User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Control Panel and enable the policy setting **Prohibit Access to Control Panel**.

Or you could simply modify your existing GPO, named Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option, so that it contains additional policy settings. You can then rename your GPO to something that makes sense and encompasses the qualities of all the policy changes—say "Our Human Resources Users' Desktop Settings."

Here's the quandary: the former method (one policy setting per GPO) is certainly more descriptive and definitely easier to debug should things go awry. If you have only one policy set inside the GPO, you have a better handle on what each one is affecting. If something goes wrong, you can dive right into the GPO, track down the policy setting, and make the necessary changes, or you can disable the ornery GPO (as discussed in Chapter 2 in the section, "Stopping Group Policy Objects from Applying.")

The second method (multiple policy settings per GPO) is a teeny-weeny bit faster for your computers and users at boot or logon time because each additional GPO takes some miniscule fraction of additional processing time. But if you stuff too many settings in an individual GPO, the time to debug should things go wrong goes up exponentially. Group Policy has so many nooks and crannies that it can be difficult to debug.

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So, in a nutshell, if you have multiple GPOs at a particular level, you can do the following:

- Name each of them more descriptively.
- Debug them easily if things go wrong.
- Disable individually misbehaving GPOs.
- Associate that GPO more easily to a WMI filter (explored in Chapter 6).
- More easily delegate permissions to any specific GPO (explored in Chapter 2).

If you have fewer GPOs at a particular level, the following is the case:

- Logging on is slightly faster for the user (but only slightly).
- Debugging is somewhat more difficult if things go wrong.
- You can disable individually misbehaving GPOs or links to misbehaving GPOs. (But if they contain many settings, you might be disabling more than you desire.)

So, how do you form a GPO strategy? There is no right or wrong answer; you need to decide what's best for you. Several options, however, can help you decide.

One middle-of-the-road strategy is to start with multiple GPOs and one lone policy setting in each. Once you are comfortable that they are individually working as expected, you can create another new GPO that contains the sum of the settings from, in this example, **Prevent Changing Mouse Pointers** and **Prohibit Access to Control Panel** and then delete (or disable) the old individual GPO.

Another middle-of-the-road strategy is to have a single GPO that contains only the policy settings required to perform a complete "wish." This way, if the wish goes sour, you can easily address it or disable it (or whack it) as needed.

Here's yet another strategy. Some Microsoft documentation recommends that you create GPOs so that they affect only the User half or the Computer half. You can then disable the unused portion of the GPO (either the Computer half or the User half). This allows you to group together policy settings affecting one node for ease of naming and debugging and allows for flexible troubleshooting. However, be careful here because after you disable half the GPO, there's no iconic notification (though there is a column labeled GPO Status that does show this). Troubleshooting can become harder if not performed perfectly and consistently. In all, I'm not a huge fan of disabling half the GPO.

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Creating a New Group Policy Object Affecting Computers in an OU

For the sake of learning and working through the rest of the examples in this section, you'll create another GPO and link it to the **Human Resources Computers** OU. This GPO will autolaunch a very important application for anyone who uses these machines: `calc.exe`.



The setting we're about to play with also exists under the User node, but we'll experiment with the Computer node policy.

First, you'll need to create the new GPO and modify the settings. You'll then need to move some client machines into the **Human Resources Computers** OU in order to see your changes take effect.

To autolaunch `calc.exe` for anyone logging into a computer in the **Human Resources Computers** OU, follow these steps:

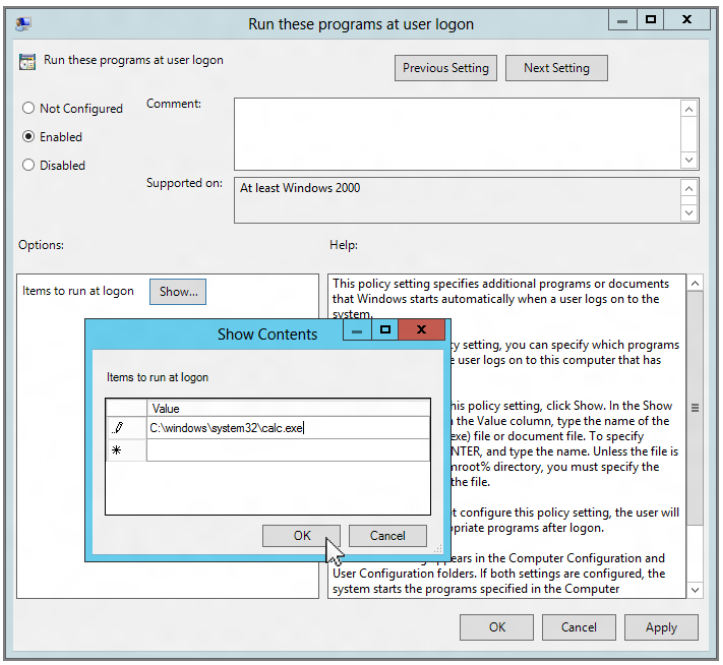
1. If you're not already logged in as Frank Rizzo, the **Human Resources** OU administrator, do so now on WIN8MANAGEMENT.
2. Choose Start and type **`GPMC.MSC`** in the Start Search prompt.
3. Drill down until you reach the **Human Resources Computers** OU, right-click it, and choose "Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here" from the context menu.
4. Name the GPO something descriptive, such as **`Auto-Launch calc.exe`**.
5. Right-click the GPO, and choose Edit to open the Group Policy Management Editor.
6. We want to affect our client computers (not users), so we need to use the Computers node. To autolaunch `calc.exe`, drill down through Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Logon, and double-click **Run these programs at user logon**. Change the setting from Not Configured to Enabled.
7. Click the Show button, and the Show Contents dialog box appears. You'll see this policy setting has a little "table editor" associated with it. In the first "row," simply enter the full path to `calc.exe` as **`c:\windows\system32\calc.exe`** and click OK, as shown in Figure 1.26. Click OK to close the Show Contents dialog box, and click OK again to close the **Run these programs at user logon** policy setting.
8. Close the Group Policy Management Editor to return the GPMC.



Be aware of occasional strange Microsoft verbiage when you need to enable a policy to *disable* a setting. Since Windows 2003, most policy settings have been renamed to "Prohibit <*whatever*>" to reflect the change from confusion to clarity.

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FIGURE 1.26 When this policy setting is enabled and `calc.exe` is specified, all computers in this OU will launch `calc.exe` when a user logs in.



Moving Computers into the Human Resources Computers OU

Since you just created a policy that will affect computers, you'll need to place a workstation or two inside the **Human Resources Computers** OU to see the results of your labor. You'll need to be logged on as Administrator on DC01 or WIN8MANAGEMENT to do this.



Quite often computers and users are relegated to separate OUs. That way, certain GPOs can be applied to certain computers but not others. For instance, isolating laptops, desktops, and servers is a common practice.

In this example, we're going to use the Find command in Active Directory Users and Computers to find your workstation named WIN8 and move it into the **Human Resources Computers** OU.

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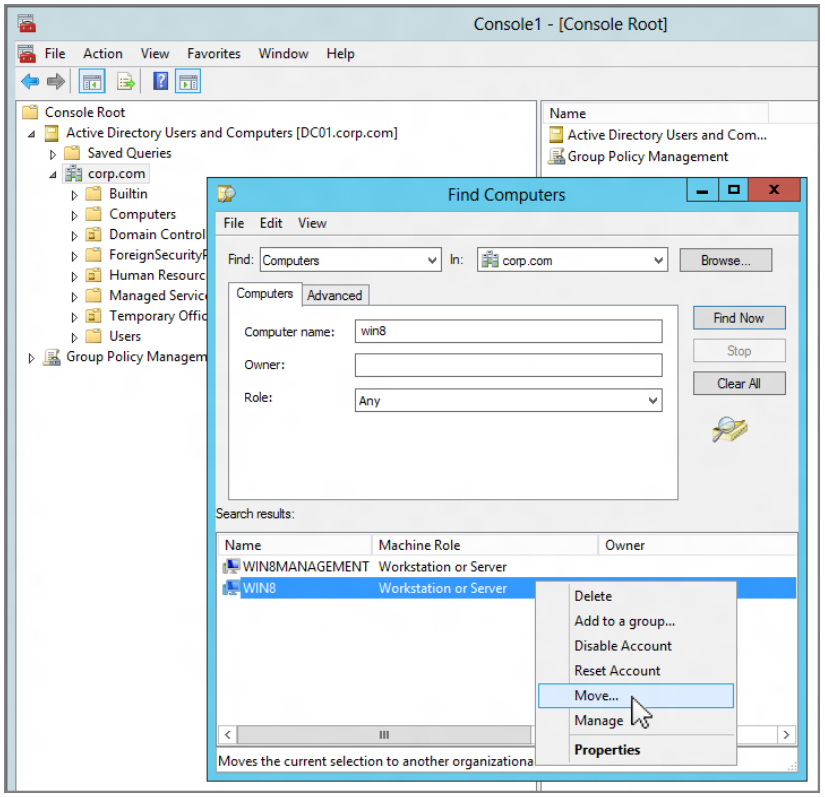
To find and move computers into a specific OU, follow these steps:

1. In Active Directory Users and Computers, right-click the domain, and choose Find from the context menu to open the "Find Users, Contacts, and Groups" dialog box.
2. From the Find drop-down menu, select Computers. In the Name field, type **WIN8** to find the computer account of the same name. Once you've found it, right-click the account and choose Move from the context menu, as shown in Figure 1.27. Move the account to the **Human Resources Computers** OU.
3. Now that you've moved WIN8 (or other example machines) into the new OU, be sure to reboot those client computers.



After you move the computer accounts into the **Human Resources Computers** OU, it's very important to reboot your client machines. As you'll see in Chapter 3, the computer does not recognize the change right away when computer accounts are moved between OUs.

FIGURE 1.27 Use the Find command to find computers in the domain, then right-click the entry and select Move to move them.



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As you can see in this example (and in the real world), a best practice is to separate users and computers into their own OUs and then link GPOs to those OUs. Indeed, underneath a parent OU structure, such as the **Human Resources** OU, you might have more OUs (that is, **Human Resources Laptops** OU, **Human Resources Servers** OU, and so on). This will give you the most flexibility in design between delegating control where it's needed and the balance of GPO design within OUs. Just remember that for GPOs to affect either a user or computer, that user or computer must be within the scope of the GPO—site, domain, or OU.

Verifying Your Cumulative Changes

At this point, you've set up three levels of Group Policy that accomplish multiple actions:

- At the site level, the "Hide Screen Saver Option" GPO is in force for users.
- At the domain level, the "Prohibit Changing Sounds" GPO is in force for users.
- In the **Human Resources Users** OU, the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option" GPO is in force for users.
- In the **Human Resources Computers** OU, the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO is in force for computers.

At this point, take a minute to flip back to Figure 1.11 (the swimming pool illustration) to see where we're going here. To see the accumulation of your policy settings inside your GPOs, you'll need to log on as a user who is affected by the **Human Resources Users** OU and at a computer that is affected by the **Human Resources Computers** OU. Therefore, log on as Frank Rizzo at WIN8.

If you're using Windows 8, right-click the Desktop and choose Personalize. Note that the removal of the "Change mouse pointers" is still in force (and the Screen Saver entry is restored). And, when you logged in as Frank Rizzo, did the computer GPO autolaunch Windows Calculator?



These tests prove that even OU administrators are not automatically immune from GPOs and the policy settings within. Under the hood, they are in the Authenticated Users security group. See Chapter 2 for information on how to modify this behavior.

The Three Possible Settings: Not Configured, Enabled, and Disabled

As you saw in Figure 1.2 earlier in this chapter, nearly all administrative template policy settings can be set as Not Configured, Enabled, or Disabled. These three settings have very different consequences, so it's important to understand how each works.

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Not Configured The best way to think about Not Configured is to imagine that it really says, "Don't do anything" or even "Pass through." Why is this? Because if a policy setting is set to Not Configured, then it honors any previously set setting (or the operating system default).

Enabled When a specific policy setting is enabled, the policy will take effect. In the case of the **Prohibit Changing Sounds** policy setting, the effect is obvious. However, lots of policy settings, once enabled, have myriad possibilities *inside* the specific policy setting! (For a gander at one such policy setting, use the Group Policy Management Editor and drill down to User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Co mponents ➢ Internet Explorer ➢ Toolbars and select the policy setting named **Configure Toolbar Buttons**.) So, as you can see, Enabled really means "Turn this policy setting on." Either it will then do what it says or there will be more options inside the policy setting that can be configured.

Disabled This setting leads a threefold life:

- Disabled usually means that if the same policy setting is enabled at a higher level; reverse its operation. For example, we chose to enable the **Prevent Changing Screen Saver** policy setting at the site level. If at a lower level (say, the domain or OU level), we chose to *disable* this policy setting, the Screen Saver option will pop back at the level at which we *disabled* this policy. You can think of Disabled (usually) as "reverse a policy setting coming from a higher level."
- Additionally, Disabled often forces the user to accept the administrator's will. That is, if a policy setting is disabled, some default behavior of the policy setting is enforced and the user cannot change it. To see an example policy setting like this, use the Group Policy Management Editor and drill down through User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Start Menu and Taskbar and select the policy setting named **Force classic Start Menu** (a setting meant for XP and Vista, but not Windows 7 or Windows 8). Once this policy setting is set to Disabled, the policy forces Windows XP users to use Start Menu in the XP task-based style (as opposed to the old Windows 2000 style). The point here is that the Disabled setting is a bit tricky to work with. You'll want to be sure that when you disable a policy setting, you're doing precisely what you intend.

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- Disabled sometimes has a special and, typically, rare use. That is, something might already be hard-coded into the Registry to be "turned on" or work one way, and the only way to turn it off is to select Disabled. One such policy setting is the **Shutdown Event Tracker**. You disable the policy setting, which turns it off, because in servers, it's already hard-coded on. In workstations, it's already hard-coded off. Likewise, if you want to kill the Windows XP (and later), you need to set **Windows Firewall: Protect All Network Connections** to Disabled. (You can find that policy setting at Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Network Connections ➢ Windows Firewall ➢ Domain Profile (and also Standard Profile). Again, you set it to Disabled because the firewall's defaults are hard-coded to on, and by disabling the policy setting, you're "reverting" the behavior back.

So, think of Not Configured as having neither Allow nor Deny being set. Enabled will turn it on and possibly have more functions. Disabled has multiple uses, and be sure to first read the Help text for each policy setting. Most times it's simply directly spelled out what Enabled and Disabled does for that particular setting. Lastly, test, test, test to make sure that once you've manipulated a policy setting, it's doing precisely what you had in mind.

Final Thoughts

The concepts here are valid regardless of what your domain is running. It doesn't matter if you have a pure or mixed Active Directory domain with various and sundry Domain Controller types. The point is that to make the best use of Group Policy, you'll need an Active Directory.

You'll also need a Windows 8 or Windows Server 2012 management station to do your Group Policy work. Again, we talk more about why you need a Windows 8 management station in Chapters 3, 6, and elsewhere.

Remember, the GPMC is built into Windows Server 2012, but it's not installed unless the machine is also a Domain Controller. The GPMC isn't built into Windows 8 and is only available through the downloadable RSAT tools.

Even though most of the examples of a target computer are Windows 8 in this book, you can usually substitute a Windows 7 machine as your target, and see similar (if not often identical) results.

The more you use and implement GPOs in your environment, the better you'll become at their basic use while at the same time avoiding pitfalls when it comes to using them. The following tips are scattered throughout the chapter but are repeated and emphasized here for quick reference, to help you along your Group Policy journey:

GPOs don't "live" at the site, domain, or OU level. GPOs "live" in Active Directory and are represented in the swimming pool of the domain called the Group Policy Objects

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container. To use a GPO, you need to link a GPO to a level in Active Directory that you want to affect: a site, a domain, or an OU.

GPOs apply locally and also to Active Directory sites, domains, and OUs. There is a local GPO that can be used with or without Active Directory. Everyone on that computer must embrace that local GPO. Then, Active Directory Group Policy Objects apply: site, domain, and then OU. Active Directory GPOs "trump" any local policy settings if set within the Local Group Policy. Active Directory is a hierarchy, and Group Policy takes advantage of that hierarchy.

Avoid using the site level to implement GPOs. Users can roam from site to site by jumping on different computers (or plugging their laptop into another site). When they do, they can be confused by the settings changing around them. Use GPOs linked to the site only to set up special sitewide security settings, such as IPsec or the Internet Explorer Proxy. Use the domain or OU levels when creating GPOs whenever possible.

Implement common settings high in the hierarchy when possible. The higher up in the hierarchy GPOs are implemented, the more users they affect. You want common settings to be set once, affecting everyone, instead of having to create additional GPOs performing the same functions at other lower levels, which will just clutter your view of Active Directory with the multiple copies of the same policy setting.

Implement unique settings low in the hierarchy. If a specific collection of users is unique, try to round them up into an OU and then apply Group Policy to them. This is much better than applying the settings high in the hierarchy and using Group Policy filtering later.

Use more GPOs at any level to make things easier. When creating a new wish, isolate it by creating a new GPO. This will enable easy revocation by unlinking it should something go awry.

Strike a balance between having too many and too few GPOs. There is a middle ground between having one policy setting within a single GPO and having a bajillion policy settings contained within a single GPO. At the end of your design, the goal is to have meaningfully named GPOs that reflect the "wish" you want to accomplish. If you should choose to end that wish, you can easily disable or delete it.

As you go on your Group Policy journey… Don't go at it alone. There are some nice third-party independent resources to help you on your way. I run `www.GPanswers.com`, which has oodles of resources, downloads, a community forum, downloadable eChapters, video tutorials, links to third-party software, and my in-person and online versions of my hands-on training seminars. Think of it as your secret Group Policy resource.

My pal (and technical editor for this edition of the book) Alan Burchill runs `www.grouppolicy.biz` and has a wonderful set of step-by-step articles and tips and tricks and such.

My pal (and technical editor for a previous edition) Darren Mar-Elia runs `www.GPOguy.com`.

My pal (and technical editor for a previous edition) Jakob Heidelberg has a lot of great articles (mostly on Group Policy topics) at `www.windowsecurity.com/Jakob_H_Heidelberg` or (`http://tinyurl.com/ypar82`).

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2

Managing Group Policy with the GPMC

In Chapter 1, "Group Policy Essentials," you got to know how and when Group Policy works. We used Active Directory Users and Computers to create and manage users and computers, but we used the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) to manage Group Policy. We got a little workout with the GPMC when creating new GPOs and linking them to various levels in Active Directory.

And, for just a moment, we went back to the old-school way to delegate control to Frank and the HR-OU-Admins group to link existing GPOs to their **Human Resources** OU structure.

In this chapter, I'll cover the remainder of the daily tasks you can perform using the GPMC. As a reminder, the GPMC is for all implementations of Active Directory. That is, you can use the GPMC to manage your Active Directory—whatever the Domain Controllers are that constitute it.

You just need the GPMC loaded up on some machine. Now, in the previous chapter, I put a pretty fine point on it: you want this machine to be a Windows 8 or a Windows Server 2012 machine. There are some older editions, but I don't recommend you use them. For history's sake, here's the breakdown of the previous GPMC editions:

Windows XP/Windows Server 2003 Had (well, still has as of this writing) a download that you install on Windows XP or Windows Server 2003.

Vista RTM Built into the shipping version of Windows Vista. Note that this GPMC is automatically removed when Windows Vista's SP1 is installed.

Windows Server 2008 or Windows Vista/SP1 Microsoft released the Remote Server Administration Toolkit (RSAT), an add-on for these machines. RSAT contained a newer GPMC. Note that RSAT is built into Windows Server 2008 and downloadable for Windows Vista (after SP1).

Windows Server 2008 R2/Windows 7 The "even newer" GPMC is contained within an "even newer" RSAT. Again, RSAT is built into Windows Server 2008 R2 and is downloadable for Windows 7.

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But, optimally, you're going to stick with the advice in the previous chapter and use a Windows 8 machine as your management machine with RSAT installed and the GPMC selected. Again, you should have already done this in the previous chapter.

In short, if you don't use a Windows 8 machine (or Windows Server 2012) as your management station, you won't have access to all the latest awesome powers in the Group Policy arsenal. In this chapter, you're going to be working again with your WIN8MANAGEMENT machine where you've already loaded the updated GPMC. With that in mind, let's get to know the GPMC a bit better.



I'm going to assume you've already installed the GPMC on either your Windows 8 management station (WIN8MANAGEMENT) or your Windows Server 2012 Domain Controller (DC01). If you haven't tackled those installation steps, go back to Chapter 1 and find the section, "Implementing the GPMC on Your Management Station."

Once you're ready to get started, from the Start screen, type **`GPMC.MSC`**.

Common Procedures with the GPMC

In Chapter 1, we created and linked some GPOs, which we can see in the Group Policy Objects container, to determine how, at each level, we were affecting our users. In this section, we'll continue by working with some advanced options for applying, manipulating, and using Group Policy.

Clicking a GPO (or a link) lets you get more information about what it does. For now, feel free to click around, but I suggest that you don't change anything until we get to the specific examples.

Various tabs are available to you once you click the GPO or a link. For instance, let's locate the GPO that's linked to the **Human Resources Users** OU. We'll do this by drilling down to Group Policy Management ➢ Forest ➢ Domains ➢ Corp.com ➢ Human Resources ➢ Human Resources Users and clicking the one GPO that's linked there: "Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option." With that in mind, let's examine the various sections of a policy setting; you can flip through each of the tabs to get more information about the GPO you just found.

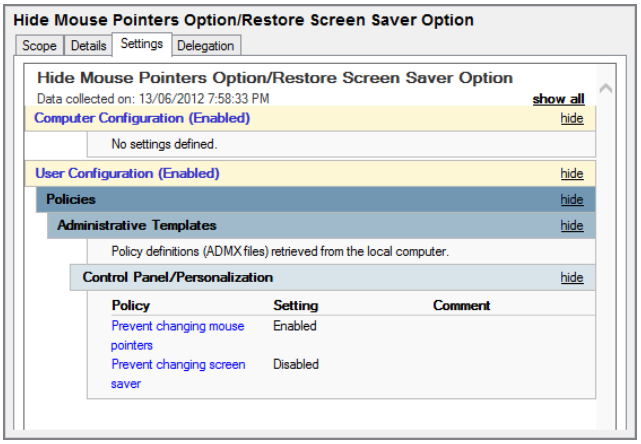
The Scope Tab Clicking a GPO or a GPO link opens the Scope tab. The Scope tab gives you an at-a-glance view of where and when the GPO will apply. We'll examine the Scope tab in the sections, "Deleting and Unlinking Group Policy Objects," and, "Filtering the Scope of Group Policy Objects with Security," later in this chapter, and in the WMI section of the next chapter. For now, you can see that the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option" GPO is linked to the **Human Resources Users** OU. But you already knew that.

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The Details Tab The Details tab contains information describing who created the GPO (the owner) and the status (Enabled, Disabled, or Partially Disabled) as well as some nuts-and-bolts information about its underlying representation in Active Directory (the GUID). We'll examine the Details tab in the sections, "Disabling 'Half' (or Both Halves) of the Group Policy Object," and, "Understanding GPMC's Link Warning," in this chapter.

Should you change the GPO status here by, say, disabling the User Configuration of the policy, you'll be affecting all other levels in Active Directory that might be using this GPO by linking to it. See the section, "Understanding GPMC's Link Warning," as well as the sidebar "On GPO Links and GPOs Themselves," a bit later in the chapter.

The Settings Tab The Settings tab gives you an at-a-glance view of what's been set inside the GPO. In our example, you can see the Enabled and Disabled status of the two policy settings we manipulated. You can click Hide (or Show) to contract and expand all the configured policy settings:



- Clicking Hide at any level tightens that level. You can expose more information by clicking Show.
- Clicking the policy setting name—for example, **Prevent Changing Mouse Pointers**—displays the help text for the policy setting (but note that this is only applicable to Administrative Template settings). This trick can be useful if someone set up a GPO with a kooky name and you want to know what's going on inside that GPO.
- If you want to change a setting, right-click the settings area and select Edit. The familiar Group Policy Management Editor will appear. Note, however, that the Group Policy Management Editor will not "snap to" the policy setting you want to edit. The editor always starts off at the root.
- Additionally, at any time you can right-click over this report and select Save Report, which does just that. It creates an HTML or XML report that you can then e-mail to fellow administrators or the boss, and so on. This is a super way of documenting your Group Policy environment instead of writing down everything by hand.

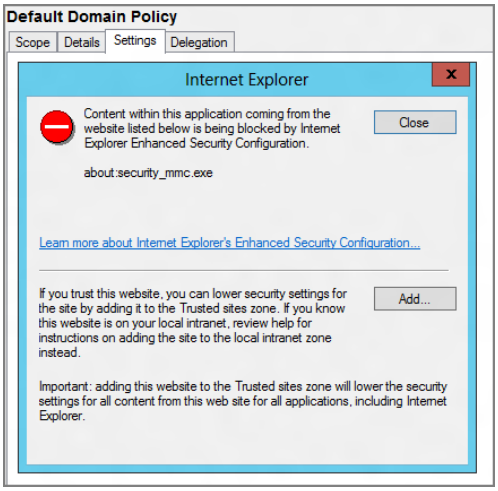
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I've said it before, but it bears repeating: you can also edit the settings by clicking the GPO or any GPO link for that object and choosing Edit. However, you *always* affect all containers (sites, domains, or OUs) to which the GPO is linked. It's one and the same object, regardless of the way you edit it. See the sidebar, "On GPO Links and GPOs Themselves," a bit later in the chapter to get the gist of this.

Out, Out Annoying Internet Explorer Pop-ups!

If you chose to run the GPMC on a Windows Server, you may run into security pop-ups when clicking the Settings tab. Certain aspects of the GPMC, such as the Settings tab, utilize Internet Explorer to display their contents.

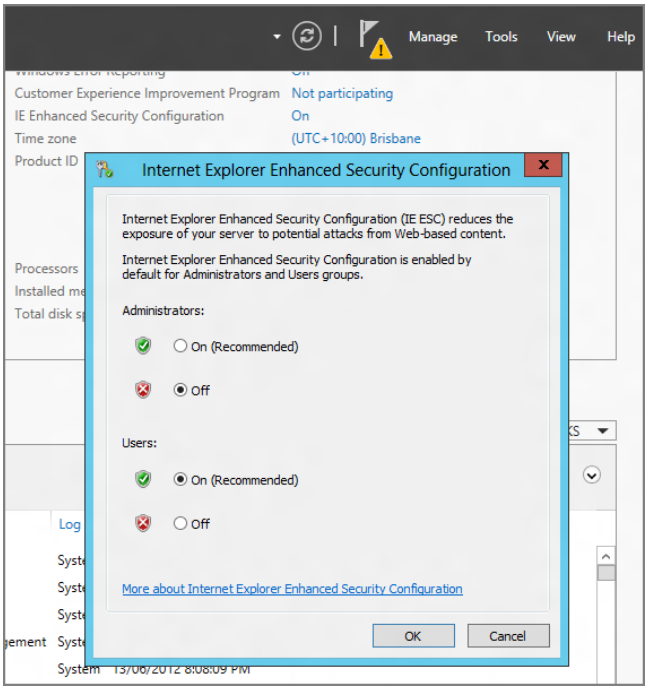
Since Internet Explorer is "hardened" on Windows Server machines, you will have limited access to the whole picture. When showing the Settings within the GPMC, you'll be presented with a warning box:



You can bypass this by simply adding `security_mmc.exe` as a trusted website. This should make your problems go away.

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Optionally, you can also turn off Internet Explorer Enhanced Security Configuration. In Windows Server 2012, use Server Manager. Then select Local Server on the left side and select IE Enhanced Security Configuration on the right side. Finally, choose Off in the pop-up window that appears:



This is where you'll be able to enable or disable the annoying, I mean, informative pop-ups. This approach is recommended in test labs but not recommended on production servers.

The Delegation Tab The Delegation tab lets you specify who can do what with GPOs, their links, and their properties. You'll find the Delegation tab in a lot of places, such as when you do the following:

- Click a GPO link or click a GPO in the Group Policy Objects container
- Click a site
- Click a domain
- Click an OU

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- Click the WMI Filters node
- Click a WMI (Windows Management Instrumentation) filter itself (covered in Chapter 4)
- Click on the Starter GPOs section

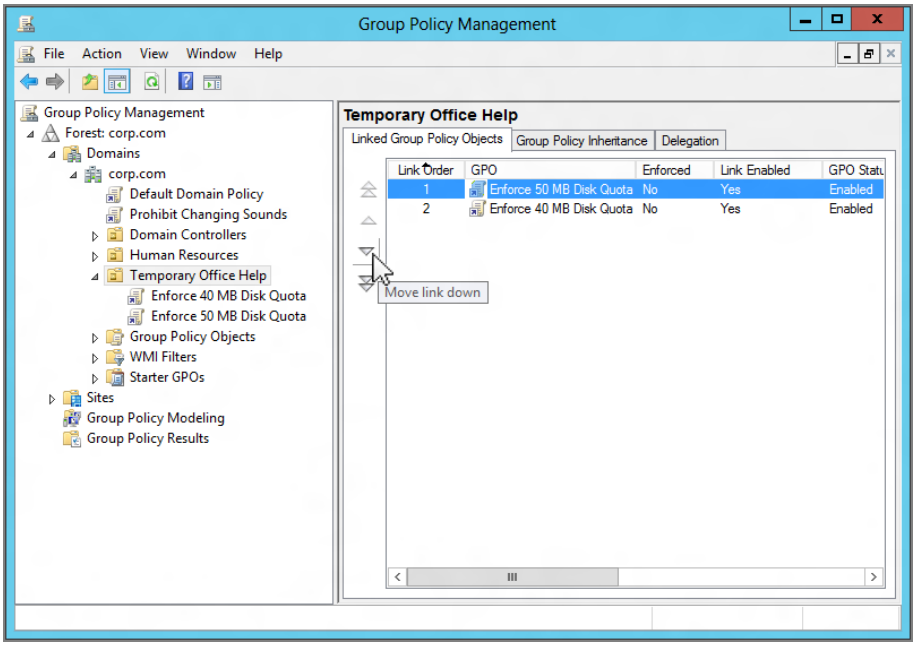
At each of these locations, the tab allows you to do something different. I'll discuss what each instance of this tab does a bit later in the section "Security Filtering and Delegation with the GPMC."

Raising or Lowering the Precedence of Multiple Group Policy Objects

You already know that the "flow" of Group Policy is inherited from the site level, the domain level, and then from each nested OU level. But, additionally, *within* each level, say at the **Temporary Office Help** OU, multiple GPOs are processed in a ranking precedence order. Lower-ranking GPOs are processed first, and then the higher GPOs are processed.

In Figure 2.1, you can see that an administrator has linked two GPOs to the **Temporary Office Help** OU. One GPO is named "Enforce 50MB Disk Quotas," and another is named, "Enforce 40MB Disk Quotas."

FIGURE 2.1 You can link multiple GPOs at the same level.



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If the policy settings inside these GPOs both adjust the disk quota settings, which one will "win"? Client computers will process these two GPOs from *lowest-link order* to *highest-link order*. Therefore, the "Enforce 40MB Disk Quotas" GPO (with link order 2) is processed before "Enforce 50MB Disk Quotas" (link order 1). Hence, the GPO with the policy settings to dictate 50MB disk quotas will win.

So, if two (or more) GPOs within the same level contain values for the same policy setting (or policy settings), the GPOs will be processed from lowest-link order to highest-link order. Each consecutively processed GPO is then written. If there are any conflicts, the highest link order "wins." This could happen where one GPO has a specific policy setting enabled and another GPO at the same level has the same policy setting disabled.

Just to clear up a confusing little point: it turns out the highest-link order is not the highest numbered GPO listed at a level. Oh no—that would be too easy. Indeed, the highest-link order is shown as the lowest displayed number. Great. Just another fun fact to keep you on your toes.

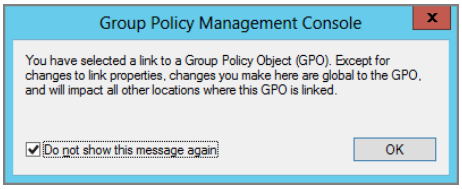
Changing the order of the processing of multiple GPOs at a specific level is an easy task. For instance, suppose you want to change the order of the processing so that the "Enforce 40MB Disk Quotas" GPO is processed after the "Enforce 50MB Disk Quotas" GPO. Simply click the policy setting you want to process last and click the down arrow icon. Similarly, if you have additional GPOs that you want to process first, click the GPO and click the up arrow icon. The multiple arrow icons will put the highlighted GPO either first or last in the link order—depending on the icon you click.

Again—the "most last" applied GPO wins. So the GPO with a link order of 1 is always applied last and, hence, has the final say at that level. This is always true unless the Enforced function is used (as discussed later).

Understanding GPMC's Link Warning

In the previous chapter, I pointed out that anytime you click a GPO link, you get the informational (or perhaps it's more of a warning) message shown in Figure 2.2.

FIGURE 2.2 You get this message anytime you click the icon for a link.



This message is trying to convey an important sentiment: no man is an island, and neither is a Group Policy Object. Just because you created a GPO and it is seen swimming in the Group Policy Objects container doesn't mean you're the only one who is possibly using it.

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As we work through examples in this chapter, we'll manipulate various characteristics of GPOs and links to GPOs. If we manipulate any characteristics of a GPO we're about to play with, such as the following, then all other levels in Active Directory that also link to this GPO will be affected by our changes:

- The underlying policy settings themselves
- The security filtering (on the Scope tab)
- The WMI filtering (on the Scope tab)
- The GPO status (on the Details tab)
- The delegation (on the Delegation tab)

For instance, imagine you had a GPO linked to an OU called **Doctors** and the same GPO linked to an OU called **Nurses**. If you edit the GPO in the swimming pool, or click the link to the GPO in *either* **Doctors** *or* **Nurses** and click Edit, you're doing the same thing. Any changes made within the GPO affect *both* the **Doctors** OU and the **Nurses** OU.

This is sometimes a tough concept to remember, so it's good to see it here again. You can choose to squelch the tip if you like. Just don't forget its advice.



The difference between the GPO itself and the links you can create can be confusing. Be sure to check out the sidebar, "On GPO Links and GPOs Themselves," a bit later in the chapter.

Another way to see this principle in action is by locating the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO in either the link in the **Human Resources Computers** OU or the object itself within the Group Policy Objects container. Next, go to the Details tab and change the GPO status to some other setting. Then, go to the link or the actual GPO and see that your changes are reflected. You can even create a new OU, link the GPO, and *still* see that the change is there. This is because you're manipulating the *actual* GPO, not the link. If you choose to squelch the message, you can get it back by choosing View ➢ Options ➢ General and selecting "Show confirmation dialog to distinguish between GPOs and GPO links."

Stopping Group Policy Objects from Applying

After you create your hierarchy of Group Policy that applies to your users and computers, you might occasionally want to temporarily halt the processing of a GPO—usually because a user is complaining that something is wrong. You can prevent a specific GPO from processing at a level in Active Directory via several methods, as explained in the following sections.

Preventing Local GPOs from Applying

Before we get too far down the path with Active Directory–based GPOs, let's not forget that you might also want to stop a local GPO from applying. I mentioned this tidbit in the previous chapter, but I'll mention it here again for emphasis.

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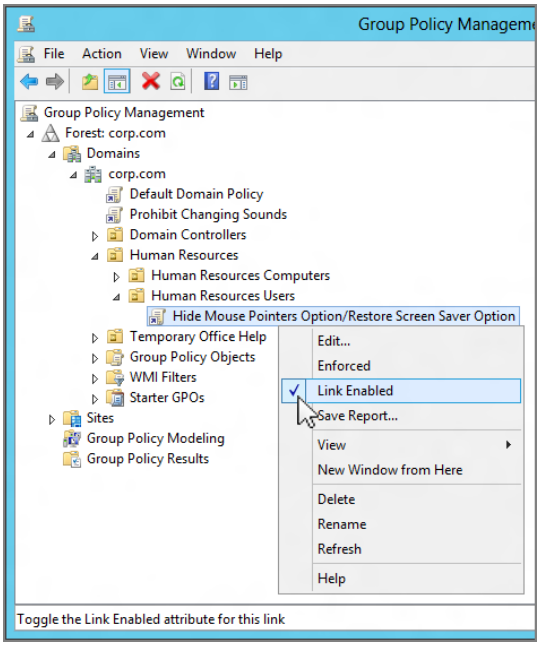
Here's the scenario: you might have walked up to 50 Sales computers and created a local GPO that prevents access to the Control Panel. However, now you want to reverse that edict. Instead of walking around to those 50 computers, you can just zap a Group Policy Object to those computers containing a setting to inhibit the processing of local GPOs. Here's the trick, though: this technique only works for Windows Vista or later machines—not for earlier versions of the operating system.

To do this trick, you'll use the policy setting found at Computer Configuration ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy, and it's called **Turn off Local Group Policy objects processing**. Just remember to ensure that your computers are in the OU where this GPO is targeted to take effect.

Disabling the Link Enabled Status

Remember that all GPOs are contained in the Group Policy Objects container. To use them at a level in Active Directory (site, domain, or OU), you link back to the GPO. So, the quickest way to prevent a GPO's contents from applying is to remove its Link Enabled status. If you right-click a GPO link at a level, you can immediately see its Link Enabled status, as shown in Figure 2.3.

FIGURE 2.3 You can choose to enable or disable a GPO link.



To prevent this GPO from applying to the **Human Resources Users** OU, click Link Enabled to remove the check mark. This will leave the link in the OU back to the GPO

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but disable the link, rendering it innocuous. The icon to the left of the name of the GPO will change to a scroll with the link arrow dimmed. You'll see a zoomed-in picture of this later in the section, "GPMC At-a-Glance Icon View."

Disabling "Half" (or Both Halves) of the Group Policy Object

The second way to disable a specific GPO is by disabling just *one-half* of a Group Policy Object. You can disable either the User half or the Computer half. Or you can disable the entire GPO.

You might be wondering why you would want to disable only half of a GPO. On the one hand, disabling a GPO (or half of a GPO) makes startup and logon times a teeny-weeny bit faster for the computer or user, because each GPO you add to the system adds a smidgen of extra processing—either for the user or the computer. Once you disable the unused portion of the GPO, you've shaved that processing time off the startup or logon time. Microsoft calls this "modifying Group Policy for performance."

Why Totally Disable a Group Policy Object?

One good reason to disable a specific GPO is if you want to manually "join" several GPOs together into one larger GPO. Then, once you're comfortable with the reaction, you can re-create the policy settings from multiple GPOs into another new GPO and disable the old individual GPOs. If there are signs of trouble with the new policy, you can always just disable (or delete) the large GPO and re-enable the individual GPOs to get right back to where you started.

You might also want to immediately disable a new GPO even before you start to edit it. Imagine that you've chosen "Create and link a new GPO here" for, say, an OU. Then, imagine you have lots of policy settings you want to place inside this new GPO. Remember that each setting is immediately written inside the Group Policy Management Editor. GPOs are replicated across all DCs (when it wants to, not when you want it to), and computers are continually requesting changes when their Background Refresh interval triggers.

The affected users or computers might hit their Background Refresh cycle and start accepting the changes before you've finished writing all your changes to the GPO! Therefore, if you disable the GPO before you edit and re-enable the GPO after you edit, you can ensure that your users are getting all the newly changed settings at once.

This tip works best only when creating new GPOs; if you disable the GPO *after* creation, there's an equally likely chance that critical settings will be removed while the GPO is disabled when clients request a Background Refresh. We'll discuss the ins and outs of Background Refresh in Chapter 3, "Group Policy Processing Behavior Essentials."

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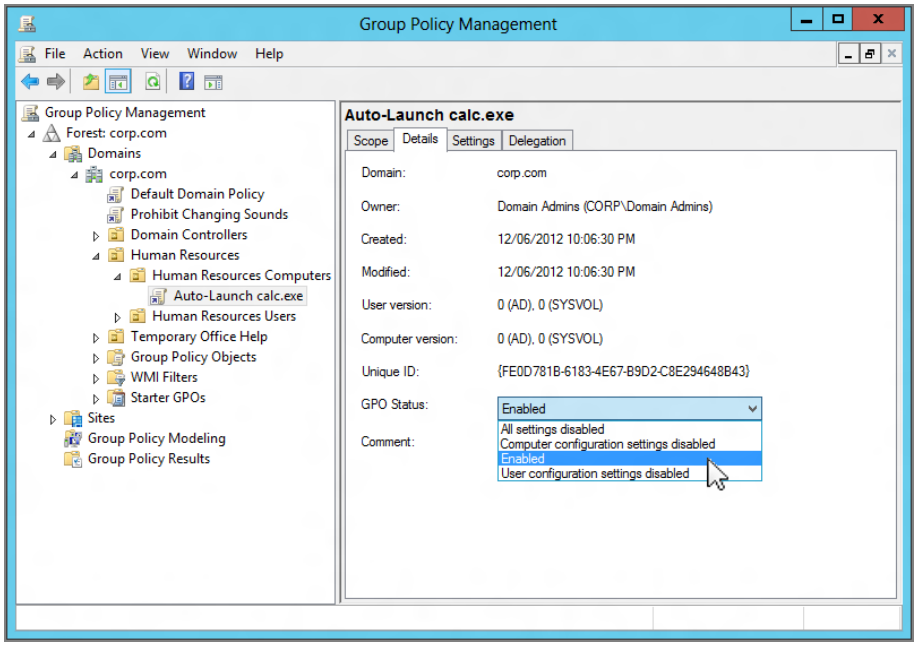
Don't go bananas disabling your unused half of GPO just to save a few cycles of processing time. Trust me, it's just not worth the headaches figuring out later where you did and did not disable a half of a policy.

Disabling half of the GPO makes troubleshooting and usage quite a bit harder, as you might just plumb forget you've disabled half the GPO. Then, down the road, when you modify the disabled half of the policy for some future setting, it won't take effect on your clients! You'll end up pulling your hair out wondering why once things *should* change, they just don't!

To disable an unused half of a GPO, follow these steps:

1. Select the GPO you want to modify. In this case, select "Auto-Launch calc.exe" and select the Details tab in the right pane of the GPMC.
2. Since the policy settings within the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO modify only the Computer node, it is safe to disable the User node. Select the "User configuration settings disabled" drop-down box, as shown in Figure 2.4.

FIGURE 2.4 You can change the default from Enabled (shown here) to "User configuration settings disabled" to disable half the GPO to make Group Policy process a wee bit faster.



3. You will be prompted to confirm the status change. Choose to do so.

Here are some additional items to remember regarding disabling portions of a GPO:

- It is possible to disable the entire GPO (both halves) by selecting the GPO, clicking the Options button, and selecting the All Settings Disabled option. If you select All Settings

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Disabled, the scroll icon next to the name of the GPO "dims" to show that there is no way it can affect any targets. You'll see a zoomed-in picture of this later in the section, "GPMC At-a-Glance Icon View."

- As I stated earlier in the section, "Understanding GPMC's Link Warning," changing the GPO Status entry (found on the Details tab) will affect the GPO—everywhere it is linked—at any level, anywhere in the domain. You cannot just change the GPO status for the instance of this link—this setting affects all links to this GPO! The good news here is that only the person who created the GPO itself (or anyone who has permissions to it) can manipulate this setting. To get the full thrust of this, be sure to read the sidebar, "On GPO Links and GPOs Themselves," later in this chapter.
- In day-to-day use of this feature, the GPMC doesn't do a great job indicating (other than this "GPO status" area) that the link has been fully or half disabled. It's true that if you click the Group Policy Objects Container node (the swimming pool) and look at the GPOs in a list, you will see a column for GPO status. But I don't do that particular action much. Interestingly, in the old-school "Active Directory Users and Computers" interface in Windows 2003's old-and-crusty UI, you would at least see a yellow triangle warning icon next to the name of the GPO. But not in the modern GPMC. Weird (and potentially unsafe).

Deleting and Unlinking Group Policy Objects

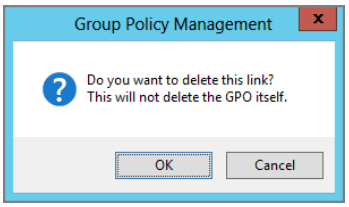
As you just saw, you can prevent a GPO from processing at a level by merely removing its Link Enabled status. However, you can also choose to remove the link entirely. For instance, you might want to return the normal behavior of the computers so that `calc.exe` isn't launched whenever someone uses that machine. You have two options:

- Delete the link to the GPO
- Delete the GPO itself

Deleting the Link to the Group Policy Object

When you right-click the GPO link of "Auto-Launch calc.exe" in the **Human Resources Computers** OU, you can choose Delete. When you do, the GPMC will confirm your request and remind you of an important fact, as shown in Figure 2.5.

FIGURE 2.5 You can delete a link (as opposed to deleting the GPO itself).



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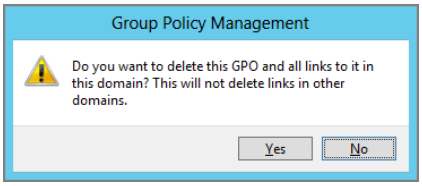
Recall that the GPO itself doesn't "live" at a level in Active Directory; it lives in a special container in Active Directory (and can be seen via the Group Policy Objects container in the GPMC). We're just working with a link to the real GPO. And, in Chapter 4, "Advanced Group Policy Processing," you'll see where this folder relates directly within Active Directory itself.

When you choose to delete a GPO link, you are choosing to stop using it at the level at which it was created but keeping the GPO alive in the representation of the swimming pool—the Group Policy Objects container. This lets other administrators at other levels continue to link to that GPO if they want.

Truly Deleting the Group Policy Object Itself

You can choose to delete the GPO altogether—lock, stock, and barrel. The only way to delete the GPO itself is to drill down through Group Policy Management ➢ Domains ➢ Corp.com, locate the Group Policy Objects container, and delete the GPO. It's like plucking a child directly from the swimming pool. Before you do, you'll get a warning message, as shown in Figure 2.6.

FIGURE 2.6 Here, you're deleting the GPO itself.



This action will remove the bits on the Domain Controller and obliterate it from the system. No other administrators can then link to this GPO.

Once it's gone, it's gone (unless you have a backup).

If you delete the GPO altogether, there's only one problem. There is no indication sent to the folks who are linking to this GPO that you've just deleted it. You might be done with the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO and might not need it anymore to link to *your* locations in Active Directory, but what about other administrators? In this case, while I was out to lunch, Freddie, the administrator for the **Temporary Office Help** OU, has already chosen to link the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO to his OU, as shown in Figure 2.7.

What if I had deleted the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO? I'm pretty sure I would have received an angry phone call from Freddie. Or, maybe not—if Freddie didn't know who created (and owned) the GPO.

Since we only have a handful of OUs, this link back to the GPO was easy to find. However, once you start getting lots of OUs, locating additional links back to a GPO will become much harder. Thankfully, the GPMC shows you if anyone else is linked to a GPO you're about to delete. I call this ability "look before you leap." You can just look on the Scope tab under the Links heading, as indicated in Figure 2.8. There you can see that both the **Temporary Office Help** OU and the **Human Resources Computers** OU are utilizing the GPO "Auto-Launch calc.exe."

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FIGURE 2.7 The "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO (lowest circle) is linked at both the Temporary Office Help OU (middle circle) and this Human Resources Computers OU (topmost circle).

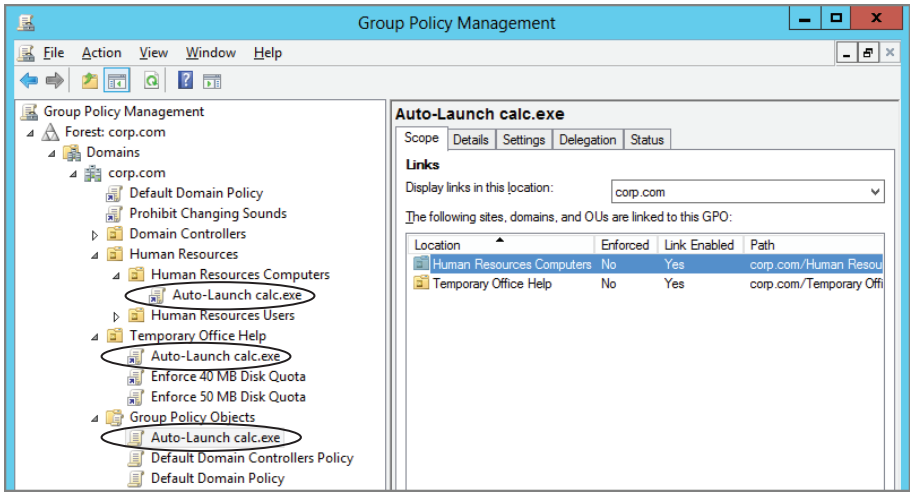
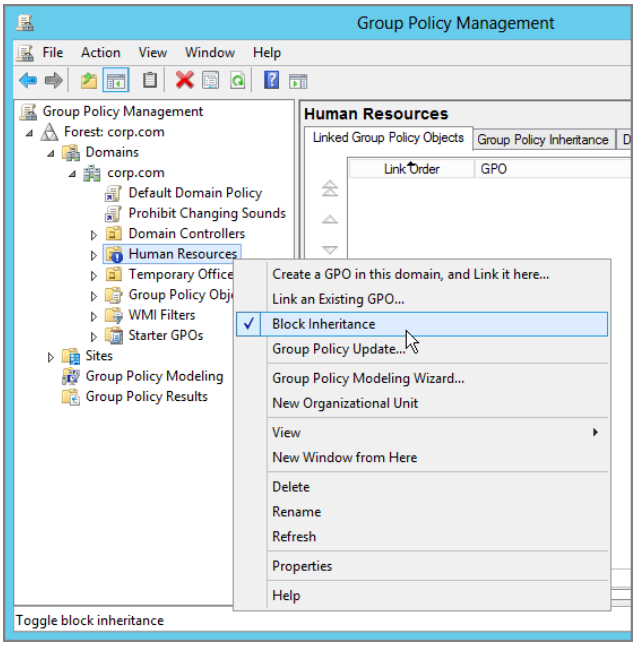


FIGURE 2.8 Use the Block Inheritance feature to prevent all GPOs (and the policy settings within them) from all higher levels from affecting your users and computers.



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If you're confident that you can still continue, you can delete the GPO contained within the Group Policy Objects container. However, for now, let's leave this GPO in place for use in future examples in the book.

The Scope tab shows you the links to the GPOs from your own domain. It is possible for *other* domains to leverage your GPOs and link to them. This is generally considered a "no-no" and is called cross-domain linking. When you delete a GPO forever (and wipe it out of your swimming pool), you're deleting the ability for other domains to utilize that GPO as well. Note that there is a drop-down in the Scope tab labeled "Display links in this location." If you want, you can show Entire Forest. That way, if a GPO is being leveraged by doing a cross-domain link, you can at least see if this GPO is linked to other areas you might not have intended it to be.

For now, don't delete the GPO. We'll use it again in later chapters. If you want to play with deleting a GPO, create a new one and delete it.

Block Inheritance

As you've already seen, the normal course of Group Policy inheritance applies all policy settings within GPOs in a cumulative fashion from the site to the domain and then to each nested OU. A setting at any level automatically affects all levels beneath it. But perhaps this is not always the behavior you want. For instance, we know that an edict from the Domain Administrator states there will be no Sounds option in the Windows 8 Personalization page.

This edict is fine for most of the OU administrators and their subjects who are affected. But Frank Rizzo, the administrator for the **Human Resources** OU structure, believes that the folks contained within his little fiefdom can handle the responsibility and gravitas of being able to change their own sounds. Remember a policy at the Domain level has performed this action. He also feels that they are grown-up enough to manage their own Screen Saver options (a policy at the Site level that has performed this action). Now, he wants to bring them back to his users. (But he's not ready to give back the ability to play around with the mouse pointers settings—a policy that is set at his level, the **Human Resources** OU level.)

In this case, Frank can prevent GPOs (and the policy settings within them) defined at higher levels (domain and site) from affecting his users, as shown in Figure 2.8. If Frank chooses to select Block Inheritance, Frank is choosing to block the flow of *all* GPOs (with all their policy settings) from *all* higher levels.

When Frank does this, the **Human Resources** OU icon changes to include a blue exclamation point (!), as seen in Figure 2.8. Once the Block Inheritance upon the OU is performed and the GPOs are reprocessed on the client, only those settings that Frank dictates within his **Human Resources** OU structure will be applied.

If you want to see the effect of Block Inheritance, ensure that the check is seen as shown in Figure 2.8. Then, log on as any user affected by the **Human Resources** OU—say, Frank Rizzo. You'll notice that the screen saver options have returned as did the ability to manipulate sounds. But you'll also notice that the Mouse Pointers option in the Windows 8 Personalization page is still absent because that edict is contained within a GPO that's explicitly defined at the **Human Resources Users** OU level, which contains Frank's user account.

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The Enforced Function

Frank Rizzo and his Human Resources folks are happy that the Screen Saver and Sounds options have made a triumphant return.

There's only one problem: the Domain Administrator has found out about this transgression and wants to ensure that the Sounds option in Windows 8 is permanently revoked.

The normal flow of inheritance is site, domain, and then OU. Super. If you've set a Block Inheritance on an OU (say, the **Human Resources** OU), then *all* settings to that OU are null and void.

But shouldn't there be some power to allow "bigger" administrators to get their wills enforced? Enforced! Heck, what a great term. I should trademark that. To trump a lower level's Block Inheritance, a higher-level administrator will use the *Enforced* function.



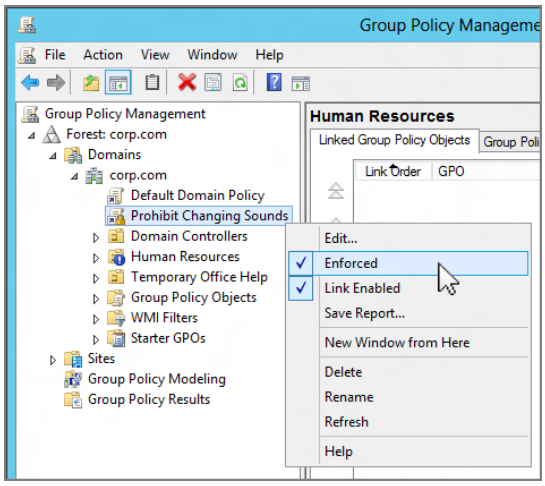
Enforced was previously known as No Override in old-school parlance.

The idea behind the Enforced function is simple: it guarantees that policy settings within a specific GPO from a higher level are always inherited by lower levels. It doesn't matter if the lower administrator has blocked inheritance or has a GPO that tries to disable or modify the same policy setting or settings.

In this example, you'll log on as the Domain Administrator and set an edict to force the removal of the Sounds option in the Windows 8 Personalization page.

To use Enforced to force the settings within a specific Group Policy Object setting, right-click the "Prohibit Changing Sounds" GPO link and select Enforced, as shown in Figure 2.9.

FIGURE 2.9 Use the Enforced option to guarantee that settings contained within a specific GPO affect all users downward via inheritance.



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Notice that the GPO link now has a little "lock" icon, demonstrating that it cannot be trumped. You can see this in the Prohibit Changing Sounds GPO link icon in Figure 2.9. You'll see a zoomed-in picture of this later in the, "GPMC At-a-Glance Icon View," section.

To test your Enforced edict, log on as a user affected by the **Human Resources** OU—Frank Rizzo. In the Display Properties dialog box, the Sounds option in the Windows 8 Personalization page should be absent because it is being forced from the Enforced edict at the domain level even though Block Inheritance is used at the OU level.

On GPO Links and GPOs Themselves

The GPMC is a cool tool, but it shows you a bit *too* much. Sometimes, it can be confusing as to what can be performed on the GPO's link and what can be performed on the GPO itself. Remember that GPOs themselves are displayed in the GPMC via the Group Policy Objects container. The links back to them are shown at the site, domain, and OU levels. So here's a list of what you can "do" to a GPO link and what you can "do" to a GPO *itself*.

You can only do three things on a GPO link that applies to a site, a domain, or an OU:

- Link Enable (that is, enable or disable the settings to apply at this level).
- Enforce the link (and force the policy settings).
- Delete the link.

Everything else is always done on the *actual* GPO itself:

- Change the policy settings inside the GPO (found on the Settings tab).
- Apply security filters, rights (such as the "Apply Group Policy" privilege), and delegation (such as the "Edit this GPO" privilege), discussed in the section, "Security Filtering and Delegation with the GPMC," later in this chapter.
- Enable/disable the Computer and/or User half of the GPO via the GPO status (found on the Details tab).
- Place a WMI filter on the GPO (discussed in Chapter 4).

If this seems clear as mud, consider this scenario:

- Fred and Ginger are the two Domain Administrators. By definition, they can create GPOs.
- Imagine that Fred designs the "Our Important Stuff" GPO (a poorly named GPO), which contains policy settings that affect both users and computers. Perhaps one user policy setting is **Remove Run off Start Menu**. Perhaps one computer policy setting is **Enforce disk quota limit**. And Fred sets the quota limit to 50MB.

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- Imagine that Fred designs the "Our Important Stuff" GPO (a poorly named GPO), which contains policy settings that affect both users and computers. Perhaps one user policy setting is **Remove Run off Start Menu**. Perhaps one computer policy setting is **Enforce disk quota limit**. And Fred sets the quota limit to 50MB.
- Fred links the Sounds GPO to the **Dancers** OU as well as the **Audition Halls** OU.
- Ginger gets a phone call from the folks in the **Audition Halls** OU. The users in the **Audition Halls** OU report that the 50MB disk quotas are too restrictive. "Can they just turn off the computer-side settings for us Audition Halls folks?" one of them cries.
- Ginger goes to the "Sounds" GPO link (which is linked to the **Audition Halls** OU), clicks the Details tab, and disables the computer settings using the GPO Status drop-down box.
- Fred then gets a phone call that the **Dancers** OU no longer has disk quotas being applied.

Why did this happen?

Because the Group Policy engine has certain controls on the GPO *itself* and has other controls on the Group Policy *link*. Because Fred and Ginger are both Domain Administrators, they jointly have ownership of the ability to change the GPO and the GPO link.

Whenever Ginger modifies any characteristic in the previous bulleted list, she's changing it "globally" for any place in Active Directory that might be using it. That's what the warning in Figure 2.2, earlier in this chapter, is all about.

If you'll allow me to get on my soap box for the next 10 seconds, the level of finite control over what Ginger can and cannot do to the GPO itself is fairly limited. In the future, I'd love to see the Group Policy engine extended so that we can delegate more aspects of control about the GPO link, not just about the GPO itself.

In any event, delegating what we can control over the GPO itself is precisely what the next section is about, specifically the "User Permissions upon Group Policy Objects," section.

Security Filtering and Delegation with the GPMC

You wouldn't want everyone in your domain to get every GPO applied to them. That would be crazy.

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Likewise, you wouldn't want everyone in your domain to be able to modify every GPO. That would be "mega-crazy."

So this section will deal with both aspects of making sure users only get access (and application) to what they're supposed to. We'll talk about filtering a user (or computer) from getting specific GPOs. Then we'll move on to talking about ensuring that only the right users and admins have access to the underlying Group Policy system—by properly delegating who should have the ability to do what.

Turns out, to craft the solution to both of these problems, you leverage security pieces upon certain Active Directory aspects and also on specific GPOs.

It's not hard, but let's tackle these questions one at a time to locate all the places users and admins touch our Group Policy infrastructure, look at their access, and see where that access can be managed.

Filtering the Scope of Group Policy Objects with Security

The normal day-to-day Human Resources workers in the **Human Resources** OU structure are fine with the facts of life:

- The Enterprise Administrator says that no one at the site will have the Screen Saver option.
- The Domain Administrator says that no one will have the Sounds option in the Windows 8 Personalization page. He is forcing this edict with the Enforced option.
- Frank Rizzo, the **Human Resources** OU Manager, says that for the **Human Resources Users** OU, he wants to hide the Mouse Pointers, but restore the Screen Saver option. For the **Human Resources Computers** OU, he'll want to make sure that `calc.exe` launches whenever someone uses a Human Resources computer.
- Additionally, at the top-level **Human Resources** OU, he will set Block Inheritance. This will return the normal function of the Screen Saver (originally removed by the Enterprise Administrator at the site level.) But Frank is forced to live with the fact that he won't be able to return the Sounds option in the Windows 8 Personalization page to his people. The Domain Administrator has Enforced this idea—taken it away and that's that.

But Frank and other members of the HR-OU-Admins security group are getting frustrated that they cannot access the Display Settings tab. And they're also getting a little annoyed that every time they use an Human Resources machine, `calc.exe` pops up to greet them.

Sure, it was Frank's own idea to make these two policy settings—one that affects the users he's in charge of and one that affects the computers he's in charge of. The problem is, however, it also affects Frank (and the other members of the HR-OU-Admins team) when they're working, and you can see where that can be annoying.

Frank needs a way to filter the *Scope of Management (SOM)* of the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option" GPO as well as the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO. By scope or SOM, I mean how far and wide the GPOs we set up will be embraced.

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Occasionally you will see references to SOM in your travels with Group Policy. An SOM is simply a quick-and-dirty way to express the idea of where and when a GPO might apply. An SOM can be nearly any combination of things: linking a GPO to the domain, linking a GPO to an OU, and linking a GPO to a site. However, if you start to filter GPOs within the domain, that's also an SOM. In essence, an SOM indicates *when* and *where* a GPO applies to a level in Active Directory.

In our case, the idea is twofold:

- Frank and his team are excluded from the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option GPO" edict.
- The specific computers that Frank and his team use are excluded from the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO edict.

Recall from Chapter 1 that, despite the wording of the term *Group Policy*, Group Policy does not directly affect security groups. You cannot just wrap up a bunch of similar users or computers in an Active Directory security group and thrust a GPO upon them. There's nowhere to "link" to. You need to round up the individual user or computer accounts into an OU first and then link the desired GPO on that OU.

Here's the truly strange part: even though you can't round up users in security groups and apply GPOs to them, it's the security group that we'll leverage (in most cases) to enable us to filter Group Policy applications!

In order for users to get GPOs to apply to them, they need two under-the-hood access rights to the GPO itself:

- Read
- Apply Group Policy (known in shorthand as the AGP rights)

These permissions must be set on the GPO in question. By default, all Authenticated Users are granted the Read and AGP rights to all new GPOs. Therefore, anyone who has a GPO geared for them will process it.

The following two things might not be immediately obvious:

- Administrators are not magically exempt from embracing Group Policy; they, too, are members of Authenticated Users. You can change this behavior with the techniques described in the next section.
- Computers need love, too. And for computers to apply their side of the GPO, they need the same rights: "Read" and "Apply Group Policy." Since computers are technically Authenticated Users, the computer has all it needs to process GPOs meant for it.

With these fundamental concepts in mind, let's look at several ways to filter who gets specific GPOs.

If you want to filter GPOs for either specific users or specific computers, you have three distinct approaches. For our three examples (which will all do the exact same thing), we want the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option GPO" to "pass over" our heroes in the HR-OU-Admins security group but to apply to everyone else who should

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get them. We also want the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO to pass over the specific computers our heroes use at their desks.

How Is a Computer an Authenticated User?

I was shocked to learn that a computer falls under the category of an Authenticated User. It's true: the computer account has the Authenticated User's SID in its access token. You can prove it to yourself by following these steps on a Windows XP machine (they won't work on Windows Vista and later):

1. Use the `at` command and specify a time at least one minute ahead of the current time to open a system-level console:

   ```
   at <one minute in the future> /interactive cmd
   ```

2. Use `WHOAMI` to verify that the `cmd` has run as System. Now use `WHOAMI /ALL` to verify that you have the Authenticated Users group in the access token.

Note that System does not have domain credentials. When it touches another machine, it uses the Kerberos ticket issued to the local computer. You can take advantage of this for the following experiment:

1. Set the NTFS permissions on a folder in a shared volume on another machine to deny access to Authenticated Users but allow access by Everyone.
2. Map a drive from the system console to the share point and try to access the contents of the protected folder. You'll be denied access.

Because the Deny bit for Authenticated Users comes before the Allow bit for Everyone, you've proved that the computer account has the Authenticated Users group in its access token.

Group Policy Object Filtering Approach #1: Leverage the Security Filtering Section of the Scope Tab in GPMC

In the first approach, you'll round up only the users, computers, or security groups who should get the GPO applied to them. To make things easier, let's first create two Active Directory security groups—one for our users who will get the GPO and one for computers who will get the GPO. Good names (for learning purposes) might be,

People-Who-Get-the-HideDisplayMousePointersOption-and-RestoreSS

and:

Computers-That-Get-the-Auto-Launch calc.exe-GPO

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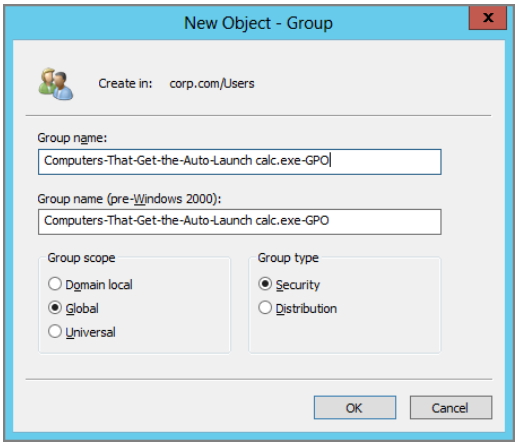
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Remember, that first GPO does two things, so we've named it "Hide Changing Mouse Pointers / Restore Screen Saver Option." Making a group with something easy to remember but still only 64 characters can be tough. So, again, I'm recommending a group named People-Who-Get-the-HideDisplayMousePointersOption-and-RestoreSS.

The second group, for computers, is a little easier to make. The GPO we'll want to leverage with this group only does one thing: it automatically launches `calc.exe`. So, my suggested name is Computers-That-Get-the-Auto-Launch calc.exe-GPO.

Go ahead and do this in Active Directory Users and Computers, as seen in Figure 2.10.

FIGURE 2.10 Create a new Active Directory security group to which you want the GPO to apply. Create security groups for both users and computers based on the GPO you want to filter.



Next, add all user accounts that you want to embrace the GPO into the first security group.

You would then add all computer accounts that you want to get the GPO into the security group named Computers-That-Get-the-Auto-Launch calc.exe-GPO.

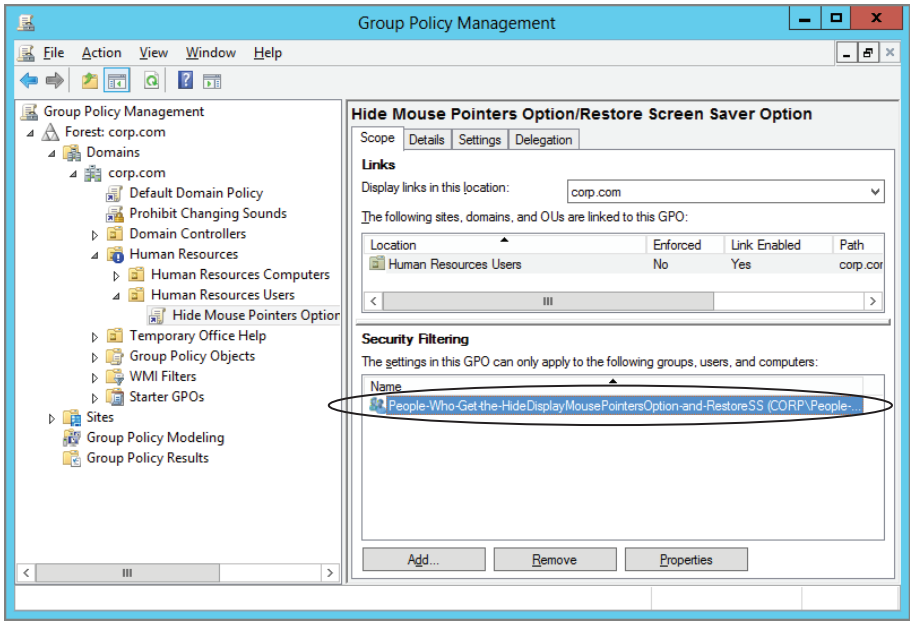
Because we don't want these GPOs to apply to Frank or Frank's computer (WIN8), don't add Frank to the first group (which contains users) and don't add WIN8 to the second group (which contains computers).

Next, click the link to the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option" GPO found in Group Policy Management ➢ Forest ➢ Domains ➢ Corp.com ➢ **Human Resources** OU ➢ **Human Resources Users** OU. In the Security Filtering section, you can see that Authenticated Users is listed. This means that any users inside the **Human Resources Users** OU will certainly get this GPO applied.

However, now we're about to turn the tables. We're going to click the Remove button to remove the Authenticated Users in the Security Filtering section; then we're going to add the People-Who-Get-the-HideDisplayMousePointersOption-and-RestoreSS security group, as shown in Figure 2.11.

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FIGURE 2.11 When you remove Authenticated Users, no one will get the effects of the GPO. Add only the users or groups you want the GPO to affect.



Next, click the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO link (which is under the **Human Resources Computers** OU). In the Security Filtering section of the Scope tab, you'll remove Authenticated Users and add the Computers-That-Get-the-Auto-Launch calc.exe-GPO security group.



In both cases, what we're doing under the hood is giving these new security groups the ability to Read and Apply Group Policy. You'll see this under-the-hood stuff in a minute.

Testing Your First Filters

To see if this is working, log on WIN8 as Frank (frizzo). Even though the GPO applies to the **Human Resources Users** OU, the GPO will pass over him and anyone else not explicitly put into that security group since Frank is not a member of the People-Who-Get-the-HideDisplayMousePointersOption-and-RestoreSS-GPO security group.

For another test, add a new user account or two to the **Human Resources Users** OU (via Active Directory Users and Computers). Then, log on as one of these new users (in the OU) and verify that they, indeed, do not get the GPO. This is because the GPO is only set to apply to members of the security group. Then, add the user to the security group and log on again. The GPO will then apply to your test users (inside the security group) as well. In

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fact, you can add users to the security group by simply clicking the Properties button in the Security Filtering section. Doing so opens the Security Group Membership dialog box, in which you can add or delete users or computers.

Repeat your tests by adding WIN8 into the security group named Computers-That-Get-the-Auto-Launch calc.exe-GPO. When the computer is in the group, it will apply the GPO. Now, try removing WIN8 and see what happens. When the computer is out of the group, the GPO will pass over the computer.



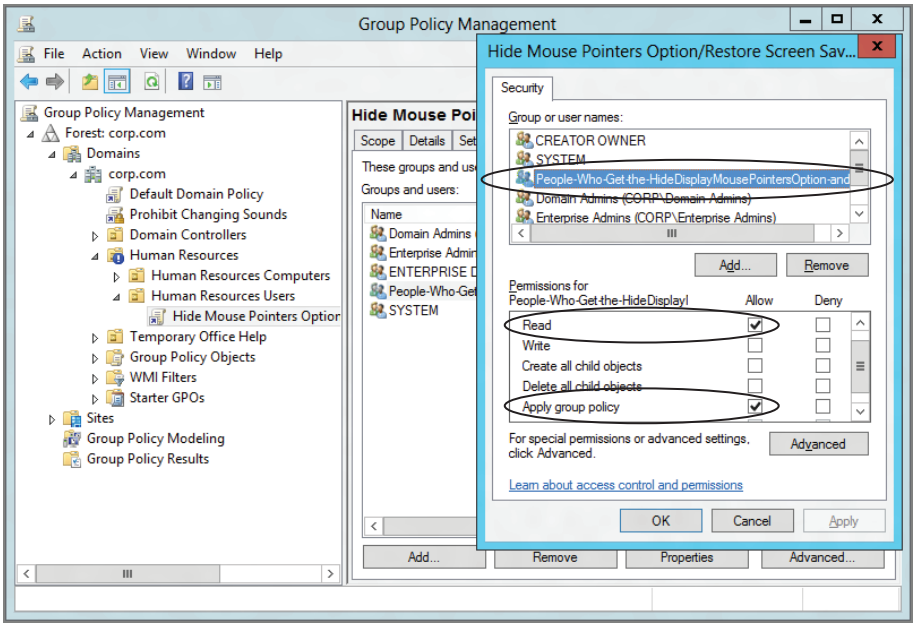
You will have to reboot the machine to immediately see computer-side results.

What's Going on under the Hood for Filtering

As I implied, when you add security groups to get the GPOs in the Security Filtering section, you're doing a bit of magic under the hood. Again, that magic is simply granting two security permissions, "Read" and "Apply Group Policy," to the users or security groups on the GPOs linked to the OU.

To see which security permissions are set under the hood for a particular GPO (or GPO link, because it's the same information), click the Delegation tab and click the Advanced button, as shown in Figure 2.12.

FIGURE 2.12 Clicking Advanced on the Delegation tab for the GPO (or GPO link) shows the under-the-hood security settings for the GPO.



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When you do, you can see the actual permission on the GPO itself. You can easily locate the security group named People-Who-Get-the-HideDisplayMousePointersOption-and-RestoreSS-GPO and see that they have both the "Read" and "Apply Group Policy" access rights set to Allow. This is why they will process this GPO.

Filtering Approach #2: Identify Those You Do Not Want to Get the Policy

The other approach is to leave the default definition in for the GPO such that the Authenticated Users group is granted the "Read" and "Apply Group Policy" attributes. Then, figure out who you *do not* want to have the policy applied to, and use the "Deny" attribute over the "Apply Group Policy" right.

When Windows security is evaluated, the designated users or computers will not be able to process the GPO due to the "Deny" attribute; hence, the GPO passes over them.



See the sidebar, "Positive or Negative?" later in this chapter before doing this in your real (production) environment.

For our examples, we want the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option" GPO to pass over our heroes in the HR-OU-Admins security group but to apply to everyone else by default. We also want the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO to pass over the specific computers our heroes use at their desks.

To use this second technique, we'll use the "Deny" permission to ensure that the HR-OU-Admins security group cannot apply (and hence process) the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option" GPO. We'll also prevent Frank's computer, WIN8, from processing the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO.

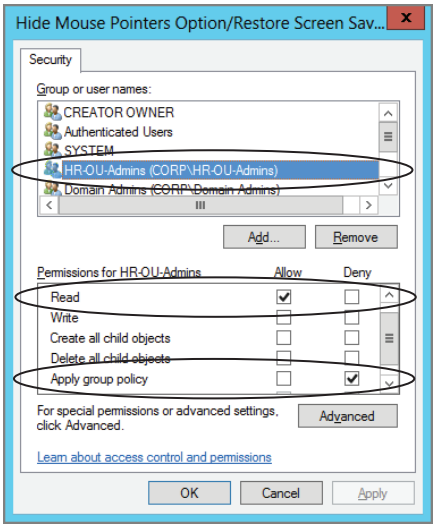
Again, you'll do this on the GPO (or the GPO link, because it's the same information); click the Delegation tab, and then click the Advanced button. Follow these steps:

1. Locate the People-Who-Get-the-HideDisplayMousePointersOption-and-RestoreSS-GPO security group and remove it.
2. Add the Authenticated Users group, and select the "Read" permission.
3. If you used Frank's account originally to create this GPO, he is specifically listed in the security list. You want to remove Frank and add the HR-OU-Admins group. Click Frank, and then click Remove. Click Add, and add the HR-OU-Admins group.
4. Then click advanced and select the Allow option for the "Apply Group Policy" permission for the Authenticated Users group.
5. Now make sure the Apply Group Policy check box is set to Deny for the HR-OU-Admins group, as shown in Figure 2.13.

   Do not set the Deny check box for the "Read" and "Write" attributes from the HR-OU-Admins (the group you're currently a member of when logged in as Frank). If you do, you'll essentially lock yourself out, and you'll have to ask the Domain Administrator to grant you access again.

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FIGURE 2.13 Use the "Deny" attribute on the "Apply Group Policy" right to prevent Group Policy from applying.



6. Click OK to close the Group Policy Settings dialog box. In the warning box that tells you to be careful about Deny permissions, click Yes.
7. Click OK to close the OU Properties dialog box.

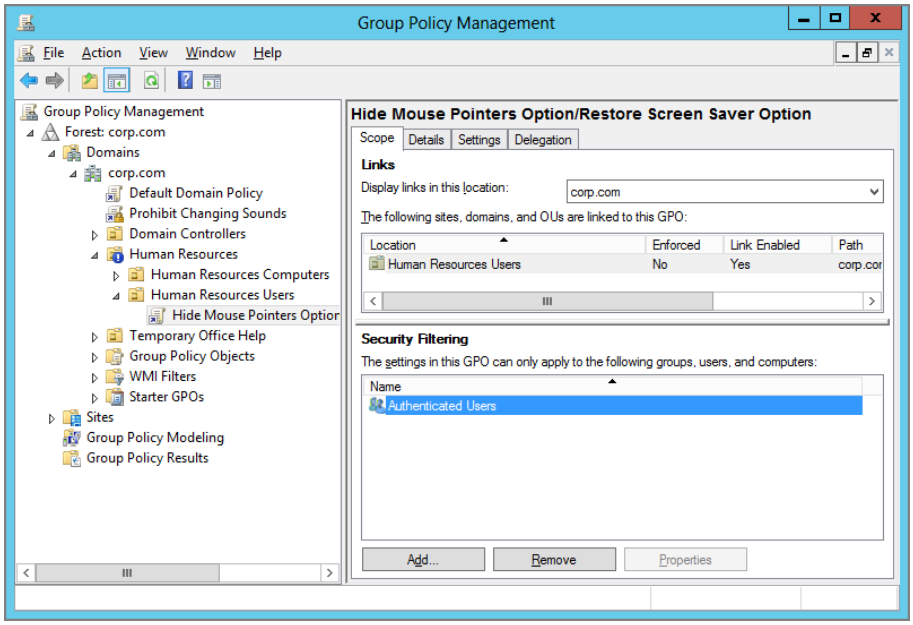
To test your first filter again, log onto WIN8 as Frank Rizzo. Note that the Settings tab has returned to him because he is part of the HR-OU-Admins group. The Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option GPO has passed over him because he is unable to process the GPO.

To bypass the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO on WIN8, you'll perform a similar operation. That is, you'll modify the security on the GPO to pass over the computers our heroes use by denying those specific computer accounts the ability to Apply Group Policy. You can then test your second filter by logging on as anyone to WIN8. You should then see that `calc.exe` will not launch when a user uses that machine.

Turns out, however, there's something of note when using the aforementioned method. That is, if you performed the previous exercise and used the "Deny" attribute to pass over the HR-OU-Admins group using the security on the GPO, you've got a small problem. Sure, it worked! That's the good news. The bad news is that GPMC isn't smart enough to demonstrate what you did back on the Scope tab in the Security Filtering section shown in Figure 2.14.

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FIGURE 2.14 The Security Filtering section on the Scope tab will not show you any use of "Deny" attributes under the hood.



Yes, it's technically true what the Security Filtering section says: Authenticated Users will apply this GPO. However, it doesn't tell us the other important fact: the HR-OU-Admins group *will not* process this GPO because they were denied the ability to Apply Group Policy.

The only way to get the full, true story of who will get the GPO applied to them is to look back within the GPO (or GPO link, because it's the same information), select the Delegation tab, and click the Advanced button to see who has "Read" and "Apply Group Policy"; then also see who is denied access to process the GPO via the "Deny" attributes.



With the GPMC (see the upcoming section, "Searching and Commenting Group Policy Objects and Policy Settings"), you can leave a comment inside the GPO for others to read regarding who has been specifically denied AGP access. The only problem is someone might not read it.

The moral of the story? Always consult the Advanced tab to get the whole truth as to the security on the GPO.

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Positive or Negative?

Now that you can see the two ways to filter users from processing GPOs, which should you use: Approach 1 (adding only those you want to get the GPO) or Approach 2 (denying only those you don't want to get the GPO)? The data reflected within the GPMC's Scope tab clearly wants you to take the first approach. However, many Active Directory implementations I know take the second approach (and, in fact, it was my advice to do so in the first several editions of this book).

Now, you and your team need to make a choice for your approach. As you saw, when you create new GPOs, you can choose to filter via the Scope tab or the Delegation tab's Advanced button. So which do you choose? If you're going to be religious about using the first approach, you can then be reasonably confident that only the users, groups, and computers listed in the Security Filtering section of the Scope tab will, in fact, be the only users, groups, and computers who will get the GPO. You can then reduce your need to dive into the Security Editor as seen in Figures 2.12 and 2.13, earlier in this chapter.

However, if you (or other administrators) occasionally choose to use the "Deny" attribute on users, computers, and groups to keep them from getting the GPO, you'll need to additionally inspect the Security Editor dialog box, which, again, you'll find by clicking the Advanced button within the Delegation tab as seen in Figures 2.12 and 2.13.

The GPMC encourages you to use Approach 1 for filtering. If you have older GPOs in your Active Directory that already use Approach 2 for filtering, consider changing it so that GPMC's Scope tab will reflect who will get the GPO.

There's no right or wrong answer here. The challenge is simply that the GPMC will not show who is expressly denied the ability to process the GPO. If you have an in-house system to compensate for that shortcoming (or you use the GPMC Comment feature, which we'll explain later in this chapter), you might be able to make better use of Approach 2.

User Permissions on Group Policy Objects

You already know the three criteria for someone to be able to edit or modify an existing GPO:

- They are a member of the Domain Admins group.
- They are a member of the Enterprise Admins group.
- They created the GPO themselves and hence are the owner. (We saw this in Figure 1.24 in Chapter 1 when Frank could edit his own GPOs but couldn't edit the GPOs he didn't create.)

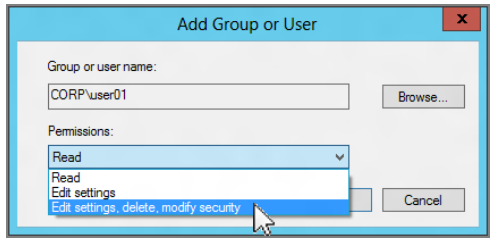
But sometimes, you also want to add rights on a GPO so other admins can modify it. As I previously suggested, the Delegation tab for a GPO (or GPO link, which reflects the same

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information) has a second purpose: to help you grant permissions to groups or users over the security properties of that GPO.

If you click Add on the Delegation tab, you can grant any mere mortal user, an admin, or group (even in other domains) the ability to manipulate a particular GPO, as seen in Figure 2.15.

FIGURE 2.15 You can set permissions of "who can do what" on a GPO.



Once the permissions settings have been applied, the user has that level of rights over the GPO, as you can see in Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1 GPMC vs. genuine Active Directory permissions

Permissions option	Actual under-the-hood permissions
Read	Sets the Allow permission for Read on the GPO.
"Edit settings"	Sets the Allow permission for Read, Write, Create Child Objects, and Delete Child Objects. See the note regarding under-the-hood attributes.
"Edit settings, delete, modify security"	Sets the Allow permission for Read, Write, Create Child Objects, Delete Child Objects, Delete, Modify Permissions, and Modify Owner. This is nearly equivalent to full control on the GPO, but note that Apply Group Policy access permission is not set. (This can be useful to set for administrators so they can manipulate the GPO but not have it apply to themselves.)
"Read (from Security Filtering)"	This isn't a permission located in the ACL Editor (see Figure 2.13); rather, this is only visible if the user has Read and AGP permissions on the GPO. This is a reflection of what is on the Scope tab.
Custom	Any other combinations of rights, including the use of the "Deny" permission. Custom rights are only added via the ACL Editor but can be removed here. They can be removed using the Remove button on the Delegation tab.

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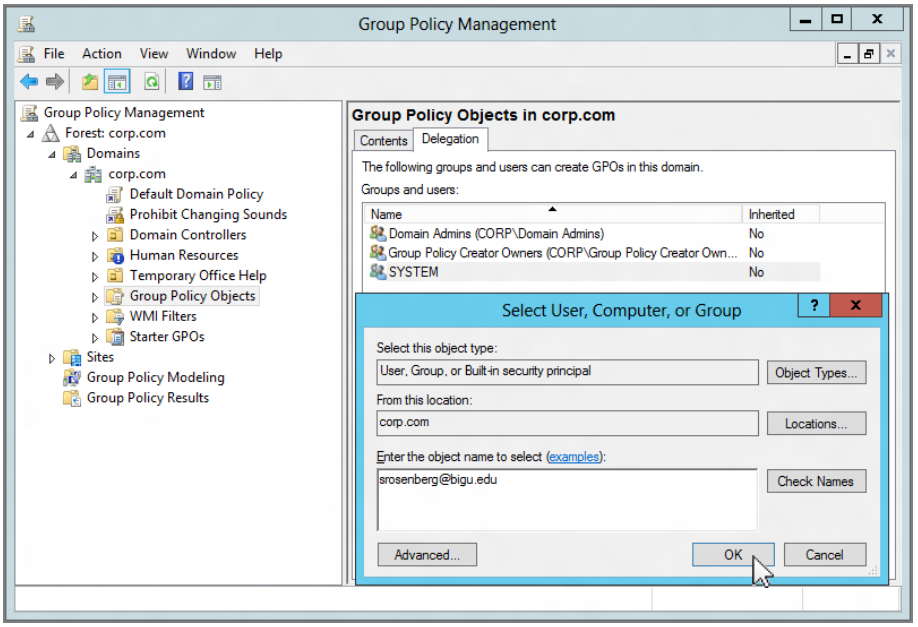
If you look really, really closely at the under-the-hood attributes specifically granted to the user when they are given "Edit settings" or "Edit setting, delete, modify security" rights, you'll note that Write isn't expressly listed. However, the ability to perform writes is granted because other subattributes that do permit writing are granted on the entry. To see those attributes for yourself, click the Advanced button while looking at the properties of the security on a GPO (like what we see in Figure 2.13).

Granting Group Policy Object Creation Rights in the Domain

As you learned in Chapter 1, a user cannot create new GPOs unless that user is a member of the Group Policy Creator Owners group. Dropping a user into this group is one of two ways you can grant this right.

However, the GPMC introduces another way to grant users the ability to have Group Policy Creator Owner–style access. Traverse to the Group Policy Objects container as seen in Figure 2.16, and click the Delegation tab. You can now click Add and select any user, including any user in your domain, say a user named Joe User, or users across forests, such as Sol Rosenberg, who is in a domain called bigu.edu. As you can see in Figure 2.16, Sol has been added.

FIGURE 2.16 You can choose to delegate to users in your domain, in other domains, or in domains in other forests.



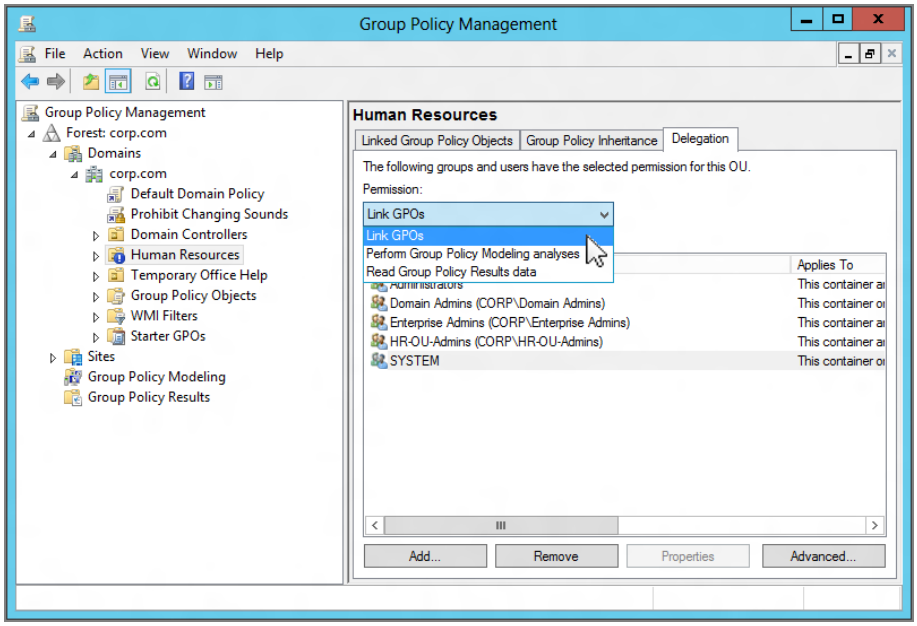
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This can be handy if you have trusted administrators in other domains and you want to allow them to create GPOs in your domain. You might want to round them up into a group (instead of just listing them individually as Sol is listed here), but that's your option.

Special Group Policy Operation Delegations

You can delegate three special permissions at the domain and OU levels, and you can set one of those three special permissions at the site level. Clicking the level, such as an OU, and then clicking the Delegation tab for that level shows the available permissions, as seen in Figure 2.17.

FIGURE 2.17 These operations are equivalent to the Active Directory Users and Computers Delegation Wizard.



The interface is a bit confusing here. Specifically, you must first select the permission from the drop-down box. This lists the current users who currently have permissions. You can then click the Add, Remove, or Advanced button to make your changes.

You can select three permissions from the drop-down box, as seen in Figure 2.17:

Link GPOs Of the three permissions here, this is the only permission that can be configured at all levels: site, domain, and OU. Recall in Chapter 1 that you ran Active Directory Users and Computers' "Delegation of Control Wizard" (see Figure 1.21). Instead of using Active Directory Users and Computers to perform that task, the GPMC can do the same job—right here.

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Perform Group Policy Modeling Analyses This right performs the same function as if we had used Active Directory Users and Computers' "Delegation of Control Wizard" to grant the Generate Resultant Set of Policy (Planning) permissions, as you saw in Chapter 1, Figure 1.21. The next section describes how to get more data about what's happening at the client. You'll see how to use this power in the section, "What-If Calculations with Group Policy Modeling," later in this chapter. Group Policy Modeling lets you simulate what-if scenarios regarding users and computers.

By default, only Domain Admins have the right to perform this task. Domain Admins can grant other users or groups the ability to perform this function, such as the Help Desk, HR-OU-Admins, or your own desktop-administrator teams. You can choose to grant people the ability to perform Group Policy Modeling analyses on this specific container or this specific container and child containers. When you assign this right, the user performing the Group Policy Modeling analysis must have the delegated right on the container containing the what-if user and also the container containing the what-if computer. If you don't grant rights in both containers, only half the analysis is displayed.

This right is available only if the domain AD schema has been updated for Windows 2003 or later. Additionally, the Group Policy Modeling analyses function only when at least one Windows 2003 or later Domain Controller is available in the domain.

Read Group Policy Results Data This right performs the same function as if we used Active Directory Users and Computers' "Delegation of Control Wizard" to grant the "Generate Resultant Set of Policy (Logging)" permission (which isn't shown in Figure 1.21 but it would be there if you scrolled down a little). You'll see how to use this power in the section, "What's-Going-On Calculations with Group Policy Results," later in this chapter. However, if you want to grant this power to others, you can. Again, a typical use is to grant this right to the Help Desk or other administrative authority.

When you assign this right, the user performing the Group Policy Results analysis must have the delegated right on the container containing the target computer. Or this right can be applied at a parent container and the rights will flow down via inheritance. The user or group must also have this right delegated on any container containing any users who have logged onto the machine you want to analyze. If you don't grant rights in both containers, no analysis is displayed.

This right is available only if the domain AD schema has been updated for Windows 2003 and later.

Who Can Create and Use WMI Filters?

Okay, okay, okay. I know the subject of WMI filters has come up about 3,000 times already, and every time I refer you, the poor reader, to Chapter 4. Once you've read what they are and how to create them in Chapter 4, please come back here and read how to manage them. In other words, since I'm already talking about the delegation of things inside the GPMC, I'm going to just cover that now. Go learn about what the heck WMI filters *are* in Chapter 4.

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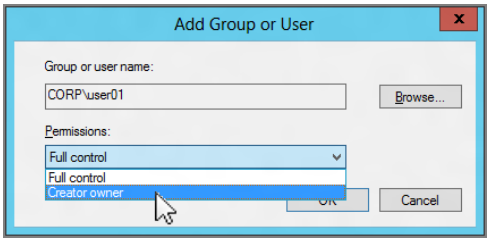
That said, two types of people are involved in the management of WMI filters:

- Those who can create them
- Those who can use them

Delegating Who Can Create WMI Filters

By default, only the Domain Administrator can create WMI filters. However, you might have some WMI whiz-kid in your company (and it's a good chance this isn't the same person as the Domain Administrator). With that in mind, the Domain Administrator can grant that special someone the ability to create WMI filters. To do this, drill down to the domain ➢ WMI Filters node, and then select Delegation in the pane on the right. You can now grant one of two rights, as shown in Figure 2.18.

FIGURE 2.18 These are controls over the creation of WMI filters.



In Figure 2.18, we can see the two rights that appear in the drop-down box:

- Once a user has "Creator owner" rights here, they can create and modify their own WMI filters but they cannot modify others' WMI filters. Note that members of the Group Policy Creator Owners security group have this right by default.
- A user with "Full control" rights here can create and modify their own WMI filters or anyone else's.

Delegating Who Can Use WMI Filters

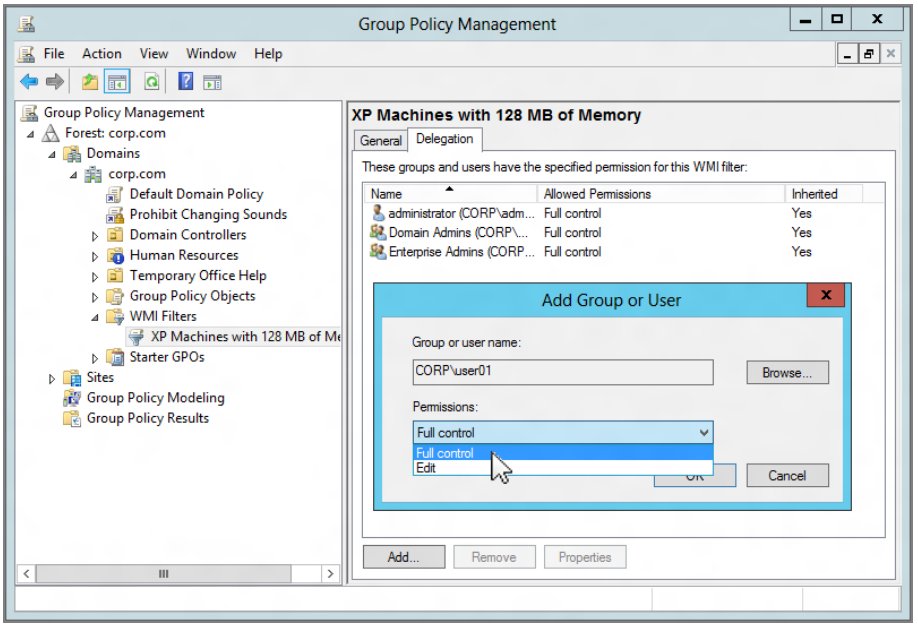
Once WMI filters are created (again, see Chapter 4), you'll likely want to assign who can apply them to specific GPOs. To do this, drill down to the specific WMI filter, as shown in Figure 2.19. Then click Add, and you'll see that two rights are available for the user you want.

In Figure 2.19, we can see the two rights that appear in the drop-down box:

- Once users have Edit rights here, they can edit and tailor the filter, as we do in Chapter 4.
- A user with "Full control" rights here can edit the filter as well as delete it and modify the security (that is, specify who else can get Edit or "Full control" rights here).

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FIGURE 2.19 These are controls over the WMI filters themselves.



Performing RSoP Calculations with the GPMC

In Chapter 1, we charted out a fictitious organization's GPO structure on paper. We looked and saw when various GPOs were going to apply to various users and computers. Charting out the RSoP (Resultant Set of Policy) for users and computers on paper is a handy skill for a basic understanding of GPO organization and flow, but in the real world, you need a tool that can help you figure out what's going on at your client desktops.

The GPMC has a handy feature to show us all the GPOs that are going to apply for the users and computers at a specific level in Active Directory. In Figure 2.20, when you click the **Human Resources Users** OU and then click the Group Policy Inheritance tab, you can see a list of all the GPOs that should apply to the **Human Resources Users** OU.

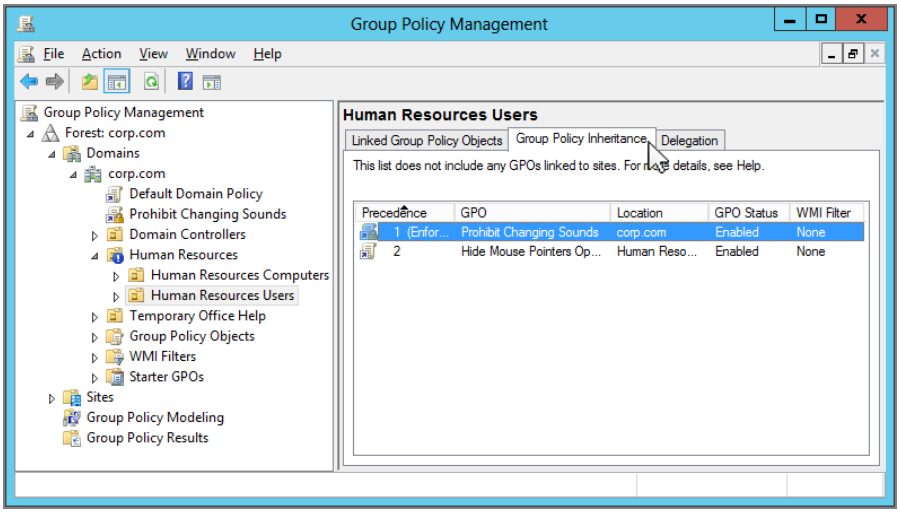
The site level is not shown in this Group Policy Inheritance tab. Because computers, particularly laptops, can travel from site to site, it is impossible to know for sure what site to represent here.

As I said, this tab in Figure 2.20 should tell you what's going to happen. The operative word here is *should*. That's because a lot can go wrong between your wishes and what happens on the client systems. For instance, you already saw how to filter GPOs using security

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groups, which would certainly change the experience of one user versus another on the very same machine. And in Chapter 4, you'll learn about WMI filters, which limit when GPOs are applied even more.

FIGURE 2.20 The Group Policy Inheritance tab shows you which GPOs should apply.



The point of all this RSoP stuff is to help us know the score about what's going on at machines that could be many hundreds of miles away. When users freak out about getting settings they don't expect or when they freak out about lacking settings they do expect, the point is to know which setting is causing the stir and which GPO is to blame for the errant setting.

We know one thing for sure: users do freak out if anything changes, and it's our job to track down the problem (but not the user or computer). So the point of performing an RSoP calculation is to help you know what is going on and why it's going on that way. The GPMC can help with that.

What's-Going-On Calculations with Group Policy Results

If someone calls you to report that an unexpected GPO is applying, you can find out what's going on via the GPMC—as long as the machine in question is a Windows XP machine or higher. Once the user with the problem has logged onto the machine in question, you can tap into the WMI provider built into all editions of Windows since Windows XP. Without going too propeller-head here, the upshot of this magic is that the GPMC (and the `GPResult` command, as you'll see in Chapter 7, "Troubleshooting Group Policy") can query any particular user who has ever logged on locally. It's then a simple matter to display the sexy results within the GPMC.

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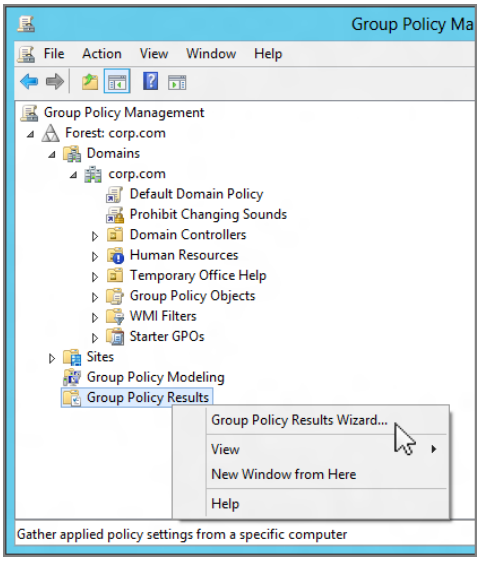
Once the results are displayed, you can right-click over the report and save them as an HTML or XML report.

The magic happens when the computer asking "What's going on?" (in this case, the computer running the GPMC) asks the target client computer. The target client computer responds with a result of what has happened—which GPOs were applied to the Computer side and to the User side (provided the user has ever, at least once, logged on).

Let me expand on this important point: this Group Policy Results magic only works if the target user has ever logged onto the target machine. They only need to have ever logged on once, and here's the amazing part: they don't even need to be logged on while you run the test. But if the target user has *never* logged onto the target machine, the Group Policy Results will not allow you to select that user.

You can run your what's-going-on calculations inside the GPMC by right-clicking the Group Policy Results node at the bottom of the GPMC's hierarchy, as shown in Figure 2.21. When you do, you can select the user and the computer and see their interaction.

FIGURE 2.21 The Group Policy Results Wizard performs what's-going-on calculations.



Keep in mind the following before trying to run the Group Policy Results Wizard to figure out what's going on:

- The target computer must be Windows XP or later.
- The target computer must be turned on and on the network. If this is not the case, you'll get an error to this effect. It will state that it cannot contact the WMI service via RPC.

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- If the target machine has a firewall turned on, it must be disabled. Alternatively (in advance), you can open up ports 135 and 445 on the target machine. See the sidebar, "Understanding Windows Firewall Settings (and Dealing with Group Policy Results)," for some ideas on how to mitigate this. If the machine is unreachable because the firewall is blocking access to port 135 or port 445, you'll get the same RPC Error as if the computer was off.
- The Windows Management Instrumentation service must be started.
- The user's local profile cannot be deleted. If the user has logged on but the administrator later whacks the local profile (or a Windows Vista or later–specific policy setting is enabled to auto-whack the local profile), WMI data will not be available.

Remember: the user you want to find out about must have logged onto the target computer *at least once* to be eligible to perform a Group Policy Results calculation.

Understanding Windows Firewall Settings (and Dealing with Group Policy Results)

Since Windows XP SP2 and Windows Server 2008, the Windows Firewall is automatically engaged—protecting your poor machines from the baddies out there.

Now, regular, everyday Group Policy stuff works just fine when the firewall is on. That's because the Group Policy client requests what it wants, then the results are returned through the requested ports.

But, as you just learned, the ability to get Group Policy Results is effectively disabled when the Windows Firewall is engaged. That's because firewalls reject unrequested stuff when engaged. So, it feels like the target computer is turned off.

There are some policy settings that will affect Windows XP or later found in two locations:

Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Network Connections ➢ Windows Firewall ➢ Domain Profile

Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Network Connections ➢ Windows Firewall ➢ Standard Profile

You can see that the exact same policy settings are listed for both the Standard Profile and Domain Profile nodes. The Domain Profile settings are what will take effect when users are inside your corporate network; that is, when they're actively logged in by a Domain Controller. The Standard Profile, on the other hand, is used for when users are out of the office (perhaps in a hotel or other public network where they cannot reach your company's Domain Controllers for authentication).

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Once a machine receives the policy settings for both the Domain Profile and Standard Profile, that computer is ready to travel both in and out of the office. You can be sure that machine is embracing your company's firewall security policy both in the office and on the road.

If you're interested in learning more about how a computer makes a determination of whether it is supposed to use Domain Profile or Standard Profile policy settings, be sure to read Microsoft's, "Network Determination Behavior for Network-Related Group Policy Settings," at:

`www.microsoft.com/technet/community/columns/cableguy/cg0504.mspx`

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/cao73`).Note that the details are different for Vista and later, but the net result is the same: you can use these Standard Profile settings or Domain Profile settings as you need to. You have two options if you want to restore the Group Policy Results functionality when you have Windows XP or later clients with the firewall on:

Approach 1: Kill the Windows XP/SP2 (and Later) firewall. Now that you understand how to control Windows XP's (or later versions') firewall settings, one approach is to kill the firewall completely. If you do this, you understand that you're giving up any of the protection that Windows Firewall affords. However, by doing so, you will restore communication to the target computer. To kill the firewall, drill down to Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Network Connections ➢ Windows Firewall ➢ Domain Profile and select **Windows Firewall: Protect all network Connections**. But here's the thing. You don't enable this policy to kill the firewall. You disable it. Yes, you read that right: you disable it. Read the help text in the policy for more information on specific usage examples.

Approach 2: Poke just the required holes in the firewall. Instead of killing the firewall dead, you can simply open up the one port you need. Again, the idea is that if the target computer responds on port 135, you're golden. Windows has a policy setting you can enable named **Windows Firewall: Allow Inbound Remote Administration Exception**, which is located in Computer Configuration ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Network Connections ➢ Windows Firewall ➢ Domain Profile. Again, when you do this, you're opening up the necessary port 135 (RPC). Note, however, that enabling this policy setting also opens up port 445 (SMB), which some security shops might object to.

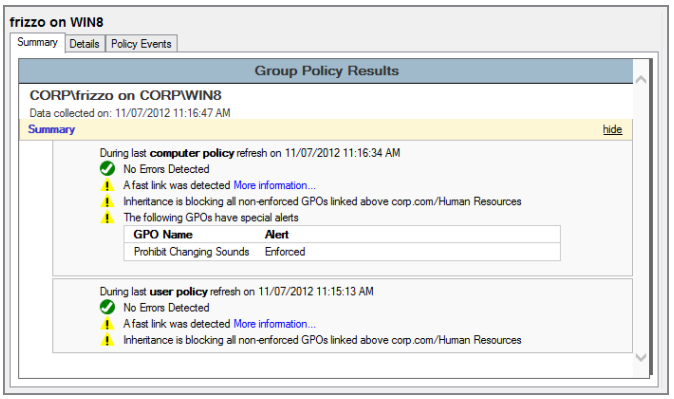
The output generated from the GPMC when performing Group Policy Results RSoP calculations is quite powerful. When your GPMC is Windows 8, the level of detail is increased. You now get what is shown in Figure 2.22.

When your GPMC is Windows 8, the Summary tab in the Group Policy Results report shows a true summary of what has occurred. Any "special events" are immediately obvious here on the Summary page. For instance, as Figure 2.22 shows, you can see that specific

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links to GPOs are called out when they are enforced. Also shown is a specific alert for where Block Inheritance starts.

FIGURE 2.22 The Group Policy Results report shows three tabs, starting with Summary.



Additionally, if any errors occurred those would be present here as well. And you can see hyperlinks to web pages with interesting information for both errors and informational items.

Similar to using the Settings tab, you can expand and contract the report by clicking Show and Hide. Inside, you can clearly see which GPOs have been applied and any major errors along the way. At a glance, you can see which GPOs have Applied and which were Denied (passed over) for whatever reason, such as filtering or that one-half of the GPO was empty.

The Details tab shows the meat of the report, as shown in Figure 2.23. Note that the report is pretty long, so I'm only showing you the bottom-half, which is the user portion in Figure 2.23.

Here you can see which GPOs were Applied and which were Denied. Applied means that on the user or computer side, the directives inside the Group Policy Object were performed. Denied means that the Group Policy Object's directives were not performed. Denied doesn't necessarily mean there's a problem. Indeed, in Figure 2.23, the Default Domain Policy is listed underneath "Denied GPOs" underneath User Details. But there is no problem here. It simply means that the Default Domain Policy contains no user settings at all, and therefore the user side of Group Policy didn't process anything.

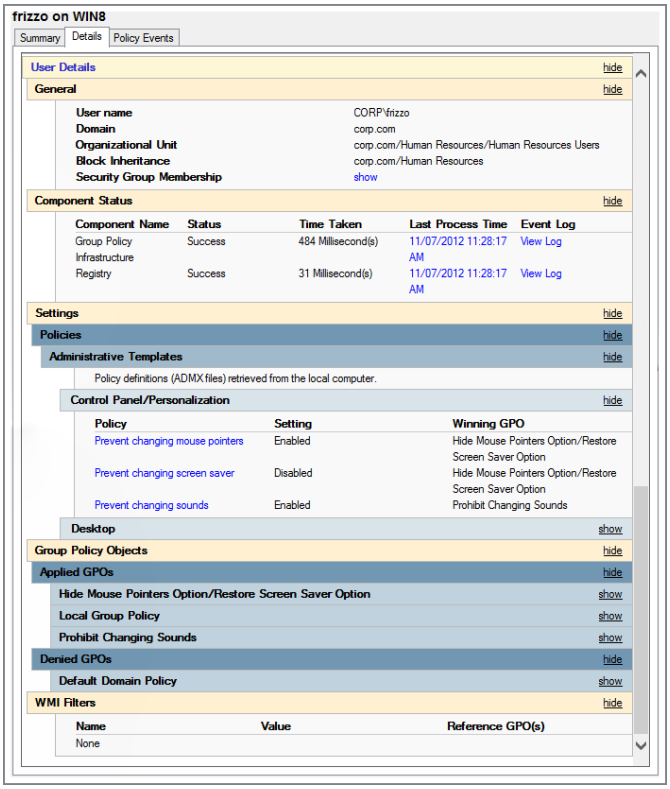
With the Windows 8 GPMC, there's also expanded information for "Component Status," which specifies the particular Client Side Extensions (CSEs) that were processed and how long each CSE took to process.

I love this report, because it's clear how long Group Policy took to process something. Oftentimes, Group Policy is blamed for overall computer slowdowns when usually it's not to blame at all. A report like this is a major win for Group Policy "defenders" like me (and probably you too).

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FIGURE 2.23 The GPMC Details report shows the settings within the GPOs.



If you click the Settings portion of this report, you get an extra bonus: if conflicts exist along the scope of the GPO, you can see which other GPOs won in the contest for the ultimate Group Policy smackdown! Indeed, you can see this in Figure 2.23. Note, however, that the GPMC doesn't show you which GPOs lost when there was a conflict. This can sometimes mean more troubleshooting to determine other GPOs with conflicting settings.

There are one or two caveats about Group Policy Results data. Specifically, when you produce a Group Policy Results report, some data simply isn't reported! Depending on the circumstances, you might not see some of the following data in a report:

- IPsec policies
- Wireless policies
- Disk quotas policies
- Third-party Client-Side Extension add-ins

Note, however, that after the report runs, you can right-click the entry for the report (located right under the Group Policy Results node, as seen in Figure 2.24) and select

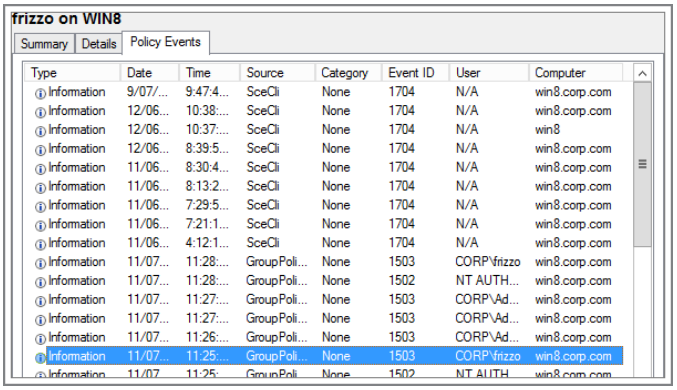
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Advanced View. When you do this, you'll see an alternate view of the report. The report runs in an MMC snap-in, so it's not HTML. But the advantage of this Advanced report is that it can usually show extra attributes that are not always shown in the HTML report. But since the report is within an MMC, and isn't HTML, it's not really "portable," and you can't print it or send it in an e-mail. Also note that this tool hasn't been updated since XP, so you might get some strange results when using it.

Additionally useful here is the Policy Events tab, which will dive into the target machine's Event Viewer and pull out the events related to GPOs, as shown in Figure 2.24. Just double-click the event to open it. Talk about handy!

The GPMC will also save the query so you can reuse it later if you want to retest your assumptions. For example, you might want to retry this after you've corrected your software installation failure, added a new GPO to the mix, or moved a machine from one OU to another.

FIGURE 2.24 The Policy Events tab shows you events specific to this target computer.



If you move a computer from one OU to another, you might not get the correct results right away because the computer may not immediately recognize that it has been moved. If you move a computer from one OU to another, you might want to synchronize your Domain Controllers and then reboot the target machine to get accurate results right away. This is discussed in more detail in Chapter 3.

What-If Calculations with Group Policy Modeling

Finding out what's going on is useful if someone calls you in a panic. However, you might also want to plan for the future. For instance, would you be able to easily determine what would happen to the users in the **Human Resources Users** OU if a somewhat indiscriminately named GPO called "Desktop and User Stuff" was linked to it? Maybe or maybe not. (With a horribly named GPO like that, likely not.)

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Or, what might happen if Frank Rizzo took a trip to another site? Which GPOs would apply to him then? Or which GPOs would apply if the HR-OU-Admins were granted different security rights (or had them revoked)? The Oracle, er, the Group Policy Modeling Wizard found in the GPMC can answer a million of these questions. Its job is to answer "What happens if?"

This function is available only if the domain schema has been updated for (at least) Windows 2003 and you have at least one Windows 2003 Domain Controller available. This is because a Windows 2003 or later Domain Controller runs a service that must be running for the calculation to occur.

Again, the only catch to this magic is that when you want to run what-if modeling calculations, the processing of the calculations must occur on a Windows 2003 or later Domain Controller. Even if you have the GPMC loaded on a Windows 8 management station, you'll still have to make contact with a Windows 2003 or later Domain Controller to assist in the calculations.

You can kick off a modeling session by right-clicking the domain or any OU (as well as the Group Policy Modeling node) and selecting Group Policy Modeling Wizard. When you do, you'll be presented with the Group Policy Modeling Wizard Welcome screen.

You then choose which Domain Controller (2003 or later) will have the honor of performing the calculation for you. It doesn't matter which Domain Controller you choose—just pick one.

You'll then get to play Zeus and determine what would happen if you plucked a user and/or computer out of a current situation and modified the circumstances. In the wizard screens, you get to choose the following:

- Which user and/or computer (or container) you want to start to play with
- Whether to pretend to apply slow-link processing (if not already present on the target)
- Whether to pretend to apply loopback processing (if not already present on the target)
- The site in which you want to pretend the object is starting
- Where to move the user (if the user account moves at all)
- Where to move the computer (if it moves at all)
- Whether to pretend to change the user's security group membership
- Whether to pretend to change the computer's security group membership
- Whether to pretend to apply WMI filters for users or computers (if not already present on the target)

Now, to be clear: you don't have to tweak *all* these settings—maybe just one or two. Just whatever applies to your situation.

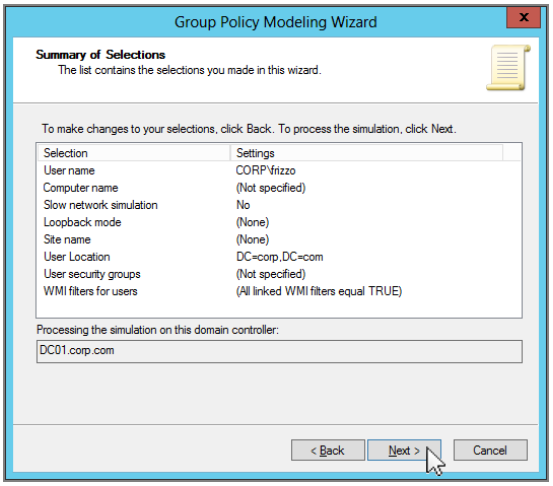
Also note that you will likely get inaccurate results if you try to do something that isn't possible. For instance, you can force the wizard into seeing what happens if Frank Rizzo's account is moved to another domain. But since there isn't a way to actually move Frank's account, the displayed results will be cockeyed. You'll learn more about some of the additional concepts, such as slow-link processing and loopback processing, in Chapter 4. You'll also learn more about WMI filters in Chapter 4.

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The output in Figure 2.25 shows what would happen if Frank Rizzo were removed from the **Human Resources Users** OU (and plopped into the root of the domain).

When the calculations are complete, you'll get a results dialog box that looks quite similar to Figure 2.23. There, you can see how results will be displayed on both the Summary and Settings tabs. As a reminder, the Summary tab shows you which GPOs were applied; the Settings tab shows you which policies in the GPOs will win if there's a conflict. Present only in Group Policy Modeling output (not shown) is another item, called the Query tab, which can remind you of the choices you made when generating the query.

FIGURE 2.25 Here, the Group Policy Modeling summary screen shows you what you're about to simulate. For instance, you can simulate moving a computer and/or a user to other locations.



What to Expect from the Group Policy Modeling Wizard

When you first use the Group Policy Modeling Wizard, you may be surprised to see that it has Loopback, WMI Filters, and Slow Links options. At first, I was curious as to why these were options in the wizard—if the wizard's whole job is to figure out what will be at the end of the simulation.

In a nutshell, the Group Policy Modeling Wizard allows you to simulate these additional items as if they all were *actually* going to be true. This way, you don't have to create an OU and/or a GPO with the specific policy settings (Loopback and so on) *just* to turn it on. This makes sense: if you enable these options on the real OU, you change the live environment.

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The point of the Group Policy Modeling Wizard is to let you just simulate *what if* you did this on the target. When using the wizard and selecting Loopback, Slow Links, or WMI Filters, don't expect it to tell you that any of these things *are* true in the target. The simulation demonstrates what would happen *if* these properties came into the mix.

Note that the Group Policy Modeling Wizard is unable to take into account any Local Group Policy Object settings on the potential target workstation. That's because this wizard never queries a target computer. The calculations all happen on a Windows 2003 or later Domain Controller and are then output in the GPMC.

Searching and Commenting Group Policy Objects and Policy Settings

As your Active Directory grows, so will your use of GPOs. However, sometimes remembering the one GPO that you used to do some magic a while ago can be difficult.

And, moreover, with (what seems like) a bajillion policy settings available to choose from, finding the particular policy setting you want in the "policy setting haystack" is harder than ever.

To that end, the GPMC has some basic searching functionality for GPOs (the actual objects) and the Group Policy Management Editor has some filtering functionality for policy settings (the settings themselves, within the GPOs). Additionally, on each (the GPO itself or a policy setting) you can make "comments" to help you remember why you decided to do something—which can be helpful if you go back six months later and wonder why you did something.

Searching for GPO Characteristics

With the search feature, you can search for GPOs with any (and all) of the following characteristics:

- Display name (that is, friendly name)
- GUID
- Permissions on the GPO itself
- A link, if it exists (used in conjunction with the name, and so on)
- WMI filters used
- Specific Client-Side Extensions if they were used for either the User or Computer side

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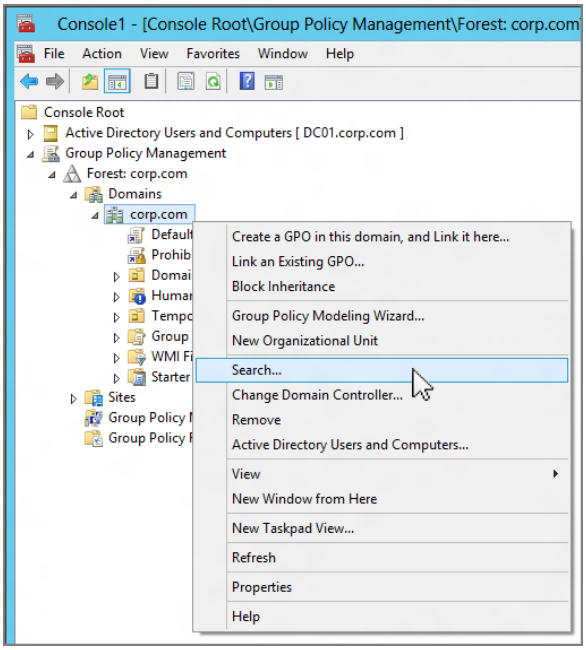
To be clear, I'm talking about finding a specific GPO itself, not finding the settings *within* a GPO. To learn how to find specific settings contained within GPOs, well, that's coming right up.

To search for a GPO that matches the characteristics you're after, right-click the domain and choose Search, as seen in Figure 2.26. I show it here, specifically, because it can be a little hard to find.

Here's how it works:

- In the Search Item dialog box, pick the pre-canned search type, like GPO Name, or GUID.
- In the Condition drop-down, select your condition, like "Contains" or "Does not contain."
- In the Value field, specifically enter criteria. Note: The Value field can change to a drop-down depending on what's used for the Search criteria, or it can be a free-form text box.

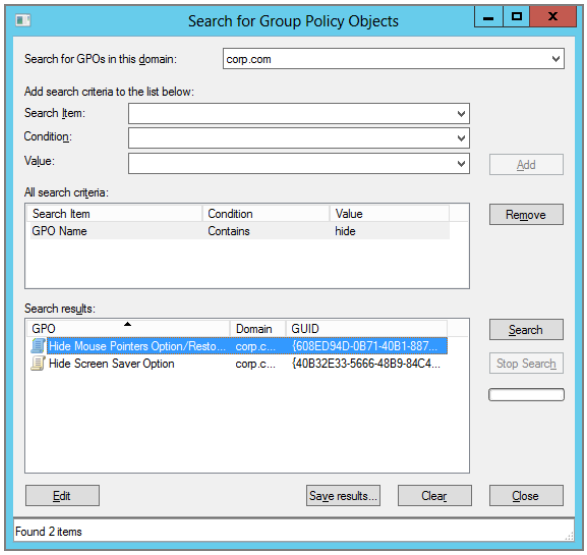
FIGURE 2.26 Right-click the domain name and select Search to start searching for GPO characteristics.



So, in Figure 2.27, I've selected "GPO Name" in the Search Item drop-down, selected "Contains" in the Condition drop-down, and finally entered "hide" for Value. Lastly, I selected "Add" to add the whole criteria to the search engine, and clicked Search. The results in Figure 2.27 show all GPOs with *Hide* in the name.

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FIGURE 2.27 You can locate GPOs with lots of characteristics.



Note that one thing *this* search engine *cannot* do is poke through each and every GPO to see where you configured some policy setting. That's done on a per-GPO basis while editing, which we'll cover, well, right here in the next section.

Filtering Inside a GPO for Policy Settings

How many individual Group Policy settings are there? Lots. There are now almost 3,500 settings that can affect Windows 8.

So, it's perfectly natural to feel like you're trying to find a needle in a haystack just locating a setting.

Where Did Filtering Come From?

The good news is that (finally!) Search is available within the Group Policy Management Editor (GPME). The bad news is that not every area within the GPME is searchable (boo!). Before we go into what is and is not available for the new search function, let's take a look at the historical archives for the Group Policy Filtering feature.

If you'll recall, the original Group Policy Editor (contained in the downloadable-for-XP version of the GPMC) *always* had a Filtering option. Really? You didn't know this? That's because it wasn't very well documented and kind of tucked away. If you still have an old XP machine with the GPMC kicking around, click View ➢ Filtering, as seen in Figure 2.28.

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This filtering option had simple abilities. You can check "Filter by Requirements information" and filter for policy settings that would, for example, only work on Windows XP or newer computers.

When you use the GPMC, you get a new ability to filter.

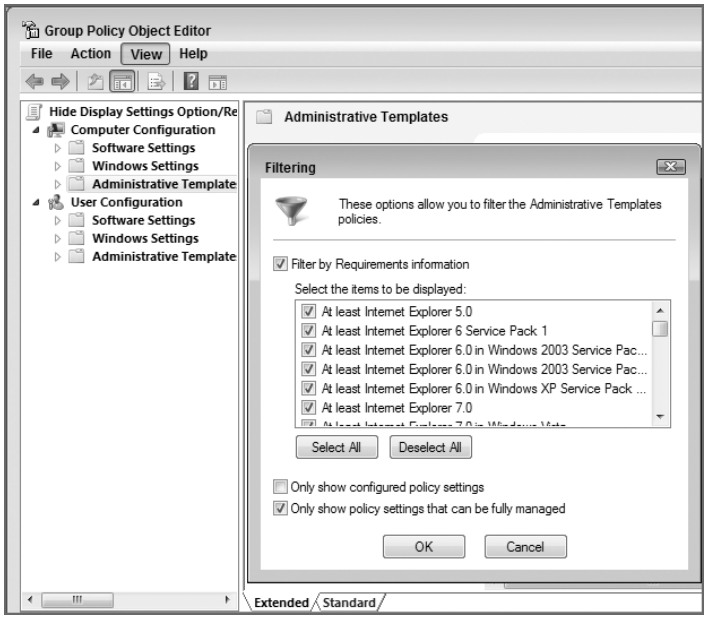
What's Available to Filter

The good news is that Filtering is available. The bad news is that only the Administrative Templates Group Policy settings are available to search. So, if you're looking to find that security policy setting that will set **Accounts: Rename guest account** or **Devices: Restrict CD-ROM access to locally logged in user only**, well, you're out of luck. These lie within Computer Configuration ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ Security Options.

Anything that's not within the Administrative Template section is off-limits to the Filtering feature.

To get to the filter options, click anywhere within the User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates or Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates windows, then click View ➢ Filter Options, or right-click over the words "Administrative Templates" and select Filter Options, as seen in Figure 2.29. Once you do this, you'll get the Filter Options dialog box, shown in Figure 2.30. You could also right-click within Administrative Templates and select Filter Options.

FIGURE 2.28 The pre–Windows Server 2003 GPMC Filtering option



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FIGURE 2.29 The GPMC Filter Options selection

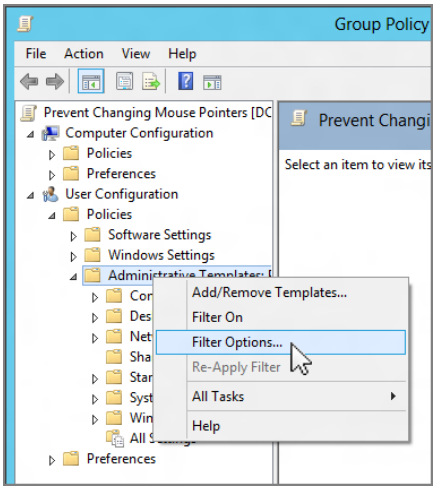
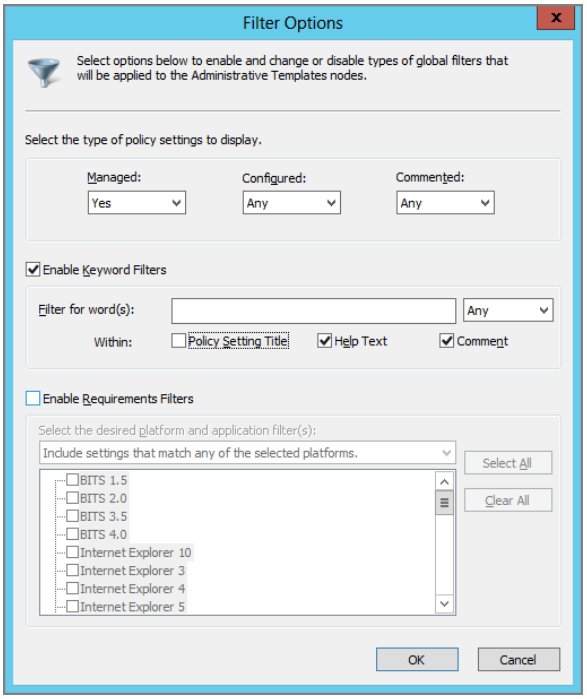


FIGURE 2.30 The GPMC Filter Options dialog



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We'll discuss the dialog box in three parts: top (type of settings to display), middle (keyword filters), and bottom (requirements filters). We'll start in the middle with keyword filters, move to the top, and then finally move to the bottom.

There are numerous reasons you might want to use the Filter Options dialog box. For instance, you might want to show only the policy settings that have been changed from their defaults. You can absolutely do that. But the most common reason for using the Filter Options dialog box is to hunt down settings you think (or hope) might be there. For instance, you already know there are some settings that do something to the Control Panel, but you may not know the exact setting names. You can use this dialog box to find the policy setting you seek.

We'll go through all the options in the Filter Options dialog box, but keep in mind that the most common use is to hunt down settings you want to muck with, er, *experiment* with inside your test lab.

Keyword Filters

Arguably the most useful part of the dialog box, the Keyword Filters option lets you type in something you know you want to do, then see which policy settings match that keyword. You can choose to search in the following three places:

Policy Setting Title Searches text in the name of a policy setting, like Disable the Display Control Panel.

Help Text (Also Known as Explain Text) Searches the help text within the Help section of each policy setting. Note that all policy settings that ship in the box have help text (though some policy settings from ADM or ADMX templates that you get on the Internet might not). It should also be noted that the help text keeps getting better and better with each new edition of Windows. Even the Security entries are mostly commented (but again, remember that we cannot filter based on Security entries).

Comment We'll talk about comments a little later. But, in short, you can search for any text in comments within a particular GPO.

Let's say you wanted to find settings related to the Control Panel. Next to the "Filter for word(s)" line, you can see the default modifier Any, with All and Exact hiding underneath. Here's how the search for *Control Panel* would work with each modifier:

Any Returns results where either the word *Control* or *Panel* or both are found. So, results like "Turn Off Password Security in Input Panel" would also appear along with "Show Only Specified Control Panel Items."

All Returns results where both *Control* and *Panel* are found, but would not display settings that contain only one or the other. Results would include "Hide The Programs Control Panel" and "Hide Specified Control Panel Items." If there were a setting called "Control a Panel of Experts to Use Group Policy More," it would return that too, because both *Control* and *Panel* are in the name, even though they don't appear right next to each other. (Oh, if only there were a setting like that—but I digress.)

Exact Returns results where the word *Control* is immediately followed by the word *Panel*. If those two words weren't in that exact order, that setting would not show up.

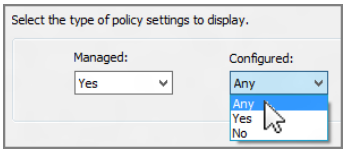
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Note that all of these modifiers, including Exact, ignore case. So *Control Panel* is the same as *CoNTrol PANel*.

Type of Settings to Display

Part of this section of the dialog box can be seen in the following image. Here you'll be able to select three possible options:



Managed You'll learn more about Managed (blue dot/list icon) versus Unmanaged (red dot/down arrow icon) policy settings in Chapter 6, "Managing Applications and Settings Using Group Policy." The quick summary in 100 words or fewer is that *managed* policies act like true Group Policy settings and *unmanaged* policies will "tattoo" the Registry. For more information about tattooing, read Chapter 6.

I'm not quite sure why, but the default here is set to Yes. That would mean the results will be *only* Managed policy settings. Just to be on the safe side, selecting Any is likely a better bet because that way, you'll get back both managed and unmanaged policy settings. Again, I'll talk about this more in Chapter 6.

Configured As you learned in Chapter 1, Administrative Templates policy settings can be set to Enabled, Disabled, or Not Configured. The default for Configured is No, which means the results will show only policy settings that haven't been configured. If you select Yes, the results will show only Enabled or Disabled policy settings. If you choose Any, the results will show Enabled, Disabled, or Not Configured. Selecting Any here seems to be your best bet for finding a policy setting you might want to experiment with.

Commented You'll learn about comments later in this chapter, so stay tuned. The default here is Any, which means it will look for commented or uncommented policy settings within this GPO. Selecting Yes will show only commented policy settings within this GPO. Choosing No will show only those policy settings without comments (which would typically be most of them).

Requirements Filters

If you click Enable Requirements Filters (seen in Figure 2.30 earlier), you can determine if you want to show policy settings that are meant for particular client types. Again, a Group Policy "client" can be anything that "receives" Group Policy. So, a Group Policy client can be Windows 2000 or later. The available platforms are listed for you to select, and the list includes various operating system parts that policy settings affect, such as Windows Media Player 10, Windows Installer 3.0, or NetMeeting 3.0. Just select the appropriate check boxes.

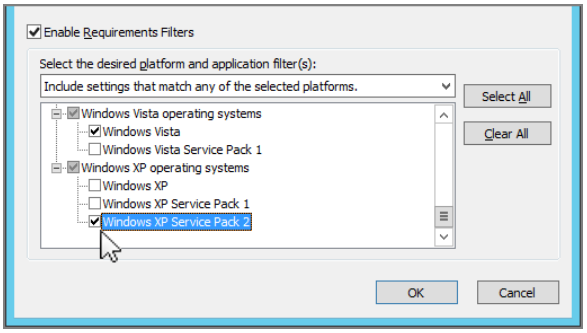
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Note that there's a drop-down that changes the Filter results when you've checked multiple items. You can show All or Any of the selected platforms. To get your head around what these settings do, it's best to run through a "working example" on each:

Include settings that match any of the selected platforms. For argument's sake, let's say you select two categories using the Any drop-down. Let's say you select Windows XP SP2 and Windows 8. When you do this, you'll see policy settings results that are valid to be applied for lots of machine types: Windows 2000, Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows Server 2008, and more. That makes sense. But, for example, what you *won't* see are policy settings that *only* apply to Windows 2000 machines. Again, some results (lots of them, actually) will be valid for, say, Windows 2000. And that's because lots of settings that *also* work for Windows XP SP2 and Windows 7 are perfectly happy and embraceable by Windows 2000 machines. But Windows 2000-only settings (that is, settings that Windows 2000 machines can use, but other machine types cannot use) are not listed in the results.

Include settings that match all of the selected platforms. For argument's sake, let's say you select the *same* two categories using the All drop-down. Let's say you select Windows XP SP2 and Windows 8. When you do this, you'll see lots of results. But surprisingly, none of the results show anything for, say, Windows XP SP2, nor do they show anything for Windows 8. You will see a lot of settings that say "At least Windows 2000" and "At least Windows XP Professional." Clear your mind for a second; here's why. The results you get back are correct. You're telling the system, "Show me the settings that are only valid for both Windows XP SP2 and also Windows 8." Well, older settings (Windows 2000–specific and original Windows XP settings) fit that bill. Newer Windows XP settings, specifically Windows XP SP2 settings, might be perfectly valid on Windows 8. But those newest Windows 8 settings are *not* also valid on Windows XP. So the results you get are accurate. You're only seeing settings that will, indeed, *only* work on all the selected platforms—guaranteed. See Figure 2.31 (which shows Vista and Windows XP, but you get the idea).

FIGURE 2.31 You can select to filter by which platforms are supported.



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Results of Your Filter

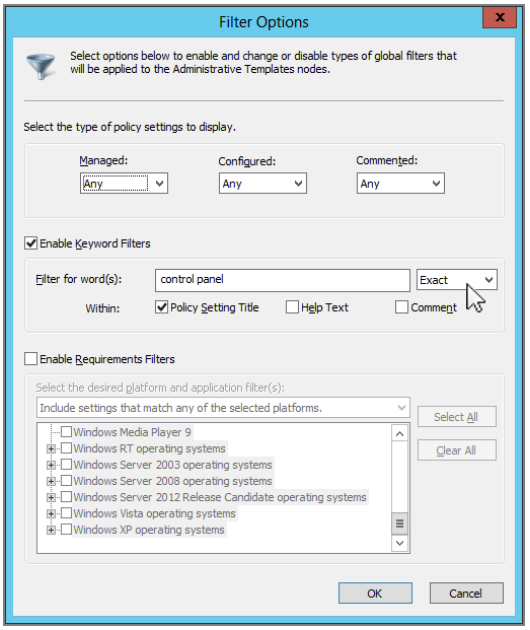
Once you've made your selections in the Filter Options dialog box, you're ready to click OK and watch the magic. Let's do a simple filter and look to find any unique Control Panel policy settings that we might want to check out. The filter selections can be seen in Figure 2.32. Here I've made sure to display all policy settings (managed or unmanaged), policy settings that are configured or not configured, and policy settings that are commented or uncommented (more on comments a little later). And for now, I'm just looking for the words *control panel* (in that exact order) to appear in any part of the setting title.

Browsing the Results

The results of applying your filter can be seen in multiple places. You can see the policy settings that affect the Control Panel in the User side by clicking User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Control Panel (and also the folders within Control Panel named Display and Programs). An example is seen in Figure 2.33.

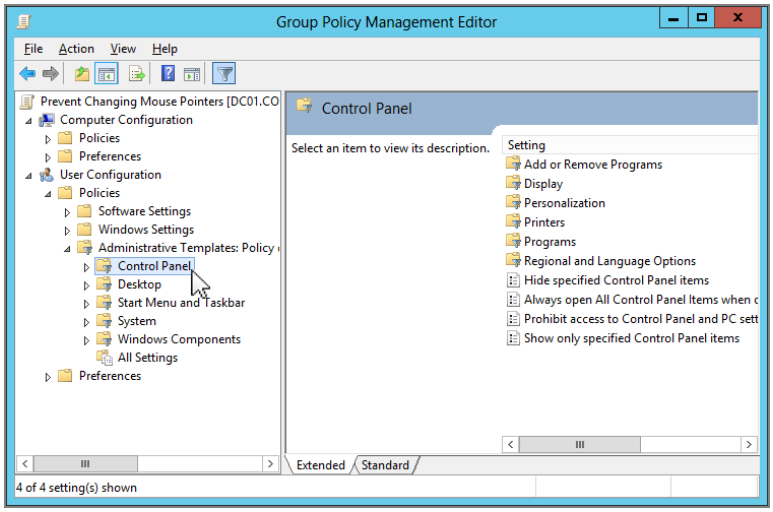
Note that the filter does not affect the Computer side. The filters are independently set. If you want to turn this on for the Computer side as well, you would need to manually find the Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates node and create a filter that filtered for the words *control* and *panel*.

FIGURE 2.32 I changed the Keyword Filter modifier to Exact to ensure that my results contained the exact phrase control panel.



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FIGURE 2.33 Browsing results of running the filter

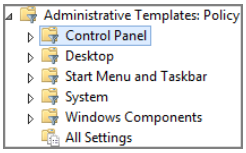


Filter Options On/Off

Once the filter is set to On, the icons around User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates and Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates change. Specifically, the icons take on a "funnel" image to demonstrate that you're looking through the filtered option. In Figure 2.34, I've "blown up" the User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates section to show you what I'm talking about.

If you ever want to stop looking at only the filtered settings, it's easy. Just right-click anywhere within User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates or Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates and uncheck Filter On, as seen in Figure 2.35.

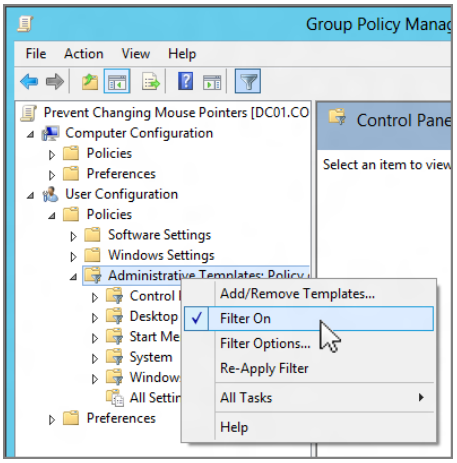
FIGURE 2.34 The funnel icon shows you've got filtering enabled.



When you do, the filter immediately pops off, and you'll be looking at every possible policy setting again.

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FIGURE 2.35 You can uncheck Filter On to disable the filter.





The GPMC filter settings "stick around," meaning that the last filter you use is remembered the next time you apply a filter. This is an advantage if you are searching for a specific setting through different GPOs. Sure, you still need to open each GPO one by one, but at least the last filter you created will be utilized.

Why "Reapply" a Filter?

In Figure 2.35, you can see the Re-Apply Filter option. Here's how that works.

Let's say you apply a filter to show only settings that contain the word *test* in the comment field. Your results show you the policy settings that currently match. However, what if you later add more comments to other policy settings that contain the word *test*? Your results won't show that new change immediately. That is, the change won't show until you reapply the filter!

You can see the same result if you choose to show only Not Configured policy settings but then later change one or a few of those to Enabled. Those changes will not be seen until you reapply the filter.

Reapplying the filter just sets filtering to Off and then turns it back on. Same result (but reapplying the filter is quicker).

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The All Settings Node

Along with filters, the All Settings node is a feature in the GPMC. The idea is a little weird, so hang in here with me. There are two ways to leverage the All Settings node: when you're using filtering and when you're not.

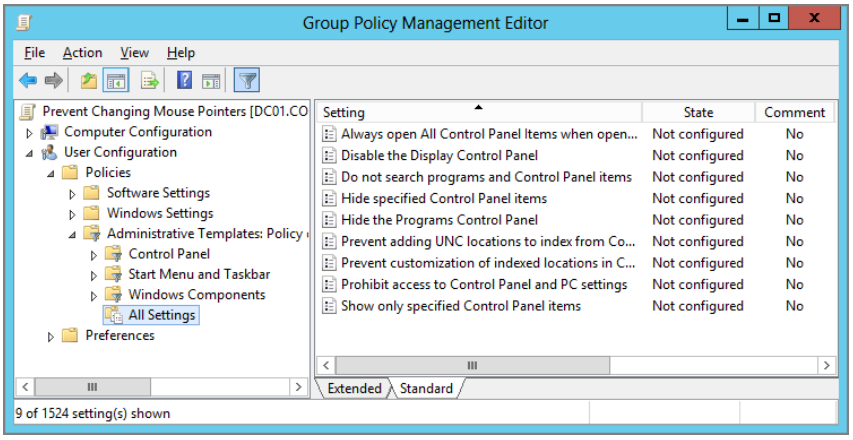
Using the All Settings Node in Conjunction with Filtering

The idea is that you can see, at a glance, all the settings that tested "true" for the filter.

Since the results of filtering for *control panel* might exist in various nodes (User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Control Panel, User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Control Panel ➢ Display, and User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Control Panel ➢ Programs), there are a lot of places you'd have to click to see all your results.

Instead, you can just click the All Settings node (and there's one for each side: User Configuration and Computer Configuration). There you'll see all the matches at a glance. Check it out in Figure 2.36.

FIGURE 2.36 The All Settings node shows 100 percent of the returned filter results in one view.



In Figure 2.36, you'll also see some other interesting tidbits of information, like whether the policy has been configured (Enabled or Disabled) or if there's a comment within that policy setting (I promise you, we're getting to comments). Finally, it also shows the file path to the policy setting, in case you wanted to show others where to find this policy setting.



The path is always relative to User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates or Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates, because that's the only place filtering is valid.

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Using the All Settings Node without the Use of Filtering

There's another interesting way to use the All Settings node—when the filter is off. There are zillions of policy settings inside User Configuration and Computer Configuration.

What if you just wanted to quickly locate the policy settings with comments?

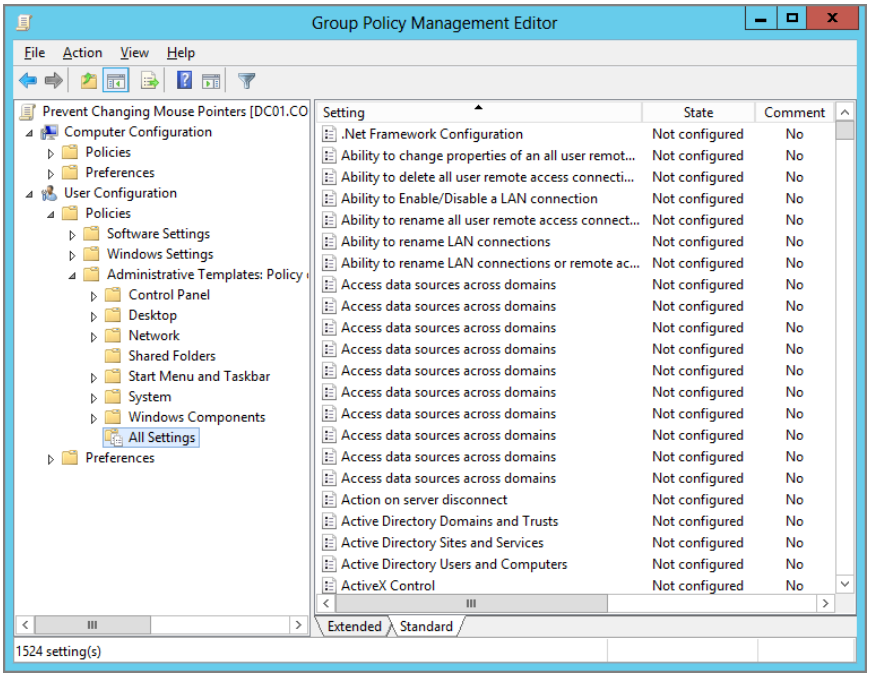
Or the policy settings that are configured?

Or quickly find a policy setting based on its name?

You could set up a filter (as previously discussed), but that takes *several whole seconds*! You don't have time for that! You're a busy IT professional!

If you had no filter configured, you could be a speed demon and just click the All Settings node, then click on the column you wish to sort. In Figure 2.37, I've turned off the filter, then clicked User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ All Settings, and finally clicked the State column heading.

FIGURE 2.37 Using the All Settings node with filtering turned off



I can immediately see which policy settings have been configured in this particular GPO. No need to click, click, click my way through filters. This is life in the fast lane.

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Comments for GPOs and Policy Settings

Imagine for a moment that you're in a large company—maybe you already are and it doesn't require much imagination. Perhaps there are 2, 5, or 50 other administrators. Wouldn't it be nice to be able to leave little messages inside the GPOs and particular GPO settings for other administrators who might happen to find a GPO you create?

That's what this section is all about: the Comment feature.



Again, you'll only be able to leave comments and read others' comments if you use the updated GPMC. Admins using Windows XP (hence, the older GPMC) won't be able to read your comments. It only works with the updated GPMC.

***PolicySettings.XLS*: Beyond the Filters Node**

The Filters node is great. But it's missing one key, well, filtering ability.

It's missing the ability to show specifically what policy settings are available *only* for each operating system. That's right; there's no way of using the Filters to say "Show me only the new policy settings that only apply for Windows 8."

So, how do you do that?

You can download a spreadsheet from Microsoft at `http://tinyurl.com/policysettings-xls`. Note, however, that Microsoft's spreadsheet doesn't go into much detail beyond the Explain Text setting for each policy setting. But they're all there and searchable, and you can sort by which operating systems will embrace which policy settings. It's quite good. Also, if you've got an older version of this spreadsheet kicking around, you should note that these settings are always updated whenever a service pack comes out. The spreadsheet also expresses when a specific policy setting requires a logoff or a reboot.

Nice touch!

You can leave and read comments in exactly two places: in the GPO itself and inside a GPO's settings. We'll explore these two next.

Comments about a Specific GPO

In the real world, life moves fast. As a result, sometimes administrators don't always spend the time they would like when crafting the name of a GPO. For instance, you might

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see a poorly named GPO like Our Desktop Settings. It's poorly named because it doesn't explain what those settings are. Is that the Desktop background settings? Or the Control Panel settings? Both? Neither? You get the idea.

Fortunately, now you can choose to leave a comment inside a GPO. Here are some ideas as to what to include when you choose to leave a comment:

- Who's in charge of the GPO
- Who to call if there's a problem with this GPO
- Backup contact information
- Who is supposed to be affected by this GPO
- Detailed information about what the GPO is supposed to do
- Your favorite chocolate chip cookie recipe

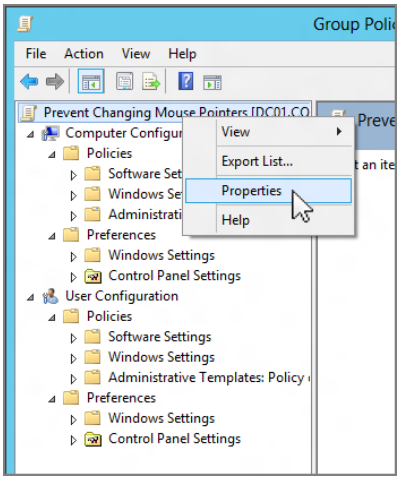
Just kidding about that last one. But you get the idea.

Leaving a Comment inside a GPO

Leaving a comment is pretty easy to do, but the problem is that it's not super-duper obvious where to go to leave a comment (and, as you'll see in the next section, not super-duper obvious where to pick them up, either).

To leave a comment, you must first have rights to edit the GPO. Then, while you're editing the GPO, right-click the topmost node with the name of the GPO, then click Properties, as seen in Figure 2.38. Then you can type in your comment and click OK, as shown in Figure 2.39.

FIGURE 2.38 Leave comments while editing a GPO by going to its Properties dialog box.



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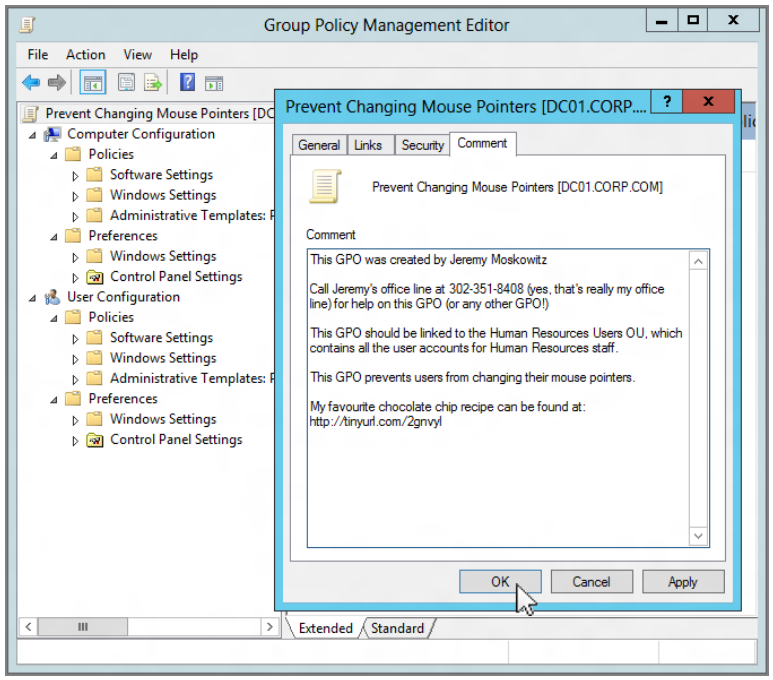
The Comments feature includes some assistance for right-to-left languages like Arabic and Hebrew. You can find these while right-clicking inside the text field. Things like "Right to Left Reading Order," "Show Unicode Characters," and more are there for that kind of input.

Reading a Comment about a GPO

Reading comments sounds as if it should be easy, but for the uninitiated, they're not easy to find. If you're editing the GPO, you can right-click over the top node, select Properties, and click the Comment tab, as you saw in Figure 2.39. Then, instead of leaving a comment, you can just read the existing comment.

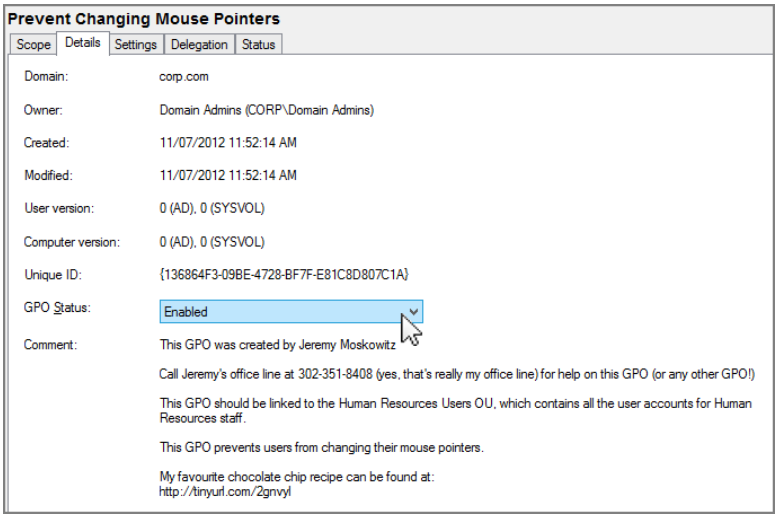
But a better option is found within the GPMC itself. Simply click on the GPO (or the link to the GPO), then click the Details tab, seen in Figure 2.40. You'll see the results in the Comment field below. The formatting is mostly kept the same as when the comment was typed into the Comment editor. And what's more, Unicode characters (like Japanese, Hebrew, etc.) are supported in the editor and the resulting display.

FIGURE 2.39 Entering a comment inside a GPO



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FIGURE 2.40 The Details tab within the GPO shows the comments.



Comments about Specific GPO Settings

In the previous section you learned how to leave a comment about a particular GPO. Now let's explore the ability to leave comments about a particular Group Policy setting.

Like filters, comments about a specific GPO setting are available only to the Administrative Templates section. You cannot leave comments in other areas, like Security settings (which would be very useful) and the like. Note that Group Policy Preferences, which we talk about in Chapter 5, "Group Policy Preferences," also have a Description field, which is nice.

Leaving a Comment inside a Specific GPO Setting

For instance, let's say you wanted to explain why a particular policy setting was Enabled (or Disabled). Simply traverse to the policy setting, get to its properties, then select the Comment tab. Leave a comment like the one you see in Figure 2.41.

Reading a Comment inside a Specific GPO Setting

To quickly read any comments inside particular GPO settings, you have two techniques available. First, while you're editing the GPO, you can quickly check to see which policy settings (if any) contain comments. Second, you can see them while tooling around inside the GPMC.

Looking at Comments While Editing the GPO

Remember from my discussion of the All Settings node that if the filter is off, you can then just click either User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ All Settings or Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ All Settings and

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then click the Comment column to sort the ones with comments, which bubble to the top. You can see this in Figure 2.42. Then it's a simple matter of double-clicking the policy setting in question and clicking the Comment tab to read it.

FIGURE 2.41 Comments are available on a particular Group Policy setting.

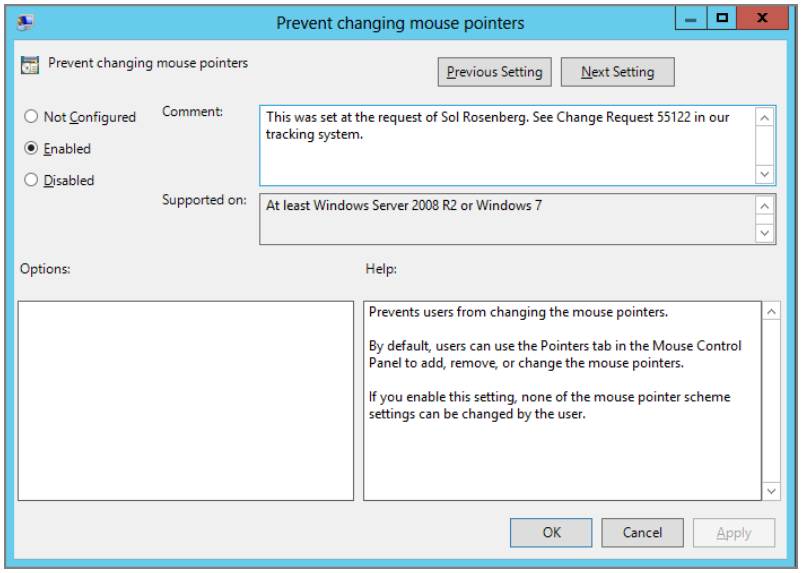
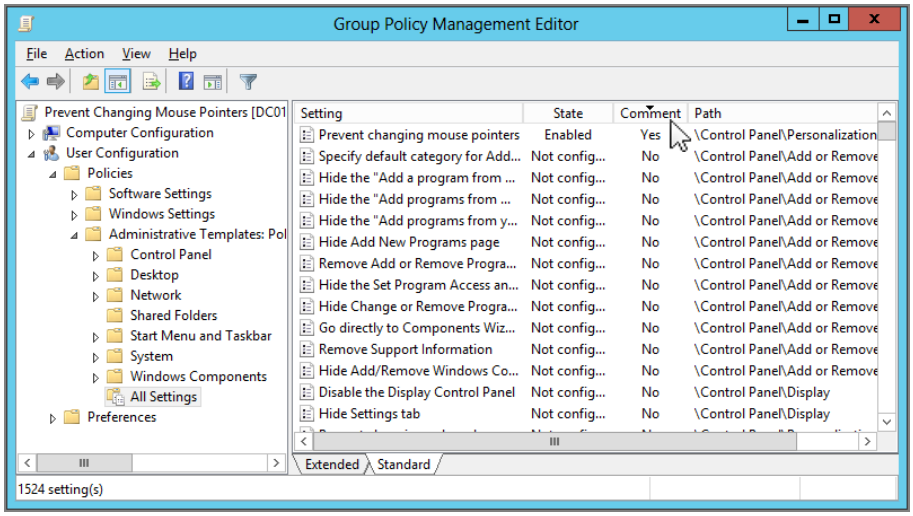


FIGURE 2.42 The All Settings node displays a Comment column that can be sorted.

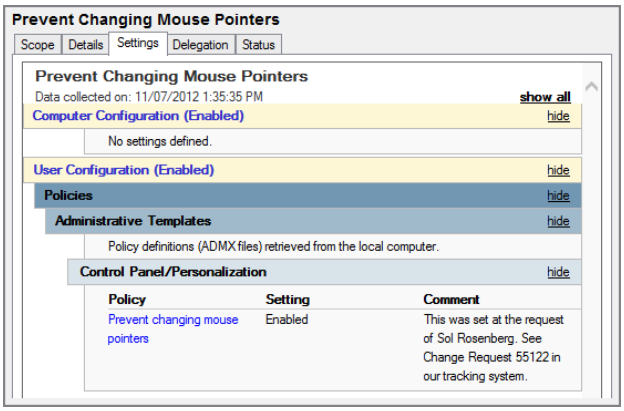


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Looking at All Comments While inside the GPMC

The alternative way to see all comments about the policy settings inside the GPO is to view the settings report. Simply click on the GPO (or the link to a GPO) and click the Settings tab. When you do, any comments about any policy settings are displayed inline, as shown in Figure 2.43.

FIGURE 2.43 The comments can be seen inside your GPMC settings reports.



Where and What Are the Comments Anyway?

Behind the scenes, comments are really plaintext or XML files placed in SYSVOL.

General GPO comments are placed in a plaintext file located here:

```
\\<domain>\SYSVOL\<domain>\Policies\<GPO GUID>\GPO.cmt
```

Individual comments for GPO settings are placed in two XML files for each GPO, one for Computer Configuration comments and another for User Configuration comments. The files are placed here:

```
\\<domain>\SYSVOL\<domain>\Policies\<GPO GUID>\Machine\Comment.cmtx
\\<domain>\SYSVOL\<domain>\Policies\<GPO GUID>\User\Comment.cmtx
```

I wrote a blog entry on how to recycle a GPO's comments. You can read that here: `http://tinyurl.com/GP-comment-recycle`.

Microsoft liked that blog entry so much, they made their own showing how you can use PowerShell to automate the idea. You can read that here: `http://tinyurl.com/GP-comment-powershell`.

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Starter GPOs

The GPMC has another feature called Starter GPOs.

In big companies, there are often just a handful of people at the top who really "get" Group Policy. But there are a whole lot of people in the company who have to implement it. Not everyone can take a master class on Group Policy (hint, hint: `www.GPanswers.com/training`) or spend the time reading this book and working through all the examples.

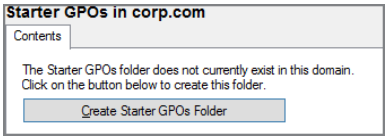
With that in mind, Microsoft created Starter GPOs. The idea is that someone can create a GPO with some baseline settings, including comments, and make them available for others as a jumping-off point.

For instance, if you were the Domain Administrator and wanted to make sure that all your OU administrators got a recommended group of settings for desktop configuration, that would be easy. You would create a Starter GPO, then let them know they had a baseline of settings to leverage or to edit as they so desired.

You could think of Starter GPOs as templates for making new policies. That way, you're not back to nothing whenever you need to create a new GPO. The problem is, the word *template* has a special meaning with Microsoft's pay Group Policy management tool—AGPM, the Advanced Group Policy Management. That tool is discussed in downloadable Bonus Chapter 2. Anyway, AGPM has a similar feature called templates, and that's likely why this feature is called Starter GPOs and *not* Templates.

The GPMC has a new node called Starter GPOs. To get, er, started with Starter GPOs, you need to have the Starter GPOs folder created in the domain. Click on the Starter GPOs node and you'll see what's in Figure 2.44.

FIGURE 2.44 To create the Starter GPOs folder, just click on the big ol' button.



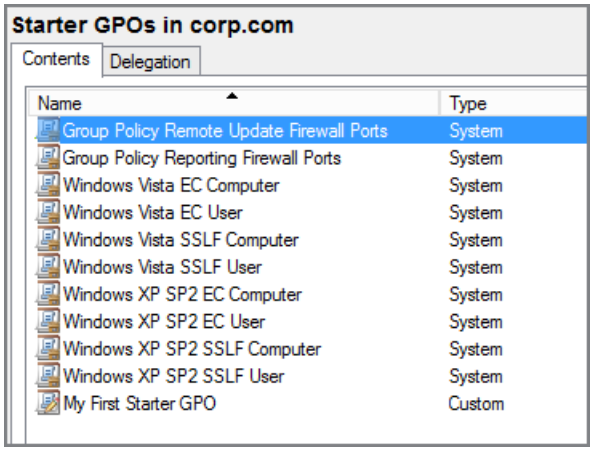
You might be asking yourself, "Where is this Starter GPOs folder being created?" Well, we go into the "internals" of GPOs in the next chapter, but for the curious, its new directory is created in the domain, inside the Domain Controller's SYSVOL container—specifically, the `<Domain>\SYSVOL\<Domain>\StarterGPOs` folder.

During creation, something "extra special" happens.

If you're using the Windows 7 or later GPMC, and you click the Create Starter GPOs Folder button, Microsoft will auto-populate the Starter GPOs folder with some preconfigured items for your use. You can see these in Figure 2.45.

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FIGURE 2.45 The two types of Starter GPOs are Custom and System.



Note that you will not see these preconfigured Starter GPOs unless you're using the Windows 7 and later GPMC. And, you won't see the two Starter GPOs named "Group Policy Remote Update Firewall Ports" or "Group Policy Reporting Firewall Ports" without using the GPMC on Windows 8 or Windows Server 2012.

Also note that any new Starter GPOs you create will just appear alongside these existing Starter GPOs (also seen in Figure 2.45). The Type fields for Starter GPOs that Microsoft provides are listed as System. The ones you create will be listed as Custom.

There are some differences in what Microsoft is able to put into their pre-created Starter GPOs vs. what you'll be able to do. We'll explore those differences here and in the section "Should You Use Microsoft's Pre-created Starter GPOs?"

Creating a Starter GPO

Simply right-click the Starter GPOs node and select New. When you do, you'll be prompted to give it a name and make some comments, as you can see in Figure 2.46.

Editing a Starter GPO

Editing a Starter GPO is almost like editing a regular GPO. Just right-click the Starter GPO and select Edit. However, when you do, you'll notice it doesn't look exactly like what you're used to. In fact, only Computer Configuration ➢ Administrative Templates and User Configuration ➢ Administrative Templates are available as editable starter policy settings.

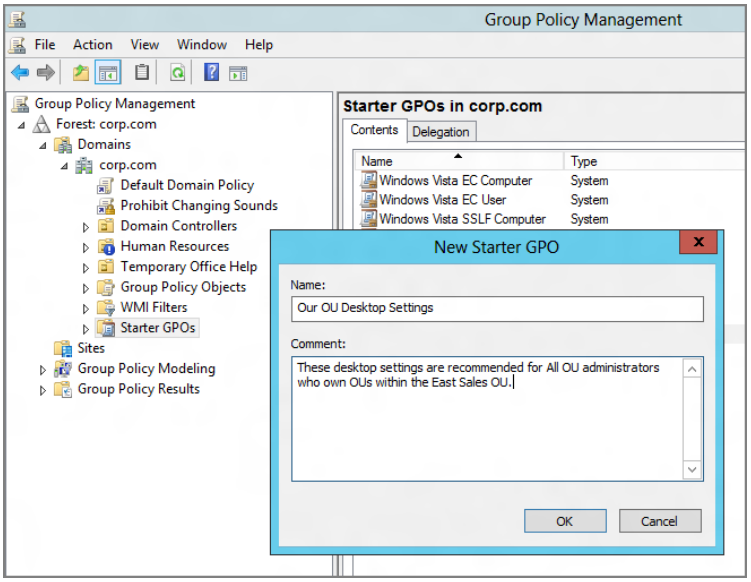
You can see this in Figure 2.47.

This is a real bummer; as most people (rightly so) think that Starter GPOs should encompass all the areas, not just Administrative Templates. The ability to use all areas, however, is possible, if you step up to Microsoft's pay Group Policy management tool—Advanced Group Policy Management (which we'll talk about in the downloadable Bonus

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Chapter 2). That feature is called Templates. It's like Starter GPOs, but all areas are available. Of course, AGPM costs money, and Starter GPOs are free. So, the free tool has at least something.

FIGURE 2.46 Add a useful comment when creating a new Starter GPO.



At this point, you can edit any settings you wish and even add comments about any particular policy settings.

Once you're finished, close the GPME.



A keen eye will spot that the Group Policy Object Editor title bar name changes to "Group Policy Starter GPO Editor" when you edit a Starter GPO.

Leveraging a Starter GPO

Now that you've created a Starter GPO, it's time for others to leverage your creation. To do that, an OU administrator (or Domain Admin, etc.) has two options: using the Starter GPOs node or just creating a new GPO as they normally would.

Using the Starter GPOs Node

Right-click the Starter GPO in the Starter GPOs node, and select New GPO From Starter GPO (as seen in Figure 2.48).

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FIGURE 2.47 Starter GPOs allow for Administrative Templates settings along with comments inside any Administrative Templates settings.

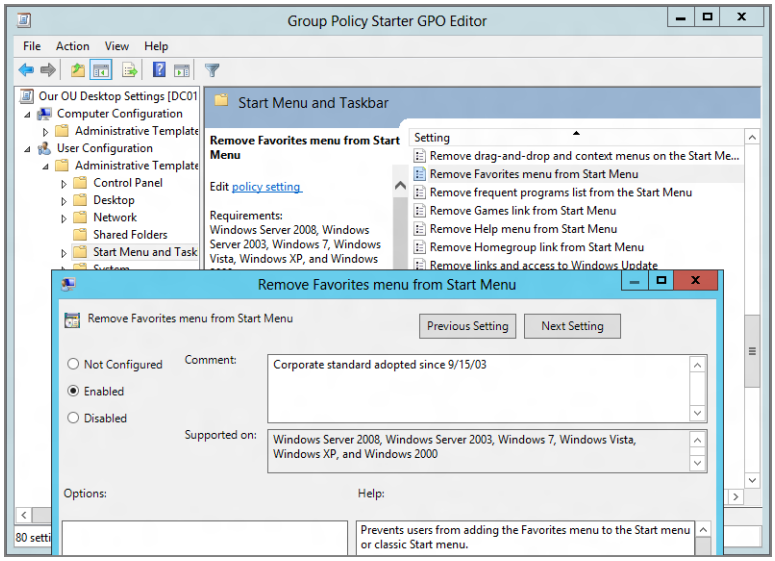
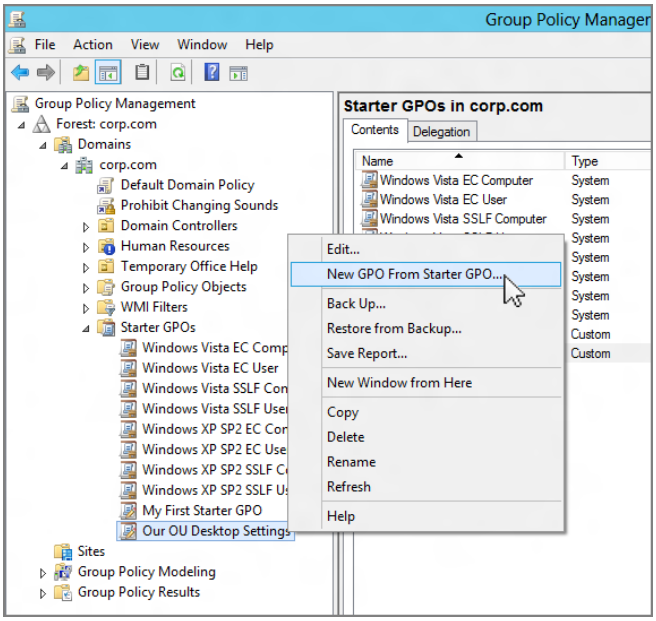


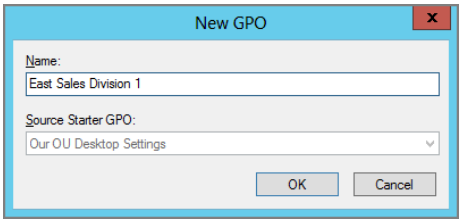
FIGURE 2.48 You can spawn a new GPO from the Starter GPOs node.



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Next, the New GPO dialog box appears, and it auto-fills the Source Starter GPO field, as you can see in Figure 2.49.

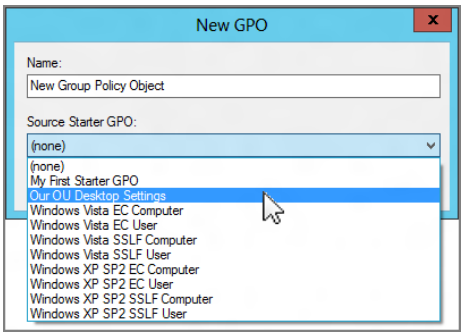
FIGURE 2.49 The source Starter GPO is preset when you are modifying a Starter GPO.



Creating a New GPO and Selecting a Starter GPO

The other way to use a Starter GPO is to create a new GPO. This can be done either by right-clicking the Group Policy Objects node and selecting New or by clicking over the Domain or OU levels and selecting "Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here." Regardless of which you do, you'll see the New GPO dialog box, shown in Figure 2.50. At this point, you can select Source Starter GPO and choose the Starter GPO you wish to use.

FIGURE 2.50 If you're creating a GPO normally, you can select a Source Starter GPO.



Delegating Control of Starter GPOs

The Starter GPOs section has a bug in its delegation section. That is, Starter GPOs cannot be delegated (beyond the Domain Administrators who already have access).

To access the Starter GPOs Delegation section, just click on the Starter GPOs node, and then click the Delegation tab as seen in Figure 2.51. In Figure 2.51, we can see (oddly) that Authenticated Users is listed as having the ability to "…create Starter GPOs in this domain."

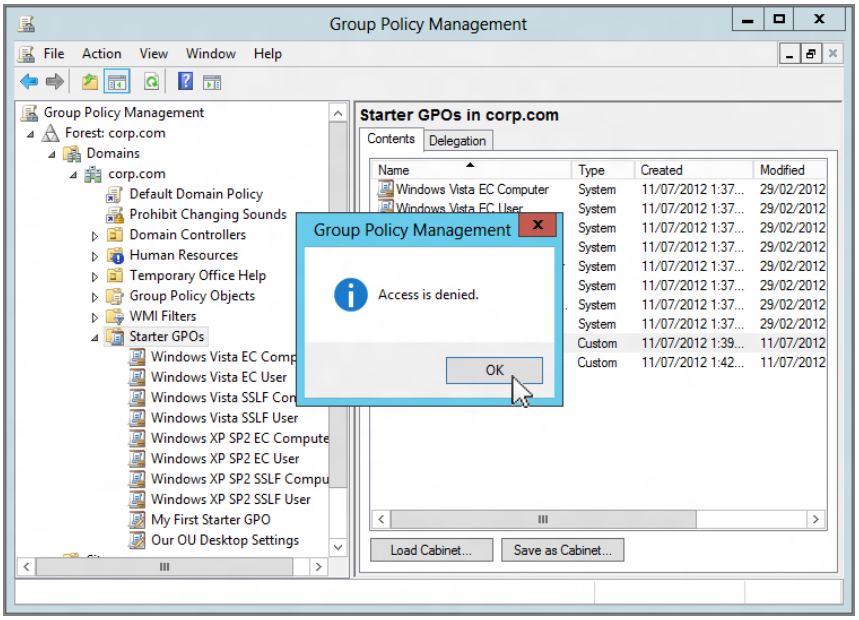
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That's not true. And adding in a user you want to sanction, say, Frank Rizzo (also seen in Figure 2.51), also yields incorrect results. Also in Figure 2.51, we can see Frank trying to create a new Starter GPO even after he has been specifically delegated access. But creating Starter GPOs fails. Again, only (seemingly) Domain Admins have the ability to create Starter GPOs and not any kind of delegated users.

This bug has been around since Starter GPOs shipped in Windows Vista, and it seems to affect all domain types under all circumstances.

If the status should change, you'll find out about it first with an update at `www.GPanswers.com`.

FIGURE 2.51 Regular Authenticated users, thankfully, cannot manipulate Starter GPOs.



Wrapping Up and Sending Starter GPOs

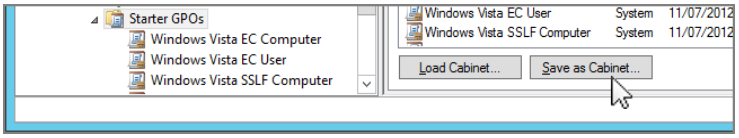
One of the neat things about Starter GPOs is that you can give them to your friends—even if they belong to other domains. It's sort of like backing up a GPO, except all the guts are wrapped up into one file.

It's simple to do. Just click on the Starter GPOs node in the GPMC. Then find the Starter GPO you want to send to a friend. Then click "Save as Cabinet." This will save the file as a CAB file.

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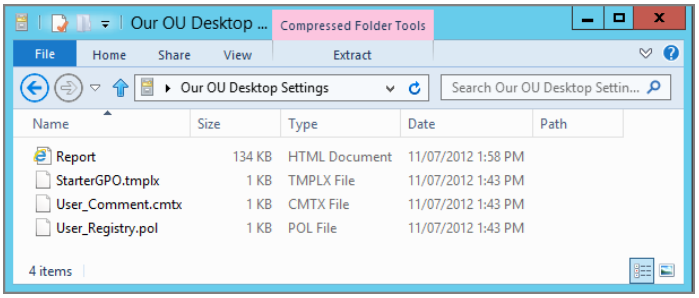
When your friend gets it, they click the Load Cabinet button to reverse the process. You can see the Load Cabinet and "Save as Cabinet" buttons in Figure 2.52.

FIGURE 2.52 You can save and load Starter GPOs from CAB files.



Inside the CAB files are the guts, as seen in Figure 2.53.

FIGURE 2.53 The guts of the Starter GPO are in a CAB file.



There doesn't seem to be a way to wrap up multiple Starter GPOs into a single CAB file. That would make transporting them enormously easier, but, alas. Additionally note that Starter GPOs are not backed up as part of the normal Group Policy backup (which we explore later in this chapter).

Should You Use Microsoft's Pre-created Starter GPOs?

The pre-created Starter GPOs that Microsoft provides are supposed to be based on the recommendations in the Windows Vista Security Guide and the Windows XP Security Guide. Of course, you don't care about Windows Vista or Windows XP anymore—you want what's "latest." As you might imagine, this introduces several problems for you.

Problem #1: Outdated Settings

You probably won't be using Vista. You're headed toward Windows 8 (or at least Windows 7) and have definitely moved past Windows XP SP2. So the pre-created Starter GPOs that are supposed to mirror the Windows Vista and XP SP2 Security Guide could be of limited value to you.

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Problem #2: Incomplete Settings

The Starter GPOs that Microsoft has created and supplied are incomplete. Remember: Starter GPOs have a big limitation. When we create our own Starter GPOs, we are only able to manipulate the Administrative Template settings. Turns out, underneath the hood, however, Starter GPOs can also allow for *some* security settings. (Note that we, as non-Microsoft insiders, cannot use Starter GPOs in this way—only the Microsoft templates are capable of leveraging this extra superpower.) But even then, they're still incomplete. If you do an apples-to-apples comparison between the Starter GPOs that are pre-created when you create the Starter GPOs folder against the GPOs that Microsoft originally recommended from their security guidance, you'll find that the Starter GPOs are missing a lot of important stuff.

So, should you use the built-in Starter GPOs that are auto-created?

My advice would be not to use most of them because of the problems noted. However, there are two new ones you'll find if you create the Starter GPOs folder using a Windows 8 GPMC:

- Group Policy Remote Update Firewall Ports
- Group Policy Reporting Firewall Ports

These Starter GPOs are there to help you open up the required ports for some GPMC features, which we'll explore in the next chapter. You might want to use these, or you can manually open up the required ports. There's not a big difference.

With regard to the rest of the Starter GPOs, Microsoft's advice (and mine too) would be to start investigating and using the Microsoft Security Compliance Manager which is available for download at `http://www.microsoft.com/scm`. This utility will download predefined settings from Microsoft and enable you to export them as GPOs for you to test then deploy.

We'll discuss the SCM tool in Appendix B.

Back Up and Restore for Group Policy

Inadvertently deleting a single GPO can wreak havoc on your domain. Imagine what happens when a bunch of GPOs are inadvertently deleted. Let's just say that the users are suddenly happy because they can do stuff they couldn't normally do, and you're not happy because now *they're* happy. Ironic, isn't it?

It's not just the errant Group Policy deletion that could cause an issue. Another administrator could inadvertently delete a portion of the SYSVOL container on one Domain Controller, which would replicate to all Domain Controllers and quickly damage your GPOs.

In both of these example cases, you'll need a way to restore.

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The Backup and Restore functions for GPOs are only meant to work within the same domain. However, you'll see in the section entitled, "Migrating Group Policy Objects between Domains," how the GPMC can be used to back up and import a GPO to get the same effect *between* domains.

In our case, if the policy settings inside the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" GPO were wiped out, the name of the GPO can surely help us put it back together. But the name alone might not be an accurate representation of what's going on inside the GPO.

Then, there are still other questions: Where was this GPO linked? What was the security on the GPO? Who owned it?

All said and done, you don't want to get stuck with a deleted or damaged GPO without a backup. Thankfully, the GPMC makes easy work of the once laborious task of backing up and restoring GPOs.



These techniques are valid for both all types and all configurations of Active Directory. So, back up those GPOs today with the GPMC regardless of your domain structure!

Backing Up Group Policy Objects

When you back up a GPO within the GPMC, you also back up a lot of important data:

- The settings inside the GPO.
- The permissions on that GPO (that is, the stuff inside the Delegation tab).
- The link to the WMI filter—however, the actual filter itself is not preserved. (Again, I'll talk about WMI filters in Chapter 4.)

However, it's also important to know what won't be backed up:

- Any WMI filters contained within Active Directory. You must back them up separately. You can see one way to do this in the section, "Backing Up and Restoring WMI Filters," later in this chapter.
- IPsec settings themselves aren't backed up via the GPMC Backup and Restore function. They are backed up during a Domain Controller's System State backup. But discussing backing up and restoring them is a bit beyond the scope of this book. My best suggestion: manually document any GPOs with IPsec settings.
- GPO links aren't specifically backed up. Yes, you read that right. But before you panic, let me first explain how this is for your own protection. We'll examine this phenomenon in a bit and try to make you a believer in why this is a good thing.

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As you'll learn in Chapter 4, there are two parts of GPOs: the GPT (Group Policy Template) from Active Directory and the GPC (Group Policy Container) from within the SYSVOL. When a backup is performed, the GPT and GPC are wrapped up and placed as a set of files that can be stored or transported.

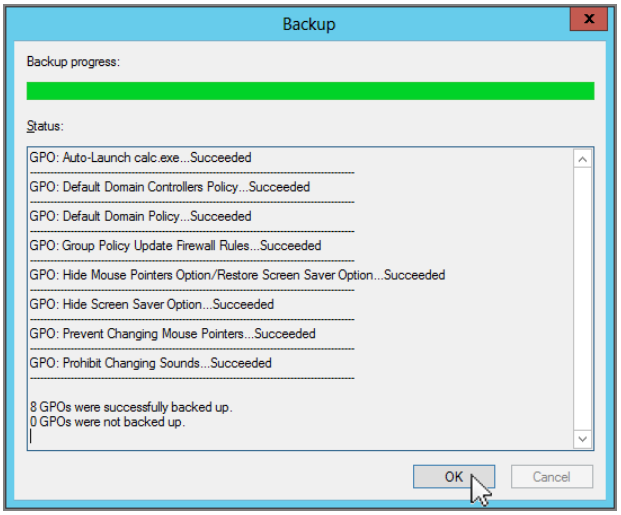
What's additionally neat is that contained within the backup is a report of the settings inside that GPO you just backed up. So, if someone backs up a GPO named Sounds (again, a horrible name), you can at least see the report of just what is inside the GPO before you restore it to your domain.

To back up a GPO, you need Read access to that GPO, as shown earlier in Figure 2.15. You can start by locating the GPO node in the GPMC and right-clicking it. Select either Back Up All or Manage Backups. For this first time, select Back Up All.

You then select the location for the backup (hopefully someplace secure) and click Backup. You'll then see each GPO being backed up to the target location, as shown in Figure 2.54. When you're finished, you can rest easy (or at least easier) that your GPOs are safe.

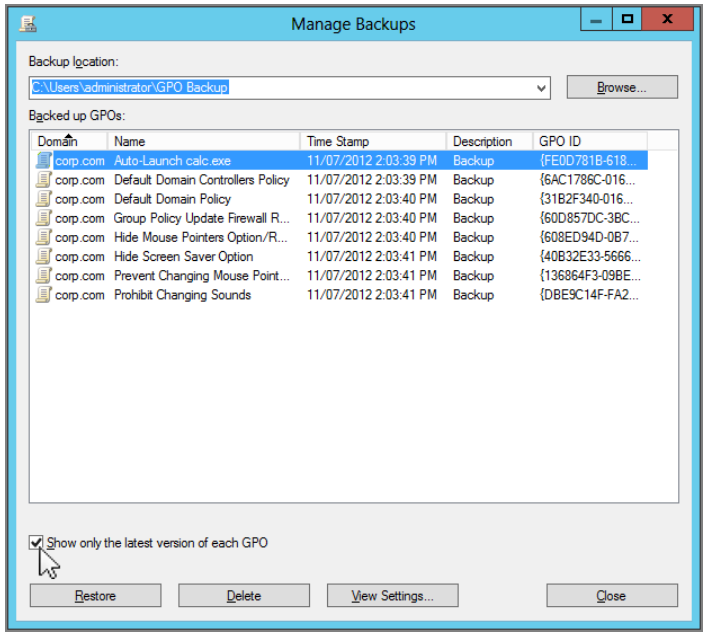
You can inspect the directories that the backup produced if you like. You'll see a directory for each GPO, the XML file representing the GPT, and an XML report showing the settings. In the next section, you'll learn how to view the report (easily) by utilizing the View Settings button (as shown in Figure 2.55).

FIGURE 2.54 You can back up all your GPOs at once, if desired.



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FIGURE 2.55 You can see all backups or just the latest versions.





In Chapter 4, you'll learn more about the underlying nuts and bolts of GPOs. Specifically, you'll learn that the underlying name of a GPO relies on a unique GUID name being assigned to the GPO. What isn't immediately obvious here is that the directory names produced by the backup (which take the form of GUIDs) are *not* the same GUIDs that are used for the underlying identification of the GPO. These are additional, unique, random GUID directory names generated just for backup. This seemingly bizarre contradiction becomes useful when you read the next paragraph.

The backup is quick, painless, and rather reasonably sized. The best part about the backup facility is that it's flexible. When you choose to run your next backup, you can keep your backups in the same directory you just chose, and you'll keep a history of the GPOs, should anything change. It's the underlying random and unique GUID names for the directories that allow you to keep plowing more GPO backups right into the same backup directory—there's no fear of overlap. Or you can keep the backups in their own directory; it's your choice.

If you dare, go ahead and delete the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option" GPO. You'll restore it in the next section (I hope).

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Now that you've backed up the whole caboodle, it should also be noted that you can back up just a solitary GPO. Right-click the *actual* GPO (which is located only in the Group Policy Objects container) and choose Backup. In the downloadable scripting chapter (Bonus Chapter 1), you'll find some scripts that enable you to automate your backups.

Be sure the place where you back up your GPOs is safe and that you can get to it in a pinch.

Restoring Group Policy Objects

The restore process is just as easy. It works for GPOs that were backed up in the same domain. Note that it's also possible to back up and restore between domains, but this is called a GPO Migration (see later in the chapter, "Migrating Group Policy Objects between Domains").

When you restore a GPO, the file object you created in the backup process is "unrolled" and placed within Active Directory. As you would expect, the following key elements are preserved:

- The settings inside the GPO
- The friendly name (which comes back from the dead)
- The GUID (which comes back from the dead)
- The security and permissions on that object (which come back from the dead)
- The link to WMI filters (which comes back from the dead)



Whomping a GPO doesn't delete any WMI filters associated with a GPO itself. Any WMI filters are stored in a separate place in Active Directory. It's sort of like the Jacuzzi next to the swimming pool.

The GPO does not have to be deleted to do a restore. For instance, if someone changed the settings and you want to simply restore the GPO to get an older version of the policy settings, you can certainly restore over an existing GPO to put a previously known "good" version back in play.

Restoring GPOs requires the following security rights:

- If you want to restore on top of a GPO that already exists, you need Edit, Delete, and Modify rights, as seen back in Figure 2.15.
- If you want to restore a deleted GPO, you need to be a member of the Group Policy Creator Owners (or Domain Admins or Enterprise Admins) security group.

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Warning: A Deleted GPO's Links Are Not Restored!

Assuming you went ahead in the last example and deleted the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option" GPO and are now ready to restore it, there is something you need to know before proceeding. One critical item is missing: the Group Policy links to the GPO are *not* restored in this operation. The location of links is backed up, but during a restore, the links are *not* restored. You might be scratching your head wondering why this is.

Let's examine a theoretical timeline:

- On Day 0, a GPO named Sounds is linked to two OUs named **Doctors** and **Nurses**.
- On Day 1, the GPO is backed up.
- On Day 2, a fellow administrator unlinks the GPO from **Doctors**. Now, the GPO is linked only to **Nurses**.
- On Day 3, someone deletes the whole GPO (and hence its links).
- On Day 4, someone recognizes this deletion and restores the GPO.

Here's the $50,000 question: upon restore, where should the links be restored to?

Should the links be restored back to the last way it was *just before* the catastrophe on Day 3? Sure, that would be ideal, but how would the system know what happened between Day 2 and Day 4? As it is, on Day 4, the GPO is now linked *only* to **Nurses**, but how could the system know that now?

Should it link the GPO back to the *original* locations, as it was on Day 1? On Day 1, it was linked to **Doctors** and **Nurses**. But restoring those links to the same location could be a catastrophic mistake. Clearly, on Day 2 an administrator unlinked it from **Doctors** for some good reason! Restoring the link back on the **Doctors** could be detrimental to their health!

Instead of restoring the links, the GPMC does the smartest thing it can do during a restore: it doesn't restore the links. That's right—by not restoring the links, it ensures that you're not inadvertently relinking the GPO back to some location in Active Directory that shouldn't have it anymore.

However, as stated, the backup process does record where the links were at the time of backup. To that end, you can easily see where the links were at the time of backup, and if desired, you can manually relink the GPO back to the locations you want. To see where a GPO had links at backup time, here's what to do:

1. Right-click over the Group Policy Objects node and select Manage Backups.
2. In the Manage Backups dialog box, ensure that you're looking at the directory with the contents of the backup.

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3. Locate and then select the GPO that was deleted.
4. Click the View Settings button (as seen earlier in Figure 2.55).

A report will be generated that, among other things, shows you where the GPO was linked. Then, once the GPO is restored, you can manually relink it where you need it to be linked.

You can start a restore by right-clicking the Group Policy Objects container and choosing Manage Backups. You'll be able to select a location that will house your GPO backups; you might have multiple locations.

If you've chosen to keep backing up the GPOs into the same backup directory, you can select the "Show only the latest version of each GPO" option, which shows you only the last backed-up version. If you've forgotten what is contained in a backup, click the backup name and choose View Settings. You can see these options in Figure 2.55.

When you're ready, click the GPO to restore, and then click Restore. It's really that easy.



You can also right-click the GPO itself (found only in the Group Policy Objects container) and choose "Restore from Backup," which in fact performs the same function. (See Bonus Chapter 1 for a script that will enable you to automate your restores.)

Backing Up and Restoring Starter GPOs

We just covered backing up and restoring GPOs. However, it should be noted that the backup you normally do to protect yourself from GPO deletion, corruption, and plain ol' stupidity doesn't protect you here regarding Starter GPOs.

You'll have to occasionally right-click on the Starter GPOs node and select Backup. When you do, you'll be able to back up the Starter GPOs quite like backing up normal GPOs. You can see an example in Figure 2.56.

Other functions like Restore are completely analogous to what you just learned.



Right now, there's no published scriptable interface for backing up and restoring Starter GPOs.

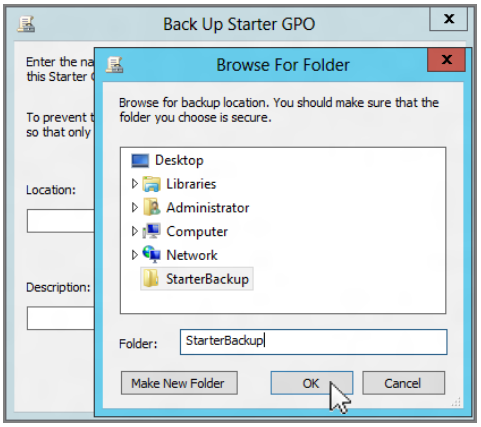
Backing Up and Restoring WMI Filters

As you read about WMI filters in Chapter 4 and learn what a pain in the tush they are to create, you'll be thankful that there's a mechanism that can back up and restore them.

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They are not backed up or restored in the process we just used. Rather, you must individually back up each WMI filter. Simply right-click the filter and choose Export. To restore, right-click the WMI Filters node and choose Import. Sometimes restoring a WMI filter adds excess and invalid characters to the query. Simply re-edit the query and clean up the characters and you're back in business.

FIGURE 2.56 Backing up Starter GPOs is similar to backing up regular GPOs.



In the previous section, you saw that GPO links are not restored when the GPO is restored. The same is true for WMI filters: the WMI filter links are not restored when the WMI filter is restored. Again, for information on how to automatically document this information, see Chapter 4.

Backing Up and Restoring IPsec Filters

As stated earlier, IPsec filters are not maintained as part of the normal Group Policy backup. I know—it's weird. We don't go much into IPsec policies in this book. But, in short, you create and configure IPsec policies using the Group Policy interface, but they're not stored inside the GPO itself.

With that in mind, to ensure your IPsec policies are backed up, use the IP Security Policy Management console, an MMC snap-in. Then use the All tasks ➢ Export Policies and All tasks ➢ Import Policies commands to, well, export and/or import.

It's still important to back up the GPOs that contain IPsec filters so you can "reconnect" a restored GPO to an IPsec filter—and also so you can "reconnect" a restored IPsec policy to a GPO.

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Migrating Group Policy Objects between Domains

What you learned in the last section was Backup and Restore for Group Policy Objects. You might also have the need, however, to take a Group Policy Object (or multiple GPOs) that is born in one domain and get it over to another domain.

This can occur if you have multiple domains in the same forest, and you want to take an existing Group Policy Object and utilize it in another domain. Or, this can be a test lab where you have an existing Group Policy Object and want to get your work from that test lab into production. That test lab could be connected to the live network (perhaps another domain in the same forest) or completely disconnected and "air gapped" from the live network.

The GPMC supports all these functions, and that's what we'll explore now. Note that in this section, I'll demonstrate fictitious domains that you won't have in your test lab.

Basic Interdomain Copy and Import

Using the GPMC, you can take existing GPOs from any domain and copy them to another domain. The target domain can be a parent domain, a child domain, a cross-forest domain, or a completely foreign domain that has no trusts. Both the Copy and the Import operations transfer only the policy settings; these operations do not modify either the source or the destination links of the GPOs.

The Copy Operation

The interdomain Copy operation is meant to be used when you want to copy live GPOs from one domain to another. That is, you have two domains, connectivity between them, and appropriate rights to the GPOs. To copy the GPO, you need Read rights on the source GPO you want to copy and Write rights in the target domain.

An example of this can be seen in Figure 2.57. Corp.com and Widgets.corp.com are two domains in the same forest.

To get started, you'll want to tweak your GPMC console so that you can see the two domains you want. Using the GPMC, you right-click Domains and choose Show Domains from the context menu, as seen in Figure 2.58, to open the Show Domains dialog box. Then, select the domains you want to see. To add other forests, right-click Group Policy Management and choose Add Forest from the context menu (as seen in Figure 2.59) to open the Add Forest dialog box. You can then enter the name of the domain in the forest.

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FIGURE 2.57 If two domains are in the same forest and have connectivity, you can copy GPOs between them.

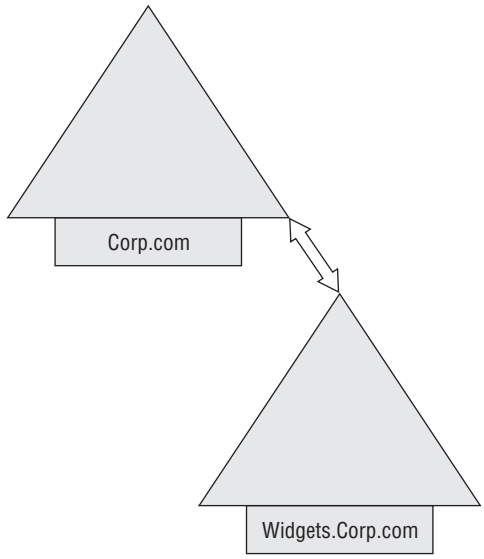
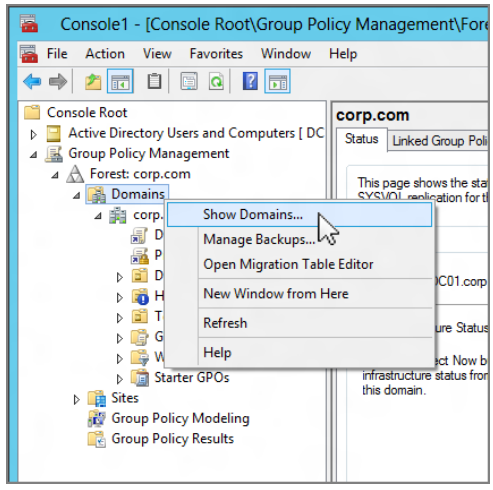
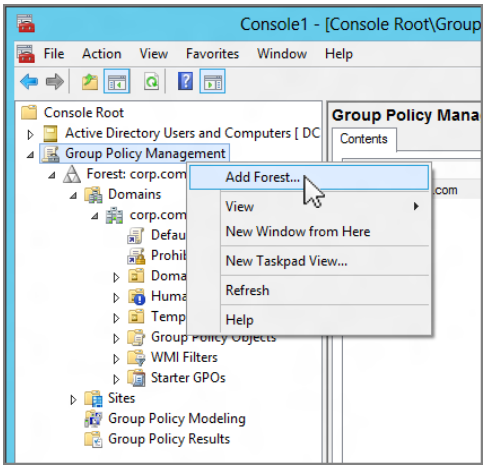


FIGURE 2.58 The GPMC will only show your own domain by default. Use the Show Domains command to see other domains.



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FIGURE 2.59 The GPMC can be told to look for other domains within other forests, as seen here.



In this first example, we'll copy a GPO from Corp.com to Widgets.corp.com. An Enterprise Administrator will have rights in all domains. For instance, an Enterprise Administrator would have rights in Corp.com (to read) and Widgets.corp.com (to write). Follow these steps:

1. In the Group Policy Objects container, right-click the GPO you want to copy, as shown in Figure 2.60. For this example, I've chosen the "Hide Settings Tab/Restore Screen Saver Tab" GPO.
2. Adjust your view of the GPMC so that you can see the target domain. In Figure 2.60, I've minimized the view of Corp.com and expanded Widgets.corp.com—especially the Group Policy Objects container.
3. Right-click the target domain's Group Policy Objects container, and choose Paste to start the Cross-Domain Copying Wizard.
4. Click Next to bypass the initial splash screen and open the "Specifying permissions" screen, shown in Figure 2.61.

You can now choose to create a GPO with the default permissions or to copy the original permissions to the new GPO. The latter might be useful if you've delegated some special permissions to that GPO and don't want redo your efforts. Most of the time, however, the first option is fine. You can now zip through the rest of the wizard.



You might see a message about migration tables. Don't fret; they're right around the corner. For this specific GPO, you won't need migration tables, so it won't be an issue.

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FIGURE 2.60 You can copy a GPO from the Group Policy Objects container.

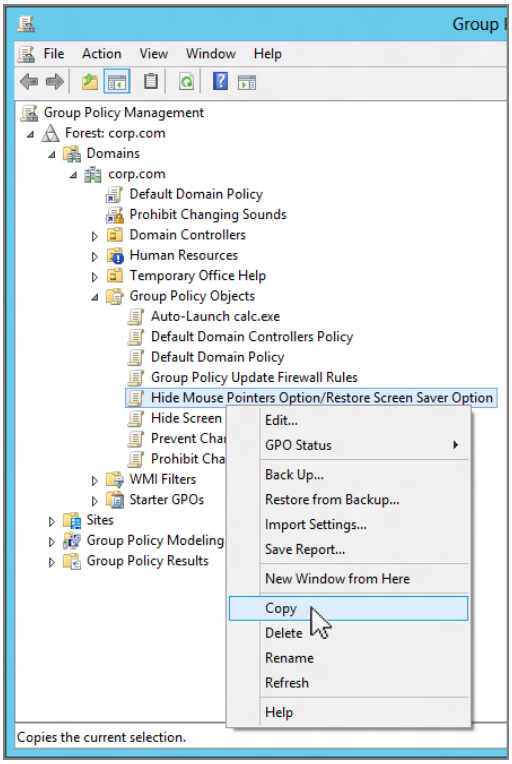
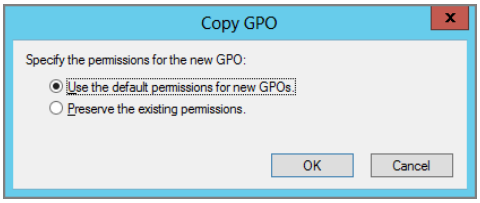


FIGURE 2.61 When you paste a GPO, you can choose how to handle permissions.





If you copy a GPO between domains, the WMI filtering is lost because the WMI filter won't necessarily exist in the target domain.

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The Import Operation

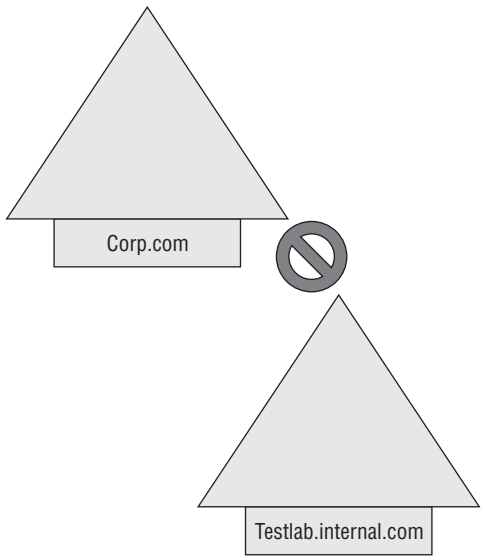
In the previous scenario, we copied a GPO from Corp.com to Widgets.corp.com. We did this when both domains were online and accessible.

But take a look at a different example, say, in Figure 2.62. In this example, the two domains Corp.com and Testlab.internal.com have no connectivity. Testlab.internal.com could be in a closet somewhere, completely isolated from the real live production network.

So, how, then, do you take a GPO you created in the isolated test lab and bring it into production? First, create a backup, as described in the earlier section, "Back Up and Restore for Group Policy." You'll then have a collection of files that you can put on a USB stick and take out into the real world. You can then create a brand-new GPO (or overwrite an existing GPO) and perform the import! Follow these steps:

1. Right-click the Group Policy Objects container, choose New from the context menu to open the New GPO dialog box, and in the Name Field, enter the name of a new GPO.
2. Right-click that GPO and choose Import Settings from the context menu, as shown in Figure 2.63. This starts the Import Settings Wizard.

FIGURE 2.62 GPOs can still be migrated between unrelated domains.





Anyone with Edit rights on the GPO can perform an Import.

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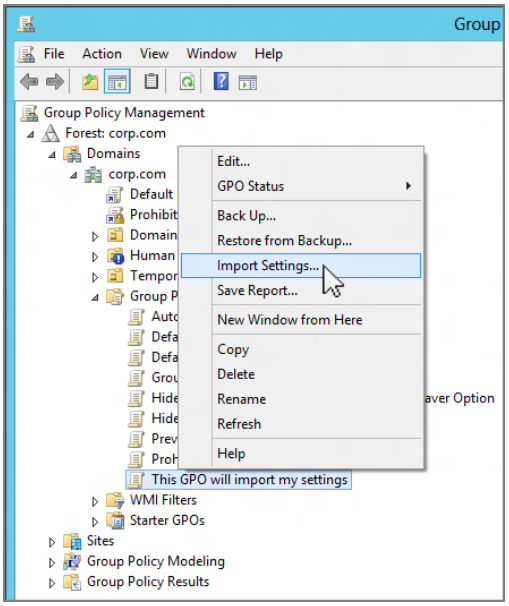


You can choose to overwrite an existing GPO, but that's just it. It's an overwrite, not a merge. So, be careful!

3. The wizard then presents the Backup GPO screen, which allows you to back up the newly created GPO; however, this is unnecessary. Backing up is a safety measure should you decide to overwrite an existing GPO. You can then click Next to see the Backup Location screen.
4. In the Backup Location screen, use the Backup folder field to input the path to where your backup set is and click Next. The Source GPO screen will appear.
5. At the Source GPO screen, select the GPO from which you want to import settings, as shown in Figure 2.64, and click Next.

You should now be able to zip through the rest of the wizard. Ignore any references to migration tables; they're coming up next.

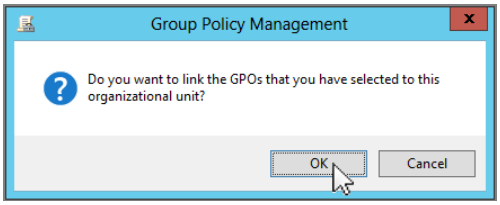
FIGURE 2.63 You can import the settings and overwrite an existing GPO.



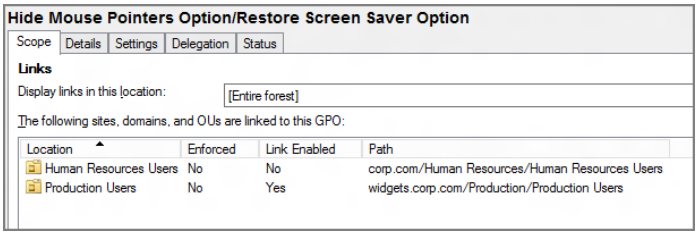
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A Word about Drag and Drop

Dragging and dropping a GPO from one domain into another domain can be hazardous. For example, your intention is to copy a GPO named "Restrict Solitaire" from the GPO container in Widgets.corp.com to the **Human Resources Users** OU in Corp.com. It looks like it's going to make sense: you set up your view in the GPMC to show both domains, you can see the Group Policy Objects container in Widgets.corp.com, and you can see the **Human Resources Users** OU in Corp.com. Then, you drag and drop, and you're asked the following question:



If you click OK, you're not actually copying! Indeed, you're performing a no-no! You are creating a cross-domain link to the GPO, as you can see when you click the Scope tab of the GPO:



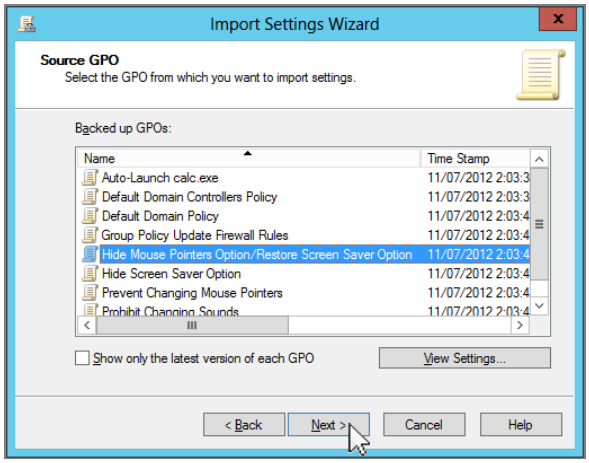
In this example, the Domain field shows that it lives in Widgets.corp.com, even though the GPO is linked to an OU in Corp.com.

Whenever a GPO is linked from across a domain, the GPO must be pulled from a Domain Controller that actually houses it. If it's across the WAN, so be it. And that could mean major slowdowns.

The moral of the story is to be sure you're copying (as described earlier) and not just linking.

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FIGURE 2.64 Select a GPO from which you want to import settings.



Copy and Import with Migration Tables

Basic Backup and Import will work for many scenarios, but, unfortunately, not all of them.

When you create GPOs, occasionally, those GPOs will have references to security groups or UNC paths. For instance, in your test lab, you might create a Group Policy Object that has references only to stuff that could be valid inside your test lab, and not your real world.

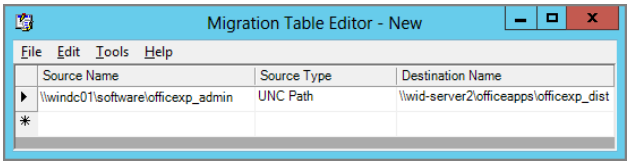
Policy setting types which could have Security Group or UNC references are Folder Redirection, Restricted Groups, Group Policy Software Installation policy settings, and pointers to scripts. If any of these items is in the "Testlab.internal.com" domain, how will you be able to use it in your live "Corp.com" domain?

With that in mind, both the Copy and Import functions can leverage *migration tables*. Migration tables let you rectify both security group and UNC references that exist in a GPO when you transfer the GPO to another domain. You'll be given the opportunity to use the migration tables automatically if your Copy or Import operation detects that a policy setting needs it. After the GPO is ready to be copied or imported, you'll be notified that some adjustments are needed. It's that easy.

In the Migrating References screen of the wizard (shown in Figure 2.65), you can choose two paths.

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FIGURE 2.65 A migration table can smooth the bumps between domains.



- Selecting "Copying them identically from the source" can be risky. Again, you won't know what the source is using for security groups or UNC paths. The existing security groups and UNC paths may be valid, but they may not be.
- Selecting "Using this migration table to map them in the destination GPO" gives you the opportunity to choose an existing migration table (if you have one), or you can click the New button to open the Migration Table Editor and create one on the fly.

To start, use a new blank migration table (after clicking the New button) and follow these steps:

1. If you're performing a Copy, choose Tools ➢ Populate from GPO to open the Select GPO screen; then select the live GPO. If you're performing an Import, choose Tools ➢ Populate from Backup to open the Select Backup dialog box, which allows you to select a GPO from backup.
2. Choose the GPO you're copying or importing to display a list of all the references that need to be corrected.
3. In Figure 2.65, you can see both the Source Name and the Destination Name fields. The Source Name field will automatically be filled in. All that's left is to enter the Destination Name UNC path for the new environment, and you're done.
4. Save the file (with a `.migtable` extension), and close the Migration Table Editor—New screen.
5. Back at the Migrating References page, click Browse and choose the migration table you just made.

Before clicking the Next button, you can optionally choose the check box that begins with "Use migration table exclusively." In this example, we have but one UNC reference that needs to be rectified. You might have a meaty GPO with 30 UNC paths and another 50 security principals that need to be cleared up. Perhaps you can't locate all the destination names. If you select this check box, the wizard will not proceed unless all the paths in the destination name are valid. Use this setting if you need to be sure all settings will be verified successfully.

When ready, click Next. Click Next again at the summary screen, and you're finished.

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The only downside is that migration tables do not honor or care about anything in the Group Policy Preferences. So, if you have references in the original (source) domain, they are usually just copied through, without any possibility of translating them via a migration table. Note that Microsoft's pay product, AGPM 4.0, does have the ability to migrate between domains and includes support for Group Policy Preferences.

Wholesale Backup and Restore of Your Test Lab (or an Easy Way to Migrate to Production)

One more tip before we leave this section: when you're working in your test lab, you might find it necessary to completely demolish and rebuild your test lab for a variety of reasons. However, as noted in this chapter, when a GPO is restored the links are not restored along with the GPO. Again, this is a protection mechanism for your benefit. However, as they say in the hallowed IT halls, "What you do in the test lab stays in the test lab." So, the test lab is a different animal. And, to that end, you might want to back up a whole gaggle of stuff for safekeeping:

- GPOs
- Group Policy links
- Security groups
- OUs
- Users
- Permissions on GPOs

Then, if you need to demolish your test lab and put it back in order, you'll need a way to perform a wholesale restore of all these objects. The GPMC has a built-in script that will back up all these things into one little package. Then, when you're ready you run another script that takes the package and expands it back into these objects.

The script that does all the backup stuff is called `CreateXMLFromEnvironment.vbs`. The one that does all the restoring is `CreateEnvironmentFromXML.vbs`. Both scripts are available for download at `http://tinyurl.com/2quhw5`.

The other reason to use these scripts is to do a wholesale migration from the test lab into the real production environment. Personally, I'm not all that keen on a wholesale backup and restore of my test lab into the real world, but I guess if you had nothing at all in the real world, this could be a useful way to get things over lock, stock, and barrel.

Microsoft has various documents about this script, so check out `www.microsoft.com` for some tips about using it. For instance, there's a Microsoft Knowledge Base article on this script at `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/929397`.

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GPMC At-a-Glance Icon View

Because the GPMC contains so many icon types, it can be difficult to know specifically what an icon represents. That's what Table 2.2 is all about.

TABLE 2.2 GPMC icon list

Icon	Description	What the icon means
	Scroll.	A GPO itself. You'll only see this in the Group Policy Objects container.
	Scroll with arrow.	A link to an actual GPO.
	Scroll with arrow. Just the arrow is dimmed.	A GPO link that has Link Status disabled.
	Scroll with arrow. The whole icon is dimmed.	A link has been disabled and also the GPO status (on the Details tab) has been set to "All settings disabled."
	Scroll. The whole icon is dimmed.	The GPO whose status (on the Details tab) has been set to "All settings disabled."
	Scroll with arrow; additional lock icon.	Enforced link.
	Blue exclamation point.	Block inheritance at this level.
	Folder with scroll.	Group Policy Objects container that actually holds the GPOs themselves.
	Folder with filter.	WMI Filters node.
	Filter.	A WMI filter.

Final Thoughts

While using the GPMC throughout this chapter, you ran queries and created several reports. What you possibly didn't know is that all that time you were creating HTML reports you can use to document your environment.

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Back when you were first exploring a GPO's settings (see the screen shot in the section "Common Procedures with the GPMC" earlier in the chapter) and when you were creating RSoP reports (that is, Figures 2.23 and 2.24 and what would result after Figure 2.26), you were really generating HTML reports. Any time you create those reports, you can right-click anywhere in the report and choose Save Report. Since these reports are standard HTML, you have an incredibly easy way to document just about every aspect of your Group Policy universe.

Backing up and restoring with the GPMC is simply awesome. But as you'll recall, when you restore a deleted GPO, you don't restore the links. You'll have to bring them back manually. Having good backups and good documentation about where each GPO is linked will always be your ace in the hole.

There is one more neat GPMC superpower, which is new with Windows 8 that I'm going to describe in Chapter 7. It's a new feature to help troubleshoot overall Group Policy status. Again, stay tuned for Chapter 7 for that.

Something else not described here is that the GPMC provides a scriptable interface for many of our day-to-day GPO functions—including backups, creation, and management. You'll see that in the downloadable Bonus Chapter 1.

Remember that the best GPMC version you can use is always the "latest, greatest"—whatever that is. Today, it's Windows Server 2012 or Windows 8 client with RSAT installed.

Here are some parting tips for daily Group Policy Object management with the GPMC:

Use Block Inheritance and Enforced sparingly. The less you use these features, the easier it will be to debug the application of settings. Figuring out at which level in the hierarchy one administrator has Blocked Inheritance and another has declared Enforced can eat up days of fun at the office. The GPMC makes it easier to see what's going on, but still, minimize your use of these two attributes.

Remember what can only be applied at the link. Three and only three attributes are set on a GPO link: Link Enable (Enable or Disable the settings to apply at this level), Enforce the link (and force the policy settings), and Delete the link.

Remember what can be applied only on the actual GPO itself. The following attributes must be set on the GPO itself: the policies and settings inside the GPO (found on the Settings tab), Security filters, permissions (as in the Apply Group Policy permission), delegation (as in the "Edit this GPO" permission), Enabling/Disabling half (or both halves) of the GPO via the GPO status (found on the Details tab), and WMI filtering (discussed in Chapter 4).

Remember that Group Policy is notoriously tough to debug. Once you start linking GPOs at multiple levels, throwing in a Block Inheritance, an Enforced, and a filter or two, you're up to your eyeballs in troubleshooting. The best thing you can do is document the heck out of your GPOs. The GPMC helps you determine what a GPO does in the Settings tab, but your documentation will be your sanity check when trying to figure things out.

