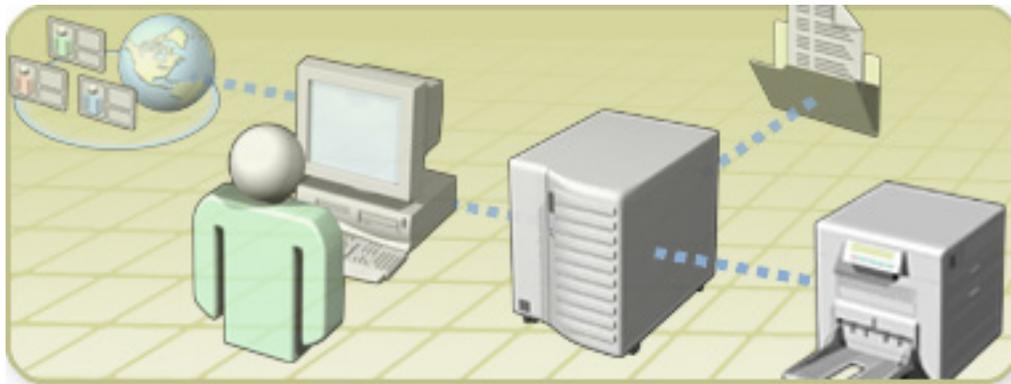


Module 3: Managing Groups



Overview

- Creating Groups
- Managing Group Membership
- Strategies for Using Groups
- Modifying Groups
- Using Default Groups
- Best Practices for Managing Groups

Lesson: Creating Groups

- What Are Groups?
- What Are Domain Functional Levels?
- What Are Global Groups?
- What Are Universal Groups?
- What Are Domain Local Groups?
- What Are Local Groups?
- Where to Create Groups
- Naming Guidelines for Groups
- How to Create a Group

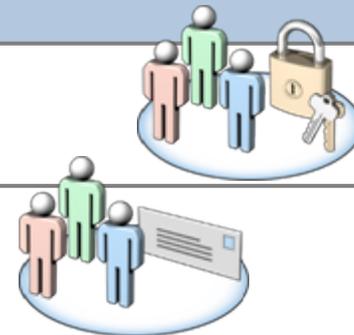
What Are Groups?

- Groups simplify administration by enabling you to assign permissions to resources



- Groups are characterized by scope and type
 - The group scope determines whether the group spans multiple domains or is limited to a single domain
 - The three group scopes are global, domain local, and universal

Group Type	Description
Security	Used to assign rights and permissions Can be used as an e-mail distribution list
Distribution	Can be used only with e-mail applications Cannot be used to assign permissions



What Are Domain Functional Levels?

Domain functionality enables features that affects the entire domain and that domain only

Domain functional levels	Domain controllers supported	Group scopes supported
Windows 2000 mixed (default)	Windows NT Server 4.0, Windows 2000, Windows Server 2003	Global, domain local
Windows 2000 native	Windows 2000, Windows Server 2003	Global, domain local, universal
Windows Server 2003	Windows Server 2003	Global, domain local, universal

What Are Global Groups?

- Contains users, groups, and computers from the same domain as members
- Use global security groups to assign rights and permissions to resources in any domain in the forest

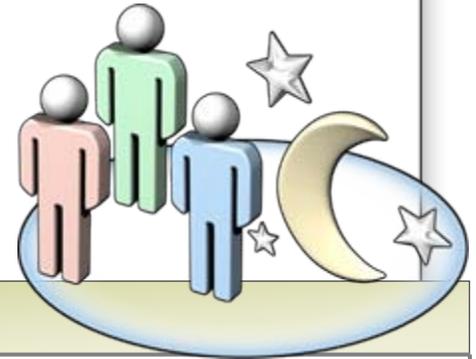


Global Group Rules

Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mixed mode: User accounts from same domain• Native mode: User accounts and global groups from same domain
Can be a member of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mixed mode: Domain local groups• Native mode: Universal and domain local groups in any domain and global groups in the same domain
Scope	Visible in its own domain and all trusted domains
Permissions	All domains in the forest

What Are Universal Groups?

