

# How to create “Roaming Windows User Profiles” GPO

When using roaming user profiles, a copy of the profile is downloaded from the server to the Windows domain member when a user logs into. Until the user logs out, all settings are stored and updated in the local copy. During log out, the profile is uploaded to the server.

## 1. Install RSAT in Windows 10

- Log in to Windows 10 with an administrator account.
- Open the Settings app by pressing WIN+I.
- Click Apps in the Settings app.
- On the Apps & features screen, click Manage optional features.
- On the Manage optional features screen, click + Add a feature.
- On the Add a feature screen, scroll down the list of available features until you find RSAT. The tools are installed individually, so select the one you want to add and then click Install.

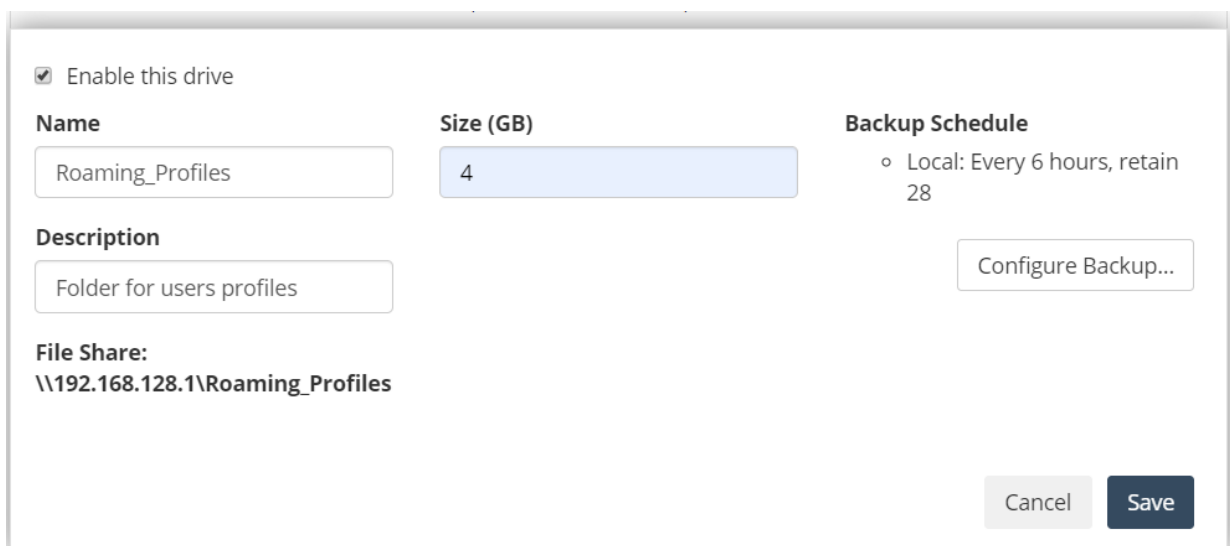
After a few minutes, the RSAT tool you selected will be installed on your device.

## 2. Go to <https://portal.uplevelsystems.com/login> ----> Storage and create Drive.

It will automatically be map to the domain with “Authenticated users” permissions. Is equal “Everyone in domain”

*Note: Do not forget, most domain objects must have unique names.*

For example: “Roaming\_Profiles”



The screenshot shows the Windows Storage settings window for a new drive. The window is titled "Storage" and has a "Name" field set to "Roaming\_Profiles", a "Size (GB)" field set to "4", and a "Backup Schedule" section with a radio button selected for "Local: Every 6 hours, retain 28". There is a "Description" field set to "Folder for users profiles" and a "File Share" field set to "\\192.168.128.1\Roaming\_Profiles". A "Configure Backup..." button is visible next to the backup schedule. At the bottom right, there are "Cancel" and "Save" buttons.

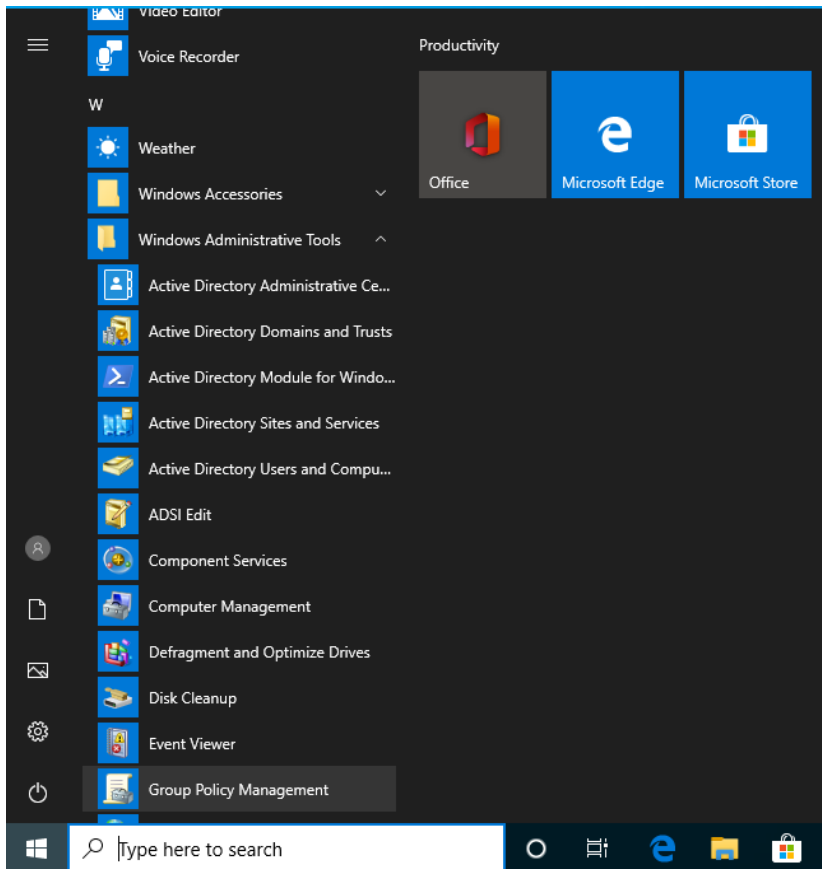
Name	Size (GB)	Backup Schedule
Roaming_Profiles	4	Local: Every 6 hours, retain 28