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3

Group Policy Processing Behavior Essentials

After you create or modify a GPO in the domain, the policy's "wishes" are not immediately dropped on the target machines. In fact, they're not dropped on the target machines at all; they're requested by the client computer at various times throughout the day. GPOs are processed at specific times, based on various conditions. You could basically say that GPOs are created from your management machine and plopped on the Domain Controllers for storage. Then those GPOs are simply "pulled" by the client.

It's likely that you have all sorts of client systems, including Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows XP, and various Windows servers. So, again, when I say "client system" I mean "the client that receives Group Policy"—even if it's a server operating system. Each operating system that receives Group Policy instructions processes Group Policy at different times in different ways. With different operating systems requesting different things at different times, the expected behaviors can get confusing quickly.

Additionally, other factors determine when and how a GPO applies. When users dial in over slow links, things can be—and usually are—different. And you can instruct the Group Policy engine (on a specific computer or all computers) to forgo its out-of-the-box processing behaviors for a customized (and often more secure) way to process.

Often, people throw up their hands when the Group Policy engine doesn't seem to process the dictated GPOs in an expected manner. Group Policy doesn't just process when it wants to; rather, it adheres to a strict set of processing rules. The goal of this chapter and the next is to answer this question: When does Group Policy apply?

Understanding the processing rules will help you better understand when Group Policy processes GPOs the way it does. Then, in Chapter 7, "Troubleshooting Group Policy," you'll get a grip on why and how Group Policy applies. Between these chapters, your goal is to discover how Group Policy can apply under different circumstances and how you can become a better Group Policy troubleshooter.

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Group Policy Processing Principles

For you to best understand how Windows XP or Windows 8 (or Windows 7 for that matter) processes GPOs, I'll first describe how Windows 2000 does its thing.

"What? That's lunacy!" I hear you cry. "Here it is, the year 2012," Or later, I suppose, depending on when you're reading this. "And you, Moskowitz, have the audacity to explain to me how a 12-year-old operating system works? Get modern, Mr. Caveman." Seriously. I can hear you—right now. It's like I'm right here.

Anyway, I know it's weird. But since Windows 2000 came out first, its behavior is critically important—especially because (and here's the punch line) I think you'll want to make your XP (or later) machines act like Windows 2000 by the time you're done reading this section.

You've read that right: I'm guessing you'll want to make your XP and later machines, like Windows 8, act like the 12-year-old Windows 2000 operating system.

Trust me. You'll want to learn how Windows 2000 does its thing first, before trying to understand the rest of the family.

Sure, Windows Servers, like Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008, and Windows Server 2012, also process GPOs as a Group Policy client. I'll pepper in that information when necessary. But, as you're reading along, try to focus on the typical client computer.

To get a feel for how GPO processing works, we're going to walk through what happens to three users:

- Wally, who uses only a Windows 2000 Professional machine.
- Xavier, who uses only a Windows XP machine.
- Kate, who uses only a Windows 8 machine. She could also be using a Windows 7 machine—there is no difference in Group Policy processing between a Windows 7 or a Windows 8 machine.

By using Wally, Xavier, and Kate as our three sample users (on our three sample computers), we can see precisely when Group Policy applies to them based on their machines.

Before we go even one step further, let me debunk a popular myth about Group Policy processing: group Policy is never *pushed* from the server and forced on the clients. Rather, the process is quite the opposite. Group Policy occurs when the Group Policy engine on a Windows client requests Group Policy. This happens at various times, but at no time can you magically declare from on high, "All clients! Go forth and accept my latest GPOs!" It doesn't work like that. Clients request GPOs according to the rules listed in this chapter.

As always, however, there is an exception to the rule and we will cover that later in this chapter in the "Manually Forcing Background Policy Processing (Remote *GPUpdate*)" section where we talk about Group Policy Update. Even though this seems like a feature that allows administrators to push out a policy update, it's still technically just triggering a pull from the server.

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In a nutshell, Group Policy is potentially triggered to apply at four times (and one special case we need to cover). Here's a rundown of those times; I'll discuss them in grueling detail in the next sections.

Initial Policy Processing Initial policy processing is a fancy way of saying "the first cycle" of Group Policy. That first cycle happens for computers at startup time and for users at logon time.

Background Refresh Policy Processing (Member Computers) Member machines (that is, non-Domain Controllers), check in with the Domain Controller to see if there are any new or changed Group Policy Objects. This occurs some time after the computer starts up and also for the user after the user logs on (usually at 90-minute intervals or so). A bit later, you'll see how Windows XP and later (like Windows 8) leverages the background policy processing mechanism to a distinct advantage.

Background Refresh Policy Processing (Domain Controllers) Domain Controllers need love too, and to that end, all Domain Controllers perform a background refresh every 5 minutes (after replication has occurred).

Security Policy Processing For all operating systems, only the security settings within all GPOs are reprocessed and applied every 16 hours regardless of whether they have changed. This safety mechanism prevents unscrupulous local workstation administrators from doing too much harm.



You can change the default behavior of certain nonsecurity policy settings so they are enforced in a manner similar to the way that security settings are automatically enforced. But you have to explicitly turn this feature on, and you have to do so correctly. In the section "Mandatory Reapplication for Nonsecurity Policy," later in this chapter, I describe how to do this and give you several examples of why you would want to do so.

Special Case: Moving a User or Computer Object Although all the previous items demonstrate a trigger of when Group Policy applies, one case isn't trigger specific; however, it's important to understand a special case of Group Policy processing behavior. You might think that if you move a user or computer around in Active Directory (specifically, from one OU to another), then Group Policy is set to reapply—the system would "know" it's been moved around in Active Directory. But that doesn't happen. When you move a user or a computer from one OU to another, background processing may not immediately understand that something was moved. Some time later, the system should detect the change, and background processing should start normally again.

Don't Get Lost

There are definitely nuances in the processing mechanism among the various operating systems. The good news, if your head starts to swim a bit, is that you can dog-ear this page

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and highlight this little area for quick reference. If you remember one takeaway from this chapter, it should be that target computers fall into these three behavior types:

Behavior Type 1 Windows 2000 Professional workstations, Windows 2000 member servers through Windows Server 2012 member servers

Behavior Type 2 Domain Controllers of all sorts: Windows 2000 through Windows Server 2012

Behavior Type 3 Windows XP and later, like Windows 7 and 8—though, Windows 8 does have a little trick up its sleeve as discussed here

It's important to understand the difference between these three behavior types. And once you understand the difference between them, you can decide if you want to take the machines that are in Behavior Type 3 (Windows 8) and make them act like machines that are in Behavior Type 1 (Windows 2000, Windows Server 2003, and Windows Server 2008).

By now, you have likely expunged Windows 2000 systems from your domain. However, I strongly encourage you to read about how all systems are processed.

I recommend this for three reasons:

- The behaviors described in the following sections are all based on the original "baseline" Windows 2000 behavior.
- It's easier to understand the Windows 8 behavior if you understand the original Windows 2000 behavior.
- Later in the chapter I'm going to encourage you to "Make your Windows XP and later machines act like Windows 2000." So, if you don't understand the Windows 2000 behavior, you won't know what I'm talking about.

Initial Policy Processing

Recall that each GPO has two halves: a Computer half and a User half. This is important to remember when trying to understand when GPOs are processed. All machines perform what is called *initial policy processing*. Again, that's just a way of saying "the first time policy is checked for after a computer is rebooted" and "the first time policy is checked for after a user logs on."

But Windows XP and later machines don't exactly perform the same steps as their Windows 2000 counterparts. Let's check it all out.

Windows 2000 (and All Server Types) Initial Policy Processing

Our sample computer user Wally walks into his office and turns on his Windows 2000 Professional machine. The Computer half of the policy is always processed at the target machines upon startup as his machine reboots. When a Windows 2000 or any Windows Server operating system machine starts up, it states that it is "Processing security policy" or "Applying Computer Settings." What this should say is "Processing Group Policy" (but it doesn't).

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At that time, the workstation logs onto the network by contacting a Domain Controller. It finds the Domain Controller by looking up DNS records that say, "Hey, here's the name of a Domain Controller." The Domain Controller then tells the workstation which site it belongs to, which domain it belongs to, and which OU it is in. The system then downloads and processes the Computer half of Group Policy in that order. When the processing is finished, the "Press Ctrl+Alt+Delete to begin" prompt is revealed, and Wally can log on by pressing Ctrl+Alt+Delete and giving his username and password.

After Wally is validated to Active Directory, the User half of the GPO is downloaded and then processed in the same precise order: site, domain, and then each nested OU.

Wally's Windows 2000 Desktop is manipulated by the policy settings inside any GPOs targeting Wally's user or computer account. Wally's Desktop is displayed only when all the user-side GPOs are processed.

If you look at how all this goes, you'll see it's a lock-step mechanism. The computer starts up and then processes GPOs in the natural order: local, site, domain, and each nested OU. The user then logs on, and Group Policy is processed, again in the natural order: local, site, domain, and each nested OU. This style of GPO processing is called *synchronous processing*. That is, to proceed to the next step in either the startup or logon process, the previous step must be completed. For example, the GPOs at the OU level of the user are never downloaded and applied before the GPOs at the site level. Likewise, the GPOs at the domain level for Windows 2000 (and Windows Server 2003 and Windows Server 2008) are never downloaded before the site GPOs that affect a computer.

Therefore, the default for Windows 2000 (and all server types—up to and including Windows Server 2012 servers), for both the computer startup and the user logon, is that each GPO is processed synchronously. This same process occurs every time.

Again, this synchronous processing style only occurs for Windows 2000 workstations and all server types (by default.)

Windows XP and Later Initial Policy Processing

Xavier walks into his office and turns on his Windows XP machine. For a moment, let's assume this is the *first time* that this Windows XP machine has started up since joining the domain. Perhaps it just landed on Xavier's desk after a new desktop rollout of Windows XP. If this is the case, the Windows XP machine will act just like Windows 2000 (as described earlier). It will look to see which site, domain, and OUs the computer account is in and then apply GPOs synchronously. Likewise, let's assume this is the first time Xavier is logging into this Windows XP machine with his user account, which lives in Active Directory. Again, imagine that this machine just arrived after a desktop rollout. In this case, again, Windows XP will act like Windows 2000 (and synchronously process GPOs based on the site, domain, and OU Xavier is logging on from).

So far, so good. However, Windows XP performs this initial synchronous processing only in this special case described here. That is, either the computer has never started in the domain before or the user has never logged onto this particular Windows XP machine before.

Kate's experience on Windows 8 will be the same as Xavier's. That is, if Kate walks into her office and turns on her Windows 8 machine for the first time and logs into the machine

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for the first time, it will act like Windows 2000 and process GPOs synchronously for both the computer (during startup) and the user (during login).

The same thing occurs on Windows 7. The first time the computer is ever turned on after joining the domain, or first logged in, it acts like Windows 2000.

To understand Windows XP and later's normal default processing mode, take a deep breath and read on.

Background Refresh Policy Processing

Once Wally is logged onto Windows 2000 (or any server operating system, like Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2012), and Xavier is logged onto Windows XP, and Kate is plugging along on Windows 8, things are great—for everyone. As the administrators, we're happy because Wally, Xavier, and Kate are all receiving our wishes. They're happy because, well, they're just happy, that's all.

But now we decide to add a new GPO or to modify a policy setting inside an existing GPO. What if something is modified in the Group Policy Management Editor that should affect a user or a computer? Aren't Wally, Xavier, and Kate already logged on—happy as clams? Well, a new setting is destined for an already-logged-in user or computer, and the new changes (and only the new changes) are indeed reflected on the user or computer that should receive them. But this delivery doesn't happen immediately; rather, the changes are delivered according to the *background refresh interval* (sometimes known as the *background processing interval*).

The background refresh interval dictates how often changed GPOs in Active Directory are pulled by the client computer. As I implied earlier, there are different background intervals for the different operating systems' roles (that is, member versus Domain Controller).

When the background refresh interval comes to pass, GPOs are processed *asynchronously*. That is, if a GPO that affects a user's OU (or other Active Directory level) is changed, the changes are pulled to the local computer when the clock strikes the processing time. It doesn't matter if the change happens at any level in Active Directory: OU, domain, or site. When changes are available to users or computers after the user or computer is already logged on, the changes are processed asynchronously. Whichever GPOs at any level have changed, those changes are reflected on the client.



Standard precedence order is still applied: site, domain, OU. In other words, even though a new GPO linked to a site is ready, it isn't necessarily going to trump a GPO linked to the OU.

When does this happen? According to the background refresh interval for the operating system (discussed next).

Background Refresh Intervals for Windows Member Servers (Any Operating System)

It stands to reason that when we change an existing GPO (or create a new GPO), we want our users and computers to get the latest and greatest set of instructions and wishes. With

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that in mind, let's continue with our example. Remember that Wally is on his Windows 2000 machine, Xavier is on his Windows XP machine, and Kate is on her Windows 8 machine.

By default, the background refresh interval for Windows 2000 workstations and for Windows 2000 and Windows 2003 member servers is 90 minutes, with a 0–30-minute positive random differential added to the mix to ensure that no gaggle of PCs will refresh at any one time and clog your network asking for mass GPO downloads from Domain Controllers. Therefore, once a change has been made to a GPO, it could take as little as 90 minutes or as long as 120 minutes for each user or workstation that is already logged onto the network to see that change.



Microsoft's older documentation isn't consistent in this description. Some older Microsoft documentation will say the offset is 30 minutes (which could be interpreted as positive or negative 30 minutes). Indeed, in the first edition of this book, I incorrectly reported that "fact." However, since then, I have verified with Microsoft that the refresh interval is (and has always been) 90 minutes plus (not minus) 0–30 minutes.

Again, this is known as the background refresh interval. Additionally, the background refresh interval for the Computer half of Group Policy and the User half of Group Policy are on their own independent schedules. That is, the Computer half or the User half might be refreshed before the other half; they're not necessarily refreshed at the exact same moment because they're on their own individual timetables. This makes sense: the computer and user didn't each get Group Policy at the precise moment in time in the first place, did they?

You can change the background refresh interval for the Computer half and/or the User half using Group Policy, as described later in the section cleverly titled "Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy."

How Does the Group Policy Engine Know What's New or Changed?

The Group Policy engine keeps track of what's new or changed via a control mechanism called *version numbers*. Each GPO has a version number for each half of the GPO, and this is stored in Active Directory. If the version number in Active Directory doesn't change, nothing is downloaded. Since nothing has changed, the Group Policy engine thinks it has all the latest and greatest stuff—so why bother to redownload it (which takes time) and reprocess it (which takes more time)?

By default, when a background refresh interval arrives, a time-saving mechanism, "checking the GPO version numbers," is employed to minimize the time needed to get the latest and greatest GPOs. You'll learn more about GPO version numbers in Chapter 7.

To reiterate, when the background refresh interval arrives, only the new or changed GPOs are downloaded and processed.

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You can set individual policy settings to prevent specific areas of Group Policy from being refreshed in the background, such as Internet Explorer Maintenance and Administrative Templates. See the section "Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy" later in this chapter.

Background Refresh Intervals for Windows Domain Controllers

Even though Wally, Xavier, and Kate are not logging onto Domain Controllers, other people might. And because Domain Controllers are a bit special, the processing for Domain Controllers is handled in a special way.

Because Group Policy contains sensitive security settings (for example, Password and Account Policy, Kerberos Policy, Audit Policy), any policy geared for a Domain Controller is refreshed within five minutes. This adds a tighter level of security to Domain Controllers. For more information on precisely how the default GPOs work, see Chapter 8, "Implementing Security with Group Policy."

You can change the background interval for Domain Controllers using Group Policy (as described later in the section "Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy"). However, you shouldn't mess with the default values here—they work pretty well.



You'll learn more about affecting Domain Controllers' security in Chapter 8.

Background Refresh Exemptions

Wally has been logged onto his Windows 2000 machine for four hours. Xavier has been logged onto his Windows XP machine, and Kate has been logged onto her Windows 8 machine for the same amount of time. Clearly, the background refresh interval has come and gone—somewhere between two and three times.

If any GPOs had been created or any existing GPOs had changed while Wally, Xavier, and Kate were logged on, both their user accounts and their computer accounts would have embraced the newest policy settings. However, four policy categories are exceptions and are never processed in the background while users are logged on:

Folder Redirection (Explored in Detail in Chapter 10) Folder Redirection's goal is to anchor specific directories, such as the My Documents folder, to certain network shared folders. This policy is never refreshed during a background refresh. The logic behind this is that if an administrator changes this location while the user is using it (and the system responds), the user's data could be at risk for corruption. If the administrator changes Folder Redirection via Group Policy, this change affects only the user at the next logon.

Software Installation (Explored in Detail in Chapter 11) Software Installation is also exempt from background refresh. You can use Group Policy to deploy software packages, large and small, to your users or to your computers. You can also use Group Policy to revoke

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already-distributed software packages. Software is neither installed nor revoked to users or computers when the background interval comes to pass. You wouldn't want users to lose applications right in the middle of use and, hence, lose or corrupt data. These functions occur only at startup for the computer or at logon for the user.

Disk Quotas (Explored in Previous Editions of the Book) Disk quotas are not run when the background processing interval comes around. They are run (changed, really) only at computer startup.

Logon, Logoff, Startup, and Shutdown Scripts (Explored in Detail in Chapter 12) Technically, this entry shouldn't be here. Here's why: yes, it's true that these scripts are run only at the appointed time (at logon, logoff, startup, or shutdown). And, as expected, these scripts are not run again and again when the background processing interval comes around. But, technically, the Client-Side Extension (CSE) that implements scripts does run in the background. If it runs in the background, what is it doing? The Group Policy CSE will update the "values" like location and path changes. This can happen even after the user has already logged on. It's just that, of course, they won't run again until the appointed time. So, the important (and often misunderstood point) is that Group Policy itself doesn't run the scripts. That's handled by the logon process. The Group Policy part of the magic is always happening—just updating values (like location of the script) if they're changed within the GPO.

Group Policy Preferences' Drive Maps (Explored in Chapter 5) One of the Group Policy Preferences' superpowers is the ability to map drives using Group Policy instead of via login scripts. However, when Group Policy refreshes, if the user is *already* logged on, Group Policy Preferences will not touch the existing mapped drives. This is done to prevent mapped drives from changing or being wiped out during the user's session.

Windows XP and Later and Background Processing

As I stated in the introduction to this section, Windows XP and later do not process new Group Policy updates in the same way that Windows 2000 and all versions of Windows Server do. Let's get a grip on how Windows XP and later work.

Now that Xavier has logged onto his Windows XP machine for the first time and Kate has logged onto her Windows 8 machine for the first time, their sessions will continue to process GPOs in the background as I just described: every 90 minutes or so if any new GPOs appear or any existing GPOs have changed. Xavier now goes home for the night. He logs off the domain and shuts down his machine. When he comes in the next morning, he will not process GPOs the same way that Wally will on his Windows 2000 machine.

When Xavier (or Kate) logs on the second time (and all subsequent times) to a Windows XP or Windows 8 machine, initial policy processing will no longer be performed as described in the section "Initial Policy Processing," earlier in this chapter. From this point forward, at startup or logon, Windows XP and Windows 8 will not process GPOs synchronously like Windows 2000; rather, GPOs will be processed only in the background.

If you're scratching your head at this point as to why Windows 2000 is different from Windows XP and Windows 8, here's the short answer. When Windows XP was

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in development, all the stops were pulled to make the "XPerience" as fast as possible. Both boot times and logon times were indeed faster than ever, but the trade-off came at a price.

By default, Windows XP and later won't wait for the network to be there in order to check for any updated GPOs. If the network is unavailable or slow, Windows XP and later will simply utilize the last-known downloaded GPOs as the baseline, even if GPOs have changed in Active Directory while the Windows XP or Windows 8 machine was turned off. Said another way, if Windows XP and later machines can't download anything new (quickly), they just maintain what they have, without any holdups.

While the network card is still warming up and finding the network and the first Domain Controller, the last-used computer GPOs are already just "there." Then, the "Press Ctrl+Alt+Delete to begin" prompt is presented to the user. While this prompt is presented, and once the network is ready, only then does Windows XP and later download and apply any new computer GPOs.

Assuming the user is now logged on, the Desktop and Start menu appear. Again, the system will not synchronously download the latest site, domain, and OU Group Policy Objects and apply them before displaying the Desktop. Instead, other activity is happening while the latest and greatest Group Policy is being downloaded, so the user might not see the effects right away.

Once the computer has started and the user is logged on, the Group Policy settings from "last time" are already there on the machine. Newly downloaded GPOs (and the policy settings inside) are then processed asynchronously in the background. This net result is a bit of a compromise. The user feels that there is a faster boot time (when the GPO contains computer policy settings) as well as faster logon time (when the GPO contains user policy settings). The most important policy settings, such as updated Security settings and Administrative Templates (Registry updates), are applied soon after logon—and no one is the wiser. Microsoft calls this Group Policy processing behavior *Fast Boot* (sometimes called *Logon Optimization*). Yes, it does speed things up a bit, but at a cost.

To keep things simple, we just walked through what would happen for Xavier on his Windows XP machine. However, the exact same behavior would occur for Kate on her Windows 8 machine. There is no difference between Windows 8, Windows 7, Windows XP, or Windows Vista in this respect.

Windows XP and Later Fast-Boot Results

Fast Boot affects two major components: Group Policy processing and user-account attribute processing. The (sometimes strange) results occur for both Xavier on his Windows XP machine and Kate on her Windows 8 machine when they have previously logged on. On his Windows 2000 machine, Wally is spared the Fast Boot behavior.

WINDOWS XP AND LATER FAST BOOT GROUP POLICY PROCESSING DETAILS

The immediate downside to the Windows XP and later (including Windows 8) Fast Boot approach is that, potentially, a user could be totally logged on but not quite have all the GPOs processed. Then, once they are working for a little while—pop! A setting takes effect out of the blue. This is because not all GPOs were processed before the user was presented with the Desktop and Start menu. Your network would have to be pretty slow for this scenario to occur, but it's certainly possible. This is most commonly seen if you do not have Spanning

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Tree PortFast set to enabled on your network switches. Without it, a 30- to 50-second delay could be seen with the activation of the network port. And considering Windows 8 now boots a lot faster than even Windows 7, you may see this behavior more often in your environment. If you're using Cisco gear, a reference document on this can be found at:

```
www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk389/tk621/technologies_tech_note09186a008009482f
.shtml
```

The next major downside takes a bit more to wrap your head around. Some Group Policy (and Profile) features can potentially take Windows XP and later several additional logons or reboots to actually get the changes you want on them. This strange behavior becomes understandable when we take a step back and think about how certain policy categories are processed on Windows 2000. Specifically, we need to direct our attention to Software Distribution and Folder Redirection policy. I mentioned that on Windows 2000 these two types of policy categories (and some others) *must* be processed in the foreground (or synchronously) to prevent data corruption. That is, if there are Software Distribution or Folder Redirection edicts to embrace, they can happen *only* during startup or login.

But we have a paradox: if Windows XP and later only process GPOs asynchronously, how are the Software Distribution and Folder Redirection polices handled if they must be handled *synchronously*?

Windows XP, and later, fake it and tag the machine when a software package is targeted for the user or system. The *next time* the user logs on (or the computer is rebooted for computer-side policy), the Group Policy engine sees that the machine is tagged for Software Distribution and switches, just for this one time, back into synchronous mode. The net result: Windows XP and later machines typically require two logons (or reboots) for a user or computer to get a software distribution package.

Again, note that Windows 2000 Professional machines only require one logon (for user settings) or one reboot (for computer settings).

Folder Redirection is a wonderful tool. It has two modes: Basic Folder Redirection (which applies to everyone in the OU) and Advanced Folder Redirection (which checks which security groups the user is in). Windows XP and later machines won't get the effects of Basic Folder Redirection for two logons! And Windows XP and later machines won't get the effects of Advanced Folder Redirection for a whopping three logons. The first logon tags the system for a Folder Redirection change, the second logon figures out the user's security group membership, and the third logon actually performs the new Folder Redirection—synchronously for just that one logon.

We cover Folder Redirection in Chapter 10, "Implementing a Managed Desktop, Part 1: Redirected Folders, Offline Files, and the Synchronization Manager."

AUTOMATICALLY KILLING FAST BOOT WITH SPECIAL USER ACCOUNT ATTRIBUTES

Group Policy is only one of two areas affected by the Windows XP and later Fast Boot mechanism. If you change certain key user attributes, you could find that they are not updated until (you guessed it!) two logons. Those key attributes are:

- Roaming profile path (discussed in Chapter 9)
- The home directory
- Old-style logon scripts

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Fast Boot: First Logins and Side Effects

Again, remember that Fast Boot is automatically disabled the first time any Windows XP, and later, machine is started as a member of the domain. It is also disabled the first time any new user logs onto a Windows XP, and later, client. In these situations, Windows XP and later assume (correctly) that no GPO information is known and therefore must go out to Active Directory to get the latest GPOs. The net effect is that if settings for either (or both) Folder Redirection policy and Software Distribution policy already exist, the user will not require additional logons or reboots *the first time* they log onto a Windows XP, and later, machine or when the computer is started for the first time after joining the domain.

This "Fast Boot" behavior can have another unintended side effect: Group Policy–based logon scripts could possibly run *after* the user has already logged on. If that logon script was there to configure something important, the user's environment might not be ready for work until after this piece was complete!

But once they are set (and detected), Fast Boot is officially, automatically killed by the system. From that point forward, since Fast Boot is turned off, changing those values again should only take one logon for you to see.

Read more about this topic here: `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/305293`.

MANUALLY TURNING OFF WINDOWS XP AND LATER FAST BOOT

If you want your Windows XP, and later, computers to start up a teeny-weeny bit faster (and have your users' Desktops pop up a teeny-weeny bit faster), by all means leave the default of Fast Boot on.



If you're doing some no-no's in Group Policy (namely setting up cross-domain Group Policy links or processing a lot of site-based GPOs), leaving Fast Boot on will, in fact, serve its purpose and likely make each and every startup and logon a wee bit faster.

My recommendation, however, is to get all your machines—Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8, and (if you have any remaining) Windows 2000 Professional—to act the same. That is, I suggest that you force your Windows XP and later machines to act like Windows 2000 machines and perform synchronous policy processing during their startup and logon. To do this, you need to create a Group Policy Object that contains a policy setting to revert the behavior of Windows XP and later machines back to the old behavior. It might be a smidgen slower to log on, but honestly, under most conditions you likely wouldn't notice the difference.

This will make your Windows XP and Windows 8 machines perform initial policy processing at startup and logon—just like Windows 2000 machines. That is, the computer will start

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up, locate all GPOs, and then process them—before displaying the "Press Ctrl+Alt+Delete to begin" prompt. Once the user is logged on, all GPOs are processed before the Desktop is displayed.

Troubleshooting Group Policy is now a heck of a lot more predictable because you're not trying to guess when Software Distribution, Folder Redirection, or even some settings from Administrative Templates are going to be processed. To set Windows XP and later (including Windows 8) to the old-fashioned, but highly recommended Windows 2000 synchronous behavior, for Initial Policy Processing, create and link a GPO (preferably at the domain level) to simply enable the policy setting named **Always wait for the network at computer startup and logon**. This policy can be found in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Logon. The name of this policy setting is a bit confusing. It would have been better, in my opinion, to name it **Make All Client Machines Process GPOs Like Windows 2000**. But they didn't.



Don't give the name of the policy setting **Always wait for the network at computer startup and logon** too much contemplation, even though it's confusing. It does not mean that the machine will just "hang" there until it sees the network during startup and logon. Its job is only to make Windows XP and later machines act like Windows 2000.

Remember, to force Windows XP and later machines to receive this computer policy (or any computer policy), the computer account must be within the site, domain, or OU where you set the policy. If you set this policy at the domain level (and enforce it to ensure that it cannot be blocked), you're guaranteed that all Windows XP and later machines in your domain will get the policy. You may want to consider enforcing the Group Policy Object with this directive so it's always honored.

Manually Starting Background Policy Processing (One at a Time)

You get a phone call from the person who handles the firewalls and proxy servers at your company. He tells you that he's added an additional proxy server for your users to use when going out to the Internet. Excitedly, you add a new GPO that affects Xavier's and Kate's user objects so they can use the new proxy server via Internet Explorer Maintenance Settings. But you're impatient.

You know that when you make this setting, it's going to take between 90 and 120 minutes to kick in. And you don't want to tell Kate (and your other users) to log off and log back on to get the policy—they wouldn't like that much.

In cases like these, you might want to bypass the normal wait time before background policy processing kicks in. The good news is that you can run a simple command that tells the client to skip the normal background processing interval and request an update of new or changed GPOs from the server right now. Again, only new GPOs or GPOs that have changed on the server in some way will actually come down and be reflected on your client machines.

But, because you're impatient, you want to see Kate on her Windows 8 machine start using that new proxy server setting that you plunked into that GPO right away. So you

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physically trot out to her machine, and enter the GPUpdate command to manually refresh the GPOs.

Note that the GPUpdate command can refresh either the User or the Computer half of a GPO, or both. The syntax is GPUpdate /Target:Computer, /Target:User, or (again) just GPUpdate by itself to trigger both.

Running GPUpdate while Kate is logged onto her Windows 8 machine immediately gives her the new settings in the GPO you just set. This is, of course, provided the Domain Controller that Kate is using has the replicated GPO information.

Additionally, GPUpdate can figure out if newly changed items require a logoff or reboot to be active. Since Windows XP and later default behavior is to enable Fast Boot, Software Distribution and Folder Redirection settings are processed only at future logon times. Therefore, specifying GPUpdate with a /Logoff switch will figure out if a policy has changed in Active Directory such that a logoff is required and then automatically log you off. If the updated GPO does not require a logoff, the GPO settings are applied and the currently logged-on user remains logged on.

Similarly, Software Distribution settings also will require a reboot before the software will be available. Therefore, specifying GPUpdate with a /boot switch will figure out if a policy has something that requires a reboot and automatically reboot the computer. If the updated GPO does not require a reboot, the GPO settings are applied, and the user remains logged on.

The /Logoff and /boot switches are optional.

One switch has a lot of mystery around it: the /force switch. The /force switch basically says, "Redownload all Group Policy settings from all GPOs, even if nothing has changed." Remember, the Group Policy engine on the client already knows which GPOs it's already downloaded. For more information on this, see the earlier sidebar "How Does the Group Policy Engine Know What's New or Changed?" and also the details in Chapter 7.

So, the /force switch is often not needed in GPUpdate, because GPUpdate could be run without switches and be equally effective.

So, why run the /force switch with GPUpdate at all?

A key case when you *would* need the /force switch would be, say, if someone with local admin rights did a no-no, like change a value that only the protected SYSTEM should get to. For example, say a local administrator deleted a Registry key, which restricted access to the Control Panel or changed how big a log file should be. Now, remember: regular, standard users cannot do this. But local administrators can.

In those cases, running a GPUpdate by itself wouldn't fix the problem. Only a GPUpdate /force will "re-bring down" the settings—even if the version numbers have not changed.

So, to be clear, in 99 percent of the cases, you shouldn't need to add /force to GPUpdate.

That being said, I have seen plenty of times where GPUpdate /force is like a kick to the system's head. There is some magical quality about /force that does sometimes jump-start you out of a problem, and—hey now—things seem to work the way you expect.

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Manually Forcing Background Policy Processing (Remote *GPUpdate*)

Sometimes, you make a change, and you want that change to go out NOW! NOW! NOW! This can happen if you, oops, forgot to perform some critical change, or just want to see a gaggle of computers embrace your changes.

When you use the GPMC from Windows 8 or Windows Server 2012, you will, indeed, be able to do this very quickly.

Before I show you exactly how to do it, though, let's go over the theory of what is about to happen. First, you cannot stand on your desk and shout at a bunch of users to download their settings NOW! NOW! NOW! It doesn't work like that. Instead, you point at a bunch of computers, and tell them to download *their* settings now, and the users who are on those computers also download their settings automatically at the same time. It's a fine distinction, but an important one. So, to recap, you can only select a place (OUs, really), which contains computers, and the settings for the computer as well as the users settings (for the users on those computers) will also be refreshed.

But there's another small theory point here. The refresh is the equivalent of a `GPUpdate /force`. This means a full "re-application" of all the policy settings will come down. Again, see the previous section for a little more detail on this topic.

So, without further adieu, let's see exactly how to get our computers to embrace our changes NOW! NOW! NOW! Okay, that's that last time I'm saying that. I'm not really a shouter.

As I stated, the trick is to find the location with the computers that users are already using. The Windows 8 GPMC limits this trick only to OUs, and won't let you perform a remote Group Policy Update upon the whole domain or at a site.

Additionally, this magic only works for Windows 7 and Windows 8 as target machines. Group Policy on Windows XP machines cannot be remotely updated.

To test this out, I suggest you log on to your Win8 machine as Frank Rizzo. At this point in our story, Frank should be getting a GPO called "Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option." You should see that Frank's mouse pointer is missing, as seen previously in Figure 1.25 (right side). For a quick test, right-click on the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option/Restore Screen Saver Option" Group Policy Object and uncheck Link Enabled. This will stop the Group Policy Object from affecting Frank.

Don't do this—but at this point, if Frank were to log off and log back on, this change would take effect. But instead, we want to run the Remote Group Policy Update. Do this by finding the **Human Resources Computers** OU, then right-clicking over it and selecting Group Policy Update, as seen in Figure 3.1.

When you do this, you'll get a dialog box like the one in Figure 3.2.

If you make a mistake and select an OU containing only User objects, the Remote Group Policy Update will politely explain the problem, as seen in Figure 3.3.

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Note that the Remote Group Policy Update will show you the number of computers that are about to be refreshed. This is great so you don't inadvertently refresh 200,000 computers when you meant to refresh 20.

The next thing that happens is very disappointing. In short, as seen in Figure 3.4, by default this will always fail.

FIGURE 3.1 You can right-click over any OU that contains computers and select Group Policy Update.

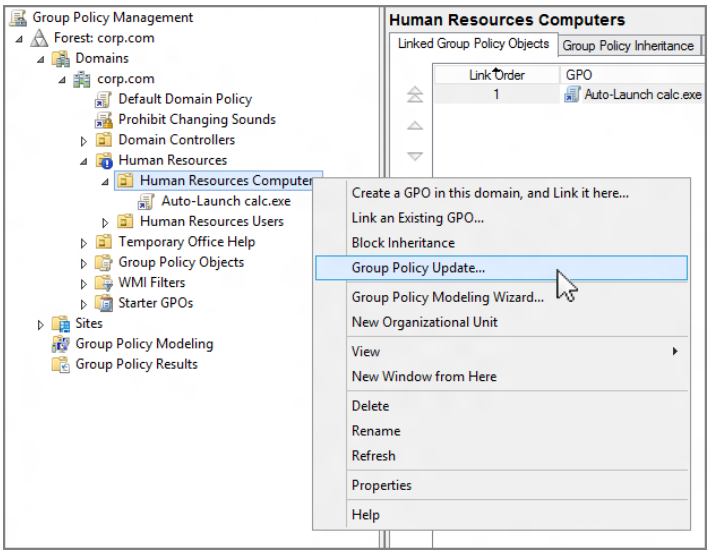
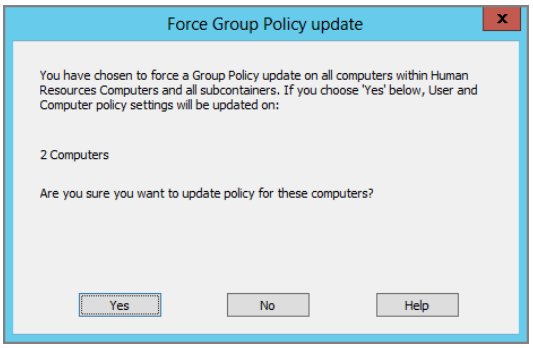


FIGURE 3.2 Remote Group Policy Update shows you how many computers are going to be affected.



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FIGURE 3.3 Remote Group Policy Update won't let you update users—only computers.

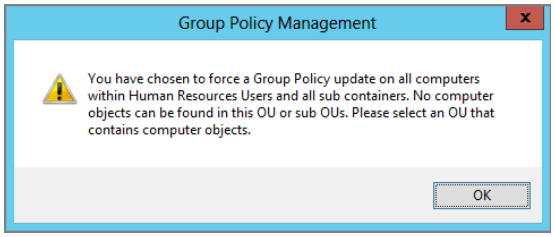
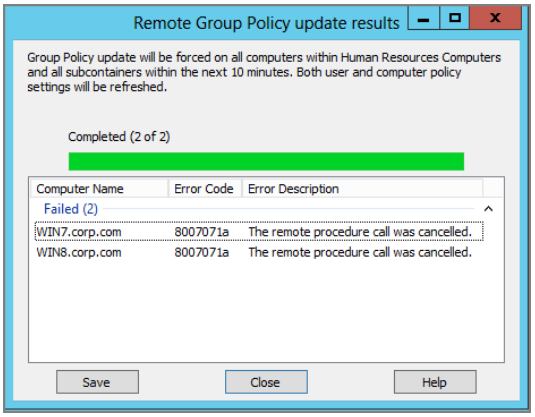


FIGURE 3.4 By default, Remote Group Policy Update won't work because each machine's firewall is preventing the update.



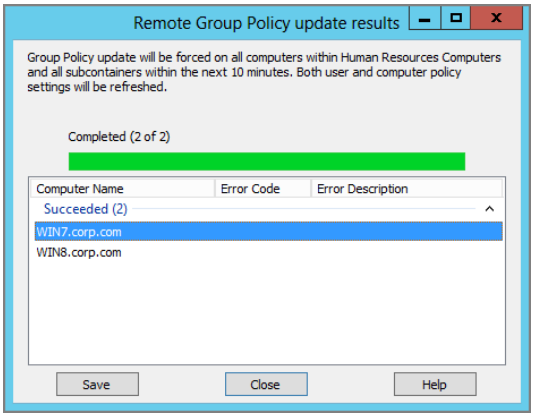
"Why does this fail?" I hear you cry. Because, by default, on these machines, the Windows Firewall is preventing remote access by you—that is, unless, you followed along in Chapter 2, "Managing Group Policy with the GPMC," specifically in the sidebar "Understanding Windows Firewall Settings (and Dealing with Group Policy Results)." In that sidebar, I showed you how to poke just the right holes in the Windows Firewall to allow remote administration, like what we're trying to do here.

Alternatively, you could also use the Starter GPO we talked about in the previous chapter. Specifically the section, "Group Policy Remote Update Firewall Ports." Both methods do ostensibly the same thing, but take somewhat different routes to perform the work.

Regardless, once you've poked the hole through the firewall, you're ready to go. At this point, rerunning remote Group Policy Update should succeed, as shown in Figure 3.5.

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FIGURE 3.5 Remote Group Policy Update succeeds when the firewall holes are poked through.

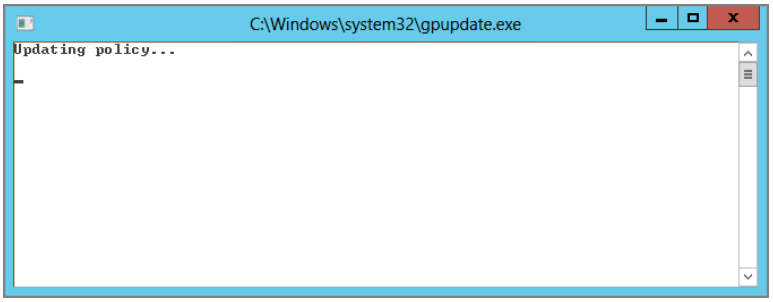


But wait! Just because it succeeded doesn't mean it will refresh instantly. Indeed, there is a maximum 10-minute wait time between the time you say "Go" and the time the computers say "Done."

Within 10 minutes, in Figure 3.6, you can see what the user sees while Group Policy applies. As far as I know, there is no way to make this "silent." Users on Windows 7 and Windows 8 see the same dialog box pop up. And, Windows XP users see—nothing, as, again, remote Group Policy Update will not apply to Windows XP machines.

The reason for both the 10-minute delay and the dialog box is that the Remote Group Policy Update actually doesn't perform the update itself. The Remote Group Policy Update does something pretty sneaky: it tells the target computer to add a Scheduled Task to run its own `GPUpdate /force`. For more information on what's going on under the hood, check out the sidebar "Under the Hood with Remote Group Policy Processing."

FIGURE 3.6 When Remote Group Policy Update performs its work, it shows this pop-up to users.



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Under the Hood with Remote Group Policy Processing

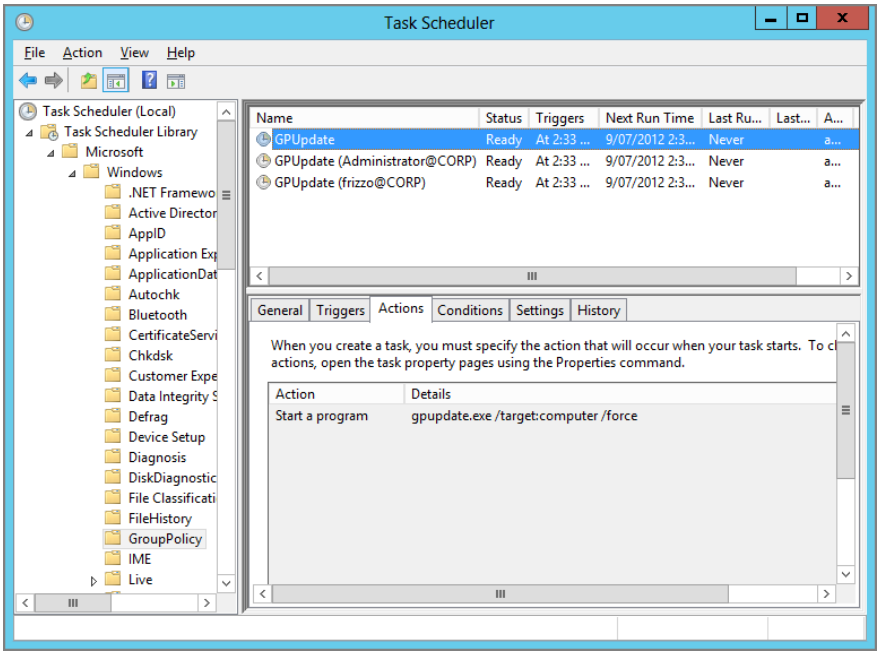
As you learned in the section "Manually Forcing Background Policy Processing (Remote *GPUpdate*)," the GPMC with Windows 8 has a new superpower.

And, as I stated, the Remote Group Policy Update itself isn't exactly doing what it says it's doing. Instead, it's really putting a scheduled task on your Windows 8 (or Windows 7 machines). Sorry, Windows XP machines are left out of the fun here.

On your Windows 8 (or Windows 7 machine), you must have the following services enabled and ready to go:

- Remote Scheduled Tasks Management (RPC)
- Remote Scheduled Tasks Management (RPD-EPMAP)
- Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI-In)

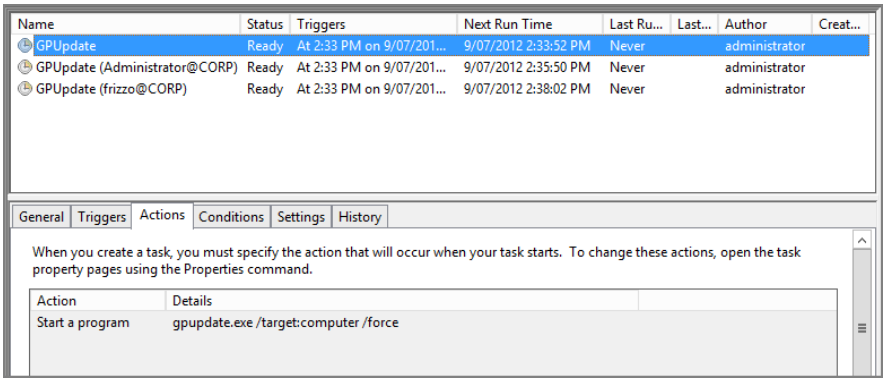
By default, these services are running on Windows 8 (and Windows 7). So when you target an OU with computers and pull the trigger, the Remote Group Policy Update Service connects with these services, does a little magic, and then places scheduled tasks into the target machines' task scheduler. You can see what happens when multiple users are logged on to a particular target machine.



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Here, you can see that three scheduled tasks are configured to execute at 12:37 p.m. There's one task for each of the two users currently logged on and one for the computer. Above, for a user, you'll see the Action is set to "Start a program" and the Details are to run "gpupdate.exe /target:user /force." Here, you can see what happens on the Computer side. It runs `gpupdate /target:computer /force`.



Remember, in order for Remote Group Policy Refresh to work, you need to be able to remotely make contact with each and every target machine. The computer cannot get the task scheduled and will not respond to the request if the machine is:

- Offline
- Has the firewall on or doesn't have the remote management ports open (135 and 445)
- Windows XP or older

Security Background Refresh Processing

As I've stated, all Group Policy clients process GPOs when the background refresh interval comes to pass—but only those GPOs that were new or changed since the last time the client requested them.

Wally is on a Windows 2000 machine, and he's been logged on for four hours. Likewise, Xavier has been logged onto his Windows XP machine for four hours and Kate has been logged onto her Windows 8 machine for four hours.

Imagine for a second that there was a GPO in Active Directory named "Remove Run menu from Start Menu" and it contained a policy setting inside it to do just that. The client would certainly do so according to the initial policy processing rules and/or the background refresh processing rules.

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Assuming that the underlying GPO doesn't get any policy settings modified or any new policy settings or that the GPO itself doesn't get removed, the client already knows to accept this edict. The client just accepts that things haven't changed and, hence, keeps on truckin'. Only a change inside the GPO will trigger the client to realize that new instructions are available, and the client will execute that new edict during its background policy processing.

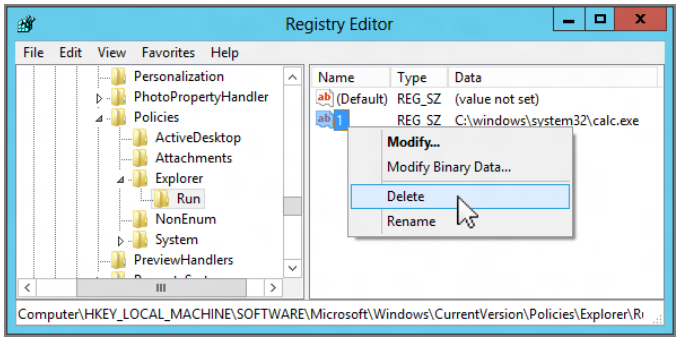
Now, let's assume that we anoint Wally, Xavier, and Kate as local administrators of their Windows 2000, Windows XP, and Windows 8 machines, respectively. Since Wally, Xavier, and Kate are now local administrators, they have total control to go around the Group Policy engine processes and make their own changes. These changes could nullify a policy you've previously set with a GPO and allow them to access and change features on the system that shouldn't be changed. In this case, there are certainly going to be situations in which the GPOs on the Domain Controllers don't change, but certain parts of the workstation should remain locked down anyway.

Of course, the right answer is to only give people you absolutely trust access to local Administrator accounts. You should never give regular users Administrator accounts if you can possibly help it.

But, with that being said, let's examine two potential exploits of the Group Policy engine if a local administrator does choose to do so:

Group Policy Exploit Example #1: Going Around an Administrative Template Consider the `calc.exe` program we are forced to run every time someone uses a computer in Human Resources. We created a GPO named "Auto-Launch calc.exe" and enabled the policy setting named **Run these programs at user logon** within it. We linked the GPO to the Human Resources Computers OU. Our edict affected all users on our computers (including our administrators) so that `calc.exe` ran for everyone (because the GPO was linked to an OU containing the computer). Imagine, then, that someone with local administrative privileges (such as Wally) on the workstation changes the portion of the Registry that is affected, as shown in Figure 3.7.

FIGURE 3.7 A simple deletion of the Registry entry will nullify our policy setting.



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After the local administrator changes the setting, `calc.exe` simply won't run. (Again, only local administrators can make this change. Mere mortals do not have access to this portion of the Registry.) We're now at risk; a local administrator did the dirty work, and now all users on this workstation are officially going around our policy. Ninety minutes or so later, the background refresh interval strikes, and the client computer requests the background refresh from the GPOs in Active Directory. You might think that this should once again lock down the "Auto-Launch calc.exe" ability. But it doesn't. This ability won't get relocked down on reboot, either. Why? Because the Windows client thinks everything is status quo. Because nothing has changed in the underlying GPO in Active Directory that is telling the client its instruction set changed.

In this example, the Group Policy processing engine on the client thinks it has already asked for (and received) the latest version of the policy; the Group Policy processing engine doesn't know about the nefarious Registry change the local workstation administrator performed behind its back. Windows clients are not protected from this sort of attack by default. However, the protection can be made stronger. (See the section "Mandatory Reapplication for Nonsecurity Policy" later in this chapter.) Okay, this example exploit is fairly harmless, but it could be more or less damaging depending on precisely which policy settings we are forcing on our clients (as seen in this next example).

Group Policy Exploit Example #2: Going Around a Security Policy Setting Imagine we created a GPO with settings that locked down the `\windows\repair` directory (for Windows XP machines) with specific file ACLs. For this example, imagine we set the `\windows\repair` directory so that only the Domain Administrators have access. Then, behind our backs, Xavier, now a local administrator, changes these file ACLs to allow everyone full control of these sensitive files. Uh-oh, now we could have a real problem on our hands.

Windows offers protection to handle cleanup for exploits of these two types. Remember, though, in both cases, we're assuming these users are running with Administrative rights—a real no-no. If users are simply standard users, then this "problem" would never really be a problem at all.

Let's see how Windows tries to compensate for these circumstances.

In the first example, we went around the **Run these programs at user logon** policy setting by forcefully modifying the Registry. Running `calc.exe` for every user on a particular computer isn't considered a security setting. So, *by default* there is no protection for Exploit #1 (note the emphasis on "by default"). But before you start panicking, let's examine Exploit #2, which attempts to go around a security policy we set.

Background Security Refresh Processing

The Group Policy engine tries to clean up after examples such as Exploit #2 by asking for a special background refresh—just for the security policy settings. This is called the *background security refresh* and is valid for every version of Windows.

Every 16 hours, a Group Policy client asks Active Directory for all the GPOs that contain "security stuff" (not just the ones that have changed). And, all that security stuff inside those GPOs is reapplied. This ensures that if a security setting has changed on the client (behind the Group Policy engine's back), it's automatically patched up within 16 hours.

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To reiterate, background security refresh helps secure stuff on the client only every 16 hours and only if the setting is security related. So, within a maximum of 16 hours, the `\windows\repair` directory would have the intended permissions rethrust upon it. Okay, great. But in Exploit #1, our evil administrator went around the **Run these programs at user logon** policy setting. And the background security refresh would *not* have enforced our intended will upon the system. Running `calc.exe` is not considered a security policy setting. "How do we secure *those* exploits?" I hear you cry. "Read on," I reply. (Hey, that rhymed.)

Changing the Security Refresh Interval

You can manually change this security refresh interval in two ways. First, you can edit the local workstation's Registry at:

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\
Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\GPExtensions\
{827D319E-6EAC-11D2-A4EA-00C04F79F83A}\
MaxNoGPOListChangesInterval
```

and leverage a `REG_DWORD` signifying the number of minutes to pull down the entire security policy (by default, every 16 hours, so 960 minutes). You can also use the Security Policy Processing policy, which is described in the section "Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy" later in this chapter. For more information, see Microsoft Knowledge Base article 277543 at `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/277543`.

Mandatory Reapplication for Nonsecurity Policy

Your network is humming along. You've established the GPOs in your organization, and you've let them sit unchanged for several months. Wally logs on. Wally logs off. So does Xavier. And Kate. They each reboot their machines a bunch. But imagine for a moment that the GPOs in Active Directory haven't changed in months.

When your users or computers perform initial Group Policy processing or background policy processing, a whole lot of nothing happens. If GPOs haven't changed in months, there's nothing for the clients to do. Since the engine has already processed the latest version of what's in Active Directory, what more could it possibly need?

True, every 16 hours the security-related policy settings are guaranteed to be refreshed by the background security refresh. But what about Exploit #1 in which Wally (who was anointed as a local workstation administrator) went around the **Run these programs at user logon** policy setting by hacking his local Registry?

Well, running `calc.exe` isn't a security policy. But it still could be thought of as a security hole you need to fill (if you were running something really important every time a user logged in). With a little magic, you can force the nonsecurity sections of Group

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Policy to automatically close their own security holes. You can make the nonsecurity sections of Group Policy enforce their settings, even if the GPOs on the servers haven't changed. This will fix exploits that aren't specifically security related. You'll learn how to do this a bit later in the section "Affecting the Computer Settings of Group Policy."

The general idea is that once the nonsecurity sections of Group Policy are told to mandatorily reapply, they will do so whenever an initial policy processing or background refresh processing happens.

You can choose to (optionally) mandatorily reapply the following areas of Group Policy, along with the initial processing and background refresh:

- Registry (Administrative Templates)
- Internet Explorer Maintenance
- IP Security
- EFS Recovery Policy
- Wireless Policy
- Disk Quota
- Scripts (by scripts I mean the notification of changes to scripts, not the actual rerunning of scripts after the appointed time)
- Security
- Folder Redirection
- Software Installation
- Wired Policy

As you'll see in the section "Affecting the Computer Settings of Group Policy," you can use the GUI to select other areas of Group Policy to enforce along with the background refresh.

To recap, if the GPO in Active Directory has *actually* changed, you don't have to worry about whether it will be automatically applied. Rather, mandatory reapplication is an extra safety measure that you can choose to place on your client systems so your will is always downloaded and re-embraced, not only if an existing GPO has changed or a new GPO has appeared. And you can specify Group Policy sections that you wish to do this for.



As you'll see in Chapter 7, a bit more is going on between the client and the server. Underneath the hood, the client keeps track of the GPO *version number*. If the version number changes in Active Directory, the GPO is flagged as being required for download; it is then redownloaded and applied. If the version number stays the same in Active Directory, the Group Policy isn't redownloaded or applied. Stay tuned for more on GPO version numbers in Chapter 7.

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Special Case: Moving a User or a Computer Object

When you move a user or a computer within Active Directory, Group Policy may not immediately apply as you think it should. For instance, if you move a computer from the **Human Resources Computers** OU to another OU, that computer may still pull GPOs from the **Human Resources Computers** OU for a while longer. This is because the computer may get confused about where the accounts it's supposed to work with are currently residing.

The `userenv` process syncs with Active Directory every so often to determine if a user or a computer has been moved.

This happens, at most, about every 30 minutes or so.

Once resynced, background processing continues as it normally would—only this time the user and computer GPOs are pulled from the new destination. If you move a user or a computer, remember that Group Policy processing continues to pull from the old location until it realizes the switch.

And don't forget that replication takes a while within your site and, also, potentially *between* Active Directory sites.

Altogether, the maximum wait time after a move to get GPOs pulled from a new location is as follows:

- 30 minutes (the maximum Active Directory synchronization time) *and*
- 90 minutes (the maximum Group Policy default background refresh rate) *and*
- 30 minutes (the maximum Group Policy default background refresh rate offset)

So that's the time it takes to replicate the change, plus a maximum of 150 minutes.

It could and usually does happen faster than that, but it can't take any longer. This behavior is important to understand if you move an entire OU (perhaps with many computers) underneath another OU!

Windows Vista and later machines are supposed to have a special trick up their sleeves. If you know the computer or user account has been moved (and, hence, would get different Group Policy settings), you can just run `GPUpdate /force`, which double-checks where both the user and computer account live in Active Directory. Once the location is found, it applies GPOs specifically for that new location.

I say "supposed to" because in practice, I'm not sure it works perfectly 100 percent of the time. Starting with Windows 7, it does seem to work "pretty well." But, my suggestion is that if you move a user around, then to be 100 percent sure, you should then log off and log back on. If you move a computer around, you should then reboot the machine. Only then are you really sure to get the latest settings.



An old KB article with an associated hotfix was supposed to shore up Windows XP and 2003, and you can find it here: `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/891630`. I tried it, and it just didn't work that great for me.

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Windows 8 and Group Policy: Subtle Differences

Okay, I've waited until now to break three very, very small and possibly inconsequential secrets about how Windows 8's Group Policy processing engine is ever-so-slightly different from that of Windows XP, Windows Vista, and Windows 7.

Secret 1: The Windows 8 Group Policy Service Turns On and Off

To save battery life, most Windows 8 services will automatically turn off when not needed. When it comes to Group Policy, here's specifically how this works.

When the computer turns on and requests Group Policy, the Windows 8 Group Policy Service starts up, gets Group Policy and then…waits. It waits 10 minutes for any additional requests for Group Policy. Now, usually during those 10 minutes the user logs on. So the service stays on, processes the User side of Group Policy, then waits another 10 minutes. If nothing happens in 10 minutes, the service goes to sleep. Should you manually run `GPUpdate` or perform a remote Group Policy Refresh, the service takes a second (or three) to start up, performs the request, and then waits for 10 minutes. And the cycle continues. Therefore, if you keep running `GPUpdate` over and over again within 10 minutes, the "countdown" to put the service to sleep restarts every time the Group Policy engine has to do something. Eventually, however, the Group Policy service sleeps until it's next needed.

Microsoft calls this behavior Always On, Always Connected (AOAC). I have no idea why—it's not a very descriptive name for this "Sleep when not needed" process.

This behavior is set by default on all Windows 8 clients, including Windows RT. This does mean that the service will take some time to start up before it performs the Group Policy update request if it's asleep. You can revert the behavior back to the "non-sleepy" way by using the Group Policy setting **Turn off Group Policy Client Service AOAC optimization**, which is explored in the, "Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy," section a little later.

This behavior is off by default on Windows Server 2012. This means that the service never sleeps on Windows Server 2012 and is always on.

Secret 2: Windows RT Cannot Get Active Directory–Based Group Policy

We talked about this in Chapter 1, so I guess it isn't a secret. But it's still unclear and bears repeating.

In short, Windows RT computers cannot be domain joined, and therefore cannot get Active Directory–based Group Policy.

You can, however, run `gpedit.msc` on Windows RT machines and manually flip the switches of various items.

Since Windows RT is new, I don't have any recommendations yet for updating their Group Policy using some kind of central management. Stay tuned on `GPanswers.com` for more information as the subject emerges.

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Secret 3: If You Use Windows 8's Hiberboot, You (Basically) Lose Computer Processing at Startup

Windows 8 has a new feature called Hiberboot. Hiberboot enables a low-power and quick restart of a system. The user sees the command as Shut down in the GUI—except it's not really shut down at all. It's more like "super suspend."

Then, when the system is powered back on and "rebooted," it looks and feels super fast. But it's not a real full power off and full restart reboot. You can read more about Hiberboot and see a video here:

```
http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2011/09/08/delivering-fast-boot-times-in-windows-8.aspx
```

So, with regard to Group Policy, here's the deal. When you start the computer up from Hiberboot, Group Policy doesn't process the Computer side. That's because the computer was, technically, on already, just in a low-power state. At some point in the computer's distant past, it was completely powered off. And only at that initial completely powered down point did it get the Computer-side GPOs at startup.

Then, when the user logs in, User side policy processes as normal after logon. All normal User-side processing works as previously described. And if you've changed Group Policy processing to synchronous mode, then the Group Policy engine will cheerfully perform in synchronous mode too.

Then, up to 90 minutes after the computer is started, the background refresh interval will kick in for Windows 8's Computer side and process any changed items on the Computer side.

However, there is a big catch here: remember that some directives cannot process when the computer is already started up—notably, computer-based Group Policy Software Deployment. So, if you're expecting to see your software on the next "reboot," you won't see it, because you're not fully rebooting at all. Instead, the computer would need to be powered off and back on with a "Restart" and not a "Shutdown" (which really, again, isn't a shutdown at all).

If you want to always have full shutdowns, which will enable computer processing every time the computer starts, you will need to disable hibernation, which in turn prevents Hiberboots from occurring.

Policy Application via Remote Access, Slow Links, and after Hibernation

You will certainly have situations in which users take their Windows machines on the road and access your Active Directory and servers remotely via dial-up or VPN.

All versions of Windows, by default, will detect the speed of the connection and make a snap judgment about whether to process Group Policy. However, different operating systems determine the speed differently.

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Windows XP Group Policy over Slow Network Connections

If the Windows XP machine uses TCP/IP to connect to the network and the connection is 500 kilobits/second (Kbps) or greater, it is considered fast enough to process Group Policy.

However, Windows XP sometimes has trouble figuring out what the speed actually is. Windows XP uses ICMP (the same protocol that Ping utilizes) to figure out the speed. However, many router administrators have turned off ICMP at the routers. When this happens, and Windows XP can't ping a Domain Controller, it just gives up and doesn't process Group Policy.

And this is bad—because the whole point of figuring out the speed of the link is to help hone in on exactly which portions of Group Policy will apply over a slow link.

And what happens if your user's Windows XP laptop is off the network for three days? When they connect back, their laptop will have tried and tried and tried to refresh policy. Since a Domain Controller wasn't available, it just kept on trying.

However, when the user finally does reconnect and make contact with a Domain Controller, it will still take (you guessed it) up to 120 minutes (90 minutes, plus the 30-minute offset) for the refresh interval to finally come to pass. Vista and later improves on this (see the next section).

For the record, Windows Server 2003 acts the same way Windows XP does. But it's unlikely you're going to have Windows Server 2003 on a laptop that VPNs in from a hotel room.

Again, these machines use ICMP and Ping to figure out if they're on slow networks. Check out the sidebar, "Ping: Good, Evil, and Funny."

Windows 8 Group Policy over Slow Network Connections

Windows Vista and later uses a different mechanism than Windows XP (or Windows 2000 or Windows Server 2003) to determine whether the link is slow. Windows 8's Group Policy speed detection mechanism depends on an updated Windows component called *Network Location Awareness* (*NLA*).

NLA is pretty simple, and there's nothing you need to configure. NLA for Windows Vista and later (like Windows 8) has two jobs:

1. NLA checks to see if the link is slow. This test doesn't use ICMP, so if router administrators have turned off ICMP, the calculation will still work. (See the next section, "What Is Processed over a Slow Network Connection?" for why you should care about what is processed over a slow network connection.)
2. NLA calls out to the universe every so often and asks, "Is there a Domain Controller available NOW?" If the answer is "No!" then Group Policy cannot be updated. Pretty simple. However, if the answer is "Yes!" updated Group Policy could, theoretically, be processed, right?

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Ping: Good, Evil, and Funny

Ping, ping, ping.

Turns out that ping (using the ICMP protocol) can carry a payload inside that ping packet. Turns out that ping payload can be used for good (i.e., the useful `ping` command), evil (look up "Ping of Death," on Wikipedia), or to make a funny.

Turns out that when Windows XP is pinging the server, it's got something in its payload. And guess what it is? It's a picture of the word "Microsoft." (Not really even the logo—just the word, as a graphic.)

If you read certain documentation regarding slow link detection, you will find Microsoft referring to the payload as a JPEG image—but they never tell or show you what it is.

Until now, this picture was a well-hidden secret. To dig it out, my pal Thorbjörn Sjövold from Specops Software extracted it from the embedded resources in `userenv.dll`—where it is stored as a binary stream called "JPEG."

So, without further ado, the hidden message that Windows XP uses to ping a Domain Controller (presented in exact grainy quality and size) is:



This might be useful when a user has been working at the beach, disconnected for several days, then finally dials up or comes into the office. However, before doing anything, the Group Policy engine kicks in and asks one more question: "Did I miss the last background refresh interval?" (for instance, if the computer was hibernated, and therefore turned off, for three days).

If the answer is "Yes," then the Group Policy engine immediately performs (what amounts to) a `GPUpdate` (no `/force`) to refresh Group Policy since the last time the user and computer made contact.

Why is the Group Policy engine so specific about finding out whether it missed the last background refresh interval? The Group Policy engine asks this question because NLA could have determined that the computer was ever-so-briefly off the network—and then back on again. And if that's the case, there was nothing to miss, so nothing is updated. You wouldn't want it to trigger every time it went off and back on the network. That would be a veritable flurry of Group Policy updating! In other words, the Group Policy ensures that the Windows Vista and later machine was off the network for a good amount of time before asking for a refresh.

Again, Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, and Windows Server 2012 all act the same way Windows 8 does. But it's unlikely you're going to have Windows Server 2012 on a laptop and VPN in from the beach.

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What Is Processed over a Slow Network Connection?

So, if the connection is deemed fast enough, *portions* of Group Policy are applied.

Surprisingly, even if the connection is deemed "not fast enough," several sections of Group Policy are *still* applied. Security settings, Software Restriction Policy settings, and Administrative Templates are *guaranteed* to be downloaded during logon over a slow connection regardless of the speed. And there's nothing you can do to change that (not that you should want to). Additionally, included in security settings are EFS (Encrypting File System) Recovery Policy, and IPsec (IP Security) policy. They are also always downloaded over slow links.



The Group Policy interface suggests that downloading of EFS Recovery Policy and IPsec policy can be switched on or off over slow links. This is not true. (See the note in the section "Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy" later in this chapter.)

If the user connects using RAS before logging onto the workstation (using XP's "Log on using dial-up connection" check box as seen in Figure 3.8), the security and Administrative Templates policy settings of the Computer node of the GPO are downloaded and applied to the computer once the user is authenticated. Then, the security and Administrative Templates policy settings of the User node of the GPO are applied to the user.

FIGURE 3.8 If you select "Log on using dial-up connection," you first process GPOs in the foreground (when Fast Boot is disabled).



If you've got a Windows 8 machine handy, you'll notice there is no "Log on using dial-up connection" available by default. To get this option to show up, you'll need to create a VPN connection. And while creating it, select the option "Allow other people to use this connection."

In Figure 3.9, here's what you're looking for when you create a VPN connection if you want to share it with others. Setting this up for your Windows 8 machines is likely worth it; in doing so, you can enable users to achieve a foreground policy process. You can see the result of doing so in Figure 3.9.

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Then, the next time the computer is rebooted, you can see a special icon on the main screen (after Ctrl+Alt+Del), as shown in Figure 3.10.

FIGURE 3.9 The "Allow other people to use this connection" option enables what you can see in Figure 3.11.

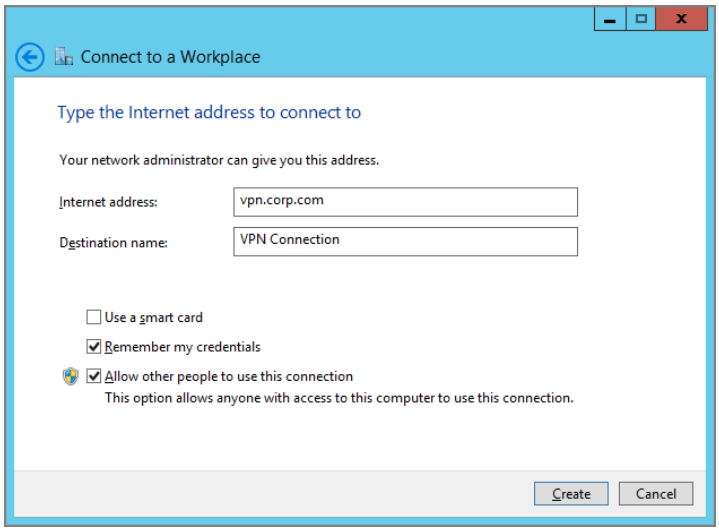
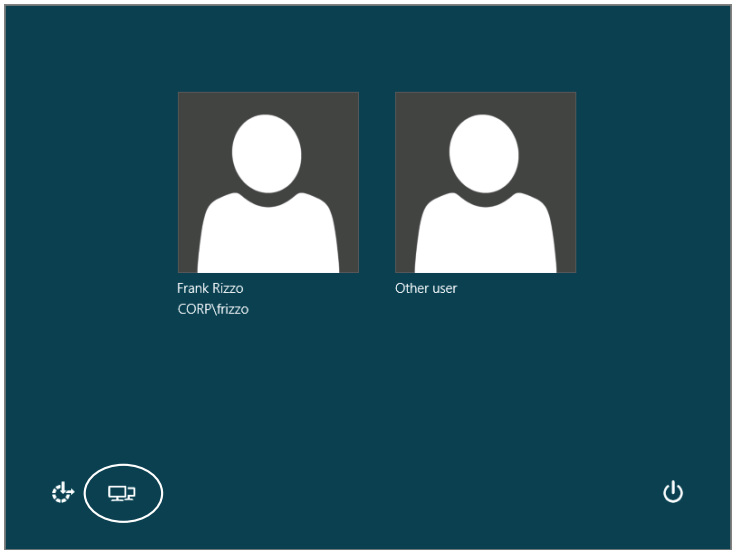


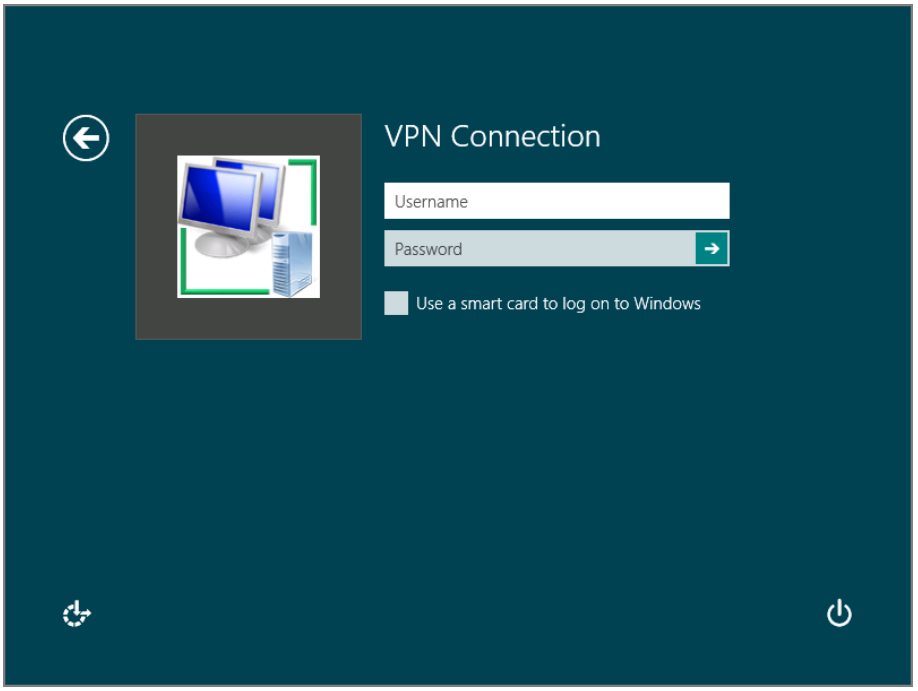
FIGURE 3.10 To use the VPN connection on a Windows 7 machine, users click this icon.



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Finally, your users click on the VPN connection, as seen in Figure 3.11, and log on using VPN.

FIGURE 3.11 The VPN icon as seen on a Windows 8 machine



I'm showing you Windows 8 here, but this trick is valid for Windows Vista and later. Indeed, for more information, see an older, but very useful Windows Vista posting here: `http://tinyurl.com/ypgw8n`.

If the user connects using RAS after logging onto the workstation (say, via VPN using the Network Connections icons), the security policy settings and the Administrative Templates policy settings for the user and computer are not applied right away; rather they are applied during the next normal background refresh cycle (every 90–120 minutes by default).

Other sections of Group Policy are handled as follows during a slow connection:

Internet Explorer Maintenance Settings By default, these are not downloaded over slow links. (You can change this condition using the information in "Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy" later in this chapter.)

Folder Redirection Settings By default, these are not downloaded over slow links. (Again, you can change this condition using the information in "Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy.")

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Scripts (Logon, Logoff, Startup, and Shutdown) By default, script updates are not downloaded over slow links. (You can change this condition using the information in "Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy."

Disk Quota Settings By default, these are not downloaded over slow links. (You can change this condition using the information in "Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy.") The currently cached disk quota settings are still enforced.

Software Installation and Maintenance By default, these are not downloaded over slow links. More specifically, the offers of newly available software are not shown to users. Users do have the ability to choose whether to pull down the latest versions of applications at their whim. You can torture your dial-in users by changing the behavior of how offers are handled and by permitting the icons of new software to be displayed. They will hate you after you do this, but that is for you and them to work out. See the corresponding setting described later in this chapter in "Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy." More information about Group Policy Software Installation can be found in Chapter 11, "The Managed Desktop, Part 2: Software Deployment via Group Policy."

Software Restriction Policy These are guaranteed to download over slow links. You cannot turn off this ability. More information about Software Restriction Policy can be found in Chapter 8.

802.11 Wireless Policy By default, these are not downloaded over slow links. (You can change this condition using the information in "Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy.") The currently cached 802.11 policy settings are still enforced.

802.3 Wired Policy (Windows Vista and Later) By default, these are not downloaded over slow links. (You can change this condition using the information in "Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy.")

Administrative Templates These are guaranteed to download over slow links. You cannot turn off this ability.

EFS Recovery Policy These are guaranteed to download over slow links. You cannot turn off this ability. The interface has an option that makes it appear as if you can turn off this ability, but you can't.

IPsec Policy These are guaranteed to download over slow links. You cannot turn off this ability. Again, the interface has an option that makes it appear as if you can turn off this ability, but you can't.

Group Policy Preference Extensions The Group Policy Preference Extensions, which we'll explore in Chapter 5, "Group Policy Preferences," will by default all download and process over slow links. This is switchable, as you'll see in "Affecting the Computer Settings of Group Policy," later in this chapter.

You can change what is considered fast enough for all these policy categories from 500Kb to whatever speed you desire (independently for the Computer half and the User half). This is detailed in the section "Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy."

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Always Get Group Policy (Even on the Road) with DirectAccess and UAG (Maybe)

Microsoft has two technologies for "seamless network access"—DirectAccess (with Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows Server 2012) and Unified Access Gateway (UAG).

Here's the idea of both (they're built on the same technologies).

In short, both technologies promise a way for laptops to simply "always be on the network"—if they're really at headquarters or in the coffee shop. Now if that sounds a little scary, there's supposed to be lots and lots of security involved getting these solutions up and going. And, personally, I haven't tried them out yet.

But the *promise* is quite interesting. The promise is that, once set up, your laptops are, well, "always on the network." And if they're always on the network, they just always get Group Policy, naturally.

I haven't personally set this up and tested it end-to-end. I hear generally "good things" from folks who say this works as advertised. It is quite an uphill battle getting all the hardware and software and licenses and such working. But when it does, I hear it works great, and Group Policy will magically apply, say, when your users are sipping coffee at Starbucks.

Here are some links to help you if you decide to try out the DirectAccess route:

There's a multipart article on DirectAccess 2012 with precise how-to for a test lab here: `http://tinyurl.com/directaccess-2012`. Start with part 1 and continue on. If you're looking for all the articles in the series, try: `http://blogs.technet.com/b/meamcs/archive/tags/direct+access/`.

If you want to read some older information about DirectAccess, check out: `www.microsoft.com/directaccess`.

If you want to read about UAG (part of Forefront), check out:

```
http://blogs.technet.com/edgeaccessblog/archive/2009/06/22/introducing-uag-directaccess-solution.aspx
```

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/ykmgnkm`).

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Using Group Policy to Affect Group Policy

At times, you might want to change the behavior of Group Policy. Amazingly, you actually use Group Policy settings to change the behavior of Group Policy! Several Group Policy settings appear under both the User and Computer nodes; however, you must set the policy settings in each section independently.

Affecting the User Settings of Group Policy

The Group Policy settings that affect the User node appear under User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy. Remember that user accounts must be subject to the site, domain, or OU where these GPOs are linked in order to be affected. Most of these policy settings are valid for any Windows machine, although some are explicitly designed and will operate only on Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7, and so on.

The following sections list the policy settings that affect the User side of Group Policy.

Set Group Policy Refresh Interval for Users

This setting changes the default User node background refresh rate of 90 minutes with a 0–30-minute positive randomizer to almost any number of refresh and randomizer minutes you choose. Choose a smaller number for the background refresh to speed up Group Policy on your machines, or choose a larger number to quell the traffic that a Group Policy refresh takes across your network. There is a similar refresh interval for computers, which is on an alternate clock with its own settings. A setting of 0 is equal to 7 seconds. Set to 0 only in the test lab.

Configure Group Policy Slow Link Detection

You can change the default definition of *fast connectivity for users* from 500Kbps to any speed you like. Recall that certain aspects of Group Policy are not applied to machines that are determined to be coming in over slow links. This setting specifies what constitutes a slow link for the User node. There is an identically named policy setting located under the Computer node (explored later in this chapter) that also needs to be set to define what is slow for the Computer node. Preferably set these to the same number. Note that you can set the **Group Policy Slow Link Detection** policy setting to zero to disable it.

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Configure Group Policy Domain Controller Selection

GPOs are written to the PDC emulator by default. When users (generally Domain Administrators or OU administrators) are affected by this setting, they are allowed to create new GPOs on Domain Controllers other than the PDC emulator. See Chapter 7 for more information on this setting and how and why to use it.

Create New Group Policy Object Links Disabled by Default

When users (generally Domain Administrators or OU administrators) are affected by this setting, the GPOs they create will be disabled by default. This ensures that users and computers are not hitting their refresh intervals and downloading half-finished GPOs that you are in the process of creating. Enable the GPOs when finished, and they will download during their next background refresh cycle.

Set Default Name for Group Policy Objects

If a user has been assigned the rights to create GPOs via membership in the Group Policy Creator Owners group and has also been assigned the rights to link GPOs to OUs within Active Directory, the default name created for GPOs is "New Group Policy Object." You might want all GPOs created at the domain level to have one name, perhaps AppliesToDomain-GPO, and all GPOs created at the **Human Resources** OU level (and all child levels) to have another name, maybe AppliestoHR-GPO. Again, in order for this policy to work, the user's account with the rights to create GPOs must be affected by the policy.

Enforce Show Policies Only

When users (generally Domain Administrators or OU administrators) are affected by this setting, the "Only show policy settings that can be fully managed" setting (explored in Chapter 6, "Managing Applications and Settings Using Group Policy") is forced to be enabled. This prevents the importation of "bad" Administrative Templates (ADM files), which have the unfortunate side effect of tattooing the Registry until they are explicitly removed. (See Chapter 6 for more information on using all types of ADM templates.) Note, however, that the updated GPMC will always show "bad" ADM templates and, hence, this isn't needed when using the updated GPMC (the one with RSAT) on your management station.

Turn Off Automatic Update of ADM Files

You'll learn all about ADM files (and this particular policy setting) in Chapter 6. But, in essence, ADM template files are the underlying "definitions" of what's possible in Group Policy-land (when you use pre-Vista management machines). When you use Vista (and later) management machines (like Windows 8), a new mechanism called ADMX files is used to define policy settings. Here's the 10-second "before Chapter 6" crash course. ADM templates start out in life on your local machine running the older GPMC. Then, they're "pushed up" into the GPO for future reference.

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When it comes to ADM template behavior, the default behavior is to check the local machine's default location—that is, the `\windows\inf` folder—to see if the ADM template (locally) is newer than the one stored inside the GPO. If it's newer—bingo, the one in the GPO is overwritten.

By default, this check for an update occurs every time you double-click the Administrative Templates section of any GPO as if you were going to modify it. However, if you enable this setting, you're saying to ignore the normal update process and simply keep on using the ADM template you initially used. In other words, you're telling the system you'd prefer to keep the initial ADM template regardless of whether a newer one is available. (See Chapter 6 for critical information on updating ADM templates when service packs are available for Windows XP or Windows 2003.)

Determine if Interactive Users Can Generate Resultant Set of Policy Data

Users affected by this setting cannot use `gpresult.exe`, the Group Policy Modeling, Group Policy Results tasks in the GPMC, or the old-and-crusty `RSOP.MSC` (which shouldn't be used anyway).

Enabling this setting locks down a possible entry point into the system. That is, it prevents unauthorized users from determining the current security settings on the box and developing attack strategies.

This policy setting is valid only when applied to Windows XP workstations and Windows 2003 servers (even though the policy specifies "At least XP and Server 2003").

In my testing, this setting did not affect Windows Vista and later machines.

Affecting the Computer Settings of Group Policy

The Group Policy settings that affect the Computer node appear under Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy. Once computers are affected by these policy settings, they change the processing behavior of Group Policy. Remember that the computer accounts must be subject to the site, domain, or OU where these GPOs are linked in order to be affected.

Note that also underneath "Group Policy" is another subcategory called "Logging and Tracing." We'll talk about those policy settings in Chapter 5 when we discuss the Group Policy Preferences. Next, we'll be exploring a lot of settings. If you don't see all the settings on your machine, it's likely because you're using a Windows 8 or Windows 7 management machine and not a Windows Server 2012 management machine.

If you're missing some settings, be sure to read the section "The Missing Group Policy Preferences' Policy Settings," immediately following this section to understand why.

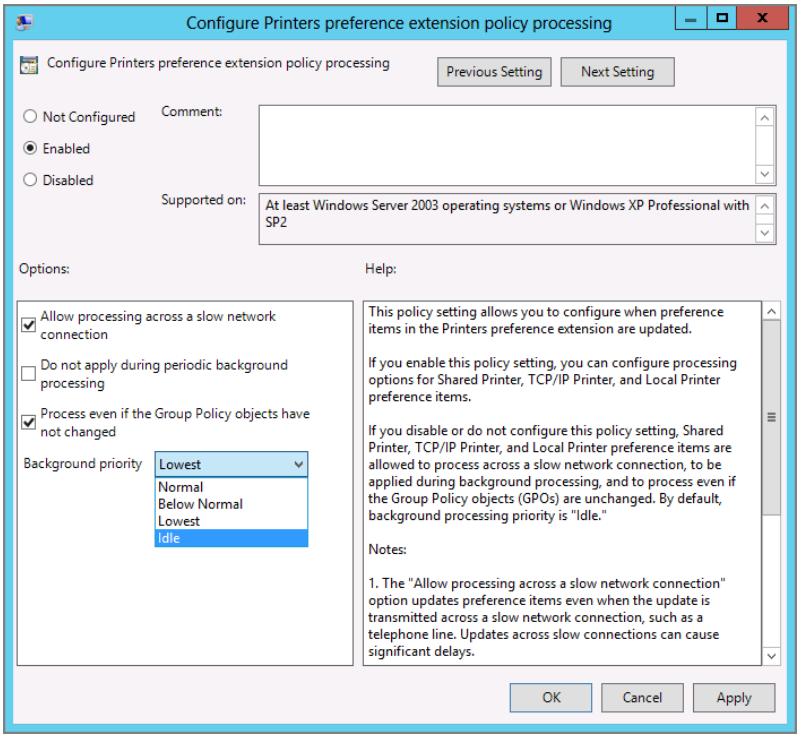
Preference Extension Policy Processing

Actually, this isn't the name of any specific policy setting. Indeed, you'll find 21 policy settings that manage each of the Group Policy Preferences items. You're looking for names like "Drive Maps preference extension policy processing" or "Printers preference

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extension policy processing" and the like. All of them have the same look and feel should you click on them, for instance, like what's seen in Figure 3.12.

FIGURE 3.12 You can manage any of the 21 Group Policy Preferences CSEs using individual policy settings.



Note that when the policy setting is Not Configured, the defaults are already set, as seen in Figure 3.12.

Once enabled, each policy setting has four potential options:

Allow Processing across a Slow Network Connection Select this check box to allow this particular Group Policy Preferences category to download when logging on over slow links. This is set on by default. You might want to deselect this check box if you want logins to be faster over VPN so the Group Policy Preferences category isn't trying to reinstall over a VPN. Group Policy Preferences Printers is a good one to deselect because installing printers over VPN can be really slow.

Do Not Apply during Periodic Background Processing If this option is selected, the particular Group Policy Preferences category will not be downloaded or applied during the background refresh. This is not selected by default, meaning that most Group Policy Preferences items will reapply when the user is logged on.

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Process Even If the Group Policy Objects Have Not Changed If this option is selected, it updates and reapplies the policy settings in this category even if the underlying GPO has not changed. Recall that this type of processing is meant to clean up should a user or an administrator have nefariously gone behind our backs and modified a local setting.

Background Priority I'm not exactly sure why this option is available to us as administrators to tweak, because I've never seen a reason to use it. In short, this sets up how much processing juice this particular CSE will use. To be on the safe side, I would just leave it as Idle.

Turn Off Background Refresh of Group Policy

When this setting is enabled, the affected computer downloads the latest GPOs for both the user and the computer, according to the background refresh interval—but it doesn't apply them. The GPOs are applied when the user logs off but before the next user logs on. This is helpful in situations in which you want to guarantee that a user's experience stays the same throughout the session.

Set Group Policy Refresh Interval for Computers

This setting changes the default Computer node background refresh rate of 90 minutes with a 30-minute randomizer to almost any number of refresh and randomizer minutes you choose. Specify a smaller number for the background refresh to speed up Group Policy on your machines, or choose a larger number to quell the traffic a Group Policy refresh causes across your network. A similar refresh interval for the User node is on a completely separate and unrelated timing rate and randomizer. A setting of 0 equals 7 seconds. Set to 0 only in the test lab.

Set Group Policy Refresh Interval for Domain Controllers

Recall that Domain Controllers are updated regarding Group Policy changes within five minutes. You can close or widen that gap as you see fit. The closer the gap, the more network chatter. Widen the gap, and the security settings will be inconsistent until the interval is hit. A setting of 0 equals 7 seconds. Set to 0 only in the test lab.

Configure User Group Policy Loopback Processing Mode

We'll explore this setting in detail in the next chapter.

Allow Cross-Forest User Policy and Roaming User Profiles

This policy is valid only in cross-forest trust scenarios. I'll describe how these work and how this policy works in Chapter 4, "Advanced Group Policy Processing," in the section "Group Policy with Cross-Forest Trusts."

This policy setting is valid only when applied to Windows XP/SP2 systems and later.

Configure Group Policy Slow Link Detection

You can change the default definition of *fast connectivity* from 500Kbps to any speed you like. Recall that certain aspects of Group Policy are not applied to those machines that are

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deemed to be coming in over slow links. Independently, an identically named policy setting that exists under the User node (explored earlier) also needs to be set to define what is slow for the User node. Preferably, set these to the same number.

Turn Off Resultant Set of Policy Logging

As you'll see in Chapter 7, users on Windows XP can launch the Resultant Set of Policy (RSoP) snap-in by typing **`RSOP.MSC`** at the command prompt. Enabling this policy setting doesn't prevent its launch but, for all intents and purposes, disables its use. This policy setting disables the use for the currently logged-on user (known as the interactive user) as well as anyone trying to get the results using the remote features of the RSoP snap-in.

This policy setting is valid only when applied to Windows XP workstations and Windows 2003 servers (even though the policy specifies "At least XP and Server 2003").

In my testing, this setting did not affect Windows Vista and later machines. Your mileage may vary.



On Windows Vista and later, regular users can only see the User half of the RSoP by default. They must be delegated the "Read Group Policy Results data" right over the computer they want to gather the information for. We talked about this in Chapter 2's "Special Group Policy Operation Delegations" section.

Remove Users' Ability to Invoke Machine Policy Refresh

By default, mere-mortal users can perform their own manual background refreshes using `GPUpdate`. However, you might not want users to perform their own `GPUpdate`. I can think of only one reason to disable this setting: to prevent users from sucking up bandwidth to Domain Controllers by continually running `GPUpdate`. Other than that, I can't imagine why you would want to prevent them from being able to get the latest GPO settings if they were so inclined. Perhaps one user is performing a denial-of-service (DoS) attack on your Domain Controllers by continually requesting Group Policy—but even that's a stretch.

Even if this policy is enabled, local administrators can still force a `GPUpdate`. But, again, `GPUpdate` only works when run locally on the machine needing the update.

This policy setting is valid only when applied to Windows XP and newer and requires a reboot to kick in.

Determine if Interactive Users Can Generate Resultant Set of Policy Data

This policy is similar to the **Turn off Resultant Set of Policy logging** setting but affects only the user on the console. Enabling this setting might be useful if you don't want the interactive user to have the ability to generate RSoP data but you still want to allow administrators to get the RSoP remotely. Again, RSoP and its related functions are explored in Chapter 3.

This policy setting only affects Windows XP (and Windows 2003 Server.)

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Configure Registry Policy Processing

This setting affects how your policy settings in the Administrative Templates subtrees react (and, generally, any other policy that affects the Registry). Once this policy setting is enabled, you have two other options:

Do Not Apply during Periodic Background Processing Typically, Administrative Templates settings are refreshed every 90 minutes or so. However, if you enable this setting, you're telling the client not to ever refresh the Administrative Templates in the GPOs that are meant for it after the logon. You might choose to prevent background refresh for Administrative Templates for two reasons:

- When the background refresh occurs, the screen may flicker for a second as the system reapplies the changed GPOs (with their policy settings) and instructs `Explorer.exe` to refresh the Desktop. This could be a slight distraction for the user every 90 minutes or so.
- You might choose to disable background processing so that users' experiences with the Desktop and applications stay consistent for the entire length of their logon. Having settings suddenly change while the user is logged on could be confusing.

My advice is to leave this setting alone unless you're seriously impacted by the background processing affecting your users' experience.

Process Even If the Group Policy Objects Have Not Changed If this setting is selected, the system will update and reapply the policy settings in this category even if the underlying GPO has not changed when the background refresh interval occurs. Recall that this type of processing is meant to clean up should an administrator have nefariously gone behind our backs and modified a local setting.



You cannot turn off Registry policy processing over slow links. They are always downloaded and applied.

Configure Internet Explorer Maintenance Policy Processing

Once enabled, this policy setting has three potential options:

Allow Processing across a Slow Network Connection Select this check box to allow Internet Explorer Maintenance settings to download when logging on over slow links. Enabling this could cause your users to experience a longer logon time, but they will adhere to your latest Internet Explorer wishes.

Do Not Apply during Periodic Background Processing If this option is selected, the latest Internet Explorer settings in Active Directory GPOs will not be downloaded or applied during the background refresh.

Process Even If the Group Policy Objects Have Not Changed If this option is selected, it updates and reapplies the policy settings in this category even if the underlying GPO has

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not changed. Recall that this type of processing is meant to clean up should a user or an administrator have nefariously gone behind our backs and modified a local setting.

Configure Software Installation Policy Processing

Once enabled, this policy setting has two potential options:

Allow Processing across a Slow Network Connection As I stated, by default, software deployment offers are not displayed to users connecting over slow links. This is a good thing; allowing users to click the newly available icons to begin the download and installation of new software over a 56K dial-up line can be tortuous. Use this setting to change this behavior.



If you have already distributed software via Group Policy and an offer has been accepted by a client computer (but perhaps not all pieces of the application have been loaded), setting this selection will likely not help, and your users may experience a long delay in running their application over a slow link. For more information on how to best distribute software to clients who use slow links, see Chapter 11.

Process Even If the Group Policy Objects Have Not Changed For Software Installation, I cannot find any difference whether this option is selected or not, though Microsoft has implied it might correct some actions should the software become damaged. Since software deployment offers are only displayed upon logon or reboot (otherwise known as foreground policy processing), in my testing this setting seems not to have any effect.



Users can still get caught in a trap regarding Group Policy Software Installation and slow links. That is, if they accept a "partial offer" while connected over a fast link, then try to request more of the same application, the computer will attempt to download that part over a slow link. This happens regardless of how the "Allow Processing across a Slow Network Connection" policy setting is set. See the Software Installation settings described in Chapter 11 for more information.

Configure Folder Redirection Policy Processing

Once enabled, this policy setting has two potential options:

Allow Processing across a Slow Network Connection Recall that the Folder Redirection policy is changed only at logon time. Chances are you won't want dialed-in users to experience that new change. Rather, you'll want to wait until they are on your LAN. If you want to torture your users and allow them to accept the changed policy anyway, use this setting to change this behavior.

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Process Even If the Group Policy Objects Have Not Changed I cannot find any difference whether this setting is selected or not, though Microsoft has implied it might correct some folder-redirection woes should the username get renamed.



Folder Redirection settings are discussed in detail in Chapter 10.

Configure Scripts Policy Processing

This one is a weird one, so stay with me. If you change this setting, you're *not* saying "I want to run scripts over a slow link."

What you're saying is: "When I'm over a slow link, I want to accept changes to where I know the scripts are running from."

That's a biiiiiig distinction. Here's the scenario:

- Fred has a GPO that tells him he's got a logon script which runs from `\\server15\share10\runme.bat`.
- Fred cheerfully runs this script, day in, and day out—even over a slow link.
- Then, you change the GPO and point Fred's script to `\\server 81\share101\runme2.bat`.
- Fred's computer will not be updated about the knowledge of the change. Fred will continue to try to run the script from the original location. Oops!

So, the idea is that you'll use this policy setting to change the behavior of the scripts CSE if you want to ensure that Fred will receive the updated location—even over a slow link.

So, once enabled, this policy setting has three potential options:

Allow Processing across a Slow Network Connection Recall that, by default, updates to where scripts run are not downloaded over slow networks. Change this option to allow the updates to download over slow links. The actual running of the scripts is a different process; this setting only cares if there is a new or updated reference to a script.

Do Not Apply during Periodic Background Processing This option will not allow the newest script instructions to be downloaded.

Process Even If the GPOs Have Not Changed This option will allow the newest script instructions to be downloaded even if the GPOs have not changed.

Configure Security Policy Processing

Once enabled, this policy setting has two potential options:

Do Not Apply during Periodic Background Processing Recall that the security settings are refreshed on the machines every 16 hours, whether or not they need it. Checking this option will turn off that refresh. I recommend that you leave this as is. However, you might want to consider enabling this setting for servers with high numbers of transactions that require all the processing power they can muster.

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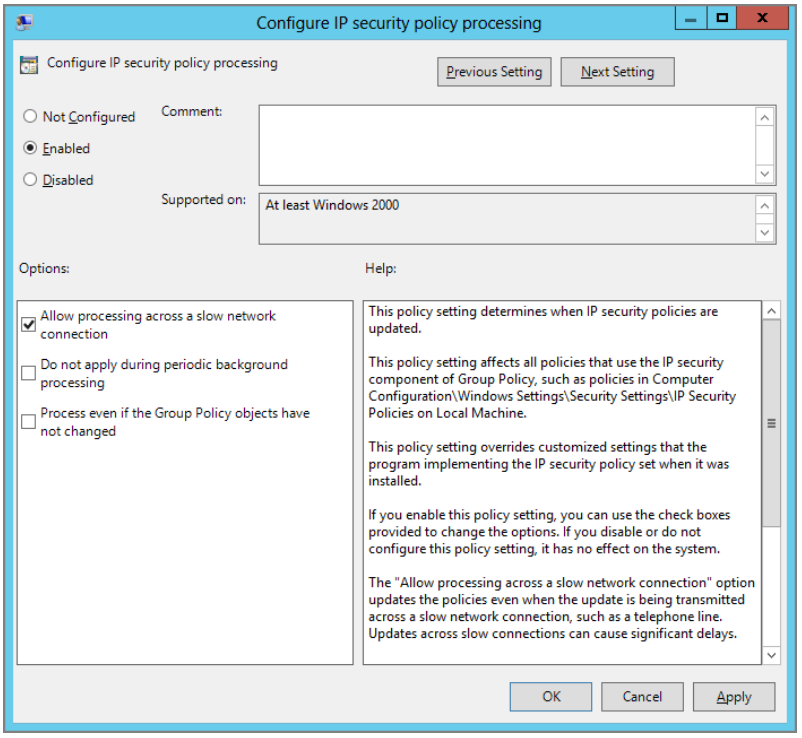
Process Even If the GPOs Have Not Changed Recall that after 16 hours, this policy category is always refreshed. With this option enabled, the security policies will be reprocessed during *every* refresh cycle.

Configure IP Security Policy Processing

Once enabled, this policy setting has three potential options:

Allow Processing across a Slow Network Connection When selected, this setting (shown in Figure 3.13) does nothing. IP Security settings are always downloaded, regardless of whether the computer is connected over a slow network. So, you might be asking yourself, what happens when you select this check box? Answer: nothing—it's a bug in the interface. To repeat: IP Security is always processed, regardless of the link speed.

FIGURE 3.13 The "Allow processing across a slow network connection" setting is not used for IP Security or EFS settings (all versions of Windows).





IPsec policies act slightly different from other policy setting categories. IPsec policy settings are not additive. For IP Security, the last applied policy wins.

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Do Not Apply during Periodic Background Processing If this option is selected, the latest IP Security settings in Active Directory GPOs will not be downloaded or applied during the background refresh.

Process Even If the Group Policy Objects Have Not Changed If this option is selected, it updates and reapplies the policy settings in this category even if the underlying GPO has not changed. Recall that this type of processing is meant to clean up should a user or an administrator have nefariously gone behind our backs and modified a local setting.

Configure EFS Recovery Policy Processing

Once enabled, this policy setting has three potential options:

Allow Processing across a Slow Network Connection When this option is selected, it does nothing.

Like IP Security, the EFS recovery settings are always downloaded—even over slow networks. This is the same bug shown earlier in Figure 3.13. To repeat, EFS recovery policy is always processed, regardless of link speed.



EFS recovery policies act slightly different from other policy setting categories. EFS recovery policies are not additive; the last applied policy wins.

Do Not Apply during Periodic Background Processing If this option is selected, the latest EFS recovery settings in Active Directory GPOs are not downloaded or applied during the background refresh.

Process Even If the Group Policy Objects Have Not Changed If this option is selected, it updates and reapplies the policy settings in this category even if the underlying GPO has not changed. Recall that this type of processing is meant to clean up should a user or an administrator have nefariously gone behind our backs and modified a local setting.

Configure Wireless Policy Processing

If this policy setting is enabled, it has three potential options:

Allow Processing across a Slow Network Connection Check this option to allow the latest wireless policy settings to download when the user is logging on over slow links. Enabling this could cause your users to experience a longer logon time.

Do Not Apply during Periodic Background Processing If this option is selected, the latest wireless policy settings will not be downloaded or applied during the background refresh.

Process Even If the Group Policy Objects Have Not Changed If this option is selected, it updates and reapplies the policy settings in this category even if the underlying GPO has not changed. Recall that this type of processing is meant to clean up should a user or an administrator have nefariously gone behind our backs and modified a local setting.

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Configure Wired Policy Processing

If this policy setting is enabled, it has three potential options:

Allow Processing across a Slow Network Connection Check this option to allow the latest wired policy settings to download when the user is logging on over slow links. Enabling this could cause your users to experience a longer logon time.

Do Not Apply during Periodic Background Processing If this option is selected, the latest wired policy settings will not be downloaded or applied during the background refresh.

Process Even If the Group Policy Objects Have Not Changed If this option is selected, it updates and reapplies the policy settings in this category even if the underlying GPO has not changed. Recall that this type of processing is meant to clean up should a user or an administrator have nefariously gone behind our backs and modified a local setting.

This policy setting is valid only when applied to Windows Vista and later.

Configure Disk Quota Policy Processing

If this policy setting is enabled, it has three potential options:

Allow Processing across a Slow Network Connection Check this option to allow the latest disk quota policy settings to download and apply when the user logs on over slow links. Enabling this could cause your users to experience a longer logon time.

Do Not Apply during Periodic Background Processing If this option is selected, the latest disk quota policy settings will not be downloaded or applied during the background refresh.

Process Even If the Group Policy Objects Have Not Changed If selected, this option updates and reapplies the policy settings in this category even if the underlying GPO has not changed. Recall that this type of processing is meant to clean up should a user or an administrator have nefariously gone behind our backs and modified a local setting.

Always Use Local ADM Files for Group Policy Object Editor

ADM files are the underlying language that creates policy settings in pre–Windows Vista versions. I'll talk more about ADM files and how to best use them in Chapter 6. However, for reference, if a computer is affected by this policy setting, the Group Policy Object Editor attempts to show the text within the ADM files from your local `%windir%\inf` directory (usually `c:\windows\inf`). If the ADM file is different inside the GPO than on your local `c:\windows\inf` directory, you could end up seeing different settings and Explain text than what's inside the GPO.



This policy is valid only when applied to Windows 2003 servers but not (strangely) Windows XP management stations.

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Indeed, if this policy is enabled, you might now see totally different policy settings than were originally placed in the GPO. However, you might want to enable this policy setting if you know that you will always be using one specific management station. Stay tuned for Chapter 6 to see how to use this function.

Turn Off Local Group Policy Objects Processing

If a Windows Vista or later computer is affected by this policy setting, then whatever is set within the local GPOs is ignored.

This can be useful if a machine is originally used in a workgroup (nondomain joined environment) and then it's joined to the domain. In that case, you might want to ensure that no user has any lingering policy settings that will specifically affect them. Hence, your desire would be to control everything from Active Directory and not anything from the local level.

Of course, this policy setting only works when being delivered from Active Directory (not when it's set locally).

This policy setting affects only Windows Vista and later machines (including Windows Server 2008 machines and later).

Specify Startup Policy Processing Wait Time

This policy setting helps with timeouts when processing Group Policy. The policy setting only exists for Windows Vista and later; however, the facility to control these timeouts exists in other operating systems (like Windows XP/SP2 with a Registry hack).

Check out KB article 840669 (found here: `http://tinyurl.com/88tbo`) if you want to implement this setting for Windows XP/SP2 and earlier machines.

Specify Workplace Connectivity Wait Time for Policy Processing

This value is used if you're using workplace connectivity (previously known as DirectAccess).

If so, your computer can be running in the default of Asynchronous processing mode, or be switched back to the Windows 2000 behavior of Synchronous processing mode (my suggestion.)

If running Asynchronously, then the computer will continue on whether or not it can see your company across the Internet. The downside here is that you might miss the signal for something that could only process in the foreground (like Group Policy Preferences drive maps).

If running Synchronously, the computer will wait (by default) 60 seconds to see your company across the Internet. After that, it "gives up" and lets the user log on.

If you want to force the waiting to be longer (in the case of Synchronous processing) or even in the case of Asynchronous processing, then set this value. And the computer will wait this many seconds before continuing.

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Configure DirectAccess Connections as a Fast Network Connection

If you are using DirectAccess (see the sidebar "Always Get Group Policy (Even on the Road) with DirectAccess and UAG (Maybe)") you might want to treat all DirectAccess connections as fast —even if they aren't.

This seems like a good idea to me, because that way, your users will get the exact same Group Policy experience in the office and out of the office (even if it takes a little bit longer).

This setting only affects Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012. If you want to affect a Windows RT machine, you need to specify this setting locally, since Windows RT machines cannot receive Active Directory–based Group Policy.

Allow Asynchronous User Group Policy Processing when Logging On through Remote Desktop Services

Remember: Group Policy will process synchronously for servers of all types and asynchronously for clients (Windows XP and later). By running Group Policy asynchronously, you ensure that logins may run a little bit faster, but at the sacrifice of not always having the latest Group Policy settings at login time.

If you set this policy, you're making your Windows 2008 (and later) Remote Desktop Services (Terminal Servers) work like client systems do by default.

I wouldn't set this setting, personally, because I'm a fan of running synchronously, not asynchronously (even if it means things are a teensy-weensy bit slower at login). But that's just my opinion.

Change Group Policy Processing to Run Asynchronously when a Slow Network Connection Is Detected

This setting tells slow machines to avoid processing any CSE that requires synchronous processing.

I don't recommend having this setting on. Here's why:

- If your user isn't yet logged in, and uses the VPN connection as seen in Figure 3.11, then you'll be specifically avoiding items that process synchronously like Group Policy Preferences drive maps.
- If you are already logged in, then the user makes his VPN connection, then—well, it won't matter. That's because if you're already logged in, you would have missed the opportunity to process items like Group Policy Preferences drive maps, because it only processes at login time.

In short, don't bother with this setting. It makes my head hurt just thinking about what will and won't process. Ow.

Turn Off Group Policy Client Service AOAC Optimization

In the earlier section "Windows 8 and Group Policy: Subtle Differences," I described how the Group Policy service on Windows 8 will turn itself off after 10 minutes of idle time.

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If you wanted to revert back to the Windows 7 style (which leaves the service always on), you would configure this setting to Enabled.

You might want to do this for Windows 8 desktops, since there is very little downside. And you might want to leave this behavior on (that is, leave this setting Not Configured) for Windows 8 laptops to squeeze the extra battery life out of them.

The Missing Group Policy Preferences' Policy Settings

As I stated, you could use a Windows 8 or Windows Server 2012 machine as your management machine and get the same Group Policy features. This is mostly true, except in one big case.

Seriously, this is weird, so stick with me. In Figure 3.14 you can see two screenshots. The left shows the Windows 8 management machine view of the Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy node. The right shows the same thing, except seen from a Windows Server 2012 management machine.

In fact, the list goes on for so long on the right that I've saved space and cut it off.

So, what are these "missing" definitions? These are the settings used to control, manage, and monitor the Group Policy Preferences settings you'll learn about in Chapter 5. You'll see specific Group Policy Preferences items like **Printers Policy Processing**, **Shortcuts Policy Processing**, **Start Menu Policy Processing**, and all sorts of other Group Policy Preferences–specific settings.

Look closely, and you'll also see another whole node *within* the Group Policy node called "Logging and tracing" that's only available in the definitions on the Windows Server 2012 server.

Okay, so what gives?

We'll use and understand these settings in Chapter 5 and learn more about where they come from in Chapter 6. But since you can't wait that long, here's the abbreviated version. In short, the "definitions" of what's possible in Group Policy-land are stored in ADMX files (again, more detail—a lot more detail—in Chapter 6). Turns out, though, that Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012 don't ship with the exact same definitions.

Kooky. The "missing" Group Policy settings are only available within Windows Server 2012 (or Windows Server 2008 R2's "set" of definitions).

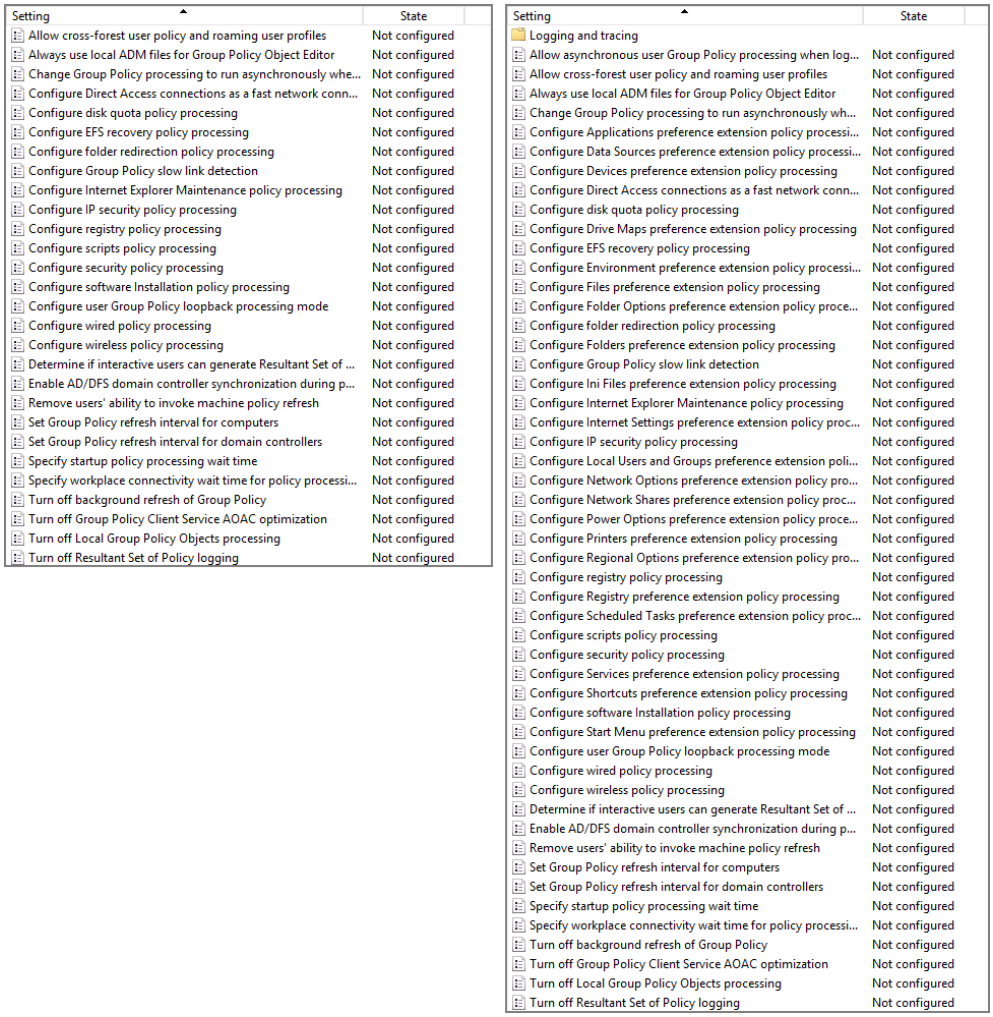
In Chapter 6 we'll revisit this topic. I'll show you how to make sure you always have the "latest set" of policy settings, so they're no mystery—you'll always have the latest set.

However, for now, if you wanted to place the missing settings on your Windows 8 management machine, the downloadable files are here: `http://tinyurl.com/mb6x5v` (though these files are originally for Vista, they will work on a Windows 8 management machine).

This blog entry spells it all out (in the section "Logging and tracing missing from RSAT"): `http://tinyurl.com/kowj66`.

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FIGURE 3.14 For Windows 8 (left) you'll see fewer policy settings in the Group Policy node as compared to Windows Server 2012 (right).



Setting	State
Allow cross-forest user policy and roaming user profiles	Not configured
Always use local ADM files for Group Policy Object Editor	Not configured
Change Group Policy processing to run asynchronously whe...	Not configured
Configure Direct Access connections as a fast network conn...	Not configured
Configure disk quota policy processing	Not configured
Configure EFS recovery policy processing	Not configured
Configure folder redirection policy processing	Not configured
Configure Group Policy slow link detection	Not configured
Configure Internet Explorer Maintenance policy processing	Not configured
Configure IP security policy processing	Not configured
Configure registry policy processing	Not configured
Configure scripts policy processing	Not configured
Configure security policy processing	Not configured
Configure software Installation policy processing	Not configured
Configure user Group Policy loopback processing mode	Not configured
Configure wired policy processing	Not configured
Configure wireless policy processing	Not configured
Determine if interactive users can generate Resultant Set of ...	Not configured
Enable AD/DFS domain controller synchronization during p...	Not configured
Remove users' ability to invoke machine policy refresh	Not configured
Set Group Policy refresh interval for computers	Not configured
Set Group Policy refresh interval for domain controllers	Not configured
Specify startup policy processing wait time	Not configured
Specify workplace connectivity wait time for policy processi...	Not configured
Turn off background refresh of Group Policy	Not configured
Turn off Group Policy Client Service AOAC optimization	Not configured
Turn off Local Group Policy Objects processing	Not configured
Turn off Resultant Set of Policy logging	Not configured

Setting	State
Logging and tracing	
Allow asynchronous user Group Policy processing when log...	Not configured
Allow cross-forest user policy and roaming user profiles	Not configured
Always use local ADM files for Group Policy Object Editor	Not configured
Change Group Policy processing to run asynchronously wh...	Not configured
Configure Applications preference extension policy processi...	Not configured
Configure Data Sources preference extension policy processi...	Not configured
Configure Devices preference extension policy processing	Not configured
Configure Direct Access connections as a fast network conn...	Not configured
Configure disk quota policy processing	Not configured
Configure Drive Maps preference extension policy processing	Not configured
Configure EFS recovery policy processing	Not configured
Configure Environment preference extension policy processi...	Not configured
Configure Files preference extension policy processing	Not configured
Configure Folder Options preference extension policy proce...	Not configured
Configure folder redirection policy processing	Not configured
Configure Folders preference extension policy processing	Not configured
Configure Group Policy slow link detection	Not configured
Configure Ini Files preference extension policy processing	Not configured
Configure Internet Explorer Maintenance policy processing	Not configured
Configure Internet Settings preference extension policy proc...	Not configured
Configure IP security policy processing	Not configured
Configure Local Users and Groups preference extension poli...	Not configured
Configure Network Options preference extension policy pro...	Not configured
Configure Network Shares preference extension policy proc...	Not configured
Configure Power Options preference extension policy proce...	Not configured
Configure Printers preference extension policy processing	Not configured
Configure Regional Options preference extension policy pro...	Not configured
Configure registry policy processing	Not configured
Configure Registry preference extension policy processing	Not configured
Configure Scheduled Tasks preference extension policy proc...	Not configured
Configure scripts policy processing	Not configured
Configure security policy processing	Not configured
Configure Services preference extension policy processing	Not configured
Configure Shortcuts preference extension policy processing	Not configured
Configure software Installation policy processing	Not configured
Configure Start Menu preference extension policy processing	Not configured
Configure user Group Policy loopback processing mode	Not configured
Configure wired policy processing	Not configured
Configure wireless policy processing	Not configured
Determine if interactive users can generate Resultant Set of ...	Not configured
Enable AD/DFS domain controller synchronization during p...	Not configured
Remove users' ability to invoke machine policy refresh	Not configured
Set Group Policy refresh interval for computers	Not configured
Set Group Policy refresh interval for domain controllers	Not configured
Specify startup policy processing wait time	Not configured
Specify workplace connectivity wait time for policy processi...	Not configured
Turn off background refresh of Group Policy	Not configured
Turn off Group Policy Client Service AOAC optimization	Not configured
Turn off Local Group Policy Objects processing	Not configured
Turn off Resultant Set of Policy logging	Not configured

Final Thoughts

Group Policy doesn't just pick and choose when it wants to apply. Rather, a specific set of rules is followed when it comes time to process. Understanding these rules is paramount in helping you prevent potential Group Policy problems.

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Here are a few takeaway tips to keep in mind:

Remember background refresh policy processing (member computers). For all machine types, regular member computers refresh some time after the user is logged on (usually 90 minutes or so).

Remember when GPOs apply and don't apply. By default, workstations (like Windows 8) will process GPOs *only* in the background (asynchronously). Some features, such as Software Distribution, Folder Redirection, Group Policy Preferences Drive Maps, and other functions, can take two reboots or logons to take effect. Advanced Folder Redirection can take three logons to see an effect. This is because these special functions can be processed only in the foreground. You can turn off this feature and revert back to Synchronous processing as described earlier in this chapter.

Remember background refresh policy processing (Domain Controllers). All Domain Controllers receive a background refresh every five minutes (after replication has occurred).

Security policy processing occurs every 16 hours. For all operating systems, just the security settings within all GPOs are reprocessed and applied every 16 hours, regardless of whether security settings have changed. This ensures that all security functions in all GPOs are reprocessed if someone has manually gone around the security on the system.

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4

Advanced Group Policy Processing

In the previous chapter, we talked about basic Group Policy processing principles along with some special cases, including what happens over a slow link and how to manage the Group Policy engine itself—using Group Policy.
In this chapter, we'll explore some advanced scenarios. Here's the quick breakdown of what they are and why I think you'll be interested:

- If you've ever wanted to decide *when* and *where* a particular Group Policy should be applied, you're going to love WMI filters.
- If you've thought to yourself, "How do I get User-side settings to affect my computers?" you're going to love Loopback policy processing.
- And, if you've got multiple Active Directories tied together with cross-forest trusts, you'll want to understand how and when Group Policy applies.

So, let's get started with our advanced Group Policy processing.

WMI Filters: Fine-Tuning When and Where Group Policy Applies

In Chapter 2, "Managing Group Policy with the GPMC," I alluded to a power called WMI filters. I like to think of WMI filters as adding laser-sighting to the gun of Group Policy. With WMI filters, you can dive into and inspect the soul of your client machines, and if certain criteria are met, you can then apply the GPO to them.

While WMI filters can be used with any GPO, I find that people usually use them for targeting software via Group Policy Software Installation. I explore Group Policy Software Installation in Chapter 11, "The Managed Desktop, Part 2: Software Deployment via Group Policy."

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Before we jump headlong into ferreting out the power of WMI filters, let's make sure we have the machinery necessary to wield this power:

- A domain with an updated schema (at least the Windows Server 2003 level)
- Your target clients are Windows XP or later

WMI is a huge animal, and you can choose to filter on thousands of items. Hot items to filter on typically include the following:

- The amount of memory
- The available hard-drive space
- CPU speed
- A hotfix
- OS version or service pack level

But you don't have to stop there. You can get creative and filter GPOs on obscure items (if they exist and are supported by the hardware) such as the following:

- BIOS revision
- Manufacturer of the CD drive
- Whether a UPS is connected
- The rotational speed of the fan

The potential esoteric criteria you can query for, and then filter, goes on and on.

A silly example might be "Prevent Access to the Control when the machine has at least 2GB of memory."

Okay, perhaps that's a little too silly. You likely wouldn't care about showing or hiding desktop settings depending on the amount of RAM a computer has. But you can take the ideas here and use them in real examples. You can do things like this:

- "Only deploy DogFoodMaker Professional when I have these hotfixes installed."
- "On Tuesdays at logon time, start up Excel."
- "Only install an operating system service pack when I have at least 3GB of RAM and 10GB of free hard-drive space."

The idea is that either Group Policy will apply the GPO if the WMI filter evaluates to True or it will not apply the GPO if the WMI filter evaluates to False. Likewise, if "today" the GPO evaluates to True, but "tomorrow" it evaluates to False, the GPO will "fall out of scope" and then un-apply.

To give this a try, we'll first need some tools to help us figure out which pieces of WMI to query. We'll then take what we've learned and use the GPMC to create a WMI filter to specifically target the systems we want.

Unfortunately, I don't have room to dive into how or why WMI works on a molecular level. If you're unfamiliar with WMI, take a peek at,

`http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa394582%28VS.85%29.aspx`

shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/yjpojph`.

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So, let's start off by creating a WMI filter and associating it with a GPO. Let's make an example that says, "Turn off the ability to change Windows sounds when the RAM on the machine is over 500MB." Yes, yes, it's a positively silly example. The point is that you'll be able to create your first WMI filter and associate it with a GPO, and see that it works (provided your machines have over 500MB of RAM).

Tools (and References) of the WMI Trade

To master WMI, you have to do a lot of work. You'll have to read up on and master four crucial pieces of WMI documentation, three of which are found at the following websites:

`http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms974579.aspx`

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/yt4jlu`)

`http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms974592.aspx`

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/2bjfkb`)

`http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms974547.aspx`

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/2f464f`)

Or work through the zillions of hits when you Google, I mean Bing, for "WMI and PowerShell."

What? You don't have time for that? No problem! You can do the next best thing and "wing it." We'll use two tools to create WMI queries, and then we'll manually bend them into WMI filters.

- WMI CIM Studio is available on Microsoft's website. At last check, it was at `http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=24045`.
- And there's also the Scriptomatic version 2 tool (available at
- http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=12028)

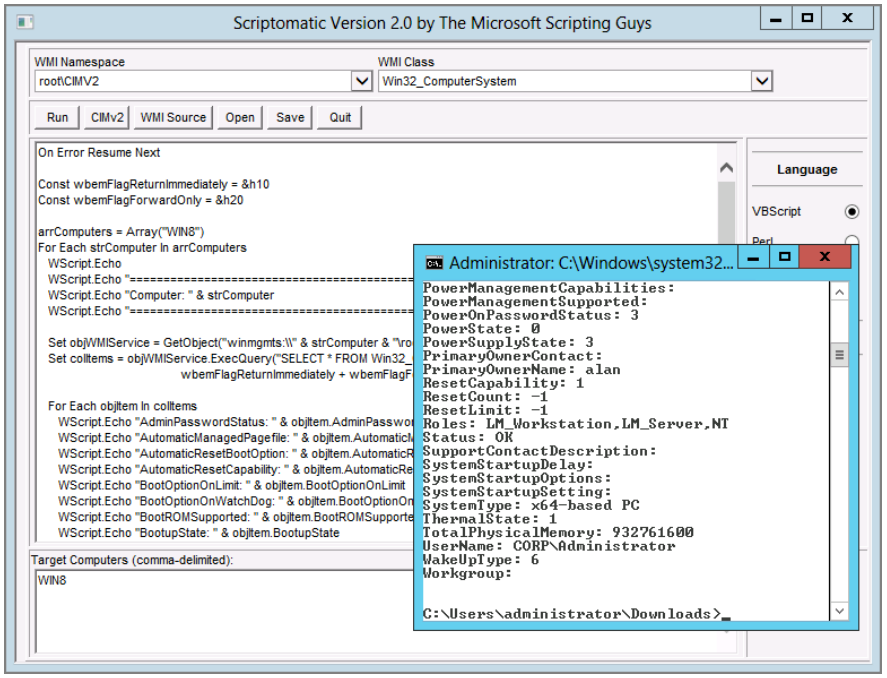
  which we'll be using for these examples.

The Scriptomatic tool was made by my pals, the "Microsoft Scripting Guys." The tool "enumerates" all the available WMI classes and then makes them available for an easy-breezy query. Note that you'll have to run the tool as an Administrator, or you'll get errors.

In Figure 4.1, the WMI class `Win32_ComputerSystem` is selected. Then, scriptomagically, all the WMI attributes in that class are exposed in a ready-to-run VBScript application. You can see them in Figure 4.1, including `PartOfDomain`, `Status`, `WakeUpType`, and the one we're after, `TotalPhysicalMemory`, which expresses the amount of RAM in this machine. Just click the Run button and you can see the output with the values on *this* machine.

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FIGURE 4.1 The Scriptomatic version 2 tool from the "Microsoft Scripting Guys"



When you click Run, the script runs in a little prompt window. You can see that the `TotalPhysicalMemory` of this box is 932761699, which is about 1GB. The point here, however, is that the unit measurement and expected output of this field is expressed in number of bytes. We'll leverage this information when we bend this WMI query into a WMI filter.

WMI Filter Syntax

You can start nearly all the WMI filters you'll create using Scriptomatic. All that's left is to wrap a little logic around the output. All the WMI filters we'll create have the following syntax:

```
SELECT * from Win32_{something}
WHERE {variable} [=,>,<,is, etc] {desired result}
```

Now, all we have to do is plug in the stuff we already know, and we're off and running. In this example, we're using `Win32_ComputerSystem`. We know the variable we want is *`TotalPhysicalMemory`*, and we know that we want it to be greater than 500MB, which we can represent as > 500000000. Yes, I know 500000000 isn't exactly 500MB of memory (it's actually less), but it's close enough. Anyway, when you put it all together, you get:

```
SELECT * from Win32_ComputerSystem WHERE TotalPhysicalMemory > 500000000
```

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Easy as pie. However, not all WMI filters are this easy. Some WMI variable entries have text, and you must use quotes to specifically match what's inside the string to what's inside the WMI variable.

Creating and Using a WMI Filter

Once your WMI filter is in the correct syntax, you're ready to inject it into an existing GPO. Again, this can be any GPO you want.

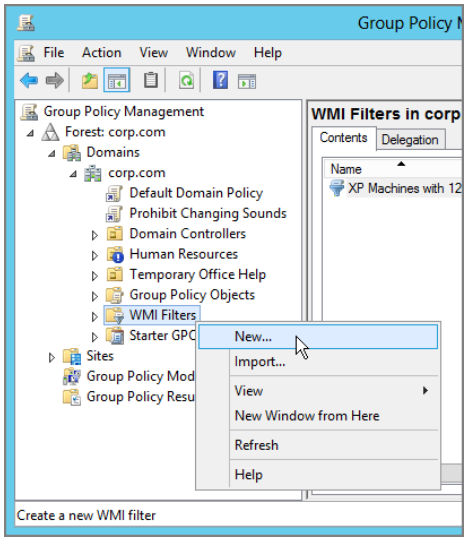
Creating and using a WMI filter is a two-step process: creating and then using. (I guess that makes sense.)

WMI Filter Creation

Before you can filter a specific GPO, you need to define the filter in Active Directory. Follow these steps:

1. Fire up the GPMC, then drill down to the Forest ➢ Domains ➢ WMI Filters node.
2. Right-click the WMI Filters node and select New, as seen in Figure 4.2.

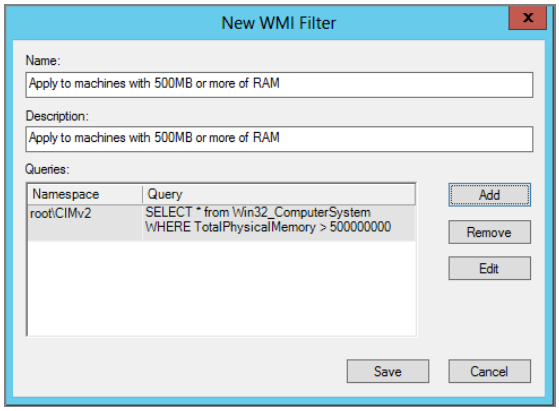
FIGURE 4.2 Right-click the WMI Filters node to create a WMI filter.



3. When you do, you'll be presented with the New WMI Filter dialog box, seen in Figure 4.3. You'll be able to type in a name and description of your new filter. Then, click the Add button, and in the Query field, just enter the full `SELECT` statement from before.

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FIGURE 4.3 This WMI query will evaluate to True when the machine has greater than 500MB of memory.



4. When you're done, click Save. Your query is now saved into Active Directory and can be leveraged for any GPO you want. We'll explore how to do that next.

WMI Filter Usage

Using the GPMC, it's easy to find the GPO you want and then leverage the WMI filter you just made. Follow these steps:

1. Locate the "Prohibit Changing Sounds" GPO you created (which should be linked to the domain level).
2. Click the Scope tab of the GPO.
3. In the WMI Filtering section, select the WMI filter you just created, as shown in Figure 4.4.
4. At the prompt, confirm your selection.

Now this GPO will only apply to machines with 500MB of RAM or more.

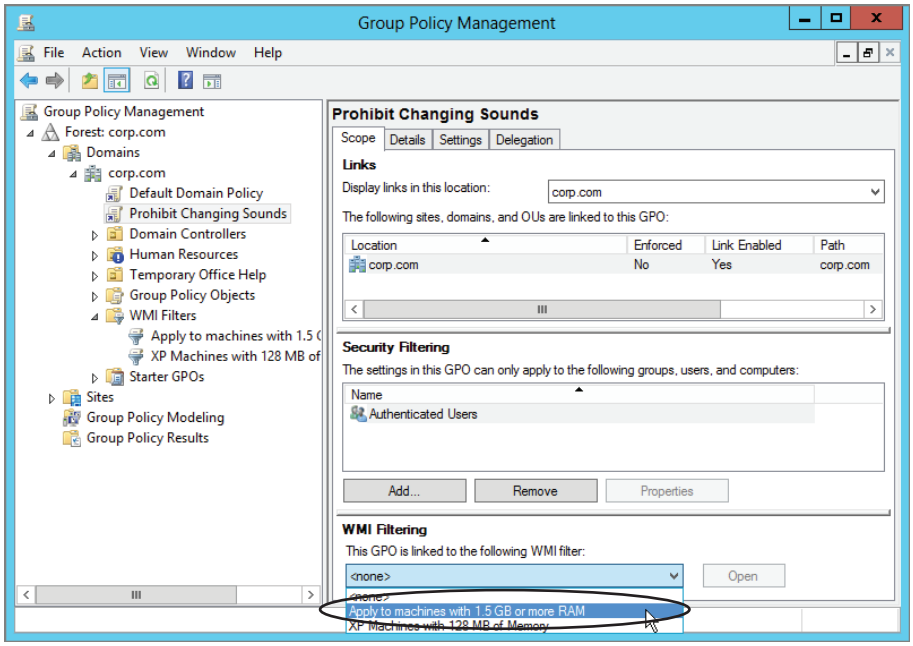
WMI Performance Impact

WMI filters can be a bit tough to create, but they're worth it. You can filter target machines that meet specific criteria for GPOs that leverage GPSI or any other Group Policy function.

Keep in mind that WMI filters take some percentage of performance away each and every time Group Policy processing is evaluated. That is, at every logon, at startup, and every 90 minutes thereafter, you'll take a little performance hit because WMI filters are reevaluated. So, be careful and don't link a GPO to the domain level or every single machine will work hard to evaluate that WMI query.

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FIGURE 4.4 Choose the GPO (or GPO link) and select a WMI filter.



So, my example where I used the WMI filter on a GPO for the whole domain *isn't such a hot idea*. I did it only for the sake of the example, and you should try to avoid that kind of use in the real world.

The upshot: Be careful where you link GPOs with WMI queries. You could seriously affect GPO processing performance. You'll definitely want to test your WMI filters first in the lab for performance metrics before you roll them out company wide.

Note that Windows 7 and Windows 8 improve on WMI performance over XP by some percentage. I've read statistics that it's 20–50% faster, but your experiences may vary.



Return to Chapter 2 to review how to back up and restore WMI filters as well as how to delegate their creation and use.

Group Policy Loopback Processing

As you know, the normal course of Group Policy scope is local computer, site, domain, and then each nested OU. But sometimes it's necessary to deviate from the normal routine. For instance, you might want all users, whoever they are, to be able to walk up and log onto a

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specific machine and get the same User node settings. This can be handy in public computing environments such as libraries, nursing stations, and kiosks as well as manufacturing and production assembly environments. This is also critically necessary for Remote Desktops/Terminal Server environments, as discussed in the section "Group Policy Loopback—Replace Mode," later in this chapter.

Wouldn't it be keen if you could round up all the special computers on which users need the same settings for an OU and force them to use these settings? Whoever logs onto those computers would get the same Internet Explorer settings (such as a special proxy) and logon scripts or certain Control Panel restrictions—just for those workstations.

Reviewing Normal Group Policy Processing

Recall that sometimes computers and users can each be relegated into different OUs. Indeed, any user from any other portion of the domain, say the Domain Administrator, could log onto WIN8 located under the **Human Resources Computers** OU.

When a user account contained in one OU logs onto a computer contained in another OU, the normal behavior is to process the computer GPOs based on the site, domain, and OU hierarchy and then process the user GPOs based on the site, domain, and OU hierarchy. This is true just by the rules of time: computers start up, their GPOs are processed, users log on, and their GPOs are processed.



Even when the default of Fast Boot in Windows XP (and later) is turned off, that's generally the way things happen.

So, if the Domain Administrator were to sit down at the WIN8 machine in the **Human Resources Computers** OU, the normal course of events would apply the policy settings in the Computers node from the Default-First-Site, then the Corp.com domain, and then finally the **Human Resources Computers** OU. Next, the policy settings in GPOs linked to the user account would apply; first from the Default-First-Site and then only from the Corp.com domain (as the administrator account is not sitting under any OU in our examples).

With Group Policy Loopback processing, the rules change. There are two Group Policy Loopback modes: Merge and Replace. In both, the computer is tricked into forgetting that it's really a computer. It temporarily puts on a hat that says, "I'm a user," and processes the site, domain, and organizational unit GPOs as if it were a user. Kooky, huh? Let's take a look at the Merge and Replace modes.



For our examples, we'll pretend to have another machine called WIN8B. This is a new machine, just for this set of examples. It is not listed in Chapter 1 in the section "Getting Ready to Use This Book."

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Group Policy Loopback—Merge Mode

When computers are subject to Group Policy Loopback—Merge mode, GPOs process in the normal way at startup (and at background refresh time): Computer node for site, for domain, and then for each nested OU. The user then logs on, and policy settings meant for that user are applied in the normal way: all GPOs are processed from the site, the domain, and then each nested OU.

But when computers are affected by Group Policy Loopback—Merge mode, the system determines where the computer account is and applies another round of User node settings—those contained in all GPOs that lead to that computer (yes, User node settings). This means that the logged-on user gets whacked with two different sets of User node policy settings. Here's the timeline:

- The computer starts up and gets the appropriate Computer node policy settings.
- The user logs on and gets the appropriate User node policy settings.
- The computer then puts on a hat that says, "I'm a user." Then all *User* node policy settings apply to the *computer*. Again, this happens because the computer is wearing the "I'm a user" hat.

The net result is that the user settings from the user's account and the user settings from the computer (which temporarily thinks it's a user) are equal to each other; neither is more important than the other, except when they overlap. In that case, the computer settings win, as usual.

The Group Policy Loopback—Merge mode can be handy, when you need to modify a property in the user profile, but do it per computer.

Group Policy Loopback—Replace Mode

When computers are subject to Group Policy Loopback—Replace mode, Group Policy processes in the normal way at startup (and at background refresh time): Computer node for site, domain, and then each nested OU. The user then logs on, and GPOs meant for the user are totally ignored down the food chain for the logged-on user. Instead, the computer puts on an "I'm a user" hat, and the system determines where the computer account is but applies the User node settings contained in all GPOs that lead to that computer. Therefore, you change the balance of power so all users are forced to heed the User settings based on what is geared for the computer.

Group Policy Loopback—Replace mode has one other major use: Remote Desktop Services (which used to be known as Terminal Services.) If you have lots of servers and lots of users logging onto them, chances are you want everyone who logs onto your Terminal Services machines to have precisely the same settings, regardless of who they are.

The process of establishing these settings is straightforward:

1. Create an OU for your Terminal Services, I mean, Remote Desktop Services (RDS) computers and give it an appropriate name, such as **Remote Desktop Services** OU.

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2. Set Loopback Replace mode to apply to that OU.
3. Stuff your Remote Desktop Services server computer objects into the OU and reboot them.

Now any user policy settings within GPOs set on the **Remote Desktops Services** OU and everyone logging onto these Remote Desktop servers computers will get the exact same settings.

All Remote Desktop servers respond just fine to Loopback—Replace mode. Just be sure to stuff your RDS (i.e., Terminal Services) computer objects into your designated OU, too, and then manually configure the policy settings on those computers as desired.



As an administrator, you might want to log onto the Remote Desktop Services machines, but you don't want the same settings as everyone else. To configure this, simply use the techniques found in Chapter 2 and filter the GPO containing the policy that performs the lockout for, say, Domain Administrators.

By and large, Group Policy Loopback—Replace mode is more useful than Merge mode and works well in public computing environments such as labs, kiosks, classrooms, training machines, libraries, and so on.

Confused? Let's generate an example to "unconfuse" you.

So let's work through an example to solidify your understanding of Replace mode. In this example, we'll perform a variety of steps:

1. Create a new OU called **Public Kiosk**.
2. Move a Windows 8 machine into the **Public Kiosk** OU. Again, use the WIN8B computer (a new computer for these examples).
3. Create a new GPO for the **Public Kiosk** OU that performs two functions:
   - Disables the Control Panel so users cannot get to it.
   - Performs Group Policy Loopback—Replace mode processing so that *all* users are forced to embrace the setting. That is, no one logging onto the computers in the **Public Kiosk** OU will be unable to get into Control Panel—at all.

Loopback—Merge Mode with Remote Desktop Services

In the section "Group Policy Loopback—Replace Mode," I suggested using Loopback—Replace mode can be great for RDS, or Remote Desktop Services (previously known as Terminal Services). The issue with that is that you really kind of "separate" your desktops and laptop world from your RDS world. It doesn't have to be that way.

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With a little savvy, you could actually use Group Policy Loopback—Merge mode and specify only certain differences between your desktop and laptop world and your RDS world—specifically, things you want different in your RDS world.

Here's a prime example and way to wrap your head around this:

Here's the working example. Let's say, for example, you have a very handsome corporate background image applied to all your normal workstations. These graphics are typically very detailed and large graphic files.

This is super-duper on your desktops and laptops: you're likely storing the image locally, and it's no problem at all for those detailed images to be displayed. Piece of cake.

On RDS sessions, that's another story.

Via a slow WAN or 3G connection, that background would have to get drawn, over and over again, and that slows the user down every time they log on and during the use of the system. Sure, you could prevent showing the background image at all, but then they simply see a lousy black background that, well, simply looks terrible.

So, here's the big idea: have a separate image just for your RDS sessions that is similar to your normal corporate background image, but smaller in size and reduced in detail.

Then, when your users utilize RDS you want two things to happen: you also want the users' "everyday" policies to be there, and get all their normal stuff, but the twist is that you want to ensure they ditch the "complex" background for the "simpler" (but similar) background. Their look and feel between the two systems will be (almost) exactly the same and they get to maintain their other normal Group Policy settings!

So, if you're careful, you could use Loopback—Merge such that you don't need to maintain a completely separate set of user-side policy settings: one for your desktops and laptops, and one for your RDS world.

Instead you have all your user settings applied to your user objects (as normal) and you then need only apply the delta of special, optimized user-side settings to your Remote Desktop Services servers.

To do this, you'll need to follow these steps:

1. Create an OU, say, **Remote Desktop Services**, and move your Remote Desktop Services servers computer accounts into this OU.
2. Create a new GPO on that OU and name it, say, "All Remote Desktop Services Servers."
3. Drill down to the new GPO to Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy ➢ User Group Policy Loopback Processing mode, and specify that it be in Merge mode.

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4. Drill down into User Configuration ➢ Windows ➢ Desktop ➢ Desktop. Double-click on Desktop Wallpaper, enable the policy, and specify the path to the new desktop wallpaper for the Remote Desktop Services servers.

Now, whenever you log on as any user to Remote Desktop Services you get a different background image but retain all your other user settings.

Creating a New OU

To create a new OU called **Public Kiosk**, follow these steps:

1. Log onto the Domain Controller DC01 or Win8Management as Domain Administrator.
2. Choose Start ➢ All Programs ➢ Administrative Tools and select Active Directory Users and Computers.
3. Right-click the domain name, and choose New ➢ Organizational Unit. Enter **Public Kiosk** as the name in the New Object—New Organizational Unit dialog box.



You are creating this new OU on the same level as **Human Resources**. Do not create this new OU underneath **Human Resources**.

Moving a Client into the Public Kiosk OU

In this case, we'll move a different computer, say WIN8B, into the **Public Kiosk** OU. Follow these steps:

1. In Active Directory Users and Computers, right-click the domain and choose Find to open the "Find Users, Contacts and Groups" dialog box.
2. In the Find drop-down, select Computers. In the Name field, type **WIN8B** (or the name of some other computer) to find the computer account of the same name. Once you've found it, right-click the account and choose Move. Move the account to the **Public Kiosk** OU.

Repeat these steps for all other computers you want to move to the **Public Kiosk** OU.

Creating a Group Policy Object with Group Policy Loopback—Replace Mode

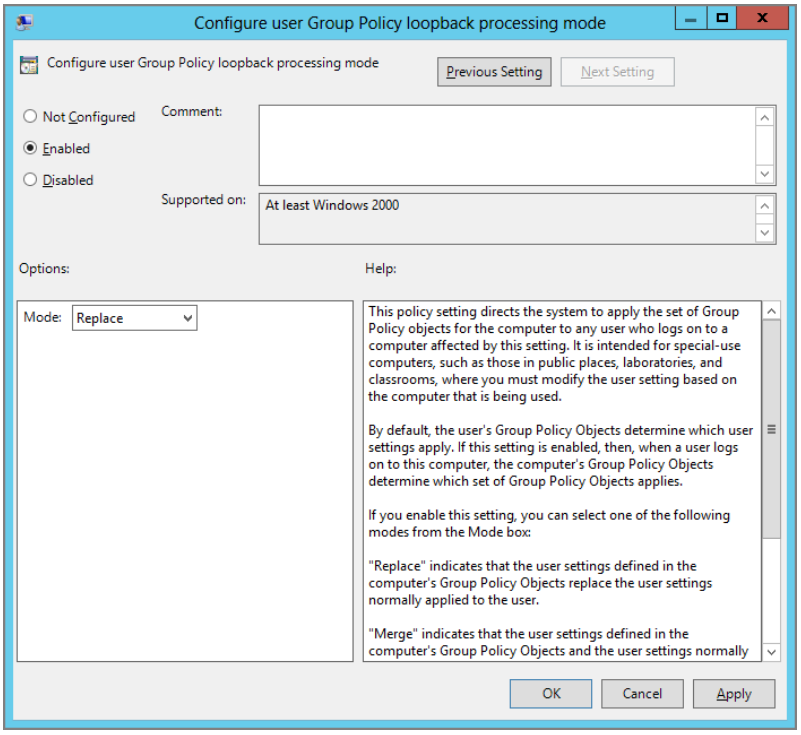
We want the Display Properties dialog box disabled for all users who log onto WIN8B. To do this, we need to set two policy settings within a single GPO: **Prohibit Access to the Control Panel** and **User Group Policy Loopback Processing Mode**. Follow these steps using the GPMC:

1. Right-click the **Public Kiosk** OU, and choose "Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here."
2. In the New GPO dialog box, name the GPO something descriptive, such as "No Control Panel—Loopback Replace."

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3. Highlight the GPO and click Edit to open the Group Policy Management Editor.
4. To hide the Settings tab, drill down to User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Control Panel ➢ and double-click the **Prohibit Access to the Control Panel** policy setting. Change the policy setting from Not Configured to Enabled, and click OK.
5. To enable Loopback processing, drill down to Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy and double-click the Configure **User Group Policy Loopback Processing Mode** policy setting. Change the setting from Not Configured to Enabled; select Replace from the drop-down box, as shown in Figure 4.5; and click OK.

FIGURE 4.5 Choose the Loopback Processing mode desired, in this case, Replace.



6. Close the Group Policy Management Editor.

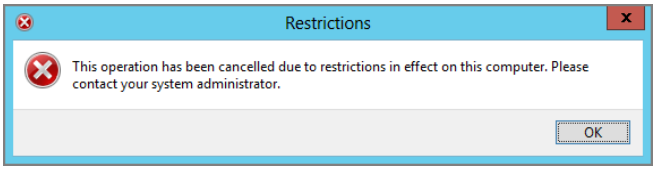
Verifying That Group Policy Loopback—Replace Mode Is Working

You'll want to log onto WIN8B, but you'll need to restart it because Loopback processing doesn't seem to ever take effect until a reboot occurs. Since we're using Loopback Policy processing in Replace mode, you can choose any user you have defined—a mere mortal or even the administrator of the domain.

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Switch to the desktop view, right-click on the desktop and select Personalize. Note that no one can access the Personalize settings (which is part of Control Panel), as shown in Figure 4.6.

FIGURE 4.6 With Group Policy Loopback—Replace Mode processing enabled, all users are affected by a computer's setting.



Group Policy Loopback—Replace Mode policy processing is powerful but is only useful for specialty machines. Additionally, you'll need to use it sparingly, because Loopback processing is a bit more CPU intensive for the client and servers and quite difficult to troubleshoot should things go wrong.

Additional Remove Desktop (Terminal Services) Tips

As a side note, there is a gaggle of policy settings that affect Remote Desktop Services servers:

- To manipulate computer settings for Remote Desktop Services, drill down to Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Remote Desktop Services.

To manipulate Terminal Services clients, drill down to User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Remote Desktop Services. Including information on how best to use these policy settings is beyond the scope of this book. To that end, here's a bunch of recommended reading:

- Windows Server 2008 Terminal Services Resource Kit: `http://tinyurl.com/773x7ws`
- Windows Server 2008 R2 Remote Desktop Services Resource Kit: `http://tinyurl.com/blqm8pt`

Here are three articles that all help with XenApp tuning using Group Policy:

`www.xenappblog.com/2010/xenapp-6-tuning-group-policy-for-windows-2008-r2/`

`www.xenappblog.com/2009/terminal-server-xenapp-tuning-tips-group-policy/`

`www.citrixtools.net/Resources/Articles/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/36/Terminal-Server-XenApp-Tuning-Tips.aspx`

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My pals Carl Webster and Alex Verboon often blog about Group Policy and Remote Desktops at `www.CarlWebster.com` and `www.verboon.info` respectively.

One final parting tip regarding Terminal Services, I mean Remote Desktops. Microsoft has a nice, older piece of documentation that has a lot of tips and tricks for Terminal Services administrators vis-à-vis Group Policy. The document is named "Step-by-Step Guide for Configuring Group Policy for Terminal Services," and can be found here: `http://tinyurl.com/7snwgjn`.

Group Policy with Cross-Forest Trusts

Windows 2003 domains brought a new trust type to the table: a forest trust (also known as a cross-forest trust). The idea is that if you have multiple, unrelated forests, you can join their root domains with one single trust; then, anytime new domains pop up in either forest, there is an automatically implied trust relationship.

Doing this requires a large commitment from all parties involved (though in most organizations, this requirement is satisfied). That is, all domains must be in at least Windows 2003 Functional mode, and all forests must be in Windows 2003 Functional mode. Only then is it possible to create cross-forest trusts via the Active Directory Domains and Trusts utility. For an example of an organization that might use this, see Figure 4.7.

In this example, all domains trust all other domains via the cross-forest trust. Indeed, a user with an account housed in bigu.edu, say, Sol Rosenberg, could sit down at a computer in either Corp.com or Widgets.corp.com and log onto his user account, which is maintained in bigu.edu.



When Sol (srosenberg) from bigu.edu logs onto any computer in domains below Corp.com (that is, Widgets.corp.com), the logon screen will not present BIGU as an option. To log on, Sol will need to type **srosenberg@bigu.edu** as his logon ID along with his password. This is one of the limitations of cross-forest trusts.

What Happens When Logging onto Different Clients across a Cross-Forest Trust?

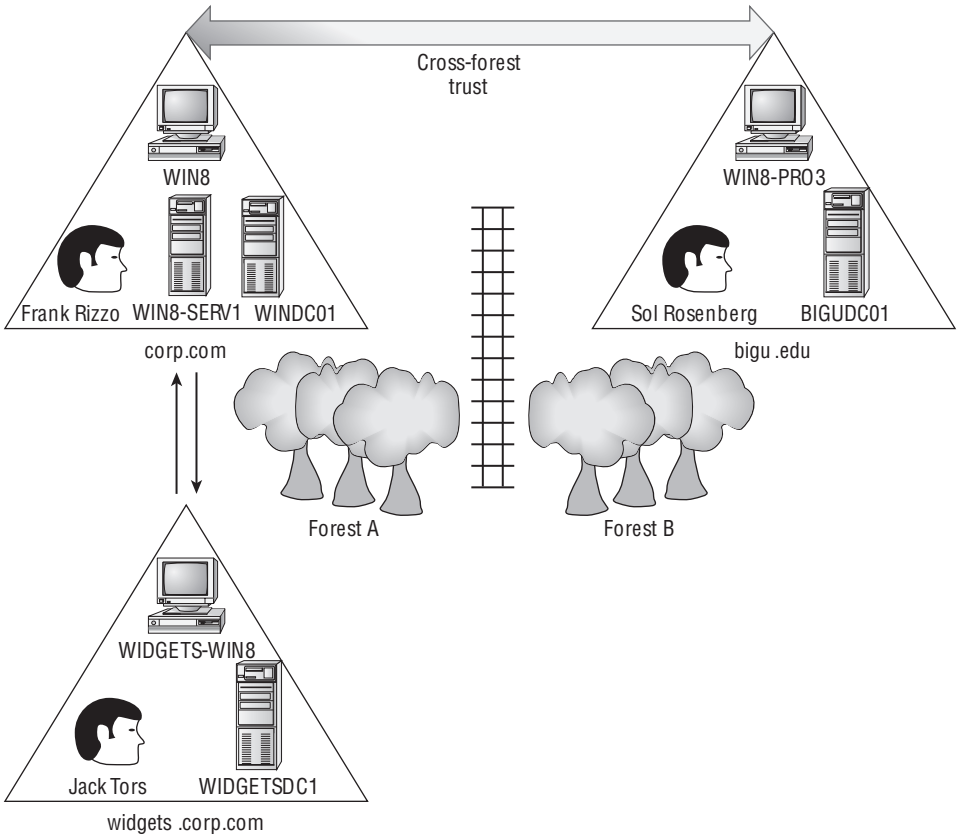
So what happens when Sol from bigu.edu has access to various computer types in the Corp.com forest?

Here's where things get weird, so try to stay with me. Imagine that Sol Rosenberg in bigu.edu is also the SQL database administrator for a server named WIN8-SERV1 over

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in Corp.com in the **Human Resources SQL-Servers** OU. From time to time, Sol gets in his car and travels from the BigU campus over to the WIN8-SERV1 computer sitting at the Corp.com headquarters. He sits down, logs on locally to the console (where he's been granted access), and he *doesn't* get the GPOs meant for him (and therefore doesn't get his own policy settings).

FIGURE 4.7 Here's one example of how a cross-forest trust can be used.



Instead, the server processes GPOs as if it were using Group Policy Loopback Processing—Replace mode. What does this mean?

- The GPOs that would normally apply to Sol's user account in bigu.edu are ignored by the Windows 2003 server.
- The computer puts on an "I'm a user" hat and says, "Give me the GPOs that would apply to me if I were a user."

So, in our example, we can see that when Sol from bigu.edu logs onto WS03-Serv1 (or an XP machine, or a Windows 8 machine, etc.), his policy settings are ignored. The computer

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then looks at the GPOs that would apply to users in the **Human Resources SQL-Servers** OU (where the WIN8-SERV1 account resides).

Since no GPOs linked to the **Human Resources SQL-Servers** OU contain policy settings geared for users, Sol gets no policy settings applied.

After logging on, you can check out the Application Event Log and see Event ID 1109, which states that Sol is "from a different forest logged onto this machine. Cross forest Group Policy processing is disabled and Loopback processing has been enforced in this forest for this user account."

At this point, you're likely scratching your head in disbelief. Why wouldn't Sol just get the "normal GPOs" that *should* affect him?

The answer is simple: if Sol were assigned software (Chapter 11), logon scripts, Group Policy Preferences (Chapter 5), or other potentially dangerous settings, *our* machine's stability could be affected.

By going into Loopback mode, our systems are protected from stuff that we might not want to happen to it. Since we're not administrating Sol, we don't know what potential harm Sol's settings might do.

Strange? Yes, but it works, and this becomes strangely more logical the more you think about it.

If you put your head around it for a while, you can design your Active Directory to account for this "phenomenon." That is, if you set up User-side policy settings for users and link them to OUs that contain computers, users from "foreign" domains across the cross-forest trust will get the user policy settings *you* intend for them to—not what *their* administrator wanted.

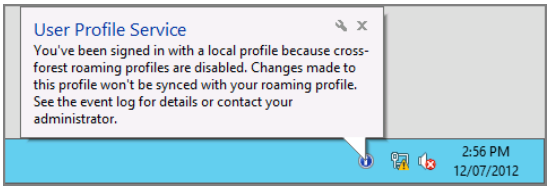
It's a mind-bender.

So, yes, this can be complicated, and thankfully, only a few administrators have to stay up nights thinking about it. But if you have cross-forest trusts—congrats—you're now one of us.

Turns out, something "extra" also occurs here that is out of the ordinary. That is, when users log onto your computers across a cross-forest trust, their user profiles are not allowed to be downloaded onto your machines either. That's right—user profiles from that foreign domain are apparently "potentially dangerous" too, like GPOs from that foreign domain.

So a user logging in from a foreign domain across a cross-forest trust might see something like what's in Figure 4.8.

FIGURE 4.8 When users log on across a cross-forest trust, their access to their own user profiles is restricted.



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Event ID 1109 will be generated on the client machine in the Application Event log stating that a user is "...from a different forest."

Disabling Loopback Processing When Using Cross-Forest Trusts

Let's recall the two things that happen across a cross-forest trust:

- Loopback Replace processing is turned on for users who use your computers across a cross-forest trust.
- Roaming user profiles are disabled for users who use your computers across a cross-forest trust.

Perhaps you want to restore the "normal" behavior. You can do that. Once you apply this setting, target users on these machines will get their "usual" set of policy settings (which, again, would come from their domain—not yours).

To do this, you need to locate the **Allow Cross-Forest User Policy and Roaming User Profiles** policy setting. Drill down through Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy. Note that the policy setting says "At least Windows Server 2003" but it will affect Windows XP/SP2 machines and later as well.

Just create a GPO and link it to the computers you want to "make normal" again. But, again, the point is that this decreases the security on the system, because you won't know what "the other administrator" has dictated for the user. And then the user could be running evil, nasty programs or scripts on your client machines.

Understanding Cross-Forest Trust Permissions

If you're going to set up cross-forest trusts, here's a little extra takeaway to get you started.

Windows cross-forest trusts have two modes: Forest-wide Authentication and Selective Authentication, as shown in Figure 4.9. To view the screen shown here, open Active Directory Domains and Trusts, locate the properties of the trust, and click the Authentication tab.

In a Windows 2003 (or later) Active Directory domain, Full Authentication mode enables all users to log onto "the other guys' computers" across the cross-forest trust.

We already know that Sol is the SQL database administrator over at Corp.com, and we saw what happened when he logged onto the Windows 2003 member server WS03-Serv1. Twice a week, however, Sol works at Widgets.corp.com on the WIDGETS-WIN8 machine for some CAD work. Then, the unthinkable happens.

An attack originating at bigu.edu upon Corp.com's computers gets the two Domain Administrators in a heated battle. The Corp.com Domain Administrator decides he wants to prevent attacks from bigu.edu, so he enables Selective Authentication. Now no one from bigu.edu can log onto any of the machines in Corp.com or Widgets.corp.com. Ergo, Sol will not be able to log onto either his WIN8-SERV1 member server in Corp.com or his WIDGETS-WIN8 machine in Widgets.corp.com. Sol needs the "Allowed to Authenticate"

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right on the computer objects he will use. In this example, you can see what is done for WIDGETS-WIN8 in Figure 4.10.

FIGURE 4.9 You can set Forest-wide Authentication or Selective Authentication.

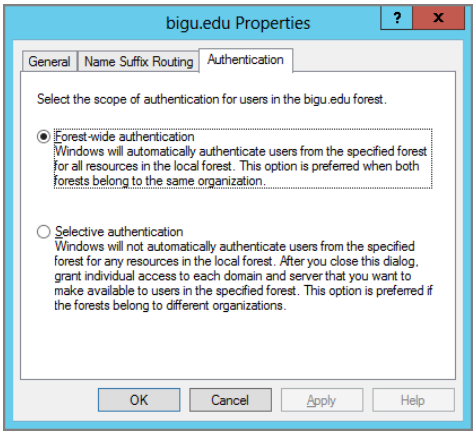
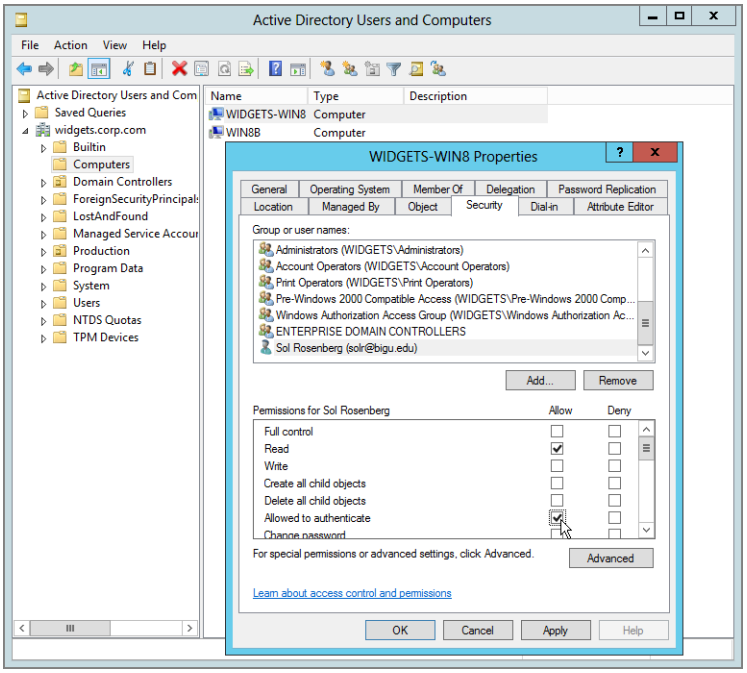


FIGURE 4.10 You need to specifically grant the "Allowed to Authenticate" right in order for Sol to use this machine.



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Additional computers in Corp.com and Widgets.corp.com need these explicit rights if anyone else from bigu.edu is going to use them.

Final Thoughts

In this chapter, you learned ways to utilize Group Policy in some interesting cases.

WMI filters are great; just be careful when you use them. They do take a little while to process on each machine, so be careful in the number of WMI filters you're asking your machines to process.

Loopback processing is great too; its job is to help you ensure that the same set of user settings affects a machine. It can be confusing to understand and use at first, so be sure to try it out in a test lab before running it in your production environment.

If you have cross-forest trusts, consider what happens over the trust. You can decide if you want to revert back to "standard" behavior (that is, you can retrain the system to allow Group Policy Objects to affect your user accounts) or stay with (Loopback) behavior. As with all the advice in this book, test, test, test before you deploy.

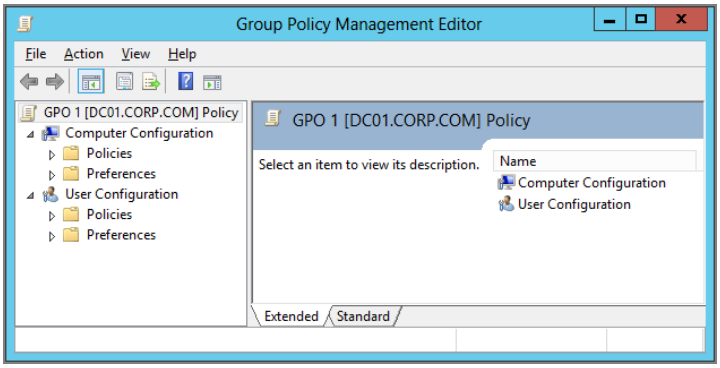
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5

Group Policy Preferences

Take a look at Figure 5.1. You'll see the Preferences node in the Group Policy editor.

FIGURE 5.1 Welcome to the Preferences node in the Group Policy editor.



You might be thinking to yourself, "Preferences? What's a preference? I thought this whole book was on Group Policy, so why is there a node called Preferences?"

And others might be thinking, "I've been using Group Policy for a long time and heard about the Preferences, but I never really dove into it. What do I download to start using them?"

The good news is: you likely have everything you need to get started with them.

Recall that a Client-Side Extension (CSE) is a way to "do more stuff" with Group Policy. Windows XP does more stuff than Windows 2000, Windows Vista does more stuff than Windows XP, Windows 7 does more stuff than Vista, and Windows 8 does more stuff than Windows 7. That's because each operating system has more CSEs, which you learned about in Chapter 3, "Group Policy Processing Behavior Essentials." If you'll remember, they're just DLLs that process the directives contained in GPOs.

The Group Policy Preference Extensions are simply that: extension DLLs—really, one DLL that does a *lot* of stuff. Because Group Policy Preferences is kind of long to say, I'll abbreviate the Group Policy Preferences (the concept) as GPPrefs, and a specific Group Policy Preference extension as a GPPref, or just an extension or node—for instance, the Registry preference extension or the Registry node.

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You might wonder where the word "Preferences" derived from, since they live in a world of "Group Policy." I'll explain that in detail, too, I promise, but in short, they act like, well, preferences. That is, they don't "clean up" after themselves, like normal Group Policy settings do, and they don't "lock out" or restrict the user interface (under most circumstances). So, in short, GPPrefs aren't policies—they're preferences. They're preferences that live in the "ecosystem" of Group Policy.

Said another way, Group Policy Preferences is a technology that uses the Group Policy mechanism to deliver preferences. (Pretty Zen, right?)

They're settings administrators can deliver but users can work around. Indeed, it should be noted that Group Policy has always been able to deliver preferences; we'll see how to do it using ADM and ADMX files in the very next chapter.

Again, we'll go into these details coming up, but it will take a lot of pages to answer both of these questions thoroughly. So I'll ask you to please hold your horses before running out and trying all these superpowers. You'll be really, really glad you waited and read this whole chapter to truly understand the powers you have rather than doing something you wish you hadn't done.

The technology is powerful and awesome; it extends Group Policy's reach and capabilities an astronomical amount. However, it must be fully understood and used with caution to get the most out of it, and so you don't shoot yourself in the foot as you're using it.

That's what this chapter is all about: the nuts, bolts, general use, and troubleshooting of the Group Policy Preferences. We won't be going over each and every new setting. That could be a whole book in and of itself. However, I will have more information about how to do some neat things using GPPrefs magic in Chapter 12, "Finishing Touches with Group Policy: Scripts, Internet Explorer, Hardware Control, Deploying Printers, and Shadow Copies."

So, for this chapter, I'm going use the following road map to help you get a grip on what the GPPrefs are all about. Think about this chapter in four parts:

Powers of the Group Policy Preferences You want to know what toys are in the toy box. I totally get it. Let's take a quick review of all the toys first, and then later, you can come back and use them (after you've learned how to do so safely).

Group Policy Preferences Architecture and Installation Instructions In this section, you'll learn which operating systems have the Group Policy Preferences built in, and which need a boost in getting them installed.

Group Policy Preferences Concepts In this meaty section, you'll learn more about policy versus preference, how the original Group Policy set and Group Policy Preferences can overlap but also work together. You'll also learn about the (sometimes confusing) red and green circles in the user interface. You'll learn about a concept called "CRUD modes" and learn about the Common tab.

Group Policy Preferences Tips, Tricks, and Troubleshooting I think you can figure out what we'll learn in this section.

With that in mind, let's get going.

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Note that the Group Policy Preferences are not available as Local Group Policy Objects. The Group Policy Preferences appear only when you use the GPMC and manage Active Directory GPOs.

G'bye Logon Scripts, Hello Group Policy Preferences

Here's one takeaway that you should start thinking about as you're reading this chapter: "Is there anything in my logon or startup process that I script today but could now start using Group Policy for?"

Indeed, almost everyone sets Environment variables and maps drive letters using scripts. So, start thinking of pulling those things out of the logon scripts and making them more Group Policy-ish using the Group Policy Preferences.

And, as you'll learn, since the GPPrefs can leverage variables, you'll have a lot more flexibility with GPOs and GPPrefs than you usually do with logon scripts.

Powers of the Group Policy Preferences

Before we dive into the power they hold, we need to first be super clear about how you can utilize them. First things first—once again—you don't need to have Windows Server 2012, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, or even Windows Server 2003.

Neither Group Policy (the system) nor Group Policy Preferences (the function) concerns itself with what domain controllers you have or the domain mode you are in. Because Group Policy is "client based" and uses CSE, all that matters is if your clients are updated to receive the GPPrefs' directives from within a GPO.

If you've never seen the Preferences node, that means you likely have been using the older GPMC. To make the most use of the Group Policy Preferences you should be using a Windows 8 machine with the GPMC installed. (Yes, you could go as far back as Windows Vista, but to ensure you have all the latest features, always use the latest, greatest GPMC, which as of this writing is Windows 8.)

If you've been accustomed to the older GPMC (without the Preferences node), it doesn't have to be scary. The original "stuff" is now just tucked within the Policies node. Indeed, other than that, not much has changed there.

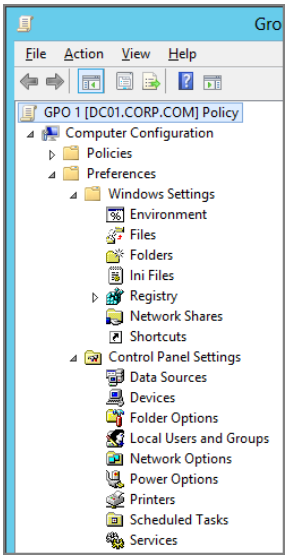
The new GPPrefs stuff is contained within its own new node called Preferences. Again, you won't see it until you use the updated GPMC.

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The new Preferences node has lots of new categories on both the User and the Computer side—and some even overlap! Indeed, not just overlap with itself (i.e., the same preference extension on both the Computer and User side), but also overlap with original Group Policy settings (which now live in the Policies nodes). Yikes! See the section "The Overlap of Group Policy vs. Group Policy Preferences and Associated Issues" a little later for more information on this particular issue.

In all, the Preferences node has 21 new categories of toys to play with. (Remember, I said I'd describe the powerful new abilities first, and we'll work on the understanding of that power second.)

You'll also see that these new Group Policy options are split between Windows Settings and Control Panel Settings.



Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences

Again, this node is split in two: Windows Settings and Control Panel Settings. Let's check out each extension (in brief).

Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Windows Settings

The Windows settings are settings you can make that, well, directly affect Windows. I know that's a little vague, but the other big category is Control Panel, which is also a little vague. In short, it doesn't matter why they're broken up this way; they just are.

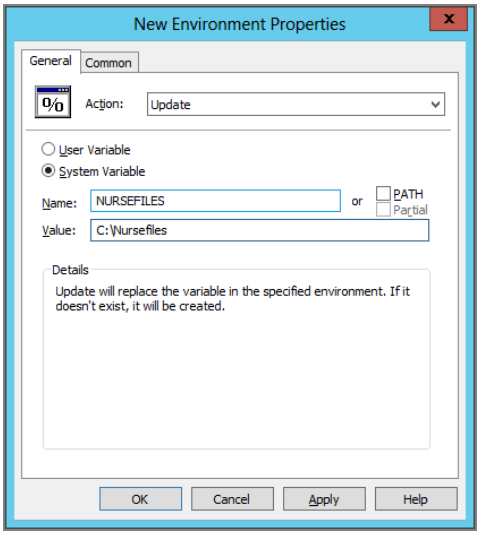
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Environment Extension

You can do two big things with the Environment preference extension:

- You can set user and system Environment variables.
- You can change or update the special Windows system Path variable.

You can best utilize this extension by using it to set specific Environment variables based on certain conditions. Then, in other GPPrefs, you can call these variables. For instance, you can define a variable like the one seen in the following image where we're defining `NURSEFILES` as `C:\Nursefiles`. Then, later, you can recycle this variable when you want to use other GPPrefs to copy or use files based on this variable.



Files Extension

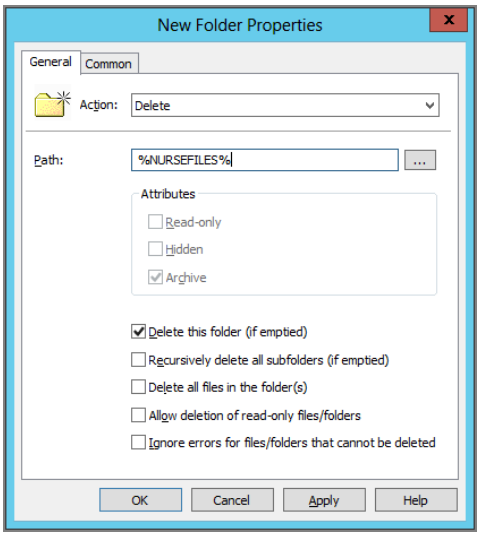
The Files preference extension lets you copy files from Point A to Point B. Point A can be a UNC path or the local machine, and so can Point B, though Point B usually is the local machine. The most common scenario is to copy a file (or three) from a share on a server to a user's `My Documents` folder, the desktop, or C:\ drive.

You can see a screen shot of the Files preference extension in the section "Environment Variables" a little later.

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Folders Extension

This extension lets you create new folders and delete existing folders or wipe out their contents. In this example, I'm deleting the contents of the `%NURSESFILES%` folder, but only if the folder is empty.



.INI Files Extension

This extension allows you to perform a search and replace within existing `.INI` files. I have an example in the section "Environment Variables" a little later.

Registry Extension

This is a very powerful extension that can also be a little hard to handle. We'll use this extension later in some examples, but the idea is simple: punch in a particular Registry setting to your client machines.

You can see in the example here that I'm dictating a particular Registry setting to good ol' Notepad.

What's neat about the Registry extension is that you can send Registry punches normally designed for Users to both `HKLM` and `HKCU`. And you can send Registry punches normally designed for Computers to the `HKLM`.

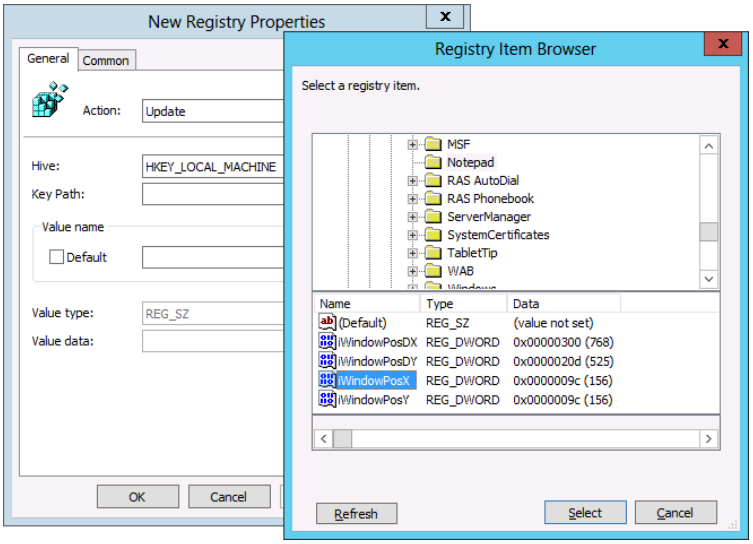


On the Computer side there's no way to get the `HKCU` except for the `.Default` profile. This is the account you see when no one is logged on, at the "Press CTL+ALT+DEL to Log On" prompt. I'm not sure why this is the only way you can get to the `.Default` profile and not normal users' settings by a computer using GPPrefs. Note, however, that PolicyPak Professional (which you'll learn about in the next chapter) can overcome this limitation and deliver user-based Registry settings to anyone based on computers.

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The Registry extension also allows you to set any type of Registry key, like REG_BINARY values, which has traditionally been impossible using ADM and ADMX files.

However, this extension needs to be handled with caution (as do others), especially when the "Remove this item when it is no longer applied" setting is chosen (which we'll discuss when we explore the Common tab a little later).



There are there several ways to utilize the Registry extension:

Registry Item This lets you specifically set an individual Registry setting. Again, all the major Registry types are supported (REG_SZ, REG_DWORD, REG_BINARY, REG_MULTI_SZ, and REG_EXPAND_SZ), and you can dictate to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE, HKEY_CURRENT_USER, HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT, HKEY_USERS, or HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG.

Collection Item This is a fancy way of saying "a folder of stuff I want to lump together as a group." In short, by using this item, you can guarantee that groups of Registry settings will affect the machine at the same time. You'll use item-level targeting (ILT), which we'll discuss later, to ensure that your criteria are met *before* making the group of changes. For instance, you can check that the machine is manufactured by Dell before delivering all the Registry items in this group.

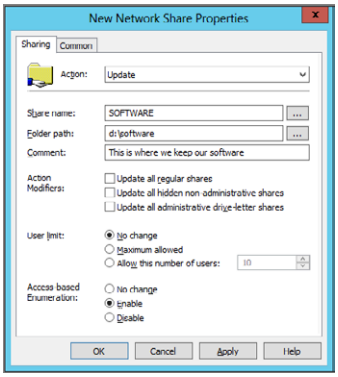
Registry Wizard This is a great way to take a sample machine's Registry, find a particular setting you want to manage, and then manipulate and ultimately deliver the setting. You can select individual Registry settings or a whole Registry branch, change values if you want, and then deliver all the changed values.

Network Shares Extension

This extension allows you to create new shares on workstations, or more commonly, servers. Or you can delete those shares.

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You can also turn on Access-based Enumeration (ABE), available on Windows Server 2003 and Windows Server 2008, which will prevent someone who doesn't have proper rights from even seeing the shared directory.



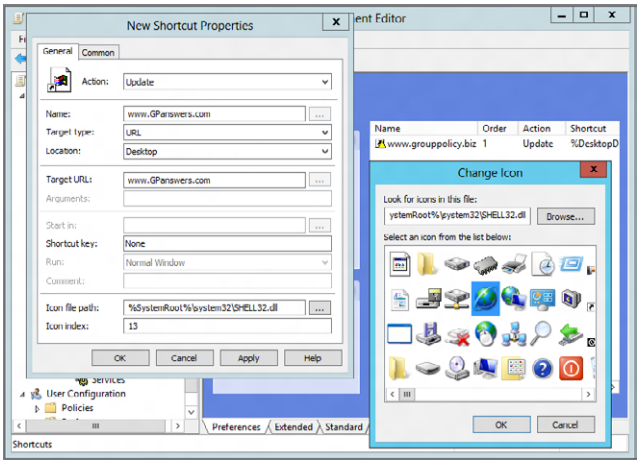


Learn more about ABE at `http://tinyurl.com/mmfhcf` and `http://tinyurl.com/mgv5ch`.

Note that this extension won't create the directory for the share; the directory must already exist. But you can easily create the folders you need using the Folders extension, which we just explored.

Shortcuts Extension

This extension allows you to plunk both program and URL shortcuts on Desktops, in the `Startup` folder, in the `Programs` folders, and in a lot of other locations. In this example, I'm plunking a link to `www.GPanswers.com` on the user's Desktop and selecting the little World icon.



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Note that you can also create shortcuts to shell objects. For instance, you can put a link to the Recycle Bin in the folders that users utilize most and even in the "Send to" flyout menu.

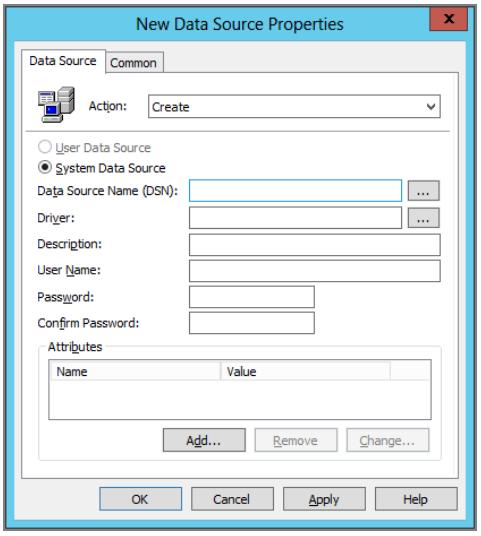
Note that the icon you select is "embedded" inside a DLL of your choosing. Indeed, you're really saying, "I want icon #6 inside `Whatever.DLL`." So, two things need to be true to get the same icon: that DLL needs to be on the target machine, and the icon needs to be in the same index within the DLL. I've seen people select one icon in the Group Policy editor, only to have another icon appear on the target machine. That's because either the DLL was not present on the target machine or the icon wasn't in the same place (the index) of the DLL.

Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings

Again, it's kind of unnecessary to have a division here and call out the specific "Control Panel" settings. But here are the ones listed within the Control Panel node.

Data Sources Extension

The Data Sources extension lets you set Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) data sources via Group Policy. Typically, this can be a 12-step process that you would normally have to run around and perform on every machine. Now it can be done via Group Policy in a snap.



Devices Extension

This extension can disable a specific device or device class. There are similar original Group Policy settings that seemingly conflict with these.

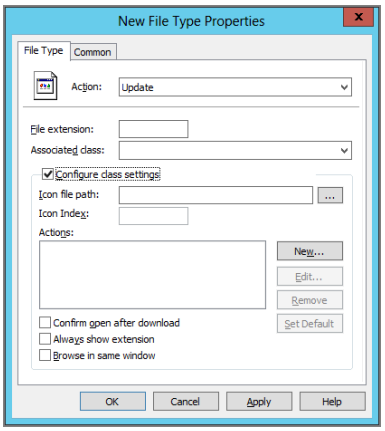
Check out the section "Group Policy Device Installation Restrictions vs. GPPrefs Devices Preference Extension" for more information about which one does what and which ones are best to use.

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Folder Options Extension

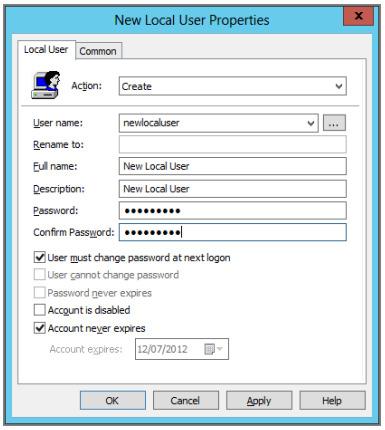
This extension exists in both the User and Computer sides. However, on the Computer side, it has only one possible function (whereas in the User side it has three functions). That is, you can associate a file extension with a particular class.

This part of this extension corresponds to Explorer's Tools ➢ Options ➢ File Types ➢ Advanced dialog box. Personally, in all my years working with Windows, I've never needed to modify anything in there, but clearly someone needed to or they wouldn't have put it in here.



Local Users and Groups Extension

In Chapter 8, "Profiles: Local, Roaming, and Mandatory," we will explore a Group Policy concept called "Restricted Groups." I don't want to blow my whole story here, but that original tool is a toy compared with the Group Policy Preferences' Local Users and Groups. Here, you can jam users into groups, remove specific users from specific groups, change users' passwords, lock out accounts, and set password expirations.



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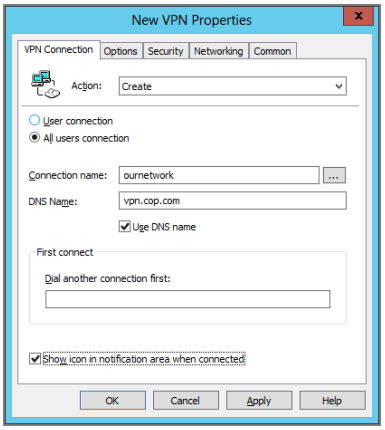
Network Options Extension

The Network Options extension allows you to configure the following connection types:

VPN Connections Previously, setting virtual private network (VPN) connections was tedious, arduous work. Now it's a snap.

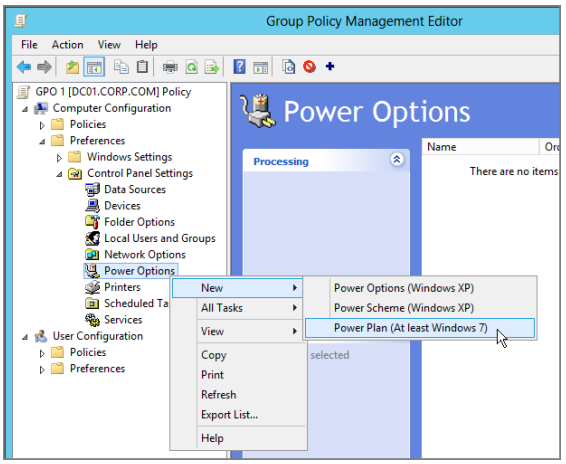
DUN Connections Ditto for dial-up networking (DUN) connections.

Instead of running around to all your laptops and specifying these settings, you can be finished configuring an army of machines before breakfast. This is the "Cadillac" way to get the job done.



Power Options Extension

This preference item allows you to create new Power Schemes and Power Options for Windows XP (and control existing ones) as well as manage Power Plans in Windows 7 and later.



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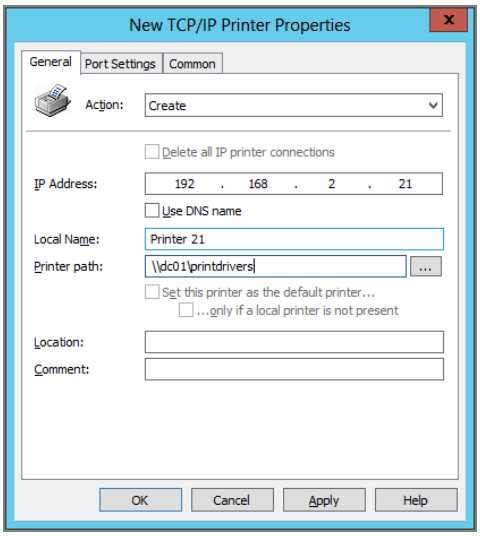
You can set things like the hard disk–spin downtime, how long until the monitor goes into stand-by mode, and what happens to laptops when you hit the power button.

Again, because these settings are merely preferences, users can still change the settings if they want to. So, be careful banking on the users maintaining the settings you wanted.

Printers Extension

The Printers extension option might be one of those things you just fall in love with. But you have to contend with the fact that there's already a way to zap printers down via Group Policy, and we'll talk about it in the section "Group Policy Deployed Printers vs. GPPrefs Printers Extension."

In short, the Printers extension allows you to set TCP/IP and local and shared printers (though shared printers are available only on the User side).



Scheduled Tasks Extension

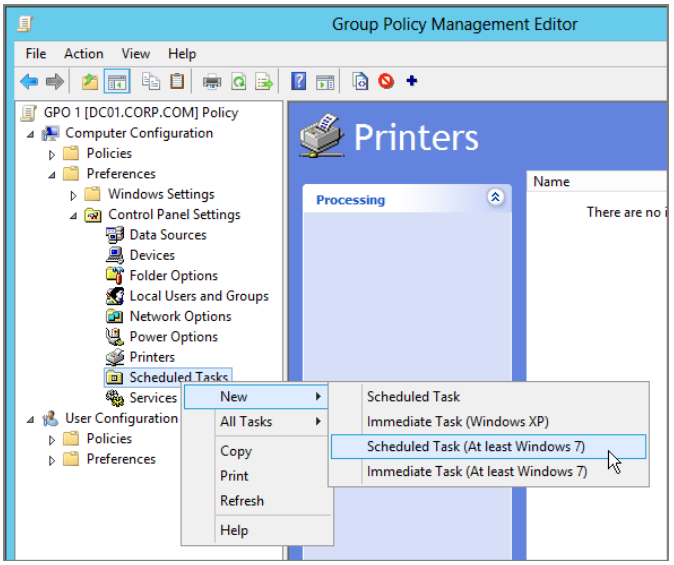
You can set Version 1 scheduled tasks using this preference extension. Version 1 tasks are valid for Windows XP and later (including Windows Server 2003, Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8, and Windows 2008 machines).

However, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 8, and Windows Server 2012 have more features available via Version 2 scheduled tasks, like interfacing with the Event Log and such.

So, you can use the Scheduled Task preference extension to deliver tasks to all operating systems (Windows XP and later), but you cannot use this to take advantage of the Version 2–specific tasks that are available only on Windows 7 and later (including Windows 8).

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You can set scheduled tasks and immediate tasks. *Immediate* is kind of a misnomer because in Group Policy, nothing is really "immediate." In reality, you'll have to wait until Group Policy refreshes on the client. When it does, the task is scheduled to run, and then poof, that's it.



Services Extension

You can manage just about every aspect of a client computer's services. This is especially useful if the target is a server machine and you have a pesky service that's running on multiple machines but you haven't gotten around to changing the service account in, well, years.

Simply change the password in Active Directory first, and then deliver a Group Policy containing the Services item with your password change.



The password is stored in encrypted form within the Group Policy's GPT. However, the password is, in fact, reversible. See the sidebar "About Passwords inside Group Policy Preferences."

You can change the following items:

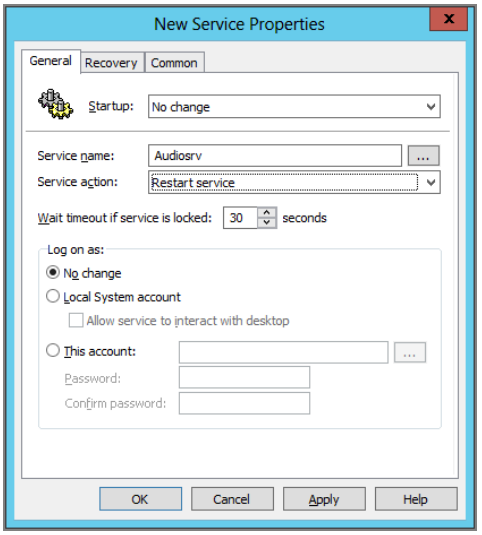
Startup If you like, you can change the startup type to Automatic, Manual, or Disabled.

Service action When the Group Policy runs, you can have it start, stop, or restart a service.

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Log on as You can configure the account that the service uses as well as change the password, as noted earlier.

Recovery You can specify what will happen if the service fails on first, second, and subsequent failures. This equates to the Recovery options in the normal services dialog box.



Note that the original Group Policy has some ability to work with System Services. Be sure to check out the section "Group Policy System Services vs. GPPrefs Services Preference Extension" a little later for a breakdown on how each compares, head to head.

About Passwords inside Group Policy Preferences

There are numerous places to store a "password" field in the GPPrefs. You saw one in the Services extension. There's one in the Local Users and Groups, and another in the Scheduled Tasks extension.

And when you type the password, it looks like it's all nice and protected. You'll see "dots" replace what you type, and you get a warm, fuzzy feeling that you're all secure.

Except that you're not.

When you save the passwords inside the GPPrefs (which, of course, saves the password inside a GPO), you are actually creating a big-ish security hole.

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Yes, the password is encrypted. However, let's break down the security problem in several steps to see how vulnerable that password is:

- The password is encrypted. It's encrypted in symmetric AES.
- The password is stored in the GPO.
- The GPO is readable by everyone (see the previous chapter; that's how anyone can process a GPO).

So, where's the problem? The problem is anyone with a little Googling, I mean, Binging can have the decryption key.

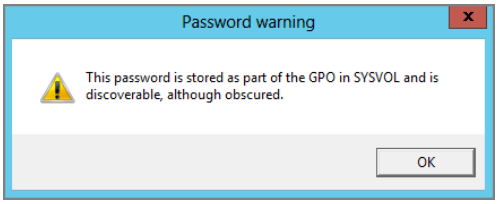
Yep—the same key I use in my domain's GPPrefs is what you use in your domain. We both use the same key, because the key is stored in Windows itself, and not based on something only one of us has. And, Microsoft has publicly published this key.

So, if you use any passwords in GPPrefs, you should consider them "well known" and, in my opinion "pretty hackable."

This is even Microsoft's own opinion. Check out this blog article, which describes the situation:

```
http://blogs.technet.com/grouppolicy/archive/2009/04/22/passwords-in-
group-policy-preferences-updated.aspx
```

Starting with the GPMC in Windows 2012 and Windows 8, Microsoft has now put a little warning in place anytime you type a password into one of these password fields. Here's what it looks like, and now you know what it means.



User Configuration ➢ Preferences

On the User Configuration ➢ Preferences side of things, there are lots of preference extensions that overlap. In this section, we'll detail only ones that *don't* specifically overlap (or specific major features that don't overlap).

See Table 5.1 a little later for the bird's-eye view of where the overlaps are and to see what can specifically be accomplished on either the Computer or the User side.

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User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Windows Settings

Let's explore the GPPrefs on the User ➢ Windows Settings side.

Applications Extension

This node is special because there are no configurable items available by default and no signs from Microsoft that it will be utilized. This was a special node when it was the pre-Microsoft product, but it doesn't appear Microsoft will be utilizing it. If something changes, I'll let you know on GPanswers.com.

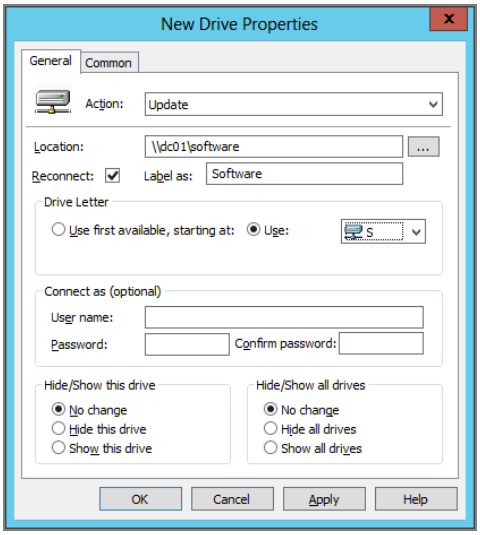
Drive Maps Extension

When people first check out the Group Policy Preferences, one of their favorites is this one—Drive Maps.

The reason the Drive Maps extension is so great is because it gets you out of the logon script business with tons of "If/Then/Else" scripts.

The Drive Maps preference extension is like the Swiss Army knife of drive mappings, and you can create and delete drive mappings and assign letters with ease.

When this extension is combined with item-level targeting (which we talk about later), you'll be able to dictate drive maps to users based on the circumstances they're in.



Note the Drive Maps Extension is a bit of an odd duck. All the rest of the Group Policy Preferences will apply in the background (that is, once a user is already logged on). However, if a user is already logged on and a drive maps directive is received, the user will not see the update. That's to prevent a user from having drive letter X: being mapped, say, to `\\Server1\Share1` and then, oops, now he's magically remapped X: to `\\Server2\Share2`. That wouldn't be good.

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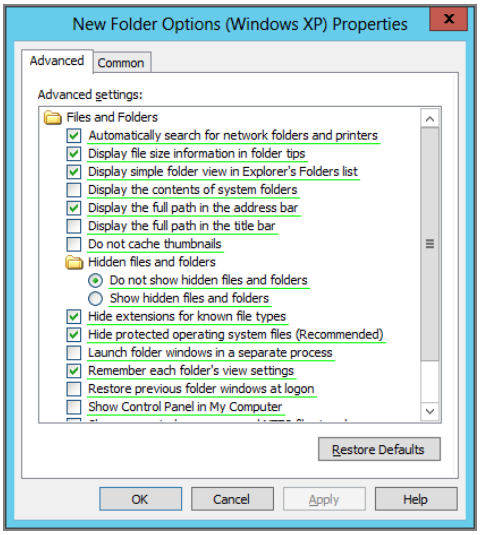
User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel

This is the final group of GPPrefs. Here we'll discuss the items that are available only on the User side of the house.

Folder Options Extension

While this exists on both the User and Computer sides, they have different options. On the User side, you can right-click New ➢ Folder Options and see three options:

Folder Options (Windows XP) This option is shown in the following screen shot. Although you could do many of these little tweaks by editing the Registry directly, there's a lot of "quick power" available in the Folder Options configuration item. These items mostly equate to Explorer's Tools ➢ Folder Options items that you would normally find inside every Explorer window. You can quickly turn on the ability to have Windows Explorer show hidden files, display the full path in the address bar, and show NTFS-compressed files with a different color.



Folder Options (At least Windows Vista) Very similar items to what's available for Windows XP, but specific to Windows Vista and later, including Windows 8.

Open With This enables you to associate (or unassociate) applications from their extensions, so you can quickly configure a specific application on a machine to handle a particular document file.



The only option on the Computer side for Folder Options is File Type.

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Internet Settings Extension

You can set one of the following:

- Internet Explorer 5 and 6 settings (that's *one* kind of setting)
- Internet Explorer 7 settings
- Internet Explorer 8 and 9 settings
- Internet Explorer 10 settings

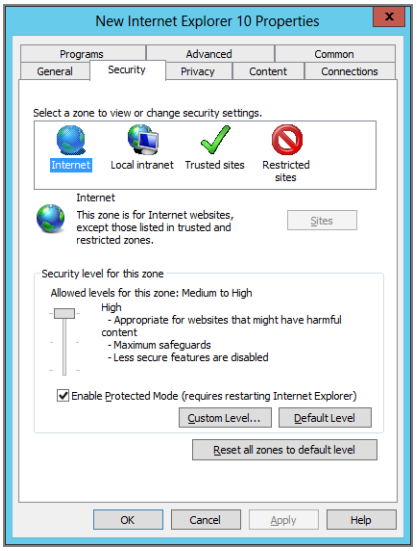
Note that you won't see "Internet Explorer 8 and 9" or "Internet Explorer 10" unless your GPMC is running on Windows 8.

Note that there is a strange hotfix which will retrofit the Windows 7 GPMC to deliver IE 9 settings. But it's got some caveats. You can see a good write-up of the hotfix and how it works (and doesn't) here:

`www.grouppolicy.biz/2011/10/hotfix-internet-explorer-group-policy-preferences-do-not-apply-to-internet-explorer-9/`

Again, it's recommended instead to use Windows 8 as your management machine.

You can see Internet Explorer 10 settings here.



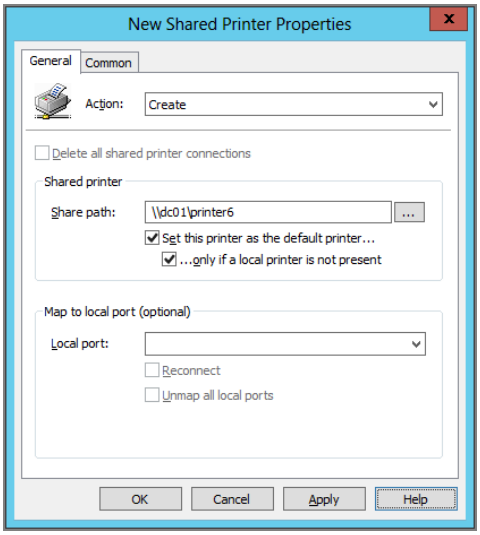
What's strange is that there are a lot of user interface elements that seemingly do, well, nothing. Several buttons and other items are entirely grayed out.

Other than that, this is a decent way to specify Internet settings. However, it should be noted that there are already two *other* ways to specify Internet Explorer settings via Group Policy (in the box). So, be sure to read the section "Group Policy Internet Explorer and Group Policy IE Maintenance Configuration vs. the GPPrefs Internet Settings Extension" a little later to figure out which one to use and when. There's a third way as well, which shares some features here, but also has its own special features—and that's with PolicyPak, which is explained in the next chapter.

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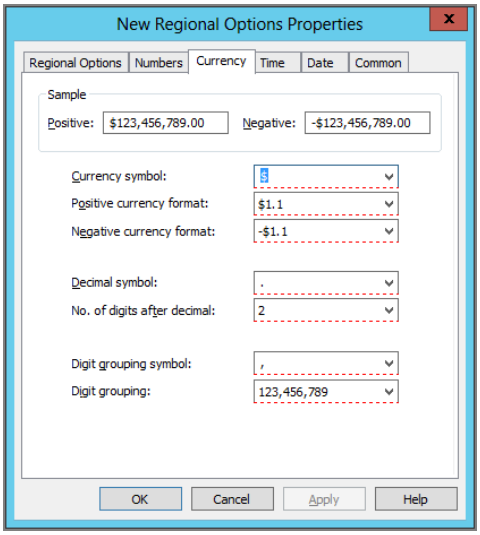
Printers Extension

Although this category exists on both the Computer and User sides, when settings are dictated to users, an additional option is available that allows for managing shared printers. Again, be sure to read the section "Group Policy Deployed Printers vs. GPPrefs Printers Extension" a little later for more information.



Regional Options Extension

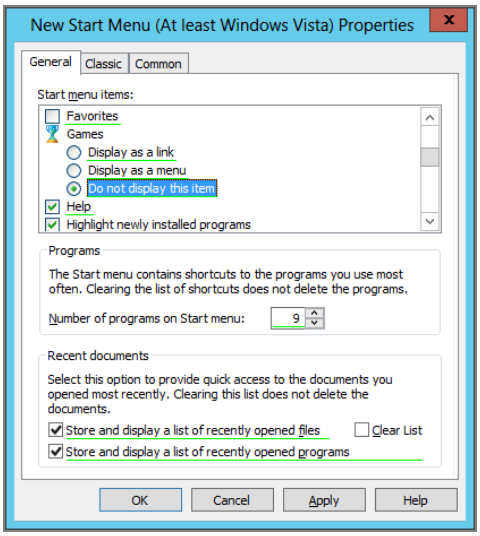
This has always been something I wanted to set via Group Policy. It just seems obvious: depending on who the user is, you can immediately change their local settings. Now you can just do that, quickly and easily, using Group Policy.



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Start Menu Extension

While there are existing settings for controlling the Start menu, this extension provides an easy way to make your changes. There are Start menu configurations for Windows XP and "At Least Windows Vista." Note that the user interface could have been clearer here. The "XP" settings will mostly work just fine on Windows Server 2003, and the "Windows Vista and later" settings will mostly work just fine on Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows Server 2012, Windows Server 2008, and Windows Server 2008 R2.



However, you might not want to try to change any of these settings until you read the section "Group Policy Start Menu Policy Settings vs. GPPrefs Start Menu."

Table 5.1 shows you where to find each Group Policy Preference Extension.

TABLE 5.1 Where to find Group Policy Preferences

	Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel	Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Windows Settings	User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel	User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Windows Settings
Applications				X
Data Sources	X		X	
Devices	X		X	
Drive Maps				X

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	Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel	**Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Windows Settings**	**User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel**	**User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Windows Settings**
Environment		X		X
Files		X		X
Folder Options—Folder Options			X	
Folder Options—Open With			X	
Folder Options—File Type	X			
Folders		X		X
INI Files		X		X
Internet Settings			X	
Local Users and Groups—Local Group	X		X	
Local Users and Groups—Local User	X		X	
Mail Profiles			X	
Network Options—VPN Connection	X		X	

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TABLE 5.1 Where to find Group Policy Preferences *(continued)*

	Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel	**Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Windows Settings**	**User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel**	**User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Windows Settings**
Network Options—DUN Connection (Dial-up)	X		X	
Power Options—Power Options	X		X	
Power Options—Power Scheme	X		X	
Power Options—Power Plan (Win7+)	X		X	
Printers—Shared Printer			X	
Printers—TCP/IP Printer	X		X	
Printers—Local Printer	X		X	
Regional Options			X	
Registry		X		X
Scheduled Tasks	X		X	
Services	X			
Shortcuts		X		X
Start Menu			X	

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Making the Group Policy Preferences Work on Windows XP, Windows Vista, or Windows Server 2003

Your target machine must have a CSE that implements the magic you created and stored within the GPO. That is, a moving part (a `.DLL`, actually) parses the GPO and performs the magic you want done. These could be settings like Disk Quotas, Folder Redirection, Internet Explorer settings, and so on. And now, the GPPrefs.

Windows 7 and Windows 8 already have the moving parts pre-baked in and ready to go for the Group Policy Preferences. But Windows XP, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2003—just don't.

Here's how to make the magic happen so you can create GPOs with Group Policy Preferences directives and have them apply to and affect your Windows XP, Windows Vista, or Server 2003 machines.

For Windows Server 2003, Windows XP, and Windows Vista you need to download pieces to make the magic happen. Let's examine each operating system, where to get the downloads, and how to install the pieces by hand.

The "main search" you'll want to look for is KB943729. Here, I've listed, at last check, where you would find the Group Policy Preferences Extensions for various operating systems. These might change in the future.

Windows XP/32-bit: `http://tinyurl.com/mac4g7`

Windows XP/64-bit: `http://tinyurl.com/nzafod`

Windows Vista/32-bit: `http://tinyurl.com/ln8aw9`

Windows Vista/64-bit: `http://tinyurl.com/n3va22`

Windows Server 2003/32-bit: `http://tinyurl.com/cr3bwo`

Windows Server 2003/64-bit: `http://tinyurl.com/kkavwm`

Note that Windows XP and Windows Server 2003 machines also need a prerequisite called XmlLite, and it can be found at `http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx/kb/914783`.

Here's some key points about XmlLite:

- You may already "have all you need." That is, XmlLite is already built in to Windows XP/SP3 and part of IE7. If you have already deployed either of those; skip ahead—you've got XmlLite already.
- Neither the XmlLite prerequisite nor the GPPrefs themselves are MSIs. Nope, they're *patches*. So, for Windows XP and Windows Server 2003, they're `.EXE` patches.

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As we'll explore in Chapter 11, "The Managed Desktop, Part 2: Software Deployment via Group Policy," the Group Policy Software Installation engine cannot install MSP patches and it can't install newer MSU patches.

You can, however, use WSUS and find the Group Policy Preferences bits listed under "Optional Software" to deliver to your clients.

Alternatively, we've put together a giant startup and it's waiting for you at `www.GPanswers.com`. Here's the (almost) direct link to it: `http://tinyurl.com/gpp-startup-script-install`.

Once you're there, and logged in with your free account, you'll be able to see the script.

Download from Wow! eBook <www.wowebook.com>

Group Policy Preferences Concepts

The Group Policy Preferences look "different" than the rest of the Group Policy universe. That's because they *are* different. They were born at a company called DesktopStandard, and then integrated into existing Microsoft technology. It's kind of like the International Space Station. One minute, you're in the USA section and things are in English. Then you step into the Soyuz escape capsule, and all the markings are in Russian. It's not totally like that, but you can certainly see where things are significantly different.

And since there are a lot of holdovers from the originating technology, working with one, then the other, can be a little confusing.

Those confusing (but powerful) elements we'll cover here are as follows:

- The idea that they *aren't really policies* but rather are *preferences*. (Don't worry; we'll clear up this bit of confusion right away.)
- The multicolored and dashed lines that are in some portions of the interface.
- The strange concept called the *CRUD method*.
- The Common tab, which allows you to do some high-power tricks.
- Using Group Policy Preferences "targeting" to further hone your wishes.

In all, it's a cool, cool brave new (or rather *additional*) world. But it does have tricks and pitfalls, and that's what we're going to explore here in this chapter. However, because we can't explore all 21 goodies in this book, <insert shameless plug here> take my live or online Group Policy training class at `www.GPanswers.com/training` with hands-on labs for more information.

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Preference vs. Policy

This is a quote from the Group Policy Preferences help file within the GPMC that pretty much sums it up:

> *Unlike policy settings, by default preference items are not removed when the hosting GPO becomes out of scope for the user or computer.*

Let's spend a little time breaking this apart, understanding the implications of getting our new superpowers before we proceed to do something we'll later regret.

Let me be really, really clear: please don't mass-deploy Group Policy Preferences settings to your clients until you understand the preference versus policy issues.

Why Group Policy Works—a Review

Let's recall a little more about what Group Policy does for you. Group Policy delivers settings. And the "target application"—say Windows Explorer, or Internet Explorer, or the WSUS client, or Windows Media Player, or whatever—will pick up the settings and change their behavior based on what you want the application to do. For instance, if you use Group Policy and enable a setting like User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Control Panel ➢ **Prohibit Access to the Control Panel**, your expectation is that Windows Explorer will do the dirty work for you and, well, prohibit access to the Control Panel.

Because that directive is written to a protected part of the Registry—in fact, to the "proper" Policies keys—the user cannot edit the Registry and "scoot" out of getting the setting. Again, we covered this in Chapter 3 and will cover it more in Chapter 6, "Managing Applications and Settings Using Group Policy."

For now, I'll give you the crash course you need, but I won't go overboard.

Why ADM/ADMX Files Are and Aren't So Awesome

The whole idea that Group Policy is a massive "settings delivery machine" is great. And in the next chapter, you'll learn how the "underlying language" of Administrative Template policy settings is either ADM or ADMX. All ADM(X) files are is a simple language to describe what change you want made to the target computers' Registry and where those changes should go.

You'll see that not all settings are exactly alike.

Some settings (indeed, all the ones that Microsoft ships) are "proper Policies." Their directives get put into special "Policies keys" in the Registry. When the GPO no longer applies, the setting is reverted.

We've already seen this in our travels. We create the policy, the action takes place. We remove the policy, the action is reverted. Neat, right?

But this "magic" is contingent on the application knowing to look in these proper "Policies Keys" (again, more on this in the next chapter).

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Many applications don't know to look in these specialized Policies Keys locations. So, you can implement your own ADM or ADMX file, only to push a setting like the startup sound to Windows XP. But then users can simply "walk around" your suggestion and make their own changes to the startup sound.

That's because Explorer doesn't know to protect that part of the world; it's not contained within the Policies keys.

And that's the same issue with the GPPrefs. The GPPrefs don't write their magical setting to these special Policies keys, like "proper" policy settings do.

And you might be asking yourself why. Again, the answer is simple: the applications they control (Explorer, drive settings, ODBC settings, etc.) don't know to look in the Policies keys to pick up and revert settings. You're changing the values directly.

Group Policy Preferences Are Like ADM/ADMX Files (Mostly)

So, the GPPrefs specify where these applications should look for their settings. But the downsides in this scheme are the same downsides you would get when you create ADM and ADMX files:

- Settings you dictate with ADM/ADMX and GPPrefs can usually be changed, unset, or deleted by the end user (though there are some exceptions).
- If a user moves from one OU to another (or performs in some other way so that they fall out of scope of management), the setting will just stick there, tattooing the machine.

Hence, these new goodies are called Group Policy *Preferences*. And that's because they act more or less like the preferences we created when we created our own ADM and ADMX files.

Group Policy Preferences Advantages over ADM/ADMX Files

However, there is one additional distinction: ADM and ADMX files aren't usually "rewritten" after a user changes settings that are directed for them (though this can be changed via settings located within Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy, as we explored in Chapter 3 in the section "Affecting the Computer Settings of Group Policy").

GPPrefs are different. They hook into the "timing" of the Group Policy engine. So, even if a user changes the underlying settings (say, they delete a shortcut that is supposed to affect them using GPPrefs), the next time Group Policy refreshes, that shortcut will pop right back as if nothing had happened! Keen!

Now, as you'll see a little later, the GPPrefs have some extra superpowers available. These superpowers can all be found on the Common tab, and we'll cover these superpowers in detail a little later on.

Some options go above and beyond the original ADM/ADMX capabilities:

- "Remove this item when it is no longer applied" can help "peel off" settings when the user or computer falls out of scope of management. But this doesn't always work as you might expect, and we'll explore this a little later.

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- "Apply once and do not reapply" changes the GPPref's default behavior. So instead of hooking into the timing of the Group Policy engine, settings are simply deployed once and never again—even if the user changes the settings the administrator wanted.
- "Item-level targeting" is sort of like WMI filters on steroids, and it's only available for GPPrefs settings, not original policy settings.

There are some more options where GPPrefs go above and beyond the original ADM/ADMX preferences, but these are the big ones.

The Overlap of Group Policy vs. Group Policy Preferences and Associated Issues

One of the strangest parts of the GPPrefs is that they bring totally new superpowers to the table yet overlap some existing areas. To some, this can be confusing to say the least, because how will you know which one to use?

Classic vs. Group Policy Preferences Overlap Areas

Some items cursorily overlap with other areas of Group Policy. For instance, drive mappings and Environment variables can also be set with login scripts, as can shortcuts and some other areas if you really put your mind to it. But in some instances, there is GPPrefs functionality that seems to "compete" with existing classic Group Policy functionality.

Microsoft doesn't like to think of the features as "competing." The idea is that you'll use some features for some reasons and other features for other reasons.

In practice, though, this is rarely 100 percent true.

In some cases, for some features, I'll make a judgment call. That is, there are "clear winners" in some GPPrefs features that you should simply use and stop using some of the original Group Policy features.

Yet, there are other times where one GPPrefs feature dovetails into an existing Group Policy feature. In those instances, I'll show you how to leverage the two features for a "better together" story.

Let's take a look and see the sights.

Group Policy Deployed Printers vs. GPPrefs Printers Extension

The Group Policy Deployed Printers feature debuted with Windows Server 2003 R2 and then made its way as a mainstream Windows Vista feature. You may be wondering why you've never heard of it and why I'm not covering it in other chapters. Well, in short, the feature is not wonderful. Check out `www.GPanswers.com`'s Newsletter #17 for more information about deployed printers with Windows Server 2003 R2 and Windows Vista (and later, actually) if you like. But in short, the "policy-based" feature is difficult to implement, requires a schema update, and didn't work consistently.

For reference, this feature is found by traversing to Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Deployed Printers and User Configuration ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Deployed Printers.

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In contrast, the GPPrefs Printers extension feature is found in two places: in Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Printers and User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Printers.

The GPPrefs Printers extension allows for TCP/IP, local printers, or shared printers (User side only), requires no schema changes, and as long as the Group Policy Preferences are installed on the target machine, makes deploying printers a dream.

This one is a no-brainer: the Printers extension just clobbers the original Group Policy Printers capability. Start using it right away.

Group Policy Internet Explorer and Group Policy IE Maintenance Configuration vs. the GPPrefs Internet Settings Extension

There was already an overlapping message in Group Policy-land when configuring Internet Explorer (IE). The original policy settings can be found here:

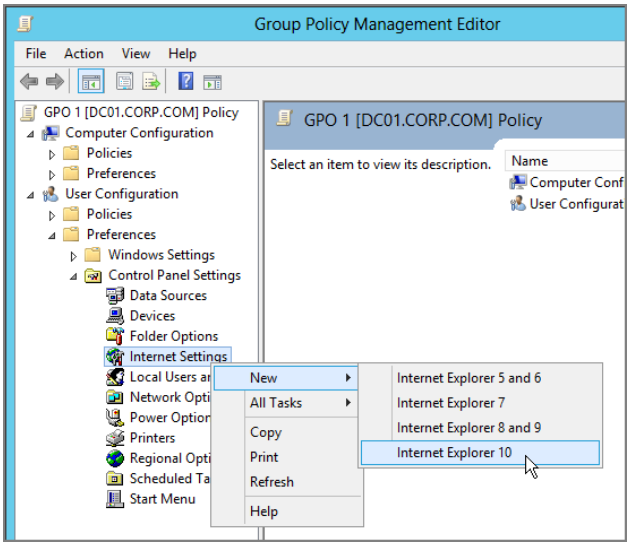
- Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Internet Explorer.
- User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Internet Explorer. Inside, you'll see original policy settings for IE 5 and 6 and, more recently, IE 7 and now IE 8.

But then there are also the IE Maintenance settings, which are found at User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Internet Explorer Maintenance.

So, before we even add the GPPrefs, we have triple overlap.

Now, by adding the GPPrefs, there's a quadruple overlap. The new GPPrefs for the IE settings can be found at User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Internet Settings, as shown in Figure 5.2.

FIGURE 5.2 This is the IE preference extension.



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With the overlap in IE, things get really confusing, really fast. What if you have IE settings contained within three or four areas? See the section "How Does the Group Policy Engine Deal with Overlaps?" where we discuss that problem.

But my advice about which one to use and which one to dump is as follows:

- Abandon older IE 5 and 6 settings on the User side of things and use the Internet Explorer GPPrefs extension instead.
- However, the Internet Explorer extension for IE isn't available on the Computer side. So, in that case, see if you can use Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Internet Explorer and, only if you must, User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Internet Explorer Maintenance.
- As for IE 7 and 8, there are more and more items that can be done using policy. If you've got an IE 7 or 8 policy, I would use that. Then, whatever you cannot do using policy, use GPPrefs. But note again, users will be able to wiggle around your preferences.

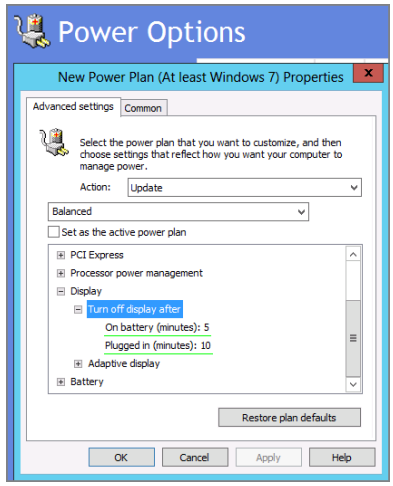
Group Policy Power Management vs. GPPrefs Power Options Preference Extension

Original Power Management options were found in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Power Management (and the various subnodes within). These settings deal with sleep options, what happens when you push various power buttons, spinning down the hard drive, and more.

There is also one lone User-side setting at User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ System ➢ Power Management that deals with passwords when the laptop comes back from hibernation.

The new Power Options extension settings are found within Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Power Options and User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Power Options. In Figure 5.3 you can see the Power Plan settings available.

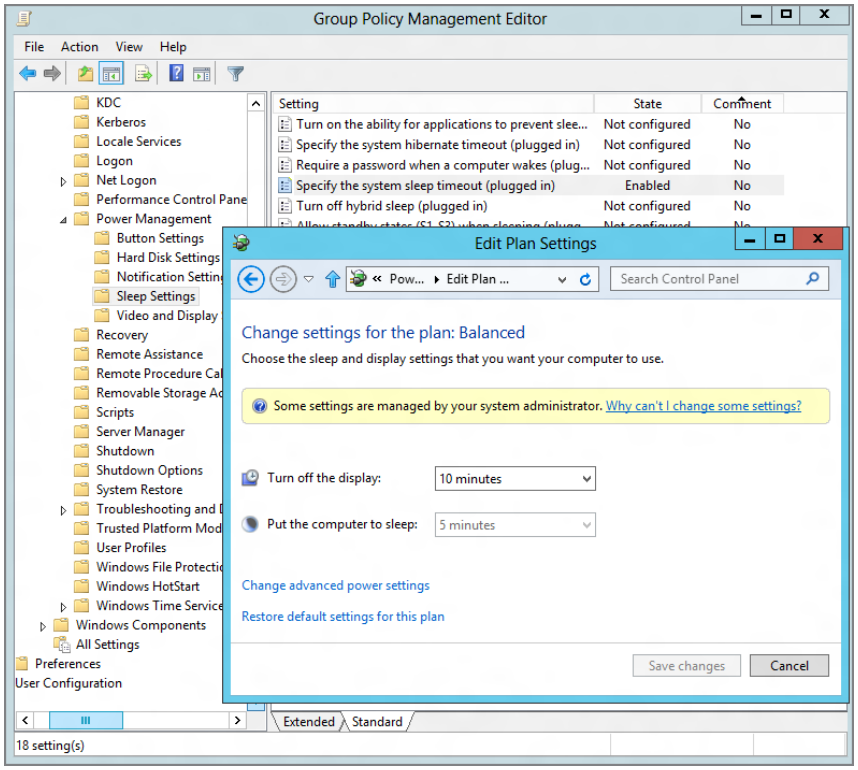
FIGURE 5.3 Power Plan settings for Windows 7 and later



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There is a degree of overlap here. In Figure 5.4, you can see what happens when I set the **Specify the System Sleep Timeout (Plugged In)** policy setting to "300 seconds" (not shown). You can see the result if the "Put the computer to sleep" option is set to five minutes, and users are locked out of that setting, plus they get a handy notification bar showing "Some settings are managed by your system administrator." Again, you'll only get the UI lockout and notification bar if you use true policy settings.

FIGURE 5.4 You can lock out various power settings using policy.



However, you are not able to create new Power Schemes (for XP) or Power Plans (Windows Vista and later) using policy settings. For that, you'll use GPPrefs.

And what's also neat is that you can, say, create a new Power Plan using Group Policy Preferences, set it as the default, then start out to configure all the settings you want using preferences. Then, if there's a particular setting you want to lock down, you can do so, using policy (if it's available).

So, in short, more settings are available using preferences, but only policy performs a true UI lockout.

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Group Policy File Security vs. GPPrefs Files Preference Extension

Group Policy has a way to set security on files. But until the Files extension came along, there was no way to use Group Policy to get files on the Desktop or into folders (short of using a logon script to do it).

So, this situation is a little weird. It's like two halves that have always wanted to be together. So now with the Files extension (Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Files), you can push a file to a client. And with Group Policy File Security (located within Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ File System), you can set the ACLs on those files.

What a magic combination!

Group Policy System Services vs. GPPrefs Services Preference Extension

The original way to control services is located in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Security Settings ➢ System Services.

The GPPrefs way to control services is located in Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Services.

Both have the ability to change the startup mode of a service to Automatic, Manual, or Disabled. However, there are differences between the two tools:

- The original way can also set the security on the account (who can start, stop, and pause the service).
- The GPPrefs way can do the following things that cannot be done the original way:
  - Change the service account password (see the earlier sidebar "About Passwords inside Group Policy Preferences" for the warning about using this)
  - Start or stop the service once the Group Policy applies
  - Change the recovery options if a service fails
  - Change the program to run if a service fails and/or restart the computer if the service fails

So, although there is overlap here, you should ideally use the original way to change the security on the service if necessary but then use the Services extension to manage the rest of the properties, like local system account password and recovery options.



Note that the management station needs to be running on a machine with the services you want to manage. This is the same behavior as the original Group Policy services node.

Group Policy Device Installation Restrictions vs. GPPrefs Devices Preference Extension

The original Device Installation Restrictions are found at Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ System ➢ Device Installation ➢ Device Installation Restrictions, and we discuss them in detail in Chapter 8.

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The GPPrefs Devices extension node is found in Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Devices and User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Devices.

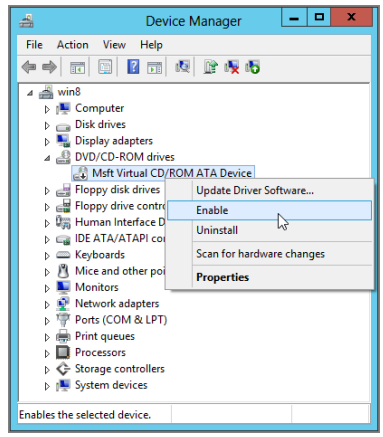
The original way works for only Windows Vista and later. The GPPrefs way works for all operating systems.

However, the two technologies work fundamentally differently. The original technology's job is to prevent users from installing drivers for new hardware. So when you restrict a specific device from your Windows Vista machines, the driver is actually blocked from being installed. And this strategy works great if the device is unplugged and plugged back in a lot because during the next check, it will block the device. So, it works well for things like USB memory sticks and other things that are unplugged and plugged back in. However, the original technology didn't do such a hot job on devices that were already installed on the machine, such as CD-ROMs, SCSI cards, and scanners. Those device drivers are already installed, and you don't usually unplug them and put them back in. So the driver isn't ever rechecked.

The Devices Extension technology works differently. Its job is to disable the actual device or port, not prevent the driver from loading. So at first blush it would seem like the Devices Extension is the way to go. Except there are two flaws with GPPrefs Devices:

- With the GPPrefs Devices Extension, you cannot dictate a specific piece of hardware that you don't already have on your management station. So if you're looking to just ban 32GB iPod Touch devices, you have to track one down and get it hooked into your management station so you can restrict that specific device type. If you can't find one, you can restrict an entire class that links to that, such as USB ports.
- Because it only disables the device (and doesn't prevent the device driver from installing), any user with appropriate rights can simply re-enable the device, as seen in Figure 5.5. However, regular users don't have access to this ability, so be sure to test this in your environment to see if it is a good fit.

FIGURE 5.5 If the Devices extension has disabled a device, users with Admin rights can re-enable it.



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The original technology lets you specify GUIDs of specific hardware IDs. So all you need to do is locate the hardware ID of the device you're after and plunk it into the policy setting and you're golden. Moreover, the original Group Policy settings genuinely prevent the drivers from loading, so there's no way they can just re-enable a device if the drivers aren't even installed.

So, which one do you use where? Here's my advice:

- Use the Group Policy Device Installation settings when you have all Windows Vista or later machines. Preventing the driver is a better way to go overall. And, because you always use the Hardware ID when implementing the setting, you can be as specific or generic as you want.
- Use the Devices Extension settings when you have lots of Windows XP machines. Sure, it's not as industrial strength as preventing the driver from loading, but most users won't know to go around it anyway (and if they don't have rights to, this isn't a problem anyway).
- You might want to use Devices Extension with Windows Vista and later machines *anyway*, because, don't forget, the Group Policy Device Installation only works when devices are removed and reintroduced. Devices Extension works great with devices when they're already used with the machine, such as CD-ROMs and SCSI cards, and so on. But again, it doesn't prevent users with rights from simply enabling these devices if they want to.
- Finally, in my testing, Devices Extension worked perfectly when I used Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Devices. I restricted the hardware and did a `GPUpdate` command, and my hardware was disabled. However, when I did the same thing using User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Devices and restricted the same hardware, it didn't always take effect right away.



For more on the Devices preference extension versus Group Policy Device Installation settings, be sure to check out Chapter 12, where you'll find additional information on both solutions.

Group Policy Start Menu Policy Settings vs. GPPrefs Start Menu

The original Group Policy Start Menu policy settings are in User Configuration ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Start Menu and Taskbar.

The GPPrefs Start Menu extension is located within User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Start Menu.

Although there is a lot of overlap, we need to revisit the idea of policy versus preference. Since a policy is going to restrict the operating system (and force the user to accept the change), the policy settings can be heavy-handed. Heck, that may be just what you want.

On the other hand, the Start Menu extension settings are preferences, which means that they're more like suggestions for the user. So, if the user doesn't like your Start Menu preference settings, they can just reverse them if they so choose.

So, there's not one unified answer about which one you would always use.

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Choose the Group Policy Start Menu policy settings when you want to guarantee your settings, and use the Start Menu extension settings when you want to set a baseline but permit the user to change them.



It should be noted that this GPPref (heck, all GPPrefs) will refresh every 90 minutes or so by default and wipe out their changed settings. But you can change this behavior later using information found in the sections about the Common tab, specifically in the section "Apply Once and Do Not Reapply."

Group Policy Restricted Groups vs. Local Users and Groups Preference Extension

The original Group Policy Restricted Groups is located within Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Security Settings ➢ Restricted Groups. We'll cover it in more detail in Chapter 8 if you're unfamiliar with it.

The GPPrefs Local Users and Groups is located within Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Local Users and Groups and User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Local Users and Groups.

Here's the "ever so brief" rundown. The original Group Policy Restricted Groups allows you to affect who is and who is not a member of either domain-based groups or local groups.

However, the Local Users and Groups GPPrefs extension is meant for, well, just local users and groups.

Group Policy Restricted Groups does have some downsides. Its main goal is to strictly control the group membership, which might not be what you're looking to do. Although it's possible to use Group Policy Restricted Groups to simply add a user to a group, it's not intuitive and it's a lot of work.

Moreover, the GPPrefs Local Users and Groups extension is available for both the User and Computer sides (which means it's more flexible), and you can also use it to add a new user account (complete with all account settings) to the computers of your choice. The Local Users and Groups extension can also delete local groups and cherry-pick specific users to delete from groups (super useful if you just want to pluck just one user out of, say, the local Administrators group).

So, the advice is simple:

- If you want to affect domain-based groups (like Backup Operators, Domain Admins, etc.), stick with Group Policy Restricted Groups.
- Use the Local Users and Groups extension for everything else. It's much easier to understand and implement and you'll likely be happier overall.



This is kind of a "tip" with a "warning" edge. You can also use the Local Users and Groups extension to just mass-change the target machines' local Administrator password. Sounds great—except, again, you should check out the sidebar "About Passwords inside Group Policy Preferences" for a warning to decide if you still want to use this.

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How Does the Group Policy Engine Deal with Overlaps?

Well, there's the short answer, the middle-length answer, and the long answer. Let's go over all of them. (We're old friends now—you knew I would anyway, right?)

The Short Answer: Policy Wins over Preferences

The short answer is that if there's a conflict between a policy setting and a preference setting, the policy setting will win. (So, for instance, items in Computer and User Configuration ➢ Policies should always win over Computer or User Configuration ➢ Preferences.)

Why?

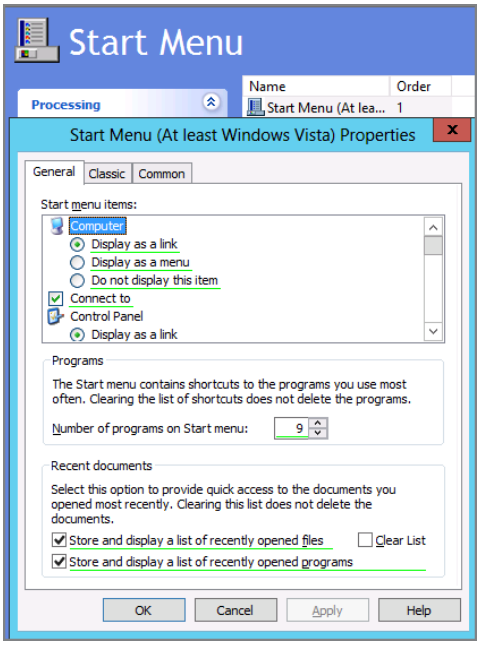
Because only policies lock out the user interface of the application they manage (Explorer, Power Settings, etc.).

Preferences don't.

Remember, preferences are suggestions that you can give to the user's application, but the user can usually just wipe them out if they want (although GPPrefs will reapply again at policy refresh time by default).

Here's a quick example to prove the point. In the example in Figure 5.6, I'm clicking Help to ensure that the Help menu is on the Start Menu for all Windows Vista and later machines (like Windows 7 and Windows 8). And I'm using GPPrefs to do it. True, this is the default anyway, but by selecting it here, I'm laying down a preference that is always put on the machine.

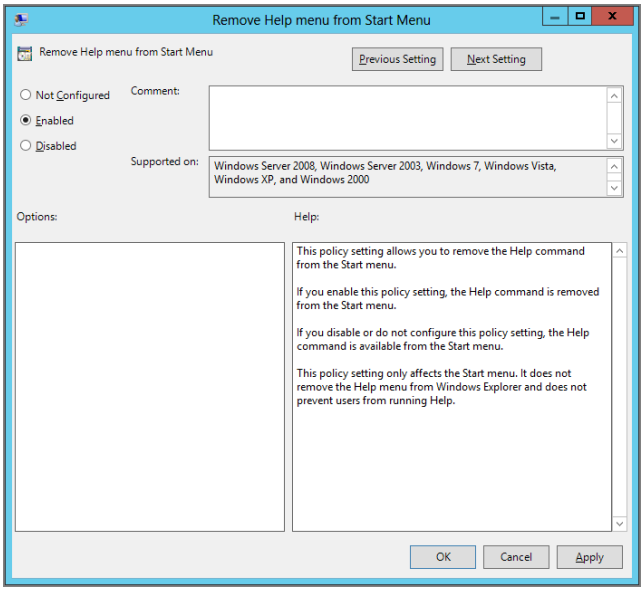
FIGURE 5.6 By using GPPrefs, you're putting a preference on the client.



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However, if I use the policy setting User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Start Menu and Taskbar ➢ Remove Help menu from Start Menu, as seen in Figure 5.7, the Help option disappears in the Windows Vista/Windows 7 Start Menu. (Not Windows 8, of course, because Windows 8 has no Start Menu.)

FIGURE 5.7 This policy will positively remove Help from the Start Menu.



But the general case here is that policies always beat preferences. Rock always beats scissors. Or does it? Can the rock crumble when it's hit by the scissors? Let's continue to see at least one interesting case where it doesn't work that way.

The Middle-Length Answer: Sometimes Preferences Win over Policy

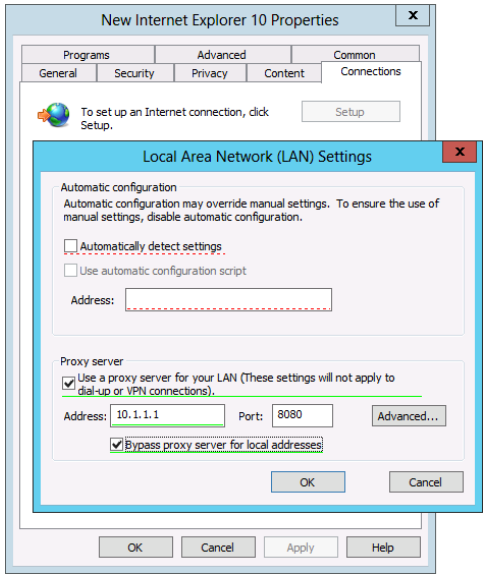
Microsoft's documentation expresses that policy *always* wins over preference. But in fact, that's not always true. This example can't work unless you're using a Windows 7 management machine. I know, for the last 4 zillion pages I've been saying "Use a Windows 8 GPMC as your management machine." But without Windows 7 I can't prove this point. So, bear with me.

Here's an example we can use to prove how Policy doesn't always win over Preference:

1. Using a Windows 7 management machine, create a single GPO and link it to an OU containing users that you can test. In a minute, you'll have them log onto a Windows 8 machine.
2. Use the User ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Internet Settings preference extension to set the Internet Explorer 10 proxy server to 10.1.1.1 with port 8080. You can see this in Figure 5.8.

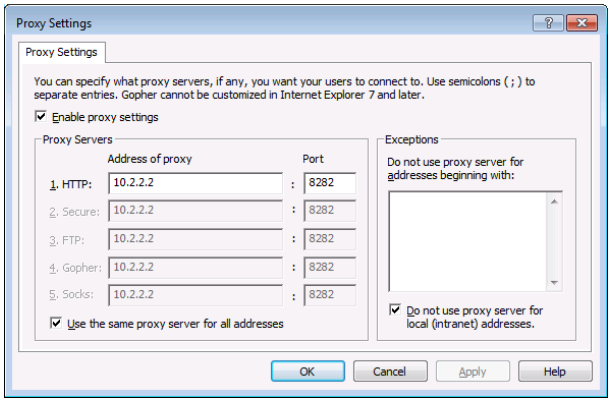
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FIGURE 5.8 The Internet Settings extension lets you set preferences for users.



3. Then, in the same GPO locate User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings Internet Explorer Maintenance ➢ Connection ➢ Proxy Settings to set the proxy to 10.2.2.2 with a port of 8282. You can see this in Figure 5.9. On Windows 8, the Internet Explorer Maintenance settings are gone, which is why we're doing this exercise on a Windows 7 management machine.
4. Then, refresh your client via `GPUpdate` and fire up Internet Explorer 10.

FIGURE 5.9 Setting the home page via IE Maintenance policy (no longer available on Windows 8's GPMC)



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Which proxy server setting wins? Fire up IE 10, choose Tools ➢ Internet Options ➢ Connections ➢ LAN Settings, and look at the Proxy page setting, where you'll see the delivered setting.

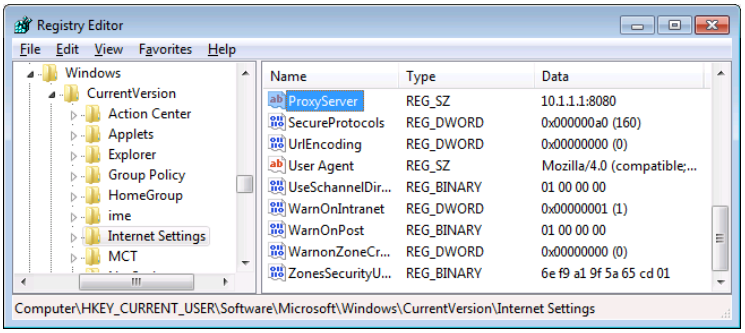
The preferences proxy server and port setting (10.1.1.1, port 8080) wins over the policy's 10.2.2.2 with port 8282!

Uh-oh. This seems to break the laws of nature! How can preferences win over policy? Because Internet Explorer Maintenance policy isn't *really* policy. Indeed, by setting the IE home page using Internet Explorer Maintenance, the value goes to:

```
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings
```

in a value called `ProxyServer`, as seen in Figure 5.10. And since this is not a place for a true policy, it must actually be a preference.

FIGURE 5.10 The value set by both Internet Explorer Maintenance and the IE Group Policy Preferences is the same. The Group Policy Preferences "wins" in this case.



Indeed, the value that's being set is exactly the same for both the IE Group Policy Preference and Internet Explorer Maintenance.

Why does one win over the other? I'll show you the nuances of why in the next section.

But for now, it turns out there is a clever way to attain our goal: force an IE proxy server and lock it down so users cannot change it.

Check out an obscure Administrative Templates policy setting named **Disable changing proxy settings** (located in User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Internet Explorer). A-ha! That's true policy, so hopefully that will perform some kind of lockdown, as shown in Figure 5.11.

But why then does that Administrative Templates setting named **Disable changing proxy server settings** work in a way the other guys don't? Because IE 10.0 (and 9.0, and 8.0, and 7.0 and 6.0 and 5.0) are all coded to look in the proper policies keys. And if there's a value there that IE recognizes, then IE makes sure to honor that.

And it does.

The end result is that true policy wins. You can see this in Figure 5.12, where the proxy server entry's values are taken from the preferences but it's locked down via the policy.

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FIGURE 5.11 This policy performs a lockdown of IE.

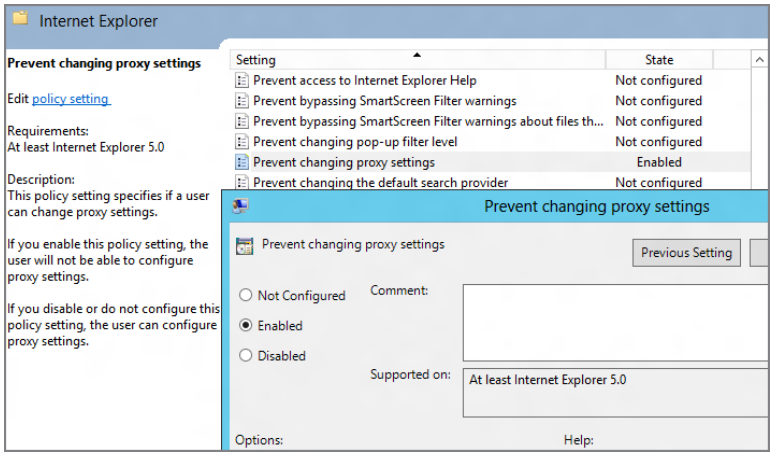
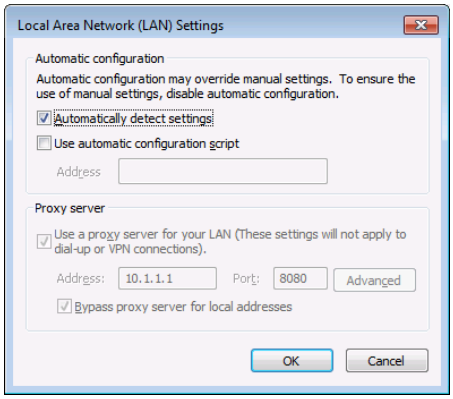


FIGURE 5.12 True policy wins, and the user interface is locked out.



For most people, the medium-length answer will be good enough.

But you're not most people. You're looking for the most detailed knowledge you can get. So if you're curious to know why the Internet Explorer GPPrefs won against the Internet Explorer Maintenance Group Policy settings, read on for the Longer Answer.

The Longer Answer: Understanding CSE Timing and Overlap

To get to the bottom of this mystery, we need to understand when Group Policy applies. Recall that the Group Policy system is a last-written-wins technology. So, if you have an overlap between, say, the domain level and the OU level, the default is that the OU level will win because it was written last.

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But now things become markedly more confusing. Not only is there overlap between Active Directory levels (site, domain, OU) for some of the features, there's overlap at the *feature* level, where two or three CSEs compete to write their data last.

Ow.

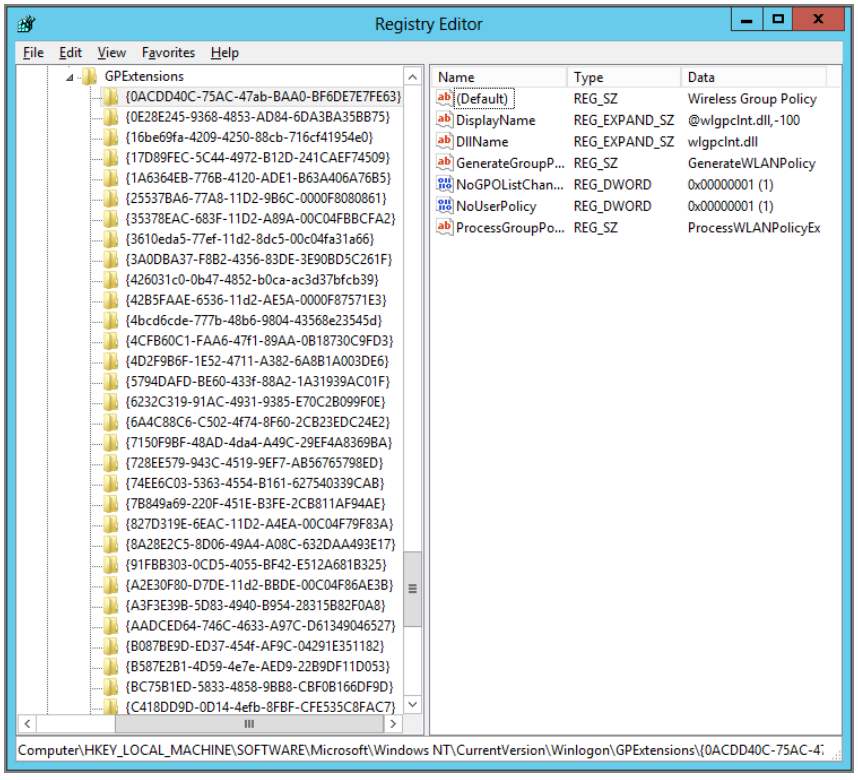
There is some order in this chaos. But to understand it you'll need to clear your mind a bit. On any Windows 8 machine, open `REGEDIT` and head to the following Registry location:

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\
Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\GPExtensions
```

There, you'll see the registrations for all CSEs. The GUID of each CSE dictates the order in which things will process. They'll process alphabetically, by GUID.

