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Group policy management editor missing administrative templates

Hi everyone, I have a Windows server 2016 that acts as a domain controller, I wanted to set the GPO to disable the window firewall, but when I'm in by searching for computer configuration \Rules \Administrative Templates\Network... and others, it lacks the majority folder that it should have under administrative templates such as: Control Panel, Network, Printers, Server, Start Menu, System. The only folder under administrative templates it has is All Settings. Does he have any idea what might happen? I used to have a WinServer2012R2 that controls GPOs, but I moved this role to WinServ2016 Not sure if this caused the problem You can't find certain GPO options such as Internet Explorer Compatibility View settings. One of the first things to look at is: Where do policy definitions come from? The default active directory environment is from the local machine as shown in the photo below: If you edit a GPO on a domain controller and have multiple domain controllers using different versions of the operating system, the available options will vary from machine to machine. Setting the GPO option on a machine with newer ADMX files:And then viewing the report for the same setting on a machine with older ADMX files that are unaware of these specific options will result in it being displayed as Extra Registry Settings:To have the same options available on any machine from which you edit the GPO, you will need to create a central store for the group policy administrative templates. To create a Central Store, copy the C:\Windows\PolicyDefinitions folder from one of the domain controllers (preferably those with the latest version of the operating system based on all domain controllers) to %domain.name%\sysvol\domain\name\Policies:The problem that this creates is that these rule definitions are not automatically updated as they would be to use those local machine guns. You can see that the ADMX file for Internet Explorer (inetres.admx) is much newer than other files in the local machine folder:This is because it was automatically updated when installing Internet Explorer 9. If you lack settings, compare the ADMX files in the Central Store with those of local machines in C:\Windows\PolicyDefinitions:You can also download updated ADMX files from Microsoft for newer products such as IE9 for which you may not already have an updated ADMX file. IE9 are part of the Internet Explorer Administration Kit (IEAK). Put them in a central store so that IE9 specific options are available when modifying the GPO. Once you have a central store, the GPO will retrieve policy definitions from it:You will notice that I no longer have the Compatibility View folder under Internet Explorer in the image above, although this is on the same domain controller as before. That's because ADMX for IE (inetres.admx and .adml) in the Central Store are older and do not have these specific settings. There's a good article about MSDN: Manage group policies of admx file step by step guide and another good article from Microsoft Support: How do I create a central store for administrative group policy templates in Windows Vista on this topic.µ How can I add a new administrative template to an existing (or new) GPO? In a previous article — Understanding Administrative Templates in GPO — I described the purpose of the Administrative Templates section of the Windows 2000/XP/2003 GPO. Administrative templates are a major repository of registry-based changes that can be found in any GPO in Windows 2000, Windows XP, and Windows Server 2003. Administrative templates are unicode text files with an extension .ADM and are used to create part of the administrative user interface templates for the GPO editor. While administrative templates have nearly hundreds of options in them, there may be times when an administrator will need to add more options to a new or existing GPO. One method for an administrator to add such extensions to the GPO is to add new settings to the Administrative Templates sections. This can be done by adding .ADM files in the existing Administrative Templates section of the GPO. Add. ADM files to administrative templates in gpo to add additional . Follow the following steps to open the ADM files in the existing Administrative Templates section of the GPO: 1. Open the Group Policy Management Console (or GPMC) from the Administrative Tools folder in the Stat menu or by typing gpmmc.msc in the Run command. Keep in the beginning: GPMC is not a built-in part of Windows 2000/XP/2003 and needs to be installed separately. You can download GPMC from the following link (Download GPMC), but remember that it can only be used effectively on the Active Directory running Windows Server 2003. If you do not have a GPMC or cannot install it then you will need to edit the GPO through regular means, i.e. from the active directory management tool of users and computers (dsa.msc). 2. Right-click the existing GPO (or create a new GPO, and then right-click it) and choose Edit. Expand your computer settings or GPO user settings sections. Go to the appropriate Administrative Templates section and right-click. Select Add/Remove Templates. 