- Contains users, groups, and computers from any domain in its forest as members
- Use universal security groups to assign rights and permissions to resources in any domain in the forest

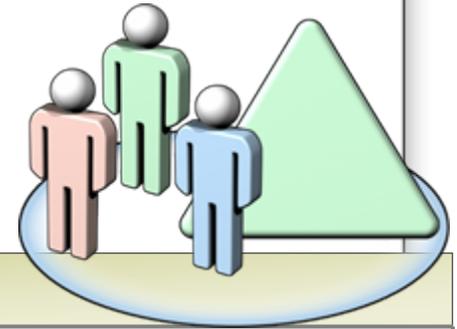


Universal Group Rules

Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mixed mode: Not applicable• Native mode: User accounts, global groups, and other universal groups from any domain in the forest
Can be a member of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mixed mode: Not applicable• Native mode: Domain local and universal groups in any domain
Scope	Visible in all domains in a forest
Permissions	All domains in a forest

What Are Domain Local Groups?

- Contains universal groups, global groups, other domain local groups from its own domain, and accounts from any domain in the forest
- Use domain local security groups to assign rights and permissions to resources that reside only in the same domain

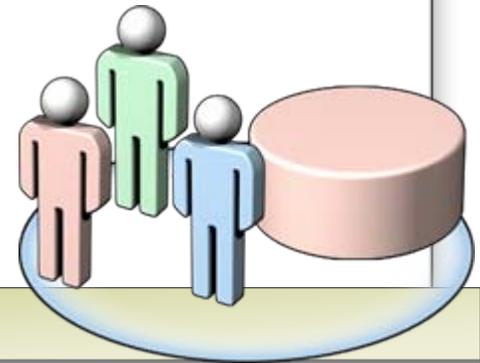


Domain Local Group Rules

Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mixed mode: User accounts and global groups from any domain• Native mode: User accounts, global groups, and universal groups from any domain in the forest, and domain local groups from the same domain
Can be a member of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mixed mode: None• Native mode: Domain local groups in the same domain
Scope	Only visible in its own domain
Permissions	Domain in which the domain local group exists

What Are Local Groups?

- Collection of user accounts or Domain groups on a member server or a standalone server
- Use local groups to assign permissions to resources residing on the computer on which the local group is created



Local Group Rules	
Members	Can contain local user accounts from the computer where you create the local group
Can be a member of	Cannot be members of any other group

Where to Create Groups

- You can create groups in the root domain of the forest, any other domain in the forest, or an organizational unit
- Choose the domain or organizational unit where you create a group based on the administration requirements for the group
 - For example:

If your directory has multiple organizational units, each of which has a different administrator, you can create global groups in those organizational units

Naming Guidelines for Groups

For security group:

- Incorporate the scope in the naming convention of the group name
- The name should reflect the ownership (division or team name)
- Place domain names or abbreviations at the beginning of the group name
- Use a descriptor to identify the maximum permissions a group can have such as, DL IT London OU Admins

For distribution group:

- Use a short alias name
- Do not include a user's alias name as part of a display name
- Allow a maximum of five co-owners of a single distribution group

How to Create a Group



- In these procedures, you will learn how to:
 - Create a group in a domain
 - Create a local group on a member server
 - Create a group using the command line
 - Delete a group
 - Delete a group using the command line