So, Wireless Group Policy fires off first (that's a classic Group Policy setting and what's seen in Figure 5.13). Next up is Group Policy Environment (that's a GPPrefs CSE), then Central Access Policy Configuration (that's a new Windows 8 CSE), then Group Policy Local Users and Groups (another GPPrefs CSE), then Group Policy Device Settings (another GPPrefs CSE), and so on.

FIGURE 5.13 All CSEs process in alphabetical order based upon GUID.



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So on the surface, it appears that if you had a conflict with both classic Group Policy settings and newer GPPrefs settings, you could just see which one ran last and bank on that setting always "winning."

But that's only true if the two CSEs end up writing to the *exact same places*.

Although this is precisely what we encountered with the Internet Proxy server setting, the two technologies don't *usually* write to exactly the same place. The tie will be broken when an application is coded to look in the proper policies keys. And, if there's a policy setting in those keys, the target application will honor the policy, not the preference.

If you poke through the list of CSE registrations, you'll eventually see how our mystery is solved with a tidy conclusion. In that list of gooey GUIDs, if you decide to spend the time, you'll see something interesting.

Higher up in the list is the CSE for IE Maintenance Settings. That's the "old school" Internet Explorer Maintenance stuff.

Lower down in the registration list is the CSE for Group Policy Internet Settings, which is shorthand for GPPrefs' Internet settings.

Which one got to write last? GPPrefs Internet settings.

So, it "won." Mystery solved!

But in neither case are we applying actual "policy."

We're really just applying preferences—using two different kinds of technology.

We finally got it to work the way we wanted when a true policy was applied, and Internet Explorer saw the policy in the policies keys and acted accordingly and performed a true lockdown

Whew. All this stuff can give you a headache. This "who will win" stuff is really confusing, and I haven't tested every case. Be sure to test all interactions in a test lab before you roll out settings to production.

Other Items That Can Affect Group Policy and GPPrefs Processing

Recall that in Chapter 4 you learned about various policy settings found at Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy.

Each Group Policy Preferences setting will, by default, try to reapply its settings even if nothing has changed.

You can disable this behavior by locating the corresponding policy setting and unchecking "Process even if the Group Policy objects have not changed" and this behavior will stop.

The Lines and Circles and the CRUD Action Modes

By this time, you might have spent a little time plunking around the new Group Policy Preferences (but you haven't deployed them yet, because you haven't finished the chapter, right?). And, indeed, you can see that they're really, really different than the original Group Policy settings. Many of them (gasp!) kind of look like the thing they actually manage in the Windows user interface! Mon Dieu!

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If you haven't yet tried out GPPrefs and want to follow along with these examples, this would be a good time. That's because you'll learn about both the "lines and circles" and Action modes at the same time. I strongly suggest that you try these settings in a test lab and not in production until you've got a real grip on how everything works.

You'll note that many GPPrefs have an action item, and you can set it to Create, Replace, Update, or Delete. This is called the *CRUD method* for short. You'll also notice many GPPrefs have these thin solid green lines or thin dashed red lines underneath certain settings. These colorful lines express which settings could possibly affect your client.

We can use the Power Options preference extension in our examples because it has CRUD ability *and* contains solid green lines for many options. To create a Windows XP power option for your users, dive down to User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Power Options and select New Power Scheme (Windows XP). Alternatively, the same node exists on the Computer side if you wanted to play with that. When you do, you'll create a Power Options Preference item and see something similar to what is shown in Figure 5.14.

So both the lines and circles and CRUD action-item features can bite you in the butt—if you don't know what they mean and how they work. Let's explore those now. We'll tackle the colored lines first, then the CRUD. (That's it, I'm trademarking that phrase—GPanswers.com: *We Tackle the CRUD.*) Microsoft refers to these abilities as both "CRUD" and "Action Modes."

The Lines and the Circles

Original Group Policy doesn't have any solid and dashed lines, but some of the new GPPrefs items do.

So, what's the deal with those solid and dashed lines? It's a way to craft which bits and pieces within a GPPrefs you want to affect a client machine.

Here's an example.

Let's say a user has gone in and made some settings they like to use. In our example, we'll assume users on laptops have created their own power schemes for when they're using the batteries on their laptops. And we trust that these laptop users have the scheme they need for their battery because they set it themselves.

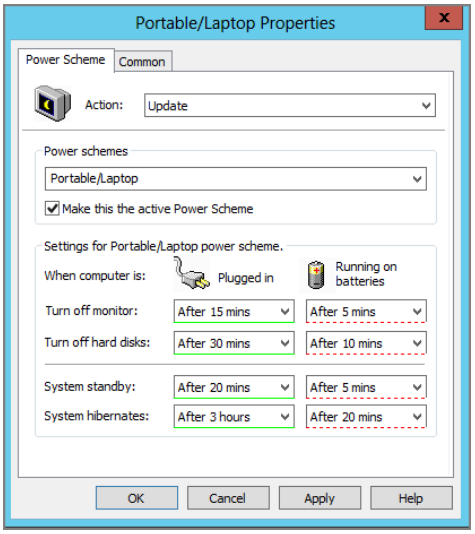
However, we want to make sure they save power when they're plugged into the power outlets. No problem! We can use the Power Options extension to define what a Windows XP Portable/Laptop scheme is and how it uses power. You can see in Figure 5.14 that I've changed the scheme to Portable/Laptop and I'm ready to make changes.

But even though we're changing the "Plugged in" settings, we already said we don't want to disrupt any settings that might have already been made to the "Running on batteries" section of the scheme.

So, what are we going to do? By default *every* setting on this page has a thin green line beneath it. This means that if you update this power scheme, all green underlined settings will be delivered to the client machine. Ouch! That's exactly what you *don't* want.

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FIGURE 5.14 You can enable and disable individual settings using the function keys.



You want a way to update *some* of the settings, and not *all* of the settings. You need a way to prevent the processing of some of the settings on the page. To do this, highlight the setting (actually, pull down the pull-down) and then press the F7 key. This will change the thin green line to a thin dashed red line.

Now this setting (the one with the dashed red lines) is exempt from being applied within the edict.

So here's the thing that's misleading and potentially leads to misunderstanding: it doesn't matter what you configure the values to within the settings that now have the red dashed underline—because your client systems will never, ever pick those values up. This same behavior will hold true for check boxes, fill-in-the-blanks, and radio buttons. If there's a red dashed underline beneath the setting, your clients simply ignore the setting upon refresh.

Microsoft calls this "disabling the policy," but I don't love that term because I don't want to get mixed up in thinking somehow that I'm "disabling the functionality" the setting provides. By *disabling*, Microsoft means "disabling the processing of that particular setting."

So, in Figure 5.14 I've selected all the "Running on batteries" settings and disabled them by selecting each setting I wanted to skip the processing for, and then I pressed F7.

There are other function keys that have meaning in the interface as well. Here are all the function keys and what they do:

F5 Enables the processing of *all* settings on the page that need to be honored. Useful if you disabled some settings from being honored and want to reset the form.

F6 Enables the processing of one setting on the page that needs to be honored. Useful if you disabled one setting using F7 and want to change it back. Again, merely changing the value will not reset it to a green underline.

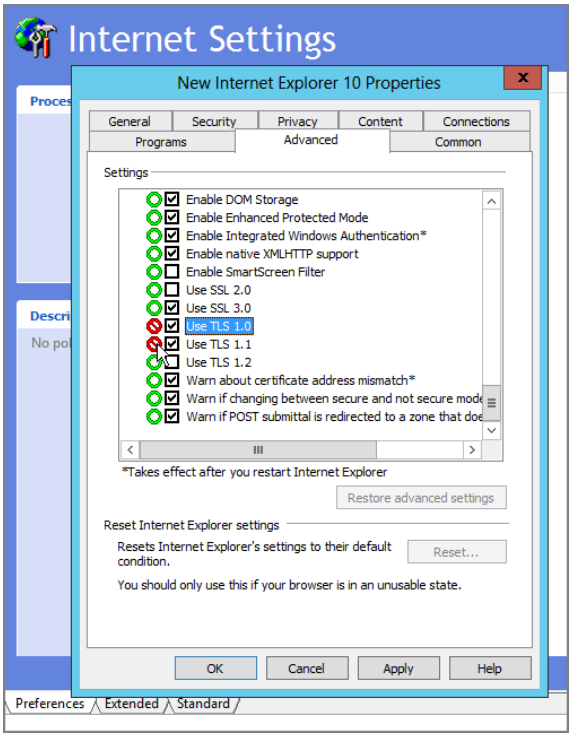
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F7 Disables the processing of one setting on the page. Useful if you want to keep one setting from being updated or changed on the client.

F8 Disables the processing of all settings. Useful if you want to prevent all the settings on one tab from being honored on the client. Most useful when using the Internet Explorer settings because there are multiple tabs that hold a massive amount of settings. Perhaps you want to disable all settings (which means none will apply) but enable just one tab with two settings.

You'll also see that some settings in the extension have green circles (equivalent to the solid green underline) or red circles a la the "no" sign (which are the equivalent of the thin red dashed line). You can see an example in Figure 5.15, where I've explicitly disabled the processing of two settings within IE 10's Advanced tab. To disable the processing of those items, I simply selected the item and pressed F7. Again, it doesn't matter if the check box is actively checked or not: the value in the check box doesn't get processed if there's a little "no" sign next to it (or it has a red dashed underline).

FIGURE 5.15 The red and green circles in some areas of a preference extension are analogous to the red and green underlines.



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Warning: Visiting Multiple Tabs Can Be Hazardous to Your Network's Health

There are colored circles and lines for various Group Policy Preferences. Let's again take a look at a GPPrefs item for Internet Explorer 10 (though it's basically exactly the same for the other Internet Explorer Group Policy Preferences items).

So, Internet Explorer 10, for example, has lots of tabs. So the extension does a little helpful trick for you.

If you visit any tab, you'll see that many settings already have a green underline. You now know that any setting that has a green underline will have its value placed on the client (check box checked, radio button pushed, etc.).

But, again, most tabs have lots of stuff that *already* have green lines on most of the tabs. Does that mean that all those settings (even ones you likely don't care about) will be delivered to the client?

Well, *possibly*. There are the three cases to consider. We'll use Internet Explorer 8 and 9 properties as our example.

Case 1: Nothing Actually Created Let's say you just want to poke around and see what's underneath the hood in the tabs. Of course you'll want to; you're naturally curious.

So you open up a Group Policy Object and create a new IE 10 Extension item and start poking around.

You can see it has a gaggle of tabs like General, Security, Privacy, Connections, Programs, and so on. Some tabs have green underlines, and others have red underlines. Others have *both*. You know that green-underlined properties are going to be set on the target machine.

Except you haven't changed anything yet, have you? You're just exploring and poking around.

When you click Cancel, nothing's changed, because the preferences item isn't actually created.

Case 2: Quick Visit to Existing Item, but No Changes Let's say you stumbled across someone else's IE 10 item, and you wanted to know what was set within the item.

So, you edit the item, and start exploring and poking around *but not changing anything*. You can click the Connections tab and see what's there or click the Advanced tab and see what's there. And you can see what changes were made.

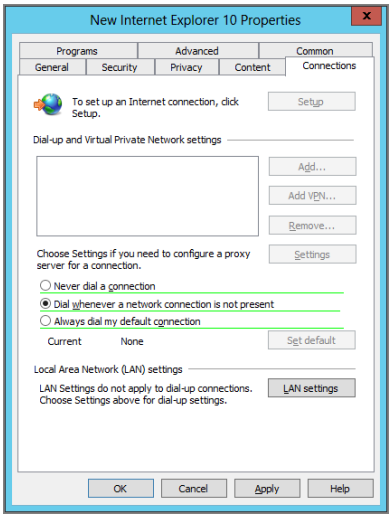
But, again, this is just a quick visit, and you've changed nothing.

When you click Cancel, nothing's changed. That's because you didn't change anything.

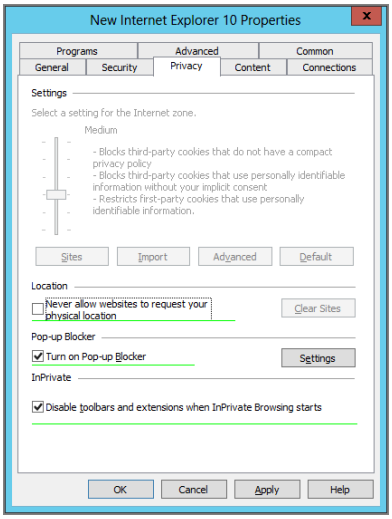
Case 3: A Visit with a Change on Any Tab Let's say you stumbled across someone else's IE 10 item, and you want to know what's set in some tabs (like Connections), *and* you want to change an item yourself in another tab (like Privacy).

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So you edit the IE 10 item and inspect the Connections tab, shown in the following image. As you can see, no check boxes or other values have been changed by the previous admin. You do see green lines underneath some values, however.



Now you visit the tab you really need to make changes on—the Privacy tab—and you click in one place, and, say, uncheck the "Turn on Pop-up Blocker," as seen in this screen shot.



Here's the big warning: because you initially clicked on a tab (Connections) and that tab has green-line settings, then you visited a different tab (Privacy) to make a change, the green

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underlined settings as now specified on the Connections tab *will be set* (as well as all the green underlined settings in Privacy, because they're all green too!).

This is very counterintuitive because, well, you didn't make any settings changes to Connections! You just visited one tab but made your changes in another tab.

But it doesn't matter. In this case, just looking at the tab (then making changes anywhere) does the damage.

The rule is simple: if you visit a tab (and the tab has green underlines) and you make any changes anywhere within the preference item, any tabs you visited will change the properties of their green underlined values.

The CRUD Method: Create, Replace, Update, or Delete

Let's continue with our power scheme for the XP example as we work through the next area: the CRUD method.

CRUD stands for Create, Replace, Update, or Delete. You'll notice these settings in the Action drop-down of many extensions, like the Power Scheme extension seen earlier in Figure 5.14.

Here's what happens when an Action mode is chosen:

Create Create the setting, but only if it does not already exist. Check out Figure 5.14, where I'm creating a new power scheme for my whole company. Selecting Replace or Update (the options that follow) wouldn't make sense because I'm not trying to modify an existing scheme. Only Create makes sense, because the whole scheme doesn't yet exist.

Replace Delete the setting if it already exists. Then push down new settings. For this, the Power Options preference extension, the whole scheme "Our New Companywide Scheme" would be deleted. Then it would be re-created from scratch. A useful scenario might be after some company-wide power scheme was defined but perhaps defined incorrectly. In this case, choosing Replace would delete *any* settings if they exist. Then, you can reconfigure the GPO with exactly the settings you want to manage (and get it right this time).

Update (Default) The default action, Update will create any new settings if they don't exist on the client. And if any settings do exist on the client, those with thin green underlines will also be updated with the values in the settings.

Delete Delete the settings. In our example, Delete would delete the whole scheme. Poof.

Use this CRUD action item with caution. You can delete all sorts of things you wish you hadn't: power schemes, drive mappings, the local Administrators group, and more.

So really watch out, and especially test this action before you implement.



For many GPPrefs, you won't see the Action drop-down. In this case, that means there is only one way for these settings to work. It's usually Update.

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Common Tab

If you notice back in some of the figures in this chapter, there's a tab that keeps showing up over and over again. It's called the Common tab, and it's full of many of the superpowers the GPPrefs provide.

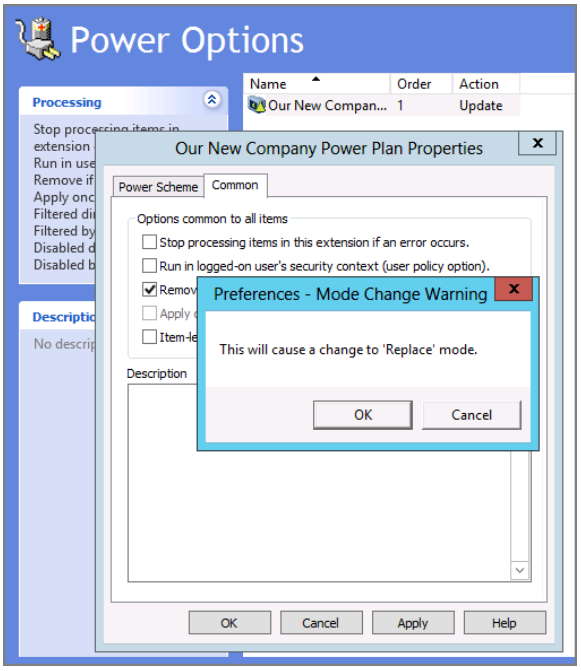
If you click on any Common tab, you'll see that they all have exactly the same options, as follows:

- Stop processing items in this extension if an error occurs
- Run in logged-on user's security context (user policy option)
- Remove this item when it is no longer applied
- Apply once and do not reapply
- Item-level targeting

You can see the Common tab in Figure 5.16, with a little extra note when one of the items is selected. (We'll get to that note in this section as well.)

The idea is that each and every Group Policy preference item you create can also optionally choose to leverage one or more of these extra options. Let's examine each of these items now in this section.

FIGURE 5.16 Be super, extra careful when you select the "Remove this item when it is no longer applied" option in the Common tab.



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"Stop Processing Items in This Extension If an Error Occurs"

We'll start out with the least-used item of the bunch. The idea here is that if, when you're plunking down multiple preference items (within the same extension) there's a problem, then stop when the system encounters that problem. One situation where this might be helpful is when you use the Files extension. Perhaps you didn't want any files to be copied if, for some reason, the source file suddenly didn't exist. So, as soon as the GPPrefs engine realized one source file wasn't available, the whole Files preference extension CSE would stop. Other GPPrefs CSEs, like Drive Maps, Power Options, and Printers, would keep on chuggin'.

Again, this is the least-used option in the bunch.

"Run In Logged-on User's Security Context (User Policy Option)"

By default, the Group Policy engine runs all commands as SYSTEM, even though it's the user who's really logged in. This is awesome because it means you have some crazy superpowers, like the ability to zap any Registry key to anywhere in the Registry, restrict hardware regardless of who is logged on, and schedule tasks to run *right now*, even if no one is logged in.

There might be a time when you want to use this setting, but in my experience the times are few and far between. One example would be if you want to copy files in the user context and not the SYSTEM context.

There might be other times where GPPrefs just don't seem to take effect. One quick GPPrefs troubleshooting tip is to flip this setting on within the Common tab. There might be some occasion when trying to perform the action as the SYSTEM doesn't make the magic happen but performing the same action as the logged-in user does.

The other main use for this setting comes with the use of Environment variables, which we'll talk about in the next section, so hang tight.

Here are some quick notes about some behaviors of this policy:

- Note that this setting is grayed out when dealing with GPPrefs on the Computer side, and the behavior is then to *always* use the SYSTEM account.
- Drive mappings and printers (network printers and TCP/IP printers only) ignore this setting. They *always* use the user context, so checking this check box here shouldn't produce any discernable effect. Note that new drive mappings don't take effect until the next logon and aren't related to this discussion.

"Remove This Item When It Is No Longer Applied"

This is my favorite option because it's full of interesting opportunities, behaviors, and pitfalls. You can see in Figure 5.16, when you click "Remove this item when it is no longer applied," you'll immediately get a pop-up saying, "This will cause a change to 'Replace' mode." If you click back over to, say, the Power Scheme tab (or whatever tab your GPPrefs uses that has a CRUD action item), you'll see that the action has automatically been set to Replace and is grayed out to stay that way.

Even though it sets it to Replace mode, you can think of this setting as Delete and not Replace. Heck, Delete isn't strong enough, really. Think of it as Nuke.

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That's because it will nuke the settings if the preference goes out of the scope of management. If you'll recall from Chapter 3, a scope change can happen when any of the following are true:

- Group Policy security filters are used and the user/computer is filtered out (see Chapter 2).
- The Group Policy is deleted.
- The Group Policy is unlinked.
- The Group Policy's link is disabled.
- The preference is deleted.
- The WMI filter evaluates to false.
- And now, as you'll learn a little later, if "Item-level targeting" evaluates to false.

If any of these things happens, the target item is Nuked.

Nuking an item might be good for a wide variety of reasons. Here are three good real-world examples:

- Someone changes job roles, so they get the S: drive nuked because they're no longer in the Sales OU.
- You deploy a new printer, so the reference to the old printer gets removed.
- An "Emergency Shortcut" was placed on people's desktops during a crisis, and when the crisis is over, the shortcut should be deleted.

All of these are perfectly excellent examples on how to use Nuke mode. In all these cases the original item was, well, nuked when it was no longer applied.

But, before we can close the case on Nuke mode, let's work through an example with one of my favorites, the Registry extension.

Finding a Value to Change with the Registry Extension

In this example, we're going to change the `DoubleClickSpeed` entry for all users in the **Human Resources** OU. That includes Frank Rizzo and everyone else who's logged on. (Again, this is a working example to illustrate a point.)

In Figure 5.17, you can see the Mouse properties on the right and the underlying Registry entry `HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Control Panel\Mouse\DoubleClickSpeed` and its value of 500. If you move the Mouse properties slider to the right by two notches, the result is 340. Knowing this tidbit, if we use the Registry extension to dictate the `DoubleClickSpeed` value of 340, we'll be forcing our users to double-click slightly faster.

Using the Registry Preference Extension to Dictate the Setting to the Human Resources Users OU

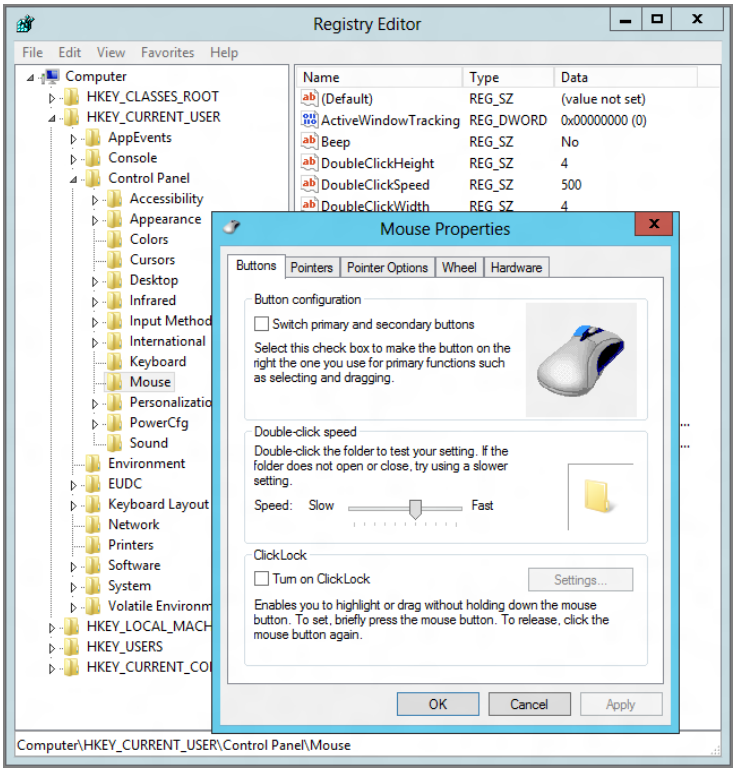
Create and link a GPO over **Human Resources Users** OU. Then edit the GPO and dive into User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Registry. Click New ➢ Registry Item.

- For Action, make sure Update is selected.
- For Hive, make sure you've chosen `HKEY_CURRENT_USER`.

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- For Key Path, make sure you've selected (or typed in) Control Panel\Mouse.
- For Value name, make sure `DoubleClickSpeed` is entered (you can leave the Default check box unchecked).
- For Value type, make sure `REG_SZ` is selected.
- For Value data, enter **340** (the value we know we want to set).

FIGURE 5.17 We can figure out how the `DoubleClickSpeed` value works by playing with Explorer.



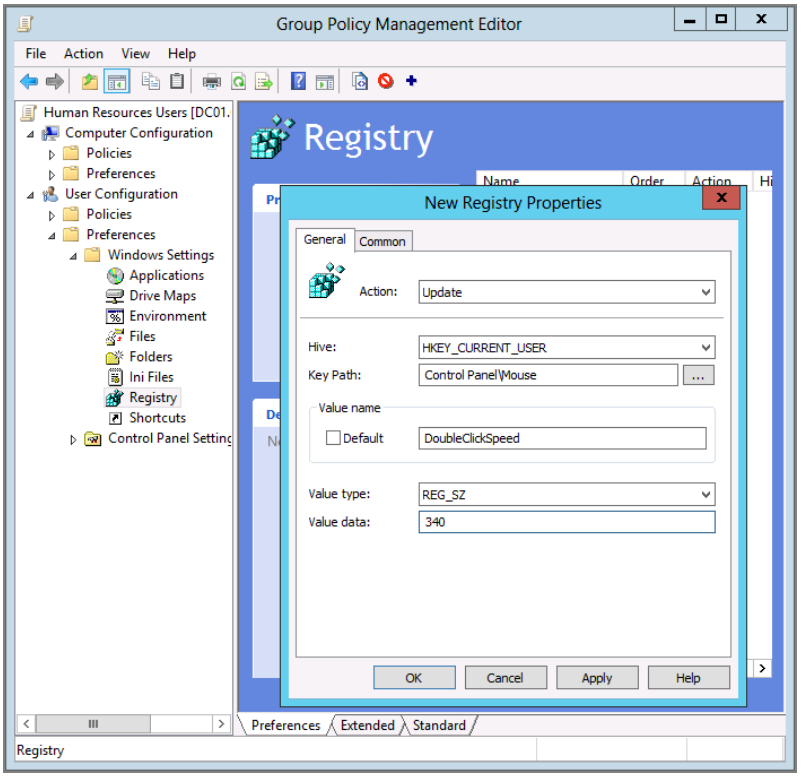
You can see all of this in Figure 5.18.

Testing the Delivery of Our Settings

At this point, log on as Sol Rosenberg to any machine, then check the double-click speed. You can check the slider in the Control Panel Mouse applet, but an even better check is running `REGEDIT`. Then dive down into `HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Control Panel\Mouse` and see if `DoubleClickSpeed` is set to `340`.

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FIGURE 5.18 We can dictate specific settings using the Registry CSE.



Testing the Default Group Policy Preferences Behavior

At this point, move Frank Rizzo's account from the **Human Resources Users** OU to a new OU. For instance, create an OU called **Nurses** and then move him to the **Nurses** OU. (Don't worry, when we're done we'll move him back.)

Log off, and log back on.

Then run the Registry editor (`REGEDIT`) and dive down into `HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Control Panel\Mouse`. What happened to the `DoubleClickSpeed` settings? Answer: nothing; they stay put because the Group Policy Preferences' default behavior is to maintain, or tattoo, the Registry, even if the user falls out of the scope of management.

Log off as Frank.

Resetting for Our Next Test

At this point, move Frank Rizzo's account from the **Nurses** OU back to the **Human Resources Users** OU.

Make sure you're logged off as Frank Rizzo's from the target computer.

Now, we're going to see what happens if we change the default behavior.

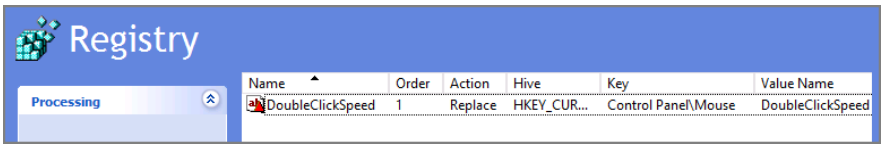
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Turning on "Remove This Item When It Is No Longer Applied"

Now select the Common tab and select "Remove this item when it is no longer applied." You should get a pop-up box saying the mode has been changed to Nuke, er, Replace.

Back on the General tab, you should see that Replace is on and grayed out so it cannot be changed. Click OK to close the properties page. Now, before we continue, note that there is a signal of the (potential) devastation to come. If you look at the line item that's produced, you'll see a little red triangle next to the name showing you that the system is in Replace mode, shown in Figure 5.19.

FIGURE 5.19 The red triangle next to the preference item shows we're in Replace mode (and also possibly in "Remove this item when it is no longer applied" mode).



Nothing "bad" will happen until something happens with the scope. Let's examine the normal course of action that could happen up to (and including) that point.

Testing the Redelivery of Our Settings

Just for laughs, while logged on as Sol, reopen the Mouse applet in Control Panel and jam the double-click slider all the way to left. Now run `GPUpdate`. Close and reopen the Mouse applet.

Did the slide jump back to the faster position we dictated?

Indeed, check the Registry on the machine just to be sure if you're not.

That's good: the default behavior of GPPrefs is working for you. That is, the default is that it will always reapply the settings, even if someone changes a setting by hand on the target computer.

Seeing the Result of "Remove This Item When It Is No Longer Applied"

At this point, move Sol Rosenberg's account from the **Human Resources** Users OU to the **Nurses** OU a second time.

Log off, and log back on. Then open rerun the Registry editor tool (`REGEDIT`) and dive down into `HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Control Panel\Mouse`.

And make a discovery.

That is, the whole `DoubleClickSpeed` value has been deleted!

You can see this in Figure 5.20. Or, rather, you *can't* see this in Figure 5.20, because it's *gone*.

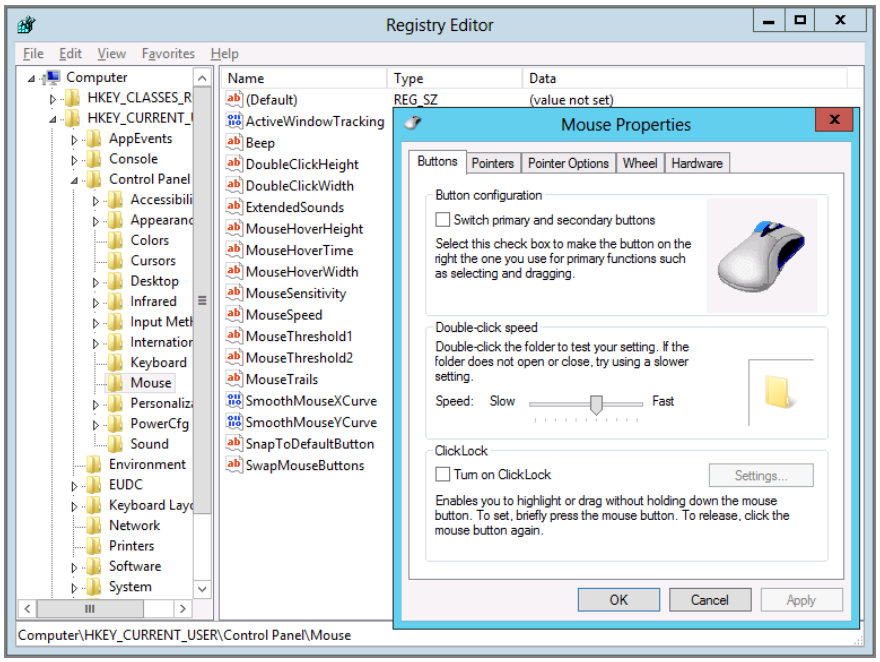
This isn't likely what you expected. You expected it to revert back to 500 or go to 0 or do something else predictable.

Right. Well, it doesn't.

By selecting "Remove this item when it is no longer applied," you nuke the entry. It literally deletes the whole thing you're working on—in this case, a Registry setting, and in other cases, power schemes, local users and groups, data sources, and other things you likely don't want to *delete*.

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FIGURE 5.20 Once the "Remove this item when it is no longer applied" setting is checked, the DoubleClickSpeed Registry key is deleted. But, thankfully, the Mouse application doesn't seem to mind very much.



Putting the World Right Again for Sol

Put Sol's account back into the **Human Resources Users** OU.

Then log out and log back in. You should see the `DoubleClickSpeed` pop back in place with the value of 340.

Final Thoughts about "Remove This Item When It Is No Longer Applied"

Before we move on to the next topic, I do have some final thoughts about "Remove this item when it is no longer applied."

First, in our `DoubleClickSpeed` example, we didn't really do any "harm" to the system by deleting the `DoubleClickSpeed` key. In our examples, double-clicking will continue to work because the people who coded Explorer's mouse double-click feature must have said, "Well, if the `DoubleClickSpeed` key suddenly goes missing, we'll assume it's, oh, I dunno, how's 500?" And it keeps on working.

But that's because we're lucky!

If this was some Registry key to a custom application, you could have damaged the application, that's for sure.

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Next, it isn't the Replace CRUD action that does this deed. It's positively the "Remove this item when it is no longer applied" check box. Again, think of this as Nuke. But the action item shows Replace, which is kind of misleading.



If you're freaking out right now thinking "Nuke mode isn't what I want... I want a real way to revert settings back," then don't panic. You'll learn about a tool called PolicyPak in the next chapter that does exactly that.

"Apply Once and Do Not Reapply"

This is the other setting in the Common tab that I like a lot. This setting does just what it says: it will plunk down the setting, then never reapply. This is good, and it's bad.

On the one hand, you're able to set a true preference for the user. That is, you're suggesting this setting for them, so it's laid down exactly one time. If they want to change it, they can, and your suggestion never "plows down" back on top of their selected setting.

On the other hand, you might have the occasion to want to perform a baseline push of certain values to the system again. And in that case, not even running `GPUpdate /force` will reset the values.

Targeting Your Preference Items with ILT

The final superpower within the Common tab is item-level targeting (ILT). ILT provides a new way to indicate exactly when a specific preference item should apply. ILT is almost like WMI filters (which we explored in Chapter 4). But ILTs have some advantages over WMI filters:

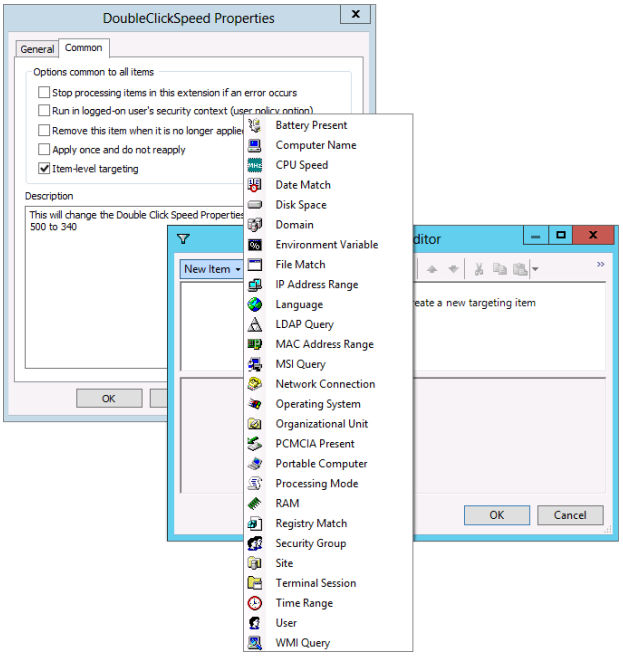
- They're easier to set up and use immediately. You'll fall in love with the GUI interface of ILTs.
- You can do nested ANDs, ORs, and NOTs within ILTs, making them immediately more flexible than WMI filters.
- ILTs, in general, evaluate faster when run on the client. WMI filters really cut into the machine's heart to see what's going on to evaluate the query. ILTs use code within the GPPrefs CSE to perform the query, so they're usually much faster (in most cases). In most cases, overall there's hardly any processing penalty to using them.

The categories can be seen in Figure 5.21. There are all sorts of queryable items, such as amount of RAM, CPU speed, available disk space, and more.

Note that one category within ILTs *is* WMI queries. So, you can leverage WMI queries within ILTs if you wanted to do something that wasn't part of the native ILT queries. The downside is that item-level targeting is only for GPPrefs and is simply not available for the other areas of original Group Policy.

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FIGURE 5.21 Item-level targeting lets you specify when preferences apply.



How Are Item-Level Targeting Items Evaluated?

One question you might be asking yourself is, "In what context is the ILT evaluated?"

In some cases, the logged-in user might not have rights to determine if an item-level targeting item is true or not. Likewise, the computer (SYSTEM) might have too much power and inadvertently say that something is true when really it's not true for the user at all.

Thankfully, these scenarios have been thought out. In short, here's what happens:

- Most ILTs are checked in the SYSTEM context. Because the SYSTEM has more rights than the user, this is desirable.
- However, some items should only be determined from the viewpoint of the logged-on user. Here's the breakdown:

  Security Group Targeting Item Runs from the point of view of the logged-in user (except if you're checking to see if the computer is a member of a group)

  Language Targeting Item Runs from the point of view of the logged-in user

  File Match Targeting Item Runs from the point of view of the logged-in user; then, if that fails, runs in the SYSTEM context as a second try

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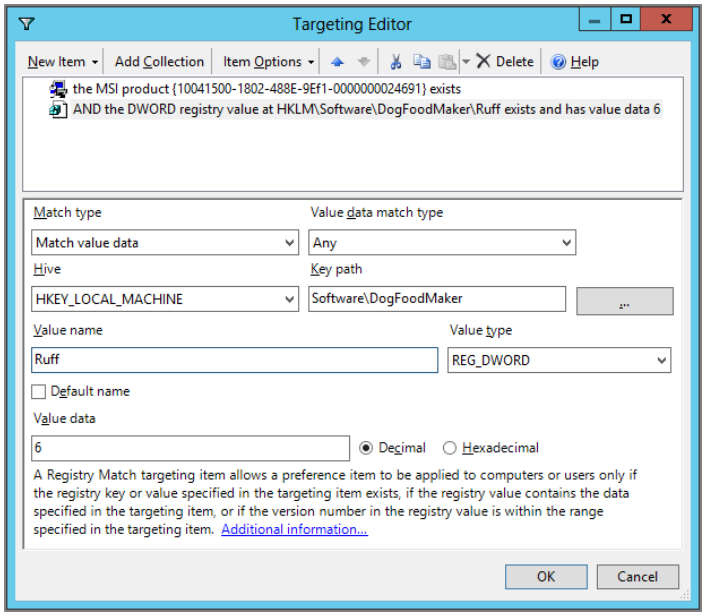
The Targeting Editor

You'll craft your query in the Targeting Editor.

By default, all items are ANDed together. In this way, ILTs can be "banded together" to produce queries where multiple items need to be true for the action to take place.

In Figure 5.22, I've strung together a query to really and truly verify that DogFoodMaker 6.0 is installed on the machine—I'm checking that the MSI product code has been installed on the machine and also that the `HKLM\Software\DogFoodMaker` hive has a key called `Ruff` with a value of 6.

FIGURE 5.22 You can string together items in the Targeting Editor with AND.



Adding Additional Collections

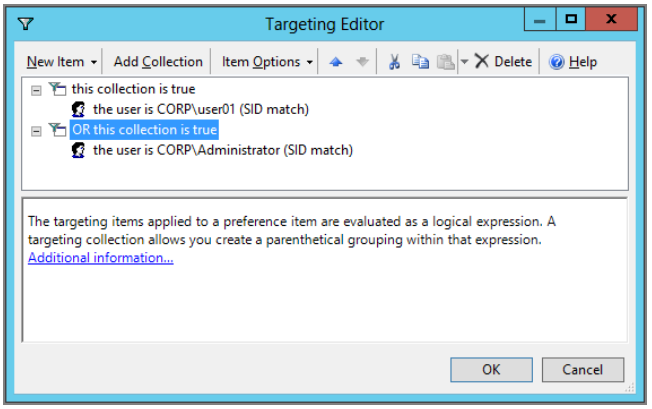
Alternatively, if you want to do something fancier, you can select the Add Collection button and created nested groups of ILTs. For instance, you can have an ILT apply only when it hits User1 or the Administrator account.

To do that, you'd create two collections (be sure they're at the same level; you don't want to nest one within the other). Then, you'd highlight the second collection and click Item Options (next to Add Collection) and select OR. Now your second collection is OR.

Now, add your conditions in the first block and in the second block, and they'll be ORed together, as seen in Figure 5.23.

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FIGURE 5.23 Using OR, you can ensure that your wishes take place when certain conditions are true.

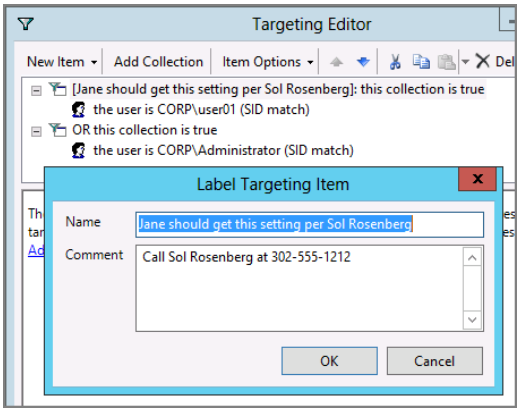


Other Targeting Editor Tricks

You can usually drag and drop things around without thinking about it too much. The ILT editor was rewritten heavily (and heck, renamed!) since the acquisition of the product from DesktopStandard, and they really did a smashing job of cleaning it up and making it easier to use overall.

Be sure to experiment with the cut, paste, and copy items. You'll be able to rapid-fire-create ILTs once you play with these abilities a little more. Additionally, you can add a label to a collection. That way, if you have a complex collection that you're querying for, others can figure out precisely what you were doing. You can see an example of a collection query label in Figure 5.24.

FIGURE 5.24 You can label a targeting item.



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There is one important thing missing from the ILT editor: there is no way to export the potentially rich targeting I created in one item and import it into another GPPrefs item. There simply is no Export/Import feature.

However, a little later, in the section "Drag (or Paste) a Group Policy Preference Extension to a File," you'll learn how to see the underlying XML code for a GPPrefs item. Inside that XML code is also the ILT information for that item.

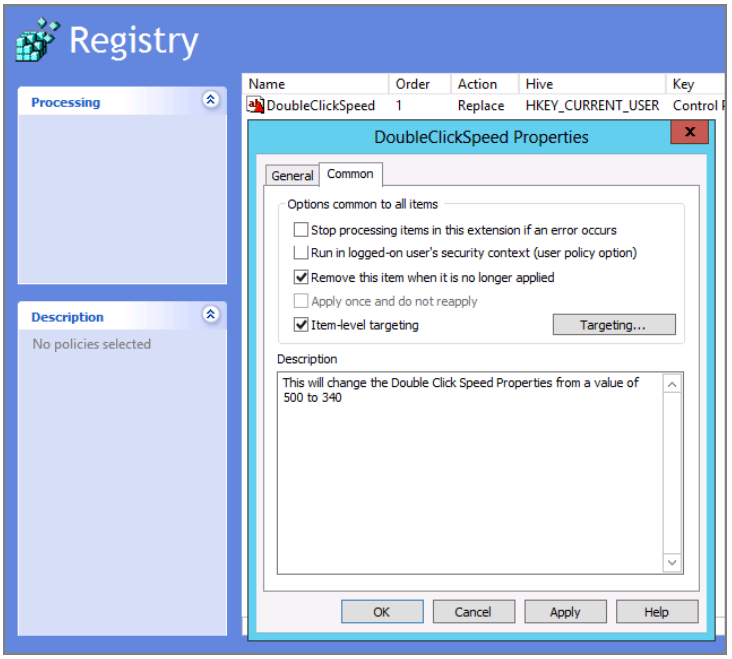
With that in mind, you could rip out the well-defined Filter section from one preference item and smash it into the preference item (of another type) you needed. Then, drag and drop the XML file back onto the GPPrefs Editor.

Description Field

This is the final Common entry regarding preference items. Here you're able to put in a simple description of what you're trying to do and notes about ILTs (if any).

It's on the Common tab, as you can see in Figure 5.25.

FIGURE 5.25 Descriptions are GPPrefs item specific and appear in the Description field on the left only when you finally click OK (not Apply).



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Group Policy Preferences Tips, Tricks, and Troubleshooting

Now that we're past the essentials, we're ready to move on to some useful tips and tricks to make us more productive with GPPrefs. And, of course, if something goes wrong, we'll need to troubleshoot our GPPrefs universe as well.

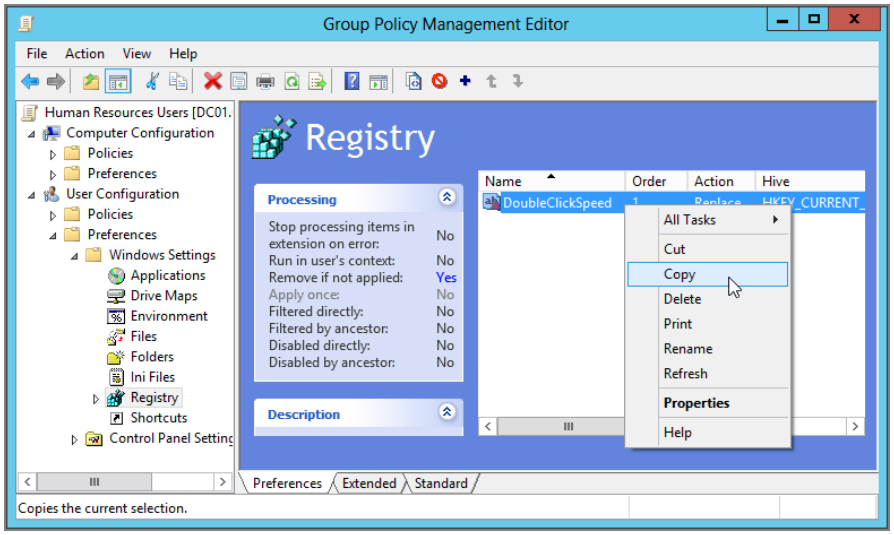
Quick Copy, Drag and Drop, Cut and Paste, and Sharing of Settings

I know this heading sounds like a lot of stuff, but it's really only one big thought. That is, the interface that allows you to create GPPrefs items lets you treat every setting like an object. I like to call this place the "GPPrefs editor" because it's the place within the Group Policy Management Editor that you create GPPrefs items. So, you can do some neat tricks.

Quick Copy/Paste

In Figure 5.26, I'm about to make a copy of the `DoubleClickSpeed` Registry punch we dictated in a previous exercise.

FIGURE 5.26 You can right-click a preference item and select Copy (to paste it later).



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I can now do several things with this copy.

Right below the current entry, right-click and select Paste from the context menu. You'll see that a copy of the `DoubleClickSpeed` Registry punch is placed right next to it. We'll explore this in the next section, so hang tight.

Drag (or Paste) a Group Policy Preference Extension to a File

Go to your Windows Desktop and click Paste. (Yes, leave the Group Policy Management Editor, find the Windows Desktop, right-click, and select Paste.) A new document is automatically created with an XML extension. Alternatively, you can drag the line item from the GPPrefs editor right to the Desktop or a folder to create a file out of the contents.

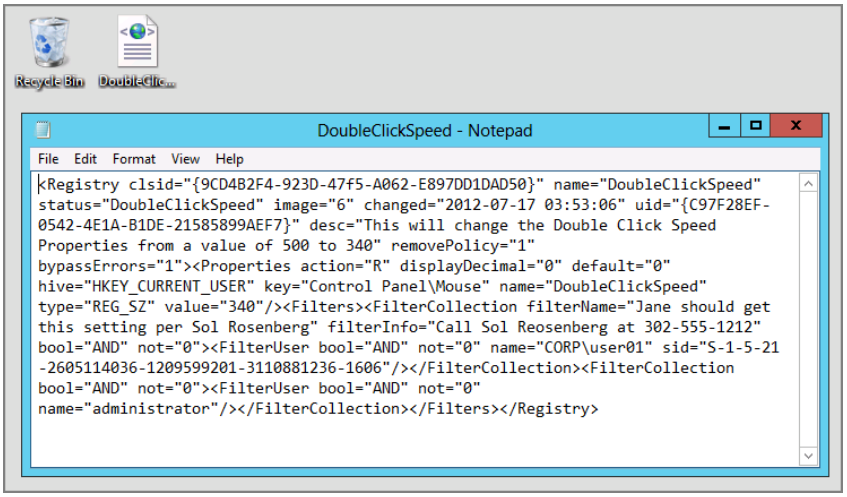
You can see my document's icon and the contents of the document in Figure 5.27.

You can see that the file contains the Registry settings as well as the filters built in as one neat little package.

Sharing Your Wisdom with Others

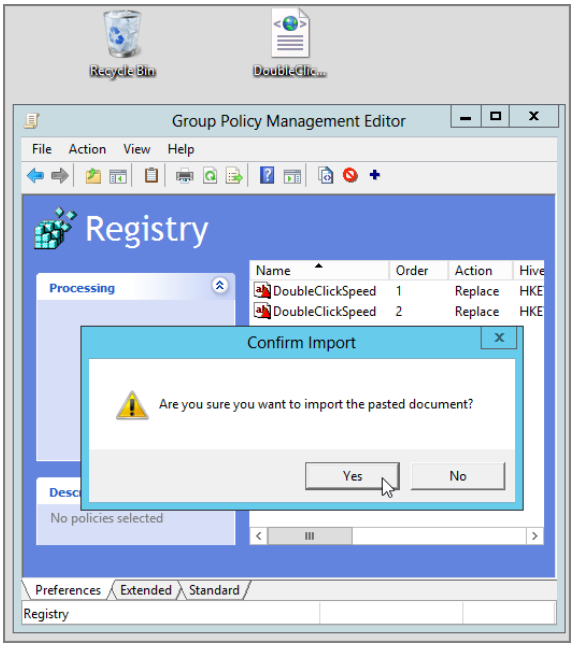
At this point, you can e-mail this little gift of a file to a friend and they can drag and drop it into their own Registry Extension preference item list. In Figure 5.28, you can see what your other Administrator friend would do when she drags the corresponding file into the Registry preference extension item list.

FIGURE 5.27 Each preference item is exportable as an XML file.



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FIGURE 5.28 You can share preference items with friends. Have your friend just drag and drop the XML right into the category as a preference item.



If you're going to share a GPPrefs XML file with other people outside your company, be careful to send only XML files that don't have any sensitive information contained within them, like SIDs, OUs, or encrypted password fields. Anything sensitive should be avoided.

Multiple Preference Items at a Level

So an exercise or two ago, we copied our `DoubleClickSpeed` Registry entry. You can see this in Figure 5.17. But why would you want to do such a thing?

To be crafty, that's why!

Let's examine how to take advantage of this neat ability.

Filtering Each Preference Item at a Level

If you copy a preference item (which essentially makes two identical items at the same level), you can put a filter on one preference item and another filter on the other preference item. Of course, you'd change each item to act slightly differently, so that one item hits one set of users and the other item hits another set of users.

For instance, you could say Administrators get a `DoubleClickSpeed` of 300, but Users get a `DoubleClickSpeed` of 480. Just create two preference items (each changed slightly, and each with a different filter).

Again, a silly example, but you get the idea.

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But, here's the kicker. GPPrefs process multiple preference items at a level by "counting up sequentially." So, if you had three preference items with the same extension, number 1 would be written first, number 2 would be written next, and number 3 would be written last.

If there was a conflict between any levels, the highest number would win.

Changing the Order of Preference Items at a Level

You change the order of the levels by clicking on the preference item you want and then using the menu bar's Up and Down arrows to change the order. So, for instance, in Figure 5.29 you can see that there are two preference items in the Start Menu extension. If you wanted to change the order, click on one of them, and then select the menu bar's Up or Down arrow (seen in Figure 5.30). You can also see the full menu bar in Figure 5.30, which we'll refer to throughout the rest of this section.

FIGURE 5.29 You can have multiple, conflicting preference items inside a GPO.

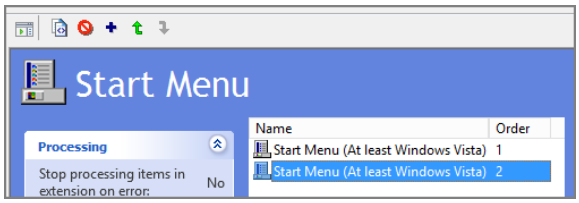


FIGURE 5.30 The menu bar for Group Policy Preferences





This business of counting up sequentially within a GPPrefs extension is a little maddening to a Group Policy guy like me—especially because I usually have to explain how GPOs *themselves* are processed counting *down* sequentially. See the section "Raising or Lowering the Precedence of Multiple Group Policy Objects" in Chapter 2 for more information.

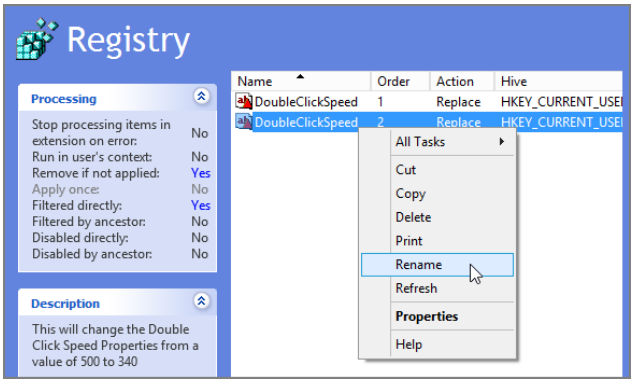
Renaming Preference Items at a Level

Since you copied `DoubleClickSpeed`, you now have what looks like two identical entries. But you don't. You have one filtered one way and another filtered another way. Why not right-click over each entry and rename it, being specific about what each entry now does, as shown in Figure 5.31?

This will come in handy a little later when you learn about preference items and reporting.

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FIGURE 5.31 If preference items within a GPO might potentially conflict, it's easiest to just rename them.



Temporarily Disabling a Single Preference Item or Extension Root

Recall that Group Policy has the ability to remove the Link Enabled status from a GPO. When this happens, the GPO configuration stays in place, but it removes the GPO from processing (and usually reverts the setting back to an original setting).

GPPrefs have a similar ability, and it can be done at the preference item level or the GPPrefs extension root level *within* a GPO.

To do this, you can click on a preference item (like `DoubleClickSpeed`) and click the red No icon on the menu bar.

Or, if you want to do this on a GPPrefs extension root level, click on the Extension root, say the Registry extension, and click the No icon on the menu bar.

In Figure 5.32, I've disabled one preference item within the Registry extension, but I've also disabled the whole Registry extension—right at the root as well, just for show.

When you select the No icon, that icon will automatically change from red to green.

When either happens, the configuration is maintained within the extension, but it's taken out of processing. And, if the "Remove this item when it is no longer applied" setting is checked, the preference item falls out of the scope of management, so that value is usually deleted. So, again, be careful in using that setting.

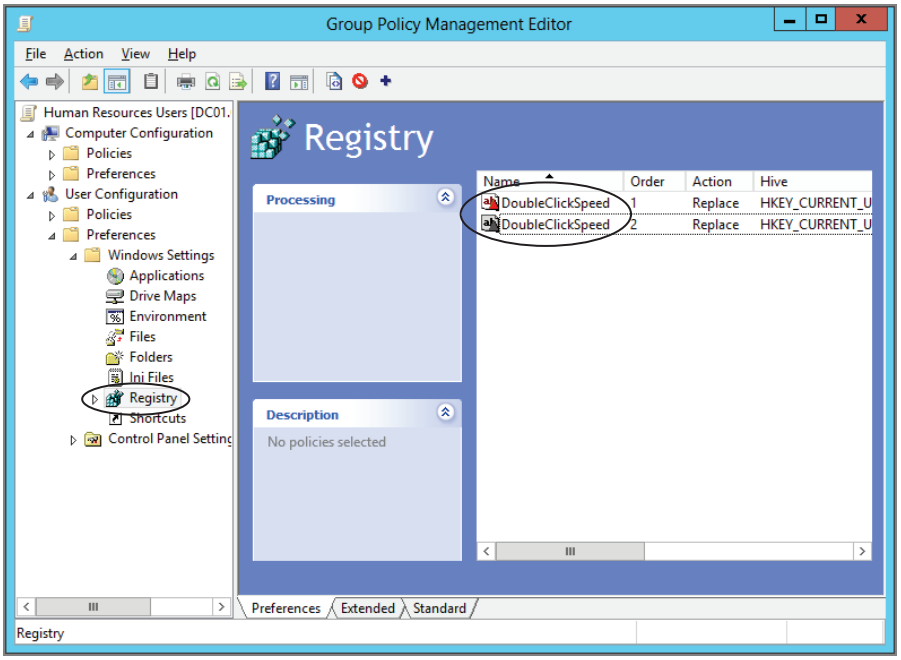
To restore the preference extension or extension root itself for processing again, click the green No icon, which will put it back in play.

Environment Variables

One of the other superpowers the GPPrefs have is this idea of built-in, addressable variables in addition to the standard environment variables that Windows automatically sets, or ones that you set with logon scripts, or ones that you set using the Environment extension.

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FIGURE 5.32 Both the first DoubleClickSpeed preference item and the Registry preference extension root are disabled.



The idea is that GPPrefs bring these *additional* variables that allow you to specify the relative locations of many, many key items.

Here's a quick example (and there are about a zillion uses, so it was hard to just pick one). Imagine you had a file on a file share, named `Everyone.txt`, and you wanted to get it on everyone's machine. But you didn't just want to copy that file directly, no, no! You wanted to rename it in the process to the name of the computer and *also* put it on everyone's Desktop folder. How could you possibly do that? Would you have to create a new GPO for everyone in the company!

Heck no!

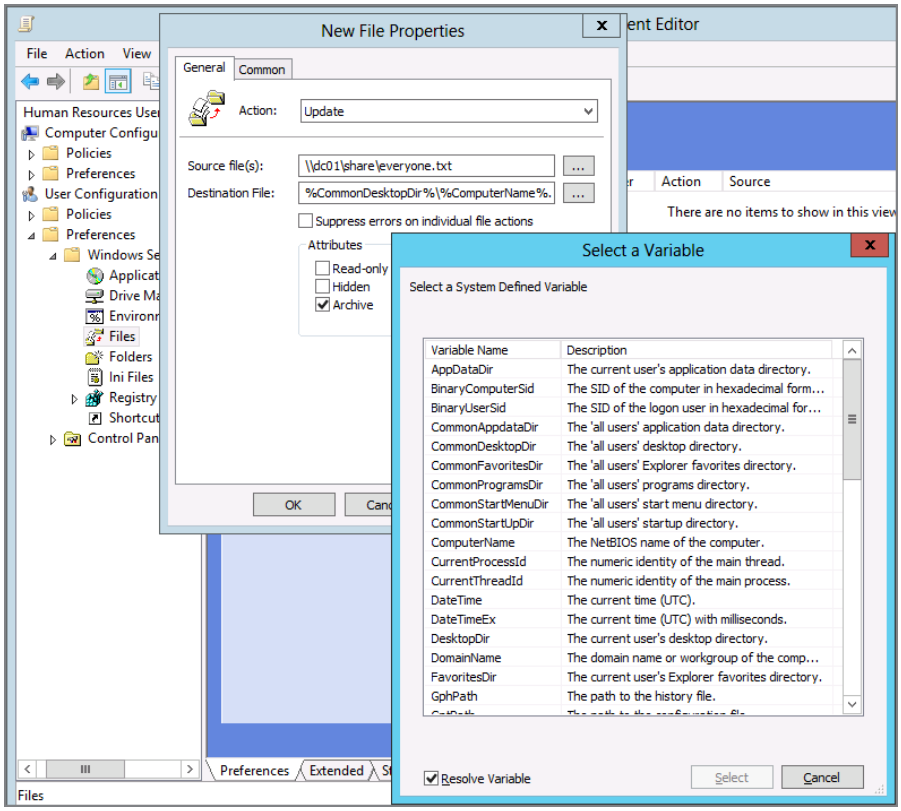
With Environment variables, you can do this in one step. In Figure 5.33, I've used the Files Preference extension to specify the source file as `\\dc01\share\everyone.txt`. But for Destination File, before typing anything in, I hit the F3 key. When you do, the internal Environment variables pop up as a reference and you can select them to be automatically entered for you. For this example, I'll use one internal Environment variable (`%CommonDesktopDir%`) and one regular Windows Environment variable (`%ComputerName%`).

So, in Figure 5.33, I've specified `%CommonDesktopDir%\%ComputerName%.txt` as the destination filename.

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Note the curious Resolve Variable check box when you hit the F3 key, as seen in Figure 5.34. The check box is on, which means variables like `%ComputerName%` resolve to WIN8. That's great; this makes sense and meets our goal.

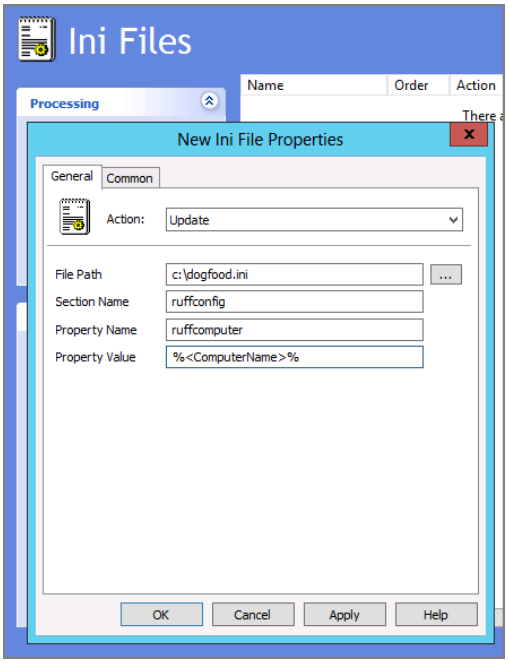
FIGURE 5.33 Hitting F3 when editing a preference item brings up the "Select a Variable" dialog box.



However, strangely, there's also the ability to jam in the words that make up the variables—as variables! So, imagine you had an `.INI` file you wanted to change, but inside the `.INI` file, you wanted to jam in an actual variable. For instance, in DogFoodMaker 7.0, you needed to set the `ruffcomputer` property (located within the `[ruffconfig]` section) to have the word `%ComputerName%` (with percent marks included). You would uncheck the Resolve Variable check box, and what's put into the Property Value field is what's seen in Figure 5.34. That is, the variable name itself is contained within angle brackets (< and >) to signify that the variable `%ComputerName%` is jammed into the `.INI` file.

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FIGURE 5.34 It's rare, but you may need to jam in the actual name of a variable, as seen here. Do this by putting angle brackets (< and >) around the variable name.



Managing Group Policy Preferences: Hiding Extensions from Use

There might be some times when you'll want to give someone rights to create GPOs but prevent them from utilizing some of the GPPrefs. For instance, maybe you didn't want them to be able to manipulate `.INI` settings or Registry settings. Well, you can take away that power if you want.

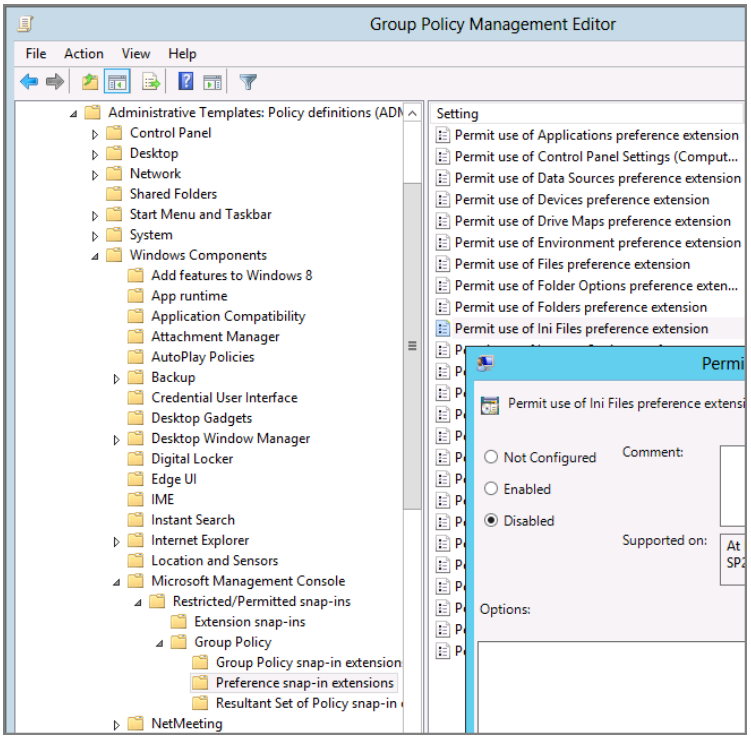


I wouldn't exactly call this a "security feature" because someone with enough know-how would be able to use another machine and jam in the underlying XML file into a GPO that they created and/or owned.

If you are logged onto a server you can see the regular Group Policy settings located at User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Microsoft Management Console ➢ Restricted/Permitted snap-ins ➢ Group Policy ➢ Preferences can help you perform the restrictions. You can see these policy settings in Figure 5.35.

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FIGURE 5.35 Use the settings seen here (and select Disabled) to prevent the snap-ins from appearing within the MMC.



The trick is, the Explain text is awful in these settings. For the ones I've tested, you need to disable the policy setting (yes, disable) to prevent the extension from showing.

In Figure 5.35, you can see I've disabled the `.INI` Files preference extension via its policy setting. In Figure 5.36, you can see the result; the extension to manipulate the `.INI` files is just—gone (in both the Computer and User sides)!



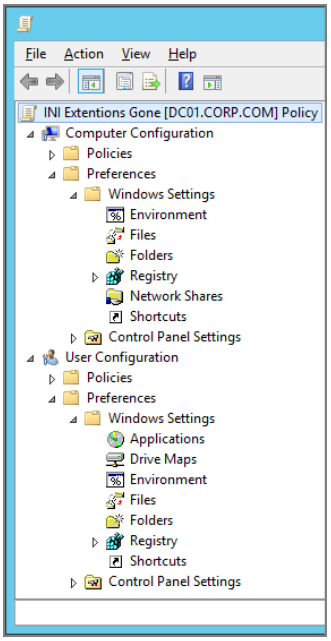
Now, this doesn't mean that GPOs that have any hidden extensions will stop working. It just means that some people (the people affected by these policy settings) cannot use the UI to manage that part of the world.

Troubleshooting: Reporting, Logging, and Tracing

Sometimes, things don't exactly act as they should. This is normal, because we're not perfect, and the Group Policy Preferences make it easier than ever to do things we might not even really *want* to do.

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FIGURE 5.36 When admins affected by these policy settings try to create GPOs, the snap-ins are simply hidden.



To that end, we may need to spend some time on troubleshooting the Group Policy Preferences. Here are some quick things to check before you start going crazy and working with detailed logs:

- Before you pull your hair out when you're trying to troubleshoot your clients, the very first question you should ask yourself is, "Do my clients have the Group Policy Preferences installed?" Remember, Windows XP, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2008 machines need the Group Policy Preferences bits installed by you.
- Do you have the GPO linked to the correct place (site, domain, OU), and is the computer or user account in the right place?
- Do you have multiple preference items conflicting at the same level?

There are two places to get some dirt about what's going on: the Good Ol' Windows Event Log and something new, the Group Policy Preferences Tracing Logs.

Reporting: Settings Tab, GPMC Reporting, and GPResult

We have two usual ways of getting Group Policy results data: the Group Policy Results reports and the `GPResult` command. Let's see how each one responds to the Group Policy Preferences.

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Importing Group Policy Preferences

In Chapter 2, you learned how to use migration tables to migrate GPOs from one domain to another domain. However, it should be noted that migration tables do not support Group Policy Preferences. That is, as GPOs that contain preference items are imported, all settings are simply copied straight through, whether or not the value is valid in the target domain. AGPM (the pay tool from Microsoft we talk about in downloadable bonus chapter 2) supports migrating between domains, but again, you have to pay extra for this tool. However, you might also check out a free tool from my pal and fellow Group Policy MVP Mark Heitbrink, at `http://tinyurl.com/lv8vbh`, that can aid in this area. Don't be afraid of all the German on the page. The website may be in German, but the tool itself is in English.

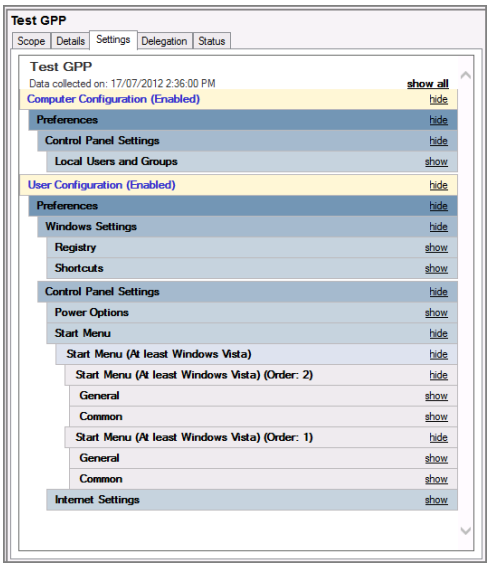
The Group Policy Results Reports from the GPMC

All GPMC HTML reports will work with GPPrefs. The same Group Policy Results and Group Policy Modeling reports you know and love should work just the same with all Group Policy Preferences clients.

There is a little difference here and there, with regard to how original Group Policy "class" reports are delivered. For instance, if more than one preference item is at a level, you can see that within the Settings report of the GPO.

In Figure 5.37, you can see two Start Menu settings that conflicted. Of course, one has to eventually win.

FIGURE 5.37 Group Policy Preferences settings are reflected within the report.

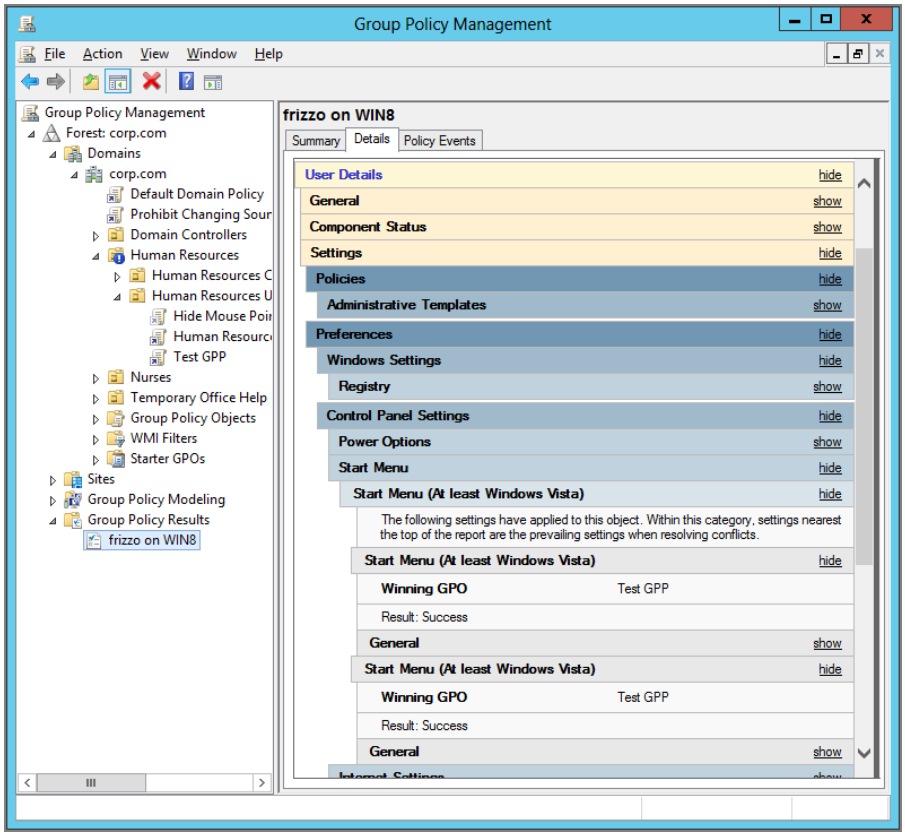


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However, when a Group Policy Results report is run, it has to figure not only which GPO wins, but also which preference item within a level wins. In Figure 5.38, we can see a Group Policy Results report, and the results are a little hard to read.

FIGURE 5.38 The winning preference item is the one that bubbles to the top.



In Figure 5.38, we can see that Test GPP had some "Start Menu (Windows Vista and later)" settings win on the target machine. That's great. But there's like a billion settings within the Start Menu category. Which ones won? Well, even though the preference items are numbered inside the GPPrefs interface (remember Figure 5.29 when we talked about the GPPrefs order?), they're not labeled in the same order within the Group Policy Results reports.

That's a bummer, because that's the kind of thing administrators want to know: which preference item (within the preference item order) won. But here's a tip. If we had used the rename function to rename a GPPrefs item, we can easily see which one won because the winning preference item bubbles up to the top by name.

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Additionally, there seems to be no reporting of the ILTs. That's not exactly super helpful; I think I'd like to know why a specific preference item won over another one. So, again, if a specific ILT was found to be true, there doesn't seem to be any way to discover that from the Group Policy Results reports.

GPResult.exe

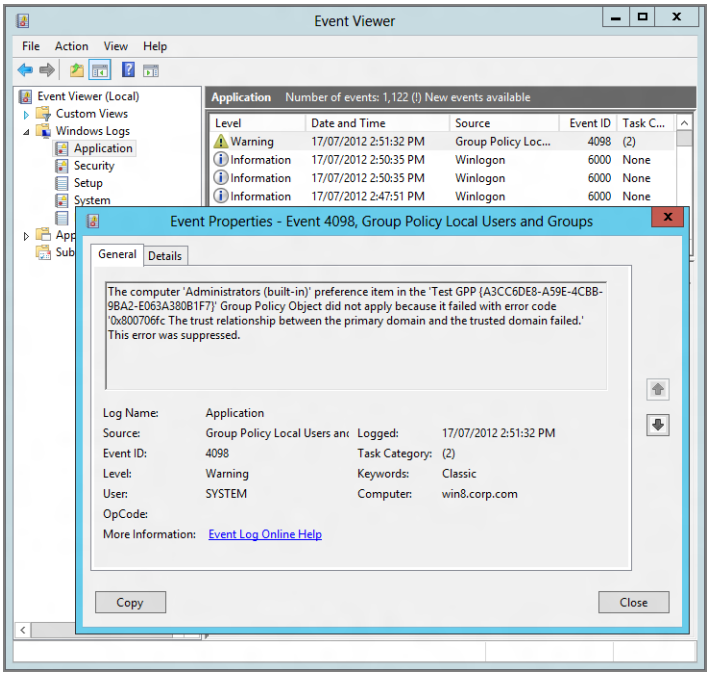
I love the `GPResult.exe` tool. In XP and Vista there was no way to see the Group Policy Preferences "results" inside `GPResult`. However, with Windows 7 and later, you can run `GPResult /H report.html` (or any name) and out will pop an HTML file that shows the full RsOP that's occurred—including the Group Policy Preferences items. Again, that's only the HTML report.

If you try to run `GPResult /R` to get standard (text) output you'll see the GPOs themselves that affect the user or machine, but not the Group Policy Preferences inside those GPOs. Again, to see that data, use `GPResult /H report.html`.

Event Logs

The Windows Application log contains the really bad news about events that the Group Policy Preferences create. In Figure 5.39, we can see that something went wrong on the target machine (WIN8) when we attempted to apply a Group Policy Preferences Local Users and Group item.

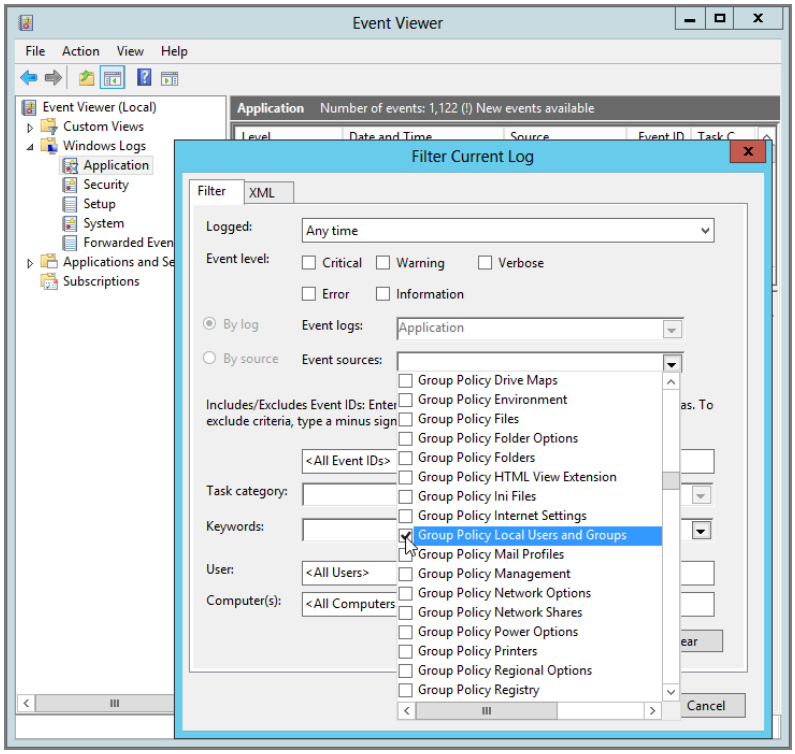
FIGURE 5.39 Group Policy Preferences' bad news can be found in the Application log.



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What's interesting is that each and every Group Policy Preference Extension category has its own source, so you can create custom views of the Application log, only showing the source you want (this applies to only Windows Vista and later clients). In Figure 5.40, you can see that I'm creating a custom filter where you can select multiple sources (or just one) and show only the errors you want to expose in a single view.

FIGURE 5.40 You can create your own Event Log filter to just show the Group Policy Preference Extension that might be having a problem.



Tracing

In Chapter 3, we talked about the Group Policy operational logs (for Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008) where you can get in-depth information about what's happening with regard to Group Policy. I haven't yet seen any Group Policy Preferences log information ever show up in the Group Policy Operational logs. That's because the Group Policy operational logs are for the processing of the GPOs themselves, not the specific settings *within* the GPO.

And because the Group Policy Preferences can be also be installed on Windows XP, as well as Windows Server 2003, it wouldn't be a great idea to put detailed Group Policy Preferences logs in a log file *only* for Windows Vista and later.

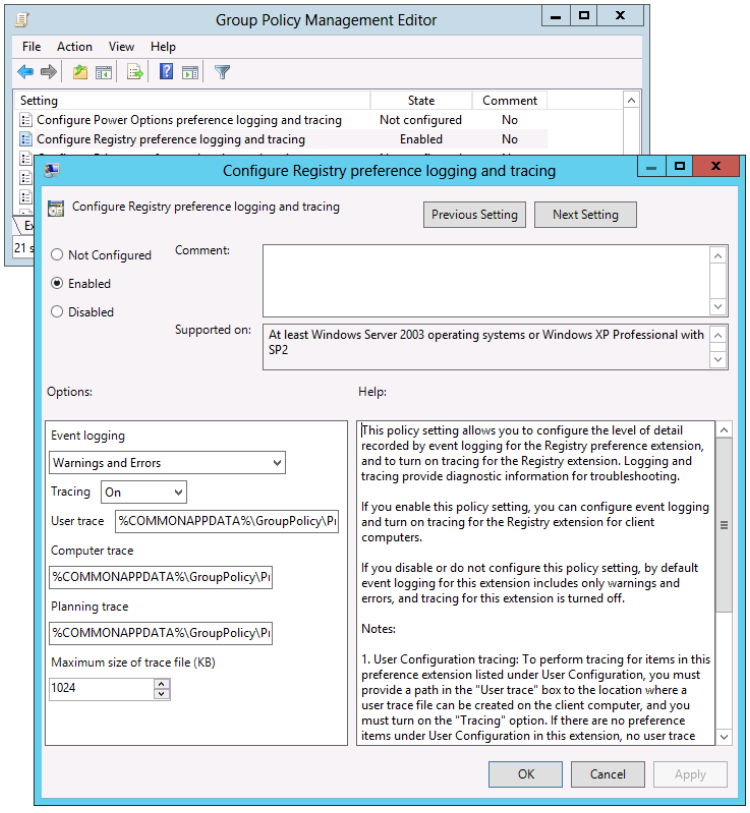
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To that end, the Group Policy Preferences have their own detailed logs. The logs are called *trace logs*, and you turn them on them by enabling specific policy settings within Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy ➢ Logging and tracing. What? You've just gone to the "Group Policy" node on your Windows 8 management machine, and you don't see the "Logging and tracing" node? Don't panic!

As you learned in Chapter 3, the "missing" Group Policy settings are only built into the server side's "set" of policy definitions. But those missing pieces are downloadable if you don't want to rip them out of an existing Windows Server 2012 (or even Windows Server 2008 R2) machine. This blog entry spells it all out: `http://tinyurl.com/kowj66`. And the downloadable files are here: `http://tinyurl.com/mb6x5v`.

Once you've put the "missing" policy settings in place (again, see Chapter 6 for a how-to if needed), you can see the list of policy settings that control Group Policy Preferences in Figure 5.41.

FIGURE 5.41 Tracing produces a lot of output. That's why there are two switches to enable it. First, enable the policy setting, and then select On from the Tracing drop-down or trace logs will not be produced.



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Each Group Policy Preferences log, er, trace, can be set individually. By default they all push information to a shared log for each category.

The Shared User Log The idea is that if the Group Policy Preference Extension is on the User side, it will write step-by-step data as to what it's doing within this log.

The Shared Computer Log The idea is that if the Group Policy Preference Extension is on the Computer side, it will write step-by-step data as to what it's doing within this log.

The Shared Planning Log In ye olden days, when the product was younger (and owned by DesktopStandard), there was no GPMC reports integration. If you wanted to troubleshoot and learn what the RSoP was on the client, you needed to run the outmoded `RSOP.MSC` snap-in on the client system experiencing the problem. Well, those vestiges are still there. You can turn on the Planning log and run `RSOP.MSC` and see a log generated. There's little reason to do this because you can get reports, as we saw earlier, from GPMC's Group Policy Results reports.

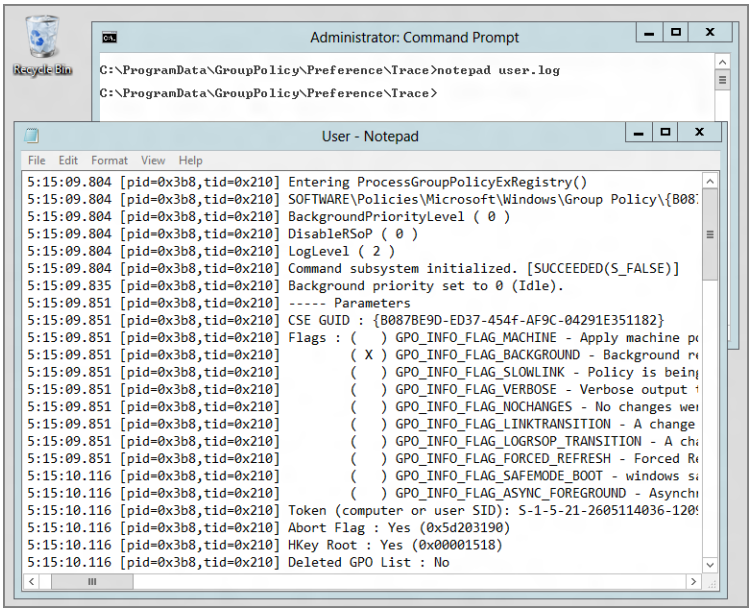
The extra trick is that, after you enable the policy setting and ensure that the log files are in a place you can find, you still need to set the logging level, then finally (and here's the kicker) click the drop-down next to Tracing and select On. Yep, that's right. You enabled the policy setting, but that's not good enough. You also need to "double-enable" tracing.

When you do, your log file will appear in,

```
C:\ProgramData\GroupPolicy\Preference\Trace
```

as seen in Figure 5.42.

FIGURE 5.42 Trace logs can be a bit hairy, but useful.



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Finally, you might be asking why some settings, like Internet Settings, have both a Computer and a User log when the extension is applicable only on the User side. In short, it shouldn't be there, and it won't do anything.

Final Thoughts

Let's do an ever-so-brief review of the top 10 things we've learned about Group Policy Preferences:

- Management station installation: when you use the latest, greatest GPMC management station you're all set. The GPMC on Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012 is the most updated right now.
- Client piece installation: Group Policy Preferences requires an installation for Windows XP (at least) SP2, Windows Vista, and Windows Server 2003 (at least) SP1. It's built into Windows 8, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008, and Windows Server 2008 R2.
- Group Policy Preferences deliver preferences, whereas Group Policy (original) delivers policy settings. This usually means that users can undo settings that you deliver via Group Policy Preferences (but not always).
- There is some overlap between Group Policy (original) and Group Policy Preferences. But really, as we analyzed, there is more harmony between the two than overlap.
- Be sure you understand how the red and green lines and circles work in the interface.
- Know your CRUD Action modes and what each does. When in doubt, use Update. (When *really* in doubt, try it in a test lab first.)
- The Common tab is available for each preference item you create. Inside this tab are some superpowers, like ILT.
- Be super careful using the Common tab element "Remove this item when it is no longer applied." Remember, it's the equivalent of Nuke.
- Use the Windows Event logs and Group Policy Preferences tracing logs to help you determine whether or not your Group Policy Preferences wishes are being applied.
- If you like the power of Group Policy, and the flexibility of Group Policy Preferences, you're going to fall over backward in the next chapter when you learn about PolicyPak.

Again, on `www.GPanswers.com` in the forums you'll find lots of questions and answers about the Group Policy Preferences.



Also, if you were an original DesktopStandard PolicyMaker customer, check out `http://tinyurl.com/l2gmn6` for a tool to help with the transition. Note, the tool only works when run on Windows Vista (yes, Windows Vista). Note that your best bet is not to download the tool directly from the website, but rather e-mail `gppmsup@microsoft.com` and request the latest update of the tool, which has a variety of bug fixes. Tell 'em, "Moskowitz sent me!"

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6

Managing Applications and Settings Using Group Policy

Let's take a step back, go to the 20-yard line, and remember why we're getting jazzed up about Group Policy in the first place.

You're jazzed up because you're starting to realize the potential that Group Policy can bring: dictating settings for your operating system and making your world more "standardized."

As you poke around the Group Policy editor, you'll see there are lots of areas that we've already explored and some we haven't. You've had a chance to handle the Administrative Templates section within policies. You've examined the Group Policy Preferences. In the next chapter you'll learn about the items in the "Security" section.

But let's take some time to focus on an important aspect of Group Policy: extending its use to wider areas of our desktop environment. Sure, Group Policy is neat because it can manage operating system settings—like how you prevented users from getting into the Control Panel, or how you launched `calc.exe` every time a user logged on.

But let's take it to the next level.

Let's start controlling our *applications*. True "control freaks" know that it's us, not the users, who should be in charge. And using the power of Group Policy we can manage our desktop applications like our operating system: let users change only what we want, and also ensure that our corporate controls are in place and that users don't totally run the show.

To accomplish this, we need to understand the Administrative Templates section of the Group Policy editor. We need to know that those bazillions of Administrative Template settings come from somewhere—what they're made of and how they're built.

Even then, those built-in files might not be enough to perform true management under all circumstances. So in this chapter, we'll also explore a third-party add-on tool called PolicyPak that will help you manage your desktops beyond what's capable "in the box" and take your control-freak tendencies to the next level.

Here's the deal: I'm part owner of PolicyPak.

But before you throw your hands up in the air and cry, "Foul, Moskowitz; way to be a corporate sell-out!"—there's some good news. I built the tool with you, the cheapskate, er, "frugal master" in mind.

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The tool has a 100 percent free "Community Edition" that gives all the functionality for limited use. It's my gift to all the readers of this book and the Group Policy community at large. I think you'll agree it's a nice (free) add-on to managing your desktop world. And when you're ready to unlock its full power to all your desktops and laptops, I'm here for you, too.

Note also that in this chapter, there's a lot of "old" Windows XP stuff I talk about. And as I stated in the introduction of this book, I know that Windows 8 is the "latest greatest." But I personally find that if I understand where things came from, I can grasp why things work the way they do. So, in many discussions here, you'll see me talk about the "old-school" way that Windows XP did something, then switch gears and show you why we don't do that anymore and have a newer way to approach a problem.

Administrative Templates: A History and Policy vs. Preferences

To understand how to better manage our world, we need to first understand a little history—where Administrative Templates came from and where they are now.

Additionally, we'll need to clear up some vocabulary around *policy* versus *preference*. Yes, you've just learned about the Group Policy Preferences in the last chapter. But the idea of "what is a preference" can be further refined, as you're about to learn.

Administrative Templates: Then and Now

Take a look at Figure 6.1. First, you'll see the older XP version of the Group Policy editor. Then, you'll see the updated Group Policy editor, found within RSAT. If we ignore the fact that there's a Preferences node, we'll see that the Administrative Templates structure is pretty similar.

Sure, you'll see a few little differences. Some of the policy settings have different names or have been moved around a bit. But the point is simple: both consoles contain Administrative Templates and both consoles contain policy settings. What's different is where each of these policy settings' definitions come from.

In Windows XP and earlier, the Administrative Templates section is born from what's known as ADM files. In the updated GPMC, that same section comes from a file type called ADMX and ADML files.

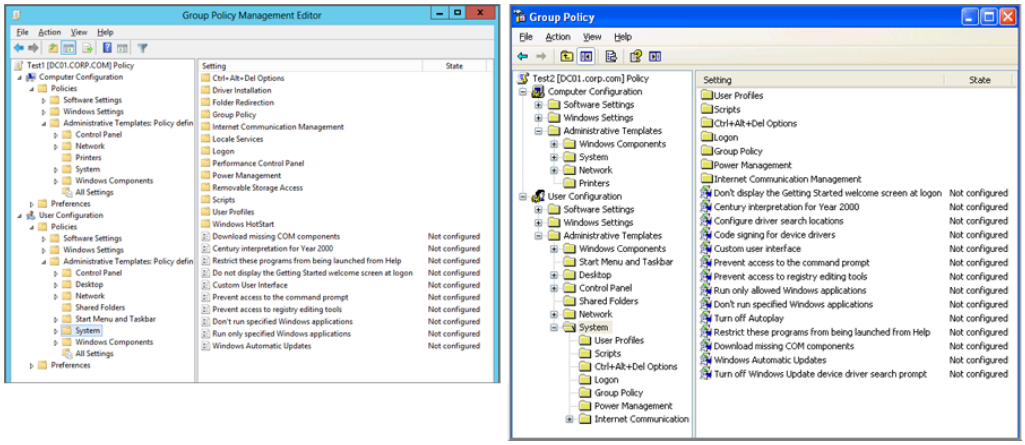
These files are what policy settings are born from.

The idea behind both older ADM and newer ADMX files is pretty simple:

- Define a setting (i.e., give it a name)
- Describe what Registry setting to control
- Describe how administrators interface with the setting inside the Group Policy editor

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FIGURE 6.1 On the left is the updated Group Policy editor. On the right is the older Group Policy editor. They both have Administrative Templates, which contain policy settings.



Then, once that's wrapped up, we, as administrators, interact with these ADM and/or ADMX files inside the Group Policy editor interfaces (as seen in Figure 6.1). We just click a button, and "flick!" we set the setting, and our Group Policy client machine pulls the setting. "Flick!" again, and that same Registry setting can be toggled off. Our Group Policy client machine pulls the setting again, and, magic occurs in the reverse. At least—that's what you likely *want* to have happen.

In this next section, "Policy vs. Preference," we'll explore the first "Flick": what happens when you dictate a Registry setting within a GPO. And, later on, we'll also answer the question about what takes place with the next "Flick": what happens when that policy setting is to be removed.

Policy vs. Preference

Microsoft documentation states that four Registry areas are considered the approved places to create policies out of Registry punches:

- Computer settings, the preferred location:

  ```
  HKLM\Software\Policies
  ```

- Computer settings, an alternative location:

  ```
  HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies
  ```

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- User settings, the preferred location:

```
HKCU\Software\Policies
```

- User settings, an alternative location:

```
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies
```

These locations are approved because they have security permissions that do not allow a regular user to modify these keys. Again, the preferred locations are noted here, if any software developers are reading this book (and you know who you are).

When a policy setting is set to Enabled and the client embraces the Group Policy directives, a Registry entry is set in one of these keys. When the GPO that applied the keys is removed, the Registry values associated with it are also removed. However, it should be noted that the application (or operating system component) needs to look for changes to these keys in order for it to take effect. That is, the Group Policy engine doesn't "notify" the application—the application has to do its own checking. So, with this in mind, if an older operating system receives a policy setting for a newer operating system, nothing "bad" happens. It just gets ignored.



It should be noted that local administrators have security permissions to these keys and could maliciously modify delivered GPO settings because of rights within this portion of the Registry.

So "normal" Group Policy won't tattoo because it's being directed to go in a nonsticking place in the Registry. Turns out, every single "in the box" policy setting that Microsoft ships within its Administrative Templates section are all "normal" policy settings.

Flick! Hide the Control Panel.

Flick again! Bring it back.

Couldn't be simpler; and, again, it's because the operating system (`Explorer.exe` in this example) knows to look for proper Policies keys. And when they're not set any longer, poof! The directive is thrown away, and the setting reverts.

Let's take a different example, though.

Let's say you wanted to control a pet application, DogFoodMaker 6.1, that you have deployed in-house. Great—you've decided you want more control. Now, you need to determine which Registry values and data DogFoodMaker 6.1 understands. That could take some time; you might be able to ask the manufacturer for the valid Registry values, or you might have some manual labor in front of you to determine what can be controlled via the Registry. Consider using a tool like Process Monitor:

```
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/bb896645.aspx
```

or RegShot:

```
http://sourceforge.net/projects/regshot
```

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You'll then be able to begin to create your own templates (though, by the time you're done with this chapter, I suspect you won't want to anymore).

Anyway, after you've determined how DogFoodMaker 6.1 can be controlled via the Registry, you'll find you have two categories of Registry tweaks:

- Values that fit neatly into the new Policies keys listed earlier
- Values that are anywhere else

You'll have some good news and some bad news.

Good news would be that the application can accept control via the Registry. If this happens, you can still create template files and control the application.

Bad news could take two forms. Bad news could be that the application doesn't store its items in the Registry. Or, bad news could be that your application doesn't store its settings in the Policies keys of the Registry. In that case, you will *not* have proper policies. Rather, they become preferences.

Wait, wait, wait a second. Preferences? "Didn't I just read all about preferences in the last chapter?" Kind of. You read about Group Policy Preferences, or GPPrefs. GPPrefs is a collection of additional stuff you can do—21 functions you couldn't do in the original Group Policy set.

But the word "preference" has a second meaning (oh great). Let's examine the word *preference* itself here for a second. Again, we're talking just about the word preference, and not Group Policy Preferences or GPPrefs.

A preference (conceptually) is:

- A Registry setting that is not within the proper Policies keys (listed earlier).
- A setting which, once set, a user can work around. This is because there is no user interface "lockout" from Preferences (as explored in the previous chapter). This is why Group Policy Preferences are called Group Policy *Preferences* and not Group Policy *MorePolicy* or something. Remember, as you learned in the last chapter, by and large, Group Policy Preferences can be worked around, even by regular users under most circumstances.
- A setting that, once set, stays set (or tattoos)—even when the setting should no longer apply. This is a weird one, because we're used to the "nice" behavior of Administrative Templates' policy settings. The fact that some settings from the templates that we create or download will stick around makes this idea of preferences kind of messy.

To reiterate, to be truly "Policy Enabled" a target application must be programmed to look for values in the Policies keys. Some applications, such as Microsoft Word, are coded to look at Policies keys. Here's an older version of Word that uses this key specifically:

```
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Policies\Microsoft\Office\9.0\Word\
```

Other applications, such as WordPad, do not "understand" the Policies keys. WordPad stores its settings here:

```
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Applets\Wordpad
```

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Hence, WordPad wouldn't be a candidate to hand-create a template file for the purpose of coding for true policy settings. You could, however, still create your own *preferences* for WordPad that modify and tattoo the Registry. Therefore, you will have to do the legwork to figure out if your applications are compatible with Policies keys.

Most aren't. Most applications are not still onboard the "True Policy" train. Most applications do not ship with any way to control them properly using Group Policy. And, again, even if you hand-created your own ADM or ADMX files, you still do not have the full control that you would likely desire. Again, remember, since most applications don't know to look in the Policies keys, they just store their information "wherever." There's no way to magically create an ADM or ADMX file and somehow make the application behave as if it's under control of true policy. In other words, there's no "in the box" way to policy-enable your apps with true lockdown—because they're not being controlled by true policy.



There is some magical help on the way. In this chapter, we'll explore the third-party tool I alluded to earlier called PolicyPak. PolicyPak's job is to take non-policy applications and make them act as if they were truly policy enabled.

Because preferences and policies act so differently, you will need to quickly identify them within the Group Policy Object Editor interface. You will want to note whether you're pushing an actual new-style policy to them or a persistent old-style policy.

Take a peek back at Figure 6.1. Look at the "rows" of policy settings. When viewed with the updated GPMC, true policies are designated by little "paper" icons (the first screen shot). When viewed on Windows XP (the second screenshot), true policies are designated by little blue dots. (I know it's hard to tell they're blue because the book is printed in black and white. But trust me, they're blue.) Again, what you're looking at is "proper" or "true" policy settings because they modify the actual Policies registry keys listed earlier.

Policies that represent Registry punches in places *other* than the preferred Microsoft policies are designated another way. Take a look at Figure 6.2. In the updated GPMC editor (top graphic), they're represented by paper icons with a down arrow. In the older XP GPMC, they're designated by red dots. Again, trust me—it's red.

Don't panic; I'll show you a little later how I added these "extra" templates to my Group Policy editor. Well, honestly, I'm only going to show you how I did it for the updated GPMC. If you really need to still do it for Windows XP, refer to previous editions of this book.

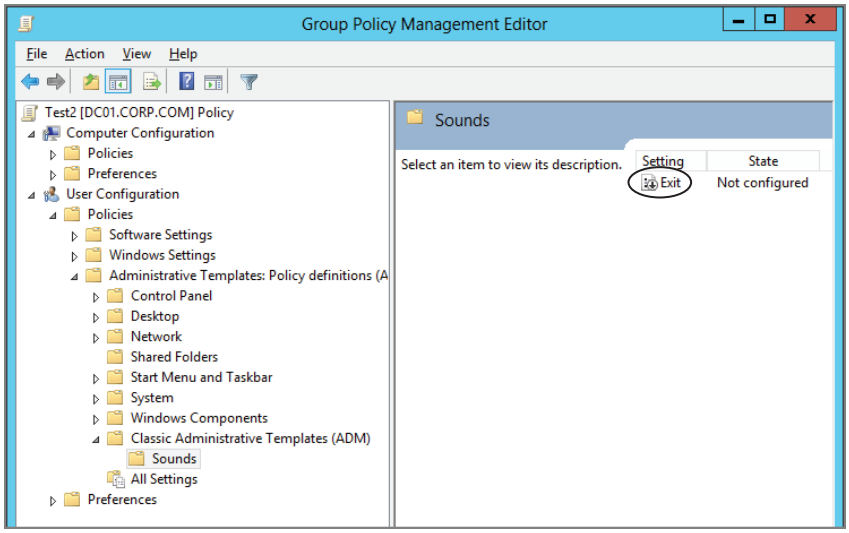
Since the distinction of policies and preferences is an important one for the rest of this chapter, let's recap:

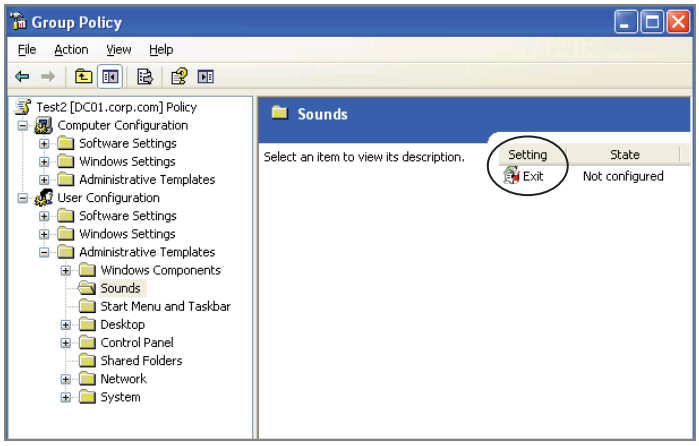
- Policies are temporary Registry changes that are downloaded at log on and startup (and periodically in the background). They don't tattoo the Registry (though they are maintained and stay persistent should the user log on while offline). These are set to modify the Registry in specific Microsoft-blessed Policies keys. Applications need to be coded to recognize the presence of the keys in order to take advantage of the magic of policies. In the updated GPMC's editor, true policies look like little paper icons.

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- Preferences are persistent Registry changes delivered using the Group Policy infrastructure. Preferences typically tattoo the Registry until they're specifically changed or removed. In the updated GPMC editor interface, they look like paper icons with a little down arrow. Unlike with policies, if you remove the GPO you "tattoo" or "orphan" the settings on the target computer (no fun at all).
- A preference is just a fancy way of saying "a Registry punch that can live anywhere."

FIGURE 6.2 The updated GPMC shows preferences as seen in the first screenshot. The older GPMC (XP) shows preferences as seen in the second screenshot (with red dots).





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ADM vs. ADMX and ADML Files

So, the older (XP version) of the Group Policy editor and the newer (RSAT) version of the Group Policy editor present the Administrative Template in a similar fashion. Great.

But underneath the hood, honestly, it's radically different.

That's what we're going to explore in this section.

ADM File Introduction

If you used an older (XP) GPMC to create GPOs, you were using the older ADM (Administrative Templates) files stored on that machine. Those ADM files provide the definitions of "what's possible" in the Administrative Templates section.

Those default templates are stored in the `%systemroot%\inf` folder, which is usually `c:\windows\inf`. The following templates are installed by default on Windows XP machines:

- `Conf.adm`—NetMeeting settings
- `Inetres.adm`—Internet Explorer options
- `System.adm`—Most items in Administrative Templates
- `Wmplayer.adm`—Windows Media Player settings
- `Wuau.adm`—WSUS settings

These five ADM templates create both the Computer and User portion within Administrative Templates of a default Group Policy. Windows XP had about 2400 total settings you could manipulate within Administrative Templates.

Updated GPMC's ADMX and ADML Files

As we saw with the older XP GPMC, a mere handful of ADM files made up the bulk of our Administrative Template settings. When you use the updated GPMC, you no longer use built-in ADM files.

Instead, you use built-in *ADMX* and *ADML* files. And what was once a handful of files is now an entire growler-full.



What's a growler? See `http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beer_bottle#Growler`.

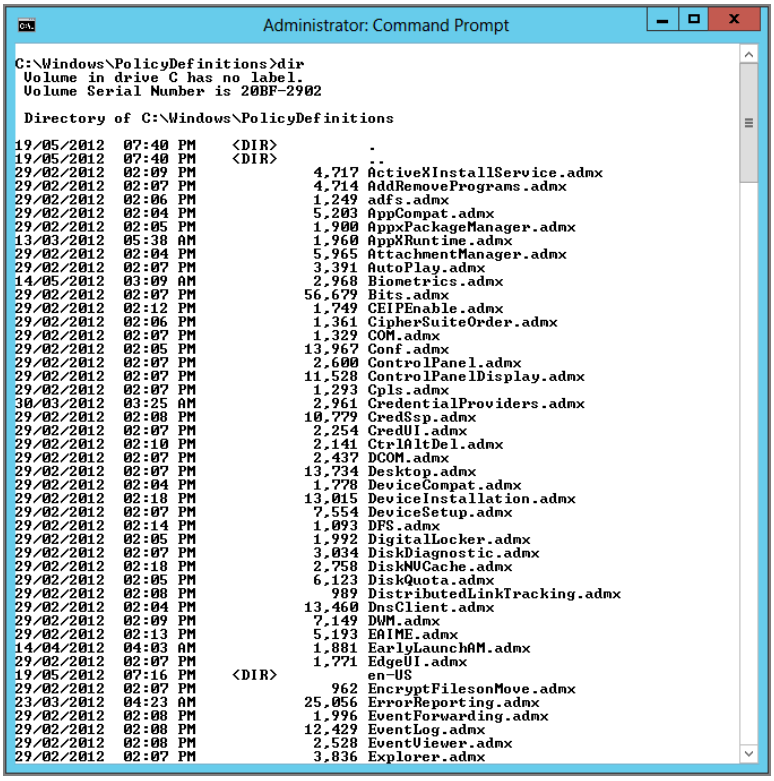
The updated GPMC's ADMX files are stored in the `%systemroot%\PolicyDefinitions` folder, which is usually `c:\windows\PolicyDefinitions`.

There are now about 176 ADMX files, which roughly cover the same settings found in Windows XP and all the new stuff in Windows Vista and later, including Windows 8. They're generally component specific. For instance, you'll find things like `WindowsMediaPlayer.admx` and `EventLog.admx`, among others.

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Here's something neat about ADMX files—they're language neutral. That is, the definitions for the Registry values that are controlled live inside the ADMX file. However, the text strings describing the policy and the Explain text are contained in a *separate* file called an ADML file—each ADMX file has a corresponding ADML file. These ADML files are located in specific subdirectories for each language within the `c:\windows\PolicyDefinitions` folder. For instance, U.S. English is contained within the `en-US` directory, which can be seen in Figure 6.3.

FIGURE 6.3 A quick list of some ADMX files. Note the language-specific directory here for English (en-US).





The term *en-US* stands for U.S. English. For other locales, visit `http://tinyurl.com/223ebg`. For instance, HE is for Hebrew, RU is for Russian, DE is for German, and AR is for Arabic.

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So, let me spell it out a different way:

- ADMX files store the same stuff as ADM files—except now (whoopee…) they're XML based.
- ADML files are corresponding language files for ADMX files.

You may be wondering "what special superpowers do I get now that we use ADMX and ADML files?" Well, I dare say that you get "no new superpowers." Just because you're using ADMX/ADML files, you don't somehow magically get to "Group Policy enable" applications and their settings or have more Registry control.

But there has to be some benefit, right? Or else Microsoft wouldn't have done it, right? Yep. They're not superpowers, though. They're fixes to some thorny problems.

In the next section, let's explore the four problems that the construct of ADM files caused and see how the newer construct of ADM and ADMX files fixes each of those problems.

ADM vs. ADMX Files—At a Glance

Our goal for the rest of this chapter is to give you an in-depth look at both ADM and ADMX files and for you to understand the differences between them. However, before we get going here's a reference table so you can see where we're going; you can also utilize this table as an ongoing reference.

ADM Files	ADMX Files
Lots and lots of definitions are packed into several large-ish files. The biggest one is `SYSTEM.ADM`.	Definitions are split logically into much smaller ADMX files, generally by Windows feature area.
Each ADM file contains settings in one specific language.	ADMX files are language neutral. Language-specific information is contained within a corresponding ADML file. Language-specific files live in hard-coded directories. For example, U.S. English language files live in `%systemroot%\PolicyDefinitions\en-US`.
Live on each Windows XP machine in `%systemroot%\inf`.	Live on each Windows Vista and later machine (including Windows Server 2008 and later) in `%systemroot%\PolicyDefinitions`.
Every time a GPO is "born," it costs about 3MB on each Domain Controller because the ADM files are placed inside the GPO.	GPOs created from ADMX files never have big space requirements. That's because the ADMX files are never pushed into the GPO themselves (whether or not the Central Store is used). We'll discuss the Central Store a bit later.
Use their own proprietary ADM syntax for describing Registry policy.	Use standard XML as the syntax for describing Registry policy.

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ADMX and ADML Files: What They Do and the Problems They Solve

If ADM files were so wonderful, why did Microsoft have to (basically) dump this "tried and true" way for a newer construct of ADMX and ADML?

At first glance, it seems that ADMX and ADML files are more complex than ADMs. That's true, at least because now inside each file is gobbledygook XML code where, arguably, ADM files are easier to "read." Then, there's the complexity of having two (or more!) files, whereas before one ADM file seemed to be perfectly sufficient.

Problem is—it just wasn't. Let's examine the four problems that ADMs had and how ADMX and ADML files solve those problems.

Problem and Solution 1: Tackling SYSVOL Bloat

The older Group Policy editor pulls the ADM template files from the computer it is running on. And it copies these ADM template files from `%systemroot% \inf`—usually `c:\windows\inf`—directly into each GPO you edit. Each time you do this, you're burning about 3MB of disk space—on every Domain Controller. This is because all material inside the GPO is replicated to every Domain Controller.

Imagine you've created 100 GPOs using the older GPMC. In that case, you're using about 300MB to 500MB of disk space on every Domain Controller to store these ADM files! Ow! This problem is called SYSVOL bloat.

In Figure 6.4, you can see a sample SYSVOL with several GPOs. Recall that GPOs live on every Domain Controller in the `sysvol\corp.com\Policies` directory underneath their GUID. If you're using the older GPMC, each GPO will have an `ADM` directory each containing the same ADM templates at about 3MB each directory.

So, what does the updated GPMC do differently? Well, instead of copying stuff up from the local machine into the GPO, it just does "nothing." That's right—nothing. Figure 6.5 shows the difference between the older GPMC and the newer GPMC.

Don't believe it? Let's look at what's generated inside SYSVOL. In Figure 6.6, you can see that the top window was created using a modern GPMC, like what's available for Windows 8 (and even Windows 7). You know this because there's no ADM directory.

So, did we solve problem 1, SYSVOL bloat? You bet. Because there's no ADM directory (and no ADM files inside it), there's no wasted space (SYSVOL bloat) from ADM files.

Problem 2: How Do We Deal with Multiple Languages?

Let's imagine that you're a part of a big company (heck, maybe you are). And in this company you have multiple administrators speaking multiple languages. And these administrators need to modify GPOs. Worse, they sometimes have to modify each other's GPOs.

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FIGURE 6.4 Every GPO created with an XP management station pushes about 3MB into SYSVOL.

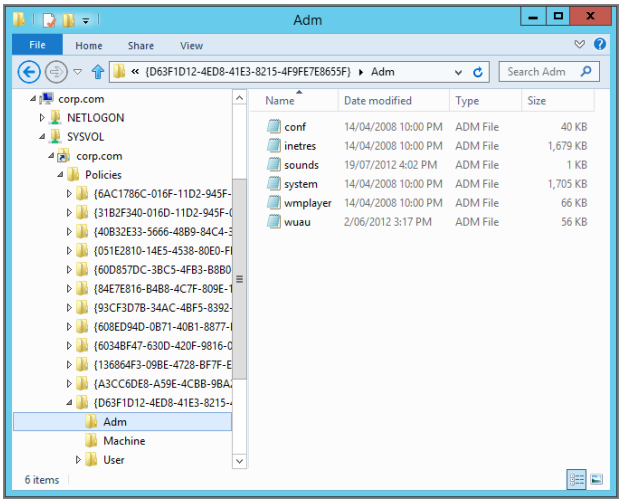
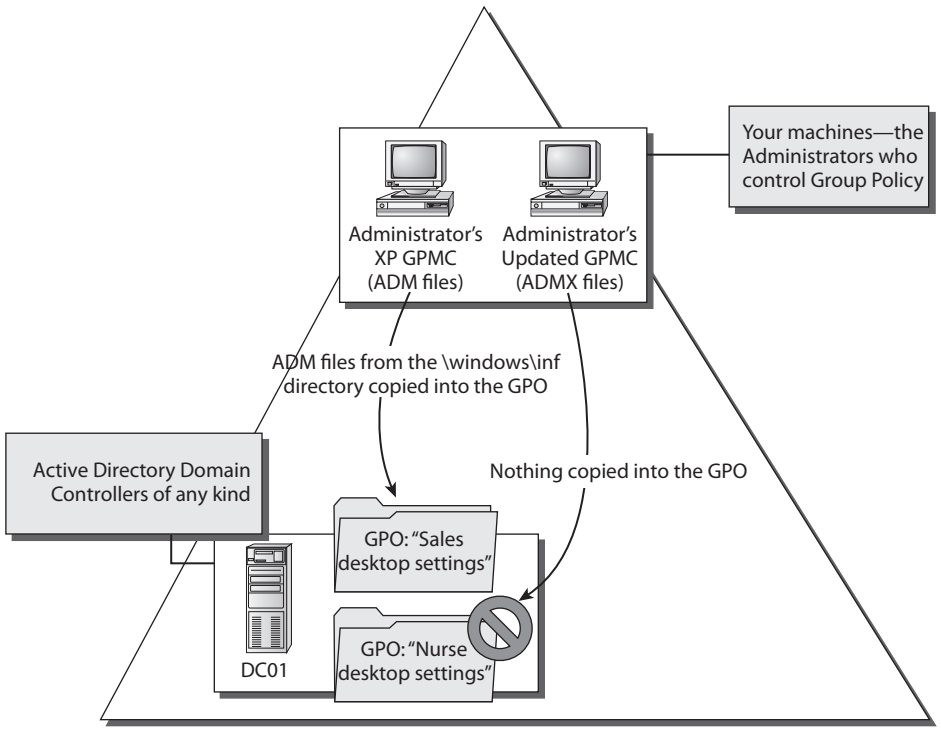
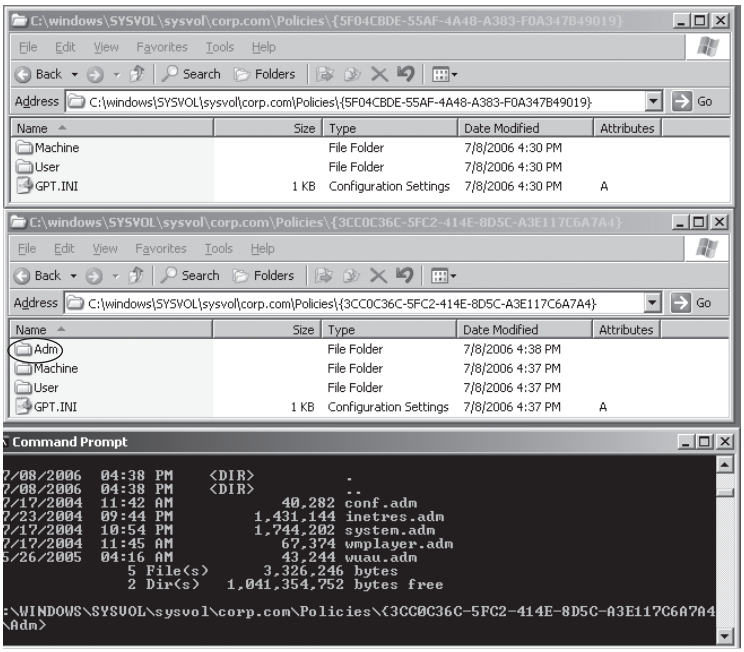


FIGURE 6.5 What's copied into the GPO when using the older and the newer GPMC



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FIGURE 6.6 The top window shows a GPO's contents when it's created using an updated GPMC management station. The middle window shows a GPO's contents when it's created using an older GPMC management station. The bottom window shows the contents of the ADM directory for the GPO created using the older GPMC management station.



If you're using the older GPMC (which uses ADM files), this is a real problem. When Vlad in the Russian corporate office edits the GPOs, he wants to see those policy settings and help texts in Russian. When Sven in the Sweden corporate office edits GPOs, he wants to see those policy settings and help texts in Swedish.

The problem is, if Vlad creates and edits the GPO first using the older GPMC, Vlad's Russian ADM templates (which start out on Vlad's XP machine) go into the GPO. This is no big deal, until Sven wants to edit that same GPO. If Sven's ADM templates on his machine are *older* or have the same release date, then when Sven goes to edit the GPO that Vlad created, Sven will see the GPO's policy settings and help text in Russian, not Swedish.

Problem 3: How Do We Deal with "Write Overlaps"?

Let's extend problem 2 a little bit. Let's assume that in the previous example, Vlad's machine was an XP/SP2 machine. Let's also assume that in the previous example, Sven's machine was also an XP/SP2 machine.

Now, Sven is able to update his machine to XP/SP3, while Vlad still uses XP/SP2 (which is unsupported, I might add). Now when Sven goes to edit the GPO, Sven's ADM templates are *newer*. And because they're *newer*, they overwrite the ADM files *already inside* the GPO.

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This is great news for Sven. Now when he edits the GPO, everything inside is Swedish! But this is bad news for Vlad, because now the GPOs he originally created, which had Russian policy settings and help text, will display in Swedish if Sven ever edits them.

Turns out the solution to solving problems 2 and 3 is exactly the same as solving problem 1. To solve the multiple languages problem (that's problem 2) and the "write overlaps" problem (problem 3), the updated GPMC once again simply "does nothing."

Since the modern GPMC doesn't use ADM files, it won't copy any definitions into the GPO at all. Not ADM, not ADMX/ADML. Nothing.

So why does this "do nothing" approach solve the problem? Because now when Vlad edits the GPO, Vlad uses his own local machine (say, a Windows 8 machine) for the Russian definitions. When Sven edits the same GPO, Sven uses his own local Windows 7 Swedish definitions. (Yep, Sven has maintained using his Windows 7 machine, but Vlad has moved on to Windows 8 to get the latest, greatest features.)

Since both Sven and Vlad are using modern GPMCs, magic just happens automatically, and they don't have to do anything special.

This "do-nothing" approach works, because there's never anything written into the GPO regarding definitions. Only the data, the "directives" are inside the GPO. And therefore each administrator simply uses his local `%systemroot%\PolicyDefinitions` folder to utilize his own ADMX and ADML definitions.

This "do nothing" approach seems great. It's now officially solved three of our four problems. Can we go four-for-four?

Problem 4: How Do We Distribute Updated Definitions to All Our Administrators?

Let's assume we have some software, and the manufacturer created, and then occasionally updates, some policy definition files.

That's great. We get updates from the vendor; now assume we have 20 administrators at our company. Or even two—just Vlad and Sven.

How are we going to get those updated ADM files delivered to those administrators and make sure they're installed correctly? Are we going to e-mail these updates to each of them? Are we going to script these updates and hope the script correctly identifies our administrators and the machines they work upon?

In short, how the heck are we going to get our updated definitions to every administrator in a hurry?

Well, turns out that the updated GPMC has a trick up its sleeve, and it's called the "Central Store." We'll explore the Central Store in an upcoming section, but the idea is simple: rather than trying to get every administrator's machine up-to-date with ADMs, we'll use ADMX and ADML files, and just plunk them in a centralized place—a "Central Store" if you will.

Stay tuned—I'll show you exactly how that works in the next section.

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Preventing SYSVOL Bloat If You're Still Using Pre-Vista Management Stations

There is a way to avoid copying the ADM files into the GPO and wasting about 3MB on each Domain Controller per GPO. The trick is to use a policy setting called **Always use local ADM files for Group Policy Object Editor** (located in Computer Configuration ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy) and have it affect your management station.

By enabling this policy, you're telling your management station, "I'm not going to push ADM files into the SYSVOL folder." Sounds great, right?

The downside, however, is that if you try to edit the GPO on a machine that doesn't have the same ADM templates as the GPO (or worse, the local machine is just plain missing an ADM template), you simply won't be able to edit the GPO the way you want. You'll have to track down the original machine that had the full complement of ADM templates to properly manage the GPO.

Because of the downsides, I suggest this workaround for only very large environments that have lots of GPOs that are taking a long time to replicate because of all the ADM template data being pushed into the GPO.

Here's the big ol' scary warning about the policy setting: it only works if the older GPMC application is installed on Windows Server 2003 (not Windows XP). Why? I have no idea. So, if you want to prevent SYSVOL bloat from ADM files, and you want to utilize this sneaky way to do it, you absolutely must make your older GPMC management station Windows Server 2003 (and not Windows XP).

Microsoft talks a bit more about this in Knowledge Base article 816662 found at `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/816662`.

The Central Store

As we discussed, in the ideal world you'd use only the updated GPMC for your management stations. Sure, that means you'd have to spin up one Windows 8 machine (and download and install the updated GPMC within RSAT or use a Windows Server 2012 machine).

That's easily done in the real world, so we'll assume from here on that you'll be using only updated GPMC as your management station, eschewing older XP/2003 GPMC management stations.

As you're reading this right now, Microsoft has just shipped Windows 8. But let's fast-forward a bit and assume, oh, that we're up to Windows 8/SP3. Yep, Windows 8 Service Pack 3 has just been released and you need to control the new whiz-bang features that only

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come with Windows 8/SP3 client computers. (Again, I'm dreaming a little into the future here; new whiz-bang features might or might not come in service packs, but stay with me through this example anyway.)

"No problem!" you say, "I'll just create a Windows 8/SP3 machine and put on the updated GPMC as my management station. That will always have the latest, greatest definitions in the local `PolicyDefinitions` folder." And you'd be right! Except that you already have an updated GPMC machine as your management station. So you wouldn't want to spin up a *whole new machine* just for this. You'd want to leverage the updated GPMC management station you already have, right?

Sure!

This is easy! You're a diligent administrator (you bought this book, subscribe to the `www.GPanswers.com` mailing list, and practice good Group Policy hygiene, after all), and you know you have three ways to update your current updated GPMC management station:

- If your updated GPMC management station is Windows 8, you would just apply Windows 8's SP3.That would update the ADMX files that live in `c:\windows\PolicyDefinitions`.
- Or, you could forgo applying SP3 to your Windows 8 management station and simply copy the ADMX (and associated ADML files) from another Windows 8/SP3 machine to your management station. Again, you'll plunk them in the `c:\windows\Policy Definitions directory`.
- Or, if your updated GPMC management station is Windows Server 2012, you could also just simply copy the ADMX (and associated ADML files) from another Windows 8 + SP3 machine to your Windows Server 2012's management station. Again, you'll plunk them in the `c:\windows\PolicyDefinitions` directory.

So, the message again sounds simple: whenever Microsoft has new ADMX/ADML files, get them into your updated GPMC management station.

Simple, yes—until you remember that you have 20 administrators in your company, each with their own Windows 8 management station. Or you remember those administrators who love to bounce from machine to machine because they have three sites to manage. Yikes! How are you going to guarantee that all of these administrators will use the updated ADMX files?

Let's assume you've successfully upgraded *your* Windows 8 management station to SP3, but only some of your 20 administrators successfully upgrade to Windows 8/SP3 (or have created custom ADMX files, or jam the ADMX files into their own local `c:\windows\PolicyDefinitions`).

This becomes a big problem—fast. Here's why: if you create a new GPO, that GPO will have the definitions for all the whiz-bang stuff Windows 8/SP3 has to offer. However, when another administrator (who doesn't have the latest ADMX files) tries to edit or report on that GPO, they simply won't see the policy settings for Windows 8/SP3 available.



GPMC reports about this newly created GPO would show the new whiz-bang features as "Extra Registry Settings," but actually trying to edit the GPO itself will not show them.

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What you need is a way to ensure that all administrators who are using updated GPMC management stations have a one-stop-shop way to ensure that they're getting the latest ADMX files. That way, everyone will be on the same page, and there will be no challenges when one administrator creates a GPO and another tries to edit it.

The Windows ADMX/ADML Central Store

As described earlier, the updated GPMC has a trick up its sleeve.

That is, administrators using the updated GPMC can use a Central Store for ADMX and ADML files. Recall that the ADMX files are the definitions themselves, and the ADML files are the language-specific files for each ADMX file.

The idea is that the Central Store lives on every Domain Controller. So, after the Central Store is created, your updated GPMC management station simply looks for it—every time it tries to create or edit a GPO—and it will automatically use the definitions contained within the ADMX files inside the Central Store.

This means you don't have to worry about running around to each of your 20 management stations to update them whenever new ADMX files come out. You simply plop them in the Central Store and you're done. You don't even have to tell the updated GPMC management stations you did anything; they'll just automatically look and use the latest definitions!

Here's the best part: it doesn't matter what kind of Domain Controllers you have. Doesn't matter if you have Windows 2000, Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2012, or a mix of all of them. It's the updated GPMC that is doing the work to look for the Central Store in the place on the Domain Controller.

Wait, I'm going to stop here, and take a big deep breath and say it one more time. Because I know you're reading fast and want to get to the good stuff. So, say it out loud if you have to. It doesn't matter if you have Windows 2000, Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2012, or a mix of all of them. It doesn't matter what domain mode you're in. It's the updated GPMC that is doing the work to look for the Central Store in the prescribed place on the Domain Controller.

Got it? You don't have to "sell" your boss on upgrading the whole Domain Controller back end just to get this cool Central Store stuff. With one updated GPMC management station, you've basically got the magic you need.

So, let's read on and make it happen.

Creating the Central Store

Creating the Central Store must be done by a Domain Administrator because only a Domain Administrator has the ability to write to the location we need in SYSVOL. You can do this operation on any Domain Controller, because all Domain Controllers will automatically replicate the changes we do here to all other Domain Controllers via normal Active Directory/SYSVOL replication. However, it's likely best to perform this on the PDC emulator because that's the default location the GPMC and Group Policy Object Editor use by default.

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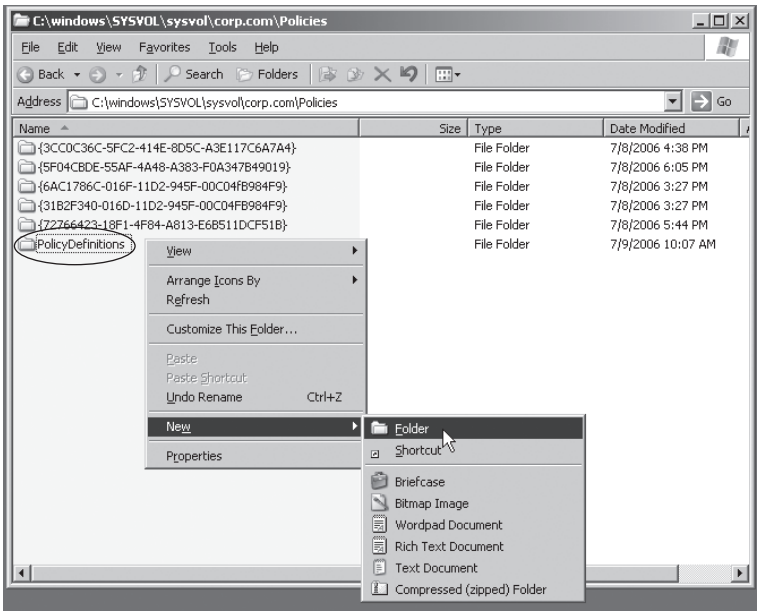
To create the Central Store:

1. On the PDC emulator, use Explorer or the command line to create a directory in:

   `%systemroot%\windows\sysvol\sysvol\<domain name>\policies`

   (That's the usual location; yours could be different.) You want to create a directory called `PolicyDefinitions` as seen in Figure 6.7.

FIGURE 6.7 Create a new directory called PolicyDefinitions in the Policies folder of SYSVOL.



2. We need a location to store our language-specific ADML files. Within `PolicyDefinitions` you'll create a directory for each locale. Again, U.S. English is en-US. For other locales, visit `http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/goglobal/bb896001.aspx`.



Note that the directory name must be the same as specified in the locale reference page. If it's not, the ADMX file will not find its corresponding ADML file for that language.

Populating the Central Store

Now, you simply have to get the latest, greatest ADMX and ADML files from your updated GPMC machine into the Central Store.

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There are a zillion possible ways to copy the files there. But the steps are most easily done with two xcopy commands. This will work if your Windows 8 management station has access to the Domain Controller and if you have write rights.

To copy the ADMX files into the Central Store from your Windows 8 management station:

```
xcopy %systemroot%\PolicyDefinitions\*
  %logonserver%\sysvol\%userdnsdomain%\
               policies\PolicyDefinitions
```

To copy in the ADML files into, say, the U.S. English directory we created earlier:

```
xcopy %systemroot%\PolicyDefinitions\EN-US\*
   %logonserver%\sysvol\%userdnsdomain%\
                policies\PolicyDefinitions\EN-US\
```

You can also use good ol' drag and drop. Here's a YouTube video I created to help you out: `http://youtu.be/Q4DBdQo4XZs`.

Verifying That You're Using the Central Store

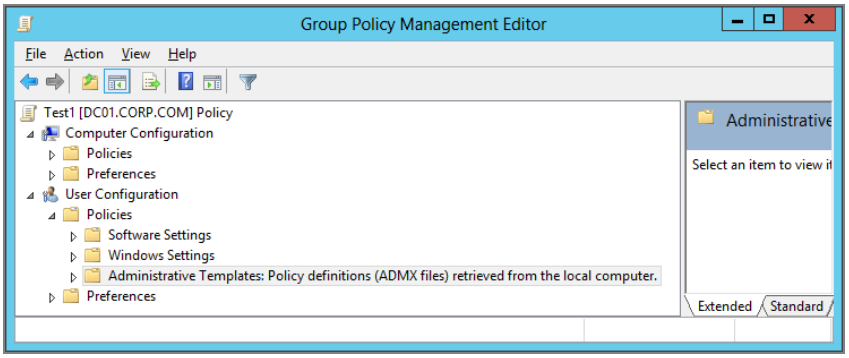
Once you've created the Central Store directories in SYSVOL and copied the ADMX and ADML files to their proper location, you're ready to try it out. Start by closing the updated GPMC if it's already open, then reopen it. You can fire up the GPMC by clicking Start and in the Run box typing **`gpmc.msc`**.

And then just create and edit a GPO.

However, can you be sure you're really using the Central Store?

The updated GPMC's Group Policy Management Editor will tell you if you're using local policy definitions or using the Central Store. In Figure 6.8, you can see a GPO where the Administrative Templates are retrieved from the local machine. However, as soon as the Central Store is available, that same notice changes to what's seen in Figure 6.9.

FIGURE 6.8 Policy definitions are originally pulled from the local machine.



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There is a secondary test as well to help you verify that you're using the Central Store. That is, when you create and edit a GPO, then click the Settings tab in the GPMC, you'll see a line under either Computer Configuration or User Configuration that says "Policy definitions (ADMX files) retrieved from the Central Store." You can see this in Figure 6.10.

FIGURE 6.9 Policy definitions can be pulled from the Central Store.

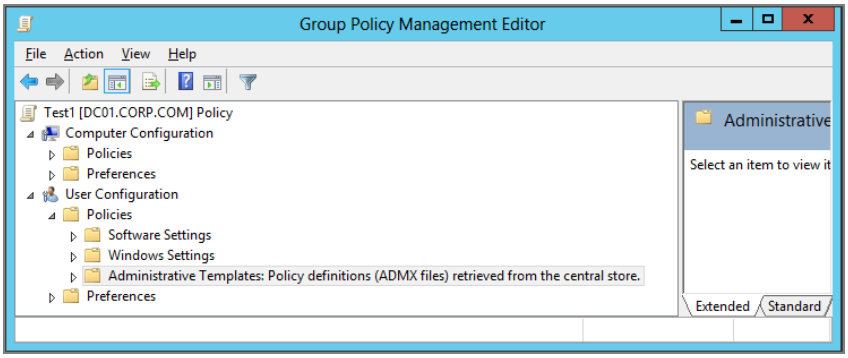
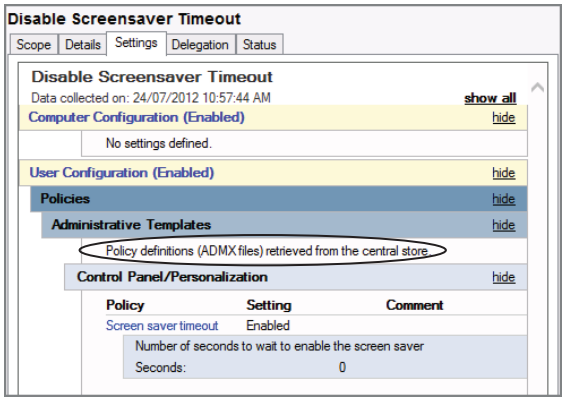


FIGURE 6.10 Anytime you click the Settings tab, the impromptu report will demonstrate if you are using the Central Store for your ADMX files.



Updating the Central Store

ADMX and ADML files will be updated at some point.

Likewise, when Windows 8's SP2, SP3, and so on comes out, those will be newer still, and so on.

When this happens, you'll need to update the Central Store, which couldn't be easier. Simply copy the latest and greatest ADMX files to the `PolicyDefinitions` directory you

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created in SYSVOL, and copy the latest and greatest ADML files to the language-specific directory within `PolicyDefinitions`.

Then you're done.

Additionally, other products, like Office 2010, have ADMX and ADML files. If you wish to make those available to all administrators, just do the same thing. Drop them into the Central Store and you're done. (More about Office 2010 ADMX files a bit later.)

Note that at no time can you put ADM files inside the Central Store. Only ADMX and ADML files (in the right location) are valid.

Creating and Editing GPOs in a Mixed Environment

I know I've suggested about 8 million times now that you use the "updated" GPMC. That's the right thing to do when using the power of Group Policy.

The problem is, for many of you, you're ready to upgrade your own management machine to, say, Windows 8 but your friend Billy in the branch office is still using a Windows XP/SP2 machine from 2004.

Ow.

So, here's where things get complicated. That is, you could have the four following situations:

Scenario 1 Start out by creating and editing a GPO on an older GPMC management station (like Windows XP). Continue to edit using another older GPMC management station. In this scenario, no modern Windows is involved.

Scenario 2 Start out by creating and editing a GPO on an older GPMC management station. Edit using a modern management machine station.

Scenario 3 Start out by creating and editing a GPO on a newer management station. Edit using another newer management machine station.

Scenario 4 Start out by creating and editing a GPO on a newer management machine. Edit using an older GPMC (i.e., Windows XP) management station.

Scenario 1: Start by Creating and Editing a GPO Using the Older GPMC. Edit Using Another Older GPMC Management Station.

Again, here, the new updated GPMC isn't involved. In this scenario, it's all about using the older GPMC with old-school ADM templates and ADM template behavior. And, of course, note that by creating a GPO using an older GPMC machine, you won't be able to get to any

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of the modern goodies—that's because all the updated Group Policy Preferences and updated GPMC goodies are available only when you use an updated GPMC management station.

So, let's imagine that you've created 86 GPOs using an old and crusty Windows XP machine with the older GPMC loaded. Of course, all 86 GPOs have the original Windows XP versions of those ADM templates (yes, old and crusty).

The big downside of sticking with the older GPMC is something we already went over: every time you create a new Group Policy Object using XP, you're burning 3MB in the SYSVOL on each domain controller.

If you were using the updated GPMC, this waste of space would be totally avoidable. Moreover, there's no universal master update location where you can just "drop in" your latest ADM templates and be done.

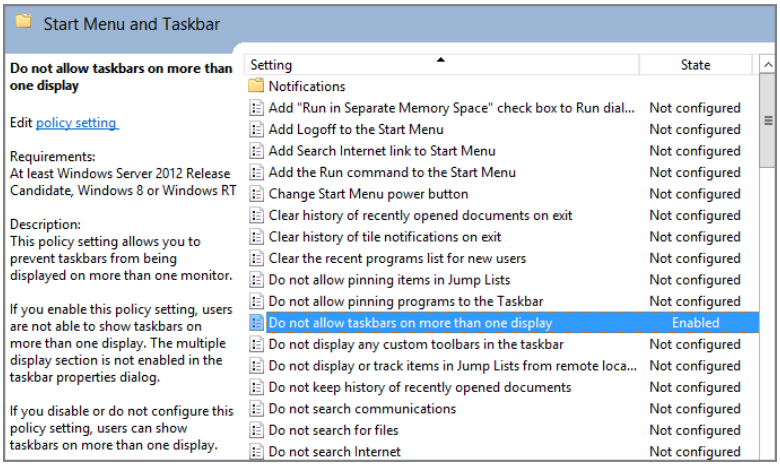
Scenario 2: Start by Creating and Editing a GPO with the Older GPMC. Edit Using the Updated GPMC.

This will be the common "upgrade" scenario. That is, you've already got a gaggle of GPOs created. You created them "back in the day" using Windows XP's GPMC. Now you've got the updated GPMC installed on, say, a Windows 8 machine, and you're ready to use it. What happens?

Not much! If you start to use a modern GPMC and edit an existing GPO created by XP, nothing happens in SYSVOL. No updated GPMC ADMX files are copied anywhere, and very little happens overall.

However, while you're editing the GPO, you'll have access to all the latest and greatest policy settings, one of which is shown in Figure 6.11.

FIGURE 6.11 Editing an existing GPO with an updated GPMC gives you the ability to see updated settings.



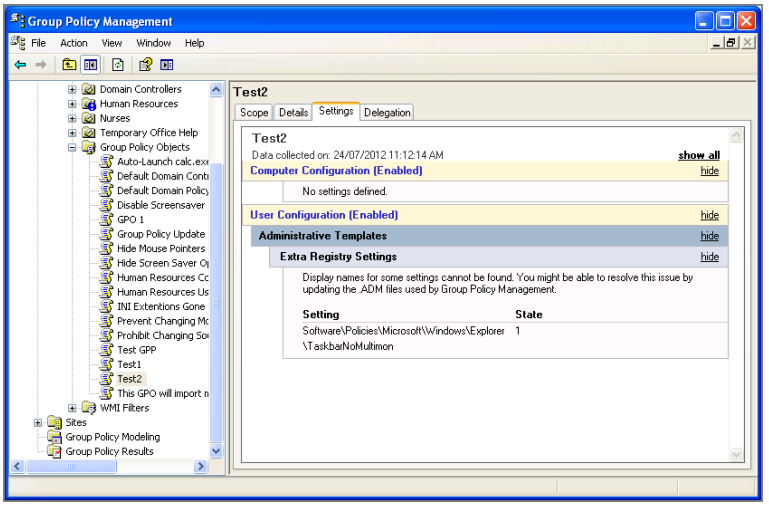
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For argument's sake, let's say you decided to enable **Do not allow taskbars on more than one display**—a Windows 8 and later—only feature.

Now, what happens if you try to edit and/or report on those settings using the older GPMC using Windows XP? Short answer: It's not good. That's because the older GPMC doesn't know how to interpret the Vista (and later)-specific settings you've set within the GPO. If you try to edit the GPO on an older GPMC machine, you simply won't see the newly available policy setting.

And if you try to look at it using the older GPMC's Settings Report feature, the Vista (and later)-specific settings show up as "Extra Registry Settings," as seen in Figure 6.12.

FIGURE 6.12 Windows XP doesn't know how to interpret Vista and later settings within a GPO. These settings show up as "Extra Registry Settings."



In Figure 6.12 you can see the Settings tab from GPMC running on an older GPMC machine running Windows XP, which is a report of what's going on inside the GPO.

Again, if you were to continue to use your older GPMC management station to *edit* the GPO, you simply wouldn't be able to find the **Do not allow taskbars on more than one display** policy setting—or any other Windows Vista, Windows 7, or Windows 8–specific policy setting for that matter.



Although it's clearly not a good idea, there is nothing that technically prevents you from using Windows XP to make a change to a GPO that was created using an older GPMC management station. In short, you simply can't see the updated settings.



If a custom ADM file has been added to the GPO (yes, ADM), then your updated GPMC will display it.

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Scenario 3: Start by Creating and Editing a GPO Using the Updated GPMC. Edit Using Another Updated GPMC Management Station.

This is the scenario you want to strive for. That is, always use the updated GPMC to create and edit your GPOs.

Without the Central Store in place, everyone will use their local ADMX and ADML policy definitions. At least the new "do nothing" behavior of the GPMC will cheerfully keep the GPOs "bloat free" and you don't have to worry about multilanguage issues or overwriting each others' definitions inside the GPO.

If you've got the Central Store in place, even better. That way, all your administrators are utilizing the same definitions. Even if various administrators update their own management machines with service packs, everyone is still using the same centralized policy definitions. Then, once those are updated by a domain administrator, again, everyone is immediately updated.

Scenario 4: Start by Creating and Editing a GPO Using an Updated GPMC Management Station. Edit Using an Older GPMC Management Station.

Avoid this scenario whenever possible. This is the worst of all worlds because when you originally created the GPO on your updated GPMC management station, you did so without copying the 3MB of ADM files (remember, the updated GPMC doesn't natively use ADM files to define Group Policy settings).

So, you did good here!

However, by editing the GPO using the older GPMC, you end up pushing up the 3MB of ADM files into the GPO (even if you make no changes in the editor). So, every time you do this, you'll see an ADM directory inside the GPO because they were pushed up from your older GPMC machine.

And it's done "invisibly."

So, don't do this. Create a corporate-wide edict to ditch the older GPMC and try to engage all administrators to use the updated GPMC whenever possible to avoid this problem.

ADM and ADMX Templates from Other Sources

The templates Microsoft provides with Windows are just the beginning of possibilities when it comes to Administrative Templates. The idea behind additional templates is that you or third-party software vendors can create them to restrict or enhance features of either the operating system or applications.

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If you know what to control, you're in business. Just code it up in an ADM or ADMX file and utilize it. Again, however, be mindful that your application itself needs to be coded to be "policy aware" or else you're just zapping Registry edicts around as "preferences."

If you're starting from scratch and have a choice, you'll want to use ADMX files instead of ADM files. That's because you can leverage the Central Store for ADMX files instead of remembering to copy ADM files to every management station.

However, it should be noted that you might already be using an ADM file or three. If you are, how do you get them to the ADMX "promised land"? A free tool, of course. Before we get into that, I will say that's the best option: get those custom and additional ADM files into ADMX format and leverage the Central Store. However, for completeness, I do want to explain what happens if you try to introduce an ADM file directly into a newer GPMC management station.

Recall that ADM templates are the older way to make definitions of what we can control. And recall that there are both true *policies* and *preferences* that can be defined within an ADM file (or, ADMX file too).

Policies write to the "correct" place in the target computer's Registry. And when the user or computer falls out of the "scope of management" of the GPO (that is, it doesn't apply to them anymore), the setting should revert back to the default.

Preferences write anywhere in the Registry that the application might be looking for it. Preferences tattoo the Registry. So, when the user or computer falls out of the scope of management of the GPO, the setting just sticks around.

You have the ability to get some ADM files from various sources. These ADM files sometimes have definitions for true policies. Other ADM files have definitions for preferences. How do you know which are which? The good news is, the Group Policy Management Editor interface shows you a difference between the two.

The editor for the older GPMC shows blue for policies and red for preferences. In the updated GPMC, it shows a little paper icon for policies and a paper icon with a down arrow for preferences. That way, you can make an informed decision on whether or not you want to implement a preference.

Indeed, on GPanswers.com in the Tips and Tricks section we have a gaggle of downloadable ADM templates that people have created to control various aspects of applications and of their systems.

Using ADM Templates with the Updated GPMC

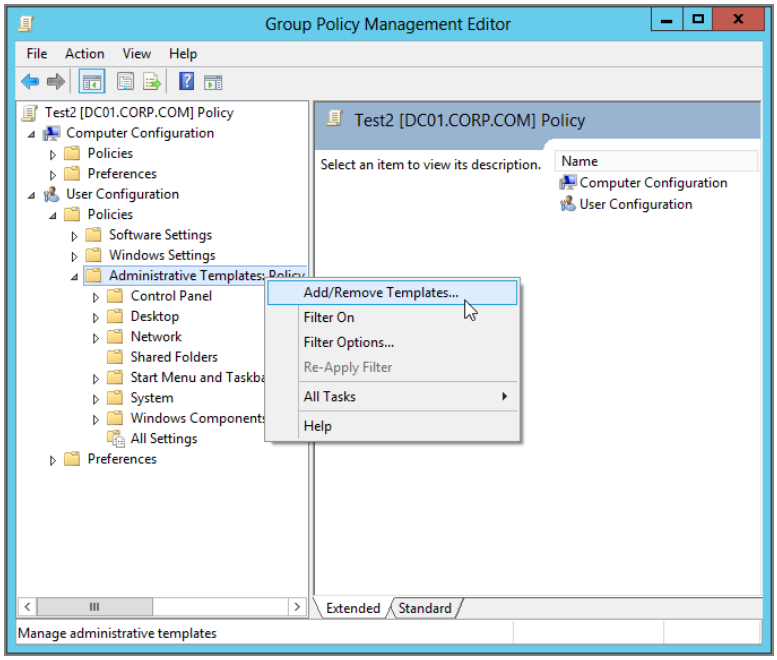
If you want to leverage and load one of these ADM templates into an existing GPO, simply edit it by using the GPMC and bringing up the Group Policy Object Editor, as shown in Figure 6.13. Then, choose either User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates or Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates, right-click over either instance of Administrative Templates, and choose Add/Remove Templates to open the Add/Remove Templates dialog box.

Click the Add button to open the file requester, and select to load the ADM template you want. I'll show you in the next section or two where to track down more ADM files, but I wanted to show you this first so you'd know how to use them.

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FIGURE 6.13 You can still use Add/Remove Templates from a GPO you create with a modern GPMC.



The proper name for what we're doing here is *consuming* an ADM file. Remember that every time you consume an ADM template inside a GPO, you're copying that file directly into the GPO within SYSVOL.



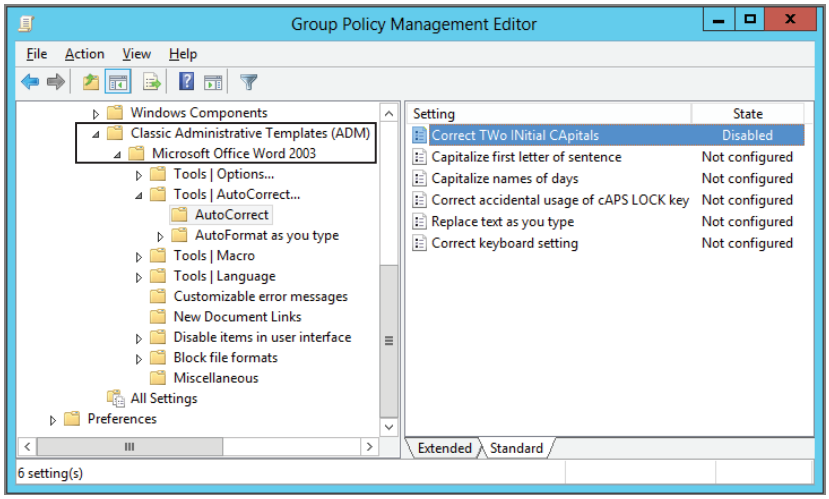
When you're adding an Administrative Template, the interface suggests that you can choose to add it from either the Computer Configuration or the User Configuration node. In actuality, you can add the ADM template from either section and the appropriate policy settings appear under whichever node the ADM template was designed for.

Once ADM templates are added using an updated GPMC management station, they show up within the Group Policy Object Editor under a special node called Classic Administrative Templates (ADM), as seen in Figure 6.14. In Figure 6.14, I've loaded an ADM template from an older version of Word.

Again, ADM files can have definitions for true policies or for old-style preferences. If you load additional ADM templates into the Group Policy Management Editor that contain old-style preferences, you will also see them. If you go back to Figure 6.2, you'll see it right there.

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FIGURE 6.14 ADM templates are permitted in GPOs created from newer management stations.



Once you're editing a preference, you'll notice that old-style preferences have a paper icon with a down arrow on them. This is to indicate that this is a preference and not a true policy, and these values will stick around even after the policy no longer applies to the user or computer. You can see the little down arrow icon for any tattooing preference.

Indeed, the Group Policy Editor is nice enough to even tell you this fact, as you can see in Figure 6.2.

Using ADMX Templates from Other Sources

You'll get ADMX files the same way you got ADM files: companies like Microsoft will make them available to control the products they support, and enterprising geeks will produce ADMX files that control other parts of the operating system and third-party applications.

The same basic note and warning applies, though: ADMX files can contain both (or either) true policies or old-school preferences.

ADMX Templates for Office 2010

The most current version of Office, right now, is Office 2010. You can download ADM and ADMX (and a lot of language-specific ADML files) here:

`www.microsoft.com/download/en/details.aspx?id=18968`

I honestly don't know why they have both ADM and ADMX files. Use the ADMX files whenever possible. Note that the download link has links to both "32-bit" and "64-bit" versions. Office 2010 comes in two versions, 32-bit and 64-bit. And the Registry punches for each product is different, so they needed two ADMX versions. Most organizations deploy Office 2010, 32-bit version, so you'll likely want to use the matching ADMX download too.

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The best part is that after you download them, you already know what to do. Just chuck 'em in the Central Store (both ADMX and ADML files in the appropriate places) and you'll be golden. Then all the new GPOs that you create will be able to control Office 2010 when you use an updated GPMC management station.

ADMX Templates from Other Sources

Will other Microsoft products have ADMX files? Some already do. Here's a list of items, some of which are ADMs and others are ADMX files. Others are additional reference, but it's definitely worth a look:

`http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/4976.aspx`

Deciding How to Use ADMX Templates

Once you have the ADMX templates, you need to decide how to use them. If you've already created the Central Store, terrific. Just plop them into the Central Store and you're done. However, note that this means that all administrators who have access to create GPOs using management stations will be able to leverage all ADMX files.

You might not want to enable all administrators to leverage all ADMX templates.

If that's the case, you have only one option: put the specific ADMX files you want only some administrators to get *only* on the management station you want them to use. The downside, however, is that if another Group Policy administrator (on his management station) tries to edit the GPO or report on it, he won't get the same view of all the settings that you do. That's because his management station doesn't contain the ADMX file you're using.

So, best practice is to use the ADMX file Central Store whenever possible.

ADMX Migrator and ADMX Editor Tools

Yes, it's true. We've just seen that it's possible to import older-school ADM files into GPOs on our updated management machine. Again, the technical term for that is consuming an ADM file.

But that procedure gets complex.

Wouldn't it be a better idea to just utilize ADMX files everywhere? That way, you can just plop 'em all in the Central Store and be done. If you already have custom ADM files and need to get them to ADMX land, there's a utility that was written by FullArmor Corporation and licensed by Microsoft to give to you for free.

It's got a silly name: the ADMX Migrator tool. Doesn't it sound like it migrates ADMX files? Well, it doesn't. Maybe it should have been called ADM2ADMX or something, but regardless of the name, that's its job. You can download the tool from Microsoft here: `http://tinyurl.com/ydb6ub`. Note that it requires the .NET Framework 2.0 to be currently installed.

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Additionally, inside the ADMX Migrator tool package is a basic (very, very basic) ADMX editor to help you handcraft your own ADMX files from scratch. The idea is that you don't have to "learn" a new language and hand-code it using, say, Notepad. Just use the tool to create your own ADMX files and you're in business.



Problem is, though, that the ADMX Migrator tool is not super intuitive. You might also want to check out an alternative ADM and ADMX creation and migration tool from SysPro at `www.sysprosoft.com/adm_summary.shtml`.

For these examples, I'm running the tools on my Windows WIN8 management station, but they'll work just fine on any machine that has the .NET Framework 3.5 loaded as well from the Windows Feature option in the Control Panel.

ADMX Migrator

There are lots of places you can get premade ADM files. You might try leveraging some right now—some are at `www.GPanswers.com`; others are found online at various other websites. Here's an example of a simple ADM file if you want to follow along. Just take this text and copy it into Notepad and save it as `Sounds.ADM`.

```
CLASS USER


CATEGORY "Sounds"
   POLICY "Sound to hear when starting Windows XP"
      KEYNAME "Appevents\Schemes\Apps\.Default\SystemStart\.Current"
      PART "What sound do you want? " EDITTEXT REQUIRED
      VALUENAME ".default"
      END PART
   END POLICY


END CATEGORY
```

Then run the FullArmor tool `faAdmxConv.exe` against the ADM file you have. It can be as simple as just pointing to the file, but there are more switches if you have specific requirements.

Once run, it will create an ADMX and ADML file for the ADM. The documentation swears that it will put them in a temporary directory on the running user's profile, but in my tests, the resulting files seem to go to the root of the `c:\` drive. Be sure to look for your new ADMX file in `c:\` and the ADML file in `c:\en-US`.

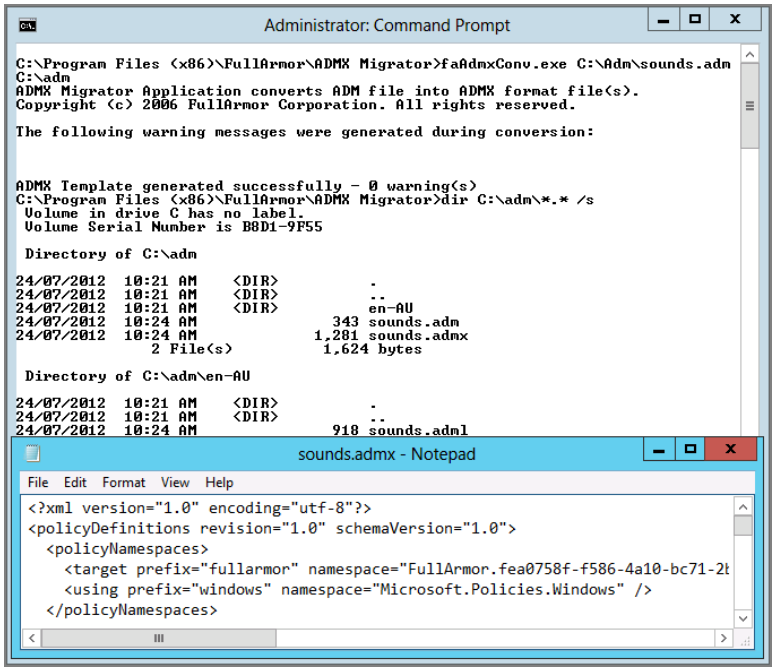
To prevent this behavior, you can also just specify an output directory like this:

```
faAdmxConv.exe admname.adm c:\outputdirectory
```

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Once you're in the directory of your choice, the resulting files are ready to be put in the Central Store (or, if you're not using the Central Store, then with individual updated GPMC management stations). You can see the program run and its output in Figure 6.15.

FIGURE 6.15 The `faAdmxConv.exe` tool will take your ADM and convert it into an ADMX and ADML file.





The ADMX Migrator tool sometimes can't handle the `SUPPORTED` keyword. In this example, I've removed the `SUPPORTED` keyword to ensure that conversion occurs properly. However, in the conversion you'll see the warning, as seen in Figure 6.15.

Then, if you want to leverage ADMX and ADML files in the Central Store, put the ADMX file in the `\PolicyDefinitions` directory within the SYSVOL and the ADML file in the language directory (`en-US` for English).

The ADMX Migrator tool sometimes appears to be hit or miss during conversion. The latest version (1.3 as of this writing) seems to clear up many of the bugs that I recorded and sent in. Some remain, though, and it's unclear whether FullArmor has intentions of updating the tool in the future.

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ADMX Creation and Editor Tools

In the same package as ADMXMigrator, you'll also find an ADMX creation utility. I want to be really honest here and just tell you that I wouldn't recommend it. It's very difficult to use, has no "preview" mode (making edits and re-edits quite hard), and isn't very flexible. However, you're welcome to try it. You would start the ADMX Editor by clicking Start ➢ All Programs ➢ FullArmor ➢ FullArmor ADMX Migrator ➢ ADMX Editor after installing the ADMX Migrator tool installation.

Beyond that, if you're gung-ho to manually create your own ADMX files, you might want to consider the strange route of pre-creating your file as an ADM first, then using the ADMX Migrator utility to convert it. I've seen lots of people do that, and it does work. Editing that ADMX after it's converted can be quite challenging though, because now your "simple" ADM file is converted into a rather "complex" ADMX XML file.

I can suggest two other paths to creating ADMX files:

- There's a script on Microsoft's website called "Convert Registry files (.reg) into ADMX/ADML files for GPO." At last check it was found here: `http://tinyurl.com/convert-reg-admx`.
- My pals at SysProSoft have an ADM and ADMX editor which has the ability to also convert. So, in short, it has a pleasant editor and a converter built in. You can find that here: `www.sysprosoft.com/adm_summary.shtml`.

Do remember this key point when creating ADMX files (or ADM files for that matter): you won't get any "magic" ability because you've got an ADM or ADMX file. The target application won't magically perform UI lockout, and settings will stay tattooed on the client when the Group Policy Object is deleted or the user moves to another OU.

If you're looking for that magic, well, it's right around the corner. Read on.

PolicyPak Community Edition and PolicyPak Professional

So, I've been working with and teaching Group Policy a long time.

And one day, it hit me. Like Sir Isaac Newton sitting under the apple tree. Bonk. "There's something missing from the 'in the box' stuff. Stuff we need. I should invent something. And build a company around solving this problem."

- What was my epiphany? What's wrong with Group Policy and Group Policy Preferences "in the box"? Before we talk about what's wrong with Group Policy and Group Policy Preferences in the box, let's lead with what works and what's great: using ADM or ADMX templates, you can craft a basic user interface and use it in the GPMC. You can describe and deliver basic Registry punches.

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- Some rare applications support true lockout. That's because those applications are specifically coded to look in the proper Policies keys and coded to perform UI lockout when registry settings are placed in the proper Policies keys. Again, this is only true for applications using "true policy" (i.e., apps that write to the proper Policies keys) and not preferences (which can write anywhere they feel like).

The Group Policy Preferences Registry extension is neat; it lets you quickly deploy a basic Registry setting just about anywhere. Now, let's review what's not-so-hot with Group Policy and Group Policy Preferences:

- Neither Group Policy or Group Policy Preferences can perform true lockout of an application's UI, unless the application itself is specifically coded for it.
- Those "preference" Registry punches just "stay there" and tattoo after the GPO delivering the setting is removed. There's no way to revert to a known setting.
- Group Policy Preferences has "Nuke mode" (as seen in Chapter 5, "Group Policy Preferences"), which will obliterate settings and not revert them. It's not usually what you're after when you want to revert settings.
- ADMs and ADMXs can only deliver Registry settings. Many applications use more than just the Registry to store application data.
- Creating ADM and ADMX files is ludicrously painful and sometimes almost impossible.
- Neither Group Policy or Group Policy Preferences will reapply settings when the computer is offline. If a user manages to change the settings you want them to have, they are maintained (incorrectly) forever until they are back online.

Policy can get you so far. Preferences can get you so far.
To me, what was missing was clear. Here are PolicyPak's design goals:

- Perform true lockout of most applications. I don't want to have to wait for a vendor to "catch up" and Group Policy–enable their application.
- Ensure that when a Group Policy Object is removed, all the right settings revert back to the right places. No mystery, no tattooing, and no "nuking."
- Deliver settings to all applications—Registry-based ones and those with exotic file types (INI, XML, JS, etc.).
- Provide a gaggle of pre-created packs for common applications (Internet Explorer, Acrobat, Lync, Firefox, and more).
- Provide a utility to enable administrators to quickly create their own Paks, instead of hand-creating and editing files. (This idea became the PolicyPak DesignStudio.)
- Ensure that settings will be maintained on computers—even if the computer is offline, or if the user tries to work around your desired settings.

So I founded a software company and invented PolicyPak.
PolicyPak is both a free and commercial product that fills the gap and does all those things.

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If you're in a hurry and want to see quick overview of PolicyPak, watch this YouTube video: `http://tinyurl.com/ppqs1`.

So, to get you started quickly, PolicyPak comes with over 50 preconfigured Paks for all sorts of applications: AutoCAD, WinZip, Firefox, Java, Flash, Acrobat Reader, Acrobat Pro, and more. See Table 6.1 for the list as of this writing.

TABLE 6.1 Preconfigured PolicyPak paks

7-Zip	FileZilla	OpenOffice
Acrobat Pro and Standard (10.1)	Firefox 3 and later	Shockwave 11
Acrobat Reader X	Flash	SnagIT
Apache Tomcat 5, 6 and 7	FoxIT Reader 5	Silverlight
App-V 4.6 Client	Google Chrome	SonicWall
AutoCAD 3DS Max	Google Sketchup	Thunderbird
AutoCAD Civil 3D	IE Spell	Windows Live Messenger
AutoCAD Inventor 2012	Internet Explorer 8 for XP	Windows Media Player 11
AutoCAD P&ID	Internet Explorer 9 for Win7	WinZip 14 and later
AutoCAD Plant 3D	Java	Yahoo Messenger 10
Autodesk AutoCAD 2012	Libreoffice	Yahoo Messenger 11
Autodesk DesignReview	Lync	
Autodesk Revit	Office 2010	

Here's the difference between the free and pay version:

- The free version will let you manage one application (as long as it's Registry-based) and apply up to 25 elements. So, WinZip, Lync, and Acrobat Reader, all fit in this category.
- The pay version will let you manage any number of applications and unlimited number of elements using both Registry and "other" data types. Firefox, OpenOffice, Flash, Java, Google Chrome, FileZilla, AutoCAD Revit, and others use "something else" to store their settings. They'll use INI files, or JS files, or XML files or "something else." Only the pay version will enable you to manage these.

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So, everything we'll explore in this section is 100 percent free. We don't have enough space to run through everything that PolicyPak can do.

And, we don't have a way to compare and contrast all the fine points and details between "in the box" Group Policy and what PolicyPak can do. For a detailed whitepaper on the subject, please check out `http://www.policypak.com/itwhitepapers`.

The download is available at `www.PolicyPak.com` after you've attended a webinar. But after that, it will work 100 percent free in Community Mode, or you can experiment with PolicyPak in trial mode and see if it's right for your organization.

PolicyPak Concepts and Installation

PolicyPak's job is to help you manage your applications using Group Policy. Here are the pieces in the download, what they do, and where to install them:

`PolicyPak CSE.msi` (client-side extension) Hand-install or use Group Policy Software Installation (Chapter 11) and get it on your client machines. Client machines can be XP and later, including Windows 7, Windows 8, 32-bit or 64-bit machines, and RDS/Terminal Services/Citrix. So, in this book, you'll likely want to install `PolicyPak CSE.msi` on the computer named WIN8. Be sure to install the 32-bit CSE on 32-bit clients and 64-bit CSE on 64-bit clients.

`PolicyPak Admin Console.msi` (adds PolicyPak node in GPMC) Hand-install or use Group Policy Software Installation (Chapter 11) and get this file installed where you have the GPMC installed. When you do, you'll see a new PolicyPak node. For this book, I suggest you install it on WIN8MANAGEMENT.

`Preconfigured PolicyPaks.zip` PolicyPak comes "ready to rock" with over 50 popular applications you can manage immediately. Remember, the 100 percent free Community mode will only work with applications that use the Registry and not other data types. Inside the ZIP file is a file called `PakList.xlsx`, which describes if the target application is Registry based or otherwise.

`PolicyPak Design Studio.msi` This is the PolicyPak "Toolkit," which will enable you to create your own PolicyPaks. You can install them on the same machine as your management machine or on another machine. We don't have enough space here to cover the PolicyPak Design Studio—but trust me, it's pretty awesome. You can see an example demonstration of the PolicyPak DesignStudio at `www.PolicyPak.com` in the Products section, or, better yet—come to a PolicyPak webinar.

PolicyPak Pregame Setup

We're going to pretend that WinZip is giving you a headache and you want to manipulate its settings. That means you'll need to install WinZip on your WIN8 machine. You can use WinZip 14 or later for your test application. WinZip can found here: `www.winzip.com/downwz.htm`. You can also get the older WinZip 14 if you like from `www.oldapps.com/winzip.php`.

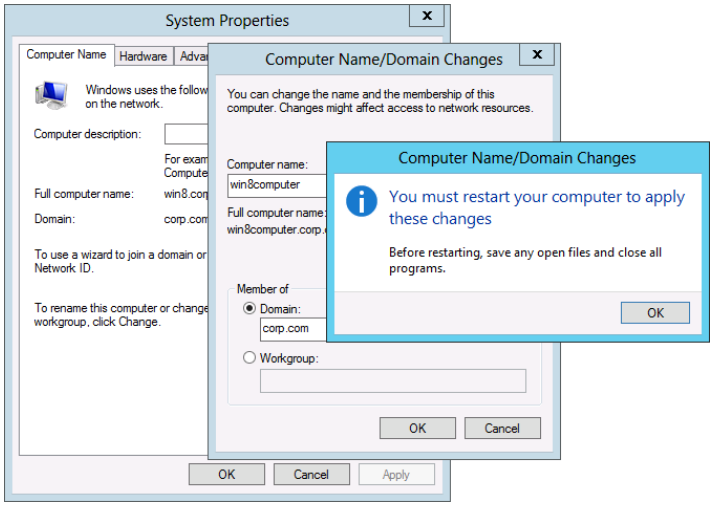
Download from Wow! eBook <www.wowebook.com>

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The next step may seem a little weird. That is, in order for PolicyPak to "pretend" to be fully licensed (and therefore give you the best experience for this demonstration) you'll want to rename your Windows 8 computer, currently named WIN8 to WIN8COMPUTER. Yep, that's right. PolicyPak has a little "secret backdoor," which is that when the computer has "COMPUTER" in the name it pretends to be fully licensed.

So, before continuing, ensure that you've renamed WIN8 to WIN8COMPUTER as seen in Figure 6.16.

FIGURE 6.16 For PolicyPak to work in Trial mode, temporarily rename your computer to contain COMPUTER in the name.



Again, PolicyPak's Trial mode (when the computer has COMPUTER in the name) is different than Community mode (when the computer has any name).

- Community mode allows only for the first 25 elements in one pak to be honored (and PolicyPak will only process Registry entries).
- Trial mode enables you to pretend to be fully licensed and will process everything.

For this section, I recommend you use Trial mode by changing your machine's computer name from WIN8 to WIN8COMPUTER.

PolicyPak Quick Installation

Again, in order for PolicyPak to "work," the Client-Side Extension (CSE) must be loaded on the client computers you want to manage.



For a video demonstration of this section, please watch `http://youtu.be/xo6IuMLAWxc`.

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The quickest way to test PolicyPak is to load the CSE on WIN8COMPUTER by hand. You need to install the `PolicyPak CSE Setup x32.msi` or `PolicyPak CSE Setup x64.msi` on your clients (32-bit or 64-bit respectively). An installation wizard will help you.

Without the CSE installed, the PolicyPak directives will not be recognized and embraced by the client machine. You only need to install the PolicyPak CSE where you want PolicyPak to work.

Then, on your management machine, the one with the GPMC installed, you will extend the GPMC by running `PolicyPak Admin Console x32.msi` or `PolicyPak Admin Console x64.msi`, as necessary, and follow the prompts.

Again, to be clear, don't continue until you have:

- The PolicyPak CSE installed on WIN8COMPUTER (and you've rebooted), *and*
- The PolicyPak Admin Console installed on WIN8MANAGEMENT or wherever you're running the GPMC.



For more details on installation, see the PolicyPak manual accompanying the download.

Getting Started Immediately with PolicyPak's Preconfigured Paks

For this first test and example, you'll use the Preconfigured PolicyPak DLL named `pp-WinZip .DLL` that is supplied in the `PreConfigured PolicyPaks.zip` file as part of the download.

Choosing Where to Place the Preconfigured Pak Files

Look in the directory named `PreConfigured Paks` and inside that, look for the `WinZip 14-15-16` folder. You should see files named `WinZip.XML` and `pp-WinZip.DLL`.

`WinZip.XML` is the Pak's "source" file and can be opened and manipulated within the PolicyPak DesignStudio. You won't be using this file right now.

`pp-WinZip.DLL` is the "compiled" file and can be utilized within the Group Policy editor using the GPMC.

The compiled DLL needs to be placed onto your Group Policy management machine—the one you use to manage Group Policy with the GPMC.

You have two choices here:

- Use the DLL "locally" on this machine. That is, all you need to do is copy the `pp-WinZip.DLL` file to `c:\Program Files (x86)\PolicyPak\Extensions` folder (on 64-bit machines) or `c:\Program Files\PolicyPak\Extensions` (on 32-bit machines). You can see this done in Figure 6.17.
- Use the PolicyPak Central Store!

PolicyPak honors a central store in almost the precise manner that ADMX files honor a central store. In fact, they live like "neighbors" side by side, as seen in Figure 6.18. You

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simply manually create the PolicyPak folder, one time, on one Domain Controller. Again, this is super similar to what you did earlier with Microsoft's ADMX Central Store in Figure 6.7. See Figure 6.18 for where to create the PolicyPak folder, as a "peer" next to the `PolicyDefinitions` folder you created earlier.

FIGURE 6.17 You can use local storage for PolicyPak Paks as seen here.

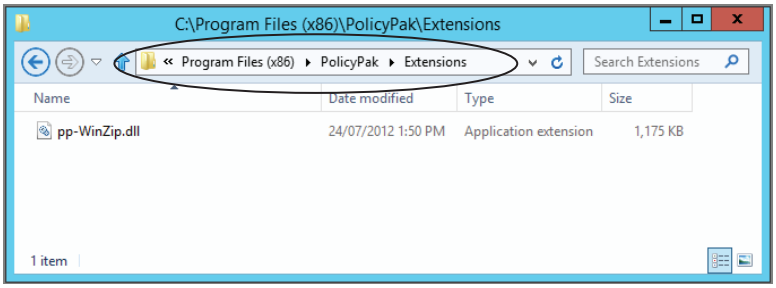
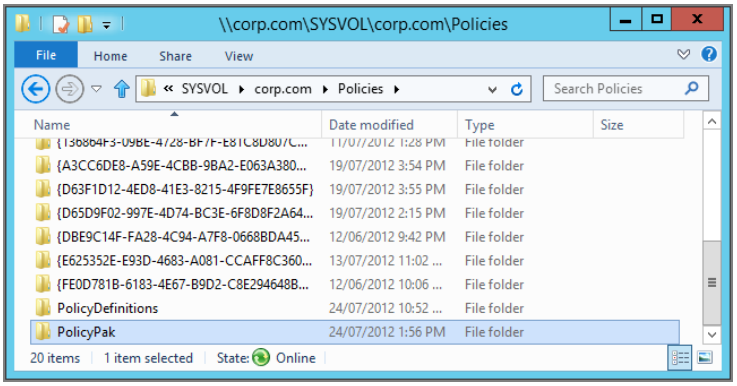


FIGURE 6.18 You can use Central Storage for PolicyPak paks as seen here. Simply copy the PolicyPak Pak DLLs into the PolicyPak folder you just created on the Domain Controller.



Simply copy any (or all) of the PolicyPak preconfigured DLL files into the PolicyPak Central Store, and that's it! All your administrators can utilize the same PolicyPaks with the PolicyPak Central Store, in the same way that all your administrators can utilize the same ADMXs with the Microsoft ADMX Central Store!

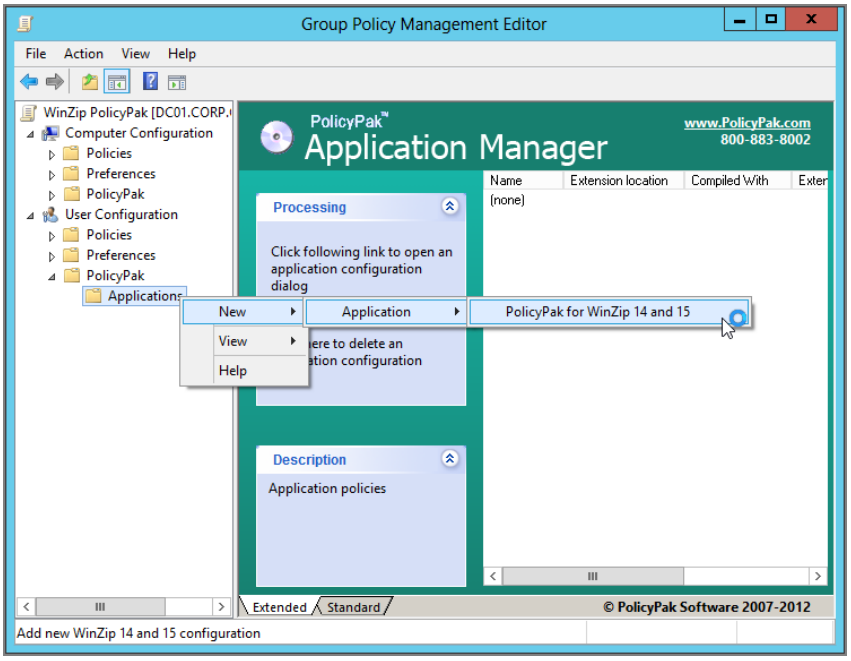
Testing Your Preconfigured PolicyPak Pak

Now that your preconfigured PolicyPak DLL is copied to your management machine, you are ready to use it in the Group Policy editor.

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Create and link a GPO for your OU, like Human Resources Users. Call your Group Policy Object "WinZip PolicyPak" or something similar. Then drill down to User Configuration ➢ PolicyPak ➢ Applications. Then right-click the word Applications and select New ➢ Application; choose the PolicyPak for WinZip, as seen in Figure 6.19.

FIGURE 6.19 The PolicyPaks you want are seen in the New ➢ Application right-click menu.



Double-click on the entry that's created in the right pane. You will then see your compiled PolicyPak inside the Group Policy editor. Notice how it looks exactly like the real WinZip interface.

For these first tests, click the Passwords tab, then perform the following changes on the Passwords tab (as seen in Figure 6.20):

- Change minimum password length to 11. You'll see the element get an underline, which means it is going to be delivered to the client.
- Right-click on the spin box for "Minimum password length" and you will see options for the element. Select the following:
  - "Always reapply this setting" (on by default).
  - Select "Disable corresponding control in target application."
  - Select "Revert this policy setting to the default value when it is no longer applied."

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- Check all four check boxes on the Passwords tab (at least one lowercase, at least one uppercase, at least one numeric character, at least one symbol character).
- Finally, click the Cameras tab. Then, just below the Cameras tab (but not right upon the Cameras tab), right-click and select "Disable whole tab in target application," as seen in Figure 6.21.

Click OK to "save" the configuration into Group Policy.

FIGURE 6.20 PolicyPaks look almost exactly like the app. PolicyPak enables superpowers, like hiding and disabling UI elements and reverting settings.

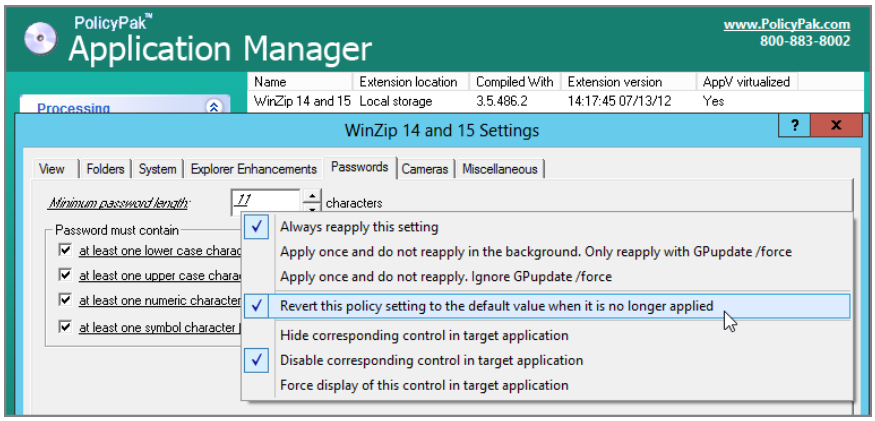
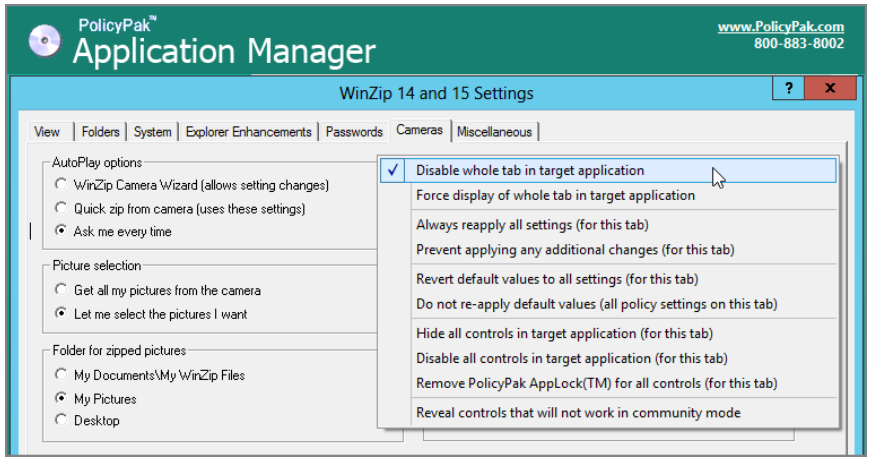


FIGURE 6.21 Choose "Disable whole tab in target application" to completely shield specific areas from users.



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Testing Your PolicyPak Settings on Your Client (Target) Machine

Now, we're ready to log on for testing. PolicyPak is ready to work when the following is true:

- The PolicyPak CSE is installed on a client computer (and you've rebooted).
- The user is logging on to the machine with the PolicyPak CSE.
- The computer has the word Computer in it (thus enabling Trial mode) or is fully licensed.
- The computer already has the target application (WinZip) loaded.
- The user account is contained within the affected OU (in our testbed, that would be any account within **Human Resources** OU).

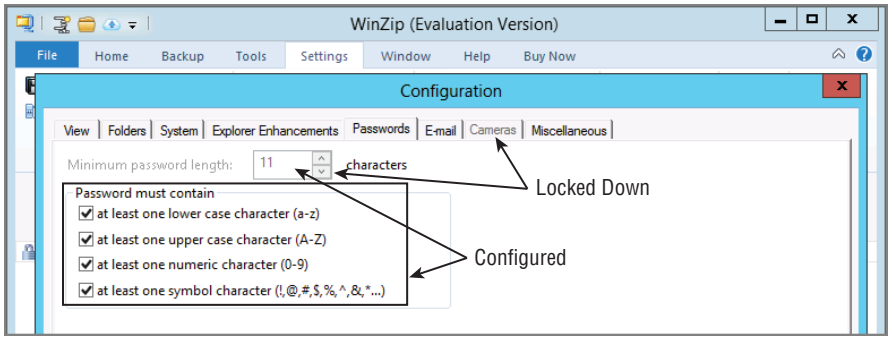
If you're sure that all these items are true, log onto your test computer as Frank Rizzo, who should be in the **Human Resources Users** OU. After logging on as Frank Rizzo, run WinZip. Then click Options ➢ Configuration to see what has transpired.

Let's inspect what PolicyPak was able to perform:

- It delivered all four check boxes in the Passwords tab.
- It locked out the "Minimum password length" spinbox and set the value to 11.
- It locked out the Cameras tab.

You can see the results in Figure 6.22.

FIGURE 6.22 Your application's settings are delivered and locked down using PolicyPak.



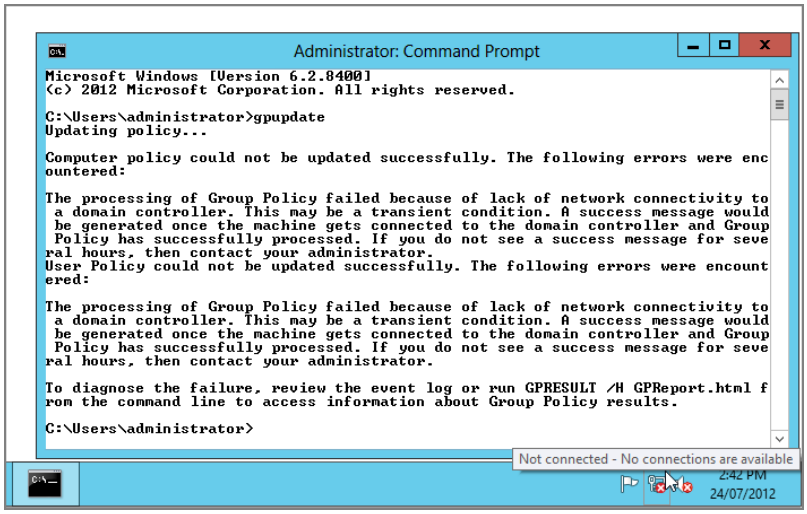
Note that the settings are all delivered as expected, and options you specified are locked down. Rejoice in your newfound power!

Close WinZip for now.

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Using PolicyPak when Computers Are Off the Network

The Group Policy Preferences are great and can reapply settings again and again if the user is online. But when the user goes offline, that's a big, big problem. Here's an example of what happens when you try to run GPUpdate when the computer has no network connectivity:



As you can see, Windows just kind of "gives up" because there's no way to make contact.

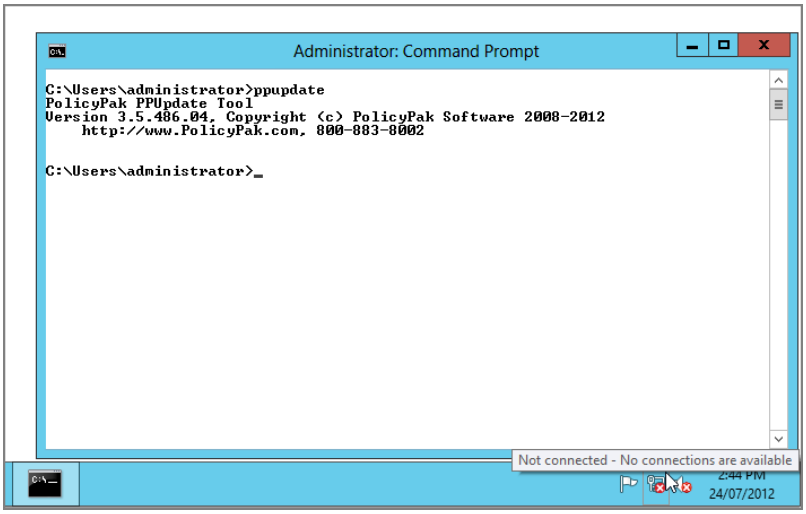
When I designed PolicyPak, I thought about this differently. I wanted to ensure that when settings were delivered to client computers they were "sticky." I ensured that all of PolicyPak's settings were maintained locally, even if the computer never saw a Domain Controller again.

So, PolicyPak was designed with extra superpowers that the Group Policy Preferences don't have. PolicyPak will reapply any needed settings when the following one of the following is true:

- The client logs out and back in (online or offline).
- The client manually runs `ppupdate.exe`, a PolicyPak-specific command.
- The PolicyPak "update" timer is set to auto-run PPUpdate on a schedule (more on this in the PolicyPak manual).
- Or, the application is simply rerun. Yep—PolicyPak will re-deploy settings to your application, even when offline. All your users have to do is rerun the application.

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Here, you can see PolicyPak's `ppupdate.exe` being run manually and reinforcing any changed settings—even when the computer is off the network.



Reverting the Changes PolicyPak Delivered

Now, let's simulate what would happen if the user changes job roles, or the GPO should no longer be applied.

Find Frank Rizzo's account you're using within the Human Resources Users OU. Use Active Directory Users and Computers to move the account to another OU that will not be affected by the GPO.

Then, as Frank Rizzo, on the target computer log off and then back on. Since the GPO no longer affects a location where the user is located, the GPO's settings should revert when applicable. The results should be as follows:

- All the AppLock is gone (Cameras is clickable, all check boxes are clickable).
- The "Minimum password length" spinbox is changeable.
- Minimum password length has reverted back to 8 (from 11).
- Other check boxes are left as-is (not reverted).

Congratulations! This completes your initial QuickStart of PolicyPak.

PolicyPak Final Thoughts and Wrap-Up

In the PolicyPak I showed, we manipulated Registry settings for WinZip and performed true UI lockdown.

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But remember: PolicyPak can deliver more than just Registry settings. Applications can store their settings information in all sorts of oddball places: `.prefs` files, `.js` files, or even little databases. PolicyPak can handle all these kinds of application types, while ADM, ADMX or the Group Policy Preferences simply cannot. People often want to manage Firefox or the Java client using Group Policy. Without PolicyPak, it simply "un-possible" to perform that kind of magic.

To continue onward, you might want to rename WIN8COMPUTER back to WIN8, as that's how I'll continue to refer to it in the rest of the book. We only renamed it to WIN8COMPUTER so that PolicyPak would work in trial mode.

Additionally, let's move Frank's account back into the **HR-OU-Admins** OU and delete or unlink the GPO that contains the PolicyPak affecting him with WinZip.

PolicyPak's biggest superpower isn't one we have enough space to go over. That's the powerful PolicyPak DesignStudio. The PolicyPak DesignStudio enables you to quickly create your own paks for just about any application, including downloadable, off-the-shelf, or home-grown corporate applications.

The best way to learn about the PolicyPak DesignStudio would be to visit `www.PolicyPak.com` and either check out the video I made for you in the Products section, or—better yet—come to a PolicyPak webinar.

After the webinar, you'll be able to download the bits and get to test-drive all of this for yourself.

Final Thoughts

Managing your applications requires that you extend Group Policy a bit. You can do so with ADM, ADMX, or PolicyPak.

Remember—if you use ADM or ADMX files, only applications smart enough to read Registry settings from the Policies keys will be true policies. They will be applied and removed when different users log on or off. They will not tattoo. They will appear with a paper icon (in the updated GPMC) or a blue dot (in the older GPMC) in the Group Policy Object Editor.

Most applications are not Policies key–aware, which means if the application uses the Registry, then you'll likely need to make those changes into preferences. Preferences do not modify the Policies keys. And, they do tattoo the Registry. That means that they're left behind when the policy no longer applies. They will appear with a down arrow (in modern GPMC) or a red dot (in XP's GPMC).

If you have an ADM file you want to use in the Central Store, you'll have to convert it to ADMX first. Use the downloadable ADMX Migrator tool to perform that magic. On GPanswers.com, we will also maintain the previous edition's: "ADM Template Syntax:" section as a downloadable PDF should you need that as well. Arguably, it's easier to first create an ADM file by hand and then convert it using the ADMX Migrator tool. Last, check out Microsoft's document Step-by-Step Guide to Managing Group Policy ADMX Files at:

`http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=55414`

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And for the truly geeky, you can check out the ADMX schema, located at `http://tinyurl.com/28k56v`, if you have wild dreams of hand-coding your own ADMX files—though I'm not sure why you'd ever want to.

Instead of using ADM or ADMX files, consider using PolicyPak. PolicyPak's goal is to truly policy-enable your applications—even if the underlying Registry punches are really just preferences—or if the application stores its items in places other than the Registry. PolicyPak can also lock down the user interface so users cannot change things and also keep the settings maintained—even when the computer is offline.

PolicyPak Community Edition works for up to 25 elements in one PolicyPak (when the application stores items in the Registry). So get started today to control one pesky application (for free). Join us for a webinar at `www.PolicyPak.com` and you'll be able to grab the bits after the webinar is over.

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7

Troubleshooting Group Policy

Working with Group Policy isn't always a bed of roses. Sure, it's delightful when you can set up GPOs with their policy settings from upon high and have them reflected on your users' desktops. However, when you make a Group Policy wish, a specific process occurs before that wish comes true. Indeed, the previous chapter discussed when Group Policy applies. Now you understand the general rules of the game and when they occur.

But what if the unexpected happens? More specifically, it's difficult to determine where a policy setting comes from and how it's applied. Or if Group Policy isn't working, why not, and what's going on? Additionally, you're usually after someone to blame, but that's a task that auditing (discussed in Chapter 8, "Implementing Security with Group Policy") can help with.

A user might call the help desk and loudly declare, "Things have just changed on my Desktop! I want them back the way they were!" Okay, sure, you want things better too. But a lot of variables are involved. First, there are the four levels: Local Group Policy (and potentially multiple local GPOs in Windows Vista and later) site, domain, and each nested OU (so perhaps even more levels). Then, to make matters worse, what if multiple administrators are making multiple and simultaneous Group Policy changes across your environment? Who knows who has enabled what Group Policy settings and how some user is getting Group Policy applied?

Additional factors are involved as well. For instance, you could have an Active Directory with cross-forest trusts to another forest, and users are logging in all over the place—not to mention a whole litany of things that could possibly go wrong between the time you make your wish and the time the client is expected to honor that wish.

Here's a taste of what to expect while troubleshooting GPOs:

Disabled GPOs If the GPO is disabled or half the GPO is disabled, you need to hunt it down. Maybe someone decided to disable a GPO link and didn't tell you?

Inheritance Troubles and Trouble with WMI Filtering Between local, site, domain, and multiple nested OUs, it can be a challenge to locate the GPO you need to fix. Also, introducing WMI filters can make troubleshooting even harder.

GPO Precedence at a Given Level With multiple GPOs linked to a specific level in Active Directory, you might have some extra hunting to do.

Permissions Problems Ensuring that users and computers are in the correct site, domain, and OU is one battle; ensuring that they have the correct permissions to access GPOs is quite another.

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Windows XP and Later Processing Windows XP and later change the way GPOs are processed. Of course you're using Windows XP and later machines, so we'll be sure to show you how to troubleshoot those.

Replication Problems The health of the GPO itself on Domain Controllers is important when hunting down policy settings that aren't applying.

Infrastructure Problems Group Policy processing requires that all pieces of your infrastructure are healthy, including such seemingly unrelated pieces as DNS, the services running on the client, and the ability to pass network protocols between clients and Domain Controllers. Good Active Directory design equals good (consistent) Group Policy processing. The first place to look when Active Directory (or replication) behaves strangely is DNS. As my good friend Mark Minasi likes to say, "The second place to look for replication problems is DNS, too." That's because problems with Active Directory almost always result from the DNS misconfiguration.

Loopback Policy Processing Sometimes, by mistake, an administrator has enabled loopback policy processing for a computer (or multiple computers). When this happens, the user sees unexpected behavior because the GPOs that would normally apply to him are suddenly out of the ordinary. Just understanding how loopback policy processing works can be a tricky matter. Not only do we have two different modes (Replace or Merge), on top of that you can have complex permission settings on the GPOs themselves, making it hard to calculate which settings a given user will take on.

Slow Links You've got a VPN for your Windows users or you've rolled out DirectAccess for a seamless VPN experience. Now how and when are your clients going to process GPOs?

These are just a few places where you might encounter trouble. Between various client types with different processing behavior, these problems and the occasional solar flare make things crazy. Troubleshooting can get complicated. Fast.

In this chapter, we'll first dive into where Group Policy "lives" to give you a better sense of what's going on. We'll then explore some techniques and tools that will enable you to get an even better view of why specific policies are being applied.

Now you might be running any number of operating systems at this point: Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2003 R2, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, or Windows Server 2012. Ow.

We'll be focusing on troubleshooting Windows 8 in this chapter. That material should work by and large for Windows 7, though, as their "guts" are super-duper similar. However, to make a little room for Windows 8 in the book, I did kill some Windows XP information here. You'll be able to find the in-depth Windows XP troubleshooting in previous editions of this book.

That said, here's the "chart" in case you need to understand and troubleshoot other operating systems:

- Windows XP and Windows Server 2003 share the same guts so they're generally troubleshot the same. Look for references to Windows XP.

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- Windows 8, Windows Server 2012, Windows 7, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008, and Windows Server 2008 R2 are all troubleshot the same. Look for references to Windows 8, Windows 7, or "Windows Vista and later."

There may be a case where one operating system doesn't "fit the mold." In that case, I'll expressly call it out for you.

