Overview

- Exam Objective 6.3: Manage Group Policy Objects (GPOs)
- Managing Group Policy Objects
Managing Group Policy Objects

Lesson 21: Managing Group Policy Objects
Group Policy Object (GPO) Components

GPOs consist of two components:

• Group Policy Container (GPC)
• Group Policy Template (GPT)
Backing Up and Restoring GPOs

• Back up all GPOs or individual GPOs using the Group Policy Management Console.
• Every time a backup is performed, a new backup version of the GPO is created.
Back Up GPOs

Opening the Back Up Group Policy Object dialog box
Restore a GPO

Source GPO
Select the GPO which you want to restore.

Backed up GPOs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time Stamp</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GPOSales1</td>
<td>10/27/2012 10:52:51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

View Settings...
Manage Backups

Managing GPO Backups
Import GPO Settings

Specifying how to transfer references to security principals
Copy a GPO

Specify the permissions for the new GPO:
- Use the default permissions for new GPOs.
- Preserve the existing permissions.

Specifying how permissions are being copied or not
Using a Migration Table

A migration table is a file that:

• Maps references to users, groups, computers, and UNC paths in the source GPO to new values in the destination GPO.

• Consists of one or more mapping entries.

When you specify a migration table while performing an import or copy, each reference in the source GPO will be replaced with a target reference.
Use a Migration Table

Populating the migration table
Use a Migration Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Name</th>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Destination Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Everyone</td>
<td>Free Text or SID</td>
<td>(Same As Source)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible Access</td>
<td>Free Text or SID</td>
<td>(Same As Source)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIS_USERS</td>
<td>Free Text or SID</td>
<td>(Same As Source)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Operators</td>
<td>Free Text or SID</td>
<td>(Same As Source)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCAL SERVICE</td>
<td>Free Text or SID</td>
<td>(Same As Source)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NETWORK SERVICE</td>
<td>Free Text or SID</td>
<td>(Same As Source)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrators</td>
<td>Free Text or SID</td>
<td>(Same As Source)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup Operators</td>
<td>Free Text or SID</td>
<td>(Same As Source)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authenticated Users</td>
<td>Free Text or SID</td>
<td>(Same As Source)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTERPRISE DOMAIN CONTROLLERS</td>
<td>Free Text or SID</td>
<td>(Same As Source)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server Operators</td>
<td>Free Text or SID</td>
<td>(Same As Source)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account Operators</td>
<td>Free Text or SID</td>
<td>(Same As Source)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group1</td>
<td>Free Text or SID</td>
<td>group2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Log Users</td>
<td>Free Text or SID</td>
<td>(Same As Source)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specifying the changed destination value
Resetting the Default GPOs

• The **DCGPOFix.exe** command can restore either or both the Default Domain Policy or the Default Domain Controllers Policy to their default settings.

• You must be a domain administrator to perform this task.
Delegating Group Policy Management

- **Delegation** enables you to give non-domain administrators permissions to manage group policies.
- When you grant a person or group permissions to create GPOs, they also are granted permissions to manage the GPOs they created.
- To delegate GPO permissions, use the Group Policy Management Console.
Specify Who Can Create GPOs

Managing GPO delegates using the Delegation tab
Specify Who Can Manage an Individual GPO

Assigning Permissions to a GPO
GPO Security Settings

Managing security settings for a GPO
Lesson Summary

• Although group policy settings are configured using GPOs, GPOs consist of two components: Group Policy Container (GPC) and Group Policy Template (GPT).

• The GPC is an Active Directory object stored in the Group Policy Objects container with the domain naming content of the directory.

• The settings are contained in the GPT, a collection of files stored in the SYSVOL (%SystemRoot%\SYSVOL\<Domain>\Policies\<GPOGUID>) of each domain controller.

• If you back up a domain controller including the System State, you will back up all GPOs. However, you can back up and restore GPOs using the Group Policy Management Console.
Lesson Summary

• The Group Policy Management Console also has a Manage Backups feature. By using this feature, you can restore from backup, delete a backup, and view settings.

• You can import settings from a backed up GPO into an existing GPO. When you import a GPO, it imports only the GPO settings. It does not transfer the security links or security principals.

• You can copy a GPO by using the Group Policy Management Console in the same domain and across domains. Similar to copy and paste used with files, the copy option copies the existing GPO. When you paste it to the Group Policy Objects container, it is named copy of old_name.
Lesson Summary

• A migration table is a file that maps references to users, groups, computers, and UNC paths in the source GPO to new values in the destination GPO.

• The DCGPOFix.exe command can restore either or both the Default Domain Policy or the Default Domain Controllers Policy to their default settings.

• Delegation enables you to give non-domain administrators permissions to manage group policies.

• With users and groups, to give more granular control of who can manage, read, or is affected by a GPO, click the Advanced button from the Delegation tab, which opens the GPO Security Settings dialog box.