Practice: Creating Groups

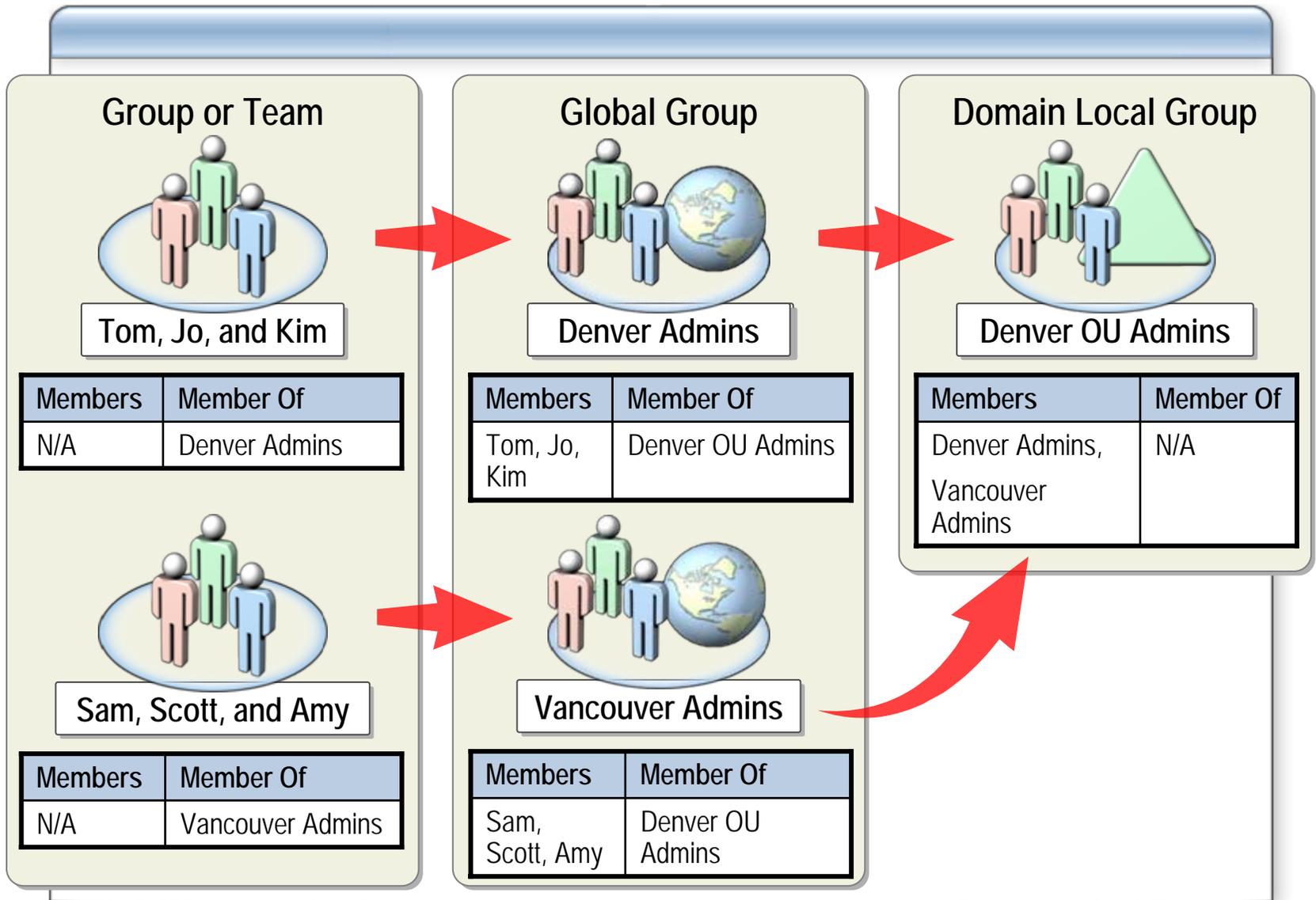


- In this practice, you will create global and local groups by using Active Directory Users and Computers
- If time permits, you will also create global groups by using the dsadd command-line tool

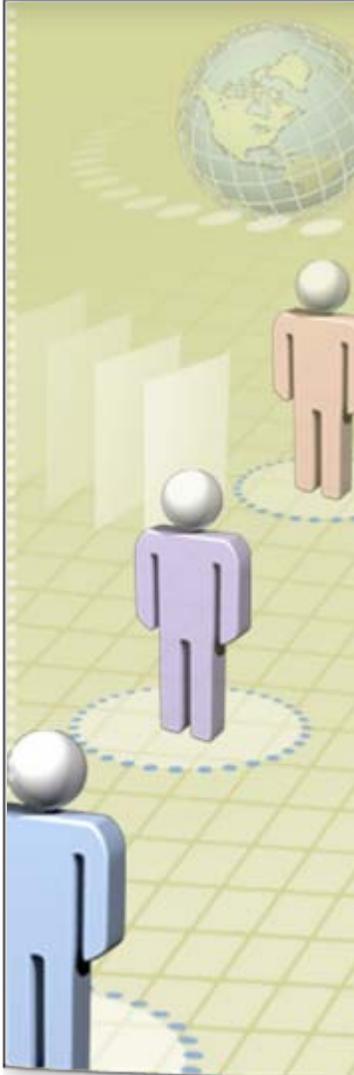
Lesson: Managing Group Membership

- The Members and Member Of Properties
- Demonstration: Members and Member Of
- How to Determine the Groups That a User Account Is a Member Of
- How to Add and Remove Members from a Group