Under the Hood of Group Policy

As stated in Chapter 1, "Group Policy Essentials," Group Policy scope has four levels: Local Group Policy (including Multiple Local Group Policy Objects) and then the three levels of Active Directory–based Group Policy—site, domain, and OU. When you're troubleshooting Group Policy, one approach is to first get a firm understanding of what's going on under the hood. As a kid, I took things apart all the time. My parents went mental when they came home and the dishwasher was in pieces all over the kitchen floor. It wasn't broken; I just wanted to know how it worked. If you're like me, this section is for you.

Inside Local Group Policy

Remember that a GPO is manipulated when someone walks up to the machine, runs the Local Group Policy Object Editor (`GPEDIT.MSC`), and makes a wish or three. Remember that in Windows XP, there is only one local GPO on a machine and local GPOs affected everyone who logged on to that machine. In Windows Vista and later, there are Multiple Local GPOs (MLGPOs.)



Enterprise Admins, by default, do not have local administrator rights on individual client machines. Domain Admins, but not Enterprise Admins, have rights to Local Group Policy Objects (LGPOs).

Where Local Group Policy Lives

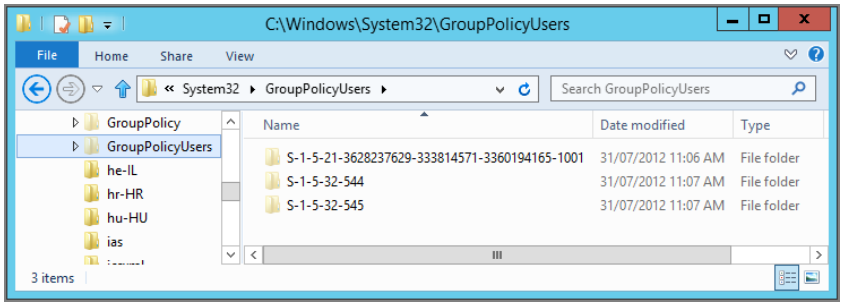
Once wishes are made with `GPEDIT.MSC` and a Local Group Policy is modified, the Local Group Policy lives in two places. The first part is file based, and the second part is Registry based:

The File-Based Part of Local Group Policy (All Versions of Windows) The file-based part of the default local GPO can be found in `%windir%\system32\grouppolicy`.

The File-Based Part of Local Group Policy for MLGPOs Remember that in Windows Vista and later there are now Multiple Local GPOs (MLGPOs). Because of this, the storage of those user-specific and group-specific GPOs is in a different location than the default local GPOs. Namely, they are stored in a new subfolder of `\Windows\SYSTEM32` called GroupPolicyUsers, as shown in Figure 7.1.

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FIGURE 7.1 Viewing the directories of Windows 7 local GPOs



As you can see in Figure 7.1, there are three SID-named folders that contain the user-specific portion of the local GPO. (Remember that the computer portion applies to everyone, and, hence, there is no computer portion represented here.) You might have more than three folders here. In my example, the first SID you see in the list (with a SID of S-1-5-21-3628237629-333814571-3360194165-1001) is the SID of a user account for whom I created a user-specific local GPO.

And, again, as you know from Chapter 1, I could have any number of user-specific local GPOs defined. And for each of those user-specific GPOs, each one would have its own SID-based folder.

In addition, the two other folders that you see in Figure 7.1 are ones you will find on your Windows Vista and later systems if you decide to define local GPOs specific for the Administrators group and still another folder that holds LGPO information for nonadministrators. The folder called S-1-5-32-544 defines the Administrators GPO (and not coincidentally, that is the SID of the built-in Administrators group). Likewise, the folder named S-1-5-32-545 is the SID of the built-in Users group, which represents the nonadministrators local GPO.



Again, you should notice one major difference between the default local GPO and these user-specific local GPOs: the default local GPO includes a computer-specific Machine folder in addition to the default User folder. However, any user-specific local GPO only contains a User folder (since it only contains user-specific policy settings).

The files and folders found in the local GPO mirrors, for the most part, the way the file-based portion of an Active Directory–based GPO stores its stuff. This is good news, as it makes understanding the two types of GPOs (local versus domain-based GPOs) nearly equal.



Feel free to inspect the `%windir%\system32\grouppolicy` folder, and then jump to the section "Group Policy Templates" later in this chapter to get the gist of the file structure. Note, however, that not all the structure may be present until the local GPO is edited.

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Three Use-at-Your-Own-Risk Local Group Policy Tips

Here are three tips that you are welcome to try—but use at your own risk. I cannot vouch for their validity or soundness, so you're on your own.

Tip 1 (for Windows XP): Ensure that admins (and other users) avoid Local Group Policy. Perhaps you've set it up so that your users do not have access to the Start ➢ Run command. However, when you're logged in as the local administrator, you want the Run command. Then, check out `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/293655`. This tip shows you how admins (and other users) can override Local Group Policy for XP. Note that in Windows Vista and later, with the Multiple Local GPO feature, this tip is no longer required to segregate administrative policy from nonadministrative policy. However, this tip is valid only when the workstation isn't a domain member.

Tip 2: Reset Local Group Policy to the defaults. If you've set up a Local Group Policy and want to restore it to its default configuration, there's no easy way. However, my good pal Mark Minasi has a newsletter (#32) on the subject. Track it down at `www.minasi.com/archive.htm`. Even Mark admits that this solution might not be totally complete.

Tip 3: Copy a local GPO from one computer to another. This tip works in all versions of Windows, including Windows 8. If you have the need to replicate a local GPO from one machine to another, it's possible (but not advisable). In fact this tip is expressly untested, unverified, and unsupported by the Group Policy team. Anyway, if you choose to proceed, you could copy the files contained within `%systemroot%\system32\GroupPolicy` from the source machine to the target machine. But note that not everything will come over. Scripts and Administrative Templates will come over, but other stuff like security will not, because as I mentioned earlier, security policy settings on the Local GPO are not stored within the file system. In short, if you try this trick, be sure to test the results to make sure all the stuff you want to come across does come across.

As you're performing this tip, be sure that you also hand-modify the `gpt.ini` found in the root of this directory. In short, make sure the number present here is greater than the number found in the `gpt.ini` of your target machines. As you'll learn later, the `gpt.ini` houses the *version number* of a GPO. If you don't set the version number higher than what is already present on the target computer, the local GPO engine doesn't know anything has changed, and hence you won't see the updated settings. And it's not just a matter of setting the version number to the same number plus one. Version numbers are a bit more complicated than that. So, before you run off and try this tip, you'll also need to learn more about how version numbers work. See the sidebar "Understanding Group Policy Version Numbers" later in the chapter, which should give you the data you need.

With Windows Vista and later, you can copy the user-specific MLGPOs from the `%systemroot%\system32\GroupPolicyUsers` directory on the source system to the same location on the target system. But you will need to rename the directory to the correct SID of a user on the target system, and you will have to change the security permissions on the copied folder too.

Likewise, you can copy the administrators' and the nonadministrators' specific MLGPOs by copying the appropriate folders (S-1-5-32-544 and S-1-5-32-545). However, this is not

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supported in any way, and I recommend that you test this thoroughly if you need it in a production environment.

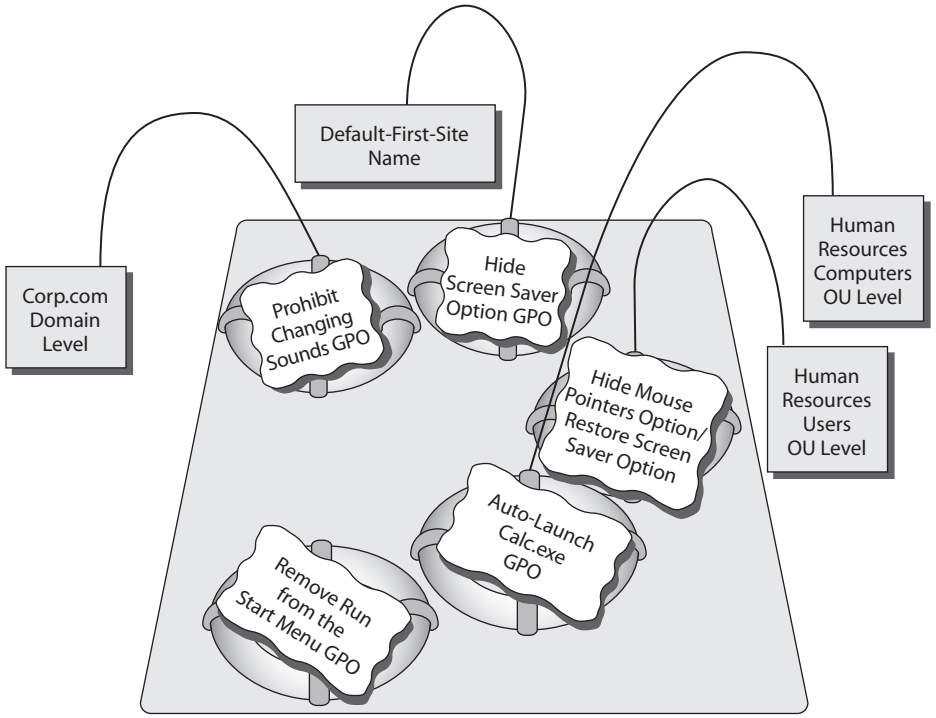
Inside Active Directory Group Policy Objects

Here's the strange part about Group Policy (as if it weren't already strange enough). Chapter 1 discussed how creating a GPO involves two steps. First, the GPO is written in the Group Policy Objects container, and then it is *linked* to a level—site, domain, or OU. So, we know that GPOs don't really "live" at the level where they're linked. Specifically, all GPOs live inside the Group Policy Objects container in the domain. That is, they're always kept nestled inside this container yet are logically linked to (but not stored in) the other levels to which they point. I referred to the GPOs we created as swimming around in a virtual pool within the domain.

So far in our journey, we created four new GPOs that affect our storyline:

- "Hide Changing Screen Saver," which we applied to the Default-First-Site Name site
- "Prohibit Changing Sounds," which we applied to the Corp.com domain
- "Hide Mouse Pointers Option / Restore Screen Saver Option," which we applied to the **Human Resources Users** OU
- "Auto-Launch Calc.exe," which we applied to the **Human Resources Computers** OU

We can check in with our concept of these GPOs as floating in a swimming pool within the Group Policy Objects container as shown here.



The Corp.com GPO Swimming Pool

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As you can see, the GPOs never "live" at any level in Active Directory. They aren't stored at any particular level, although it might appear (using the old-school interface) that they are.

To reiterate, if you leverage a GPO that is supposed to affect a site, an OU, or even a domain, the GPO itself is not stored directly at that level. Rather, the GPO is linked to the level in Active Directory. When a GPO is called to be used, it has to request a Domain Controller to fetch it from the Group Policy Objects container (and from its parts in SYSVOL) and pull the information out.

Each time you create a new GPO, it's born and placed into the swimming pool within the domain—ready for action if linked to a level in Active Directory. You can reuse a GPO at multiple levels in Active Directory by linking it to another level of Active Directory.

So, when GPOs are created for use at the site, domain, or OU level, they're always created within the domain swimming pool, the Group Policy Objects container, where we just link to the GPOs we need when we need them.

We're going to continue this discussion a little out of order here. We'll be talking about domain-linked GPOs, OU-linked GPOs, and then round out with site-linked GPOs. Yes, yes, we all know the "right" order is site, domain, OU—so bear with me here (I think you'll understand why we're going out of order by the time this section is complete).

Group Policy Objects from a Domain Perspective

Since we know that all GPOs are just hanging out in the Group Policy Objects container waiting to be used, we can take this one step further. That is, even those GPOs linked to the domain level aren't exempt from having to be "fetched." When clients use domain-linked GPOs, they have to make the same requests and "ask" the Domain Controller for the GPOs that apply to them.

This is usually not a problem; the Domain Controller doesn't have far to go to get the GPO in the swimming pool to apply it to the domain. But this is precisely why doing *cross-domain* GPO linking is so slow and painful.

For instance, in an environment with multiple domains, it might appear to be easier to recycle an existing GPO that lives in another domain. But when it comes time to grab the information inside the GPO, it needs to be brought back all the way from Domain Controllers in the originating domain. Again, this cross-domain GPO linking is very, very painful and should be avoided at all costs. In Chapter 2, "Managing Group Policy with the GPMC," in the "Basic Interdomain Copy and Import" section, I discussed the idea of copying GPOs from one domain to another. This avoids the problem altogether because there's no "penalty" for creating a copy from a source domain and then having the copy live in your domain. Sure, it takes up a wee bit of storage in the new domain's swimming pool. But it's better than cross-domain linking.

Group Policy Objects from an OU Perspective

Since GPOs live in the Group Policy Objects container at the domain level, a distinct advantage is associated with the way Group Policy does its thing: it's tremendously easy to move, link, and unlink GPOs to the domain and/or its OUs. You could, if you desired, unlink a GPO in the domain or OU and link it back to some other OU. Or you could link one GPO to the domain and/or multiple OUs.

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It's typical and usual that you'll use OUs to apply most of your GPOs. If GPOs live in the Group Policy Objects container swimming pool, it's easy for multiple, unrelated OUs to reuse the same GPOs and just create new links to existing GPOs.

Group Policy Objects from a Site Perspective

Site-level GPOs are a bit unique. If you used (or continue to use) the old-school interface via Active Directory Sites and Services to dictate a site-based GPO, you might be in for a world of pain. By default, all site-level GPOs created using the old-school interface will live in the Group Policy Objects container of the Domain Controllers of the *root* domain—and only the root domain, that is, the first Active Directory domain brought online. Then, every time a GPO meant for a site is called for use by a client system, a Domain Controller from the root domain must fetch that information. If the closest Domain Controller from the root domain is in Singapore, so be it. You can see where the pain could get severe.

The GPMC basically forces us to create site-based GPOs in a thoughtful way. Specifically, you need to create the GPO in the domain swimming pool of your choice. Then, you need to link the GPO from the domain to the site you want. As you saw in Chapter 1, we first create the GPO in the Group Policy Objects container.

The idea is to create the GPO in the domain that makes sense and is closest to where the site-linked GPO will be used. Then, once we expose the site, we just add a link to our existing GPO, which is already in the domain swimming pool. In short, we get the site GPO to leverage the closest domain's swimming pool. Sure, it takes a little extra planning to think about which swimming pool is closest to the users and computers in the site—but it's worth it. That way, we're not asking some Domain Controller in Singapore to serve our New York users.



Remember, by default, only members of the Enterprise Administrators group (or members of the Domain Admins group in the root domain) can create new site-level GPOs or link to existing GPOs from the site level. Optionally, this right can be delegated.

The Birth, Life, and Death of a GPO

Now that you understand where GPOs live, we can take the next step: understanding the "journey" of a GPO. Specifically, a GPO is born and must stay healthy if it's going to stay alive. If its usefulness becomes depleted, you can call in the Soprano boys to whack it—never to be seen again.

How Group Policy Objects Are "Born"

Before you can give birth to GPOs, you need rights to do so, and you can get these rights in two ways. First, you can be a member of the Group Policy Creator Owners or Domain Admins security group.

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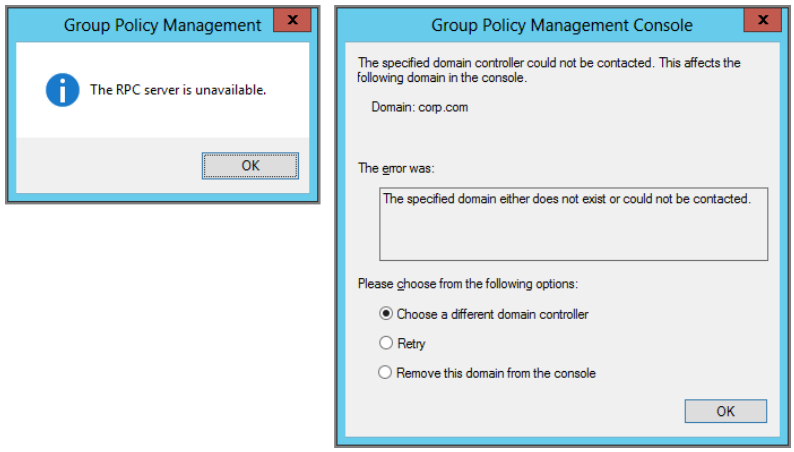
If you're a member of the Group Policy Creator Owners group, you have rights to create but not link GPOs. Domain Administrators can create GPOs and link them to where they want.

You can also be granted explicit rights via the Delegation tab in the Group Policy Objects container via the GPMC (as you saw in Chapter 2).

A new Group Policy Object is born when you right-click the Group Policy Objects container and choose New. Now you're setting into motion a specific chain of events.

First, by default, the PDC emulator is contacted to see if it's available for writing. If not, the user gets an error message, as shown in Figure 7.2.

FIGURE 7.2 If the PDC emulator is not available for writing, and the GPO is started, the user gets an error.



GPOs are initially born when you use the GPMC to create a new GPO. They are created on the PDC emulator, and then, a bit later, they are replicated to the other Domain Controllers within the site and then between sites. Assuming the PDC emulator is available, you can give your GPO a friendly name, say "Hide Mouse Pointers Option / Restore Screen Saver Option," as we did in Chapter 1.

Once that happens, your GPO is officially "born." The PDC emulator has already performed certain functions on your behalf:

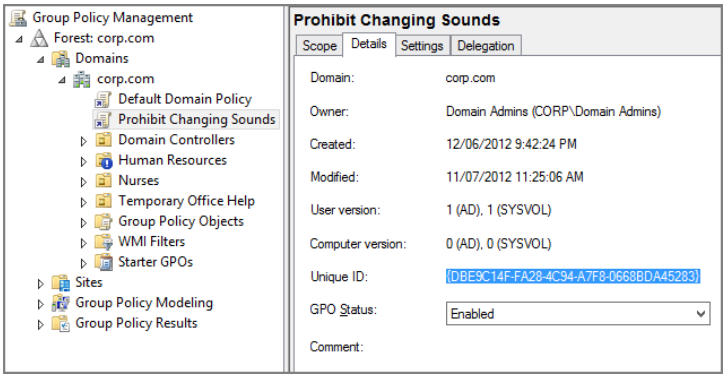
- The GPO was given a unique ID that takes its form as a globally unique identifier (GUID).
- It created a *Group Policy Container (GPC)* object in the Policies folder of the system container in the Active Directory domain partition. Think of this as a reference in Active Directory for your new GPO.
- It created a *Group Policy Template (GPT)* folder in the SYSVOL Policies directory of the PDC emulator. This is where the real files that make up your GPO live. They're replicated to every Domain Controller for quicker retrieval.

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- Additionally, if "Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here" is used when focused on the domain or OU level (or the old-school interface is used), the new GPO you just created is automatically *linked* to the current level you were focused at—domain or OU.

When you inspect the properties of any new GPO, you'll see the unique ID it is automatically given, as shown in Figure 7.3.

FIGURE 7.3 Every GPO gets a unique name.



So, every GPO is made up of two components (the GPC and GPT), and those components are split between two places on that Domain Controller. The good news, though, is that it all ties back to the GPO's GUID. We'll explore each of these components in the next two sections.

How a GPO "Lives"

A GPO in Active Directory is made up of two constituent parts. One part isn't enough, and the GPO cannot live without both parts. Both parts are required in order to communicate the GPO message.

As you'll see in a bit, the GPO derives its life from these two parts.

Group Policy Containers (GPCs)

The Active Directory database contains the first half of a GPO. Not to get too geeky, but these are just objects (of class `groupPolicyContainer`), which we refer to as the Group Policy Containers (GPCs). Each GPO defined in a domain has exactly one GPC object defined for it. Then, it's this GPC object that can hold multiple properties related to the Group Policy Object—for instance, version and display information and some policy settings. A GPC has a unique name that takes the format of a GUID—see the sidebar "GPC Attributes." The GUID is *not* the friendly name we use when administering the GPO. The friendly name is stored as an attribute—called `displayName`—on that GPC object in Active Directory.

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You can see the GPCs for every Group Policy you create by diving into the Active Directory Users and Computers console.

To view the GPCs and their GUIDs, follow these steps:

1. Log onto the server DC01 as Administrator of the domain.
2. Choose Start ➢ All Programs ➢ Administrative Tools ➢ Active Directory Users and Computers.
3. Choose View ➢ Advanced Features, as shown in Figure 7.4, to display the Policies folder.
4. Expand the System folder to display the Policies folder along with the GPCs, as shown in Figure 7.5.

FIGURE 7.4 Turn on the Advanced Features setting to see the Policies folder (and a whole lot more).

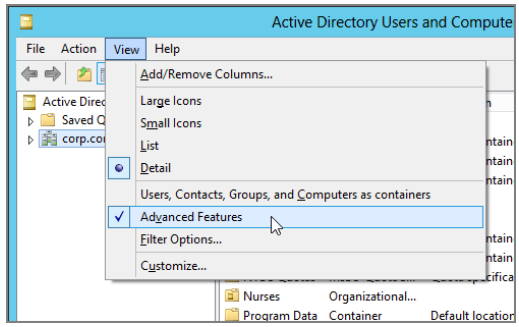
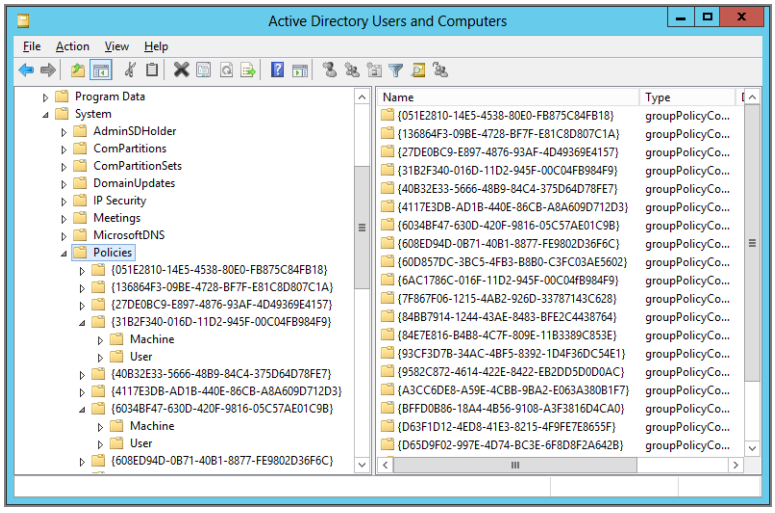


FIGURE 7.5 Expand the Policies folder to expose the underlying GPC objects.



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Up to this point, we've been using the GPMC interface to create GPOs. When we use the GPMC to create GPOs, we've made reference to the Group Policy Objects container within the GPMC as a representation of the swimming pool. But the GPMC isn't showing you the real swimming pool—it's showing you a *representation* of the swimming pool. What it's showing you is the GPC part of the swimming pool. The other "half" of the swimming pool is the GPT (which we'll talk about next), the files that live in the replicated SYSVOL folder that exists on every domain controller in an Active Directory domain. The path to the GPT is `\\<domain name>\sysvol\<domain name>\policies`.

GPC Attributes

When a GPC object is created, it is given several attributes:

Common Name (CN) In Active Directory, you'll see that this attribute is called `cn`. An LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) designation for the name is assigned to an object. GPC names use the GUID format to ensure uniqueness throughout a forest—for example, `CN={2C53BFD6-A2DB-44AF-9476-130492934271}`.

Distinguished Name (DN) In Active Directory, you'll see an attribute called `distinguishedName`. This is the object's common name plus the path to the object from the root of the LDAP tree—for example, `CN={2C53BFD6-A2DB-44AF-9476-130492934271}, CN=Policies, CN=System, DC=corp, DC=com`.

Display Name In Active Directory, you'll see an attribute called `displayName`. This is the friendly name assigned to the Group Policy in the user interface—for example, the Hide Screen Saver Tab GPO.

Version In Active Directory, you'll see an attribute called `versionNumber`. This is a counter that keeps track of updates to a GPC object (more on this topic a little later).

GUID In Active Directory, you'll see an attribute called `objectGUID`. This is the GUID assigned to the object itself.

You might find it a little confusing for the GPC object to have a GUID that refers to the object itself and a name that uses a GUID format. For an important reason, Microsoft needed a way to make the underlying, real name of GPOs unique, independent of their friendly names. Suppose two administrators create two (or more) GPOs with the same friendly name on their own Domain Controllers. When these GPC objects replicate, one of them has to be discarded, overwritten, or renamed, depending on the exact circumstances of the replication collision. That could be a bad thing. Therefore, Microsoft solves this problem by using underlying unique names formatted with the GUID format. There is a negligible chance of identical GUIDs being created, not only within one Active Directory but also across the entire world, should the need arise to coexist with GPOs in other forests (such as with cross-forest trusts).

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When you drill into a GPC container in Active Directory, you should see one GUID-named folder for every GPO you have created, plus two more for the two default GPOs—the Default Domain Policy and the Default Domain Controllers Policy (which we'll explore in Chapter 8).

In Figure 7.5, I have lots of GPOs already created; therefore, I have lots of containers. You might have fewer.



Those two default GPOs, in fact, have what are referred to as "well-known GUIDs." That is, the GUID for each of those two GPOs will be the same no matter what AD domain you look at. They are the same in your AD domain as mine. That makes it easy to find them. When you're used to seeing those two GUIDs time and again, you will know right away which GPOs they represent.

When you try to drill down into the subcontainers, some will and some will not expand past the *{GUID}\Machine* and *{GUID}\User levels*. Those that do expand do so because you have set up policy settings in that specific GPO that Active Directory needs to maintain information on, such as when you Publish or Assign applications. We'll look at where each policy area stores its settings after the section on the GPT.



We explore how to Publish and Assign applications in Chapter 11, "The Managed Desktop, Part 2: Software Deployment via Group Policy."

Don't be surprised if, at this stage in working through the book, you do not have any fully expandable subfolders as shown in Figure 7.5. The subfolders that don't expand simply don't have any Group Policy settings stored within them. Almost everything else the GPO needs in order to be useful is stored in the GPT, which is explored in the next section.

Who Really Has Permissions to Do What?

In Chapter 2, we applied various permissions on the GPO, including who had "Read" and "Apply Group Policy" permissions, as well as who could see the settings or edit the stuff inside the GPO. The locking mechanism for "Who really has what permissions" on a specific GPO is found right here, at the Policies folder:

- On the one hand, the locking mechanism on the Policies folder itself dictates who can and cannot create GPOs. However, it should be noted that these permissions are not inherited to the GUID-named GPT folder itself.
- See the note following Figure 7.8 for specific information on how to change the default permissions.
- On the other hand, the locking mechanism on the GUID-named GPT folders underneath the Policies folder dictates which users have access to "Read" and "Apply Group Policy," or can change the GPO itself.

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In reality, the permissions that you see in GPMC for a given GPO reflect the permissions of *both* the GPC and GPT. Although the permissions that you can grant to an Active Directory object do not map one-to-one to the permissions that you can grant to a file system folder like those found in SYSVOL, they roughly translate into the same permissions. For this reason, it's very important that you *not* try to directly modify the permissions on a GPO by modifying the permissions on either the GPC or the GPT independently. The best tool for this task is the GPMC's security filtering and delegation features.



However, in my GPanswers.com newsletter #13 (found at `www.GPanswers.com/newsletter`), you will find a tip that does walk through how to expressly change the underlying permissions in an emergency. Note that in that article, it's a special case and, again, should only be performed as described in that particular emergency.

Who Can Create New Group Policy Objects?

Right-click the Policies container, select Properties, and then click the Security tab to display several names, some of which should be familiar, including the Group Policy Creator Owners and Domain Administrators groups. Additionally present will be anyone you explicitly added via the Delegation tab upon the Group Policy Objects container in GPMC. You saw how to do this in Chapter 2. At that time, we added a user named Joe User from our domain.

If you examine the properties of the Policies container (as shown in Figure 7.6), you'll see the Group Policy Creator Owners group. Joe is also listed (because he was expressly granted permission via the GPMC). Note also that the Domain Admins and Enterprise Admins groups are also present, but those names are at the top of the list, so you can't see them in Figure 7.6.

You can click the Advanced button to display Joe's precise "Special Permissions." Indeed, Joe has only one permission, and it's called "Create `groupPolicyContainer` Objects." Once he has this right, the system permits him to create GPC folders and populate them with Group Policy information when he creates a new GPO.

The Group Policy Creator Owners group has many, many more unnecessary permissions on the Policies folder, including "Create all child objects," "Create User Objects," and a whole lot of stuff that, really, doesn't have anything to do with Group Policy. Indeed, if you log on as someone in the Group Policy Creator Owners group and right-click the Policies folder, you can do some things you really shouldn't do, as you can see in Figure 7.7.



The system (thankfully) won't let you do *all* the functions listed here, but it does let you do *some* of them. And, again, you really shouldn't be poking around like this. Of course, the "right" thing to do is to set permissions only via the GPMC. However, I show you these things for demonstration purposes so you can get a better feeling for what is different between someone in the Group Policy Creator Owners Group versus someone who has been explicitly delegated rights via the Delegation tab upon the Group Policy Objects container in GPMC.

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FIGURE 7.6 Expand the Policies folder to expose the underlying GPC objects.

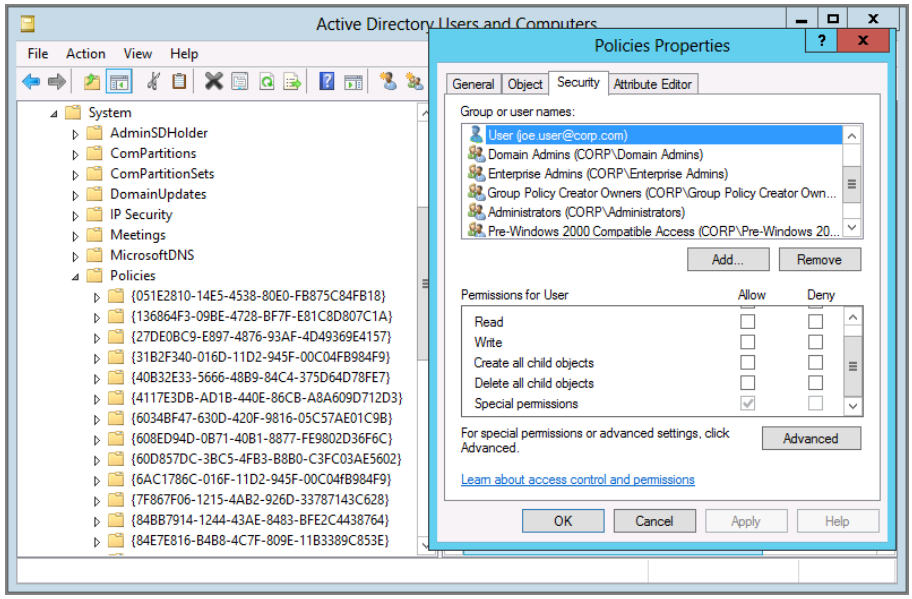
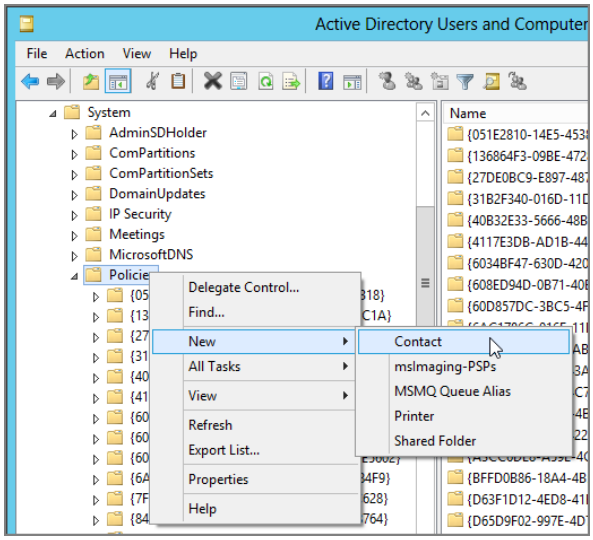


FIGURE 7.7 For the love of Pete, please don't do this.



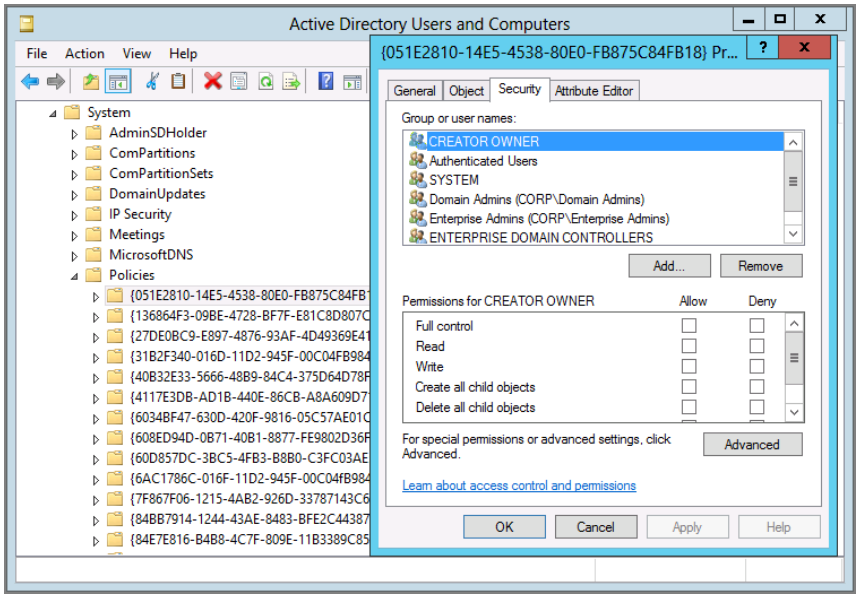
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The Domain Administrators group and the Enterprise Administrators group also have explicit permissions here. When they create new GPOs, they do so because of their explicit permissions, not because they are members of the Group Policy Creator Owners group.

Who Can Manipulate and Edit Existing Group Policy Objects?

Right-click a GPO folder (with the name of a GUID) under the Policies folder and choose Properties to display the Security tab (see Figure 7.8), which will show the same information as when, in Chapter 2, you used the Deny attribute to pass over certain security groups. That is, the same information is shown here as when we clicked the Advanced button in the Delegation tab when focused on the GPO (or GPO link, because it's using the same information taken from the actual GPO).

FIGURE 7.8 Each GPC can display the underlying permissions of the GPO.





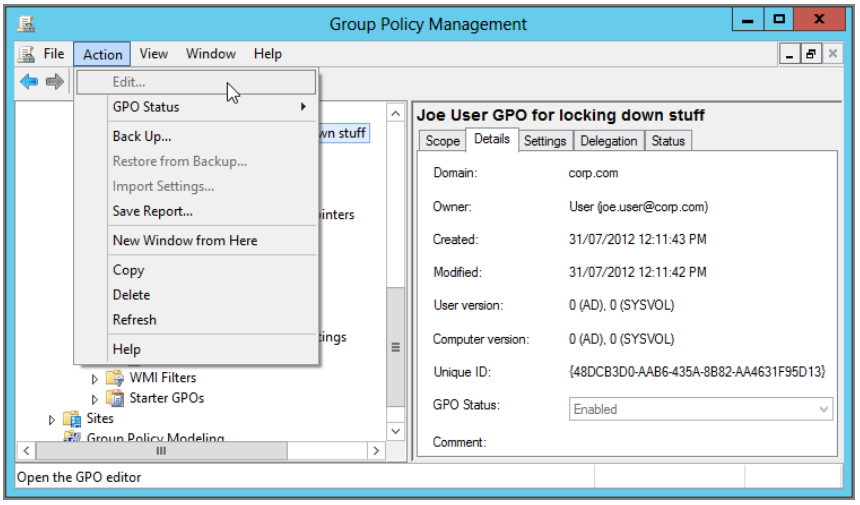
The permissions that a new GPO gets when it's created are controlled by the `DefaultSecurityDescriptor` attribute on the `groupPolicyContainer` class within the Active Directory schema. If you want your GPOs to get different default permissions when they're created, you can modify the schema instance of this attribute. The Microsoft Knowledge Base article at `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/321476/en-us` describes how to do that.

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Unless otherwise delegated, the person or group who created the GPO is the only one other than Domain Admins and Enterprise Admins who can modify or delete the GPO. However, this may be a particularly sensitive issue if you have many Domain Administrators—as they all have "joint ownership" of the GPOs they create. There is a serious potential risk in one administrator taking the reins and modifying another administrator's GPOs.

However, as you saw in Chapter 2, you can also grant someone explicit rights via the Delegation tab upon the GPOs container via the GPMC. In this example, I have done this for Joe. Figure 7.9 shows the properties of a GPO that Joe has created.

FIGURE 7.9 If Joe creates a GPO, he owns the GPO. No one else (other than Domain Admins or Enterprise Admins) can edit it.



Since Joe has explicit permissions to create GPOs, he becomes the owner of the GPOs he creates. You can clearly see that Joe created it, and now he owns it. Hence, Joe doesn't have to worry about other explicitly anointed users or groups changing the GPOs he creates and owns. Note, however, that the Domain Administrators and Enterprise Administrators group will, in fact, be able to change any GPOs that Joe creates. Additionally, note that other users within Group Policy Creator Owners cannot dive in and edit Joe's GPOs. Again—Joe owns it; it's his.

Using LDP to See the Guts of a GPC

The GPC object itself holds even more critical attributes for GPOs:

`gPCFileSysPath` This is the physical path to the associated Policies folder, or GPT, stored in SYSVOL. The Policies folder has the same name as the GPC, which is another reason that uniqueness is so important. The GPT is discussed in the next section.

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gPCMachineExtensionNames This is a list of GUIDs of the computer-related CSEs (*Client-Side Extensions*)—and the MMC snap-in that manages them—that will be called for this particular GPO. For instance, if a GPO has policy set on the Administrative Templates node under the Computer Configuration node in the Group Policy Object Editor, the `gPCMachineExtensionNames` list includes the GUID of the Registry CSE and the GUID of the MMC snap-in for the Administrative Templates node. CSEs are discussed later in this chapter in the section "How Client Systems Get Group Policy Objects."

gPCUserExtensionNames This is a list of the GUIDs of the CSEs and their MMC snap-ins, called by a user-related Group Policy. Again, I'll discuss CSEs a bit later in this chapter.

There are several ways you can see this entry. You could use the updated RSAT's Active Directory Users and Computers to see them (on the Attribute Editor tab). Or you could use the ADSI Edit MMC snap-in or the LDP tool, which is an LDAP browser tool. Both tools are found by loading the support tools from the `SUPPORT\TOOLS` folder on the Windows Server 2003 CD (Windows Server 2008 has the tools built in).

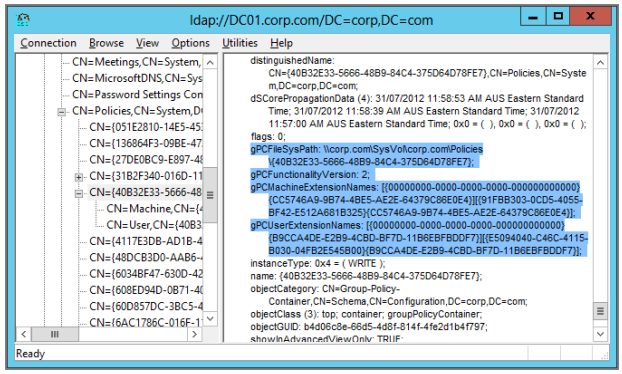
I'm suggesting LDP for these examples. LDP lets you perform LDAP queries right into the actual guts of Active Directory. Using LDP, you can see these attributes. Normally, you wouldn't want or need to go poking around in here, but taking the time to learn just where attributes are can help you understand what constitutes a GPO.

To query a specific GPO to see its underlying attributes, follow these steps:

1. After loading the Support tools on the Domain Controller, choose Start ➢ Run to open the Run dialog box, and in the Open field, type **LDP** and press Enter to select the domain of your choice.
2. Choose Connection ➢ Bind, and accept the defaults and click OK.
3. Choose View ➢ Tree to open a dialog box that lets you specify the distinguished name of the domain. If your domain is Corp.com, enter **dc=corp, dc=com**. If you do that correctly, your left pane will show the domain name with a plus (+) sign. You should be able to double-click the plus sign and expand the contents within the domain.
4. Find the System container and double-click it to expand it.
5. Find the Policies container and double-click it to expand it.

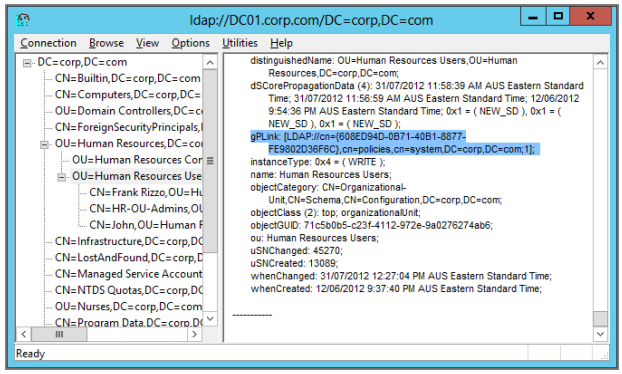
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6. Find the unique name of the GPO you want to inspect and double-click it to expand it. (For information about how to find a specific unique name of a GPO, see the earlier section "How Group Policy Objects Are 'Born.'") In the following illustration, the attributes are highlighted.



Once you find the unique name, the resultant LDP query will show you the properties on that GPO.

There is one more important attribute to inspect by using LDP: `gPLink`. Recall that a GPO can be linked by one level, multiple levels, or no levels. If a GPO is to be linked to a site, a domain, or an OU, that level needs to have a *pointer* or *link* to the GPO. When clients log on (computer and user), they use LDAP to query to each level they are a part of (site, domain, OUs) to find out if the level has the `gPLink` attribute set. If so, the client makes an LDAP query to find out what GPOs are meant for it. With the information in hand, it determines what files to download from the SYSVOL share on its logon server. (You can see these queries happening for yourself, when you inspect `UserEnv.log`, explored later in the section "Turning On Verbose Logging.")



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To see the gPLink attribute, you can click the level you want to inspect. In this case, click the **Human Resources Users** OU you created in Chapter 1.

In the right pane, find LDP's query results. The gPLink attribute has LDAP pointers to the unique names of the GPOs. In this case, the **Human Resources Users** OU has links to the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option / Restore Screen Saver Option" GPO, in my case, 608ED94D-0B71-40B1-8877-FE9802D36F6C.

Group Policy Templates

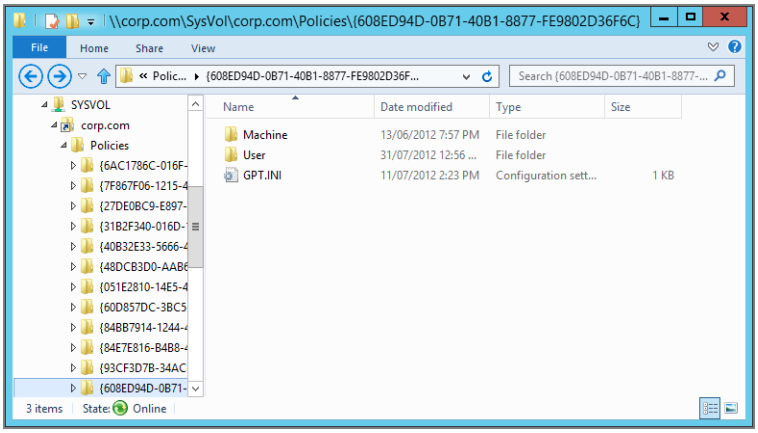
As you just learned, GPCs are stored in the Active Directory database and replicated via normal Active Directory replication. A Group Policy Template (GPT), on the other hand, is stored as a set of files in the SYSVOL share of each Domain Controller. Each GPT is replicated to each Domain Controller through FRS (File Replication Service).

When we used the Properties tab of the GPO, we were able to find its unique name (as we did earlier in Figure 7.3). We can use the unique name to locate the GPC in Active Directory, and it's the same unique name we can use to locate the GPT in the SYSVOL.

To see the GPTs in SYSVOL, follow these steps:

1. On a Domain Controller in the domain, open Windows Explorer.
2. Change the directory to the SYSVOL container. Its usual location is `C:\Windows\SYSVOL\SYSVOL\<domain name>` (in this case, `C:\Windows\SYSVOL\SYSVOL\corp.com`).
3. Change into the Policies folder. You'll see a list of folders. The folder names match the GPC GUID names stored in Active Directory (seen in the previous exercise). Figure 7.10 shows a Policies folder containing many GPOs.

FIGURE 7.10 The unique names of the GPOs are found as folder names in SYSVOL. This is the unique name for the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option / Restore Screen Saver Option" you saw in the last graphic in the sidebar "Using LDP to See the Guts of a GPC."



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Double-clicking a Policies folder inside SYSVOL displays the contents of the GPT. Inside, you'll see several subfolders and a file. The first entry on this list is the file (`gpt.ini`); the rest are subfolders.

`gpt.ini` The one file you will always find under the GUID folder. It holds the version number of the GPT as well as the equivalent information to the `gpcMachineExtensionName` and `gpcUserExtensionName` attributes found on the GPC object in Active Directory. Namely, these two keys within the `gpt.ini` list the GUIDs of the CSEs and their associated MMC snap-in extensions that have been implemented within the GPO. This lets the client know which CSEs need to be called when GPOs are processed. (You'll read about version numbers in the next section.) For very old GPOs, you might also see a little text snippet in the `gpt.ini` that says "displayName=New Group Policy Object." This snippet of text is the same when you're using very old Group Policy creation tool. This entry is vestigial and has never been used.

`\Adm` If you create your GPOs using a Windows 8 management station (as we discussed in Chapter 1 and explored in depth in Chapter 6, "Managing Applications and Settings Using Group Policy"), you won't see an ADM directory in any of your newly created GPOs. However, if you ever created GPOs from XP machines, this directory is created to house policy settings called Administrative Template files. In short, when you create or edit a GPO from an XP machine, the Administrative Templates (`.ADM` files) are copied from the `\Windows\INF` folder. Again, this happens from the machine where you're editing that GPO, into the GPT's `\Adm` folder.

By default, those `.ADM` files are `Conf.adm`, `Inetres.adm`, `System.adm`, `wmplayer.adm`, and `wuau.adm`.

Double-clicking the `\Adm` folder displays the templates. Note that the `\Adm` folder will not exist until the GPO is opened for the first time from an XP machine and you click either the Computer or the User Administrative Template node. Again, feel free to review the material in Chapter 6 for more on this topic.



Note that the presence of the `\Adm` folder in the GPT is an artifact of pre–Windows Vista operating systems. When you create and edit a new GPO using Windows Vista and later, no `\Adm` folder is created because, for example your Windows 8 machine no longer copies the ADM files up to the GPT—they are held locally in `C:\windows\policydefinitions` or in the "Central Store." However, if you edit a GPO that was first created on a modern GPMC, then later edit it using an older GPMC (for example, XP, 2003, and so on), the `\Adm` folder will get created and populated in the GPT. Note that this behavior—editing a GPO from a down-level version of Windows—is generally not a good idea. Once you've started to utilize Windows 8 as your Group Policy creation station, it's best to continue to edit those GPOs using a modern client from then on. You can check out Chapter 6, which describes the Central Store and ADMX files in great detail and explores this particular problem more.

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\Machine This folder contains the settings for the Computer side of the GPO, including startup and shutdown scripts (though there's nothing requiring them to live here; they could be located in other places as well), pointers to applications that are assigned, and Registry settings (among other settings). The actual contents of the \Machine folder depend on the computer options specified in the GPO. The potential contents include the following:

The Registry.pol File Holds the Registry settings specified in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates as well as settings for Software Restriction Policy under Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Software Restriction Policies.

The \Applications Folder Stores pointer files called Application Advertisement Scripts, or AAS files. These files are used in conjunction with Group Policy Software Deployment. These are the instructions that the client computers use to process Software Installation. Software Installation is further discussed in its own chapter, Chapter 11, but AAS files are described further in the sidebar entitled "Inside .AAS Files."

Inside *.AAS* Files

The .AAS file serves a specific role in the context of Software Installation Policy. This file is created when you first deploy an MSI package. It contains information related to the advertisement of the package.

Advertisement is an MSI feature that allows you to deploy part of an application (you can think of it like a shortcut or file extension association) to a computer or user. The whole application is not installed right away; instead, when the user first clicks the shortcut or activates a file extension associated with the advertised package, the installation proceeds at that time. This feature is known as *Install-On-First-Use*.

The .AAS file holds that advertisement information specific to the package you've deployed. It also contains the hard-coded path to the package you've specified. This is why you cannot easily change the path to a package once you've deployed it via Software Installation Policy. This .AAS file must be regenerated and the path to the package that is referenced in the GPC portion of the GPO must also be updated.

The \Microsoft\Windows NT\Secedit Folder Stores a file called GptTmpl.inf. This file holds various computer security settings, defined under the Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings portion of the GPO. You can also set up these settings in advance and deploy them *en masse* using the techniques described in Chapter 8.

The \Scripts\Shutdown Folder Contains the instructions for which shutdown scripts to run and, optionally, the actual files used for computer shutdown scripts. The instructions as to which scripts will run and where the scripts are stored are held in a file called scripts.ini,

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within this folder. It can be of any scripting file type (that the `ShellExecute` process can run), including `.BAT`, `.CMD`, `.VBS`, `.JS`, and others. You'll see how to use this in Chapter 8.

The `\Scripts\Startup` Folder Contains the instructions for which startup scripts to run and, optionally, the actual files used for computer startup scripts. The instructions as to which scripts will run and where the scripts are stored are held in a file called `scripts.ini`, within this folder. Can be of any scripting file types (that the `ShellExecute` process can run), including `.BAT`, `.CMD`, `.VBS`, `.JS`, and others. You'll see how to use this in Chapter 8.

The `\User` Folder This folder contains the settings for the User side of the Group Policy coin, including logon and logoff scripts, pointers to applications that are published or assigned, and Registry settings. Depending on the options used on each GPO, it represents what is in the `\User` folder under the computer side of the GPT.

The `Registry.pol` File Holds the Registry settings set in User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates, as well as settings for Software Restriction Policy under User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Software Restriction Policies.

The `\Applications` Folder Stores pointer files called `.AAS` files for applications deployed with Group Policy Software Installation.

The `\Documents and Settings` Folder Contains a file called `Fdeploy.ini`, which stores applicable Folder Redirection settings. You can learn more about Folder Redirection in Chapter 10, "Implementing a Managed Desktop, Part 1: Redirected Folders, Offline Files, and the Synchronization Manager."

The `\Microsoft\IEAK` Folder Stores files to represent the changes made in User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Internet Explorer Maintenance.

The `\Microsoft\RemoteInstall` Folder Stores `Oscfilter.ini`, which specifies Group Policy Remote Installation Services settings. Remote Installation Services isn't used anymore. Its successor, Windows Deployment Services, has taken its place.

The `\Scripts\Logon` Folder Contains the instructions for which logon scripts to run and, optionally, the actual files used for user logon scripts. The instructions as to which scripts will run and where the scripts are stored are held in a file called `scripts.ini`, within this folder. Can be of any acceptable file type, including `.BAT`, `.VBS`, `.JS`, and others—and, now with Windows 7 and later, PowerShell scripts. You'll see how to use this folder in Chapter 12, "Finishing Touches with Group Policy: Scripts, Internet Explorer, Hardware Control, Deploying Printers, and Shadow Copies."

The `\Scripts\Logoff` Folder Contains the instructions for which logoff scripts to run and, optionally, the actual files used for user logoff scripts. The instructions as to which scripts will run and where the scripts are stored are held in a file called `scripts.ini`, within this folder. Can be of any acceptable file type, including `.BAT`, `.VBS`, `.JS`, and others. You'll see how to use this folder in Chapter 12.

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Group Policy Settings Storage

As I've indicated, Group Policy settings, the things that you set when you're editing a GPO, are stored within one-half of the GPO—either the GPC or the GPT. The decision as to which is used to store a given setting varies with the size of the data being stored. Typically, because Active Directory is not designed for storing large blocks of data, those settings that require big chunks of stuff are stored in the GPT instead of the GPC.

But it really does vary by each CSE. Table 7.1 indicates where each CSE stores its settings.

TABLE 7.1 Client-side extensions and their storage locations

Client-side extension	Storage location	Comments
Wireless	Stored in AD, under the GPC container for a given GPO, within the path `CN=wireless,CN=Windows, CN=Microsoft,CN=Machine`.	Wireless policies are stored in AD as objects of the class `msieee80211-Policy`. This class is supported only in AD domains of Windows Server 2003 and newer AD domains. So, even though this CSE is on Windows XP, the policy must still be defined in domains that have that minimum schema level. Note that there is also a required schema update to support the enhanced Wireless policy that's only supported on Windows Vista and later clients. This is further explained in Chapter 8.
Folder Redirection	Stored in SYSVOL, under the GPT container for a given GPO. Folder Redirection policy is stored in a file called `fdeploy.ini` in the subfolder `User\Documents and Settings` within the GPT.	
Administrative Template Policy	Stored in SYSVOL, under the GPT container for a given GPO. Administrative Templates policy is stored in a file called `registry .pol`, which can be defined per user and per computer. Within a given GPT, if you've defined both user and computer Administrative Templates policy, you will see a `registry.pol` file under both the user and machine subfolders.	If the GPO was created with an older GPMC, then you'll see ADM files for any given GPO that are stored with the GPO in the GPT. Note ADMs can also be added with the updated GPMC, but not usually. In both cases, you'll find ADMs in a folder called ADM, off the root of the GPT for a given GPO. Thus, each GPO that sets Administrative Templates policy will store its own copy of the ADM files used to edit it, even if they are the same as another GPO. Note that GPOs do not store ADMX files within the GPO, as they are with ADMX files. See the previous chapter for all the gory details.

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Client-side extension	Storage location	Comments
Disk Quota	Stored in SYSVOL, under the GPT container for a given GPO. Disk quota policy is also stored in `registry.pol`; however, you'll only find it in the copy of `registry.pol` stored under the machine folder, as this is a per-machine policy only.	
QoS Packet Scheduler	Stored in SYSVOL, under the GPT container for a given GPO. QoS policy is also stored in `registry.pol`; however, you'll only find it in the copy of `registry.pol` stored under the machine folder, as this is a per-machine policy only.	
Startup/ Shutdown and Logon/Logoff Scripts	Stored in SYSVOL under the GPT container for a given GPO. Machine-specific scripts are stored in the `machine\scripts\startup` and `machine\scripts\shutdown` folders. User-specific scripts are stored in the `user\logon` and `user\logoff` folders.	Note that script files themselves do not have to be stored in SYSVOL. You can reference scripts located anywhere on your network, as long as they are accessible to the computer or user. The `scripts.ini` file found in the `computer\scripts` folder and `user\scripts` folder in SYSVOL contains the actual references to any scripts that you've defined.
Internet Explorer Maintenance and Zonemapping	Stored in SYSVOL under the GPT container for a given GPO. Specifically, IE Maintenance settings are stored in the GPT under the `\User\Microsoft\IEAK` folder.	Basic "branding" settings are stored in a file under this folder called `install.ins`. Security zone settings are stored in a subfolder called Branding and are stored as `.INF` files.
Security Settings	Stored in SYSVOL under the GPT container for a given GPO. Security settings are stored in the `Machine\Microsoft\Windows NT\SecEdit` folder in a file called `GptTmpl.inf`.	The format of this file is identical to those created when you use the MMC Security Templates editor to create a Security Template. The exception to this is Software Restriction Policy, which is stored in the `registry.pol` file.

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TABLE 7.1 Client-side extensions and their storage locations *(continued)*

Client-side extension	Storage location	Comments
Software Installation	Stored in both the GPC and the GPT. Within the GPT, deployed package information is stored under the container machine (or user) `\Applications`, within an Application Advertisement File, or AAS file. Within the GPC, a special object of class `packageRegistration` is created for each application deployed. This object can be found in the GPC for a GPO under `machine` (or `user`)`\Class Store\Packages`.	`packageRegistration` objects found in the GPC contain information such as the path to the MSI file, any transforms (modifications) that have been selected, and whether the application is published or assigned. (See Chapter 11 for more details.)
IP Security	IPsec policy is a special case. Settings are stored as special objects strictly in Active Directory but *not* within the GPC. Namely, IPsec policy settings are stored under the `CN=IP Security, CN=System` container within a domain. Therefore, IP Security settings are stored domain wide and can be referenced by any GPO in the domain. When you *assign* a particular IPsec policy to a GPO, an additional object is created within the GPC of the GPO—specifically, an *ipsecPolicy* object is created under the `Machine\Microsoft\Windows` container under the GPO. This object stores the association between the available IPsec policies in the domain and that GPO.	

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Client-side extension	Storage location	Comments
Windows Search (Vista+ only)	Stored in SYSVOL, under the GPT container for a given GPO. Windows Search policy is also stored in `registry.pol`; however, you'll find it only in the copy of `registry.pol` stored under the machine folder, as this is a per-machine policy only.	
Offline Files (Vista+ only)	Stored in SYSVOL, under the GPT container for a given GPO. Offline Files policy is also stored in `registry.pol`, within both the machine and user folders, depending on which side is being set.	
Deployed Printer Connections (Vista+ only)	Stored in AD, under the GPC container for a given GPO, within the path `CN=PushedPrinterConnections,CN=Machine` (or `CN=User`).	Deployed Printer Connection policies are stored in Active Directory as objects of class `msPrint-ConnectionPolicy`. This class is only supported in Windows Server 2003 R2 (and later) domains. Therefore, this feature, Deployed Printer Connection policy, can be defined only in domains that have that minimum schema level.
Enterprise QoS Policy (Vista+ only)	Stored in SYSVOL, under the GPT container for a given GPO. Enterprise QoS policy is also stored in `registry.pol`, within both the machine and user folders, depending on which side is being set.	
802.3 and Wireless Policy (Vista+ only)	Both of these policy areas are stored in AD in the GPC but require a schema update.	See Chapter 8 for the required schema update to support both Wired and Wireless schema policy.

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Understanding Group Policy Version Numbers

If you take a peek at any GPO's `gpt.ini`, you'll see its version number. You can see the same number if you dive into the GPC using the directions found in the sidebar "Using LDP to See the Guts of a GPC," earlier in this chapter.

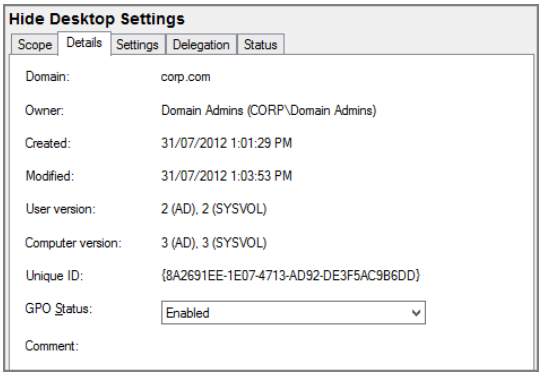
So, how is that version number constructed? The idea is that it's a 32-bit value where the most significant 16 bits are the user value, and the least 16 significant bits are the computer value.

In decimal, here's the formula:

> Version = (Number of user section changes × 65536) + (Number of computer section changes)

So, when you create a new GPO, the version number is 0. Click Edit over a GPO and begin editing, and then the numbers start going up. Enable a policy on the Computer side and click OK. Then set it back to Not Configured. That'll add 2 to the version number. Edit a policy on the User side and click OK. That'll add 65536. Change it back to Not Configured and it'll add another 65536. The version number's largess isn't super important here. That is, it doesn't matter how huge the number gets.

So, how do we, in our daily lives, see the version number? In the Details tab of any Group Policy, as shown here:



In this example, we can see that the User side has been modified twice (2 * 65536) and the computer version has been modified three times (add 3 to that). So, if we peek in the `gpt.ini` of this GPO, the version number should be 131075.

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Again, both the GPC and the GPT store the version number for the GPO. But, as we've described, there could be situations where replication hasn't finished and the GPC and GPT version numbers don't agree. In that case, the GPMC (which shows the version numbers via the Details tab of a GPO) will *always* use the GPC version number as the final reference but will give you a message if these are not in sync.

The Group Policy team at Microsoft has an interesting blog entry on the subject. Check it out at `http://tinyurl.com/2gfmmg`.

Verifying That GPCs and GPTs Are in Sync

The two pieces of information that make up a GPO are GPCs and GPTs:

- GPCs are stored in the Active Directory database and are replicated via normal Active Directory replication.
- GPTs are stored in the SYSVOL folders of every Domain Controller and are replicated using FRS replication.

Here's the trick: back when Group Policy was born (back in Windows 2000 days), Group Policy wouldn't apply on a machine unless both the GPC and the corresponding GPT were synchronized.

Synchronization means that the `versionNumber` attribute on the GPC object for a given GPO needs to be the same as the `versionNumber` key found in the GPT's `gpt.ini` file for that same GPO.

For all versions of Windows after Windows 2000, the GPC and GPT no longer need to have the same version for Group Policy processing of that GPO to occur on a client machine.

Recall that both the GPC and GPT are originally written to the PDC emulator by default. Once they're written, the goal is to replicate the GPC and GPT to other Domain Controllers. With just one Domain Controller in a domain, there are no replication issues because there are no other Domain Controllers to replicate to; it's all happening on one system. But when multiple Domain Controllers in a domain enter the picture, things get a little hairier. This is because normal Active Directory replication and FRS replication are on completely independent schedules (though under normal circumstances, they take the same path).

An administrator can create or modify a GPO, and the GPC might not replicate in lockstep with the files in the GPT. This isn't normally a problem because, over time, all Domain Controllers end up with exactly the same information in their replicas of the Active Directory database and in their SYSVOL folders. But during a given replication cycle, there may be intervals when the GPC and GPT *don't* match on a particular Domain Controller.

Additionally, the GPC and GPT share a *version number* for each half of the GPO—Computer and User. The version numbers are incremented each time the GPO is modified and are included in the list of attributes that are replicated to other Domain Controllers. Remember in Chapter 1 I stated that if a specific GPO doesn't change, the default for

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the client is to not process the GPO. After all, if nothing's changed, why should the client bother? The client uses these version numbers to figure out if something has changed. The client keeps a cache of the GPOs it last applied along with the version number within the Registry. Then, if the GPO has been touched, say, by the modification of a particular policy setting or the addition of a policy setting, the version number of the GPO in Active Directory changes. The next time the client tries to process GPOs, it will see the change, and the client will download the entire GPO again and embrace the revised instruction set! So, version numbers are important for clients to recognize that new instructions are waiting for them.

So far, so good. Now, there's a bit more to fully understanding version numbers. According to Microsoft, here's the secret to figuring out whether a GPO is going to process on a workstation:

- Both the GPC and GPT parts of the GPO must be present on the Domain Controller the workstation uses to log on.
- If the client processing Group Policy is Windows 2000, then the GPC and GPT must have the same version number.
- If it's XP or later, the GPC and GPT can have different version numbers and Group Policy processing will still occur.
- In all cases, if the version number held in the GPC or GPT is different than the version number held in the Registry from the last time that GPO was processed, Windows considers that a change has occurred and goes ahead and processes policy.

The main point here is that for early versions of Windows (Windows 2000), Group Policy processing would fail if the version numbers didn't match up. Now, it doesn't matter if the version numbers are the same or not. If they are different, Group Policy will try to reapply on the client machine.

It's still important for the two pieces to synchronize at some point. If they aren't synchronized at some point, this implies that one piece doesn't have the latest information for settings. At some point, the replication should complete and all Domain Controllers will have the same Group Policy data; then, machines and users will get the latest version of Group Policy settings. If this *never* happens, you have a problem with your domain and should follow up with the tools and techniques in this section.



Version numbers aren't the only thing that would constitute a "change." A change could also be a removed GPO (or added GPO), a change in security group membership, and a new or removed WMI filter. Also, it's important to point out that if one GPO changes, the CSEs that process that GPO must reprocess *all* GPOs in the list, not just the one that changes.

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Changing the Default Domain Controller for the Initial Write of Group Policy Objects

GPOs are, by default, created and edited using the Domain Controller that houses the PDC emulator. Of course, over time, those new and modified GPOs make it to all other Domain Controllers using replication. However, sometimes in large Active Directories, you may not want to leverage the PDC emulator as the "go to" place when creating and editing Group Policy.

Imagine this scenario: there is one domain but two sites—the United States and China. The U.S. site holds the Domain Controller designated as the PDC emulator. Therefore, whenever an administrator in China writes a GPO, they must connect across the WAN to write the GPO and then wait for the entire GPO (both the GPC half and the GPT half) to replicate to their local Domain Controllers.

You can, however, specify which Domain Controller to write the GPO to, which is a two-step process:

1. Select a Domain Controller to be *active*. Open the GPMC, right-click the domain name, select Change Domain Controller, and select the Domain Controller to which you want the Group Policy to apply.
2. Create your GPO and edit it. At the root node of the Group Policy snap-in, choose View ➢ DC Options. Now you have the following three choices:
   - "The one with the Operations Master token for the PDC Emulator." The default behavior, this option finds the PDC emulator in the domain and writes the GPO there. Replication then occurs, starting from the PDC emulator.
   - "The one used by the Active Directory snap-ins." Since you just selected the *active* Domain Controller, this is your best bet because you know exactly which Domain Controller you selected in the first step.
   - "Any available Domain Controller." The odds are good that you will get a local Domain Controller to write to (based on Active Directory site information), but not always.

Therefore, the best course of action is to select the Domain Controller you want to initially write to and then select "The one used by the Active Directory snap-ins" to guarantee it.

Sound like too much work for each GPO? Alternatively, you can create a GPO that affects those accounts that can create GPOs. Use the policy setting located at User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy setting named **Group Policy Domain Controller Selection**. You'll get the same three choices listed earlier. Set it, and forget it.

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Here's a parting tip for this sidebar. Often, GPOs are created with the additional intent to use security groups to filter them. After creating a GPO with the GPMC, an administrator will also create some security groups using Active Directory Users and Computers to filter them. However, after creating the GPO and the security groups, many admins are surprised that the security groups they want to add "now" are not immediately available. This is because the GPMC is using one Domain Controller and the Active Directory Users and Computers tool is using another Domain Controller. Therefore, replication of the group has not yet reached the Domain Controller the GPMC is using! So the tip is to manually focus both the Active Directory Users and Computers and/or GPMCs explicitly on the same Domain Controller (or just the PDC emulator) before creating GPOs where you'll also want to filter using groups.

Using *Gpotool.exe*

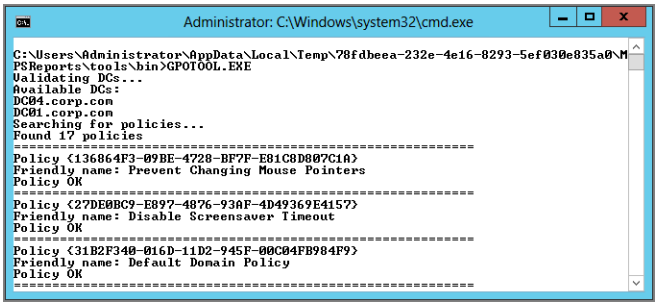
If you suspect you're having problems with keeping your GPTs and GPCs in sync, you can use `Gpotool.exe`, a tool included with the Windows 2003 Resource Kit. At last check, it can be found here:

```
www.microsoft.com/download/en/details.aspx?id=17657
```

You can run `Gpotool.exe` on any Domain Controller to verify that both the GPCs and GPTs are in sync and have consistent data among all Domain Controllers in the domain.

Running the `Gpotool` command without any parameters verifies that all GPCs and GPTs are synchronized across all Domain Controllers in the domain. If you are having trouble with only one GPO, however, you might not want to go through the intense process required to check every GPO's GPC and GPT on every Domain Controller. Instead, you can use the `/gpo:` switch, which allows you to specify a friendly name or GUID of a GPO you are having problems with. For instance, if you suspect that you are having problems with the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option / Restore Screen Saver Option" GPO we created in Chapter 1, you can run `Gpotool /gpo:Hide` to search for all GPOs starting with the word *Hide*. In Figure 7.11, I'm running `Gpotool` without any switches, which will buzz through all GPOs.

FIGURE 7.11 Use Gpotool to see if your GPCs and GPTs are synchronized across your Domain Controllers.



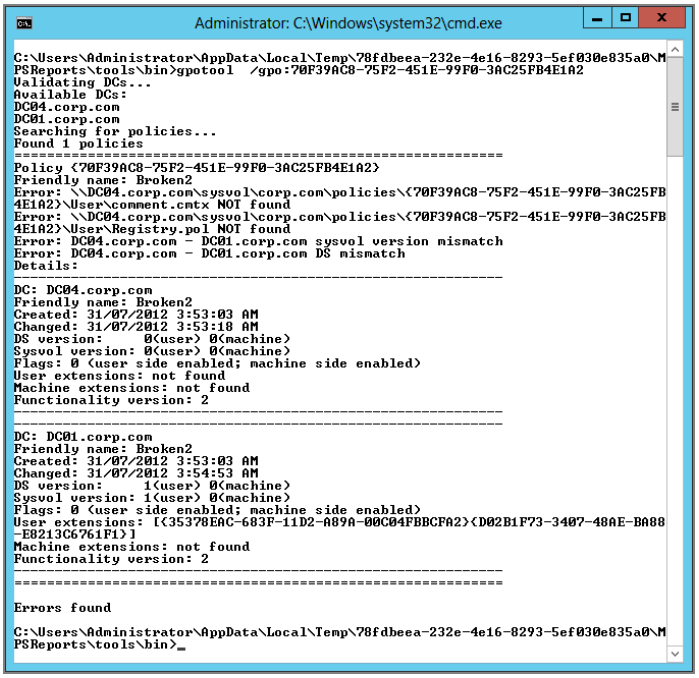
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To specifically verify the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option / Restore Screen Saver Option" setting, you can also run `Gpotool /gpo:"Hide Mouse Pointers Option / Restore Screen Saver Option"` as seen in Figure 7.11. Note that the `/gpo:` switch is case sensitive. For instance, running `Gpotool x/gpo:Hide` is different from running `GPOTOOL /gpo:hide`.

This example shows when things are going right. This next example (see Figure 7.12) shows when things might be wrong.

FIGURE 7.12 Gpotool has found trouble in paradise.



In this example, we are verifying the synchronization of the GPO named "Broken2." In this case, the versions between the GPC and GPT do not match. You can see this when comparing what the tool calls the DS version with the SYSVOL version. The DS version represents the GPC, and the SYSVOL version represents the GPT.

Before panicking, recall that this "problem" might not actually be a problem. Remember, the GPC and the GPT replicate independently. The DC our clients are currently using might have received the SYSVOL (GPT) changes before the Active Directory changes (GPC), or vice versa. Wait a little while, and the two versions might converge. If they do not converge, this problem could indicate either Active Directory or File Replication Service (FRS) replication issues.

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Here are some additional tips about using Gpotool:

- Running Gpotool on a large domain with lots of GPOs can take a long time and bog down your Domain Controller performance. If possible, run Gpotool only after hours, when the fewest number of people will be affected.
- If you must run it during working hours, you might want to specify the /dc: option and specify to check only the GPOs on the PDC emulator (the place where GPOs are initially born and initially modified). If you're going to have a problem, it's quite likely to be initially pinpointed on this key Domain Controller.
- Gpotool has one extra superpower: it can also verify the underlying ACLs of the GPT part of a GPO. Recall that the GPT is the part of the GPO that lives in SYSVOL. To perform this extra check, you need to specify it on Gpotool's command line as Gpotool /checkacl. By default, this test is not run because it is additionally time and resource intensive. There is one key point about the /checkacl switch: it checks only the ACL inheritance flag on the SYSVOL Policies folder itself, not the ACLs on the individual folders that contain the guts of the GPO. So, if you have a specific permissions problem on the folder containing a GPO, the /checkacl switch won't help you ferret that out.
- One caveat about Gpotool—it only checks to see if the version numbers are the same between the GPC and GPT. It does not check to see, say, if all the files that are supposed to be in the GPT are there. If you're having FRS replication problems, for example, only some of the GPT files may have replicated to a given DC, and Gpotool won't tell you that if it finds that the gpt.ini file has the information it needs.

Using Windows 8's GPMC's Status Tab

With Windows 8's GPMC, there's a new feature, which more or less is a graphical version of Gpotool. You find it within the GPMC by clicking on the domain name, in our case, Corp.com. A tab called Status can be seen in Figure 7.13.

Like gpotool, this Status tab's activities don't run all the time. It's manually kicked off by you by clicking the Detect Now button.

If you're working through the book, then you'll only have exactly one Domain Controller and that means zero replication problems. However, in real life if you have multiple Domain Controllers, you can click the Detect Now button every once in a while to gauge what the overall replication status is.

Again, the Status tab will only show problems, so no news is good news. Additionally, one extra superpower that Infra Status has over its older GPOtool cousin is that it is looking for exact matches inside the GPT part of the Group Policy Object. It does this by calculating a file hash for the whole GPT directory. If anything is different on any Domain Controllers, then the Infra Status will send up a red flag that there's a problem with the Group Policy Object.

Additionally, the Status tab can be found when you click on a specific GPO, as seen in Figure 7.14. Instead of checking all of your GPOs, you can click the Detect Now button and that one GPO's status is checked against your Domain Controllers. Handy, if you have a suspect GPO and want to verify that its guts are at least the same on all DCs.

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FIGURE 7.13 The Status tab is new to the Windows 8 GPMC.

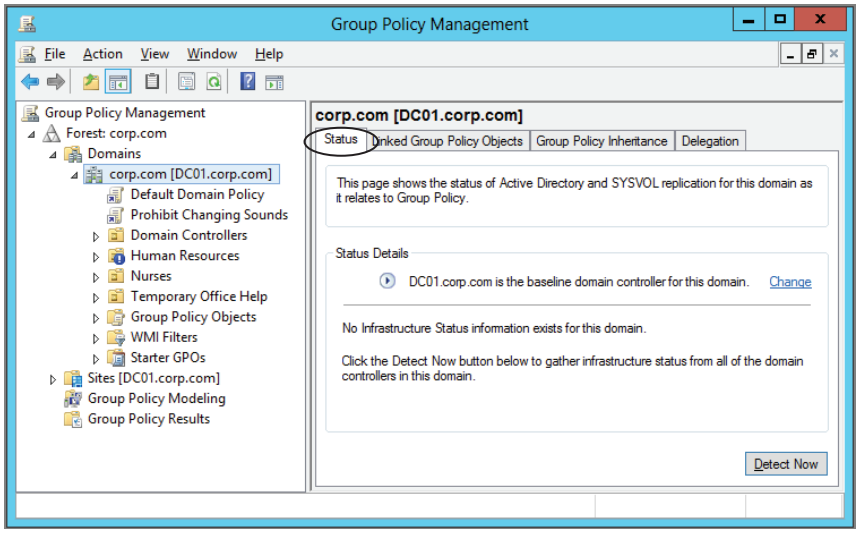
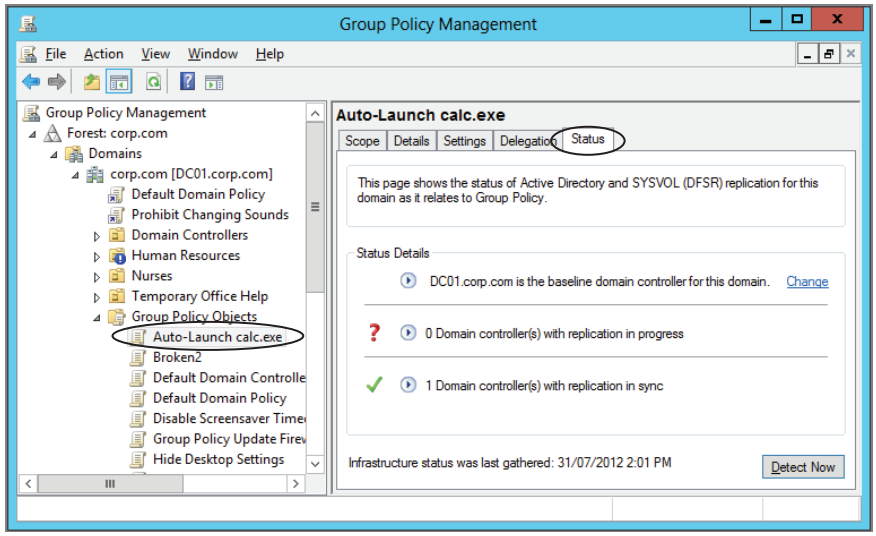


FIGURE 7.14 Status—You can quickly check the status of just one GPO by first clicking on the GPO and then checking the Status tab.



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Isolating Replication Problems

If you use `GPOtool` or the GPMC's Status tab and an error comes back, you'll likely want to drill down and figure out exactly what's wrong.

Remember, Group Policy is two parts: GPC (the Active Directory record) and GPT (the file-based part). You can try to see if Active Directory replication is working (and, hence, if GPC replication is working) by performing several "litmus tests." Here are some examples:

- Create a new GPO in the Group Policy Objects container. Just create it with no policy settings, and don't link it anywhere.
- Create a new OU in Active Directory Users and Computers or the GPMC.
- Add a new user in Active Directory.

In each case, you want to see if these objects are replicated to other DCs. After creating your objects on one Domain Controller, use the Active Directory Users and Computers and/or GPMC to check other Domain Controllers. Right-click the domain and choose another Domain Controller.

If these litmus tests fail, you can try to force replication using Active Directory Sites and Services. If you need extra-strength replication, Repadmin can help force replication in multiple ways.



For some great Repadmin tips, see this Microsoft blog: `http://blogs.technet.com/b/askds/archive/2009/07/01/getting-over-replmon.aspx`.

You can try to see if SYSVOL replication is working via FRS (and, hence, if GPT replication is working) by throwing any file—say, a `Readme.txt` file—into the SYSVOL share of any Domain Controller and seeing if it is replicated to the other Domain Controllers' SYSVOL shares. If it is not automatically copied to the other Domain Controllers, test each machine's connectivity using the `ping` command.

Microsoft has two tools, Ultrasound and Sonar, which are available on the Microsoft website. At last check, Sonar can be found at `http://tinyurl.com/5ouk9` and Ultrasound, which came after Sonar, can be found at `http://tinyurl.com/odgu`. General FRS troubleshooting and information can be found at `http://tinyurl.com/cofstj` as of this writing.



The Microsoft Knowledge Base articles Q221112, Q221111, Q272279, and Q229928 are good starting points to learn more about FRS and how to troubleshoot SYSVOL replication problems by debugging FRS. See Q229896 and Q249256 for details on how to debug Active Directory replication.

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21st Century Replication Using DFSR Instead of FRS

Most Active Directory implementations don't have any issues with the in-the-box replication that has been there since Windows 2000 days: File Replication Service (FRS). FRS is what makes the stuff in SYSVOL "magically" go from Domain Controller to Domain Controller.

However, there is some percentage of customers who have major issues with FRS. FRS kind of "freaks out" when tasked with replicating large files or lots and lots of files. And GPOs (GPTs, really) are just files that FRS moves around. And if FRS freaks out, you could find yourself knee-deep in the ghastly world of morphed files, journal wraps, and a whole lot of other scary errors and conditions.

To that end, it's possible to migrate the SYSVOL replication from FRS to DFSR, the more modern "DFS Replication." You can only opt to do this if all your DCs in a domain are Windows Server 2008 or higher, and once performed, there's no going back.

On this page:

```
http://blogs.technet.com/askds/archive/2009/05/01/sysvol-migration-from-
frs-to-dfsr-whitepaper-released.aspx
```

(`http://tinyurl.com/yc634nr`), you can find a variety of useful documents to help make that transition:

- SYSVOL Replication Migration Guide: FRS to DFS Replication (TechNet Version)
- SYSVOL Replication Migration Guide: FRS to DFS Replication (Word Doc Version)

You can also find the following "possibly useful" (their words, not mine) documents:

- Verifying File Replication during the Windows Server 2008 DFSR SYSVOL Migration—Down and Dirty Style
- DFSR SYSVOL Migration FAQ: Useful Trivia That May Save Your Follicles
- KB968733 (Hotfix for Migration under Certain RODC Scenarios)
- KB967326 (Hotfix for Migration under Disjoint Name Space Scenarios)

In short, that web page is your "go to" home for FRS to DFSR conversion.

Death of a GPO

As you saw in Chapter 2, there are three ways to stop using a GPO at a level in Active Directory. One way is to "Delete the link" to the GPO at the level being used in Active Directory. In the swimming pool analogy, we're removing the tether to our child in the pool, but we're leaving the object swimming in the pool should other levels want to use it.

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The other is "Disabling the link." This leaves the tether in place but basically prevents the level from receiving the power within the OU.

The final way to stop using a GPO is to delete it. With the GMPC, you can delete a GPO only by traversing to the Group Policy Objects node, right-clicking it, and choosing Delete, as you saw back in Figure 2.6. But, again, be careful; other levels of Active Directory (including those in other domains and forests) might be using this GPO you're about to whack.



As we've discussed in previous chapters, cross-domain linking of GPOs is a no-no. And, if you whack the GPO in the source domain, it won't clean up links to *other* (target) domains.

How Client Systems Get Group Policy Objects

The items stored on the server make up only half the story. The real magic happens when the GPO is applied at the client, usually a workstation, although certainly servers behave in the same way. Half of Group Policy's usefulness is that it can apply equally to servers and desktops and laptops. As each new operating system comes out, you can control and configure more stuff than ever. So the details in this section are for all "target" machines—regardless of what operating system they run.

When Group Policy is deployed from on high to client systems, the clients always do the requesting. Group Policy's guts are called Client-Side Extensions (CSEs). It's the client who is in charge—not the Domain Controllers. This is why, when the chips are down and things aren't going right, you'll need to check out the target machines' Event Log (among other troubleshooting areas) to help uncover why the client isn't picking up your desires.

The Steps to Group Policy Processing

Group Policy processing on the client is broken down into roughly two parts. The first part is called "core" or "infrastructure" processing. We'll break it down for Windows XP and Windows Vista and later (like Windows 7 and Windows 8), the two types of computers you're likely to have.

Core Processing for XP Machines

During the core processing stage of Group Policy processing, Windows tries to accomplish a number of tasks. Chief among them:

- To determine if the connection to the Domain Controller is over a slow link
- To discover all of the GPOs that apply to the computer or user

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- To discover which Client-Side Extensions have to be called
- To discover whether anything has changed (GPOs, security group memberships, WMI filters) since the last processing cycle
- To create the final list of GPOs that need to be applied

In order to perform these tasks, Windows requires a number of network protocols be successfully passed between the client and the DC that it's paired with. These protocols, and their usages, are listed here:

- ICMP for slow link detection
- RPC (TCP port 135 and some random port that's greater than port 1024) for authentication to AD
- LDAP (TCP port 389) for querying AD to determine the list of GPOs, group membership, WMI filters, and so on
- SMB (TCP port 445) for querying the GPT in SYSVOL

If the client tries to get to the server and any of the protocols listed here are blocked (usually by a firewall), then all Group Policy processing will fail. Thus it's important that Windows clients have unimpeded access to all potential domain controllers that will respond to authentication and Group Policy requests for these protocols. It's not uncommon for a firewall to be turned on by default on a Windows server, but all the right rules are in place (by default) to allow Group Policy requests to successfully pass.

Another point to note is that Group Policy processing in Windows XP runs within the privileged Winlogon process. Winlogon is a system service and thus has the highest level of privilege within Windows. For that reason, poorly behaved CSEs could potentially crash Windows. This didn't happen often (or ever, to my knowledge, but it was certainly possible). As we'll see in the next section, the inner workings of Group Policy have changed in Windows Vista and later, as we'll see with the *Group Policy Client Service*.

Once the core steps are complete, each CSE DLL is called by the Winlogon process, in the order that they are registered in the Registry under,

```
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\GPExtensions
```

(with the exception of Administrative Templates Policy, which always runs first), and each CSE processes the GPOs that have been discovered during the core processing cycle.

Core Processing for Windows 7 and Windows 8

So, Microsoft made a significant change to the Group Policy processing engine in Windows Vista. And that work was maintained in Windows 7, Windows Server 2008, and Windows Server 2008 R2. Windows 8 has an "ever so miniscule" tweak, which I'll note in a moment.

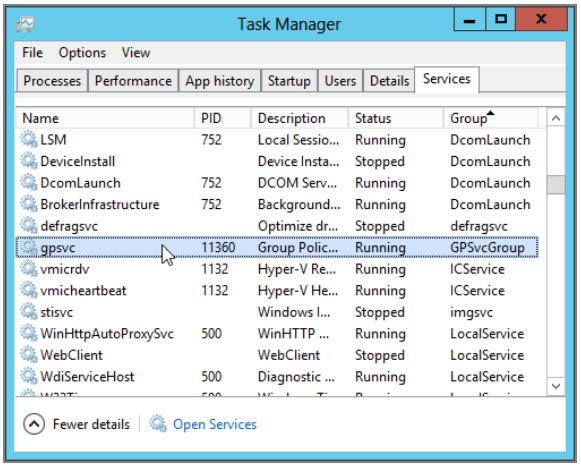
Starting with Windows Vista, Microsoft moved the engine from Winlogon into a separate service, called the *Group Policy Client* service. This service is "hardened" so that even an administrator cannot easily stop it dead.

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This is probably a good thing because there are not too many situations where you'd want to disable Group Policy processing completely. As I mentioned, a normal administrator cannot easily stop the Group Policy Client Service. If you go into the Services MMC snap-in and highlight the service, you'll notice that the options to stop and start the service are grayed out. It takes a bit of work to stop the service, and when you do, it will automatically restart itself after a short period of time. However, if you want to see this in motion, here is the general process.

If you want to try this out (just for fun), you'll need to start the Windows Task Manager and select the Services tab. Locate the service called `gpsvc`, and note the process ID listed next to it, as shown in Figure 7.15. Next, move to the Processes tab in Task Manager and locate the `svchost` process with the same process ID as the `gpsvc` entry. Highlight that `svchost` process and click the End Process button to end the service.

FIGURE 7.15 Viewing the Group Policy Client Service process



That's all there is to it!

Except in a few minutes, you'll see the `gpsvc` spring back to life in a bit. Which is good.

In Chapter 3, "Group Policy Processing Behavior Essentials," in the section "Windows 8 and Group Policy: Subtle Differences," I talked about a subtle change in the Group Policy engine between Windows 7 and Windows 8.

In Windows 8, the Group Policy Service comes alive when the computer is starting up and when the user logs on. Then, after 10 minutes of Group Policy "inactivity," the Group Policy Service shuts it down. This is to save battery life on mobile devices like tablets and laptops (though, honestly, I can't see that it would improve battery life all that much). Note that on Windows Server 2012, the Group Policy Service does not have this twist because it is active all the time.

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Windows 8's Slow Link Detection

Earlier, I described how Windows XP used ICMP to detect if it was on a slow link.

Windows Vista and later use a completely different mechanism to detect a slow link. Instead of using ICMP pings, Windows Vista and later rely on the Network Location Awareness (NLA) service that is part of the operating system. The NLA service uses a series of higher-level communications with Domain Controllers to determine when a Domain Controller is available and at what link speed it is available. The NLA process is more dynamic and thus is able to inform the Group Policy engine when a Domain Controller becomes available (where the previous mechanism was not). Because of this, it's important to understand under what scenarios GP processing occurs when NLA detects that a DC is available. We'll discuss this later in the chapter in the section "Troubleshooting NLA in Windows 8."



If you were to use Windows Server 2012 as your Group Policy client over a slow link, it would detect slow links the same way. But how often are you using Windows Server 2012 to dial up from a hotel room?

Client-Side Extensions

When a Group Policy "clock" strikes, the client's Group Policy engine springs into action to start processing your wishes. The GPOs that are meant for the client are downloaded from Active Directory, and then the client pretty much does the rest.

When GPOs are set from on high, usually not all policy setting categories are used. For instance, you might set up an Administrative Template policy but not an Internet Explorer Maintenance policy. The client is smart enough to know which policy setting groups affect it.



The client knows which policy setting groups affects it specifically because it asks each GPO which extensions have been set within it through the `gpcMachineExtensionName` and `gpcUserExtensionName` attributes in the GPC that we introduced earlier.

This happens during the "core" processing part of Group Policy. During this core processing cycle, the client queries Active Directory to get its list of GPOs, figures out which ones actually apply to it, and makes a list of the CSEs that will need to run for the GPOs found. Once all that core work is done, each CSE is called in turn to do its thing.

CSEs are really DLLs (Dynamic Link Libraries) that perform the Group Policy processing. These DLLs are called by the system Winlogon process (or the Group Policy Client Service in Windows Vista and later). These CSEs are automatically registered in the operating system and are identified in the Registry by their GUIDs.

Additional CSEs can be created by third-party programmers who want to control their own aspects of the operating system or their own software. See the sidebar "Group Policy Software Vendors with Their Own CSEs" for a sampling.

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Group Policy Software Vendors with Their Own CSEs

The whole idea of CSEs is that if you have a great idea, and you want to make that idea happen via Group Policy, you can do it. Several vendors have stepped up and created their own CSEs that implement their ideas. Come to `www.GPanswers.com` for the latest look at products that have their own CSEs. As of this writing, the following companies have products with their own CSEs:

Specops Software Specops Software has products that feature CSEs:

Specops Deploy This CSE enables you to perform several Group Policy Software Installation tasks (discussed in Chapter 11) that you can't natively perform. For instance, you can distribute software to users and computers that are already logged on as well as get a detailed log of which computers received software.

Specops Inventory This product performs hardware and software inventory via the Group Policy engine and provides detailed reports of what software and hardware your enterprise is using. You can find it here: `http://www.specopssoft.com/products/specops-inventory`.

BeyondTrust Software, Avecto, and Viewfinity Software These three vendors all have CSEs that perform the same basic function: they each make a product that enables your applications to run as administrators while keeping your users with user rights. Each vendor uses a true Group Policy CSE to do the magic. You can find the products quickly by going to each company's home page (easily findable).

PolicyPak Software The PolicyPak family of tools can be found at `www.PolicyPak.com`. You learned all about PolicyPak in Chapter 6; in short, PolicyPak enables you to configure and lock down both applications and operating system settings beyond what ADM, ADMX, and Group Policy Preferences files are capable of. So, if you wanted to manage Adobe Acrobat Reader, Lync, Firefox, Java, or your own homegrown application via Group Policy, you could create your own Pak and manage them centrally.

In Windows 2000, the OS shipped with 9 CSEs. In Windows XP and 2003, Microsoft added 2 more, for a total of 11 CSEs. With Windows XP SP2, another CSE was added. Vista added an additional 5 for a total of 17.

Once the Group Policy Preference Extensions are added to Windows XP or Windows Vista, another 21 are added. Or, since they're in the box for Windows Server 2008, the in-the-box number jumps to a total of 38.

Windows 7 contains the 38 CSEs just mentioned plus another 5, specific to Windows 7.

Windows 8 adds another three specific to Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012.

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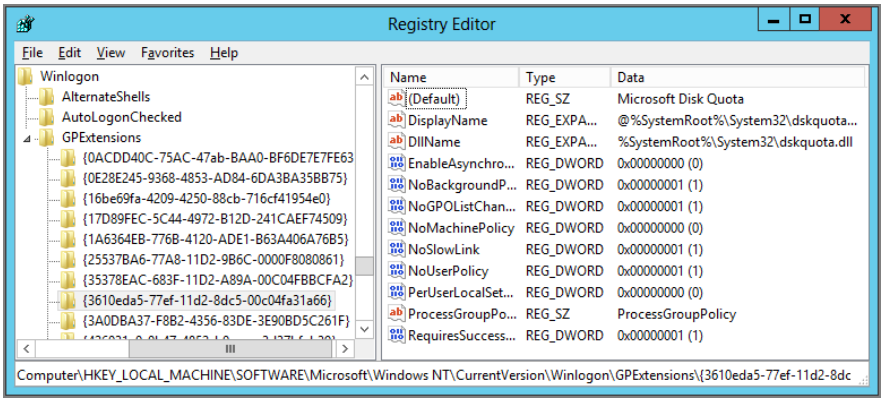


The three Windows XP SP2 and Windows 2003 SP1 CSEs are Internet Explorer Zonemapping, 802.11x Wireless policies, and Quality of Service Packet Scheduler policies. Vista added the Enterprise QoS, 802.3, Offline Files, Deployed Printer Connections, and Windows Search CSEs. Some additional policy functionality, such as Software Restriction Policies, was added in XP and Windows 2003 but was implemented within an existing CSE. Windows 7 added two Accelerators" for Internet Explorer, a CSE for DirectAccess (called Connectivity Platform), and two for TCP/IP control. Windows 8 adds Central Access Policy Configuration, Remote USB Redirection, and TS Workspace. All three, really, are meant for Windows 8's brother, Windows Server 2012 server, but Windows 8 gets them too.

To take a look at the CSEs on a workstation or server, follow these steps:

1. On Windows WIN8, log on as Administrator.
2. Type **regedit** to open the Registry Editor, as shown in Figure 7.16.

FIGURE 7.16 The Client-Side Extension DLLs actually perform the GPO processing.



3. Drill down into HKLM ➢ Software ➢ Microsoft ➢ Windows NT ➢ Current Version ➢ Winlogon ➢ GPExtensions. Here you will find a list of GUIDs, each representing a CSE.

Let's take a look at the next sections to understand precisely what we're seeing.

CSEs for XP Machines

Figure 7.16 shows a sample CSE and the settings for disk quotas. See Table 7.2 for the CSEs listed by GUID, the functions they perform, and the associated DLLs. Note that a particular DLL can be responsible for more than one function.

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TABLE 7.2 GUIDs, their functions, and their corresponding DLLs for pre–Windows Vista machines

Class ID	Function	DLL
{C6DC5466-785A-11D2-84D0-00C04FB169F7}	Software deployment	appmgmts.dll
{3610EDA5-77EF-11D2-8DC5-00C04FA31A66}	Disk quotas	dskquota.dll
{B1BE8D72-6EAC-11D2-A4EA-00C04F79F83A}	EFS recovery	scecli.dll
{25537BA6-77A8-11D2-9B6C-0000F8080861}	Folder redirection	fdeploy.dll
{A2E30F80-D7DE-11d2-BBDE-00C04F86AE3B}	Internet Explorer settings	iedkcs32.dll
{e437bc1c-aa7d-11d2-a382-00c04f991e27}	IP security	gptext.dll
{35378EAC-683F-11D2-A89A-00C04FBBCFA2}	Registry settings (Administrative Templates)	userenv.dll
{42B5FAAE-6536-11D2-AE5A-0000F87571E3}	Scripts	gptext.dll
{827D319E-6EAC-11D2-A4EA-00C04F79F83A}	Security	scecli.dll
{0ACDD40C-75AC-47ab-BAA0-BF6DE7E7FE63}	Wireless (802.11x) (Windows XP+ only)	gptext.dll
{4CFB60C1-FAA6-47f1-89AA-0B18730C9FD3}	Internet Zone Mapping (Windows XP+)	iedkcs32.dll
{426031c0-0b47-4852-b0ca-ac3d37b-fcb39}	Quality of Service Packet Scheduler (Windows XP+ only)	gptext.dll
None	Software Restriction (Windows XP+ only)	None
None	Remote Installation Services (RIS) (Windows Server 2003 and earlier)	None

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Why don't all CSEs have DLLs? Neither Remote Installation Services (RIS) nor Software Restriction polices require CSEs to be associated with DLLs. RIS is active *before* the operating system is. Software Restriction policies don't require CSEs because they "tag along" on the functionality of another CSE.

CSEs for Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008 Machines

See Table 7.3 for the Windows Vista–specific CSEs listed by GUID, the functions they perform, and the associated DLLs. Again, all the pre-Vista CSEs are also on Windows Vista, so they're not repeated in this table since they're already listed in Table 7.2. Note that a particular DLL can be responsible for more than one function.

TABLE 7.3 CSE GUIDs, their functions, and their corresponding DLLs that exist only on Windows Vista and Server 2008 machines

Class ID	Function	DLL
{7933F41E-56F8-41d6-A31C-4148A711EE93}	Windows Search	`srchadmin.dll`
{7B983727-8072-47ea-83A4-39C6CE-25BAE6}	Offline Files (see note)	`cscobj.dll`
{8A28E2C5-8D06-49A4-A08C-632DAA493E17}	Deployed Printer Connections	`gpprnext.dll`
{B587E2B1-4D59-4e7e-AED9-22B9DF11D053}	802.3 Policy	`dot3gpclnt.dll`
{FB2CA36D-0B40-4307-821B-A13B252DE56C}	Enterprise QoS	`gptext.dll`



Offline Files existed before Windows Vista (in Windows 2000 and Windows XP), but in Vista it became its own CSE.

CSEs for Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2 Machines

It's true that Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2 (and Windows Server 2008 for that matter) all have the Group Policy Preferences CSEs. Table 7.4 lists the specific CSEs that only they have.

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TABLE 7.4 Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2 CSE GUIDs, their functions, and their corresponding DLLs that exist only on Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2 machines

GUID	Function	DLL
{7B849a69-220F-451E-B3FE-2CB811A-F94AE}	Internet Explorer 8 User Accelerators	iedkcs32.dll
CF7639F3-ABA2-41DB-97F2-81E2C5DB-FC5D}	Internet Explorer 8 Machine Accelerators	iedkcs32.dll
{CDEAFC3D-948D-49DD-AB12-E578BA4AF7AA}	TCP/IP v6 handlers	gptext.dll
{e437bc1c-aa7d-11d2-a382-00c04f991e27}	IPSEC Security Policies	polstore.dll
{fbf687e6-f063-4d9f-9f4f-fd9a26acdd5f}	Connectivity Platform/ DirectAccess	gptext.dll

CSEs for Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012

Windows 8 adds three specific CSEs that Windows 7 doesn't have. You can see these CSEs in Table 7.5. Two are for some new Remote Desktops (Terminal Services) functionality. The other one is for a new Windows Server 2012 feature called Dynamic Access Control that enables admins to specify who can see what kinds of files that live on the server.

TABLE 7.5 Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012 CSE GUIDs, their functions, and their corresponding DLLs that exist only on Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012 machines

GUID	Function	DLL
{16be69fa-4209-4250-88cb-716cf41954e0}	Central Access Policy Configuration	auditcse.dll
{4bcd6cde-777b-48b6-9804-43568e23545d}	Remote Desktop USB Redirection	TSUsbREdirectionGroupPolicyExtension.dll
{4D2F9B6F-1E52-4711-A382-6A8B1A003DE6}	Remote Desktops "Workspace" (TS Workspace)	tsworkspace.dll
{BA649533-0AAC-4E04-B9BC-4DBAE0325B12}	Windows To Go Startup Options	pwlauncher.dll
{C34B2751-1CF4-44F5-9262-C3FC39666591}	Windows To Go Hibernate Options	pwlauncher.dll

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Additional CSEs for the Group Policy Preferences

These are the Group Policy Preference Extensions, which we explored in Chapter 5, "Group Policy Preferences."

Again, to be super clear: they're already in the box for Windows 7, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 8, and Windows Server 2012. Plus they're downloadable for Windows XP, Windows 2003, and Windows Vista. They won't install on Windows 2000.

In Table 7.6, you can see the list of Group Policy Preferences CSEs, their GUIDs, and the corresponding functions.



There's no mistake in Table 7.6. All the new Group Policy Preference Extensions use the *same* DLL, but if you look at the actual Registry entry, you'll see that each one's `Displayname` key notes the DLL name (`gppprefcl.dll`) with an entry point ID.

TABLE 7.6 CSE GUIDs, their functions, and their corresponding DLLs that exist only when you add the Group Policy Preference Extensions

CSE GUIDs	Function	DLL
{0E28E245-9368-4853-AD84-6DA3BA35BB75}	Group Policy Environment	`gpprefcl.dll`
{17D89FEC-5C44-4972-B12D-241CAEF74509}	Group Policy Local Users and Groups	`gpprefcl.dll`
{1A6364EB-776B-4120-ADE1-B63A406A76B5}	Group Policy Device Settings	`gpprefcl.dll`
{3A0DBA37-F8B2-4356-83DE-3E90BD5C261F}	Group Policy Network Options	`gpprefcl.dll`
{5794DAFD-BE60-433f-88A2-1A31939AC01F}	Group Policy Drive Maps	`gpprefcl.dll`
{6232C319-91AC-4931-9385-E70C2B099F0E}	Group Policy Folders	`gpprefcl.dll`
{6A4C88C6-C502-4f74-8F60-2CB23EDC24E2}	Group Policy Network Shares	`gpprefcl.dll`
{7150F9BF-48AD-4da4-A49C-29EF4A8369BA}	Group Policy Files	`gpprefcl.dll`

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TABLE 7.6 CSE GUIDs, their functions, and their corresponding DLLs that exist only when you add the Group Policy Preference Extensions *(continued)*

CSE GUIDs	Function	DLL
{728EE579-943C-4519-9EF7-AB56765798ED}	Group Policy Data Sources	gpprefcl.dll
{74EE6C03-5363-4554-B161-627540339CAB}	Group Policy INI Files	gpprefcl.dll
{91FBB303-0CD5-4055-BF42-E512A681B325}	Group Policy Services	gpprefcl.dll
{A3F3E39B-5D83-4940-B954-28315B82F0A8}	Group Policy Folder Options	gpprefcl.dll
{AADCED64-746C-4633-A97C-D61349046527}	Group Policy Scheduled Tasks	gpprefcl.dll
{B087BE9D-ED37-454f-AF9C-04291E351182}	Group Policy Registry	gpprefcl.dll
{BC75B1ED-5833-4858-9BB8-CBF0B166DF9D}	Group Policy Printers	gpprefcl.dll
{C418DD9D-0D14-4efb-8FBF-CFE535C8FAC7}	Group Policy Shortcuts	gpprefcl.dll
{E47248BA-94CC-49c4-BBB5-9EB7F05183D0}	Group Policy Internet Settings	gpprefcl.dll
{E4F48E54-F38D-4884-BFB9-D4D2E5729C18}	Group Policy Start Menu Settings	gpprefcl.dll
{E5094040-C46C-4115-B030-04FB2E545B00}	Group Policy Regional Options	gpprefcl.dll
{E62688F0-25FD-4c90-BFF5-F508B9D2E31F}	Group Policy Power Options	gpprefcl.dll
{F9C77450-3A41-477E-9310-9ACD-617BD9E3}	Group Policy Applications	gpprefcl.dll

Inside CSE Values

For each CSE, several values can be set (or not). Not all CSEs use these values. Indeed, Microsoft does not support modifying them in any way.

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You can see a list of the values here

`http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa373494%28VS.85%29.aspx`

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/y9ydmcx`).

They are presented at that URL for your own edification, but in most circumstances, you should not be modifying them unless explicitly directed to do so by Microsoft Product Support Services (PSS).



Remember, the CSE sets these values—you don't, unless you're directed by Microsoft PSS to help make sure the CSE is working the way it's supposed to.

Note that many of the options listed at that URL (for example, `NoSlowLink`, `NoBackgroundPolicy`, and `NoGPOListChanges`) can be set within the Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy section of a GPO. When they are set through policy, the values shown in the Registry value column listed in the table are ignored.

I hope you won't have to spend too much time in here. But I present this information so that if you need to debug a certain CSE, you can go right to the source and see how a setting might not be what you want.

Remember that most of these settings are either established by the system default or can be changed. You can modify the settings yourself—such as the ability to process over slow links, the ability to be disabled, or the ability to be processed in the background—using the techniques described near the end of Chapter 3.

Where Are Administrative Templates Registry Settings Stored?

This section is the mini-review of everything you already learned in Chapter 6. But because Administrative Templates is one of the most commonly applied policy settings, let's take a minute to learn how the client processes Administrative Templates.



Here, we're just talking about proper "policies" and not "preferences" (which are discussed in Chapter 5).

Remember: Group Policy's strength is that the "in the box" policy settings do not tattoo the Registry. That is, once a setting is applied, it applies only for that computer or user. When the user or computer leaves the scope of the GPO (for example, when you move the user from the **Human Resources Users** OU to the **Accounting Users** OU), the Registry settings that applied to the user are removed and the new Registry settings then apply. Similarly, if a computer was in, say, the **Human Resources Computers** OU and moved to the **Accounting Computers** OU, the settings linked to within the **Human Resources Computers** OU settings would peel off.

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Administrative Templates Group Policy settings are usually stored in the following locations:

User Settings `HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Policies`

Computer Settings `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Policies`

Alternatively, some applications may choose the following locations:

User Settings `HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies`

Computer Settings `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Currentversion\Policies`



Microsoft is encouraging third-party developers to write their applications so that they utilize `HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Policies` or `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Policies` to become Group Policy enabled.

Knowing how this works helps us understand why each version of Windows increases the number of Administrative Templates policy settings that can apply to it. It's quite simple: the specific program that's targeted for the policy setting looks for settings at these two Registry locations. Sometimes that application is one we overlook a lot—`Explorer.exe`! It's `Explorer.exe` that can "understand" these policy settings and then do something with that directive. The same is true for Internet Explorer or the Windows Firewall; as they grow up and get "newer" with each operating system, so do the number of items that can be managed.

This also answers the question of why, for instance, Windows XP machines seem to "overlook" policy settings that are designed only for, say, Windows 8 computers.

In short, "older" operating systems (which are really applications) don't know to "look" for new policy settings (even though those settings are written into the target machine's Registry). So, all operating systems (which, again, are really applications) that can download the policy settings *do*. But who cares? If an older system applies a policy setting, the Registry is modified and then it's generally ignored by the applications running on it. "Old" Windows just doesn't know to look for the new Registry changes. Occasionally, with the release of a service pack, the application in question might get a new lease on life and understand some new policy settings—because the application has now been updated to look for them in the Registry. This has already happened for Explorer, Software Update Services, Windows Media Player, and Office, to name a few.

Because the settings inside Administrative Templates are written to only these four locations, we are free from the bonds of having our Registries tattooed. The Administrative Templates CSE (`Userenv.dll`) applies the settings placed in any of these four locations to the current mix of user and system.

As you move users in and out of OUs, or change group membership, the settings that apply to them change as well. Under the covers, this process is a bit more subtle. The way the nontattooing behavior works is that when Registry settings are first applied, they are

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merged into files that are stored on the computer in per-computer and per-user areas—each file is called `ntuser.pol`. The next time the Administrative Templates CSE runs, it looks into these stored files and makes a list of all the policy settings that exist in the four "special" keys I mentioned previously (at the beginning of this section). It then deletes all those settings, as specified by that file. Then, the CSE re-creates that file with all the new Administrative Template settings that currently apply to the computer or user. Finally, it applies those values to the computer or user portions of the Registry.

Any settings that are outside the four "special" locations are *not* covered by this removal process, and thus you have the tattooing behavior.



Again, if you use PolicyPak to deliver settings to your applications, it can properly revert the setting when the policy no longer applies. Therefore, no ugly tattooing.

Why Isn't Group Policy Applying?

At times, you set up Group Policy from on high and your users or workstations do not receive the changes. Why might that be the case?

First, remember how Group Policy is processed:

- The GPO "lives" in the swimming pool in the domain.
- The client requests Group Policy at various times throughout the day.
- The client connects to a Domain Controller to get the latest batch of GPOs. (Group Policy isn't somehow "pushed" from on high.)
- If it's status quo, meaning that:
  - Nothing has changed inside the GPO (based on changed version number).
  - The location of the user or computer hasn't changed in Active Directory.
  - The user or computer hasn't changed group memberships.
  - Any WMI filters set on the GPO haven't changed.

  Then, the default behavior is to not reprocess the GPOs (though this can be changed, as explored in Chapter 3).
- If there is a change (with respect to any of these previous bullet points), then all applicable CSEs reprocess all applicable GPOs.

That's the long and the short of it.

Now, if you think all this is happening properly, try to answer the questions in the following sections to find out what could be damming the proper flow of your Group Policy process.

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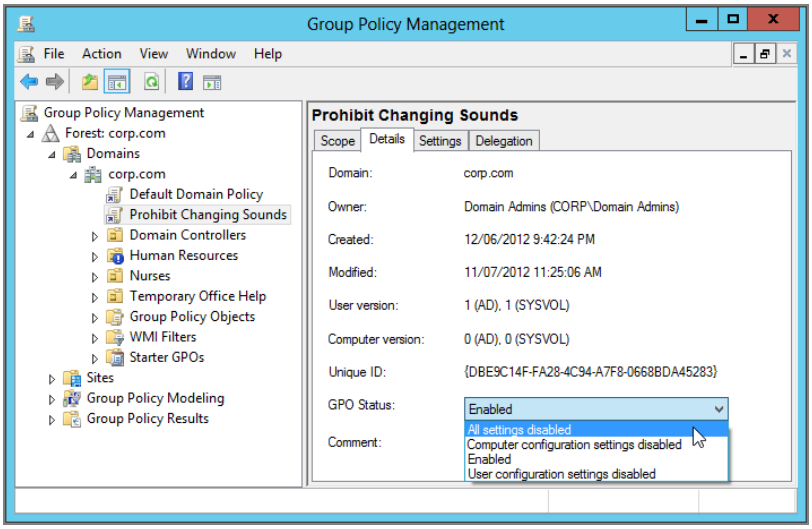
Reviewing the Basics

Sometimes, it's the small, day-to-day things that prevent a GPO from applying. By testing a simple application that has normal features, you can often find problems and eliminate them, which allows Group Policy to behave the way you expect.

Is the Group Policy Object or Link Disabled?

Recall from Chapter 1 that there are two halves of the Group Policy coin: a Computer half and a User half. Also recall that either portion or both can be disabled. Indeed, a GPO itself can be fully disabled (see Figure 7.17).

FIGURE 7.17 You can disable the entire GPO if desired.



Check the GPO itself or any related GPO links. Click the Details tab and check the GPO Status setting. If it is anything other than Enabled, you might be in trouble.



If you change the status of the GPO, that status changes on all links that use this GPO.

Are You Sure about the Inheritance?

Recall that Group Policy flows downward from each level—site, domain, and each nested OU—and is cumulative. Also recall that in XP, there is only one Local Group Policy for a computer, which is applied first.

And, in Windows Vista and later there are three levels of MLGPOs. See Chapter 1 for the full rundown. Remember, in MLGPOs it's a "last written wins" policy.

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Are You Trying to Apply Policy to a Group Inside an OU?

This bears repeating: you can't just plunk an NT-style/Active Directory group that contains users into an OU and expect them to get Group Policy. Group Policy doesn't work that way; you can only apply Group Policy directly to users or computers in an OU—not a group.

Multiple Group Policy Objects at a Level

Also recall that there can be many GPOs at any level, which are applied in the reverse order—that is, from bottom to top, as described in Chapter 2. Since any two (or more) GPOs can contain the same or even conflicting settings, the last-applied GPO wins. If you mean for one GPO to have higher precedence, use the Up and Down buttons to manipulate the order. Remember, the GPO with the *lowest* number gets the *highest* priority. Confusing, I know, but that's the deal.

Examining Your Block Inheritance Usage

The GPMC gives you a quick view of all instances of Block Inheritance with the Blue Exclamation Point (!). Remember: Once you select to block inheritance, *all GPOs* from higher levels are considered null and void—not just the one policy setting or GPO you had in mind to block. It's as if you were starting from a totally blank slate. Therefore, whenever you block inheritance, you must start from scratch—either creating and linking new GPOs or linking to existing GPOs already swimming in the GPOs container.

Examining Your "Enforced" Usage

Conversely, be aware of all your "Enforce" directives. The Enforce icon is a little lock next to the GPO link. Enforce specifies that the policy settings selected and contained within a *specific* GPO cannot be avoided at any inherited level from this point forward. Note that Block Inheritance applies to a container in Active Directory (for example, a domain or an OU), whereas Enforced applies to a GPO link. So if you have a GPO linked to four containers in Active Directory, you could have only one of those links "Enforced," two of them, or all of them (or none!). When Block Policy Inheritance and Enforce are seemingly in conflict, Enforce always wins. Recall that Enforce was previously known as No Override in old-school parlance.

Are Your Permissions Set Correctly?

Recall from Chapter 2 that two permissions—"Read" and "Apply Group Policy—must be set so that the affected user processes a specific GPO. By default, Authenticated Users have these two rights, but you can remove this group and set your own filtering via the Security Filtering section on the Scope tab of a GPO link.

In Chapter 2, I showed you two ways to filter:

- Round up only the users, computers, or security groups who *should* get the GPO applied to them.
- Figure out who you *do not* want to get the GPO applied to them, and use the "Deny" attribute over the "Apply Group Policy" right.

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When all is said and done, users will need both "Read" and "Apply Group Policy" permissions on the GPO itself to apply GPOs. And, you can prevent a GPO from applying by setting "Deny" access on one or the other of these two rights. However, if you're going to use this technique, best practices dictate to always try to deny access on "Apply Group Policy" and not "Read."



Try to always deny "Apply Group Policy" (and not "Read") because later, that user might need to be able to modify the GPO. And without read access, they cannot modify it.

Having only one of those permissions means that Group Policy will not apply when processing is supposed to occur. Additionally, make sure to remember that the "Deny" attribute always trumps all other permissions. If an explicit "Deny" attribute is encountered, it is as if it were the only bit in the world that matters. Therefore, if a specific GPO is not being applied to a user or a group, make sure that "Deny" isn't somehow getting into the picture along the way.



Any use of the "Deny" attribute is not displayed in the Security Filtering section of the Scope tab, so you have no notification if it's being used. This is a common reason for Group Policy not applying; the old-school way to perform Group Policy filtering involved heavy use of the "Deny" attribute, and now the GPMC will not easily display this fact unless you use the Group Policy Results Wizard (or `GPResult.exe`).

Advanced Inspection

If you've gone through the basics and nothing is overtly wrong, perhaps a more subtle interaction is occurring. See if any of the following questions and solutions fit the bill.

Is Windows XP (and Later) Fast Boot On?

The default behavior of Windows XP (and later) is different from its original brother—Windows 2000. The default behavior of Windows 2000 is to process GPOs in the foreground (at computer startup or user logon) synchronously. That is, for the policy settings that affect a Windows 2000 computer (which will take effect at startup), every GPO is applied—local, site, domain, and each nested OU—even before the user has the ability to press Ctrl+Alt+Del to log on. Once the user logs on, the policy settings that affect the User side are applied—local, site, domain, and each nested OU—before the user's Desktop is finally displayed and they can start working.

This usually isn't too much of a problem for the policy settings within GPOs that affect computers, but it can seriously affect your user's experience if enabled for user policy processing. Even *after* a user is logged on, GPOs can suddenly be downloaded and policy settings start popping up and changing the user's environment.

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Moreover, as I stated in Chapter 3, by default several key items in Windows XP and later take between two and three reboots to become effective. To that end, I suggest you modify the default behavior. The strongest advice I can give you is to create and link a new GPO at the domain level. Name your new GPO something like "Force XP and later machines to act like Windows 2000," and enable the **Always wait for the network at computer startup and logon** policy setting. Then, select Enforced so it cannot be blocked.

To find this policy setting, drill down through the Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Logon branch of Group Policy. (For more information, see Chapter 3.)

Therefore, if you have erratic Group Policy application (especially for Software Installation, Folder Redirection, or Profile settings), see if the Windows XP and later default of Fast Boot is still active.

Are Both the GPC and GPT Replicated Correctly?

As stated in the first part of this chapter, Group Policy is made up of two halves:

- The GPC, which is found in Active Directory and replicated via normal Active Directory replication
- The GPT, which is found in the SYSVOL share of one Domain Controller and replicated via FRS to other Domain Controllers

Both the GPC and GPT are replicated independently and can be on different schedules before converging.

Use the techniques described earlier in conjunction with the GPMC's Status tab, `Gpotool` and `Repadmin`, to diagnose issues with replicating the GPC and GPT.

Did You Check the DNS Configuration of the Server and Client?

In order for the GPC and GPT to replicate correctly, the DNS structure must be 100 percent kosher at all times—both on the server and at the client. If you suspect that the GPC and GPT are not being replicated correctly, you might try to see if the DNS structure is the way you intend. If it is, I don't recommend you rip it all up and reconfigure it if everything else is working. The Microsoft Knowledge Base article at:

```
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/291382/en-us
```

provides a good foundation for understanding how to create a healthy DNS infrastructure.

In some cases, one Domain Controller might not be providing Group Policy to your clients. In the next section, I'll show you how to find out if your clients are really logged on and, if so, what Domain Controller the computer and user are using for logon.

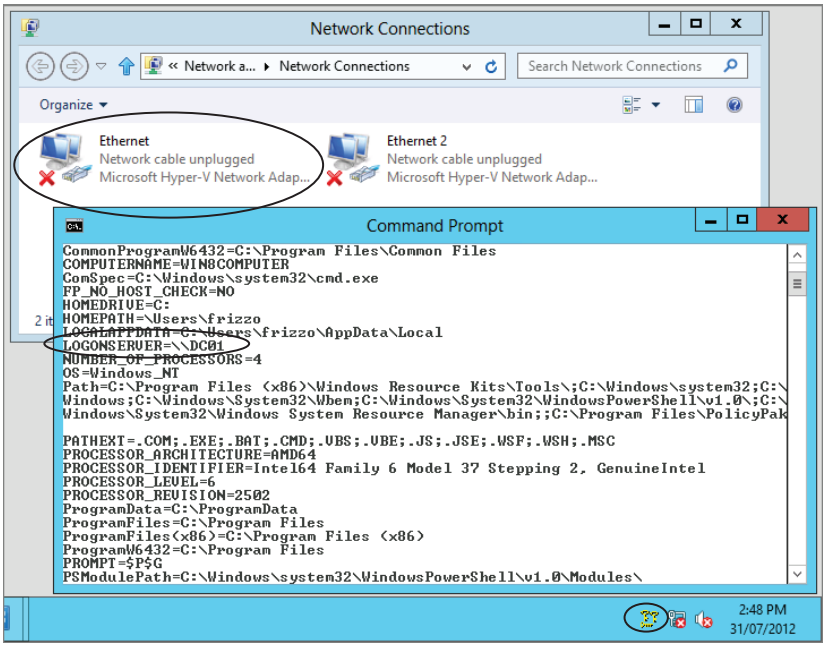
Are You Really Logged On?

Sometimes, you can "feel" logged in, without actually being logged in. It's a big difference. For instance, if you log on with cached credentials, and the Domain Controller didn't return the Kerberos ticket to you, you aren't logged in at all. You just "feel" logged in.

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So, in Windows XP and later, to ensure that your user and computer are really logged on the network, you can count on just one tool—Kerbtray (or the command-line equivalent, `klist.exe`). Kerbtray and `klist` are found in the Windows 2003 Resource Kit and are small enough to be put on a USB stick and run on a suspect machine. When you run Kerbtray, it puts a little icon in the notification area. If the computer and user have Kerberos tickets, the icon turns green and you know you're really logged on. However, if the Kerbtray returns a graphic of a bunch of loose keys (that, in my opinion, look like question marks), as shown in Figure 7.18, you know you're not logged on and, hence, not downloading the most recent GPOs. Again, if you were really logged on, the graphic would be a green ticket.

FIGURE 7.18 The Windows XP and later LOGONSERVER variable cannot be trusted. Here, the network is offline, but the LOGONSERVER still reports the (wrong) Domain Controller. Use Kerbtray instead, which is shown running in the notification area.



In Figure 7.18, you can see several things:

- The computer's network cards are disconnected (as shown in the Network Connections window).
- The *LOGONSERVER* variable is set to a Domain Controller (as shown in the CMD prompt window). Feel free to say out loud, "If the network card is off, this is bloody impossible."
- Kerbtray, thankfully, returns that icon of a bunch of loose keys verifying that we're not logged on.

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So, to find out if you're logged on when using a Windows XP or later computer, it's "Kerbtray or the highway." Once you've validated with Kerbtray that the computer has really logged on, you can *then* use the `LOGONSERVER` variable to determine which Domain Controller the Windows XP or later machine has used—that way, you'll know the truth: whether or not you're really logged on.

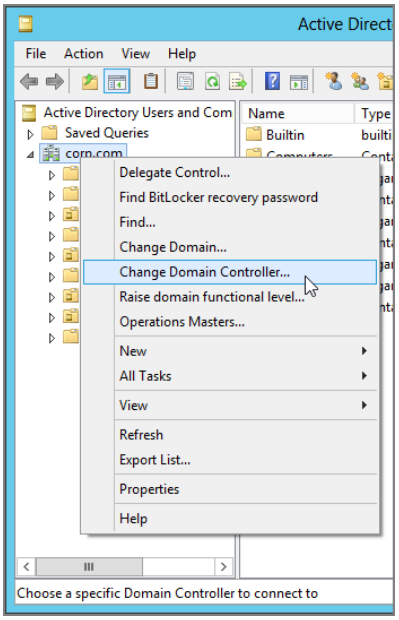
Did Something Recently Move?

If a computer account or a user account is moved from one OU to another, Windows (all versions) can wait as long as 30 minutes to realize this fact. Once it does, it might or might not apply background Group Policy processing for another 90 minutes or more! Running `GPUpdate` will not help.

However, if you're expecting a specific setting to take effect on a user or computer that has moved more than 150 minutes ago, you'll then need to figure out if the move has been embraced by the Domain Controller the workstation used to authenticate. (See the previous section for information about how to determine the Domain Controller via the `LOGONSERVER` variable, but make sure you're really logged on!)

You can then fire up Active Directory Users and Computers and connect to the Domain Controller in question, as shown in Figure 7.19.

FIGURE 7.19 You can always manually connect to a Domain Controller to see if Active Directory has performed replication.



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If the target computer's local Domain Controller does not know about the move, you might want to manually kick off replication using Active Directory Sites and Services. If the target computer's local Domain Controller *does* know about the move, you might want to try logging the user off and back on or restarting the computer. Although using `GPUpdate` (for Windows XP and later) to refresh the GPO is a good option, it's best to log off and/or reboot the machine to guarantee that the computer will perform the initial policy processing as described in Chapter 3.



Running `GPUpdate /force` on a Windows 7 and Windows 8 machine is supposed to "jump-start" the machine and/or user account into recognizing that it has moved around in Active Directory. I've done extensive testing. It works pretty well with Windows 7 and Windows 8—but even then, I've seen it work and also fail to work. For 100 percent certainty, just reboot the machine.

Is the Machine Properly Joined to the Domain?

This is weird, so stay with me. In short, sometimes you can find yourself in a situation where the computer has de-joined from the domain. This can happen in virtual environments, especially in testing, when a client computer (say, Windows 8) was joined at one time, but the virtual machines (VMs) were "rolled back" to an earlier date and time.

There are other circumstances, too, that could cause computer de-joining, but that one happens to me all the time. And here's the weird part: if you try to log on, sometimes it just inexplicably *works*—even though it shouldn't.

But then, like Stephen King's *Pet Sematary*, suddenly things feel "not quite right." You get User-side policy, and maybe even Computer-side policy—for a while. Then you might lose Computer-side policy. `GPresult /R` starts to fail with strange error messages.

In short, you're not joined anymore, *and you don't even know it*.

What's happened is that the *computer trust*, also known as a *secure channel*, is broken. To see if the computer trust (secure channel) to the domain is damaged, you can use NLTEST, which is available here: `http://tinyurl.com/4uhnu`. The verification syntax is `nltest /sc_query:domain_name`. If the test passes, then you're kosher. If not, the fix is simple: just disjoin and rejoin the device to the domain.

Is Loopback Policy Enabled?

Enabling Loopback policy will turn Group Policy on its ear: Loopback forces the same user policy settings for everyone who logs on to a specific computer. If you're seeing user policy settings apply but not computer policies, or if things are applying without rhyme or reason, chances are Loopback policy is enabled. Review Chapter 4, "Advanced Group Policy Processing," to see in depth how it works, when you should use it, and how to turn it off.

In Windows XP, determining you are in Loopback mode is difficult. In Windows Vista and later, it's a little easier. Look for Event ID 5311 in the Windows Group Policy Event Logs. In the guts of the event, you'll see if Loopback policy processing mode is set to Replace, Merge, or not enabled. We show this a little later in Figure 7.29.

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How Are Slow Links Being Defined, and How Are Slow Links Handled?

If you notice that Group Policy is not applied to users coming in over a slow link, remember the rules for slow links:

- Registry and security settings are always applied over slow (and fast) links.
- EFS (Encrypting File System) and IPsec (IP Security) policies are *always* applied over slow links. You cannot turn off this behavior, even though settings found under the Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy branch imply that you can. This is a bug in the interface, as described in Chapter 3.
- By default, Disk Quotas, Folder Redirection, Internet Explorer settings, and Software Deployment are not applied over slow links. Updated and new logon scripts are also not downloaded over slow links. You can change this default behavior under Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy, as described in Chapter 3. Note that there is a difference between processing scripts policy and running scripts. The scripts themselves run only during logon and boot (computer startup or user logon), but the *updating* of the list of scripts that needs to run can be done in the background. That updating is what I'm referring to here.

Additionally, you can change the definition of what equals a slow link. By default, a slow link is 500Kb or less. You can change the definition for the user settings in User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy ➢ **Group Policy Slow Link Detection** and for the computer settings in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy ➢ **Group Policy Slow Link Detection**. Figure 7.20 shows the user settings. If Group Policy is not being applied to your slow-linked clients, be sure to inspect the slow link definition to make sure they fit.

Last, don't forget about your broadband users on DSL or cable modem. Those speeds are sometimes faster than 500Kb and sometimes slower than 500Kb. This could mean that your broadband users might get GPOs on weekends but not when logged on during peak usage times. Therefore, if this happens, set the definition of slow link up or down as necessary.

Finally, it should be noted that if you set the slow link threshold to 0, the client will always assume it's on a fast link.

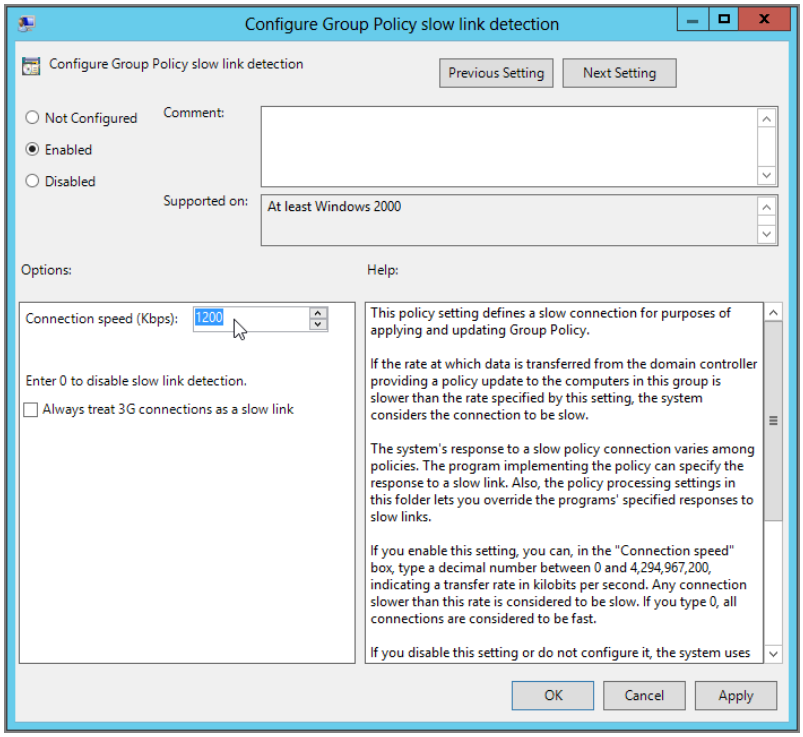
Troubleshooting NLA in Windows 8

If you're working on a Windows 8 (or Windows 7 or Windows Vista) client, you may need to determine if a Network Location Awareness (NLA) refresh has occurred. As I mentioned earlier, NLA is the service that replaces ICMP slow link detection when determining link speed and Domain Controller availability when your client is Windows Vista and later.

If the Domain Controller is not available to the client, either because the client is remote and not connected to the company network or because the Domain Controller is simply not available, Group Policy processing will fail.

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FIGURE 7.20 Make sure you haven't raised the bar too high for your slower-connected users to receive Group Policy.



When the Domain Controller becomes available again, NLA will detect its presence and trigger an immediate request to perform a background refresh of Group Policy. But here's the trick: NLA will perform this refresh *only* if the previous refresh of Group Policy has failed. If the previous Group Policy refresh succeeded, and *then* the Domain Controller becomes unavailable and *then* available again (before the next Group Policy processing cycle), NLA will not trigger a background refresh. You will be able to see NLA-based Group Policy refresh by looking at the Group Policy Operational Log, described later in the section "Verbose Logging in Windows 8." The event will look identical to that shown in Figure 7.21.

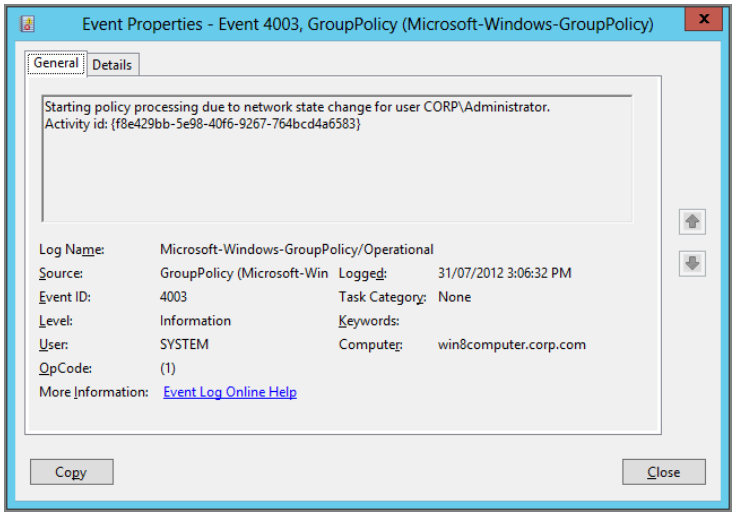
Note that it took as long as 10 minutes for NLA to complete its detection of the Domain Controller and trigger a background Group Policy processing cycle in my testing. So, don't expect an NLA-based Group Policy refresh to happen immediately after your DC becomes available. Depending on your system and network, your mileage may vary.

Are the Date and Time Correct on the Client System?

Time differences greater than five minutes between the client system and the validating Domain Controller will cause Kerberos to not permit the logon. If you don't have Kerberos, you've got a logon problem, and that's going to yield a Group Policy problem.

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FIGURE 7.21 Viewing an event indicating an NLA-based Group Policy refresh



Are Your Active Directory Sites Configured Correctly?

Sometimes Group Policy won't apply if your client isn't in a properly defined Active Directory site (that has IP information associated with it). With that in mind, check the subnet the client is on, and verify that it is correctly associated to an Active Directory site and that the site has Domain Controller coverage.

Did You Check the DNS Configuration of the Client?

One of the most frequently encountered problems with Active Directory networks is that things just "stop working" when DNS gets out of whack. Specifically, if you're not seeing Group Policy apply to your client machines, make sure their DNS client is pointing to a Domain Controller or other authoritative source for the domain. If it's pointing to the wrong place or not pointing anywhere, Group Policy will simply not be downloaded. As a colleague of mine likes to say, "Healthy DNS equals a healthy Active Directory."

Moreover, since Windows 2003 and its multiple forests with cross-forest trusts, Group Policy could be applying from just about anywhere and everywhere. It's more important than ever to verify that all DNS server pointers are designed properly and working as they should. For instance, if clients cannot access their "home" Domain Controllers while leveraging a cross-forest trust, they won't get Group Policy.

Finally, to put a fine point on it, Group Policy leverages *only* the fully qualified name. It's not enough to verify that you can resolve a computer named WIN8 as opposed to WIN8.corp.com. The first is the NetBIOS name and *not* the fully qualified domain name. The second is the fully qualified domain name. If you find yourself in a DNS resolution situation where resolving the NetBIOS name will work but the fully qualified name will not work, you have a DNS problem that needs to be addressed.

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Are You Trying to Set Password or Account Policy on an OU?

As you'll see in Chapter 8, certain Group Policy items, namely password and account policy, cannot be set at the OU level. Rather, these policy settings are only domain wide. The GUI lets you set these policy settings at the OU level, but they don't affect users or machines. Well, that's not true, as you'll see in Chapter 8, but for the purpose of troubleshooting, just remember that you can't have, say, 6-character passwords in the **Sales** OU and 12-character passwords in the **Engineering** OU. It won't work. (You will see in Chapter 8 where password policy affects local accounts in an OU.)

Did Someone Muck with Security behind the Group Policy Engine's Back?

As you saw in Chapter 3, there are a number of ways to "go around" the back of the Group Policy engine. Remember, though, that these exploits require local administrative access. However, this implies that users with local administrative access can manually hack the Registry and return their systems to just about however they want. Then, as I've described, Group Policy will not reapply upon background refresh, logon, or reboot. It reapplies changes only when something related to Group Policy has changed, as previously mentioned.

Windows XP and later's `GPUpdate` command will refresh changed Group Policy as well, but its `/force` switch is quite powerful and will reapply all settings—even those that have not changed.

Is the Target Computer in the Correct OU? Is the Target User in the Correct OU?

This is my personal sore point. This is the one I usually check last, and it's usually what's at fault. That is, I've forgotten to place the user object or the computer object into the OU to which I want the GPO to apply. Therefore, the object isn't in the "scope" of where Group Policy will apply.

You can configure all the user or computer policy settings on an OU that you like, but, quite obviously, unless that user or computer object is actually *in* the OU, the target computer will not receive the message you're sending. And, no, you cannot just move a security group that contains the user or computer objects and plunk it in the desired OU. Group Policy doesn't work that way. That actual user or computer object needs to be in the site, domain, or OU that the GPO applies! And since no two objects can be in any two OUs at the same time, this can be a challenge.



Security groups are irrelevant—except for filtering.

Is There a Firewall on (or between) Your Domain Controllers?

All modern Windows operating systems ship with the firewall turned on.

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This shouldn't normally be a problem; your Domain Controllers should automatically open up the correct ports when they're upgraded from a mere server to a Domain Controller. However, I have seen times when they haven't. In such a case, you might need to remove the Active Directory "role" and reinstall it to get the ports to open properly.

Likewise, if someone has put up a hardware firewall or some other software firewall barrier between your client and your Domain Controllers and it's blocking some of the core protocols required by the client to communicate with a Domain Controller, you won't be able to get the Domain Controller's attention, and hence you can't download Group Policy.

Did You Disable ICMP (Ping) from Your Clients to Your Domain Controllers? (For XP Machines)

Once a client system makes contact with a Domain Controller to download its Group Policy Objects, it then immediately does a quick "speed test" to see whether it's on a fast network or a slow network. It does this by using the ICMP protocol, more commonly described as Ping.

Before we get into what happens when clients cannot ping Domain Controllers, let's first examine why they might not be able to ping Domain Controllers:

- There's a firewall between the client and Domain Controller that prevents ICMP.
- There's a firewall on the Domain Controller itself (such as Windows firewall) that prevents ICMP.
- You have a router between the client and the Domain Controller that doesn't like the size of the ICMP test packets the client is using (2048 bytes is the default ICMP packet size used by slow link detection). Therefore, the ICMP test packets are being discarded, and it's as if they're never reaching the Domain Controller at all. Microsoft has a Knowledge Base article about this specific problem and its resolution at `http://tinyurl.com/df9bx`.

Let's examine the first two issues (which are really the same thing). That is, what if ICMP simply cannot be passed along to the Domain Controller? Perhaps a corporate decision to squash ICMP packets has been passed down, and now you just have to "handle it."

If ICMP is disabled, and slow link detection has not been disabled on the client, then no Group Policy processing will occur. It simply fails. Either you have to disable slow link detection or you need to allow ICMP to pass unrestricted between the client and the Domain Controller. Note that when slow link detection is disabled, a "fast link" is *always* assumed. With that in mind, be sure to consider the impact when Software Installation and Folder Redirection come into play.



You can disable slow link detection by following the instructions in the Microsoft Knowledge Base article at `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/227260/en-us`.

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Did Someone Muck with the ACLs of the GPT Part of the GPO in SYSVOL?

There is very, very little reason to manually dig into the guts of the GPO within SYSVOL (that's the GPT part) and manually manipulate the file ACLs. However, uninitiated administrators will sometimes play—with nasty consequences. And, as stated earlier, `Gpotool /checkacl` won't validate the file ACLs on the GPO's GPT parts. In other words, if the ACLs on the GPT are damaged, your best bet is to whack the GPO and restore from backup. The restore process should create the GPO with the correct ACLs upon its re-creation. You can also try using the GPMC to simply make a modification to a damaged GPO's ACLs. Any change will do. By doing so, this can sometimes "re-synchronize" the ACLs on the GPC and GPT, though it depends on how badly the GPT's ACLs have been modified as to whether this method will work.

Client-Side Troubleshooting

One of the most important skills to master is the ability to determine what's going on at the client. By and large, the Group Policy Results tool, which you run from the GPMC, should give you what you need. However, occasionally, only trotting out to the client can truly determine what is happening on your client systems.

You could be roaming the halls, just trying to get the last glazed doughnut from the break room, when someone snags you and plops you in their seat for a little impromptu troubleshooting session. They want you to figure out why Group Policy isn't the same today as it was yesterday or why they're suddenly getting new or different settings.

This section will describe the various means for determining the RSoP (Resultant Set of Policy) while sitting at a client or using some remote control mechanism such as VNC (Virtual Networking Client), or even, in the case of Windows XP or Windows 8, Remote Desktop (or Remote Assistance).

As you saw in Chapter 2, the GPMC has two tools to help you tap into this data: Group Policy Results and Group Policy Modeling. However, you have other client-side tools at your disposal. Additionally, I'll describe how to leverage a function in Windows XP and later to determine a target user's and computer's RSoP remotely.

Let me add a word about general Group Policy troubleshooting techniques before you run off and try to troubleshoot things. There is a good progression to things that is worth following:

1. The first step you should take is to use the RSoP capabilities I describe in the next sections to make sure you know what's happening—which GPOs are applying, which aren't, and why.
2. Once you've got that under your belt and still can't find the problem, the next step is to dive into the logs—starting with the Application Event Log on the problem client.

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3. Then proceed to the `UserEnv.log` file for Windows XP (described later in the section "Advanced Group Policy Troubleshooting with Log Files") or the Group Policy Event Logs for Windows Vista and later (also described later in the section "Verbose Logging in Windows 8").
4. If step 3 doesn't yield results, and you still can't find the problem, progress to CSE-specific logs (if available.).

This approach will minimize the time you spend solving a problem and leaves the most complex troubleshooting tasks as a last resort.

RSoP for Windows Clients

Windows Vista and later greatly expand our capacity to determine the RSoP of client machines and users on those machines. In this section, we'll explore several options. The first stop is a grown-up `GPResult` to help us get to the bottom of what's happening on our client machines. It should be noted that `GPResult` provides the same information as the GPMC's Group Policy Results Wizard, which can be used to generate the same data if a graphical tool is desired over the `GPResult` command-line variety.

GPResult Command-Line Utility

You can run `GPResult` when you're sitting at a user's desktop or at your own desktop, or you can run it remotely and pretend to be that user.

If you're running it while sitting at someone's desktop, you'll likely use the following options:

- `/r` is for regular output. (Note: Not required on Windows XP machines.)
- `/H:File.html` will output the results as HTML to a file named `File.html`. This output will show the Group Policy Preferences items in the report (Windows 7 and later.)
- `/X:File.xml` will output the results as XML to a filename.
- `/v` is for verbose mode. It presents the most meaningful information.
- `/z` is for zuper, er, super-verbose mode. Based on the types of policy settings that affect the user or computer, it displays way more information than you'll likely ever want to see.
- `/scope user` limits the output to the User-side policy settings, and `/scope computer` limits the output to the Computer-side policy settings.

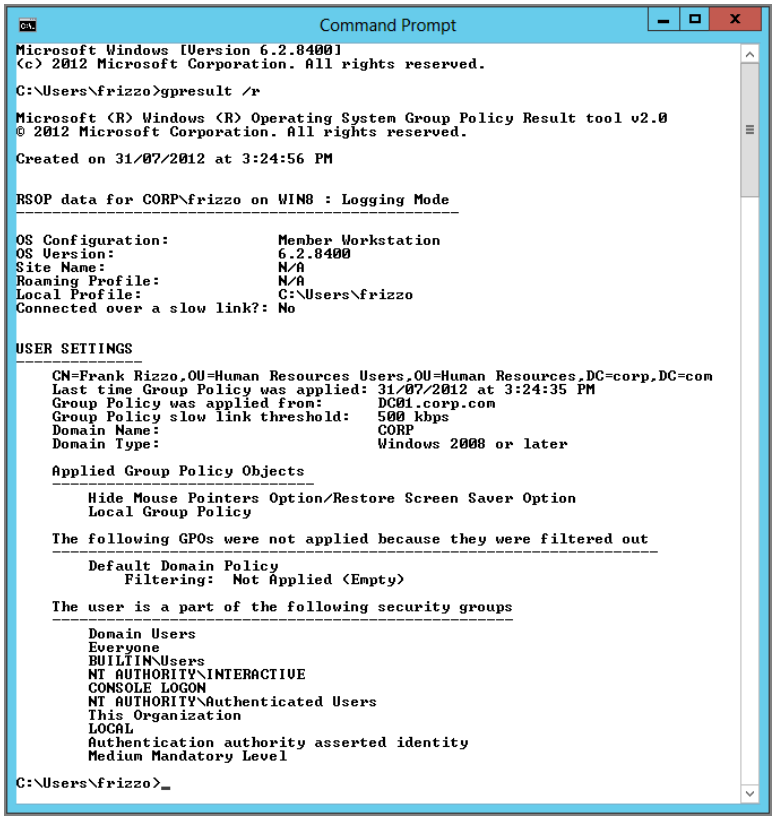


There was a change in `GPResult.exe` for Windows Vista and later: as a regular, nonelevated user running `GPResult.exe` in Vista and later, you will get only User-side results from the tool. If you attempt to report on Computer-side settings, you will get an Access Denied error until you run the command in an elevated context. Note that you could delegate specific users or groups the right to read this data using the GPMC.

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You can mix and match the options. For instance, to display verbose output for the user section, you can run `GPResult /v /scope user`.

Here's the result of running `GPResult /r` while logged on to the WIN8 workstation (which is in the **Human Resources Computers** OU) as Frank Rizzo (who is in the **Human Resources Users** OU). Note that some of the display might be somewhat different from yours.



The first thing to note is that the `GPResult /r` output only shows the user side of Frank's story—and not the computer side. We'll get to that weird part in a second.

Next, you can glean all sorts of juicy tidbits from `GPResult`. Here are the key areas to inspect when troubleshooting client RSoP:

- Find the "Applied Group Policy Objects" entries for the user and the computer. Remember that Group Policy is applied from the local computer first, then the site level, then the domain level, and then each nested OU. If a setting is unexpected on the client, use the provided information along with the Group Policy Object Editor to start tracking the errant GPO.
- Use the "Last time Group Policy was applied" entry to see the last time the GPO was applied—via either initial or background refresh processing. Use `GPUpdate` to refresh this, and then ensure that the value is updated when you rerun `GPResult`.

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- Use the spelled-out distinguished name of the computer and user objects (for example, CN=Frank Rizzo, OU=Human Resources Users, DC=corp, and DC=com) to verify that the user and computer objects are located where you think they should be in Active Directory. If they are not, verify the location of the user and computer accounts using Active Directory Users and Computers. You might need to reboot this client machine if the location in Active Directory doesn't check out. Note that this line is absent if you are logging in offline with cached credentials.
- Use "The user is a part of the following security groups" and "The computer is a part of the following security groups" sections to verify that the user or computer is in the groups you expect. Perhaps your user or computer object is inside a group that is denied access to either the "Read" or "Apply Group Policy" permissions on the GPO you were expecting. Note that if you make a change to a computer's security group membership, Group Policy will not pick up that change unless you reboot the computer. There is no way around this, unfortunately. The same holds true for user group changes—the user will need to re–log on before the security group changes take.
- Find the "Connected over a slow link?" entry for the log and the "Group Policy slow link threshold" entries for both the user and computer. Remember that the various areas of Group Policy are processed differently when coming over slow links. (See Chapters 3.)
- Find the section "The following GPOs were not applied because they were filtered out" for both the user and the computer halves. If you have GPOs listed here, the user or computer was, in fact, in the site, domain, or OU that the GPO was supposed to apply to. However, the GPOs listed here have not applied this user or computer for a variety of reasons. GPResult can tell you why this has happened. Here are some of the common reasons:

  Denied (Security) The user or computer has been explicitly denied "Read" and "Apply Group Policy" rights to process the GPO. For instance, in the previous example, the "Auto-Launch Calc.exe" doesn't apply to WIN8 because in Chapter 2, we explicitly denied the WIN8 computer object the ability to process the "Apply Group Policy" attribute.

  Not Applied (Empty) This GPO doesn't have any policy settings set in the user or computer half. For instance, in the previous example, the "Prohibit Changing Sounds" GPO doesn't have any Computer-side policy settings. Hence, this GPO doesn't apply to Frank's computer object. Specifically, here the Group Policy engine is seeing that the number of revisions for either the User or Computer half is 0. This is tied to the version number of the GPO, so if the version number is not updated correctly when a GPO change is made, the GPO could be mistakenly viewed as empty.

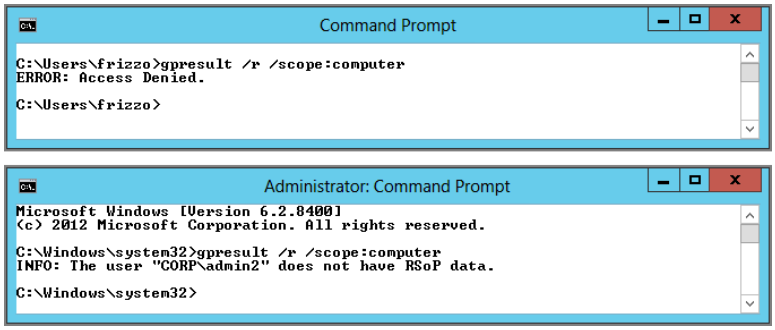
  Not Applied (Unknown Reason) Usually Block Inheritance has been used, or the user doesn't have rights to read the GPO (though other, truly "unknown reasons" could also be valid). In the previous example, the "Prevent Changing Screen Saver" GPO, which is set at the site level, won't apply to Frank because we've blocked inheritance at the Human Resources OU.

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As you just saw in the figure above, when you run `GPResult /r` as a regular user to get your RSoP data, you'll only be able to see the User-side settings. Why? Because that's all you have access to in this more secure Windows world. To address this, you have two choices:

Choice 1 Run `GPResult` twice: once as the user in question, and again as an admin. (You run `GPResult` as an admin by running a command prompt as an administrative user.) This way, you take the User-side RSoP (that you just ran as the user) and the Computer-side RSoP (that you just ran as an administrative user). Then, both of those halves make up the genuine RSoP. Frustrating, but necessary with the way the security within Windows Vista and later prevents regular users from seeing this. What makes this more frustrating is that if you (the Administrator) have never logged in to a particular client machine, you get an error from `GPResult` that expresses that there is no RSoP data for that admin account. So, in the following screen shot, we're logged in as Joe User trying to get his RSoP data (top window). As stated, the Computer side is inaccessible to him by default. So, we perform the `runas` command to get our own command-line window as a new Administrator (bottom window). To counter, we then run `GPResult /scope:computer`. We still get an error about the *User* side not having data (bottom window), even though we simply want the *Computer* side of the equation. Frustrating to the max.

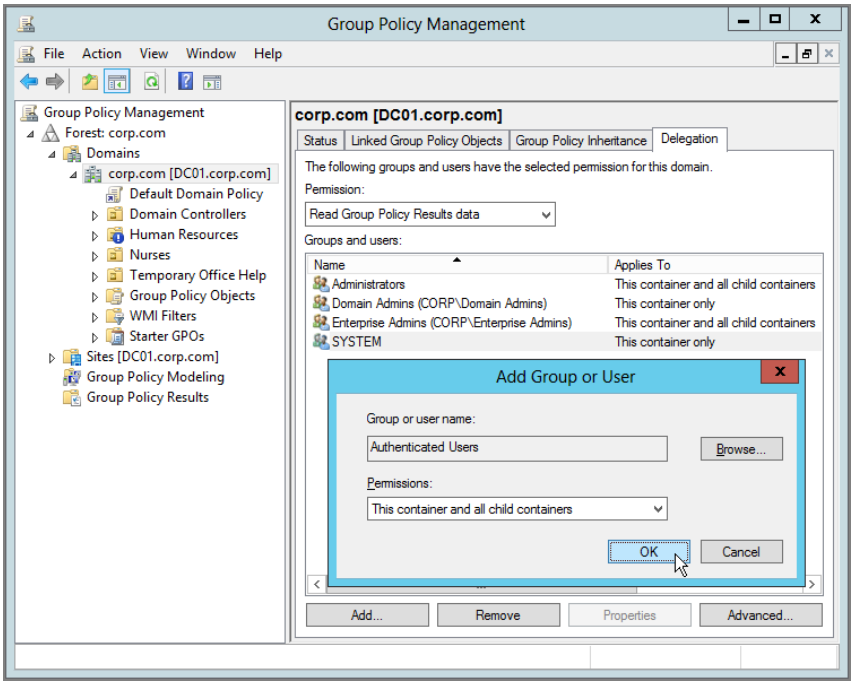


Choice 2 Use the GPMC to delegate users the ability to see their own Computer-side RSoP data. Again, this isn't permitted by default in a Windows Vista and later world. This works just fine for XP machines. So, in my opinion, there's very little reason not to just permit the user to see it.

Assuming you wanted to permit everyone in the domain to see their own RSoP data, we need to review how to perform delegation (discussed in Chapter 2). If we wanted to perform this delegation, we would use the GPMC, click the domain level, and click the Delegation tab. In the Permission drop-down, we would select "Read Group Policy Results data," then add in Authenticated Users (or modify the rights over the Domain Users group, which is always already listed) and select to apply to "This container and all child containers."

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You can see a screen shot of this process here:



Again, this is what it takes to get the RSoP of a machine if we're physically sitting down at it. It's a totally different story if you're looking to get this data remotely, from another machine. And the equation gets even more intense if you're looking to delegate rights to a nonadministrative user (like someone on the help desk). A little later in this chapter, we review how to successfully retrieve Group Policy Results and Group Policy Modeling data as a nonadmin user. Be sure to read those sections to get the full picture, or you'll be left out in the cold wondering why you're getting Access Denied messages.

Those sections are "Remotely Calculating a Client's RSoP (When You've Delegated Permissions to Someone Who's Not a Local Administrator of the Target Machine)" and "Remotely Calculating a Client's Group Policy Modeling Analysis Data (When You've Delegated Permissions to Someone Who's Not a Local Administrator of the Target Machine)."

Remotely Calculating a Client's RSoP

`GPResult` relies on the WMI provider built into the operating system. Therefore, you can remotely grab results using GPMC's Group Policy Results Wizard or the `GPresult` command-line tool by tapping into that data.

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You run GPResult, point it to a system, and provide the name of the user whose RSoP data you wish to collect.

There are two more important cautions here. That is, this magic works only if the target user has ever logged on to the target machine. They only need to have logged on just once, and they don't even need to be logged on while you run the test. But if the target user has *never* logged on to the target machine, remotely calculating GPResult for that user will fail. Additionally, remotely trying to get a GPResult will fail if the target machine's Windows Firewall is enabled.

As described in Chapter 2, either turn off the Windows Firewall or enable the policy setting **Windows Firewall: Allow Inbound Remote Administration Exception**, which you can find in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Network Connections ➢ Windows Firewall ➢ Domain (or Standard) Profile.

Or, for your Windows Vista and later clients, you can really be gung ho and use the new Windows Firewall with Advanced Security (which you'll learn about in Chapter 8), which of course has an alternate method only valid for Windows Vista and later. This would be found under Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Windows Firewall with Advanced Security ➢ Inbound Rules.

With that in mind, here are your additional later GPResult options:

- /s <*target system name or IP address*> points to the target system.
- /user <*optional domain**username*> collects RSoP data for the target user.

You can combine any of the aforementioned GPResult switches as well. If you log onto DC01 and want to see only the User-side policy settings when Frank Rizzo logs onto WIN8, type the following:

```
gpresult /user frizzo /s win8 /scope:user
```

Again, this command succeeds only if Frank has ever logged on to WIN8 (which he has).

GPResult is much better at telling you *why* a GPO is applying rather than *what* specific policy settings are contained within a GPO. For instance, notice that at no time did GPResult tell us what policy settings were contained in the local GPO. For these tasks, we'll need to use the GPMC (as seen in Chapter 2).

Remotely Calculating a Client's RSoP (When You've Delegated Permissions to Someone Who's Not a Local Administrator of the Target Machine)

In Chapter 2 (and to a lesser extent in this chapter), we talked about the idea of opening up the Windows XP or Windows 7 firewall to **Windows Firewall: Allow Inbound Remote Administration Exception**. Again, this policy setting is located in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Firewall ➢ Domain Profile.

The idea is that you can't remotely grab an RSoP using either GPResult.exe or the GPMC's Group Policy Results Wizard without being able to communicate to the WMI provider on the target machine. To do this, at a minimum you need to open up ports 135 and 445, which is precisely what this particular policy setting will do on a computer.

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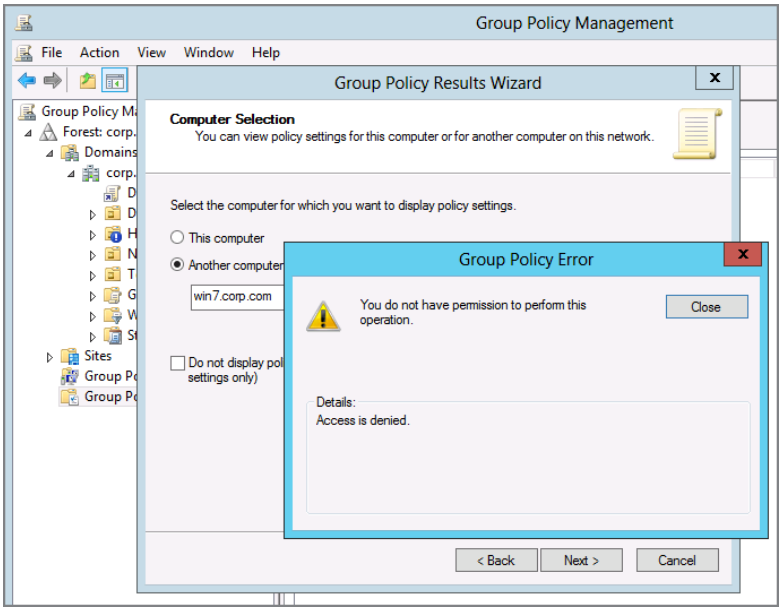
But there's a little twist (which we've already discussed): you need rights to view the RSoP data. Now, if you're a local administrator on the target machine, you already have all the rights you need. You just have to open up that firewall enough to get that data.

But if you want to delegate rights to, say, the help desk (or another nonadministrative group), you do, in fact, need an extra boost to ensure that they can read the RSoP data. (If you need a refresher on how to delegate the permission in the first place, be sure to read the section "Special Group Policy Operation Delegations" in Chapter 2.) Again, this area is located in the Delegation tab on the OU (or domain or site) you want to delegate rights to.

Once you've performed the delegation of the "Read Group Policy Results data" right on the user and/or computer you want, you also need to perform these very important additional delegation steps. (Again, these steps are required only if you've delegated this ability to a non-administrator of the target machine.)

For instance, let's assume that Tom User (from the help desk) needs access to read Group Policy Results data from a computer that Brett Wier is using (Win7.corp.com). First, you delegate rights on the OU that contains Win7.corp.com and ensure that Tom can "Read Group Policy Results data." But even if you do that, as soon as Tom tries to run the Group Policy Results Wizard, he gets an "Access is denied" message, as seen in Figure 7.22.

FIGURE 7.22 Tom doesn't have access to run Group Policy Results against machines for which he isn't also a local administrator.



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To open it up a little (and decrease your security a little as well), you'll need to create and link a GPO that affects the target computer's OU. Then, make sure the following policy settings are enabled within that GPO:

1. We already covered this one, but just to be sure you have it in place: Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Network Connections ➢ Windows Firewall ➢ Domain Profile ➢ **Windows Firewall: Allow Inbound Remote Administration Exception**. Choose which subnets to allow inbound requests from (or specify * to allow all subnets).
2. The other policy setting is located within Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ Security Options ➢ **DCOM: Machine Access Restrictions in Security Descriptor Definition Language (SDDL) syntax**. When you edit the policy setting, you'll first select "Define this policy setting," then click Edit Security, add in Tom User, and specify to allow Remote Access. When you do this, a security descriptor is (thankfully) automatically built, like O:BAG:BAD:(A;;CDCLC;;;) and is usually quite long. You can see a screen shot of this in Figure 7.23 (though the security descriptor isn't in the screen shot, because I haven't hit OK yet).
3. The last policy setting is located within Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ Security Options ➢ **DCOM: Machine Launch Restrictions in Security Descriptor Definition Language (SDDL) syntax**. Again, be sure to click "Define this policy setting." Then, add in the same person (Tom User) and grant the "Remote Launch: Allow" and "Remote Activation: Allow" rights.

Since you've changed the Computer-side settings, be sure to run `GPUpdate /force` on the target machine (or just reboot it).

When you do, you'll give the specified nonadministrative users the ability to read another computer's RSoP data using the GPMC's Group Policy Results Wizard.

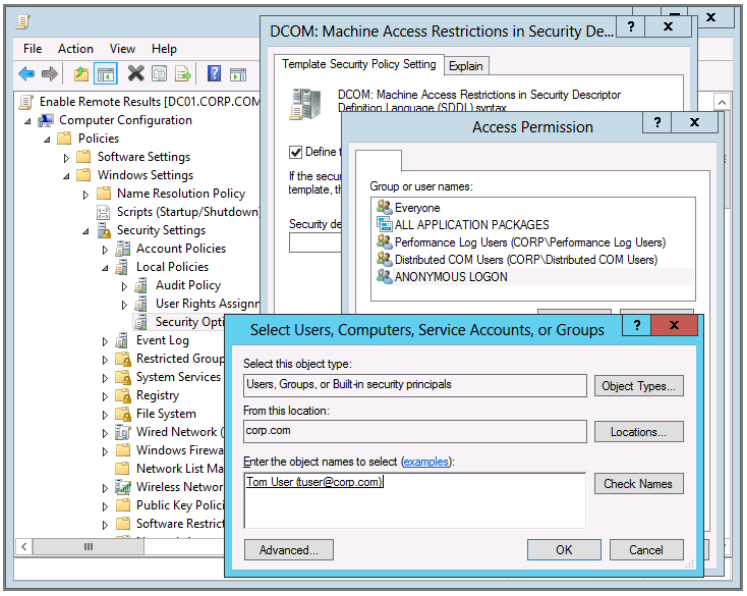
After these steps are performed, you've delegated a user (or group, like the Help Desk) and have now enabled the ability to "reach out" and see what's going on at other machines—even if they're not a local admin. Don't forget about the golden rule here, though: if the target machine's firewall is blocking your incoming request, even though you've now delegated the permission, it still ain't gonna work.

Remotely Calculating a Client's Group Policy Modeling Analysis Data (When You've Delegated Permissions to Someone Who's Not a Local Administrator of the Target Machine)

This is a similar situation to what we encountered earlier. Imagine you've given Tom User from the help desk the rights to "Perform Group Policy Modeling analyses." If you need a refresher on how to delegate the permission in the first place, read Chapter 2's "Special Group Policy Operation Delegations" section. Be sure to delegate the permission on both the OUs that contain the user and computer accounts or you'll be stuck with seeing only half the results data. However, just performing the delegation steps isn't enough—you'll still get an Access Denied message from the Group Policy Modeling Wizard as soon as you try to pick the Domain Controller on which to perform the calculations.

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FIGURE 7.23 For each DCOM permission, add in the delegated user and specify they have Remote Access: Allow permissions.



So, since Windows Server 2003/SP1, the default security for DCOM permissions has changed, requiring changes akin to what you saw in the previous section. But here's the trick: you're not modifying the target computer's DCOM settings; you're modifying the Domain Controller settings. To do this, create and link a GPO on the **Domain Controllers** OU. I suggest you *don't* modify the default Domain Controller for this purpose, though it would work just fine. Then, modify the GPO as follows:

1. The first policy is found at Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ Security Options ➢ **DCOM: Machine Access Restrictions in SDDL syntax**. When you edit the policy setting, you'll first select "Define this policy setting," then click Edit Security, add in Tom User, and specify to allow Remote Access. When you do this, a security descriptor is (thankfully) automatically built, like O:BAG:BAD:(A;;CDCLC;;;) and is usually quite long. You can see a screen shot of this in Figure 7.23.
2. The second policy is found at Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ Security Options ➢ **DCOM: Machine Launch Restrictions in SDDL syntax**. Again, be sure to click "Define this policy setting." Then, add in the same person (Tom User) and grant the "Remote Launch: Allow" and "Remote Activation: Allow" rights.

Now, Tom User from the help desk can see Brett Wier (and Brett's computer) Group Policy Analysis data using the Group Policy Modeling Wizard.

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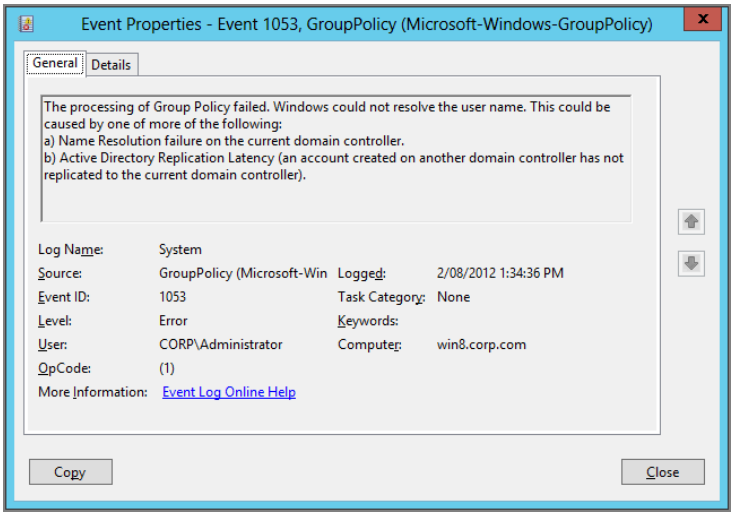
Advanced Group Policy Troubleshooting with Log Files

We've already explored some of the techniques used to troubleshoot Group Policy applications. You can enable some underlying operating system troubleshooting tools to help diagnose just what the heck is going on when the unexpected occurs.

Using the Event Viewer

Quite possibly, the most overlooked and underutilized tool in Windows is the Event Viewer. The client's Event Viewer logs both the successful and unsuccessful application of Group Policy (see Figure 7.24).

FIGURE 7.24 The Event Viewer is a terrific place to start your troubleshooting journey.



Before beating your head against the wall, check the client's Event Log for relevant Group Policy records. The Windows XP event log can be pretty decent at expressing a problem situation. In modern Windows, the Event Log takes on a whole new importance with respect to Group Policy troubleshooting. In fact, as we talk in this section about logs that are useful in troubleshooting, we'll talk about how this all changes in a Windows Vista and later world.

In Figure 7.24, the Event Log returned an error code of 1053. Doing a quick search in Microsoft TechNet, you can find a related article, 261007 (`http://support.microsoft.com/kb/261007`), which shows that the client is pointing to an incorrect DNS server. Again, search the Microsoft Knowledge Base when you find an event that might be at fault. You might find a hidden gem there—perfectly ready to solve your problem.

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Diagnostic Event Logging (for XP)

If you want to go bananas, you can enable *diagnostic logging* to supercharge your Event Log in Windows XP and Windows 2003. To do so, you must create a Registry key to the client machine. Traverse to:

```
HKEY_Local_Machine\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion
```

Create a Diagnostics key, but leave the Class entry empty. You can specify logging types by creating one of two `REG_DWORD` keys:

`RunDiagnosticLoggingGroupPolicy` Create this `REG_DWORD` to log only Group Policy events. To enable logging, set the data value to 1. Log entries appear in the Application Log.

`AppMgmtDebugLevel` Create this `REG_DWORD`, but do so with a data value of `4b` in hexadecimal. At the next targeted software deployment, you'll find a log in the local `\windows\debug\usermode` folder named `appmgmt.log`, which can also aid in troubleshooting why applications fail to load.



Some older Microsoft documentation also shows `RunDiagnosticLoggingIntelliMirror` and `RunDiagnosticLoggingAppDeploy` keys as viable options for the Diagnostics key. These entries are apparently documentation bugs and do absolutely nothing in Windows.

When you've finished debugging, delete the Diagnostic keys so your Event Logs don't fill up.

Diagnostic Event Logging (Windows 8)

In Windows Vista and later (like Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012), Event Log entries related to Group Policy have changed significantly. First of all, Group Policy–related events have moved from the Application to the System Log. A Windows 8 system generates Group Policy events with an event source of `GroupPolicy (Microsoft-Windows-Group Policy)`, as shown in Figure 7.25.

However, note that Windows 7 generates Group Policy events simply as `GroupPolicy`—without the additional text in parentheses. This does make troubleshooting a little harder if you have both Windows 7 and Windows 8 systems. You have to know which event source to look for.

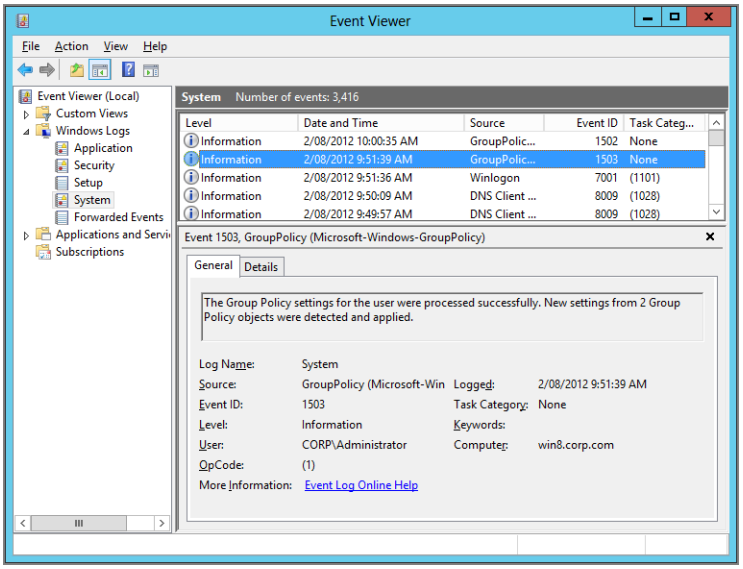
The logging of Group Policy events in Windows 8 is on by default, so you don't need to enable anything specifically. You can simply filter events in this log with a source of `GroupPolicy` (for Windows 7) or `GroupPolicy (Microsoft-Windows-Group Policy)` (for Windows 8) and get a snapshot of GP Processing. The events recorded in this log related to Group Policy are a summary of each processing event—they tell you things like whether Group Policy processing proceeded successfully, which Domain Controller was used to process policy, and how many GPOs were processed. They do not provide deep levels of detail. In the next section, we'll talk about how you can get that detail out of the Event Log in Windows 8.

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Turning On Verbose Logging

Sometimes, all the server pieces are working perfectly, but the end result on the client is cockeyed. You can examine Group Policy step by step by turning on *verbose logging*, which goes beyond the diagnostic Event Log Registry hacks.

FIGURE 7.25 Viewing the Windows 8 system log and Group Policy events



Verbose Logging (for XP)

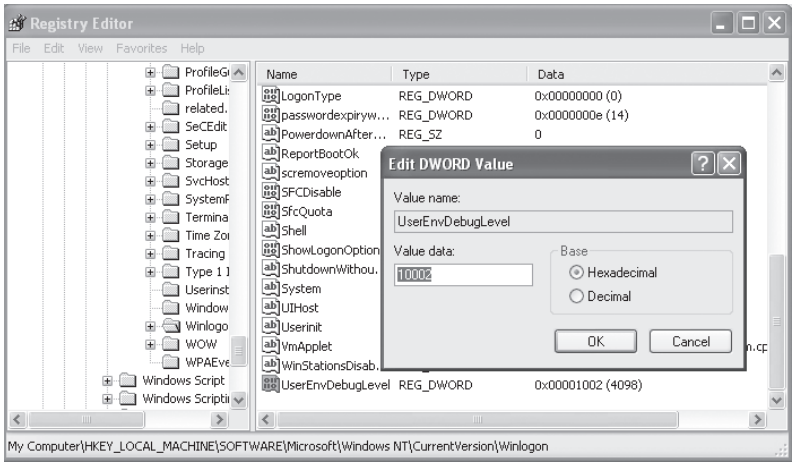
When you enable verbose logging by editing the Registry at the client, you are telling the system to generate extra events in a file called `UserEnv.log` in the `\windows\debug\usermode` folder for XP. By default, this file is enabled in Windows XP and Server 2003 but is not set to verbose mode. You can then examine the file to see what the client thinks is really happening.

To enable verbose logging, follow these steps:

1. Log on locally to the client system as the Administrator.
2. Run `REGEDIT`.
3. In the Registry Editor, traverse to `HKEY_Local_Machine\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon`.
4. In the Edit DWORD Value dialog box, add a `REG_DWORD` value by entering **UserEnvDebugLevel** in the Value Name box, and in the Value Data box, enter the hex value of **10002**, as shown in Figure 7.26. Click OK.
5. Close the Registry Editor.

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FIGURE 7.26 Verbose logging requires a hack to the Registry.





The hex value 10002 signifies verbose logging. The hex value 10001 signifies to log only errors and warnings. The hex value 10000 doesn't log anything.

Note that after you make this entry in Windows XP or Windows 2003, verbose logging is enabled right away. If you don't see it take effect right away, try a reboot.

After you modify the entry, log off as the local Administrator, and log on as someone with many GPOs that would affect their user object—say, Frank Rizzo in the **Human Resources Users** OU. After logging on as Frank, you can immediately log off and back on as the Administrator for the workstation and then read the log file.



You can also hack the Registry at a command prompt. You can use the `RUNAS` command to run the command prompt as the Administrator. For this system, type **`runas /user:XPPro1\administrator cmd`**, and type the password to log on as the Administrator.

In the `UserEnv.log` file in the `\windows\debug\usermode` folder, you should come across the following snippet. The output here has been truncated and formatted for better reading and for the sake of example. Additionally, line headers such as `ProcessGPOs`, `AddGPO`, and `SearchDSObject` have all been removed.

```
Starting user Group Policy (Background) processing...
Starting computer Group Policy (Background) processing...
User name is:  CN=Frank Rizzo,OU=Human Resources Users,
OU=Human Resources,DC=corp,DC=com,
```

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```
Domain name is:  CORP
Domain controller is:  \\DC01.corp.com  Domain DN is corp.com
network name is 192.168.2.0


User name is:  CN=XPPRO1,OU=Human Resources Computers,
OU=Human Resources,DC=corp,DC=com,
Domain name is:  CORP


Domain controller is:  \\DC01.corp.com  Domain DN is corp.com
Calling GetGPOInfo for normal policy mode



No site name defined.  Skipping site policy.


Searching <OU=Human Resources Users,OU=Human Resources,DC=corp,DC=com>
Found GPO(s):
<[LDAP://cn={45E8B3A8-AB97-4480-ACE9-B42F2B3C7EFA},
cn=policies,cn=system,DC=corp,DC=com;0]>


Searching <OU=Human Resources,DC=corp,DC=com>
Found GPO(s):  < >
<OU=Human Resources,DC=corp,DC=com> has the Block From Above attribute set
Searching <DC=corp,DC=com>


Found GPO(s):
<[LDAP://cn={45E8B3A8-AB97-4480-ACE9-B42F2B3C7EFA},
cn=policies,cn=system,DC=corp,DC=com;0][LDAP://CN=
{31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9},CN=Policies,CN=System,DC=corp,DC=com;0]>


GPO will not be added to the list since the
Block flag is set and this GPO is not in enforce mode.


Searching
<CN={45E8B3A8-AB97-4480-ACE9-B42F2B3C7EFA},CN=Policies,CN=System,DC=corp,DC=com>
User does not have access to the GPO and so will not be applied.
Found functionality version of:  2
```

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```
Found file system path of:
<\\corp.com\SysVol\corp.com\Policies{45E8B3A8-AB97-4480-ACE9-B42F2B3C7EFA} >
Sysvol access skipped because GPO is not getting applied.
Found common name of:  < {45E8B3A8-AB97-4480-ACE9-B42F2B3C7EFA} >
Found display name of:
<Hide Display Settings Option / Restore Screen Saver Option >
Found user version of:  GPC is 2, GPT is 65535
Found flags of:  0
Found extensions:  [{35378EAC-683F-11D2-A89A-00C04FBBCFA2}
{0F6B957E-509E-11D1-A7CC-0000F87571E3}]
```

You can learn a lot quickly by doing a little sleuthing inside the results. First, the computer is processing in Normal mode (as opposed to Loopback mode). And, while you're here, you can sniff out three back-to-back "errors" that I've detailed next.

The first error occurred due to some Active Directory site misconfiguration error. The text is clear: "No site name defined. Skipping site policy."

The second error occurred when the GPO represented by GUID {45E8B3A8-AB97-4480-ACE9-B42F2B3C7EFA} wasn't applied. This is the "Prohibit Changing Sounds" GPO we created and linked to the domain. The report states that the "GPO will not be added to the list since the Block flag is set and this GPO is not in enforce mode." This indicates that the GPO isn't being enforced while the OU level (**Human Resources**) is blocking inheritance.

The last error occurred when the GPO with the {45E8B3A8-AB97-4480-ACE9-B42F2B3C7EFA} was not applied due to "User does not have access to the GPO." In my case, the GUID matched with the "Hide Mouse Pointers Option / Restore Screen Saver Option" GPO. Back in Chapter 2, one example denied the HR-OU-Admins security group the access to read that GPO, so it would not apply to them. Frank Rizzo is a member of the HR-OU-Admins group and, hence, does not get the GPO.



You might also want to check out a free tool that can make the job of parsing this log a bit easier. The folks at SysPro have a free tool that does the hard work. Check it out at `www.sysprosoft.com/policyreporter.shtml`. It's also listed on `www.GPanswers.com` in the Solutions Guide.

Some other information you can glean from this file includes the time stamp when the event occurred. Each line of the `UserEnv.log` file includes some text that looks like the following:

```
USERENV(2b8.2bc) 09:09:57:250
```

The meaning of this text is relatively straightforward. `Userenv` is the process under which these events are occurring. `(2b8.2bc)` indicates, in hexadecimal form, the process and thread ID of this particular event, and then the time shown indicates the time that this event is occurring. The time is broken down as hour:minute:second:hundreths-of-a-second.

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The process and thread ID tag is useful if, for example, you are troubleshooting Group Policy processing after issuing a `GPUpdate` command. Because `GPUpdate` runs both computer and user processing at roughly the same time, each of these will have unique thread IDs but events will be intertwined with each other. So, you can use the thread ID to distinguish a user processing event from a computer processing one.

Additionally, the one piece of information that `UserEnv.log` will tell you (that you can't get very easily elsewhere) is the time interval until the *next* background processing update. This usually comes at the end of a given processing cycle and looks something like this:

```
USERENV(2b8.908) 09:15:41:062 GPOThread:
Next refresh will happen in 105 minutes
```

The downside to `UserEnv.log` is that it also logs user profile activity, which can muddy up your Group Policy troubleshooting. Because of this, I usually just delete or rename the existing `UserEnv.log` file in the `C:\windows\debug\usermode` folder. Then, I'll run `GPUpdate`. When it's finished, my `UserEnv.log` file contains *only* the data from that last Group Policy processing cycle. In short, this process makes it much easier to troubleshoot.

Other Types of Verbose Logging

In addition to `UserEnv.log`, some of the individual CSEs provide their own verbose log files that you can enable with Registry tweaks. When you can't get the information you need from the Event Log or `UserEnv.log`, your next step is to try to track down the problem with one of these CSE-specific logs. While not every CSE creates its own log file, most of the important ones do, and you can use these logs to get more detailed information about a particular Group Policy area that has gone awry. The following table lists all available CSE-specific logs and Registry values needed to enable them.

Component	Location of log	Location in Registry	Value
Security CSE	`%windir%\Security\Logs\WinLogon.log`	`HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\GPExtensions\{827d319e-6eac-11d2-a4ea-00c04f79f83a}`	`ExtensionDebugLevel DWORD 2`
Folder Redirection CSE	`%windir%\Debug\UserMode\FDeploy.log` (Windows XP and 2003 only) Windows Vista and later log errors to the Application Log.	`HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Diagnostics`	`FDeployDebugLevel DWORD 0x0B`
Software Installation CSE	`%windir%\ Debug\UserMode\AppMgmt.log`	`HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Diagnostics`	`AppMgmtDebugLevel DWORD 0x9b`

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See Darren Mar-Elia's website, `www.GPOguy.com`, for a great ADM template that helps automate these Registry punches, if needed, on your client machines.

Verbose Logging in Windows 8

Windows Vista introduced major changes to the information that the Group Policy engine provides for you to troubleshoot problems. And that same information is also now available for all Windows going forward.

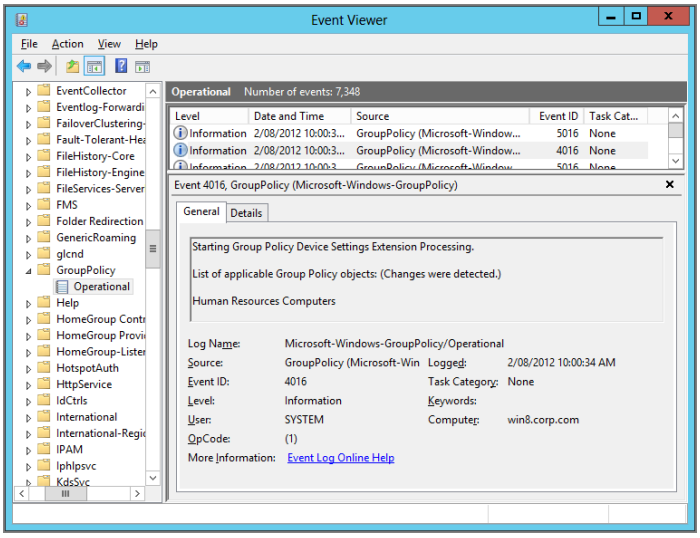
This is great news! But in order to best leverage that new data, you're going to need to know where and how to find it. This section is devoted to that task.

The newer operating systems no longer keep verbose Group Policy logging information in `UserEnv.log`. Instead, this type of detailed logging has moved to the System Event Log—which in the context of Group Policy is referred to as the *Admin Log*—and into a new place called the *Group Policy Operational Log*.

Both of these logs leverage the new features in the code-named "Crimson" Event Log system. This is a good thing because the events logged here are now clearer and more easily collected than they were in the `UserEnv.log` file. Crimson also has some neat features, such as subscription, that I'll introduce here and that can further help with your Group Policy troubleshooting tasks. The Group Policy logs are also enabled as verbose by default, so you don't need to bother with turning on and off Event Logs with Registry hacks.

To find the Group Policy Operational Log, open the Event Viewer and drill into Applications and Services Logs ➢ Microsoft ➢ Windows ➢ Group Policy ➢ Operational. What you'll get is a set of events similar to those found in Figure 7.27.

FIGURE 7.27 Viewing the Group Policy Operational Log in Windows 8



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As you can see from the figure, the Group Policy Operational Log has more detailed and useful information than the `UserEnv.log`, such as the amount of time it took to process Group Policy for a user. If you're using Windows Vista or later, the Operational Log is going to be your best Group Policy friend and will provide almost all the information you need to track down Group Policy problems. I say "almost" because while Windows Vista and later has made great strides in consolidating the `UserEnv.log` file into the Event Logs, the CSE-specific logs that I mentioned earlier for previous versions of Windows still exist in the modern operating system and are still stored in separate text files that must be explicitly enabled.

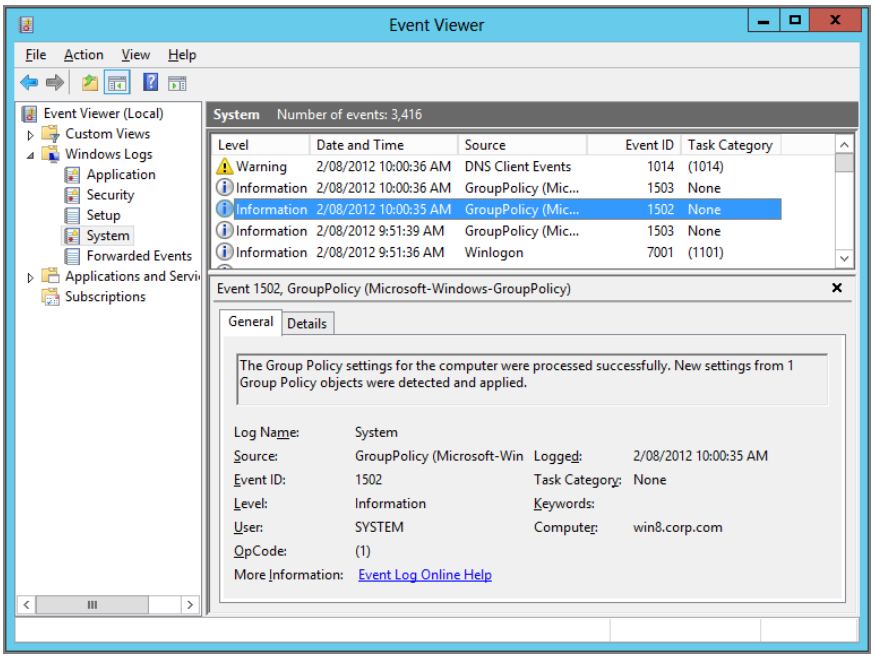
Leveraging Windows 8 System Logs for Troubleshooting

Let's look at how you might use the System logs when troubleshooting a Group Policy problem on Windows Vista and later.

The System Log is designed to give you high-level information about the state of the Group Policy engine. So it will tell you things such as if computer Group Policy processing succeeded or failed, but it won't necessarily tell you what happened or why (see Figure 7.28).

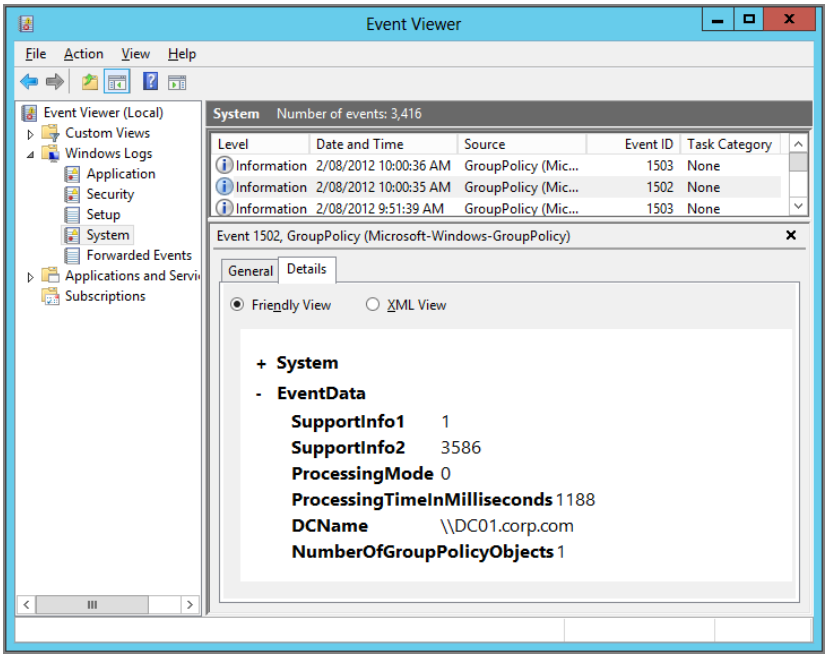
One other useful piece of information the System Log will give you is the time it took for Group Policy processing to occur. You can see this in the event in Figure 7.28 by clicking the Details tab in the lower preview pane of the Event Viewer, as shown in Figure 7.29.

FIGURE 7.28 Viewing a Group Policy System Log event



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FIGURE 7.29 Viewing the Group Policy processing time



Note that in Figure 7.29, the ProcessingTimeInMilliseconds field shows 1188 milliseconds, or .11 seconds. That is how long it took for computer processing to occur. Also note that the ProcessingMode is listed as 0. That indicates that the computer is working in normal processing mode, as opposed to loopback processing. If the value were 1 or 2, that would indicate that loopback in Merge mode or Replace mode, respectively, was enabled. And, of course, the DCName field indicates which Domain Controller serviced the Group Policy engine's request for Group Policy processing during the last cycle.

In addition to telling you when things are good with Group Policy, the System Log will tell you when things aren't so good. The failure logs will also try to give you some hints as to why things aren't working. For example, check out the event in Figure 7.30.

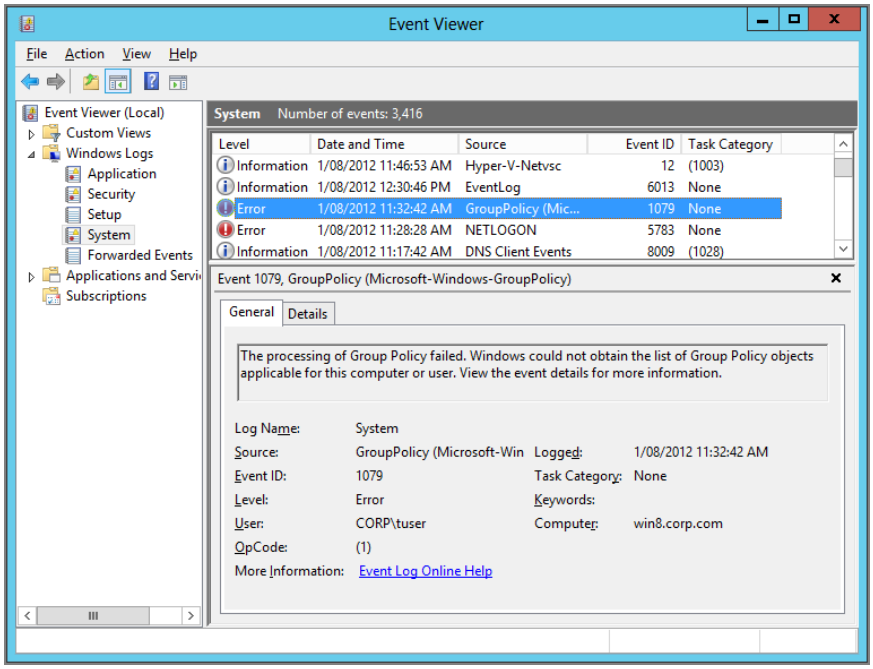
In Figure 7.30, you can see the nature of the failure. Additionally, if you were to click the "Event Log Online Help" link at the bottom of the page, you would be taken to a Microsoft website that contains more detailed information about this event ID. Well, hopefully anyway. Not every event ID has its own link to a web page, but it's pretty good.

Leveraging Windows 8 Operational Logs for Troubleshooting

Assuming that the System Logs (on Windows Vista and later) don't help you track down the problem, the next step would be the Group Policy Operational Logs. As I mentioned, these logs provide the same level of detail that the `UserEnv.log` file provided in prior Windows versions, but in a nice Event Log format.

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FIGURE 7.30 Viewing a Group Policy failure event



This is great, but how can you use this data to troubleshoot a problem when there are so many events generated in a given processing cycle? For example, a given Group Policy processing cycle could generate 20 to 30 Operational Log events, and the Operational Log itself could contain hundreds of these events. The goal is to narrow in on *one* Group Policy processing cycle and walk through the steps that it took to either succeed or fail. You can accomplish this task using a custom view, a feature of the Crimson Event Log system.

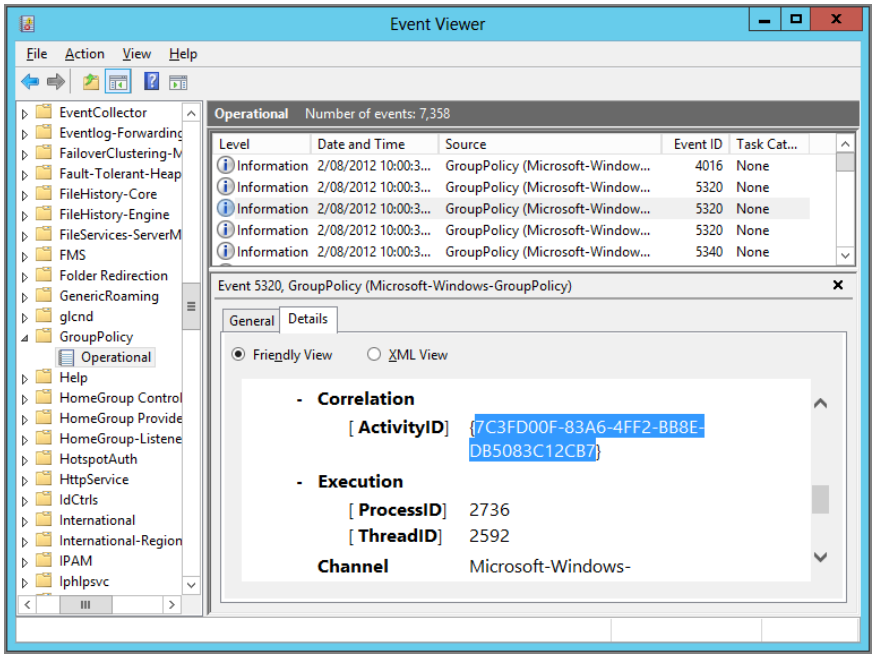
Each instance of a Group Policy processing cycle is uniquely identified by a field in the event called a *Correlation Activity ID*. This is akin to the thread ID I mentioned earlier when discussing the `UserEnv.log` file. By creating a custom view that filters events by this ActivityID, you can get a listing of only those Group Policy Operational events related to a given processing cycle. Let's walk through how to do that.

To filter the Operational Event Logs by a specific Group Policy Activity ID:

1. Start the Event Viewer utility.
2. The first thing you need to do is find the activity ID for the Group Policy processing cycle you're interested in. You can do that by going into the Operational Log, finding an event that is part of the cycle in question, and clicking the Details tab in the lower preview pane, as shown in Figure 7.31. Copy this activity ID someplace safe—we'll need it in a second.

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FIGURE 7.31 Locating the Correlation ActivityID in a Group Policy Event



3. On the left-hand pane of the Event Viewer, right-click the Custom Views node and choose Create Custom View.
4. The Create Custom View dialog box appears on the Filter pane, but for this exercise, we're going to enter the XML filter directly rather than using the check boxes. So, click the XML tab and check the box that says "Edit query manually."
5. Copy the text I've written here all as one line. For nice formatting in the book, I've broken it down into what looks like several lines. But imagine it's all one really long line. Type this XML query string into the filter query box:

```
<QueryList><Query Id="0" Path="Application">
<Select Path="Microsoft-Windows-GroupPolicy/Operational"> *[System/
Correlation/@ActivityID='{INSERT ACTIVITY ID
HERE}']</Select></Query></QueryList>
```

6. Place the ActivityID you found in step 2 in the spot that says, "INSERT ACTIVITY ID HERE." Once you do that, click OK twice and the upper-right results pane of the Event Viewer will show only a filtered view of your Group Policy events.

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GPLogView

Now that we've filtered the events down to a single Group Policy cycle, you might be saying to yourself, "Gee, it's pretty hard to see what's going on given that I have to scroll through each event without getting to see them all in a single view." Well, for that reason, Microsoft has created a tool called `GPLogView`.

This command-line utility lets you output the events of a Group Policy Operational Log to a variety of easy-to-read formats, including straight text and HTML. You can download the tool at `http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=75004`.

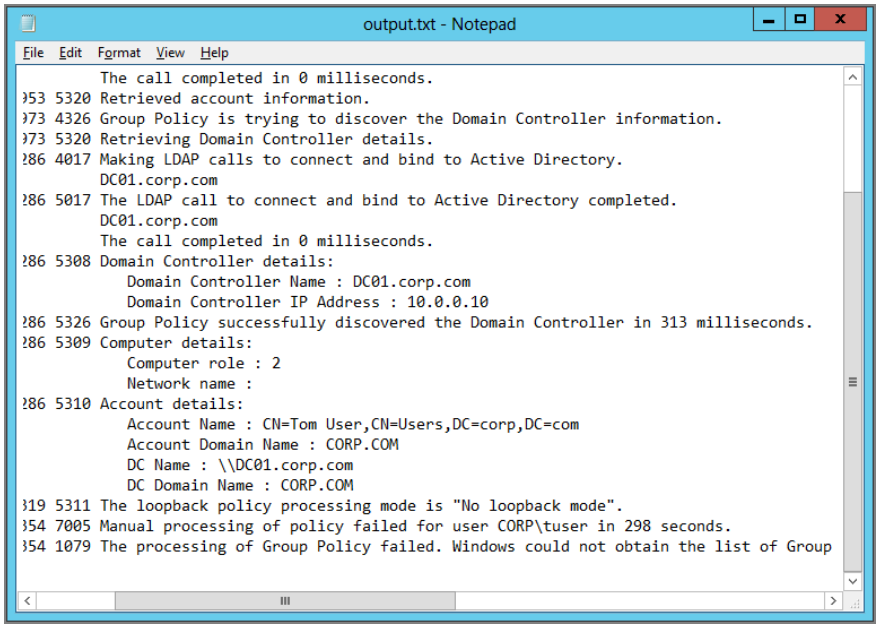
Here is a taste of what `GPLogView` can do. You can use it to do the exact same thing we did in the previous custom view description—output the events associated with a single ActivityID. To do that, you would run the `gplogview` command using the following syntax:

```
Gplogview -a 9A867233-04FF-4625-B7D1-6DEB763E2DCA -o ouput.txt
```

This generates a step-by-step listing of all events with the ActivityID we've supplied to an output file called `output.txt`. If we open `output.txt` in Notepad, we see a nice listing, similar to what we've got in `UserEnv.log` but without the clutter and unintelligible references to APIs. Figure 7.32 shows a small sample of the output.

Note that it provides useful information such as the bandwidth detected during slow link detection, the time until the next processing cycle, which GPOs were applied and denied, and why.

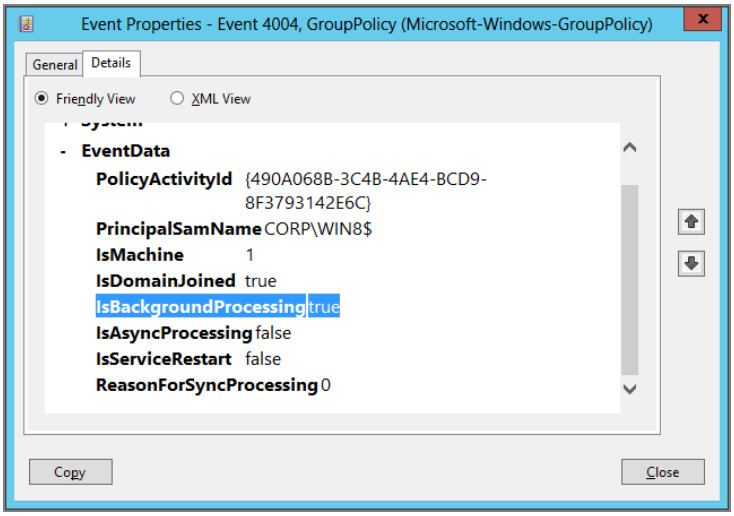
FIGURE 7.32 Viewing the output from GPLogView



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Additionally, if you look at the actual events in the Event Viewer that correspond to each of the events listed in the output from `GPLogView`, you can get some more useful information. For example, at the start of every policy processing cycle, useful summary flags are included in each event under the Details tab, as shown in Figure 7.33.

FIGURE 7.33 Viewing summary flags for a Group Policy Operational event



The flags you see in this figure can provide a glimpse into the kind of processing that is occurring. For example, the `isBackgroundProcessing = true` flag indicates that this is a background processing cycle rather than a foreground one. This is important because certain CSEs, such as Software Installation and Folder Redirection, don't run during background processing. This summary view also provides useful information such as whether processing occurred asynchronously (IsAsyncProcessing) and whether machine or user processing is being logged (IsMachine).

Overall, the Group Policy Operational Log is the place to be when it comes to troubleshooting Group Policy problems in Windows Vista and later.



Microsoft has an indispensable document on Group Policy troubleshooting and the Event Logs for Windows Vista and later (including Windows 8). It's called (cleverly enough) "Troubleshooting Group Policy with Event Logs." Just Google, I mean Bing, for the name of the white paper. Note that the information is "all about Windows Vista"; but since Windows Vista and Windows 7 and Windows 8 are basically identical in this respect, don't panic too much.

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Enabling Tracing for the Group Policy Preference Extensions

The Group Policy Preference Extensions don't produce any direct log files by default. The assumption is that "they're working fine" unless you want to get more information out of them.

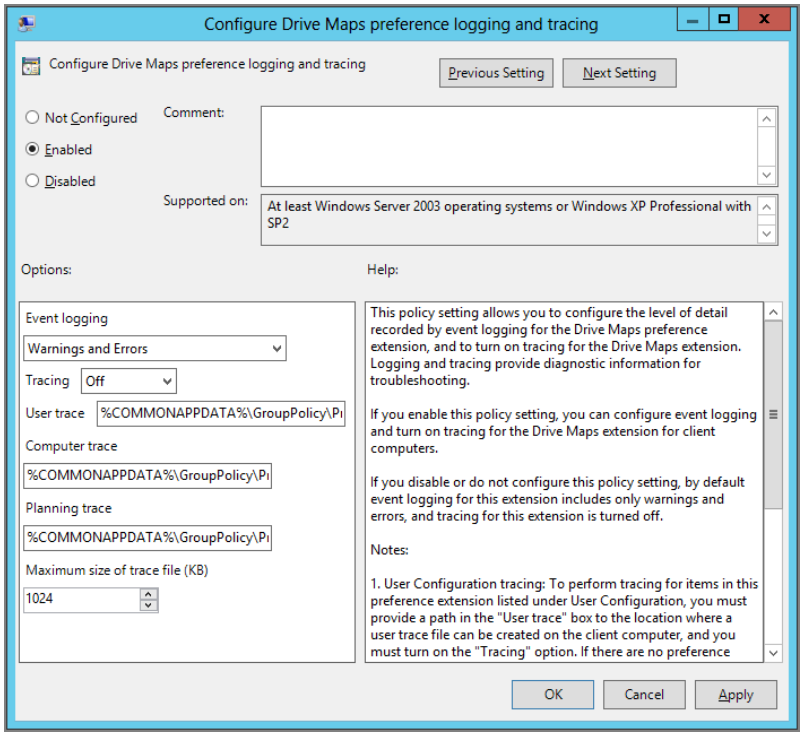
To do that, there are a slew of policy settings that enable tracking logs. We explored tracing for the Group Policy Preferences in Chapter 5, but for completeness, I'm putting a reference to their existence here in this troubleshooting chapter as well.

You can find the Group Policy Preference Extensions tracing policy settings at Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy ➢ Logging and Tracing.

You can see one of the Group Policy Preference Extensions tracing options in Figure 7.34—specifically, for the Group Policy Preferences Drive Maps.

For more information on Group Policy Preferences troubleshooting, check out "Troubleshooting: Reporting, Logging, and Tracing" in Chapter 5.

FIGURE 7.34 You use these policy settings like this one to troubleshoot the Group Policy Preference Extensions.



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Group Policy Processing Performance

I often hear the question, "Is it better to have fewer, bigger GPOs or more GPOs with fewer settings?" The answer to that question is the basis for this section.

The bottom line to Group Policy processing performance is that the time it takes to process Group Policy is highly dependent on what you're doing within a given set of GPOs and the state of your environment. If you think about all the things we've discussed in this chapter about how Group Policy is stored and processed, then you have probably discovered that there is a lot of variability in the process. For example, setting Administrative Templates policy is a lot less time-consuming than re-permissioning a large file tree using File Security policy. Likewise, installing Microsoft Office using Software Installation Policy is going to take more time than setting users' rights on a given system.

Additionally, the time that Group Policy processing spends during the core processing phase, where the client communicates with AD to determine which GPOs to apply, is typically a small percentage of the overall processing time as compared to the CSE processing part of the cycle. Thus, having to enumerate more GPOs or fewer GPOs will have a negligible effect on the overall processing time as compared to having to perform the more time-intensive CSE processing. And it's also important to remember that Group Policy processing only occurs if something changes in the Group Policy infrastructure for a given computer or user. So, in most environments days may go by before changes to GPOs are made or a new GPO is created. Given that, the question of performance comes down to what is acceptable in your environment.

The best thing you can do to optimize processing performance is measure and understand where time is being spent during a given processing cycle. You can do this using any number of the tools we've mentioned in this chapter. For example, the `UserEnv.log` file in pre–Windows Vista versions of the OS will time stamp each step of the processing cycle, letting you see where time is being spent. Similarly, the Group Policy Operational Log will do the same thing in Windows Vista and later. In addition, you can download a free command-line utility called `gptime.exe` at `www.gpoguy.com/Free-GPOguy-Tools.aspx` that outputs the time spent processing Group Policy for either a local or remote computer. Additionally, if you use Windows 8's GPMC, the Component Status section of a Group Policy Results report can also show you each component's individual processing time.

A number of factors can affect Group Policy processing performance more than just the number of GPOs you have applied to a given user or computer. Some of these are highlighted here:

- Keep the number of security groups applied to a GPO to a minimum. The more security groups a client has to read and process to determine if a GPO applies or does not apply, the more time is spent during the core processing phase.
- Make sure that you are not forcing policy application for a given CSE (by enabling the relevant policy under `Computer Configuration\Policies\Administrative Templates\System\Group Policy`) during every refresh cycle unless you absolutely have to.

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- Make sure that you minimize the amount of "expensive" operations that your GPOs do. Expensive operations include Folder Redirection of large amounts of user data, Software Installation of large applications over the network, and re-permissioning of large file or Registry trees. Additionally, Scripts policy can be problematic if the scripts are performing complex tasks that can hang. The default script timeout in Group Policy is 10 minutes. That means a script could hang there for up to 10 minutes, with your users waiting, until it finally times out.
- WMI Filters (discussed in Chapter 5) also take a big chunk of processing time to figure out if the condition is "true" or not. You should use WMI filters if you need them, but not to excess. Though WMI filters do process faster on Windows 7 and Windows 8 than they do on Windows XP.

So, in the end, the question of whether fewer, bigger GPOs perform better than more, smaller GPOs is probably not the right question to ask. The better question is which configuration is easier to manage. Once you answer that question, you can optimize for performance using the tips I've described in this section.

Final Thoughts

You want to be a better troubleshooter for Group Policy issues? You're well on the way.

In the previous chapter, you learned when Group Policy is supposed to apply. It doesn't just happen when it wants to; it happens according to a set of precise timings. In this chapter, you learned two more key items to help on your troubleshooting journey. First, you learned the real story about what's going on under the hood. Then, you learned how to take that knowledge and troubleshoot Group Policy. Hopefully, every page in this chapter will help you further troubleshoot Group Policy should something go awry. However, here are some parting tips when troubleshooting Group Policy:

Check the basics. When troubleshooting, first check the basics. Make sure you're not using Block Inheritance or Enforced where you shouldn't.

Check permissions. Users need both "Read" and "Apply Group Policy" permissions to the GPOs. Computers do too. If a user (or group the user is in) is "Denied" access to either of these permissions, then the GPO will not apply.

Leverage the built-in tools. Use the built-in debugging tools, such as the Event Viewer, `GPResult`, and GPMC Results reports to help troubleshoot problems.

Remember which operating systems act alike. In this chapter we basically focused on XP and Windows 8. When it comes to troubleshooting, remember that Windows Vista and later are all basically alike. To get very, very specific, Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012 are most alike, followed by Windows 7 and Server 2008 R2. Then Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008. Finally, Windows Server 2003 is just like XP.

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Verify that replication is working. If a client isn't getting the GPOs you think they should, it just may be that normal replication hasn't finished yet. GPCs replicate via Active Directory replication. GPTs replicate via FRS replication. They are supposed to take the same path, but sometimes they don't. Use `Gpotool` and Repadmin and the GPMC's Status tab to troubleshoot.

Check out Microsoft's troubleshooting documentation. There are two official white papers on Group Policy troubleshooting from Microsoft. One can be found at `http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=14949`.

There's also another version at `http://tinyurl.com/gp-trouble2`. I was one of the reviewers who provided input into this later document.

Remember all the log files at your disposal. In this chapter, we've discussed a few log files. However, there are many more available. As we'll see in other chapters along our journey, there are log files for many processes related to Group Policy. We've just seen `UserEnv.log`, but additionally, there is `Appmgmt.log` (examined in Chapter 11), and others. Reference the two aforementioned Microsoft documents on Group Policy troubleshooting for the additional logs, in areas such as troubleshooting "internal" GPMC or Group Policy Object Editor workings via `Gpmgmt.log` and `GPedit.log`, respectively.

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8

Implementing Security with Group Policy

There is a little aphorism that's grown on me over time. It's a simple mantra, which hopefully you can agree with:

If you don't know Group Policy, you don't know security.

That's because Group Policy and security are so intrinsically linked. The weird part is that the Group Policy engine *itself* isn't a security mechanism. The Group Policy engine is a settings delivery mechanism. What you're *delivering,* the payload of "instructions," could be security oriented.

But if you don't understand the range of what you can do with Group Policy—either the engine itself or the security payloads it can deliver—then, as my aphorism goes, "You don't know security."

Not only are you setting configuration items (which will make you more secure), and not only are you setting security items (which will also make you more secure), but you also need to know the ins and outs of where Group Policy applies, who it applies to, and when that magic is going to happen.

But Group Policy is a big, big place, and we simply don't have room to go over *all* the stuff you can do with Group Policy or even all the *security* stuff you can do with Group Policy. So I'm picking the most important things to show you in this chapter with the amount of room I have.

In this security chapter we've got an enormous amount to cover. Here's the list:

Default GPOs We'll first look at the two default GPOs—the "Default Domain Policy" GPO and the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO—and how they help tighten security.

Password Policy Ah, passwords. They're so easy to manage, right? Ahem. Well, don't shoot the messenger as you read this update for Windows Server 2008 and later domains. It's even more fun now!

Auditing Servers and Group Policy Usage Who is using our clients and servers? You'll find out how to find out. You'll also discover some new goodies for modern Windows machines.

Restricted Groups You'll learn how to force group membership and nested group membership.

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Software Restriction Policies and AppLocker Put the smack down and allow/disallow specific applications to run.

Controlling User Account Control (UAC) "Are you sure you want to do that?" That question pops up time and time again in Windows Vista and later. Want to control it? This is your section.

Wireless and Wired Network Policies Windows Vista and later have some new controls related to wireless and wired network policies. Set up both wired and wireless security using these techniques.

Windows Firewall with Advanced Security Windows XP has a built-in firewall. Windows Vista and later have a lot more going on. Learn what the newer firewall does and how it's managed in this section.

Obviously, there's a lot more to an overall security strategy. And, in other chapters, and Appendix B, we'll cover some other items you may want to check out if you're crafting a security policy for your environment. Here are the topics I think you should check out:

- Internet Explorer Settings (Chapter 12, "Finishing Touches with Group Policy: Scripts, Internet Explorer, Hardware Control, Deploying Printers, and Shadow Copies")
- Security Compliance Manager (Appendix B)
- ADM/ADMX/PolicyPak for controlling your applications (Chapter 6, "Managing Applications and Settings Using Group Policy")

The Two Default Group Policy Objects

Whenever you create a new domain, three things automatically happen:

- The initial (and only) OU, named **Domain Controllers**, is created automatically by the DCPROMO process.
- A default GPO is created and linked to the domain level, and it's called "Default Domain Policy."
- A default GPO is created for the **Domain Controllers** OU, and it's called "Default Domain Controllers Policy."

This section helps answer the question, why are these GPOs different from all other GPOs?

These two GPOs are special. First, you cannot easily delete them (though you can rename them). Next, it's a best practice to modify these GPOs only for the security settings that we'll describe in this section. Too often, people will modify the "Default Domain Controller Policy" GPO or "Default Domain Policy" GPO only to mess it up beyond recognition. So, these special default GPOs shouldn't be modified with the "normal stuff" you do day to day. In general, stay clear of them, and modify them only when a setting prescribed for them is required.

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Instead of modifying the "Default Domain Controller Policy" GPO or "Default Domain Policy" GPO for normal stuff, you should create a new GPO and link it at the level you want, and then implement your policy settings inside that new GPO. And it's a best practice to always be sure that the defaults are highest in the link order (that means they're the most powerful if anything should conflict in another GPO at the same level).

It's not that the GPOs themselves are all that different, but rather that their location is special, as you'll see later in this chapter. The locations in question are the domain level and the **Domain Controllers** OU.



The "Default Domain Policy" GPO and "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO can be deleted, but I strongly recommend that you *don't ever delete these*. If you truly want to delete either of the default policies, you'll need to add back in the "Delete" access control entry to a group you belong to—Domain Administrators, for instance. Even then, I can't see why you would want to delete them. If you want to disable their link for some reason (again, I can't imagine why), do that, but leave the actual GPOs in place. If you do run into a situation where these are deleted, use the command `dcgpofix.exe` (described in detail in the section "Oops, the 'Default Domain Policy' GPO and/or 'Default Domain Controllers Policy' GPO Got Screwed Up!") to get them back.

GPOs Linked at the Domain Level

If you take a look inside the domain level, you'll see one GPO that was created by default: "Default Domain Policy." The purpose of this GPO is to set the default configurations for the Account Policies branch in the Group Policy Object Editor. These Account Policies encompass three important domain-wide security settings:

- Password policy
- Account Lockout policy
- Kerberos policy

You can see these settings in Figure 8.1.

Again, the default policy settings are set inside the "Default Domain Policy" GPO and linked to the domain level. However, you can change the defaults of the Account Policies in one of two ways:

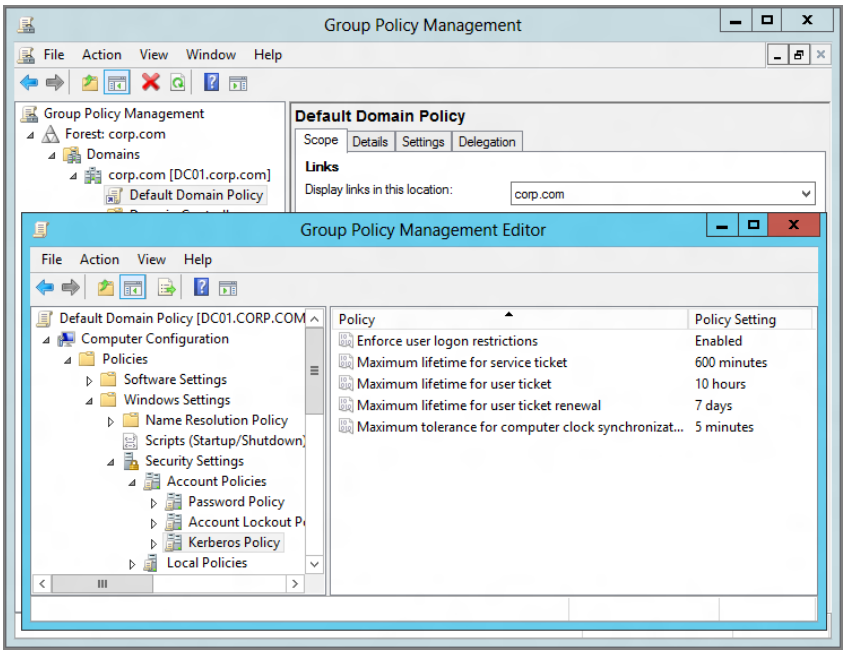
- By modifying the "Default Domain Policy" GPO directly
- By creating your own GPO linked to the domain level and changing the precedence order within the domain level

You'll see how shortly.

Again, the special part about the domain level of Group Policy is that this is the only place these three Group Policy settings can be set for the domain, and the default settings for the domain are prespecified in the "Default Domain Policy" GPO.

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FIGURE 8.1 The "Default Domain Policy" GPO (linked to the domain level) sets the domain's default Account Policies, Kerberos policy, and Password policy. If you link GPOs containing these policy settings anywhere else, they are ignored when Active Directory is being used.



If you try to set Password policy, Account Lockout policy, or Kerberos policy anywhere else in the domain (say, at any OU or on any site), the settings are ignored when users log onto the domain; they don't matter, and only those linked to the domain level take effect.

Microsoft has taken a lot of heat for the fact that Account policies must agree for all the accounts in the domain. That meant if two administrators of two OUs couldn't agree on equal Account policies (usually things like password length), they would have needed to split those users between two domains—a major administrative overhead nightmare.

