

Re: login/logoff Report

Source:

<http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/Windows/microsoft.public.windows.server.sbs/2006-05/msg03337.html>

- *From:* "SuperGumby [SBS MVP]" <not@xxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Fri, 19 May 2006 20:53:03 +1000
-

in what location have you placed the logon/off.cmd files?

Mine are in \\sbs\netlogon.

"hijack" <hijack@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
<news:23D8806D-0BF3-4736-8B1A-1E1D866C1C3B@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>

The logon.cmd files reads :
echo logon %username% %computername% %date% %time% >>
\\server1.domainname.local\projects\logon.log
On the client PC I do see the logoff script run in the logoff window. I
have
also run gpupdate /force on the server and client. As I am not on site I
am
using RWW.
Also , I have have noticed an Account Unknown
(S-1-5-21-489544073.402902...)
on the security tab (sharing menu) on the server. Should this be deleted?
--
Thanks for the help
Jack

"Merv Porter [SBS-MVP]" wrote:

If you haven't already, on the server, run gpupdate /force from a command
prompt again. You may even want to do this on the WinXP Pro
workstations.

Also, give us the text of the logon.cmd you've created.

--
Merv Porter [SBS MVP]
=====
"hijack" <hijack@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
<news:4DCA6AE3-37EB-48C4-9F3E-6C291F703631@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>

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I have created a text file and successfully saved this in the shared folder.

I was also able to edit this file in the shared folder. Access was also through RWW which also successfully edited the file. Still no users login / logout was recorded in the logon file.

Thanks for being so patient
Jack

"Merv Porter [SBS-MVP]" wrote:

Log on to a workstation as a standard user and see if you can navigate to the (logging) share folder on the server. Then try to create and save a text file (using Notepad) within that share folder. This should tell us if a standard user has read/write access to the (logging) share folder.

Merv Porter [SBS MVP]

=====
"hijack"
<hijack@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
wrote in message
news:DC5E9EF0-C955-4A1B-8E9B-AE321F3C519F@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

I still have no joy. I have checked the file share and share permission, located both the cmd files in the correct place now. Only the administrators logon/logoff are recorded (from the logoff option on the start

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button)

I

have

a feeling that the server is
not authenticating correctly
or my user

groups

are not set up correctly

(User,Mobile,Power).

Why must the cmd file be
dragged to the "show Files"
and then added.

Will

it

not be sufficient to just add
these files under the
respective
script.

The hotfix 842933 fixed the
problem with the string
error.

--

Thanks for the help

Jack

"Merv Porter [SBS-MVP]"

wrote:

.....

following
entry in the
[string]
section is
too long
and has
been
truncated...

Make sure
you have
hotfix
842933
applied to
the SBS
server

"The
following

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entry in the
[strings]
section is
too long
and has
been
truncated"
error
message
when you
try to
modify or
to view
GPOs in
Windows
Server
2003,
Windows
XP
Professional,
or Windows
2000
<http://support.microsoft.com/?id=842933>

Then go
back to my
3rd reply in
this thread
and look at
the
attachment.
It's a screen
shot of the
Server
Management
Console and
shows you
where
to
add the
logon/logoff
".cmd"
scripts.

--
Procedure
to apply
"Lazy
Man's"
Logon/Logoff

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Tracking to
an SBS
2003
network --

SHARE
FOLDER
Create a
"logging
folder"
share on
your SBS
server
(maybe call
it
TLOLO –
Track
LogOn
LogOff)
Make sure
the "logging
folder"
share has
Share
Permissions:
Everyone

Make sure
the "logging
folder"
share has
Security
Permissions:

Domain
Users:
read–write

Domain
Admins:
Full

SCRIPTS

Create the
following
.cmd files in
a text editor
(Edit the

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.cmd files to
reference
your
"logging
folder"
share
location)

```
-----logon.cmd-----  
echo logon  
%username%  
%computername%  
%date%  
%time% >>  
\\sbs\share\logon.log
```

```
-----logoff.cmd-----  
echo logoff  
%username%  
%computername%  
%date%  
%time% >>  
\\sbs\share\logon.log
```

EDIT
DEFAULT
DOMAIN
GROUP
POLICY
– Put the
newly
created
logon.cmd
and
logoff.cmd
on your
SBS
desktop
– Open
Server
Management
– Resize the
Server
Management
window so
you can see
both it and
the
.cmd
files on
your

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desktop
– In Server
Management,
select:
Advanced
Management
| Group
Policy
Management
| Forest:
<your forest
name> |
Domains |
<yourdomain>
– Now right
click on:
Default
Domain
Policy |
Edit... |
User
Configuration
| Windows
Settings |
Scripts

In the right
pane, you'll
see the
Logon and
Logoff
policies.
Again,
resize
all windows
as necessary
so you can
see your
".cmd" files
on the
desktop.