The Members and Member Of Properties



Demonstration: Members and Member Of



- In this demonstration, the instructor will demonstrate how the Members and Member Of properties are used

How to Determine the Groups That a User Account Is a Member Of



- In these procedures, you will learn how to:
 - Determine the groups that a user is a member of
 - Determine the groups that a user is a member of using the command line

How to Add and Remove Members from a Group



- In this procedure, you will learn how to:
 - Add and remove members from a group

Practice: Managing Group Membership



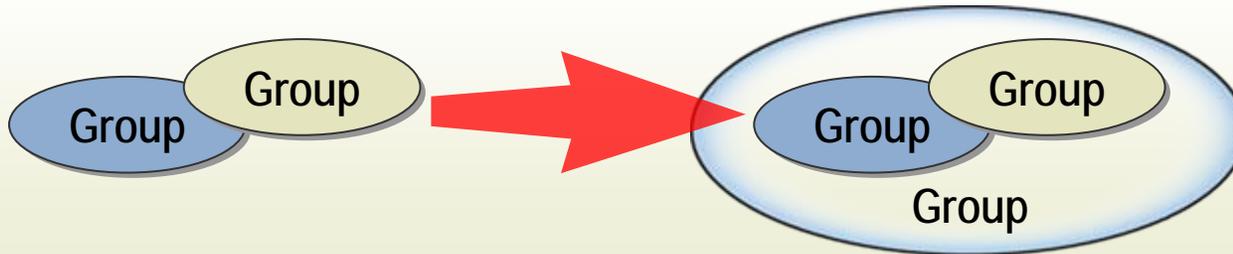
- In this practice, you will add users to global groups

Lesson: Strategies for Using Groups

- What Is Group Nesting?
- Multimedia: Strategy for Using Groups in a Single Domain
- Group Strategies

What Is Group Nesting?

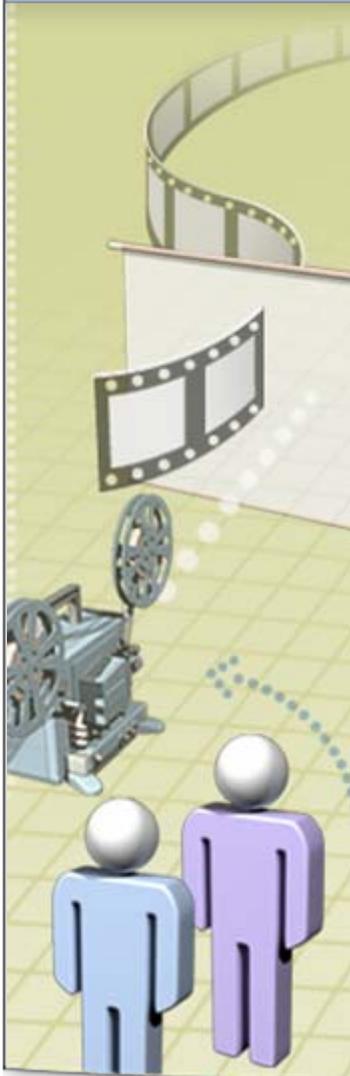
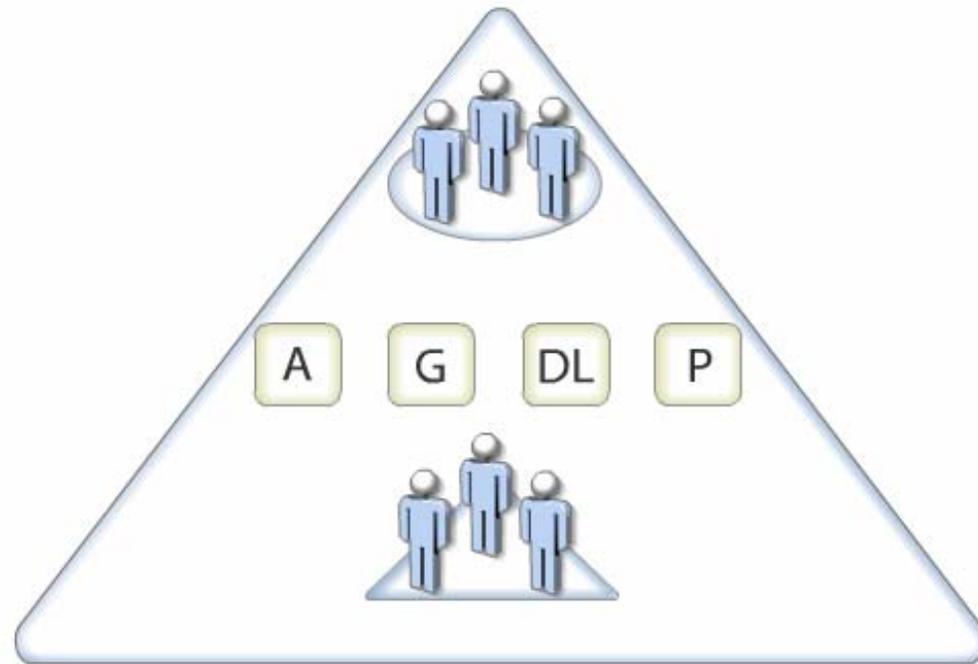
- It means adding a group as a member of another group