4. In the Add/Remove Templates window, click Add. Browse the location of the required .ADM file and click Open. 6. In the Add/Remove Templates window, notice that it is new . An ADM file is specified, and then click Close. Now reopen the Administrative Templates section and review the new settings location. Disable FILTERING GPO settings Many custom administrative templates require you to remove the request Display policy settings that can be fully managed in the GPO editor. To do this, follow Next steps: 1. After completing the above procedure, review the newly completed Administrative Template section. Note that the section is actually listed, however, it is empty in the right pane. 2. Right-click a blank space in the right pane and choose > Filter. 3. In the filter window, click to select Just show policy settings that can be fully managed. Then click Ok. 4. Note that the available options are now displayed in the right pane. You can now configure these options as you wish. However, if .ADM files are added, for example, when you sit on DC1, to make sure they also replicate on DC2, DC3 and so on? Replicate the added .ADM files throughout the domain When adding new ones . You actually place new features in the Administrative Templates section for this GPO in any GPO ADM files. These settings should be available from any DC and should apply to any computer affected by this GPO. Well, fortunately for us, in most cases there are no additional step configurations involved. When adding a new one. The ADM file is automatically loaded to the next location on dc that was used to edit the GPO (usually – PDC Emulator, read more in Understanding FSMO roles in the active directory: %SystemRoot%\SYSVOL\sysvol\domain name\Policies\{GPO GUID}\Adm as clearly seen in the following screenshot: Because all SYSVOL folder is shared and automatically replicated throughout the domain , loaded . The ADM file will automatically replicate to all GPO instances on all DC's domain. However, this can cause problems when using too many templates and too many GPOs, especially on slow WAN connections. In Windows Server 2003, the size of administrative templates has grown compared to the same .ADM files in Windows 2000. As a result, the entire set of administrative templates has grown to almost 1.75 MB. When you multiply this size by each policy that SYSVOL contains, you can see that a lot of space is devoted to these templates. For example, for a large corporation with 1,200 GPOs, the entire SYSVOL folder (where GPOs are located on each DC) can take up more than 1 GB of hard disk space. Replicating such a folder through WAN (especially when promoting a new DC) can be very problematic. Here the following article – Install DC from Media in Windows Server 2003 – comes very convenient. Remove. ADM files from an existing GPO Whenever you no longer need an additional feature, you can easily reverse the process and instead of adding new ones .ADM files - removing them. Before removing the administrative template, make sure that you have changed your policy settings and wait for Group Policy to refresh on all computers that should have been affected by the GPO. This is because removing the administrative template installed does not change or remove registry registry implemented by the GPO when the group policy was last processed. You should also read KB 813338 for more information about removal .ADM files from the GPO. Links Create Custom Administrative Templates in Windows 2000-323639 Group Policy Template Behavior in Windows Server 2003-316977 How to Minimize SYSVOL Size by Removing Administrative Templates (.adm Files) - 813338 To Put New ADMX Files in the Central Store, most likely, you created a folder similar to %domain.example.com\SYSVOL\domain.example.com\Policies\PolicyDefinitions Then you put .admx files in it. The existence of the Rules folder is not an indicator of a pre-existing Central Store. By creating PolicyDefinitions you basically created said central store. When there is no Central Store, the Group Policy Management Console displays group policy templates that are stored locally on the machine. These can be found in %systemroot%\PolicyDefinitions. Once central trade exists, group policy templates will be uploaded exclusively by the ode, and local rule templates are ignored. You can now manually load them when editing a Group Policy object (Right Click Administrative Templates, Add/Remove Templates, select .admx files from %systemroot%\PolicyDefinitions), or simply plan the central store with local templates: Open the command window. click Start, click Run, then type cmd. To copy all language-neutral ADMX files from a Windows Vista administrative workstation to the Central Store on a domain controller by using the xcopy command, type: xcopy %systemroot%\PolicyDefinitions*%logonserver%\sysvol%\userdnsdomain%\policiesDefinitions\EN-US\ *%logonserver%\sysvol%\userdnsdomain%\policiesDefinitions\EN-US\ *%logonserver%\sysvol%\userdnsdomain%\policiesDefinitions\EN-US\

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