So Microsoft changed it in Windows Server 2008. It's not a light-year improvement, but it does do the job. We'll explore that here as well.

Special Policy Settings for the Domain Level

Along with Password policy, Account Lockout policy, and Kerberos policy, five additional policy settings take effect only when a GPO is linked to the domain level. They are located under Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ Security Options:

Network security: Force logoff when logon hours expire You can set up accounts so that users logged onto Active Directory must log off when they exceed the hours available to them.

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Accounts: Rename administrator account You can use this policy setting to forcibly rename the Administrator account. This works only for the Domain Administrator account when set at the domain level. This is useful as a level of "extra protection" so that no matter what the Administrator account is renamed to in Active Directory Users and Computers, it will "snap back" to this name after Group Policy refreshes. The "display name" in Active Directory Users and Computers won't change, but the underlying "real" name of the account will be changed.

Accounts: Rename guest account You can rename the domain Guest account using this policy setting. This works only for the Guest account when set at the domain level.

Accounts: Administrator account status This setting is valid only for Windows 2003 domains (and higher). You can forcibly disable the Administrator account using this setting. See this tech note for more information: `http://bit.ly/wct6W7`.

Accounts: Guest account status This setting is valid only for Windows 2003 domains (and higher). You can forcibly disable the Guest account using this setting. See this tech note for more information: `http://bit.ly/waRro7`.

Setting these five special security settings at any other level has no effect on domain accounts contained within Active Directory. However, if you linked a GPO containing these settings to an OU, the local computer would certainly respond accordingly.



Again, these policies cannot affect domain accounts when a GPO containing these settings is linked to, say, the **Sales** OU or **Marketing** OU. This is because these policies must specifically affect the Domain Controllers computer objects.

Modifying the "Default Domain Policy" GPO Directly

You can dive into the "Default Domain Policy" GPO in two ways. Use the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC) and click the domain name. You'll see the "Default Domain Policy" GPO linked to the domain level. If you try to edit the GPO at this level, you'll see the standard set of policy settings you've come to know and love while inside the Group Policy Object Editor (though again, as I've stated, you won't want to add "normal stuff" to this GPO).

Here, for instance, you can specify (among other settings) that the password length is 10 characters, the user is locked out after the third password attempt, and Kerberos ticket expiration time is 600 minutes. But these values are only valid for the entire domain.



Again, if you want to add more policy settings at the domain level (which would affect all users or computers in the domain)—great! But try to leave the "Default Domain Policy" GPO alone, except when you need to change the "special" policy settings as described in this section.

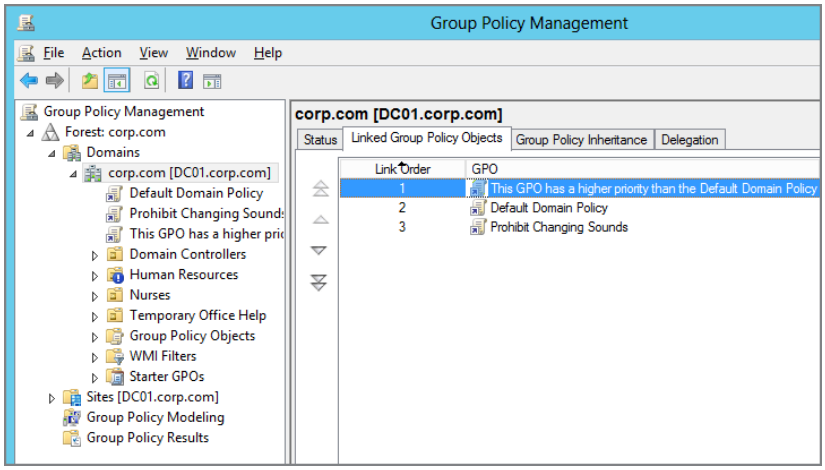
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Creating Your Own Group Policy Object Linked to the Domain Level and Changing the Precedence

Recall that at any level (site, domain, or OU), all the policy settings within all the GPOs linked to a level are merged unless there is a conflict. Then, the GPO with the highest precedence "wins" at a level. I talked about this in Chapter 2, "Managing Group Policy with the GPMC." The same is true regarding the settings special to the domain level: Password policy, Account Lockout policy, and Kerberos policy.

The defaults for these three policies are set within the "Default Domain Policy" GPO, but you could certainly create and link more GPOs to the domain level that would override the defaults. That doesn't necessarily mean that you should. Take a look at the example in Figure 8.2.

FIGURE 8.2 If you have a GPO with a higher precedence than the "Default Domain Policy" GPO, it will "win" if there's a conflict.



Here, a GPO is higher in priority than the "Default Domain Policy." If you do this, you better know precisely what you are doing. Again, this is because any policy setting within any GPO with a higher priority than the "Default Domain Policy" GPO will "win."

Which Approach Do You Take?

As you've seen, you can either modify the "Default Domain Policy" GPO or create your own GPO and ensure that the precedence is higher than the "Default Domain Policy" GPO. If you need to modify a special domain-wide account policy setting, which approach do you take? Here are the two schools of thought:

School of Thought 1 Modify only the Account policies settings in the "Default Domain Policy" GPO. Then, ensure that it has the highest precedence at the domain level. This guarantees that if anyone does link other GPOs to the domain level, this one always wins.

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School of Thought 2 Leave the defaults in the "Default Domain Policy" GPO. Never modify the "Default Domain Policy" GPO—ever. Create a new GPO for any special settings you want to override in the "Default Domain Policy" GPO. Then, link the GPO to the domain level, and ensure that it has higher precedence than the "Default Domain Policy" GPO (as seen in Figure 8.2).

Various Microsoft insiders have given me different (sometimes conflicting) advice about which to use. So what do I think?

If you want to modify any special domain-wide security settings, use School of Thought 1. This is the simplest and cleanest way. If you do it this way, you'll always treat the "Default Domain Policy" GPO with kid gloves and know it has a special use. And you can check in on it from time to time to make sure no one has lowered the precedence on it. Additionally, some applications will specifically modify the "Default Domain Policy" GPO. Check with your application vendor to be sure. In those cases, if you want that application to run smoothly, it's best to let it do what it wants to do.

School of Thought 2 has its merits. Leave the "Default Domain Policy" GPO clean as a whistle, and then create your own GPOs with higher precedence settings. However, I don't think this is a great idea, because you might forget that you set something important inside this new GPO.

Either way works, but my preference is for School of Thought 1.

Group Policy Objects Linked to the Domain Controllers OU

How is the **Domain Controllers** OU different? You can see there is also a default GPO linked, named the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO. But before we dive into it, let's take a step back. First, it's important to think of all the Domain Controllers as essentially equal. If one Domain Controller gets a policy setting (Security setting or otherwise), they should all be getting the same policy settings. On logon, users choose a Domain Controller for validation at random; however, you want the experience they receive to be consistent, not random. Moreover, when you, as the Domain Administrator, log onto a Domain Controller at the console, you also want your experience to be consistent.

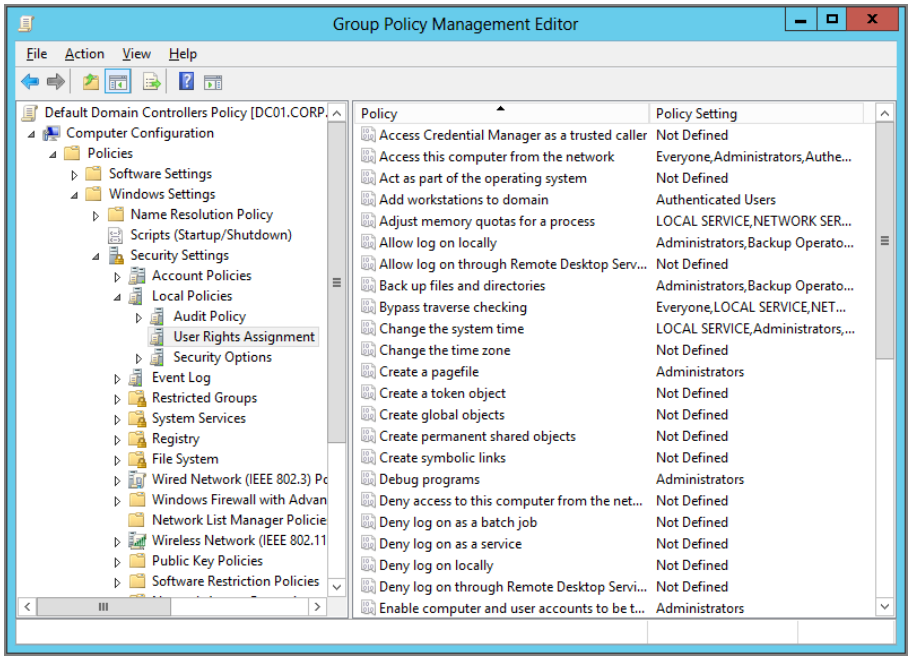
Oh, and did I mention that when servers are finished being promoted into Domain Controllers via DCPROMO, they automatically end up in the **Domain Controllers** OU? So, that's where the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO comes into play. Again, it's easy to find the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO. It's linked to the **Domain Controllers** OU.

Again, since all Domain Controllers are, by default, nestled within the **Domain Controllers** OU, all Domain Controllers are affected by all the aspects inside the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO. Of specific note are the Security Settings, as shown in Figure 8.3.

For instance, you'll want the same Event Log settings for all Domain Controllers. You'll want to set it once, inside a GPO linked to the **Domain Controllers** OU, and have it affect all Domain Controllers. By default, the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO has the following set to specific defaults, which should remain consistent among all Domain Controllers.

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FIGURE 8.3 The "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO affects every Domain Controller in the **Domain Controllers** OU.





Right-click any node and choose Export List from the context menu to export to a text file for an easy way to document complex settings, such as User Rights Assignments.

Audit Policies Located in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ Audit Policy. Here you can change the default auditing policies of your domain. We talk about auditing later in this chapter in the section "Inside Auditing with and without Group Policy."

User Rights Assignment Located in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ User Rights Assignment. Here you can configure which accounts you will "Allow log on locally" or "Log on as a service" among other specific rights.

Domain Controller Event Log Settings Located in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Event Log. Set them here, and all Domain Controllers in the Domain Controllers OU will obey. Settings such as the maximum size of logs are contained here. Note, however, that decreasing the size of an Event Log will not take effect on the DCs; you can enforce a log size increase, but not a decrease.

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Various Security Options Located in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ Security Options. Here you'll find settings such as "Domain controller: LDAP server signing requirements" and other items that might be specifically relevant to Domain Controllers. Note that GPOs created on the "latest, greatest" GPMC (today, Windows 8) will have more security options available. The Group Policy spreadsheet (found at `www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=25250`) has a list of all the security options and what target machines can be affected.

The same rules apply to the **Domain Controllers** OU as they do for the domain level. That is, you can put a GPO in at a higher precedence than the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO. However, my recommendation is to use the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO for the "special" things that you set at this level, and ensure that it's got the highest precedence when being processed within the OU.

Oops, the "Default Domain Policy" GPO and/or "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO Got Screwed Up!

If you modify the "Default Domain Policy" GPO or "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO such that you want to return it back to the out-of-the-box settings, that is possible. These steps should be performed only as an absolute last resort because it will restore it as if the installation were done out of the box. So, be careful. If you have a backup of your defaults, you should try to perform a restore first—before using this "emergency-only" tool.

If you have the need to restore, say, only the domain's User Rights Assignments, that's possible too, as seen in the sidebar "Resetting User Rights Assignments."

If your Active Directory is functional level 2003, I would perform this on a Windows 2003 server. Likewise, if your domain is functional level 2008, perform on a 2008 machine. 2008 R2? 2008 R2 machine. And, same idea for Windows Server 2012. Use it, if your domain is Windows Server 2012 functional level.

The basic command to restore the defaults is a command-line tool called `DCGPOFIX`.

However, starting in 2008, things got a little weird.

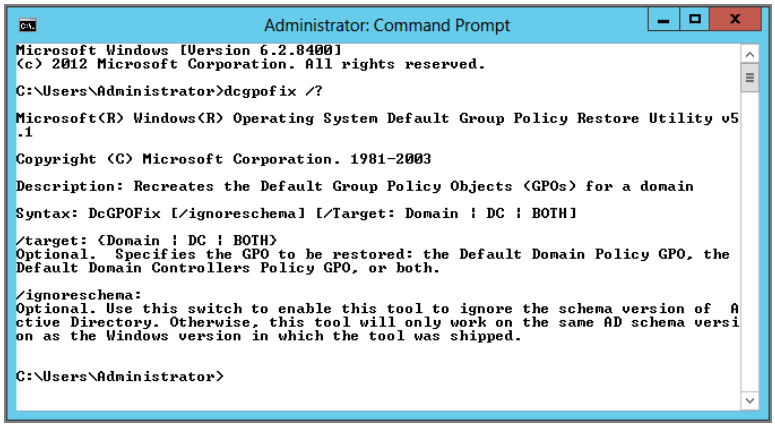
Before we get to the weird stuff, let's assume your domain is functional level 2003 and you're using a Windows 2003 Server to make the repairs. To restore the defaults, you can tell `DCGPOFIX` to restore the "Default Domain Policy" GPO (with the `/Target:Domain` switch) or the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO (with the `/Target:DC` switch). Or you can restore both with the `/Target:BOTH` switch, as shown in Figure 8.4.

However, you might also encounter a strange situation if you're trying to bring back one of the default GPOs but you've updated the schema to some later version. If that happens, `DCGPOFIX` won't proceed unless you add the `/ignoreschema` switch in front.

The idea is that it will bring back the default GPO you choose based on the schema it knows (originally), not the one you might have upgraded to. There's a Microsoft Knowledge Base article on it here: `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/932445`. In short, you might have to run `DCGPOFIX` with the `/ignoreschema` switch, even though it appears there's no reason you might need it.

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FIGURE 8.4 Use DCGPOFIX to restore the defaults if necessary.



This article states that nothing was modified in the schema that would affect Group Policy from Windows Server 2003 to Windows Server 2003 R2, but I don't know what that means in terms of Windows Server 2008 or, Windows Server 2008 R2, or Windows Server 2012.

I've also seen this command just inexplicably fail when run on Windows Server 2008 R2, specifically when I'm trying to restore just one of the defaults. In these cases here's my little work-around:

1. Make a backup of all your GPOs.
2. Run DCGPOFIX without any arguments or with /ignoreschema if required. This will restore both the Default Domain Policy and Default Domain Controllers Policy.
3. Use the GPMC to restore the one you didn't actually need to repair.

Now, you'll have the one recovered from DCGPOFIX all nice and clean, and the one you restored the settings from using your backup, perfectly fine from the last backup. Messy, messy. But it works.

If you have to restore the default GPOs for some reason, you might be in heap of trouble anyway and might want to call Microsoft Product Support Services for extra guidance.

The Strange Life of Password Policy

If you create a new GPO, link it to any OU, and then edit your new GPO, it certainly appears as if you *could* set the Password policy and Account Lockout policy using a GPO.

But does it do anything? Let's find out.

Additionally, we'll talk about a new function in Windows Server 2008 and later domains called Fine-Grained Password Policy.

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Resetting User Rights Assignments

Sometimes, people ask me if it's possible to simply reset the User Rights Assignment instead of plowing back the entire "Default Domain Controllers" GPO. You might want to do this if you take over someone else's domain, and notice they've left some kind of mess.

To do so, see the Microsoft Knowledge Base article "How to Reset User Rights in the Default Domain Group Policy in Windows Server 2003" (KB 324800) at `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/324800`.

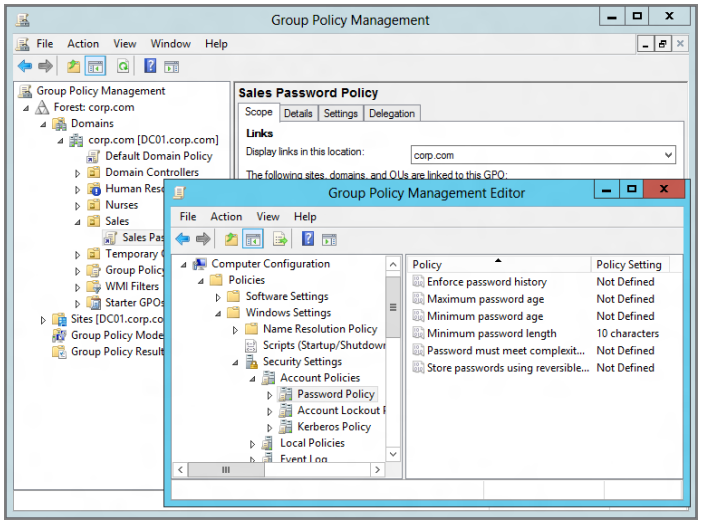
Since the text provided in the article is for Windows Server 2003 domains, if you have a later domain type my advice is to bring up the same domain functional level in a test lab, then copy the `GPTTMPL.INF` file sections from that test domain into your real world.

So, in short—the advice is good, but the information is old, so use the step-by-step instructions, but utilize your own domain type to get the information.

What Happens When You Set Password Settings at an OU Level

For example, I have a **Sales** OU in which I recently placed WIN8. As you can see in Figure 8.5, I created and linked a GPO, called "Sales Password Policy," to the **Sales** OU. I am setting the Password policy so that the minimum password length is 10 characters.

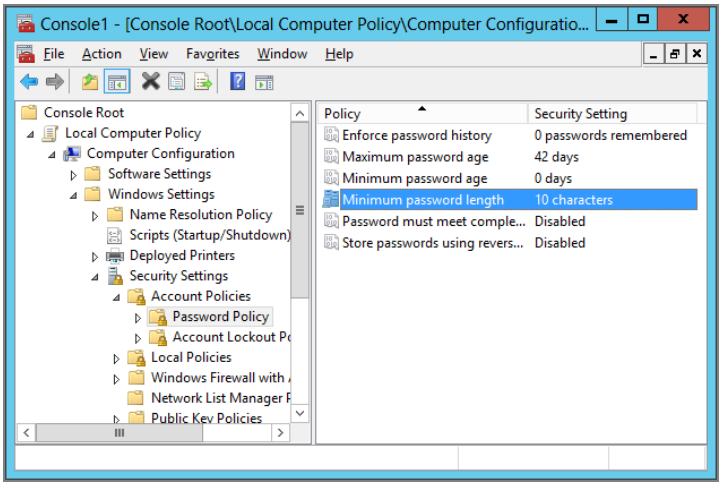
FIGURE 8.5 It might seem counterproductive to set the Password policy at any level but the domain.



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At first glance this would seem to be counterproductive, because, as already stated, these policy settings only take hold of the accounts in the domain via the "Default Domain Policy" GPO. But administrators might actually want to perform this seemingly contradictory action. That is, when the user logs on locally to the Windows workstation, the account policy settings contained in the GPO linked to the OU will have been magically planted on their machine to take effect for *local* accounts. In Figure 8.6, I have logged in as the local administrator account on the workstation.

FIGURE 8.6 Setting a Password policy in the domain (other than at the domain level) will affect passwords used for local accounts on member machines.



Again, this won't affect users' accounts when users are logging onto the domain; rather, it affects only the local accounts on the targeted computers. This could be helpful if you grant local administrator rights to users on their workstations or laptops and want to set a baseline.

Fine-Grained Password Policy

So if setting Password policy at an OU level doesn't affect your domain users, is there a way to set password policies on specific users in the domain such that they have different password requirements?

Short answer: yes. It's called Fine-Grained Password Policy (FGPP) and it's built into Windows Server 2008 and later domains.

Longer answer (here goes):

You can do this with Windows Server 2008 if all Domain Controllers are Windows Server 2008, and…

The domain functional level has been raised to Windows Server 2008, and…

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You can accept that you can't set Fine-Grained Password Policy on OUs, and…

You accept that you can't use Group Policy to do it.

Oh wait, there's more:

Setting it up is a real bear—unless you have one Windows 8 management machine or Windows Server 2012 acting as your management machine.

And, finally, did I mention that you can't use Group Policy and affect an entire OU?

Wouldn't that be nice? You bet, and it's quite simply not part of the deal here.

Now, this is a Group Policy book, but I'm going to give you the ever-so-brief run-through anyway, because you might want to get a feel for how this works. I'll have some links a little later for you to get super-deep with FGPP if you'd like to.

So, with all those caveats behind us, what does FGPP bring to the table? It brings us the ability to dictate a specific password policy for a user account or an Active Directory global security group the user is a member of. The key takeaway here is the word *group* and not *OU*.

Let's check it out to see how it works. You'll want to perform these steps directly using your Windows 8 management machine or your Windows Server 2012 acting as your management machine.



If you don't have a Windows 8 management machine or a Windows Server 2012 machine handy, you can still effectively perform FGPP using Windows Server 2008. I go into detail in the previous edition of the book on how to use ADSI edit to perform the work. If you don't have a copy of the previous edition, check out this article: `http://tinyurl.com/2xld67`.

Getting Ready for Fine-Grained Password Policy

If you're going to make use of this new feature, the domain functional level must be Windows Server 2008 or later. You can check and/or raise the functional level by using Active Directory Users and Computers, right-clicking over the domain name, and selecting "Raise domain functional level," as seen in Figure 8.7.

When you do, you can see the current domain functional level and/or change to the Windows Server 2008 or later functional level if necessary, as shown in Figure 8.8. You'll need to do this if you want to proceed.

Creating a Password Setting Object

Using Active Directory Administrative Center (ADAC) will help us create the unit we need, called a Password Setting Object (PSO). Here's the breakdown of what we need to do to make the magic happen:

1. Create a PSO in the Password Settings Container (PSC) using ADAC.
2. Configure the PSO options by completing the form.
3. Specify which PSO will affect what user accounts or global security groups.

So let's get started.

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FIGURE 8.7 Use Active Directory Users and Computers to raise the domain functional level (if needed).

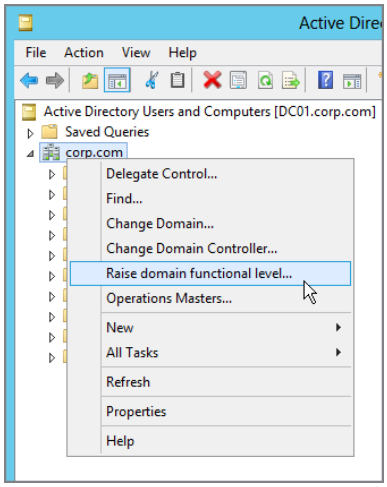
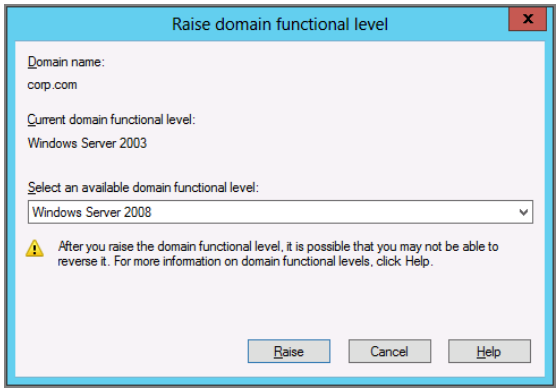


FIGURE 8.8 If you want to use Fine-Grained Password Policy, the domain functional level must be Windows Server 2008 or later; you can raise it here if necessary.



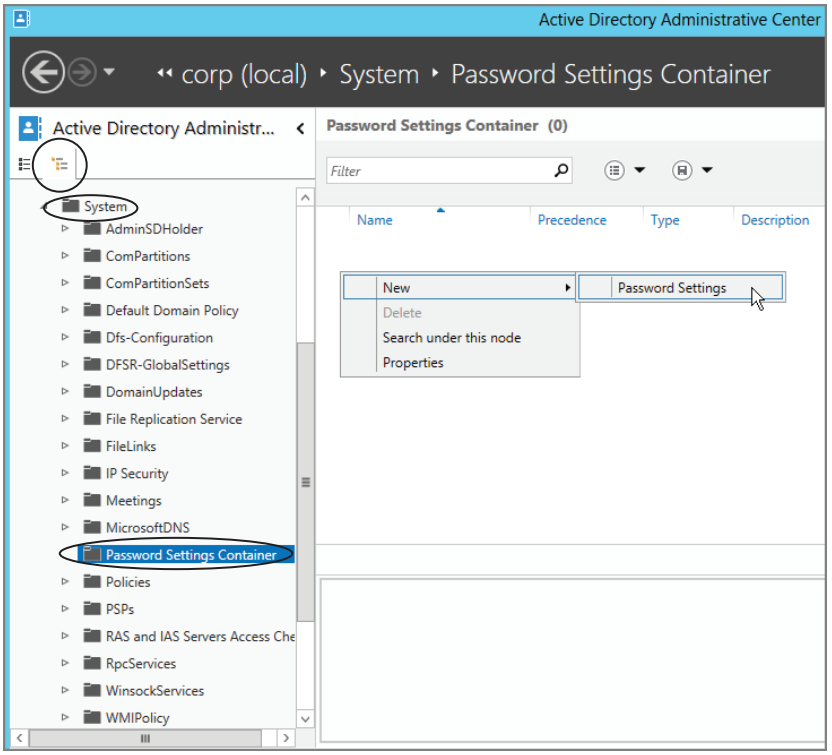
Creating a Password Settings Object

The tool we use is the Active Directory Administrative Console (ADAC). This is the first time we use this tool in the book, so, here we go.

Begin by clicking Start, and then locate Active Directory Administrative Center. As shown in Figure 8.9, click on the Tree view; then under System, locate Password Settings Container. Select New ➢ Password Settings, as shown in Figure 8.9.

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FIGURE 8.9 Create your PSO using Active Directory Administrative Center.



Then it's simply "fill in the blank" time, as seen in Figure 8.10.

Most of the values are self-explanatory. One is a little confusing: Precedence. This number is used as a "cost" for priority between different policies in case a user is hit by multiple PSOs. Be sure to leave space below and above for future use. The stronger the PSO password settings are, the lower the cost should be. In other words, use low numbers for PSOs you want to "win" if there's a precedence collision. (See more on this subject in the "PSO Precedence and the Default Domain Policy" section, next.)

When you've finished entering the values in the form, you can select Add next to "Directly Applies To," as also seen in Figure 8.9.

Simply enter specific users or groups to apply your PSO to and click OK.

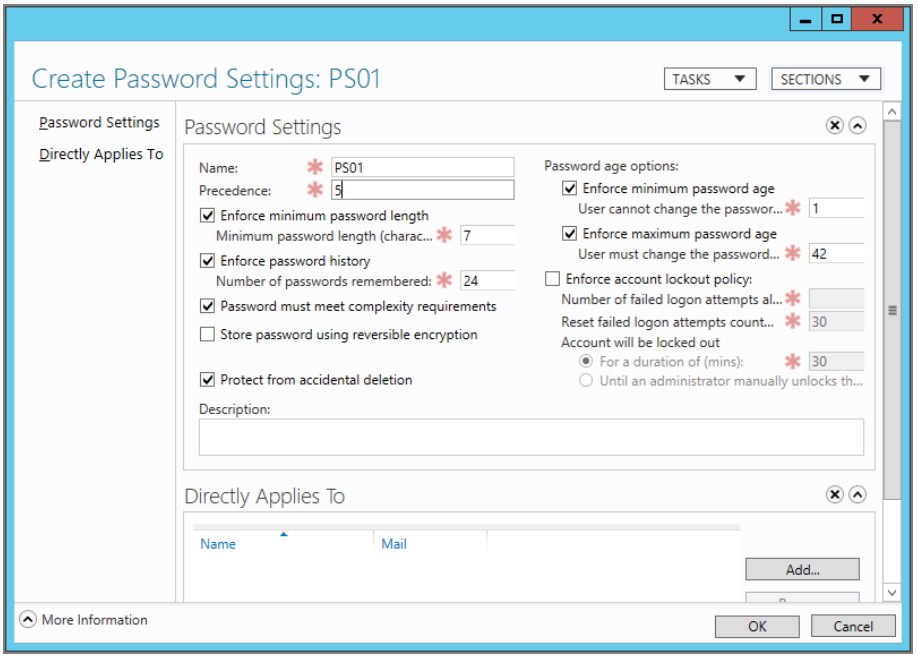
PSO Precedence and the Default Domain Policy

Now in all this hubbub of creating a PSO for your users and groups, you might have forgotten all about the Default Domain Policy. Turns out, it's still working for you, behind the scenes in case you never touch PSOs.

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FIGURE 8.10 Windows Server 2012 has a GUI for FGPP.



Here's the breakdown of what happens now that you have PSOs set up:

1. If a user has a PSO linked directly to him, that PSO automatically wins. If there are multiple PSOs linked to the user, you'll see a warning in the Event Log on the Domain Controller, and the one with the *lowest* precedence value is the resultant PSO. If the user doesn't have a PSO linked directly to him, see step 2.
2. If the user is a member of a global security group, he gets a PSO linked to that security group. If the user is a member of multiple groups with PSOs linked to them, see step 3.
3. All the global groups of which the user is a member (and has PSOs linked) are compared. The one with the lowest precedence dictates his resultant PSO.
4. If none of these applies (no PSOs on his account or any group he's a member of), the Default Domain Policy is applied.



So one good strategy is to ensure that your Default Domain Policy password settings are really tough by default. That way, if you make some mistake with FGPP, and someone "defaults" to the Default Domain Policy, you've still got nice, tough security on those passwords. Basically, you'll be "secure by default."

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More Information on Fine-Grained Password Policy

Before we leave this section, it should be noted that there are three attributes that, on a per-user basis, can always override the PSO:

- Reversible password encryption required
- Password not required
- Password does not expire

If any of these attributes are set directly on a user using Active Directory Users and Computers, they will be honored, and the PSO policy for those attributes will be ignored.

If you'd like to spend more quality time with FGPP, here are some great sites for you to explore.

- Microsoft's documentation on this topic: `http://tinyurl.com/2xubeo`
- Getting started guide from Microsoft: `http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770394(v=ws.10).aspx`
- Jakob Heidelberg's take on FGPP: `http://tinyurl.com/2xld67`
- And his Part 2: `http://tinyurl.com/224lyj`
- And Ulf B. Simon-Weidner's blog at `http://tinyurl.com/22h4sf`

Additionally, if you're a command-line freak and don't want to deal with the hassle of the ADSI Edit GUI we saw, Joe from `www.Joeware.net` has a great tool called PSOMgr that will do just the trick. Just head over to:

`www.joeware.net/freetools/tools/psomgr/index.htm`

I also found a set of tools by Christoffer Andersson that you might find useful. The "Fine Grain Password Policy Tool 1.0" can be found here: `http://tinyurl.com/ygwux9w`.

Additionally, Microsoft has built-in PowerShell support for Fine-Grained Password Policy. You can start here on your journey:

`http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd391898(WS.10).aspx`

Inside Auditing with and without Group Policy

Auditing is a powerful tool. It can help you determine when people are doing things they shouldn't as well as help you determine when people are doing things they should.

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But here's the trick: turning on and using auditing can be confusing. So, here's the little cheat-sheet we'll use for this section:

- Some auditing is turned on using Group Policy. This is the easy case. We'll explore this first.
- Some advanced auditing is turned on using a command-line tool. This tool is called `Auditpol.exe`, and it's only needed if you have Windows Vista or Windows Server 2008 machines on which you wish to perform the advanced auditing.
- Because `Auditpol.exe` is such a pain to work with, `Auditpol.exe`'s necessity goes away if the target is modern, like Windows 8, Windows Server 2012, Windows Server 2008 R2, or Windows 7 (but not Windows Vista).

So, again, we'll first examine the auditing possibilities with Group Policy—that is, the stuff you can actually audit when you use Group Policy to enable the auditing. Then, we'll talk about auditing Group Policy itself.

Finally, we'll review the new advanced features that are available from Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008 and later.

We'll cleanly use Group Policy to manage auditing for our Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 7 and later machines but be forced to use the command-line tool `Auditpol.exe` for our Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008 machines.

Auditable Events Using Group Policy

So, Group Policy can be used to turn on many auditable events.

Certain aspects of auditing you'll turn on at the **Domain Controller** OU level, inside the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO. Other aspects of auditing you'll typically turn on at other OU levels (via a GPO linked to the OU containing the systems you want to audit).

In Figure 8.11, you can see the default auditing settings contained within the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO. The left screenshot shows a new Windows Server 2003 domain. The right screenshot shows a new Windows Server 2012 domain.

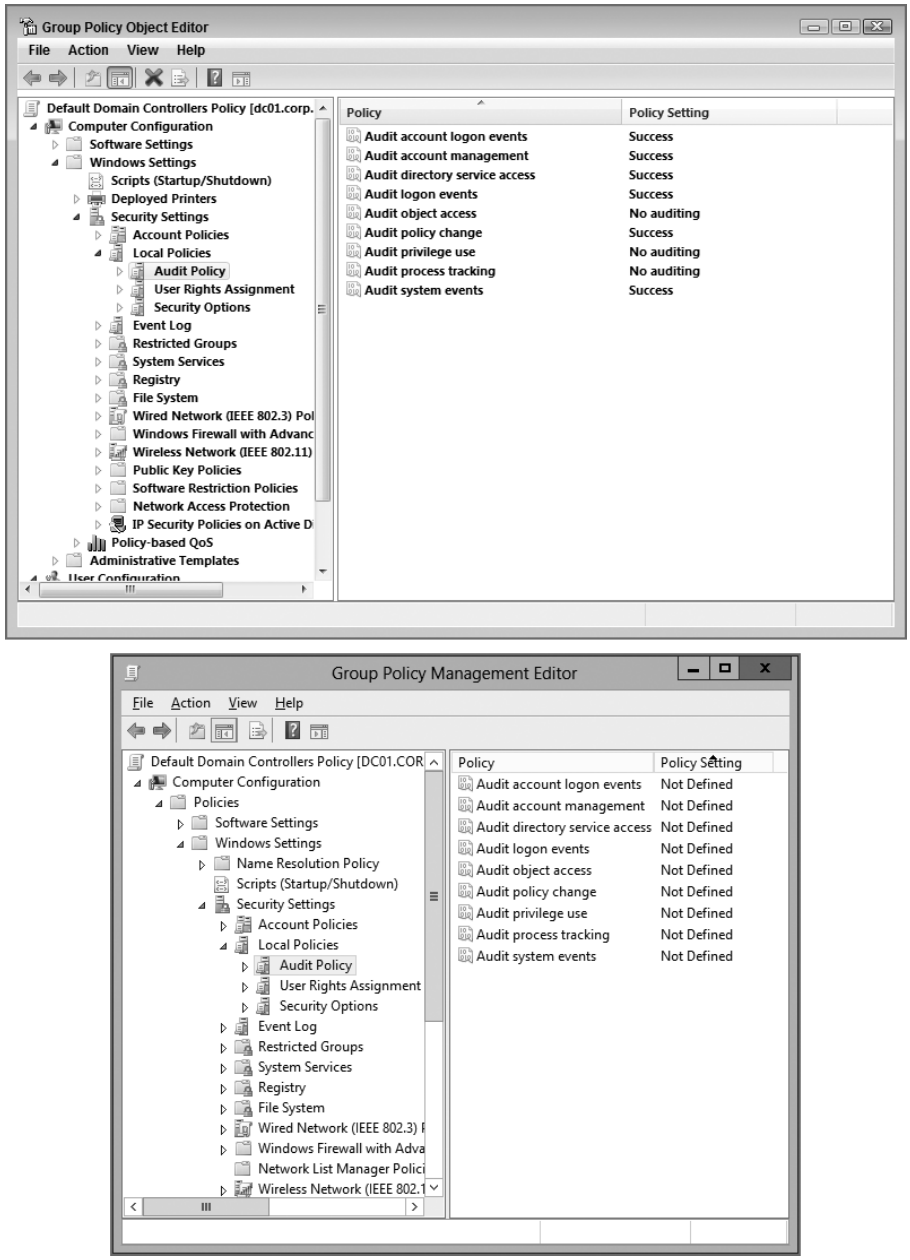
The list of possibilities for auditing are numerous and confusing. Table 8.1 shows what can be audited, along with where you should perform the audit.



No matter how much you audit, it does you no good unless you're actually reviewing the logs. There is no way out of the box to centralize the collection of logs from your Domain Controllers, servers, or workstations. Consider a third-party tool, such as Microsoft System Center Operations Manager or Event Log Sentry II from `www.engagent.com`.

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FIGURE 8.11 Windows 2003 Default Domain Controller policy (top) and Windows Server 2012 (or 2008 or 2008 R2) Default Domain Controller Policy (bottom)



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TABLE 8.1 Auditable events

Auditing right	What it does	Where you should set it	Is it on by default in Windows 2003 Active Directory?	Is it on by default in Windows 2008+ Active Directory?	Notes
Audit account logon events	Enters events when someone attempts to log onto Active Directory.	In the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO to monitor when anyone tries to log onto Active Directory.	Yes.	Yes. Hard-coded on, even though the GPO doesn't show it enabled.	By default, only successes generate events. Settings can be changed to record logon failures as well.
Audit account management	Enters events when someone creates, deletes, renames, enables, or disables users, computers, groups, and so on.	In the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO to generate events for when users, computers, and so on are created in Active Directory. Set at the OU level to generate events on file servers or workstations for when users and groups are created on member machines.	Yes. Enabled on Domain Controllers, which log Active Directory events only. Not enabled on member servers.	Yes. Hard-coded on, even though the GPO doesn't show it enabled.	By default, only successful object manipulations generate events. Settings can be changed to record failures as well.

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Auditing right	What it does	Where you should set it	Is it on by default in Windows 2003 Active Directory?	Is it on by default in Windows 2008+ Active Directory?	Notes
Audit directory service access	Enters events when Active Directory objects are specified to be audited.	In the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO.	Yes. In the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO, which will log Active Directory access and GPO creation, deletion, and modification. See the section "Auditing Group Policy Object Changes." Not enabled on member servers.	Yes. Hard-coded on, even though the GPO doesn't show it enabled.	Works in conjunction with the actual attribute in Active Directory that has auditing for users or computers enabled. Can be used to audit other aspects of Active Directory. See the section "Auditing Group Policy Object Changes."
Audit logon events	Enters events for interactive logon (Local logon) and network logon (Kerberos).	Set at OU level to generate logon events on servers you want to track access for.	Yes. In "Default Domain Controller Policy" GPO, which affects only Active Directory logons.	Yes. Hard-coded on, even though the GPO doesn't show it enabled.	Set this setting to determine if UserA touches a shared folder on ServerA. This will constitute an auditable event for "Audit logon events."
Audit object access	Enters events when file objects are specified to be audited.	If you store files on your Domain Controllers, you can set this at the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO. Otherwise, set it at the OU level to monitor specific files within member machines.	No.	No.	Works in conjunction with the actual file on the file server having auditing enabled. See the section "Auditing File Access."

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TABLE 8.1 Auditable events *(continued)*

Auditing right	What it does	Where you should set it	Is it on by default in Windows 2003 Active Directory?	Is it on by default in Windows 2008+ Active Directory?	Notes
Audit policy change	Enters events when changes are made to user rights, auditing policies, or trust relationships.	In the "Default Domain Controllers" GPO to monitor when changes are made within Active Directory. Set at OU level to monitor when changes are made on member machines.	Yes. In "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO, which affects only Active Directory events.	Yes. Hard-coded on, even though the GPO doesn't show it enabled.	See discussion in the next section.
Audit privilege use	Enters events when any user right is used, such as backup and restore.	In the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO to generate events for when accounts in Active Directory are used. Set at the OU level to generate events on file servers when accounts on member machines are used.	No.	No.	

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Auditing right	What it does	Where you should set it	Is it on by default in Windows 2003 Active Directory?	Is it on by default in Windows 2008+ Active Directory?	Notes
Audit process tracking	Enters events when specific programs or processes are running.	In the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO to affect Domain Controllers. Set at the OU level to monitor processes on specific servers within the OU.	No.	No.	This is an advanced auditing feature that can generate a lot of events once turned on. Only turn this on at the behest of Microsoft PSS or another troubleshooting authority.
Audit system events	Enters events when the system starts up or shuts down, or any time the security or system logs have been modified.	In the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO to determine when Domain Controllers are rebooted or logs have been modified. Set at an OU level to monitor when member machines are rebooted or logs have been modified.	Yes. In "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO, which affects only Domain Controllers.	Yes. Hard-coded on, even though the GPO doesn't show it enabled.	

Auditing File Access

Let's start with something simple.

Let's assume you want to enable auditing when users attempt to access files on file servers. You could run around to each server and turn on file auditing. Or (insert fanfare music here), you could use Group Policy to do it in one fell swoop.

So, to leverage file auditing on a wide scale, you need to do the following within Active Directory:

- Create an OU.
- Move the accounts of those file servers in the OU.
- Create a GPO linked to the OU.
- Enable the **Audit object access** policy setting inside the GPO linked to the OU.

Once you do this, you then specify which files or folders on the target file server you wish to audit. To do so, follow these steps:

1. At the target file server itself, use Explorer to drill down into the drive letter and directory that you want to audit. Right-click the folder (or just one specific file), and choose Properties from the context menu to open the Properties dialog box.
2. Click the Security tab, and then click the Advanced button to open the Advanced Security Settings for the share.
3. Click the Auditing tab.
4. Click Add to open the Auditing Entry dialog box.
5. Click "Select a principal" and type the name of the group for which you want to enable auditing.
6. Click OK, and then click Show Advanced Permission, as seen in Figure 8.12. This dialog box will allow you to add users to the auditing entries.

The simplest and most effective entry you can add is the Everyone group, as shown in Figure 8.12. When anyone tries to touch the file, you can audit for certain triggers, such as the "Read" permission.

Auditing Group Policy Object Changes

You might be asked to determine who created a specific Group Policy and when it was created. To that end, you can leverage Active Directory's auditing capability and use Group Policy to audit Group Policy. Whenever a new Group Policy is born, deleted, or modified, various events such as the 566 Event in Figure 8.13 (for Windows Server 2003) and the 4662 Event in Figure 8.14 (for Windows Server 2008) are generated.

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FIGURE 8.12 Set auditing for files on the file or folder on the target system.

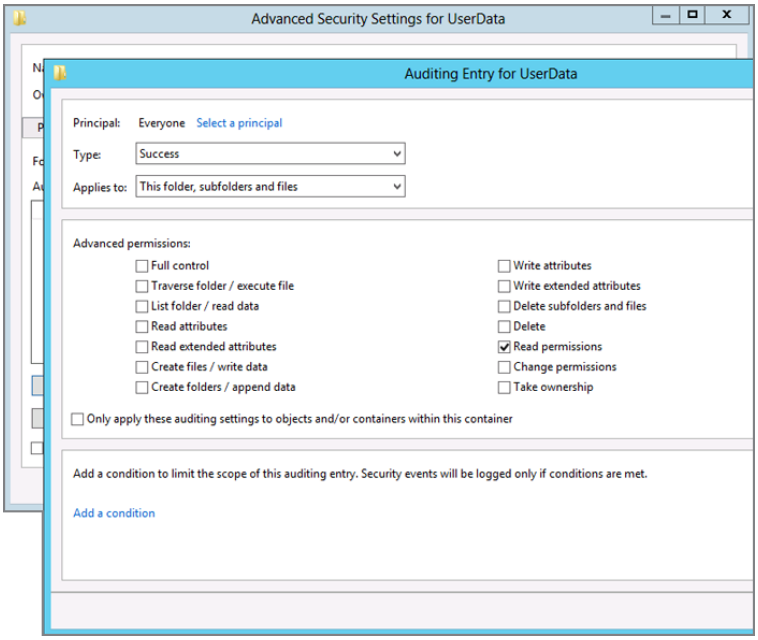
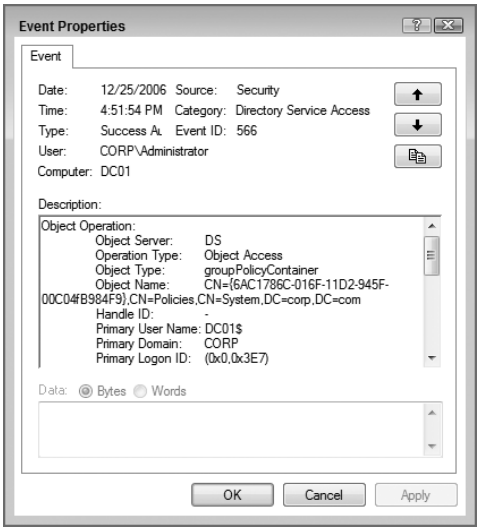
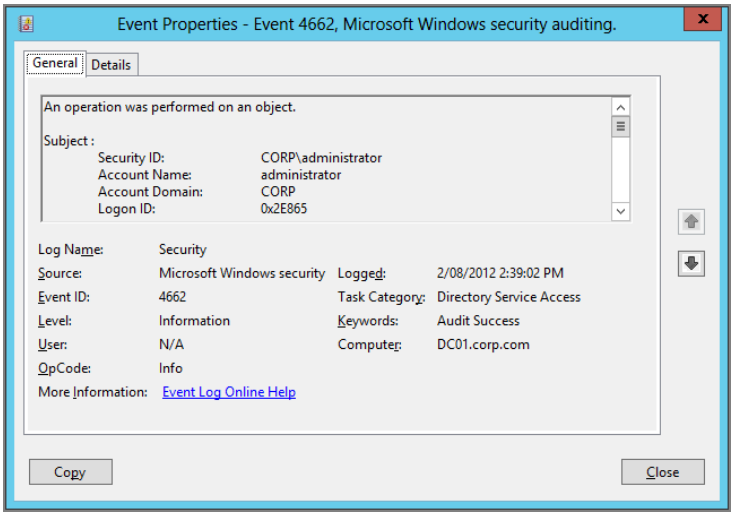


FIGURE 8.13 Event 566s are generated when GPOs are created or modified (Windows Server 2003).



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FIGURE 8.14 Event 4662s are generated when GPOs are created or modified (Windows Server 2008 and later).



These events are generated on the Domain Controllers because two things are automatically set up by default in Active Directory (since Windows Server 2003):

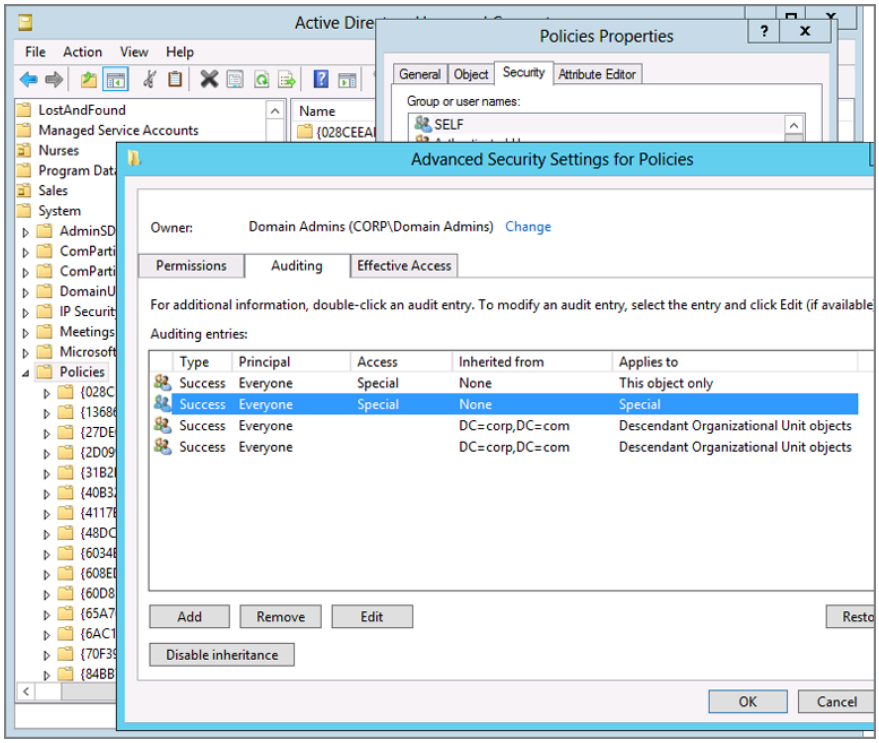
- **Audit directory service access** is enabled in the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO. You can see this in Figure 8.11, earlier in this chapter. In 100 percent new Windows Server 2008 and later domains, this isn't set "on" in the GPO; it is just hard-coded "on" by default regardless of the value in the GUI. This setting likely comes from the security database that is applied during the Domain Controller promotion process.
- Auditing is turned on for the "Policies" object container within Active Directory. The Policies folder is where the GPC (Group Policy Container) for a given GPO is stored in Active Directory. Auditing is turned on so that events are generated when anyone creates, destroys, or modifies any objects inside the folder.

To view the Policies container, follow these steps:

1. Launch Active Directory Users and Computers.
2. Choose View ➢ Advanced Features. This enables you to see some normally hidden folders and security rights within Active Directory Users and Computers.
3. Drill down into Domain ➢ System ➢ Policies.
4. Right-click the Policies folder, and choose Properties from the context menu to open the Properties dialog box.
5. Click the Security tab.
6. Click the Advanced button to open the Advanced Security Settings for Policies window.
7. Click the Auditing tab, which is shown in Figure 8.15.

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FIGURE 8.15 Auditing for GPO changes is set on the Policies folder within Active Directory Users and Computers.



If you drill down even deeper, you'll discover that the Everyone group will trigger events when new GPOs are modified or created. It is this interaction that generates events, such as those shown in Figure 8.13 and Figure 8.14.



If you wanted to hone in on who triggered events (as opposed to the Everyone group), you could remove the Everyone group from being audited (shown in Figure 8.15) and plunk in just the users or groups you wanted to monitor.

Group Policy Auditing Event IDs for Windows Server 2003

As you saw in Figure 8.12, the Event ID for GPO Auditing on Windows Server 2003 is Event ID number 566. However, there are numerous instances of Event 566, each with information that depends on precisely what you do to the GPO. The bad news is that the audit doesn't show you the GPO's "friendly name;" rather, it shows only the GUID, which is a little disappointing and makes things difficult to track down.

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Table 8.2 shows what to expect when looking within Event 566.

TABLE 8.2 The contents of Event 566

Action that occurred	Field to look for	What it shows in the field
Create a new GPO	Accesses	Create Child groupPolicyContainer
Modify a GPO	Properties	Write Property—Default property set versionNumber gPCMachineExtension-Names groupPolicyContainer
Remove a GPO	Access	WRITE_DAC
Remove a GPO	Properties	WRITE_DAC groupPolicyContainer
Change GPO status	Properties	Write Property—Default property set flags groupPolicyContainer
Remove the Link Enabled status or remove the link from an OU	Properties	Write Property—Default property set gPLink organizationalUnit
Enforce/unenforce a GPO link	Properties	Write Property—Default property set gPLink organizationalUnit (or domainDNS if done at the domain level)
Block/unblock inheritance on an OU	Object Type	OrganizationalUnit
Block/unblock inheritance on an OU	Properties	Default property set gPOptions organi-zationalUnit
Change permissions	Properties	WRITE_DAC groupPolicyContainer

Group Policy Auditing Event IDs for Windows Server 2008 and Later

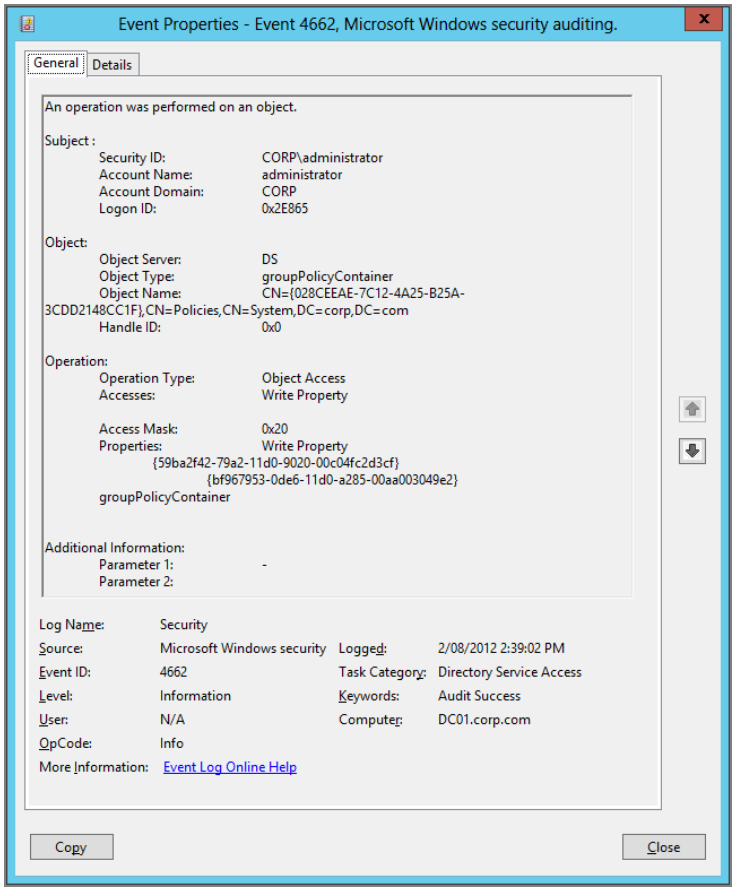
The Event ID number changes from 566 in Windows Server 2003 to 4662 in Windows Server 2008 and later. You can see an example in Figure 8.16, which shows that a specific GPO is being changed.

Whoopee.

I'm more than a little disappointed that Windows Server 2008 (and later) brings basically zero improvements in figuring out what's changed within a GPO. And what's more, reading the Event Log details of a changed GPO is harder than trying to figure out what's going on in the movie *Pulp Fiction* the first time you watch it.

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FIGURE 8.16 The GUID of the GPO is listed in the auditing trail.



Advanced Audit Policy Configuration

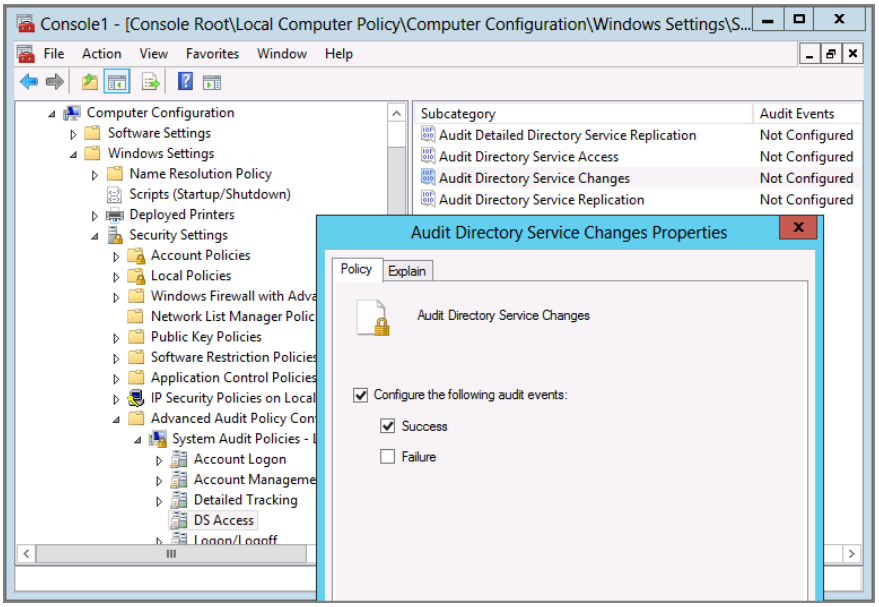
Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista introduced some potentially useful new auditing capabilities. You have the same general updated abilities when using Windows Server 2012 and client (or Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 7), but the way you turn them on is a little different.

I'm not going to be able to go into all the various new capabilities. There's just too many of them. We'll focus on one of them—an important one, in just a bit.

First I'll show you where to find these settings if you want to examine and, optionally, set them. From your Windows 8 management machine, open a new GPO and traverse to Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Advanced Audit Policy Configuration, as shown in Figure 8.17.

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FIGURE 8.17 We'll explore the "Audit Directory Service Changes" policy.



Now, you might look at this list of 10 categories and 50+ subcategories and think, "Whoa. What does each one do?" Well, the good news is, I'm not going to bore you to death with all that. I am, however, going to point you toward all that boring material for when the time comes: `http://tinyurl.com/yfj4l2a`. In case the article moves, just Google, or Bing, for "Advanced Security Audit Policy Settings."

As you can see in Figure 8.18, I'm using that link and drilling down to learn more about the DS Access category and the Audit Detailed Directory Service Replication subcategory. You can see the events it generates and other helpful information. Note that some of that same information is in an Explain tab right inside the policy itself—but I suggest reading both to get super clarity.

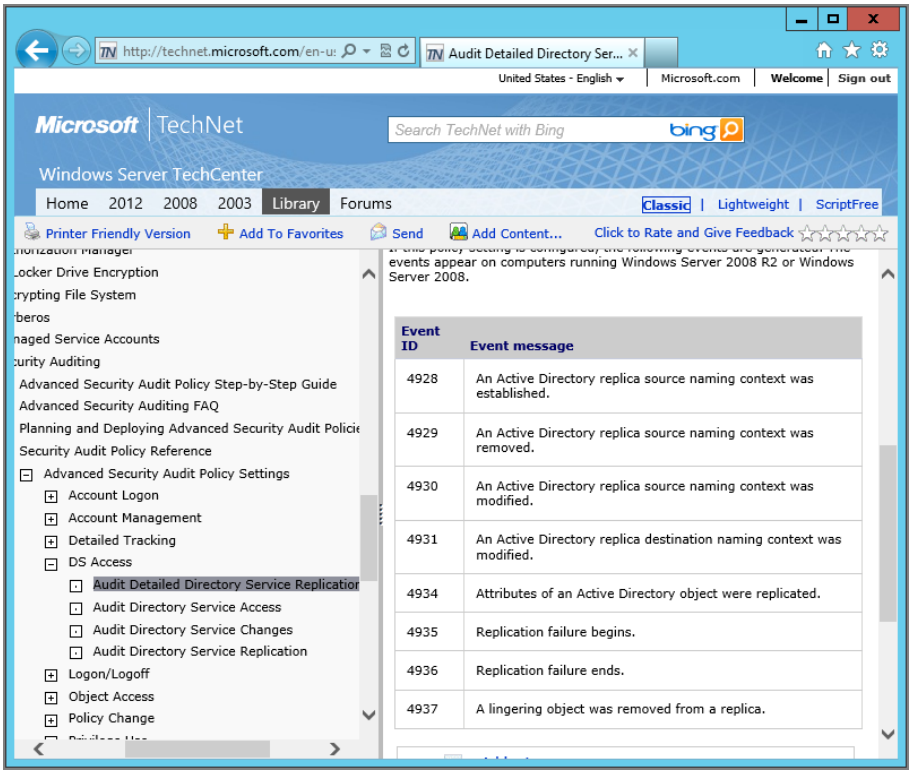
So, again, there are lots of Advanced Audit Policy Configuration settings that are perfectly valid on Windows Server 2012, Windows 8 Client, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Vista, and Windows 7.

But, let's be super-duper "couldn't be clearer" clear:

- If you turn on these advanced auditing settings using Group Policy, your Windows XP and Windows Server 2003 machines will ignore them.
- If you turn on these advanced auditing settings using Group Policy, your Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista machines will ignore them.
- If you turn on these advanced auditing settings using Group Policy, your Windows 7 and later (including Windows 8) machines will embrace them.

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FIGURE 8.18 The Microsoft TechNet articles on advanced auditing



However, the caveat to bullet 2 is that you can make your Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista machines do the advanced auditing. The trick is that they use an annoying tool called `Auditpol.exe`, whereas Windows 7 and later are happy as clams to use Group Policy.

Let's work through one example that might be useful—we'll do it on both Windows Server 2008 (which requires `Auditpol.exe`) and Windows Server 2012 (which is happy to use the built-in Group Policy way to do things).

Advanced Auditing Example: Auditing Directory Service Changes

Let's check out Advanced Auditing using one example category: Auditing Directory Service Changes.

Looking up in the Microsoft documentation I pointed to earlier, I learned that I can turn on the ability to show four new Event ID types for when stuff happens in Active Directory. Here are the Event IDs and what they show:

- Event 5136: Show modified attributes
- Event 5137: Show created attributes

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- Event 5138: Show undeleted attributes
- Event 5139: Show moved attributes

I was initially excited about these events, thinking that when a Group Policy Object was created or changed it would show me Events 5137 and 5136 and show me the changes *within the GPO*. It doesn't. It tells you a new GPO was created (but I knew that from Event IDs 4662).

Oh well.

However, these events *do* show you what has changed in Active Directory after the magic happens. So if EastSalesUser9 was renamed to Sally, you'll get multiple 5136 events because there are a gaggle of things that go on under the hood when a simple user rename occurs.

Make sense?

So how do you enable these new gifts?

Now, before I give you the secret sauce here, you need to ask yourself, "How useful is this going to be for me?" Already you could audit if something changed. The question is, "Do you want to see before and after results of the auditing?" The second question you need to ask yourself is, "Am I prepared to perform multiple steps along anywhere in Active Directory I want to actually audit for these special events?" If the answer is "Yes," then go for it.

Again, I'm picking an example category that makes sense mostly for Domain Controllers: Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 8. So, that's what I'll show you here.

Enabling Advanced Auditing for Windows Server 2012

Again, enabling Advanced Auditing for Windows Server 2012 (in my example) is easy as pie. Just drill down to the Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Advanced Audit Policy ➢ DS Access and enable **Auditing Directory Service Changes**, as seen in Figure 8.17 earlier.

The trick, again, however, is to ensure that your (Windows 7 and later) machine receives the GPO. If a Windows Server 2008 machine (or Windows Server 2003 machine) embraces the GPO, it will do nothing.

Enabling Advanced Auditing for Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista

If you wanted to turn on the same level of auditing (Auditing Directory Service Changes) on Windows Server 2008 DCs, you're going to have to do some manual labor.

You'll need to perform a command-line execution, by hand, on every Windows Server 2008 Domain Controller. And you do this on every Windows Server 2008 DC because you don't want some Windows Server 2008 DCs to log these new items and others missing out. Remember, your Windows Server 2008 DCs will ignore the Group Policy we created that will only work with Windows Server 2008 R2, so you'll have to run around to your remaining Windows Server 2008 DCs.

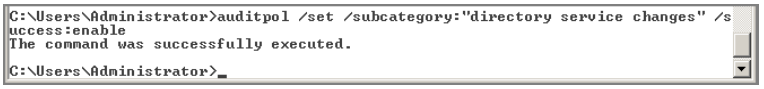
To turn them on you'll use the `Auditpol.exe` command on your Windows Server 2008 Domain Controller. The command you need to type is this (as seen in Figure 8.19):

```
auditpol /set /subcategory:"directory service changes" /success:enable
```

Okay. Maybe that wasn't too terrible. But I hate having to ask you to either create a startup script, or, worse, run around to each Windows Server 2008 machine—when our newer Windows Server 2008 R2 and later machines can just accept the edicts using Group Policy controls.

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FIGURE 8.19 Turn on the new Event IDs.



Auditing the Specific OU

So you've enabled the configuration using Group Policy (if your target is Windows Server 2012) or using `Auditpol.exe` (if your target is Windows Server 2008).

But wait! There's more you have to do. Specifically, you have to turn on auditing at the OU level. At least, it's an OU in my example; you can audit other areas of Active Directory as well. Here's what to do next:

1. Using Active Directory Users and Computers, right-click the OU (or any object) for which you want to enable auditing, and then click Properties.
2. Click the Security tab, then click Advanced, and finally click the Auditing tab.
3. Click Add, then click "Select a principal" and type **Everyone** (or anyone you want to specifically audit for). Then click OK.
4. In "Apply to," select "Descendant User objects" (which is really far down the list). Note that you could also audit other objects if the container you're auditing contains other objects.
5. Under Access, select the Successful check box for "Write all properties."
6. Click OK in all open windows.

The Results

To see your results, rename a user within that OU you just adjusted for auditing. In Figure 8.20, you can see that I've renamed EastSalesUser9 to Sally.

Is this useful? Possibly.

Well, here's the thing: you'd still get 4662 events that express that something's happened to the account anyway.

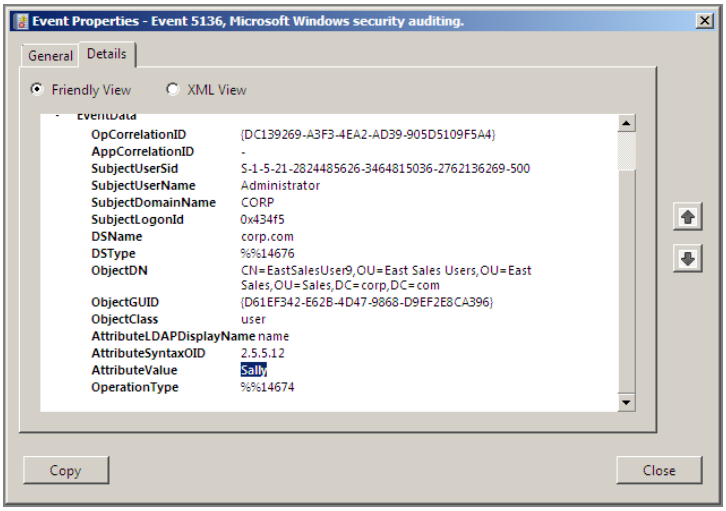
If you want more information from the source, here's a little guide:

- A decent step-by-step guide on advanced auditing can be found here: `http://tinyurl.com/ykju5q3`.
- A very lengthy article describing how to "mass roll out" `Auditpol.exe` settings is here: `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/921469`. This document also describes a specific technique to ensure that "normal" auditing events don't overwrite the advanced auditing events. Look for it. It's a special policy setting called **Audit: Force audit policy subcategory settings (Windows Vista or later) to override audit policy category settings**.

Reading and testing is a must before rolling out into production.

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FIGURE 8.20 Here you can see that the AttributeValue of Sally is placed on the ObjectDN of EastSalesUser9.



Restricted Groups

In the last section, we conquered auditing. In this section, we'll move on to a new topic. The idea is simple—ensure the right people are always in the right groups. Sounds easy, right? Well, with a special security-related Group Policy function, you can use Restricted Groups to strictly control the following tasks:

- The membership of security groups that you create in Active Directory
- The security group membership on groups created on member machines (workstations or servers)
- The security groups that are nested within each other

You might want to strictly control these security groups or nestings to make sure that users in other areas of Active Directory, say, other domain administrators, don't inadvertently add someone to a group that shouldn't be there. Here are some practical uses of this technology:

- Ensure that the domain's Backup Operators group contains only Sally and Joe.
- Ensure that the local Administrators group on all desktops contains the user accounts of the help desk and desktop support personnel.
- Ensure that the domain's Sales global group contains the domain's East Sales, West Sales, North Sales, and South Sales local groups.

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You set up these Restricted Groups' wishes via a GPO. You might be thinking to yourself that if the domain administrator creates the GPO, can't any domain administrator just delete the GPO and work around the point of the Restricted Groups settings? Yes, but the point of Restricted Groups is additional protection, not ultimate protection.



An analogy might be "museum putty." The idea behind museum putty is that you attach it to your precious objects as extra protection in case an object gets bumped from the shelf. You can see museum putty here: `http://tinyurl.com/ycxc78`. The idea is that if someone tries to "bump" users in or out of the group, this will keep just the users you want in place.

Here's the trick about the Restricted Groups function: it's younger, more capable brother just came back from college with the football trophy. I'm talking about the "Local Users and Groups" Group Policy Preferences function. Here's my honest opinion: I'd rather see you use Local Users and Groups Group Policy Preferences than the Group Policy Restricted Groups function—when it comes to manipulating local computers' groups, like the local Administrators group.

Here's why:

It just works.

The interface is obvious about what you want to do, and what's going to happen.

You can easily "laser beam" add or remove a particular user from a group.

And you can do more (like setting passwords on user accounts).

With that in mind, if you have a need to manipulate local users and groups—great. Use the Group Policy Preferences and be done. You'll be happier all around.

However, there is one use for Group Policy Restricted Groups that should not be overlooked—and we'll cover it right now. That's when you want to ensure who is a member of an Active Directory group.

Ah-ha! So the younger, more capable brother has a little Achilles heel. But this is his only one. So, if you'd like to learn how to utilize Group Policy Restricted groups to control Active Directory groups, then read on.

To save space, I won't go into detail on how to use Group Policy Restricted Groups for any use on local groups. Again, in those cases, I couldn't recommend the Group Policy Preferences Local Users and Groups (Chapter 5) highly enough.

Strictly Controlling Active Directory Groups

The ideal way to strictly control Active Directory groups with specific Active Directory users is to create a new GPO and link it to the **Domain Controllers** OU.

You *could* modify the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO directly, but as stated earlier, it's better to create a new GPO when dealing with "normal" settings such as this one. This keeps the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" GPO as clean as possible. Likewise, you *could* modify the "Default Domain Policy" GPO. But, again, keeping away from the defaults for other than their special uses (as previously discussed) is preferred.

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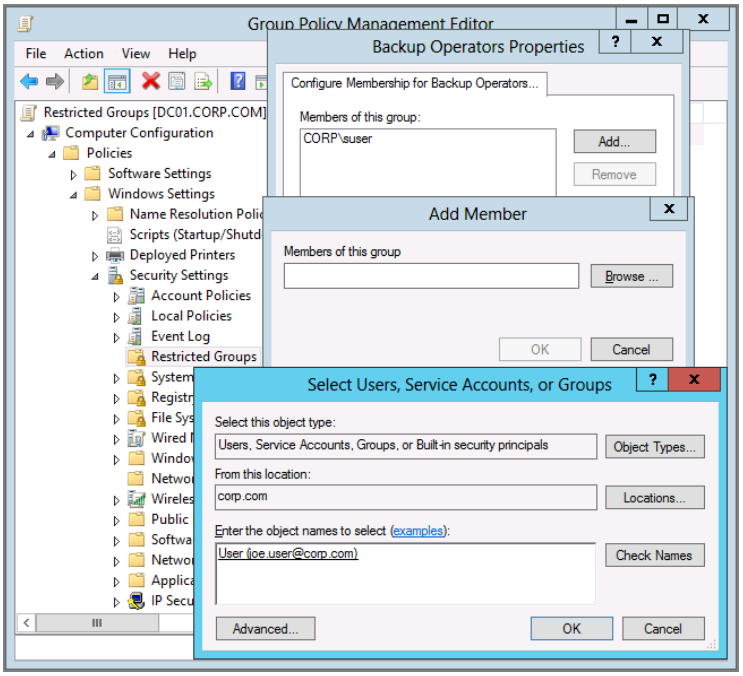


If you set up Restricted Groups policies at multiple levels in Active Directory, there is no "merging" between Restricted Groups policy settings. The "last applied" policy wins. For example, if you set up a Restricted Groups policy, link it to the domain level, create another Restricted Groups policy, and link it to the **Domain Controllers** OU, the one linked to the **Domain Controllers** OU "wins."

To get started with restricted groups:

1. Open the GPO and traverse to Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ **Restricted Groups**.
2. Right-click Restricted Groups, and choose Add Group from the context menu, which opens the Add Group dialog box.
3. Click Browse to open the Browse dialog box, and browse for a group, say, the domain's Backup Operators; then click OK.
4. When you do, the Backup Operator Properties dialog box, shown in Figure 8.21, appears.

FIGURE 8.21 You can specify which users you want to ensure are in specific groups.



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You can now choose domain members to place in the "Members of this group" list. In Figure 8.21, I have already added Sally User's account, which is in the domain, and I'm about to add Joe User's domain account.



Be careful about just typing in the user account names without either browsing the domain or manually entering the domain with the DOMAIN\ user syntax. Restricted Groups in Active Directory will not apply correctly unless you do this.

When Restricted Groups Settings Take Effect

After you enter the users in the "Members of this group" list and click OK, you can sit back and wait for all Domain Controllers to get the change and process Group Policy. However, if you have only one Domain Controller in your test lab, this change should occur quickly. You can run `GPUpdate` to make it occur even faster in this case. This happens because any new GPO you create and link to the **Domain Controllers** OU should get picked up and applied right away—about 5 minutes after replication occurs.

Now, take a look inside the Backup Operators group using Active Directory Users and Computers. Sally and Joe's accounts should be forced inside Backup Operators.

When Restricted Groups Settings Get Refreshed

If someone were to *remove* Sally and Joe from Backup Operators in Active Directory Users and Computers, their accounts would be repopulated during the background security refresh, which is every 16 hours.

As described in Chapter 3, you have two choices if you don't want to wait 16 hours for the background security refresh:

- Link a GPO to the **Domain Controllers** OU level, with the **Security policy processing** policy setting with the "Process even if the Group Policy objects have not changed" flag set. Then, the Background Security Refresh will process with the normal background refresh (every 5 minutes for DCs).
- Force a manual refresh by running `GPUpdate /force` on your Domain Controller. Recall that `GPUpdate /force` may be used when the underlying GPO hasn't changed and you want your changes reflected immediately.

The users removed from Backup Operators will pop right back in!

There is one caveat with the "Members of this group" section of Restricted Groups: this is an explicit list. If you later add more users using Active Directory Users and Computers, they will also be removed when the Restricted Groups policy is refreshed. Only the users listed in the "Members of this group" section will return.

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Strictly Applying Group Nesting

Another trick Restricted Groups can perform is that it can ensure that one domain group is nested inside another. Like the "Strictly Controlling Active Directory Groups" trick, you need a GPO linked to the **Domain Controllers** OU.

The interface is a bit counterintuitive; the idea is that you name a group (say, HR-OU-Admins) and then specify the group of which it will be a member.

To nest one group within another:

1. Open the GPO and traverse to Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ **Restricted Groups**.
2. Right-click Restricted Groups, and choose Add Group from the context menu, which opens the Add Group dialog box.
3. Click Browse to open the Browse dialog box, and locate the first group. Click OK in the Add Group dialog box to select your group.
4. When you do, the Properties dialog box appears, as shown in Figure 8.21 earlier.
5. Then, you'll click the Add button in the "This group is a member of" section of the Properties dialog box (not shown in Figure 8.21). You'll then be able to specify the second group name.

When you're finished, and the Group Policy applies, the result will be that the first group will be forcefully nested within the second group. In order for this to work well, remember that you can nest global groups into domain local groups. Additionally, global groups can be nested into global groups.



While you are creating a Restricted Groups policy, take care. Results can be unpredictable when you mix the "This group is a member of" and "Members of this group" sections. If you have ensured a group's membership using the "Members of this group" setting, don't attempt to further modify that group's membership by feeding the "This group is a member of" users (by lying to the Restricted Groups function) to extend the original group's membership! On occasion, "This group is a member of" and "Members of this group" will conflict if you try to add users to both headings.

Which Groups Can Go into Which Other Groups via Restricted Groups?

The processing of Restricted Groups can sometimes be picky depending on the scenario. (This is officially documented in the Microsoft Knowledge Base article 810076 at `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/810076`.)

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Microsoft Knowledge Base article 810076 now has several tables to help you during your testing of this feature. No operating systems past Windows XP are represented in this table yet. While I haven't tested every combination, I'm told iterations of the operating system later than Windows XP/SP2 are supposed to also act like Windows XP/SP2.

Restrict Software: Software Restriction Policy and AppLocker

Windows, as a product, is successful. And the reason for that is pretty simple: it runs a lot of software. Running a lot of software sounds good, until you're on the other end of the equation and, as an IT professional, you want to start *preventing* some of that software from running.

Many viruses show up in your users' inboxes as either executables or `.VBS` scripting files. Just one launch within your confines, and you're cleaning up for a week. Additionally, users will bring in unknown software from home or download junk off the Internet, and then, when the computer blows up, they turn around and blame you. What an injustice!

To that end, there are two separate mechanisms to squelch which software will run—Software Restriction Policies (SRP) and AppLocker:

- Software Restriction Policies is available when the target machine is Windows XP or later.
- AppLocker is available when the target is Windows 7 and later, like Windows 8, Windows Server 2012, or Windows Server 2008 R2.

Let me jump to the end of the story. If you're still using a lot of Windows XP machines and have no plans to jump ship in at least the next year, then, yes, go ahead and learn about Software Restriction Policies in this next section. However, if you're using mostly Windows 7 or Windows 8, then still read the Software Restriction Policies section for concepts. We'll build on those concepts and ideas, but then use AppLocker for Windows 8.

But wait. There is one major caveat for AppLocker, which I want to just "get out there" right now before you get all hot under the collar about it. That is, it's not available on every version of Windows 7 and Windows 8.

In this document (`http://tinyurl.com/yjvh34d`), Microsoft is very clear: AppLocker is only available for the Enterprise (and Ultimate) versions of Windows 7 and Windows 8. It is not available in the Professional version of Windows 7 or Windows 8.

Ouch. That potentially puts this real neat security feature out of reach for a lot of people. But, if you are using Windows 7 Professional or Windows 8 Professional, you do still have access to the Software Restriction Policies, which is up first.

Said another way: all versions of Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7 and Windows 8 will honor Software Restriction Policies. But only Windows 7 Enterprise or Ultimate and Windows 8 Pro will honor AppLocker policies.

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Inside Software Restriction Policies

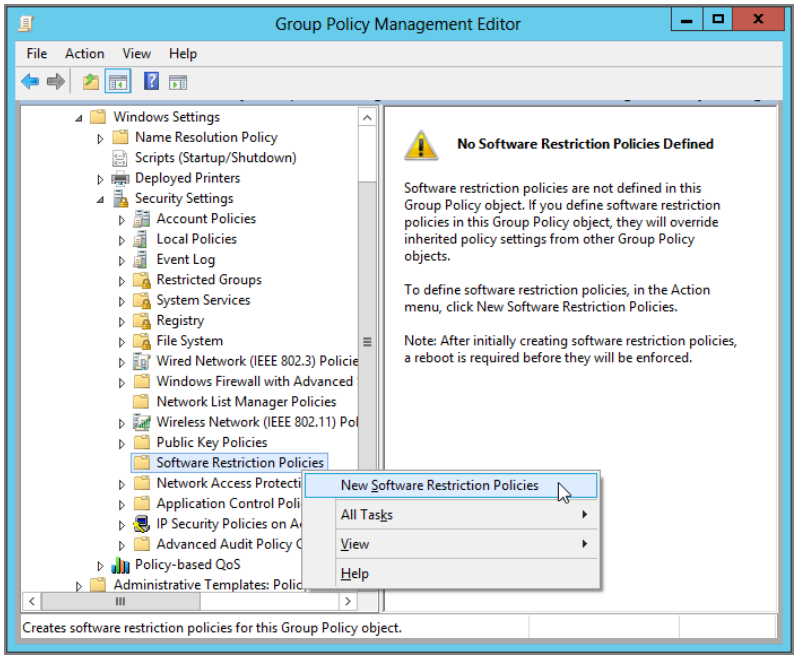
Software Restriction Policies enable you, the administrator, to precisely dictate what software will and will not run on your Windows XP desktops (or, your Windows 7 or Windows 8 desktops.) However, for the purposes of this section, I'm going to assume that you will be using Windows XP.

Here's my rationale: Software Restriction Policies are good, but AppLocker policies are better. I'm going to suggest that you forgo Software Restriction Policies if you have Windows 7 Enterprise or Ultimate or Windows 8 Pro. Therefore, I'll keep talking about Windows XP in this section, with the understanding that you'll most likely be using it for your remaining Windows XP machines. However, do note, again, that Software Restriction Policies are perfectly valid on every system, Windows XP or higher, including Windows 7 and Windows 8 of any flavor.

With that in mind, let's continue.

You can restrict software for specific users or for all users on a specific machine. You'll find Software Restriction Policies in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ **Software Restriction Policies.** Just right-click over the Software Restriction Policies node, and select New Software Restriction Policies, as shown in Figure 8.22, to get started.

FIGURE 8.22 Software Restriction Policies are available in both the Computer and User nodes.



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Software Restriction Policies is also available as a node under User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ **Software Restriction Policies**, which can also be seen in Figure 8.22.

Like other policies that affect users or computers, you'll need an OU containing the user or computer accounts you want to restrict, and you'll need a GPO linked to that OU. Or you can set a GPO linked to the domain level, which affects all machines (or, alternatively, users). Typically, you'll use the Computer-side branch of Software Restriction Policies. That way, all users on a specific machine are restricted from using specific "known bad" applications.



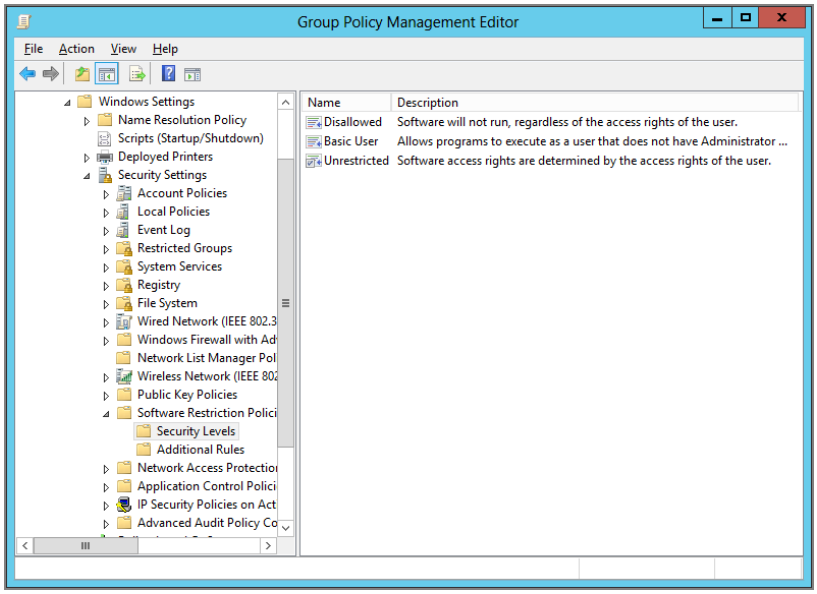
Software Restriction Policies are also valid when set on a local computer within a local policy (via `GPEdit.msc`). This can be particularly useful for a Windows 2003 or Windows Server 2008 acting as a Terminal Server. Software Restriction Policies are meant to replace the `APPSec.exe` tool.

GPOs containing Software Restriction Policies might be common in environments that include any variety of Windows machines.

Software Restriction Policies' "Philosophies"

Using Software Restriction Policies with your Windows users involves three primary philosophies. You can choose your philosophy by selecting the Security Levels branch of Software Restriction Policies, as shown in Figure 8.23.

FIGURE 8.23 The Security Levels branch of Software Restriction Policies sets your default level of protection.



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Philosophy 1 (aka "The Black List") *Allow everything to run except specifically named items*. Here, we've chosen the default that the Unrestricted option is selected. Windows will allow all programs to run, like normal. However, if the administrator names certain applications, such as a virus or a game, it will be prevented from running. It's as if you're putting the things you don't want on the "black list" but allowing everything else to run.

Philosophy 2 (aka "The Doggie Door") *Don't allow programs of a certain type to run*. Allow only specifically named items of that type to pass. I nickname this one "The Doggie Door." The Unrestricted option is selected. You can choose to squelch all files of a certain type, say, all `.VBS` files. However, you can instruct Windows to allow `.VBS` files that are digitally signed from your IT department to run.

Philosophy 3 (aka "The White List") *Nothing is allowed to run but the operating system and explicitly named items*. This is the "Full Lockdown" approach. The Disallowed option is selected. This is the most heavy-handed approach but the safest. Only operating system components will run, unless you specifically open up ways for programs to be run. Be careful when using this method; it can get you into a lot of trouble quickly.

Within these philosophies, you have one extra superpower if you use Windows Vista or later as your target machine: you can specify that certain software can only be run with Basic User credentials. That is, if you decide that you want to run a specific application but are concerned that in doing so it might run with too many rights, you can specify it to run as a "Basic User."



You cannot select the Basic User security level for a Certificate Rule (described next).

Software Restriction Policies' Rules

Once you've chosen your philosophy, you can choose how wide the door is for other stuff. There are four rules to either allow or deny specific software:

- Hash
- Path
- Certificate
- Network zone (or Internet zone on pre-Vista management stations)

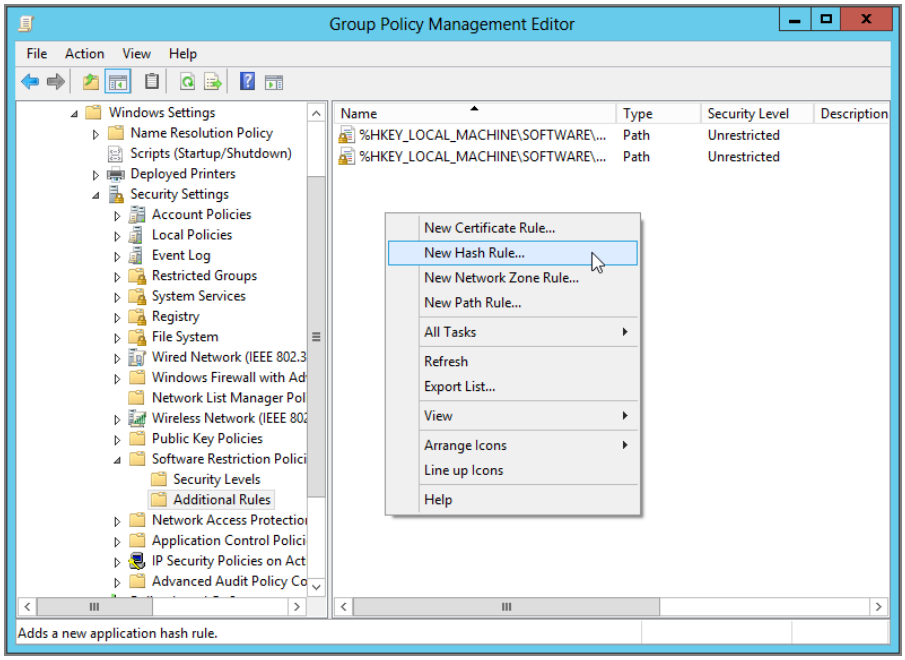
To create a new rule, select the Additional Rules folder, and right-click in the right pane to see your choices, as shown in Figure 8.24.



By default, some path rules are set that enable access to critical portions of the Registry. These are enabled so that the operating system can write to the Registry even if the Disallowed option is set in the Security Levels branch.

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FIGURE 8.24 The Rules of Software Restriction Policy



Hash Rule In computer science terms, a hash value is a numeric representation, or fingerprint, that can uniquely identify a file should it be renamed. It's sort of like a "checksum" value. For instance, if I rename `Doom.exe` to `Gloom.exe`, the actual bits, the 1s and 0s, contained within the `.EXE` file are the same. Therefore, the hash value is the same. However, if any changes are made to the file (even if one bit is changed), the hash value is different. Hash rules are quite useful in containing any application that's an `.EXE` or a `.DLL`.

Sure, it's true that a user could use a hex editor (such as FRHED from `http://frhed.sourceforge.net/`) and change just one bit in an `.EXE` or `.DLL` file to get a new hash value, but it's bloody unlikely. And, the `.EXE` could be damaged and unusable in the process! And that's reasonably good protection for most of us.

Path Rule You can specify to open (or restrict) certain applications based on where they reside on the hard drive. You can set up a path rule to specify a specific folder or full path to a program. Most environment variables are valid, such as *%HOMEDRIVE%*, *%HOMEPATH%*, *%USERPROFILE%*, *%WINDIR%*, *%APPDATA%*, *%PROGRAMFILES%*, and *%TEMP%*. Additionally, path rules can stomp out the running of any file type you desire, say, VBScript files. For example, if you set up a path rule to disallow files named `*.vb*`, all VBScript file variants will be unable to execute.

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Certificate Rule Certificate rules use digitally signed certificates. You can use certificate rules to sign your own applications or scripts and then use a certificate rule to specify your IT department as a Trusted Publisher. Users, admins, or Enterprise Admins can be specified as trusted publishers. Be sure to read the sidebar "Software Restriction Policies and Digital Signatures" before rolling out certificate rules. Note that this rule is unable to specify the Basic User security level as previously described.

Network Zone Rule Users will download crap off the Internet. This is a fact of life. However, with Network Zone Rule you can specify which Internet Explorer zones are allowed for download. You can specify Internet, Intranet, Restricted Sites, Trusted Sites, and My Computer. The bad news about zone rules, however, is that they simply aren't all that useful. They prevent downloads of applications with the MSI format but nothing else. So, in my opinion, they're not quite ready for primetime use. (Note that we talk more about MSI files in Chapter 11.)

Setting Up a Software Restriction Policy with a Rule

As stated, you can craft your Software Restriction Policies in myriad ways. Space doesn't permit explaining all of them, so I'll just give you one example. We'll test our Software Restriction Policies by locking down a nefarious application that has caused untold distress to innumerable, hapless people: Solitaire!

To restrict Solitaire from your environment, follow these steps:

1. Create a new hash rule as seen in Figure 8.24 earlier in this chapter.
2. Click Browse and locate `sol.exe`.



You might have to type **`\\XPPRO1\c$\windows\system32\sol.exe`** to point to a copy of Solitaire on one of your Windows XP machines if you're logged on at a Domain Controller (because XP's Solitaire isn't present on the machine you're likely on—a Windows 8 management machine). Note that you likely won't be able to do this until the XP firewall is turned off.

So, the "File hash" entry is filled in with the file hash value of `sol.exe` from the machine, as shown in Figure 8.25.

In the updated GPMC, there isn't a file hash that's shown, but it's still doing the work.



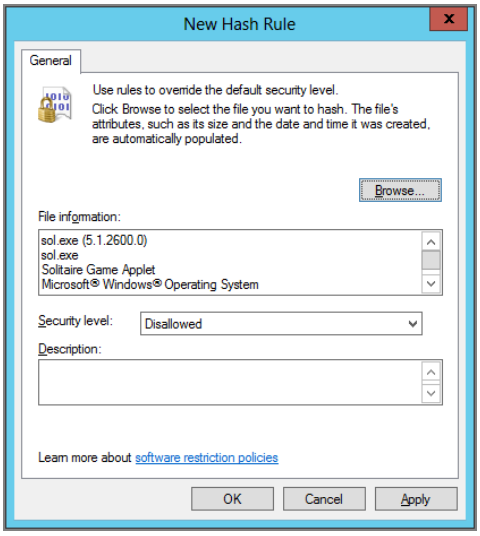
Under the hood, the Software Restriction Policies editor actually created *two* file hashes. One hash is an MD5 hash (for older Windows XP and Windows Server 2003 clients), and another is an SHA-256 hash for newer XP, Windows Server 2003, and Windows Vista and later clients. Windows Vista and later still reads MD5 hashes created using older Windows XP management stations.

Now let's be super clear: the hash value for `sol.exe` on Windows XP won't equal the hash value for `sol.exe` on Windows Vista. Heck, the hash value for `sol.exe` on Windows XP/SP2

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might not equal the hash value for `sol.exe` on Windows XP/SP3! With that in mind, if you want to restrict `sol.exe` everywhere, you'll need to get ahold of each and every `sol.exe` variant and add it as a hash value.

FIGURE 8.25 Once you specify the file, the hash value is filled in.

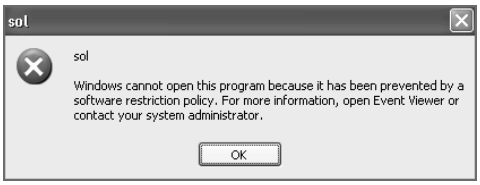


Testing Your Software Restriction Policies

In the previous example, you could create a Software Restriction Policy that affects users or computers. If your policy is for users, for this very first test, log off. If your policy is for computers, reboot the machine. Follow these steps to immediately demonstrate the desired behavior of Software Restriction Policies:

1. Log on the machine that should get the Software Restriction Policies.
2. Choose Start ➢ Run to open the Run dialog box.
3. In the Open box, type **`sol.exe`**. You'll see the message shown in Figure 8.26.

FIGURE 8.26 On Windows XP machines, Solitaire is prevented from running.



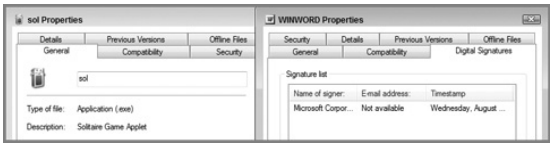
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If you were to open a command prompt and then type **sol.exe**, you would also be restricted. You'd see the message "The system cannot execute the specified program," which is what you might expect.

Software Restriction Policies and Digital Signatures

Note that there is a security policy setting named **System settings: Use Certificate Rules on Windows Executables for Software Restriction Policies** located in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ Security Options.

You'll need to enable this policy setting if you create a certificate rule on a *digitally signed* `.EXE`. You can tell if a file is digitally signed by checking out its properties and looking for a Digital Signatures tab, as seen here in the file's properties. `WINWORD.EXE` has a Digital Signatures tab, whereas `sol.exe` has none.



If you were to restrict a digitally signed `.EXE`, such as `WINWORD.EXE`, this policy setting would be necessary for the certificate rule to be embraced by your client systems.

As stated, this policy setting is only necessary for digitally signed `.EXE`s. However, if you only deal with digitally signed `.VBS` or `.MSI` files, you don't have to worry about this setting at all.

Understanding When Software Restriction Policies Apply

When you log onto a machine, you're running a shell program that launches other programs. This is sometimes called a "launching process." That shell program (or launching process) is familiar—`Explorer.exe`. Whenever `Explorer.exe` (or another launching process) launches restricted software, it checks a portion of the Registry for any restrictions. How does this help determine when Software Restriction Policies apply?



Software Restriction Policies are housed in `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\Safer\CodeIdentifiers`.

A Software Restriction Policy affects a machine as soon as it's downloaded via the Group Policy engine. After that, no new instances of that application are possible. It doesn't matter

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if the launching program (i.e., Explorer) has already been started; it doesn't need a refresh. It just restricts the software as specified in the Software Restriction Policies as soon as the Group Policy containing the Software Restriction Policies is applied. Note, however, that programs *already* running don't magically stop running. This will only prevent future instances of the specified application from running. So, if `sol.exe` is already running, then a Software Restriction Policy comes down to disable it—as long as `sol.exe` is running, it stays running. When you close it, however, it cannot be reopened again because Explorer has checked in with the Registry and prevents it.

Troubleshooting Software Restriction Policies

You can troubleshoot Software Restriction Policies in two primary ways:

- Inspect the Registry to see if the Software Restriction Policies are embraced.
- Enable advanced logging.

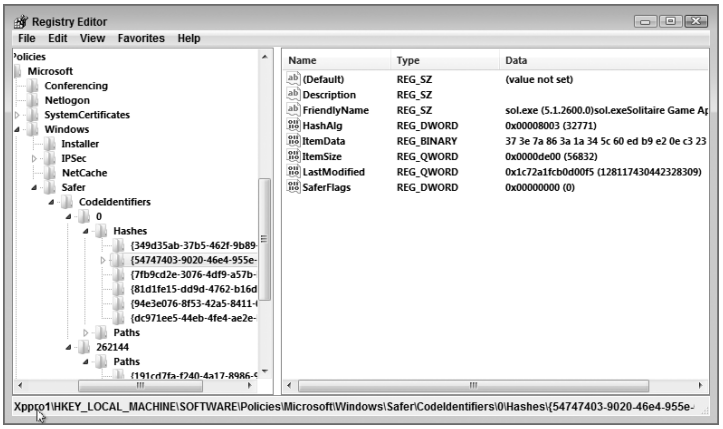
Inspecting the Software Restriction Policies Location in the Registry

If Software Restriction Policies aren't being applied, and you logged off and back on, log on again as the administrator at the target machine and check `KEY_LOCAL_MACHINE` or:

```
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\Safer\CodeIdentifiers
```

Inside, you'll see numbered branches containing the rules. In Figure 8.27, you can see `sol.exe` restricted by a hash rule.

FIGURE 8.27 The Registry lays out what will be restricted.



Note that operating system files change with service packs—sometimes even innocuous things like `sol.exe`! If after a service pack your client isn't restricting applications as you expect (because the hash value changes even after a tiny change), make sure the version number of the restricted application matches the version located on the client. More specifically, make sure the hash values match.

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Software Restriction Policies Advanced Logging

You can troubleshoot Software Restriction Policies via a log file. To do so, follow these steps:

1. In the Registry, traverse to:

   ```
   KEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\Safer\CodeIdentifiers
   ```

2. Create a new string value named `LogFileName`.
3. In the Data field of the new Registry key, enter the full path and name of a log file—for example, **`c:\srplog.txt`**.

Now whenever an application runs, a line is written to the log file explaining why it can or cannot run. Here are two lines from that log file: the first when I run Notepad (which is free to run) and the second when I run `sol.exe` (which is restricted):

```
cmd.exe (PID = 1576) identified C:\WINDOWS\system32\notepad.exe as Unrestricted
     using path rule, Guid = {191cd7fa-f240-4a17-8986-94d480a6c8ca}


cmd.exe (PID = 1576) identified C:\WINDOWS\system32\sol.exe as Disallowed using
     hash rule, Guid = {e669efa3-96d8-4c16-b506-2fec88fbee33}
```



You'll find a great article on Software Restriction Policies in TechNet at `http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb457006.aspx`. If it's not there, then just search for an article named "Using Software Restriction Policies to Protect Against Unauthorized Software." Also check out this small article series on the subject by my pal Jakob H. Heidelberg called "Default Deny All Applications" (part 1 at `http://tinyurl.com/ysb6wu` and part 2 at `http://tinyurl.com/2hdz7s`).

Oops, I Locked Myself Out of My Machine with Software Restriction Policies

If you make a Software Restriction Policy too tight, you can lock yourself right out of the system! Don't panic. If the policy is a GPO in Active Directory, remove the policy setting or disable the GPO. After Group Policy processes on the client, log on again as the user and you should be cleared up.

However, if you make a Software Restriction Policy using the local policy editor (`GPEDIT.MSC`) and you lock yourself out, you have a slightly longer road to recovery. Follow these steps:

1. Reboot the machine, and press F8 upon startup to open the Advanced Options menu at boot time.
2. Select SAFE MODE and allow the computer to continue to finish booting.

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3. Log on as the machine's local administrator.
4. Dive in to:

   ```
   HKLM\Software\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\Safer\CodeIdentifiers
   ```

   Delete everything below the `CodeIdentifiers` key.
5. Reboot the machine.

You should be out of the woods now.

However, if the policies were set on a given user, the steps are a bit different. Just drill down to that user's HKCU hive file and nuke them there.

More Software Restriction Policies resources can be found at:

`www.microsoft.com/technet/security/prodtech/windowsxp/secwinxp/xpsgch06.mspx`

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/mx96v`).

Restricting Software Using AppLocker

AppLocker is the next generation of Software Restriction Policies. It's available for Windows 7 (Enterprise or Ultimate, and not Professional) and Windows 8 Pro. It's also available on Windows Server 2008 R2 and later (except Server 2008 R2 Web Server edition).

Not that I think that you'll use it very much, if ever, on a Windows Server 2008 R2 or Windows 2012 server machine. The only foreseeable time would be if you're using Windows Server 2012 or Windows Server 2008 R2 as a Terminal Server where real users log on.

AppLocker enables you to control both standard apps (those apps we've run for years) and also "Packaged" apps, what used to be known as Metro Apps. These applications are very different from your traditional desktop-style apps as they are all downloaded from an app store. Having access to these apps via an app store can be very useful; however, in a corporate environment allowing staff to install and run any Metro, I mean *Packaged*, application, no matter how benign, is just not something that is desirable.

AppLocker is an important evolution compared to Software Restriction Policies. AppLocker has three "laws" to determine whether files should execute on the system. "Laws" is my word, not Microsoft's, but I think it explains AppLocker's "brain" pretty well.

Here are the AppLocker laws:

- Law 1: Explicit deny—A specific rule that denies an action.
- Law 2: Explicit allow—A specific rule that allows an action.
- Law 3: Implicit deny—All files that are not specifically named by an Allow rule are automatically blocked.

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So, Software Restriction Policies did a reasonable job at controlling applications on Windows XP. But, on the other hand, it was missing (in my opinion) two key ingredients to make it a blockbuster:

- One problem is that there was no easy way to state: "Allow software to run from Manufacturer X, Product ABC, if Product ABC is above a certain revision."
- The other problem was that while Software Restriction Policies had the concept of "Allow" and "Deny" there was no great way of quickly telling Software Restriction Policies about all the "good" software you had. It was tedious, if not impossible, to make the list so that it worked well. With AppLocker, we can quickly spawn a list of "good stuff" we want to allow to run based on a "template machine."

So, we'll try and put both of these Software Restriction Policies problems behind us, and bury them using AppLocker in these examples.

To prepare for these examples, we'll need Google Chrome. For these examples, perform the following steps (if you want to follow along):

1. Download the MSI version of Google Chrome here `www.google.com/intl/en/chrome/business/browser/`.
2. As Administrator, install it on WIN8.
3. As Administrator, install it on WIN8MANAGEMENT.

When you install as Administrator, Chrome correctly writes itself to "Program Files." Now that it's installed in both places, we'll be able to manage it around the bend.

AppLocker has three required pieces we need to configure in order to make it work:

- The AppLocker policy itself, which describes the applications and circumstances to be on the lookout for
- An "overall" policy describing if you want to lock out or just perform an "audit" (more later)
- A service that must be actively running on the target machine (Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows Server 2012, or Windows Server 2008 R2)

We'll break down each piece, and additionally walk through where AppLocker has a leg up on its predecessor, Software Restriction Policies.

AppLocker: Rules and Rule Conditions

Let's start out by creating and linking a GPO to our **Human Resources Computers** OU and call it AppLocker Tests. You'll find AppLocker abilities tucked under Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Application Control Policies ➢ AppLocker. (Why they chose to use a separate subnode called AppLocker underneath Application Control Policies, I will never know.) Inside, you'll see there are four types of *rules*: Executable Rules, Windows Installer Rules, Script Rules, and Packaged app Rules. Let's review each before we dive into them for testing:

- Executable Rules: Allow or Prevent specific `.EXE`s, `.COM`s, `.DLL`s, or `.OCX`s to run
- Windows Installer Rules: Allow or Prevent specific `.MSI` (Windows Installer) and `.MSP` (Windows Patching) setup files to run

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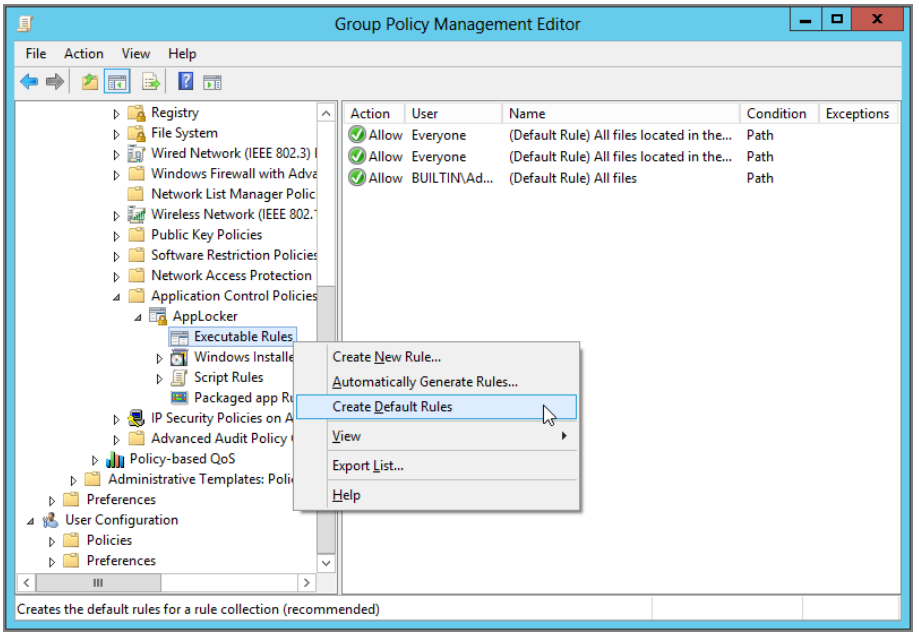
- Script Rules: Allow or Prevent scripts to run. Limited to `.PS1`, `.BAT`, `.CMD`, `.VBS`, and `.JS` files only.
- Packaged app Rules: Allow or Prevent the running of Packaged (previously known as Metro) applications

Now, in a second, we'll create a rule. For the first three rules, there are three types of *rule conditions*; however, the Packaged app Rules will only use the Publisher Rule Condition:

- Path Rule Condition: Similar to what you've learned about in Software Restriction Policies, you can Allow or Deny based on where the file resides.
- File Hash Rule Condition: Again, similar to what you've learned about in Software Restriction Policies, you can Allow or Deny based on the hash of a file.
- Publisher Rule Condition: This is unique to AppLocker, and allows you to specify a Publisher you want to Allow or Deny. This assumes the files you want to run are digitally signed by the publisher.

Using the GPO we have open, let's right-click Executable Rules and immediately select "Create Default Rules," as seen in Figure 8.28.

FIGURE 8.28 Choose "Create Default Rules" to ensure safe passage using AppLocker.



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The Default Rules won't come into play right now, but they're a good habit to get started with. The Default Rules ensure that (at least) Windows system files will always be able to run, when you start to put the smackdown on your applications.

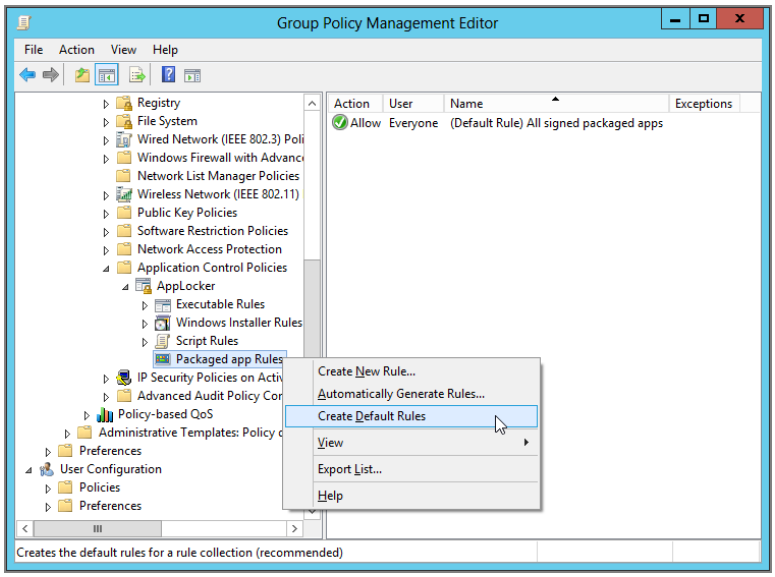
But, since we're looking at them now, anyway, let's examine the default rules and understand what they allow us to do:

- Allow anything to run that's already installed in Program Files
- Allow anything to run if it's in the Windows folder
- Allow local administrators to run any file

Remember AppLocker's Law 3: everything is denied unless we've specifically set up a rule to allow it. So, setting up the default rules is a good idea, so that anything and everything running inside Program Files will just work.

Now let's right-click Packaged Apps and do the same thing and select "Create Default Rules," as shown in Figure 8.29. As you can see, there is exactly one rule created when you do this: "Allow all Packaged Apps to run, by Everyone."

FIGURE 8.29 Choose "Create Default Rules" to ensure Packaged apps will run using AppLocker.



Why only one default rule, and not three like before?

Packaged Apps are somewhat different from your normal desktop apps, as the built-in Administrator account is prohibited to run them. So having a default rule to allow the built-in administrator account to run these apps is not required (nor would it do anything).

Packaged Apps are also not stored in "Program Files" directories like traditional apps. Therefore, you also have no need for the Allow Path rule.

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Leveraging Law 1: Blacklisting Specific Applications with an Explicit Deny

You've already installed Chrome on your WIN8 machine. It's already inside the Program Files directory, running along. And you've got a default rule in place that enables you to run it. (Remember, one of those rules allows anything inside Program Files to run.)

And, you've got a Packaged app, Weather, preinstalled on that same machine.

But these two apps are out there and installed already, how can we control them using AppLocker? In our two examples, we'll want to:

1. Restrict the Google Chrome web browser using an executable rule based on who published it—Google.
2. Prohibit the running of the Weather packaged app that comes preinstalled with Windows 8.

To do this, we'll create an Explicit deny to put the kibosh on Chrome and also Weather.

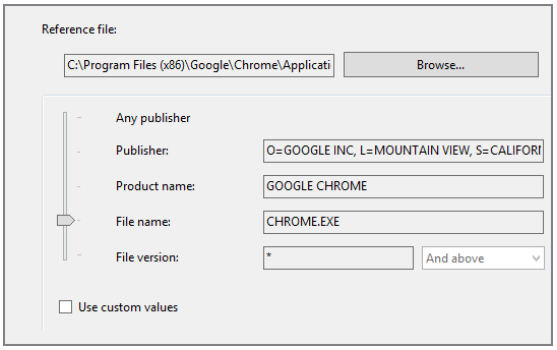
On your WIN8MANAGMENT machine, use the Group Policy editor within the Applocker node. Right-click over Executable Rules and select "Create New Rule." When you do, you'll be prompted with a wizard and "Before You Begin" page (not shown). Click Next to get started. You'll then see a Permissions page where you can select to Allow or Deny applications. Let's select Deny (not shown), leave the "User or Group" selection set to Everyone (the default), and click Next.

When you do, you'll see the Conditions page shown in Figure 8.30.

Ensure Publisher is selected and click Next. Then in the Create Executable Rules page (Figure 8.31), click Browse and locate and select "chrome.exe" within Program Files (or `Program Files x86)\Google\Chrome\Application`).

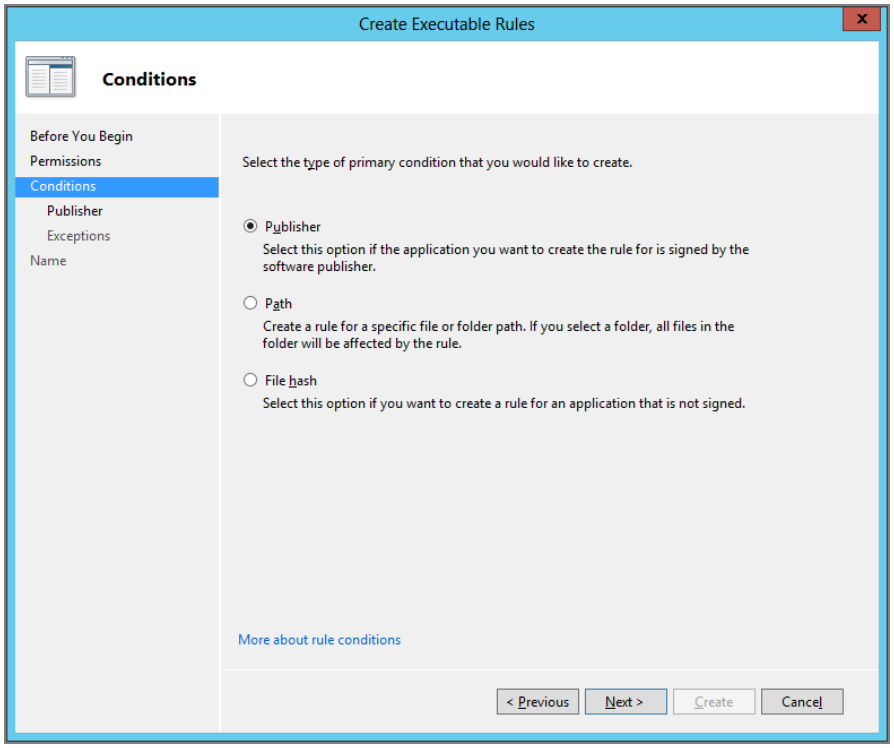
When you do, you'll see the Publisher, Product name, File name, and File version all automatically populate. This is because AppLocker is reading the digital signature within the Google Chrome file.

There are lots of ways to use this page, but here are some examples. If you leave the slider as is, making no changes, as seen in Figure 8.31, you're basically saying "Deny Google Chrome 21.0.0.0, with the file name Chrome.exe, published by Google." That's great, but maybe that's not what you want. You can move the slider up one notch, and the screen should look like this:



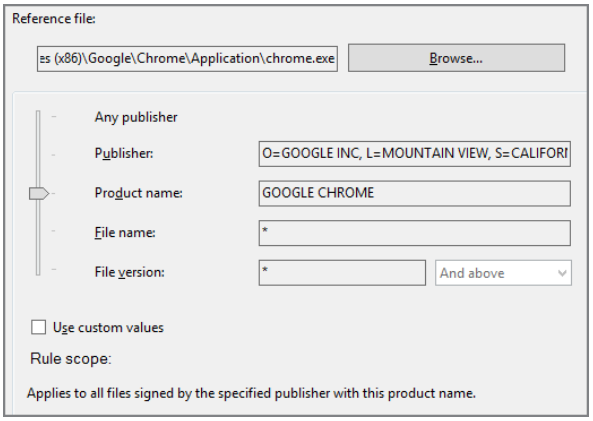
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FIGURE 8.30 Select Publisher to restrict based on digitally signed applications.



The File Version selection goes to "*," which means "all versions." So, now you're saying "Deny All Versions of Google Chrome, with the file name `Chrome.exe` published by Google."

What happens if you move the slider up *another* notch, as seen here?



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Now you're saying "Deny all products by Google that are known as Google Chrome."

Move it up one more notch as seen here, and you're saying "Deny all applications by the publisher Google."

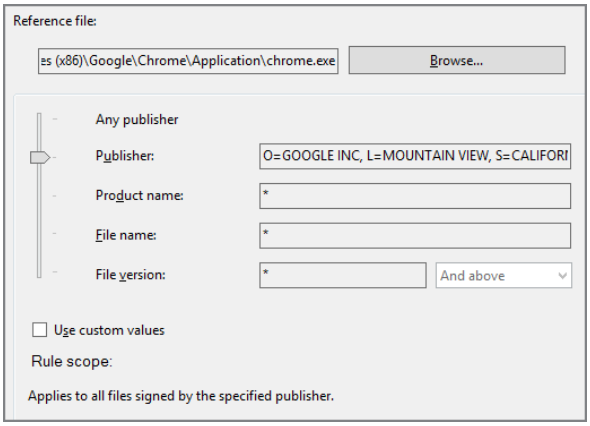
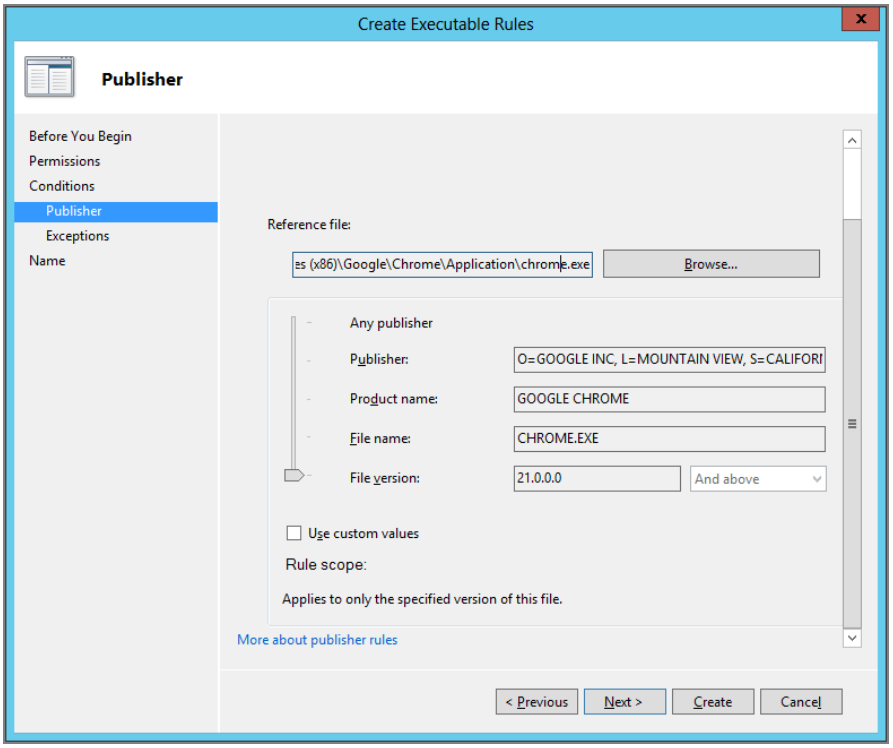
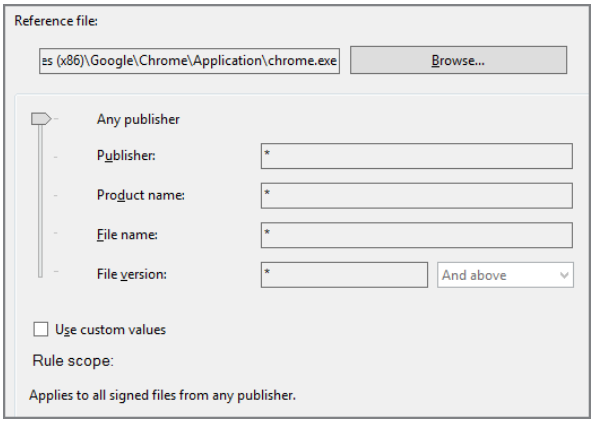


FIGURE 8.31 You can select a file that contains a digital signature, and then dictate which values you want to restrict against.



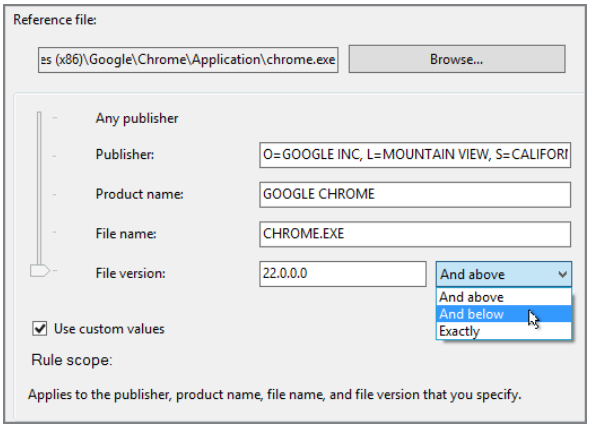
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And, you can put it one *more* notch up, and deny All Publishers as seen here! (Don't really do this; I don't advise doing so right now.)



Wow! That's some serious power!

Turns out, though, none of these configurations is what I want us to work through for the real example. So, click the "Use custom values" check box. Then change the File Version from whatever version you're running, say, 21.0.1180.60 to 22.0.0.0, and select "And below," as shown here:



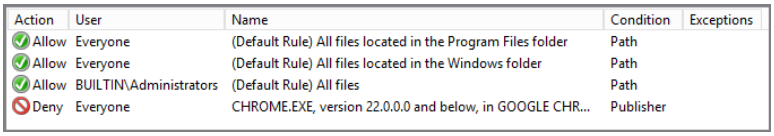
Now our rule says "Deny Google Chrome from Google when the File Version is below 22.0.0.0."

Click Next to visit the Exceptions page (not shown). Here you can make an exception to your rule. We're not going to do this for now, but it's good to know there are ways we can permit specific applications from publishers if we really crank down, say, denying all applications based on Publisher. So on the Exceptions page, click Next.

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The final page is called "Name and Description." The system guesses at a good name for your AppLocker rule. Feel free to change if you like and/or add a description. This page is not shown here. Click Create to finish up and present the rule. When you do, you'll see the rule created, as shown in Figure 8.32.

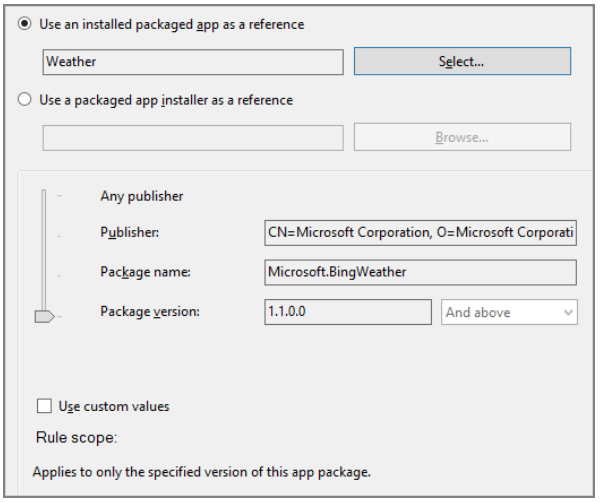
FIGURE 8.32 Your Deny rule is set to restrict Google Chrome 22.0 and below.



Now, let's switch gears back to restricting Packaged applications. Simply right-click within Packaged app Rules and select "Create new rule"; then you will have a similar experience to standard applications.

You can see the differences in the Packaged App dialog box, as seen in Figure 8.33. Specifically, Packaged App rules do not have the File Name as an option.

FIGURE 8.33 Packaged App rule for the preinstalled Weather app Image



Simply click Select and specify the Packaged app, in this case Weather. The slider works the same as it did with regular applications. You can slide the slider up and put "*" characters next to each field to specify which items you want to make universal.

You might think that you're ready to go and get started testing AppLocker. Oh, no. There are two more big steps you must do before testing can commence.

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AppLocker Actions: Enforcement or Auditing

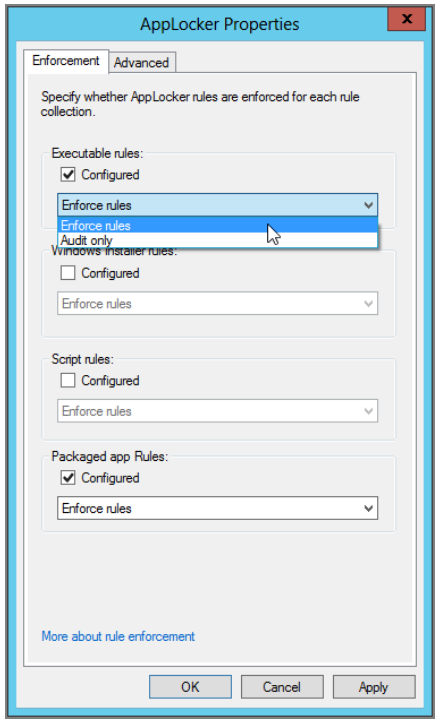
AppLocker does nothing at all once you've created your rules.

It can be kind of a letdown if you're not prepared for it.

You have to determine what actions you want to take when your AppLocker rule comes to pass. So, to get the party started (or, more accurately, be the wet blanket *on* the party) you need to turn on Enforcement rules.

You find this by again locating Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Application Control Policies ➢ AppLocker, right-clicking it, and selecting Properties. When you do, you'll see what's in Figure 8.34.

FIGURE 8.34 You can decide to start enforcement, or simply audit for who is actually running your application.



For our example, we've only configured an Executable rule and a Published app rule (both with a Publisher Rule Condition). So, we have to decide what action we want: Enforcement or Auditing.

Auditing will simply log results to the target machine's event log. Specifically, the results will go into the AppLocker log (which can be found in Event Viewer). If you want to see them, drill down into "Application and Services Logs" and select Microsoft ➢ Windows ➢ AppLocker. There, you'll find the logs for "EXE and DLL." There's another log as well for "MSI and Script."

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If you'd like to try AppLocker in Auditing mode, you're on your own; I don't have enough space to cover it. You can also read this document from Microsoft about AppLocker and auditing to see the event IDs generated: `http://tinyurl.com/yjdm8j6`.

For our example, we'll select "Enforce rules" for executable rules. Do that now and click OK.

Note that you can optionally enable DLL and OCX blocking if you choose to peek at the Advanced tab. There's a warning about some potential slowdowns when engaged, but I feel it's worth it in the name of security. Additionally, you'll have to be diligent. If you select to enable the stomping of DLLs, you'll need to ensure that every DLL that is used by your approved applications is in there. That could get difficult, fast. An application can just stop working if you forget to add a DLL.

Anyway, you would think that now you're done and ready for testing, right? Nope. One more big hurdle to overcome.

AppLocker: The AppID Service

It's almost as if Microsoft doesn't want you to use the AppLocker service. They've made it so you have to first create a rule, turn on the rule action (Auditing or Enforcement), and now, one last hurdle. And that hurdle must be performed on each and every Windows 7 and later (and/or Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows Server 2012) machine on which you wish AppLocker to work.

You need to turn on and change the startup mode for the AppLocker service. Really, it's called the "Application Identity," or AppID service.

There are two ways I will suggest for you to accomplish this task: manually or using the Group Policy Preferences.

Turning On the AppID Service Manually

If you want to turn on the AppID service manually, on your target machine (WIN8) right-click Computer from the Start menu. Then select Manage.

Drill down to Computer Management ➢ Services and Applications ➢ Services and select Application Identity, as seen in Figure 8.35.

Change the service Startup Type to Automatic, click Start, and then click OK. When you do, you should see the service start right up and be set to Automatic startup going forward.

This technique is great if you want to test one or two machines. But it falls down if you have 10, 100, or 10,000 machines you want to use with AppLocker.

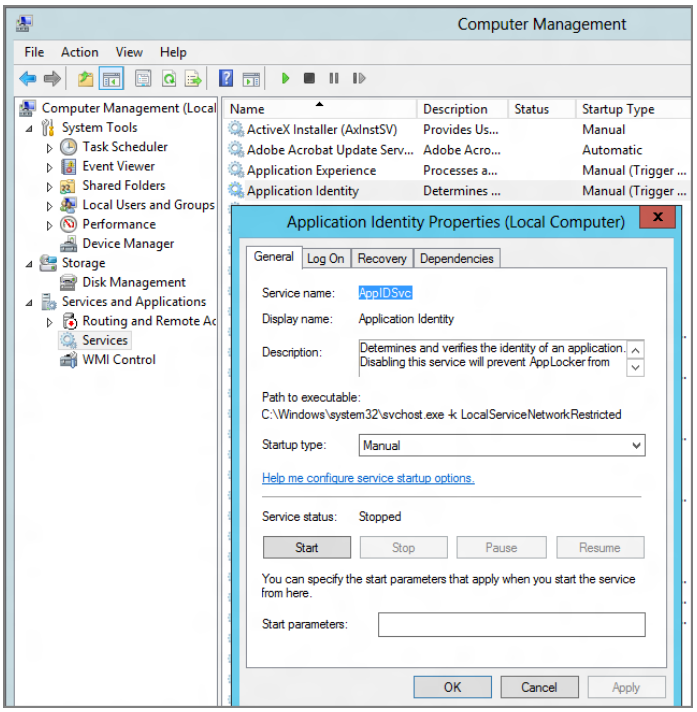
Turning On the AppID Service "En Masse" Using Group Policy Preferences

Instead of running around from machine to machine, you can optionally use the Group Policy Preferences' Services extension to mass-change and enable the AppIDSvc (Application Identity Service).

As you can see in Figure 8.36, I'm using the Group Policy Preferences to select the AppIDSvc. You'll change Startup to Automatic, and set Service Action from "No Change" to "Start service."

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FIGURE 8.35 The Application Identity service must be started (and configured to start at Startup) in order to process AppLocker edicts. Be sure to change the Startup type to Automatic and, if you want to start it immediately, click Start.



Use the same GPO you've already used for this AppLocker exercise, or create a new GPO. Just make sure your edict is linked to where your target machines are (Windows 7 and later) and you're golden. The next time Group Policy refreshes on those machines, the AppID service will start up and be ready to start on every reboot thereafter.

AppLocker: Testing It Out

Whew. Now that your rule is set up, your actions are set, and your service is started, you're finally ready to test your AppLocker work.

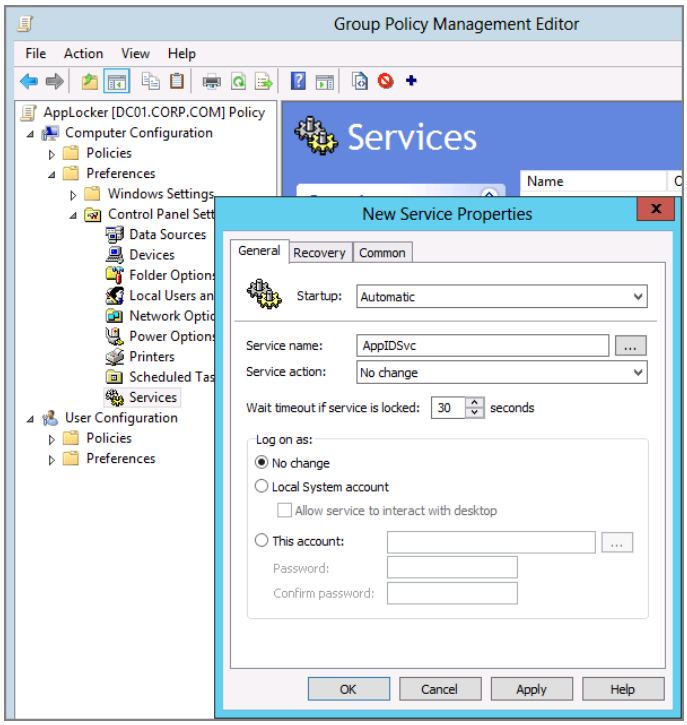
Log on as Frank Rizzo to WIN8. Now, remember that AppLocker policies are Computer side, not User side. And it could take up to 120 minutes before this policy becomes active on the computer.

Or, you could run `GPUpdate` after you log on as Frank and get the latest policies for both Frank (who just logged on anyway) and the computer (which might have just been sitting around a while). Or you can reboot the computer. Your choice.

When you try to launch Chrome as Frank, it's entirely possible that a whole lot of "nothing special occurs" and Chrome simply continues to run. Even if you've done everything right and performed all the steps perfectly, it might not actually work.

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FIGURE 8.36 Use the Group Policy Preferences to mass-enable the AppIDSvc (Application Identity) service on your Windows 7 and/or Windows Server 2008 R2 or later machines.



It appears that the AppID service has a delay before it kicks in and performs the work. In my testing, the delay is about two minutes (usually) before AppLocker is fully engaged and actual smackdown occurs.

After the little "game delay," users should encounter roadblocks, as seen in Figure 8.37, for Chrome. And if you try to launch the built-in Packaged Weather app, users should see what's shown in Figure 8.38.

This is expected because the rule matched, and you have enforcement enabled. Success!

AppLocker: Modifying What the Client Sees

Users see the default message when an AppLocker rule kicks in, as you saw in Figure 8.37. However, there is an alternate message you can display for users if you like.

You can set the policy found at Computer ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Windows Explorer ➢ **Set a Support Web Page Link**.

The goal is to point users to click on a custom URL, which, for instance, has your corporate rules listed in clear language, or a phone number for the help desk, or some other explanation as to why they were denied the ability to run the application.

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FIGURE 8.37 The default message when AppLocker kicks in when a user tries to install Chrome

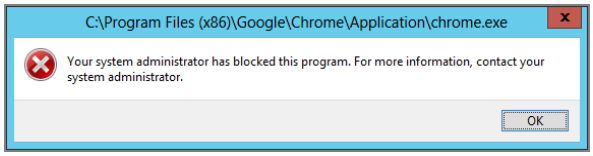
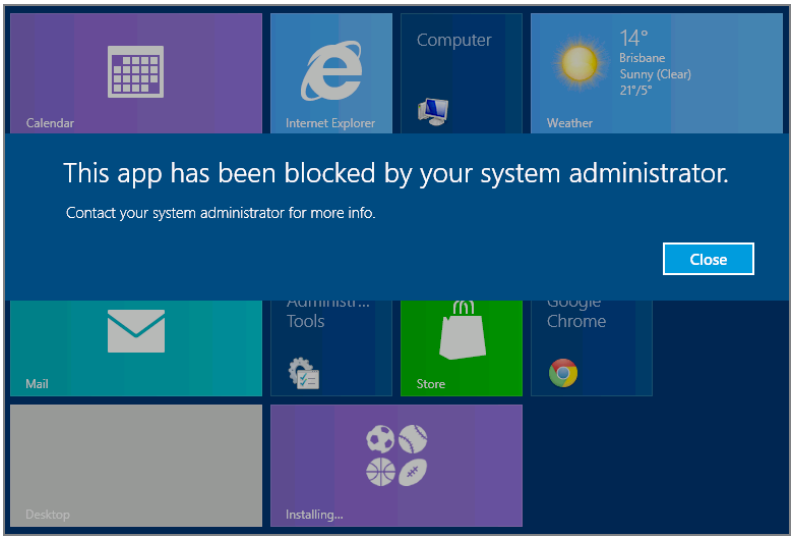


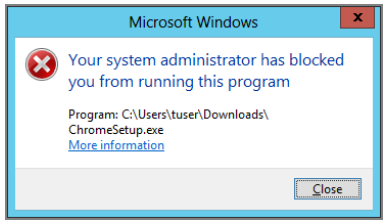
FIGURE 8.38 The default message when AppLocker kicks in when a user tries to run the Weather App



Now, when users encounter a rule that blocks them, they'll get a different message, as shown in Figure 8.39.

The user now can be redirected to your URL by clicking the "More information" link as you've defined it.

FIGURE 8.39 Alternative AppLock message with "More information" link



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AppLocker: Wrapping Up Our Tests

So, we've created a rule that blocks the execution of Google Chrome 22.02 and below. So our Google Chrome 21.0 is stopped dead in its tracks. To complete the test, on WIN8 upgrade Google Chrome to a version greater than 22.0, say, version 23.0 (or 169.0 by the time you read this).

You should see it run, because the rule was set to restrict only Google Chrome 22.0 and earlier.

Leveraging Laws 2 and 3: Whitelisting Only Known Good Applications

In the previous example, we denied one publisher and its one application: Google. That Explicit deny rule would be helpful in two circumstances:

- If Google Chrome 21 was already installed in Program Files
- If Google Chrome 22 was already installed anywhere else

I know that seems like a weird way to describe what we did, but logically, that's the way we must express it. That's because we already had the default rule that would allow it to run inside Program Files. And our new Explicit deny rule stomps it out both in Program Files and anywhere else it's ever discovered (say, in some alternate directory).

Okay, great. We've now stamped out *one* little fire. Yippee.

What about the zillions of other applications we might want to protect ourselves against? And then, how can we specifically okay the apps we know are good?

Well then, you might want to consider AppLocker's "whitelist" approach. Let's recall our three AppLocker laws from earlier:

- Law 1: Explicit deny—A specific rule that denies an action.
- Law 2: Explicit allow—A specific rule that allows an action.
- Law 3: Implicit deny—All files that are not specifically named by an Allow rule are automatically blocked.

So, if we look at the laws carefully, we can see that if we turn AppLocker on, and, well, "do nothing," then all files that are not specifically named are going to be automatically blocked.

Wow, can that really be true? Let's try it out.

Testing AppLocker's Law #3: Default Deny

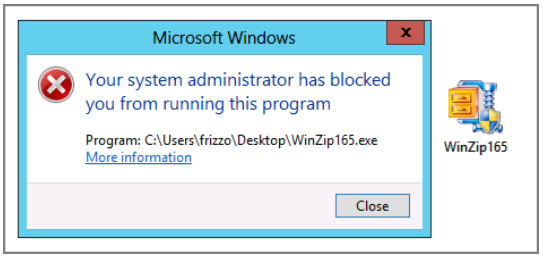
Let's start out by editing the one AppLocker GPO you created and removing the one Deny rule you had. At this point you should have nothing but the default rules again, as seen in Figure 8.28.

On WIN8, make sure you're logged in as Frank Rizzo. Run `GPUpdate` to get the changed AppLocker rules from the GPO. Now, you should be able to run Chrome. Again, this runs because the default rules are saying, "Go ahead and let anything in Program Files run A-OK." And since Chrome is already installed there, it runs A-OK.

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Now, as Frank, download the latest WinZip setup program. I found it here: `www.winzip.com/downwz.htm`. Now, as Frank, try to run the setup `.EXE`. You should get what's shown in Figure 8.40.

FIGURE 8.40 AppLocker's Law 3 ensures that anything that isn't specifically listed is automatically denied.



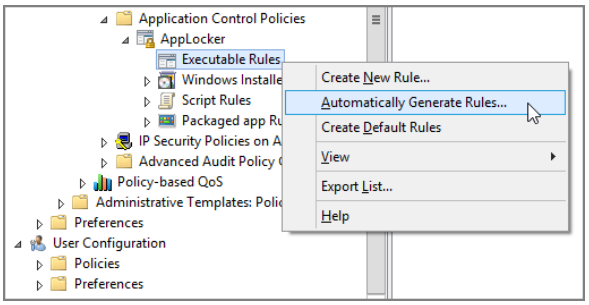
See? AppLocker specifically denies WinZip's setup program. It's not already installed and living in Program Files, so the default rule doesn't apply. It's immediately blocked.

Automatically Generating Rules for AppLocker Whitelisting

So, we can see that AppLocker will just auto-smack-down anything that isn't expressly listed by an Allow. You've likely come to the conclusion, however, that you'll have to generate some lengthy "Allow" list that contains all your applications.

And you're right. That's the hard part. You will have to figure out what the Sales team is using, and the Marketing team, and Human Resources, and so forth. It's not easy or fun. But there is good news: AppLocker can automatically generate rules and then add them to a whitelist, as shown in Figure 8.41.

FIGURE 8.41 Automatically generate rules to add them to the whitelist.



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What you'll do is this:

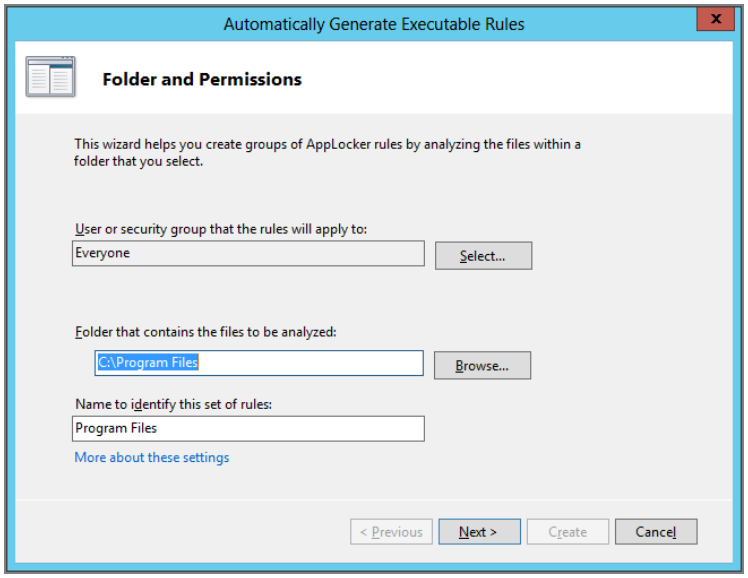
- Find a representative machine from the department you want to control—say, Human Resources. We'll call this your AppLocker "template machine."
- On this machine, you'll need to have the GPMC running.
- You'll use the Automatically Generate Rules wizard.

When the wizard is over, you'll have (at least) a start of the applications you know are good and should pass through and allow to run. Sure, you'll have to trim a bit, use your brains for a little while, as well as use a little elbow grease to make sure nothing bad slipped through.

But it's a quick way to get started. Right-click over Executable Rules and select Automatically Generate Rules to open the wizard to the "Folder and Permissions" screen shown in Figure 8.42.

The default is `c:\Program Files`, but you're welcome to create rule sets for anyplace you wish. Indeed, for x64 machines, you should run the wizard again, and be sure to include, say, `c:\program files (x86)` because otherwise all 32-bit apps on the 64-bit system will be missed. Additionally, be sure to add in any custom applications in `c:\DogFoodMaker` or the like.

FIGURE 8.42 Specify where you want to start your analysis.



The next screen is Rule Preferences, as seen in Figure 8.43. I recommend accepting the defaults as they do a pretty decent job, but you're welcome to try other options.

You'll then come to the Review Rules screen, shown in Figure 8.44. At this point the rules aren't yet created. You can select "Review files that were analyzed" if you want to explicitly remove a file from consideration. You can also preview the rules before they get codified.

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FIGURE 8.43 Use the defaults to create rules based on signed files with file hashes as a backup.

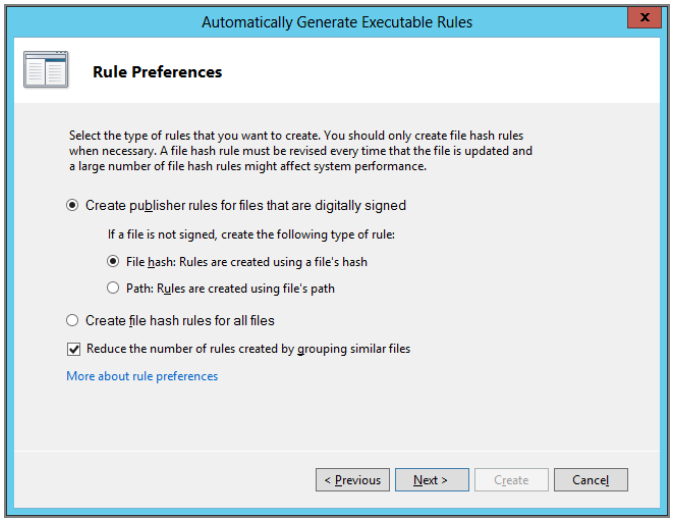
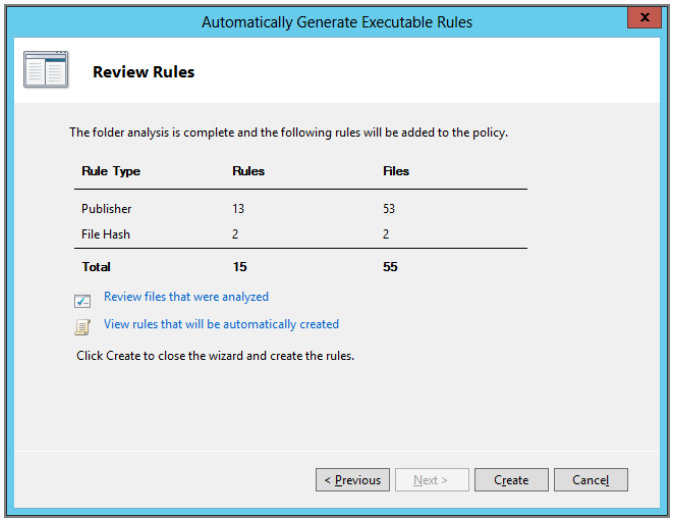


FIGURE 8.44 You can explicitly remove a file from consideration using the "Review files that were analyzed" selection.



When ready, click Create. When you do, the rules for your particular machine will be populated into the GPO, as seen in Figure 8.45.

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AppLocker: Importing and Exporting Rules

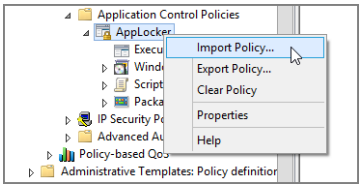
Since you're doing all of these wonderful tests in the test lab, you might be wondering how you're going to take your (potentially complex) rule set and export those rules—then, in the real world, how you're going to import them. It's easy. Look at Figure 8.46.

You can also utilize Export and Import to take one GPO's rules in the real world, export them, and import them into another one for transfer or cleanup.

FIGURE 8.45 AppLocker allows you to auto-generate rules for whitelisting.

Action	User	Name	Condition
Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Program Files folder	Path
Allow	Everyone	(Default Rule) All files located in the Windows folder	Path
Allow	BUILTIN\Ad...	(Default Rule) All files	Path
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): MICROSOFT® WINDOWS® OPERATING SY...	Publisher
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): adlb.exe, atmarp.exe, atmlane.exe...	File Hash
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): POLICYPAK APPLOCK SERVICE signed by O...	Publisher
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): WINDOWS® INTERNET EXPLORER signed b...	Publisher
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): FULLARMOR ADMX MIGRATOR signed by ...	Publisher
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): AcrobatUpdater.exe, AdobeARMHelper.exe, ...	File Hash
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): ADOBE READER AND ACROBAT MANAGER ...	Publisher
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): ADOBE ACROBAT UPDATE SERVICE signed ...	Publisher
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): 64BitMAPIBroker.exe, AdobeCollabSync.exe	File Hash
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): ADOBE PDF BROKER PROCESS FOR INTERN...	Publisher
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): ADOBE READER signed by O=ADOBE SYSTE...	Publisher
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): ADOBE ACROBAT TEXT EXTRACTOR FOR N...	Publisher
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): EULA signed by O=ADOBE SYSTEMS, INCO...	Publisher
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): LOGTRANSPORT APPLICATION signed by ...	Publisher
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): ADOBE ACROBAT signed by O=ADOBE SYS...	Publisher
Allow	Everyone	Program Files (x86): ADOBE READER WOW HELPER signed by O...	Publisher

FIGURE 8.46 Use AppLocker's Export and Import Policy to move rules from your test lab to the real world.



AppLocker Final Thoughts and Resources

We used AppLocker in two ways: we explicitly denied an application (blacklisting), and we also implicitly denied everything and specified the good applications (whitelisting).

I waited until the end of the AppLocker section for a very important warning and piece of information. That is, if you merely turn off the AppLocker AppID service, you don't actually turn off AppLocker's rules from applying.

I want you to think about that for a moment. Here's why: Let's assume you add a rule you didn't want to add, but then think "No problem, I'll just stop AppLocker by killing the service!" it doesn't work. The rules are already moved onward into the kernel for processing.

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The only way to "back out" of a rule is to use the Group Policy editor and add or delete more rules, then have Group Policy on the client apply and take effect.

My parting thought here is to use AppLocker with as many "Allow" rules as you can. That's because denying specific things (Law 1) is going to be less secure than relying on Law 3 to auto-smack-down stuff that shouldn't be running.

If a really smart user wanted to subvert your AppLocker policies, here's how they could do it:

Path Rules They could figure out where an application *isn't* allowed to run and move it to a place that *is* allowed to run. This could take some trial and error, but it's certainly in the realm of possibility.

File Hash Rules A user could use a hex editor (explained earlier) to modify the file hash. This does increase the risk of the application breaking, however.

Publisher Rules A user could inject the executable with a signed (Allowed) certificate. They would need the private key of the certificate, which would not be possible under almost all circumstances. This is a pretty low-probability problem.

True, most places won't have to worry about these kinds of attacks. But if you use whitelisting (Law 3), you won't have to worry about them at all. I've provided a thorough workout of AppLocker here, but if you're still hungry for more, here are some pointers:

- Here's a big speech I gave on AppLocker at Microsoft TechEd in 2010. In it, I also go over some PowerShell with regard to AppLocker. Check it out:

  `http://channel9.msdn.com/Events/TechEd/NorthAmerica/2010/WCL303`

- TechNet Article by Greg Shields: `http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/2009.10.geekofalltrades.aspx` (shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/ylkrs5z`)
- A four-part series by Brien Posey:

  `www.windowsnetworking.com/articles_tutorials/Introduction-AppLocker-Part1.html`

- Microsoft Technical Documentation on AppLocker: `http://tinyurl.com/yhcw83f`
- PowerShell and AppLocker: `http://tinyurl.com/otdo8a` and `http://tinyurl.com/yj2cfv8`

Controlling User Account Control with Group Policy

UAC is the User Account Control feature for Windows Vista and later. You might see it as the "annoying extra pop-up box I need to click in order to do anything useful!" Well, sometimes it might seem that way. But that's not exactly accurate. What's really happening

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is that you're seeing a prompt for anything that requires administrator rights (that is, that affects the entire computer and all users on that computer).

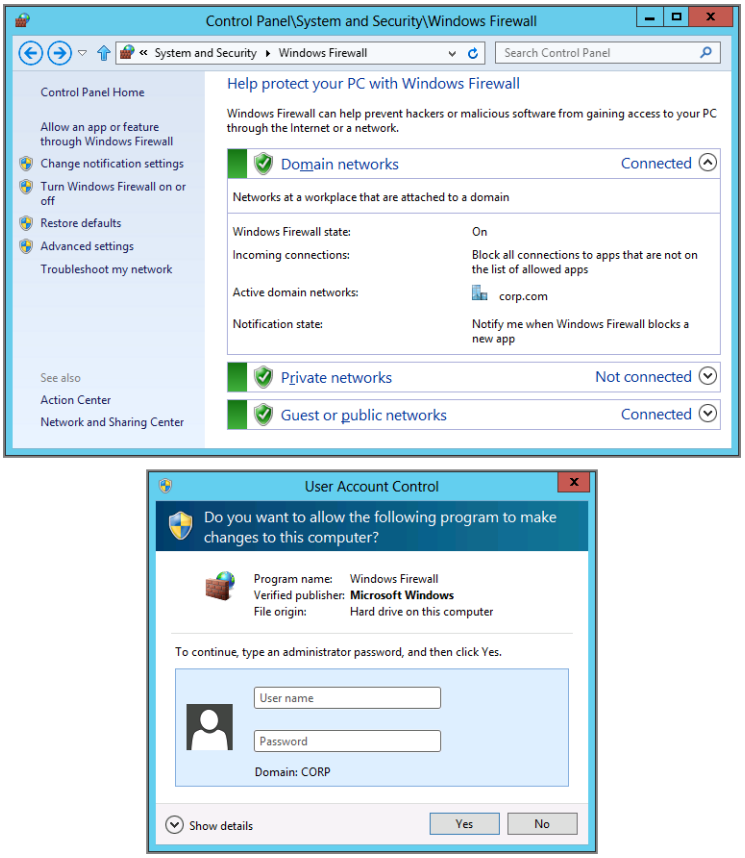
Since UAC is available for Windows Vista and later, instead of saying "Windows Vista and later" each time it comes up, I'll just say "for Windows" in the general case, and if there's something specific about a particular version of Windows, I'll let you know.

For instance, on Windows Server 2008 you might not see the prompts as much because if you log on with the local Administrator account, UAC prompts are largely not presented. However, if you log on as just about anyone else, like a Server Operator, you will see the UAC prompts that we'll discuss here using Windows 8 examples.

In reality, it's not that bad; UAC is designed to put a (small) roadblock in front of administrative tasks and applications so that only administrators can do anything with these items.

An example of a UAC dialog box that can pop up based on the types of actions and programs you want to run is shown in Figure 8.47. For example, any time mere mortals want to manipulate the firewall, they are prompted for local administrator credentials.

FIGURE 8.47 Anytime a user clicks on an action with a shield icon (as seen above), they are prompted for credentials (as seen below).



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In UAC parlance, a mere mortal, or regular user, is officially called a *Standard User*.
There are three types of prompts you might get when UAC is active:

Teal Bar Plus a Shield This program is a part of Windows.

Gray Plus a Shield with an Exclamation Mark This is signed and trusted by Windows. Trusted means that the certificate used to sign the application "chains" to a certificate in the computer's Trusted Root Certificate Store. The Trusted Root Certificate Store can also be managed via Group Policy.

Orange Plus a Shield with an Exclamation Mark This program isn't part of Windows and is either unsigned or signed but not yet trusted.

And, at first blush, you might be right. It might be annoying to provide that one extra click or provide alternate credentials. But the underlying idea of UAC is a really good one: regular users need permissions to do the more privileged operations on a Windows machine.



In the short term, you might see the UAC prompts a lot. That's because when you're first configuring Windows, there will be a lot of systemwide changes you'll want to make. But over time, how often are you really making those kinds of changes? Once the computer is configured for your specific environment and the bulk of the software is installed, you will rarely ever see a UAC dialog box again.

Additionally, when you log on as an Administrator (local or Domain Administrator), you get "stripped" of your admin rights until you click to say you want to leverage them. UAC's goal is to implement the "Principle of Least Privilege": only use privileged user rights when needed.

The UAC prompts leverage of a technology called UIPI (UI Process Isolation) and another called MIC (Mandatory Integrity Control). The idea is that the operating system is protected from nonprivileged processes. Only certain types of Windows messages and input are permitted to interact with this dialog box. Therefore, previous attacks where the malware would simply click the security dialog box before the user ever saw the prompt are thwarted—only privileged processes can interact with the UAC dialog boxes. This helps prevent what is known as process injection and shatter attacks.



Learn more about process injection and shatter attacks at `http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_injection` and `http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shatter_attack`.

What's the upshot? Sure, it's one extra click (as an admin) or the fuss of providing admin credentials (for users who aren't admins). But what's the benefit? In short, even admins get the benefit of not doing something potentially harmful because there's one extra click in the way. (How many times have you wished you could have taken an extra "beat" before doing something potentially harmful?)

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The other big goodness is that all applications run without admin privilege by default; therefore, scenarios like web browsing and e-mail become much more secure without any changes to the applications. You cannot have "Protected Mode IE" without UAC.

So I encourage you to find it in your heart to try to love this feature. Here's the idea (which is only partially related to UAC): you want all your users to run as Standard User (or, as they're sometimes called, mere mortals). That is, they are in the local Users group of the workstation or in the Domain Users group and not in the local Administrators group of the workstation or the Domain Admins group in the domain. In short, they're just users. Additionally, if you want to throw some numbers at the managers in your corporations, the Gartner Group states that running your desktops as a Standard User can reduce total cost of ownership (TCO) by as much as 40 percent versus running that same Desktop with administrative credentials. The idea is that if the user, I mean, administrator of that local machine could just stop making all those darned changes, you would be at their desk fixing their computer a whole lot less. Get it?

So, what does UAC do? It prompts the users for credentials under specific conditions. Take a quick gander at the general UAC document on Microsoft's website here:

`http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772207%28WS.10%29.aspx`

And, if you like, check out this older but very geeky "internals about UAC" article from Mark Russinovich, "Inside Windows Vista User Account Control," found here:

`http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/2007.06.uac.aspx`

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/as3oy2`).

Additionally, although there are some "internal, technical" differences between Windows Vista's UAC and the UAC of Windows 7 and Windows 8, they're not so spectacular that we need to think about them differently for the sake of our conversation. However, for that "inner geek" in you, you're welcome to check out an article called "Inside Windows 7 User Account Control" found here: `http://lab.technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/dd822916`.

But, in practice, to *manage UAC*, all operating systems are really, really similar. In this second link, Mark Russinovich's article I mentioned earlier confidently quotes the following: "Windows 7 carries forward UAC's goals with the underlying technologies relatively unchanged."

There is one, kind of obvious difference between Windows Vista's and Windows 7's/8's UAC. The most obvious change is an updated UAC interface to Windows 7 (maintained in Windows 8), is seen in Figure 8.48.

Great. So, if you've got Windows Vista or later, this section has you covered. In this section, you'll learn about the 10 different Group Policy controls you have at your disposal to configure it the way you want it to work.

Finally, we'll wrap up our talk on UAC with some prescriptive guidance for certain scenarios to help you configure users based on what they're trying to accomplish.

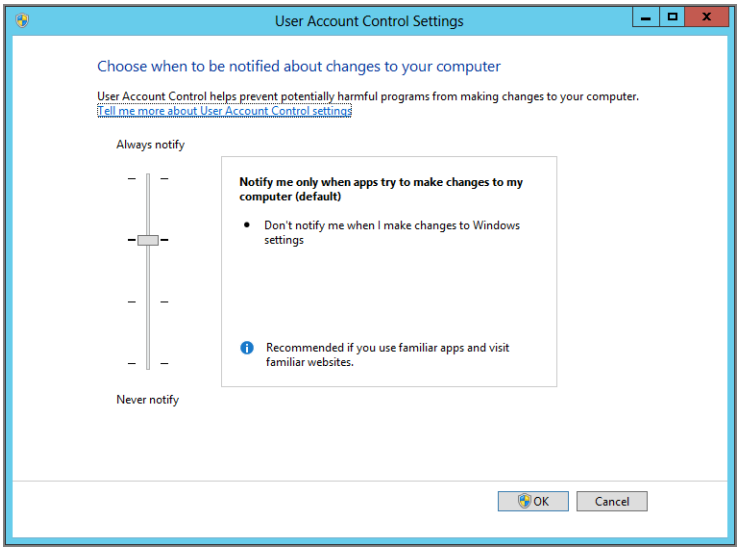
Just Who Will See the UAC Prompts, Anyway?

The point of UAC is to have "administrative" type users run as mere mortals until they need to use their superpowers. To that end, you'll likely want to get a handle on just who is going

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to be affected by UAC prompts and will have to run as mere mortals on Windows (until they elevate their credentials and use that superpower).

FIGURE 8.48 Windows 7 and 8's updated UAC interface



There are two categories of folks: anyone who's a member of some special Active Directory or local Security Accounts Manager (SAM) groups and anyone who has one of eight special rights.

Which Groups Are Affected by UAC

There are 16 accounts and related SIDs that are affected by UAC:

- Built-in Administrators
- Power Users
- Account Operators
- Server Operators
- Print Operators
- Backup Operators
- RAS Servers Group
- NT 4 Application Compatibility Group
- Network Configuration Operators
- Cryptographic Operators
- Domain Administrators
- Domain Controllers

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- Certificate Publishers
- Schema Administrators
- Enterprise Administrators
- Group Policy Administrators

UAC sometimes call these users Split Token Users or Hybrid Users as they have two user tokens (nonadmin and admin). See the sidebar "How Token Filtering/Split Token Works."

Elevated Rights and SE Privileges

If the user does not belong to any of the groups listed in the preceding section but has any of the privileges listed in Table 8.3, a filtered token will be created for the user with these privileges removed. These privileges are found in the Group Policy Management Editor in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ User Rights Assignment.



You can get these rights from any level: local, site, domain, or OU. Additionally, many rights are predefined in the default Group Policy Objects (discussed in the previous chapter).

TABLE 8.3 Rights and SE names that generate a filtered token user experience

Right	SE name
Create a token object	SeCreateTokenPrivilege
Act as part of the operating system	SeTcbPrivilege
Take ownership of files or other objects	SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege
Back up files and directories	SeBackupPrivilege
Restore files and directories	SeRestorePrivilege
Debug programs	SeDebugPrivilege
Impersonate a client after authentication	SeImpersonatePrivilege
Modify an object label	SeRelabelPrivilege
Load and unload device drivers	SeLoadDriverPrivilege

You can check to see if a currently logged-in user has one of these privileges by typing **`whoami /priv`** at a command prompt.

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How Token Filtering/Split Token Works

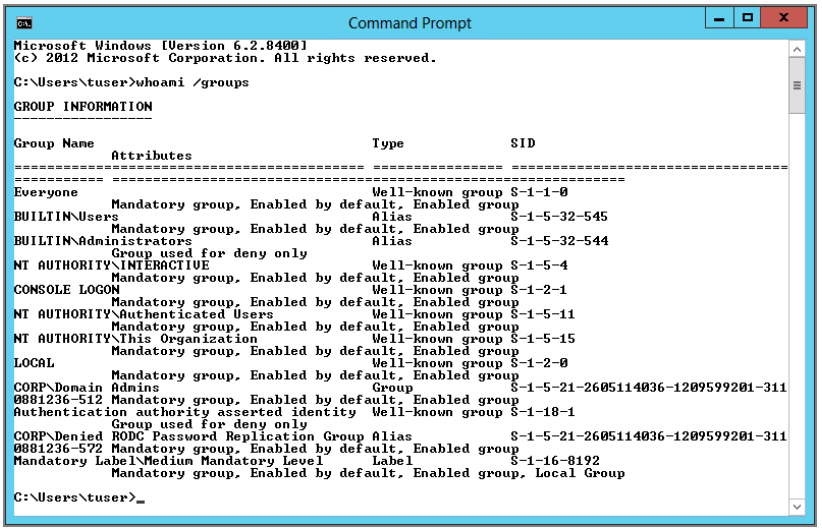
If you log in with Domain Administrator rights to a Windows XP machine, you can "do" just about anything you want, including shooting your foot off, easily. This is because if you're assigned rights at some level of Active Directory or SAM, Windows XP just lets you use them. Sounds good, until you start making a mistake while web-surfing or using e-mail.

Starting with Windows Vista, things get a little more cautious. Again, the idea in modern Windows is that if you're a member of one of the special groups listed in Table 8.3, you will get a "split token." That means that in your daily life, you're running around as a mere mortal. When you need to rip off your shirt and become Superman, you can do that too—but you have to find a close phone booth, er, UAC prompt to help you with that.

So, for instance, if a user is a member of the Administrators group, the filtered token will have the Administrators group membership set to "deny only". Yep, you read that right. As they're running around as a mere mortal, anything they try to do on the system is expressly Denied.

Meanwhile, a second protection mechanism kicks in. All the machine-impacting privileges are removed from the token. Therefore, as the Domain Administrator is going about his daily life on a Windows Vista and later machine, when he starts up things like `explorer.exe`, it's using a nonelevated process token.

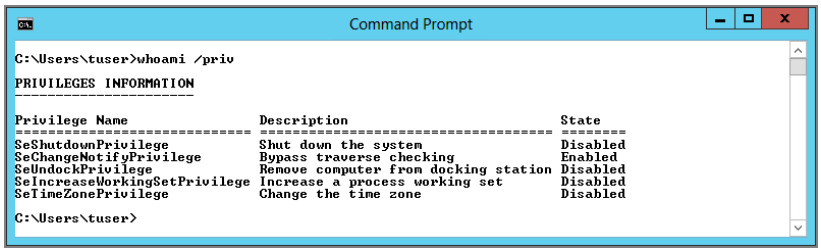
You can look at this token using `whomai.exe`, which is included in Windows. First run `whoami /groups` in a command window when logged in as Domain Administrator, as shown here:



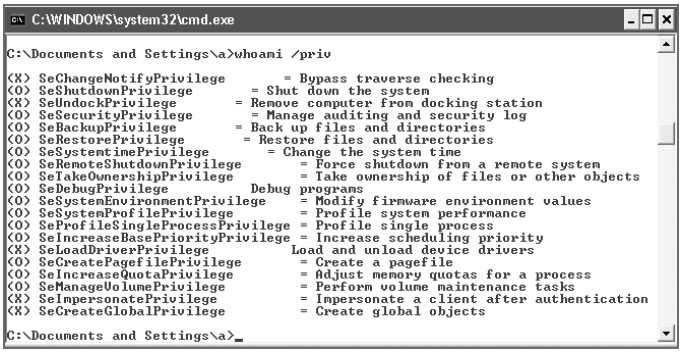
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If you look closely you'll see that the BUILTIN\Administrators and the CORP\Domain Admins groups both have a special Deny token—just for them. Kooky! Again, this is reinstated once UAC prompts are satisfied.

Additionally, you can see what privileges are being used at any time with `whoami /priv`, as shown here:



Compare this to the `whoami /priv` command when run on a Windows XP machine shown here:



So, Windows XP doesn't "filter" anything. Windows goes the extra mile to strip out unused rights until you actually need them. Note that the `whoami` tool isn't built into Windows XP as it is in Windows Vista and later. You can load the `whoami` tool from the Windows XP support tools here: `http://tinyurl.com/4uhnu`.

Understanding the Group Policy Controls for UAC

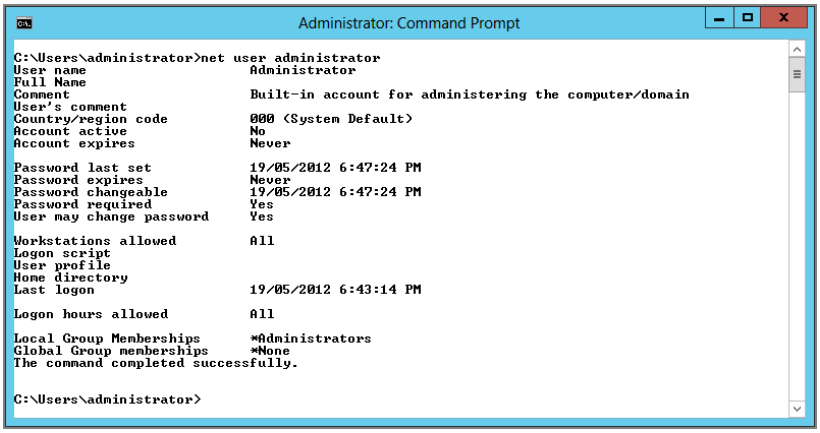
There are 10 Group Policy controls for UAC. They are all found within Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ Security Options, and all start with "User Account Control:" as seen in Figure 8.49.

Let's examine each policy setting so you can decide if you want to change the default behavior.

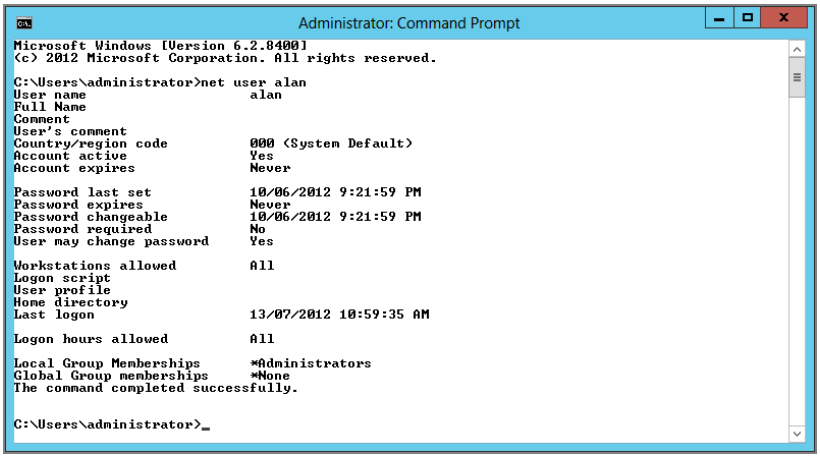
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What? No Usable Local Administrator Account on Modern Windows?

By default, the Windows Vista and later built-in Administrator account is disabled. Yep, you read that right—there is no usable built-in Administrator account on Windows. It's there; it's just disabled. Indeed, check out the following figure, where I'm simply typing **`net user administrator`** at a Windows command prompt. Note that the "Account active" flag is set to No.



However, if you create a new Windows machine (that isn't joined to the domain), the first user you create by default has the equivalent permissions to a local administrator and all subsequent users are Standard Users—see the following figure where my first user on this fresh Windows installation is named User. Confusing, right?



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So, be careful when you give that first local user account's name and password. That first user account really has administrator rights! Yikes!

However, if, during setup, you join the domain directly, you won't have any local user accounts created, and hence, you won't have any accounts you can log onto as a local administrator. Of course, you could always log onto the Enterprise or Domain Administrator accounts (but we're talking about local accounts here).

So, what about that disabled local Administrator account? Well, again, ask yourself if you really need it. In a domain environment, you could always just log in as a Domain Administrator. And, if the machine wasn't joined to the domain during setup, you could log in with that first user. So all bases are covered.

But, if you felt like you wanted to bring back that local Administrator account, you could do so. Historically, this account has been used for pure maintenance. That's why, by default, it's not enabled and has special behavior once enabled. So before I tell you how to enable the local Administrator account, I want to pass on a big ol' cautionary note: the local Administrator account is exempt (by default) from all UAC prompts.

The behavior is the same on Windows Server 2012 (and as low as Windows Server 2008) if you log on with the local Administrator account or Domain Administrator account.

You won't see any prompts. If you enable the Administrator account and romp around within Windows while using it, there are absolutely no safety checks. If you wanted to change this behavior, you would manipulate the User Account Control: Admin Approval Mode for the **Built-in Administrator account** policy setting.

Again, it's not recommended that you enable the local Administrator account, but if you wanted to, the command line you would type is this:

```
net user administrator complexp@ssw0rd /active:yes
```

And again, I'm not suggesting you should run out and enable all your local Administrator accounts. But if you do have some "corporate-wide" reason to do this, it would be wise to set a complex password during machine creation time (with an answer file).

But there's another way to enable the local Administrator account. Assuming the password is set on the local Administrator account (say, via the answer file at machine creation time), you can use Group Policy to just "turn it on." You'll find the setting to turn this on in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ Security Options ➢ **Accounts: Administrator account status**.

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By the way, you might be wondering what happens if your Windows XP machine is upgraded to Windows Vista. The short answer: if you have no other enabled accounts except Administrator, it will leave the Administrator account there but force it to use UAC prompting like all other accounts. Note that you cannot upgrade Windows XP to Windows 7 or Windows 8, so the answer to "What happens in that case?" is moot.

Before we finish talking about the local Administrator account, there is one more local Administrator–related change you need to be aware of. In pre–Windows Vista, you could, if you wanted to, boot into Safe Mode logon with the *disabled* built-in Administrator account. Don't know why you'd want to, but it is possible.

Because Windows is now trying to encourage Standard Users on desktops (in businesses) and engaging parental controls (in the home), Safe Mode had to go under some security changes:

On Workgroup or Nondomain Joined Computers If there is at least one active local Administrator account, Safe Mode will not allow logon via the disabled built-in Administrator account. But there's no issue logging in with any active Administrator account. If there are no other active local Administrator accounts, Safe Mode will allow the disabled built-in Administrator account to log on for disaster recovery. From that point, it is suggested that a new Administrator account be created before rebooting the computer.

On Domain Joined Computers The disabled built-in Administrator account cannot log on in Safe Mode under any circumstances. Here's where it gets tricky: if a user whose account is also in the Domain Administrators group has ever logged onto that machine before, they can log on again using Safe Mode, no problem. But what if no one from the Domain Administrators group has ever logged onto that machine? Then the computer must be started in "Safe Mode with Networking" since the credentials will not have been cached. Hopefully, Windows will not be "so broken" that networking support won't work in this case. If the machine is disjoined from the domain, it reverts back to the nondomain joined behavior.

User Account Control: Admin Approval Mode for the Built-in Administrator Account

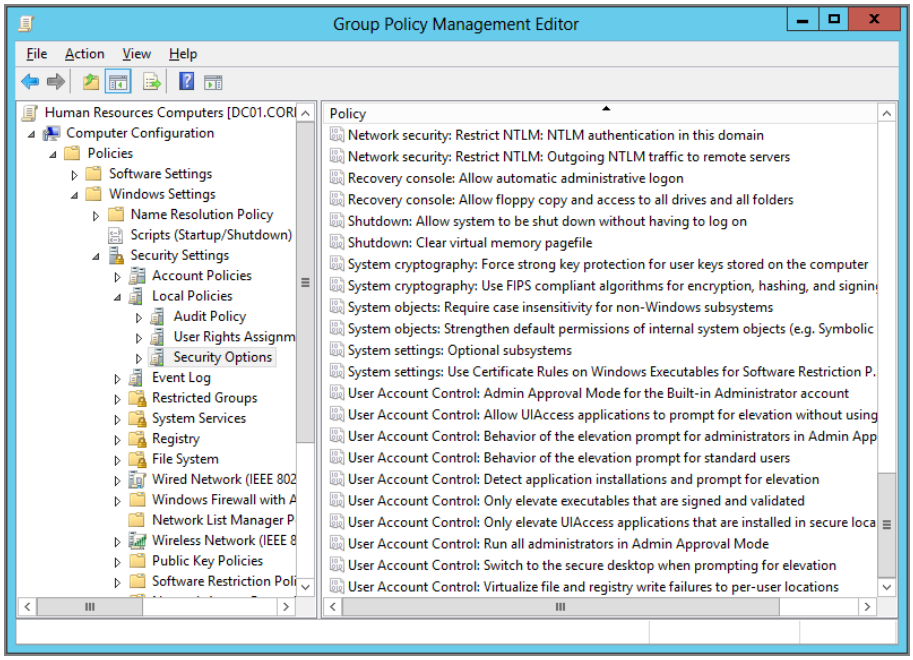
As we've already discussed, both users and administrators have to "say yes" or provide administrator credentials.



Only admins can "say yes." Standard Users must obtain administrator credentials. Standard Users cannot just "say yes."

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FIGURE 8.49 The User Account Control entries are all found under Security Options.



This prevents them from doing things that could be potentially harmful to the machine. So, this setting dictates the "Admin Approval mode" for the built-in Administrator account. What built-in Administrator account? Check out the sidebar "What? No Usable Local Administrator Account on Modern Windows?"

If you choose to enable this built-in Administrator account, this policy setting affects this account.

Enabled By enabling this setting, the built-in Administrator will be forced to honor UAC prompts.

Disabled (Default) By default, if you choose to leave this feature disabled (the default) and log in with the local Administrator account, then that account is exempt from UAC prompts.

User Account Control: Allow UIAccess Applications to Prompt for Elevation without Using the Secure Desktop

UIAccess, or UIA, is a category of features designed to make using Windows easier for persons with disabilities. The problem is that applications that interface with the desktop might need to ask the user about security credentials, and any user needs to be able to enter the answer to UAC security prompts.

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And, as it turns out, one application that many people often use is categorized as a UIA application. That's the Windows Remote Assistance application.

What happens if you try to provide remote assistance to a user by default? Everything goes fine until a UAC prompt occurs at the machine needing help. In this case, any UAC prompts will appear on the interactive user's desktop (the person needing help) instead of the secure desktop (the person providing the help).

Oh, the catch-22 of it all!

That's what this policy setting is meant to help with.

Enabled (Default) If you enable this setting, the person needing help will see the UAC prompt, but the person providing help will see what the person needing help is doing. This means that the person needing help (Joe User) will need to know a local administrator account's password to get through this prompt. Note that the Explain text of this setting incorrectly suggests that Disabled is the default, which it isn't.

Disabled If you disable this policy setting, you don't have to worry about Joe User knowing a local administrator password in order for him to get remote help. Again, this setting is mislabeled as the default. It's not. Enabled is really the default.

User Account Control: Behavior of the Elevation Prompt for Administrators in Admin Approval Mode

As stated, even if you log on as a Domain Admin to a local Windows 8 box, you're still going to get UAC prompts.

Actually, if you log on with any of 16 different privileged SIDs, you'll get UAC prompts as an Admin. Or, if you log in with any of nine user rights, you're also going to see the prompts.

We saw these accounts in a list earlier in this chapter and the user rights in Table 8.3.

This policy setting controls how, when logging in as a member of one of those groups or with one of those rights, you'll see prompts.

If you're an admin, the system already knows you're an admin. It won't (by default) re-ask you to supply credentials. It will, however, ask you (essentially) to acknowledge you're about to do a potentially harmful or impactful thing, like installing an application or creating a new user.

Prompt for consent (Default) Because you're already an admin, by default you don't need to resupply your username and password; you just have to click the Continue button or use Alt+C.

Prompt for credentials This requires an admin to reenter their username and password or provide the username and password of any other Administrator account.

Elevate without prompting Use with caution: this will silently "say yes" to any prompt if you're logged in as an admin. Microsoft suggests that this only be used in the most secure (they call it *constrained*) environments.

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User Account Control: Behavior of the Elevation Prompt for Standard Users

As expected, mere mortals have to supply some additional credentials to perform administrative tasks. When will mere mortals be asked for administrative credentials?

Prompt for credentials (Default) Users logging into nondomain joined machines will always be prompted for administrative credentials. If the user enters valid administrative credentials, the user will be permitted to continue.

Prompt for credentials on the secure desktop Similar to the previous setting but prompts users on the secure (grayed-out) desktop, which proves that the request is coming from UAC and not a bad guy. What's weird about this setting is, the Explain text says this is the default, but in reality the previous setting (Prompt for credentials) is set up on the multiple workstations and servers I tested. And, moreover, the default action does, indeed, seem to be what this setting says—Prompt for credentials on the secure desktop. Not exactly sure why there's a discrepancy here, but I thought I would point it out.

Automatically deny elevation requests If users shouldn't access certain stuff, why even prompt for credentials? If you set this policy setting to "Automatically deny elevation requests," users will simply get an "Access Denied" anytime they try to do something privileged. I discuss this a bit later in the section "UAC Policy Setting Suggestions."

This setting's Explain text says, "Default for enterprise," but it's really a "strong suggestion" for the enterprise. See the scenarios a little later for more information about why this is recommended.

User Account Control: Detect Application Installations and Prompt for Elevation

This security setting determines the behavior of application installation detection for the entire system.

Enabled (Default) Applications that start with the words *setu* (yes, that's right, *setu*, as in `setup.exe`, `setupnow.exe`, and others), *instal* (yes, again, it's *instal*), or *update* will be automatically detected by UAC and prompted for credentials. Note that the policy setting Explain text says, "Default for home," but it's really default for everyone.

Disabled If you're using GPSI or SCCM to deploy your software, this feature isn't needed. It's only required when Junior or Grandma tries to run `setup.exe` for EvilApp6. GPSI and SCCM automatically work around this, so you can safely set this to Disabled here if you want to.

This policy setting says, "Default for enterprise," but it's really a "strong suggestion" for the enterprise. See the scenarios a little later for more information about why this is recommended.

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User Account Control: Only Elevate Executables That Are Signed and Validated

You can set up UAC such that applications only run if they are digitally signed via a PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) and Trusted. Enterprise administrators can control the allowed applications list by populating certificates in the local computer's Trusted Root Store.



Population of this store is supported by Group Policy.

Enabled Only applications signed by a trusted PKI certificate are permitted to run.

Disabled (Default) It doesn't matter if the application is signed via PKI.

User Account Control: Only Elevate UIAccess Applications That Are Installed in Secure Locations

We talked about UIAccess (UIA) programs when we checked out the **User Account Control: Allow UIAccess applications to prompt for elevation without using the secure desktop** setting earlier.

Again, UIAccess is a category of features designed to allow persons with disabilities to more easily use Windows. The problem is that these same applications have the potential to be places where an attacker can gain a toehold in the system and do nefarious things. So, this policy setting manages UIAccess programs and ensures that they can be run only in secure locations. This policy setting takes advantage of IL (Integrity Level) and MIC (Mandatory Integrity Control).



IL (Integrity Level) and MIC (Mandatory Integrity Control) are whole new concepts in modern Windows (and simply too deep to go into here). In short, these facilities let certain users and programs have certain rights to files based on their "trust level." An ever-so-brief overview of MIC can be found at `http://tinyurl.com/y8753w`, though decent online information on this subject is kind of hard to come by. One such decent, but not online, source is Mark Minasi's book *Administering Windows Vista Security: The Big Surprises* (Sybex, 2006). Yes, it's about Windows Vista, and we're up to Windows 8, but there is no better book on the subject, and all the information should be valid for Windows 8.

Enabled (Default) Specifies that an application will only launch with "UIAccess integrity" if it resides in a secure location in the file system. The secure locations in Windows are limited to the following directories:

- `\Program Files\`, including subdirectories
- `\Windows\system32\`
- `\Program Files (x86)\`, including subdirectories for 64-bit versions of Windows

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Windows enforces a PKI signature check on any interactive application that requests execution with UIAccess integrity level regardless of the state of this security setting.

Disabled An application will start with UIAccess integrity *even if it does not* reside in one of the three secure locations in the file system.

User Account Control: Run All Administrators in Admin Approval Mode

This is the "master switch" for UAC.

Enabled (Default) If this setting is Enabled, all UAC prompts are possible (although they might not all happen, based on other things you set). However, at least this switch needs to be Enabled. Changing this setting requires a system reboot.

Disabled If you Disable this policy, UAC and all of its supporting functionality just goes away. Not suggested.

The Security Center feature in Windows will demonstrate that the overall security of the operating system has been reduced.

User Account Control: Switch to the Secure Desktop When Prompting for Elevation

When you try to perform any administrative task, including taking remote control of a PC, you are prompted for authorization. This security setting determines whether the elevation request will prompt for the interactive user's desktop or the Secure Desktop.

You might be wondering what the difference is between prompting for the *Secure Desktop* versus the *Interactive Desktop*. The Secure Desktop only allows trusted System processes to run on it, which means that an application must have already been approved by an Administrator to be installed and run with System-level privilege. The Interactive Desktop allows User processes to run (such high-level approval isn't required to install and run User processes). The interesting part of all this is that it only requires User-level privilege to spoof users into believing they are seeing and/or clicking on something that is being generated, legitimately, from Windows. Therefore, by placing the elevation dialog box on the Secure Desktop, only a highly privileged process can hope to run there, which means that the dialog box the user is seeing and interacting with is a genuine one that Windows has generated (not some bad guy hoping you'll click OK).



The Secure Desktop protects against input and output spoofing when a user interacts with the UAC elevation dialog box.

Enabled (Default) All elevation requests by default will go to the Secure Desktop. The Secure Desktop is used here as an "antispoofing" technology, so it is recommended that you leave this on.

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Disabled All elevation requests will go to the user's Interactive Desktop. In some specific cases (e.g., an enterprise that leverages Remote Assistance and doesn't allow their Standard Users the ability to approve an elevation request), it may be all right to disable this policy.

Virtualize File and Registry Write Failures to Per-User Locations

Windows Vista and later machines have a new feature called File and Registry Virtualization. The idea is that for years programmers have been told, "It's okay to dump your garbage anywhere in Windows." Now, in modern Windows, it's not. But what about those poor applications? They need to keep working, too. This feature will redirect potentially harmful file and Registry writes to "okay" locations.

The idea is that some applications might try to write to profile and Registry locations they don't have access to, so a modern Windows system will redirect (or, as Microsoft calls it, *virtualize*) these writes to writable places in the profile and Registry. So, if an application tries to write application data to `%ProgramFiles%`, `%Windir%`, `%Windir%\system32`, or `HKLM\Software\`, this virtualization feature kicks in and gently places the data into the kosher places in the file system and Registry. Don't panic for now; I discuss file and Registry virtualization in detail in the next chapter.

This will happen automatically when anyone is logged in as a Standard User.

An administrator may choose to disable this feature—if she's sure she's running all modern Windows–compliant applications. But how would you really be sure?

Enabled (Default) Facilitates the runtime redirection of application write failures to defined user locations for both the file system and Registry.

Disabled Applications that write data to protected locations will simply fail as they did in previous versions of Windows.



There is a neat round-up of File and Registry virtualization issues found in one Knowledge Base article here: `http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx/kb/927387`.

UAC Policy Setting Suggestions

There are 10 UAC settings, which we just explored. That means you've got a lot of power to control UAC. As we stated, you really don't want to just "turn it off." You want to tune it based on your situation.

Let's examine some cases, the default behavior, and some suggested remediations.

Case 1: Enterprise Desktop: Standard User (Who Gets Help Remotely When Needed)

This is the type of user who will never need to perform an elevated or privileged administrative task. The majority of users fall into this category. If you need to help them, how will you? Likely, you'll simply use Remote Desktops and perform desktop management remotely.

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Suggestion 1: Set "UAC: Behavior of the elevation prompt for Standard Users" to Disabled. If the user should never perform an administrative task, then why present them with the opportunity? If you perform this simple change, they simply won't see the UAC prompts, and it will be denied. By performing this step, you're reducing the overall "attack surface."

Additionally, if users see the credential dialog box, it can motivate them to call the help desk and beg for a valid Administrator account. You don't want to get caught in this trap. You can eliminate this type of support call.

Suggestion 2: Set "UAC: Switch to the Secure Desktop when prompting for elevation" to Disabled. The Secure Desktop can be disabled if the logged-on Standard User never elevates. The technology is designed to protect elevations; if the logged-on user never elevates, the Secure Desktop protection is not needed. Be sure you're positively using suggestion 1 along with suggestion 2 in this two-part tip. Otherwise, you're possibly opening up a security hole.

Case 2: Enterprise Desktop: Standard User (Who Gets "Over-the-Shoulder Help" When Needed)

In some environments, the user puts in a request, and the administrator walks over to the desk and, while the user is logged in, helps adjust or install applications. This is sometimes called "over-the-shoulder" (OTS) assistance. OTS assistance often takes place in doctor and lawyer offices and other smaller offices that occasionally need tuning.

Main suggestion: Set "UAC: Behavior of the elevation prompt for Standard Users" to "Prompt for credentials." In smaller organizations it may be preferable to leave this policy enabled to facilitate administrative help without requiring the administrator to perform a Fast User Switch and log on as himself.

Case 3: Enterprise Desktop: Protected Administrator

This is the case where you've been forced into giving Sally local administrative privileges on her own machine. You don't want to do it, but you have to for some reason. This can happen if Sally is already an administrator of her Windows XP machine before you upgrade it to Windows Vista. Or, you install Windows 8 for her, and you're forced to give her administrator rights.

In UAC parlance, Sally would be called a *Protected Administrator* because she is a user who is either directly or indirectly a member of the local administrators group of the client workstation.

Main suggestion: Set all UAC policies at the default. Windows UAC policy defaults are optimized for the Protected Administrator user account type. Do the dirty deed: give Sally the admin rights she needs (Boo! Hiss!). The good news, though, is that the default UAC policies will force the applications that previously ran on XP with administrative privileges to run with the equivalent privilege of a Standard User.

So now, your e-mail editor and web browser will no longer run with administrative privileges unnecessarily. Rejoice in attack surface reduction!

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Case 4: Enterprise Desktop (Running Only Windows "Logo'd" Software)

I'm not holding my breath for this one in the near or midterm, because I know you're going to have lots of old and crusty software that isn't "ready for modern Windows."

Set "UAC: Behavior of the elevation prompt for Standard Users to Automatically deny elevation requests" to Disabled.

Set "UAC: Switch to the secure desktop when prompting for elevation" to Disabled.

Set "Virtualize file and registry write failures to per-user locations" to Disabled.

If you are running applications that are designed for the Standard User, you will not use or require the virtualization feature. This feature was designed as legacy application compatibility mitigation but comes with a price.

Applications that leverage virtualization perform a "double read" when accessing data that could potentially be in a virtualized location.

So, if the application was installed to `%ProgramFiles%\ApplicationX\` and under that folder are `FileX` and `FileY`, if during runtime ApplicationX modifies and saves `FileY`, this forces `FileY` to be virtualized to `%userprofile%\..\..\VirtualStore\Program Files\ApplicationX\FileY`.

The next time ApplicationX tries to access `FileX`, it must first look in the user "VirtualStore" as `FileX` could have potentially been virtualized. If `FileX` is not found, it will then query the "real" `%ProgramFiles%\ApplicationX\FileX`.

That's going to be a performance hit. But with these settings, you would increase performance. Again, this is only a good idea if all the applications are modernized.

Case 5: Enterprise Desktop: Protected Administrator (All Applications Are Signed)

Again, this is a long-term goal for you to reach in your environment. The goal is that all applications are signed by the organization and only a restricted set of "Application signing certificates" are trusted by the client computer.

Main suggestion: Set "Only elevate executables that are signed and validated" to Enabled. This configuration will ensure that only those applications that either ship with Windows or are explicitly signed and trusted by the organization will be allowed to run with administrative rights.



If you invoke an elevated `cmd.exe` "command host," you can then launch most applications from within the command host environment, thus bypassing this policy check.

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Case 6: Power User–Style User Who Shares Computers with Standard Users

In this case, you would want the power user to be prompted when they do an administrative action. Give the right credentials, then, poof! They're in. But you also want to silently deny the regular user. Don't let them even see what they shouldn't play with.

Main suggestion: Set "Behavior of the elevation prompt for administrators in Admin Approval Mode" to "Elevate without prompting." If the user wants to gain the benefits of the "Split Token" but never see a UAC elevation dialog box, this configuration is better than disabling UAC altogether.

Remember that when UAC is disabled, all its supporting technologies are also disabled. In most cases this is not desirable.

Case 7: Your Users Request Assistance with Windows Remote Assistance

In this case, you would want to ensure that users don't have to know a local administrator password to get help.

Main suggestion: Use the default and ensure "Allow UIAccess applications to prompt for elevation without using the secure desktop" is set. This way, it's a clear path for users to ask for help and for you to provide help.

UAC Final Thoughts and References

As I stated in the introduction, UAC hasn't changed, internally, too much from Windows Vista. But if you want to get a leg up and learn what's different, here are some additional articles I suggest you read. The information here shouldn't change from Windows 7 to Windows 8.

"Inside Windows 7 User Account Control," by Mark Russinovich:

`http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/2009.07.uac.aspx`

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/mokz59`).

"Engineering Windows 7 (UAC), Post 1":

`http://blogs.msdn.com/e7/archive/2008/10/08/user-account-control.aspx`

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/3jn5g3`).

"Engineering Windows 7 (UAC), Post 2":

`http://blogs.msdn.com/e7/archive/2009/01/15/user-account-control-uac-quick-update.aspx`

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/9a8vrj`.

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"Engineering Windows 7 (UAC), Post 3":

`http://blogs.msdn.com/e7/archive/2009/02/05/update-on-uac.aspx`

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/dyp9s8`).

"Engineering Windows 7 (UAC), Post 4":

`http://blogs.msdn.com/e7/archive/2009/02/05/uac-feedback-and-follow-up.aspx`

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/ct8wt6`).

Wireless (802.3) and Wired Network (802.11) Policies

Built-in support for wireless networks was introduced for Windows XP and Windows 2003 and is now enhanced for Windows Vista and later. Additionally, Windows Vista and later has a Wired policy that is new and neat. And Windows 7 and 8 added a few more bells and whistles (which can be found in the same place as the Windows Vista settings).

You can see two new nodes in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ **Wired Network (IEEE 802.3) Policies** and **Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11 Policies**), as shown in Figure 8.50.

Here's the trick, though: to make the examples in this section work, you need to have an updated schema of at least Windows Server 2008 or later.

Note that if you try to create new Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11) policies for Windows XP *without* updating the schema, these policies will succeed, because Windows XP doesn't require the updated schema. Do note, however, that this still requires (at least) the Windows Server 2003 Active Directory schema.

However, if you don't have the schema update, and you attempted to create a new Wireless policy for Windows Vista or later or new Wired policy (which is Windows Vista and later–only anyway), you'll encounter what you see in Figure 8.51.

Assuming you've modified the schema as required, you're ready to move on.

802.11 Wireless Policy for Windows XP

When you right-click **Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies**, you can select "Create a New Windows Network Policy for Windows Vista and Later Releases" or "Create a New Windows XP Policy" as seen in Figure 8.50 earlier. For XP, you know which one to pick.

You can set all sorts of wireless parameters for your Windows XP or Windows 2003 computers (though it's unlikely you'll have many Windows 2003 computers with wireless

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cards). The policy settings themselves are beyond the scope of this book and include options such as WEP, EAP/Smartcard usage, and other scary-sounding wireless settings. However, you can learn about the controllable settings in "Securing Wireless LANs with Certificate Services." At last check it was found here: `http://tinyurl.com/yzm3tv`.

FIGURE 8.50 Wired and Wireless policies nodes

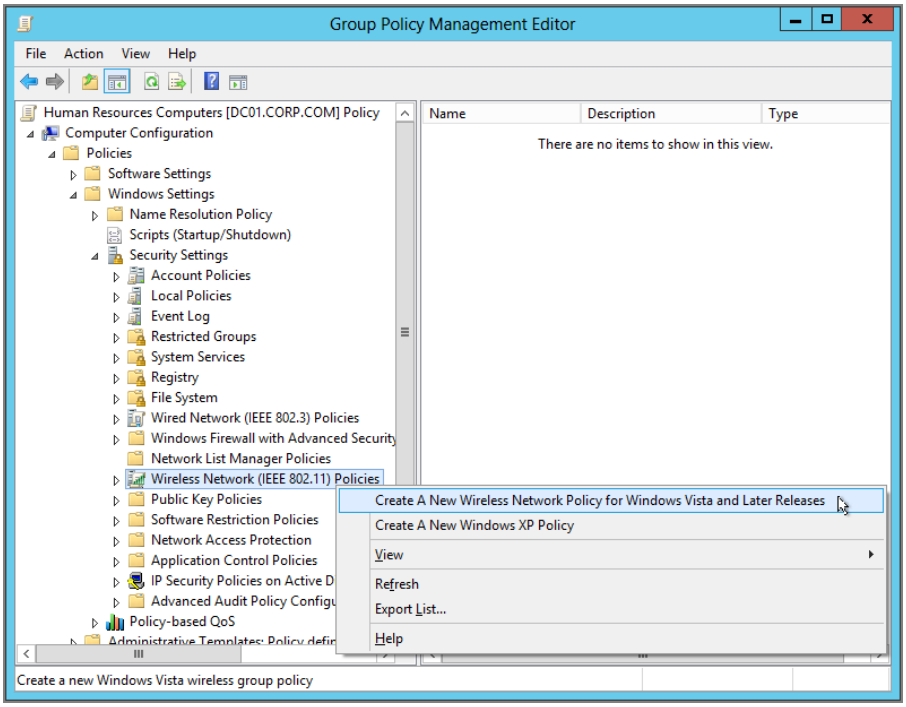
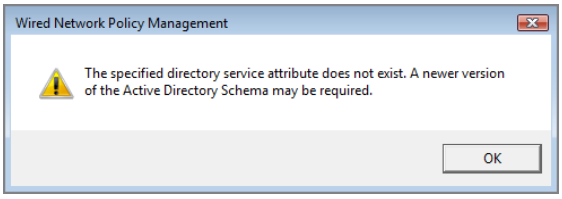


FIGURE 8.51 What happens if you try to create a new Wired or Wireless policy for Windows Vista and later without the schema update



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Note that your users need to be connected to the hard-wired network at least one time and download Group Policy from a Domain Controller to get the appropriate certificates for Wireless policy.

802.11 Wireless Policy and 802.3 Wired Policy for Windows 8

For Windows Vista and later, the Wireless policy has some new bells and whistles, and the Wired policy is specific to Windows Vista and later. And, for Windows 7 and later, both the Wired and Wireless policies have even more bells and whistles than Windows Vista. When you create a new policy for each, you'll clearly see a little subsection that houses the Windows 7–specific features that only Windows 7 and later clients can utilize.

However, in the new goodies for Wireless you get things like "Mixed Security Mode" (where you can configure several settings to single SSID) and "Allow and Deny Lists" (where you can dictate specifically which SSIDs they can connect and not connect to).

At last check, a good starting point for leveraging these policies (the Windows Vista and later versions, anyway) can be found here:

`http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/2007.04.cableguy.aspx`

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/ykfmkax`).

Note that machines always need to first make contact with a Domain Controller to download Group Policy over the wired Ethernet at least one time before this Wireless policy can kick in.

Additionally, the Wired policies don't look all that exciting at first blush. But they're the backbone for Network Access Protection (NAP)—a feature for Windows Server 2008 and later (with Windows XP/SP3 and later clients) that will prevent rogue machines from getting on your network.

Again, while they're not shown here, there are several new Wired and Wireless policy settings for Windows 7 and later target computers. When you create a new Wired or Wireless policy, you won't miss 'em. They're cordoned off in a category labeled "Windows 7 and later policy settings."



You can also leverage Wired policy if your Cisco switch enforces 802.1x authentication. This is common in high-security environments where you want to prevent unauthorized users from plugging laptops into hot network drops. You can learn more about 802.1x authentication with Microsoft's NAP in an "unofficial" downloadable bonus chapter "Network Access Protection (NAP) with Group Policy" from `www.GPanswers.com/book`. Note the chapter was written for Windows Server 2008 and may or may not work the same way for all later server operating systems.

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Configuring Windows Firewall with Group Policy

Windows XP/SP2 and later machines have a firewall that you can enable if you want to. Since XP/SP2, all operating systems that Microsoft shipped have the firewall enabled by default.

But really, what's the point? The point of a firewall on your machine (whatever kind it is) is to allow certain kinds of traffic to pass through and certain kinds of traffic to be prevented. That's it. Nothing mysterious here about a firewall.

Starting with Windows XP/SP2, all inbound communication was filtered by a firewall. We saw this phenomenon in Chapter 2 when we tried to perform a "Group Policy Results" to our Windows XP or later client system and got an RPC error (which is the same error we'd get if the machine were off).

So, since Windows Vista, there's an updated firewall and a killer updated way via Group Policy to control it. This technology is dubbed WFAS: Windows Firewall with Advanced Security.

Let me declare right now that it's simply not possible for me to go into every single thing you can do with WFAS. That's (at least) a whole book in and of itself.

My goal is to acquaint you with the WFAS mechanism vis-à-vis Group Policy. That way, when you know the underlying geeky firewall technology, protocols, encryption, certificates, and so on, you'll be ready to implement it all because your Group Policy knowledge will be solid enough to allow you to do what you want.

The other big part is helping you understand precedence order. With a lot of things in Group Policy-land, understanding why a policy (Group Policy or IPsec policy or Connection Rule Policy, and so on) takes effect is paramount to being a master troubleshooter.

Again, the Windows Firewall is a big, big topic, and you should read everything you can here:

```
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/network/bb545423.aspx
```

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/5rvb62`).

Before you go headlong into manipulating and changing the default firewall settings, I recommend that you use caution. In other words, the firewall is, in fact, turned on by default in these operating systems for a reason.

It provides the most protection from the bad guys trying to infect and hack your Windows machines. And it makes sure you'll be mindful about opening up just the ports you want to use, even on a server.

So, if you're going to start opening ports on your machines (or kill the firewall altogether), please use these policy settings with caution.

Know what you're changing and why you're changing it.

Again, the defaults are there for a reason!

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Everything Old Is New Again: The Windows XP vs. WFAS Firewall Controls

Before we get too far down the pike here, let me describe one potential pitfall about what's happened here since Windows Vista: because Windows XP (and Windows Server 2003 for that matter) already had a firewall (with one set of Group Policy controls), and now Windows Vista and later have an updated firewall (with an updated set of Group Policy controls), it can sometimes be a little confusing just what you're controlling and where you're supposed to go in the Group Policy Management Editor in order to control it.

Now there are two sets of firewall settings:

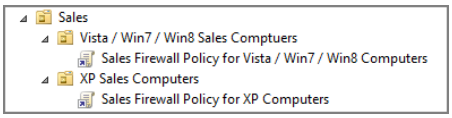
- The "older" Windows XP firewall settings (where both Windows XP and Windows Vista and later machines can embrace most of these settings)
- The "newer" WFAS settings for Windows Vista and later (which Windows XP does not know how to handle)

Indeed, in Chapter 2, we used the policy **Windows Firewall: Allow inbound remote administrative exception** when we wanted to allow the required ports on both Windows XP and Windows Vista to open up so we could perform a Group Policy Results analysis.

Yep, that one worked! But I haven't tested all the Windows XP policy settings against a Windows Vista and later machine. And, indeed, there's a more specific, targeted way to achieve the same goals with the WFAS firewall, which is found on Windows Vista and later.

So, my humble suggestion, before you start creating lots and lots of GPOs with Windows Firewall policies in them, is to name them as such based on which operating system they're supposed to target. Then, you have a very clearly named GPO that you can link to proper places in your hierarchy.

Therefore, I suggest you keep your GPOs separate. Have GPOs that affect only the Windows XP firewall, GPOs that affect only the Windows Vista and later firewall, and maybe others that affect only the Windows Server 2008 and later firewall. In this example, you can see two GPOs linked to two OUs. We have "Sales Firewall Policy for Windows XP" and "Sales Firewall Policy for Vista and later Computers" and they're only affecting the specific type of computers inside the OUs. I think, in the long run, this is the cleanest and least-confusing path.



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This might not always be possible, but it is by far the cleanest implementation.

The other way to specify which GPOs affect which machines is via WMI filtering (explored in detail in Chapter 4, "Advanced Group Policy Processing"). With WMI filters you can "target" a machine based on various characteristics. Here are the WMI queries you'll need to target a specific GPO to a specific machine type.

For Vista RTM:

```
Select * from Win32_OperatingSystem Where BuildNumber=6000
```

For Windows XP:

```
Select * from Win32_OperatingSystem Where BuildNumber =2600
```

Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista/SP1 systems both share build number 6001. You can use the same query to address both Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista/SP1 machines as:

```
Select * from Win32_OperatingSystem Where BuildNumber = 6001
```

For Server 2008/SP2 and Windows Vista/SP2:

```
Select * from Win32_OperatingSystem Where BuildNumber = 6002
```

For Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2:

```
Select * from Win32_OperatingSystem Where BuildNumber = 7600
```

For Windows 7 / SP1 and Windows Server 2008 R2 /SP1:

```
Select * from Win32_OperatingSystem Where BuildNumber = 7601
```

For Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012:

```
Select * from Win32_OperatingSystem Where BuildNumber = 9200
```

These are just some examples. If you have alternate operating systems not listed here, be sure to use the tools in Chapter 4 to glean the `BuildNumber` for the operating system you want to target.

Manipulating the Windows XP Firewall

Most of the discussions in this section will revolve around trying to manipulate the Windows XP firewall (or Windows Server 2003 firewall, if you've enabled it).

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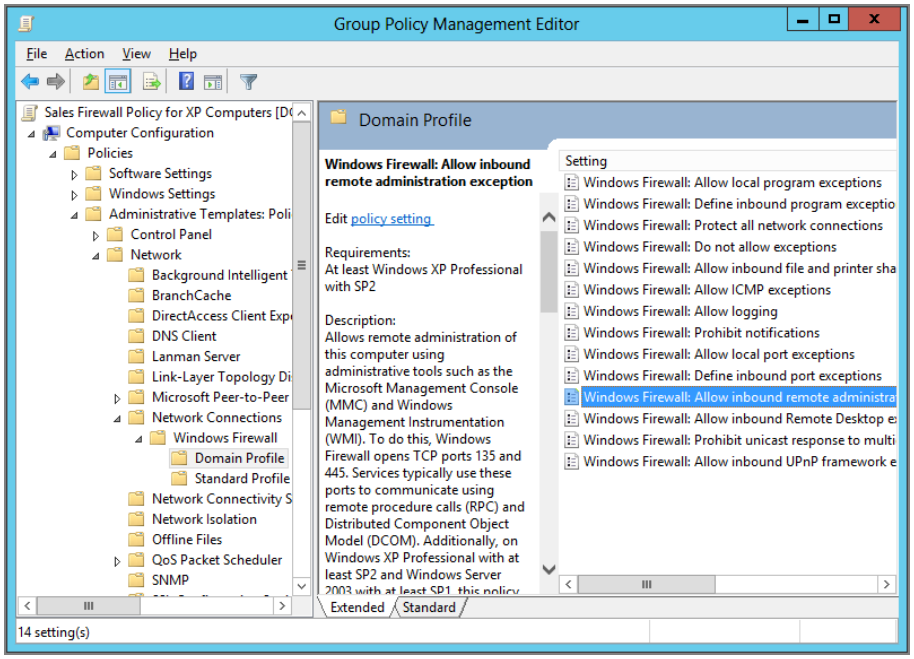


Again, as stated, most of the techniques we'll perform here should work just fine if the target machine is Windows Vista or later. But I haven't specifically tested each of these settings against Windows Vista and later. For those operating systems, consider using WFAS, which is explored in the next section.

Domain vs. Standard Profiles

If you dive down into the new firewall policy settings, contained within Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Network Connections ➢ Windows Firewall, you'll notice two branches: Domain Profile and Standard Profile. You can see them in Figure 8.52.

FIGURE 8.52 The Domain Profile is used when the machine can make contact to a Domain Controller. The Standard Profile is used when the machine is in someplace like a hotel room or Starbucks.



Inside each branch, you'll see a gaggle of settings that are exactly the same. So, what gives?

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When policy settings within the Domain Profile are enabled, they affect the firewall when they make contact with the Domain Controller. This is usually when a computer is at the central office and a normal logon occurs.



In Windows XP, the computer didn't need to authenticate to a Domain Controller for Domain Profile policy settings to kick in. In Windows Vista and later, authentication to a Domain Controller is required.

When policy settings within the Standard Profile are enabled, they affect the firewall when Windows *cannot* authenticate to a Domain Controller. This might happen when the user is in a hotel room, an Internet cafe, or other areas with public connectivity.

You might set up your Domain Profile settings to have additional port exceptions to be used by the central office administrative team for scanning and remote administration. And you can leverage your Standard Profile settings to ensure that the firewall is at its maximum enforcement. In short, you get to choose how strong the firewall will act in each of these circumstances.

Microsoft has a great little article on how the computer fundamentally determines if it should use the Domain Profile or the Standard Profile. Check it out here: `http://tinyurl.com/cao73`.

Again, these settings here are meant for the Windows XP/SP2 firewall, but they should also work if a Windows Vista and later firewall gets these settings from a downloaded Group Policy. However, I haven't tested each and every one. Here are some tips if you choose to affect Windows Vista and later machines with Windows XP/SP2 settings:

- Standard Profile settings apply to both the private and public profiles for Windows Vista and later.
- If you configure the more modern "Advanced Firewall Policy" (up next), then the Standard Profile settings will stop applying. The assumption is that if the computer is getting a new policy, you must have started using the new policy model.

Killing the Firewall for Windows XP

There might be times when you just want to outright kill the Windows XP and later firewall. Additionally, you can prevent an inadvertent mishap should someone try to enable it.

I explained this in Chapter 2, but since we're here again, let's review. Again, note that the recommended course for manipulating Windows Vista and later firewall will be discussed later, even though this technique will, in fact, work.

To kill the XP/SP2 (or later) firewall, drill down to Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Network Connections ➢ Windows Firewall ➢ Domain Profile and select **Windows Firewall: Protect All Network Connections**. But here's the thing. You don't choose to *Enable* this policy. No, no. You *Disable* it. Yes, you read that right—you Disable it. Read the Explain text help inside the policy for more information on specific usage examples.

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Before you do this, though, remember that it's a better idea to leave it on and just filter based on the traffic you know you want. Only kill the firewall as a last resort.

Opening Specific Ports, Managing Exceptions, and More

Microsoft did a lot of the hard work for me. They've put together a stellar document about how to fully manage all aspects of your Windows XP/SP2 (and Windows Server 2003/SP1) firewall with Group Policy. By using the techniques Microsoft provides, you'll be able to have very granular control over how the firewall is used in your company (and when users are away from your company).

You can learn how to open specific ports, make specific program exceptions, turn on logging, and more.

For more information about deploying Windows Firewall, see "Deploying Windows Firewall Settings for Microsoft Windows XP with Service Pack 2" on the Microsoft Download Center website at `http://tinyurl.com/a8bfc`. Another excellent article can be found here:

`www.microsoft.com/technet/community/columns/cableguy/cg0106.mspx`

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/ujg25`).

Windows Firewall with Advanced Security (for Windows 8)—WFAS

In this section we'll take a bite-sized tour of what we can do with the updated Windows Firewall with Advanced Security (WFAS). This new item runs on Windows Vista and later, including of course Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012.

WFAS's two "prime directives" in life are to:

- Block all incoming traffic (unless it is requested or it matches a configured rule)
- Allow all outgoing traffic (unless it matches a configured rule to prevent it)



As you go along in these examples, you'll see UI references to "Location" type, which can be "Domain Location," "Public Location," and "Private Location." To help you understand Network Location Types, read the article "Network Location Types in Windows Vista" here: `http://tinyurl.com/669qxb`. Because the Windows 8 machines we'll be manipulating are joined to the domain, they will be considered a part of the "Domain Location" where we can control the WFAS via Group Policy.

Additionally, the IP security (IPsec) function (discussed in more detail next) is also part of WFAS (where it was a separate node of the UI in the Group Policy Management Editor for pre-Vista management stations). You'll see how this all fits together as we work through this section.

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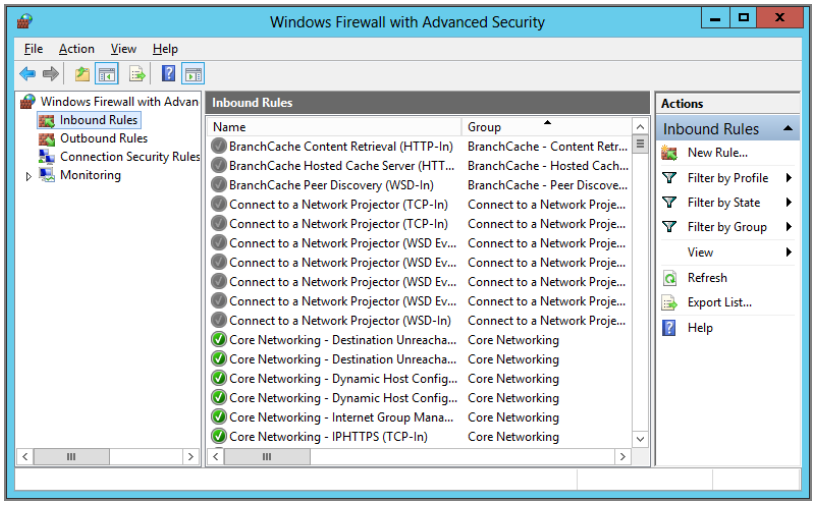
Holy Cow! Three Ways to Set WFAS Settings!

There are three different *stores* for Windows Firewall for Advanced Security policies and four different ways to make that happen:

- The Active Directory–based Group Policy you know and love
- Local Group Policy accessible via `gpedit.msc`
- By running `WF.MSC`, which opens a GUI to the "local WSAF store"

Here's where it gets confusing, so stay with me here: the store hosting rules from `WF.MSC` and from Local Group Policy are in fact *separate*.

If you crack open `WF.MSC`, you'll see that there are a number of default rules in `WF.MSC` (as shown here):



But open the Local Group Policy Editor, and you won't see those rules at all!

You can also see this behavior via the command line. The command is `Netsh` (then press Enter) `advfirewall` (then press Enter). Once inside, you can poke around. This is the command-line interface for all the goodies you're looking at in the Group Policy Editor.

By default you're poking around the "local Windows Firewall store" (the same thing you'd see when you use `WF.MSC`), but you can use the `set store` command to change focus to, say, the local GPO or even an Active Directory–based GPO. The idea is that once you've "set store" to another place, say a particular GPO, you can do everything via the command line you could do via the GUI.

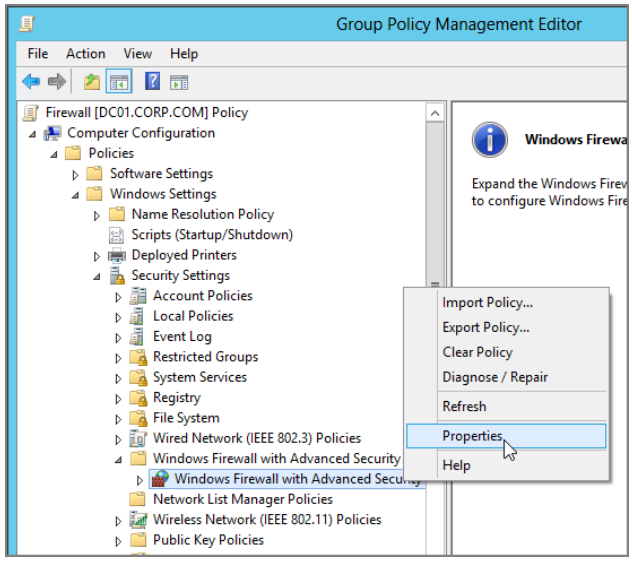
Nice touch!

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Getting Started with WFAS "Properties"

The first place you might want to check out on your WFAS journey is the "Properties" of the WFAS node. Now, I say "Properties" with quotes because there isn't a precise name for them. But I'll call them "WFAS Properties" for our purposes. You find them by right-clicking over the "Windows Firewall with Advanced Security" node (with the little brick and the world icon) and selecting Properties, as seen in Figure 8.53.

FIGURE 8.53 The Windows Firewall with Advanced Security has "Group Policy–like" properties inside.



Once there, you'll have lots of settings to play with. These settings specify certain behavior types based on how the machine is connected and some IPsec settings. You can see this in Figure 8.51. However, the trick about all of the WFAS Properties settings is that they act exactly like regular Administrative Templates policies. So, recall how in all Administrative Templates policy settings there is an "Enabled," "Not Configured," and "Disabled" ability? Well, all the settings contained here work exactly the same way across multiple GPOs, if configured. You can see an example of a subproperties page in Figure 8.54 where it demonstrates "Yes," "No," and "Not Configured." Each setting also displays the default setting if you do nothing (which is a nice touch).

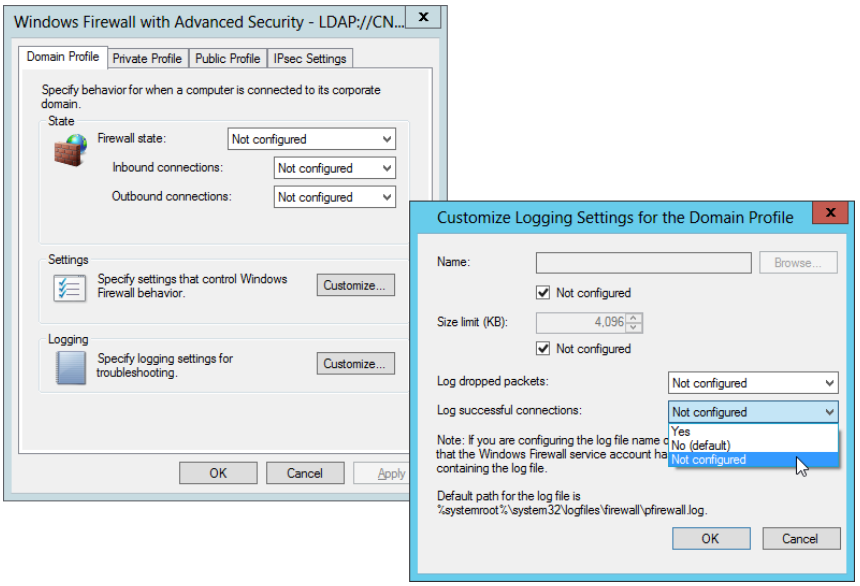
Again, the point is that all the settings contained at this level are just like normal, everyday, garden-variety Group Policy. If stored at the Local or domain-based levels, the regular Group Policy precedence rules will apply.