- Nest groups to:
 - Consolidate group management
 - Reduce replication traffic caused by replication of changes in group membership
- Nesting options depend on whether the domain functional level of your Windows Server 2003 domain is set to Windows 2000 native or Windows 2000 mixed

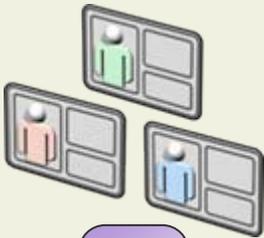
Multimedia: Strategy for Using Groups in a Single Domain

- This presentation explains the AGDLP strategy for using groups



Group Strategies

User Accounts



A

Global Groups



G

Universal Groups



U

Domain Local Groups



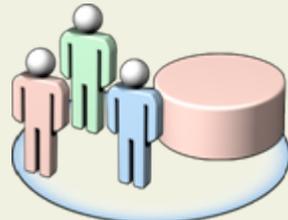
DL

Permissions



P

Local Groups



L

Group strategies:

- A,G,P
- A,G,U,DL,P
- A,DL,P
- A,G,L,P
- A,G,DL,P

Class Discussion: Using Groups in a Single Domain

Northwind Traders wants to react more quickly to market demands. It has been determined that the accounting data needs to be available to the entire Accounting personnel. Northwind Traders wants to create the group structure for the entire Accounting division, which includes the Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable departments. What do you do to ensure that the managers have the required access and that there is a minimum of administration?

- Make sure that your network is running in native mode.
- Create three global groups called Accounting Division, Accounts Payable, and Accounts Receivable.
- Place the Accounting Division global group into the domain local group so that users can access the accounting data.
- Create a domain local group called Accounting Data. Add this group to the accounting data resources file with the appropriate permissions.



Practice: Adding Global Groups to Domain Local Groups



- In this practice, you will add global groups to domain local groups

Lesson: Modifying Groups

- What Is Modifying the Scope or Type of a Group?
- How to Change the Scope or Type of a Group
- Why Assign a Manager to a Group?
- How to Assign a Manager to a Group

What Is Modifying the Scope or Type of a Group?

