

Re: Controlled user access

Source:

http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/Windows/microsoft.public.windows.server.active_directory/2004-11/1744.html

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Date: 11/28/04

Date: Sun, 28 Nov 2004 04:47:22 -0600

"David Sturgeon" <dsturgeon@n.o.sp-am.county.tippecanoe.in.us> wrote in message news:10qhfgsdubfclce@corp.supernews.com...

> *If I setup an account for a vendor to come in and look at their software,
> how can I keep that user from accessing anything other than a certain
> server? Would I have to do this via the 'Log on To' option in the profile?*

That will work --- as long as you haven't turned of NetBIOS (it actually is one of the things that still depends on the NetBIOS name) and as long as they vendor doesn't need access to more than 10 machines.

But recognize, you must also protect against any other shared resources (printers, shares, etc) which you don't wish the user to access.

As long as you already use specific permissions --- more specific than Everyone, Authenticated Users, etc. --- then this should not be a big deal.

> *For instance if I have a vendor named Joe that needs to come in via terminal
> services and get to his company's application folder on my file server,
how
> do I limit him to only that server.*

Only grant him access through terminal services on THAT specific machine and use the Logon to in user properties also if you wish.

> *Since he is part of the 'Domain Users'
> group, he basically has access to just about any machine in the network
from
> an NTFS perspective.*

Not if your shares are correctly setup --- or you can use DENY permissions IF YOU MUST to stop that.

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He IS a domain users so you are granting him access to everything that an Authenticated Users, Domain Users, or Everyone has access to.

You specified that when you put those permission (even passively) on those shares or other resources.

It is possible to take an account OUT of Domain Users however — won't help for Everyone and Authenticated User since they are special groups (i.e., automatic.)

There is a trick to doing it (or used to be since I haven't done it in a long time):

Put the user in at least one other group, mark that other group as the users "default group" and then remove the user from Domain User — you may have to search the KB for the precise steps, and it may have changed since NT (last time I did it.)

The IIS anonymous accounts are setup in Guests rather than Domain Users which provides a working example of the idea.

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Herb Martin
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