What we'll learn about *next* is a little different, because, while it uses the Group Policy interface, it's not exactly the same "Group Policy rule precedence" that you've come to know and love with the kinds of settings in here. Stay tuned—I'll explain it as we learn

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more and more, and then wrap up our discussion about WFAS with an overall cheat sheet to help you grasp which rules come from where and what will win.

FIGURE 8.54 Imagine that all the settings in the WFAS Properties are just like Administrative Templates settings in other areas of Group Policy.



Creating New Inbound and Outbound Rules with the WFAS

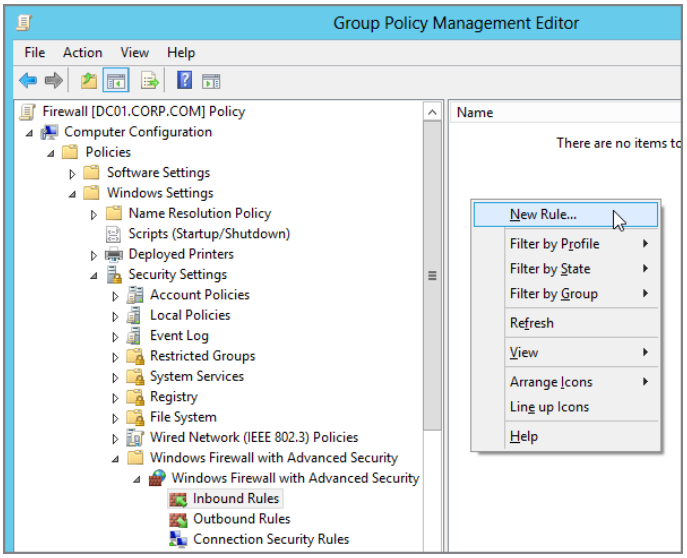
WFAS is updated to support a neat-o new UI as well as some amazing under-the-hood features. Again, we simply don't have room to go over everything, so we'll have to make do with a brief tour. One important point to note is that WFAS has both inbound and outbound rules (where Windows XP's firewall had only inbound rules). You can see where to create rules in Figure 8.55 and simply right-click over the rule type to create a new rule.

Inbound Rules The goal of inbound rules is to prevent the bad stuff from reaching your machine and allow only traffic you request to reach you. This is the kind of thing most firewalls are used for.

Outbound Rules At first blush, outbound rules seem counterintuitive. Why would you ever want to restrict outbound communication, right? Well, you might want to lock down a workstation from opening connections outbound to particular services. For example, you might have a specialty workstation that is only supposed to be used as a web-browser machine. Well, you can then lock out all outbound remote ports except port 80 (HTTP) and 443 (SSL/HTTPS). This would potentially allow you to squelch a virus or malware program that was trying to "phone home" or otherwise be a baddie. (Note that this works only if you lock out remote ports. If you locked out the local ports, this trick won't work.)

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FIGURE 8.55 Once you locate the Inbound and Outbound Rules nodes, you can right-click to select New Rule.



Connection Security Rules These rules dictate if this machine is going to be able to talk to other machines at all. You can create all kinds of rules here, including only being able to talk with machines that are on the same domain, or just enable specific machine-to-machine contact. This is the new way to perform IPsec rules, though there's little mention of the word *IPsec*, actually. Additionally, there are settings here that work in conjunction with an advanced feature (which we cannot cover here) called Network Access Protection (NAP). The idea is that if your machine doesn't meet certain criteria, then it shouldn't be allowed to talk with its brothers and sisters. This is configured via the NAP MMC snap-in. Learn more about NAP at `www.microsoft.com/nap` and in an unofficial downloadable chapter from `www.GPanswers.com/book`.



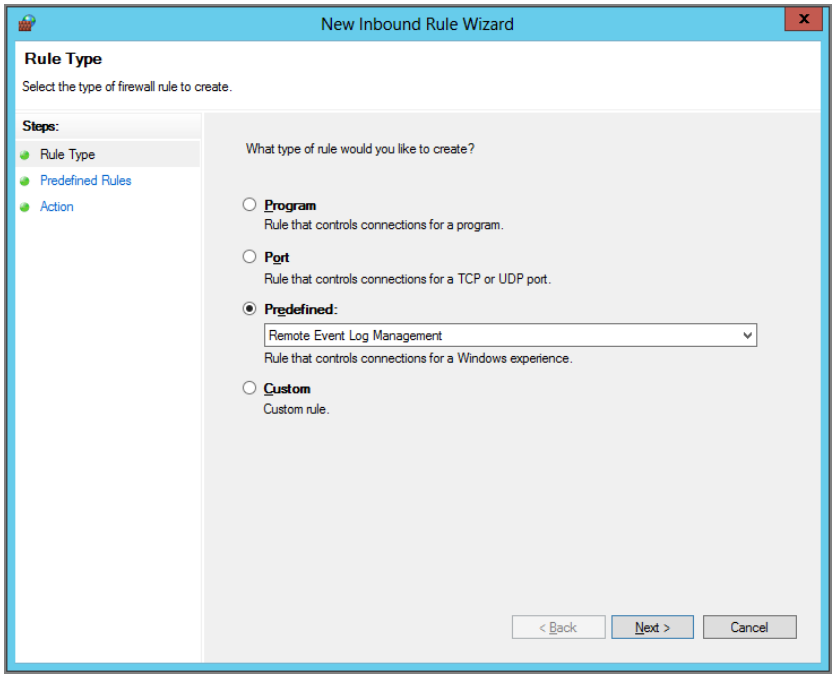
The rules you create should be ignored by pre-Vista machines (such as Windows XP). Be sure to read the sidebar "Everything Old Is New Again: The Windows XP vs. WFAS Firewall Controls."

Inbound and Outbound Rule Types

Once you've elected to create a rule, there are four rule types to choose from, as seen in Figure 8.56.

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FIGURE 8.56 After creating an inbound or outbound rule, you must select the type. Most often, you'll select Predefined.



Program You can dictate which programs (specified by path and executable name) you want to allow traffic to flow between. You need to also specify an action (Allow, Block, or "Allow the connection if it is secure"). Note that the "Allow the connection if it is secure" setting requires a valid connection security configuration as well as IPsec rules deployed to handle the IPsec portion of the enforcement.

Port This is a specific rule based on TCP or UDP ports. You must also specify which ports (separated by commas). Specific ranges, say, 80–100, won't work unless individually listed with commas separating them.

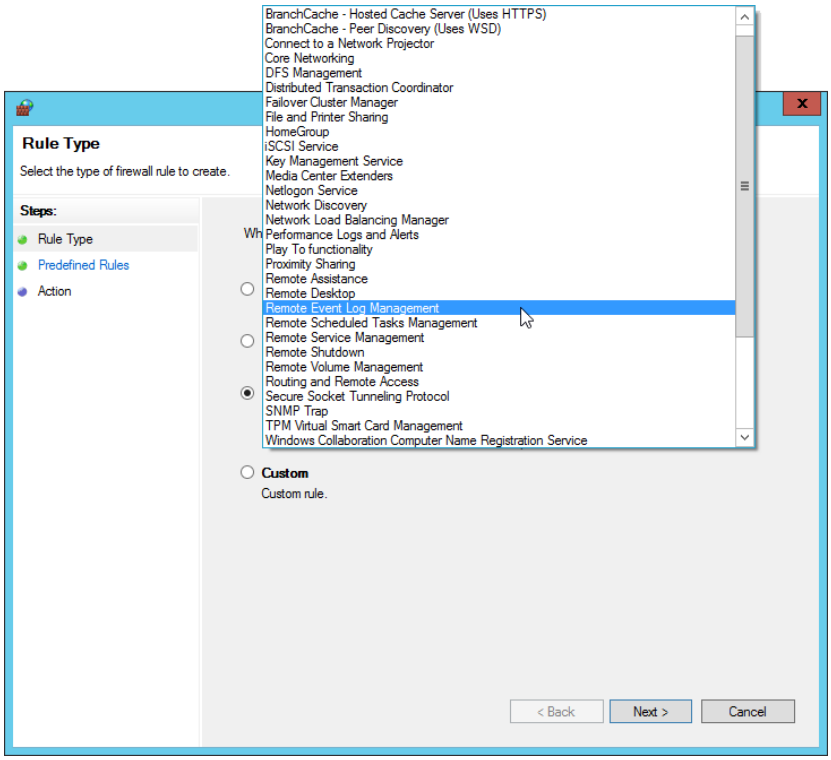
Predefined This will likely be where most people spend their time. This is a collection of "well-known" services and which ports to open up if you want traffic to flow. There are some new predefined collections for many client and server scenarios.

Custom This is the kitchen sink. If you want to go whole hog and tweak until you're blue in the face, this is the place for you. If you couldn't configure the settings using one of the other three ways, this is where you do it.

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If you want to try this out for a WFAS machine, select Predefined, then use the pull-down to see the various Predefined options, as seen in Figure 8.57. If we want to closely parallel the example in Chapter 2 (which Allowed Remote Inbound Administration Exception), we could simply select "Remote Event Log Management" as seen in Figure 8.57.

FIGURE 8.57 Use the Predefined rules to allow the kinds of "well-known" traffic your people might need.



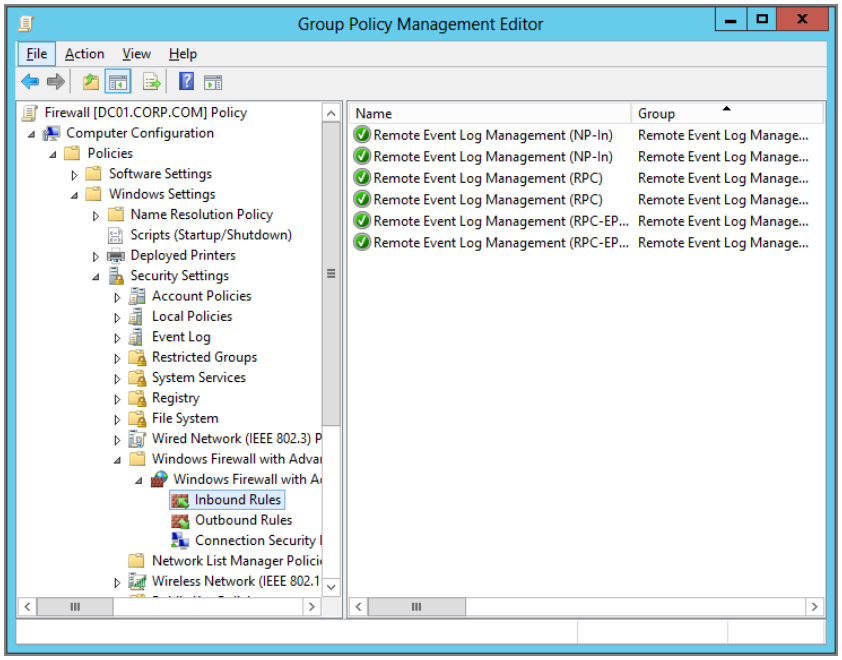


If you'd like to find the older "XP" way to do this (which still works for Windows 7 and Windows 8), see Chapter 2 in the sidebar "Understanding Windows Firewall Settings (and Dealing with Group Policy Results)."

By clicking Next in the wizard, you'll zip past all the predefined rules, saving you oodles of time. Once the wizard is complete, you'll see the new inbound rule and its name, as seen in Figure 8.58. To see what that rule is really doing, just check out the Properties for each line item.

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FIGURE 8.58 When the rule is complete, you'll see the results in the right pane.



Connection Security Rules

In the previous example we leveraged an inbound rule to open up WFAS to allow a remote administration exception. And the procedure would be pretty similar if we wanted an outbound rule as well.

However, Connection Security rules are different. Connection Security rules define how and when computers authenticate using IPsec or Authenticated IP. Connection Security rules are used in establishing server and domain isolation, as well as in enforcing NAP policy.

These allow you to specify which other computers you can talk with. Again, the idea here is to prevent your target machines from talking with the bad guys.

You can see the list of available Connection Security rule types in Figure 8.59.



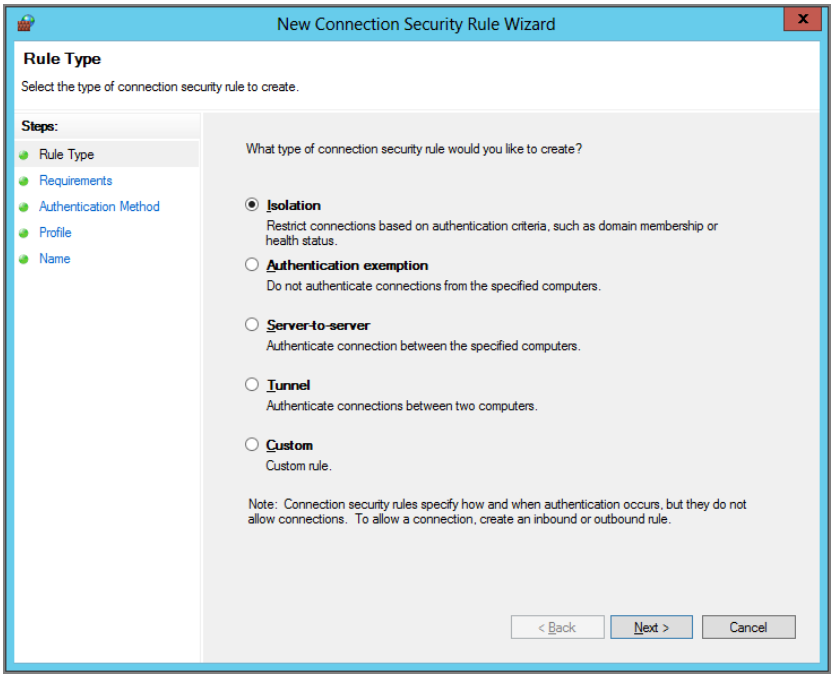
You can find more information on Authenticated IP at `http://tinyurl.com/yelj7a` and more on rule types at `http://tinyurl.com/yx4rkk`.

Rule Precedence

What if you have multiple WFAS rules applying? Which WFAS rule is going to win to restrict the traffic?

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FIGURE 8.59 WFAS Security Rules offer lots of flexibility.



Additionally, what if you have multiple GPOs that affect this target machine with multiple rules? Turns out, it doesn't matter. All rules are simply "additive" among all GPOs—for the type of rule it is.

So, all inbound rules are all added up. All outbound rules are all added up, and so on. What you might care about is if a conflict exists between, say, an inbound rule and an outbound rule. Which will win there?

Again, the list of WFAS rules is merged from all sources and then processed in the order shown next from top to bottom. This rule process ordering is always enforced, regardless of the source of the rules:

Windows Service Hardening This rule restricts services from establishing connections. These are generally automatically configured out of the box so that Windows Services can only communicate in specific ways (that is, restricting allowable traffic through a specific port). However, until you create a firewall rule, traffic is not allowed.

Connection Security Rules This type of rule defines how and when computers authenticate using IPsec. Connection Security rules are used in establishing server and domain isolation, as well as in enforcing NAP policy.

Authenticated Bypass Rules This type of rule allows the connection of particular computers if the traffic is protected with IPsec, regardless of other inbound rules in place.

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Specified computers are allowed to bypass inbound rules that block traffic. For example, you could allow remote firewall administration from only *certain* computers by creating an "Authenticated bypass" rule for those computers. Or, you could enable support for Remote Assistance by the help desk *only* from the help desk computers.

Block Rules This type of rule explicitly blocks a particular type of incoming or outgoing traffic.

Allow Rules This type of rule explicitly allows a particular type of incoming or outgoing traffic.

IPsec (Now in Windows Firewall with Advanced Security)

The Internet Protocol security function, or IPsec for short, has a big job: securing the exchange of packets on your TCP/IP network. Its primary mission is host-to-host authentication. However, you can additionally choose to encrypt the traffic via tunneling or network encryption so others can't "spy" on the data flying by.

Maybe you have one super-important Human Resources server. And you want to ensure that no one except the Human Resources people can talk with that server. That's IPsec's job: ensuring that only the right people on the right computers can talk with the other computers you specify.



IPsec is based on IKE. The RFCs on IKE only support the concept of *computer authentication*. Microsoft, however, has gone the extra mile and introduced an extension to IKE called Authenticated IP (AuthIP). This new feature introduces the ability to support *user* authentication *as well as* computer authentication. Additionally, the administrator can choose to use *both* user and computer authentication if desired.

IPsec General Resources

IPsec is a big, big topic, and not one we can cover in enormous detail here. However, my goal for this section is to get you up to speed on the WFAS implementation of IPsec and explain how "legacy" IPsec interacts with the "new" IPsec. So, if you're not familiar with IPsec and want to follow along, you'll have to spend some quality time at the following websites:

- `www.microsoft.com/ipsec`
- `http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/network/bb545651.aspx`
- A great document from Microsoft titled "Introduction to Windows Firewall with Advanced Security," found at `http://tinyurl.com/yx4rkk`
- `www.microsoft.com/windowsserver2003/techinfo/overview/netcomm.mspx` (shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/4x5y`)

I also recommend this excellent webcast from TechEd 2006 by Steve Riley that covers both the firewall and IPsec improvements: `http://tinyurl.com/yl4bw3`.

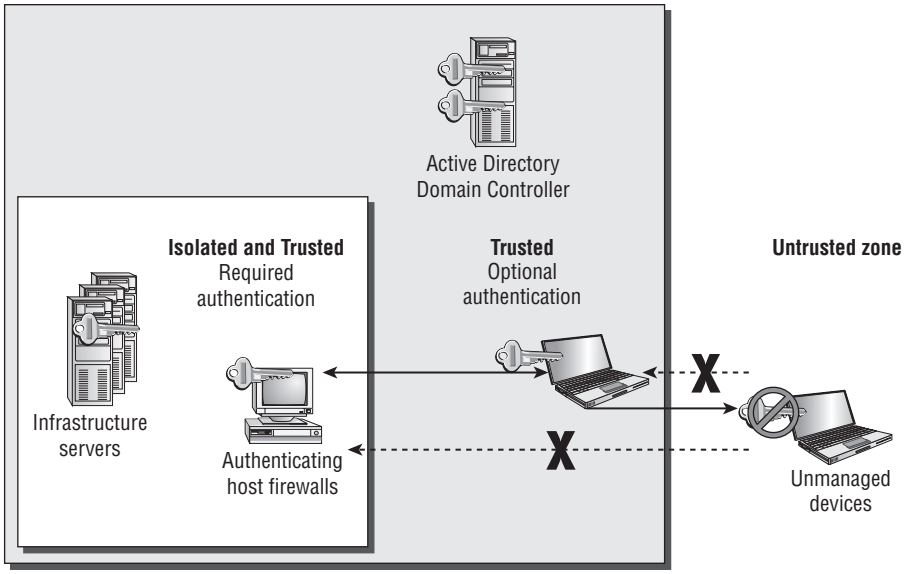
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Server and Domain Isolation with IPsec

IPsec, at its core, restricts who is talking to whom. Okay, great. So, armed with that knowledge, you can take it to the next level and make sure that machines you know nothing about can't talk to machines you do.

For instance, imagine a consultant comes into your business with a laptop and plugs in. Chances are, with enough poking around, he could figure out your IP address scheme. Now he's able to ping servers and see what's going on over there on machines without a firewall. And, what if he brought a virus in with him from the cold, dark, outside world? Oops, you've got a problem.

To combat this, let's assume instead you want to create "rings of protection" among machines you trust and machines you really trust. That's the idea of server and domain isolation with IPsec. You can see the general idea here in this graphic.



What sounds like a swell idea (and it is) can be a big project. Indeed, to protect your Windows machines from outside invaders (so they'll talk only with other machines you trust) takes about 300 pages of reading and implementing. You can find the big guide for this here:

```
www.microsoft.com/technet/security/guidance/architectureanddesign/ipsec/
default.mspx
```

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/yywxas`).

Again, it's something like 300 pages to do this for pre-Vista.

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But if you check out:

`http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx/kb/914841`

you'll find information on the Simple Policy Update that adds more Windows Server 2003 and Windows XP IPsec support—specifically to reduce the amount of IPsec filters you need to pull this off.

In Windows Vista and later, it's simpler. There's a great Microsoft document called "Step-by-Step Guide: Deploying Windows Firewall and IPsec Policies," which is found at `http://tinyurl.com/2rmd7u` and covers this specific topic in depth.

Getting Started with IPsec with WFAS

Here's where it starts to get a little confusing. That's because there are two types of IPsec rules. I don't know if they have "proper" names, so we'll just call them "older" and "newer" rule types.

Older rule types are found in the node Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ **IP Security Policies on Active Directory**.

Newer rule types are found inside the new WFAS. Specifically, again, it's Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ **Windows Firewall with Advanced Security**. You can see both nodes highlighted in Figure 8.60.

To configure "old" IPsec policies, you right-click **IP Security Policies on Active Directory** and select "Create IP Security Policy."

To configure "new" IPsec policies, you right-click **Connection Security rules** and just get started with "New Rule." If IPsec is required it will just automatically be part of that rule.

Note that advanced IPsec configurations may require some additional "global" settings. To do this, right-click **Windows Firewall with Advanced Security** and select Properties, and then click the IPsec Settings tab as seen in Figure 8.60. Then, when you click the Customize button in the IPsec Settings tab, you'll have the range of additional IPsec options to play with, as you can see in Figure 8.61.



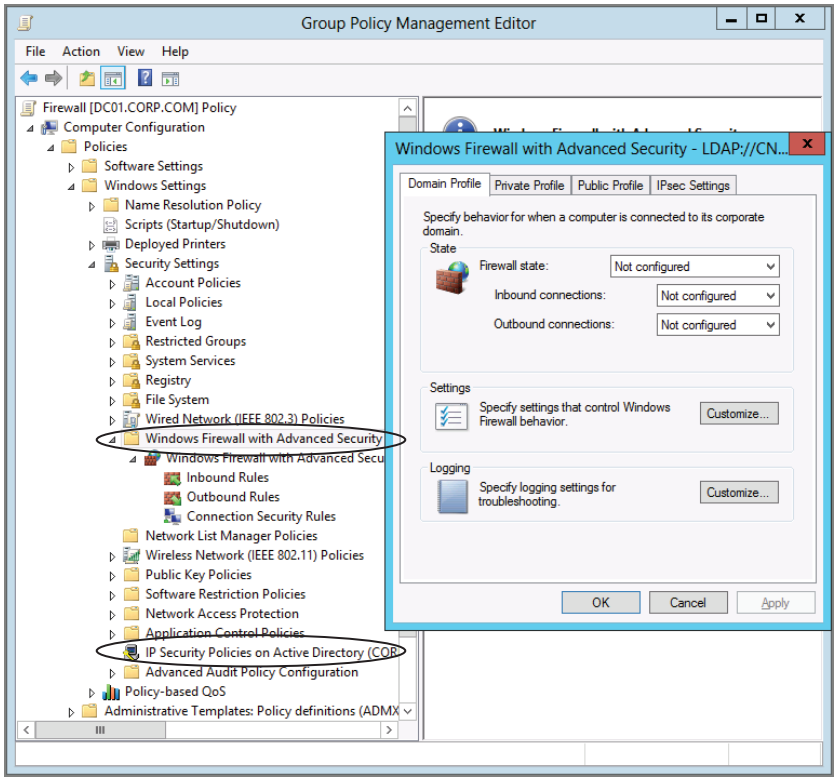
Note that the "old" IPsec policies' "Default Response Rule" is not valid for Windows Vista and later. The Group Policy editor will warn you of this if you try to create an IPsec policy using an updated GPMC management station. In short, don't mix old and new policies on the same computer.

Understanding How WFAS IPsec Rules Work

There are now two types of IPsec rules that can be applied to a machine with WFAS (Windows Vista and later).

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FIGURE 8.60 You can see both the "old" and "new" places to configure IPsec policies.



Again, we're calling these the old IPsec rules and the new IPsec rules here. The old IPsec rules are configured in the IP Security Policy Management MMC snap-in.

Old IPsec Rules These are IKE rules that support only machine-based Kerberos, x.509 certificates, and preshared key authentication. Old IKE-based rules are applied in the same way to Windows Vista/Windows 7 as they were in pre–Windows Vista operating systems: while multiple policies can be applied to a given machine, the last writer wins and there is no merging of IKE policy settings. So, if you had a policy set at the domain level and another set at the OU level, the OU level would win because there is no merging of any old IPsec rules.

New IPsec Rules Again, the new IPsec rules are created on machines with WFAS and applied to machines with WFAS (for Windows Vista and later). These rules are supported by an extension to IKE called Authenticated IP (AuthIP). As stated, a seriously good read on AuthIP can be found here: `http://tinyurl.com/yelj7a`. Here are some helpful tidbits

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as you explore the new WFAS IPsec. These (really geeky) tidbits are coming (nearly verbatim) from the IPsec team at Microsoft, so, thank them (not me) if you get a nice tip here.

- You can now leverage Interactive user, Kerberos/NTLMv2 credentials, User x.509 certificates, Machine X.509 certificates, NAP Health Certificates, and Anonymous Authentication (optional Authentication) for authenticating an IPsec connection.
- When configuring GPOs for connection security and firewall policies, you could disable the use of local firewall and Connection Security rules. That way, only the Group Policy objects linked to the site, domain, or OU GPOs could control the Windows Firewall behaviors.
- Like other firewall and Group Policy rules, connection security rules are merged from all applicable GPOs (and processed according to the Rule Precedence list discussed earlier).
- Connection Security policies can be configured to create "old" (compatible) policies as well as Windows Vista and later (see the sidebar "Super-Geeky Note from the Microsoft IPsec Team #1: What's Going on Under the Hood").
- Only AuthIP policy is created for Windows Vista and later because IKE doesn't support User Authentication. Again, see the sidebar "Super-Geeky Note from the Microsoft IPsec Team #1: What's Going on Under the Hood."
- As noted earlier, Connection Security rules are merged from all applicable GPOs. However, there is a related group of settings for IPsec/Authenticated IP that manage the default IPsec behaviors that are not additive. The settings include the global authentication sets, Quick Mode and Key Exchange settings, and ICMP exemptions.
- On a WFAS client, Connection Security and IPsec rules can come from multiple GPOs. That is, all Connection Security rules on the client that make use of default auth/crypto sets will use the sets from the highest precedence GPO. If you need more flexibility, you have the three options. For authentication sets, configure the authentication through the Connection Security rule instead of using the default authentication. For Quick Mode crypto, use the command line `netsh advfirewall` to configure Quick Mode crypto settings on a per–Connection Security rule basis as needed. For Main Mode, only one set is supported per policy. In the case where multiple Main Mode crypto sets are received, the one from the highest precedence GPO will be applied to all Connection Security rules in the policy. There is unfortunately no way to customize the rules to use different Main Mode crypto sets.



Honestly, these tips are more for the IPsec "superstars" out there than us normal people (me included), so don't panic if it's not 100 percent evident or relevant to your situation.

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FIGURE 8.61 Some "base" IPsec settings for a GPO can be found in the "Windows Firewall with Advanced Security" properties.



How Windows Firewall Rules Are Ultimately Calculated

Hopefully by now you understand that there are two categories of "things" that can be set by WFAS policy: properties and rules.

Precedence Order for Properties

Properties are found in three ways:

- Running `WF.MSC` and right-clicking over the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security node (topmost node) and selecting Properties. This is the "local WFAS" store.
- Editing the local GPO of the machine and right-clicking over the Windows Firewall Advanced Security node and selecting Properties.
- Creating a new Active Directory–based GPO, then right-clicking over the Windows Firewall Advanced Security node and selecting Properties.

Again, these properties all act like regular Group Policy Administrative Template settings.

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Super-Geeky Note from the Microsoft IPsec Team #1: What's Going on Under the Hood

With WFAS, an admin can create IKE-based IPsec policies through the IP Security Policy Management snap-in. An admin can also create Connection Security rules that will be compatible with down-level IKE-based policies.

So, when the policy is created, here's what's happening under the hood:

- If no WFAS-specific features are required, the policy will be created with both a set of AuthIP (Vista and later) rules and a set of IKE rules for when the Vista (and later) system needs to connect to IKE-based 2000, XP, and 2003 systems.
- If there are WFAS-specific features (like requiring the use of a second User Authentication), then the system will *not* create pre–Windows Vista IKE rules.

What? Why not?

Simple: Since IKE on XP can't do User Authentication, there's no need to create extra policies where only Windows Vista and after features are used.

See! Told you this was geeky!

Super-Geeky Note from the Microsoft IPsec Team #2: Get the Right Certs to Do the Right Job

There is a particular nuance with regard to certificates that you'll need to know about before you plunge headlong into using IPsec and AuthIP. Again, the IPsec/AuthIP policies that are created by WFAS will use AuthIP by preference.

- If both machines are Windows Vista and later, then they'll use AuthIP to negotiate and authenticate.
- If one of the two talking machines is pre–Windows Vista, then the system will use IKE-based functionality.
- AuthIP uses SSL certs with client and/or server authentication settings configured.
- SSL certs can be client authentication or client and server authentication certs. And either should work.

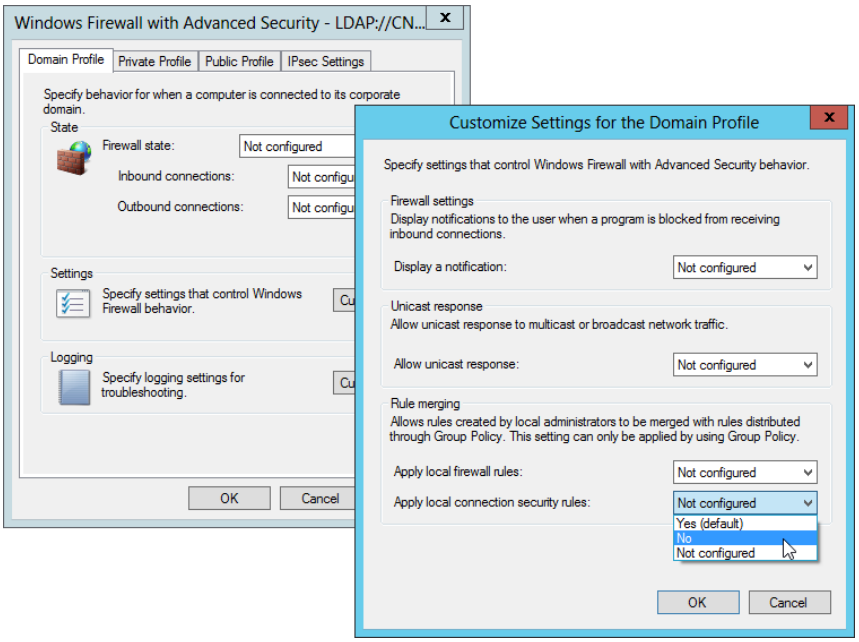
What this means is that if you are constructing policies to use certificate authentication for Windows Vista and later, you'll need certificates that will work with AuthIP. That means the certificates you deploy to the clients need to be SSL certs with client and/or server authentication (depending on if you want one-way or mutual authentication).

Note that these certs differ from the standard digital certs used in Windows XP/2003.

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Now, the one thing I waited to explain until now is this: you can "block" the local WFAS store from being added to the calculations. To do this, in any GPO that has Windows Firewall settings that apply to the computer, right-click the Windows Firewall Advanced Security node and select Properties. Then, in, say, Domain Profile (or the other profiles), click Customize. Locate the Rule Merging section and select No, as seen in Figure 8.62.

FIGURE 8.62 You can block the application of the local WFAS firewall rules or local connection security rules by setting it in any Group Policy linked to the computer.



This will only block a rule merge. Or, additionally, you could choose No from the "Apply local connection security rules" drop-down to block those.

However, it should be noted that you could prevent a local admin from being able to control a property just by setting it in the GPO.

Again, the default is "Yes" that local WFAS store settings (and rules) would apply. Change this only if you do not want local rules to apply. However, note that WFAS has a zillion built-in firewall rules. And, if you set this to "No," then all those rules suddenly—poof!—turn off. And WFAS's default action would be to block all incoming traffic. To change this you would need to set specific rules (I suggest "Predefined rules") to specify which inbound traffic you would allow through.



You could export the local WFAS store first, and then import it into a domain-based one if you so choose.

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Precedence Order for Rules

We've already discussed rule precedence (see the section "Rule Precedence" earlier). Even though the specific "what rule will win" aspect is pretty complicated, the overall Group Policy "rules" are simple.

Basically, all Group Policy Objects that contain any WFAS rules are added up. There isn't even a concept of a "conflict" with WFAS rules, because the rules are just "separated" into buckets:

- So, all the inbound rules are added up from the local store, then all GPOs.
- Then, all the outbound rules are added up from the local store, then all GPOs.
- And all the Connection Security rules are added up from the local store, then all GPOs.
- If there's a Deny/Block policy for *any* rule, that's always going to win for that rule type.

You can, if you want, disable the local WFAS store and ignore those rules. That way, you just guarantee that Group Policy is doing all the dirty work to configure everything. In my opinion, this seems like a good way to go, so you don't have to remember if there even is a local WFAS store.

Again, you can see how to kill the WFAS local store's rule application in Figure 8.59.

What I Didn't Cover

Unfortunately, space limitations restrict me from delving into *all* security functions of Group Policy. Of note, two categories are missing from this Group Policy security roundup that can affect all computers:

- Certificate Services and Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)
- EFS and the EFS Recovery Policy

For More on Certificate Services and PKI

For getting a grip on Certificate Services and PKI, check out the Microsoft Press (2008) book *Windows Server 2008 PKI and Certificate Security*. I am unsure if the information here is useful or not in Windows 8, but I bet it couldn't hurt:

`www.microsoft.com/MSPress/books/9549.aspx`

For More on EFS and the EFS Recovery Policy

You'll find information on the Encrypting File System in Windows XP and Windows Server 2003 at `http://tinyurl.com/576kx`.

Additionally, see the Microsoft Knowledge Base article "Best Practices for the Encrypting File System" (KB 223316) at `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/223316`.

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One final parting WFAS tip. If you check out the local WFAS editor by clicking Start and then typing **WF.MSC** in the Start Search dialog box, you'll also have the ability to see the WFAS "monitor," which can be useful for troubleshooting.

Final Thoughts

To know security, you need to know Group Policy. To that end, we've toured some of the major sights along the Group Policy security highway. From the "Default Domain Controllers Policy" and "Default Domain Policy" GPOs to Software Restriction Policies to AppLocker—a lot can be accomplished in there.

Walking up to a specific machine and applying local security sounds like a great, straightforward idea—until you have so many machines you couldn't possibly walk up to them all. This chapter covered some alternate methods for asserting your will across the network.

I covered this back in Chapter 3, but remember that most items in the security branch of a GPO will take effect, maximally, every 16 hours—even if the Group Policy doesn't change in Active Directory. This ensures that if a nefarious local administrator changed the policies on his workstation, they'll eventually be refreshed. However, recall that this "Security Background Refresh" will not affect other areas of Group Policy by default. If you want similar behavior, be sure to read Chapter 3 where I discuss the implications of the setting named **Process even if the Group Policy objects have not changed**. You can enable different sections of Group Policy to do this by drilling down in the Group Policy Management Editor within Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy. Again, this was covered in Chapter 3. So, for fullest security and protection, reread that chapter to understand why and how to enable those settings.

When it comes to restricting software, Software Restriction Policies are fine for Windows XP and later, but AppLocker (Windows 7 and later) has a real leg up. Be careful not to lock yourself out "too much" lest you need to revert your policies or recover your machines. Other than that—they're great.

Finally, remember that Fine-Grained Password Policy (FGPP) isn't really related to Group Policy, but there is a tie-in: if no FGPP is assigned to a user or group, the domain-wide defaults take effect. You might want to consider choosing one or the other: either keep using the Default Domain GPO to store the passwords for everyone in the domain, or consider assigning FGPPs for positively everyone in the domain. That way, you only have to troubleshoot one area if you suspect a problem.

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9

Profiles: Local, Roaming, and Mandatory

When a user logs onto a Windows machine, a profile is automatically generated. A *profile* is a collection of settings, specific to a user that sticks with that user throughout the working experience. In this chapter, I'll talk about three types of profiles.

First is the *Local Profile*, which is created whenever a user logs on. Next is the *Roaming Profile*, which enables users to hop from machine to machine while maintaining the same configuration settings at each machine. Along our journey, I'll also discuss some configuration tweaks that you can set using certain policy settings—specifically for Roaming Profiles.

The third type of profile is the *Mandatory Profile*. Like Roaming Profiles, Mandatory Profiles allow the user to jump from machine to machine. But Mandatory Profiles force a user's Desktop and settings to remain exactly the same as they were when the administrator assigned the profile; the user cannot permanently change the settings.

Here's a little "cheat sheet" before we go much further. You need a guide to understand which operating system's profiles are compatible and which are not.

- Version 0: Windows NT
- Version 1: Windows 2000, Windows 2003, and Windows XP
- Version 2: Windows Vista and later, including Windows 8, Windows Server 2012, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008, and Windows Server 2008 R2 (as clients)

We'll barely be talking at all about Version 0 profiles here. But we will be getting into Version 1 and Version 2 profiles. Before we get too far down the line, let's just break the bad news: if you're interested in setting up Roaming Profiles for both your Version 1 type machines and Version 2 type machines, you'll be setting up "parallel worlds." That is, you'll set up two Roaming Profile infrastructures (one for Version 1 and one for Version 2) and the two shall never meet.

If the two shall never meet, how will you share data for users if they roam from a Windows XP to a Windows 8 machine and back again? That's the next chapter, where we take on redirected folders. So, stay tuned for that after you've successfully set up Roaming Profiles for Windows XP and Windows 8. (Again, we'll be using Windows 8 as our primary example for a Version 2 profile in this chapter, but you're welcome to use Windows 7

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or Windows Vista if you like.) Remember, though: if you've got a mix of Windows 7 and Windows 8 machines, the profiles should be interchangeable, because they're the same "Type 2" profile type.



In general, your users will use desktop machines when roaming. However, users could, of course, roam to a server, like Windows Server 2012 or Windows 2003 Server. Roaming Profiles will keep on working in those scenarios as well. Just remember that Windows Server 2003 is a Type 1 and Windows Server 2008, 2008 R2, and 2012 servers are all Type 2.

Note that for some of the examples in this chapter, you'll need to create a new, mere-mortal user in the domain. In this example, we'll assume you created a user named Brett Wier. Take the quick second to do that now before continuing onward.

What Is a User Profile?

As I stated, as soon as a user logs onto a machine, a Local Profile is generated. This profile is two things: a personal slice of the Registry (contained in a file) and a set of folders stored on a hard drive. Together, these components form what we might call the *user experience*—that is, what the Desktop looks like, what style and shape the icons are, what the background wallpaper looks like, and so on.

The *NTUSER.DAT* File

The Registry stores user and computer settings into a file named `NTUSER.DAT`, which can be loaded and unloaded into the current computer's Registry—taking over the `HKEY_CURRENT_USER` portion of the Registry when the user logs on.

In Figure 9.1, you can see a portion of a Windows XP machine's `HKEY_CURRENT_USER`, specifically, the Control Panel ➢ Desktop ➢ Wallpaper setting, which shows `c:\WINDOWS\web\wallpaper\Bliss.bmp` in the Data column.

This portion of the Registry directly maps to a file in the user's profile—the `NTUSER.DAT` file. You'll find that many of a user's individual settings are stored in this file. Here are detailed descriptions for some of the settings inside `NTUSER.DAT`:

Accessories Look-and-feel settings for applications such as Calculator, Clock, HyperTerminal, Notepad, and Paint.

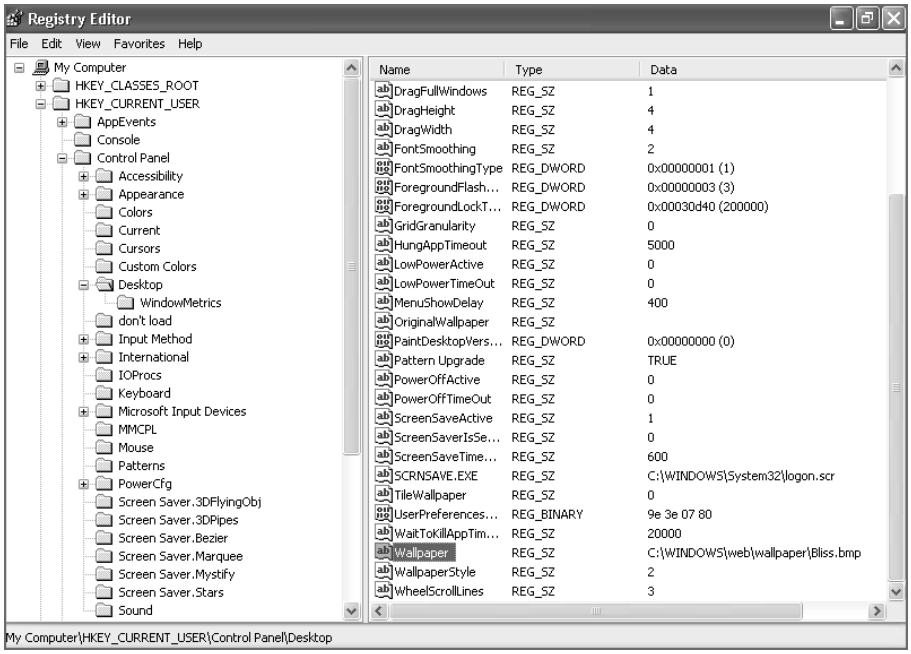
Application Settings for things like toolbars for Office applications and most newer applications.

Control Panel The bulk of the settings in `NTUSER.DAT`. Settings found here include those for screen savers, display, sounds, and the mouse.

Explorer Remembers how specific files and folders are to be displayed.

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FIGURE 9.1 A simple Registry setting shows the entry for the wallpaper.



Printer Network printer and local printer definitions are found here.

Drive Mappings Stored, persistent drive mappings are stored here.

Taskbar Designates the look and feel of the taskbar.

Profile Folders for Type 1 Computers (Windows XP and Windows 2003 Server)

By default, Type 1 computers (Windows XP, Windows 2003 Server) have profiles that are stored in a folder under the `C:\Documents and Settings` folder.

Ultimately, what users "see" as their profile is an amalgam of two halves: their own personal profile and components from what is known as the "All Users" profile.

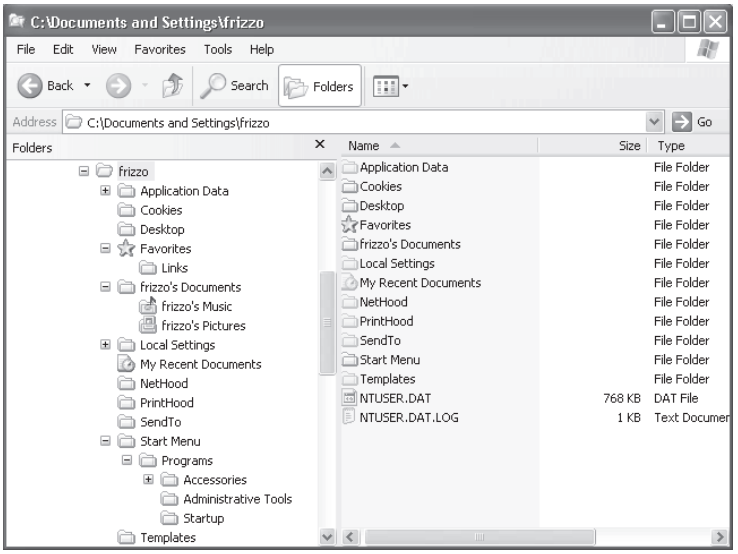
So, each user has a unique profile, and each user leverages a shared profile.

Understanding the Contents of a User's Profile (for Type 1 Computers)

Items in the profile folders can be stored in lots of nooks and crannies. As you can see in Figure 9.2, both visible and hidden folders store User Profile settings.

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FIGURE 9.2 A look inside Frank Rizzo's profile reveals both visible and hidden folders.





To show hidden files in an Explorer window, choose Tools ➢ Folder Options to open the Folder Options dialog box and click the View tab. Click the "Show Hidden Files and Folders" radio button, and then click OK.

Here are the folders and a general description of what each contains:

`Application Data` Used by many applications to store specific settings, such as the Microsoft Office toolbar settings. Additionally, items such as Word's Custom Dictionary are stored here. MST (Microsoft Transform) files are stored here by default. MST files modify Windows Installer applications by providing customized application installation and runtime settings. (See Chapter 11, "The Managed Desktop, Part 2: Software Deployment via Group Policy," for more information on MST files.)

`Cookies` Houses Internet Explorer cookies so that pages on the Internet can remember specific user settings.

`Favorites` Houses Internet Explorer Favorites—the list of saved web page links.

`Desktop` Contains only files that users store directly on the Desktop. Special icons such as My Network Places, My Computer, and the Recycle Bin are not part of the Desktop profile.

`Local Settings` Contains application data specific to the user's machine, such as Internet Explorer History, temporary file storage, and other application data. This folder does not roam when Roaming Profiles are set up (see the "Roaming Profiles" section later in this chapter). Like the `Application Data` folder, this folder is to be used at an application vendor's discretion.

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My Documents Now, users of all sophistication levels can leverage this centralized repository for their data files. The My Documents folder has the advantage that it's easily understood by end users, instead of them having to wonder about which file goes in which drive letter path. In fact, the default Microsoft Office "Save as" path is to My Documents. This will come in handy, as you'll see in the next chapter. My Documents contains My Pictures, and Windows XP Profiles also contains My Music.

NetHood Contains shortcuts to network drives. Even though the old-and-crusty NT 4.0 Network Neighborhood was renamed to My Network Places, the NetHood folder is still around and performs the same functions.

PrintHood Contains shortcuts to network printers; similar to NetHood.

Recent Contains a list of the most recently used application files and user data files like .TXT and .DOC files.

SendTo Contains icons that applications can use to tie into Explorer to allow file routing between applications, such as Outlook, and folders.

Start Menu Contains the shortcuts and information that users see when they choose Start ➢ All Programs. Each user's Start Menu folder is different. For example, if Joe installs DogFoodMaker 4 and Sally installs CatFoodMaker 8.1, neither will see the other's icons. To allow them to see each other's icons, the icons need to live in the All Users ➢ Start Menu folder (see the next section). Note that if the application does a per-user installation, shortcuts will be present in the user's profile. If the application does a per-machine installation, the shortcuts are in the All Users profile.

Templates Contains the templates that some applications, such as Excel and Word, use to perform conversions. Like the Application Data folder, this folder is to be used at an application vendor's discretion.

The All Users profile (for Type 1 Computers), which is found at the variable location %ALLUSERSPROFILE%, typically maps to C:\Documents and Settings\All Users.

Applications often add icons to the %ALLUSERSPROFILE%\Start Menu to ensure that all users can run them.

Again, users end up seeing the combination of their own profile plus whatever is presented in the All Users profile.

Profile Folders for Type 2 Computers (Windows Vista and Later)

As I stated in the introduction to this chapter, the profiles for Windows XP and Windows Vista (and later) are basically incompatible. For our examples, we'll be poking around Windows 8, but a Windows 7 (or Windows Vista) machine is a perfectly acceptable substitute if that's what's available to you.

The items we'll be looking at here have moved from their original place in Windows XP to a new place in modern Windows—the Users folder, which is typically found hanging off of C:\. The \Users folder in Windows 8 is the equivalent of the Documents and Settings directory in Windows XP.

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Additionally, again, all this information is valid for Windows Server 2012, Windows Server 2008, and Windows Server 2008 R2 machines too. However, we'll be concentrating on Windows 8 because it's what your users will mostly be logging onto.

Understanding the Contents of a User's Profile (for Type 2 Computers)

Inside the Windows Vista and later profile are a lot of new folders and some that simply look familiar. Let's take a glance at what's inside the Windows 8 profile.

`Contacts` This is new for Windows Vista and later. This folder stores what are known as "Windows Contacts."

`Desktop` Similar in function to Windows XP's `Desktop` (see earlier).

`Documents` Was known as `My Documents` in Windows XP and serves the same basic function. Stores basic documents such as Word documents and such.

`Downloads` This is new for Windows Vista and later. It becomes a storage spot for users' downloads.

`Favorites` Similar in function to Windows XP's `Favorites` (see earlier).

`Links` This is where Explorer's Favorite Links are stored. You'll see these down the left pane of Explorer.

`Music` Was known as `My Music` in Windows XP.

`Videos` Was known as `My Videos` in Windows XP (though not officially part of the Windows XP profile).

`Pictures` Was known as `My Pictures` in Windows XP.

`Saved Games` This is a new folder where users can place their saved games. I'm sure network administrators everywhere are just *thrilled* about this.

`Searches` This is new for Windows Vista and later, and it saves stored searches for Explorer.

`UserTiles` This is new for Windows 8. If a user changes their logon picture (also known as a Tile), it will be saved here.

`AppData` Was known as `Application Data` in Windows XP. Since Windows Vista, `AppData` is bifurcated into two parts: Local (to the computer only) and Roaming (for the specific user). We'll be talking more about Roaming Profiles in a bit, but this part is important to understand for when we do tackle them.

The `AppData\Roaming` folder performs the same function as the `Documents and Settings\`*`<username>`*`\Application Data` folder in Windows XP.

The `AppData\Local` folder is now meant to hold machine-specific application data that isn't supposed to roam with the user. This folder is to be the equivalent for `Local Settings\Application Data` in Windows XP.

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The AppData\LocalLow folder is a special directory with "low integrity" rights. So files that get stored here will have a lower integrity level than in other areas of the operating system. See the sidebar "The LocalLow Folder within AppData" for more information.

The *LocalLow* Folder within *AppData*

Within a user's AppData folder are two obvious entries: Local and Roaming. These make sense and are used when that corresponding condition is true. However, also note the presence of a LocalLow folder.

Windows Vista and later has various ways applications can run. One way is Protected Mode, which guarantees a program will run with low rights. When running in this way, the application only has access to this portion of the User Profile. Internet Explorer in Windows Vista and later is one such application. Internet Explorer in Windows Vista and later runs in Protected Mode, which prevents malware and other various nasties from infecting your computer, or possibly compromising user specific information.

Protected Mode uses the LocalLow profile folder.

Also note there are low-integrity folders for Cookies, History, and Favorites.

I know this sounds weird, but the best book on the subject is an old Windows Vista book. But at least it's from my pal Mark Minasi. If you can get a copy of it, I strongly recommend *Administering Vista Security: The Big Surprises* from Sybex (2006).

In the next section, I talk about how several Windows XP holdovers are mapped to directories within AppData.

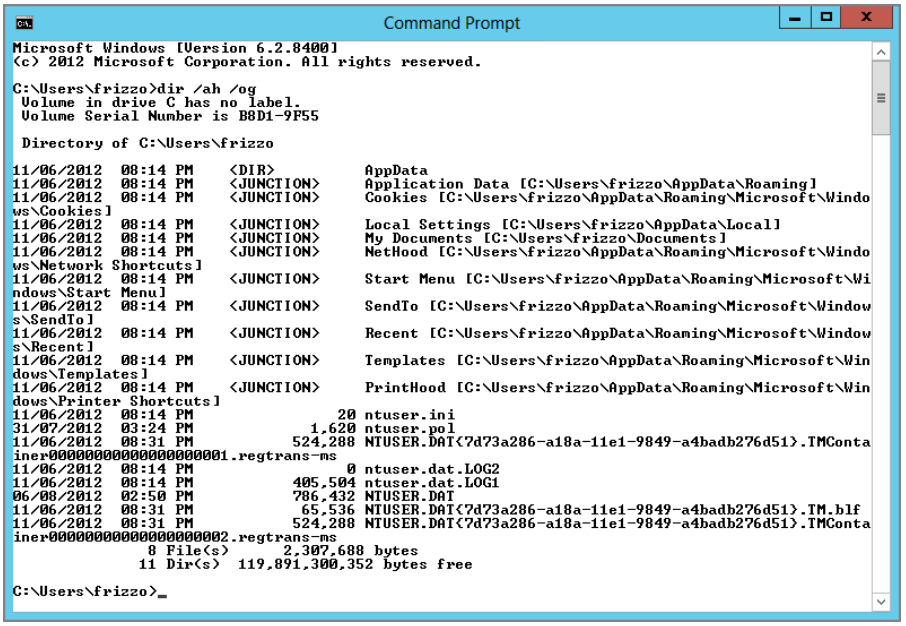
Adjusting for Windows XP Holdovers

Even though we're exploring the Windows Vista and later profile, something interesting should be noted: Windows Vista and later profiles are set up to automatically handle older applications that are still looking for Windows XP locations. For instance, if an application wanted to expressly save something in My Documents, it would have a problem. My Documents doesn't exist anymore, right? It's just Documents for Windows Vista and later. To that end, the Windows Vista and later profile has what are called Junction Points, so when an application visits My Documents it's really going to Windows Vista's Documents.

To see these pointers, we need to see the hidden files inside a Windows Vista and later profile. You can perform this by going to the user's profile and typing **dir /ah /og** (to show hidden files and to sort by directories first). You can see this in Figure 9.3.

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FIGURE 9.3 A view inside a Type 2 profile (dir /ah /og)



Note that upon further inspection, the following folders appear at the top level of the profile, but really they are placed into either `AppData\Roaming` or `AppData\Local`.



Curious about what those `regtran-ms`, `.TM.blf`, and `.LOG` files are in Figure 9.3? I was! According to my sources at Microsoft, these are the Kernel Transaction Manager (KTM)-generated files. The Vista and later Registry uses KTM to avoid corruptions, so you should never see Registry corruption (with regard to profiles) anymore. Let's hope anyway.

Virtualized Files and Registry for Programs

Some applications try to do bad, bad things. And Windows XP will (usually) let them. For instance, an application could try to write program data to:

```
C:\program files\dogfoodmaker5\settings.ini
```

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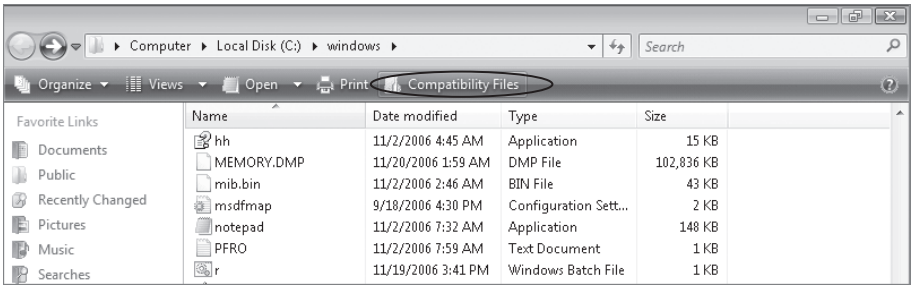
This DogFoodMaker application has no business writing settings there. In reality, settings should be in the user's profile, specifically in the Application Data (AppData) section (either user or machine based).

To that end, Windows Vista and later will redirect writes like this to a location where the application should be writing. Microsoft calls this redirection *virtualization—file virtualization* and *Registry virtualization*. Here's an example:

```
C:\users\<username>\AppData\Local\VirtualStore\Program Files\dogfoodmaker5
```

And, because multiple users could be using the same machine, a separate copy of the virtualized file is created for each user who runs the application.

Indeed, if you wanted to see these redirected files right away, Windows Explorer in Windows 7 has its own button that lets you see them. If there is a virtualized version of a file related to the current directory, a Compatibility Files button appears that will take you to the virtual location to view that file. In this example, you can see that someone tried to put junk in the `\Windows` directory on this Windows 7 machine.



Note that this button is only available in Windows 7's Explorer and not in Windows 8's Explorer.

Writes to incorrect places to the Registry work the same way. Bad writes get redirected to:

```
HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\VirtualStore\MACHINE or USER\SOFTWARE
```

This automatically takes effect if the application isn't UAC compliant. So, file virtualization doesn't affect applications that are run with full administrative rights (when, say, someone elevates it to run as an Admin).

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This technology is, of course, a stop-gap measure at best. It permits pre–Windows Vista applications to run in a predictable way. But it should be considered a short-term fix rather than a long-term solution. The goal is to ensure that your application developers modify their applications so that they meet the guidelines of the Windows Logo program instead of depending on file and Registry virtualization.

Note that file and Registry virtualization is disabled under some circumstances:

- File and Registry virtualization is simply not supported for Windows 64-bit applications. These applications are expected to be UAC compliant and to write data to the correct locations.
- Virtualization is disabled for applications that include an application manifest with a desired execution level attribute. If you're a developer, you can learn more about application manifests here: `http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/aa374191(v=vs.85).aspx`.

Additionally, note you can turn off virtual file and Registry abilities. That security policy is located in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ Security Options ➢ **User Account Control: Virtualize file and registry write failures to per-user locations**. You need to click "Define this policy setting," and then select Disabled to turn it off.

One side note: Windows 7 and later adds the C: drive as another area for File virtualization whereas Windows Vista didn't do that. Nice update.

The Public Profile (for Type 2 Computers)

The Public profile in Windows Vista and later replaces the All Users concept in Windows XP and previous machines. However, it provides the same basic function: the end user's experience becomes their own profile *plus* the contents of the Public profile. Again, categories like the Desktop and Start Menu become good candidates here, because the icons you place here affect everyone.

The Default Local User Profile

The Default Local User Profile folder contains many of the same folders as any user's own Local Profile. Indeed, the Default User Profile is the template that generates all new local User Profiles when a new user logs on.

When a new user logs on, a copy of the Default Local User Profile is copied for that user to `C:\users\%username%`. As will often happen, the user changes and personalizes settings through the normal course of business. Then, once the user logs off, the settings are preserved in a personal local folder in the `C:\Users\%username%` folder.

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This Default Local User Profile is different from the Default Domain User Profile described later.

As an administrator, you can create your own ready-made standard shortcuts or stuff the folders with your own files. You can also introduce your own `NTUSER.DAT` Registry settings, such as a standard Desktop for all users who log onto a specific machine. In the following example, you can set up a background picture in the Default Local User Profile. Then, whenever a new user logs on locally to this machine, the background picture is displayed.

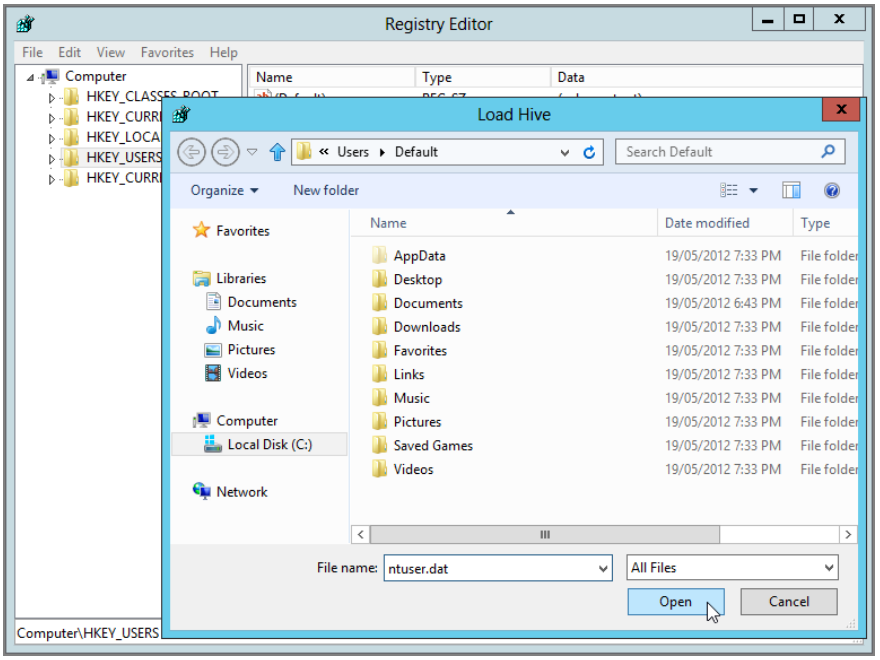
For Type 1 computers (Windows XP, Windows 2003), the Default User Profile is stored in `C:\Documents and Settings\Default User`.

For Type 2 computers (Windows Vista, Windows 8, etc.) the Default User Profile is stored in `C:\users\Default`.

To set up your own Registry settings in `NTUSER.DAT`, follow these steps:

1. Choose Start ➢ Run to open the Run dialog box. In the Open box, type **`regedit.exe`** and press Enter to open the Registry Editor.
2. Select `HKEY_USERS`, as shown in Figure 9.4.

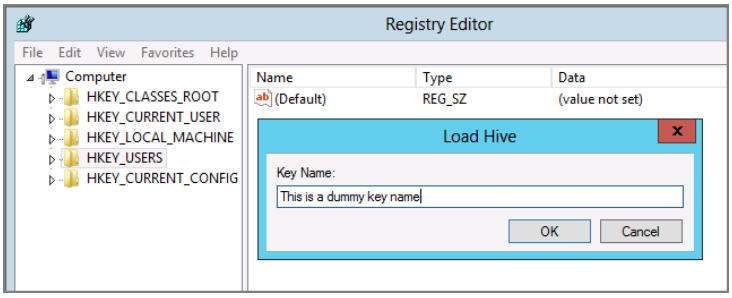
FIGURE 9.4 Load the NTUSER.DAT file into the Registry.



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3. Choose File ➢ Load Hive.
4. For Type 1 computers, browse to the `c:\Documents and Settings\Default User` folder, shown in Figure 9.4. For Type 2 computers, browse to `c:\Users\Default`. You might have to specifically type in the path, as the file requester may hide it from you if you are not displaying hidden files and folders.
5. Select `NTUSER.DAT`.
6. When prompted to enter a key name, anything will work, but for our example let's use **This is a dummy key name**, and click OK. Figure 9.5 shows an example. The key name is only temporary, so its name doesn't particularly matter.

FIGURE 9.5 It doesn't matter what the temporary dummy key is called.



7. Traverse to any Registry key and value. In this case, we'll change all future wallpaper in Windows XP to `Coffee Bean.bmp` and `c:\windows\web\Wallpaper\Windows\img0.jpg` for Windows 8. To do that, traverse to Dummy Key Name ➢ Control Panel ➢ Desktop and double-click `Wallpaper`. If you're using Windows XP, enter the value in this example, **`c:\windows\coffee bean.jpg`**. If you're using Windows 8, enter **`c:\windows\web\Wallpaper\Windows\img0.jpg`**., as shown in Figure 9.6. Note there might already be a default image set, but you're now changing it.
8. After you complete your changes, select your dummy key name, unload it by choosing File ➢ Unload Hive, and click OK to save the changes. Again, you must highlight your dummy key name to unload the hive.

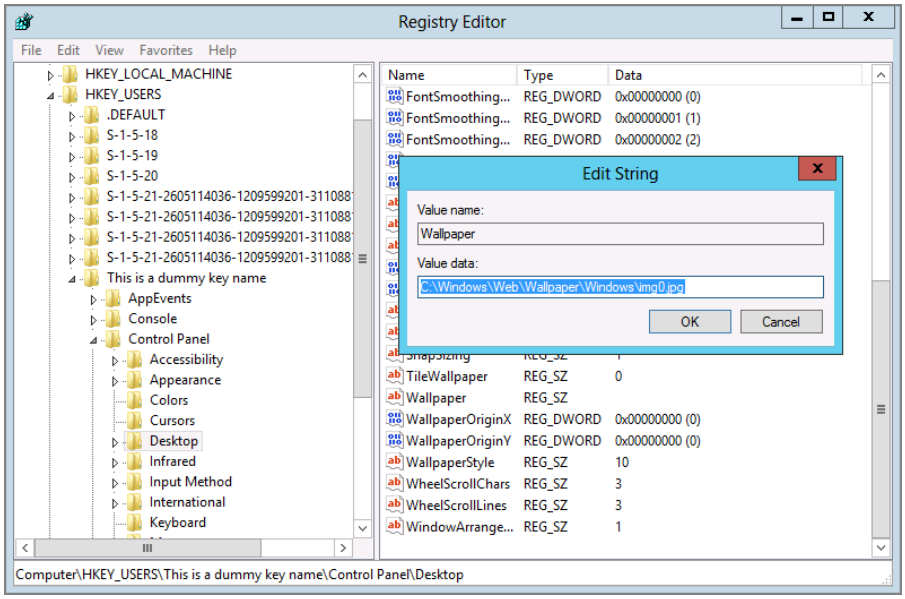
You can load the hive of any User Profile that is not currently logged on using the previously described method. This can be very useful in some situations, such as if you want to make a Registry hack as an admin on behalf of the user. Just remember to unload the hive or else you are blocking the profile.

Actually, you can also load hives from within a script (with `REG.EXE`). Jakob H. Heidelberg has a pretty cool article on this called "Efficient Registry Cleanup," which you can check out here: `http://tinyurl.com/24dm5v`.

Every time a new user generates a Local Profile, it pulls the settings from the Default Local Profile, which now has the coffee bean background picture. (Current users do not see the change because they already generated Local Profiles before the coffee bean picture was set in the default Local Profile.)

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FIGURE 9.6 Enter the full path where the desired wallpaper is stored.



Test your changes by creating a new local user and logging on. Since this user has never logged on before, this should create a new User Profile from the default profile. See if the new user gets the coffee bean background for Windows XP and the neat landscape background for Windows 8.

The Default Network User Profile

The Default Network User Profile is similar to the Default Local User Profile, except that it's centralized. Once a Default Network User Profile is set up, new users logging onto workstations in the domain will automatically download the centralized Default Network User Profile instead of using any individual Default Local User Profile. This can be a way to make default centralized settings, such as the background or Desktop shortcuts, available for anyone whenever they first log onto a machine.

I want to be super clear here. My suggestion is to use as much Group Policy, Group Policy Preferences, and PolicyPak stuff you can to make this whole experience dynamic. So, although it's possible to "prebake" in lots of settings into the user profile, I suggest instead that you have your profile as clean as possible and then deliver everything you can dynamically using Group Policy, Group Policy Preferences, and PolicyPak. Remember: with Group Policy you can deliver things like desktop backgrounds and perform Start menu lockdowns. With Group Policy Preferences you can deliver Internet Explorer settings, shortcuts, printers, and more. And, if you change your mind or your requirements change, you don't have to re-crack open the original profile, make a change, and re-upload it to the server.

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That being said, there are some items that simply cannot be delivered using Group Policy or Group Policy Preferences, and you might want to prebake those settings in. For example you may want to set the regional setting inside the default profile instead of via Group Policy Preferences. Group Policy Preferences options sometimes "lose their mind" when applying non-USA settings.

So, by prebaking in the regional and language settings into the default profile, you'll be sure users will always have the correct language when they first log on.

Default Network User Profiles for Type 1 Computers

Every once in a while, I have an "Everything I know is wrong" moment. This is where, I think I know exactly how something is supposed to work, and I've described it about a billion times to people, then only later, I find out I have to make a blog post or correction about some advice I've given. This is one of those moments.

So for years, there was a procedure to take an existing user account's profile (on Windows XP) and copy it up to the server to use as the Default Network User Profile. Here were the basic (wrong) steps:

1. Create a new, mere-mortal user in the domain. From any Windows XP workstation in your domain, log on as this standard user.
2. Modify the Desktop and profile as you wish.
3. Log off as the user.
4. Log back onto the workstation as the domain Administrator.
5. Click Start, and then right-click My Computer and choose Properties from the context menu to open the System Properties dialog box.
6. Click the Advanced tab, and then click the Settings button in the User Profiles section to open the User Profiles dialog box.
7. Select the user, as shown in Figure 9.7.
8. Click the Copy To button as seen in Figure 9.7 to open the Copy To dialog box, and in the "Copy profile to" field, enter the full path, plus the words **`default user`**, of the `NETLOGON` share of a Domain Controller, as shown in Figure 9.8. In this example, it's `\\dc01\netlogon\Default User`. The Default User folder is automatically created.
9. Click the Change button in the Permitted to Use section, and change the default from the original user to Everyone, as shown in Figure 9.8. This lets all Type I computers use this as your baseline profile in the domain.
10. Click OK to copy the profile to the new folder and to close the Copy To dialog box.
11. Click OK to close the System Properties dialog box.

Okay. Why did I just show you all the wrong steps here?

Because, honestly, they usually just work. And it's worked for me every single time. But that being said, Microsoft has updated documentation on how to do these steps for Windows XP.

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FIGURE 9.7 This is the "incorrect" way to copy a Windows XP profile to be used as the Default Network profile.

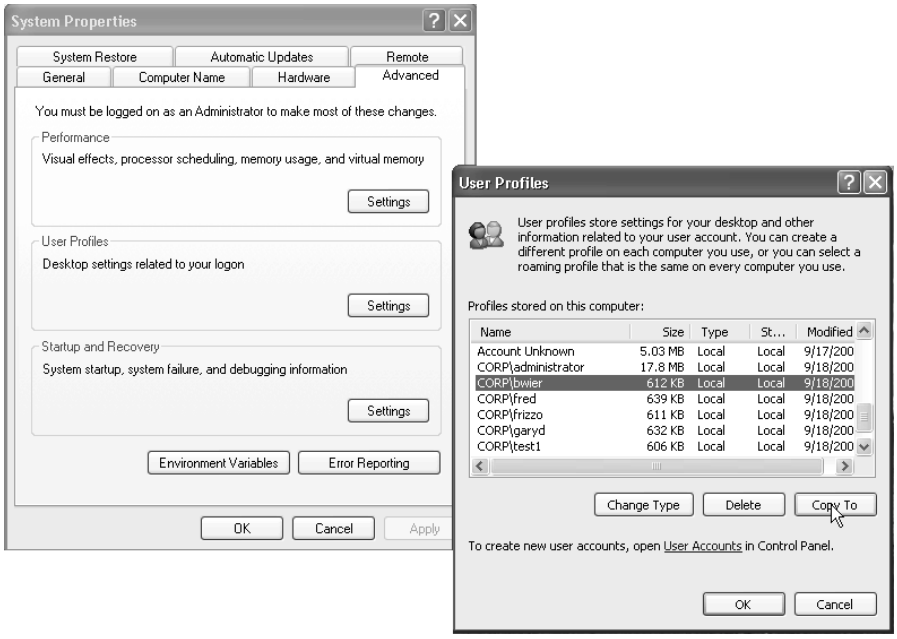
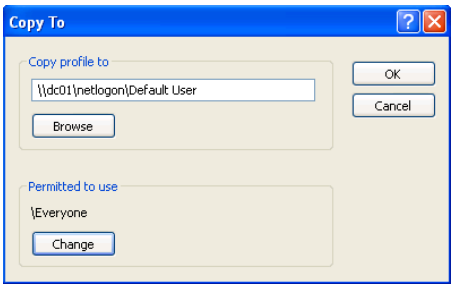


FIGURE 9.8 This is the old way to enable Everyone to use the profile.



The KB article is 959753, "How to customize the default local user profile when you prepare an image of Windows XP or Windows Server 2003." In the article is a section "How to configure the default network profile."

It turns out that using "just any" user account then clicking Copy To was the wrong way to do this all long. In the KB article 959753, the rationale for the procedure update is "These procedures caused information to be left behind in the default user profile that caused the

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Windows shell to behave incorrectly. This led to problems with application compatibility and with the user experience. Therefore, do not advise customers to copy profiles over the default user profile. This method is no longer supported."

Ohhh kaay.

Well, if we want to do this the "supported way," we need to perform the steps in KB 959753. Without going too deep into the how-to, it kind of goes like this:

- Configure the local default user profile.
- Run Sysprep to neuter the machine.
- Only use the Local Default User profile as the one you copy as the default network profile—not some random user account.

Sorry about the bad news. And, what's worse is that the procedure doesn't get any better for Windows 7 and Windows 8.

Default Network User Profiles for Type 2 Computers

We just learned that Windows XP has a Copy To button, but it shouldn't be used to copy a regular user's profile directory and make it the Type I Default Network Policy.

Turns out that Copy To button is still there for Windows Vista, Windows 7, and Windows 8. On Windows Vista, it worked just like Windows XP—but it turns out, again, using it on "regular users" and uploading their profiles was not a supported item.

So, that's why, starting in Windows 7, and continuing on with Windows 8, the Copy To button only works with the Default Profile. Indeed, if you try to click on any user listed in the User Profiles dialog, the Copy To button grays out—unless you select the Default Profile, and then it works!

So, how do we configure the Default Profile before we use that Copy To button? That's the discussion in this section. But before we talk about that, remember how Windows XP (Type 1) and Windows Vista, Windows 7, and Windows 8 (Type 2) profiles are incompatible?

Well, that's about to matter a whole lot, right here. And we need to cover this first. This is a little weird, so stay with me.

We need to know a certain piece of Windows magic. That is, Windows Vista and later will only read profile directories from the network if they end in a special moniker: `.v2`. That's right—the directory names must have a `.v2` hanging off them for Windows Vista and later to read it. So, the steps we'll perform next will be almost like what we did for Windows XP earlier, except this time, we'll provide our name with the special `.v2` designation. Then, when users log onto Windows Vista or later machines for the first time, Windows will recognize the special directory (Default User) with the extra-special `.v2` moniker and download the profile just for that operating system.

There's a very lengthy, visceral thread if you want to read about it here: `http://tinyurl.com/mzwnos`.

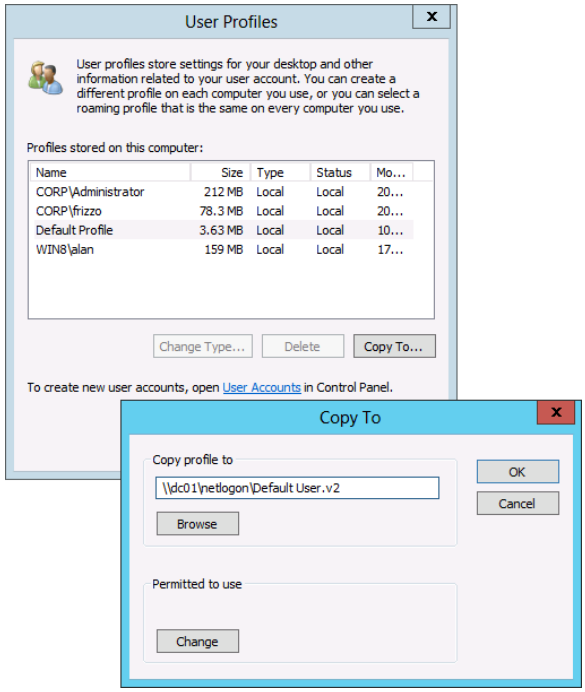
But, ultimately, there is a specific set of rather lengthy and arduous instructions to create a local user profile on Windows 7 or Windows 8 then upload it to the network as the default network profile for Type 2 machines.

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That KB article is 973289 and without going into the excruciating details, here's the gist. Again, these are the general steps—please consult the actual article for specific step-by-steps:

- Log on as the local administrator, and craft the profile the way you want to.
- Create an `Unattend.xml` file with a special parameter, called `Copy Profile = True`.
- Use an elevated command prompt and run Sysprep to neuter the machine.
- When the computer starts up, it will magically copy the administrator's settings into the Default User's local profile.
  - Click the Copy To button to open the Copy To dialog box, and in the "Copy profile to" field, enter the full path plus the default user of the `NETLOGON` share of a Domain Controller as shown previously in Figure 9.8. Now, to create your Type 2 profile, you type in **`\\dc01\netlogon\Default User.v2`**. Note that no quotes are needed (as is often the case with items that have spaces in them). You can see an example in Figure 9.9. The `Default User.V2` folder is automatically created.
  - Click the Change button in the Permitted to Use section, and change the default from the original user to Everyone. This lets everyone use the profile in the domain.

FIGURE 9.9 Be sure to put the .v2 extension in, because this is a Windows 8 (Type 2) profile.



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You can test your Default Network Profile by creating a new user in the domain and logging onto any Windows Vista or later machine.

Remember, you'll only see the magic for users who have no Local Profiles already on target Windows Vista and later. Also remember that Windows XP users will have their own Default User profiles, so this can get a little confusing.

Now that you're familiar with the files and folders that make up Local Profiles, you're ready to implement Roaming Profiles.

Roaming Profiles

Roaming Profiles are a logical extension to the Local Profiles concept. When users hop from machine to machine, the customized settings they created on one machine are automatically placed on and displayed at any machine they log onto.

For instance, you might have an organization in which 30 computers are at each site for general use by the sales team. If any member of the sales team comes into any office, they know they can log onto any machine and be confident that the settings from their last session are patiently waiting on the server.

Setting up Roaming Profiles for users in Active Directory is a straightforward process: share a folder to house the profiles, and then point each user's profile toward the single shared folder. By default, Roaming Profiles save a copy of the profile to the local hard drive. That way, if the network or server becomes unavailable, the user can use the last-used profile as a cached version. Additionally, if the user's Roaming Profile on the server is unavailable (and there is no locally cached copy of the Roaming Profile), the system downloads and uses a temporary Default User Profile as an emergency measure to get the user logged on with some profile.

As you'll see in the next chapter, another advantage associated with Roaming Profiles is that if a machine crashes, the most recent "set" of the user environment is on the server for quick restoration.

For those of you who threw up your hands and gave up using Roaming Profiles in Windows NT, I encourage you to try again with the newer operating systems.

For Windows 2000 and later, the Roaming Profile algorithm has been much improved since the NT 4 days. Specifically, there are three reasons why the improved algorithm is better than the old NT 4 counterpart. I know it's kind of odd in 2012 to have a book that still refers to NT 4.0. But "perception" is a weird thing. People's memories of the "bad old days" can remain and linger on, for a lot longer than we might think. Anyway, here are the main differences between then and now:

Roaming Profiles now account for multiple logins. Most people had problems when a single user logged onto multiple machines at the same time. In NT 4, the profile was preserved only from the last computer the user logged off from—potentially losing important files in the profile. Modern Windows systems don't work that way. They do a file-by-file

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comparison of files *before* they get sent back to the server—sending only the latest time-stamped file to help quell this problem. So, give it another go if you despaired in the past.

However, one warning should be noted. All the user's Registry settings are represented as a single file: `NTUSER.DAT`. Because the last writer wins, the `NTUSER.DAT` with the latest time stamp overwrites all others. If you make two independent changes to a setting on two different machines, you can lose one because only the `NTUSER.DAT` with the latest time stamp "wins."

Roaming Profiles now only pull down and push up changed files. NT 4 Roaming Profiles were on the slow side—especially over slow links. The good news about profiles from modern systems is that only new and changed files are specifically moved around the network. So, if someone logs onto the same machine over and over again, the user is not waiting for the whole gamut of profile files to be downloaded. Logging in is now faster than ever.

Better Remote Desktop Services/support is available for Roaming Profiles. In Windows 2000, when the user logs off a session, the system tries 60 times—about once a second by default—to tidy up the `NTUSER.DAT` file and send it back to the server to be housed in the Roaming Profile. Usually, it only needs one try (and about one second) to do this task.

Setting Up Roaming Profiles

The first thing we need to do on our server, DC01, is to create and share a folder in which to store our profiles. In this example, we'll choose a novel name: Profiles. Normally, you'd do this procedure on a file server somewhere, not on a Domain Controller. But we'll continue on, because there's no harm here in our test lab. Again, I'll assume our server has two drives, `C:` and `D:`, and we'll perform these functions on our `D:` drive.

To create and share a folder in which to store Roaming Profiles, follow these steps:

1. Log onto DC01 as Administrator.
2. From the Desktop, click My Computer to open the My Computer folder.
3. Find a place to create a users folder. In this example, we'll use `D:\PROFILES`. After entering the D: drive, right-click and select New ➢ Folder. Name your new folder **`Profiles`**.



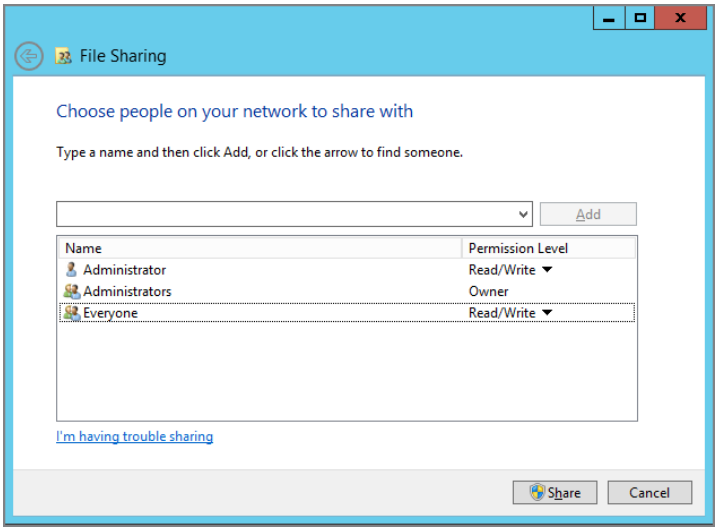
You can substitute any name for Profiles. Additionally, you can hide the share name by placing a **`$`** after the name, such as **`Profiles$`**.

4. Right-click the newly created `Profiles` folder, and choose "Share with"; then select "Specific people" to open the File Sharing dialog box. Pull down the drop-down box and select Everyone, and then click Add. Change the permissions from `Everyone:Read` to `Everyone:Read/Write`, as shown in Figure 9.10.

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Now you need to specify which network user accounts can use Roaming Profiles. In this example, you'll specify the user Brett Wier, who you created at the beginning of the chapter. Brett will now be able to hop from workstation to workstation. When he logs off one workstation, the changes in the profile will be preserved on the server. He can then log onto any other workstation in the domain and maintain the same user experience.

FIGURE 9.10 Share the Profiles folder so that Everyone has Read/Write permissions.



To modify accounts to use Roaming Profiles, you'll leverage Active Directory Users and Computers as follows:

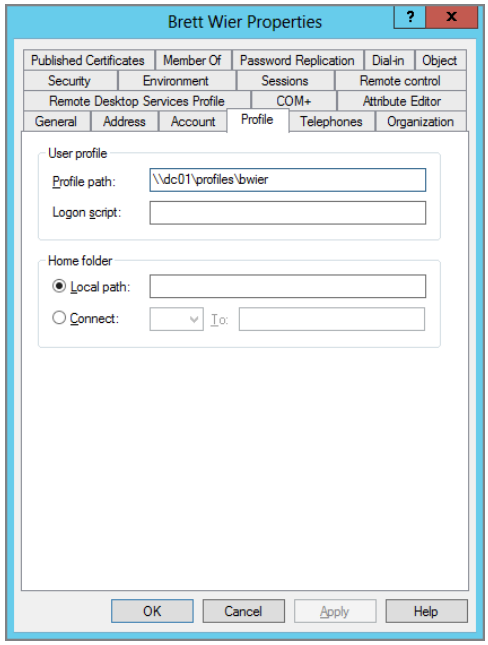
1. Choose Start ➢ All Programs ➢ Administrative Tools ➢ Active Directory Users and Computers.
2. Expand Corp.com in the tree pane, and double-click Brett Wier's account to open the Brett Wier Properties dialog box; click his Profile tab.
3. In the Profile Path field, specify the server, the share name, and folder you want to use, such as **\\dc01\profiles*%username%***. After you enter that, click OK. Then, just as a quick test, go back into the user account and look again at the Profile tab. When you do, you should see the username automatically filled in, as shown in Figure 9.11. For our purposes, you can leave all other fields blank.
4. Click OK.

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The syntax of *%username%* is the secret sauce that allows the system to automatically create a Roaming Profiles folder underneath the share. The *%username%* variable is evaluated at first use, and Windows springs into action and creates the profile. Windows is smart too—it sets up the permissions on the folder with only the required NTFS permissions, so that only the user has access to read and modify the contents of the profile. If you want administrators to have access along with the user, see the information in the "Add the Administrators Security Group to Roaming User Profiles" section later in this chapter.

FIGURE 9.11 Point the user's profile path settings at the server and share name.



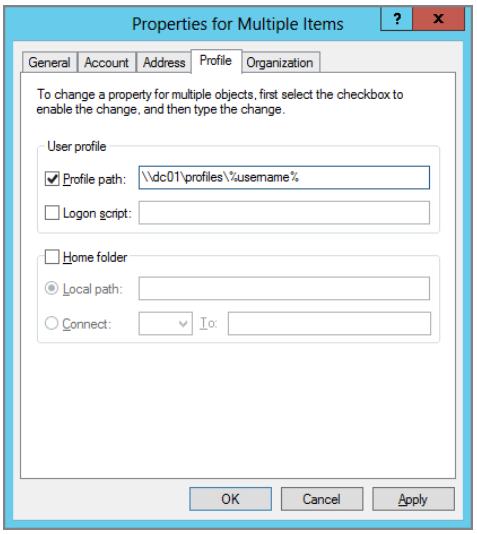
Modifying Multiple Users' Profile Paths

After you set up Roaming Profiles and get comfortable with their use, you'll likely want the rest of your users to start using Roaming Profiles as well. Active Directory Users and Computers tool allows you to modify the profile paths of multiple users simultaneously. To do so, follow these steps:

1. Select the users (hold down Ctrl to select discontiguous users).

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2. Right-click the selection, and choose Properties from the context menu to open the Properties For Multiple Items (previously called Properties On Multiple Objects) dialog box:



3. Click the Profile tab, if necessary.
4. Click the Profile path check box, and enter the path.
5. Click OK to give all the selected users the same path, making sure you use the *%username%* convention in the path you specify.

If you'd like to put on your coding hat, you can use the following sample PowerShell code to run through all the users in the domain Corp.com in the Phoenix OU and change their profile path so that they have access only to their own profile folder. Upon first use by the user, the folder is automatically created, and the user is granted exclusive access to that folder.

```
$ou="ou=Phoenix,DC=corp,DC=com"
Import-Module ActiveDirectory
$users=Get-ADUser -filter * -searchbase $ou -properties profilepath
foreach ($user in $users) {
  If ($user.profilepath) {
    Write-Host "Profile for $($user.name) already has a profile:
$($user.profilepath)"
    }
else {
```

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```
    $UserProfilePath=Join-Path -path "\\profileserver\profiles" -childpath
    $user.samaccountname
    Write-Host "Profile for $($user.name) has been set to: $userProfilePath"
    $user | Set-ADUser -profilepath $userProfilepath
 }
}
```

Testing Roaming Profiles

You can easily test Roaming Profiles if you have multiple workstation machines. I suggest you log on as Brett from both a Windows XP machine (Type 1) and a Windows 8 machine (Type 2). Make sure these workstations are members in your domain.

Roaming from Windows XP to Windows XP

Log on first to the Windows XP machine. Then, make two simple changes to the profile for testing:

1. In the `My Documents` folder, create **`XPFILE1.TXT`** and save some dummy data inside.
2. Change the color scheme to something different—like silver.
3. Log off as Brett Wier.
4. Log onto another XP workstation as Brett Wier and make sure that `XPFILE1.TXT` was properly sent to the second machine and that the background has changed.

Right-click the `XPFILE1.TXT` and choose Properties from the context menu to see the file's properties. Take note of the path where the file is actually residing. You can compare that file's location now (the local hard drive) with the file's location after the next chapter is completed. Hopefully, by the time the next chapter is completed, the file will be magically transported to the server, and the display will demonstrate this.

Roaming from Windows 8/7 to Windows 8/7

Now, log on as Brett to a Windows 7 or 8 machine.

Then, make two simple changes to the profile for testing:

1. In the `My Documents` folder, create `WIN8FILE1.TXT` and save some dummy data inside.
2. Change the color scheme to something different—like "Windows Classic."
3. Log off as Brett Wier.
4. Log onto another Windows 8 (or Windows 7) workstation as Brett Wier and make sure that `WIN8FILE1.TXT` was properly sent to the second machine and that the background has changed.

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Right-click the `WIN8FILE1.TXT` file and choose Properties from the context menu to see the file's properties. Take note of the path where the file is actually residing. You can compare that file's location now (the local hard drive) with the file's location after the next chapter is completed. Hopefully, by the time you perform all the exercises in the next chapter, the file will be magically transported to the server and the display will demonstrate this.

Additionally, notice how `XPFILE1.TXT`, the file created on the Windows XP machine, is not present. Again, this is because Windows 8 (Type 2 profiles) and Windows XP (Type 1 profiles) don't intermingle.

Back on the Server

If you check out what's transpired on the server, two unique directories are created for Brett, one for each type of computer he logs onto (Type 1 and Type 2), as seen in Figure 9.12.

Additionally, note that even if you're an administrator, you cannot dive into Brett's profile folders. An example of this failure can be seen in Figure 9.13. This is a safety mechanism that gives Brett exclusive permissions over his personal sensitive stuff. If you want administrators to have access along with the user, see the information in the section "Add the Administrators Security Group to Roaming User Profiles" later in this chapter.

FIGURE 9.12 On the server, a folder for each computer type has been generated.

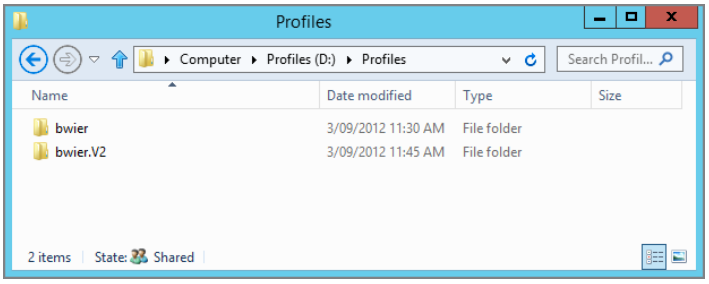
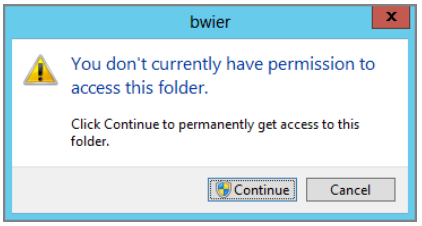


FIGURE 9.13 Administrators cannot poke around User Profiles (by default).



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Upshot of Roaming Profiles in a Mixed Windows 8 and Windows XP World

It's bad news for mixed environments. Logging onto Windows XP and then to Windows Vista or later (or vice versa) does not "share" information in any way.

As we saw, `XPFILE1.TXT` was created (and available) only in the Windows XP profile. And `WIN8FILE1.TXT` was created (and available) only in the Windows 8 profile. So, Windows XP and Windows 8 profile data can never be shared.

What a bummer (on the surface at least). But don't worry; we'll overcome it.

To that end, if we want a "one-stop shop" place for our documents, Start Menu icons, and more, we'll have to leverage the Folder Redirection mechanism in the next chapter. Not to get too far ahead of ourselves, but Folder Redirection's goal is to make various items (like the `Documents` of Windows 8 and the `My Documents` of Windows XP) point to the *same place* on a network share. That way, regardless of the kind of machine you log in with (Windows XP or Windows 8), your data will *always* be available.

So, stay tuned for that in the next chapter.

Migrating Local Profiles to Roaming Profiles

In some situations, you might already have lots of machines with Local Profiles. That is, you didn't start off your network using Roaming Profiles, and now you have either many machines with Local Profiles or just pockets of machines with a combination of Roaming Profiles and Local Profiles. You can, if you want, maintain the user's Local Profile settings and transfer them to the spot on the server you set up earlier. You first need to set up a share for the Profiles on a server, and we already did this back in Figure 9.10.

In general, this step couldn't be easier. As we did earlier, on each user's Profile tab, point the profile path to `\\servername\share\%username%`, as seen earlier in Figure 9.11. The next time the user logs onto a machine with a Local Profile (and then logs off), the Local Profile is automatically uploaded to the server to become their future Roaming Profile. For most users, this is the way to go.

And, remember, profiles are zapped up to their source on the server independently. If a user has used both Windows XP and Windows Vista and later machines in the past, and then travels back to these Desktops, each computer's profile is zapped up into their own directory. Those directories can be seen in Figure 9.12, shown earlier.

But what if the same filename exists, say, on the Desktop on three machines the user has logged onto in the past? The system will automatically figure out which is the last-written file based on the file date. And that file will end up being the only copy placed in the directory. In other words, you won't see three files with the same name in the profile directory—even if it exists on three local machines.

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Roaming and Nonroaming Folders

Oftentimes, you'll want to get a handle on specifically what, inside the Roaming Profile, is roaming and what isn't roaming. Things are different for Type 2 computers (like Windows 8) and Type 1 computers (Windows XP). Let's check out those differences here.

Roaming and Nonroaming Folders for Type 1 Computers

Now that you have a grip on which folders constitute the profile and how to set up a Roaming Profile, it might be helpful to know a bit about what's going on behind the scenes. Remember that several folders make up our profile.

Type 1 Profile Directories That Do Not Roam

Local settings, including local machine-specific application folders and information, do not roam when Roaming Profiles are enabled. This is true for the local computer's `Application Data`. Some applications write information specific to the local computer here. The `Application Data` folder is located in `\Documents and Settings\<Username>\Local Settings`. Any subfolder below this folder also does not roam, including:

- `History`
- `Temp`
- `Temporary Internet Files`

Type 1 Profile Directories That Do Roam

All other folders do roam with the user.

There's an `Application Data` directory that does roam with the user. This `Application Data` folder is located in `Documents and Settings\<Username>`. This is typically a per-user store for application data, such as `Office 2000/XP/2003 Custom Dictionary`. These are the kinds of things you would want to roam with the user:

- `Cookies`
- `Desktop`
- `Favorites`
- `My Documents`
- `My Pictures`
- `NetHood`
- `PrintHood`
- `Recent`
- `Send To`
- `Start Menu`
- `Templates`

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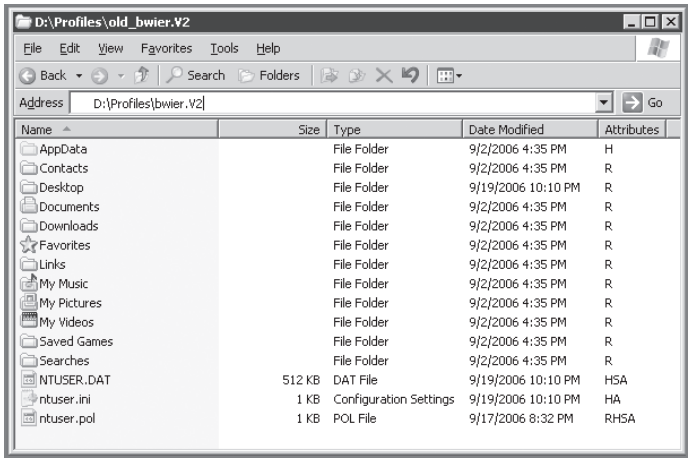
Indeed, `My Documents`, `My Pictures`, `Desktop`, `Start Menu`, and `Application Data` have an additional property; they can each be redirected to a specific point on the server, as you'll see in the next chapter.

Roaming and Nonroaming Folders for Type 2 Computers

If we crack open a Windows 8 Roaming Profile, we can see some things are similar and some things are different compared to a Type 1 profile.

Figure 9.14 shows what the profiles look like when viewed from a pre-Vista machine. Note how the "My" prefix magically appears when viewed here, even though under the hood there is no "My" prefix. You can see this in Figure 9.15 when viewed directly from a Windows 8 machine.

FIGURE 9.14 Some of the contents of a Type 2 computer are similar to a Type 1 computer. Note that when viewed on a pre-Vista machine, Type 2 profiles have the "My" prefix because they're viewed within a pre-Vista machine's Explorer.





To see the contents in Figure 9.14, you need to be logged in as Brett Wier, or take ownership of the directory as the Administrator.

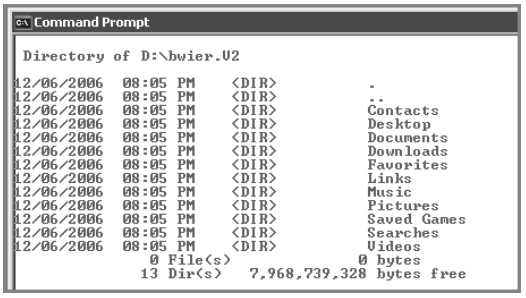
Let's get a grip on which directories roam and which don't roam.

Type 2 Profile Directories That Do Not Roam

Local settings, including local machine-specific application folders and information, do not roam, even when Roaming Profiles are enabled. The nonroaming directories will stay on each local computer in the `\Users\<Username>\AppData\` directory. Inside `\AppData` are two directories that contain this nonroaming data: `Local` and `LocalLow`.

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FIGURE 9.15 The same folder, when viewed directly from the command line. Note the absence of the "My" prefix for Music, Pictures, and Videos.



Any subfolders within `Local` or `LocalLow` do not roam, including:

- `History`
- `Temp`
- `Temporary Internet Files`



See the sidebar "The `LocalLow` Folder within `AppData`" for more information about `LocalLow`.

Type 2 Profile Directories that Roam

All other folders do roam with the user. When a Roaming Profile is enabled, these directories are shot up to the server and stored within a user's own private directory with their `<username>.v2`:

- `Contacts` (new for Windows Vista and later)
- `Desktop`
- `Favorites`
- `Documents` (was `My Documents` in Windows XP)
- `Pictures` (in Windows XP, this was under `My Documents` and since Windows Vista, it's at the root of the profile)
- `Music` (in Windows XP, this was under `My Documents` and since Windows Vista, it's now found at the root of the profile)
- `Videos` (new for Windows Vista and later machines)
- Under `\Appdata\Roaming\Microsoft` you will find:
  - Credentials
  - Crypto

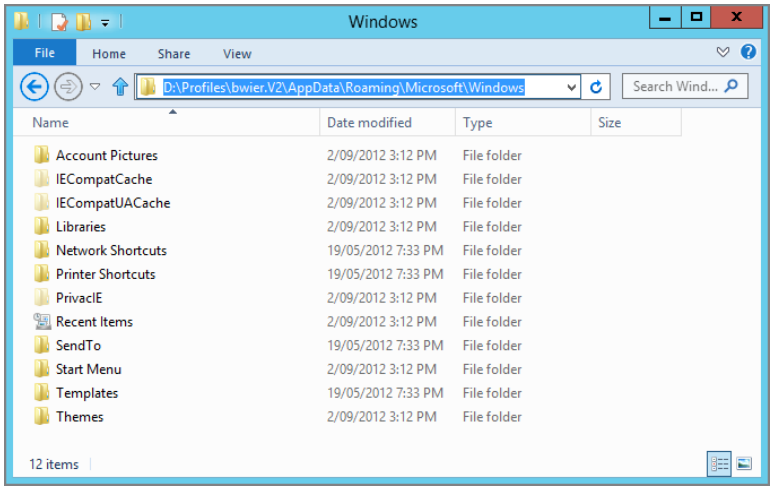
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- Internet Explorer
- Protect
- SystemCertificates

Of course, your users will need their day-to-day goodies as they roam from machine to machine. This is known as Per-User Application Data. This stuff is stored within the Roaming Profile's `\Appdata\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows` directory. Here, you'll see lots of stuff you know and love, such as the following Desktop attributes, as shown in Figure 9.16:

- Network Shortcuts
- Printer Shortcuts
- Recent
- SendTo
- Start Menu
- Templates
- Themes
- Cookies (hidden for some reason)
- PrivacIE (for InPrivate browsing)

FIGURE 9.16 The `AppData\Roaming` directory in the Type 2 computer contains the only directories that will roam with the user.



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Managing Roaming Profiles

We've just been through how to set up and use Roaming Profiles. But don't leave home without these parting words about managing them day to day.

Merging Local Profile and Roaming Profile

Once a Roaming Profile is established, users can hop from machine to machine, confident that they'll get the same settings. However, if a user with a Roaming Profile hops to a machine of the same type (Type 1 to Type 1, or Type 2 to Type 2), something special happens: the previous Local Profile and the existing Roaming Profile are merged (except for the `NTUSER.DAT` settings). This data is then saved to the `Roaming Profile` folder on the server at logoff time.

This is helpful should a user have just the one copy of a critical document stored in the `Documents` folder of WIN8B. The next time he logs onto WIN8B, that missing document will appear in his `My Documents` in his Roaming Profile. Oh, and you don't have to worry about overwriting existing files in the profile, either; the latest time-stamped file is preserved.

You can prevent this behavior if you want. Check out the section "Prevent Roaming Profile Changes from Propagating to the Server" later in this chapter.

Guest Account Profile

Who uses the Guest account anymore? Apparently someone, because Microsoft has slightly changed the behavior of the Guest account in Windows XP and later: the profile of a guest user is deleted at logoff—but only when the computer is joined to a domain. If the Windows XP or later machine is in a workgroup, no guest profiles (of users in the Guests group) are deleted at logoff.

Additional System Profiles for Windows XP and Later

Windows XP and later contain two profiles that are meant to be used by newly installed services: Local Service and Network Service.

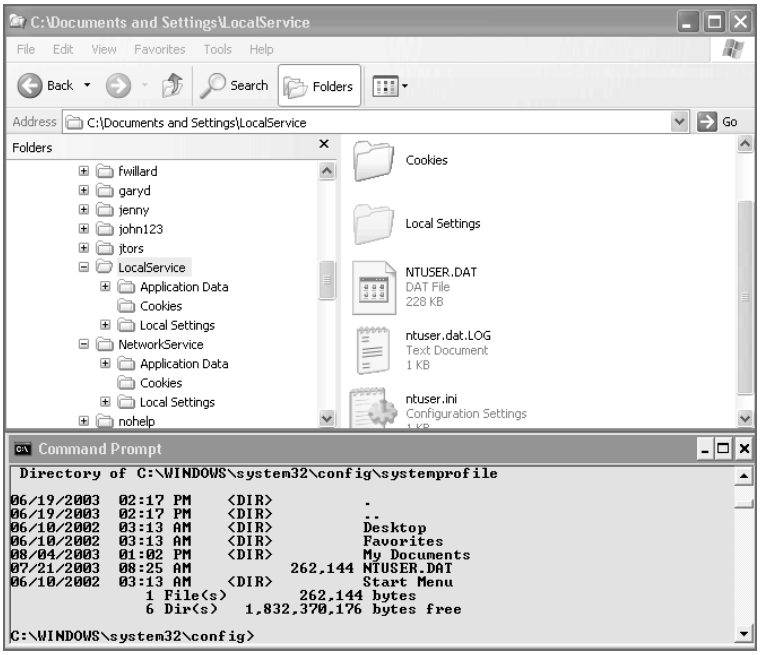
Local Service Meant to be used by services that are local to the computer but do not need intricate local privileges or network access. This is in contrast to the System account, which pretty much has total authority over the system. If a service runs as Local Service, it appears to be a member in the local users group. When a service runs as Local Service across the network, the service appears as an anonymous user.

Network Service Similar to Local Service but has elevated network access rights—similar to the System account. When a process runs under Network Service rights, it does so as the SID (Security ID) assigned to the computer (which in an Active Directory environment is a member of Domain Computers, and therefore also a member of Authenticated Users).

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Windows XP and later automatically creates these profiles, which are basically normal but still a little special. For instance, you will not see the Local Service or Network Service in the listing of Profiles in the System Properties dialog box. You can see them in the `Documents and Settings` folder; however, they're "super-hidden" so that mere mortals cannot see them by default. You can see them in the top window here:



On Windows Vista and later, the Local Service and Network Service profiles have moved to the `%windir%\ServiceProfiles` directory. Windows can also load software, services, and its own profile when the computer starts up. Indeed, you see this profile in the "Log on to Windows" dialog box, in which you are prompted to press Ctrl+Alt+Del. Basically, this is the profile for when no one is logged on.

When this happens, Windows loads what is called the .DEFAULT (pronounced "dot default") profile. Windows XP and later has the .DEFAULT profile in:

```
c:\windows\system32\config\SystemProfile
```

You can see the System Profile in the command prompt window in the lower half of the previous graphic.

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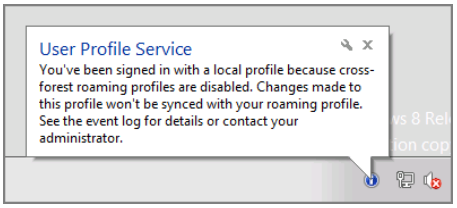


If the Windows XP or later computer is in a domain, and a user is a member of both the Guests and the Local Administrators group, the profile is not deleted—quite an unlikely scenario.

Cross-Forest Trusts

Roaming Profiles, like GPOs, are affected by cross-forest trusts. Whether a user gets a Roaming Profile depends on the client operating system they're logged onto. (This operating system–specific variance is documented in Chapter 4, "Advanced Group Policy Processing.") When clients log onto computers that enforce the rule, you'll get the message shown in Figure 9.17.

FIGURE 9.17 Users roaming within cross-forest scenarios receive this message.



You can use a policy setting to prevent this from affecting your client computers. To do this, locate the **Allow Cross-Forest User Policy and Roaming User Profiles** policy setting by drilling down in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy.

Manipulating Roaming Profiles with Computer Group Policy Settings

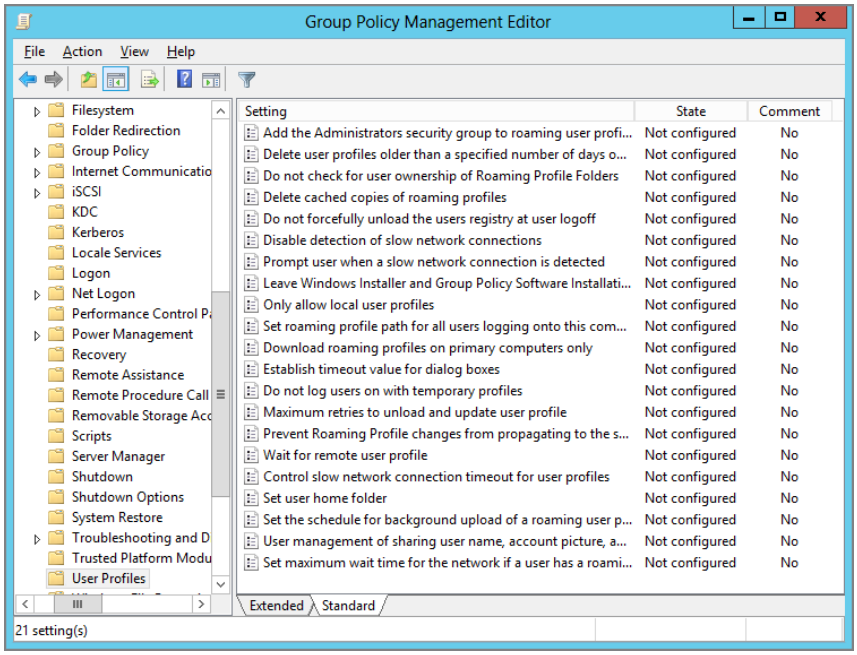
Roaming Profiles are simple to set up and maintain, but sometimes you'll want to use certain policy settings to affect their behavior. The policies you'll be setting appear in the Computer Configuration section of Group Policy. Drill down into Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ User Profiles, as shown in Figure 9.18.

Some policy settings here only affect older Type 1 profiles and others affect only Type 2 profiles; still others will work with both Type 1 and Type 2 profiles. To save space, I won't be covering any of the items that *only* affect Type 1 profiles. If you need coverage on that, feel free to read the help text within the policy settings in this category or pick up an older copy of this book.

Recall that computers must be in the OU that the GPO affects (or in a child OU that inherits the setting). Or the GPO could be linked to the root of the domain and scoped to a security group that the computer is a member of.

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FIGURE 9.18 There are many policy settings that affect profiles.



If a user is moved to a new OU, the user needs to log off and back on. If a machine is moved to a new OU, the machine needs to reboot.

Before implementing any policy setting that affects Roaming Profiles, read through this section to determine if it adds value to your environment. Then, create a test OU and ensure that the behavior is as expected.

Delete Cached Copies of Roaming Profiles

This is a space-saving and security mechanism that automatically deletes the user's locally cached profile when the user logs off. The default behavior is to allow files to be downloaded and pile up on each and every hard drive to which the user roams. You can enable this policy setting to (as the forest rangers say) "Leave only footprints and take only memories." Heck, you won't even be leaving any footprints.

This policy setting has two downsides, however; let's walk through two scenarios to examine these potential problems.

Problem Scenario 1: Server Down at Login Time This policy setting is set to delete cached copies of Roaming Profiles. The user logs on, makes some changes, and logs off. The profile is automatically sent back to the server, and the footprints are washed away on the local machine.

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Now, let's say that the server that houses the Roaming Profiles goes down. By default, if the user tries to log on and the server is unavailable to deliver the Roaming Profile, the locally cached copy of the profile is summoned to take its place. Once you enable this policy setting, you're severing a potential lifeline to the user if the server that houses the Roaming Profile becomes unavailable. Enabling this policy setting sweeps up after the user on the local machine at logoff. If the server goes down, the user will not get their locally cached version of the Roaming Profile because there is no locally cached version of the profile. Rather, the only profile the user will get is a temporary Local Profile that is not saved anywhere when the user logs off.

Problem Scenario 2: Up and Back and Up and Back Again, by setting this policy setting, you're deleting all cached files. So, when the user logs back onto the same machine, all the Roaming Profile files need to get redownloaded from the Roaming Profile on the server, which means you're killing the caching inherent in the Roaming Profile system. In essence, you're making your machine act like NT 4, where the whole profile gets redownloaded at login. Note, however, that at logoff time things should still be faster than NT 4 because you're pushing up only changes (where NT 4 would have pushed up *all* the files).

So those are the major problem scenarios. Let's take a look at a scenario where this setting is extremely useful.

This policy setting is useful in high-security environments where you need to make sure that no trace of potentially sensitive data in the profile is left behind. Be careful when using it with laptops, however, because users frequently need to use their copy of the locally cached version of the profile to get their work done. Additionally, enabling this policy setting does not prevent third-party tools from "resurrecting" deleted files inside the profile. It deletes the files but doesn't obliterate them to prevent industrious hackers from any possible recovery.

Once this policy setting is Enabled, the profile is erased only on logoff. And then it erases only profiles from machines on which users don't already have an existing cached copy! If you need to maintain a high-security environment, be sure to enable this policy setting early so that users don't have time to roam from machine to machine sprinkling copies of their profiles around (which won't get erased later by use of this policy setting).



To use this policy setting, you'll need to disable (or not configure) the **Do not detect slow network connection** policy setting, as described shortly. If a network connection is determined to be slow, it automatically tries to grab the locally cached copy of the profile, which doesn't exist if you've enabled this **Delete cached copies of roaming profiles** policy setting.

Delete User Profiles Older Than a Specified Number of Days on System Restart

This policy setting is handy, and applies only to Windows Vista and later computers.

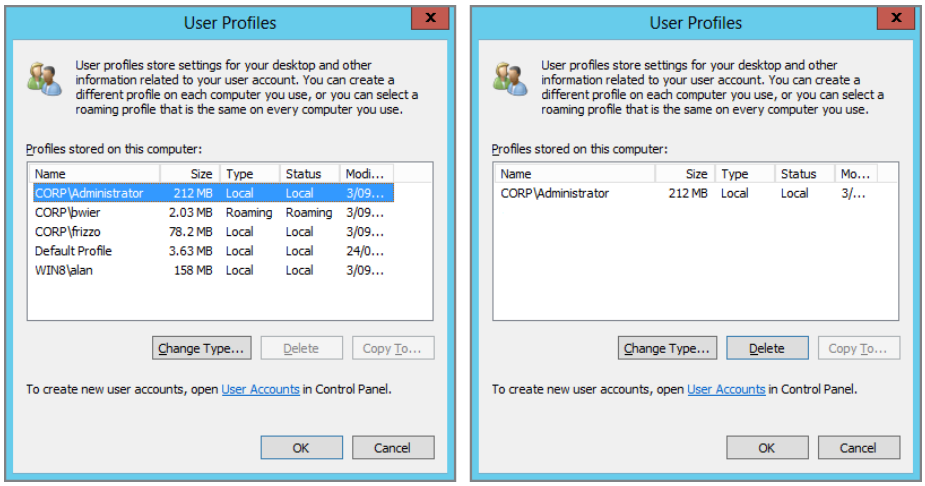
What happens when Sally User logs onto a Windows 8 machine on the 4th floor—one time? All her profile junk gets downloaded on that machine and sits there—forever. Just eating up disk space, never to be reclaimed again. Until now.

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If you enable this policy setting and specify a certain number of days, the Roaming (and Local) Profiles on that Windows 8 machine will be wiped clean—automatically. The user doesn't have to do anything. The system will automatically flush them down the, er, wherever it flushes them. But it only does this when the system is rebooted.

Here's a huge warning: be careful with this setting. Any data that is, say, only in a Local Profile (like the `Documents` folder) will be gone once the profile is wiped clean. Note that the data stored in the server-side copy of a Roaming Profile, and also any data redirected using redirected folders, is not touched. Figure 9.19 shows a before-and-after picture of how drastic profile cleanup is.

FIGURE 9.19 A typical Windows "Type 2" computer after multiple users have logged onto it over time (left). The same computer (right) after this policy kicks in within 24 hours. Note even local User Profiles are gone.



Control Slow Network Connection Timeout for User Profiles

Enabling this entry performs a quick ping test to the profiles server. If the speed is greater than the minimum value, the Roaming Profile is downloaded. If, however, the speed is not fast enough, the locally cached profile is used unless you've enabled the previous entry (**Delete cached copy of local profiles**). In that case, the user ends up with a temporary profile as described earlier.



Enabling the **Do not detect slow network connection** policy setting, as described in the next section, forces anything specified in this policy setting to be ignored.

This policy setting is a bit strange: even if it's not configured, it has a default. That default "fast enough" speed threshold is 500Kbps, and the default "fast enough" ping time is 120ms.

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So if the test is slower than either of these values, the Roaming Profile is skipped and the locally cached profile is used.

You might want to enable this policy setting and decrease the value thresholds if you want to increase the chances of a dial-up connection receiving the Roaming Profile instead of the locally cached profile. If you enable this policy setting, you'll need to manually specify both an IP ping time test and a non-IP ping millisecond test. As you can see, this setting can also affect machines that aren't using TCP/IP, but that's a pretty rare event nowadays. See the Explain text for more information if you have a non-IP situation.



Unrelated speed tests can verify the ability to apply GPOs for both the user and computer. They are in the Group Policy Editor under Computer or User Configuration ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Policies ➢ System ➢ Group Policy ➢ **Group Policy Slow Link Detection**.

Disable Detection of Slow Network Connections

Like the previous policy setting, this one is a little strange. If it's not configured, it still has a default; the users affected by this policy setting check the **Slow network connection timeout for user profiles** setting to see what a "slow network" actually means. If you enable this policy setting, you're disabling slow network detection, and the values you place in the **Slow network connection timeout for user profiles** policy setting don't mean a thing.

Wait for Remote User Profile

Again, even if this policy setting is not defined or disabled, there is still a default; if the speed is too slow, it will load the locally cached profile. If you enable this policy setting, the system waits until the Roaming Profile is downloaded—no matter how long it takes. You might turn this on if your users hop around a lot and the connection to the computer housing the Roaming Profiles is slow but not intolerable. That way, you'll still use the Roaming Profile stored on the server as opposed to the locally cached profile.

Prompt User When a Slow Network Connection Is Detected

When the ping test determines that the link speed is too slow, the user can be asked if they want to use the locally cached profile or grab the one from the server. If this policy setting is not configured or it's disabled, the user isn't even asked the question. If the **Wait for remote user profile** policy setting is enabled, the profile is downloaded from the server—however slowly.

For pre-Vista machines, if this policy setting is enabled, the user can determine whether they want to accept the profile from the server or utilize the locally cached profile.

For modern Windows machines, if this policy setting is enabled, the user must determine before logon time (by using a check box at logon time) to use the local or remote profile, as seen in Figure 9.20.

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FIGURE 9.20 You can specify to allow users to download their profile over a slow network connection before they actually log on using Windows Vista or Windows 7. This check box doesn't appear on Windows 8.





This setting worked great in my tests for Windows Vista and Windows 7, but the check box never showed up on my Windows 8 machine.

If this setting is not configured or disabled, the system always uses the Local Profile instead of the Remote Profile when the link is slow.

If you've enabled the **Delete cached copies of roaming profiles** policy setting, there won't be a local copy of the Roaming Profile, so the user will be forced to accept the Default User Profile. If the **Do not detect slow network connection properties** policy setting is enabled, this GPO is ignored.

Do Not Log Users on with Temporary Profiles

This is the harshest sentence you can offer the user if things go wrong. By default, if the server is down (or the profile is corrupted), the user first tries to load a locally cached profile. If there is no locally cached profile, the system creates a TEMP profile from the Default User Profile.

However, if you choose to enable the setting, the behavior changes. If no Roaming Profile or locally cached profile is available (presumably because you've enabled the **Delete cached copies of roaming profile** policy setting), the user is not permitted to log on.

Add the Administrators Security Group to Roaming User Profiles

As you saw in Figure 9.13 earlier in this chapter, only the user can dive in and poke around their personal User Profile. However, you can specify that the administrator and the user have joint access to the folder.

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Oddly, this policy setting is found under the Computer side of the house—not the User side. Therefore, it's somewhat difficult to implement this policy setting on a small scale, because it's sometimes a mystery as to which client machine users will log onto. If you want to use this policy setting, I recommend creating a GPO with this policy setting at the domain level to guarantee that any client computers that users log onto will be affected. Modifying this policy setting so that it affects the file server housing the profiles doesn't do anything for you. It's the target client computers that need to get this policy setting.

This policy setting *only* takes effect when new users first log onto affected client computers. Once they're on, they'll make some changes that affect the profile, and then log off. When they log off, a signal is sent back to the directory housing the profile, which then finalizes the security on the directory so that both the user and the administrator can play around in there.

To be especially clear, as I implied, this policy setting works only for new users—those users who don't already have a Roaming Profile. Users who *already* have established Roaming Profiles are essentially left in the dark with regard to using this—but there is a ray of light. If you want the same effect, you can take ownership of a profile and manually establish administrative access for the administrator and the user, as described in the upcoming section "Mandatory Profiles."

Prevent Roaming Profile Changes from Propagating to the Server

As previously discussed, when a user jumps from machine to machine and lands on one with an existing Local Profile, the system merges the Local Profile as a favor to the user. The idea is that if this Local Profile has a data file, say, `RESUME.DOC`, that's missing in the user's Roaming Profile, this is a perfect time to scoop it up and keep it in the Roaming Profile. You can dictate specific machines for which you don't want this to happen.

In general, you set this policy setting only on computers that you are sure you don't want the merge between Local Profiles and Roaming Profiles—perhaps because the Local Profiles contain many unneeded files. With the policy enabled, changes made to the profile are lost because the Roaming Profile is downloaded from the server logoff and not merged with the Local Profile.



In case you missed it, this policy setting makes the profile work like a Mandatory Profile, so don't save anything valuable in the profile, because it is going to be lost!

Only Allow Local User Profiles

This policy setting is useful when you have set up specialty machines, such as lab machines, library machines, kiosk machines, and so on. By enabling this policy setting on your machines, you can ensure that a user's Roaming Profile doesn't get downloaded onto a particular machine.

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Leave Windows Installer and Group Policy Software Installation Data

Earlier, we explored the **Delete cached copies of roaming profiles** policy setting. The idea was to "clean up" behind a user when he or she logged off. This was a great idea in theory but had an unintended consequence.

If you opt to delete Roaming Profiles at logoff time, the information regarding applications deployed via Group Policy Software Installation (explored in Chapter 11) is also lost (by default).

This policy, once enabled, will ensure that at least the Group Policy Software Installation data remains on the hard drive, so subsequent logins for users are much faster.

Do Not Forcefully Unload the Users Registry at User Logoff

In versions of Windows previous to Vista, the logging-off process sometimes just "hung" there. In Windows' defense, it was usually a service or something similar that kept the user's profile open. Windows Vista and later goes the extra mile and should automatically do this.

So, the only time to enable this policy is if you think something is getting broken by this automatic process. For instance, you log on a second or third time and notice your application didn't save settings that would normally be stored in the user's Registry hives.

In other words, only enable this policy setting if you suspect some issue with the behavior of forcefully unloading the user's Registry at logoff.

This policy setting works with Windows Vista and later.

Set Roaming Profile Path for All Users Logging Onto This Computer

The policy setting enables you to establish a shared User Profile path for a specific computer. Think of it as "Everyone who logs onto this computer gets the same profile."

But just because you enable this policy setting doesn't mean it's 100 percent guaranteed to be embraced. That's because other values might have precedence before this one takes effect.

Windows reads profile configurations in the following order and uses the first configured setting:

1. The Roaming Profile path specified in the Terminal Services policy setting found at Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Remote Desktop Services ➢ Remote Desktop Session Host ➢ Profiles ➢ **Set path for Remote Desktop Services Roaming User Profiles**
2. The Roaming Profile path specific in the Terminal Server user object in Active Directory Users and Computers
3. The per-computer Roaming Profile path specified (using this policy setting)
4. The per-user Roaming Profile path specified in the user object in Active Directory Users and Computers

This policy setting works with Windows Vista and later.

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Set Maximum Wait Time for the Network if a User Has a Roaming User Profile or Remote Home Directory

This is a wordy policy setting, for sure, but what it does is simple: you can increase the network timeout if you know the computer may not find the network right away after a user chooses to log on. This can happen a lot in the cases where a wireless card is searching, searching, searching for the wireless access point, but, meanwhile, the user has already pressed Ctrl+Alt+Del to log on!

Ouch!

By setting this policy, the computer waits a bit first to see if the network suddenly becomes present.

If the network still isn't available (based on this value, or 30 seconds by default), the cached profile is used and the user won't have access to the network home drive.

This policy setting works with Windows Vista and later.

Set The Schedule for Background Upload of a Roaming User Profile's Registry File While User Is Logged On

Another wordy policy setting, but this one only applies to Windows 7 and later.

This policy is neat: it solves an interesting problem.

Remember that a user's profile is made up of a bunch of items: user data, documents, and a lot of other stuff. Arguably, the most important part of the profile is the `NTUSER.DAT` file—the user's portion of the Registry that is loaded in and out every time she logs on and off.

But if the user is over a slow link, maybe you don't want to move all the junk up and back and up each time. Just one trip could take a long time—even just the new files, since Windows Vista and later only send up and back changes.

So, is there a middle ground? This policy setting's goal, when active, is to say: "Don't send up the user's data over a slow link. Send up only the `NTUSER.DAT` file."

Why is this a neat idea? Because you'll be able to roam to a different machine and get the same look and feel. True, the files might not be up-to-date, but, maybe you're okay with that, or using some other technique to save data files (like mapped network drives or thumb drives or something).

This policy setting might not be needed for your environment, but it's a neat idea for at least some people.

You can see how to configure it in Figure 9.21.

Download Roaming Profiles on Primary Computers Only

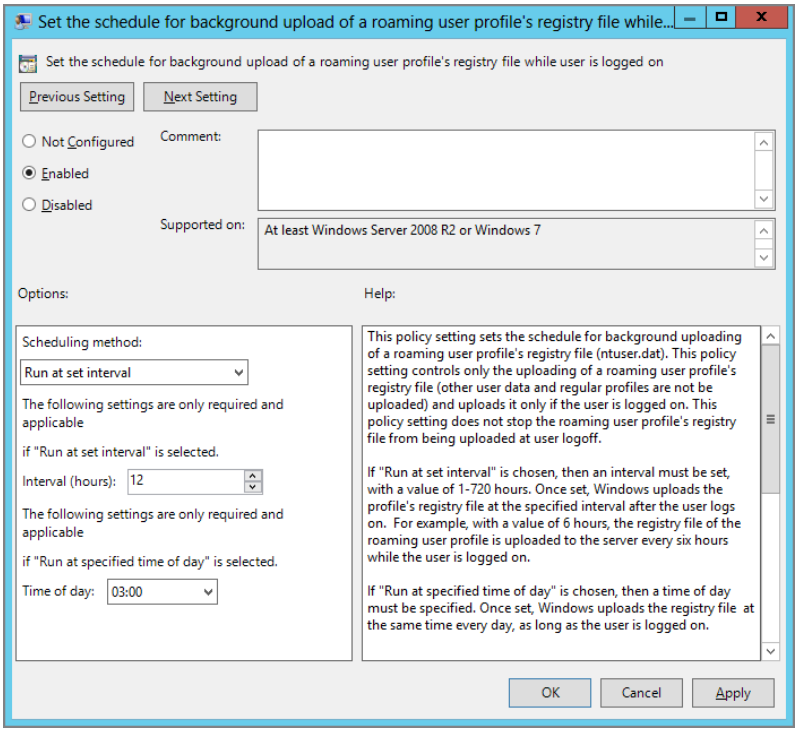
This setting only works with Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012 machines.

This setting basically says "If the user isn't on his 'usual' machine, then don't deliver a roaming profile."

To use this setting, you need to first describe to Active Directory which computers are "usual" for which users. If you want to do this, see the sidebar "Specifying a User's Primary Computer(s)." The skills you learn in that sidebar you'll also utilize in the next chapter, because there's a similarly named policy setting called "Redirect folders on primary computers only." Again, that's next chapter.

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FIGURE 9.21 Use this Windows 7 and 8–only policy setting to upload only the NTUSER.DAT file over a roaming profile.



So, again, when this setting is set, and the computer gets the policy setting, it's looking next to see which user is its primary user. Again, see the sidebar "Specifying a User's Primary Computer(s)" for the how-to.

Set User Home Folder

This one also only works with Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012 machines.

When the computer picks up this setting, it will create a user's home directory and map a drive letter for them. Of course, you've been able to do this for years using the user's Profile attribute in Active Directory Users and Computer; but now there's a sexy Group Policy way.

If the user logs onto a computer that also gets this setting, and they also have the Active Directory Users and Computers attribute set, then this Group Policy setting wins.

To use this policy setting, simply specify that all the users on the affected computer will get the location set to "On the network" or "On the local computer."

Then set the path and drive letter. Note that setting the drive letter only works when the location is set to "On the network."

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User Management of Sharing User Name, Account Picture and Domain Information with Apps (Not Desktop Apps)

This one only works with Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012 machines as well.

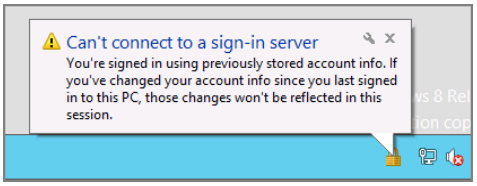
This setting enables admins to decide how much information about the user a Metro app can read. For more information on this, read the Help text inside the policy setting.

One More Policy Setting That You Might Like

This policy setting isn't specifically profile related, but it does relate to the logon experience.

Check out **Report when logon server was not available during user logon** found in Computer Configuration (and User Configuration) ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Components ➢ Windows Logon Options. They both work the same way.

Once enabled, this policy setting displays an informative dialog box telling the user if, more or less, she's working online or offline. This can be a great first step in knowing what's going on and whether or not a problem exists. Here is what it looks like for users logging in to Windows 8:



Specifying a Users' Primary Computer(s)

One of the new settings that Windows 8 can use is called "Download roaming profiles on primary computers only." I talked about it earlier.

In the next chapter, you'll encounter another similarly named policy setting: "Redirect folders on primary computers only."

Again: Both of these policy settings only function when the target computer is Windows 8 or Windows Server 2012. So, what the heck is a "primary computer"?

In short, you can "teach" a user account which computers are "normal" for that user. A user might use one, two, or more machines normally. And when he's on those normal machines, maybe you want normal stuff to happen, like he gets his roaming profile, and, in the next chapter, he gets Folder Redirection.

But if he's not on his normal computer, what then? Well, if he's roamed to some other "unusual" computer, then maybe you don't want to download the roaming profile and/or folder redirected files.

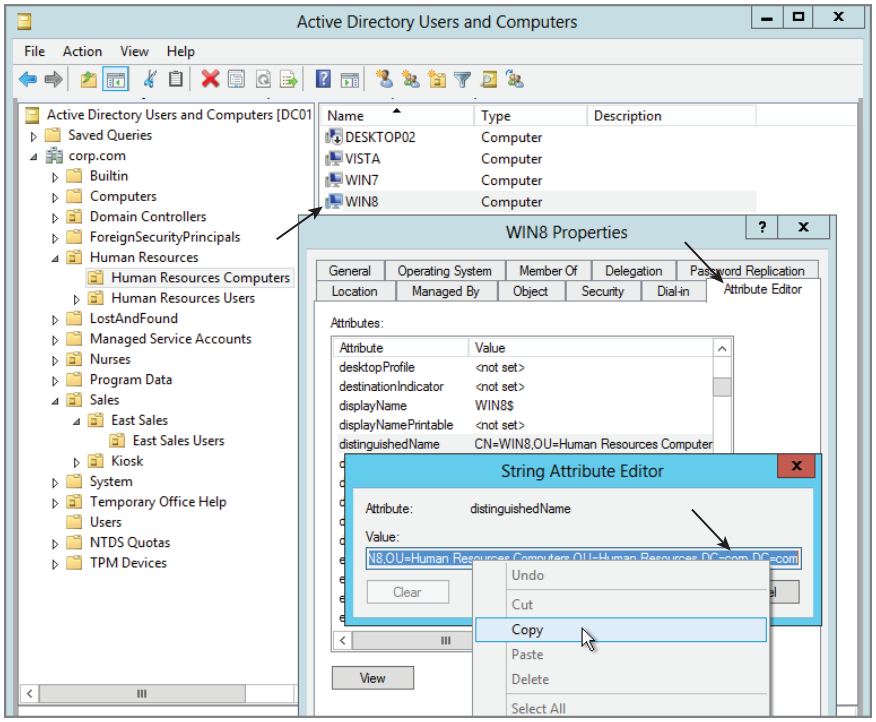
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Microsoft has a lengthy document on how to describe to user accounts what their primary computer(s) are. That doc is here: `http://tinyurl.com/win8primary`

But I'm going to give you the quick rundown of what you need and a superfast example of how to marry up a user to one or more primary computers.

To start out, you don't need any Windows Server 2012 machines, but you do need the Windows Server 2012 Schema. That's because the latest schema has two attributes that do the "marrying" we talked about.

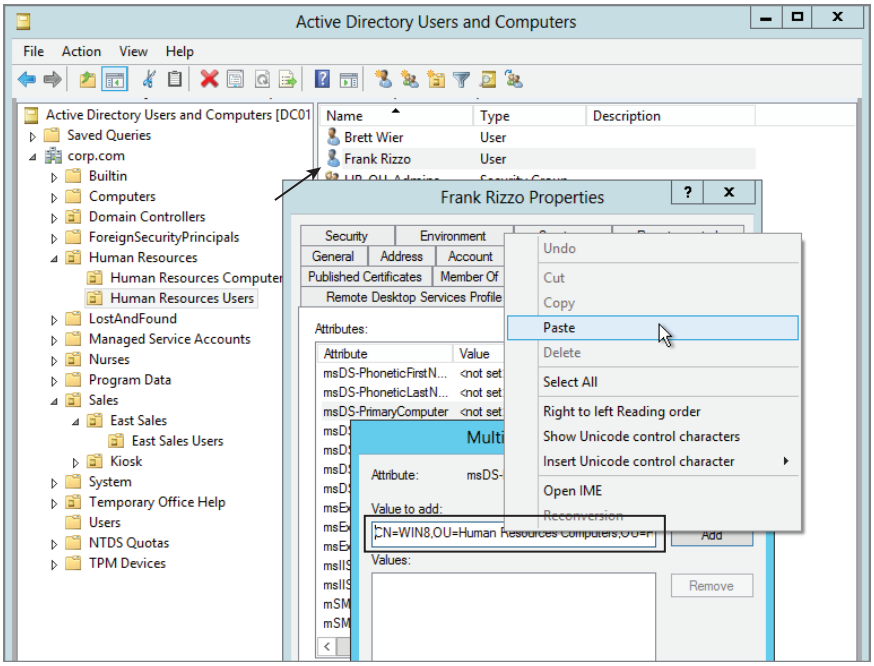
Next, fire up Active Directory Users and Computers and select View ➢ Advanced Features. Then select a computer, such as WIN8. In the properties page, select the Attribute Editor tab as seen here and find the value `distinguishedName`. Then right-click over the value and select Copy.



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Paste what you copied into Notepad if you wish.

Next, find the user account, such as Frank Rizzo, and in his Attribute Editor tab, find msDS-PrimaryComputer, click Add, and select Paste, as seen here:



If you want Frank to have more than one primary computer, you simply paste the other computer's Distinguished Names (DNs).

Now you're all set. The policy settings **Download roaming profiles on primary computers only** (which I talked about in this chapter) and **Redirect folders on primary computers only** (which I'll talk about in the next chapter) will actually honor your request!

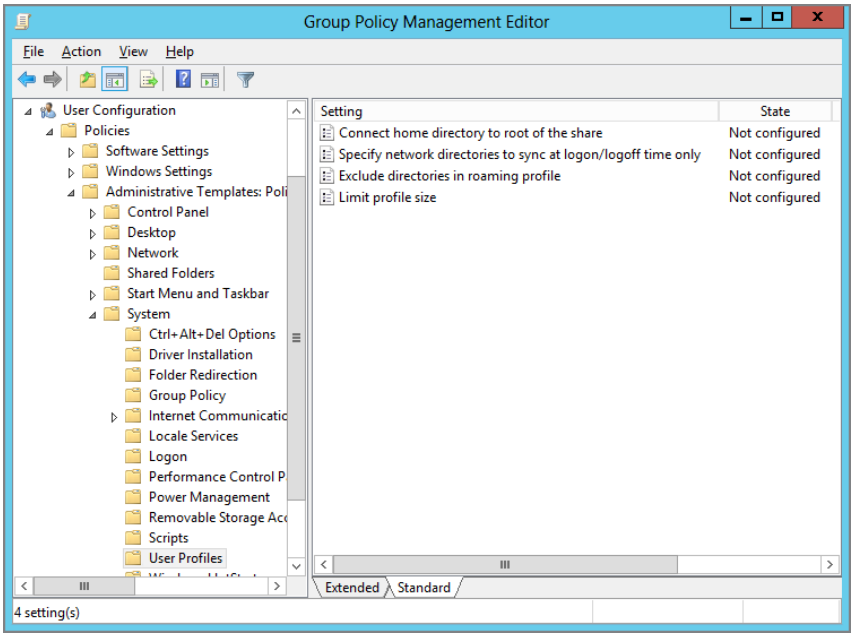
Manipulating Roaming Profiles with User Group Policy Settings

As you have just seen, most policy settings regarding Roaming Profiles are associated with the computer itself. Two policy settings, however, affect Roaming Profiles but are located on the User side of the fence: **Limit profile size** and **Excluding directories in roaming**

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profile. These policy settings are found under User Settings ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ User Profiles, as shown in Figure 9.22.

FIGURE 9.22 Some entries for profiles are found under the User node in Group Policy.



Limit Profile Size

This setting limits how big the profile can grow. Remember, now the `My Documents` folder is part of the profile. If you limit the profile size, the profile can hit that limit awfully quickly.



I recommend that you avoid using this setting unless you use the techniques described in the next chapter for redirecting folders for the `My Documents` folder. When that technique is applied, the redirected `My Documents` folder is no longer part of the profile, and the size can come back down to earth.

Once enabled, the setting provides three other options:

"Show registry files in the file list" If selected, the user will see the `NTUSER.DAT` as part of the total calculations on space. I suggest you leave this unchecked because most users won't know what the `NTUSER.DAT` file is. And, by leaving it unchecked, the `NTUSER.DAT` file doesn't count toward the space used.

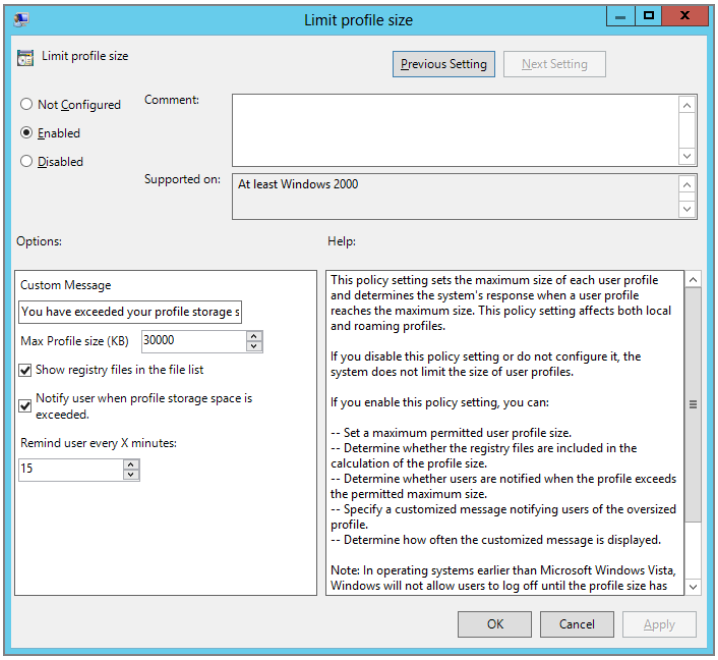
"Notify user when profile storage space is exceeded" This option notifies the user about size infractions.

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"Remind user every *X* minutes" Use this setting so that it annoys the user every so often. This setting is only valid if the "Notify user when profile storage space is exceeded" box is checked, as shown in Figure 9.23.

FIGURE 9.23 You can limit the Roaming Profile size, if desired.



Once this policy setting is configured, the affected users on Windows XP or Windows 2000 cannot log off until the files that compose their profile take up less than the limit. They are presented with a list of files in their profile, as shown in Figure 9.24, from which they must choose some to delete.

Windows 7 and Windows 8 machines get a pop-up. You can see these in Figure 9.25. To see the list of files, they have to double-click the X. (You might want to mention this in your custom message.)

Additionally, for Windows Vista and later, users can log off, but their changes aren't synchronized back to the server. At logoff, they are greeted with the message you see in Figure 9.26. It stays on the screen for a few seconds and then goes away, allowing the next user to log on.

In general, this is a blunt instrument. The original use of this entry was for situations in which users stuffed lots of documents into their Windows NT Roaming Profile—onto the Desktop, for instance. Recall that Windows NT pushes the entire profile up and back, causing major bandwidth headaches. Indeed, because users rely heavily on the `My Documents` folder (which is part of the profile), there's even more reason to be concerned.

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FIGURE 9.24 Once the Roaming Profile size is set, users can't log off until they delete some files.

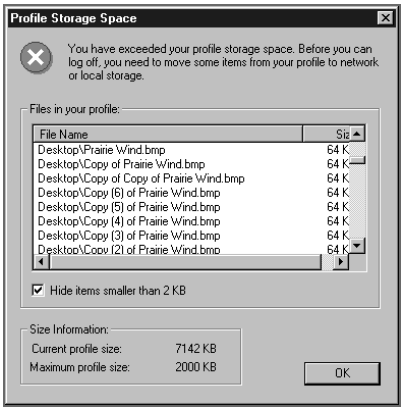


FIGURE 9.25 Windows 7 and 8 pop up a message for the user when you restrict profile size.

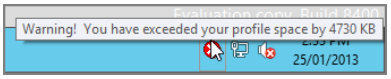
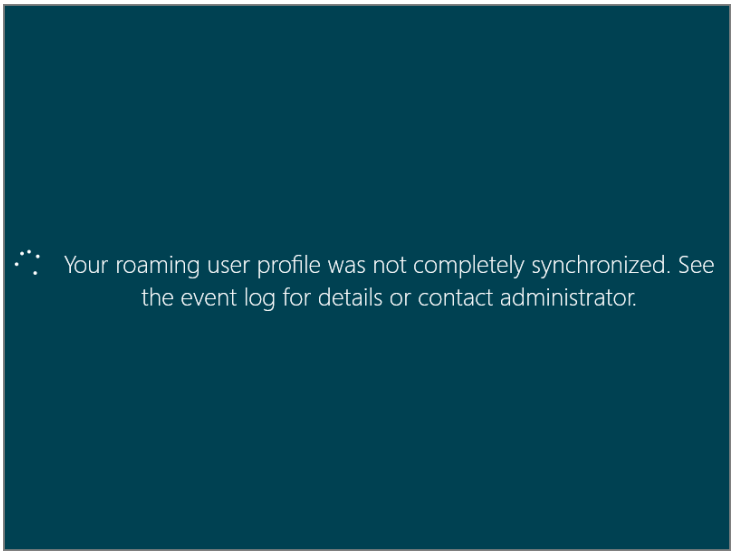


FIGURE 9.26 Users are notified their profile isn't completely synchronized.



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Don't try to place disk quota restrictions on Roaming Profiles. Because applications sometimes put their own data inside the profile, users have a hard time tracking down files to delete if the quota prevented them from writing. Instead, use disk quotas on redirected folders, such as the `My Documents` folder.

But instead of being forced to use this policy setting as your only weapon to fight disk space usage, you have an ace in the hole; in the next chapter, you'll learn how to use Folder Redirection to redirect `My Documents`. You can then place a disk quota on the redirected `My Documents` folder.

In Windows Vista and later, this policy setting will automatically exclude `\Appdata\Local` and `Appdata\LocalLow` directories (and all their subdirectories).

Excluding Directories in Roaming Profile

As previously stated, several folders in the profile will not roam. For pre–Windows Vista machines, these folders are:

```
Documents and Settings\Username\Local Settings\Application Data
```

(and everything below it, including `Local Settings`, `History`, `Temp`, and `Temporary Internet Files`).

For Windows Vista and later machines, these folders are `\Appdata\Local` and `Appdata\LocalLow` and all their subfolders (like `\Temporary Internet Files`).

You can add additional folders to the list of those that do not roam, if you want. You might do this if you want to fix a specific file to a Desktop (if you maintain locally cached profiles). For instance, you can exclude `Desktop\LargeZipDownloads` if you want to make sure those types of files do not roam with the profile.



Enter additional entries relative to the root of the profiles. For instance, if you want to add the Desktop, simply add **`Desktop`** (not **`c:\Documents and Settings\Desktop`** or anything similar), because the `Desktop` folder is found directly off the root of each profile.

Connect Home Directory to Root of the Share

I'm pretty sure that by the time you get to the end of this book, you won't want to use old-style "Home Drives" anymore. That's because the changes in Roaming Profile behavior and redirected folders (see the next chapter) present a better way for users to store their files. However, if you do end up using Home Drives for each user (located in the Account tab of each user account's Properties dialog box), you can specify a location for users to store their stuff.

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Those two environment variables, *%HOMEDRIVE%* and *%HOMEPATH%*, are automatically set when you set up, share, and assign a home directory for a user. NT 4 client computers aren't as smart as Windows 2000 computers, and they understand the meaning of the *%HOMEDRIVE%* and *%HOMEPATH%* shares a bit differently. To make a long story short, the fully qualified name path to the share isn't represented when those variables are evaluated on NT 4 clients, but it is for Windows 2000 and later clients. You can "dumb down" clients by applying this policy setting and making new clients act like old NT 4 clients.



This policy is not supported on Windows Vista or later. Those operating systems *always* set *%HOMEDRIVE%* and *%HOMEPATH%* in the new way.

Specify Network Directories to Sync at Logon/Logoff Time Only

This one applies to Windows Vista and later. But, honestly, it is less about the user's profile than it is about how Offline Files should work. With that in mind, we'll tackle this policy setting in the next chapter.

Mandatory Profiles

Mandatory Profiles enable the administrator to assign a single user or multiple users the same, unchanging user experience regardless of where they log on and no matter what they do. In non–mumbo-jumbo terms, Mandatory Profiles ensure that users can't screw things up. When you use Mandatory Profiles to lock down your users, you guarantee that the Desktop, the files in the profile, and the Registry continue to look exactly as they did when they were set up.

Mandatory Profiles are great when you have general populations of users—such as call centers, nursing stations, or library kiosks—on whom you want to maintain settings.

Once the Mandatory Profile is set for these people, you know you won't be running out there every 11 minutes trying to fix someone's machine when they've put the black text on the black background and clicked Apply. Actually, they can still put the black text on the black background and click Apply, and it does take effect. But when they log off or reboot (if they can figure out how to do that in the dark), the values aren't preserved. So, voilà! Back to work!



If you previously set up the **Add the Administrators security group to roaming user profiles** policy setting, you won't need to worry about not being able to dive into the profile. However, the policy setting must be placed before the Roaming Profile is placed.

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Establishing Mandatory Profiles for Windows XP

Remember earlier when I confessed that I had an "Everything I knew was wrong" moment? This is Part II of that. Sort of.

You'll recall that earlier we talked about Windows XP's Copy To button, which appears to work fine (for me) when establishing a Default Network Profile. But, as I described, there was a "superseding" KB article 959753 that described updated, supported steps for how to establish the Default Network Profile.

In other words, the Copy To button appears to be the "wrong" way to do it, and the KB article gives new directions for establishing the Default Network Profile.

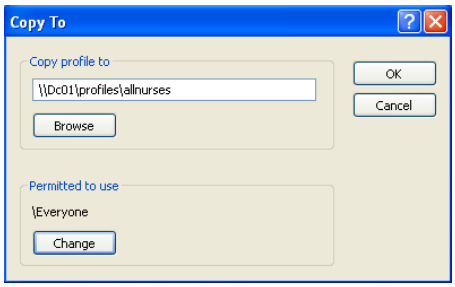
So, I would also think that the Copy To button would be frowned upon to establish a Mandatory Profile in Windows XP. However, I can find no evidence for this in my research. That is, there is a pretty old (2006) KB article titled "How to assign a mandatory user profile in Windows XP" that describes how to use the Copy To button to establish a Mandatory Profile in Windows XP.

But we already know there is updated thinking about the Copy To button with regard to Default Network Profiles and regular user accounts. So, we can also assume that the same updated thinking should also hold true for Windows XP Mandatory Profiles—even if there isn't a KB article on it at all.

With that in mind, here's my advice: start out by using the information in KB 959753 (the one that describes the steps for creating a Default Network Profile). However, rather than creating a Default Network Profile, use the Copy To button in conjunction with the configured local default user profile as the basis for establishing your Mandatory Profile for Windows XP.

Once you're ready to click Copy To, enter the full path plus a folder for the common users who will use the Mandatory Profile, as shown in Figure 9.27. This example has `\\Dc01\profiles\allnurses`. The `allnurses` folder is automatically created under the Profiles share.

FIGURE 9.27 For Windows XP, use the Copy To dialog box to copy the prepared Default User profile as a Mandatory Profile.

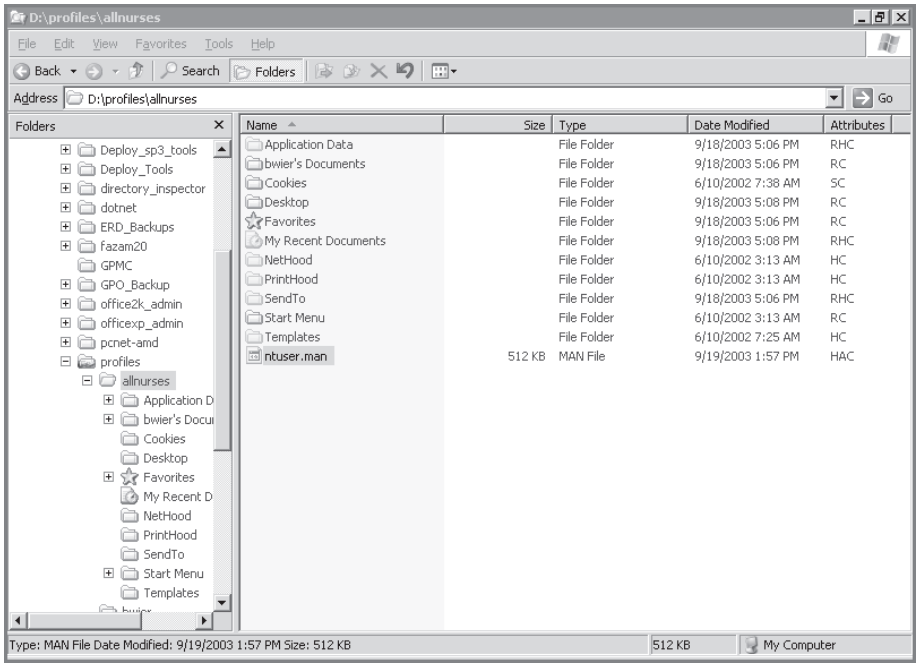


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Click the Change button in the "Permitted to Use" section to open the "Select User or Group" dialog box, and change the default from the original user to Authenticated Users. This lets everyone use the profile in the domain.

Next, use Explorer to locate the share we created earlier, named Profiles. Inside the `Profiles` directory, you should now see `allnurses`. Locate `NTUSER.DAT` and rename it to **`NTUSER.MAN`**, as shown in Figure 9.28.

FIGURE 9.28 Change a Roaming Profile to a Mandatory Profile by renaming `NTUSER.DAT` to `NTUSER.MAN`.



At this point, if you're not planning on establishing Mandatory Profiles for Windows 8 (Windows 7 or Windows Vista), then skip over the next section and meet me at "Mandatory Profiles—Finishing Touches."



Because `NTUSER.DAT` is hidden by default, you might have to change the default view options. In Explorer, choose Tools ➢ Folder Options to open the Folder Options dialog box. Click the View tab, click the "Show Hidden Files and Folders" button, clear the "Hide File Extensions for Known File Types" check box, and click OK.

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Establishing Mandatory Profiles for Windows 8

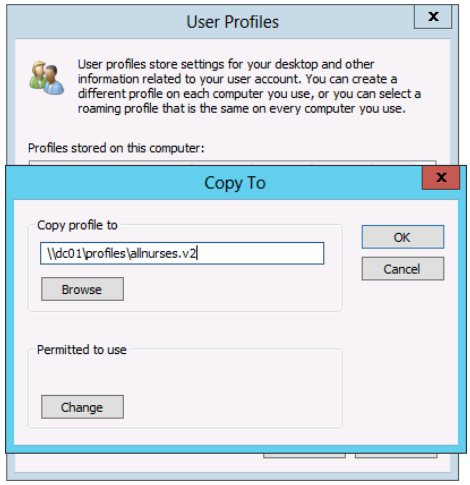
The advice for establishing a Mandatory Profile for Windows 8 or Windows 7 (or Windows Vista) for that matter, is, again found in KB 973289.

Again, the basic steps start out the same as what we talked about with regard to creating a Default Network Profile for a Type 2 machine:

- Log on as the local administrator, and craft the profile the way you want to.
- Create an `Unattend.xml` file with a special parameter, called `Copy Profile = True`.
- Using an elevated command prompt, run `sysprep` and neuter the machine.
- When the computer starts up, it will magically copy the administrator's settings into the Default User's local profile

At this point, you're ready to use the Copy To button to copy the Default User's local profile to be the Mandatory Profile. In Figure 9.29, you can see that we're copying the profile to `\\dc01\profiles\allnurses.v2`. The `.v2` extension is required, because this is a Type 2 machine and a Type 2 profile.

FIGURE 9.29 Be sure to put the .v2 extension in, because this is a Windows 8/Windows 7 (Type 2) profile.



Next, use Explorer to locate the share we created earlier, named Profiles. Inside the `Profiles` directory, you should now see `allnurses.v2`. Locate `NTUSER.DAT` and rename it to **`NTUSER.MAN`**, similar to what was shown earlier in Figure 9.28.

Mandatory Profiles—Finishing Touches

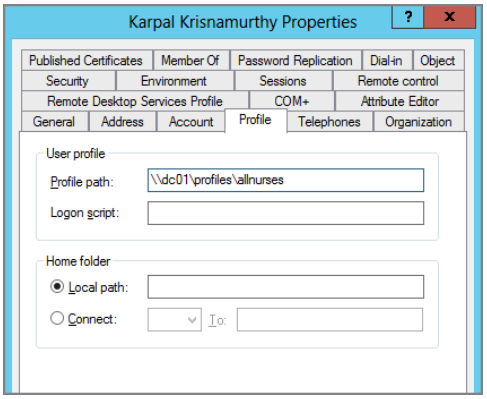
At this point you've established a Mandatory Profile for Windows XP and/or Windows 8 (or Windows 7 or Windows Vista.)

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Now, you need to point some user or users toward these Mandatory Profiles you created. This is done quickly in Active Directory Users and Computers.

Simply open up the user (or multiselect user accounts) and in the Profile tab, specify exactly what you see in Figure 9.30.

FIGURE 9.30 Point all similar users to the new Mandatory Profile.



This is kind of weird, of course, because you know you have two folders: `allnurses` for Type I computers and `allnurses.v2` for Type II computers.

But it doesn't matter. In Active Directory Users and computers, as seen in Figure 9.30, you simply type in the name of the older Type 1 computer folder—even if you have no Windows XP at all, and have nothing but, say, Windows 8 and Windows 7. It doesn't matter. You leave off the `.v2` at the end when pointing users toward the mandatory profile folder. Each machine type will automatically find the right directory: non `.v2` for Windows XP, and `.v2` for Windows Vista, Windows 7, and Windows 8.

Lastly, since you copied the profile to the server with permissions for Authenticated User to use, you'll also want to modify the NTFS permissions of the `allnurses` folder under the Profiles share to make sure it's protected. You might choose to protect the `allnurses` and `allnurses.v2` folders by setting the Permissions as shown in Figure 9.31 (one time for each directory).

Forced Mandatory Profiles (Super-Mandatory)

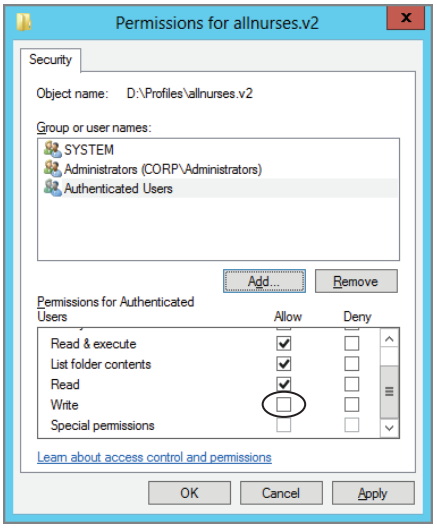
Mandatory Profiles might not always be so—if the server is down or a user unplugs their network cable, the Mandatory Profile does not load. Indeed, the user will get the Local Default User Profile. This could be a potential security problem and possibly a violation of your corporate policy.

In instances like this, you need to determine if it's more important that a user logs on (and gets the Default Local User Profile) or that, if they don't get the Mandatory Profile, they don't get to log on at all. Microsoft calls this type of profile "Super-Mandatory." In

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Figure 9.28 earlier, we used a folder named `allnurses` as our Mandatory Profile folder. We can take this to the next step and ensure that no users using the `allnurses` folder can log on unless they can connect to the share on the server.

FIGURE 9.31 You can prevent people from inadvertently modifying the newly established profile.



Don't forget: profiles are different for Type 1 (pre–Windows Vista) and Type 2 (Windows Vista and later). To that end, you'll need to set up Mandatory Profiles that fit for each type.

To force users who log onto Windows Vista and later to use a Mandatory Profile or lose logon capability, you need to first rename the `allnurses.v2` folder so that it has `.man.v2` instead. So, the final folder name will be `allnurses.man.v2`.

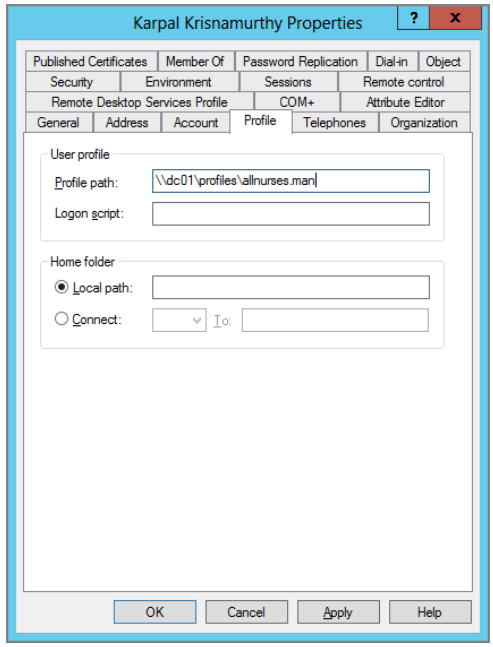
To force users to use the Mandatory Profile, or lose logon capability, simply follow these steps:

1. Create a Mandatory Profile as described earlier, including renaming the `NTUSER.DAT` to **`NTUSER.MAN`**.
2. For Type I machines, rename the entire folder from `allnurses` to **`allnurses.man`**. For Type II machines, rename the entire folder from `allnurses.v2` to **`allnurses.man.v2`**.
3. Change the affected users' Profile tabs to point to the new location, such as `\\Dc01\profiles\allnurses.man`, as shown in Figure 9.32.

Once the forced Mandatory Profile is introduced onto a system, the system always checks to see if the profile is available. If the forced Mandatory Profile is unavailable, the user is not permitted to log on.

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FIGURE 9.32 You can force a Mandatory Profile if absolutely necessary.





Technically, you can couple a Mandatory Profile with the **Log users off when roaming profile fails** policy setting to create the same effect. However, the method detailed here is preferred.

Final Thoughts

In this chapter, you learned about the three profile types: Local, Roaming, and Mandatory.

Local Profiles alone are great—for only the smallest of environments. However, remember that there's a lot you can do to get a similar look and feel for when new users show up on the job. You can craft a Default Local User Profile, or, even better, a Default Domain User Profile.

Step up to Roaming Profiles when you have even a handful of users and you want to allow them to bounce from machine to machine and keep their look and feel. Roaming Profiles have grown up since the days of Windows NT. The algorithm to move the profiles up and back is much improved, and you should give it another try if you once gave up in frustration.

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Roaming Profiles are especially useful if you want to bring users' Desktops and laptops back from the dead, as we'll explore in the next two chapters. Indeed, you can use Roaming Profiles as a handy way to upgrade users' machines while preserving their Desktops.

Remember that the Active Directory Users and Computers tool allows you to select multiple users at once and set their Roaming Profile path to a server. And as stated earlier, there's no need to create the folder underneath the shared directory first—the system will automatically do that once the `%username%` variable is encountered.

Even though we set up Roaming Profiles for our Type 1 computers (pre–Windows Vista) and our Type 2 computers (Windows Vista and later), we still have a problem: we have no way to exchange data between the two. If someone logs onto Windows 8 and drops some music files in their profile, then they log onto a Windows XP machine, they simply won't see those music files. In the next chapter, we'll discuss Redirected Folders. The idea is that instead of saving critical data in our profile, we save it on a point on our server. That way, if we're on Windows 8 or Windows XP, we'll be able to just reach out and touch the data that lives on the server. We'll get there right around the corner.

As stated earlier, there are a lot of policy settings you can utilize to hone how profiles work. You can set up your environment to be moderately secure when using the **Delete cached copies of roaming profiles** policy setting. And you can allow joint ownership of the user's Roaming Profile directory on the server by utilizing the **Add the Administrators security group to roaming user profiles** policy setting.

Use Mandatory Profiles sparingly. With Group Policy settings available to tie down all sorts of settings, Mandatory Profiles are really only a last resort. And Forced Mandatory Profiles are a really, really last resort (if there's such a thing).

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10

Implementing a Managed Desktop, Part 1: Redirected Folders, Offline Files, and the Synchronization Manager

You get Active Directory, you get Group Policy. That's the good news. The better news is how you can put your knowledge of Group Policy to use to keep your users happy. Here's the idea: easily create a consistent environment for your users no matter where they roam.

In the previous chapter, you used Roaming Profiles to kick off your journey to a consistent environment. But that only got you so far—especially if you had both Windows XP and Windows Vista (or later) machines. That's because when you roamed from Windows XP to Windows 8 (or vice versa), you didn't maintain the goodies, like the stuff you put in `My Documents` (for XP) and `Documents` (for Windows Vista and later). Each computer type became its own island.

Now, let's explore how to create a *managed desktop*. A managed desktop is one where you can create a predictable environment for your users to log into and enjoy. It's not put together with wacky applications and icons all over the place. You know what to expect when your users log on, and so do they.

In this chapter, I'll give you an overview of what a managed desktop is and show you how to implement a gaggle of its features, among them Redirected Folders, Offline Files, and the Synchronization Manager.

Previously, the concept of a managed desktop was called IntelliMirror. It seems like the marketing folks in Redmond have put that term to pasture, though. So, we'll just refer to IntelliMirror as a "managed desktop."

In the next chapter, I'll continue creating a managed desktop with a discussion of software deployment via Group Policy. Finally, in Chapter 12, "Finishing Touches with Group Policy: Scripts, Internet Explorer, Hardware Control, and Printer Deployment," you'll see how the "circle of life" for a computer comes together with more Group Policy Preference Extensions tricks, and more.

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Overview of Change and Configuration Management

Believe it or not, you're expensive. Your salary, the percentage of rent your office takes up, the software you use that helps the business run—it all costs money. Making those costs tangible is a difficult proposition. Some costs are hard to put into concrete numbers. How do you quantify the cost of sending a technician to a user's desktop when they've inadvertently set the background color, the foreground color, and the font color to black and hit the Apply button?

Accounting for these costs is a constant challenge, and bringing these costs under control is even more difficult. In the early 1990s, the Gartner Group generated a new strategy to help with this predicament and proposed a new *TCO (Total Cost of Ownership)* model. This philosophical model essentially attempted to take the voodoo out of accounting for computing services. Simply account for every nickel and dime spent around computing, and voilà! Instant accounting!

Microsoft's first foray into aligning with the TCO philosophy was back in the NT 4 timeframe with their Zero Administration for Windows (ZAW) initiative. The first major technology set based on ZAW was called the Zero Administration for Windows Kit (ZAK).

Most organizations have two types of users: those who work on one application and one application only, and those who use a few apps (but seem to never stop playing with their Desktops). With those two types of users in mind, ZAK could be run in two modes: Taskstation, in which users were locked down to one (and only one) application, and Appstation, in which users could move between several strategically selected applications. ZAK's goal was noble: reduce the user's exposure to the Desktop and the operating system. Once that was reduced, less administration would be required to control the environment.

Although ZAK was a respectable first attempt, only a few organizations really used ZAK in the way it was intended. The adoption of ZAK never quite caught on due to the intricacy of implementation and lack of flexibility. Finally, in 2007, Microsoft took down ZAK for NT 4 as a free download.

With Active Directory as the backdrop to a new stage, a new paradigm of how administrators managed users and their Desktops could be created. Enter the Active Directory version of Zero Administration for Windows—now known as Change and Configuration Management (CCM) and the (now defunct) Microsoft term *IntelliMirror*.

Again, recall that the Zero Administration for Windows program was an "initiative," not a specific technology. With Windows 2000, Microsoft renamed the ZAW initiative to Change and Configuration Management and introduced several new technologies in order to move closer to the TCO philosophy.

In accordance with the TCO philosophy, by creating a managed desktop, each step you implement tries to chip away at each of the sore points of administering your network by implementing specific technologies. Figure 10.1 shows how Microsoft envisions the Change and Configuration Management initiative and the Windows features and technologies therein.

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FIGURE 10.1 This is Microsoft's picture of how to create a managed desktop (the concept formerly known as IntelliMirror).

		Features	Benefits	Technologies
Change and Configuration Management	Managed Desktop	User Data Management	Increased protection and availability of people's data "My documents follow me!"	Active Directory Group Policy Offline Folders Synchronization Manager Redirected Folders
		User Settings Management	Centrally defined environment "My settings follow me!"	Active Directory Group Policy Offline Folders Roaming Profiles
		Software Installation and Maintenance	Centrally managed software "My software follows me!"	Active Directory Group Policy Windows Installer Service
		Remote OS Installation	Fast system configuration "Get Windows working on this machine"	Active Directory DNS DHCP Windows Deployment Service

ZAK was kind of an all-or-nothing proposition. But today with CCM, it's not like that. You can choose the steps to perform: from setting up Roaming Profiles (which you learned about in the previous chapter) to setting up Redirected Folders and Offline Files (which you'll learn about in this chapter) to deploying software (which you'll learn about in upcoming chapters).

In short, you're in control of the features and functionality you want to deploy and when you want to deploy them. Although some features that I'll describe in detail here (such as Offline Files) are available when using a Windows workstation by itself, most features (such as Redirected Folders) are actuated only when you have the marriage between Active Directory and a Windows client.

Again, you built a bit of a foundation for your journey toward a managed desktop in the last chapter when you implemented Roaming Profiles. This enabled the basics of the "my documents follow me" and the "my settings follow me" philosophies. In this chapter, we'll explore the implementation of some of the other features needed to create a managed desktop: Redirected Folders, Offline Files, and the synchronization capabilities (in both Windows XP and later).



In normal use, people may call Offline Files something else—"Offline Folders" and also "CSC" (for "Client-Side Caching"). In regular use, they're all the same thing, but strictly, Microsoft documentation refers only to Offline Files and not Offline Folders. So, to be consistent, we'll also call the feature Offline Files.

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Redirected Folders

Redirected Folders allow the administrator to provide a centralized repository for certain noteworthy folders from client systems and to have the data contained in them reside on shared folders on servers. It's a beautiful thing. The administrator gets centralized control; users get the same experience they always did. It's the best of both worlds.

Available Folders to Redirect

Windows XP and its newer cousins (Windows Vista and later) have different folders that are available for redirection. In Windows XP, you can set Redirected Folders for the following:

- `My Documents`
- `My Pictures`
- `Start Menu`
- `Desktop`
- `Application Data`

In Windows Vista and later, you can redirect the following folders:

- `Contacts` (not previously available in Windows XP)
- `Start Menu` (like Windows XP, but see the note following this list)
- `Desktop` (like Windows XP)
- `Documents` (was called `My Documents` in Windows XP)
- `Downloads` (not previously available in Windows XP)
- `Favorites` (not previously "redirectable" in Windows XP, but available in the Roaming Profile)
- `Music` (was called `My Music` in Windows XP)
- `Videos` (was called `My Videos` in Windows XP)
- `Pictures` (was called `My Pictures` in Windows XP)
- `Searches` (not previously available in Windows XP)
- `Links` (not previously available in Windows XP)
- `AppData` (Roaming) (was called simply `Application Data` in XP)
- And (Lord help us), `Saved Games` (not previously available in Windows XP)



The Start Menu redirection support in Windows Vista and later is better than XP, because in XP, you didn't have the ability to redirect each user's `Start Menu` folder to a different location. You could only do it to a shared location. It wasn't as flexible as `My Documents`.

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For each of these settings, there is a Basic and an Advanced configuration.

The idea is to set up a GPO that contains a policy setting to redirect one or more of these folders for clients and "stick them" on a server. Usually the GPO is set at the OU level, and all users inside the OU are affected; however, there might occasionally be a reason to link the GPO with the policy setting to the domain or site level.

In the *Basic* configuration, every user who is affected by the policy setting is redirected to the same shared folder. Then, inside the shared folder, the system can automatically create individual, secure folders for users to store their stuff.

In the *Advanced* configuration, Active Directory security group membership determines which users' folders get redirected to which shared folder. For instance, you could say, "All members of the **Graphic_Artists** Global security group will get their Desktops redirected to the `ga_Desktops` shared folder on Server 6," or "All members of the Sales Universal security group will get their `Application Data` redirected to the `AppData` share on Server Pineapple."

Redirected *Documents/My Documents*

For our journey through Redirected Folders, we'll work primarily inside the `Documents` folder. All the principles that work on the special `Documents` folder work equally well for the other special "redirectable" folders, unless otherwise noted. At the end of this section, I'll briefly discuss why you might want to redirect some other folders as well.

In the last chapter, we explored how to leverage Roaming Profiles to maintain a consistent state for users if they hop from machine to machine. Roaming Profiles are terrific, but one significant drawback is associated with using Roaming Profiles. Recall that `My Documents` (for Windows XP) and `Documents` (for Windows Vista and later) are now part of the profile. On the one hand, this frees you from the bondage of drive letters and home drives. No more, "Ursula, put it in your U: drive," or "Harry, save it to the H: drive."

On the other hand, once the user data is in `Documents/My Documents`, your network will be swamped with all the up-and-back movement of data within `Documents/My Documents` when users hop from machine to machine—20MB of Word docs here, 30MB of Excel docs there. Multiply this by the number of users, and it'll add up fast! Not to mention that (for XP, at least) that data is synchronized at logon and logoff, and hence, the user may have to wait until it's all completed. As you learned in the previous chapter, the Roaming Profiles algorithm does its best to mitigate that, but it's still got to move the changed files.

But with Redirected Folders, you can have the best of both worlds. Users can save their files to the place they know and love, `My Documents` (for Windows XP) and `Documents` (for Windows Vista and later), and anchor the data to a fixed location, so it *appears* as if the data is roaming with the users. But it really isn't; it's safe and secure on a file share of your choice. And, since the data is already on the server, there's no long wait time when logging on or logging off.



There are two added bonuses to this scheme. Since all the `Documents/My Documents` files are being redirected to specific fixed-shared folders, you can easily back up all the user data in one fell swoop. Perhaps you can even make a separate backup job specifically for the user data that needs to be more closely monitored.

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Basic Redirected Folders

Basic Redirected Folders works best in two situations:

- Smaller environments—such as a doctor's office or storefront—where all employees sit under one roof
- In an organization's OU structure that was designed such that similar people are not only in the same OU, but also in the same physical location

The reason these simple scenarios make a good fit with the basic option is that such situations let you redirect the users affected by the policy setting to a server that's close to them. That way, if they do roam within their location, the wait time is minimal to download and upload the data back and forth to the server and their workstation.

In the following example, I've created an OU called **LikeUsers** whose users are are all using the same local server, DC01. Setting up a Redirected Folders for `Documents/My Documents` is a snap. It's a three-step process:

1. Create a shared folder to store the data.
2. Set the security on the shared folder.
3. Create a new GPO and edit it to contain a policy setting to redirect the `Documents/My Documents` folder.

To create and share a folder to store redirected `Documents/My Documents` data, follow these steps:

1. Log onto DC01 as Administrator.
2. From the Desktop, double-click My Computer to open the `My Computer` folder.
3. Find a place to create a users folder. In this example, we'll use `D:\DATA`. Once you're inside the `D:` drive, right-click `D:\` and select the Folder command from the New menu, and then type **`Data`** for the name.



You can substitute any name for `Data`. Some use `DOCS`, `MYDOCS`, or `REDIRDOCS`. Some administrators like to use hidden shares, such as `Data$`, `MYDOCS$`, or `MYDOCUMENTS$`. This works well, too.

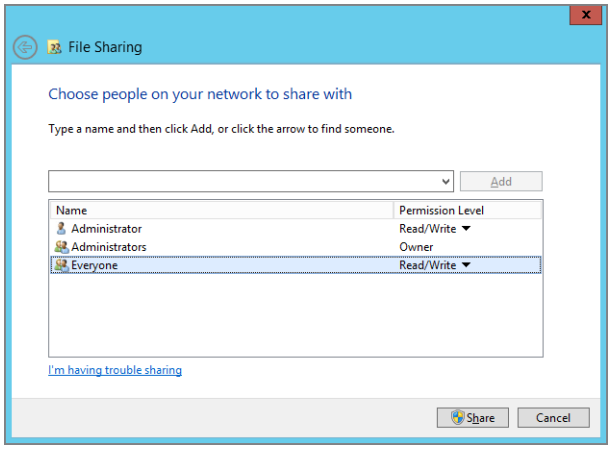
4. Right-click the newly created `Data` folder, and choose Share with ➢ Specific People, which opens the Properties of the folder, focused on the Sharing tab. Pull down the drop-down menu and select Everyone, and then click Add. Note that the default is such that the share is `Everyone:Read`. Change this so that Everyone has Read/Write permissions, as seen in Figure 10.2.

Be sure that the NTFS permissions allow write access for the users you want as well. In other words, both the Share level and NTFS permissions must allow the user to write.

Now that the share is created, you're ready to create a new GPO to do the magic. Again, you'll want to do this on your Windows 8 management station, WIN8MANAGEMENT. This machine should have Windows 8 along with the RSAT tools, which contain the updated GPMC.

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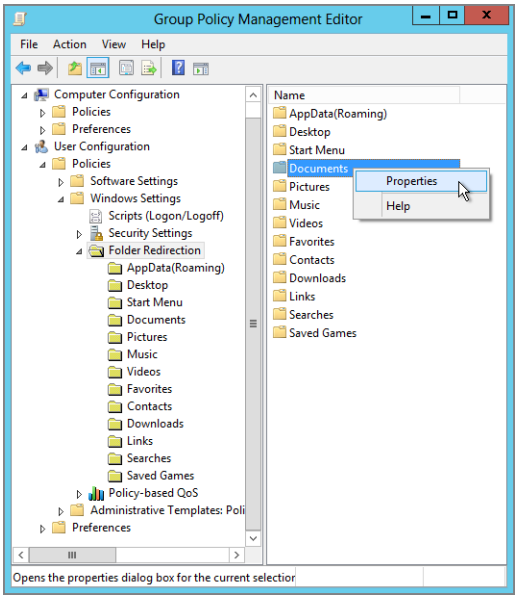
FIGURE 10.2 Share the `Data` folder such that Everyone has Read/Write permissions.



To set up Redirected Folders for `Documents`/`My Documents`, follow these steps:

1. In the GPMC, right-click the OU on which you want to apply Folder Redirection (in my case, the **LikeUsers** OU), and choose "Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here."
2. Name the GPO, say, "Documents Folder Redirection," as shown in Figure 10.3.

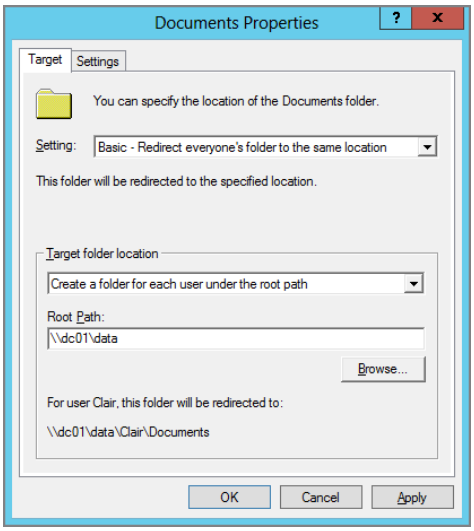
FIGURE 10.3 The **LikeUsers** OU has a GPO named "Documents Folder Redirection." After drilling down into the folder that you want to redirect, right-click and choose Properties.



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3. Right-click the new GPO, and choose Edit from the context menu to open the Group Policy Management Editor.
4. Drill down to Folder Redirection by choosing User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Folder Redirection. Right-click the Documents entry in the Group Policy Management Editor, and choose Properties to open the Documents Properties dialog box, as shown in Figure 10.4.

FIGURE 10.4 The Basic settings redirect all users in the OU to the same location.



5. In the Setting drop-down list box, select "Basic—Redirect everyone's folder to the same location."

Don't click OK (or Apply) yet. There's more to do. If you do click OK or Apply, you're going to get a warning (which we'll talk about in the sidebar "What Happens When You Edit a GPO from an Older GPMC?" later in this chapter).

The Target Tab

The "Target folder location" drop-down list box has the following four options:

Redirect to the user's home directory Many companies use home drives for each user and have the users store all their stuff there. To set a home drive for each user, in Active Directory Users and Computers, click the Profile tab for the user and enter a path in the "Home folder" section. The idea behind this setting is that it's an easy way to help users continue to use a drive letter they already know and love, say, H: (for Home directory) in addition to the `Documents/My Documents` redirection. If you choose this setting, both H: and `Documents/My Documents` point to exactly the same place—the path you set in the

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Home folder section in Active Directory Users and Computers. In this book, we didn't set up home drives because `Documents/My Documents` redirection frees us from the need to do so. This setting is provided here only as a convenience for organizations that want to continue to use home folders. If you plan to eventually get rid of home drives in your company in lieu of just a redirected `Documents/My Documents` folder, my advice is not to use this setting; instead, use the "Redirect to the following location" setting (explored shortly). Note this setting is only available when you're using Documents redirection and is not available for the other folders.



If the user has no Home folder, this option is ignored, and the folder stays in its current location.

Share Permissions: Full Control (Co-owner), Read/Write vs. Change (Contributor)

In the previous chapter, we set up a shared folder for our Roaming Profiles. We put Contributor/Change control on the permissions (for Windows Server 2008) or Read/Write Permissions (Windows Server 2008 R2 and later), and this was enough. Interestingly, here, on the share that will house our Redirected Folders, we need Full Control permissions, or the Folder Redirection will fail.

So, is there a problem using Full Control, Windows Server 2008's Co-owner rights, or Windows Server 2012's "Read / Write" rights? Is there a way to exploit an attack on a share like these?

Not really, unless the underlying NTFS permissions are open for an attack. Basically, as long as the root folder of the share is an NTFS folder with appropriate permissions, there is no concern for having the share "wide open."

Some people used to insist on using specific share permissions for specific people or groups, but it was often because they instituted the practice in the dark days of OS/2 and Microsoft's LAN Manager and got used to it (and maybe they had the "insecure" FAT file system running). The share permission is simply a security descriptor stored in the Registry entry for the share in the `LanManServer` entries on the server. It doesn't matter if everyone has Full Control rights, doesn't change the permissions on the Registry entry itself, so it cannot be used as an exploit for getting a toehold on the server.

The moral of the story: have the correct NTFS permissions under the folder that contains the share. Indeed, share permissions aren't sufficient if someone gets physical access, or near-physical access, to the box—for example, via Remote Desktop Services (what was known as Terminal Services) access.

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Create a folder for each user under the root path If you plan to redirect more than just the `Documents/My Documents` folder (say, the `Application Data` or Desktop), you might want to select this option. This creates secure subfolders underneath the point you specify. As you can see in Figure 10.4 earlier in this chapter, entering `\\DC01\data` in the Root Path box shows an example of how all users affected by this policy setting are redirected.

In the example, you can see that `Documents` for a user Clair will be redirected to her own folder in the Data share. Go ahead and perform this now.



This choice might be good if you don't want to have to remember what the specific environment variables point to.



In our example, we're using DC01, a Domain Controller. You usually wouldn't do this; rather, you'd use a regular run-of-the-mill file server (as a member server, not a Domain Controller). We're doing that here simply for the sake of example.

Redirect to the following location This option makes sense if you plan to redirect only `Documents/My Documents` or just one other redirectable folder.

It also makes sense if you want to leverage the maximum flexibility. This selection allows you to specifically dictate where you want the folder placed. That's because you can use environment variables here.

For instance, to use this setting, type `\\DC01\data\%username%` in the Root Path text box. Then, a subfolder for the user is created directly under the Data shared folder. This is the selection to choose when none of the others are to your liking; you have the most flexibility with this option.



In advanced configurations, you can use this setting to (get this) co-share a `Documents/My Documents` folder between multiple users. Crazy! But you need to ensure that you set the right ACLs on the folder as well as enable the policy named **Do not check for user ownership of Roaming Profiles**, which is located in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ User Profiles.

Redirect to the local *userprofile* location With this option, you redirect the folder for the user back to their Local Profile. It's useful when you want to remove redirection for a particular folder without affecting the rest of the other Redirected Folders.

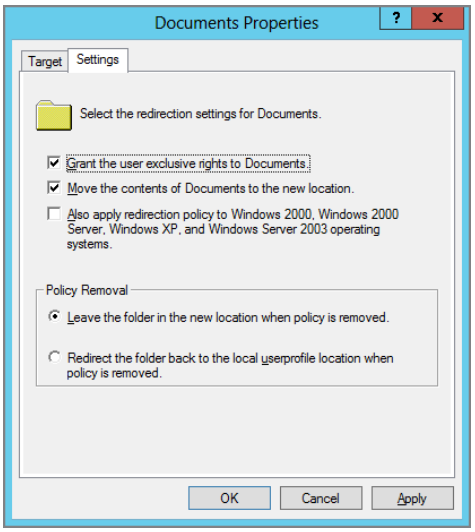
Don't click OK (or Apply) yet. There's more to do. If you do click OK or Apply, you're going to get a warning (which we'll talk about in the sidebar "What Happens When You Edit a GPO from an Older GPMC?").

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The Settings Tab

When you click the Settings tab, you have access to additional options for Folder Redirection. The Settings tab is the hidden gem of Folder Redirection; it activates a bit of magic. Figure 10.5 shows the Settings tab for `Documents`.

FIGURE 10.5 The Settings tab in Folder Redirection holds all sorts of magical powers!



By default, users have exclusive NTFS permissions to their directories, and the contents of their `Documents`/`My Documents` folders are automatically moved to the new directory. You can change this behavior, if desired, by making the appropriate choices on the Settings tab.

Because we're discussing `My Documents` (for Windows XP) and `Documents` (for Windows Vista and later) at this point, we'll dive into the Settings tab specifically for `Documents` for Windows Vista and later. However, each setting discussed here affects the other potentially Redirected Folders in exactly the same way. Let's take a look at some of the options available on this tab.

Grant the user exclusive rights to Documents By default, this check box is checked. You're instructing the system to create a secure directory under the redirection. This check box sets NTFS permissions on that directory so that only that user can enter the directory. This keeps prying eyes, even those of nosy administrators, out of people's personal business. If you want to change this setting, uncheck the box.

Deselecting the "Grant the user exclusive rights to Documents" check box sets no additional permissions, nor does it modify the target directory permissions in any way. When the folder gets created, it inherits its parent folder permissions instead of creating its own, exclusive, non-inherited permissions. The NTFS permissions are not modified. Because Windows Server uses NTFS inheritance, newly created folders receive the same permissions as the parent folder.

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If this box is checked and you do need to dig into someone's personal directory, you'll have to take ownership of the directory, as described in the previous chapter. Or, if you set it up in advance (using the information in the "How to Grant Administrators Access to *Documents/My Documents* (or Other Redirected Folders" sidebar), you'll be able to get in whenever you want! (Again, though, you need to set it up in advance.)

Move the contents of Documents to the new location By default, this check box is selected. When you start out creating a managed desktop, Microsoft is betting that the first thing you do is set up Roaming Profiles and then move on to setting up Redirected Folders. In between those two time periods, however, users have surely created their own documents and started putting them in their `Documents` folder in their Local or Roaming Profile. Enabling this option magically moves (not copies) their documents from their profile (Roaming or Local) to the appointed place on the server the next time they log on.



If users have bounced from machine to machine and sprinkled data in the local `Documents` folder, the files in `Documents` will move them to the redirected location the next time the user logs onto that machine. The only time to worry is when two files have the same name—the latest time-stamped file wins and stays on the server.

Also apply redirection policy to Windows 2000, Windows 2000 Server, Windows XP, and Windows Server 2003 operating systems This setting gets the prize for greatest number of characters in a dialog box with just one check box. You'll only see this option when you create a GPO using a modern GPMC. You can see this highlighted in Figure 10.5. Here's what happens.

This check box turns on or off what is called (unofficially) "downlevel compatible" Folder Redirection mode. This addition helps bridge the differences between the pre-Vista and Vista and later system profile hierarchies.

If you enable this box (downlevel compatible):

- The target folder name for the `Documents` folder will automatically be set to `My Documents`; of course, you can change it to whatever you like.
- The `Music` and `Videos` folders will also automatically be redirected to the `Follow the Documents` folder, which means its target location will be `<MyDocPath>\My Music` and `<MyDocPath>\My Videos`. This is because pre-Vista Folder Redirection does not support individual redirection for these two folders.
- The `Pictures` folder, by default, will be set to follow the `Documents` folder. But there are some differences: since you can specify different locations in the pre-Vista system, you can do it on Vista and later as well. This means you can still change the `Pictures` folder to other places (including back to the Local Profile) as well.

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If you disable this box (which implies you have only Windows Vista and later machines):

- The target folder name will be `Documents` by default—you can still change it to other names.
- `Pictures/Music/Videos` will not automatically be placed within `Documents` as a parent. They remain where they are. You can configure them to redirect to any location you want, and the target folder name is also the new name without the "My" prefix.

The pure Vista and later mode gives the customer more flexibility; if you don't have pre-Vista systems in your environment, then it is better to use this mode.

Policy Removal You must select one of the two settings under the Policy Removal heading. The point of having OUs is that you can move users easily in and out of them. If the user is moved out of an OU to which this policy applies, the following options help you determine what happens to their Redirected Folder contents:

Leave the folder in the new location when policy is removed If this option is selected and the user is moved out of the OU to which this policy applies, the data stays in the shared folder and directory you specified. This is the default. The user will continue to access the contents of the Redirected Folder. However, there is one potential pitfall when using this option. To get a grip on it, read the sidebar "Folder Redirection Pitfalls," later in this chapter.

Redirect the folder back to the local userprofile location when policy is removed If this check box is selected and the user moves (or the policy no longer applies), a copy of the data is sent to the profile.

If Roaming Profiles is not set up, a copy of the data is sent to every workstation the user logs onto. If you've set up Roaming Profiles, the data gets pushed back up to the server and shared folder that houses the user's Roaming Profile when the user logs off.

This setting is useful if a user under your jurisdiction moves to another territory. Once this happens, you can eliminate their junk cluttering your servers (as long as you're not the administrator of the target OU). Use this option with care, though; since the user's data isn't anchored to a shared folder, the network traffic will increase when this data roams around the network.

I recommend that you check with the target OU administrator to ensure that some Folder Redirection policy will apply to the user. This eliminates all the "up and back" problems associated with maintaining user data inside regular Roaming Profiles.

Don't click OK (or Apply) yet. There's more to do. If you do click OK or Apply, you're going to get a warning (which we'll talk about in the sidebar "What Happens When You Edit a GPO from an Older GPMC?").

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Folder Redirection Pitfalls

Earlier, you learned about the "Leave the folder in the new location when policy is removed" setting when redirecting folders. However, let's work through a quick example—we'll assume that the check box is checked, and a user is being asked to use two machines.

Let's imagine the following scenario:

- There is a user Fred in the **Sales** OU.
- Fred uses ComputerA.
- There is a GPO linked to the **Sales** OU that contains a Folder Redirection policy. This policy redirects his `Documents` folder and has the "Leave the folder in the new location when policy is removed" setting enabled.

Fred logs onto ComputerA, and the `Documents` folder is redirected to `\\server1\share1\Fred\documents`. As expected, Folder Redirection is working fine and dandy.

Now, let's assume Fred gets transferred to another job in Marketing, say, and his account is moved from the **Sales** OU to the **Marketing** OU. Let's assume Marketing does not have a Folder Redirection policy for `Documents` in place.

What happens the next time Fred logs onto ComputerA?

Well, because the GPO doesn't apply to him, the policy for Folder Redirection will be removed. However, the `Documents` folder is still pointing to the server, and he can see all of his data on the server. Fred clicks his `Documents` folder and all is well. He sees the files on the server just fine. As far as the user is concerned, nothing "changes" because "Leave the folder in the new location when policy is removed" was selected.

A week later, ComputerA catches fire. Fred gets a brand-new machine, ComputerB, which he has never logged onto before.

When Fred logs onto ComputerB, his `Documents` folder will be pointing to `C:\users\`*`%username%`*`\Documents`—not the server location as it was on ComputerA.

This makes sense: there isn't a Folder Redirection policy that affects Fred anymore. Remember—he's moved to Marketing, and they don't have a Folder Redirection policy. So, he never got the "signal" to use the server location he once did.

So, when Fred clicks `Documents` on ComputerB, he sees…nothing. However, Fred still has *rights* to get his files. So, if he wanted access to his files on ComputerB, he would have to navigate to `\\server1\share1\`*`%username%`*`\documents` via an Explorer window to be able to see his data.

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How to Grant Administrators Access to *Documents/My Documents* (or Other Redirected Folders)

As you learned in the last chapter, it's possible to grant administrators access to the folders where users store their Roaming Profiles. In that chapter, you set up a policy setting that affects the client computers; the first time the user jumps on the computer, the file permissions are set so that both the user and the administrator have joint access. However, that's not the case with Redirected Folders.

If you want both the user and the administrator to have joint access to a Redirected Folder such as `Documents`, you need to perform two major steps:

1. Clear the "Grant the user exclusive rights to Documents" setting (as seen in Figure 10.5).
2. Set security on the subfolder you are sharing that will contain the Redirected Folders.

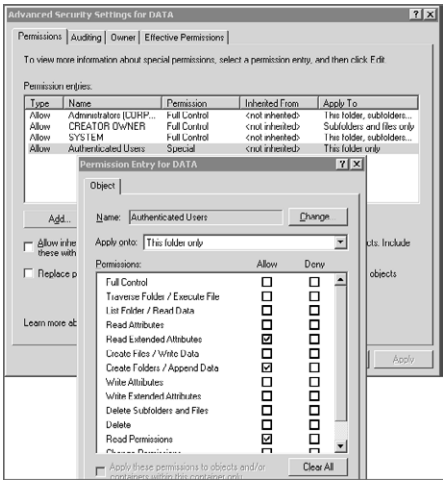
In the Security Properties dialog box of the folder you shared, select Advanced. Uncheck the "Allow inheritable permissions from parent to propagate to this object" check box. Now, remove the permissions, and then add four groups, assign them permissions, and dictate where those permissions will flow. Here's the breakdown:

Administrators Full Control, which applies to "This folder, subfolders, and files"

System Full Control, which applies to "This folder, subfolders, and files"

Creator Owner Full Control, which applies to "This folder, subfolders, and files"

Authenticated Users Create Folders/Append Data, Read Permissions, Read Extended Attributes, which apply to "This folder only" (as seen here):



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This information is valid for Windows 2003 and later. You can find more details in the Knowledge Base article Q288991. Adding these groups and assigning these permissions appears to remove the automatic synchronization of Redirected Folders, as you'll see a bit later. However, you can restore this functionality with the **Administratively Assigned Offline Files** policy setting—again, we'll explore that later.

But we have a problem. What if you've already set up Redirected Folders, and users already have their own protected subfolders? How do you go back in time and fix the ones that already were created?

It could require a bit of work, but you could take ownership of the files, and then add in the rights for both you and the user to have access to the files. Finally, for good measure, you should use the `subinacl` command (with the `/setowner` flag) to grant ownership access of the files back to the user (which will be stripped when you take ownership.)

Advanced Redirected Folders

Anything beyond the basics as previously described isn't required. However, you can set up some advanced options using the Setting drop-down list box, as shown in Figure 10.4 earlier in this chapter. Advanced Redirected Folders works best in two situations, both larger environments:

- A campus with many buildings. You'll want to specify different Redirected Folders locations that are closest to the biggest groups of users.
- More likely, a specific department that is charged with purchasing its own server and storage. In this scenario, there's usually a battle over who can store what data on whose server. With this mechanism, everyone can have his or her own sandbox.

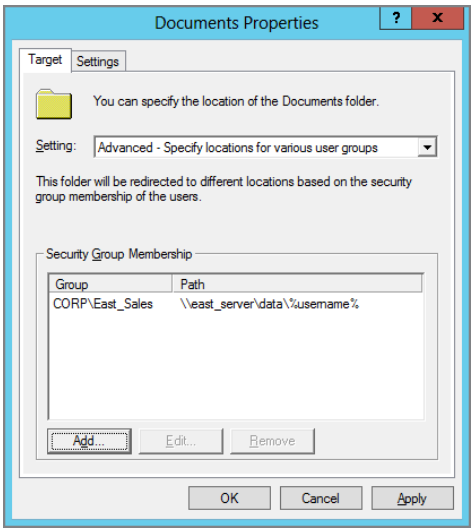
In either case, you can still have an OU that affects many similar users but breaks up where folders are redirected, depending on the users' respective security groups. For example, we have an OU called **Sales** that contains two global security sales groups: **East_Sales** and **West_Sales**. Each Sales group needs their folders redirected to the server closest to them, either East_Server or West_Server. First, you'll want to create the shares on both the East_Server and West_Server as directed earlier. For this example, they're each shared out as Data. To perform an Advanced Folder Redirection, follow these steps:

1. Log onto WIN8MANAGEMENT as Administrator (if you haven't already).
2. Start the GPMC.
3. Right-click the OU on which we want to apply Folder Redirection, in this case the **Sales** OU, and select "Create a GPO in the domain, and Link it here."
4. Enter a descriptive name, such as "Advanced Folder Redirection for the **Sales** OU," for the GPO. Select it, and click Edit to open the Group Policy Management Editor.
5. The GPO for the OU appears. Drill down to Folder Redirection by choosing User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Folder Redirection.

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6. Right-click the `Documents` folder in the Group Policy Management Editor, and choose Properties from the context menu to open the Documents Properties dialog box. In the Setting drop-down list box, select "Advanced—Specify locations for various user groups." The dialog box changes so that you can now use the Add button to add security settings, as shown in Figure 10.6. Click OK.

FIGURE 10.6 Use the Advanced redirection function to choose different locations to move users' data.



7. Click the Add button in the My Documents Properties dialog box to open up the Specify Group and Location dialog box. Click Browse under Security Group Membership, and locate the **East_Sales** global security group.
8. From the "Target folder location" drop-down, choose "Redirect to the following location" and enter the UNC path of the Redirected Folder. In this case, it's **`\\east_server\data\%username%`**. Click OK to close the Specify Group and Location dialog box.
9. Repeat steps 7 and 8 for the **West_Sales** global security group.

Don't click OK (or Apply) yet. There's more to do. If you do click OK or Apply, you're going to get a warning (which we'll talk about in the sidebar "What Happens When You Edit a GPO from an Older GPMC?").

When you're finished, you should have both **East_Sales** and **West_Sales** listed.

The next time the user logs on, the settings specified in the Settings tab take effect; by default, a new folder is generated specifically for each user, and the current documents in the user's `Documents` folder are transported to the new Redirected Folder location. Note that if the user is an inadvertent member of both groups, then the membership of the upper group wins.

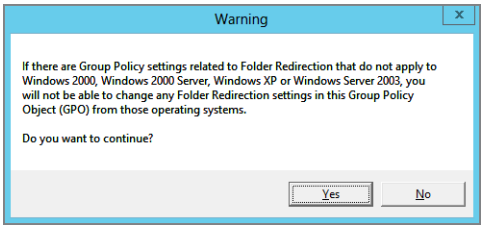
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What Happens When You Edit a GPO from an Older GPMC?

As I've suggested, you should be using a Windows 8 (or at least a Windows 7) management machine to do your GPO creation. Why? Because you'll always have the full ability to edit whatever new goodies are in the Group Policy Object Editor.

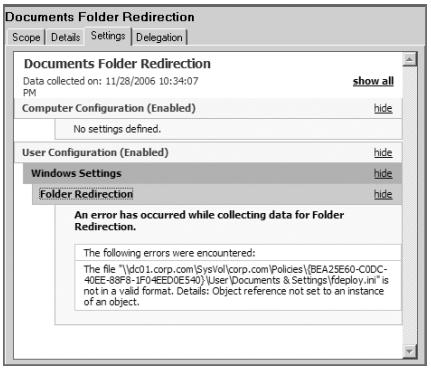
And for Folder Redirection, this isn't any different. As you saw in Figure 10.3, Windows Vista and later has a lot more folders it can possibly redirect (like `Links`, `Searches`, and others listed previously) and some that are more familiar (like `Start Menu` and `Documents`).

So, whenever you click OK after editing any Folder Redirection policies on an updated GPMC, you'll always get a warning like this one:



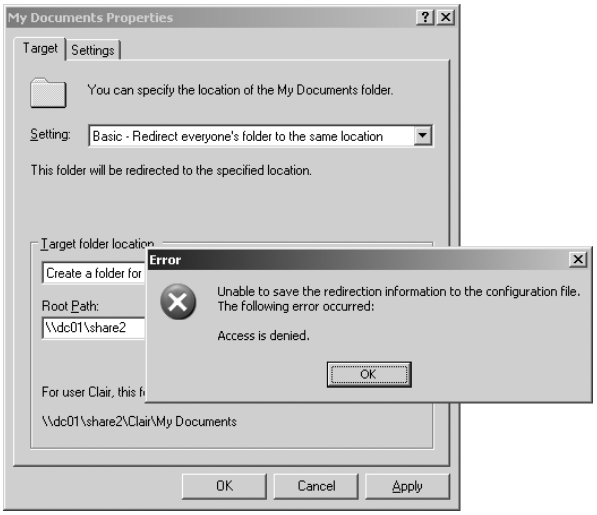
This warning is saying "You're editing this GPO on an updated GPMC. If you edit it on an older GPMC, you're going to be in for a world of hurt."

Indeed, this is true. Take a look at the same GPO when viewed on a Windows Server 2003 GPMC if you had a policy for, say, the `Links` folder. The GPMC on that older machine doesn't know how to interpret the settings. This makes sense: the updated GPMC has newer settings for Vista and later; older management stations don't know what to do with this information. Sometimes, the GPMC displays only the information it can. For instance, older GPMCs can still sometimes figure out what's going on in the `Documents` folder when it's redirected—but not always, as you can see here:



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Then, if you decide to try to edit Folder Redirection policies of a GPO you created using an updated GPMC by using an older GPMC, again, it's a world of hurt. Take a look what happens when you try to make a change in, say, `My Documents` (if this was originally created on an updated GPMC). The system throws an "Access is denied" message—which is pretty elegant, considering the circumstances.



So, the message is clear: create and edit your GPOs using a modern GPMC. Don't create the GPOs using a modern GPMC and then return to the older GPMC.

In case you're interested, here's what's happening under the hood:

The updated GPMC's Folder Redirection routine writes a new file into the GPT called `fdeploy1.ini` that doesn't overlap with the old one (called `fdeploy.ini`). However, it does populate `fdeploy.ini` when you select downward-compatible mode. But you see this message on an older GPMC because the newer GPMC sets the "old" `fdeploy.ini` file that it creates for downward compatibility as Read-only in the GPT, effectively preventing the older (downlevel) GPEditor from writing to it.

It's a pretty low-tech solution, but it works.

Testing Folder Redirection of *Documents/My Documents*

In the previous chapter, you used Brett Wier's account to verify that Roaming Profiles were working properly. You did this by creating a test file, `FILE1.TXT`, in the `My Documents` folder

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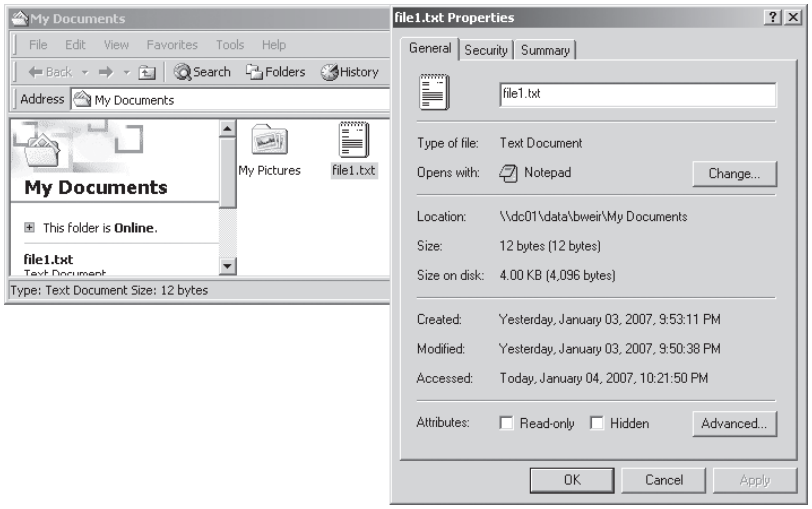
and noting that the file properly roamed with the user when he hopped from machine to machine. Additionally, you noted that the file location was on the local hard drive in his locally cached copy of his Roaming User Profile. To see whether `My Documents` is being redirected, use Active Directory Users and Computers to move Brett's user account into an OU that has the `My Documents` folder redirected as specified in either the Basic or Advanced Folder Redirection settings.



You will need to log off and back on as Brett to see the changes take effect. Group Policy background refresh (as detailed in Chapter 3, "Group Policy Processing Behavior Essentials") does not apply to Redirected Folders.

I'm going to do something here I haven't done yet. I'll show you the results of Folder Redirection on all four machines types: Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows 7, and Windows 8. Why? Because they're each a little different. And, yes, Windows 2000 is old, but it's good to understand *original* behavior before trying to understand *current* behavior.

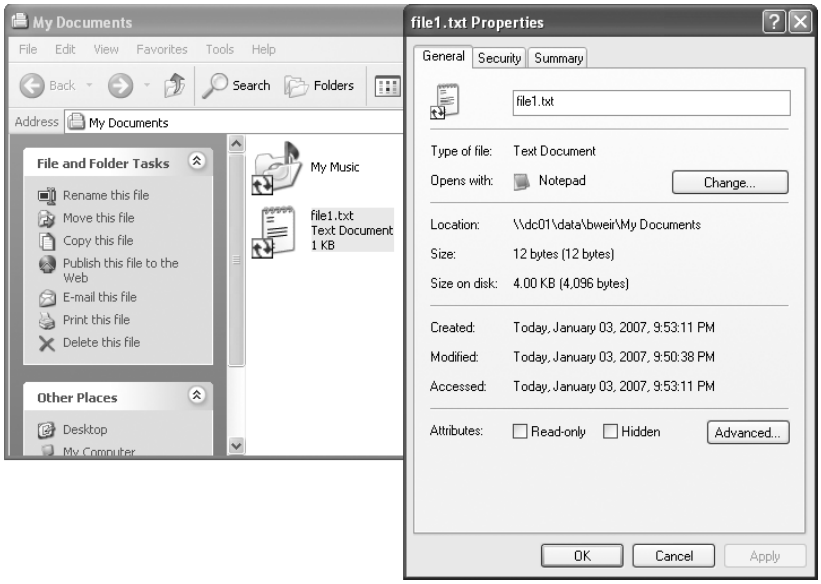
Let's first see what happens when we log onto a Windows 2000 machine as Brett Wier and open `My Documents`. Right-click `FILE1.TXT` and note its location, as shown here:



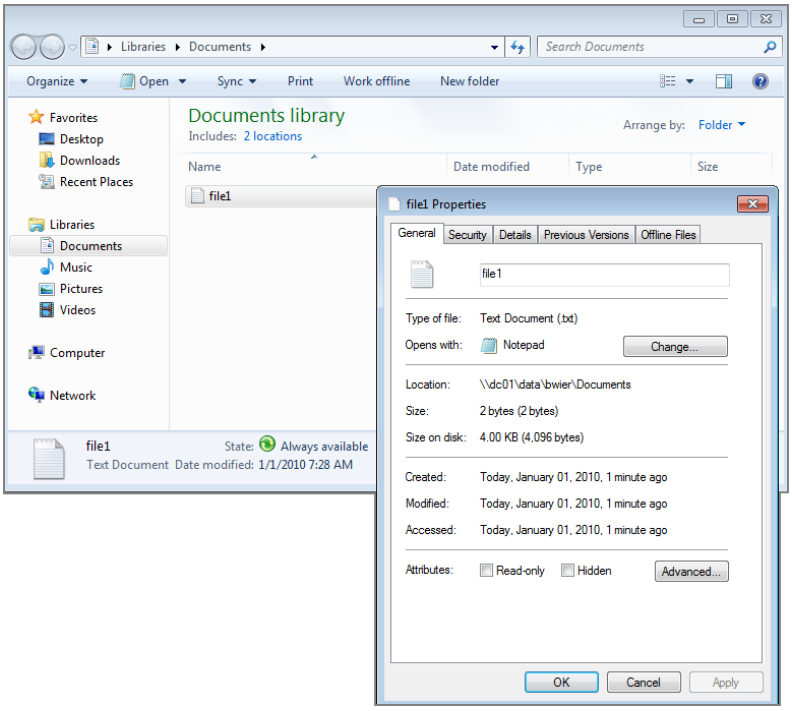
The file was automatically transported from the Roaming Profile and anchored to the fixed point on the server, in this case `\\DC01\data\bwier\Documents`.

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If you perform the same experiment on a Windows XP machine, you'll see this:

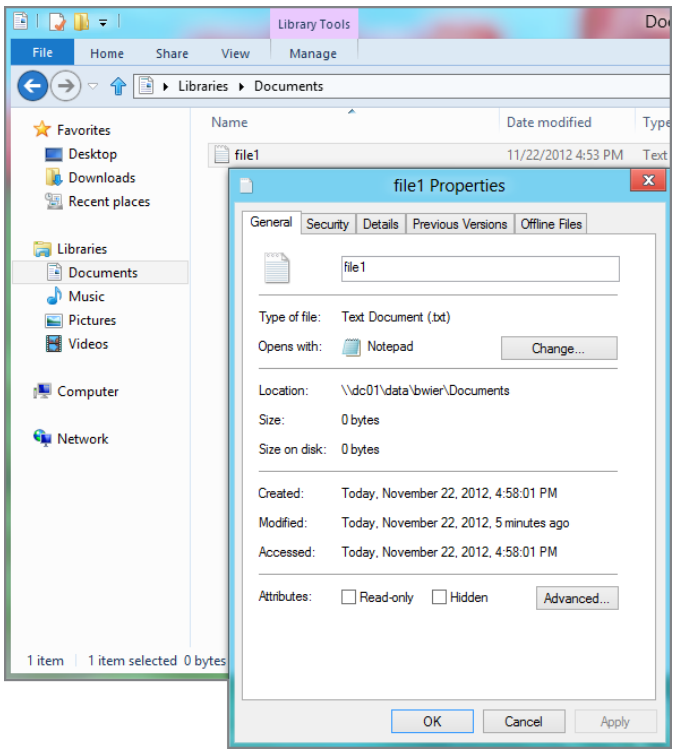


On a Windows 7 machine, you'll see this:



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On a Windows 8 machine, you'll see this:



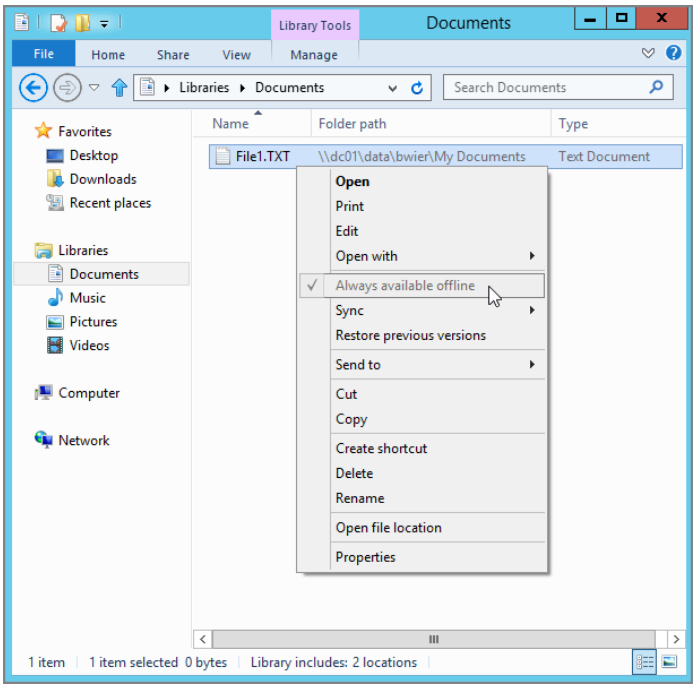
The arrows from Windows XP and later signify that you're one step closer to having a managed desktop: a feature that's already working for you—Offline Files, which I'll talk about in the next major section.

However, one point should be gleaned from these four figures. The behavior of Windows XP and later is different from that of Windows 2000. When a Windows XP or later machine uses a Redirected Folder, the entire contents are automatically cached offline. Thus, when the network is offline, your users still have total access to the files they need.

However, in Windows XP it's very, very clear that Offline Files is engaged. Oddly, in my opinion, it's less clear that it's on in Windows 7 and even less clear that it's engaged on Windows 8. If you look at the Windows 8 screen shot you will see no immediate indication that the file is available offline. You need to right-click over the file and look at its properties to see that the location is truly on the server. Alternatively, savvy users could also right-click over the file and see that the "Always available offline" setting is already pre-checked and hard-coded on, as seen in Figure 10.7. Another strategy savvy users might utilize is to add the Folder Path column to the file list, as also seen in Figure 10.7.

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FIGURE 10.7 The Folder Path column can show when a file is redirected. Additionally, you can force files to stay with the user offline by selecting "Always available offline."



I can't exactly say why Microsoft is making Offline Files "more mysterious" for the user. There just appears to be no way at all for a user to know "at a glance" if specific files are set to be used offline or not in Windows 8.

Stay tuned for when I discuss this further in the section titled "Offline Files and Synchronization."



You will not see the arrows if you performed the procedure in the "How to Grant Administrators Access to `Documents/My Documents` (or Other Redirected Folders)" sidebar earlier in this chapter. However, you will see these arrows if you follow these instructions in the "Administratively Assigned Offline Files" section later in this chapter.

Redirecting the Start Menu and the Desktop

The Start Menu and Desktop might seem like weird items to redirect. However, in some cases, you might want to.

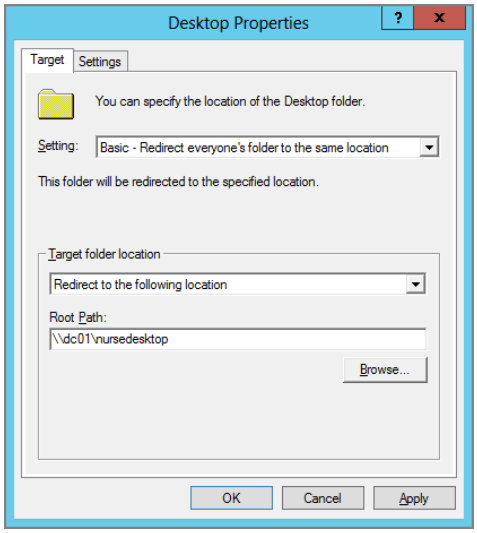
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One case is in a common computing environment—such as a nursing station, library computer, or kiosk—where you want to make sure the same Start Menu and/or Desktop is always presented. Then, you can lock down the target location of the redirected items to ensure that they cannot be changed.

In cases like these, you specify a shared folder with Read-only access for the Security group who will use it and Full Control for just one person who can change the Start Menu or Desktop (such as a fake account that no one uses within that Security group). That way, no one in the affected group can normally change the common Start Menu or Desktop except for the administrative user of the bogus account you created, who has Full Control permissions over the share.

Instead of using the *%username%* variable, you fix the redirection to a specific shared folder and directory, as shown in Figure 10.8. Since all users are to use the same settings, there's no need to use *%username%*. Indeed, because you're locking the shared folder down as Read-only for the Security group, the username is moot.

FIGURE 10.8 Use one static path to ensure that all Desktops receive the same setting.



You could also argue that redirecting the Desktop is good for those who have users who think the Desktop is a perfect dumping ground for big documents. If you redirect the Desktop, you're reducing the size of the Roaming User Profile. It's up to you if you want to explore this option.



You'll find additional Group Policy settings regarding the configuration of the Start Menu in User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Start Menu & Taskbar.

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Redirecting the *Application Data* Folder

Because application designers can decide what to put in the `Application Data` folder in the profile, an administrator never knows what size this folder could grow to. By redirecting the `Application Data` folder, files—such as custom dictionaries or databases—can be firmly planted on the server instead of having to go up and back with each logon with the Roaming Profile.

In Windows XP, there are some potential downsides to redirecting `Application Data`. One potential downside is that this folder contains the user's private PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) keys. If you use Windows XP and redirect this folder to a server, the keys are available to anyone with access to those files on the server. This isn't necessarily a security breach, because the keys are encrypted with a hash of the user's password and other elements, but take special precautions just in case.

The real danger in redirecting `Application Data` for Windows XP shows up when users need to decrypt Encrypting File System (EFS) files. To do so, they need access to their private PKI keys. If you've redirected `Application Data` to the server, and the server goes down or the user's computer goes offline, how will users get their keys to decrypt their EFS files?

- Well, in Windows 2000, this was a big problem by default. Remember, Windows 2000 machines don't automatically make Redirected Folders always available offline. So, in the case of Windows 2000, the keys are cached in memory until they are cleared out by reboot.
- If the client is a Windows XP machine, the EFS files are cached offline automatically. The only issue would be if someone turned off offline caching of files. If offline caching is turned off and the `Application Data` folder is redirected, and the computer is off the network, the user most likely wouldn't be able to access his or her encrypted files.
- In Windows Vista and later, things have changed even further. When you redirect the `Appdata\Roaming` folder, the following folders are not redirected to the server: `Appdata\Roaming\Microsoft\` with subdirectories `Credentials`, `Crypto`, `Protect`, and `System Certificates`. So, previous worries about where the keys are and who has access to them are reduced.

The final note here is that because Microsoft applications use the `Application Data` folder to store their settings data, this folder is heavily accessed (for example, by Outlook). Redirecting the folder, especially if it's not cached, can be painful from a performance perspective. (Note, however, that Windows XP and later should automatically cache this folder when redirected.)

Group Policy Setting for Folder Redirection

There are only a handful of settings that control Folder Redirection. They're located in Computer *and* User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Folder Redirection. If there's a conflict between the User and Computer side, the Computer side will win.

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Do Not Automatically Make Redirected Folders Available Offline (User Side Only)

As you're about to discover, Windows XP and later go the extra mile and automatically cache every scrap of data you have in, say, `Documents`/`My Documents` (or any other Redirected Folder). The idea is that if you're offline, you might need the data on the road. (Don't worry; we'll get to this topic in excruciating detail soon.)

This setting lets you disable that behavior. You might want to do this if you have laptops that travel to places with slow links because all of the user's data will be downloaded over that slow link. See the section "Using Folder Redirection and Offline Files over Slow Links" later in this chapter.



In versions prior to Windows Vista, this was an Offline Files policy. It is now a Folder Redirection policy. Why the change? There was no Offline Files API prior to Vista, so a feature like Folder Redirection had no way to pin a folder into the CSC cache. Now that Offline Files has an API, Microsoft chose to move this "decision" to pin files over to Folder Redirection. Now, Folder Redirection decides whether or not it should pin the Redirected Folder. It becomes a much cleaner solution under the hood.

Because this policy is a User-side policy, it becomes difficult to implement on a system-wide level.

Use Localized Subfolder Names When Redirecting *Start* and *My Documents* (Both User and Computer)

This setting is one that you might consider using in a multilingual corporate environment. However, it's quirky.

The policy affects only legacy subfolders of `My Documents` (`My Music`, `My Pictures`, and `My Videos`) and the Start Menu subfolders. This policy *does not* affect the root `Documents` or Start Menu folders.

It supports the legacy scenario where users may be sharing data between a multilingual Windows Vista and later machine and a localized Windows XP machine. In that scenario, the legacy folder structure is preserved. The subfolders like `My Music` also map correctly to the localized name on the localized downlevel OS. The supported scenario is only when the user goes across the same languages—that is, Vista (and later) French to XP Localized French (but *not* across languages). This policy setting affects only Windows Vista and later. As you're about to discover, Windows XP and later go the extra mile.

Enable Optimized Move of Contents in Offline Files Cache on Folder Redirection Server Path Change (Computer side)

This policy setting takes a bit of explanation to understand. First, it will only work on Windows 8 (and presumably later). Here's the idea: remember earlier, in Figure 10.3, we specified a location for our redirected folder, and in Figure 10.5, we saw the settings for that redirected folder.

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Here's the scenario: you change your mind, and instead of using `\\dc01\data` you decide to use `\\server12\mydata`—a totally different server and/or share name.

Now what?

Well, if you were to change the server and share seen in Figure 10.3 from `\\dc01\data` to `\\server12\mydata`, the client suddenly has a lot of work to do. That's because when the change occurs, it's not like server DC01 magically makes contact with SERVER12 and transfers the files on behalf of the user. No, no, that's way too easy.

Instead, what happens is that the files are "re-stamped" locally on the Windows machine with the new server and share name. And eventually, in the background, all those files are copied up—from the Windows client up to the server. That's right—the Windows client is really in charge here.

So, if you change your mind and want users' redirected folders to live on `\\server12\mydata` instead of `\\dc01\data`, you don't have to do anything except change the UNC path within the Folder Redirection policy.

Except now you have a problem. And that problem is that all those Windows client computers that were using `\\dc01\data` to store their redirected folders are now madly copying gigabytes of files from your Windows client to `\\server1\mydata`.

If this copying takes place over a WAN link or slow network connection, and you have lots of client machines, you could have a major problem.

So, now we get to talk about this policy setting: "Enable optimized move of contents in Offline Files cache on Folder Redirection server path change." If this setting is enabled, and your Windows 8 client machine gets this setting, and then you change your mind and want to use another server, something special happens. That is, your Windows 8 client machine won't do all that copying of gigabytes of files from your Windows 8 client up to the new server. Instead, what happens is that all the redirected files are simply "repointed" to the new location—and no copying occurs.

In order for this magic to work, however, the files need to somehow already be copied (presumably by you, the Administrator) from the original server and share to the new server and share. And since you did this manually (server to server), when the client gets the signal to start using the new server and share, then—bingo. The data is already there, and the client just sees the files. No copying from your Windows 8 client to the new server required.

So, this means you will definitely need to have the files in place on the new server, with the right permissions and even the right timestamps on the files preserved. Again, the Windows client will be looking for differences, and if there files are newer on the updated server then those files will be downloaded from the server back down to the client—causing the bandwidth issues you wanted to avoid in the first place.



If you use Robocopy, you can copy ACLs and timestamps from the original server to the target server. Check out the switches `/DCOPY:T` and `/COPYALL`. Be sure to verify that both permissions and timestamps came across the way you expected.

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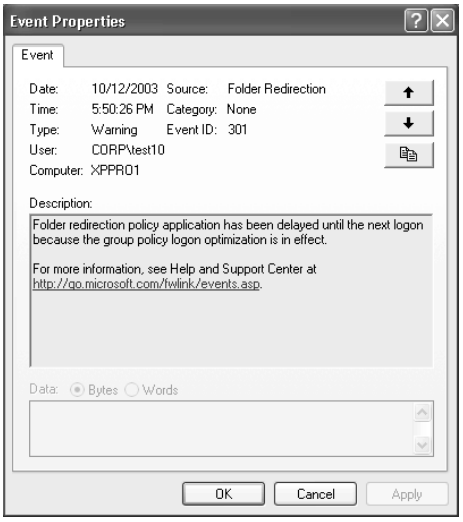
Troubleshooting Redirected Folders

Occasionally, Folder Redirection doesn't work as it should. Or maybe it does. We'll check out some cases in which it appears not to be working but really is.

Windows XP (and Later) Fast Boot and Folder Redirection

If you see the message in Figure 10.9, you might initially think that Folder Redirection isn't working as it should. This event tells us that, by default, Fast Boot is enabled in Windows and Folder Redirection will not take effect until the next logon.

FIGURE 10.9 Fast Boot in Windows XP (and later) can delay Folder Redirection until multiple reboots.



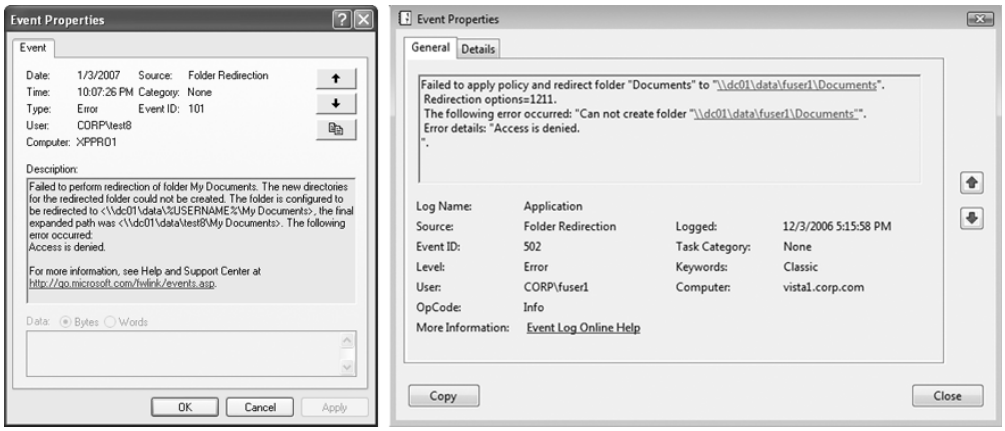
With the default (that Fast Boot is enabled), Basic Folder Redirection needs two logons to take effect and Advanced Folder Redirection needs three logons to take effect (see Chapter 3 for more information).

Permissions Problems

Be sure that the user has access to the folder; specifically, make sure that the share you use for Folder Redirection is set so Authenticated Users has Full Control. Without it, you might encounter Event ID 101, as shown in Figure 10.10 (left) for Windows XP. Another common Windows XP event for security problems is Event 112: "The security descriptor structure is invalid." Again, the idea is that there are some permissions problems—usually share-level permissions where Authenticated Users weren't set up properly for Full Control (or Co-owner).

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FIGURE 10.10 Windows XP (left) and Windows 7/8 (right) require that the user have permissions to write to the share you set up. The event IDs are different, but the results are the same.



You can see a similar error for Windows Vista and later, but with event ID 502, as shown in Figure 10.10 (right).

Use *GPResult* for Verification

First, make sure the user is being affected by the GPO you set up that contains your Folder Redirection policy. Use the `GPResult` tool we explored in Chapter 7, "Troubleshooting Group Policy." Figure 10.11 shows a snippet from the output of `GPResult /R /v` on Windows 8 when Folder Redirection is working.

FIGURE 10.11 `GPResult` can help you determine whether Folder Redirection is working.