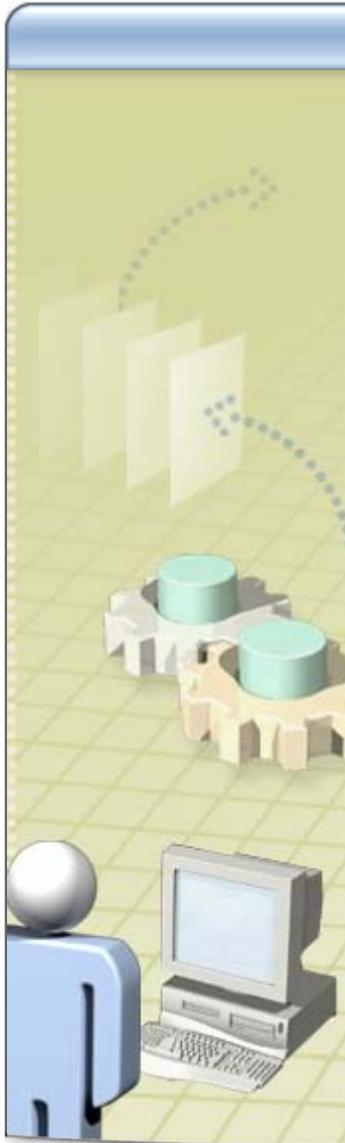
- **Changing group scope**

Group Scope	Description
Global to universal	Allowed if the group you want to change is not a member of another global group
Domain local to universal	Allowed if the group you want to change does not have another domain local group as a member
Universal to global	Allowed if the group you want to change does not have another universal group as a member
Universal to domain local	No restrictions for this change

- **Changing group type**

- Security to distribution
- Distribution to security

How to Change the Scope or Type of a Group



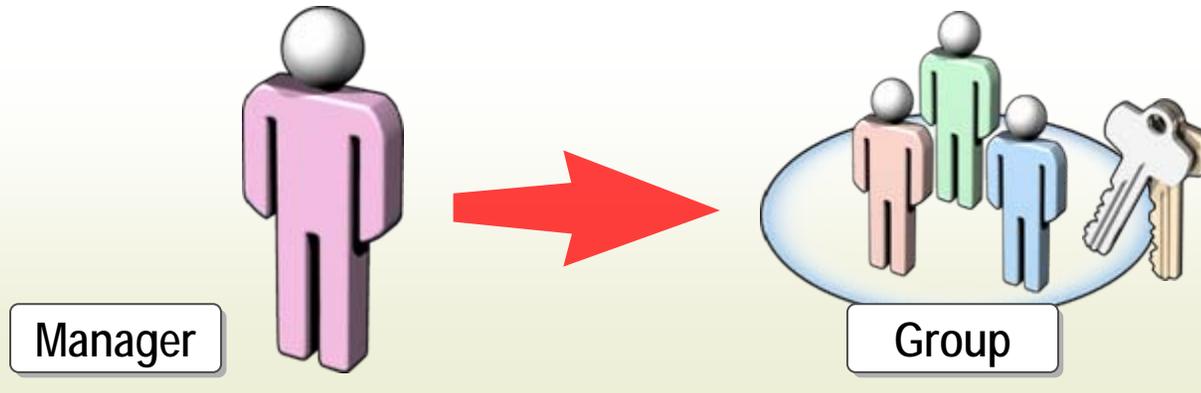
- In this procedure, you will learn how to:
 - Change the scope or type of a group

Practice: Changing the Scope and Type of a Group



- In this practice, you will:
 - Change the group scope from global to a domain local
 - Convert a security group into a distribution group

Why Assign a Manager to a Group?



- To enable you to:
 - Track who is responsible for groups
 - Delegate authority to the manager of the group to add users to and remove users from the group
- To distribute the administrative responsibility of adding users to groups to the people who request the group

