1.1. Set the administrative password

To set the administrative password

1. When your computer starts for the first time after the installation completes, you will be prompted to enter a new password.
2. Type an appropriate administrative password.

You can later change the administrative password. To do this, log in and press CTRL+ALT+DELETE, and then choose **Change Password** from the Windows Security menu.

1.2. Set a static IP address

Note

A DHCP address is provided by default. You should perform this procedure only if you need a static IP address.

To view your current network configuration use the `Get-NetIPConfiguration` Windows PowerShell cmdlet.

To view the IP addresses you are already using, use the `Get-NetIPAddress` Windows PowerShell cmdlet.

For a complete reference on Windows PowerShell cmdlets for Net TCP/IP, see http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh826150.aspx.

To set a static IP address

1. In Windows PowerShell, run `Get-NetIPInterface`.
2. Make a note of the number shown in the **IfIndex** column of the output for your IP interface or the **InterfaceDescription** string. If your computer has more than one network adapter, make a note of the number or string corresponding to the interface for which you wish to set a static IP address.
3. In Windows PowerShell, run `New-NetIPAddress –InterfaceIndex 12 –IPAddress -192.0.2.2 –PrefixLength 24 –DefaultGateway -192.0.2.1`

   Where:

   `InterfaceIndex` is the value of **IfIndex** from Step 2 (in this example, 12)

   `IPAddress` is the static IP address you intend to set (in this example, 192.0.2.2)

   `PrefixLength` is the prefix length (another form of subnet mask) for the IP address you intend to set (in this example, 24)

`DefaultGateway` is the default gateway (in this example, 192.0.2.1)

4. In Windows PowerShell, run `Set-DNSClientServerAddress –InterfaceIndex 12 -ServerAddresses 192.0.2.4`

   Where:

   `InterfaceIndex` is the value of **IfIndex** from Step 2

   `ServerAddresses` is the IP address of your DNS server

5. To add multiple DNS servers, run `Set-DNSClientServerAddress –InterfaceIndex 12 -ServerAddresses 192.0.2.4,192.0.2.5`

   Where in this example, 192.0.2.4, 192.0.2.5 are both IP addresses of DNS servers

If you need to switch to using DHCP, use the Windows PowerShell command `Set-DnsClientServerAddress –InterfaceIndex 12 –ResetServerAddresses`.

1.3 Join a domain

To join a domain

1. In Windows PowerShell, run `Add-Computer`. You will be prompted for both credentials to join the domain and the domain name.
2. If you need to add a domain user account to the local Administrators group, either use the Windows PowerShell cmdlets documented at http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh826150.aspx, or at a command prompt, run the following command:

   net localgroup administrators /add <DomainName>\<UserName>

3. Restart the computer. You can do this in Windows PowerShell with the command `Restart-Computer`.

1.4 Rename the server

To rename the server

1. Determine the current name of the server with the **hostname** or **ipconfig** command.
2. In Windows PowerShell, run `Rename-Computer`.
3. Restart the computer.

1.5 Activate the server

In Windows PowerShell, run `slmgr.vbs -ipk<productkey>`. Then run `slmgr.vbs -ato`. If activation is successful, no message will return.

Note

You can also activate the server by phone, using a Key Management Service (KMS) server, or remotely. To activate remotely, from a computer that is running Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows® 8, or Windows Server 2012, use Windows PowerShell to run `cscript windows\system32\slmgr.vbs <ServerName> <UserName> <password>:-ato`.

1.6 Configure Windows Firewall

You can configure Windows Firewall locally on the Server Core computer using Windows PowerShell cmdlets and scripts. See http://technet.microsoft.com/library/hh831755.aspx for documentation of basic Windows Firewall tasks using Windows PowerShell.

1.7. Enable Windows PowerShell remoting

You can enable Windows PowerShell Remoting, in which commands typed in Windows PowerShell on one computer run on another computer. Enable Windows PowerShell Remoting with `Enable-PSRemoting`.