```
        Folder Redirection
        ------------------
            GPO: Human Resources Users
                Folder Id: Documents
                    Primary Computer Evaluation: Not evaluated because primary comput
er policy is not enabled
                    InstallationType:            basic
                    Grant Type:                  Exclusive Rights
                    Move Type:                   Contents of Local Directory moved
                    Policy Removal:              Leave folder in existing location
                    Redirecting Group:           N/A
                    Redirected Path:             \\dc01\data\%USERNAME%\Documents
                    Configuration Control:       Group Policy
```

If no Folder Redirection policy displays in the output when you run `GPResult /R /v`, chances are the user is not being affected by the policy. Check to see if the user has permissions on the GPO for both Read and Apply Group Policy. If the user is getting the GPO as indicated via `GPResult /R /v`, also make sure that the target server is still available, that the share is still shared, and that the user has rights to write to that share and folder. Last,

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make sure the user isn't hitting a disk quota on the volume on which the shared folder resides, as this can generate mixed results.

Enabling Advanced Folder Redirection Logging

Folder Redirection can provide a detailed log should the event log and `GPResult` not turn up what you're looking for. The procedure for this is different for pre-Vista vs. Windows Vista and later machines.

Turning on Advanced Folder Redirection Logging for Pre-Vista

For pre-Vista machines (like Windows XP), you'll modify the Registry, which will create a log file for the Folder Redirection process. To do so, you need to modify the Registry as follows:

```
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Diagnostics
```

If the `Diagnostics` key doesn't exist at the end of this Registry path, you'll need to create it. Then, add a new `Reg_DWORD` of `FdeployDebugLevel` and set it to `0f` in hex or 15 in decimal.

Once you do this, you can find the log file here:

```
%windir%\debug\usermode\fdeploy.log
```

Only the Administrator can read the log file, so you have two options. First, you can log off as the user and log back on as the Local Administrator to read the log file in action. Alternatively, you can use the `runas` command to view the log as an Administrator while you're still logged in as the user.

Folder Redirection Logging for Windows 7 and Windows 8 Machines

There isn't any "Advanced" Folder Redirection logging for Windows Vista and later. The two places you'll want to check out for any interesting events are:

- Windows Logs ➢ Application Log
- Application and Services Logs ➢ Microsoft ➢ Windows ➢ Folder Redirection ➢ Operational log

Offline Files and Synchronization

We've mitigated the amount of traffic our network will have to bear from Roaming Profiles by implementing Redirected Folders—especially for `My Documents` (for Windows XP) and `Documents` (for Windows Vista and later). But we still have another hurdle. Now that we're anchoring our users' data to the server, what's to happen if the server goes down? What happens if our network cable is unplugged? What if our top executive is flying at 30,000 feet? How will any of our users get to their data? The answer, in fact, comes from another feature—Offline Files.

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The Offline Files feature seeks to make files within shares that are normally accessed online available offline. You can be sitting under a tree, on an airplane, in a submarine—anywhere—and still have your files with you.

Here's a brief overview of the magic: once you enable a particular share to support the function, the client's Offline Files cache maintains files as they're used on the network. If the share is redirected, as we did in the previous section, Windows XP and later will automatically cache all the files within that share. No action or setup needed.

What's the payoff? When users are online and connected to the network, nothing really magical happens. Users continue to write files on the server as normal. However, in addition to the file writes at the server, the file writes get reflected in the local cache too, as a protection to maintain the files in cache. Moreover, reads are satisfied from the client, thus saving bandwidth.

You can use Offline Files for any share you like and practically guarantee that the data users need is with them. Again, as we've noticed, Windows XP and later already seem to do something special when you're using Redirected Folders. That is, when these operating systems notice that a user's folder is redirected, they'll automatically make that data available offline for that folder.

Additionally, it's certainly possible to use Offline Files for public "common" shares. For example, an Administrator can set up shares for customer data, and a server can have a "general repository" from which multiple users can access files. We'll see how this works around the bend (especially when two people change the same file). Sounds bad, but it's not crazy-bad.

We'll also explore the differences in Offline Files between Windows XP and the newer cousins, Windows Vista and later.

So, for these examples, if you want to follow along, create a share called Sales on `\\DC01`. You wouldn't normally stick shares on your Domain Controller, but for our working example here, it'll be just fine. Also, stick 10 text files—`salesfile01.txt` through `salesfile10.txt`—in there, so you can watch the reaction as various flavors of Windows try to touch these files. Finally, map a network drive over to `\\DC01\sales` from your test machines (Windows XP and, say, Windows 8).



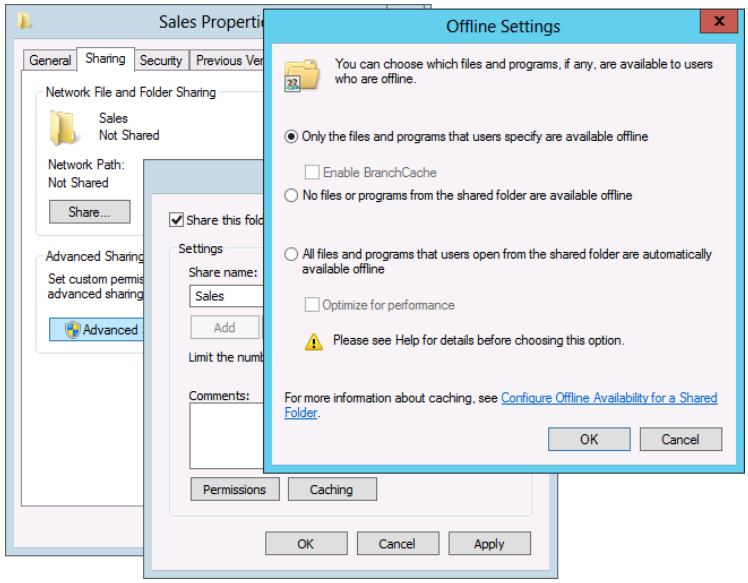
There are three shares that you should not place Offline Files on. Don't use Offline Files with the SYSVOL or the NETLOGON share. Nor should you use Offline Files with the Profiles share you created in the previous chapter (more on this later).

Making Offline Files Available

When you set up any shared folder on your server, you'll be able to set up the Caching parameters. In Windows Server 8, you click over the share, click Advanced Sharing, and then click the Caching button, as seen in Figure 10.12.

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FIGURE 10.12 The offline caching behaviors for shares in Windows Server



The default setting, "Only the files and programs that users specify will be available online," may not be the most efficient setting for this feature. The three settings are described in the following sections.

Only the Files and Programs that Users Specify Will Be Available Offline

With this setting, users must specify which files they want to keep with them offline. They can do this in the `Documents/My Documents` folder by right-clicking a file (or, more commonly, a folder) and choosing "Make Available Offline" in Windows XP or "Always available offline" in Windows Vista and later (see Figure 10.13) from the context menu. The unofficial term for this is *pinning* a file, but you won't see that term in any official Microsoft documentation. Users can pin as many files as they like; the number of files is limited only by the size of their hard drive (in Windows XP) or, in Windows Vista and later, this can be imposed by a hard "max space" limit via Group Policy (explored a little later).

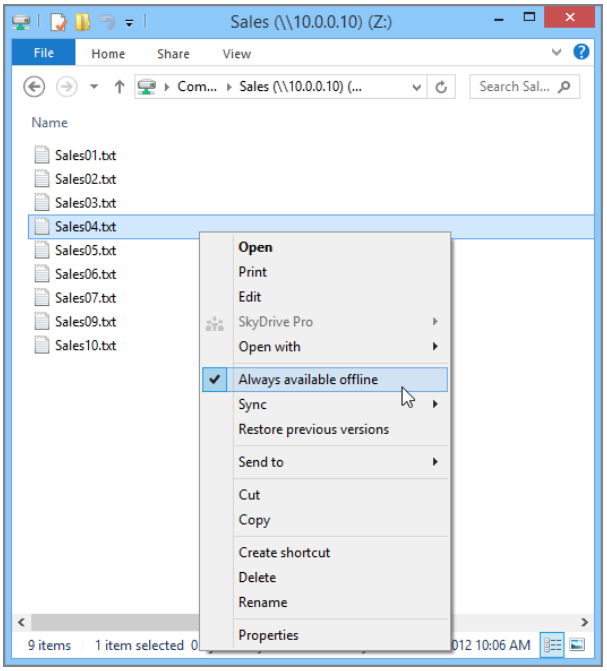
Just as you saw earlier in Figure 10.7, that same "roundtrip/offline files" icon we've come to know and love does not appear directly on files that are made available offline.

All Files and Programs that Users Open from the Share Will Be Automatically Available Offline

If you plan to use Offline Files for "regular shares" (as opposed to, say, redirected `Documents`), you might want to select this option. When users access any files in a share with this setting, the files are copied and stored in a local cache on the workstation.

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FIGURE 10.13 Users can pin files by right-clicking them and making them available offline for Windows 8.



In Windows XP, by default, 10 percent of the C: hard drive space is used to maintain files in a first-in, first-out fashion.

For Windows Vista and later, that default is changed to 25 percent of free disk space when the drive cache is first created. This could mean that if you have only a little space left when the drive cache is created, it won't be 25 percent of the drive.

Before turning this on for any share or shares, be sure to read the sidebar "Autocache vs. Administratively Assigned Offline Files" a bit later.



Later in this chapter, in the "Manually Tweaking the Offline Files Interface for Windows Vista and Later Machines" section, you can see this "25 percent of available disk space" formula in action. In Figure 10.23, later on, you'll see that my offline cache size is only 15.2 percent. This number was calculated because it was 25 percent of free disk space at that time.

For example, let's say you created a 1GB partition. Let's also say that you have 11 files, each 10MB in size, named `FILE1.DOC` through `FILE11.DOC`. You consecutively click each of them to open them and bring each into the cache. `FILE1.DOC` through `FILE10.DOC` are maintained in the cache until such time as `FILE11.DOC` is read. At that time, since `FILE1.DOC` was first in the cache, it is also the first to be flushed from the cache to make way for `FILE11.DOC`.

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The files are ejected in a background thread called the CSC Agent. The agent periodically makes a pass over the cache removing autocached files as necessary. If a Write operation grows the cache size beyond the established limit, it doesn't immediately evict the least recently used autocached file. The CSC Agent is only periodically brought into memory for execution.

Additionally, files can be pinned, as they were in the "Only the files and programs that users specify will be available online" option. Pinned files don't count toward the cache percentage in Windows XP, but *do* count toward pinned cache size in Windows Vista and later.

In all cases, though, pinned files are exempt from being flushed from the cache and are protected, and thus "always available" to your users when working offline.

You'll also note a suspicious-looking entry called "Optimize for performance." Indeed there is a little warning triangle (seen in Figure 10.12) alerting you to read the help (which you select by clicking on the blue link below it).

For Windows XP machines, what this would do is look first in the local cache to save bandwidth when it can use either the locally cached version or the network version.

In Windows Vista and later, this setting literally does nothing, so there's never a reason to check it if you only have Windows Vista and later machines.

No Files or Programs from the Shared Folder Are Available Offline

If you choose this option, no files are cached for offline use, nor can they be pinned. This doesn't prevent users from copying the files to any other place they might have access to locally or to another network share they have access to that does have caching enabled.

Inside Windows 8 File Synchronization

Starting in Windows Vista, the Offline Files synchronization engine was rewritten in several ways to address some of the shortcomings of the Windows XP version. To save space, I've removed the nuts and bolts on how the Windows XP File Synchronization engine worked. You're welcome to find a previous edition of the book if you need those details. I have, however, left comparisons to Windows XP to help you understand why things have progressed since Windows XP.

Better Handling of Downed Shares

If a user was using a Windows XP machine and was leveraging several offline-enabled shares, and one network share went down, XP always thought the whole server went down. So, the upshot was that other shares (that you likely didn't set to be available offline) were then suddenly also not available. Again, that server itself really never went down—just one share on that server. Though bad, it doesn't sound *that* bad on first blush. But if you were using a domain-based DFS (Distributed File System), this could be a major problem—especially if you put your redirected `My Documents` folder in a domain-based DFS. If even one share in the DFS went offline, XP would assume the whole caboodle wasn't available.

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In Windows Vista and later, things get smarter. If one share goes down, it doesn't assume (thankfully) that the whole server up and died. It just transitions that one share to offline and keeps trying the other shares. The same goes for domain-based DFS shares. If you can't access one, it doesn't assume the whole DFS up and died—it will make just the parts that appear offline to be available offline.



For more information on DFS, check out Microsoft's Distributed File System Technology Center at `http://tinyurl.com/9p7uh`.

Better Handling of Synchronization

Synchronizing files got much smarter in Windows Vista and later. In Windows XP, you had to close *all* your open files (handles, really) in order for synchronization to start. In Vista and later, it's supposed to be "absolutely seamless," to quote a Microsoft employee. Since Vista, changes are just synchronized in the background, and the user doesn't notice anything has happened. Of course, a file cannot be synchronized while it is held open for write. All files need to be closed, and then they're automatically synchronized.

Also, modified files, or files currently in conflict, continue to stay offline while all other files and folders are transitioned online. The conflicting files are transitioned online after the conflict is resolved.

No More Logon/Logoff Syncing Files Dialog Boxes

On Windows XP, when you log off your machine, you'll see your files synchronizing (provided "sync at logoff" was turned on). This was often confusing for a new user who had no training about what was going on. In Windows Vista and later, there are no more synchronization dialog boxes during logoff (or logon, for that matter). In fact, there's no more synchronization at logoff. I make note of this in case you have some reliance that absolutely guarantees that your files need to be synchronized at logoff in Windows Vista and later as they were in Windows XP.

Better Transfer Technology

In Windows XP, the following file types cannot be cached:

- `.PST` (Outlook personal folder)
- `.SLM` (Source Library Management file)
- `.MDB` (Access database)
- `.LDB` (Access security)
- `.MDW` (Access workgroup)
- `.MDE` (Access compiled module)
- `.DB?` (everything that has the extension `.DB` plus anything else in the third character, such as `.DBF`, is never included in the cache)

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In Windows Vista and later, those limitations are out the window. Not only is there a brand-new algorithm to help determine which files and directories are different, but also this same technology sends over *just the changed data* in a file. So, previous limitations on the types of files are gone. The new technology is called *Bitmap Differential Transfer* (BDT). BDT is so amazing, it keeps track of what *disk pages* of the files have changed. So, if you change 8 bytes in a 2GB file, only that block of data is sent to the server, instead of the whole 2GB.

And, did you catch that Outlook `.PST` files are no longer unsupported? That is, you can use Offline Files with 2GB `.PST` files, and Microsoft will support you.

The BDT technology only works when you change a file on the *client* and want to sync it back to the *server*. This is fine, as this is the usual case. However, should someone work directly on a file on the server (and hence, your file on Windows Vista and later is out of date), sadly, the entire file is pulled down to the client. BDT can't send just the changed bytes.

The other BDT limitation is that it isn't effective on *new* files. All of the new files are synchronized back to the server. And this can be a pitfall, because some applications (like Microsoft Word) insist on creating new files sometimes—even though you're editing what *feels* like the same `.DOC` file. There is a good blog entry here:

`https://blogs.technet.com/filecab/archive/2006/07/11/441131.aspx`

What's Really Happening in the Background?

The Offline Files service on Windows Vista and later automatically synchronizes files in several scenarios:

- If the user is working online, every five minutes the service "fills" in any sparsely cached files. This helps reduce the chance of transitioning offline and sparse files becoming unavailable to the user.
- Approximately one minute after user logon, the Offline Files service performs a full two-way synchronization of all content cached by that user. This is essentially the "logon sync" that was prominent in XP.
- Whenever a share transitions from offline to online, the Offline Files service performs a full two-way synchronization of that scope for each logged-on user.

Because of these background activities, the need to sync at logoff is reduced (since Windows XP). Since sync-at-logoff is not officially exposed in either the Offline Files or Sync Center UI, users must manually sync using Sync Center before logging off if they wish to ensure that they have (in their local cache) all of the latest content from the server(s).

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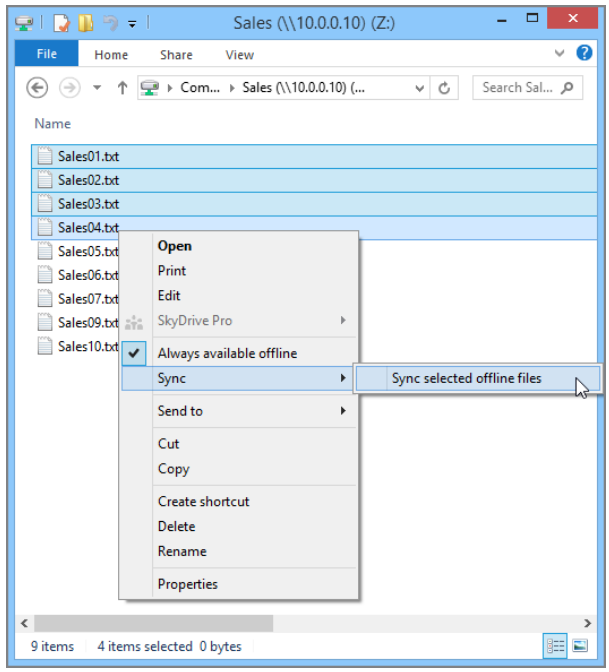
Better User Interface Design and Experience

Windows Vista and later doesn't show a pop-up and tell clients they are now offline. This is good. We don't need to scare the users any more than usual. Because the experience is now "seamless," there's nothing that needs to be said to the user.

There's no pop-up window at logoff telling users anything about the offline synchronization—because there is no synchronization at logoff. Synchronization is just quietly happening in the background. The downside, as stated earlier, is that Windows Vista and later might not have all the files synchronized when a user logs off if synchronization hasn't recently occurred.

Windows 8 does introduce a new UI feature, where you can manually select files and right-click to "Sync selected offline files" as seen in Figure 10.14.

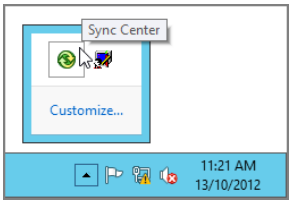
FIGURE 10.14 Windows 8 users can manually "Sync selected offline files."



Windows Vista and later also has a new Sync Center (reborn as the next generation of the Sync Manager from Windows XP). It's a complete redesign/rewrite, but it serves a similar function.

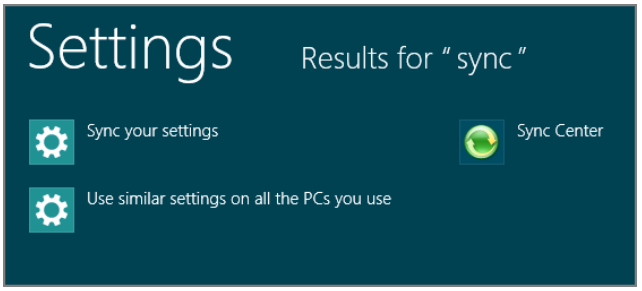
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This Sync Center can be found in several ways. In Windows 8, it's actually hiding in the system tray as seen here:



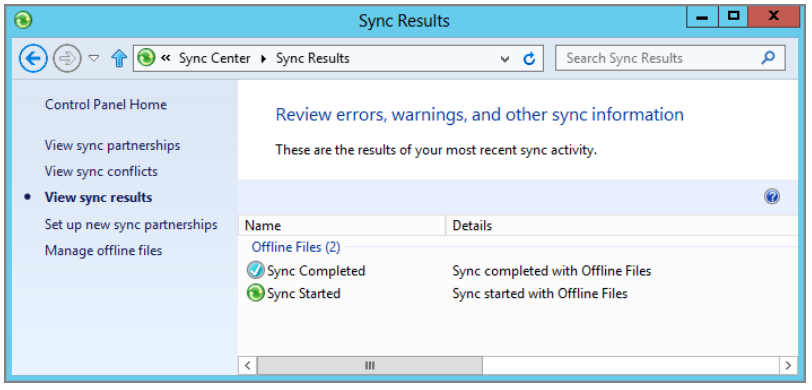
You might want to consider always showing all icons so this important item isn't hidden by default.

You can also launch it from the Start screen by typing **Sync** in the Search Apps bar under Settings and selecting Sync Center, as seen here:



The idea of the Sync Center is that it's a common user interface where all files and devices can get synchronized. You can see the Sync Center in Figure 10.15.

FIGURE 10.15 The Windows 8 Sync Center



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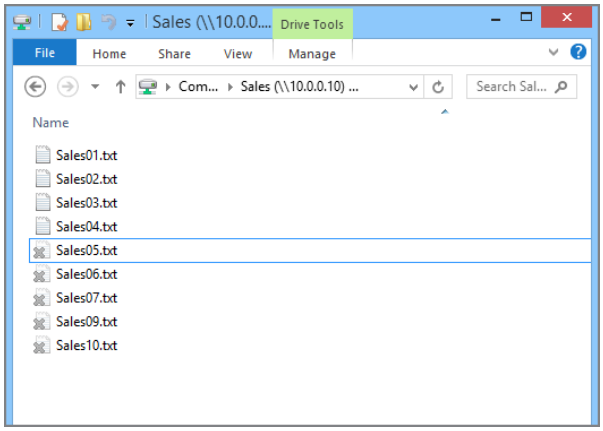
We'll explore more of the options here in the upcoming section "More to Tweak in Windows 8: Offline Files Sync Schedule."

Better Offline Experience (Unified "Namespace" View)

Here's a common problem scenario with Windows XP. Let's assume Xavier chose to make three files out of ten available offline. When Xavier's computer went offline, the three files Xavier chose to keep offline were, of course, still there for Xavier to play with. However, the remaining seven files (which he didn't choose to make available offline) simply—poof!—disappeared. This behavior could be confusing for users who weren't sure what the heck was going on. Windows Vista and later use "ghosting" (which has nothing whatsoever to do with a product by Symantec).

Let's take the same scenario for Kate on her Windows 8 machine. If she chooses to make those files Always Available Offline, then she gets a different experience. Windows Vista and later Offline Files Ghosting will show the files that are not available online as "ghosted," as shown in Figure 10.16. Ghosts are namespace holders; they are visually different and are grayed out, plus they have an X icon overlay showing that they're not accessible. The files are on the server, but because they're only on the server, Kate can't access the files until she reconnects and makes them available offline.

FIGURE 10.16 Files that are not available while offline show a "ghosted" icon with a little "X."

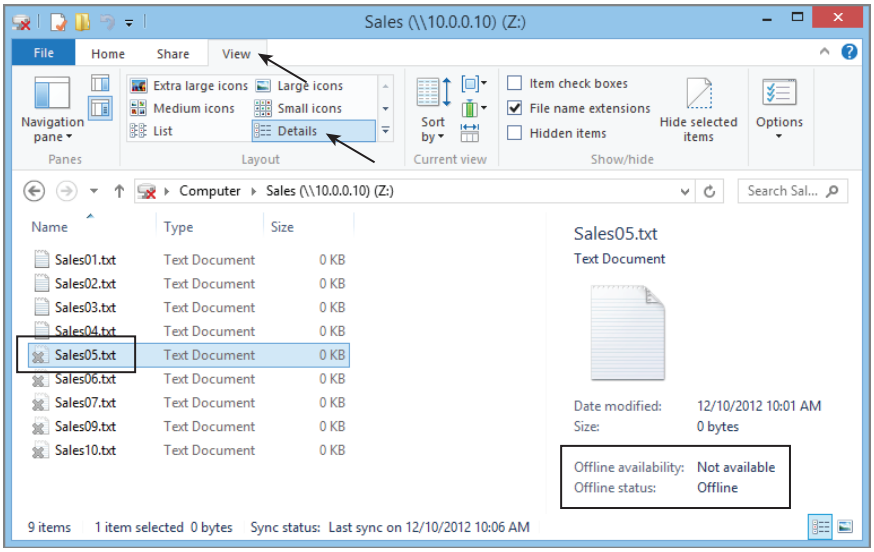


Here's a tip: you can learn the Online/ Offline status of specific files in two additional ways. One way is to use the Explorer Details pane, as seen in Figure 10.17.

Additionally, you can add two columns to Explorer's list view. Try adding in the columns of "Offline availability" and "Offline Status" to get a quick at-a-glance view.

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FIGURE 10.17 When you are offline, Windows 8 shows the files that are not currently cached.



Better Cache Encryption

In Windows XP, offline files had the ability to be encrypted. This way, if the laptop was stolen and the bad guy rooted around the file system, those offline files couldn't be seen in the clear. However, it wasn't long before it was realized that the encryption was based on the system account. Once you hijacked the system account, it was a trivial matter to see inside this encrypted cache. Just run a command prompt as the system account and—poof!—you're in!

First things first: you should be using some kind of full drive encryption on your machine (like BitLocker for Windows 7 and later) should it get stolen. But there's also an interesting part of offline files—the cache of offline files can be encrypted too. In Windows Vista and later, offline files are now encrypted with the credentials of the first user who wants to encrypt a file. Using the user certificate is more secure (as hacking the system account is trivial), and this has a side benefit where multiple users of the same machine cannot see one another's encrypted cached files. However, this has a negative side detractor. What if Xavier and Kate both have access to an encrypted file on a file server? Actually, this isn't a big deal if both Xavier and Kate are online using different systems. XP and later all have provisions for multiple certificates to be inside a file, allowing both users access to the file.

The problem comes in if Xavier or Kate wants to use that file while offline, and they both use the same Windows 8 laptop. Here's where it gets sticky. If you choose to enable encrypted offline cache in Windows Vista and later, you cannot share the same encrypted file with another user *on the same machine* (when that file transitions to offline). Only the user who

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initially encrypted the file can access that file when offline. The file is encrypted using only one certificate, and that is the reason why multiple users cannot access them offline.

Again, this isn't a problem when Xavier and Kate are online (and use the same Windows Vista or Windows 8 laptop)—both users can continue to access the server version from the same client and get in using their certificate.

So, you could argue that with full disk encryption (like BitLocker) you wouldn't need to encrypt the offline files cache—and you'd be right. But it's interesting to know about the encrypted cache if you come across it in the user interface.

Other Random Offline Files Goodies

Here's a smattering of additional goodies you get with Offline Files in Windows Vista and later:

- One of the key problems with Windows XP's Offline Files feature was that it was never quite sure whether you were using a slow link. That is, if you had connectivity but the connection was slow, Windows XP would still use the file over the network rather than just use the copy it had cached locally. This would get really, really bad if you had lots of files over the network and even just looked at a thumbnail view (in Windows XP). The whole file would be downloaded. In Windows Vista and later, this can change. It's not changed by default, but see the section "Using Folder Redirection and Offline Files over Slow Links" a little later.
- Offline Files in Windows Vista and later is much smarter about detecting a slow-link condition—but only if you "explain" to Windows Vista and later what a slow link is; more on this later. And, during a slow link, it will simply transition to working offline. However, a user can, if desired, manually initiate a sync in the Sync Center. Finally, the user may force a transition to online mode if desired.
- You can, if you want, write your own scripts to manage the offline cache. Basically, all Offline Files functionality is scriptable and/or available via APIs. For instance, you could write a script to delete all files in cache, or initiate a sync, and other goodies as you wish. See the note after these bullet points for some additional geeky info about scripting.
- Windows XP had a 2GB maximum Offline Files limit. That limit is gone with Windows Vista and later.
- In case you missed it before, Windows Vista and later machines send only the changed bits back to the server—not the whole file. This is via the Bitmap Differential Transfer (BDT) protocol. And, this new BDT magic works with (get this) any SMB server share back as far as Windows 2000 server! That's right. You don't need a Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2012 machine to take advantage of this. Your Windows Vista and later clients do all the magic on their own.



Not to get too geeky, but the script support is implemented as a Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) provider. You can learn more about the `Win32_OfflineFiles` class by looking here: `http://tinyurl.com/yezar8j`.

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Roaming Profile Shares and Offline Cache Settings

You should not use any caching with shares for Roaming Profiles. If any caching is enabled for profiles, Roaming Profiles can fail to act normally. Roaming Profiles has its own "internal" caching that is incompatible with Offline Files caching.

The correct choice for Roaming Profile shares is to select "Files or programs from the share will not be available offline."

If you did set up a profile share in the previous chapter, go back to that share and ensure that it is set to disallow all caching.

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Handling Conflicts

But a potential problem lies in these public "common" shares: what if someone on the road and someone in the office change the same document? In that event, the Windows XP Synchronization Manager or Windows Vista and later Sync Center will handle conflict resolution on behalf of the Offline Files component.

When conflicts occur between a file on the Windows 8 client and what's on the server, users see incredibly little information. Here's what they see:



Can you see it? Can you spot the icon change? I would argue that, unless you knew what you were looking for, it would be quite easily overlooked.

Windows XP and Windows 7 displayed a huge dialog box explaining that there were synchronization conflicts. But Windows 8 does away with this dialog and shows only a small triangle inside the Sync Center icon to alert the user of sync conflicts.

Once the user clicks the icon, the Sync Center opens and there is more info to be found, as seen in Figure 10.18. Clicking on the link as seen in Figure 10.18 or clicking in "View sync conflicts" (also in Figure 10.18) will show the conflicts that occurred. The user is then presented with a list of items that need resolution. A user can double-click (or select right-click and then resolve) as seen in Figure 10.19 to get more info about the conflict.

In Figure 10.20, the user is presented with what has occurred on this computer and also on the server.

As you can see, the user can inspect the contents of each version of the file, although that's usually not much help because there's no "compare changes" component to this resolution engine, and there's no way to "merge" the documents. But you can paw through the file yourself if you can remember where the last change was. It's not much, but it's a start.

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FIGURE 10.18 The Windows 8 Sync Center shows users file conflicts.

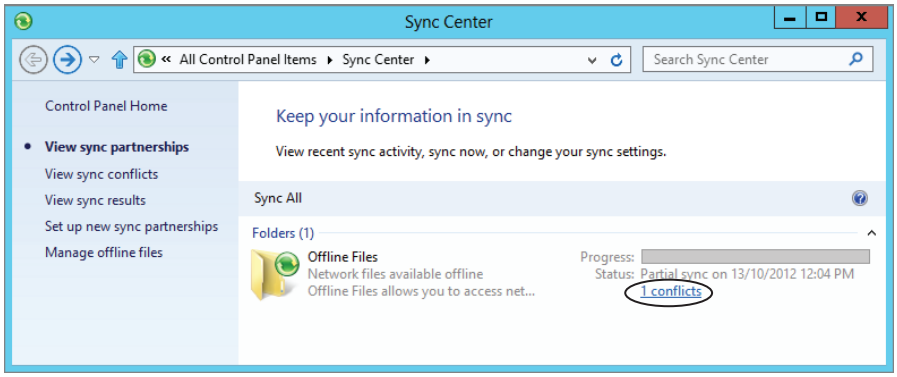
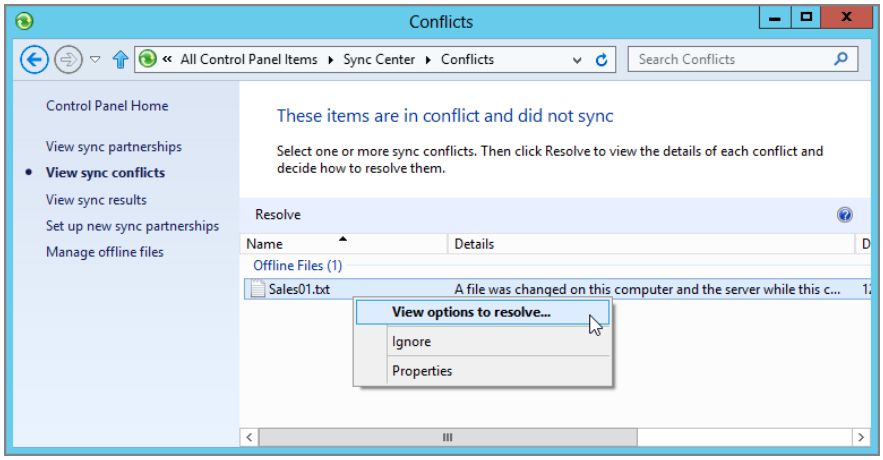


FIGURE 10.19 Users can manually resolve file conflicts.



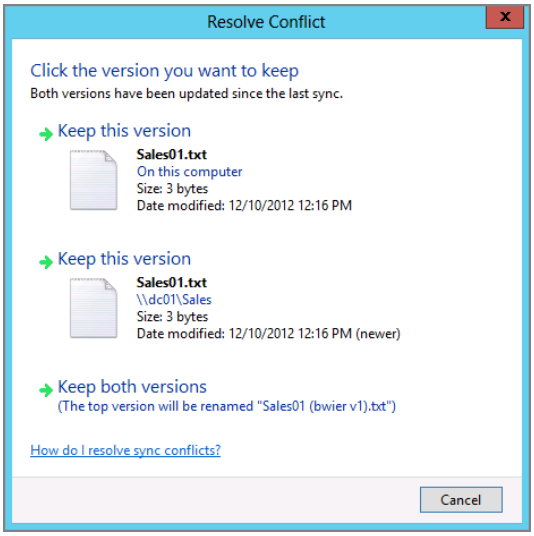
In general, the Offline Files handler is fairly smart. If a file is renamed on either side (network or local cache), the engine wipes out the other instance of the file (because it thinks it's been deleted) and creates a copy of the new one. Hence, it appears a rename has occurred.

Client Configuration of Offline Files

You might want to default your shares to "All files and programs that users open from the share will be automatically available offline"—also known as Autocache. We're about to explore what happens if you leverage Autocache, but before we dive into it, be sure to read the sidebar "Autocache vs. Administratively Assigned Offline Files."

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FIGURE 10.20 Conflicts are presented to the user at sync time.



If you decide to use Autocache, you can configure clients to use Offline Files with the aforementioned setting in three ways:

- Take the "do nothing" approach.
- Run around to each client and manually specify settings.
- Use Group Policy to do the work (insert fanfare music here).

This section explores the options clients can set on their own computers (or with your assistance). Then, in the later section "Using Group Policy to Configure Offline Files (User and Computer Node)" we'll explore the broader scope of GPOs to see what sort of configuration we can do.



Another option is that you can script your changes via the Offline Files WMI provider described earlier. Of course, that only works for Windows Vista and later clients.

The "Do Nothing" Approach

If you do absolutely nothing at all, your clients will start to cache the files for offline use the first time they touch files in a share. This is called autocaching. The underlying Offline Files behavior is the same for all versions of Windows. However, as expected, some subtle differences can be found in each.

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Autocache vs. Administratively Assigned Offline Files

In previous editions of the book, and in some articles I wrote, I suggested that you simply enable "All files and programs that users open from the share will be automatically available offline" for every share. In retrospect, I think I could have given you better advice.

Here's why.

Once that setting is enabled on a share, *everyone* who connects to this share will autocache the files. So, for instance, if you set Autocache on the Sales share, an errant Human Resources person just poking around and opening up that share will start to stream those Sales files into the cache—even if that person doesn't plan on using them. Sure, eventually those files will be ejected after nonuse, but why get the user into a situation where he's merely looking at a share and then downloading all the junk in it? (Of course, it isn't junk to the Sales folks—but the HR person certainly doesn't care about it much.)

A better approach is to specify that Sales folks need to autocache the Sales share. And you can't do that directly in the share. To do that, you'll need a policy setting named **Administratively Assigned Offline Files**. Now, before I get too far ahead of myself, I will say that enabling this policy setting takes work. That is, every time you create a new share for the Sales folks, you'll have to edit the GPO and specify the additional share. That way, only the Sales folks will autocache the Sales shares. Ditto for HR and other folks around your Active Directory.

So, setting Autocache on all your shares (except the Profiles share) sounds like a good thing—but it's a better thing (if you can keep on top of it) if you hone in on the focus of *who* autocaches *which* shares with **Administratively Assigned Offline Files,** explored a bit later in the chapter.



Windows Servers acting as client computers are not enabled to cache files; this feature is specifically disabled in the operating system but can be turned on if desired. See the sidebar "Offline Files for Windows Server."

Keep this difference in mind if you plan to enable caching for your shares to use Offline Files. In the examples in this section, we have a share called Sales, which contains some important files for our Sales users. For this example, again, ensure that the "All files and programs that users open from the share will be automatically available offline" caching option is set on the share on our server.

Note that Windows XP and Windows Vista behavior here is definitely different. To save space, I've cut it from this edition of the book. If you need to know precisely how Windows XP and Windows Vista will behave, you'll need to refer to previous editions of the book.

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After connecting to the share and opening a specific file (Windows 7 and later), you can see which files it cached. It's more than a little cumbersome to see the list of offline files.

Remember, you have several options to see what's happened:

- In the Details view, add in the column "Offline availability."
- On the Start menu, type **Offline** and in the Settings category select "Manage offline files."
- If you're already in the Sync Center (see our discussion earlier), you can click "Manage offline files," as seen in Figure 10.15.

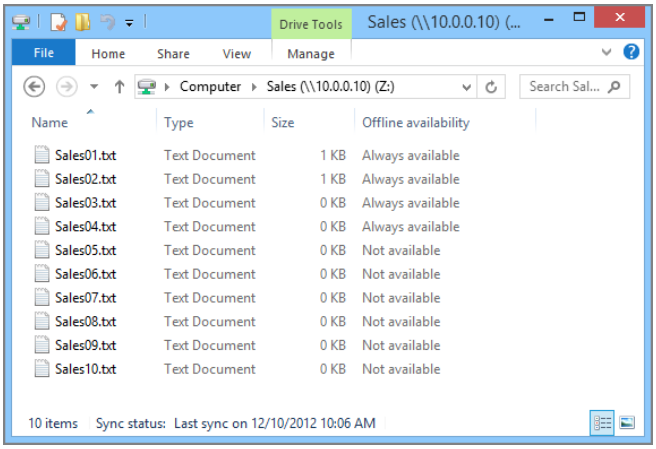


Control Panel also has a search bar. You can type **offline** there and it will take you to the Offline Files Control Panel applet.

Then, you can click through and hit the button "View your offline files." You'll see a screen shot of this a bit later in Figure 10.22.

Then, click through the Mapped Network Drives and find Sales. Tucked away in the far right is a column labeled Offline Availability (though you might have to move around the columns a bit). In Figure 10.21, you can see the Offline Availability column.

FIGURE 10.21 The Windows Vista and later Offline Availability column shows you the status of your files.



Running Around to Each Client to Tweak Offline Files and the Synchronization Manager

If you wanted to, you could teach your users how to manage Offline Files themselves. (I'll wait a minute or two until the laughter stops.) Okay, maybe not, but if you ever needed to manage a computer that was using Offline Files but not using Group Policy, here's how you'd do it.

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Offline Files for Windows Server

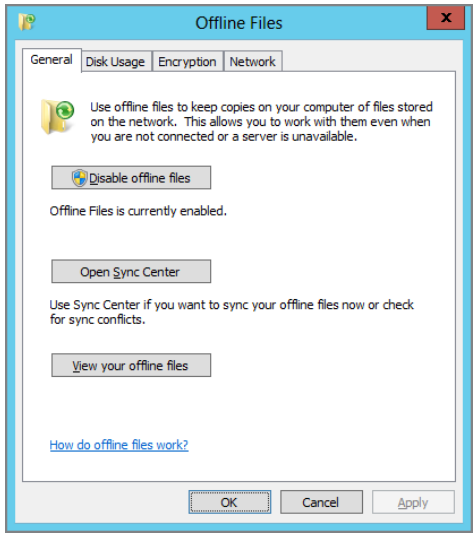
By default, Offline Files is enabled only on the workstation versions of the operating system.

It can, however, be enabled via the Offline Files Control Panel applet. But you'll also need the Desktop Experience Feature installed using Server Manager. Without the Desktop Experience feature, there is no access to the Sync Center UI.

Manually Tweaking the Offline Files Interface for Windows Vista and Later Machines

Once you're in the Sync Center, you can select "Manage offline files" and see what's in Figure 10.22.

FIGURE 10.22 You can manually turn off Offline Files with Local Administrator credentials.



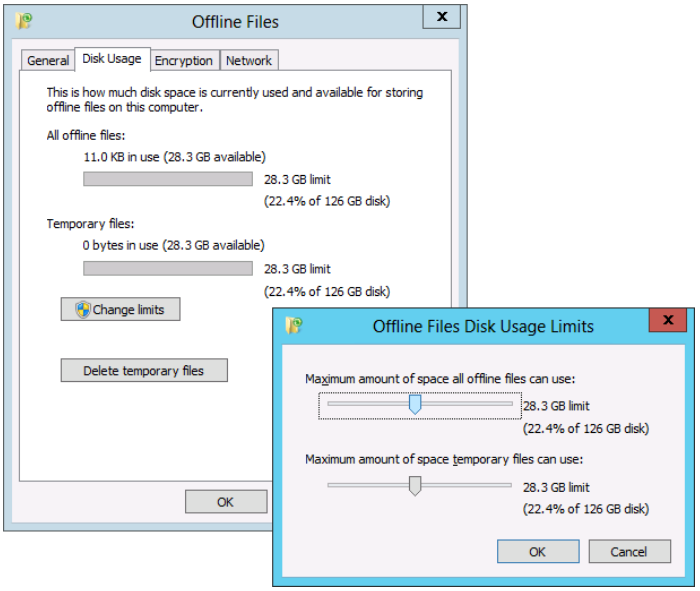
General On the General tab, you can select Disable Offline Files, which, when presented with Local Administrator credentials, will do just that.

You can also open the Sync Center (previously discussed) or view all the files from all shares that are available offline.

Disk Usage The Disk Usage tab has two main items: changing the disk usage limits and flushing the cache with Delete Temporary Files. This only deletes any unpinned files from the cache. You can see this in Figure 10.23.

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FIGURE 10.23 You can use the sliders to manage your hard disk usage.



In Windows Vista and later, both pinned files and automatically cached files must fit neatly into a container size you specify. The first slider (shown in Figure 10.23) is the total space that all offline files will use on this machine (including pinned files). The lower slider is just for automatically cached files. You can use Group Policy to guarantee these numbers via the policy setting **Limit disk space used by offline files** (for Windows Vista and later only).

Encryption This tab literally has only two buttons on it: Encrypt and Unencrypt. Here, in the user interface, a user can do this manually. You'll also see later that Offline Files supports a Group Policy setting (Encrypt the Offline Files cache) that causes the cache to become encrypted.

I described this already, but here's the breakdown: when that policy setting is enabled, or the Encrypt button is clicked, the Offline Files service performs the encryption automatically on behalf of the first user who logs on, shortly after he logs on. But what if multiple users use the same Windows Vista and later machine, say, as a traveling laptop?

If User 1 encrypts the redirected `Documents` folder, everything is hunky-dory for any user on a particular Windows Vista and later machine. So, User 2, User 3, and so on who are on the same machine will have no problems accessing that file—that is, provided the file is network accessible. But, when the machine is offline, User 1 (the one who encrypted the file cache) will be the only user who can access those Offline Files while offline.

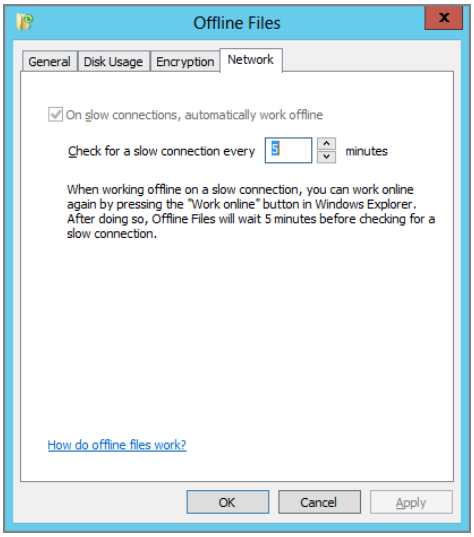
That's a subtle behavior, but it may be important if you share a specific laptop, encrypt the offline files that reside on a public share, and expect everyone to be able to read it when those users are offline.

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Network The Network tab allows you to choose how often you want to verify you're working on a fast or slow connection.

In Figure 10.24 you can see Windows 8's Network tab.

FIGURE 10.24 Windows 8's Offline Files Network tab



You'll see "On slow connections, automatically work offline" is both checked on and also grayed out. What's especially weird is that not even an administrator can modify the setting.

One more note here: this setting is a bit irregular. *Any* user of the client machine is allowed to change that time value setting. And that time value affects *all* users of the client computer. The rationale is that the setting must be per-machine to correspond with the per-machine cache, but any user of the client should be able to set it.

And because on Windows 8 (and Windows 7) the check mark is automatically checked, all users on the same machine can optionally manually change how often the machine looks for a slow connection.

But here's the trick about slow connections: you have to be ridiculously specific to Windows Vista and later machines and explain to it (like to a two-year-old) exactly what servers and what shares and what speeds constitute a slow network connection. Well, a little less so with Windows 7 and Windows 8; it uses one parameter, link latency, to determine if a link is slow. Link latency is, more or less, the "round-trip time" it takes for a packet to go back and forth. It's a pretty coarse measurement, which we'll talk about a little later.

The policy setting you'll use to teach Windows 7 and Windows 8 what is defined as a slow link is called **Configure slow-link mode** (which is a setting in Windows Vista and later). I'm

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telling you this so you don't get confused with the unfortunately named **Configure Slow link speed** (which is a Windows XP–only setting).

More to Tweak in Windows 8: Offline Files Sync Schedule

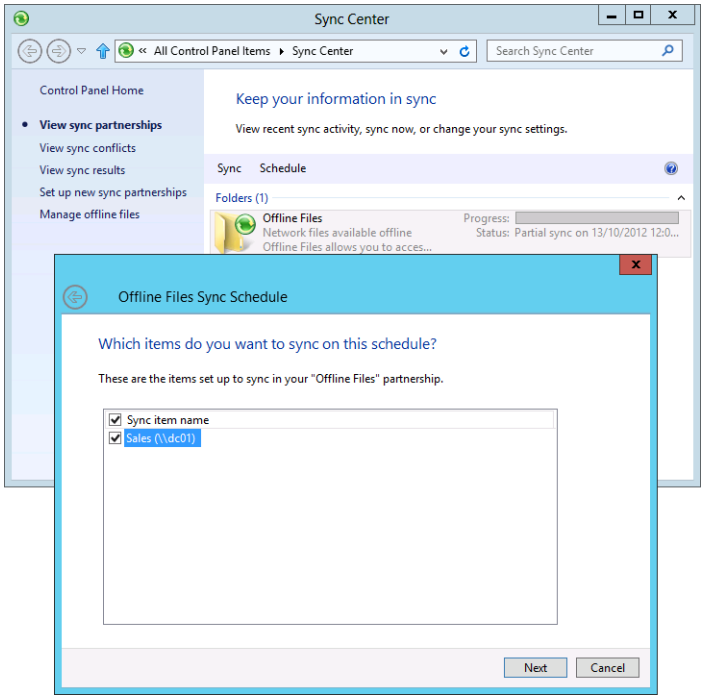
Again, the Sync Center is where users can go to see what has synchronized or to manually kick off a synchronization. There are, however, some tweakable features.

I've already expressed how Windows Vista and later positively does not synchronize files at logoff (whereas Windows XP did). However, you can specify some options for the user in order to dictate when Offline Files performs its syncing.

In the Sync Center, click the Schedule button, as seen in Figure 10.25. When you do, you'll be presented with the "Which items do you want to sync on this schedule?" dialog box, also shown in Figure 10.25. The check box called "Sync item name" is intended for selecting All or Nothing.

Next, you'll be asked, "When do you want this sync to begin?" and you can choose "At a scheduled time" or "On an event or action." (This screen isn't shown here in the book.) You can see the options for "At a scheduled time" in Figure 10.26 (with its "More scheduling options" dialog box, also shown). You can see the options for "On an event of action" in Figure 10.27 (with its "More scheduling options" dialog box shown).

FIGURE 10.25 The Windows Vista and later Sync Center has options you can set for each item under Schedule.



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FIGURE 10.26 The time-based schedule synchronization options

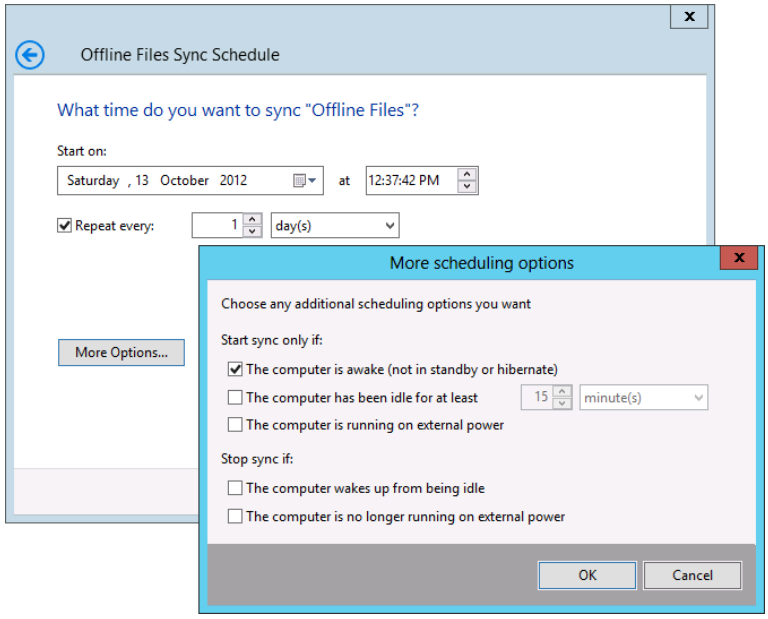
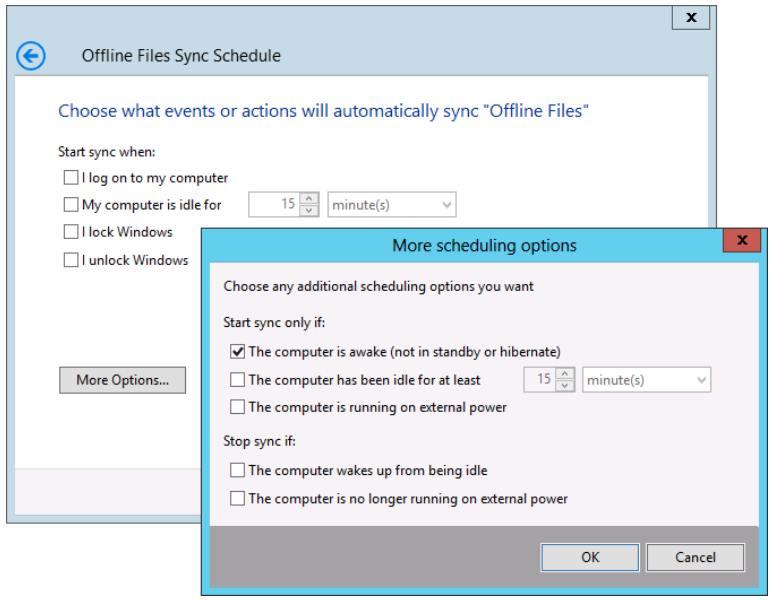


FIGURE 10.27 The action-based schedule synchronization options



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Again, these are optional settings for each Windows Vista and later machine. The bad news is that there is currently no direct way to dictate these settings using Group Policy.

Using Folder Redirection and Offline Files over Slow Links

Windows 7 and Windows 8 wants to make you happy.

Well, not you. But your users when they're over slow links.

Let's think about what happens when a user utilizes a private folder like a redirected `Documents/My Documents` when using Offline Files over a slow link, and also the consequences of using a regular share, like our Sales share.

The "normal case" is easy. That is, a user has already been to the main office, received a GPO that says "Use Folder Redirection for your `Documents/My Documents` folder," and the system automatically creates a copy of the files in the Offline Files cache. Then, when users are traveling with their Windows machine the computer simply uses the local copy before using the network. Again—that's the super easy, most-used case for Redirected Folders plus Offline Files.

The hard stuff happens when we are using "regular shares" with Offline Files.

What happens then?

Or, what happens to a user if he shows up in another country with a totally new laptop handed to him—and he never, ever downloaded anything into his Offline Files cache?

In this section, we cover those hard cases. The bad news is that you will see different behaviors for Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Vista, and Windows 7 and Windows 8. And the worse news is that I'm only going to cover Windows 7 and Windows 8 here. For previous operating systems, refer to previous editions of the book.

Before we continue, let's quickly define what a "slow link" is in the first place. Windows 7 and Windows 8 define a slow link when one of two things is true:

- It takes a long time for a response when communicating from the client to the server and back again. That's called *latency*. Windows 7 and Windows 8 each has a slightly different definition of how slow they'll tolerate. We'll get to that in a bit.
- The actual bandwidth is slower than a defined value. This is about "how much" data you can push through the pipe. As you'll learn, Windows 7 and Windows 8 don't use bandwidth (by default), but they can "learn" to use it. Again, more on this later.

But the point right now is pretty simple: there are only two things we care about when it comes to our network's speed—latency and bandwidth. Stay tuned for the rest of the story.

Now, here's a big ol' warning for this whole "Using Folder Redirection and Offline Files over Slow Links" section. I was able to test some, but not all, configurations between Windows clients and fast- and slow-link scenarios. I'm going to describe what should happen, but your experiences may vary. Offline Files does have a (well-earned) reputation for having odd and sometimes unexpected behaviors. My goal here is to document what I know *should* happen, even if it doesn't always happen that way for you.

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Synchronizing over Slow Links with Redirected *My Documents*

The first place you can run into trouble is if the user has never synchronized on a particular machine. For example, Charles is a member of the Marketing group. He's given a generic "workgroup" laptop to take to an emergency meeting in China. But Charles doesn't synchronize with the fast LAN before he runs out the door to catch his plane. Of course, he won't have any files while he's on the long flight to China.

But worse, when he gets to China and uses the VPN over a slow link, what is going to happen? Will it be a long login time for Charles? What will he see and what won't he see?

Remember: the Group Policy engine won't process new and changed Folder Redirection directives when the Group Policy engine learns that the link speed is less than 500Kb. You learned in Chapter 3 about the Group Policy engine and how it won't process many items over a slow link, including Group Policy Software Installation directives, Folder Redirection directives, and others.

So if Charles is using a slow link, then Folder Redirection will not engage Folder Redirection (see Chapter 3). Therefore, Charles won't see anything in his `Documents/My Documents` folder when in China (over a slow link).

Now, Charles could just map a network drive over to his `Documents/My Documents` and grab the files he needed that way. That would totally work, and, hence, Charles is no longer in the cold.

Again, to be super clear, we're talking about a unique case: Charles has a totally new laptop, and he's using it over a slow link for redirected `My Documents`. Arguably, this doesn't happen that often.

So, what if you wanted Charles to automatically "work" with this weird case and ensure he is able to get to his redirected `Documents/My Documents` the very first time?

If you'd like to make redirected `Documents` a reality over slow links (for users who have never synchronized with the LAN), you'll need to set up a GPO that affects target computers.

You'll set up a GPO that enables the policy under the Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy ➢ **Folder Redirection policy processing** policy setting and, inside, set it to "Allow processing across a slow network connection."

A-ha! So this setting will now tell our Windows XP and later machines, "Go ahead and do that Folder Redirection thing, even over a slow link, even if I have never synchronized before."

So, again, if you don't enable this policy setting, users won't see their files in `Documents/My Documents` if they use a slow connection.

The only time they would see stuff in `Documents/My Documents` is if they have already performed a synchronization with the Synchronization Manager before they left for the trip.

Whew. Complicated!

Now, let's assume you had the forethought to enable the Folder Redirection policy processing policy setting and, inside, set it to "Allow processing across a slow network connection."

What happens now when Charles starts up for the first time in China? And what happens if Charles has 12GB of stuff in his `Documents/My Documents` folder?

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We have two cases to consider. Did Charles grab a Windows 7 laptop or a Windows 8 laptop before he ran off to China?

Windows 7 Latency Behavior If Charles grabbed a Windows 7 laptop, then Windows 7 will look at the network connections and inspect the wire. Windows 7 will then try to evaluate the latency—that is, how long communication between the client and server and back again takes.

If the latency is less than 80ms "round trip," then Windows 7 says "Awesome! That's fast enough for me!" and all 12GB of Charles's files will come down over the network—even if the overall bandwidth (pipe size) is very little and slow.

If the latency is greater than 80ms "round trip," then Windows 7 says "Whoooa Nelly! That's too slow for me!" and all of Charles's files will stay over the network. The share transitions to Offline status.

Windows 8 Latency Behavior If Charles grabbed a Windows 8 laptop, then Windows 8 will look at the network connections and inspect the wire. Windows 8 will also try to evaluate the latency.

If the latency is less than 35ms "round trip," then Windows 8 says "Awesome! That's fast enough for me!" and all 12GB of Charles's files will come down over the network—even if the overall bandwidth (pipe size) is very little and slow.

If the latency is greater than 35ms "round trip," then Windows 8 says "Sorry, Charley! That's too slow for me!" and all of Charles's files will stay over the network. The share transitions to Offline status.

So both Windows 7 and Windows 8 check just that one item: latency. Neither Windows 7 nor Windows 8 cares if the bandwidth pipe is teeny-weeny or jumbo huge. It only cares about latency—by default.

Now, note you could have set the policy setting **Do not automatically make redirected folders available offline**, which will return Windows XP and later (like Windows 7 and Windows 8) to the older "Windows 2000–style" behavior. That is, redirected folders like `Documents/My Documents` will simply not be downloaded and utilized with Offline Files.

Remember, though, that unless users copy the files they need locally or manually pin them, the files in `Documents/My Documents` will not be available offline.

Now that we've got a grip on how to deal with Folder Redirection and Offline Files for the special folders like `Documents/My Documents`, let's move on to Folder Redirection and Offline Files for "regular shares."

Synchronizing over Slow Links with Regular Shares

Let's look at another example.

Sven and Kate are sometimes in the office and sometimes on the road. Sven uses a Windows 7 laptop. Kate uses a Windows 8 laptop. Clever, right?

When in the home office, all employees plunk files into the share `\\east_server\salesfigures`, which is configured to use "All files and programs that users open from the share will be available offline."

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They all use a file called `Frankfurt.doc`. Because Sven uses Windows 7 and Kate uses Windows 8, their files are automatically synchronized in the background.

Sven and Kate leave for Frankfurt, Germany, to woo a prospective account. During the time that Sven and Kate are on the plane, Harold (who's back in the office) modifies the `Frankfurt.doc` file with up-to-the-minute information on their prospective customer.

Sven and Kate get drunk on the plane ride over and sleep the entire way. They don't even crack open their laptops to look at the `Frankfurt.doc` file. In short, they don't modify their copies on the laptops; only Harold modifies a copy at the home office.

Sven and Kate check into the same hotel (different rooms) and use the VPN to connect to the home office. They all want to ensure that the latest copy of `Frankfurt.doc` on the server is downloaded to their laptops to present to their client in the morning.

The Windows 7 and Windows 8 Synchronization Engine over Slow Links

Sven uses the VPN and connects back to the office. Will `Frankfurt.doc` (and the other potentially large files in the share) automatically come down over the slow link?

The answer is maybe. But under most normal circumstances, the answer is no.

If Sven looks at the share in Large or Extra Large icon view, then, yes, he's officially "touched the files" and it comes down. If Sven looks at the share in List or Small Icon view, then Windows 7's Explorer doesn't seem to officially "touch" the file to bring it down.

Now, it is possible that Windows 7 could make a "snap judgment" call and say, "Actually, Sven, the link *is* fast. Even though *you* think it's slow, *I* can tell the link is really fast."

So, what does Windows 7 "know"? Again, Windows 7 checks out the "latency speed" of the line. Latency is, more or less, the round-trip time that a Ping packet takes. If that round-trip speed is 80ms or less, the link is considered "fast." If it's 80ms or more, then it's considered "slow."

Latency is kind of a weird measurement to bank on, though. Technically, your link could be 30Kbps (half the speed of a dial-up modem), but the latency could be super-zippy. Windows 7 will then cheerfully interpret that type of connection as a "fast connection" and download all the files. Not so smart after all. But you can teach them (both Windows Vista and Windows 7).

Kate on her Windows 8 machine has a different value. Latency to Windows 8 is 35ms round-trip. So, it's conceivable that Sven automatically gets the `Frankfurt.doc` file and Kate doesn't!

Teaching Windows 7 and Windows 8 How to React to Slow Links

Let's recap what we've learned so far:

- Windows 7 thinks that all links are fast unless the link's latency is less than 80ms.
- Windows 8 thinks that all links are fast unless the link's latency is less than 35ms.

These facts of life are not ideal. Using latency round-trip speed as the only data point might not be the best idea.

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You might want some shares on certain servers to act as "fast"—always—and yet other shares on specific servers, as "slow"—always. Or some shares to act as fast under certain conditions and slow under other conditions.

The other piece of the puzzle we need to explore is some special magic that Windows 7 and Windows 8 clients will do when they have detected a slow link and (theoretically) wouldn't be able to talk back to the servers.

Let's dig in.

Using the Configure Slow-Link Mode Policy Setting

Again, using only latency to decide if a link is slow or not appears a little silly and short-sighted. But Microsoft did this because it's determined very, very quickly. If the latency is too big, then, bingo…the link is evaluated to be slow, and it's transitioned offline. But it doesn't need to only use latency. As Yoda said to Obi-Wan, "There is another."

You can reteach your Windows 7 and Windows 8 machines four things in order to understand how you've defined "slow":

- The name of the server with the share(s)
- The name of the share(s)
- What constitutes slow latency (round-trip time for Ping)
- What constitutes a slow link (speed)

Once your Windows 8 and Windows 7 client "gets" this, it starts being *much* smarter about not downloading humongous files over slow links.

You do this with the **Configure slow-link mode** policy setting located in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Offline Files, as seen in Figure 10.28. Figure 10.29 shows an example of how to precisely set up one server's characteristics; you can see `\\server1` and `share1` being set to a slow link speed of 600Kbps and Latency of 50ms.

So, when should you use throughput or latency thresholds?

Well, this policy can be set to use *either* throughput *and/or* latency thresholds. So, you can decide to use throughput, latency, or both.

What should you use? Throughput, latency, or both? The short answer is: both.

Sven on Windows 7 could have a dog-slow link but peppy latency. So, by default, Windows 7 (unfortunately) sees that as "A-OK" and *oops!* tons of files downloaded by accident (if, say, he used Large Icons to view the files).

And what about Kate on Windows 8? She could have a pretty fast network (bandwidth wise) and *oops!* not get the `Frankfurt.doc` file at all.

So using this policy setting, **Configure slow-link mode** we can guarantee that Windows 7 and Windows 8 will uniformly accept our meaning of what slow means.

To use this policy setting, you add additional items for each server and share combination you needed to define individually. Or, you can also perform this operation en masse based on specific servers or, heck, have all Windows Vista and later clients react to all servers the same way.

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FIGURE 10.28 The Settings description doesn't express this, but you can specify a single lone * (asterisk) to turn on slow-link mode for all shares on all servers.

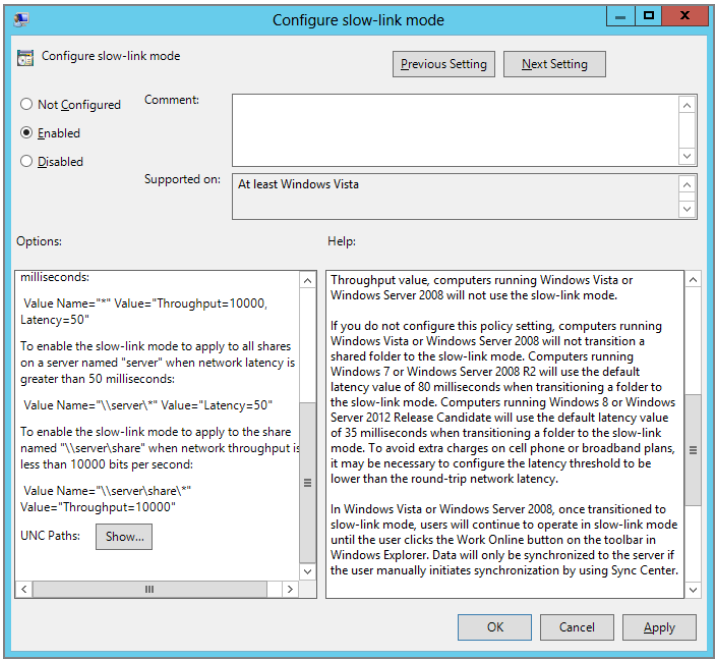


FIGURE 10.29 Specify Throughput = for 600Kbps and Latency = 50 for 50ms, for instance, to define your slow link threshold. Note that all paths should have an ending slash (\) and asterisk (*) even if you're just specifying one server and one share.

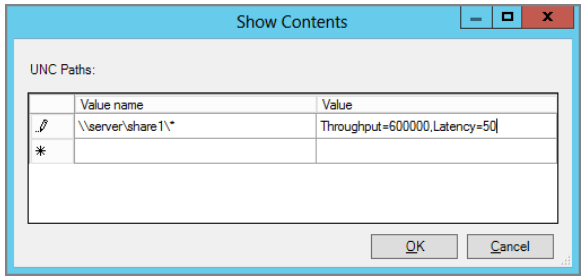


Table 10.1 gives you some examples of values you might want to specify using the **Configure slow-link mode** policy setting when entering in the "Enter the name of the item to be added" block and the "Enter the value of the item to be added" block, and what the result would be if you used these suggestions.

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A good blog entry on the **Configure slow-link mode** policy setting can be found at `http://tinyurl.com/ydoekex`.

TABLE 10.1 Configure Slow-Link Mode policy setting examples

The "Enter the name of the item to be added" block	The "Enter the value of the item to be added" block	Result of these settings
`\\server1\share1\*`	Throughput = 600000, Latency = 50	Only `\\server1\share1` would react for Windows Vista+ clients affected by this policy setting. The share will automatically transition to offline if the speed is less than 600Kbps or the latency is less than 50ms.
`\\server1\*`	Throughput = 128000	All shares on `\\server1` would react for Windows Vista+ clients affected by this policy setting. The share will automatically transition to offline if the speed is less than 128Kbps. Note that Windows Vista+ clients affected by this policy would not test for latency.
`\\*\*`	Throughput = 400000, Latency = 20	All shares on all servers would react for Windows Vista+ clients affected by this policy setting. All shares would automatically transition to offline if the speed was less than 400Kbps or the latency was less than 20ms. Note the trailing star (*) at the end of the expression to signify all shares.
`\\*\*`	Latency = 30	All shares on all servers would react for Windows Vista+ clients affected by this policy setting. All shares would automatically transition to offline if the latency were 30ms. Note the trailing star (*) at the end of the expression to signify all shares.

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None of the **Configure slow-link mode** values require quotes, which can be confusing if you read the Explain text in the policy setting.

Windows 7 and Windows 8 Offline Files Background Sync

Windows 7 and Windows 8 clients have a little something special going on when they've detected that a share is "too slow" to use.

As I've mentioned, the official term for when the share automatically pops offline is "Transitioned to Offline."

This means that, normal requests to the share, which has transitioned to offline, simply won't work.

But there is some extra magic here: Windows 7 and Windows 8 will still try to synchronize any changed data in offline files back up to the server in the background—every 360 minutes (with a 0–60-minute random offset.)

Here's why this is a cool idea: the share transitions to "offline" because Windows is saying, "Look, User, if you try to grab huge files from my dog-slow network, it's going to hurt everyone using that dog-slow connection. So, I'll just turn that share 'off' to you, until you're on a fast connection again."

But what happens if a user then makes changes to the local version of the file (say, she gets 10 new emails in a big PST file), or changes an AutoCAD file or just adds a sentence to a Word doc? Well then, you'll want to make sure that those changes (and only those changes) are delivered to the server for safekeeping (and merged with the original file).

So, Windows 7 and Windows 8 have this superpower. It will automatically sync up all the new stuff in the background every 360 minutes or so—even over a slow link. That way, users won't auto-download big new files from the "offline" share, but they will auto-upload any small changes from the documents they already have in their cache.

This Windows 7 and Windows 8 behavior is configurable via Group Policy using the **Configure Background Sync** policy setting, as you'll see in the next section.

You may be asking yourself, "What if a user needs to get to a new (big) file on a share? Can he do that, even though the share now appears to be offline?" Yes. I'll show you how to do that in a second with the Work Offline/Work Online button.

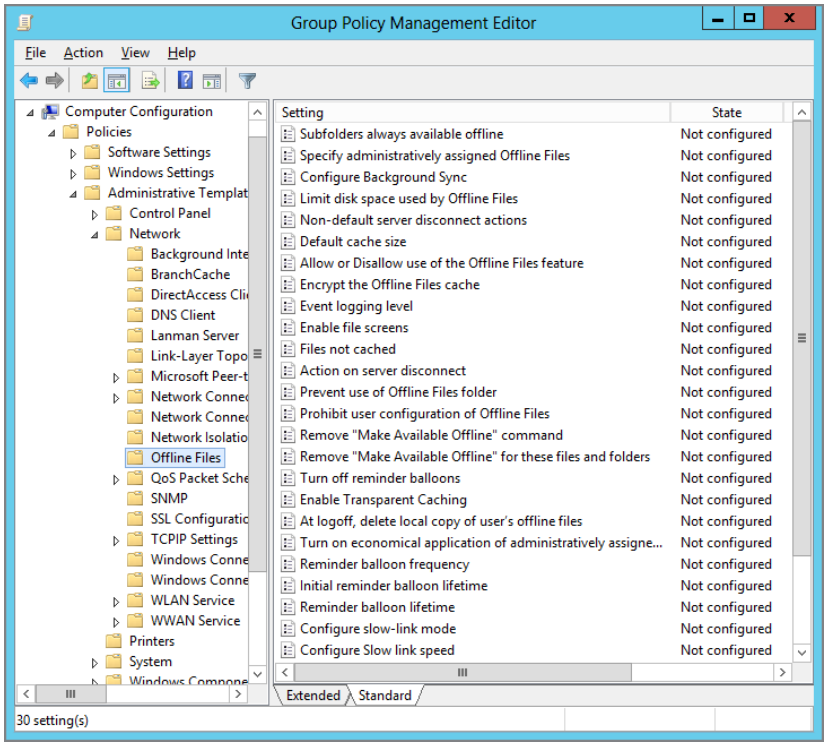
Using Group Policy to Configure Offline Files (User and Computer Node)

Asking users to configure their own Offline Files settings can be—to say the least—confusing. This isn't the fault of Microsoft—there are just a lot of options to play with. The good news is that most Offline Files settings can be delivered from up on high.

The policy settings for the Offline Files are found in two places in the Group Policy Management Editor. Some settings affect users specifically. To get to those settings, fire up the Group Policy Management Editor and traverse to Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Offline Files, as shown in Figure 10.30.

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FIGURE 10.30 You'll find a slew of Offline Files options under the Computer node.



Nearly all the same settings are also found in the User side of the house, at User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Offline Files, as shown in Figure 10.31.

These settings give you flexibility in how you configure Offline Files. You can mix and match—within the same GPO or from multiple GPOs. The general rule is that if both computer and user settings are specified on the target, the computer wins.

In this section, I'll briefly detail what each Offline Files policy setting does. Since most of the policies overlap in both User and Computer configuration nodes, I'll discuss all the User and Computer configuration settings and then focus on those that apply only to the Computer configuration settings.

I will be discussing all the settings that will apply only to Windows 8 and Windows 7 first.

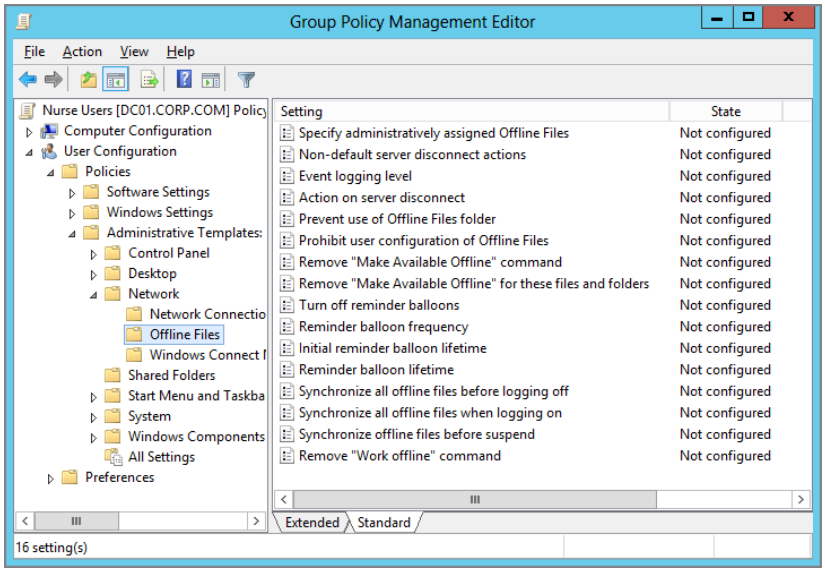
I will also talk about settings specific to Windows Vista and later (Windows 7 and Windows 8). Then I will describe policy settings that are older and continue to work on Windows 7 and Windows 8.

But what I won't be talking about is a wider variety of settings that *only* work on Windows XP. For that information, you'll need to pick up a previous edition of the book.

So, in other words, I won't be describing every policy setting on Figure 10.31.

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FIGURE 10.31 Many Offline Files options can also be found under the User node.



Configure Background Sync

We just talked about the **Configure Background Sync**, which is a new policy for Windows 7 and Windows 8.

Again, the brief recap is that when Windows 7's or Windows 8's shares have transitioned to offline, then Windows 7 and Windows 8 will still keep local files updated with the server, even on a slow link, "every so often."

Although it's true that most of the time the changes will originate from the laptop and need to be saved to the server, there are also going to be times when the data on the server has changed and it needs to update the laptop. Background Synchronization is indeed a two-way sync.

Remember: when changes go up to the server, they're quick, because only the changed blocks are uploaded. However, changes from the server *down* to the laptop could be slower, because in those cases, the whole file needs to come down.

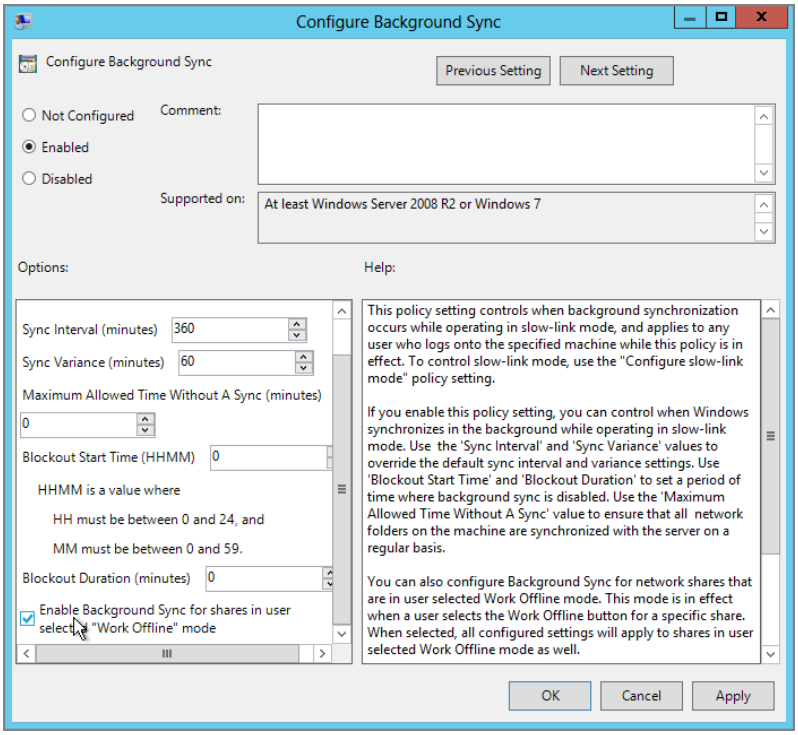
On Windows 7, this process happens every 360 minutes, by default, with a random offset of 0–60 minutes.

On Windows 8, this process happens every 120 minutes, by default with a random offset of 0–60 minutes.

There's also an (almost secret) check box in this policy setting: "Enable Background Sync for shares in user selected 'Work Offline' mode," as seen in Figure 10.32. This setting also ensures that when users use a Windows 7 machine to manually flip a share to "Offline" those shares are *also* synchronizing changed data as well.

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FIGURE 10.32 Use this policy setting to configure Windows 7's and Windows 8's slow-link background sync.



Note that every user on a Windows 7 or Windows 8 machine is affected by this policy setting, because it affects the Computer side.

Enable Transparent Caching

Another new policy for Windows 7 and later clients is **Enable Transparent Caching**.

This policy is another Windows 7 and later optimization, but it must be enabled for it to work. In short, if you enable the **Enable Transparent Caching** policy setting, Windows 7 and later will create a local cache of files that users use often. If the link is slow, it will not use the slow network to read the file the user wants, but instead use the local, secret copy it created.

In a way, this is kind of like Offline Files for files that you haven't specified be available temporarily (via share settings) or permanently available online (by pinning a file).

This policy is a nice catchall for all sorts of file types, and I can't see a good reason not to have it enabled at all times.

Once again, this policy setting uses network latency as the speed verification—which could be a pitfall. Again, you can have very low speeds but perfectly decent network latency, so you may want to test this out.

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Note that the value appears to be requested in milliseconds, like "60" for 60 milliseconds. But when you go to enable this policy setting, it defaults to 32,000 milliseconds (32 seconds), which is the maximum possible time to wait before giving up. This behavior is just a bug in the UI of the policy setting. Just put in the number of milliseconds that's appropriate.

A little side note: my friends on the Offline Files team at Microsoft once told me that their ideal value for this setting has tested out to be 35ms for most networks. I never tested that out end to end, but it seems reasonable to me.

Remove "Work Offline" Command

This is a new Windows 8 policy setting.

When shares transition to offline, Windows 7 and Windows 8 have a button that permits users to forcefully put their shares back online. By enabling this setting on Windows 8, the button is removed. Note that this policy setting only works for Windows 8 and not Windows 7.

Remove "Make Available Offline" Command

Enabling the **Remove "Make Available Offline" command** policy setting prevents users from pinning files by right-clicking them and selecting Make Available Offline. Files are still cached normally as dictated through other policies or by the defaults. Additionally, enabling this policy setting will not unpin already pinned files. Therefore, if you think you might not want users pinning files, you'll need to turn this setting on early in the game, or you'll be forced to run around from machine to machine to unpin users' pinned files.

Enabling this setting does not interfere with either the Automatic Caching for Documents or the Automatic Caching for Programs setting on shared folders (as described earlier). Those files are not permanently cached (pinned).

Administratively Assigned Offline Files

Administratively assigned offline files is arguably the most useful setting in the bunch. Recall that Windows XP and later will automatically pin all files in Redirected Folders.

But what about other shares? If you want to ensure that non–Redirected Folders are *also* always available offline, this policy setting is your new best friend.

Remember, though, that in Windows XP, since these files are pinned, they are exempt from the percentage cache used (10 percent by default). That is, all files that are pinned are guaranteed to be available on the hard drive if the user transitions to offline. You can use the **Specify Administratively assigned offline files** policy setting to force specific files or folders to be pinned, as seen in Figure 10.33.

The next time your users get this policy setting assigned, all the files affected will be pinned. Every newly created file will be pinned, as well, as shown in Figure 10.34.

So, again, the reason I find this policy setting so useful is that you can ensure that the vice president of sales always has her sales figures available. This is useful when network connectivity is spotty or absent (like on airplanes). In short, you can look like a superhero because you thoughtfully pinned these important files—and they didn't have to do any thinking at all. The files were just "there." Magic.

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FIGURE 10.33 Use the Specify Administratively assigned offline files policy setting to force specific files or folders to be pinned.

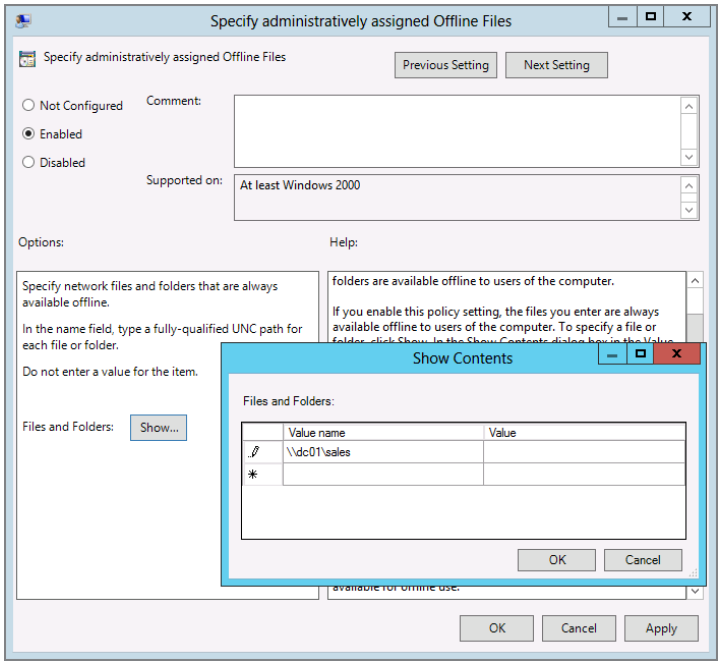
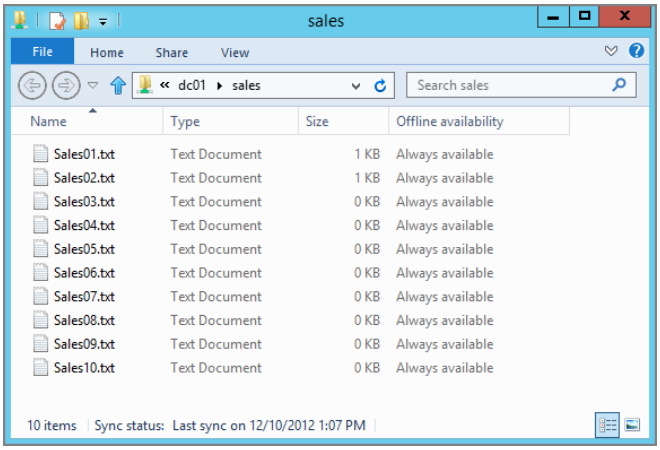


FIGURE 10.34 All files and folders specified by the (bold) Administratively assigned offline files policy setting are now pinned. You can see this by looking at the "Offline Availability" of any file.



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Do Not Automatically Make Redirected Folders Available Offline

I get several emails a month asking me how to prevent Windows from pinning all files in Redirected Folders such as `Documents`. Here it is: ensure that it affects all the users you want. Of course, this trick should work for Windows Vista and later as well.

Actually, the **Do not Automatically Make Redirected Folders Available Offline** policy isn't found (anymore) in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Offline Files. In Windows Vista and later, it's been moved to User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Folder Redirection (and we discussed it earlier). But I'm bringing it up again here because this policy does directly relate to Offline Files—even though it's been moved to the Folder Redirection section.

Because this policy is a User-side policy, it becomes difficult to implement on a system-wide level. See the upcoming section, "Turning Off Folder Redirection's Automatic Offline Caching for Desktops," which describes how to use the **Do not Automatically Make Redirected Folders Available Offline** policy setting by strapping on a set of fangs.

Allow or Disallow Use of the Offline Files Feature

This policy setting is only found on the Computer side.

The **Allow or Disallow use of the Offline Files feature** policy is the "master switch" for Offline Files. This policy can affect Windows XP and later. Once a machine embraces this policy setting, a reboot is required. Disable (yes, disable) this policy setting and you effectively turn off Offline Files. Note that a restart is required.

In Windows XP, this policy setting is similar to the **Prohibit user configuration of Offline Files** setting discussed in the previous section. Once that policy setting is enabled, the Offline Files feature is active, and users cannot turn it off or change the settings. If **Allow or Disallow use of the Offline Files feature** is enabled, Offline Files is enabled, but users can change the settings. If no additional GPOs are defined, the defaults are used. Once this policy setting is disabled, the target machine's Offline Files tab in the Folder Options dialog box has grayed-out check boxes, and Offline Files is disabled.

Recall that Offline Files is enabled only for workstation machines. It's disabled for servers by default. You can use the **Allow or Disallow use of the Offline Files feature** policy setting to your advantage to turn on Offline Files on all your Windows Server 2003 or Windows 2008 and later computers easily—not that you would need to, as it's highly unlikely your servers will often be offline. Note that Windows Server 2003 requires that Remote Desktop Connections be *disabled* in order for Offline Files to function. See the earlier sidebar, "Offline Files for Windows Server."



If you enable this feature, it should kick in right away (when the background refresh interval hits). However, disabling this feature is another story. If one or more files are open in the cache when you try to disable the feature, that disable operation will fail; a reboot is required. You can experience the same behavior when trying to disable the feature through the user interface.

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Exclude Files from Being Cached

This policy setting is only found on the Computer side.

So, if you have Windows 7 and later machines, and you want them to exclude a specific file type or types, like all `*.JAM` and `*.LSR` files, just add them to this policy setting as a list with semicolons separating them.

Note that this policy setting is very similar to an older policy on Windows XP entitled **Files not cached** (the previous policy setting), which is only valid for Windows XP, 2003, and the like.

Configure Slow-Link Mode

This policy setting is only found on the Computer side.

We explored **Configure slow-link mode** earlier in the section "The Windows 7 and Windows 8 Synchronization Engine over Slow Links." Check out that section for detailed usage examples.



This policy setting applies only to Windows Vista and later.

Turn On Economical Application of Administrative Assigned Offline Files

This policy setting is only found on the Computer side.

Read the name of the policy setting again. Then forget it.

It should have been called **Turn *off* economical application of administrative assigned Offline Files**. Yes, off.

Here's the history of this setting. Recall that you can use the **Administratively assigned offline files** policy setting to guarantee a share be offline for a user. This is great, except that with Windows XP, people found that their servers were experiencing very high file loads when users would log onto their clients (that is, at 9 a.m.). What was happening was that each client was trying to process his or her **Administratively assigned offline files** policy. Windows XP/SP2 had a Registry punch (found in KB 830407) to ease this problem. It was called "economical administrative pinning." Once it was enabled, any client with this behavior would perform the full pinning operation *only* if the top-level folder was not yet pinned in the Offline Files cache.

The result is that when the policy is processed once, subsequent logons to the server do not jam up the server.

This behavior was added and turned on, by default, in Windows Vista and later. However, the policy title really should be **Turn *off* economical application of administratively assigned Offline Files**. Once this policy setting is Disabled (yes, Disabled), the policy setting reverts back to pre–Windows XP/SP2 behavior.

This policy setting applies only to Windows Vista and later.

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Limit Disk Space Used by Offline Files

This policy setting is only found on the Computer side.

In Windows XP, files expressly pinned weren't counted toward Offline Files usage. In Windows Vista and later, with the **Limit disk space used by Offline Files** policy setting, you can dictate how many megabytes you want to set aside for *all* Offline Files—those automatically cached and those pinned.

There are two settings here:

- One for total size of Offline Files (including those that are pinned)
- One for the size of autocached files

The Group Policy interface allows you to set the second number higher than the first—but that setting isn't possible in real life. Indeed, if you go back to Figure 10.23 you'll see the sliders for this setting in the interface. If you try it out, you'll notice you can't slide the second slider past the first. That's because you can't have a size bigger than the "Maximum amount of space all offline files can use." If you do that, the second number will automatically be set to the first number.

This policy setting applies only to Windows Vista and later machines.

Enable File Synchronization on Costed Networks

This policy only works for Windows 8.

Windows 8 has some magic in it to prevent offline file synchronization when users are using a data plan, like 3G, 4G, or LTE. That is, Offline Files will not sync when a Windows 8 device is using a paid data plan. You would need to specifically enable it using this policy setting.

You can express to Windows 8 which networks are costed by clicking the network icon in your system tray and then right-clicking on the network connection and clicking the "Set as metered connection" option.

You can see some nice, detailed information on metered/costed networks, some shots, and Windows 8 Group Policy information in two places:

- The Engineering Windows 8 blog has information here: `http://blogs.msdn.com/b/b8/archive/2012/01/20/engineering-windows-8-for-mobility.aspx`.
- My friend Alex Verboon has gone into some extra details with Group Policy how-tos here: `www.verboon.info/index.php/2012/10/windows-8metered-connections/`.

Troubleshooting Sync Center

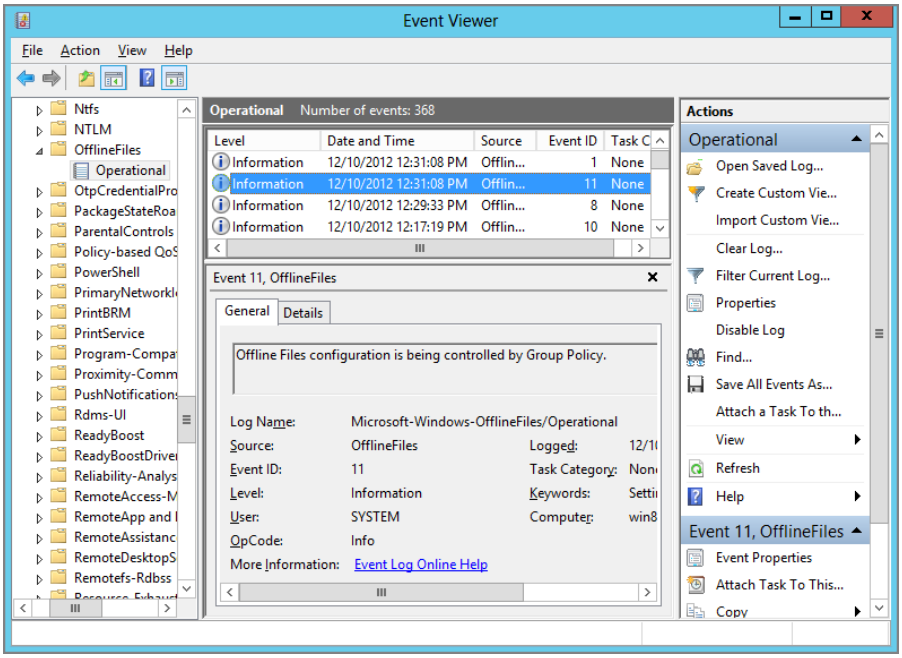
The event log in Windows Vista and later is a deep and rich place. To that end, there are two places in particular to go when troubleshooting Sync Center problems.

Enabling the Offline Files Log

The Offline Files log file is located in Event Viewer ➢ Applications and Servers Logs ➢ Microsoft ➢ Windows ➢ Offline Files. Once there, dive one level deeper into the Operational log. In Figure 10.35, you can see a Windows 8 event from the OfflineFiles Operational Log.

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FIGURE 10.35 Information found in the OfflineFiles Operational Log. To see data here, you must enable the log first.



The events you'll find here are mostly the successful or unsuccessful startup/shutdown of the Offline Files feature as well as online/offline transitions. In the events (like what's seen in Figure 10.35), you can see the speed at which the machine believes the link is in terms of latency and bandwidth.

Enabling the Sync Log

There is also a Sync Log, but you need the super-secret entry key to know it's there. The thing to know how to do is called Show Analytic Channels, and here's how to do it. This trick works on Windows Vista and later, including Windows 8.

As shown previously in Figure 10.35, the rightmost pane of the Computer Management Console's log view contains a View action. Click that View option and select "Show Analytic and Debug Logs." (You can see "View" highlighted in Figure 10.35 for quick reference.) Once you do, you'll then be able to find the Sync Log hiding under Microsoft ➢ Windows ➢ Offline Files. Right-click Sync Log and you can click the Enable item.

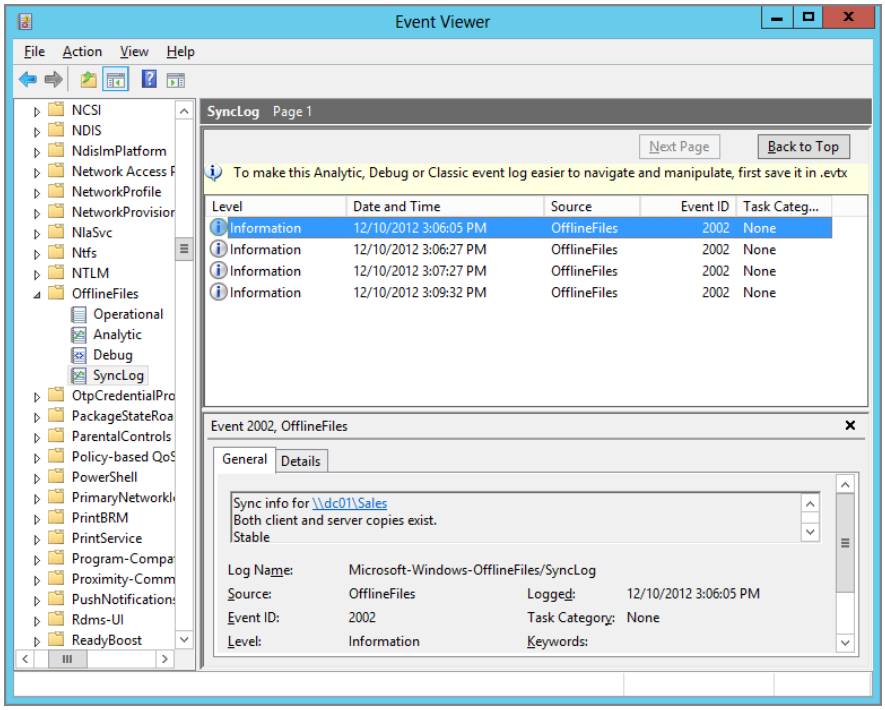
This is an analytic channel that reports sync activity *as it is happening* in the Offline Files service.

It is not intended for use by end users, but should prove valuable to administrators to gather specific information about what's going on. (Microsoft Product Support Services could ask you for this information, too.)

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When that log is enabled, log entries appear for items that are being synchronized within the service. This means that any item synchronized by the service will be reported, not only items synchronized through Sync Center. You can see one of these events in Figure 10.36.

FIGURE 10.36 You can get blow-by-blow details of what is being synced via Offline Files.



If you open one of these sync events to the Details tab in the Event Viewer, you can see the XML format containing the details; then, you can buy your favorite scripting pal some lunch to make some killer reports for you based on the XML data!

Turning Off Folder Redirection's Automatic Offline Caching for Desktops

I've never met a policy setting I didn't like. But I have met a few that missed their calling. The policy setting at User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ System ➢ Folder Redirection ➢ **Do not Automatically Make Redirected Folders Available Offline** has missed its calling.

What on earth am I talking about?

Well, let's take a minute and analyze the normal function of Offline Files: its primary mission is to maintain files when you're not on the network so you can keep working. Super.

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So, what kinds of computers are off the network a lot? Laptops and tablets, of course. And desktops generally *stay* on the network.

Assuming your laptops represent 10–30 percent of your workforce, do you need those files automatically cached on *every* machine in your enterprise like the remaining 70 percent of your desktops?

Why should you care about turning it off?

Because, depending on whom you ask, it could be a security risk. Do you want cached copies of your precious documents on every machine to which your users roam? Likely not. Isn't putting your user's documents on every desktop they roam to a security risk? In a way, yes!

Sure, you could encrypt the Offline Files using EFS or BitLocker, but let's face it, most people simply don't use EFS today. BitLocker deployment is growing all the time. And, even then, if BitLocker is implemented, it's most likely not on the desktop computers but rather laptops (because it's usually only laptops that have the special Trusted Platform Module [TPM] chip needed for BitLocker—but I digress).

Finally, let's not forget that every time a user roams to a desktop, he's just wasting space on the local hard drive. Remember, desktops are *normally* connected to the network just fine. Do they need *another* copy of their documents clogging up the local disk when they roam and Redirected Folders autocaches your documents?

So, in my analysis (and I'm just one guy with an opinion here), Offline Files doesn't make sense on a well-running network where your desktops and servers are on a fast LAN. Let me be clear: it won't hurt anything, either. But with files flying around everywhere, being sprinkled from desktop to desktop, it can be a security risk, waste space, and promote unnecessary synchronization and bandwidth.

Let me be a zillion percent clear: I positively love this feature for my *laptops*. I'm just not that wild about it for my *desktops*. However, I likely would keep it on my desktops if I were connected to servers on a slow WAN, like a branch office (especially if that WAN link was flaky).

So, my first thought when I read the name of this policy setting (**Do not Automatically Make Redirected Folders Available Offline**) was "A-ha! They're thinking what I'm thinking! There's a policy setting that enables me to turn it off for desktops!"

Except that's not how this policy setting works. This policy setting is not on the Computer side; it's on the User side. So, inherently, it cannot simply be put in a GPO and linked to, say, the **Desktops** OU to turn it off.

With this policy setting, you can only say, "The users in Sales don't automatically make their Redirected Folders available offline." But that's not the point, is it? You want the Sales folks to cache their documents on their laptops and tablets but *not* cache them on the various desktops they roam to (especially if they're public computers).

So, **Do not Automatically Make Redirected Folders Available Offline** doesn't work to turn it off for particular computers. But there is a work-around for Windows XP and Windows 7.

And, now for Windows 8, there's a new policy setting called **Redirect folders on primary computers only**, which is a welcome addition—with no work-around required.

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Turning Off Folder Redirection's Automatic Caching for Windows XP and Windows 7

Now, cracking open the underlying ADMX file that describes the **Do not Automatically Make Redirected Folders Available Offline** policy setting, I learned that the Registry key for this policy setting is a value called:

```
HKEY_Current_User\Software\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\NetCache
```

and it sets a `REG_DWORD` of `DisableFRAdminPin` to 1.

And then, it came to me in a dream: if I could somehow apply this policy setting (or the underlying Registry setting) to only my desktops, then, bam! I could turn off Offline Files for desktops (which would leave it on for laptops) and I would get the effect I wanted! I needed to find a way to drop a *user-based* Registry item onto specific *computers*.

Let me jump to the end of the story and tell you what I found when I applied this policy setting (or the underlying Registry entry) on Windows XP and Windows Vista and later machines.

Turns out, when I did this, Windows XP and Windows Vista and Windows 7 didn't react the same way. For Windows 8, there's an alternate procedure, which we'll talk about next.

Here's what I found, with Jakob Heidelberg, the technical editor of the previous edition, to back me up (your mileage may vary):

When we applied the Registry value to Windows XP… Windows XP just eats the policy setting (or Registry value) and, bang! Offline Files goes out like a light. It's awesome. If you've never told Windows XP to try to use Offline Files, you'll be 100 percent successful immediately: Windows XP just won't try to use Offline Files with Redirected Folders.

However, there's a catch. If you have the Registry tweak set, and the desktop goes offline for some reason for a period of time (you experience a network failure or the server goes offline, for instance), *and* the user creates or edits a document while offline, that document will be synchronized the next time the client is online (which is good). However, it will also stay in the local cache from that point.

That's not what we wanted. However, since we're talking about desktops (and they're usually online all the time), this shouldn't happen too much.

Now, with a little extra elbow grease and magic, you might be able to flush the cache using the downloadable XP tool, `CSCCMD.EXE`, which you can still download at `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/884739`. But you're on your own for that.

When we applied the Registry value to Windows Vista and Windows 7… Windows Vista and Windows 7 react kind of like Windows XP to the policy (or Registry addition), but it gets a little better.

The next time you log on, those redirected files are flushed from the local cache forever. So, with Vista and Windows 7, you will be sure no Offline Files are stored locally once the policy setting (or Registry item) is set.

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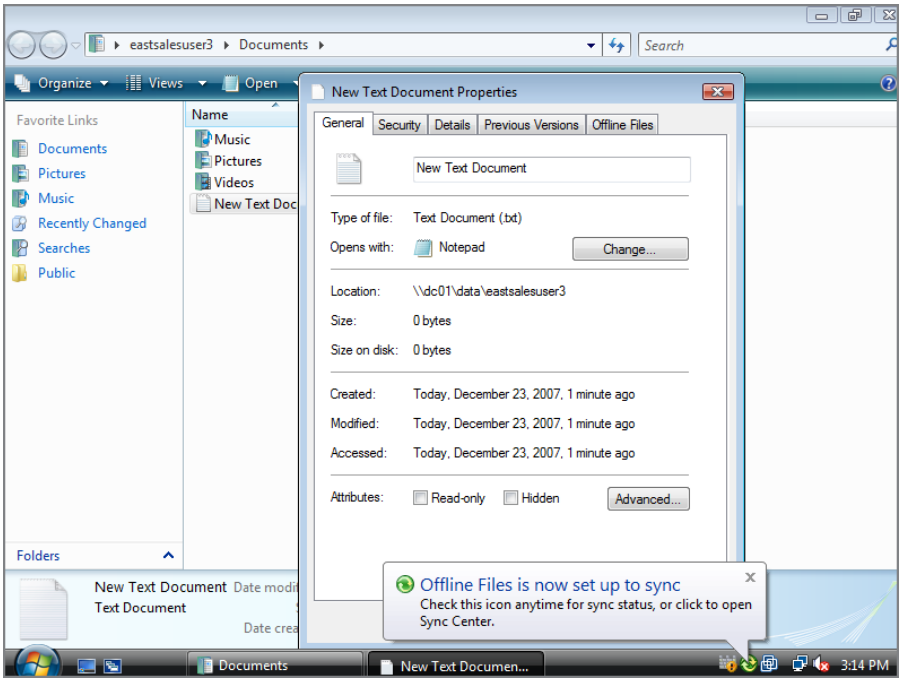
You may have to perform one more sync via Sync Center to get the flush to occur. Whew. Figuring all that out made both Jakob's and my head spin! Be sure to test our findings out thoroughly in your environment before you roll out one of our proposed plans in a widespread way. Now, once we know the predicted behavior, how do we get the user-based policy setting (or the underlying Registry entry) applied to *just* our desktops?

There are three ways to get this setting applied just on desktops (that is, turn it off just for desktops) but leave it on for laptops. Here are the three tricks I have up my sleeve:

- Create a custom WMI Filter to apply to a GPO (with the policy setting contained within it).
- Use Group Policy Preference Extensions to jam in the same Registry value that the policy setting would, but ensure that only users on desktops get the setting.
- Use PolicyPak to deploy the setting, and use its "Switched Mode" to specifically get it to people on particular computers.

Figure 10.37 shows an example of what happens after a user logs onto a Windows 7 machine after we make our setting. You can see that synchronization has been turned off, but folder redirected files are still stored on the server but not cached to the desktop (no little yin-yang symbols on the file icons).

FIGURE 10.37 Documents are still redirected to the server, but for users on desktops, you can avoid the synchronization (copy) to the local computer.



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Any of these will work, so, let's get started!

If you've figured out a more creative or alternate way to do this, let me know, and I'll include it in a GPanswers.com newsletter.

Using WMI Filters to Forcibly Apply This Setting Specifically to Desktops

This technique assumes you understand how to create WMI filters. If you need a refresher, please check out Chapter 4, "Advanced Group Policy Processing," where I cover it in depth.

Here are the short steps you'll need to forcibly disable Redirected Folders from automatically making the contents offline on desktops:

1. Create a new GPO that enables the **Do not Automatically Make Redirected Folders Available Offline** policy. You don't need to configure any other settings in the GPO.
2. Link the GPO to OUs containing user accounts. Again, please, please read my warnings about how WMI filters can slow you down in Chapter 4.
3. Create a WMI filter that determines if a machine meets certain criteria. My suggestion is to check to see if it's a desktop (and not a laptop).
   - If it's a desktop, then the users on those desktops will successfully embrace this GPO (and the adjusted synchronization behavior as described earlier will be performed).
   - If it's not a desktop, then the standard behavior to sync Redirected Folders will continue (this is what we want).

All you need is a sample WMI query (once you've learned the basics). This query will work a lot of the time (although perhaps not all of the time):

```
Select * From Win32_PhysicalMemory Where FormFactor != 12
```

This query returns `True` on computers that do not have SODIMM form factor memory and `False` on computers with SODIMM form factor memory. The assumption is that pretty much all laptops will have this style memory and that your desktops will not. Though it's true some desktops do use SODIMM memory, most don't—so it's a pretty good bet, and will work a high percentage of the time. We've tested this out and it seems to work for most cases.



To learn more about the `Win32_PhysicalMemory` class, visit `http://tinyurl.com/2hq6e6`.

How did we figure out this query? Hats off to Jakob for launching a worldwide search for the answer. Check out the thread at:

```
http://heidelbergit.blogspot.com/2008/02/wmi-filter-contest-are-you-
knight-in.html
```

(shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/yvpshy`).

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Using Group Policy Preference Extensions to Force the Value (Just for Users on Desktops)

Because we can't just apply the policy setting to the User side, we need to get tricky. Again, the underlying Registry entry for the policy setting is:

```
HKCU\Software\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\NetCache
```

and it sets a `REG_DWORD` of `DisableFRAdminPin` to 1.

We need to get this to our desktops.

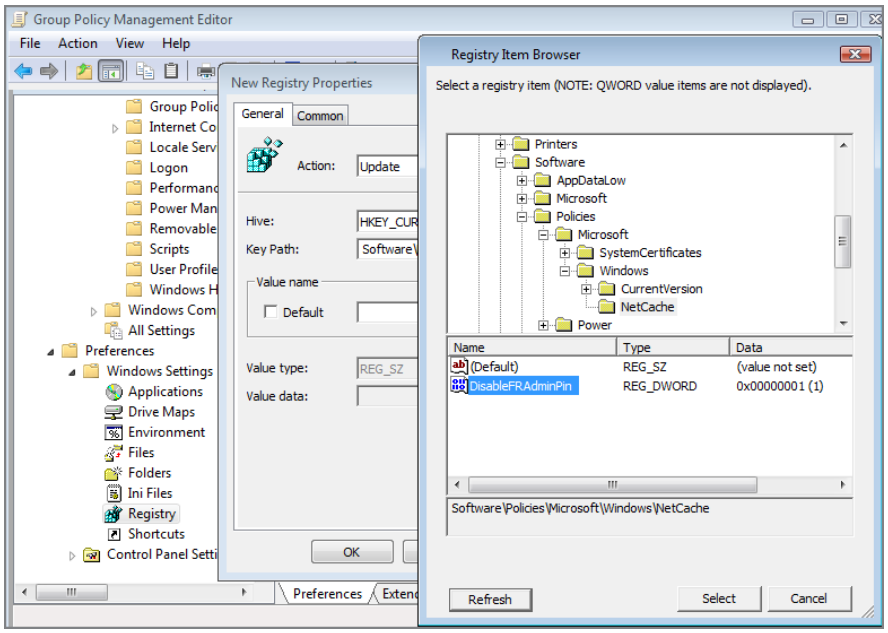
Now, the Registry entry itself can't figure out if the user's machine is a desktop or laptop. But with some of our Group Policy Preference Extensions superpowers, we can set the same Registry value and ensure that it *only* affects machines that are desktops!

So, create a GPO and link it to your user population. Then, use the Registry Extension on the User side to specify the Registry value, as seen in Figure 10.38.

However, at this point, you need to target the value so only users logged onto desktops get the preference setting containing the Registry entry. In Figure 10.39, you can see my suggested target. In short, I'm saying three things must be true for it to be a desktop:

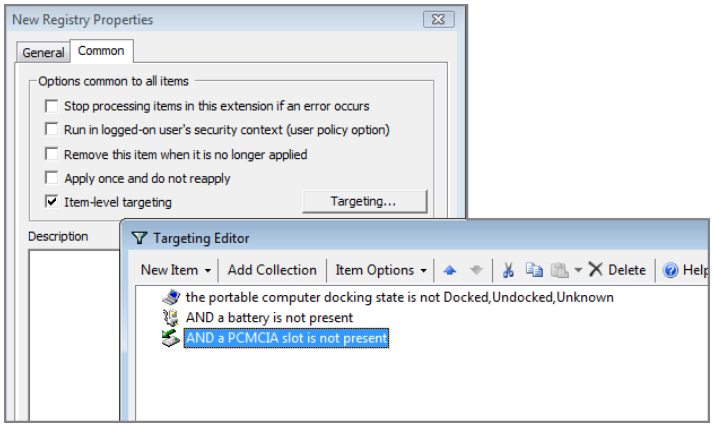
- It is not a laptop (because the hardware profile says so).
- It has no battery.
- It has no PCMCIA slots.

FIGURE 10.38 This is the same Registry entry that Do not Automatically Make Redirected Folders Available Offline would put in place.



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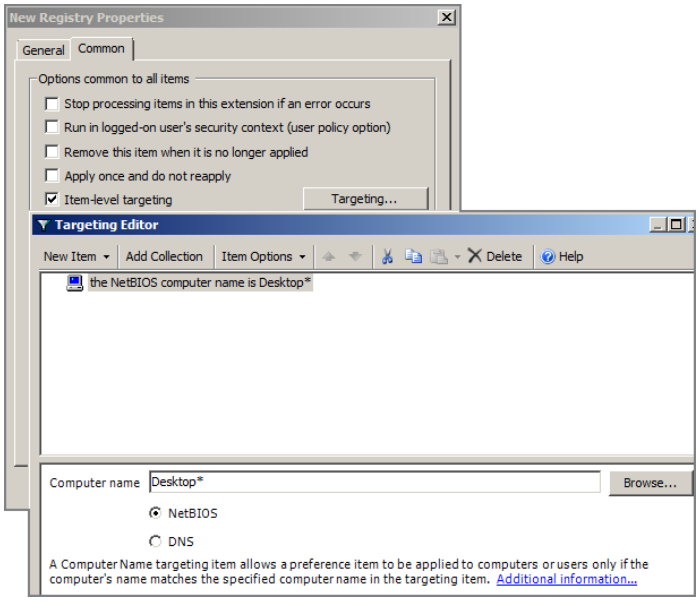
FIGURE 10.39 If you use this query, it will usually determine that your machine is a desktop and not a laptop.



Again, this might not be perfect in all situations, but it should suffice for most.

Alternatively, if all of your desktops had the word *Desktop* or some other distinguishing factor in the name, you could use a query like the one shown in Figure 10.40.

FIGURE 10.40 If you have a uniform naming convention for your desktops, this job is even easier.



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Using PolicyPak to Apply This Setting to Specific Computers

PolicyPak, which you learned about in Chapter 6, "Managing Applications and Settings Using Group Policy," enables you to dictate all sorts of settings to your clients' machines. Indeed, one of PolicyPak's superpowers is to enable you to target User-side settings to all users on a specific machine. PolicyPak calls it "switched mode."

PolicyPak can simply process user settings for every user on a specific computer, if that's what's needed. And that's precisely what's needed in this case.

You want to deliver the Registry value of:

```
User\Software\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\NetCache
```

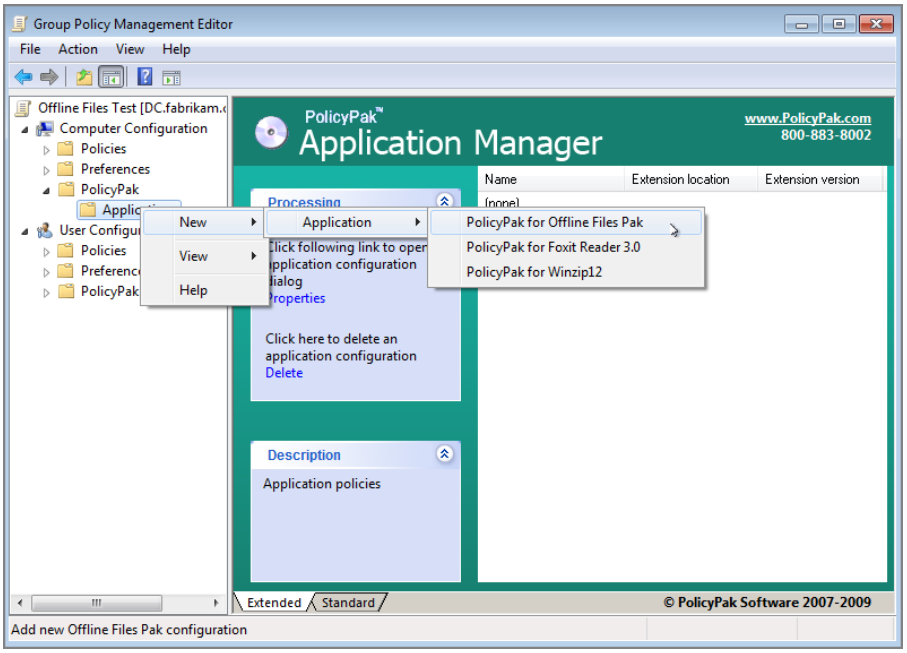
and set a `REG_DWORD` of `DisableFRAdminPin` to 1. And you want to set it up so all users on a particular gaggle of computers (desktops) embrace it.

PolicyPak to the rescue. Just create your PolicyPak using the included PolicyPak Design Studio.

Then create a GPO that's linked to your desktops. Then, deploy the Registry setting to the Computer side, like what's seen in Figure 10.41.

Now you've linked a GPO to your desktops, which will deploy a User-side policy setting. And whenever any user logs onto those desktops, PolicyPak will deliver the setting.

FIGURE 10.41 PolicyPak enables you to deliver User-side settings to your computers.



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Turning Off Folder Redirection's Automatic Caching for Windows 8

As stated earlier, Windows 8 has a new policy setting named **Redirect folders on primary computers only.** This setting is located in the Group Policy editor under Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Folder Redirection and also User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Folder Redirection.

Here's the idea: once a computer (or user) gets this policy, the user (or all users on a computer) perks up and then is looking for *another* directive.

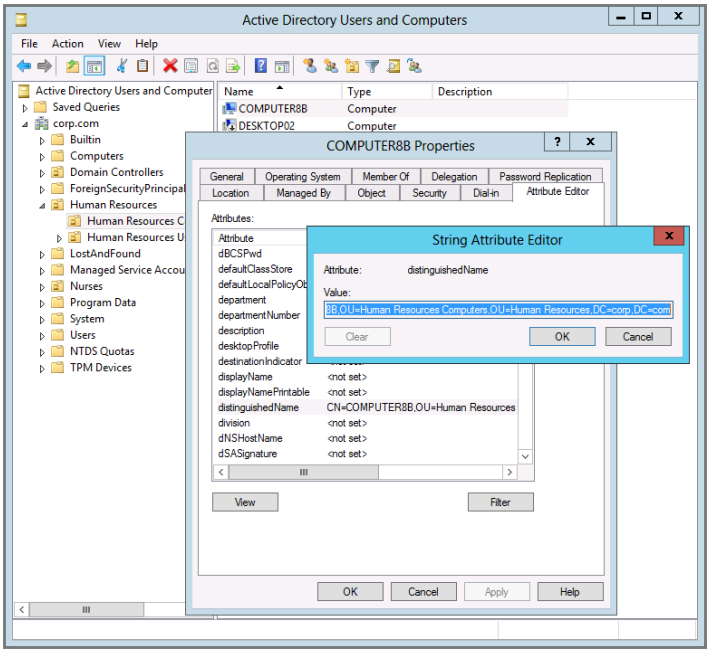
The user then looks to see what his "Primary Computer" is. And if he's on his designated primary computer then…bingo! Folder Redirection kicks on—just for this computer (and Offline Files automatic caching also occurs.) If users are not on their primary computer, then a whole lot of nothing occurs.

This solves the big problem I had all along: ensuring that Offline Files can be on for laptops and off for desktops.

So, how do you associate users with their primary computer? It's an attribute stored in Active Directory, and the Active Directory schema must be Windows Server 2012, or this won't work. Again, just the schema needs to be Windows Server 2012; you don't need any actual Windows Server 2012 Domain Controllers or servers.

Next, you'll use Active Directory Users and Computers (in Advanced mode) and right-click over the computer, and inside its properties find the Attribute Editor, as seen in Figure 10.42. Then find the `distinguishedname` attribute and copy it, as also shown in Figure 10.42.

FIGURE 10.42 Find the DN of the computer before you associate it with a particular user.



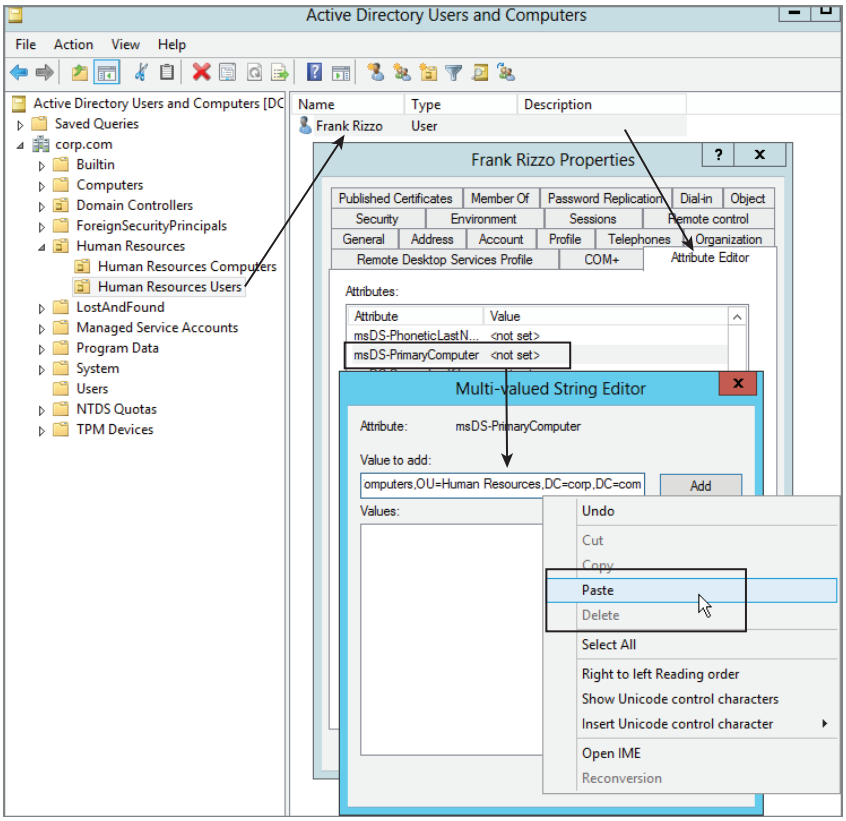
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Then, using Active Directory Users and Computers find the user account, as seen in Figure 10.43, and again, within the account properties find the Attribute Editor and select `msDsPrimaryComputer`. Then paste in the DN from the computer the user uses.

Now, users only get Folder Redirection when they are at their primary computer and not anywhere else.

Magical!

FIGURE 10.43 Paste in the DNs of the user or users who should be able to utilize Folder Redirection on this computer.



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Final Thoughts

In the previous chapter, you set up Roaming Profiles. But there was a problem. If you had both Windows 8 and Windows XP machines, you wouldn't "see" files, say, in the `Documents` folder in Windows Vista and later show up in the `My Documents` folder on Windows XP. Here, you set up Redirected Folders, which anchored `My Documents` (for Windows XP) and `Documents` (for Windows Vista and later) to the same place.

This strategy gave you several key features: a centralized backup place for critical files, the ability for users' `Documents` contents to be available on any workstation, and the ability to mitigate the generated traffic caused by `Documents` being located within the profile. By default, the `Documents` folder is located within the profile.

You also set up Offline Files so that files work offline as though they were online. You used Group Policy to specify how your users and computers would use this function. Recall that `Documents`/`My Documents` is already automatically pinned if you use Windows XP and later.

Windows 7 and Windows 8 automatically use latency to determine if a link is slow or not, but it's not a great measurement. Be sure to use the Group Policy settings we explored in this chapter to hone how both Windows Vista and later (like Windows 7 and Windows 8) work.

If you're still using Windows XP/Service Pack 2 or 3, you should note that there are some additional hacks you can perform to squelch some noise generated by Offline Files (see KB 811660) during logoff.

If you just can't get enough information on Offline Files, be sure to check out the following resources, which are still useful for Windows 8:

- "What's New in Offline Files for Windows Vista," at `http://tinyurl.com/2moatb`.
- "Changes to Offline Files in Windows Vista," (written by me), in *TechNet Magazine*: `http://tinyurl.com/2zkk8p`.
- "What's New in Offline Files" just Goog…, I mean, Bing for it. It seems to move around a lot.

Creating a managed desktop isn't easy; there's a lot to configure. And you're well on your way to making your Windows life more livable. In the next chapter, we'll continue our desktop management story. You'll learn how to distribute software to your users and computers. So, turn the page and get started!

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11

The Managed Desktop, Part 2: Software Deployment via Group Policy

Two chapters ago, I discussed and implemented the first big feature of getting your managed desktop story in gear: Roaming Profiles. Once Roaming Profiles are enabled, users can roam from machine to machine, comfortable that their working environment will follow wherever they go.

In the previous chapter, I discussed and implemented more features to get your managed desktop handled. First, we tackled Redirected Folders, which took Roaming Profiles one step further and anchored the user's `Documents` or `My Documents` folder to a share on a server. We then used the Group Policy settings on Offline Folders and the Synchronization Manager to ensure that certain files are always available in the cache if our connection to the server goes offline or if the server itself goes offline.

We're well on our way to implementing a fully managed desktop. We want our users to roam freely across our entire environment and take all their stuff with them. But we're missing a fundamental piece of the equation: how can we guarantee that a specific application is ready and waiting for them on that machine? What good is having your user data follow you if an application needed to access the data isn't available? That's what we're going to handle in this chapter.

Group Policy Software Installation (GPSI) Overview

Without any Microsoft software distribution mechanisms, such as InTune or System Center Configuration Manager 2007 or 2012 (what was known as SMS), or third-party software such as Altiris (or something similar), most environments require that you spend a lot of your time running from desktop to desktop. In a typical scenario, a user is hired and fills out the human resources paperwork, and a computer with the standard suite of software is dropped on his or her desk.

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Usually, this machine comes from some sort of "deployment farm" in the back office, where scads of machines are imaged (à la Symantec's Ghost) by the scores. Or maybe the team is using Microsoft deployment techniques like the Microsoft Deployment Toolkit (MDT) to blast images out there.

The user then starts to surf the Internet—er, I mean—get to work. Soon enough, it's discovered that the user needs a specific application, and a desktop technician is dispatched to fulfill the user's request for new software. When the desktop technician arrives, he either loads the user's special software via the CD drive or connects to a network share to pull down the software.

That's a lot of manual labor; let's make the pain stop.

Group Policy Software Installation (GPSI) is the next big feature we'll set up. This feature allows users to automatically pull applications through the network. GPSI further chips away at the workstation maintenance total cost of ownership (TCO).

There are essentially four steps to going from 0 to 60 in four seconds when it comes to deploying software with GPSI features:

1. Acquire a software setup package with an `.MSI` extension.
2. Share and secure a software distribution shared folder.
3. Set up a GPO to deliver the software.
4. Assign or Publish the software.

We will approach each of these steps in our software configuration journey in the next few pages.

Software installed this way—via Group Policy—is referred to in many Microsoft documents as *managed* software. Group Policy can perform what is generically known as an *advertisement* of software, and the Windows Installer Service picks it up and runs with it to perform the installation. Let's get started by understanding the Windows Installer Service.

Now, I'm guessing that some large percentage of people are flipping to this chapter to find out how to deploy "the big one"—Office—to their client machines using Group Policy. That's great. I'm going to show you how to do that. But I have to begin by explaining exactly how we're going to address the problem that is Microsoft Office:

Office 2003 was "normal." We'll be using Office 2003 as our "working example" throughout the chapter. This will get you familiar with the normal constructs of GPSI. We'll cover `.MSI` files, how to create what's known as "transform files" (`.MST` files), how to patch `.MSI` files, and a whole lot more.

The material you learn here will be valid for 99 percent of the software packages out there, except (mostly) for its newer siblings: Office 2007 and later.

Note that for our working examples in the chapter, you could also substitute Office 2000 and Office XP for Office 2003, as all three of those packages are "normal."

Office 2010 and Office 2013 are "abnormal." For Office 2010 and Office 2013, I'll have a section specifically after we learn a "normal" application like Office 2003.

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Note that in previous editions I showed how to deploy Office 2007 using Group Policy. Although it's possible (barely) to deploy Office 2007 using GPSI, with Office 2010 it's not possible at all. So in this edition, I've taken out all the Office 2007 stuff.

You might think—"Okay, Moskowitz. It's not 2003 anymore. So get a grip on reality and teach us something more 'useful' than Office 2003 as the main example." I would. It's just that Office 2003 is so "perfect" as the prime example of how most applications deploy correctly. And because Office 2010 and Office 2013 do things so totally differently, it makes sense to learn a normal application first (like Office 2003) before we go downtown to Crazytown with Office 2010 or Office 2013.

Trust me. Remember: the goal isn't about how to deploy Office 2003. I know you're not actively trying to perform a deployment of Office 2003. I get that. The goal is to have you understand how a "normal" application does its thing—and you can take the information you learn with you to a huge variety of common applications you're likely to encounter. And, don't worry—you'll learn how to deploy Office 2010 and Office 2013 in this chapter too, if that's specifically what you're after.

The Windows Installer Service

A background service called the *Windows Installer Service* must be running on the client for the software deployment magic to happen. The Windows Installer Service can understand when Group Policy is being used to install or revoke an application and react accordingly. The Windows Installer Service has a secret superpower: it can run under "elevated" privileges. In other words, the user does not need to be a local administrator of the workstation to get software deployed via Group Policy.

So, the Windows Installer Service installs the software with administrative privileges. Once installed, however, the program is run under the user's context.

Windows Installer can install applications via *document invocation* or *auto-install*. Windows Installer is automatically started when you choose a specific extension or extensions. For instance, if you are e-mailed a file with a `.PDF` extension and then double-click to open it (but don't yet have Acrobat Reader installed), the Windows Installer Service can be automatically invoked to bring down Adobe Acrobat Reader from one of your servers. This is described in more detail in the "Advanced Published or Assigned" section, later in this chapter. Additionally, Windows Installer can determine when an application is damaged and repair it automatically by downloading the required files from the source to fix the problem.



You might have heard the phrase "advertising a package" or, in short, an advertisement. An advertisement is a generic term that means software is "offered" by Active Directory to the client machine. But the client has three ways to accept that advertisement. You'll see later that the shortcut can be selected, which will download the application (that's one way). Another way is to click a file extension that is registered for GPSI (we already mentioned this one), and, finally, you can invoke an advertised COM object (which we won't be discussing here).

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Understanding *.MSI* Packages

About 99 percent of the magic in software deployment with Group Policy is wrapped in a file format called .MSI. The .MSI file has two goals: to increase the flexibility of software distribution, and to reduce the effort required to make new packages. When a software application is rolled out the door, files in the .MSI format are often "standard issue" (though sometimes they are not). For instance, every edition of Office since Office 2000 has shipped as an .MSI distribution.

On the surface, .MSI files appear to act as self-expanding distribution files, like familiar, self-executing .ZIP files. But under the surface, .MSI files contain a database of "what goes where" and can contain either pointers to additional source files or all the files rolled up inside the .MSI itself. Additionally, .MSI files can "tier" the installation; for instance, you can specify, "Don't bother loading the spell checker in Word, if I only want Excel." Sounds simple, but it's revolutionary.

Moreover, because .MSI files are themselves a database, an added feature is realized. The creator of the .MSI package (or sometimes the user) can designate which features are loaded to the hard drive upon initial installation, which features are loaded to the hard drive the first time they are used, which features are run from the CD or distribution point, and which features are never loaded. This lets administrators pare down installations to make efficient use of both disk space and network bandwidth.

With .MSI files, the bar is also raised when it comes to the overall management of applications. Indeed, two discrete .MSI operations come in handy: Rollback and Uninstall. When .MSI files are being installed, the entire installation can be canceled and simply rolled back. Or, after an .MSI application is fully installed, it can be fully uninstalled. You are not guaranteed exactly the same machine state from Uninstall as you are with Rollback, however. The GPSI features in Active Directory are designed mainly to integrate with the new .MSI file format. There is other legacy support, as you'll see later.

Utilizing an Existing *.MSI* Package

As stated, lots of applications come as .MSI files. Some are full-blown applications, such as Office 2000 and later. Others are smaller programs downloaded from the Internet or utility packages and the like.

Be forewarned: just because an application comes as an .MSI doesn't necessarily mean it can always be deployed via GPSI; however, that's a pretty good indication. Yet, even though versions of the Norton AntiVirus client shipped as an .MSI, it wasn't installable via GPSI until version 9. Ditto for Adobe Acrobat. Until Acrobat version 7, the Reader Program didn't ship as an .MSI, but the full version did. But even though earlier versions of Adobe Acrobat shipped as .MSI files, they simply weren't deployable via GPSI.

Additionally, some .MSI applications (Office 2003) can be deployed to *either* users or computers. However, some applications are coded to *only* be deployed successfully to computers.

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You'll want to check with the manufacturer of the `.MSI` file to understand how it needs to be installed. The `.MSI` files that can be deployed via GPSI usually come in three flavors:

- Some `.MSI` packages are just one solitary file, and they come ready to be deployed.
- Some `.MSI` packages have one file to "kick off" the installation. Then, there are a gaggle of other files behind it. The .NET Framework (`netfx.msi`) is an example in this category.
- Other `.MSI` files need to be "prepared" for installation. Usually, these applications are more complex. Office 2003 is an example in this category.

Many people want to deploy big applications, such as the Office suite. Again, for the majority of this chapter, I'm going to be using the older Office 2003, because it's very "normal" in the way it's deployed. And, by learning Office 2003, you'll be able to take the knowledge and deploy many other applications (just not Office 2010/2013, sadly).

So, for these examples, I'll assume you have a copy of Office 2003. Note that only the Enterprise versions of these applications are guaranteed to work using GPSI. Other editions, like Home and School, may not work properly deployed via GPSI.

Setting Up the Software Distribution Share

The first step is to set up the software distribution shared folder on a server. In this example, we'll use DC01 and create a shared folder with the name of `Apps`. We want all our users to be able to read the files inside this software distribution share, because later, we might choose to create multiple folders to house additional applications' sources. Later, we'll also create our first application subfolder and feed Office 2003 into its own subfolder.

To set up the software distribution shared folder, follow these steps:

1. Log onto DC01 as Administrator.
2. From the Desktop, click My Computer to open the `My Computer` folder.
3. Find a place to create a Users folder. In this example, we'll use `D:\APPS`. Once you've opened the D: drive, right-click D: and select the Folder command from the New menu; then, type **`Apps`** as the name. (You can substitute any name for `Apps`.)
4. Share the `Apps` folder so that Everyone has Read access. Note that the Domain Users group isn't sufficient here, because computers also must have access. While you're in the Permissions for the Apps dialog box, also ensure that the Administrators group has Full Control permissions on the share.

You can use Share permissions, NTFS permissions, or both, to restrict who can see which applications. The most restrictive permissions between Share level and NTFS level permissions are used. Here, at the Apps share, you want everyone to have access to the share. You'll then create subfolders to house each application and use NTFS permissions to specify, at each subfolder level, which groups or users can see which applications' subfolders.

Again, in this example, we're using a simple share on a simple server. Here, we'll be installing from a Domain Controller in our examples, which you wouldn't normally do in real life, but it's okay for our examples. Indeed, the best thing to do is to use Distributed

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File Systems (DFS) Namespaces to ensure that users can get to this share from another server, even if this server is down. DFS Namespaces is beyond the scope of this book, but read the sidebar "Normal Shares vs. DFS Namespaces."



It's a good idea to exclusively use DFS Namespaces for package installation points. This is because if you move a package, you will likely cause a product reinstallation on your target machines. This happens whenever the original source location changes. By using DFS Namespaces, you can avoid this problem.

Setting Up an Administrative Installation (for *.MSI* Files That Need Them)

As stated, not all `.MSI` files are "ready to go"; some need to be prepared. To prepare Office 2003, you must perform an *Administrative Installation* of its `.MSI` file. In this procedure, the system will rebuild and copy the `.MSI` package from your CD-ROM source to a destination folder for use by your clients. While the package is being rebuilt, it injects the serial number for your users and other customized data. Again, to be clear, not all `.MSI` packages must be prepared in this manner. Be sure to check your documentation.

To perform an Administrative Installation of Office 2003, you'll use the `msiexec` command built into Windows 2000 and Windows 2003. The generic command is `msiexec /a whatever.msi`. For Office 2003, the command is `msiexec /a PRO11.MSI`.

When you run this command, Office is *not* installed on your server (or wherever you're performing these commands). This can be confusing, as the Office Installation Wizard is kicked off, and it will write a bunch of data to your disk. Again, to be clear, an Administrative Installation simply *prepares* a source installation folder for future software deployment.

The Office Installation Wizard will show that it's getting ready for an Administrative Installation, as you can see in Figure 11.1.

Your next steps in the Installation Wizard are to specify the organization and the installation location and to enter the product key. For the installation location, choose a folder in the share you already created, say, `D:\apps\office2003distro`. Be sure to enter a valid product key, or you cannot continue. The next screen asks you to confirm the End-User License Agreement. Finally, the Administrative Installation is kicked off, and files are copied to the share and the folder, as shown in Figure 11.2.

Remember that not every application requires any "preparation" for an Administrative Installation like Office 2003.

Many applications are "ready to rock" with no preparation necessary. In those cases, I suggest you just create a subdirectory under `APPS`, based on the package name, and dump the installation files to that directory. Even more ideal is to have a version number within each application's directory to further segregate.

You'll have to check with each package manufacturer to see whether or not an administrative installation is required.

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FIGURE 11.1 You need to perform an Administrative Installation to prepare a source installation folder for Office.

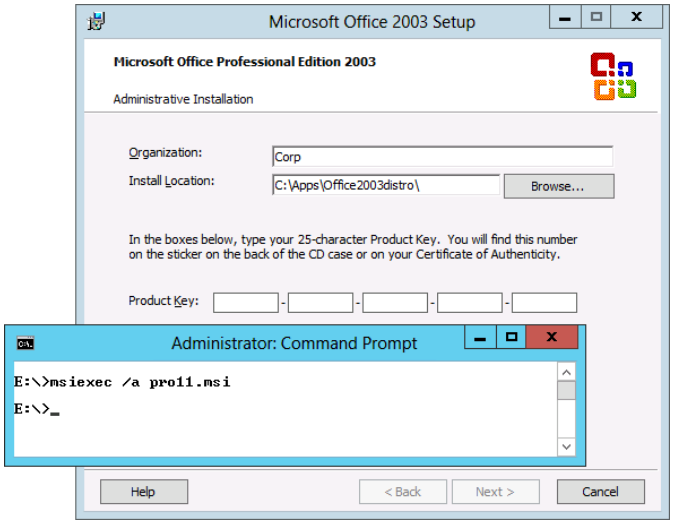
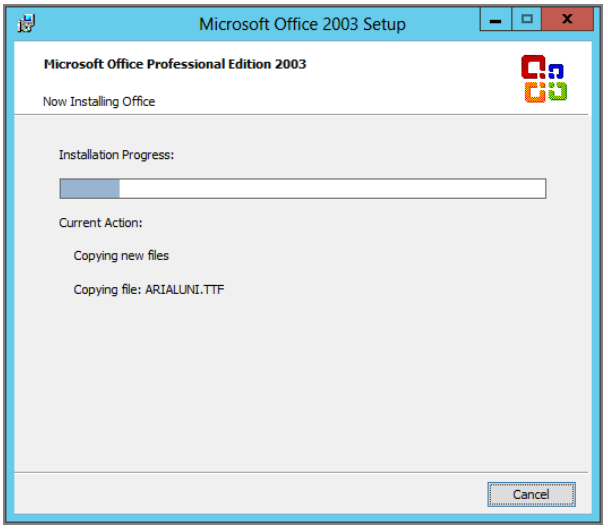


FIGURE 11.2 The files are simply copied to the share; Office isn't being installed (despite the notification that it is).



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About Underlying Share Permissions

When you set up shared folders, also lock them down with NTFS permissions to prevent unauthorized users from accessing the installations. Even though GPSI can *target* specific users, it makes no provisions for security. Rather, if your users discover the distribution shared folder, they'll have the keys to the candy store unless you put security on the shared folder or, even better, utilize NTFS permissions as a dead bolt on the lock.

You can expose or hide your shared folders; to hide them, add a $ (dollar sign) to the end of the share name. You can have one shared folder for each package or one shared folder for all your software with subfolders underneath, each with the appropriate NTFS permissions.

I do not recommend (nor is it possible) that you dump all the installations in one shared folder without using subfolders. Using subfolders lets you differentiate between two applications that have the same name (for example, `Setup.msi`) or two versions of the same application.

Creating Your Own *.MSI* Package

It's great when applications such as Office 2003 come with their own `.MSI` packages, but not every vendor supplies `.MSI` packages. You can, however, create your own `.MSI` packages to wrap up and deploy the software you've already bought that doesn't come with an `.MSI` package.

Some of the popular repacking tools are:

- WinINSTALL from Scalable Software:

  `www.scalablesoftware.com/WinINSTALL_LE.aspx`

- Quest/Dell (was Scriptlogic) MSI Studio

  `www.scriptlogic.com/products/msi-studio/`

- Flexera AdminStudio:

  `http://tinyurl.com/yc27wbt`

The general steps for using a repackaging tool are as follows:

1. Take a snapshot of a clean source machine.
2. Run the current setup program of whatever you want to wrap up.
3. Fully install and configure the application as desired.
4. Reboot the machine to ensure that changes are settled in.
5. Take a snapshot again, and scour the hard drive for changes.

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Once the changes are discovered, they're wrapped up into an .MSI file of your choice, which you can then Assign or Publish.

The third-party tools have some fairly robust features to assist you in your .MSI package creation. As I stated, the .MSI format lets you detect a damaged component within a running application. This feature is called *keying* files for proper operation. For example, if your Ruff.DLL gets deleted when you run DogFoodMaker 7, the Windows Installer springs into action and pulls the broken, but keyed, component back from the distribution point—all without user interaction.

Additionally, if you're looking for some heavy-duty .MSI training, consider my pal Darwin Sanoy, who can be found at:

```
http://desktopengineer.com/windowsinstallertraining
```

(Let him know I sent you.)

Download from Wow! eBook <www.wowebook.com>

Assigning and Publishing Applications

Once you have an .MSI package on a share, you can offer it to your client systems via Group Policy. GPSI is located under both Computer and User Configuration directories and then Policies ➢ Software Settings ➢ Software Installation. Before we set up our first package, it's important to understand the options and the rules for deployment. You, the administrator, can offer applications to clients in two ways: *Assigning* or *Publishing*.

Assigning Applications

The icons of Assigned applications appear in the user's Start Menu. More specifically, they appear when the user selects Start ➢ All Programs. However, colloquially, we just say that they appear on the Start Menu. You can Assign applications to users or computers.

What Happens When You Assign Applications to Users

If you Assign an application to users, the application itself isn't downloaded and installed from the source until its initial use. When the user first clicks the application's icon, the Windows Installer (which runs as a background process on the client machine) kicks into high gear, looks at the database of the .MSI package, locates the installation point, and determines which components are required.

Assigning an application saves on initial disk space requirements since only an application's entry points are actually installed on the client. Those entry points are shortcuts, CLSIDs (Class Identifiers), file extensions, and, sometimes, other application attributes that are considered .MSI entry points.

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Once the icons are displayed, the rest of the application is pulled down only when necessary. Indeed, many applications are coded so that only portions of the application are brought down in chunks when needed, such as a help file that is only grabbed from the source when it's required the first time.

When portions of an application are installed, the necessary disk space is claimed. The point is that if users roam from machine to machine, they might *not* choose to install the Assigned application, and, hence, it would not use any disk space. If users are Assigned an application but never get around to using it, they won't use any extra disk space. Once the files are grabbed from the source, the application is installed onto the machine, and the application starts. If additional subcomponents within the application are required later (such as the help files in Office 2003 Word, for example), those components are loaded on demand in a *just-in-time* fashion as the user attempts to use them.

What Happens When You Assign Applications to Computers

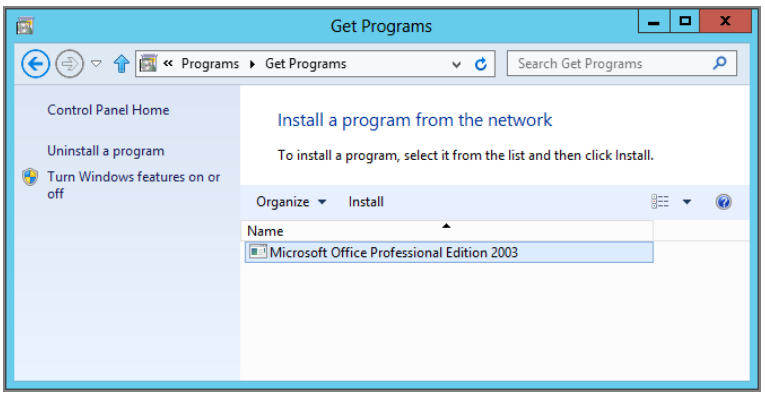
If the application is Assigned to computers, the application is *entirely* installed and available for all users who use the machine the next time the computer is rebooted. This won't save disk space, but it will save time because the users won't have to go back to the source for installation.

Publishing Applications

The icons of Published applications are placed in the `Add or Remove Programs` folder in Control Panel in Windows XP, or in the "Install a program from the network" window in Windows 8, as seen in Figure 11.3.

You can Publish to users (but not computers). When you Publish applications to users, the application list is dynamically generated, depending on which applications are currently being Published. Users get no signals whatsoever that any applications are waiting for them in Control Panel.

FIGURE 11.3 Windows 8 applications can be Published in the (very) hard to find "Install a program from the network," as seen here.



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Once the application is selected, all the components required to run that application are pulled from the distribution source and installed on the machine. The user can then close Control Panel and use the Start Menu to launch the newly installed application.

By default, the icons of Assigned applications are also placed in the `Add or Remove Programs` folder (or "Install a program from the network") for download. In other words, by default, all Assigned applications are also Published. The "Do Not Display this Package in the Add/Remove Programs Control Panel" option is unchecked by default; therefore, the application appears in both places by default upon Assignment. (I'll discuss this option in the "Advanced Published or Assigned" section.)



Published apps are also advertised to be run automatically via document invocation (again, also known as auto-install).

Rules of Deployment

Some rules constrain our use of GPSI, regardless of whether applications are Assigned through the Computer or User node of Group Policy. As just stated, the icons of Assigned applications appear on the Start Menu, whereas the icons of Published applications appear in the `Add or Remove Programs` folder (or "Install a program from the network"). With that in mind, here are the deployment rules:

Rule 1 Assigning to computers means that anyone who can log onto machines affected by the GPO sees the Assigned application on the Start Menu. This is useful for situations such as nursing stations. You can also Assign applications to users in the GPO, which means that whenever users roam, their applications follow them—no matter which machine they reside at physically.

Rule 2 You can't Publish to computers; you can only Assign to computers within a GPO.

Why the funky rules? Although I have no specific confirmation from Microsoft, I'll make an observation that might help you remember these rules: most users can use the Start Menu to launch applications. Therefore, Assigning applications to users makes sense.

Additionally, since applications Assigned to computers apply to *every* user who logs onto a targeted machine, the users in question can also surely use the Start Menu to launch the Assigned applications. But using Published applications takes a little more computer savvy. Users first need to know that applications are Published at all and then check the `Add or Remove Programs` folder (or "Install a program from the network") to see if any applications are targeted for them. A specific user might know that applications are waiting for her, but it's unlikely that all users using a computer would know that. In any event, just remember the following rules:

- You can Assign to users.
- You can Assign to computers.
- You can Publish to users.
- You cannot Publish to computers.

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Since this level of sophistication isn't really the norm, I bet Microsoft avoided providing Publishing capabilities for computers because there is no guaranteed level of sophistication for a specific user of a specific computer.

Package-Targeting Strategy

So far, we've set up our software distribution shared folder, prepared the package to the point of distribution, and (optionally) tied it down with NTFS permissions. Now, we need to target a group of users or computers for the software package. Here are some possible options:

- Leverage an OU for the users you want to get the package, move the accounts into this OU, and then Assign or Publish the application to that OU. Whenever members of the OU log on, the application is available for download. Each user can connect to the distribution source and acquire a copy of the installation. This is best for when your users are mostly using desktops. Because desktops are connected to the network, the just-in-time fashion of the download really makes sense here.
- Leverage an OU for the computers that you want to get the package, and then Assign the application to the computers in that OU. When the computer is rebooted, then, whenever any user logs onto the targeted machines, the application is fully downloaded and ready to go. This isn't true for every application (like Office 2010/2013, shown later). But it is true for just about everything else. This is best if you have a gaggle of laptop users. You'll want to ensure that the entire application is loaded before users go on the road with their machines. This strategy is ideal for this scenario.
- Assign or Publish the application at the domain or OU level, and then use GPO Filtering with Security Groups (see Chapter 2). This is a more advanced technique, but can be very useful when you want to give someone only the ability to modify group memberships, and (by modifying the group membership) also deploy software to a group of users (or even computers).
- Assign or Publish the application at the domain or OU level, and then use WMI (Windows Management Instrumentation) Filtering based on specific information within machines. (See Chapter 4 in the "WMI Filters: Fine-Tuning When and Where Group Policy Applies" section.) This is most useful if you want to strategically target machines based on specific criteria—for instance, "Only deploy this software to users with 6GB of RAM and hotfix Q24601."



There's also the ability to permission individual packages within a GPO for more fine-grained targeting. Check out the Security tab for each package.

We could use any of these methods to target our users. The first two options are the most straightforward and most common practice. In our first example, we'll leverage an OU and Assign the application to our computers. We'll use the **Human Resources Computers** OU and Assign them Office 2003.

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Normal Shares vs. DFS Namespaces

The GPSI features are like the postal service; they're a delivery mechanism. Their duty is to deliver the package and walk away. But it's something of a production before that package is delivered into your hands, and that's what we'll tackle in the next section.

Before we get there, however, you need to prepare for software distribution by setting up a *distribution point* to store the software. You can choose to create a shared folder on any server—hopefully, one that's close to the users who will be pulling the software. The closer to the user you can get the server, the faster the download of the software and the less saturated your network in the long run.

In a nutshell, GPSI delivers a message to the client about the shared folder from which the software is available. However, if you are concerned that your users will often roam your distributed enterprise, you can additionally set up DFS Namespaces.

DFS Namespaces is the *Distributed File System* technology that, when used in addition to Active Directory Site Topology definitions, can automatically direct users toward the share containing the software closest to them. The essence of DFS Namespaces is that it sets up a front-end for shared folders and then acts as the traffic cop, directing users to the closest replica. To explore DFS technology, visit `www.microsoft.com/dfs`.

DFS Namespaces has an extra huge benefit over using normal shares. If a normal share on a normal server goes down (and the client application needs a repair), the client can just find another node (the next closest node) on the network that contains the software. Or, if you want to repurpose that server for something else, you don't have to worry about the gruesome problem of removing the software from everywhere, putting the share on the new server, and redeploying the application. With DFS, you just add a server with the share contents and change a few pointers around on the back-end.

Creating and Editing the GPO to Deploy Office

We are now ready to create our GPO and Assign our application to our users. In this example, we'll Assign Office 2003 to computers, but this procedure works for just about every application that's "Group Policy deployable." Again, Office 2010 and 2013 breaks the rules, so learn now with Office 2003, and you'll be good to go for almost all "normal" applications (except Office 2007 and later, which break the mold).

Open the GPMC, and then follow these steps:

1. To create a GPO that deploys Office 2003 to the **Human Resources Computers** OU, right-click the OU and choose "Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here" from the context menu to open the New GPO dialog box. Enter a descriptive name in the

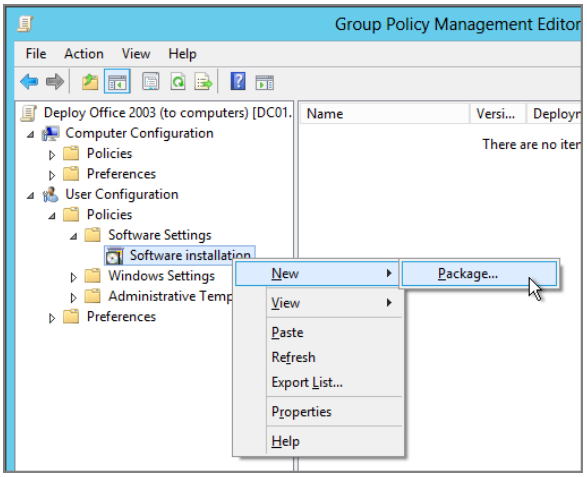
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New GPO dialog box, such as **Deploy Office 2003 (to computers)**. The GPO should now be linked to the **Human Resources Computers** OU.

2. Right-click the link to the GPO (or the GPO itself), and choose Edit from the context menu to open the Group Policy Management Editor.

The software distribution settings are found in both Computer Configuration and User Configuration, as shown in Figure 11.4.

FIGURE 11.4 Right-click the GPSI settings to deploy a new package.



For this first package, we will Assign the application to the computers in the **Human Resources Computers** OU.

1. Choose Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Software Settings.
2. Right-click "Software installation" and choose New ➢ Package, as shown in Figure 11.4, to open the Open dialog box, which lets you specify the `.MSI` file.



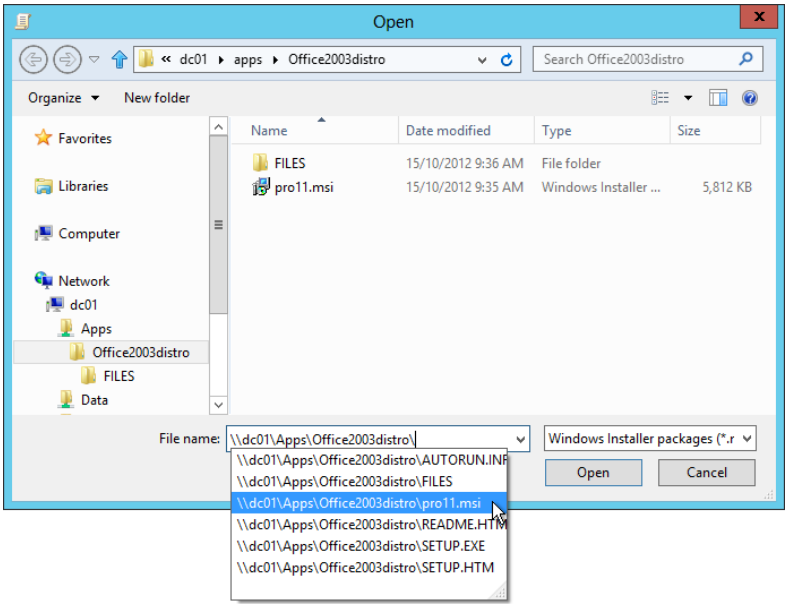
Do not—I repeat—do not use the Open dialog box's interface to click and browse for the file locally. Equally evil is specifying a local file path, such as `D:\apps\office2003distro\pro11.msi`. Why is this? Because the location needs to be from a consistently available point, such as a UNC path. Entering a local file path prevents the Windows Installer at the client from finding the package on the server. Merely clicking the file doesn't guarantee that the package will be delivered to the client. Again, entering the full UNC path as shown in Figure 11.5 is the *only* guaranteed method to deliver the application to the client.

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You will need to specify the full UNC path on the shared folder for the application. Let me say that again: you will need to specify the network path, not the "local" path, or the installation will fail.

Earlier, we put our Office 2003 Administrative Installation inside the APPS share on the DC01 server inside the `OFFICE2003DISTRO` directory. If you take a look at the Office 2003 media, you'll note there are lots of `.MSI` files that might work. However, there is only one that is meant for GPSI distribution. The precise name will vary depending on the version of Office 2003 you have. In my case, I have Office 2003 Professional Edition. The file that I'll need to deliver using GPSI is named `Pro11.msi`. Therefore, the full UNC path to the application is `\\DC01\apps\OFFICE2003DISTRO\Pro11.MSI`, as shown in Figure 11.5.

FIGURE 11.5 Always use the full UNC and never the local path when this dialog box requests the file.



Before You Ramp Up, Let's Talk about Licensing

A question I often get when I teach my live Group Policy Intensive course is this: "If I use GPSI to deploy applications to my users, how does this affect my licensing agreements with Microsoft or other software vendors?" The next most frequently asked question about GPSI is this: "If I use GPSI to do mass rollouts, how can I keep track of licensing for reporting during audits?" Bad news on both fronts, friends.

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Occasionally, the Microsoft technology doesn't work in lockstep with usable licensing agreements. Specifically, if you use GPSI as your mechanism to get software to the masses, you need to be especially careful with your Microsoft licensing agreements or any other licensing agreements. When you deploy any software via GPSI, you have the potential to load the software on a machine and make it available to any number of users who can log onto that machine. As I discussed, using GPSI to deploy to computers gives everyone who logs onto the machine (via the domain) access to the icons on the Start Menu. And, if you target users, whether the application is available only for that user depends on the application. For instance, a well-written `.MSI` prevents users who aren't Assigned the application from using it—but other `.MSI` applications (especially those you create with third-party tools) may not. And when you use GPSI to deploy an application to, say, users in an OU, you won't know how many users accept the offer and how many users don't end up using the application.

With that in mind, GPSI is a wonderful mechanism for deploying software. But in terms of licensing and auditing, you're on your own. My advice is that if you're planning to use GPSI for your installations, check with each vendor to find out the vendor's licensing requirements when you Assign to users and Assign to computers.

Remember: you have a large potential for exposure by doing a GPSI to users and/or computers; protect yourself by checking with your vendor before you do a mass deployment of any application in this fashion. Additionally, it's important to remember that there is no facility for counting or metering the number of accepted offers of software for auditing purposes.

That's where Microsoft's System Center Configuration Manager is supposed to come into play to help you determine "who's using what."

Finally, if you're looking for an all–Group Policy solution to help mitigate these (and other) problems, check out Specops Software's Specops Deploy (`www.specopssoft.com`). But stay tuned—more on that later.

Once the full UNC path is entered, a dialog box will appear, asking which type of distribution method we'll be using: Assigned or Advanced. Published will be grayed out because you cannot Publish to computers.

For now, choose Assigned and click OK. When you do (and you wait a minute or two), you'll see the application listed as shown in Figure 11.6. Hang tight—it'll show up.

Understanding When Applications Will Be Installed

Once you've Assigned or Published an application, you'll need to test it to see if it's working properly. Here's how users and computers should react:

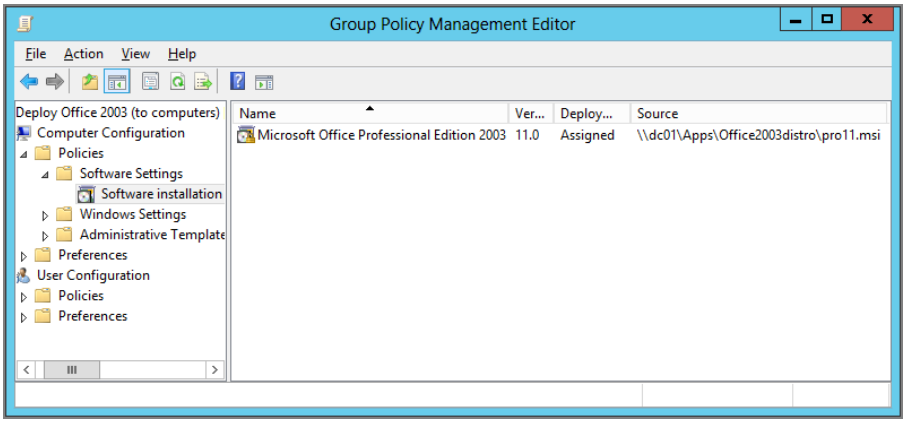
- Applications Published to users on any operating system should show up right away in Control Panel. No reboot or log out (and log back in) should be required, but you

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might have to refresh the `Add or Remove Programs` folder (or "Install a program from the network"). An application isn't installed until a user specifically selects it or the application is launched via *document invocation* (also called *install-on-first-use* or *advertisement*). Recall that document invocation allows the application to be installed as soon as a file associated with the application is opened.

- Applications Assigned to users on servers should show up on next logon on the Start Menu. Applications Assigned to server computers should install upon next reboot. All users logging onto those computers will see the icons on the Start Menu.
- If you're deploying to users on Windows XP or later, you need to know whether Fast Boot is turned on. Recall from Chapter 3 that Fast Boot is enabled by default for Windows XP and later, and you will need to explicitly turn it off. To review:
  - If Windows XP or later Fast Boot is enabled and you Assign applications to users, it will take two logoffs and logons for the icons to appear on the Start Menu.
  - If Windows XP or later Fast Boot is enabled and you Assign applications to computers, it will take two reboots before the assignment is installed. Afterward, icons appear for all users on the Start Menu. If you want to turn off this behavior for Windows XP and later, you can do so. Just check out Chapter 3 to learn how.
  - Note, however, that Windows XP and later Fast Boot is always off if a Roaming Profile is used.

FIGURE 11.6 The applications you assign are listed under the node you chose to use (Computer ➢ Software installation or User ➢ Software installation).





You'll need to adjust the deployment properties before certain applications will deploy properly to users. (More on this in the "Advanced Published or Assigned" section later in this chapter.)

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Testing Assigned Applications

Before you go headlong and try to verify your deployment of Office 2003, first verify that a machine is in the **Human Resources Computers** OU, and then reboot the first test machine in the OU.

If you're Assigning an application to a Windows 7 or Windows 8 machine, by default you won't see anything during startup except a "Please wait…" and a lot of disk activity. However, if you enable the policy setting **Display highly detailed status messages** located within Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System, you'll see more information during startup, such as the application's title, as seen in Figure 11.7.

FIGURE 11.7 If you enable the Display highly detailed status messages policy setting to affect your Windows 7 or Windows 8 machines, you'll see the name of the software installing instead of a lousy "Please wait…" message.



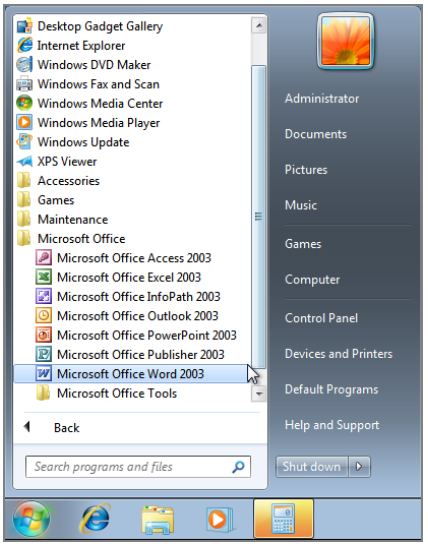
Go ahead and get a cup of coffee while this is installing. It takes a while. Really. Go ahead. I'll wait.

Once the application is fully installed, you can log on as any user in the domain (or the local computer) and see the application's icons on the Start Menu.

On Windows 7, icons will show up on the Start Menu as seen in in Figure 11.8.

On Windows 8, new applications appear on the Start screen, as seen in Figure 11.9.

FIGURE 11.8 The Office icons and program names will appear on the Start Menu (more specifically on the Start ➢ All Programs menu) on Windows 7.



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FIGURE 11.9 On Windows 8, the application icons appear on the Start screen.



At this point, any user can select any Office application, and the application is briefly prepared and then displayed for the user.

Stay tuned for more information on Assigning and Publishing `.MSI` applications (particularly to users).

Testing Publishing Applications (to Users)

You can also test Publishing applications before continuing. Recall that the icons of Published applications appear in the `Add or Remove Programs` folder (or "Install a program from the network") in Control Panel. However, the usefulness of Published applications is minimal, which is why it's relegated to such a small section for discussion. Users must be specifically told there's something waiting for them, hunt it down themselves, and install it. And applications can only be Published to users, not computers, so a user who is getting a Published application must be logged in.

To test this for yourself, simply select Publish when adding a new application, or right-click an existing package Assigned to users and choose Publish from the context menu.

To see a Published application in action on a Windows 7 or Windows 8 machine, follow these steps:

1. Choose Start ➢ Control Panel ➢ Programs ➢ Get Programs ➢ Install a program from the network.
2. Select the application and select Install, as shown in Figure 11.3.

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A Published application needn't be fully relegated to lying dormant until a user selects it. Indeed, the default is to specify that the application automatically launch via document invocation (also known as auto-install) as soon as an associated file type is opened. In this way, you can have the application available for use but just not have the application's icons appear on the Start Menu as you do when you Assign it. However, you can turn off document invocation by clearing the "Auto install this application by file extension activation" check box as specified in the section, "The Deployment Options Section," a bit later.



You'll need to adjust the deployment properties before certain applications will deploy properly to users. (More on this in the "Advanced Published or Assigned" section later in this chapter.)

Application Isolation

In many circumstances, applications are *isolated* for their intended use. This means that if an application is deployed, then another user shouldn't be able to use it. Here are some examples to help you understand how Windows Installer helps with Application Isolation:

- Users do not share Assigned or Published applications that an administrator has set up. For instance, User A is Assigned an application and installs it. User B can use User A's machine, but is not Assigned the application via Group Policy. Therefore, when User B logs onto that machine, User B does not see the Assigned icons for User A.
- Users require their own "instance" of the application. If User A and User B are Assigned the same application, each user must contact the source and perform a one-time/per–user customization that some applications require. In most circumstances, this will not double the used disk space, and the time for installation for the second user is not very long because portions of the application are already installed for User A.
- If two users are Assigned different applications that register the same file types, the correct application is always used. For instance, Joe and Dave share the same machine. Joe is Assigned WinZip and Dave is Assigned UltraZip. When Joe opens a `.ZIP` file, WinZip launches. When Dave opens a `.ZIP` file, UltraZip launches.
- Depending on the `.MSI` application, users might not be able to go "under the hood" and select the `.EXE`s of installed programs. For instance, if User A is Assigned an application, User B (who is not Assigned the application) cannot just use Explorer, locate the application on the hard drive, and double-click the application to install it. This is not a hard-and-fast rule and is based on how the `.MSI` application itself is coded.

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- Users can uninstall applications that they have access to in the `Add or Remove Programs` folder (or "Uninstall or change a program" in Windows Vista and later parlance). This has a two-part implication. First, by default, all Assigned applications are also Published, and thus, users can remove them using the `Add or Remove Programs` folder. The icons for the applications will still be on the Start ➢ All Programs menu the next time the user logs on. The first time the user attempts to run one of these applications by choosing Start ➢ All Programs ➢ *application*, the application reinstalls itself from the distribution point. The second implication deals with who, precisely, can remove Assigned (or Published) applications. First, users cannot delete applications that are directly Assigned to computers. Next, users cannot delete applications that aren't directly Assigned to their user account.

Advanced Published or Assigned

When you attempt to Publish or Assign an application to your users or computers, you are given an additional selection of Advanced. If you didn't choose Advanced when you initially deployed the application, that's not a problem. You can simply right-click the package and choose Properties from the context menu to open the Properties dialog box. The only option that is not available in this "after the fact" method is the ability to add Microsoft Transform Files, which I'll describe in the section "The Modifications Tab," later in this chapter.

The Properties dialog box has six tabs: General, Deployment, Upgrades, Categories, Modifications, and Security. In Figure 11.10, the Properties dialog box is focused on the Deployment tab, which is discussed in detail in this section.

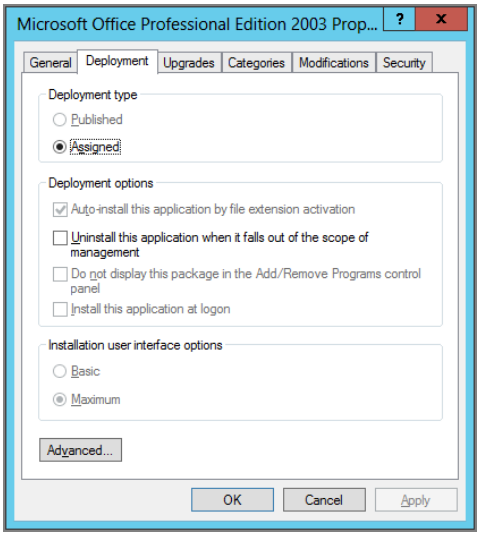
The General Tab

This tab contains the basic information about the package: the name that is to be displayed in the `Add or Remove Programs` folder (or "Install a program from the network"), the publisher, and some language and support information. All this is extracted from the `.MSI` package.

Under the General tab, you'll find another little goodie: you can specify the URL of a web page that contains support information for the application. For instance, if you have specific setup instructions for the user, you can place the instructions on a page on one of your intranet servers and include the URL with the package. The client's `Add or Remove Programs` folder displays a hyperlink to the URL next to the package.

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FIGURE 11.10 These are the options on the Deployment tab when you're Assigning to computers. Note how just about everything is grayed out.



The Deployment Tab

This tab, as shown in Figure 11.10, has three sections: "Deployment type," "Deployment options," and "Installation user interface options." There is also an Advanced button at the bottom of the tab. Which options on the Deployment tab you choose depends on how you want to deploy the application and whether you are Assigning to computer or Assigning or Publishing to users. Figure 11.10 earlier shows the options when you're Assigning to computers.

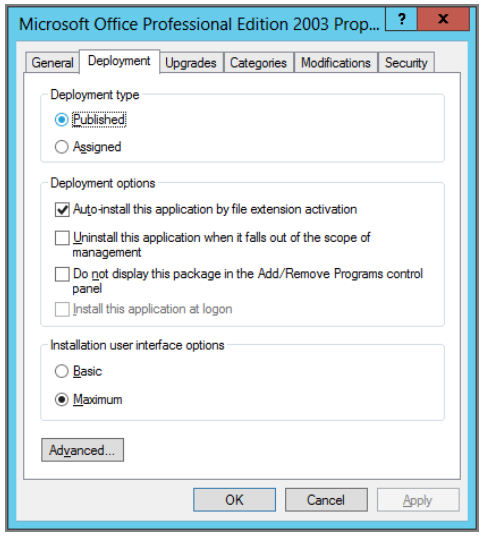
Figure 11.11 shows the options on the Deployment tab when you're Assigning an application to users. You'll notice that many more options are available than when you're Assigning to computers. The options in the "Installation user interface options" section are critical, and you will likely need to change them before applications are correctly Assigned or Published to users.

The Deployment Type Section

The options in this section let you instantly change the deployment type from Published to Assigned, and vice versa, and are available only when you are deploying applications to users. When you are deploying applications to computers, Assigning is the only option. If you're deploying to user accounts, you can also change the deployment type by right-clicking the package definition. You can see a package definition of an application in the Group Policy Management Editor dialog box in Figure 11.6, earlier. Then, you can select the deployment type, Assign or Publish, from the context menu.

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FIGURE 11.11 These are the options on the Deployment tab when you're Assigning or Publishing to users.



The Deployment Options Section

This section has four check boxes:

Auto-install this application by file extension activation When `.MSI` applications are Published or Assigned (or `.ZAP` packages are Published), each of their definitions contains a list of supported file types. Those file types are actually loaded inside Active Directory.

When a GPO applies to a user or a computer and this check box is selected, the application is automatically installed based on the extension. This is, essentially, application execution via document invocation. Note that this option is always automatically selected (and cannot be unselected) if you Assign the application. That is, document invocation is only optional when Publishing.

Document invocation is most handy when new readers and file types are released, such as Adobe Acrobat Reader and its corresponding `.PDF` file type. Simply Assign or Publish an application with this check box enabled, and Acrobat Reader will be automatically shot down to anyone who opens a `.PDF` file for the first time. This check box is selected by default when you are Assigning applications to users or computers.

Uninstall this application when it falls out of the scope of management GPOs can be applied to sites, domains, or OUs. If a user is moved out of the scope to which this GPO applies, what happens to the currently deployed software? For instance, if a user or computer is moved from one OU to another, what do you want to happen with this specific software package? If you don't want the software to remain on the workstation, click this check box. Remember—the applications aren't removed immediately if a user or computer leaves the scope of the GPO. As

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you'll see shortly, computers receive a *signal* to remove the software. (This is described in the "Removing Applications" section, later in this chapter.)

Do not display this package in the Add/Remove Programs control panel As mentioned, icons and program names for Assigned applications appear in the Start ➢ All Programs menu, but, by default, they also appear as Published icons in the Add or Remove Programs applet in Control Panel. Thus, users may choose to install the application all at once or perform an en masse repair. However, the dark side of this check box is that users can remove any application they want. To prevent the application from appearing in the `Add or Remove Programs` folder or "Install a program from the network," select this check box. When the application is then earmarked for being Published, the application is available only for loading through document invocation.

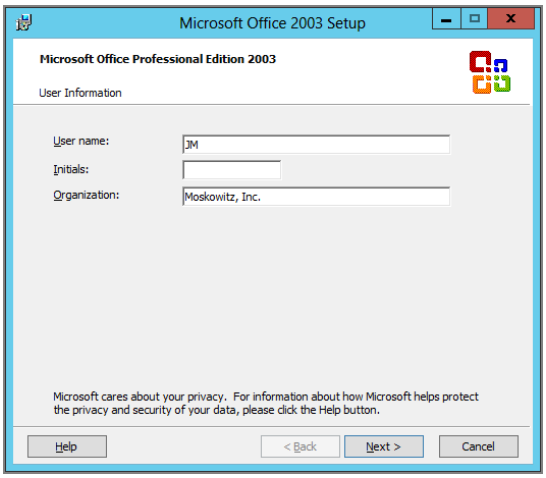
Install this application at logon See the section "Using Group Policy Software Installation over Slow Links," later in this chapter for a detailed explanation.

The Installation User Interface Options Section

Two little, innocuous buttons in this section make a world of difference for many applications when you're Assigning or Publishing applications to users. Some `.MSI` packages can recognize when Basic or Maximum is set and change their installation behavior accordingly. Others can't. Consult your `.MSI` package documentation to see if the package uses this option and what it does.

Assigning most normal MSIs to users can be disastrous if you retain the default of Maximum. If we keep on the same idea using Office 2003, instead of the application automatically and nearly silently loading from the source upon first use, the user is prompted to step through the application's Installation Wizard (the first screen of Office 2003 is shown in Figure 11.12), but it could be any normal MSI.

FIGURE 11.12 The default of Maximum results in many applications (like Office 2003) no longer being a silent install.



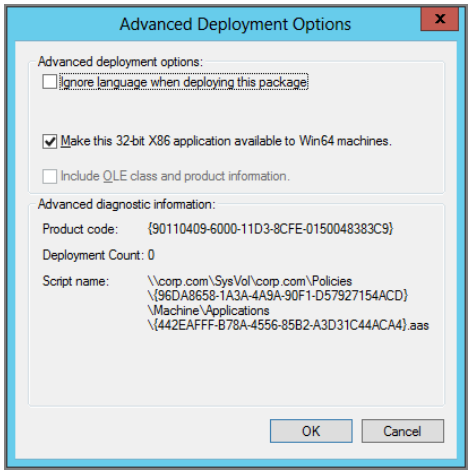
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Simply choosing Basic remedies this problem: most normal apps are magically downloaded and installed for every user targeted in the OU. Why is Maximum the default? I wish I knew. For now, if you're Assigning applications to users, be sure the Basic check box is checked. For information about how to change the defaults, see the "Default Group Policy Software Installation Properties" section later in this chapter.

The Advanced Button

Clicking the Advanced button opens the Advanced Deployment Options dialog box, as shown in Figure 11.13. This dialog box has two sections: "Advanced deployment options" and "Advanced diagnostic information."

FIGURE 11.13 The options in the Advanced Deployment Options dialog box



The Advanced Deployment Options Section

In the modern GPMC, this section has three options, and in the old GPMC, it has four options:

Ignore language when deploying this package If the `.MSI` package definition is coded to branch depending on the language, selecting this option can force one version of the language. Normally, if the language of the `.MSI` package doesn't match the language of the operating system, Windows will not install it. The exceptions are if the application is in English, if the application is language-neutral, or if this check box is checked. If there are multiple versions of the application in different languages, the `.MSI` engine chooses the application with the best language match.

Make this 32-bit X86 application available to Win64 machines Modern 64-bit clients ignore this setting. I tested it with Windows XP 64 and Windows 7 64-bit, and this

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setting didn't matter—on or off. It was used for older computers, like Windows Server 2003 targets.

Include OLE class and product information I've never needed this switch, but here's the idea: if the application you're deploying uses COM classes, and that COM class is triggered, then the application is pulled down automatically. Again, I never needed it. Check with your application vendor to see if you need this switch.

The Advanced Diagnostic Information Section

You can't modify anything in this section, but it does have some handy information.

Product code As mentioned, if the unique product code of the application you are deploying matches an existing installed product, the application will be removed from the client.

Deployment count A bit later in this chapter, you'll learn why you might need to redeploy an application to a population of users or computers. When you do, this count is increased. See the section, "Patching a Distribution Point," a bit later for more information.

Script name Whenever an application is Published or Assigned, a pointer to the application, also known as an `.AAS` file, is placed in the SYSVOL in the Policies container within the GPT (Group Policy Template). The `.AAS` files are application advertisement script files and are critical to an application's ability to install on first use. This entry shows the name of the `.AAS` file, which can be useful information if you're chasing down a GPO replication problem between Domain Controllers.

The Upgrades Tab

You can deploy a package that upgrades an existing package. For instance, if you have "Super App 1.0" and want to upgrade it to "Super App 1.5," this is the place. Upgrades can be either mandatory or optional.

Moreover, you can "upgrade" to totally different programs. For instance, if your corporate application for `.ZIP` files is WinZip but changes to UltraZip, follow these steps to upgrade:

1. Create the UltraZip `.MSI` package, Assign or Publish the application, open the Properties dialog box, and click the Upgrades tab.
2. Click the Add button to open the Add Upgrade Package dialog box, as shown in Figure 11.14.
3. In the "Package to upgrade" section, select the package definition (in this case, WinZip 8). Note that WinZip doesn't specifically appear in our example in Figure 11.14; it's just the dialog box.



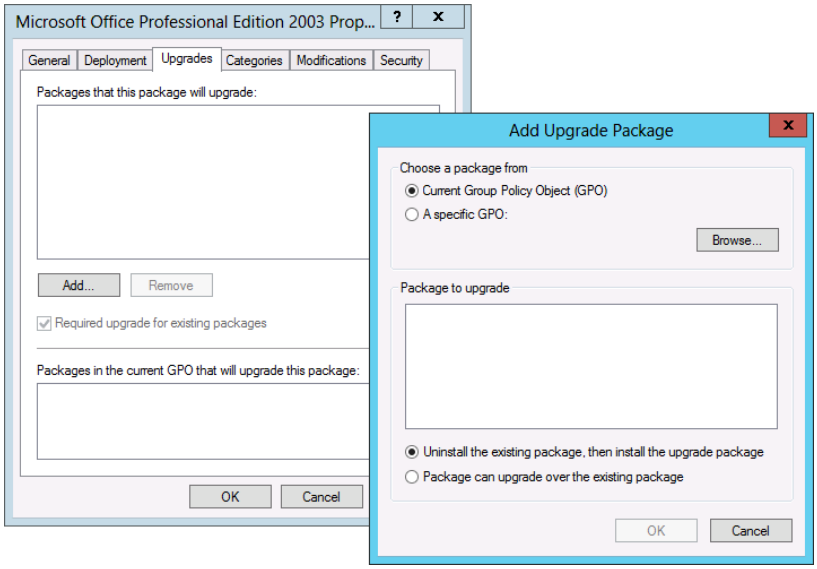
Although you can click the Browse button to open the Browse dialog box and select another GPO for this to apply to, it's easier to keep the original package and upgrade in the same GPO scope.

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4. Use the options at the bottom of the Add Upgrade Package window to choose either to uninstall the application first or to plow on top of the current installation, and then click OK.
5. Back in the Upgrades tab, check the "Required upgrade for existing packages" check box and click OK to force the upgrade.

FIGURE 11.14 Use the Upgrades tab to migrate from one application to another.



If the "Required upgrade for existing packages" check box is cleared, users can optionally add the program using the Add or Remove Programs applet in Control Panel. This can cause grief for applications that shouldn't really ever be installed on the same machine at the same time. An old example might be Office 2003 and Office XP; if they're together on the same machine, bad things happen. Moreover, if the check box is not checked, the old application is started whenever an associated file extension (such as `.DOC`) is invoked.



It is best if your package is specifically written to upgrade earlier (or different) products; sometimes, it may not actually remove the previous application.



When you're Assigning to computers, the "Required upgrade for existing package" check box is always checked and not available for selection.

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The Categories Tab

The Categories tab allows administrators to give headings to groups of Published software, which are then displayed in the Add or Remove Programs applet in Control Panel. Users can select the category of software they want to display and then select a program within the category to install.

For example, you might want to create the category Archive Programs for WinZip and UltraZip and the category Doc Readers for Adobe Acrobat Reader and GhostScript. If you want, you can list a package in multiple categories. You can also create categories. For information on how to do so, see the "Default Group Policy Software Installation Properties" section later in this chapter.

The Modifications Tab

The Modifications tab is used to deploy Microsoft Transform Files (`.MST`) files, or just Transform Files for short. For "normal" application, Microsoft Transform Files are applied on current `.MSI` packages either to filter the number of options available to the end user, or to specify certain answers to questions usually brought up during the `.MSI` package installation.

Some applications ship with preconfigured MST files. Others ship with their own "transform generator" utilities. Others ship with none of these.

Ask your application vendor if a transform-generation utility for your package is available. If not, you might have to step up to a third-party `.MSI`/`.MST` tool, such as InstallShield by Flexera. Some applications, such as Office 2003, come with their own `.MST` generation tool.

Handy! But, again, that situation is unique. Often, vendors just assume you will be able to use an `.MST` transform-creation program to create MSTs.



Office 2010 and 2013 do not ship with an MST-generation tool. See the section "Deploying Office 2010 and Office 2013 Using Group Policy," later for more information.

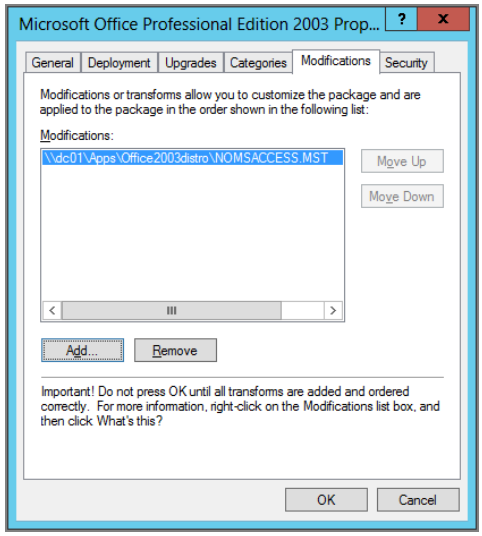
In Figure 11.15, you can see I've loaded an `.MST` file named `NOMSACCESS.MST`. This `.MST` will prohibit the use of Microsoft Access 2003 from Office 2003 but allow all other functions of Office 2003 to run.

The Modifications tab is available for use only when Advanced is selected when an application is to be initially Published or Assigned. If a package is already Published or Assigned, the Modifications tab is not usable. As you can see in Figure 11.15, all of the buttons on the Modifications tab are grayed out. Again, this is because the `.MST` file was loaded at package deployment time, and afterward, there is no way to add or remove `.MST` files after deployment. We'll reiterate and reexamine this issue a bit later.

Note, if you wanted to, you could add multiple `.MST` files before clicking the OK button to lock in your selection. You can see this ability and the Move Up and Move Down buttons in Figure 11.15. But why would you do this?

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FIGURE 11.15 You can only add .MST files during the package definition.



Multiple, autonomous administrators can individually create `.MST` files and layer them so that each Transform File contains some of the configuration options. These files are then ordered so that the options are applied from the top down. If configured options overlap, the last-configured option wins.

However, in my travels, I haven't seen administrators choose to add multiple `.MST` files for the same `.MSI`. Typically, only one `.MST` file is used for the package, and that's that.

You might be wondering how you can create your own `.MST` files for Office. Again, the last "normal" version of Office that used MST files was Office 2003. The short answer is to use the Microsoft Custom Installation Wizard, which is part of the Office 2003 Resource kit.

If you want to see precisely how it's done, you can refer to the previous edition of this book, or use the Microsoft web page titled "Custom Installation Wizard" found at `http://bit.ly/GA61XE`.

The Security Tab

Individual applications can be filtered based on computer, user, or Security group membership. For instance, if you Assign WinZip to all members of the **Human Resources Users** OU, you set it up normally, as described earlier.

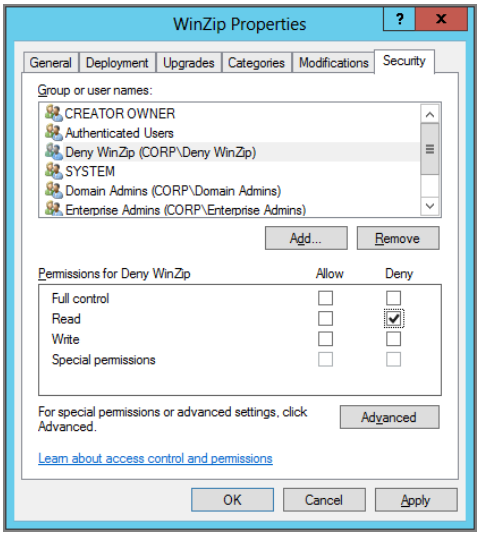


If a user who happens to administer the application in the GPO is not given Read access, that user will no longer be able to administer the application. Therefore, don't use filtering based on user or Security group membership on the administrators of the application.

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If, however, you want to exclude a specific member, say, Frank Rizzo, you can deny Frank Rizzo's account permissions to Read the package. A better strategy is to create a Security group—say, DenyWinZip—and put the people not allowed to receive the application inside that group. You can then set the permissions to Deny the entire Security group the ability to read the package, as shown in Figure 11.16.

FIGURE 11.16 Use the Security tab to specify who can and cannot run applications.



Default Group Policy Software Installation Properties

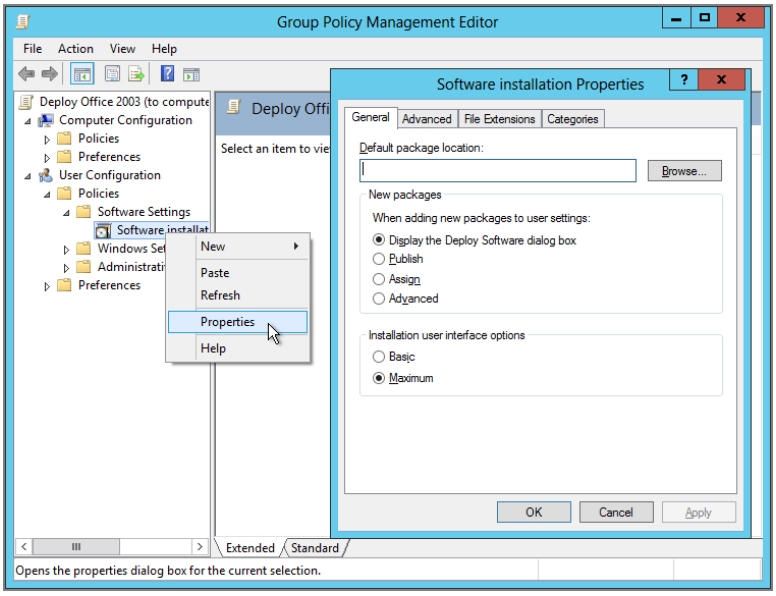
Each GPSI node (one for users and one for computers) has some default installation properties that you can modify. In the Group Policy Management Editor, simply right-click the GPSI node and choose Properties from the context menu, as shown in Figure 11.17, to open the "Software installation Properties" dialog box (also shown in Figure 11.17), which has four tabs: General, Advanced, File Extensions, and Categories.

The General Tab

Most settings on the General tab are self-explanatory. Note that you can specify a default package location, such as `\\DC01\apps`, so that you can then use the GUI when adding packages. Avoid using direct paths such as `C:\apps\` since `C:\apps` probably won't exist on the client at runtime.

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FIGURE 11.17 Use the GPSI Properties dialog box to set up general deployment settings.



You can also specify the behavior of what happens when you add in new packages (and the Assign action is chosen). That is, a collection of defaults you specify is automatically selected.

Last, you can establish the critical setting of either Basic or Maximum here (when Assigning applications to users). The bummer is that these default setting changes are local only for this specific GPO: the next GPO you create that uses GPSI will not adhere to the defaults you set in this GPO.

The Advanced Tab

The Advanced tab, as shown in Figure 11.18, allows you to set default settings for all the packages you want to deploy in this GPO. You saw settings with similar names earlier in the Advanced Deployment Options dialog box (Figure 11.13). The Advanced tab contains the following options:

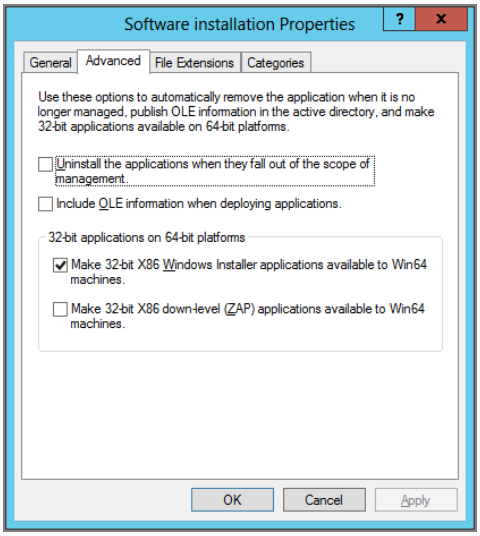
Uninstall the applications when they fall out of the scope of management I'll discuss this setting in the "Removing Applications" section later in this chapter.

Include OLE information when deploying applications Again, an application might have COM components called by some other action. Selecting this check box will auto-download the deployed application if the trigger occurs.

The "32-bit applications on 64-bit platforms" section Again, the options in this section seem to do nothing on modern 64-bit systems.

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FIGURE 11.18 You can set up some default settings for new packages in this GPO.



The File Extensions Tab

As stated earlier, you can install and start applications by double-clicking or by invoking their document type. For instance, double-clicking a `.ZIP` file can automatically deploy a Published or Assigned WinZip application. The correspondence of a file type to a package is found in either the `.ZAP` file definition or the `.MSI` file database. Once the application is set to be deployed, the file types are automatically entered into Active Directory.

Occasionally, two Published or Assigned applications are called by the same file extension. This can occur if you're upgrading a package from, say, WinZip to UltraZip, and both are using the `.ZIP` extension, or if you're upgrading from Acrobat Reader to FoxIT Reader and both applications use the `.PDF` extension.

In those cases, you need to specify which extension fires off which application. To do so, follow these steps:

1. In the "Software installation Properties" dialog box, click the File Extensions tab.
2. Click the "Select file extension" drop-down list box, and select the extension to display all the applicable Assigned or Published applications in the Application Precedence list.
3. Select an application, and then click the Up or Down button to change the order.

The Categories Tab

Categories is a domain-wide property that puts Published or Assigned software into bite-sized chunks, instead of one giant-sized alphabetized list in the `Add or Remove Programs`

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folder or "Install a program from the network" window. As noted earlier, you might want to group WinZip and UltraZip in the Archive Programs category or put Adobe Acrobat Reader and GhostScript in the Doc Readers category. On this tab, simply click the Add button to enter the names of the categories in the "Enter new category" dialog box.

Therefore, if possible, select one administrator to control this property, set it up to be centrally managed, and then use the Properties dialog box to associate a package with a category or categories.

Removing Applications

You can remove applications from users or computers in several ways. First, under some circumstances, users can manually remove applications, but as an administrator, you hold the reins. Therefore, you can set applications to automatically or forcibly be removed.

Users Can Manually Change or Remove Applications

If an application is Assigned (and also Published) to users, they can use Control Panel to change the installed options or remove the application to save space. However, Microsoft's position is that this ability provides the best of both worlds: the user can remove the application's installation (and save space), but since the application is Assigned, the icons and program names are always forced to appear on the Start ➢ All Programs menu.

But, in practice, I've found that this is a bad thing. Users can remove their applications and then go on the road with their laptops. What happens when users actually need those applications? Uh-oh. You get the picture. Again, you may wish to prevent users from being able to change this setting if you have users who like to poke around a lot.

Note, however, that applications Assigned to the computer cannot be changed or uninstalled by anyone but local computer administrators. This is a good thing.

Automatically Removing Assigned or Published *.MSI* Applications

Applications can be automatically uninstalled when they no longer apply to the user. Earlier, in the "Advanced Published or Assigned" section, you saw that in the Deployment tab of the "Software installation Properties" dialog box you can check the "Uninstall this application when it falls out of the scope of management" check box (Figure 11.11). You can specify that the application is to be uninstalled if any of the following occurs:

- The user or computer is moved out of the OU to which this software applies.
- The GPO containing the package definition is deleted.
- The user or computer no longer has rights to read the GPO.

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The software is never forcibly removed while the user is logged onto the current session but is removed a bit later in the following manner:

- Applications Published to users are removed upon next logon.
- Applications Assigned to users are removed upon next logon.
- Applications Assigned to computers are removed upon next reboot.
- Applications Assigned to computers that are currently not attached to the network are removed the next time the computer is plugged into the network, rebooted, and the computer account "logs on" to Active Directory.
- Applications Assigned or Published to users on computers that are currently not attached to the network are removed the next time they log on and are validated to Active Directory.

In these cases, the software is automatically removed upon next logon (for users) or upon next reboot (for computers). For example, Figure 11.19 shows what happens when a computer is moved out of an OU and then rebooted. Moving users and computers in and out of OUs might not be such a hot idea if lots of applications are being Assigned.

FIGURE 11.19 Applications can be set to uninstall when they fall out of scope of management.





These rules assume Fast Boot is not enabled—that you've specifically *disabled* Fast Boot. If Fast Boot is enabled (the default), these rules don't apply; expect two logons or two reboots for the change to take effect.

Here's one final warning about the automatic removal of applications: GPSI cannot remove the icons and program names for the application if the GPO has been deleted and the user has a Roaming Profile and has roamed to a machine after the application was uninstalled. In this case, there is not enough uninstall information on the machine, and therefore, the icons and program names will continue to exist, though they will be nonfunctional.

Forcibly Removing Assigned or Published *.MSI* Applications

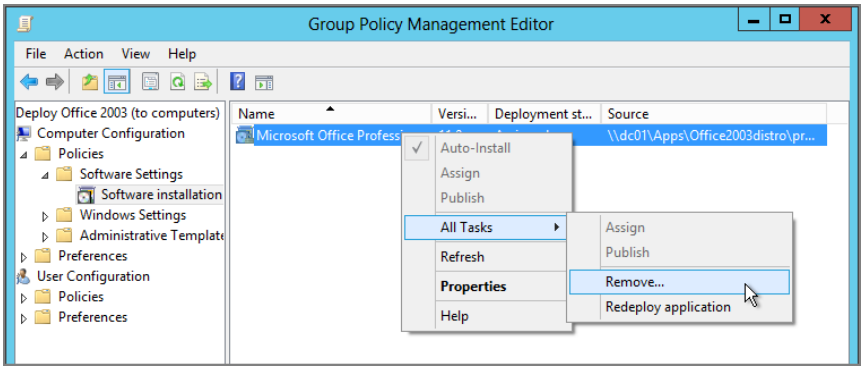
You have seen how applications can be automatically removed from users or computers when the user or computer object moves out the scope of management. But what if you want to keep the user or computer in the scope of management and still remove an application? You can manually remove Published or Assigned applications. To do so, simply right-click the package definition, and choose All Tasks ➢ Remove, as seen in Figure 11.20. This will

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open the Remove Software dialog box. The options presented in this dialog box depend on whether you deployed `.MSI` or `.ZAP` applications.

If you are removing an `.MSI` file, you have two options, as discussed in the next sections.

FIGURE 11.20 You can revoke deployed applications by selecting Remove.



Immediately Uninstall the Software from Users and Computers

If you choose the option "Immediately uninstall the Software from Users and Computers," then all connected computers receive a signal to uninstall the software, and they follow the rules for uninstalling you learned in the previous section.

The signal to remove an application lives in the actual GPO definition. Therefore, if you're looking for success in the forcible removal of applications, don't delete the GPO right after selecting this option. If you do, the signal to remove the application won't be available to the workstations. Rather, remove the application, and leave the GPO definition around for a while to ensure that the computers get the signal to remove the software. If you remove the GPO before the target user receives the signal (upon next logon) or the computer receives the signal (upon next reboot), the application is orphaned on the Desktop and must be manually unloaded via Control Panel or by some other means (for instance, `MSIEXEC`, as described later in this chapter).



This is a second warning in case you overlooked the ominous message in the previous paragraph: if you remove the GPO definition before a target user or computer receives the signal, the application is orphaned on the Desktop. You can, however, likely get out of this trap if the application was specified with the "Uninstall this application when it falls out of the scope of management" check box. You can move the user or computer out of the scope of management to remove the application and then bring it back in when the application removal is completed. It's a bit rough, but it should work.

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Allow Users to Continue to Use the Software, but Prevent New Installations

When you remove applications using the option, "Allow users to continue to use the software, but prevent new installations," current installations of the software remain intact. Users to which this edict applies, however, will no longer be able to install new copies of the software. Those who do not have the software will not be able to install it. Those who do have it installed will be able to continue to use it.

The self-repair features of the Windows Installer will still function (for example, if `Winword.exe` gets deleted, it will come back from the dead), but the application cannot be fully reinstalled via Control Panel.



Once you use this option, you will no longer be able to manage the application and force it to uninstall from the machines on which it is installed.

Using Group Policy Software Installation over Slow Links

First things first: applications Assigned to computers cannot ever be installed over a slow dial-up link or a VPN (virtual private network) connection. Why? Because the computer must see the network, log onto it, and then start to download the program. If you're using a dial-up or other slow connection, manual intervention to connect to the network must be involved. Therefore, in general, no applications Assigned to computers will ever install unless the computer is connected to the LAN.



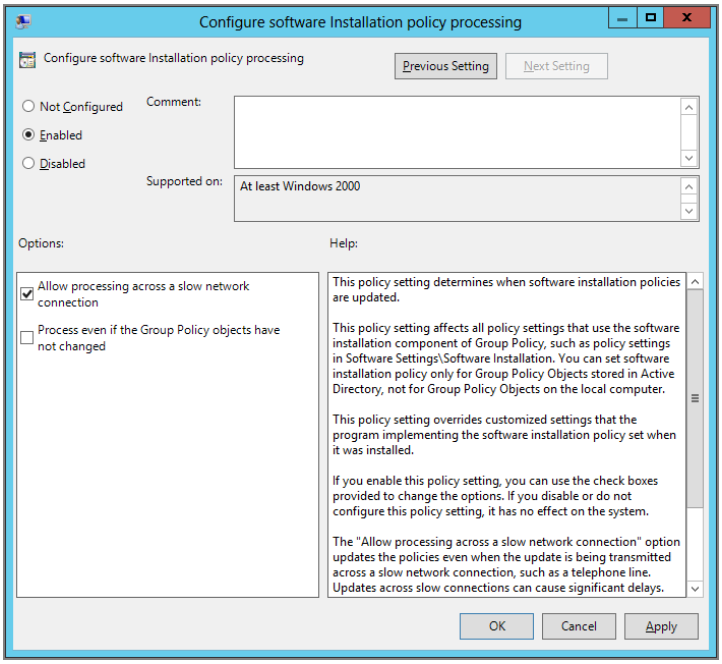
I say "in general" in the previous sentence because it does depend a bit on your VPN technology. For instance, you could have a hardware VPN, separate from the client, and a computer assignment could work over that should a slow link not be detected. Indeed, Microsoft's newest "VPN-less" technology DirectAccess might be able to overcome this limitation. I have not set up DirectAccess yet myself to test this theory.

However, when applications are Assigned or Published to users (not computers), it's a different story. When users connect via a slow link, they will not see new Assignment offers. By default, only users connected at 500Kbps or greater will see new Assignments on the Start ➢ All Programs menu. This is a good thing, too, as you wouldn't want someone to VPN in over a slow link and try to accept the offer for a large application.

You can change this behavior by modifying the GPO at Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Group Policy ➢ **Configured Software Installation Policy Processing**, as shown in Figure 11.21.

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FIGURE 11.21 Use Group Policy to change the default slow-link behavior.



Checking the "Allow processing across a slow network connection" check box forces all clients, regardless of their connection speed, to adhere to the policy setting. If you want to be a bit less harsh, you can change the definition of a "slow link" and modify the **Group Policy Slow Link Detection** policy setting. After you enable the policy setting, set a value in the "Connection speed (Kbps)" spin box.

One word of warning with regard to slow links: users who are Assigned or Published applications can find other ways to install applications over slow links. First, they can trot out to the Add or Remove Programs applet and select the application. Sure, the offer isn't displayed on the Start ➢ All Programs menu, but it's still going to be available in the Add or Remove Programs applet in Control Panel. To prevent this, select the "Do not display this package in the Add/Remove Programs control panel" check box, which is found in the Deployment tab of the application's Properties (see Figure 11.11).

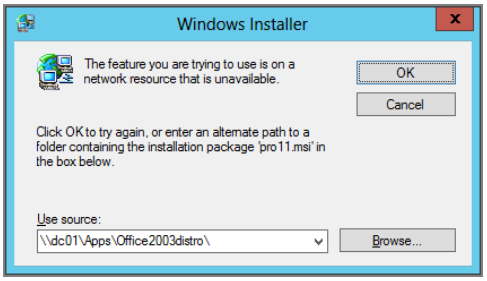
Last, check out this scenario. Imagine that while on a fast link, a user named Wally accepts the offer for Excel. Super-duper—Excel is now installed. Now, Wally is VPNed in (on a slow link) and receives a Word document in e-mail. And Wally hasn't yet installed Word. Look out! Because `.DOC` is a registered file type for Microsoft Office, Word will attempt to install over a slow link (if Assigned to a user).

This happens because Wally has accepted the "offer" for Office (he got Excel over a fast link) and now selects to get Word via document invocation. To prevent this, simply clear the "Auto-install this application by file extension activation" option in the Deployment tab in the Properties dialog box of the application (again, see Figure 11.11).

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As I stated earlier, users who have dialed up or VPNed over a slow link will not see *new* Assignment offers. The key word here is *new*.

However, this wasn't Wally's problem. He wasn't accepting a new offer over a slow link; rather, Wally had already accepted an offer before he left and VPNed in. If something like that should occur, you'll see something like this:



What you're seeing here is the user being asked where the installation source is—even if he's not connected to the network. Not great, because users (a) don't have a connection to the network and (b) wouldn't know the location or (c) know what to type in even if they knew the location (usually).

The best way to handle this is to simply avoid the problem entirely.

So, we could have prevented Wally's problem if the application were already fully installed. But I already said that when you Assign applications to users, the `.MSI` file is downloaded in chunks—not all at once—which is precisely why Wally had problems when he tried to download Word. He had the "chunk" for Excel, but not for Word. Therefore, he needed to reach the original source for a download.

There are two ways to solve this problem:

Assign applications to computers (laptop OUs). Again, if you Assigned the application to the OU where Wally's laptop lived, the next time he rebooted, he would have the full installation of the application, thus preventing the issue.

Leverage the "Install this application at logon" option. If you take a peek back in Figure 11.11, you'll see the option "Install this application at logon." What it should say is "Install this application, in full, every time the user logs on to a new machine." The idea is that whenever Wally logs onto a new machine, he will be force-fed the entirety of the application. Then, he'll be sure to have it on his laptop. Again, this setting is only available when you're assigning applications to users.



If the user opens the `Add or Remove Programs` folder (or the "Install a program from the network" window) and manually uninstalls the application, neither the logon script nor the "Install this application at logon" setting will kick back into high gear and install the application. This might be a big deal if your users fool around trying to add or remove stuff. You might also want to select the "Do not display this package in the Add/Remove Programs control panel" check box, also on the Deployment tab in the Properties dialog box.

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MSI, the Windows Installer and Group Policy

Understanding all the nuances of the Windows Installer could be its own book. So instead of giving you pages and pages of stuff that might not be all that useful to you right now, I'm going to cherry-pick some random facts that will likely help you out.

So, in this section, we'll tackle:

- Manually installing or repairing an application on a machine (or multiple machines).
- Patching your installation source.
- Some of the Group Policy settings that affect Windows Installer. Not all of them—just some.

Inside the *MSIEXEC* Tool

`MSIEXEC` is a command-line tool, which helps you get applications installed.

You can use `MSIEXEC` in several ways, but here, we're going to look at how to use it to manage existing `.MSI` packages. Indeed, you can use `MSIEXEC` to script an installation of an `.MSI` package at a workstation, but why bother? You're already using the power of Group Policy. However, you might need to check out how an installation works by hand or enable additional logging for deeper troubleshooting. Or you could trigger a preemptive repair of an application at specific times. You can even use `MSIEXEC` to remove a specific application.

You can also use `MSIEXEC` as a maintenance tool for existing packages on distribution points. We'll explore a bit of both uses.

Instead of diving into every `MSIEXEC` command, I'll highlight some of the most frequently used. Indeed, you may never find yourself using `MSIEXEC` unless specifically directed to do so by an application vendor's Install program.

Using *MSIEXEC* to Install an Application

The first function of `MSIEXEC` is to initiate an installation from a source point. This is essentially the same as double-clicking the `.MSI` file, using the `/I` switch (for Install). The syntax for your application might be as follows:

```
Msiexec /I \\DC01\apps\yourapp.msi
```

Using *MSIEXEC* to Repair an Application

You can script the repair of applications by using `MSIEXEC` with the `/f` switch and an additional helper switch, as indicated in the Windows help file. For instance, you might want to ensure that `Pro11.msi` (Office 2003) is not corrupted on the client. You can do so by forcing

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all files from inside the Office 2003 .MSI to be reinstalled on the client. Use the following command from the client (which overwrites older or equally versioned files):

```
Msiexec /fe \\DC01\apps\office2003distro\pro11.msi
```

If you want to ensure that no older version is installed, you can execute the following command:

```
Msiexec /fo \\DC01\apps\office2003distro\pro11.msi
```

Again, be sure to consult the Windows help file for the complete syntax of MSIEXEC in conjunction with adhering to your specific application vendor's directions.

Patching a Distribution Point

You can also use MSIEXEC to *patch*—that is, to incorporate vendor-supplied bug fixes and the like to the code base of an existing package. The vendor supplies the patches by using an .MSP file, or *Microsoft Patch* file. Office XP's service packs, for instance, come with several .MSP files that update the original .MSI files.

Office 2003 has multiple service packs. You can download the latest one (SP3) from http://support.microsoft.com/kb/923618. It contains mainsp3.msp, owc11sp3.msp, and owc102003sp3.msp.



Be sure to check with your vendors to see how they want patches applied. In some cases, you would apply all successive service packs. In other cases, you simply apply the last one.

Throughout this chapter, we've leveraged our Office 2003 administration point. We'll continue with that trend. In the following example, the Office 2003 distribution, located at \\DC01\apps\office2003distro, is to be patched with the MAINSP3.msp patch that comes with Office 2003 Service Pack 3. The resulting log file will be called logfile.txt.



Because each vendor may have a different way of patching, be sure to check out the Readme file that comes with the patch files.

The following command line is written as directed from the Office 2003 SP3 whitepaper:

