Active directory server 2016 pdf

The long wait for Windows Server 2016 has ended and will be available publicly as of October 12, 2016. Therefore, you are looking for most upgrade paths, or at least start testing in a lab environment. (If you're not brave enough to try a technical preview). What's new in active directories? There are some interesting new features, such as time-based group memberships, privileged access management, and more, but this post will not be discussed when you want to write a separate article to provide more information about those new features. But you can still find out more in this post and I'll show you how to install the active directory on a Windows server in 2016. Before you install AD, it is important to understand what are the minimum requirements for installing Windows Server 2016. This information is available in processors • 1.4 GHz 64-bit processors • compatible with x64 command sets • NX and DEP support • CMPXCHGG16b support, LAHF/SAHF and PrefetchW • Two-step address translation (EPT or NPT) Coreinfo is a tool that allows you to see which of these features your CPU has. RAM • 2 GB for servers with desktop environment installation options (MB) • Error Correction Code (ECC) types or similar technical storage controllers and disk space requirements running Windows Server 2016 Computers must include storage adapters that comply with pci express architecture specifications. Persistent storage devices on servers classified as hard disk drives must not be PATA. Windows Server 2016 does not allow ATA/PATA/IDE/EIDE for boot, page, or data drives. The following are the estimated minimum disk space requirements for system partitions: Minimum: 32 GB Network Adapter Requirement Minimum: • An Ethernet adapter that can perform minimum gigabit throughput in compliance with PCI Express architecture specifications. • Supports pre-boot execution environments (PXE). Network adapters that support network debugging (KDNet) are useful, but not a minimum requirement. So in the demo I'm using a virtual server with a Windows server2016 data center. To set up an active directory, you must log in as a local administrator. The first thing to check is the IP address configuration. 1) When the active directory setting on the server is complete, the DNS server will be roled. Change dns settings in the network interface and set the server IP address (or local host IP 127.0.0.1) as the default DNS server. 2) Then open Server Manager. Go to PowerShell (Administrator), enter the server manager, and .exe. 3) Then click Add Roles and Features in Server Manager 4) then open the Additional Roles and Features Wizard. 5) Keep the defaults in the next window and the defaults in the next window because the next 6) will be the local server. 7) In the next window of the role, place the checkbox for the active directory domain service. You will then be asked to display what the relevant features are for the role. To add a feature, click Add. Then click next to continue. 8) To keep the feature page as the default and proceed, click next to it. 9) Provide a brief description of the AD DS service in the following window. To proceed, click next to it. 10) Then click Install to start the role installation process, which will provide confirmation for the installation. 11) Once completed, click The installation process 12) When the installation is complete, click the option to promote this server to a domain controller. 13) Then open the Active Directory Configuration Wizard. Set up a new forest in the demo. However, if you add this option to an existing domain, you can select the relevant options. (Create a separate document to cover how to upgrade from an earlier version of Active Directory.) Select the option to add a new forest and enter an FQDN for the domain. Then click . 14) On the following pages, you can select the domain and forest functional level. I try to set it to the latest. Then enter the password for DSRM. Then, for the next 15) DNS option, it becomes the first DNS server in the new forest. Therefore, no modifications are required. To proceed, click next to it. 16) Netbios name remains the default and then click 17) The next page is to define the NTDS, SYSVOL, and LOG file folders. You can maintain default values or define different paths for these paths. In the demo I keep the default. 18) When the change is complete, click the next page to see the option to review the configuration changes. If everything is ok you can click next to proceed or otherwise you can go back and change the settings. 19) In the next window it will do a prerequisite check. It's all good if it activates the option to install. Click Install to start the installation process. 20) Then start the installation process. 21) When the installation system is automatically restarted. When you log back in to the server as a domain administrator. 22) Once logged in, open the power shell (administrator), enter the dsac.exe and enter. It open an active directory management center. 