How to Assign a Manager to a Group



- In this procedure, you will learn how to:
 - Assign a manager to a group

Practice: Assign a Manager to a Group



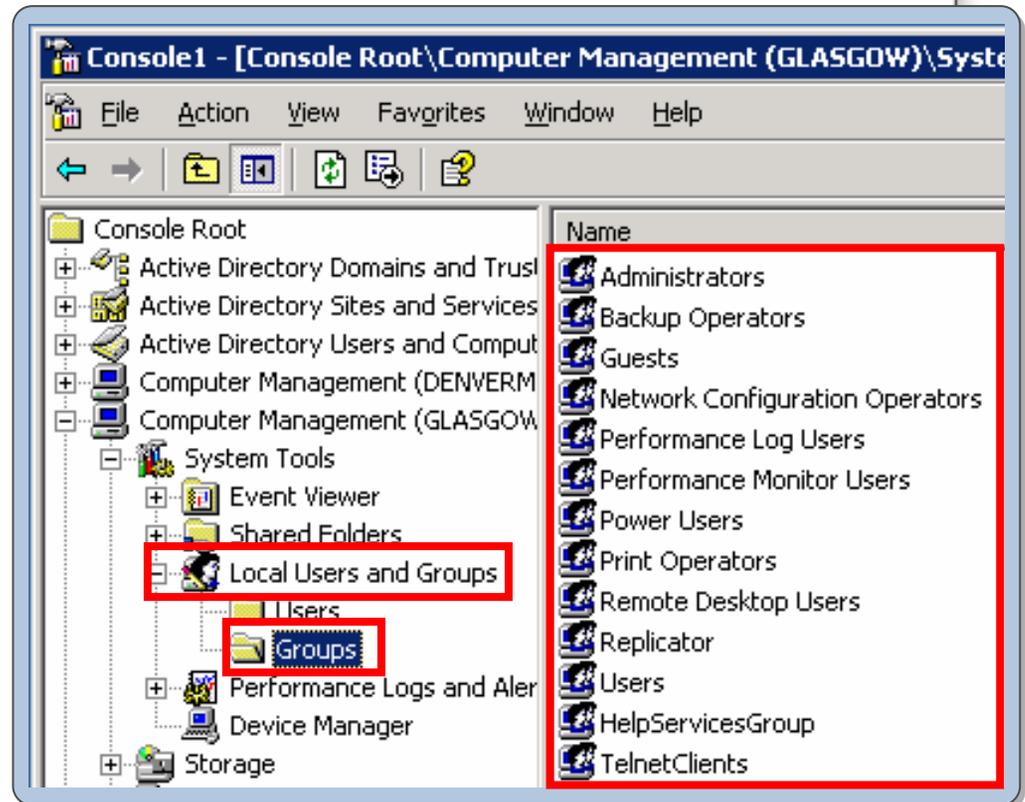
- In this practice, you will:
 - Create a global group
 - Assign a manager to a group
 - Test the group manager properties

Lesson: Using Default Groups

- Default Groups on Member Servers
- Default Groups in Active Directory
- When to Use Default Groups
- Security Considerations for Default Groups
- System Groups