```
Msiexec.exe /a \\<path>\PRO11.MSI /p
   \\<path>\MAINSP3.msp SHORTFILENAMES=True
   /qb- /Lv* c:\Logfile.txt
```

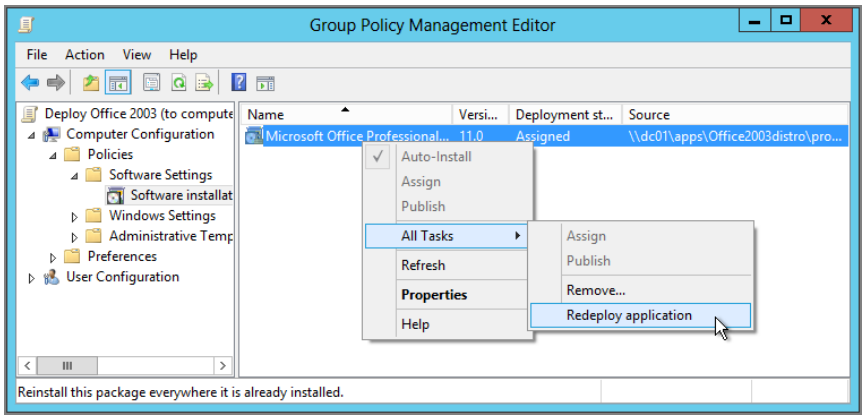
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Again, you'll have to run the command for each and every included patch file to update an Office 2003 distribution point to SP3. However, the good news is that included in the download are all updates that were contained in the previous service packs. So, at least you don't have to download and install Office 2003 to SP1, or SP2, for that matter. Just install all the patch files in SP3, and you're good to go.

Note the following important point: once the `.MSI` is patched, all your users (or computers) need to reinstall the application. The underlying application has changed, and the client system doesn't know about the change until you tell it. You can see how to redeploy an application in Figure 11.22. Again, this is only required after an `.MSI` source is patched.

FIGURE 11.22 Once you patch an .MSI source, be sure to select "Redeploy application."



Users also need to do this because of what is termed the "client-source-out-of-sync" problem. Until the client reaches and reinstalls from the updated administrative image, it won't be able to use the administrative image for repairs or on-demand installations. This is because a source location is validated by the Windows Installer before use. The criteria for validation are the name of the package file and the package code (seen as a GUID) of the package. When you patch the administrative image, you change the underlying package code GUID. Thus, the client needs the recache and reinstall in order to pick up the updated package code information.

So, specifically, after you patch a distribution point (or otherwise change the underlying `.MSI` package in a distribution point), you need to right-click the offer and choose All Tasks ➢ Redeploy application, as shown in Figure 11.22.

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Affecting Windows Installer with Group Policy

You can use several policy settings to tweak the behavior of the Windows Installer. Most tweaks do not involve how software is managed or deployed via GPSI because there's not much to it. You deploy the application, and users (or computers) do your bidding. Rather, these settings tweak the access the user has when software is not being Assigned or Published.

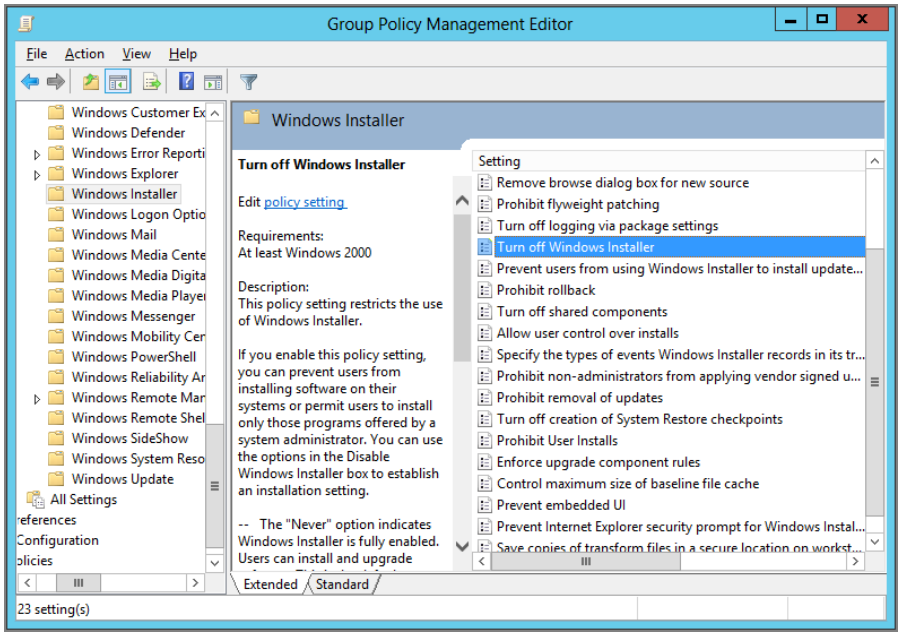
There are two collections of policy settings for the Windows Installer; one is under Computer Configuration, and the other is under User Configuration. As usual, to utilize these policy settings, just create a new GPO, enable the policy settings you like, and then ensure that the corresponding user or computer account is in the scope of management of the GPO.

There are a lot of policy settings that affect Windows Installer. But we're not going to cover all of them. I just want to explain some of them—the ones that really matter. Here they are in no particular order.

Computer-Side Policy Settings for Windows Installer

To display the settings in Computer Configuration, as shown in Figure 11.23, choose Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Windows Installer.

FIGURE 11.23 Use Group Policy to affect the Windows Installer settings.



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Specify the Types of Events Windows Installer Records in Its Transaction Log

This setting used to be called "Logging." Yep, just "Logging." Now it's got a huge (but very descriptive name.)

Applications Assigned or Published using Windows Installer do not provide much information to the administrator about the success of their installation. By default, several key tidbits of information are logged about managed applications that fail. The log files are named `.MSI*.LOG`; the `*` represents additional characters that make the log file unique for each application downloaded.

Per-computer logs are in `C:\windows\temp` and per-user logs are in `%temp%`.

Thus, centralized logging and reporting is an arduous, if not impossible, task for anything more than a handful of users who are using Windows Installer. For additional logging and reporting, Microsoft recommends their Systems Management Server, as described in the sidebar "Systems Center Configuration Manager vs. Group Policy" later in the chapter.

To add logging entries, modify this policy setting. Some settings that might come in handy are Out of Memory and Out of Disk—two common reasons for Windows Installer applications failing to load.



You can also turn on Application Management debugging logs by manually editing the Registry of the client machine. Simply run `regedit` or `regedt32` and edit the following key: `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion`. Create a key called Diagnostics, and then add a `Reg_DWORD` value called `AppMgmtDebugLevel` and set it to 4b in hexadecimal. You'll then find a log in the local `%windir%\debug\usermode` folder named `appmgmt.log`, which can also aid in finding out why applications fail to load.

Turn Off Logging via Package Settings

This is a Windows Installer 4 and later feature. `.MSI` packages can choose to log their own actions if the property is turned on within the package.

With this policy setting you can let that behavior stand or turn it off.

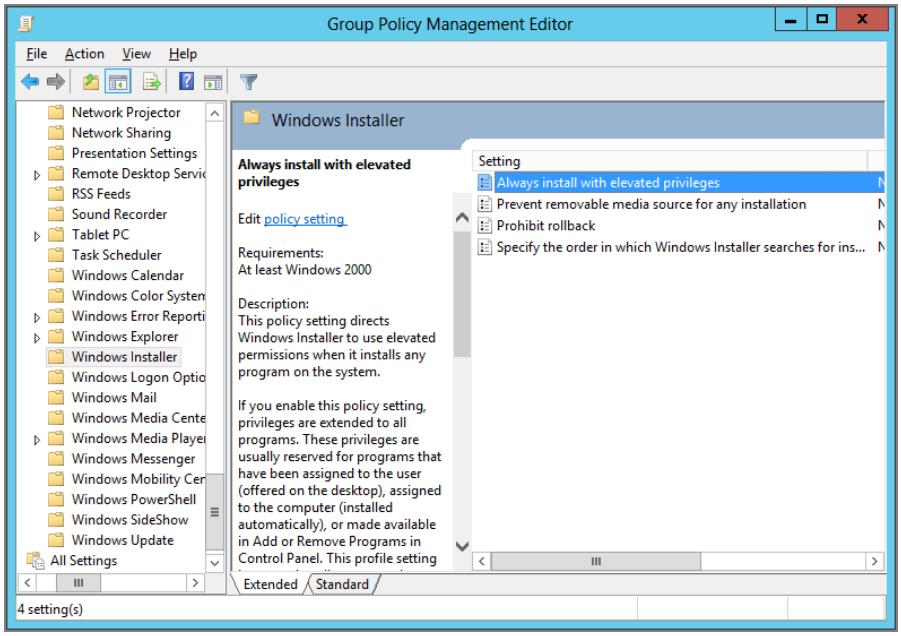
Again, this setting is valid only on machines that have Windows Installer 4 or later, which is on Windows Vista and later.

User-Side Policy Settings for Windows Installer

To display the Group Policy settings that affect the Windows Installer, as shown in Figure 11.24, choose User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Windows Installer. These settings affect the behavior of the users in the scope.

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FIGURE 11.24 The Windows Installer user settings



There aren't any settings I wish to call out for your use. Again, for normal Group Policy operations, you should be just fine with the defaults. Many of the settings on both the User and Computer side deal with strange use cases of users installing software under the most bizarre of conditions.

If you use Group Policy Software Installation to deploy your software, it isn't bizarre at all, and therefore you simply won't need to employ many (or any!) of these policy settings.

One for the Road—Leave Windows Installer and Group Policy Software Installation Data

Back in Chapter 9, "Profiles: Local, Roaming, and Mandatory," we discussed a specific problem with regard to GPSI and roaming user profiles. That is, if you choose to enable the **Delete Cached Copies of Roaming Profiles** policy setting, the machine "cleans up" as a user logs off.

This has an unintended consequence with regard to GPSI.

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Specifically, if the Roaming Profiles data is deleted at logoff time, the information regarding applications deployed via Group Policy Software Installation is also lost (by default). To that end, you should enable a policy that affects users on Windows XP/SP2 or later called **Leave Windows Installer and Group Policy Software Installation Data**. Once that policy is enabled, the Group Policy Software Installation data remains on the hard drive, so subsequent logins for users are much faster.

Again, enable this setting if you're also choosing to wipe the Roaming Profile away when the user logs out. Note that it is not a Windows Installer setting per se, so it's located in a different area. Specifically, you'll find the policy you need at Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ User Profiles ➢ **Leave Windows Installer and Group Policy Software Installation Data.**

If you're interested, this problem is specifically discussed in Knowledge Base article 828452, "An Assigned Package Is Reinstalled Every Time Clients Log on to the Domain" (`http://support.microsoft.com/kb/828452`).

Deploying Office 2010 and Office 2013 Using Group Policy

In the previous examples, we used Office 2003 as the "main example" of how to deploy software, in the normal case. By normal, I'm talking about, well, normal stuff:

- `.MSI` files for deployment. Using `msiexec /a <filename.msi>` to prepare installations in some cases, like we saw in Office 2003.
- `.MST` files for transforming applications. In the case of Office 2003, we created a `nomsaccess.mst` to prevent our users from receiving Microsoft Access.
- `.MSP` files for patching applications.

It all makes "sense." Rather, *made* sense. Until Office 2007 came along. Again, to be clear, the stuff you learned earlier in this chapter is indeed valid for almost all applications under the sun.

For some reason, the Office 2007, Office 2010, and Office 2013 teams decided not to follow the rules. Let's see how we can work around this limitation and use Group Policy in some form to deploy Office 2010 or Office 2013.



If you happen to be interested in deploying Office 2007 and not Office 2010 or Office 2013, then please refer to earlier editions of this book, which detail the process.

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Let me jump to the end of the story. To perform an Office 2010 or 2013 installation correctly using Group Policy, we'll be using Group Policy with computer startup scripts. So, no GPSI involved. We'll be using computer startup scripts to do the heavy lifting.

That's the deal, so let's check it all out.



Office 2013 comes in a variety of formats. One of them is called "Click to Run" which actually streams the Office download from Microsoft instead of actually installing it. So, because of that, we won't be covering here. We'll assume for the purposes of your deployment you'll be using the Office 2013 full MSI download. If you want to learn about Office 2013 "Click to Run" you can start out here `http://www.winsupersite.com/article/office-2013-beta2/office-2013-feature-focus-clicktorun-144154`.

Steps to Office 2010/2013 Deployment Using Group Policy

Before we get going, let me just state that there might be other ways to perform the task of Office 2010 deployment using scripts. In short, this is simply my recipe, and it may or may not be perfect in your world. It should be sufficient for most people and most circumstances, though.

So, here are the general steps we're about to undertake using my recipe. In this document, I'm not going to say the words "Office 2010 and Office 2013" over and over again. I'm just going to say "Office" and you should think "Office 2010 or 2013" unless otherwise noted.

Step 1: Download or acquire Office. There are a lot of versions of Office. Knowing which version you're using is going to be important in upcoming steps. Note that Office 2013 comes in multiple versions but the only version we'll tackle here is the MSI installed version.

Step 2: Once it's downloaded, expand Office. Should you download Office, it may come in a compressed (packed) format, which needs to be expanded to be used.

Step 3: Acquire the Office Customization Tool components. The Office Customization Tool (OCT) is similar to what we saw earlier in Office 2003's Custom Installation Wizard. Sometimes the version of Office you downloaded in Step 1 doesn't have the OCT components. I'll show you where to track these down.

Step 4: Create an `.MSP` file for Office customization. Here's where it starts to get weird. To modify Office, we'll be creating an `.MSP` file (and not an `.MST` file) using the OCT.

Step 5: (optional) Configure the existing `config.xml`. There's a secondary file called `config.xml` that can have additional configuration options during the deployment process. We'll learn how to configure it.

Step 6: Create a share to deploy Office. The Office files will be stored and shared for deployment. This is a quick step.

Step 7: Create a share to house the log files. During deployment, we'll learn which machines succeeded and which failed. We'll create an incoming share for those log files.

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Step 8: Utilize and modify Microsoft's suggested deployment script. Microsoft has a script that we'll use and modify for deploying Office using startup scripts. We'll see where to get it and how to do it.

Step 9: Tweak some Group Policy settings to aid in Office deployments. There are a handful of settings I will recommend we use to ensure smooth sailing for deployment.

Step 10: Watch the magic. If all goes well, Office will install.

Step 11: Troubleshoot the mayhem. If it doesn't go well, we can analyze what went wrong using various logs and reports.

Step 1: Download or Acquire Office

This part is fairly obvious. If you already have Office and want to skip this step, great. If you're flirting with Office or just want to practice along, you could visit `http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/try` and download a copy. Or if you have an MSDN subscription you could download it there. I recommend Office Professional 2010 or 2013 for these examples.



When I last tested downloading Office Professional 2010, the file name was named (literally) `X17-75058.exe`. Nice name. Reminds me of the title of George Lucas's first student film.

Don't forget the Office keycode. We'll need it soon too.

Step 2: If Downloaded, Expand Office

If your download is compressed (that is, it's downloaded as a single `.EXE` file like I described in Step 1), then you'll need to extract it. I suggest you extract it directly onto your server, since you'll be sharing it from share on a server in a future step.

The command to extract it could be something like this (by using the `/extract` switch, adding a colon, and specifying a target directory): `X17-75058.exe /extract:\OfficeDistro`.

Step 3: Acquire the Office Customization Tool Components

Now that Office is extracted, try running the Office Customization wizard. Run `setup /admin` from within the Office folder you expanded.

If the OCT runs, great. Skip the rest of this step. That means your version of Office came ready-to-go with the OCT pieces.

If you got an error stating that the OCT won't run, that's expected. Here's what to do next. Download a collection of files with a huge title. It's called "Office 2010 Administrative Template files (ADM, ADMX/ADML) and Office Customization Tool download." You'll find it here: `http://tinyurl.com/26h7p4c`.

Office 2013 has a similar download that (at last check) was here:

```
www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=30341
```

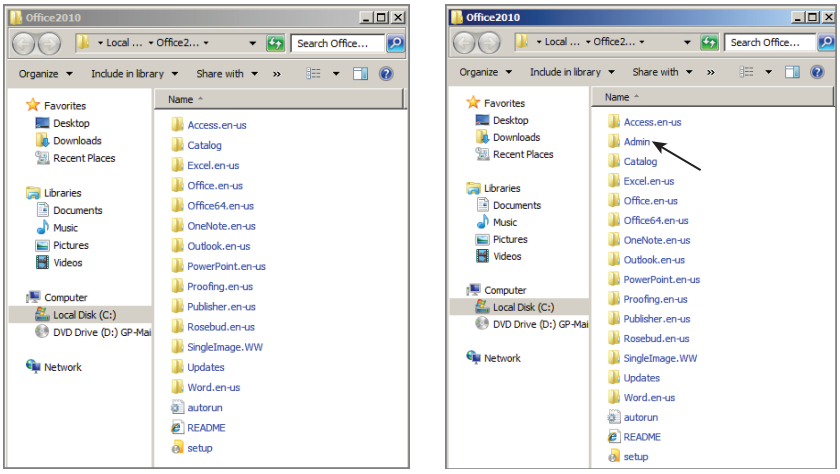
Download from Wow! eBook <www.wowebook.com>

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Inside the download, you'll find a folder named `Admin`. Don't confuse it with the other folders; you're simply looking for the one called `Admin`. Take the folder—in its entirety—and copy it to the `Office` folder you expanded.

In Figure 11.25 (left side) you'll see the expanded folder structure without the `Admin` folder. In Figure 11.25 (right side) you'll see what you have to do: copy the `Admin` folder from the download into the expanded Office directory.

FIGURE 11.25 The OCT won't work out of the box with some versions of Office 2010 and 2013. The Admin folder is missing and must be downloaded. Copy the Admin folder from the download.



Now, rerunning `setup /admin` should succeed, as seen in Figure 11.26, because the required components for the OCT are now present.

Step 4: Create an MSP File for Office Customization

The OCT is now up and running. Here is where you'll be able to make your tweaks and create a customized Office installation. I don't have space to go into every bell and whistle here, so let me just give you some general guidance:

- In the "Licensing a user interface" section, be sure to enter the key you have, use the Key Management Service, or use a Multiple Activation Key (MAK). Learn more about KMS and MAKs here:

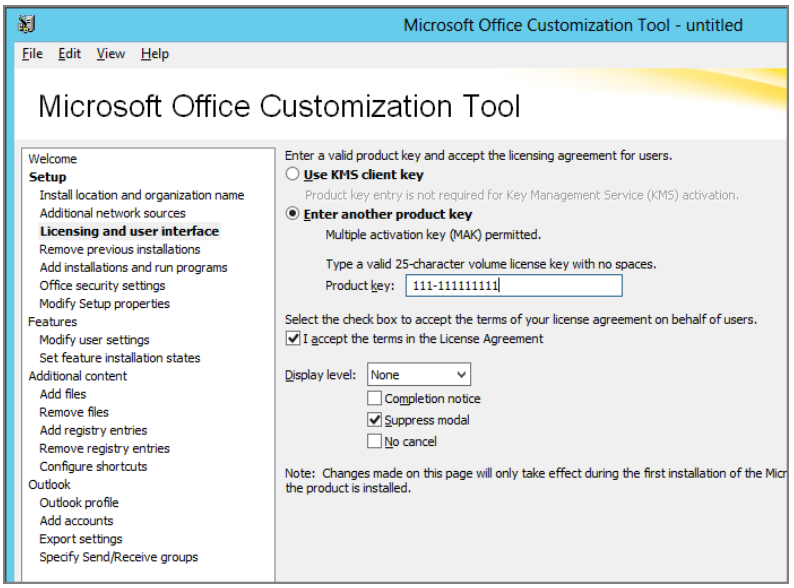
  `http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee624358.aspx`

- In the same section, I recommend you do three things: select "I accept the terms of the License Agreement" on behalf of the user, set Display Level to None, and uncheck "Completion notice." Doing so will make the installation go smoother because the user will not be able to see anything during the install process.

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- You are welcome to do what we did earlier with Office 2003. That is, you can prevent, say, Microsoft Access from being installed by clicking on "Set feature installation states" and specifying that Microsoft Access will be set to "Not Available."

FIGURE 11.26 The Microsoft Office Customization tool will work after the right files are introduced to Office.



For more information on the OCT and configurable options, check out `http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc179097.aspx`.

When done creating your customizations, use File ➢ Save As and save it using any filename you want in the folder named `Updates`, which already exists in your expanded `Office` folder.



The file is saved as an `.MSP` (Microsoft Patch File) and not an `.MST` file.

Step 5: (Optional) Configure Existing *Config.xml*

You just created and saved an `.MSP` file in the `Updates` folder in Step 4.

There's a secondary file called `config.xml` that can have additional configuration options during the deployment process.

This file is optional and most items can be safely taken care of using the MSP file that was created using the OCT. However, if you want to dive into its capabilities, you're welcome to check out this article.

`http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc179195.aspx`

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There are four important notes about the `config.xml` file (even if you're not planning on using it):

- If there's a conflict between the `config.xml` file and the `.MSP` file, then the settings in the `config.xml` file "win."
- All the settings in `config.xml` are commented out. Commented lines start with `<!--` and end with `-->`.
- The first line in the file is not commented, and must match the name of the internal name of the office product. You'll see names like ProPlus or SingleImage here.
- The file is actually required, and the first and lines must exist or the startup script we'll be using in a bit will fail.

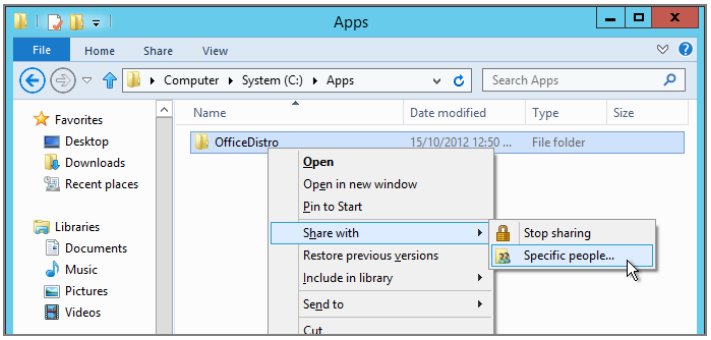
So, in short, even if you don't plan on modifying this file, just leave it where it is—as it is—and you should be A-OK.

Step 6: Create a Share to Deploy Office

You've unpacked the Office files. You've created your MSP file. You've (optionally) modified the `config.xml` file.

Now, share the folder you've been working in. My example is seen in Figure 11.27. Enable the share for `Everyone:Read`.

FIGURE 11.27 Share your Office deployment folder.



In my example, I'll be using a folder and share called `OfficeDistro` that lives on the DC. Set the share to Read only for Everyone.

Step 7: Create a Share to House the Log Files

When we set up the script for deployment (next), we'll be able to know what machines succeeded and which failed during the deployment.

So, create a new folder, and share it so we can receive log files. In my example, I'll be using a folder and share called `OfficeLogs` that lives on the DC. Set the share to Read/Write for Everyone.

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Step 8: Utilize and Modify Microsoft's Suggested Deployment Script

The next step has a lot of little steps. First, Microsoft has a recommended script that they created to help with Office 2010 deployments. We'll use the same script for Office 2010 or Office 2013.

First, get the script here: `http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff602181.aspx`.

Again, note that the script also works perfectly well for Office 2013, too.

Ignore all the text in the article, and just grab the script and call it something like `officedeploy.bat` and keep it handy.

Next, we need to modify four lines at the beginning of the script. In Figure 11.28 you'll see the script as provided by Microsoft. We need to change the highlighted areas to reflect "our world," not Microsoft's world.

FIGURE 11.28 The login script as provided by Microsoft

```
setlocal

REM ************************************************************************
REM Environment customization begins here. Modify variables below.
REM ************************************************************************

REM Get ProductName from the Office product's core Setup.xml file, and then add "office14." as a prefix.
set ProductName=Office14.PROPLUS

REM Set DeployServer to a network-accessible location containing the Office source files.
set DeployServer=\\FS\Office2010SourceFiles

REM Set ConfigFile to the configuration file to be used for deployment (required)
set ConfigFile=\\FS\Office2010SourceFiles\ProPlus.WW\config.xml

REM Set LogLocation to a central directory to collect log files.
set LogLocation=\\FS\Office2010LogFiles

REM ************************************************************************
REM Deployment code begins here. Do not modify anything below this line.
REM ************************************************************************

IF NOT "%ProgramFiles(x86)%"=="" (goto ARP64) else (goto ARP86)
```

Below are the changes I would make for my test lab. The four things I need to reconfigure the file are:

ProductName My ProductName is called SingleImage. There are others, like ProPlus, but mine is called SingleImage. When deploying Office 2013, be sure to put in the right ProductName, which will start with Office15 and not Office14, since the script was originally developed for Office 2010. Again, for Office 2013, the right ProductName will be something like Office15.ProPlus.

DeployServer The server and share in which the Office files are stored. This is `\\DC01\OfficeDistro`.

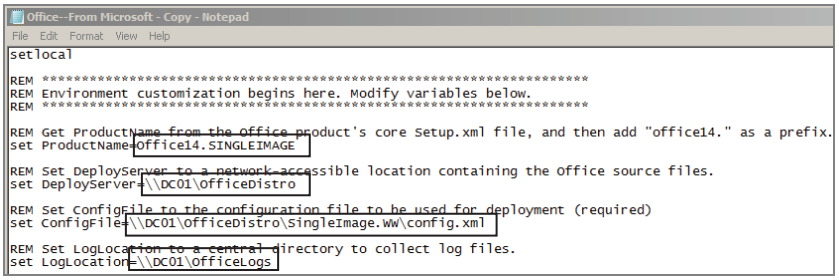
ConfigFile This is a pointer to the `config.xml` file, which is required even if not used. My pointer would be `\\DC01\OfficeDistro\SingleImage.WW\config.xml`.

LogLocation This is the server and share for the logs when Office is installed. Mine would be set to `\\DC01\OfficeLogs`.

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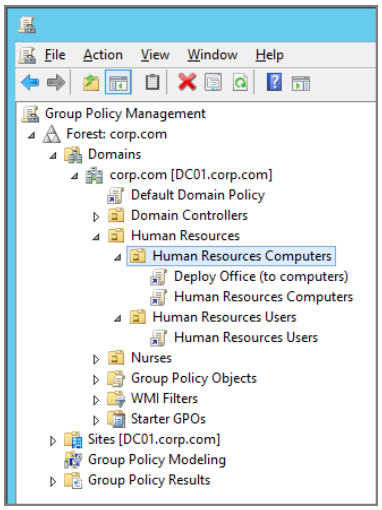
In Figure 11.29, you can see the script with my changes. This should work great if you've downloaded Office and are also using the recommended test lab setup from the book. Your changes might be different in your real world.

FIGURE 11.29 The script modified as necessary



Next, you'll create a Group Policy Object and link it over where your computer accounts reside. For these tests, create and link a Group Policy Object on the **Human Resources Computers** OU, which we'll use to deploy Office and tweak some settings. In Figure 11.30 I've created a GPO named "Deploy Office (to computers)" and linked it over to the **Human Resources Computers** OU.

FIGURE 11.30 Create a link to a Group Policy Object to deploy Office to computers and make configuration tweaks.



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Edit the Group Policy Object and add the Startup script. Do this by drilling down to Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Scripts (Startup/Shutdown). Then in the Startup section, select Show Files. Here, you'll now be looking at the "guts" of the Group Policy Object. This is where the script has to go. You could copy and paste the script into a new file that you create here. You could drag and drop the script here (if already saved.)

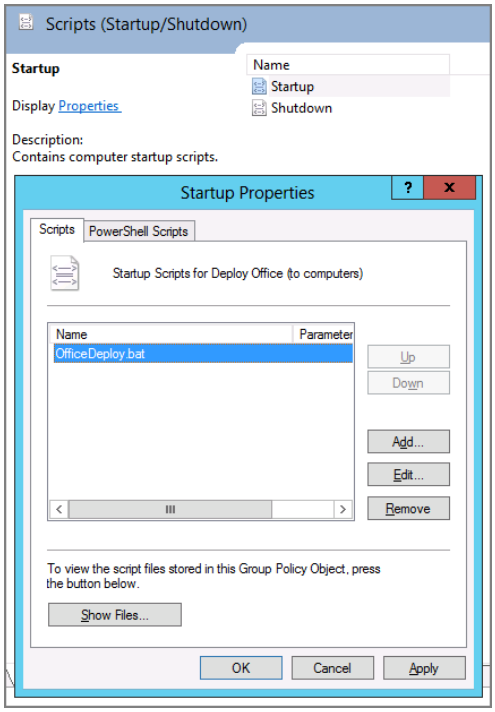


It can be a little maddening, because Notepad insists that things be saved with a `.TXT` extension. In other words, be careful *not* to save or rename your file with a `.TXT` extension—or the file won't run as a script!

In short, however, ensure that the script is actually here (saved as a `.BAT` file)—inside the Group Policy Object before continuing.

When done, your script should show up like what's seen in Figure 11.31.

FIGURE 11.31 Be sure your Office deployment script is in the Group Policy Object, with a (correctly) named .BAT extension.



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Step 9: Tweak Some Group Policy Settings to Aid in Office Deployments

In order for Office to successfully deploy during startup, there are some tweaks that you must have. Group Policy has a natural "time out" of 5 minutes for scripts. So because it can often take longer (a lot longer) for Office to deploy when the computer is starting up (sometimes 5–30 minutes), you need to configure Group Policy so the engine doesn't kill the process mid-stream.

The policy setting you need to use is Computer Configuration ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Policies ➢ System ➢ Scripts ➢ **Specify maximum wait time for Group Policy scripts**. I suggest you start out by Enabling this policy and set it to 0, which will turn it off and therefore ensure that no matter what happens, the installation always finishes. There is a downside here, which is that if the script does hang, some users won't be able to log on. The middle ground would be to try to get a baseline of how long Office takes to install on your machines and then configure this setting with a little wiggle room.

The other policy setting you need to use is Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Scripts ➢ **Run startup scripts asynchronously** and set it to Disabled (yes, Disabled.) When you do this, you ensure that if you do have other scripts that they aren't running concurrently alongside this script and gunking up the works.

These next two are "nice to haves." You might also want to ensure that Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Logon ➢ **Always Wait for network at computer startup and logon** is Enabled. This makes the computer process GPOs synchronously and ensures that the next time the computer restarts, it's definitely going to run your script, the first time.

The last one I recommend is something (again) we've talked about. It's called **Display highly detailed status messages** located within Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System, which could give you more information during the installation process.

Step 10: Watch the Magic

Make sure your target computer is in the right OU. In my examples, my computer (WIN8) is in the **Human Resources Computers** OU, and this is where the Group Policy Object is linked with the script and the Group Policy settings.

If all goes well, Office will install—except you won't see a thing on your target machine, except what you see in Figure 11.32. That's because it's the Scripts policy that is processing the Office install.

However, you should notice your hard drive being pounded away during the install. If all goes perfectly, between 5 and 30 minutes later you should have Office fully installed. Anyone logging onto that machine should see Office in the Windows 8 Start Screen seen in Figure 11.34.

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FIGURE 11.32 Because Office is being deployed by a Startup script, Windows 8 shows the Scripts policy processing, as seen here.



Additionally, remember that the script we used will put something in the logs folder we designated in the script. In our example we used `\\DC01\OfficeLogs`. Look there to see if there's anything useful from the target computer. If you see a computer name for a file, excellent! You've got something! Open it up, and see what the code is. If it's 0, then, well, 0 which means "Success!"

If you see any other code in that file, then oops! Possible problem (and a clue!).

Step 11: Troubleshoot the Mayhem

If you feel you've waited a long, long, long…too long of a time, and it doesn't appear it went well, you can analyze what went wrong using various logs, reports, and a trouble-shooting tip.

Let's again first look in the `OfficeLogs` folder on the server. If the script ran and didn't finish, it might have left you a clue. You should find a log file with the name of the computer the script ran on. Inside that name is a code. You can look up this code here: `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/290158` (even though the article refers to Office 2003 and XP). That might help you learn that the computer was out of space (common) memory (less common) or some other issue.

Next, let's see what's actually going on. In the Group Policy Object you used for deployment, Enable the policy setting at Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Scripts **Display instructions in startup scripts as they run**.

Now, again, this is not something you would want to leave on—it's only for testing. The idea is that you will be able to see what's going on with the script. Is it hanging? Where? Did it show an error? What was it? Know that during the time the script is able to be displayed, users can use that as a way to be naughty, cancel the script or possibly use it to be extra-naughty and run commands as system. In Figure 11.33, you can see an error being displayed. Oops, I forgot to share the `OfficeDistro` folder as a share, silly me.

Result of Your Office Deploying Using Group Policy

If you have the success I hope you have, when users are able to next log on, all users should see what's in Figure 11.34.

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FIGURE 11.33 By showing the commands in the startup script, you can see any visible, obvious errors during deployment.

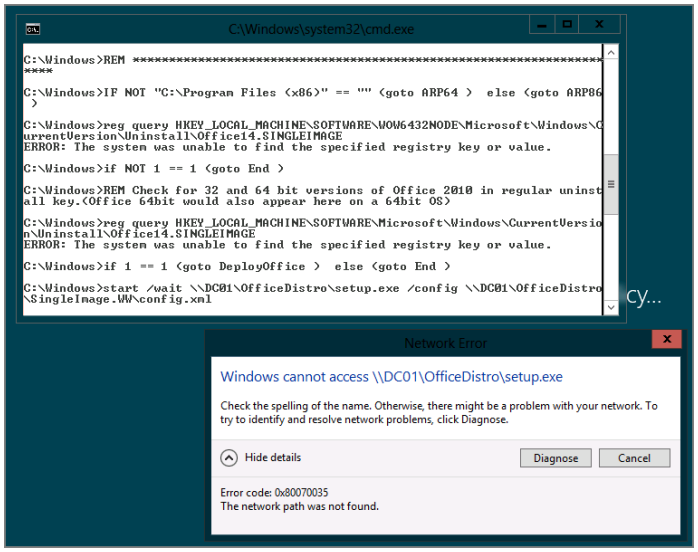
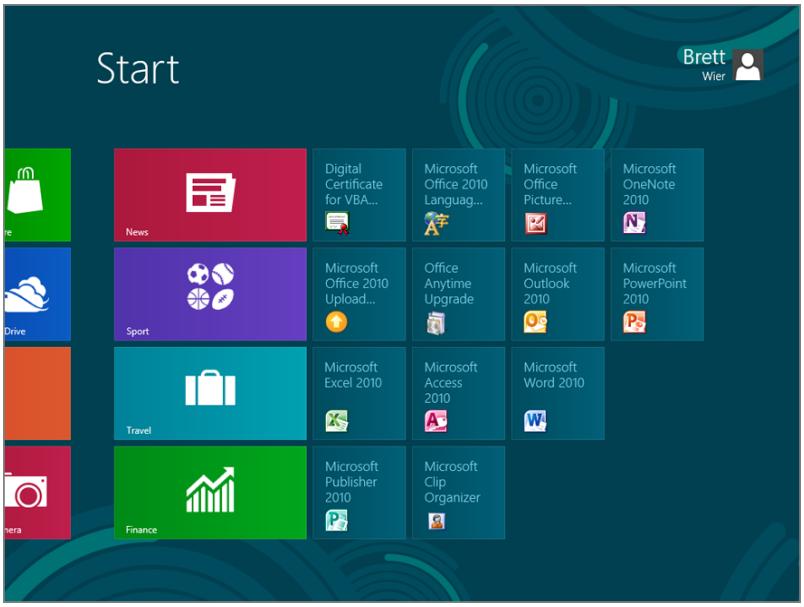


FIGURE 11.34 Windows 8 shows the Office icons using the Group Policy installation techniques in this chapter.



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Systems Center Configuration Manager vs. Group Policy

Or, if you don't have Systems Center Configuration Manager, you could read this section with my other recommended title: "Do You Need a 'Big' Management System for Your Environment?"

Microsoft's Systems Center Configuration Manager (formerly known as Microsoft Systems Management Server [SMS]) is a big deal in corporations around the world. Configuration Manager (for short) is part of the overall package you purchase when you purchase Microsoft System Center. Configuration Manager requires a client component on every Windows PC and server on your network and a distributed big-ish server architecture to cover all your sites, plus at least one SQL server. But if you can get over these drawbacks, it houses a pretty amazing collection of core features. The entire list of capabilities and features is listed on Microsoft's website here:

```
www.microsoft.com/en-us/server-cloud/system-center/
configuration-manager-2012-capabilities.aspx
```

The major ones are:

- Software Deployment
- Software and Hardware Inventory
- Client Health and Monitoring
- Operating System Deployment
- Software/Patch Management
- Power Management

Most of these features would be a welcome addition to any managed environment.

There are, of course, other management systems that don't ship from Microsoft. Companies like Symantec and LANDesk make their living selling similar tools. These all have one thing in common: more moving parts on your client and, usually, additional servers and components to move things around. They get the moniker of Enterprise Management Systems because they scale pretty well.

But what's also true about these tools is that they don't, fundamentally, use the Group Policy infrastructure that's already there. In other words, the "moving parts" of Group Policy are already installed on every client computer.

So, the question often comes up: do you need a "big" management tool if you're already using Group Policy?

If you look at the list I just showed you and compare it against the built-in Group Policy and Group Policy Preferences items, you'll see there is very little overlap. For instance, Configuration Manager doesn't try to address items like:

- Printers
- Shortcuts

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- Drive maps
- "Look and feel" settings (à la the Administrative Templates)
- Operating system security settings

Or just about any other of the 39 Group Policy categories. There is some overlap however, say, in operating system Power Management and also application deployment (the subject of this chapter), and System Center 2012 Configuration Manager SP1 is scheduled to have some overlap with Folder Redirection and Offline Files. As we explored in this chapter, Group Policy has a decent set of features when it comes to deploying software to clients.

Several facets of Configuration Manager software deployment are simply better than the GPSI. Specifically, Configuration Manager can do the following that GPSI cannot:

- Deploy software to users or computers any time of the day or night—not just on logon or reboot.
- Compress the application and send it to a distribution point close to the user. Even if we set up GPSI with DFS Namespaces, Group Policy cannot do this. However, the replication that DFS Namespaces uses, called *DFSR*, does have the superpower of only sending over the changed bytes if possible (and that's really sweet).
- Once a machine is targeted for a delivery and the package is received, the machine can send back detailed status messages describing success or failure of the transaction.
- Dribble the applications to clients over slow links without slowing down the connection. Only when the software is fully downloaded is the install initiated.
- Get detailed, central logs about which users or computers did or did not get the package.

So, Configuration Manager has the upper hand here. However, with a little elbow grease, you can get an amazing amount of mileage out of GPSI—even in large environments. The big hit Group Policy takes in GPSI seems to be that the Office team basically abandoned GPSI as a viable deployment method for Office 2007 later. However, in the section "Deploying Office 2010 and Office 2013 Using Group Policy" we saw some neat workarounds that get the job done.

Even though Configuration Manager has a lot of killer features, what I often see is that people implement Configuration Manager for *one* killer feature—application deployment. If you're contemplating making the plunge to Configuration Manager and using all (or most of it), great. However, if you're only looking at Configuration Manager for its application deployment features, I suggest another avenue for inspection.

My friends at Specops Software offer a product that specifically competes with Configuration Manager's application deployment and—you guessed it—it hooks right into Group Policy. It's called Specops Deploy (`www.specopssoft.com`). And it overcomes some of the thorniest problems that Group Policy out of the box cannot solve. Specops Deploy can:

- Deploy `.MSI`s and `.EXE`s to client computers or users (where normal GPSI only targets `.MSI`s)
- Target based on time of day

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- Deploy applications without requiring a reboot
- Use the Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS) protocol to dribble applications to clients over slow links
- Give you detailed reports about which machines and users received the software and which ones didn't

So, for Configuration Manager versus "naked" Group Policy, Configuration Manager wins.

But add a moderately priced third-party tool that hooks directly into Group Policy, and it's a much closer horse race.

GPSI and Configuration Manager Coexistence

So, who wins?

That's an age-old question—but it's the wrong question to ask. It's not about "Should I use Group Policy or Configuration Manager?" The right question to ask is "Where will I enhance my management using Configuration Manager when I'm already using Group Policy as my in-the-box technology?"

In other words, lead your desktop and VDI management with Group Policy first. Use it to configure the desktop experience and operating system configuration settings. Then after that, layer Configuration Manager upon it next with its excellent reporting features to help you gain insight into what needs additional management.

The only real "Configuration Manager vs. Group Policy" question at all is the "Which should I use—GPSI vs. Configuration Manager's application management?" (again, assuming you own Configuration Manager).

I've seen a mix of things.

Some organizations use either GPSI or Configuration Manager for software deployment. And some use both. You might want to use, say, both GPSI and Configuration Manager depending on the use case. GPSI can handle smaller applications that need to be rapidly fired off due to document invocation. For example, if a user is sent an Adobe Acrobat `.PDF` file via e-mail but doesn't have Adobe Acrobat Reader, double-clicking the document automatically installs the application on the machine.

Configuration Manager could then be used to deploy larger applications, such as the Office suite, when you need definitive feedback about what went wrong (if anything). This philosophy provides a good balance between the "on demand" feel of GPSI and the "strategic targeted deployment" feel of Configuration Manager.

Again, it's just one possible strategy.

As you've seen, most of the features do not overlap, making a bigger management tool, like Configuration Manager, an addition to any medium-sized or large environment. However, before you invest in a bigger management tool, be sure to check out the kinds of add-ons available that hook directly into Group Policy and can match the feature set. And, again, you can get those features à la carte if you don't want to buy into a huge management system.

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Final Thoughts

In this chapter, we inspected Software Installation using Group Policy (GPSI). GPSI works with Active Directory and Windows clients. Use Windows Server Update Services for patch management because patches to Windows are not deployable using GPSI.

To make the most of GPSI, you need to leverage `.MSI` applications. You can either get `.MSI` applications from your software vendor or wrap up your own with third-party tools (listed in this chapter.)

Share a folder on a server you want to send the package from. Plop the application in its own subfolder, and use both share and NTFS permissions to crank down who can read the executables and install files. Remember, though, that not all `.MSI` applications are ready to be deployed. Some are indeed ready to go (like the .NET Framework), others require an Administrative Installation (like Office 2003), and still others ship as `.MSI` files but cannot be deployed via GPSI (such as older versions of Adobe Acrobat Writer).

Once you have your package, you can Assign or Publish your applications. Assign applications when you want application icons to appear on the Start ➢ All Programs menu; Publish applications when you want users to dive into the `Add or Remove Programs` folder or the "Install a program from the network" window to get the application. You can leverage Microsoft Transform Files (`.MST` files) to hone an `.MSI` and customize it. (Note Office 2007 and later don't use `.MST` files.) You can patch existing `.MSI` applications with Microsoft Patch Files (`.MSP` files), but afterward, you need to redeploy the application.

Try not to orphan applications by removing the GPO before the target computer gets the "signal" upon the next reboot (for computer) or logon (for user). If you think you might end up doing this, it's best to ensure that the "Uninstall this application when it falls out of the scope of management" check box is checked, as seen in Figure 11.11.

Use the material in Chapter 4 (on creating WMI filters) to change the scope of management for when a GPO will apply. You can use WMI filters for any GPO you create—not just ones that leverage GPSI. However, the most common use for WMI filters is usually for GPOs that leverage GPSI. Additionally, Windows XP and later clients set to evaluate a WMI filter will take some extra processing time for each filter they need to work through. Be sure to test all your WMI filters in the test lab first.

On the downside, Office used to be "normal." It used `.MSI`s, `.MST`s, and `.MSP`s, all in the normal way. Then, one day, with Office 2007, it all changed. And Office 2010 and 2013 keeps that new (rotten) tradition. At least, now, you know what is and is not possible.

Darren Mar-Elia, on his `GPOguy.com` website, has a free tool called GPSIViewer that provides a nifty list view of all deployed applications in a domain and has some printout and `.CSV` reporting capability, as well. Check it out at `http://tinyurl.com/yb7a9rg`.

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12

Finishing Touches with Group Policy: Scripts, Internet Explorer, Hardware Control, and Printer Deployment

We've come a long way so far in this book.

We've got Group Policy handled. We've set up Roaming Profiles, Redirected Folders, and Offline Files. We've deployed software using Group Policy Software Installation.

We've made a pretty big cake—but no frosting. Now, it's time for the finishing touches.

In this chapter, we'll cover five big topics to round out your desktop experience:

Using Scripts You can deploy startup, shutdown, logon, and logoff scripts. And there are three ways to do it.

Configuring Internet Explorer You can deploy settings to your favorite (er, maybe not-so-favorite application). And, amazingly, there are four ways to do it. Three ways. Four ways. Well, you'll see what I mean in the chapter. (Trust me, it's weird.)

Restricting Access to Hardware Want a way to ensure that only the hardware you sanction gets onto your network? Well, giddy-up!

Setting Up Printers The Group Policy Preferences have some special ability to help with printer management. I'll show you the ropes.

So, let's get started with the finishing…touches, that is!

Scripts: Logon, Logoff, Startup, and Shutdown

Users have always been able to get logon scripts. Active Directory Users has a "holdover" way to deploy login scripts from the old Windows NT days.

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However, you can step up to the next level using Group Policy and get more than just logon scripts:

- Users can get logon and logoff scripts.
- Computers can get startup and/or shutdown scripts.

And, the best part is, you're not limited to old DOS-style batch files. Scripts deployed via Group Policy can use DOS-style `.BAT` or `.CMD` scripts, VBScript (`.VBS` files), or JavaScript (`.JS` files), or even executables.

Also, you can also use PowerShell (`.PS1`) scripts when your target machine is Windows 7 or later. As you'll see, however, there are some caveats to delivering PowerShell scripts via Group Policy.

Non-PowerShell-Based Scripts

In this section, we're going to explore all the non-PowerShell ways to deploy scripts. Look at the list in the previous section; most people use `.VBS` or DOS-style batch files.

In these examples, I'll use basic DOS-style `.BAT` commands to explain the concept. First is an example of a script that displays "Hello World" and then pauses for a key press before removing the files from the `%temp%` folder.

In Notepad, create the following file:

```
Echo "Hello World."
Pause
Del /Q /S %temp%
Pause
```

Okay, my example is kind of lame. In the real world, you can do all sorts of things, like automatically fire up Excel at logon, or kick off a full-drive sweep of your virus scanner at shutdown. We're going to keep it simple for these examples.

To use scripts with Group Policy, users must be in the site, domain, or OU linked to a GPO that contains a logon or logoff script. As the name of the script implies, users execute the script only at logon or logoff. Computers must also be in the site, domain, or OU linked to a GPO that contains a startup or shutdown script, which they run only at startup or shutdown.

User and computer scripts delivered via Group Policy do not run "visibly" to the user, which prevents users from canceling them. Scripts run silently in the background unless there is a problem. At that point, you have to wait until the script times out (10 minutes by default). I'll show you a bit later how to expose the scripts to run visibly.

Startup and Shutdown Scripts (Non-PowerShell)

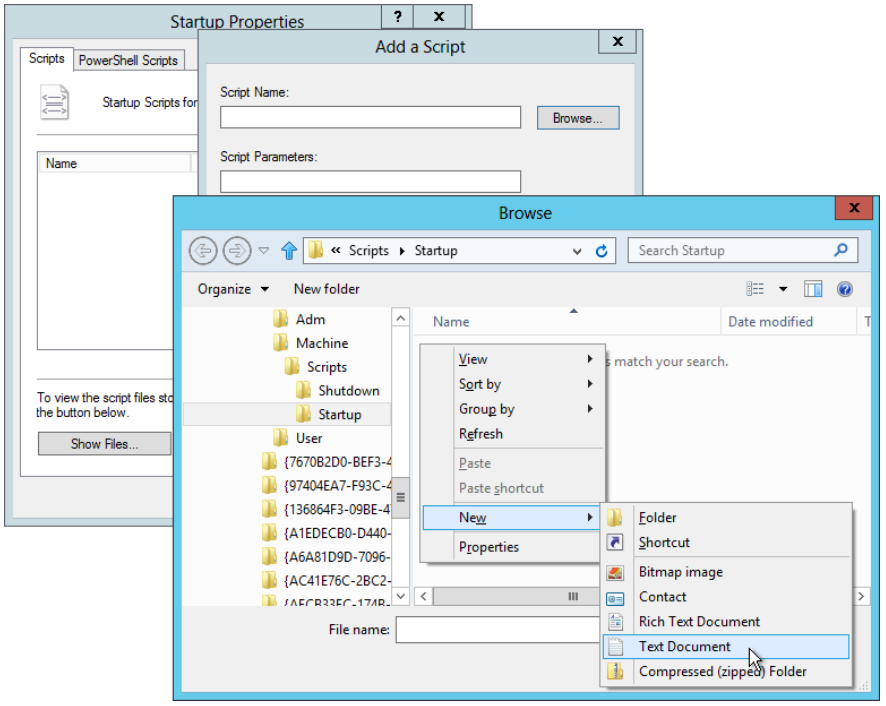
The Startup and Shutdown script settings are found under the Computer Configuration ➢ Policies node in the Windows Settings ➢ Scripts (Startup/Shutdown) branch. You can get your proposed script into the proper GPO in many ways; however, I think I have found the ideal way, as follows:

1. Once you're in the Group Policy Management Editor, drill down to the Scripts (Startup/Shutdown) node and double-click Startup. The Startup Properties dialog box will appear.

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2. Click the Add button to open the "Add a Script" dialog box.
3. In the Script Name field, you can enter a filename or click Browse to open the Browse dialog box, shown in Figure 12.1.

FIGURE 12.1 You can create `.BAT` or `.VBS` files on the fly with this little trick.



4. To create a new file, right-click in the Browse dialog box, and choose New ➢ Text Document, for example.
5. Enter a name for the file, such as **`myscript.bat`**.
6. When asked if you want to change the file extension, click Yes, right-click the file, and choose Edit from the context menu to open Notepad.
7. Type your script, and save the file.
8. Select the new file as the proposed script.

Again, the computer account must be in an OU with a linked GPO that contains a script. However, don't reboot yet. By default, you won't see the script run. And, since our script contains a `Pause` statement, your users will wait a really long time before the script times out. To allow the script to be visible (and enable you to press any key at the pause), enable a policy setting that also affects the machine. Traverse to Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢

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Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Scripts, and select either **Run startup scripts visible** or **Run shutdown scripts visible**, or enable both options. Note that, oddly, in Windows Vista and later, neither of these policy settings will do anything unless you also force the scripts to run synchronously.

Next, it's important to understand the context in which startup and shutdown scripts run. Specifically, they run in the LocalSystem context. If you want to connect to resources across the network, you'll need to ensure that those resources allow for computer access across the network (not just user access), because the script will run in the context of the computer account when it accesses network resources (such as the Domain Computers group).

Lastly, be careful in granting users the ability to see logon or startup scripts visible. This is because when the script is running, it is running with administrative credentials. So, if there is anything the user might be able to do that halts the script processing and then *remain* in the command prompt, they will continue to have access. And that access is local system access, god-like access, which is not a good thing. So, only show the startup or login scripts during testing, and rescind during your real rollout.

Logon and Logoff Scripts (Non-PowerShell)

The Logon and Logoff script settings are under the User Configuration ➢ Policies node in the Windows Settings ➢ Scripts (Logon/Logoff) branch. If you're implementing new logon scripts, I suggest you follow the steps in the previous section. Again, the user must be in an OU with a linked GPO with a script. However, don't log off and log back on yet. By default, you won't see the script run. To allow the script to be visible (and enable you to press any key at the pause), you need to enable a Group Policy. Traverse to User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Scripts, and select either **Run logon scripts visible** or **Run logoff scripts visible**, or enable both options.

Logon and logoff scripts run in the user's context. Remember that a user is just a mere mortal and might not be able to manipulate Registry keys that you might want to run in a logon or logoff script.

Script Processing Defaults (and Changing Them)

One final note about scripts before we move on: different scripting types run either synchronously or asynchronously. Here's the deal:

Logon scripts run asynchronously by default. By default, logon scripts run asynchronously. That is, all scripts at a certain level will fire off at the same time. There is no precedence order for scripts at the same level, and there is no knowing which script will finish before another. If you want to change this behavior to help "link" one script after another, you have to tell the client computer to run the scripts *synchronously*. If you want to change this (and many times you'll want to), then find Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Scripts, and enable **Run logon scripts synchronously**.

Bizarrely enough, there is also a setting that does exactly the same thing located on User Settings ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Scripts ➢ **Run logon scripts synchronously**. Again, recall that if there's a conflict between these settings, the ones that affect the computer will "win."

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Startup scripts run synchronously by default. By default, startup scripts run synchronously: all scripts are processed from lowest to highest priority order. Then, each script is run—consecutively—until they're finished. This usually makes the most sense, so I tend to leave it as is. However, if you want to change it, locate Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Scripts, and enable **Run startup scripts asynchronously**.

Group Policy scripts time out in 10 minutes. As stated, if a script just hangs there, you'll have to wait a whopping 10 minutes for it to time out. You can change this with the policy setting found at Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Scripts called **Maximum wait time for Group Policy scripts**.

Also, before we move on, let's take a second to talk about "perceived slow" performance when scripts are used with Group Policy. In previous chapters, I suggested you might want to make your Windows machines act like Windows 2000. That is, use the **Always wait for the network at Startup and Logon** policy setting, which throws Windows into "synchronous" processing mode. There can be a problem with this approach: it can affect you if you have laptops that are not always on the network at bootup. This *can* cause slower performance. Imagine you have traveling users on laptops with startup and login scripts. By default, the scripts are stored on the Domain Controller. So, during bootup or login time, the laptop tries to connect to the Domain Controller for the script. You may want to dictate to the client to use a local path (like `c:\scripts\blah.vbs`) instead of the default, which will go to the server. Ensure that the script is contained within a path that clients cannot write to, or they could do nefarious things to the system by replacing the script (which runs as System).

Deploying PowerShell Scripts to Windows 7 and Later Clients

Until recently, there was no great in-the-box way to deliver PowerShell scripts to target machines. However, Windows 7 and later machines can accept PowerShell as scripts via Group Policy.

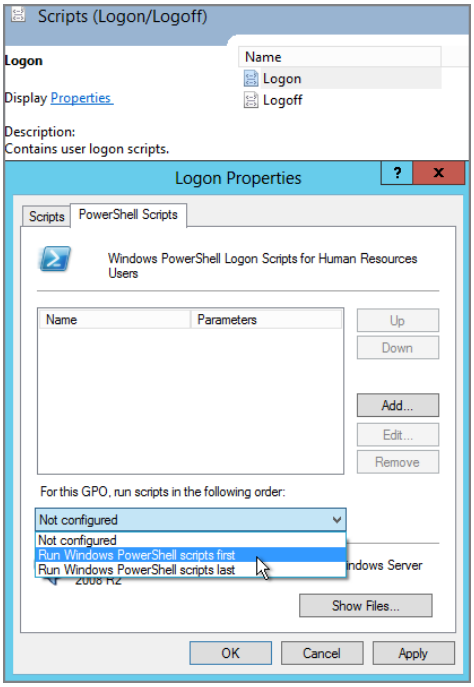
In Figure 12.2, we can see the properties of the Logon script dialog box found under User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Scripts (Logon/Logoff). Similar settings for the computer are found in Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Scripts (Startup/Shutdown).

You can add in the script here. PowerShell scripts must have the extension `.PS1` or they will fail to execute on the client.

You can decide if you want this PowerShell script to run before or after regular (non-PowerShell) scripts. This setting can be performed on a per-GPO basis (seen here). Or, you can have an overarching policy setting for logon, logoff, startup and/or shutdown scripts with policy settings located at User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Scripts ➢ **Run Windows PowerShell scripts first at user logon, logoff**. And, on the Computer side, there's **Run Windows PowerShell scripts first at user startup, shutdown**. Again, the idea is that you might set one of these overarching policies first as a general case but then make an exception right in the script, as seen in Figure 12.2.

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FIGURE 12.2 Group Policy can deploy PowerShell scripts.



Managing Internet Explorer with Group Policy

There's Internet Explorer 6–10. And you need to know how to control them.

There are potentially four mechanisms to control Internet Explorer:

- Internet Explorer 6–10 using Group Policy Preferences control
- Internet Explorer 6–10 using Group Policy settings
- Internet Explorer Maintenance Policy
- Internet Explorer Administrative Toolkit

Three of them are Group Policy based, and one is, well, not Group Policy based, but we'll cover it anyway. Let's get started!

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Internet Explorer Maintenance—Where Is It?

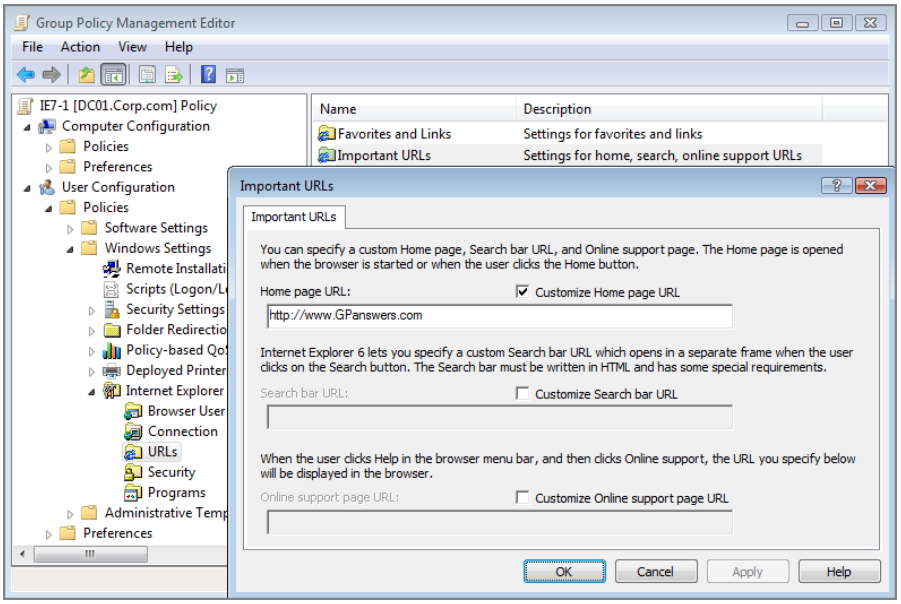
We talked about this in Chapter 5, "Group Policy Preferences," but it deserves another mention here. That is, starting with the GPMC on Windows 8 (and Windows Server 2012) there is no more Internet Explorer Maintenance (IEM) node.

Yep.

It's just gone.

So if you're editing a GPO from a Windows 7 GPMC (or earlier) machine, you'll see them if you edit User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Windows Settings ➢ **Internet Explorer Maintenance**. You can see an example IEM setting set within Windows 7 in Figure 12.3 where I've set the home page URL to `www.GPanswers.com`.

FIGURE 12.3 You can set preferences using Internet Explorer Maintenance.



Here's the thing: your Windows 8 machines will cheerfully pick up these directives (as will your older machines).

However, let's talk about the editing of this particular GPO. If you were to try to use the Windows 8 GPMC and look at the settings report, you'll see the settings within the settings report as seen in Figure 12.4.

As seen, or rather, not seen in Figure 12.5, there is simply no IEM node anymore in the GPMC, when edited on Windows 8 or Windows Server 2012.

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FIGURE 12.4 Windows 8's GPMC will show you the settings report of IEM settings. However, you cannot edit it to change it.

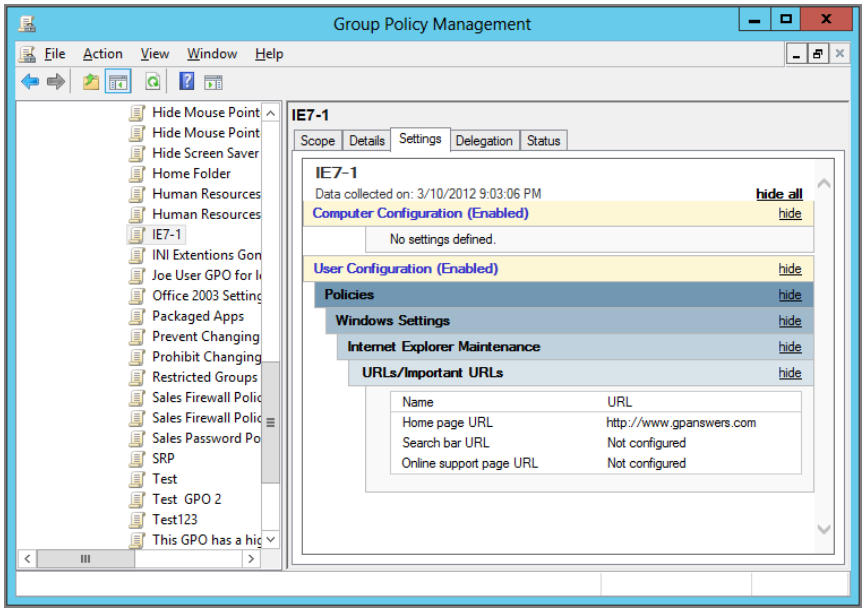
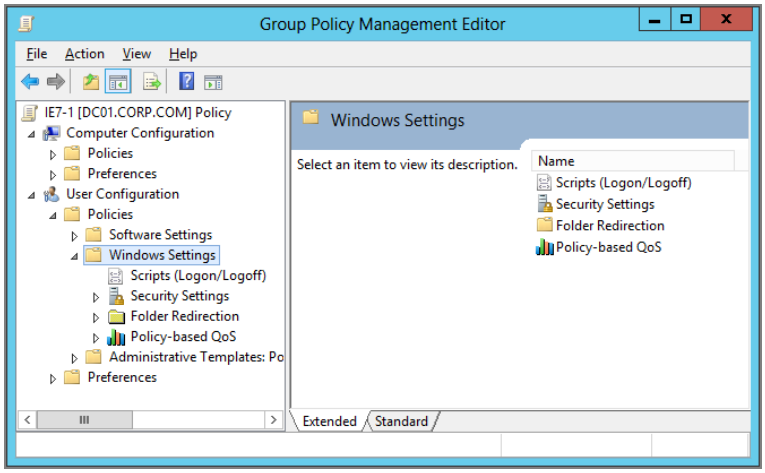


FIGURE 12.5 When you're editing GPOs on Windows 8 or Windows Server 2012, there is no Internet Explorer Maintenance node.



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So, yes, you're reading this right:

- There is data inside the GPO.
- It affects your client machines.
- You can see it in the GPMC reports (even on newest the GPMC.)
- But you cannot edit it anymore from the latest GPMC.

This means in order to edit IEM settings, you would need to have a Windows 7 GPMC machine handy to make any updates.

So, what is Microsoft telling you? They're telling you that IEM is "dead" and to stop using it. Instead, they want you to use IE Group Policy settings and IE Group Policy Preferences settings.

There's a great little table to help you re-create your IEM settings as either Group Policy settings or Group Policy Preferences. You can find that here:

`http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh846772.aspx`

However, there is no "do it for you" tool that will convert IEM settings to Group Policy settings or Group Policy Preferences.

So, this will close out our discussion on IEM. However, if you still have some burning need to use IEM, I do have some guidance in previous editions of the book.

Managing Internet Explorer with Group Policy Preferences

You set Internet Explorer preferences settings for users by traversing down to User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Internet Settings and selecting a new preference item for Internet Explorer 5 and 6, 7, 8 and 9, or 10. It's a little weird how they're grouped together that way, but that's how they are.

You can see in Figure 12.6, where I'm using Group Policy Preferences to set the home page to `www.GPanswers.com`.

We've already covered Group Policy Preferences Internet Explorer in Chapter 5, but since we're here anyway, I want to remind you of something.

As you learned in Chapter 5, all Group Policy Preferences items automatically reapply if users try to change them.

To change the behavior, inside the Group Policy Preference item, select the Common tab and then select "Apply once and do not reapply," as seen in Figure 12.7.

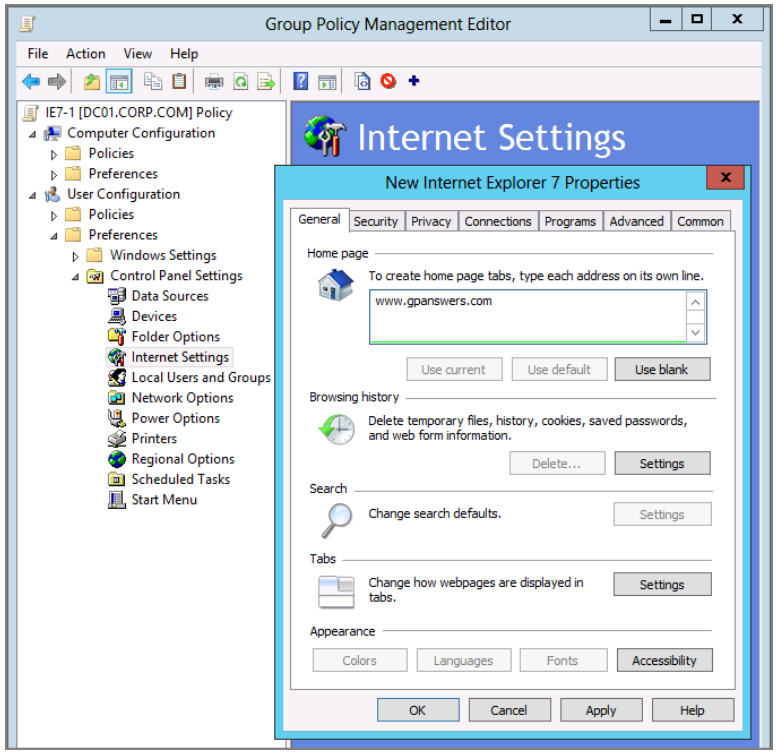
Again, for more information on this procedure, and also the Group Policy Preferences Internet Settings node, check out Chapter 5.

Internet Explorer's Group Policy Settings

The Group Policy settings for Internet Explorer are found in (User and Computer Configuration) ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Internet Explorer ➢ Internet Settings, and in (User and Computer Configuration) ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Internet Explorer is.

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FIGURE 12.6 Group Policy Preferences Internet Explorer settings



Remember: Only Group Policy settings are something that users cannot work around.

In contrast, preferences (what we just breezed by again) simply "suggests" a setting and users can work around it. Be sure to read both the Explain text for each Group Policy setting and the requirements. Not every setting is valid for every version of Internet Explorer. So be sure to read and test.

There's a super-handy Group Policy Setting Reference for IE 9 found here:

`www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=9409`

Managing Internet Explorer using the IEAK

There is a non–Group Policy way to manage Internet Explorer.

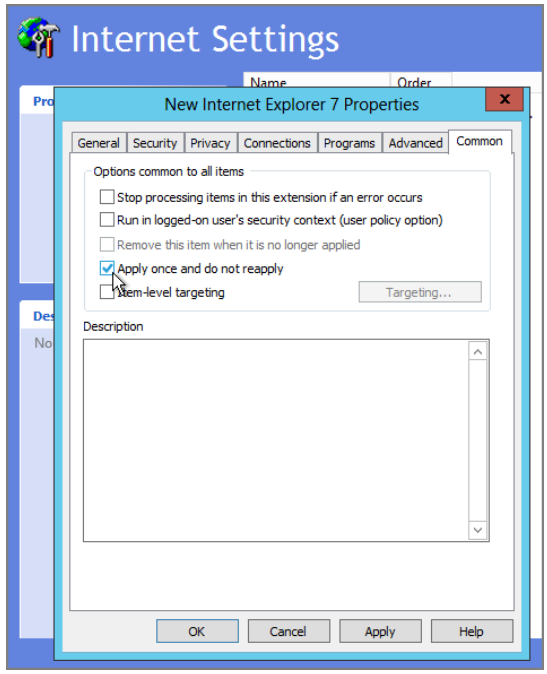
I'm not a huge fan, but it's here anyway for completeness. It's called the Internet Explorer Administration Kit (IEAK).

Sure, you'll usually want to use Group Policy in an Active Directory environment to set true policies (and lock down settings). But the IEAK uses a file type called `.INS` to set preferences. The IEAK can be downloaded here:

`www.microsoft.com/technet/prodtechnol/ie/ieak/default.mspx`

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FIGURE 12.7 Select "Apply once and do not reapply" to have your IE preferences settings delivered only one time.



Once your `.INS` file is created, you can package it in a custom `iesetup.exe`, which can be used for deployment. Again, you'll usually not want to use the IEAK for domain-joined machines—you've got the power of Group Policy and Group Policy Preferences to do that for you.

It's true, however, that the IEAK settings and Group Policy settings are darn close in similarity. But there are a few things that can be done *only* using IEAK that cannot be done through Group Policy. Two examples are the ability to set default feeds and the default search provider, which are only available in the IEAK.

But you might be asking yourself, "Which would 'win' if both applied?" The short answer is, "Whichever technology gets applied last."

So, if you start off with IEAK settings, those settings are applied.

If you later change to using Group Policy settings, those are applied.

In short, the advice is as follows:

- If you want to guarantee settings, and *can* use Group Policy to do so, you should strive to use Group Policy.
- If you haven't checked out the IE Group Policy Preference Extensions (explored in Chapter 5), you should try that next.
- Finally, only if you must, try the IEAK last.

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For more information on the IEAK, check out this swell article in *TechNet Magazine*: `http://tinyurl.com/ytuwnt`; this IE 8 IEAK blog entry: `http://tinyurl.com/yjvfmbv`; and this TechNet article on IE 9: `http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg598583.aspx`.

Additionally, remember we already talked about the deprecation of the IEM node in the Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012 GPMC. And, in that section I suggested a URL that describes some guidance for how to walk away from IEM. It should be noted that some of the guidance suggests IEAK as where to go should you need to set some specific settings. Again, that URL is found here: `http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh846772.aspx`.

Restricting Access to Hardware via Group Policy

You know it's true: those USB thumb-disk keys and removable media doodads make your personal life easier but your professional life harder. You want a way to control which hardware devices can be installed by users and which can't.

Thank you, Group Policy, for coming to the rescue.

Imagine this scenario: you allow users to have USB mice, but disallow USB Disk on Keys. You could allow CD-ROM readers, but not DVD writers. You could allow Bluetooth, but disallow PC Cards.

You're in control, letting Group Policy do the work for you.

There are two ways to make this magic happen. One way disables the device, which is nice. But the other way restricts the driver itself from even loading. The first way uses the Group Policy Preference Extensions' Devices extension.

The second way is via Group Policy's Administrative Templates. This method is valid for Windows Vista and later.

Table 12.1 will be the basis of our discussions. Here, we'll be able to see how the two Group Policy technologies compare and contrast. And when you're done reading this big section, come back to this table to make your final decision about which one to use (or, heck, maybe you'll decide to use 'em both!).

TABLE 12.1 GPPref Devices vs. Group Policy device installation restriction

Feature evaluation	GPPref devices extension	Device installation restriction
Valid for	XP+	Vista+
Mechanism	Disables the device	Prevents the driver from loading

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Feature evaluation	GPPref devices extension	Device installation restriction
Requirements	Machine must have Group Policy Preference Extensions	Vista+
User can avoid?	Possible: With admin rights, can re-enable	Possible: With admin rights, can avoid the Group Policy altogether, but more difficult
Notification of restriction	None	Pop-up balloon
Granularity	Works only to restrict Device Class and Device Type	Works to restrict from very specific hardware ID or generic Device IDs up to restricting the entire hardware class

Group Policy Preferences Devices Extension

In Chapter 5, you learned about the Group Policy Preference Extensions (and how to install them). One of those extensions is the Devices extension. The Devices extension works for Windows XP and higher, provided the GPPref CSE is already loaded.

The Devices GPPref disables the device or port but *doesn't* prevent the driver from loading. The new Devices extension node is found by navigating to Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Devices or User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Devices. You can see the Devices Extension in Figure 12.8.

Why is it on both sides?

You'll use the Computer side when you want all users on the same machine to be affected by your edict. Use the User side when you want a specific person to be affected by your edict.

Most organizations will choose the Computer side. That way, everyone on the machine can be restricted from using, say, USB flash disks or CD-ROMs.

Deciding to Disable the Device Class or Device Type

In Figure 12.8, we can see the "Select a Device Class or a Device" dialog. Here you can select a root class, like **Ports (COM & LPT)**, or a specific device, like **Communication Port (COM1)**.

If you choose just the device class, only the "Device class" block gets filled in. If you choose the actual device, then both the "Device class" *and* "Device type" are populated, as seen in Figure 12.9.

What Happens When a Device Is Restricted?

When a specific device is restricted, it is simply disabled, shown as the little down-arrow icon in Figure 12.10.

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FIGURE 12.8 The Group Policy Preference Extensions have the ability to restrict devices and device classes. Here, I'm selecting a whole class to disable.

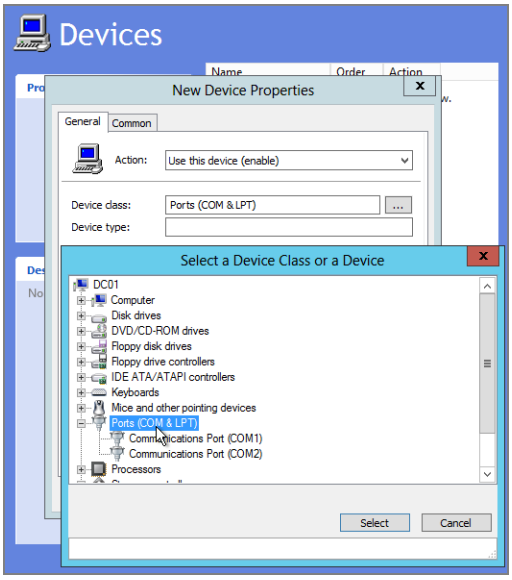
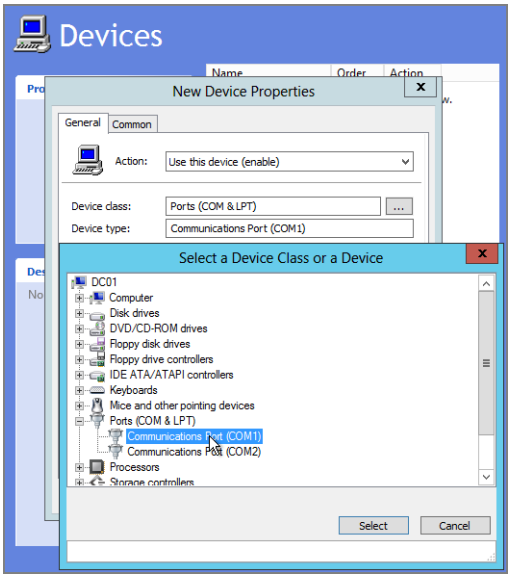


FIGURE 12.9 Restricting a specific device



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However, if you went the extra mile and disabled the class, then, usually, *all* devices within that class are restricted, as seen in Figure 12.11.

FIGURE 12.10 The Devices extension simply disables devices.

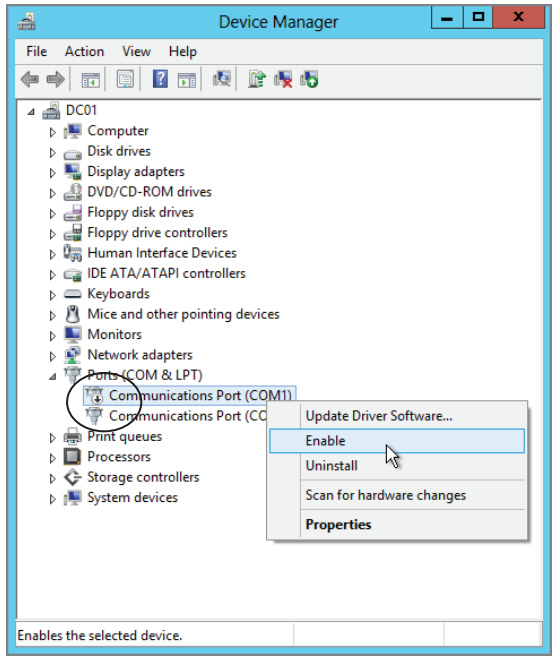
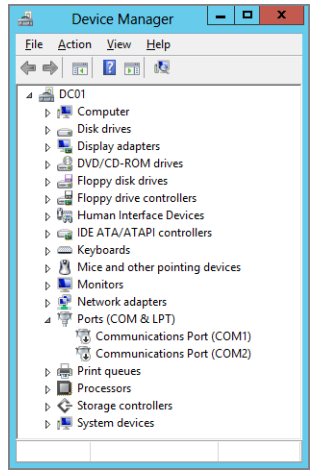


FIGURE 12.11 Disabling the whole class will disable all devices within that class.



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The issue is that, with proper rights, any user could right-click and re-enable the device (also seen in Figure 12.10). Now, by default, regular users (on Windows XP and later) cannot re-enable devices that are disabled like this. But because many organizations run their users as local admins, this could be easy for any admin-user to do. However, because Group Policy Preference Extensions leverage the Group Policy infrastructure, they take effect during the background refresh (about every 90 minutes or so). At that time, the device will once again be restricted.



You cannot disable some devices. For example, on my Windows machines, I was unable to disable processors. I'm pretty sure this is a "Good Thing."

Dealing with Devices That Aren't Listed

This is kind of a problem with the Devices extension: you cannot specify a piece of hardware that you don't already have on your management station.

So, while it's a snap to disable USB ports altogether, it's a lot harder to eliminate just thumb drives, or something specific like a 30GB color video iPod. In short, the easiest way to disable a device is to track one down and get it hooked into your management station. Then, you'll be able to just point to it and you're done.

Now, if you can't get a hold of the device, but you know someone who has one, you might still be in luck. That's right! Just the very act of knowing someone with the device might be able to help you get out of a jam. Instead of having to schlep that device over to your management station (or make the machine with the device a temporary management station), you can simply ask your pal to tell you what the device properties are and jam them into the XML code of the preference you created. (We covered how to edit the underlying XML code of a preference in Chapter 5.)

Table 12.2 shows what you need from the device property details and how to set them within the XML attribute.

TABLE 12.2 Device property details and their appropriate XML attributes

XML attribute	Device property from Details tab of device properties
`deviceClass`	Class long name
`deviceType`	Device description
`deviceClassGUID`	Device class GUID
`deviceTypeID`	Device Instance Path

The CSE has to have the `deviceClassGUID` and the `deviceTypeID` exactly as they are displayed in the device properties to correctly enable or disable the device.

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Why Is There an Option to Disable and Enable?

A keen eye will spot that the Devices extension has both Disable *and* Enable.

The idea is simple: you can use GPO filtering or Group Policy Preference Extensions Item Level Targeting to decide, perhaps, who should get which hardware enabled or disabled. For instance, everyone who gets the GPO will have their USB ports disabled, except for Lab Technicians, who need USB ports enabled.

To do something like this, you might set the GPO at a high level (maybe a high-level OU or at the domain level) and then set it to Disabled. Then, lower down, say, at the **Lab Technicians** OU, set the USB ports as Enabled.



In my testing, Devices GPPrefs item worked perfectly when I used Computer Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Devices. I restricted the hardware and ran the `GPUpdate.exe` command, and my hardware was disabled. However, when I did the same thing using User Configuration ➢ Preferences ➢ Control Panel Settings ➢ Devices, and restricted the same hardware, it didn't always take effect right away.

Restricting Driver Access with Policy Settings for Windows Vista and Later

In the previous section, we talked about the Group Policy Preference Extensions and how, in using that technology, you can disable devices. That's great. But you can take it to the next level with two areas of Group Policy. There are two sections of Group Policy that we're going to talk about now to help you secure your hardware even further:

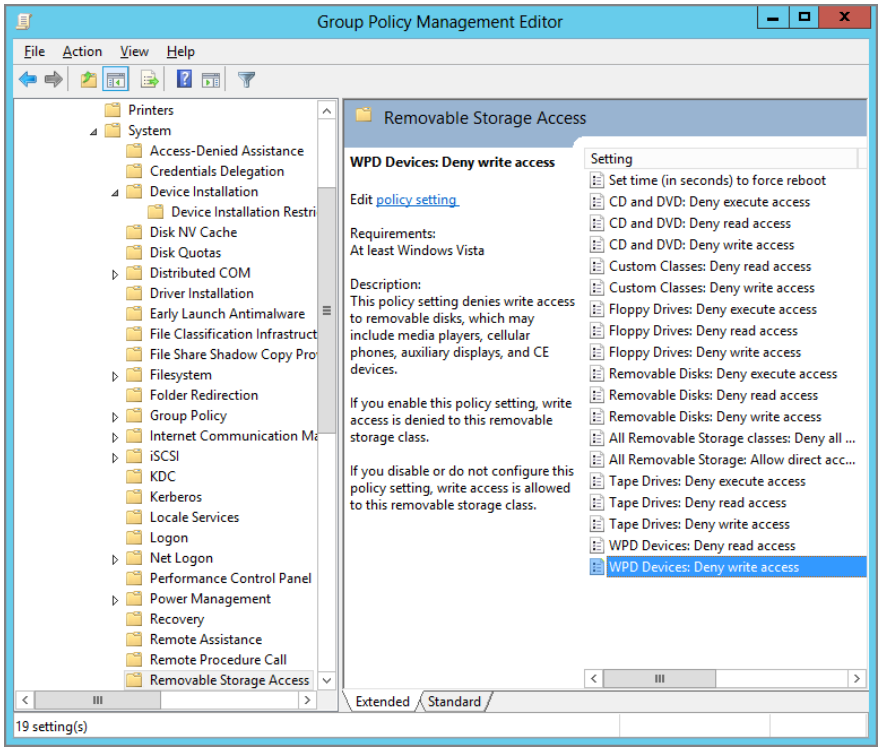
- Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Removable Storage Access (seen in Figure 12.12)
- Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Device Installation ➢ Device Installation Restriction (seen in Figure 12.13)

The first set (Removable Storage Access) is fairly self-explanatory. If you enable a policy setting for that kind of removable storage (CD/DVD, floppy, and so on), you can make it so that the whole device type cannot be read or written to. But it doesn't have the "super-power" the second set (Device Installation Restrictions) has.

In the first set, there are two policy settings named **Custom Classes: Deny read access** and another one named **Custom Classes: Deny write access**. It sounds like it has a similar ability to what we're about to explore. However, there is one difference. The Removable Storage Access policy set doesn't prevent the drivers from being installed. So, the driver for the class will be installed when the hardware is detected, but this policy prevents it from being read or written to. In the next section, when we explore the Device Installation Restrictions policy settings, we'll put the real smackdown on the driver itself.

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FIGURE 12.12 There are some predefined hardware restrictions you can leverage in Group Policy.



Getting a Handle on Classes and IDs

First, you need to know what you want to restrict. You can think big or you can think small. As with the Devices extension, you can restrict a specific "class" of devices or get super-specific and restrict a single hardware type. Or you can allow only specific device classes, like USB mice.

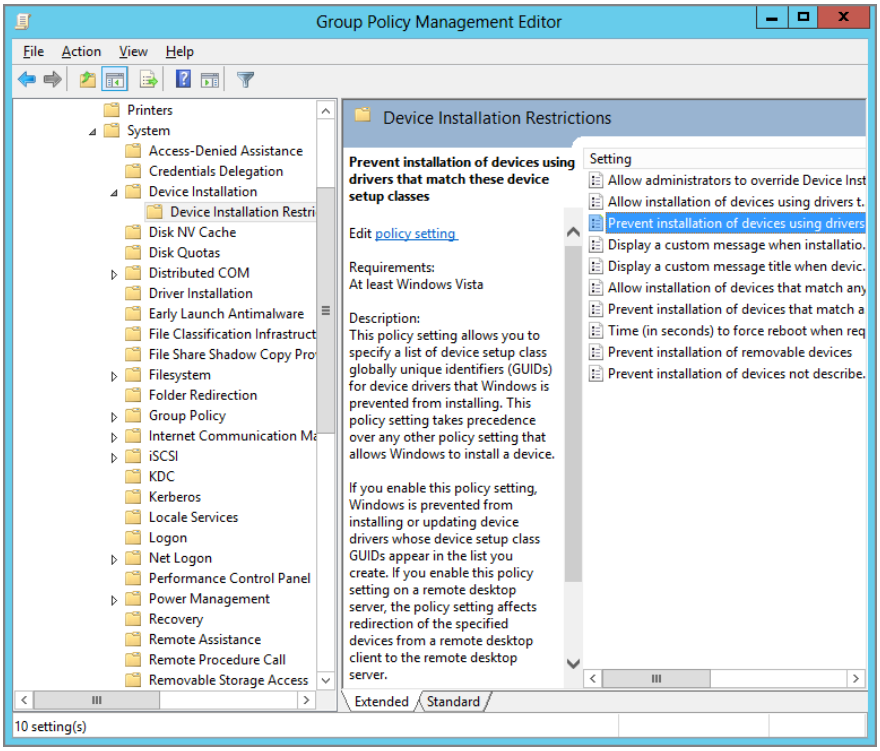
Here's the trick: to really be effective, you're, once again, going to need to track down the hardware you'll want to restrict.

So, if you want to say "No joystick drivers can be installed on my Windows Vista machines," and "Only USB mice can be installed on my Windows 7 machines," you'll likely need to get hold of a joystick and a USB mouse. Now, this isn't always true. You can try to use the Internet to track down one of the following pieces of information:

- Hardware ID
- Compatible ID
- Device Class

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FIGURE 12.13 You can customize the kinds of hardware you want to restrict.



But, again, it's much easier if you just have one of these devices in front of you. That way, you can introduce it to a Windows Vista or later machine and see for yourself what the Hardware ID, Compatible ID, or Device Class is. Once you know that, you'll know how to squash it (or leave it available).

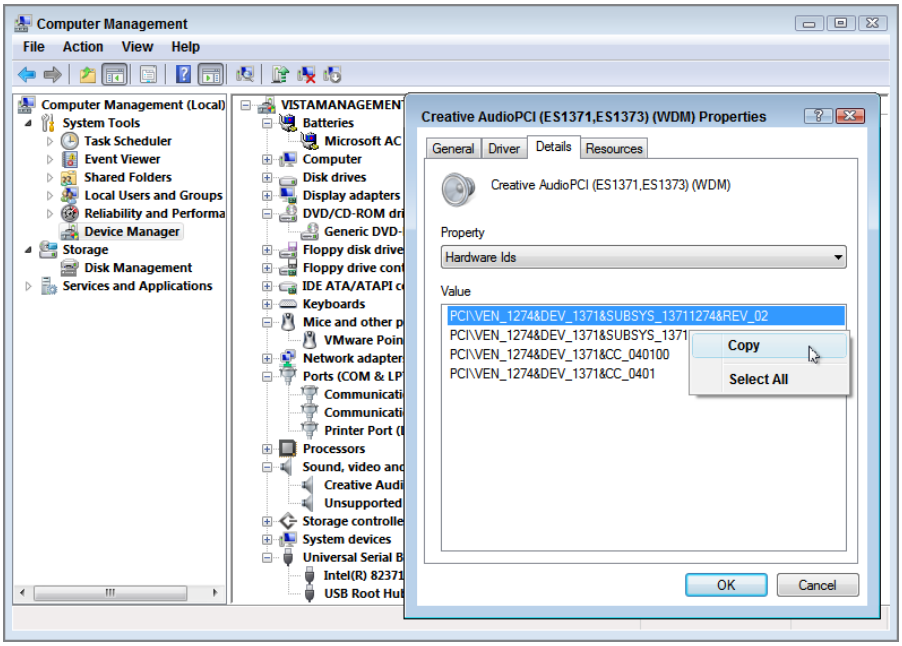
In this example, we'll squash a specific sound card family: a Creative AudioPCI ES1371/ES1373. If you want to squash something else (like specific USB devices, or even USB ports), just follow along and substitute the device you want.

To do this, fire up Device Manager on a machine that already has the hardware items installed. Then, when you find the device, right-click it and select Properties and click the Details tab. By default, you'll see a "Device description." While interesting, it's not that useful. Select the Property drop-down and select "Hardware Ids," as shown in Figure 12.14.

The Hardware Ids page shows you, from top to bottom, the most specific to least specific Device ID. If you look closely at the topmost item in the Hardware Ids value list, you'll see this sound card is specifically a Rev 2 of the ES1371 soundboard. That's pretty darned specific. As you go down the list, the description becomes less specific to encompass the whole family.

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FIGURE 12.14 The Details tab of the device helps you determine how to squash it.



Additionally, you can change the Property setting to "Compatible Ids." These IDs also describe the hardware and are considered less specific than what you'll find in "Hardware Ids." You might choose to use the information found in "Compatible Ids" to try to corral more hardware that's similar into the "don't use" list—because it's less specific and might net you more results. The trade-off is that you might restrict something you didn't want to as you get less specific.

And, finally, the least specific category can be found by selecting Device Class from the Property drop-down. In my case, the sound card shows up as simply Media. But lots of things could be considered Media, so, again, caution should be used the less specific you go.

Once you've decided which value you want to leverage, right-click it, select Copy, and paste it into Notepad for safekeeping. Copying it directly as it's presented is important because, in the next steps, the value must be entered exactly. If there are upper- and lowercase characters in the value, they must be transferred precisely.



If you wanted to be a command-line commando instead of using the Device Manager to capture the Hardware IDs or Device Classes, check out the DevCon command-line utility at `http://support.microsoft.com/kb/311272`.

Download from Wow! eBook <www.wowebook.com>

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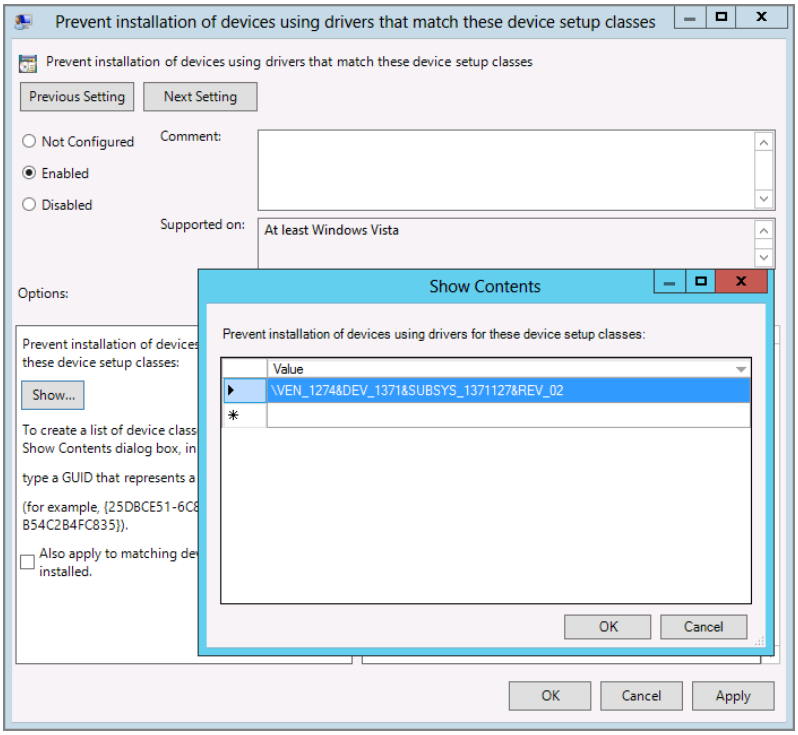


Microsoft has a bunch of identifiers for common classes here that may be helpful if you don't have any physical access to the device: `http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff541224.aspx`.

Restricting or Allowing Your Hardware via Group Policy

Although we'll explore all the policy settings located in Computer Configuration ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Device Installation ➢ Device Installation Restriction (seen in Figure 12.15), there is really only one we'll need to complete this initial example.

FIGURE 12.15 Paste the Device ID to ensure you've captured the device description exactly.



Create a GPO and link it to an OU (or domain, and so on) that contains the Windows Vista and later machines you want to control. Then, edit the GPO and drive down into Computer Configuration ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ Device Installation ➢ Device Installation Restriction ➢ **Prevent installation of devices that match any of these device IDs.**

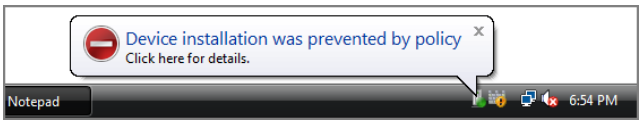
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Select Enabled in the policy setting, click Show (also in the policy setting), and select Add in the Show Contents dialog box. Then, in the Add Item dialog box, paste in the information from the device you got before. All this can be seen in Figure 12.15.

There's also a switch inside this policy setting, "Also apply to matching devices that are already installed." Enabling this switch is a good idea if you want uniform restrictions. As soon as the next Group Policy update occurs, blammo! The hardware is locked out.

When you turn on a machine that has never seen the hardware device, you'll see the machine try to install the hardware device and provide pop-up balloon status information as to its progress. When completed, the goal is that the hardware is restricted, as you can see in Figure 12.16.

FIGURE 12.16 When implemented properly, the device driver will be prevented from installing.



Understanding the Remaining Policy Settings for Hardware Restrictions

In the example we just went through, we squashed the use of just one device. You could, if you wanted, go the opposite route, which is to restrict *all* hardware by default and allow only *some*. This can be done using the policy settings described next. Again, you can see a list of these policy settings in Figure 12.13, which shows the Computer Configuration ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Device Installation ➢ Device Installation Restrictions branch of Group Policy.

Allow Administrators to Override Device Installation Restrictions

By default, local administrators on Windows Vista and later machines must honor the restrictions that are put in place. If you enable the **Allow administrators to override device installation restrictions** setting, local administrators can install whatever hardware they want.

Allow Installation of Devices Using Drivers That Match These Setup Classes

By entering device descriptions in this policy setting, you're expressly allowing these hardware devices as "allowed" into the system. Note that the **Allow installation of devices using drivers that match these setup classes** policy setting honors only setup classes, and not Device IDs (like those we used in the working example). You can learn more about setup classes at:

```
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/hardware/ff553426(v=vs.85)
.aspx
```

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Prevent Installation of Devices Using Drivers That Match These Device Setup Classes

In our earlier example, we used the Device ID to describe our hardware and enabled another policy setting, **Prevent Installation of devices that match any of these device IDs**. Note that the setting we used does not honor Class ID descriptions. To use Class ID descriptions, you need to use the **Prevent installation of devices using drivers that match these device setup classes** policy setting.

There's also a switch inside this policy setting, "Also apply to matching devices that are already installed." This is a good idea if you want uniform restrictions.

Display a Custom Message When Installation Is Prevented by Policy (Balloon Text) and Display a Custom Message When Installation Is Prevented by Policy (Balloon Title)

These are two policy settings that help you customize the message, as shown in Figure 12.16. It's super fun to scare the pants of people with these messages. On second thought, don't do that.

Allow Installation of Devices That Match Any of These Device IDs

In our earlier example, we used the Device ID to describe our hardware. However, I also stated that the least specific way to describe our hardware is based on hardware class. It should be noted that the **Allow installation of devices that match any of these device IDs** policy setting does not honor Class ID descriptions. To use Class ID descriptions, use the policy settings **Allow installation of devices using drivers that match these device setup classes** or **Prevent installation of devices using drivers that match these device setup classes**.

This setting is best used with another setting, **Prevent installation of devices not described by other policy settings**. By preventing everything (by default), then using this setting, you can specify precisely which devices you want to allow to be installed.

Prevent Installation of Devices that Match Any of These Device IDs

In our example, **Prevent installation of devices that match any of these device IDs** is the policy setting we used to restrict a specific type of hardware based on Device IDs. If we wanted to restrict using Device Classes, we would have to leverage other specific policy settings such as **Allow installation of devices using drivers that match these device setup classes** or **Prevent installation of devices using drivers that match these device setup classes**.

Prevent Installation of Removable Devices

The **Prevent installation of removable devices** setting is a generic and quick way to restrict any hardware device that describes itself as "removable," including USB devices. I wouldn't count on this particular policy setting that often. Use the techniques described earlier to get moderately restrictive Device IDs and lock them down specifically. This setting is vague enough and there's no telling what the hardware is telling Windows about itself to be sure it's locking down what you think it is.

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Prevent Installation of Devices Not Described by Other Policy Settings

The setting **Prevent installation of devices not described by other policy settings** is the catch-all policy setting that basically restricts all hardware, unless you've specifically dictated that something can install. This policy, in conjunction with the various "Allow" policies (such as **Allow installation of devices that match any of these device IDs**), can make a powerful combination you can use to allow only the hardware you want in your environment.

Time (in Seconds) to Force Reboot When Required for Policy Changes to Take Effect

The **Time (in seconds) to force reboot when required for policy changes to take effect** setting appears to be used when removing a driver would require a reboot to take effect. I didn't have a specific way of testing this, but it seems like a good idea to turn on this setting if you're about to restrict a lot of various hardware. Note this policy affects Windows 7 and later machines (like Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows 8).

Assigning Printers via Group Policy

Let me guess what another of your biggest headaches is: printers, right? Wouldn't it be great if we could just zap printers down to our Windows XP, and Windows 7 and Windows 8 machines? Or, whenever Sally roams from Desktop to Desktop, she had access to the same printers?

Those are two different goals, and we're about to approach both of them here.

Ideally, you'll use the Group Policy Preference Extensions to zap printers to your users and computers. But the catch is that the Group Policy Preference Extensions client component needs to be already on your Windows XP (or Windows Vista machines.) Again, it's preloaded onto Windows 7 and Windows 8 clients.

With that in mind, let's explore how to zap printers down to your users.

Zapping Down Printers to Users and Computers (a Refresher)

We explored this subject briefly in Chapter 5, but here's a quick review.

The Printers Group Policy Preferences extension exists on both the Computer and User sides. On the Computer side, however, you can't map shared printers, but only TCP/IP and Local Printers, as you can see in Figure 12.17. On the User side, you can map all three kinds of printers, Figure 12.18 shows.

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FIGURE 12.17 The Printers extension on the Computer side allows only for mapping TCP/IP and Local Printers.

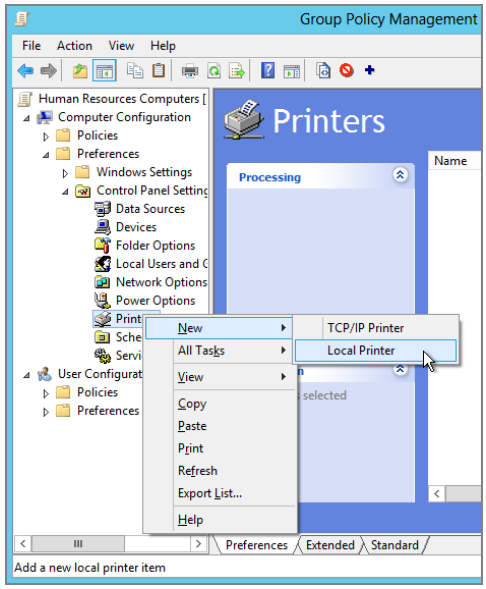
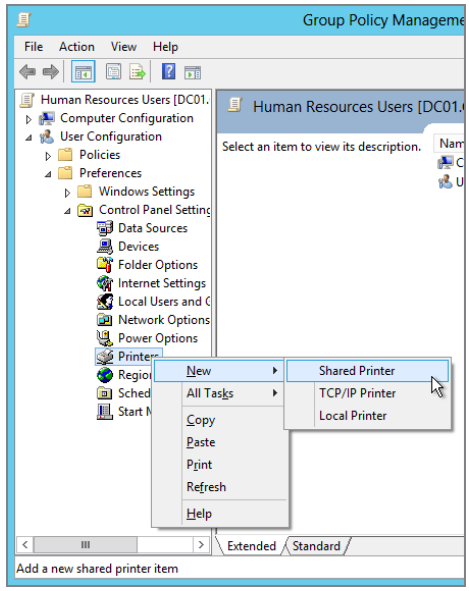


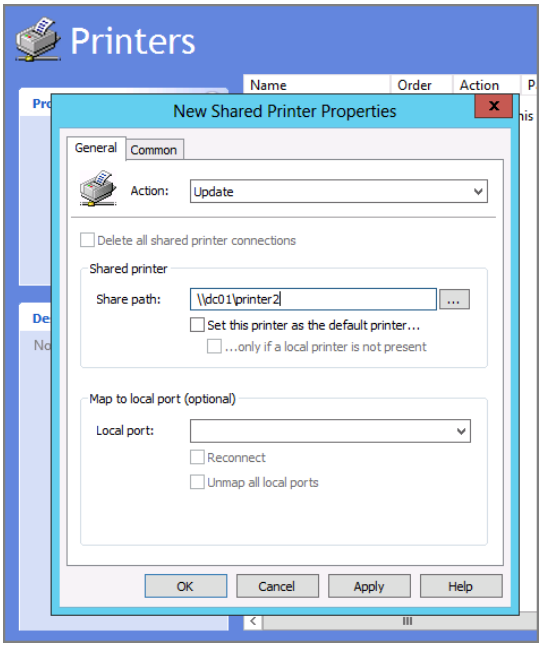
FIGURE 12.18 The Printers extension on the User side can deploy all three types of printers.



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Setting up a shared printer on the User side is easy, as seen in Figure 12.19. Just set the share path to the printer share, and voilà—instant printer for the user. The bonus is that the user doesn't need to be an administrator to install the drivers that will come down from the server when this connection happens. The Group Policy engine does it on the user's behalf, so it's just done, lickety-split.

FIGURE 12.19 Shared printers are usually what most people set up.



Trickier: Zapping Down Specific Printers to Users on Specific Machines

Oh, sure, you can use the Printers extension to map a specific printer to a specific user. But that means that no matter which computer a user travels to, he gets exactly the same printers.

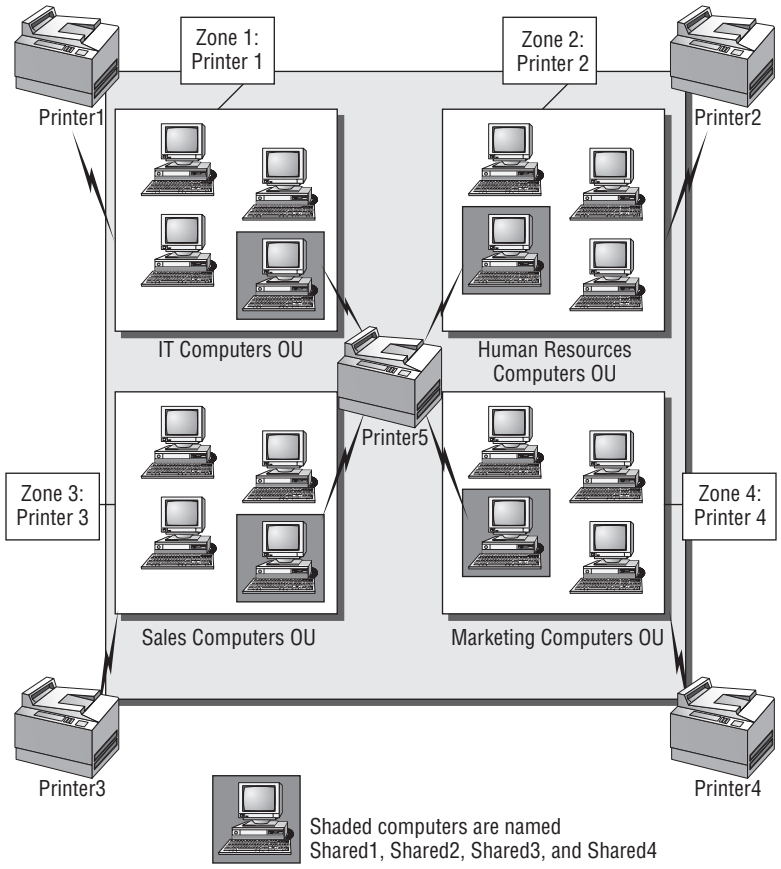
But maybe that's not what you want. I talk with lots of people who have the same problem: how to map printers based on the computer the user is on at that moment.

Take Figure 12.20, for example. Here, you can see four zones:

- Zone 1 with Printer 1: IT computers
- Zone 2 with Printer 2: Human Resources
- Zone 3 with Printer 3: Sales
- Zone 4 with Printer 4: Marketing

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FIGURE 12.20 In our sample company, we have four zones and one special shared printer requirement.



And, just for fun, I'm adding an additional challenge: a special circumstance where I have a shared computer in each zone that should not only print to the normal printer in that zone, but also map to an additional shared printer specific to the shared computers.

In Figure 12.20, our shared computer and shared printer are shaded. In these examples, the shared computers have the word "shared" in their names. This will be helpful later, as we craft our printing experience.

So the goal is that whenever anyone logs onto any computer in the zone, they get mapped to the printer for that zone.

To achieve the goal, we'll break this out into two steps:

1. Deploy the specific zone printer to all computers in the same zone.
2. Deploy the shared printer to only the shared computers in all zones.

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Deploying the Same Printer to All Computers in the Zone

To accomplish our first goal, we want to make sure all computers in Human Resources get the same printer, Printer 2. You'll repeat the same procedure for other areas of your universe, but we'll just show Human Resources as an example.

We've already seen how you can't deploy Shared Printers to computers. That's a bummer, because our goal is that whenever anyone logs onto a Human Resources computer, he or she gets Printer 2.

And, natively, you can't do that. (You could do it with Group Policy Loopback in Merge mode, but you may end up getting unintended Group Policy Objects this way.)

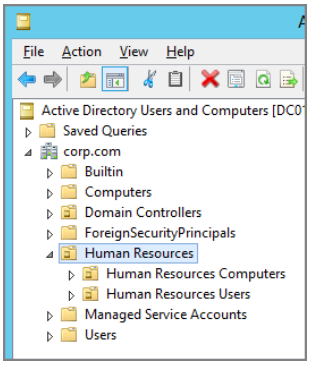
But with a little one-two Group Policy Preference Extensions punch, we can do it without any Loopback hassle.

Punch 1: Put an environment variable on all computers in the zone. What we need is a way to tag the specific computers with a little marker, so that once we can see this marker, we can take action on it. We can use environment variables to make this little tag on specific computers, which will indicate that specific computers should use specific printers. We'll use the Group Policy Preference Environment Extension to do this for us.

Punch 2: Map Shared Printers only to users whose computers have the environment variable. Once we have the little tag on each computer, we'll use the GPPref Printers extension. We'll map shared printers to users, but only if the tag is present on the machine that specifies a printer.

Before we get started, make sure your **Human Resources** OU looks like mine does in Figure 12.21. You can see I've got **Human Resources Computers** and **Human Resources Users** within the **Human Resources** OU.

FIGURE 12.21 Make sure your Human Resources structure looks like mine.

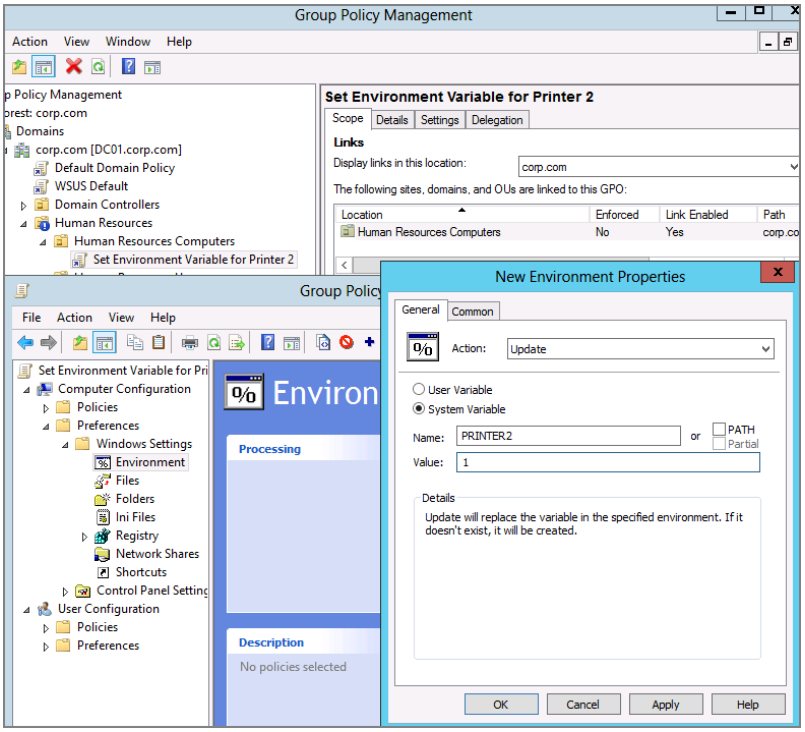


Next, we'll create a GPO and link it over to the **Human Resources Computers** OU. We'll use the GPPref Environment extension to put a System variable on the computer called PRINTER2, and give it a value of 1 (which means true).

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The idea is that if a computer in Zone 2 sees a variable with Printer2, that computer should get that printer. You can see this in Figure 12.22.

FIGURE 12.22 Use a System variable to tag computers to use specific printers.



Then, create a GPO and link it to the domain level (or any higher level such that all the zones you want are covered). I'm calling my GPO "Universal Printer Map for Users." This GPO will affect all user accounts. It will use the GPPref Printers extension on the User side to map a shared printer, as seen in Figure 12.23.

Now, if we stopped here, we'd have a problem. That's because, right now, we're saying, "Everyone should get `\\dc01\printer2`," and that's not right. What we want to say is, "Everyone should get `\\dc01\printer2`—if they're using a computer that's tagged with the environment variable `PRINTER2=1`."

So, now, click the Common tab in the Printer extension properties. Then, click "Item-level targeting," as seen in Figure 12.24, and select the Targeting button to open the Targeting Editor.

Add a New Item, select the environment variable, and specify that the `PRINTER2` environment variable must be set to 1, as seen in Figure 12.24.

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FIGURE 12.23 Use the GPPref Printers extension to map a printer to everyone.

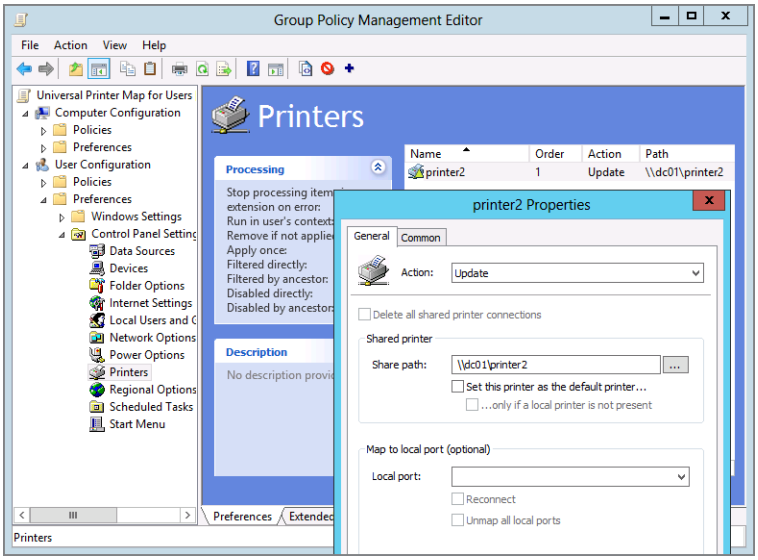
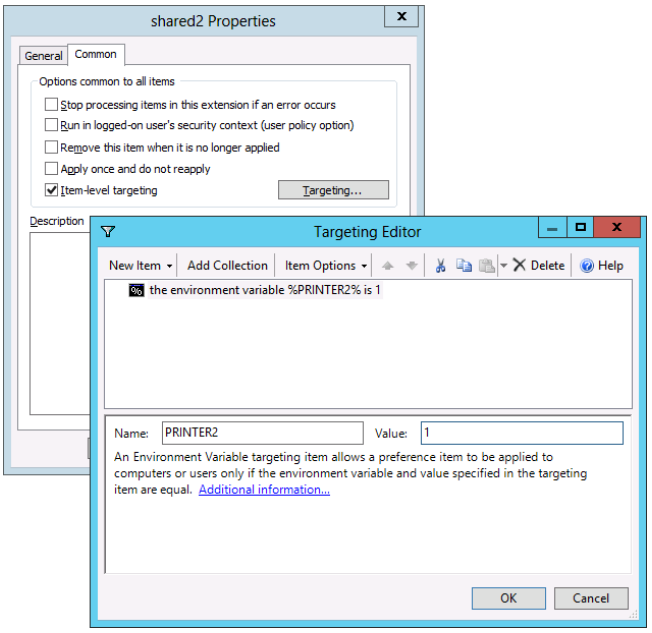


FIGURE 12.24 Use item-level targeting (ILT) to specify that the PRINTER2 environment variable must be set to 1.



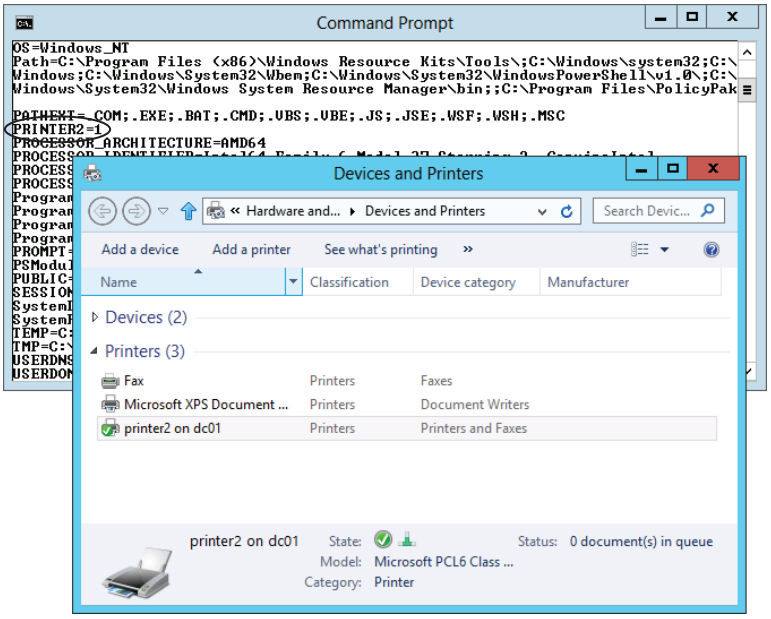
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If all goes well, two things happen on the client system: they get the message that they should get the environment variable, and, because of that environment variable, anyone who logs onto that computer with the variable gets the printer.

Magic!

You can see this magic in Figure 12.25. The command prompt shows the environment variable `PRINTER2=1`, and the Printers dialog box shows the newly mapped printer based on the environment variable.

FIGURE 12.25 Based on the environment variable, anyone who uses this computer gets the printer.



Because this "Universal Printer Map for Users" GPO is linked to the domain, it already affects every user account. And inside this GPO, you'll want to create a new preference item *for every printer*. The goal, again, is to make it such that the mapping of the printer only happens when computers have the environment variable present.

Deploying a Shared Printer to Only the Shared Computers in All Zones

In the previous example, we got everyone to use the specific printer for the computers in their zone.

However, remember that we have one special requirement: we want all the shared computers (in our examples, they're named SHARED1, SHARED2, SHARED3, and SHARED4) to use the same printer: Printer 5. So, this time, we'll use a trick in the ILT feature to specify that all computers with "shared" in the name will map to the same printer.

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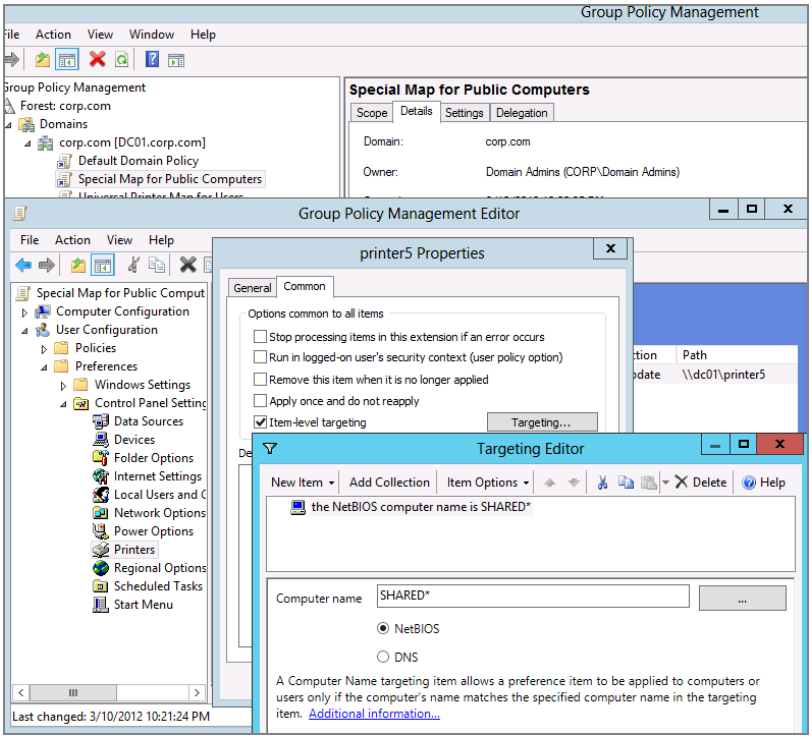
To do this, we'll create a GPO at the domain level called "Special Map for Public Computers" and use the Printers extension on the Users side to map `\\dc01\printer5`, but only when the computer name is SHARED-something.

We accomplish this by using the * indicator, as in `SHARED*`. You can see this in Figure 12.26.

The star will evaluate to true for any computer named SHARED1, SHARED2, and so on.

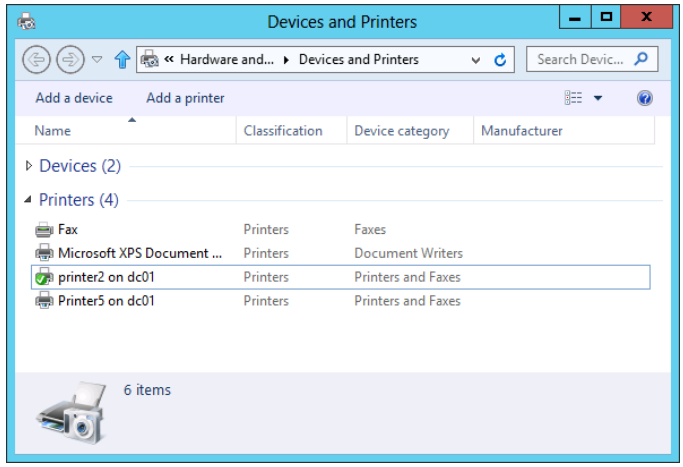
Now, you've done it! You've got a universal way to ensure that people get a specific printer based on the specific computer they're logging onto. Indeed, if you were to log onto SHARED2, which is in the **Human Resources Computers** OU, you would now get two printers: you'd get Printer2 because you were in Zone 2 (from the first example), and Printer5 because you were on a shared computer, as seen in Figure 12.27.

FIGURE 12.26 You can map printers to users based on the computer name.



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FIGURE 12.27 Because you logged onto SHARED2, you got two printers.



Final Thoughts for This Chapter and for the Book

The cake might be yummy, but we appreciate the frosting first.

In this chapter, we added some frosting to our already hearty, secure, and managed desktop cake. We leveraged login and startup scripts to automate user tasks. We managed Internet Explorer settings using some new techniques. We used Hardware Control to keep the bad devices off our network, and ensured that users had printers exactly when they needed them.

I hope you enjoyed this book. It was fun to share with you some of my favorite tips, tricks, and insights into Group Policy and Desktop nirvana.

I hope you'll join me at `www.GPanswers.com` and explore the rest of the resources we have:

- A killer newsletter
- Constantly updated FAQ and "Tips and Tricks"
- A video series
- A community room to help get your most pressing questions answered
- And, of course, my hands-on training to take your game to the next level. You can do this with me or online using my Group Policy Online University (where I'm *still* available one-on-one to help you through your toughest challenges)! Both classes are hands-on to take your skills even further.

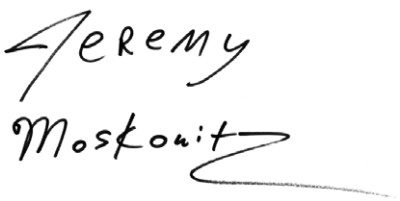
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We also have some bonus chapters on GPanswers.com to round out your experience with Group Policy.

Lastly, don't forget about PolicyPak, which enhances Group Policy's ability to manage your applications and maintain your important IT settings. With its free Community Version, it's easy to love.

Thanks for making it to the end of the book. I hope to meet you in person at a conference or when you take one of my live training classes.

For sure, I'll see you at GPanswers.com—where *smart* Group Policy admins come to get *smarter*!



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A

Group Policy and VDI

Not everyone is flocking to virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI). Most still have a standard desktop and laptop running the operating system on the actual machine itself.

Your non-Microsoft tablet (dare I say it?), an iPad or Android, for instance, won't run Windows. So if you want to give someone a remote desktop experience, you can use traditional Remote Desktop Services (RDS)/Terminal Services, or create a VDI infrastructure.

A VDI infrastructure is loosely defined as a desktop PC running in a virtual machine on a server using a hypervisor (like Microsoft Hyper-V, Citrix XenApp, or VMware vSphere). These "desktops" can be either *persistent* or *nonpersistent*. Persistent means that the user experience feels like a regular desktop. Users' data and settings are preserved from session to session. Nonpersistent means that users' changes are wiped out when the session is over.

Creating a VDI infrastructure is way beyond the scope of this book. You can create a VDI infrastructure from only Microsoft components, or using Microsoft and Citrix, VMware, Quest, and many others. You're on your own for that part. If you're interested in Microsoft-specific Virtualization, check out *Mastering Microsoft Virtualization* by Tim Cerling and Jeffrey L. Buller (Sybex, 2009).

However, what I want to do in this appendix is highlight some Group Policy specifics with regard to VDI. We'll tackle the following topics:

- What is VDI and why is it different?
- Tuning your images for VDI
- Group Policy Settings to set and avoid for maximum VDI performance
- Group Policy tweaks for fast VDI video
- And some final thoughts to help you along with your VDI journey

I want to say up front that this appendix was primarily based on two sources from two Group Policy friends.

Source #1 is a great speech that Darren Mar-Elia, fellow Group Policy MVP, did at TechEd 2011. You can find that speech here:

```
http://channel9.msdn.com/Events/TechEd/NorthAmerica/2011/WCL309
```

Source #2 is a great article that Alan Burchill, fellow Group Policy MVP, wrote; you can find it here:

```
www.grouppolicy.biz/2011/11/best-practice-group-policy-for-virtual-
desktops-vdi/
```

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I'll be sprinkling in as much additional wisdom as I can, but hats off to these guys for doing the hard work for me.

Why Is VDI Different?

VDI is a somewhat different animal than individual desktops and laptops by themselves. That's because any given desktop or laptop user could be doing something that makes their own machine slower, and no one else really cares.

With VDI, everyone is sharing the same hypervisor and storage. One bad apple makes the whole cart rotten.

Additionally if you don't have enough memory allocated per VDI session, those sessions will simply page to disk, causing more disk operations, and slowing down *everyone* on the VDI system.

Before we get going, let's visualize what happens in a VDI session.

When a VDI session starts up for the very first time from an image, it wakes up, boots, downloads the Computer-side GPOs perfectly normally, and gets fully warmed up. Then a user logs on to the VDI session and processes all User-side GPOs perfectly normally and gets the Start Menu going.

See? The VDI world is not that different than what you already know.

What is a little different between VDI machines and normal machines is that the sessions can either be persistent or nonpersistent. If the session is persistent, then the user gets only the changed GPOs the next time the computer starts and the user logs on. If the session is nonpersistent, the computer throws everything out the window and redownloads all the GPOs (since it's never seen any GPOs before—as far as it remembers).

So, I want to say that mostly everything you've learned so far in this book is perfectly valid. That is, I don't want you to think too hard about re-crafting your Group Policy world for a VDI rollout. Group Policy will apply normally to VDI sessions as it will for desktops and laptops. What you're already doing for them (desktops and laptops) is (almost) equally valid for VDI. The dynamic-ness (if that's even a word) is what you love about Group Policy, and applies equally to real and virtual machines.

The only big difference is that if you're using nonpersistent VDI session, you might want to prebake in some additional settings instead of relying on Group Policy to dynamically deploy them. That way, you're not downloading the same GPOs again and again—as if it was the first time the computer has ever seen them.

I want to be clear: I'm not saying don't use GPOs to make dynamic adjustments to your nonpersistent VDI sessions. There are oodles of opportunities to have groups of users get different look-and-feel settings on the fly using Administrative Templates, shortcuts, and printer Group Policy Preferences, or Firefox settings and UI lockout using PolicyPak. Given all those choices, it still makes sense to use Group Policy with nonpersistent desktops. In this appendix, however, I'll suggest areas where, especially for nonpersistent desktops, you might want to prebake in the settings directly into the image, instead of necessarily relying on Group Policy for its dynamic abilities.

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And, for persistent VDI sessions, almost certainly do use Group Policy for nearly everything you do now. Because the real Group Policy "speed penalty" occurs only when a machine and user has never seen the GPOs before, there's little downside to doing precisely what you're doing now with GPOs. Craft your perfect VDI GPO universe (specifically for VDI machines) and you're golden.

Tuning Your Images for VDI

All VDI sessions start out life as images. These images then get moved to the hypervisor, and end users "run" them and see a desktop.

So, in the theme of keeping unnecessary disk activity to a minimum, you'll want to off items inside the VDI image that would scan, scrub, or write to the whole disk.

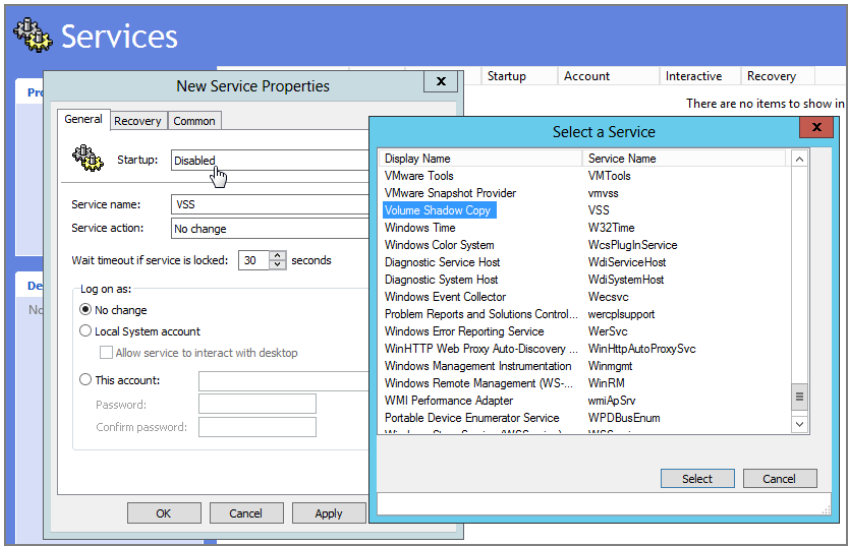
Remember that all VDI sessions start out as some image, which was frozen in time.

The best approach is to plan ahead and turn off the unused services you might or might not want to use. But, ultimately, always, you'll forget something. Or, you turned something off, and now—oops, some percentage of your VDI population wants it back on.

Good news: I already showed you exactly how to deal with this in Chapter 5, "Group Policy Preferences," when we leveraged the Group Policy Preferences. You'll use Group Policy Preferences' Services extension and specify which users or computers get what directives.

As shown in Figure A.1, use Group Policy Preferences to turn off (disable) any services after the image is finalized.

FIGURE A.1 Using Group Policy Preferences to turn off (disable) unused services works for real and VDI machines.



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Remember: Anything you bake into your image is static, which means it'll be faster inasmuch as the service is already off in the finalized image. However, also remember that using Group Policy is the most *flexible* way to handle turning on or off services.

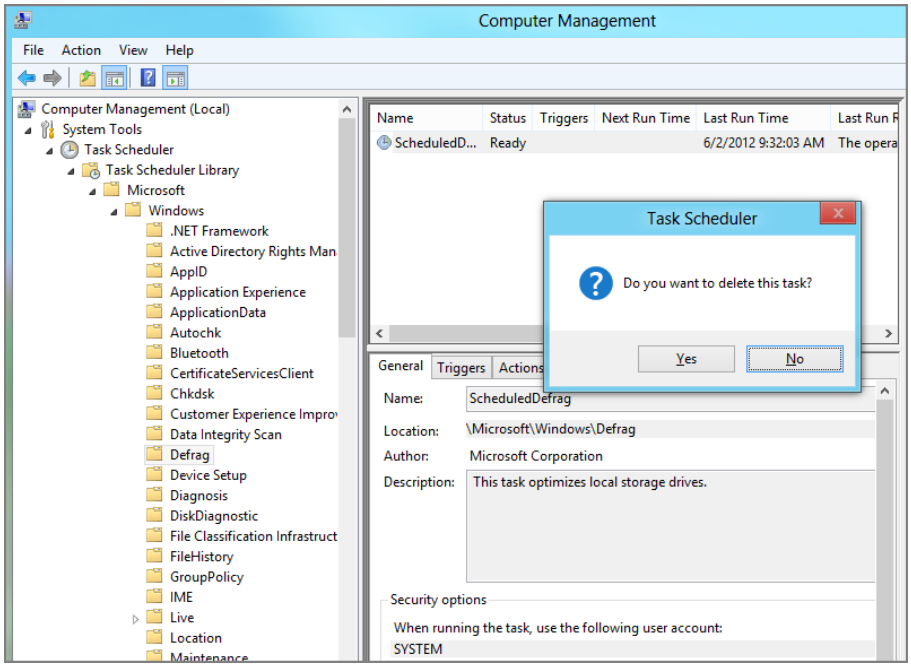
Specific Functions to Turn Off for VDI Machines

There are a bunch of unnecessary tasks that your system does—tasks that would make total sense if it was a real desktop or laptop but that have little utility in a VDI machine. To that end, to save memory and disk operations, turn off (or don't install) items like the following:

- Antivirus scans
- Windows Search Indexing
- Defragmentation tasks
- Windows Defender
- Windows Update

In Figure A.2, I'm deleting the unnecessary built-in defragmentation task that comes with Windows 8 (and Windows 7 for that matter).

FIGURE A.2 Prepare to minimize your disk operations by killing unnecessary items, like disk defragmentation.



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You might be surprised to see Windows Update and Windows Defender on the list, but here's the idea. If you're using nonpersistent desktops (those that ditch whatever users do within the session), then what's the point of keeping them "updated" and/or "defended"? You could argue that if your machines are unpatched for long periods, the bad guys could infect some other system, which affects your whole VDI population and they in turn become bad guys too. (I've seen this with desktops in real life, and it's not pretty.)

So, I'm not saying don't ever update your machines. You'll need some kind of process for updating that's specific to your VDI world. But you might be able to stop downloading and installing Microsoft patches and such—only to throw them away at the end of a session.

Group Policy Settings to Set and Avoid for Maximum VDI Performance

Again, some items make a lot of sense on the desktop but not on VDI sessions. Here are some favorites you'll want to make sure are prebaked into your VDI image or always delivered to VDI machines:

System Restore VDI by its very nature enables you to snap back a machine to a known state. So, System Restore can be safely turned off. The policy setting is found at Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ System ➢ System Restore ➢ **Turn off System Restore**.

Offline Files Users aren't taking data away with them. So there's no reason to have Offline Files enabled. This is especially important when it comes to nonpersistent desktops (where the whole system is reset the next time users utilize it). Because of this there is literally zero utility in having this feature on in those cases. The policy setting is found at Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Network ➢ Offline Files ➢ **Allow or Disallow use of Offline files feature**. Ensure you set this setting to Disabled to prevent Offline Files from operating. This policy setting is further discussed in Chapter 9, "Profiles: Local, Roaming, and Mandatory."

BitLocker Disk Encryption Since the disk that users are writing to is in the data center, there's no reason at all for BitLocker to be enabled. Standard users on a system cannot perform BitLocker operations anyway, so there's nothing needed in Group Policy to turn off.

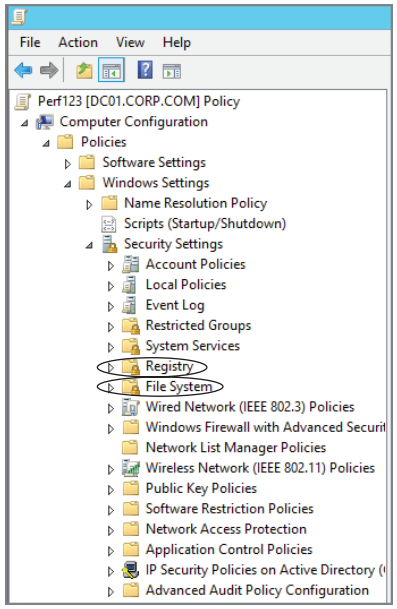
Outlook and Exchange Offline Cached Mode In a similar vein, if you're using Outlook and Exchange, consider turning off Exchange Cached Mode for Outlook. All it does is pull down the whole mailbox to the machine, which, you definitely don't need. If you add the Office 2010 templates, the setting is located in User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Outlook 2010 ➢ Account Settings ➢ Exchange ➢ Cached Exchange Mode ➢ **Use Cached Exchange Mode for new and existing Outlook profiles**. Set to Disabled.

Using File System or Registry ACLs In Figure A.3, you can see two areas that are part of Group Policy Objects but are, in general, a terrible idea on VDI machines.

Those two areas are File and Registry security settings.

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FIGURE A.3 File and Registry security within Group Policy should not be used on VDI machines.



While these two areas let you re-permission the file system or Registry, this is not something you would want to do inside Group Policy since it's soooo slooooow. And, moreover, as you learned in Chapter 3, "Group Policy Processing Behavior Essentials," all security settings reprocess every 16 hours, even if nothing has changed. There's no reason to saddle your VDI machines with that kind of burden.

Using the "Right" Screen Saver Ever yone loves those "bells and whistles" screen savers. Problem is, they're CPU and sometimes disk intensive. Really, anything that uses any visualizations and such eats CPU and ultimately bandwidth because VDI sessions' displays are remote to whatever device the user is using. To that end, consider setting the blank screen saver. Do this using User Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Control Panel ➢ Personalization ➢ **Force specific screen saver**. Set the value to `scrnsave.scr`, which will establish the blank screen saver for the user.

Group Policy Tweaks for Fast VDI Video

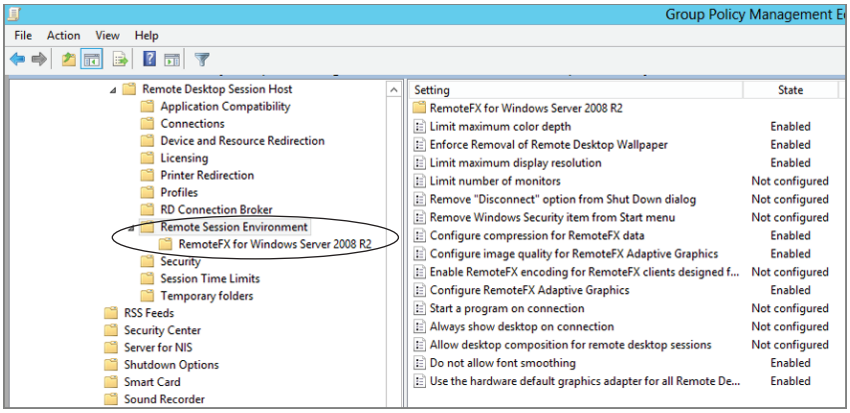
If you use a Microsoft VDI environment, your "work" is happening on the server, and your display is happening on the device your users are using.

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Tweaking RDP Using Group Policy for VDI

That protocol performing the displaying is RDP. To that end, you should investigate the RDS settings available to you within Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Remote Desktop Services ➢ Remote Desktop Session Host ➢ Remote Session Environment as seen in Figure A.4.

FIGURE A.4 Remote Desktop Session Host policy setting suggestions



To maximize display performance, consider tweaking the following policy settings:

Limit Maximum color depth Every "bit" counts. You can reduce color depth and save bandwidth across every connection using this policy setting.

Enforce Removal of Remote Desktop Wallpaper Those pretty desktop backgrounds look great. But when RDP has to paint them and all the pixels next to it over and over again, it's costly. Enabling this setting makes the backgrounds go away.

Limit maximum display resolution The tighter the resolution, the less is transmitted between the server and the client. Enable this setting and specify the resolution to guarantee that users cannot utilize a really big screen and pass around all that drawing data.

Use the hardware default graphics adapter for all Remote Desktop Services sessions This setting can enable GPU (graphics processing unit) hardware acceleration if you have supporting hardware on your server, making drawing multiple sessions even faster.

Do not allow font smoothing Enabling this policy setting could speed things up under some circumstances. Of all the tuning you could do, this would likely have the least impact if you wanted to try it.

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Tweaking RemoteFX using Group Policy for VDI

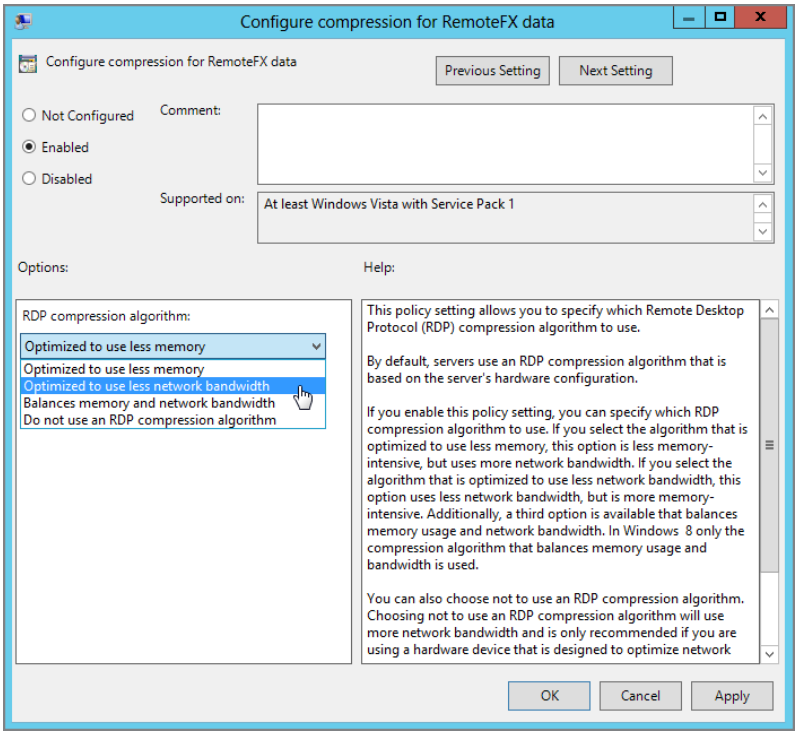
In the Computer Configuration ➢Policies ➢ Administrative Templates ➢ Windows Components ➢ Remote Desktop Services ➢ Remote Desktop Session Host ➢ Remote Session Environment you'll also see mention of Microsoft's RemoteFX protocol. This protocol can perform some fancy footwork and give high-resolution experiences to VDI and remote desktops.

The following policy settings can be tweaked to maximize speed (and minimize bandwidth) at the sacrifice of some fidelity:

- Configure RemoteFX Adaptive Graphics
- Configure compression for RemoteFX data
- Configure Image Quality for RemoteFX Adaptive Graphics

There are also three settings tucked within a node called "RemoteFX for Windows Server 2008 R2," as seen in Figure A.5.

FIGURE A.5 Several of the RemoteFX policy settings are tunable so they can use less bandwidth.



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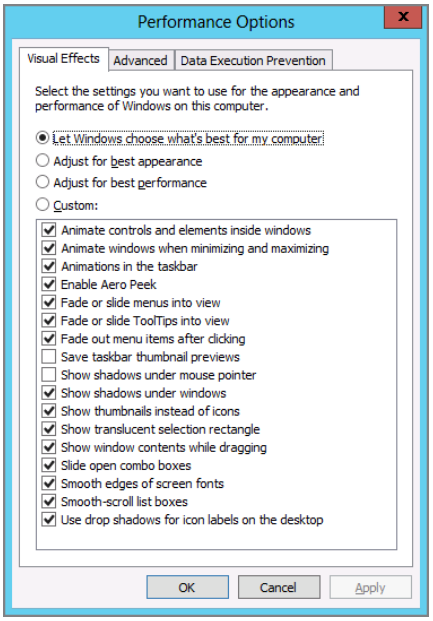
These settings specifically work with RemoteFX on Windows Server 2008 R2:

- Configure RemoteFX
- Optimize visual experience when using RemoteFX
- Optimize visual experience for Remote Desktop Service Sessions

Managing and Locking Down Desktop UI Tweaks

Windows provides a lot of desktop-driven UI settings that you can't manipulate using Group Policy. Figure A.6 shows the Performance Options Control Panel applet, available in both Windows 7 and Windows 8. The figure shows the Visual Effects tab, featuring a menagerie of look-and-feel settings that make the desktop more pleasant but put a strain on the CPU and the bandwidth.

FIGURE A.6 Microsoft's Visual Effects tab within the Performance Control Panel applet.

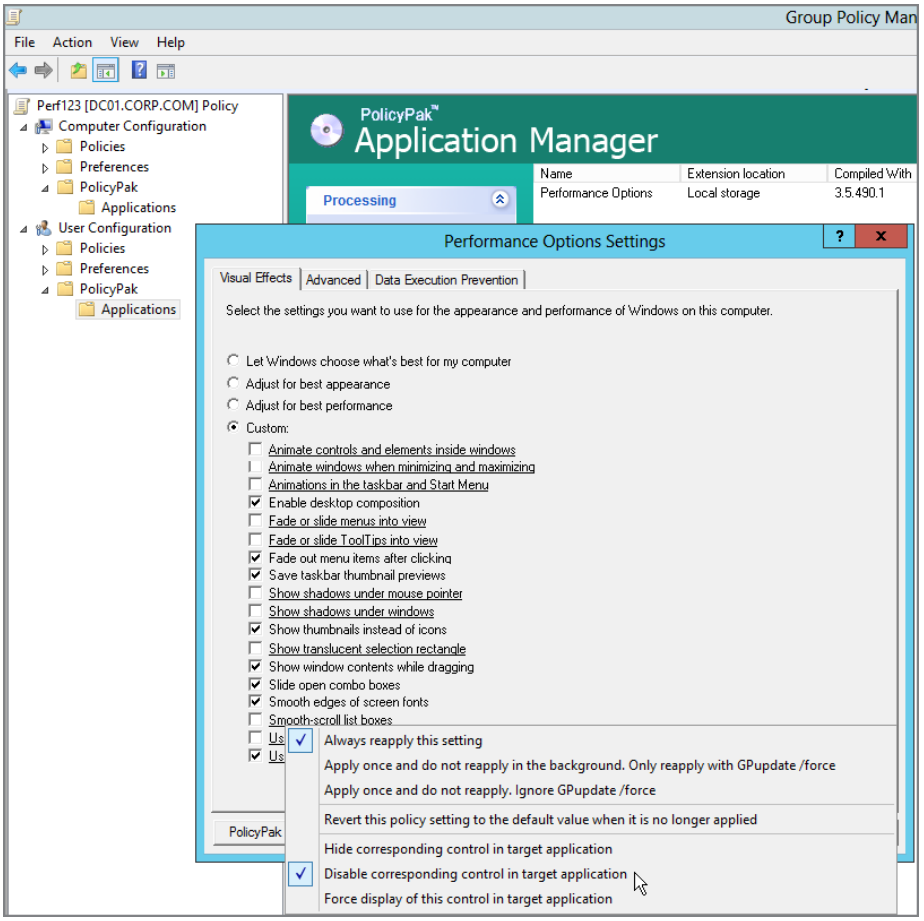


The optimal settings here would be to have all things that produce shadows or transparency be disabled. The problem is, doing so is simply not possible using Group Policy settings in the box. Those settings are stored within the operating system as `REG_BINARY` values, and Group Policy doesn't have a way to deliver and tweak those specific bits.

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Well, I hope you don't mind the "commercial interruption" but PolicyPak (a third-party tool located at `www.PolicyPak.com`) can perform this task. PolicyPak has a preconfigured pak for this, which can flip every important bit and lock down the user interface so users cannot work around it. You can see how to do so within Group Policy using PolicyPak in Figure A.7.

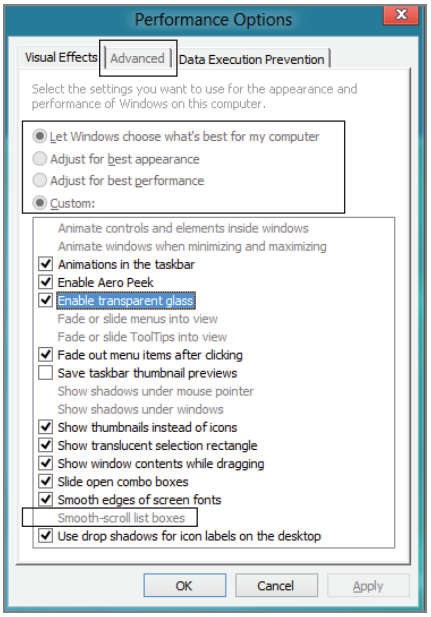
FIGURE A.7 PolicyPak can deliver the Performance settings dynamically and perform true user interface lockdown.



Note you could use Group Policy Preferences, but then users could simply cheerfully work around these settings, and that's definitely not desired. The superpower that PolicyPak brings is that it can ensure users *cannot* work around your configured settings (Figure A.8).

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FIGURE A.8 PolicyPak is specifically setting the important attributes and then locking down the user interface so users cannot work around them.



Final Thoughts for VDI and Group Policy

In this book, you've created OUs that mirrored who would be managing them. We had Frank Rizzo managing the **Human Resources** OU. And that OU contained sub-OUs—one for users and one for computers.

However, you might want to manage your VDI machines differently than a desktop or laptop. To that end, consider having a separate OU structure for your VDI machines that makes sense for you. I can't give you specific guidance here, but the point is to separate the computer accounts that represent the VDI computers from the ones that you already have for your real machines.

This arrangement gives you three big benefits:

- You can specifically link GPOs to this structure (and thus avoid affecting your real machines).
- These machines are different (by definition) and hence will be managed differently. And you won't be able to forget that these machines are different if they're in a different OU.
- If you use Loopback policy processing for VDI machines, it's way easier to do.

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That final bullet is the next thing I want to talk about here. That is, like RDS machines (aka Terminal Services), VDI sessions are often a good choice to utilize Loopback mode (specifically Loopback Replace). This enables you to have an environment in which people using the VDI machines get an experience specific to their VDI world. And, when they're in their normal desktop and laptop world, they get the normal desktop and laptop experience.

I've already talked about Loopback policy processing in detail in Chapter 4, "Advanced Group Policy Processing," and provided examples on when to use it and how it works. Be sure to reread Chapter 4 for more information on Loopback if you need to.

The final thought about VDI machines is that, like regular machines, the information you learned about profiles in Chapter 9, "Profiles: Local, Roaming, and Mandatory," and the information you learned about Folder Redirection in Chapter 10, "Implementing a Managed Desktop, Part 1: Redirected Folders, Offline Files, and the Synchronization Manager," are 100 percent valid. That means, when you follow the instructions in this appendix properly, you can have a smooth roaming experience between real and VDI machines, and users will share their profile correctly and see all their redirected files.

And they'll still like you.

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B

Security Configuration Manager

In previous editions of this book, I demonstrated a tool called the Security Configuration Wizard (SCW). SCW made its debut in Windows Server 2003/SP1. It had a neat idea:

1. Scan the machine to learn what it's already doing. Maybe it's a Domain Controller, Exchange server, SQL server, etc.
2. Detect where the server is utilized (such as which services are in use, firewall ports open, etc.).
3. Create a baseline you could then export.
4. Transform the baseline to a GPO.

Then you could link the GPO to, say, all your similar servers (DCs, Exchange servers, SQL servers, etc.) and all those servers would be equally secure.

Awesome! Except no one used the tool. People wanted Microsoft to tell them exactly what it takes to make their servers more secure.

But, if what I just described sounds interesting for you, you can learn about SCW in Appendix A of the previous edition.

In this edition, we're going to explore Microsoft's newer tool with a similar name, Security Compliance Manager (SCM).

The reason I've decided not to talk about SCW and instead talk about SCM is simple. My sources at Microsoft tell me that while the Security Configuration Wizard ships in the box with Windows Server 2012, it didn't get any updates or attention. And since SCW relies on "detecting" what you're doing with the server, it might not work perfectly if its detection routines haven't been updated.

Therefore, going forward, we'll be talking about the SCM tool.

It's not in the box, but it is a free utility, and it ultimately strives to perform the same goal: produce output that you can use to make your machines secure.

Let's check it out.

Special thanks to Jose Maldonado on the Microsoft SCM team for his input on this chapter.

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As of this writing, the latest version of SCM is 3.0. It's not very different from SCM 2.5 except that it can run on Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8 and provides baselines for Windows 8 and Internet Explorer 10.

So, SCM's goal is to give you prescriptive guidance from Microsoft and automatically download it into the SCM tool. Once there, you can look up Microsoft's suggestions for how to secure, say, Exchange, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Office, Windows 8, or anything else that Microsoft produces a baseline for.

If you love the suggestions, wonderful. You can export those suggestions as GPOs or other formats (we'll talk about those later).

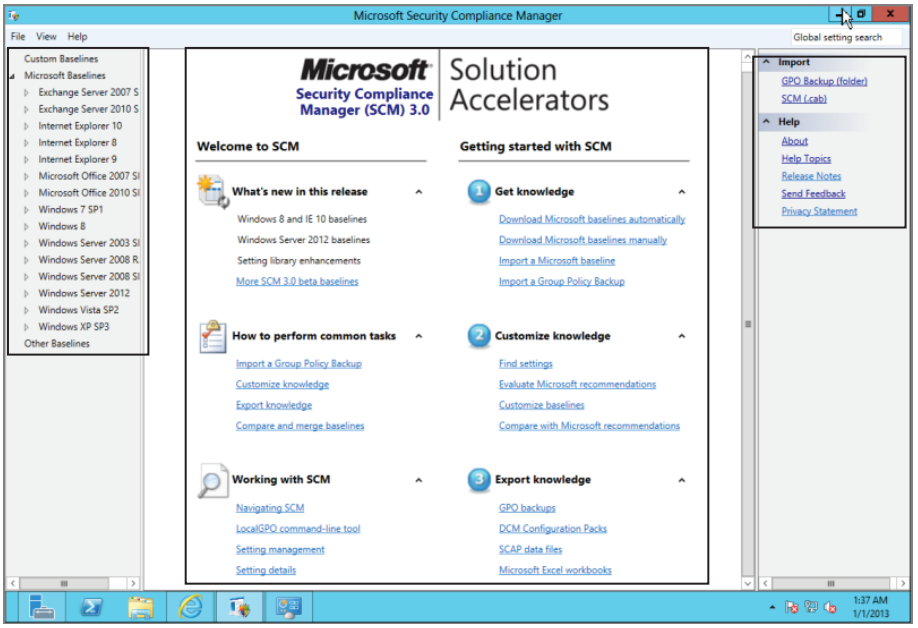
If you think the suggestions are "too much" or "too little," you can copy a particular baseline and then modify the copy. For instance, maybe the Windows 8 Computer Security Compliance baseline has something locked down, but you know you need it open. That's okay. You just copy the Microsoft version of the baseline and make the change in your copy.

Then, once that's complete, you export your changed version to a GPO (or other format).

The SCM tool, once up and running, looks like Figure B.1.

It's pretty easy to get SCM installed. Let's talk about that first before we do anything else.

FIGURE B.1 SCM once up and running. Note the three highlighted sections.



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SCM: Installation

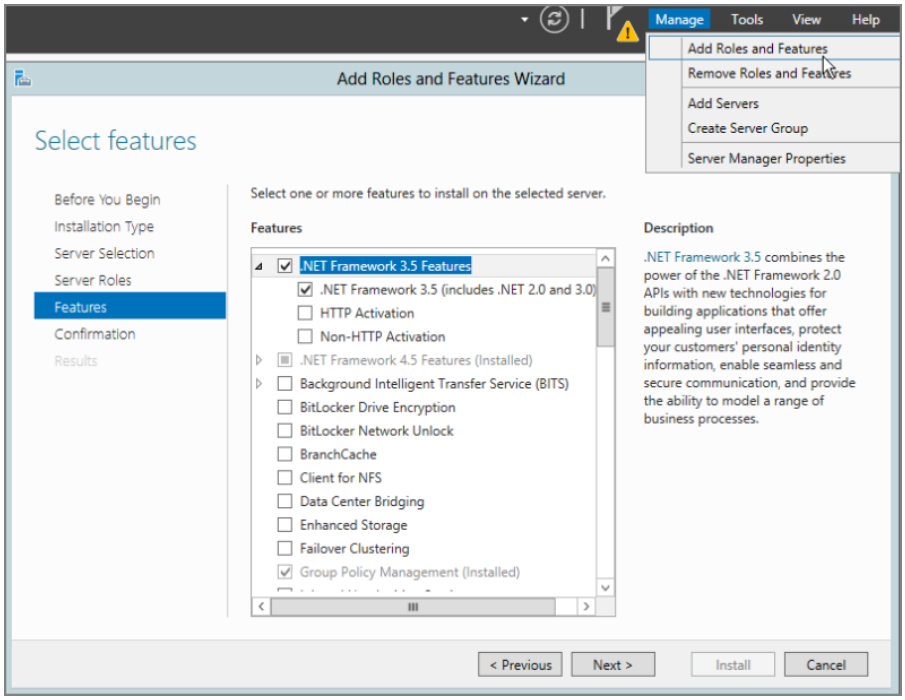
SCM itself can be installed on Windows 7 and later. These examples show how to install it on a Windows Server 2012 machine.

Download SCM here:

`www.microsoft.com/scm`

The installation requires the .NET Framework. On Windows Server 2012, open the Server Manager, click "Add Roles and Features," select .NET Framework 3.5 Features, and then choose ".NET Framework 3.5 (includes .NET 2.0 and 3.0)," as seen in Figure B.2.

FIGURE B.2 SCM requires that you have the .NET Framework installed.

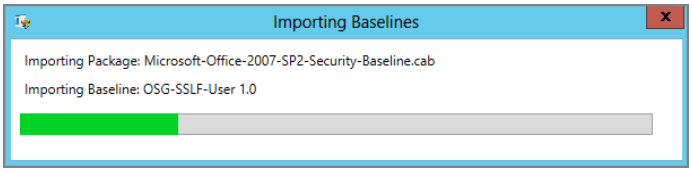


Once performed, the SCM installation routine will continue. The routine will also usually install the Visual C++ 2010 runtimes, as well as ask you about any SQL servers you have. And, if you have no SQL server or just want to make this a fully standalone version, the SCM installation routine will cheerfully go to the Internet and download SQL Express for you.

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The installation is straightforward. To save space I've not included any screen shots. When you run SCM the first time, that's when it gets interesting. SCM will unpack the baselines it had within its installation, as seen in Figure B.3.

FIGURE B.3 SCM downloads all initial baselines from Microsoft at first run.



When complete, the SCM utility should look similar to what's shown in Figure B.1.

SCM: Getting Around

As seen in Figure B.1, there are three panes.

On the left pane, you see the baselines. There are categories for Microsoft Baselines, which will be autopopulated at first run. You can also see Custom Baselines, which we'll get to in a moment.

In the middle, you see the main meat of the tool.

On the right are various actions that are available right now, based on what you're doing within the tool.

Let's explore the left, middle, and right panes a bit.

Left Pane (Baselines)

The left pane is where you can explore all the *baseline sets*. Within a baseline set you'll usually find two things: documentation and specific baselines.

Figure B.4 shows two examples expanded. You can see both documentation (`Attachments \ Guides`) as well as the constituent baselines within the set.

For instance, in the Windows 8 baseline, you'll see a guide called the `Windows 8 Security Guide-Beta.docx`, as shown in Figure B.5.

The guide explains why you might or might not want to configure something in the target product. For instance, the Windows 8 Security Guide goes into detail about which items you might want to set to make Windows 8 more secure. Out of those documents, Microsoft has also produced the various baselines for Windows 8 (seen in Figure B.4, right under `Attachments \ Guides`).

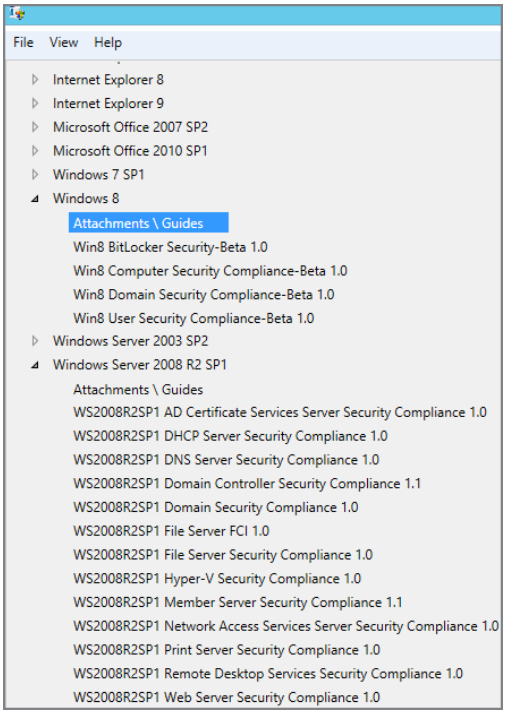
We'll talk about the baselines themselves in the next section.

Middle Pane

If you get lost and don't see the right pane with all the links in it, as seen in Figure B.1, simply click the words Microsoft Baselines in the left pane, and the middle pane will come back.

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FIGURE B.4 Expanding the baseline set shows documentation as well as individual baselines.



The middle pane is broken into two parts. The left part features help with using the tool itself. The left side has items like "What's new in this release," "How to perform common tasks," and "Working with SCM."

The right side lets you perform tasks within the tool. The right pane has three sections: Get Knowledge, Customize Knowledge, and Export Knowledge.

We won't be able to go into all the functions this tool can do, but I've give you the meat and potatoes.

Right Pane (Actions)

The right pane is always changing. Based on what you're doing in the tool, you could see the right pane look like what you saw in Figure B.1 or, for instance, what's seen in Figure B.6.

Again, it's context sensitive.

SCM: Usual Use Case

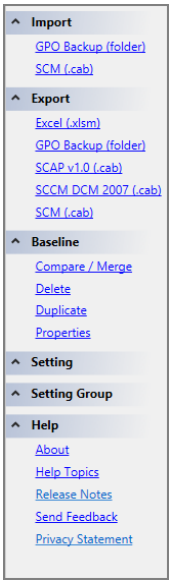
Let's walk through a use case of SCM. We'll locate the Windows 8 baseline and documentation as already seen in Figure B.4.

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FIGURE B.5 Guidance is an important part of SCM.



FIGURE B.6 The right pane reflects what you're currently doing in the other parts of the tool.



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If you look at Figure B.4, you'll see there are four baselines included for Windows 8. The first course of action would be to read the documentation in the Attachments \ Guides section. Sometimes the guidance describes specifically why certain recommendations are made. Other times, it's more general.

After reading the documentation, you decide that you're ready to inspect and possibly modify an existing baseline. After that, you'll be ready to deploy that baseline.

Let's use the Win8 BitLocker Security baseline, which, in my examples is still in beta but won't be by the time you read this.

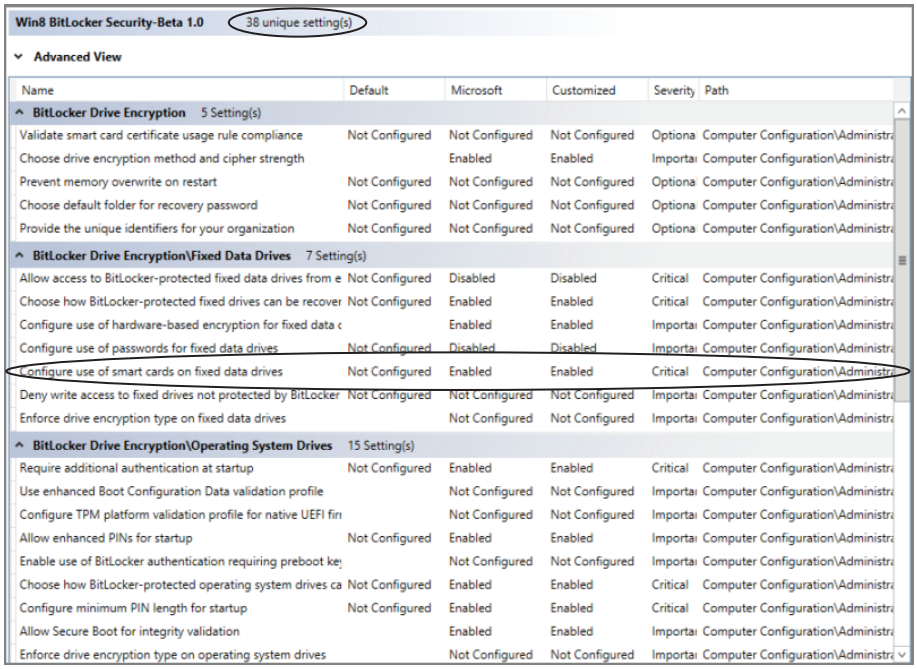
Again, in these examples I'm using Win8 BitLocker Security but you could substitute the ideas you learn here for any of the baseline areas, like Office, Internet Explorer, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012, and so on.

Inspecting a Baseline

After clicking the Win8 BitLocker Security baseline, you'll see the list of settings Microsoft thinks is a good idea for you to implement, as shown in Figure B.7.

If you look at the list of all the settings within the baseline, some might jump out at you as good ideas and for others you might think, "I don't want to do that."

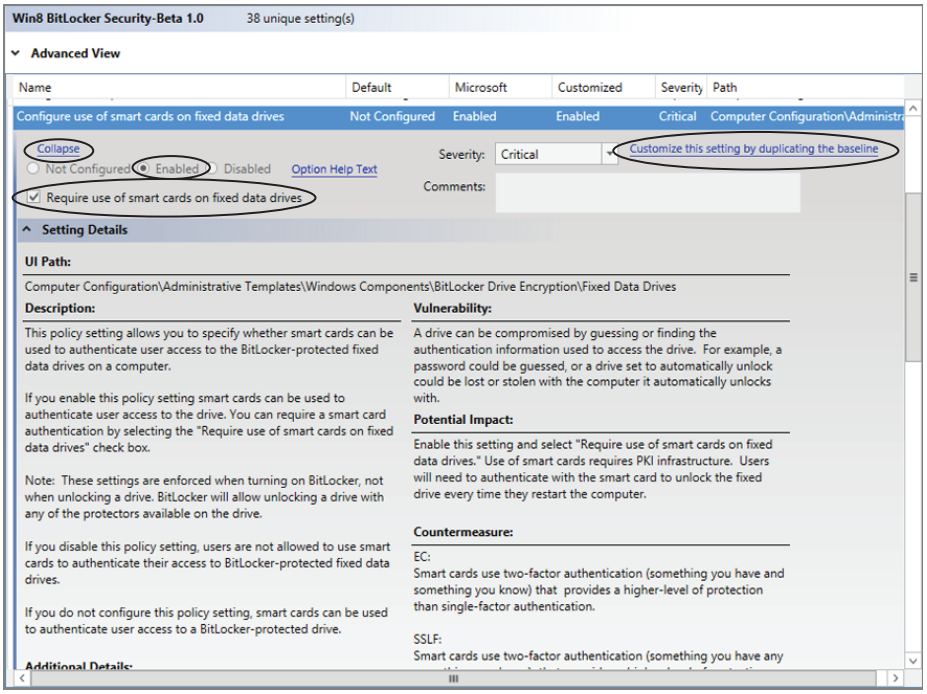
FIGURE B.7 The Windows 8 BitLocker Security baseline has 38 suggested settings. One (or more) of these settings might not be something you want to implement.



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Let's zoom in and inspect one setting, "Configure use of smart cards on fixed data drives," highlighted in Figure B.7. Click on the setting, and it highlights. However, you'll also need to click on Settings Details (which isn't shown) to get what you'll see in Figure B.8. In Figure B.8, you'll see the expanded details of this setting.

FIGURE B.8 The expanded details of one particular baseline setting



When you look at this baseline, you should see some interesting stuff. I want to draw your attention to the various categories within Settings Details. Inside, you'll find Microsoft's description of the policy setting (the same thing you would find within the Group Policy editor). But beyond that, you'll find Microsoft's rationale for why they want this enabled: specifically, the sections Vulnerability, Potential Impact, Countermeasure, and Additional Details. These items are not found in the Group Policy editor and are only here in the prescriptive guidance of SCM.

The idea is that you can read for yourself why some setting might be not configured by default, but the guidance suggests you enable it or disable it or prescribes some other remediation.

In this case, I saw that the "Configure use of smart cards on fixed data drives" was set to Enabled. Then I looked a little deeper and also saw there was an additional subsetting that required me to use smart cards when performing the encryption.

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So, I like that this setting is set to Enabled. This means I can use smart cards. But having the additional setting "Require use of smart cards on fixed data drives" seemed very hard core to me. If I was going to implement this baseline in the real world, I might want to remove the required use of smart cards.

It might not be super clear in the screen shot in Figure B.8, but the "Not Configured, Enabled, and Disabled" items are all grayed out. So is the "Require use of smart cards on fixed data drives." That is, inside this Microsoft-provided baseline, you are not allowed to make changes.

However, in the upper-right corner of Figure B.8, you can see "Customize this setting by duplicating the baseline."

When I do this, I'm prompted to make a copy and give it a name and description.

Modifying a Baseline

Once the baseline is copied and named, you'll see it within Custom Baselines. You can see mine is named "Corp copy of Win8 BitLocker Security" in Figure B.9.

FIGURE B.9 Microsoft baselines are read only. Your baselines are read/write.



Again, the trick is you cannot modify a Microsoft baseline.

You can however, modify a *copy* of a Microsoft baseline.

So, in this example, I'm locating the "Configure use of smart cards on fixed data drives" within my baseline copy, and then unchecking "Require use of smart card on fixed data drives."

When you make your change, there is no Save button or command. Just move on to examine other settings, or click Collapse and you'll be back at the list.

In practice you would continue going through a particular baseline looking for settings that didn't fit your world and change them as appropriate. When done, you would continue on to the next step, exporting a baseline.

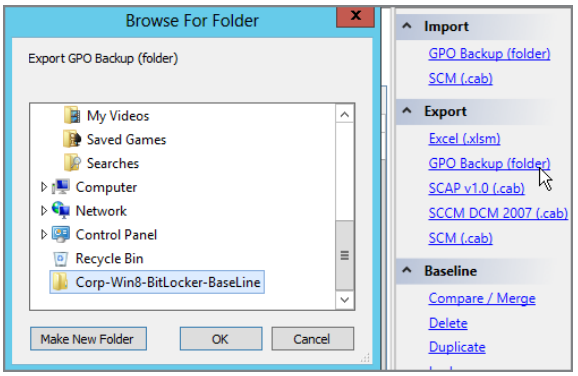
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Exporting a Baseline

Once you've got your baseline all set, you can use the right pane and select Export ➢ GPO Backup (folder). Then save the baseline export into a folder of your choice. The folder will contain a garden-variety GPO with your baseline in it.

In Figure B.10, I'm saving my baseline to a folder named `Corp-Win8-BitLocker-Baseline` to the desktop.

FIGURE B.10 You can export your baseline to a GPO.



Note that there are other formats you could export to, including Desired Configuration Manager (DCM) for Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager, Excel, Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP), and SCM "native" formats. Here are some notes on these formats:

SCM CAB Files This format is handy if you want to exchange a baseline with a fellow administrator. This is the preferred way to transfer knowledge between multiple SCM installations.

Excel Format This format requires Excel 2007 or later on the same box to produce an XLS sheet. Somewhat useful in case you want hard-copy documentation of a baseline.

SCCM DCM format This format is to be used in conjunction with System Center Configuration Manager's Desired Configuration Management (DCM) component. If you're interested, I wrote a whitepaper on the DCM component, and you can grab a free copy at `www.policypak.com/itwhitepapers`. The title of the free paper is "What most SCCM admins don't know about application management."

SCAP Format I don't know of too many tools that can use the Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP) format. IBM Tivoli BigFix can use this format and it's also a government standard. You can learn more about SCAP at `http://scap.nist.gov/`.

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Importing a Baseline from an Exported GPO

Okay. Let's recap where we've been so far:

1. You found a baseline that was close to what you wanted, but not quite.
2. You copied and then modified your baseline to suit your needs.
3. You then exported your modified baseline. And you exported it as a GPO.

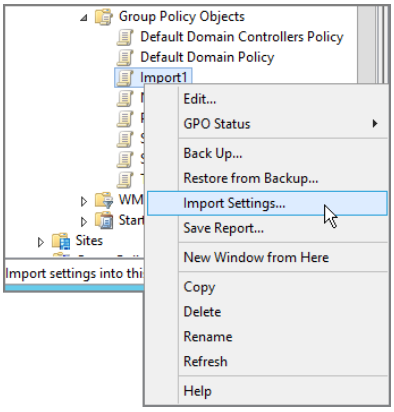
Now you're ready to take this export and get it into the GPMC.

You would think that you could simply "restore" the Group Policy you exported from SCM. But that approach usually doesn't work. Instead, you need to remember something we talked about in Chapter 2, "Managing Group Policy with the GPMC": the idea of importing a GPO.

Backup and Restore is what's used when recovering GPOs backed up from the same domain.

Backup and Import is what's used when recovering GPOs from another domain or other source. To use the Import command, use the GPMC, and then create a blank GPO in the Group Policy Objects node. Finally, right-click and then select Import Settings, as seen in Figure B.11.

FIGURE B.11 You must take an exported SCM GPO and import it using the GPMC.



Run through the Import wizard to import the files you exported earlier.

For a refresher on how to use the GPMC Import wizard, go to Chapter 2 and read the section "Migrating Group Policy Objects between Domains."

When complete, you'll have a real, live GPO you can inspect, change, back up, and so forth. You can link this GPO over to your target OU and those settings that were in the baseline, which are now in the GPO, will affect your target users or computers.

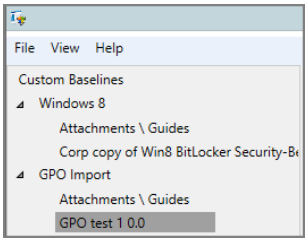
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Importing Existing GPOs

There might be times you want to reverse the process and take an existing, live GPO and bring its contents into SCM as a baseline.

The process is easy to understand. Start in the GPMC and create a normal, garden-variety backup of your GPO. Then, switch back to SCM. In the right pane click Import ➢ GPO Backup (folder), as seen in Figure B.1. Point SCM toward your GPO backup and perform the import. Your GPO will be converted (imported) into a baseline, as seen in Figure B.12.

FIGURE B.12 Your GPO can be imported to be an SCM baseline.



You might want to import an existing GPO for a variety of reasons. You might want to compare it to an existing baseline (coming up next). Or you might want to convert it to some other format (specifically, Excel, DCM, or SCAP).

Or, as you'll see later, you might want to take an existing machine's configuration, produce an export of that configuration as a GPO, and then import it for the same reasons. You'll learn more about this in the upcoming section "LocalGPO Tool."

Note that not every category in Group Policy will be properly mapped and imported into an SCM baseline. See the sidebar "Understanding SCM and LocalGPO's Export/Import Ability" for more information on what's supported.

Comparing and Merging Baselines

SCM doesn't really know anything about your real world. It only knows what you import into SCM.

So, a tool like Microsoft's AGPM (which we talk about in downloadable Bonus Chapter 2, "AGPM") can give you a comparison against two real, live GPOs.

However, SCM can do something quite similar: it can compare two baselines. The baselines might be a downloaded baseline from Microsoft or a GPO you previously imported.

Or you might want to compare two Microsoft baselines to see the differences. To compare baselines, start by clicking on the baseline in the left pane. Then in the right pane find Compare/Merge, as seen earlier in Figure B.6. Then, as shown in Figure B.13, select the second baseline to perform the comparison.

An example of the results of a comparison is shown in Figure B.14.

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FIGURE B.13 You can compare settings between any two baselines.

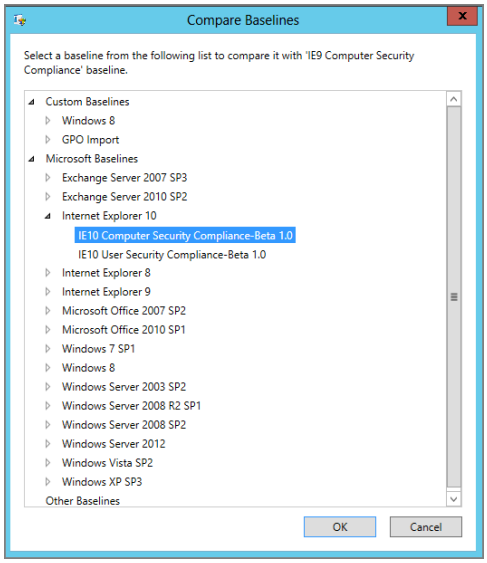
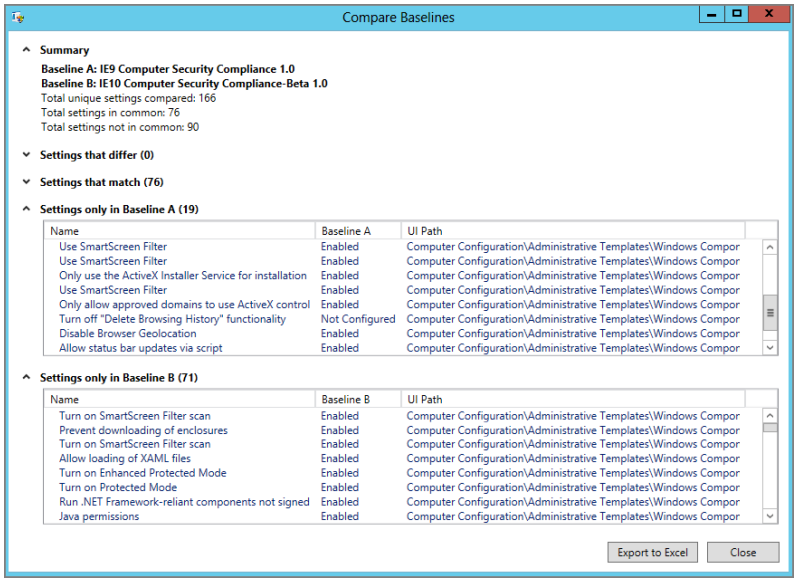


FIGURE B.14 A baseline comparison can show you which settings are the same and differences between baselines.



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In Figure B.14, you can see the various categories, which you can expand and contract: "Summary," "Settings that differ," "Settings that match," "Settings only in Baseline A," and "Settings only in Baseline B."

You might have noticed that this section is named "Comparing and Merging Baselines." Why is there only "Export to Excel" and no "Merge Baselines" button?

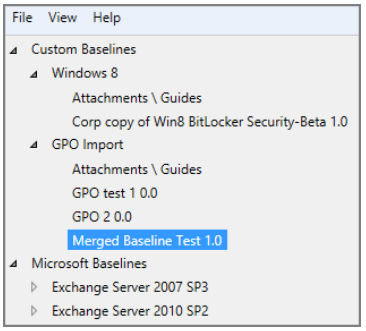
The Merge Baselines button does make an appearance next to "Export to Excel" when SCM is able to perform the function. SCM won't perform a merge between two different product baselines (IE10 into a Windows 8 baseline).

But you can see the Merge Baselines button appear when you're comparing two imported GPOs and Microsoft's baselines are not involved. Here is what it looks like:



When the merge is complete (it takes only a moment), your baseline is combined and should look similar to Figure B.15.

FIGURE B.15 Your merged baseline is available inside SCM.



LocalGPO Tool

I get asked the following question a fair amount over the course of a year: "Hey, Moskowitz, if I have machines that aren't domain-joined, can I use Group Policy with them?"

Well, "Yes" is the answer of course, because there's always Local Group Policy.

However, Local Group Policy (covered in detail in Chapter 1, "Group Policy Essentials," in the section "Understanding Local Group Policy") means you need to manually run around from machine to machine if you have an idea that you want to apply to a non-domain-joined machine and use Local Group Policy to implement that idea.

So, SCM also ships with a tool called LocalGPO.

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There were some "unofficial" tools from Microsoft from my pal Aaron Margosis that performed a similar function. My understanding is that, again, those tools were not officially supported, and their functionality is subsumed by the SCM LocalGPO tool. But, in case you want to look at them for comparison, at last check they were at `http://blogs.msdn.com/b/aaron_margosis/archive/2009/10/02/utilities-for-local-group-policy-and-ie-security-zones.aspx`. (shortened to `http://tinyurl.com/8mqxq6t`)

So, the LocalGPO tool that ships with SCM is meant to solve three problems:

- Testing or implementing baselines on computers that are not joined to a domain.
- Taking an existing LocalGPO and making a copy to be used on another machine.
- Reading in a local machine's existing policy and making a GPO from that. Optionally importing that GPO back into SCM as a baseline or using it straight away in the GPMC.

And any other scenario where Local GPOs must be used… This tool is the Swiss Army Knife of Local Group Policy operations.

Installing SCM's LocalGPO Tool

When you install SCM, the LocalGPO is not automatically installed. Look for the LocalGPO MSI installation program at `C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Security Compliance Manager\LGPO`. I suggest you copy it over to a Windows XP or later machine and then install it there.

Once you've installed LocalGPO, you're ready to use it.

If you've installed on Windows Server 2012 or Windows 8, you won't immediately see the tool on the Start menu unless you right-click on the Start menu and select "All apps." Then, you select "LocalGPO Command Line," which is how you'll be running LocalGPO anyway. When you do, you'll see something similar to Figure B.16.

Using SCM's LocalGPO

So, the secret is, the SCM team did a pretty good job of documenting this tool, and I'm not going to repeat all the use cases they describe in the manual. To find the manual and their use cases, see Figure B.17 for an example of where to find precise step-by-steps for using the LocalGPO tool.

Here are the scenarios explicitly detailed in the guide:

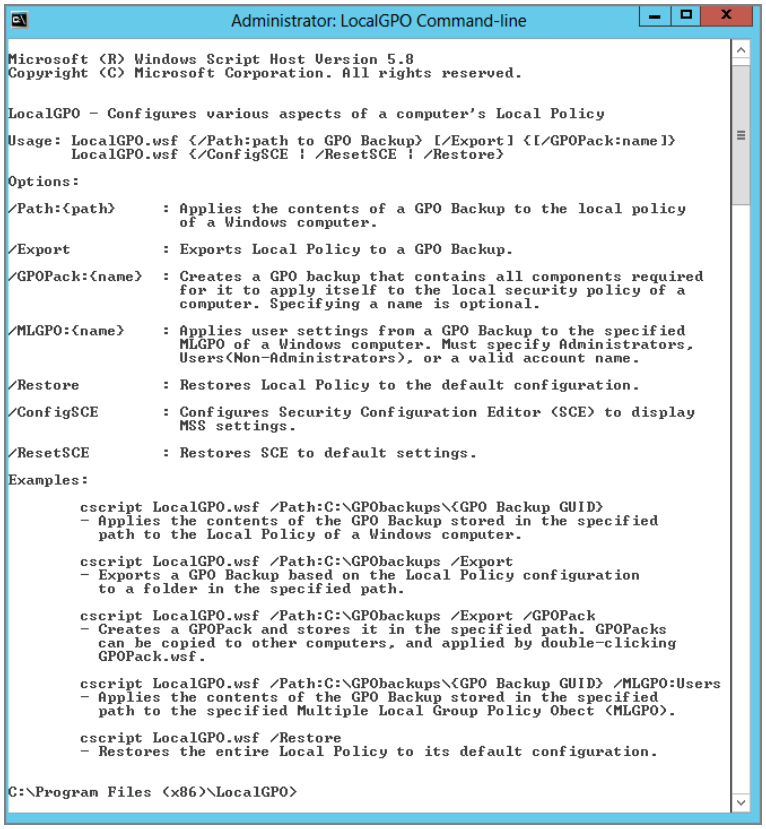
- Exporting a GPO backup to the Local Group Policy of a computer
- Comparing a local GPO of a machine to a previous Local Group Policy backup (without changing anything)
- Restoring a Local Group Policy to the default settings

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- Exporting a Local Group Policy to a GPO backup
- Exporting MLGPO layers expressly as a GPO backup
- Creating a GPOPack (basically a GPO that can be "run" on a target machine without LocalGPO itself being installed)
- Restoring a GPO backup specifically to a multiple Local Group Policy section
- Updating the Group Policy Editor UI with additional security settings

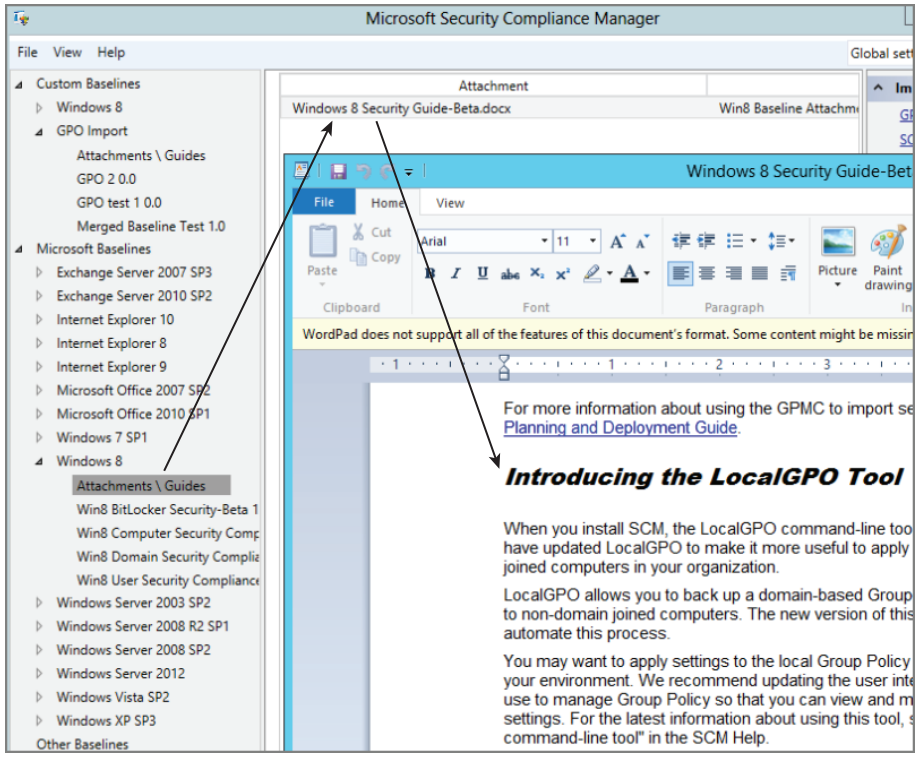
Honestly, all of these use cases are straightforward and clearly documented in the guide. This can jump-start your deployment of GP (at least using Local GPOs). If the machine is non-domain-joined, you might be able to avoid having to touch the computer again after Windows is installed.

FIGURE B.16 The LocalGPO command-line options



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FIGURE B.17 The LocalGPO tool is documented in this guide and many other baseline guides.



However, with the last one, updating the Group Policy editor UI with additional security settings, it took me a while to figure out what to do and what to look for. Let me show you specifically how to do this one.

In a nutshell, there are a handful of "extra" Group Policy security settings that don't ship in the box from Microsoft. Actually, said another way, these are just Registry settings that have always existed in the target products themselves—there just isn't any Group Policy support for them within the Group Policy editor.

They only ship with SCM. Why? I think because they're only meant for specific use cases for US government requirements and aren't meant for the rest of us in general.

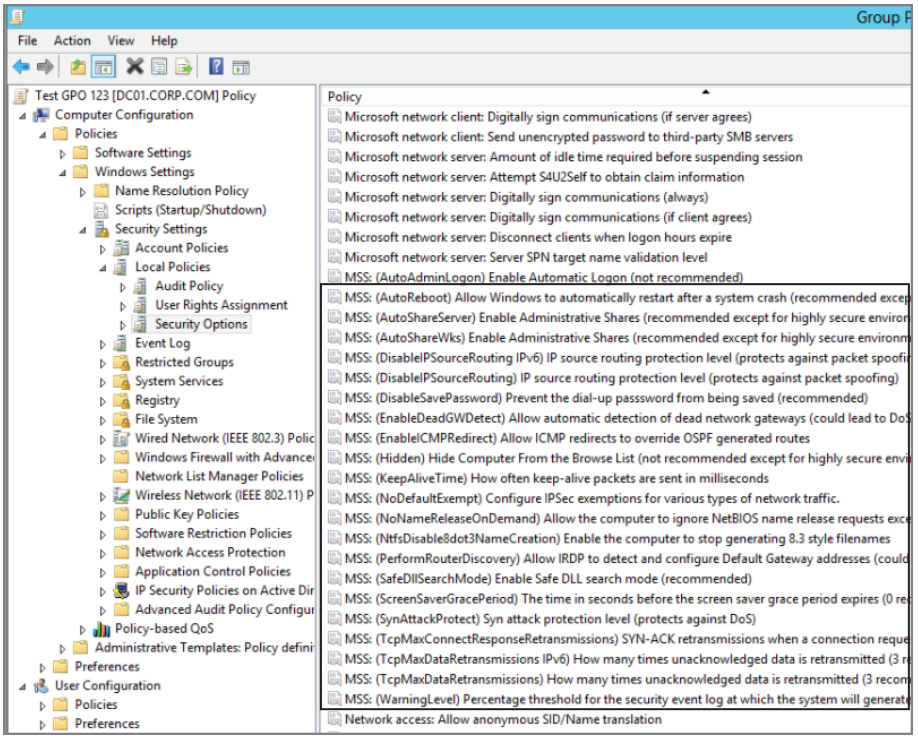
My pals at Microsoft recommend that you don't use these unless specifically required by some objective you're looking to solve. However, because this process can be confusing, I want to show you how it works.

These extra security settings can be exposed in the Group Policy editor. You can add these settings to your existing GPMC machine, which could then make GPOs for domain-joined machines. Or you can expose these settings for a standalone machine and see them only locally.

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Let me show you what they are first. You can see the result of what I'm about to show you in Figure B.18.

FIGURE B.18 The LocalGPO command can introduce a handful of additional security policy settings, all starting with MSS and a colon.



And this is exactly how to do it. First, you need to have the LocalGPO handy, installed on a target machine. I'll be installing it on a machine with the GPMC installed. Just run the command `Cscript LocalGPO.wsf /configsce`. And as seen in Figure B.19, the tool goes to work and modifies the Security Configuration Editor, which is part of the Group Policy editor.

Now, whenever you create new GPOs, you'll see the "MSS" settings located within Computer Configuration ➢ Policies ➢ Security Settings ➢ Local Policies ➢ Security Settings (shown in Figure B.18).

There is one caveat about these settings: the reports won't show correctly unless you're on a GPMC that has been specifically enhanced using the `LocalGPO /configcse` command.

In Figure B.20 on the top, you can see what happens when the GPMC has been enhanced. The reports are nice and pretty.

In Figure B.20 on the bottom is an example of the same GPO with the same setting. But since the GPMC on that computer wasn't extended, it can only show the changed Registry value.

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FIGURE B.19 Use the LocalGPO command with the `/configsce` switch to add more security policies to your Group Policy editor.

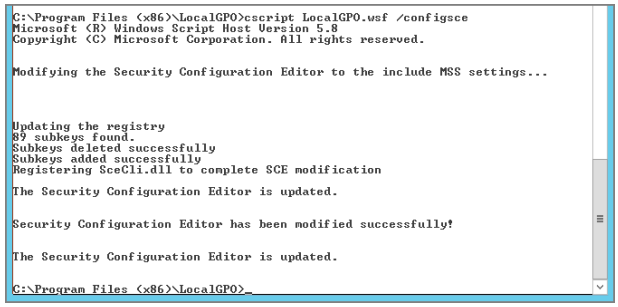
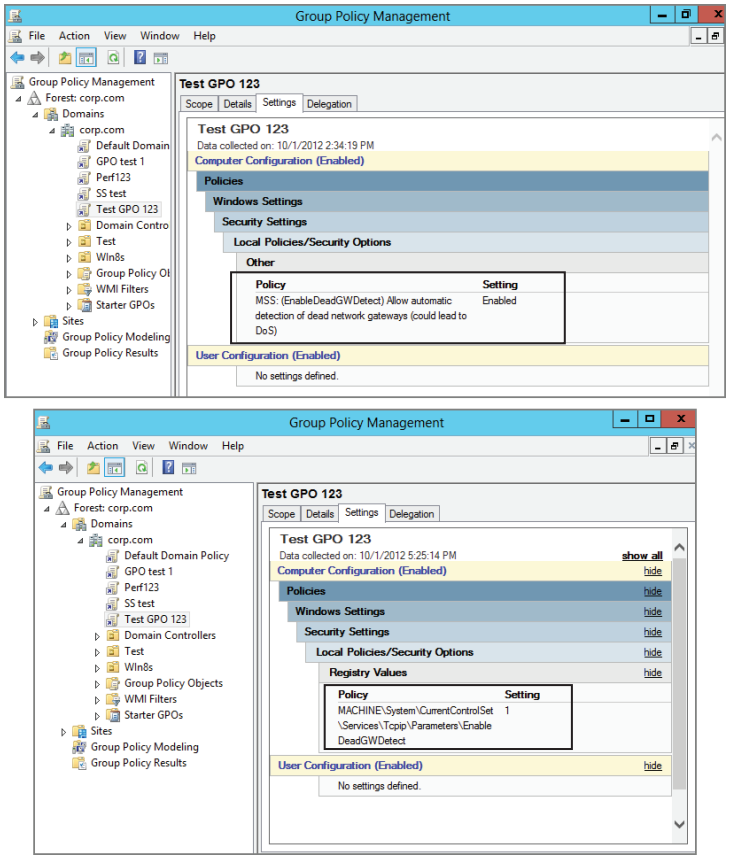


FIGURE B.20 On the top, the GPMC reports show the pretty name when the Group Policy editor is extended. On the bottom, the GPMC reports show what happens when the same GPO is seen using a GPMC that is not extended.



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There's no downside in having these extra settings showing up in the GPMC. But if you decide the extra settings are doing nothing for you, you can run `cscript LocalGPO.wsf /ResetSCE`.

Note that GPOs that have the settings already established inside them won't magically have those settings removed, though.

Understanding SCM and LocalGPO's Export/Import Ability

SCM and LocalGPO have something in common: they export and they import.

SCM is able to import existing GPOs (and its own SCM-specific CAB files). SCM is able to export to CSV, GPOs, DCMs, SCAPs, and its own SCM-specific CAB files. SCM never "touches" the real world. You feed SCM what it knows.

LocalGPO, however, can touch the real world. It's able to take an existing machine's configuration and export those settings as a GPO. That GPO can then be applied later to other machines directly.

So you can see the relationship:

- SCM exports. LocalGPO imports.
- LocalGPO exports and LocalGPO imports.
- LocalGPO exports and SCM imports.

Get it?

But it's not a perfect export and import. There are some categories that cannot be exported from a Local GPO using the LocalGPO tool, specifically:

- IPSec
- Scripts
- Internet Explorer Maintenance

Everything else should export properly using LocalGPO and be imported back into SCM.

It should also be noted that PolicyPak settings do play nicely with SCM and LocalGPO's export and import process. So if you wanted to mass-deliver PolicyPak application and security settings using PolicyPak, that will work fine.

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Final Thoughts on LocalGPO and SCM

In a perfect world, you wouldn't have any non-domain-joined machines and wouldn't need LocalGPO.

But I see the need.

There are times when you have non-domain-joined machines and want to get some kind of Group Policy to them. Remember, though, it's not everything. It's most things, but not everything.

Again, one of LocalGPO's key functions is to take a machine's settings and to export those settings for later use into SCM as a baseline or to export those settings for later use on another machine.

We've talked about SCM in great detail in this appendix. Let's review some truths about SCM:

- The SCM downloads "advice baselines" from Microsoft.
- The SCM takes the baselines and outputs them as CSV, GPOs, DCMs, SCAPs, and SCM-specific CAB files. Note that it's possible to have a baseline that doesn't support all the areas for export for all the settings. That is, you might not be able to export some baselines to DCM, and/or some settings could get dropped when exporting to SCAP.
- SCM enables admins to create copies of baselines and make their own baselines, and to then output them as CSV, GPOs, DCMs, SCAPs, and SCM-specific CAB files. The same note caveat applies: not every baseline can be exported to every format.
- SCM is able to import GPOs and existing SCM CAB files.
- The SCM is able to compare two SCM baselines (A versus B) of any two baselines within the SCM system.
- The SCM itself has no management, compliance, remediation, live reporting, or knowledge of the actual world.
- SCM cannot perform live reporting or live differences between any baseline and anything that isn't previously imported. Said another way, SCM doesn't directly touch (or have direct knowledge of) the real world as the real world sits "right now."
- The SCM tool itself cannot perform changes on the real world or perform active compliance without a helper tool. Those tools are Group Policy, System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM), and third-party tools that can leverage a format SCM can export.
- Don't forget, also, be sure to use the File menu and select "Check for Updates." When you do, you'll see if any new baselines are available for new products, like Office 2013 and other new stuff as it comes out.

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Additionally, here are some resources to help you gain more understanding of SCM:

- The main SCM web page is `http://microsoft.com/scm`.
- Here's a site with some SCM how-to videos: `http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/video/security-compliance-manager-with-chase-carpenter.aspx`.
- The SCM TechNet wiki can be found at `http://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/774.microsoft-security-compliance-manager-scm-en-us.aspx`.
- The SCM TechNet Forum can be found at `http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-us/compliancemanagement/threads`.
- The SCM team has a feedback email: `SecWish@microsoft.com`. It's a direct line to the SCM Team.

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C

Windows Intune (And What It Means to Group Policy Admins)

Windows Intune is Microsoft's pay-as-you-go endpoint and user management service (delivered as a cloud service.) Here's the general idea:

- As of this writing, you pay $11 a month per device. (That's in US dollars, your price may vary.) However, starting in 2013, Microsoft will be switching to a per-user model, where each user can have five managed devices. As of now, that price is unannounced.
- You get a handful of common management features to manage desktops, laptops, and Windows RT devices. Windows XP, Windows 7 and Windows 8 machines can be domain joined or not domain joined.
- Some functions overlap with existing domain-based Group Policy. (We'll talk about that in a minute.)

Windows Intune consists of the following management features:

- Software updates (like WSUS)
- Hardware and software inventory
- Endpoint protection (like Forefront)
- Software deployment (like Group Policy or System Center Configuration Manager)
- License agreement maintenance
- Monitoring of endpoints
- Remote assistance
- Security policies: Intune agent settings, firewall, settings, and mobile security policy settings

Along with your purchase, you get "upgrade rights" to Windows 7 Enterprise or Windows 8 Enterprise editions if you've already paid for a lower version of Windows.

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And, for another $1 per client per month, Microsoft will give you the Microsoft Desktop Optimization Pack (MDOP), which includes software like Microsoft Advanced Group Policy Management (discussed in downloadable Bonus Chapter 2, "Advanced Group Policy Management"), Microsoft App-V, and Microsoft Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset (DaRT).

My goal is to give you a super-brief overview of Windows Intune, and, as such, we won't be performing any advanced tasks.

Besides, Windows Intune is software as a service (SaaS) and has a shorter time between what's out there now and what's coming next. In other words, learn Windows Intune in a general sense here, but know that the actual nitty-gritty details could change quickly because of Microsoft's faster than usual rollout schedule.

Getting Started with Windows Intune

If my description makes you think "Wow! I'm ready to purchase," or possibly, "Eh, I'll poke around and check it out," there are sites for both cases. To get started with Windows Intune, you'll find a free trial here:

```
www.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/windowsintune/try-and-buy.aspx
```

When you complete the signup, you'll get an email that you'll need to confirm, and then you can log on. Once logged on, though, you're not really in Windows Intune yet, as shown in Figure C.1.

You're in the Online Services section, where you can perform purchases (like Windows Intune or Office 365), add users and groups, or even synchronize your existing Active Directory with Microsoft's Online Services.

You might want to synchronize with Microsoft's Online Services because areas of Windows Intune are based on groups as well as users. Managing traditional Windows devices is based on groups. Managing mobile devices is based on users. So by synchronizing your Active Directory user groups with Microsoft Online Services, you can take advantage of those existing Active Directory groups and users inside Windows Intune without having to re-create them.

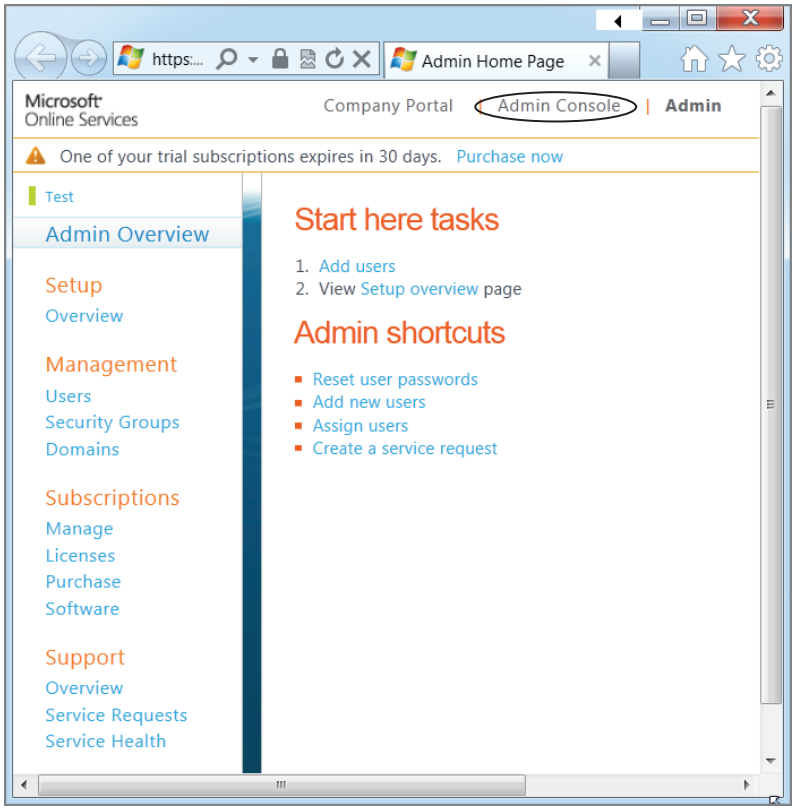
You get started with Windows Intune by clicking Admin Console, as seen in Figure C.1. Once you're inside Windows Intune, it looks like Figure C.2.

There are two main device types that you can manage: traditional Windows devices, like desktops and laptops, as well as mobile devices, like Windows phones, Android phones, or Apple iOS phones.

To manage traditional Windows devices, you need to install an agent on each machine. The agent is a setup file that is coded specifically to your Windows Intune account. Every time you install it on a client machine, it makes contact with Microsoft and *consumes* a license that you've purchased. Once you download the setup file, you can deploy it in many ways, including manually installing it, using scripts, using Group Policy Software Installation, using System Center Configuration Manager, or whatever else you like. The MSI file can be installed on 32-bit or 64-bit machines. Of course, you cannot use Windows Intune itself to deploy its own agent.

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FIGURE C.1 Your Microsoft Online Services portal provides the gateway to Windows Intune but isn't Windows Intune itself.





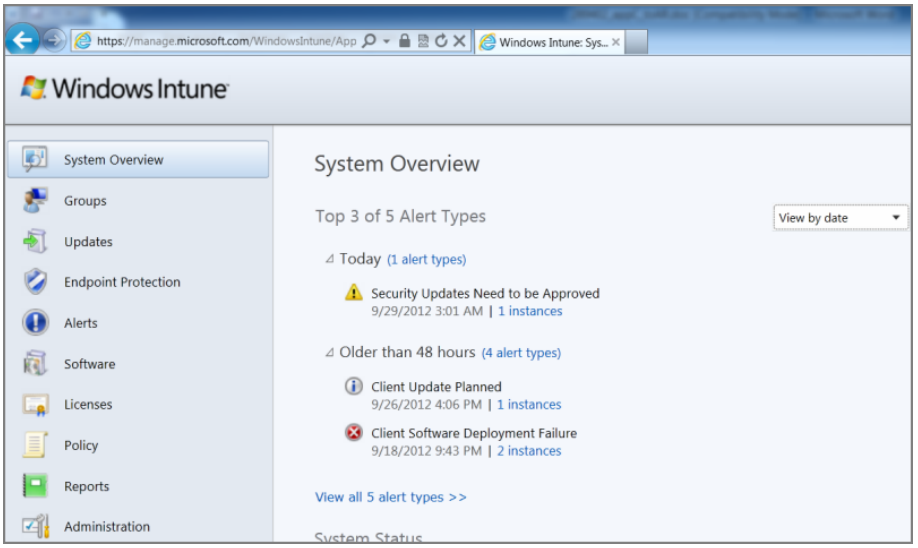
You can get the MSI file from the download provided by using the `/Extract` command from the Windows Intune setup installer.

Once the Windows Intune setup is finished, the routine will put the Windows Intune agent and the Windows Intune Center on the machine. The agent enables updates, software deployments, and so on. The Windows Intune Center is a program users can run manually on their own machines to acquire applications, check for updates, start a malware scan, or request remote assistance.

To manage mobile devices, users must already be under management within Exchange using ActiveSync. Then, there are several required steps. First, you'll need to ensure you have Windows Intune synchronizing with your Active Directory as discussed earlier. Then, you'll need to implement the Windows Intune Exchange Connector, which is a conduit between your on-premises Exchange server and Windows Intune. After all that is done, you are able to manage mobile devices.

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FIGURE C.2 The Windows Intune web-based console



As of this writing, Windows RT devices just hit the shelves. The Windows Intune team has not yet announced with Windows RT support looks like yet. I suspect by the time you read this you'll be able to get the rundown of the costs.

Before we continue, I want to share an extremely frustrating experience. I used Windows Intune, then went away for a while, and then tried to log back in. And I couldn't.

If you do a search for "Windows Intune Login," Microsoft will often have you return to the page `https://account.manage.microsoft.com`. But logging in there simply won't work, even though the web page looks perfectly normal. You could get errors like "That Microsoft Account doesn't exist" or other nonsense.

For some accounts, it seems the aforementioned URL is A-OK for some Windows Intune logins. And for others, the correct one is `http://admin.manage.microsoft.com`, which takes you to some other proper-looking web page. Mind-bogglingly frustrating.

Additionally, you can at any time check the Windows Intune status. Maybe something weird is going on. And before you pull your hair out, be sure to check:

```
http://status.manage.microsoft.com/Statuspage/servicedashboard.aspx
```

to see if anything is being reported.

Lastly, if you run into trouble, you can go to `http://onlinehelp.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsintune.latest/default.aspx`, click "Open a Support Request," and get a real person on the line to help you—even for trial accounts.

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Using Windows Intune

Using Windows Intune is about two things: setting up groups and everything else.

That is, once you have defined your groups, the rest of what you can do with Windows Intune falls into place. Because Windows Intune is a big place, and we're short on space, I'm only going to cover two items with regard to using Windows Intune: setting up groups and setting policies.

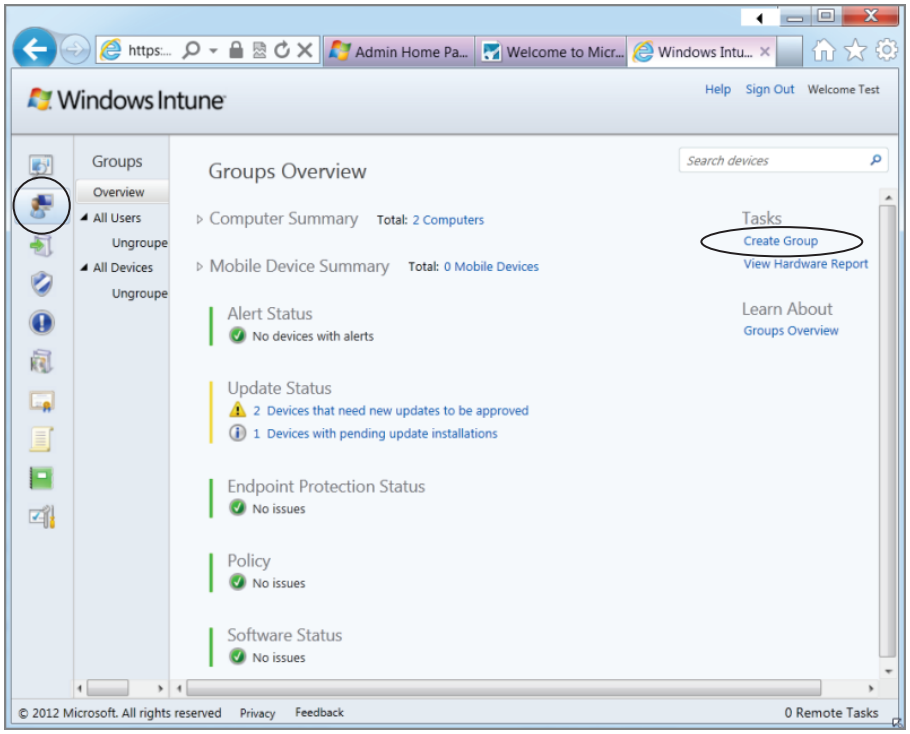
Of course there is more to Windows Intune than that—features like malware protection, hardware and software inventory, and so on. But since this is a book on Group Policy, I want to focus specifically where Windows Intune and Group Policy "touch." And that's in Windows Intune policies.

Setting Up Windows Intune Groups

The version of Windows Intune I've installed uses device groups to "round up" machines into neat categories. Once they're in groups, you are then able to dictate items like software deployment, malware settings, firewall and policy settings, and even configure the Windows Intune client itself.

Setting up groups is not hard at all. Simply click the Group icon on the left, shown in Figure C.3, and then click Create Group on the right.

FIGURE C.3 Creating groups is an important first step in using Windows Intune.



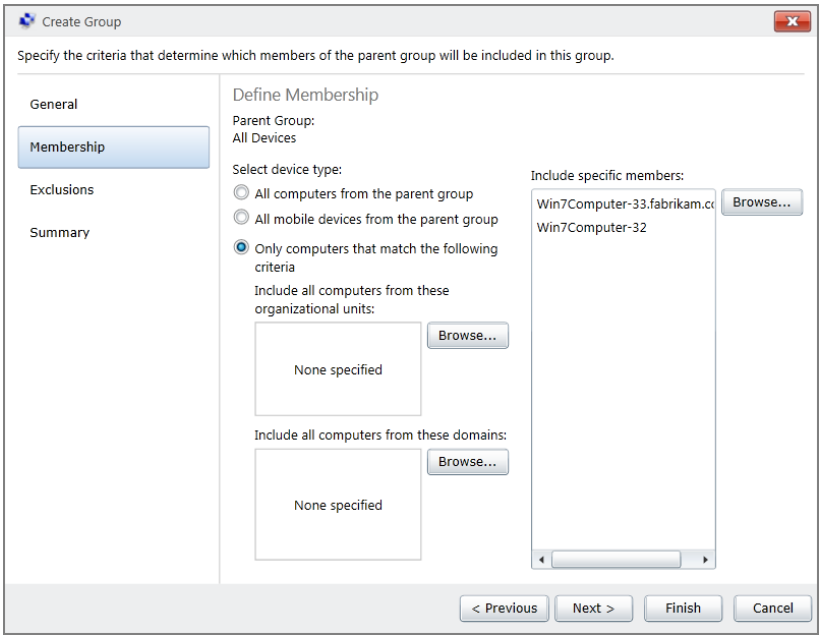
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If you haven't synchronized to Active Directory, you can manually specify the names or criteria to match. This will autoplace computers based on names into a specific group.

If you have synchronized to Active Directory, you can do some magic tricks by specifying computers from a domain or specific OU. In that way, you can ensure that when you get new computers in Active Directory, they're automatically synchronized to Windows Intune.

You can see how to define group membership in Figure C.4.

FIGURE C.4 You can define group memberships in Windows Intune based on standalone machines or those within your synchronized Active Directory.



Note that groups can be nested. So you could have a group called "Sales Computers" then have other groups called "East Sales Computers" and "West Sales Computers" within it.

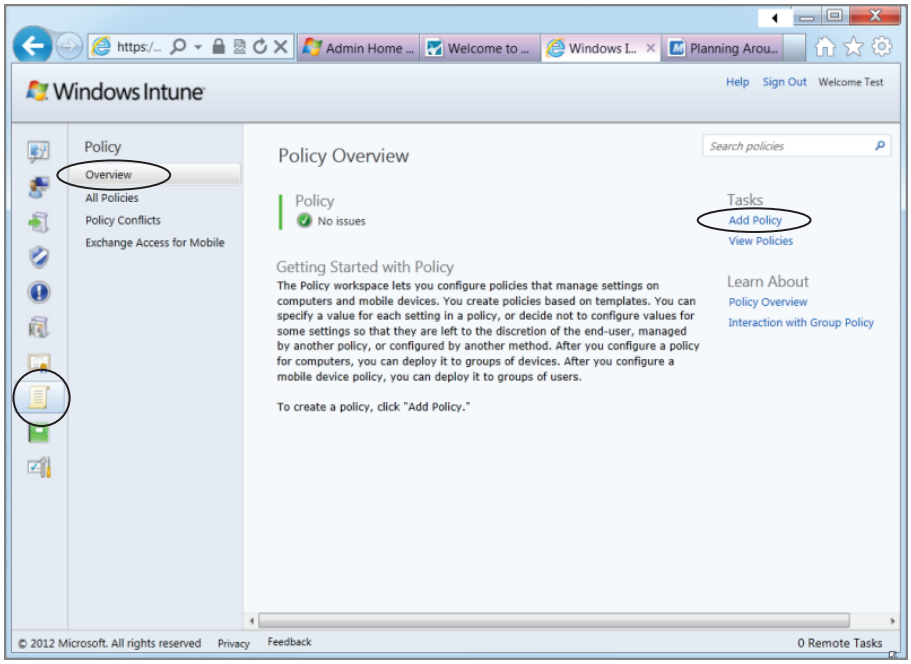
Doing so enables you to ensure the policies and software (which we're just about to get to) can be generic or specific. For instance, you could deploy a common firewall setting to all the "Sales Computers" (including "East Sales Computers" and "West Sales Computers") but also have something specific as an exception for one or the other group.

Setting Up Policies Using Windows Intune

Windows Intune has policies for desktops and laptops, and it also has policies for mobile. I'll only be talking about policies for desktops and laptops. You can see the Policy Overview page in Figure C.5.

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FIGURE C.5 Windows Intune policy overview



Windows Intune policies are a very, very small subset of what we know of as Group Policy settings. Specifically, there are policy settings for firewall settings and the Windows Intune agent and the Windows Intune Center.

In Figure C.6, you can see a Windows Intune firewall policy and an exception being made for Remote Assistance.

Once the policy is created, select the group that should accept this policy. It's a lot like creating a GPO and linking it—except with Windows Intune, you create the Windows Intune policy and then associate it with a Windows Intune group.

Windows Intune and Group Policy Conflicts

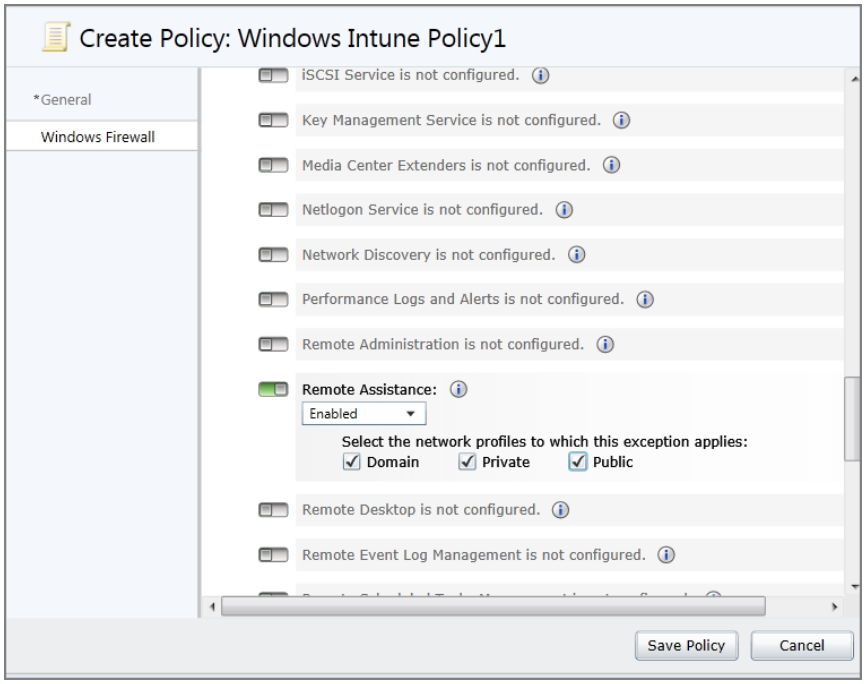
Today, Windows Intune's policies are basic. I expect them to grow substantially over time and one day "catch up" with what you can do using Group Policy in the box.

But still the Windows Intune policies are similar to what Group Policy delivers today—just not as much. They flip the same settings, and tweak the same bells and whistles.

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FIGURE C.6 Creating a Windows Intune policy



But what happens if you're using Group Policy and also Windows Intune and you happen to manage the same setting? The Windows Intune team has a little introduction on this topic, and you should definitely read it here:

`http://onlinehelp.microsoft.com/windowsintune.latest/hh850640.aspx`

However, the short answer is: if there is a conflict between Windows Intune and Group Policy, then Group Policy wins. This makes sense to me, and I think Microsoft made the right decision in determining who wins.

Microsoft also has a great video at `http://tinyurl.com/intune-gp-conflict` to show you exactly what happens within Windows Intune in these conflicting situations and shows you how to go about fixing them.

Final Thoughts on Windows Intune

Using Windows Intune isn't particularly difficult—which is nice. One of the key problems Group Policy or System Center Configuration Manager has is that it does take some dedicated time to learn how to "do it" before feeling confident.

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Windows Intune doesn't have that problem. It's pretty basic, the layout is relatively intuitive, and working with it is straightforward.

However, Windows Intune isn't *yet* a replacement for *either* Group Policy *or* System Center Configuration Manager. A big stress on the "yet." Could Windows Intune be the future king and replace either Group Policy or System Center Configuration Manager? I think it's possible, but not likely for a long time.

Remember: Windows Intune doesn't do Group Policy settings (other than firewall and malware settings), it doesn't do Group Policy Preferences, and it doesn't perform desktop lockdown (like PolicyPak).

Windows Intune and Group Policy overlap in only the following areas: software deployment, firewall settings, Windows Update settings, and malware agent settings.



Shameless plug time. Windows Intune and PolicyPak can work really well together. Use Windows Intune to deliver applications over the Internet then perform desktop settings management and lockdown using PolicyPak (without Group Policy involved), I've got a video at `http://www.policypak.com/integration/policypak-cloud-rmm-solutions.html`.

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