23) Also you can use Get-ADDomain | fl Name, Domain Mode, and Get-ADForest | To check the fl name, forest mode domain, and forest functional level, please contact me with rebeladm@live.com privileged access management if you have any questions about this in the power shell. Extend cloud capabilities to Windows 10 devices with Azure Active Directory Join. Connect domain-joined devices to Azure AD to provide a Windows 10 experience. Enable your organization to work with Microsoft Passport. The File Replication Service (FRS) and Windows Server 2003 feature levels are out of use. The AD DS domain controller hosts a service that authenticates users and computer accounts when they log on to a domain. Because it store information about AD DS All objects in the domain must be connected to the AD DS domain controller when all users and computers log in to the network, and AD DS is the primary means by which users and computer accounts can be configured and managed on the network. Click here for more information: today, I will guide you on how to build and deploy. This process is called installing the active directory in Windows Server 2016. Let's get started. 1 - Double-check Windows Server 2016, which is still in use in the workgroup configuration. 2 – Change the server IP to static IP, for this exercise I use IP Class A 10.1.1.254 / Subnet Mask: 255.0.0.0 / Default Gateway: 10.1.1.1.1/ Priority DNS: 10.1.1.254. 3 - You can also continue to install additional roles by opening the Server Dashboard, clicking the Add Roles and Features link, clicking Manage Menus, and selecting Add Roles and Features. 4 - Click the Add Roles and Features link/button to get add roles and wizard dialog functions. 5 – Click the Next button to have the Installation Type dialog box selection box, where you will double-check that a role-based or feature-based installation is selected, and then click Next. 6 – In the next process, you will get the Select To Server dialog box, make sure that you click Select Server from the server pool for this step. From this page, you can also verify and verify that the server name is in the server pool. Click Next. 7 – When you click Next, you will see many roles in the Select Server Roles dialog box, and do you need to click the Active Directory Domain Services box and add the features required for the active directory domain service? It will pop up automatically, you just take the default add-on component and click the Add Features button. (See photo) 8 - Double-check the selection that is an Active Directory domain service, and then click the Next button. 9 – All you have to do is click the next button on the selection function. 10 – In the Active Directory Domain Services and Azure Connections dialog box, click Next. 11 - Click Install to proceed with the primary additional installation. 12 - Then, in the Installation Progress dialog box, you just wait for a few minutes for further installation to happen. 13 - When the additional installation is complete without errors, click Close. 14 – Next, open the server dashboard and click yellow exclamation point to open the drop menu. To start further deployment here, you must click to promote this server to the domain controller link. 15 – Next, in the Deployment Configuration dialog box, you will need to click the Add New Forest button, because this server is our new server for our new domain. This example, which uses Sifad.local for the root domain name, enters a new domain name. Click Next. 16 – Domain controller option, since this will All existing servers with my new infrastructure also run server 2016 and I just leave the forest and domain feature level as a Windows server 2016.. In the Domain Controller Assignment feature, the Domain Name System (DNS) server is selected by default (check the DNS box if the DNS server is different and the default DNS IP address at the Network and Sharing Center point is the existing DNS server...) make sure you've changed it to . Under Directory Service Restore Mode (DSRM) password type, click the key for all passwords that belong to the administrator, and then click Next. 17 – In the DNS Options dialog box, just click next. 18 – In the More Options dialog box, verify that NetBIOS is pointing to an existing domain name. Click Next. 19 – In the Path dialog box, you can just leave the settings and you can point to additional databases in different locations. Click Next. 20 – Click Next to review all previous steps and settings in the Review Options dialog box. Follow all the correct clicks. 21 – In the Prerequisite Check dialog box, you can see that all prerequisites check passed successfully. Click Install to start the installation. Click the Install button. 22 – If all goes well. You can see that the AD installation progress begins. Wait only a few minutes for the process to complete. And server 2016 will automatically reboot. 23 - After rebooting Server 2016, you can now sign in as a domain administrator. 24 - When you sign in successfully, open the Server Dashboard and, in a few minutes, open Active Directory Users and Computers and DNS Manager. This is to check again to see if all installations are 100% successful. 25 – Next, you can also check the server system properties on the dashboard again and on the local server, to view the full server information. ~#~ Well. We've done it now. However, we still need to do a lot of things like high availability domains, server cores. Dhcp.. I will be blogging more in the next few days.. ~#~ ~#~