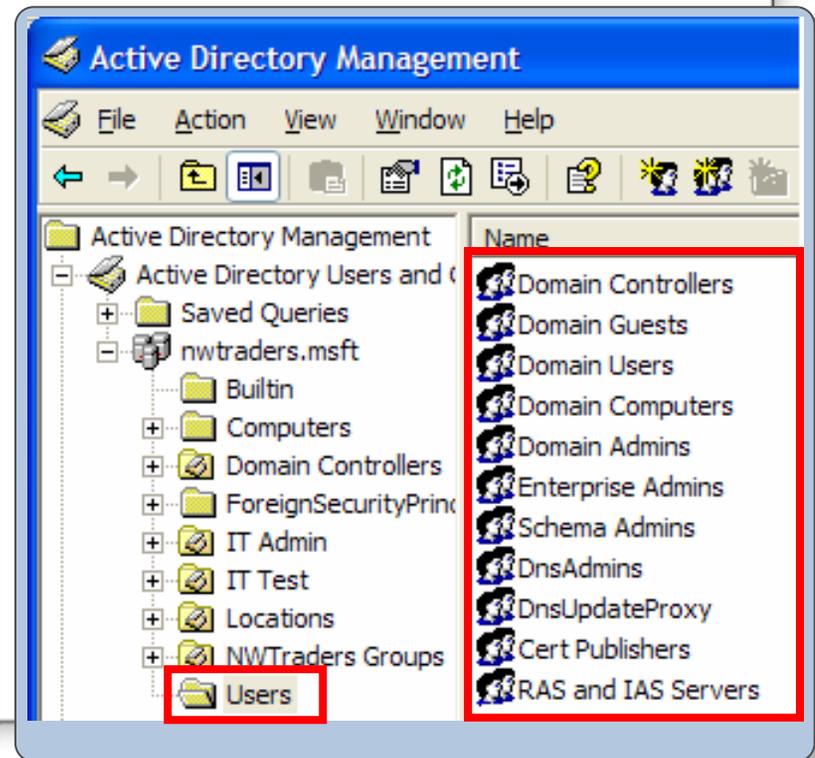
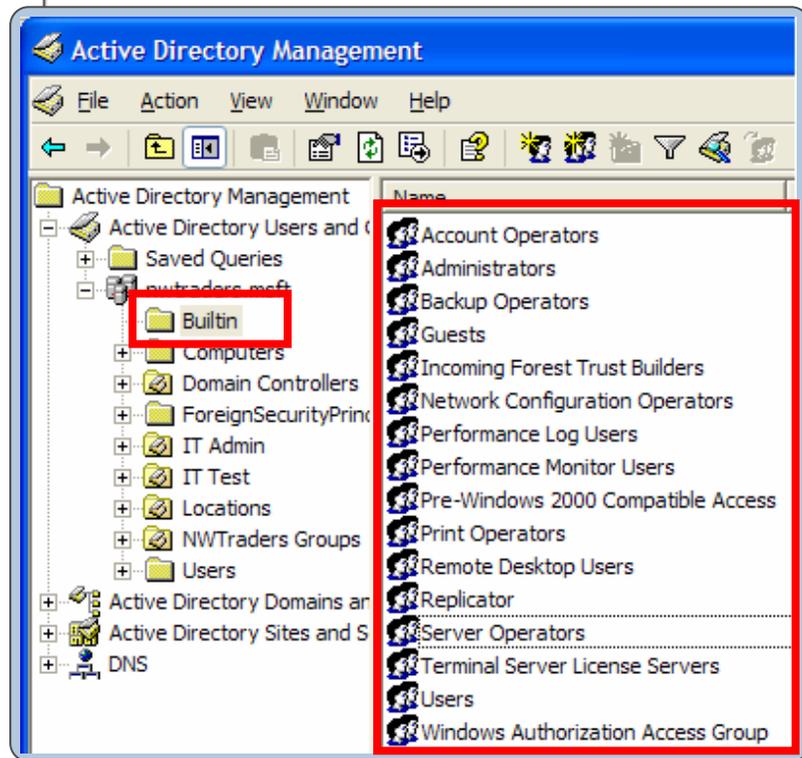
Default Groups on Member Servers

- Created automatically when you install Windows Server 2003
- Belonging to a default local group gives a user rights and permissions to perform various tasks on the local computer



Default Groups in Active Directory

- Security groups that are created automatically when you install an Active Directory domain
- Available in the Builtin and Users folders of Active Directory
- Used to manage shared resources and delegate specific domain-wide administrative roles



When to Use Default Groups

- Use default groups to help you control access to shared resources and delegate specific domain-wide administrative roles
- Many default groups are automatically assigned a set of user rights that authorize members of the group to perform specific actions in a domain
- For example, a member of the Backup Operators group has the right to perform backup operations for all domain controllers in the domain

Security Considerations for Default Groups

- Place a user in a default group only when you are sure you want to give the user all the user rights and permissions assigned to that group in Active Directory; otherwise, create a new security group
- As a security best practice, members of default groups should use Run as

System Groups

- System groups represent different users at different times
- You can assign rights and permissions to system groups, but you cannot modify or view the memberships
- Group scopes do not apply to system groups
- Users are automatically assigned to system groups whenever they log on or access a particular resource

Class Discussion: Creating New Groups vs. Using Default Groups

Northwind Traders has over 100 servers across the world. You are in a board room to discuss the current tasks that administrators must perform and what minimum level of access the users need to perform specific tasks. You also must determine if you can use default groups or if you must create groups and assign specific rights and permissions to the groups to perform the tasks.

Best Practices for Managing Groups

- Create groups based on administrative needs
- Use local groups on a computer that is not a member of a domain
- Add user accounts to the group that is most restrictive
- Use the built-in group when possible instead of creating a new group
- Use the Authenticated Users group instead of the Everyone group to grant most rights and permissions
- Limit the number of users in the Administrators group
- Trust all personnel that are members of the Administrators, Power Users, Print Operators, and Backup Operators groups
- Review security considerations for local users and groups

Lab A: Creating and Managing Groups



- In this lab, you will create many global and local groups and add users and groups to the groups according to a series of scenarios