– Double
click on the
"Logon"
script in the
right pane
to bring up
the
Logon
Properties

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windows
– Then
click on
"Show
Files..."
– Drag the
Logon.cmd
from your
desktop into
the new
window that
"Show
Files..." has
just opened
– Now
close this
"Show
Files..."
window
– Back in
the Logon
Properties
window,
click on
"Add" |
Browse |
highlight
Logon.cmd
| click Open
| click OK |
click Apply
| click OK

– Double
click on the
"Logoff"
script in the
right pane
to bring
up
the
Logoff
Properties
windows
– Then
click on
"Show
Files..."
– Drag the
Logoff.cmd
from your

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desktop into
the new
window that
"Show
Files..." has
just opened
– Now
close this
"Show
Files..."
window
– Back in
the Logoff
Properties
window,
click on
"Add" |
Browse |
highlight
Logoff.cmd
| click Open
| click OK |
click Apply
| click OK
– Close all
GPO
windows.

APPLY
THE NEW
GROUP
POLICY

– On the
SBS server:
Start | Run |
type:
gpupdate
/force | OK

NOTE:
While the
gpupdate
command
should
apply the
new
"logon/logoff

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tracking"
Group
Policy, you
may want to
reboot all
workstations.

Now when
you users
authenticate
to the SBS
server via
any
workstation
in
the
domain, a
logon or
logoff event
will be
captured in
your
"logging
folder".
This can be
read with a
text editor
(Notepad)
or can be
copied into
an
Excel
spreadsheet
for better
manipulation/viewing.

VIEWING
LOGON.LOG
WITH
EXCEL

Column A...
Logon/Logoff
Column B...
Username

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Column C...
Workstation
Column D...
Day
Column E...
Date
Column F...
Time

– Drag a
copy of the
Logon.log
to the
desktop

– Right
click
logon.log
and select
.Open with:
Excel

– Select all
of Column
A

– From the
top menu,
select Data |
Text to
Columns |
Next |
delimiter:
Space |
Next |
Finish

– Select all
of Column
F

– From the
top menu,
select
Format |
Cells | Time
| (format)
1:30
pm

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– Select
entire
spreadsheet

– Data |
Sort |
Columns C
(ascending)
| Column E
(ascending)
|
Column
F
(ascending)

(Workstation,
Date, Time)

--
Merv Porter
[SBS MVP]

=====

"hijack"
<hijack@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
wrote in
message
news:14B22E3D-553C-47BC-A5E1-8CAF2E21B2C9@xxxxxxxxx

Still
no
joy.
Did
I
locate
the
logon
/
logoff
scripts
in
the
correct
place?
On
the
server,
in
run,

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i
used
gpedit.msc
and
located
the
area
as
specified.
This
was
done
under
the
"local
computer
policy".
However
when
I
use
gpedit.msc
a
few
warnings
appear,
titled
"Administrative
Templates"
–
The
following
entry
in
the
[string]
section
is
too
long
and
has
been
truncated.
Allows
you
to
view
and
change
a

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a
list
of
DCOM
server
application
id(appids)
which
are
exempted
from
the
DCOM
Activation
security
check.
DCOM
uses
two
such
lists,
one
configured
via
group
Policy
settings
and
the
other
via
the
actions.

—

OK.
The
other
messages
are
a
little
different
to
this.

—

Thanks
for
the
help
Jack

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"Merv
Porter
[SBS-MVP]"
wrote:

See
if
this
helps...

"Users"
and
"Domain
Users"
are
not
the
same.

Permissions
on
a
file
server

<http://technet2.microsoft.com/WindowsServer/en/Lib>

Managing
Access
to
Resources

<http://www.examcram2.com/articles/article.asp?p=10>

Share/NTS
Permissions

<http://www.windowsecurity.com/articles/Share-Perm>

Make
sure
you're
logged
onto
the
SBS
server
as
a
domain
admin.

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Right
click
on
the
shared
folder
and
select
"Sharing
and
Security...".
Under
the
Sharing
tab,
click
on
the
Permissions
button
Under
the
Share
Permissions
tab,
put
a
checkmark
in
the
"Full
Control"
box
Click
OK

Click
on
the
Security
tab.
Click
Add.
In
the
field
for
"Enter
the
object
names

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to
select",
type:
domain
admins
Click
OK
In
the
section
marked
"Permissions
for
Domain
Admins",
put
a
checkmark
in
"Full
Control"
box
under
"Allow"
Click
Add.
In
the
field
for
"Enter
the
object
names
to
select",
type:
domain
users
Click
OK
In
the
section
marked
"Permissions
for
Domain
Users",
put
a

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checkmark
in
the
"Read"
and
a
checkmark
in
"Write"
boxes
under
"Allow"
Click
the
Apply
button
Click
OK

--
Merv
Porter
[SBS
MVP]

"hijack"
<hijack@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
wrote
in
message
<news:FE07EAA3-4A57-405B-8386-7EAE4138A>

Thanks
for
being
so
patient.
I
am
having
difficulty
in
setting
up
the
permissions.
Most
of
these
are

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grayed
out
and
cannot
be
changed.
Are
users
and
domain
users
the
same
group?
Please
point
me
to
more
reading
on
permission
setup
(simple
reading).
--
Thanks
for
the
help
Jack