Description: Folder for users profiles

File Share: \\192.168.128.1\Roaming\_Profiles

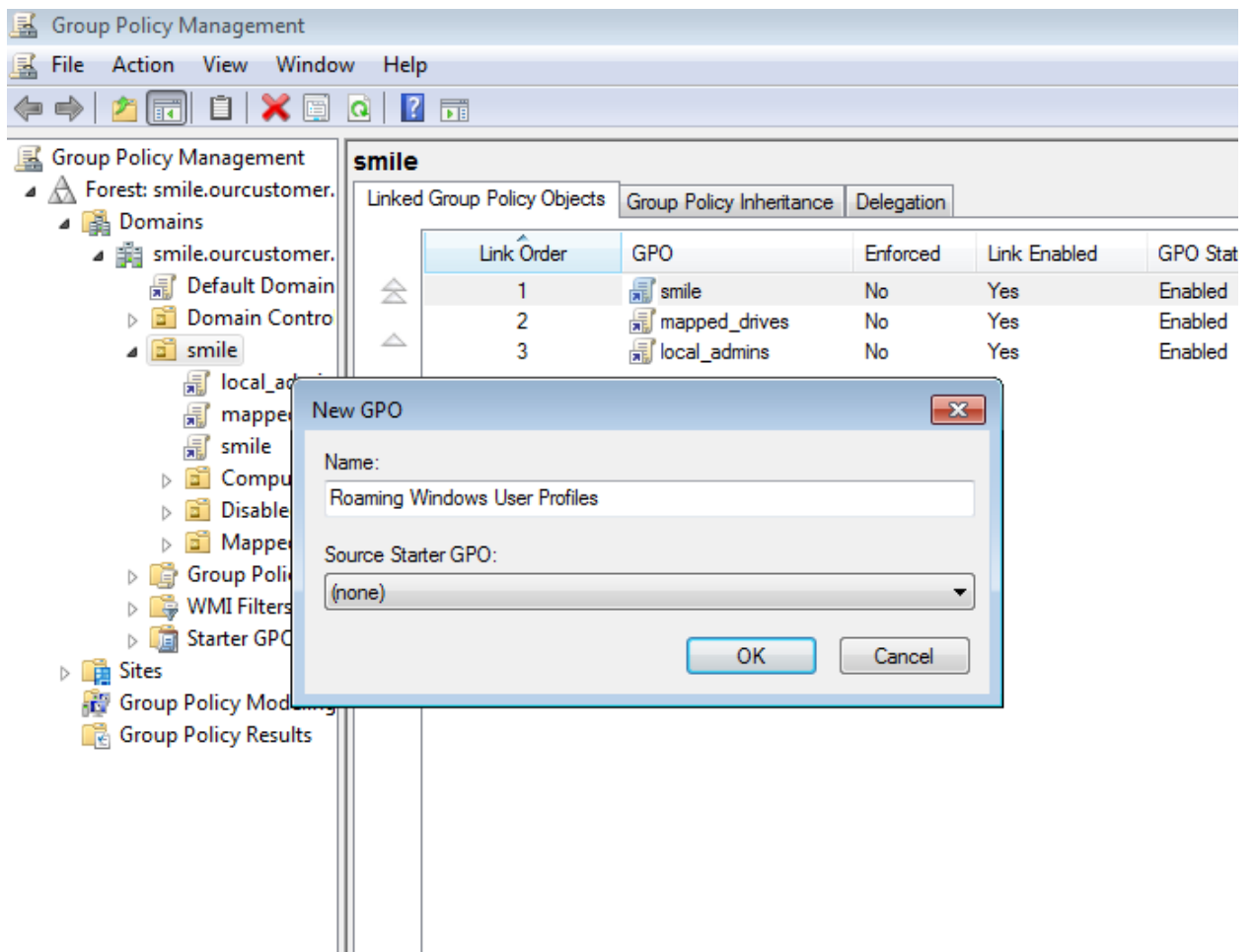
Buttons: Cancel, Save

3. Connect to RSAT as *domain\_admin* or user that can edit GPOs
4. Open the Group Policy Management Console.

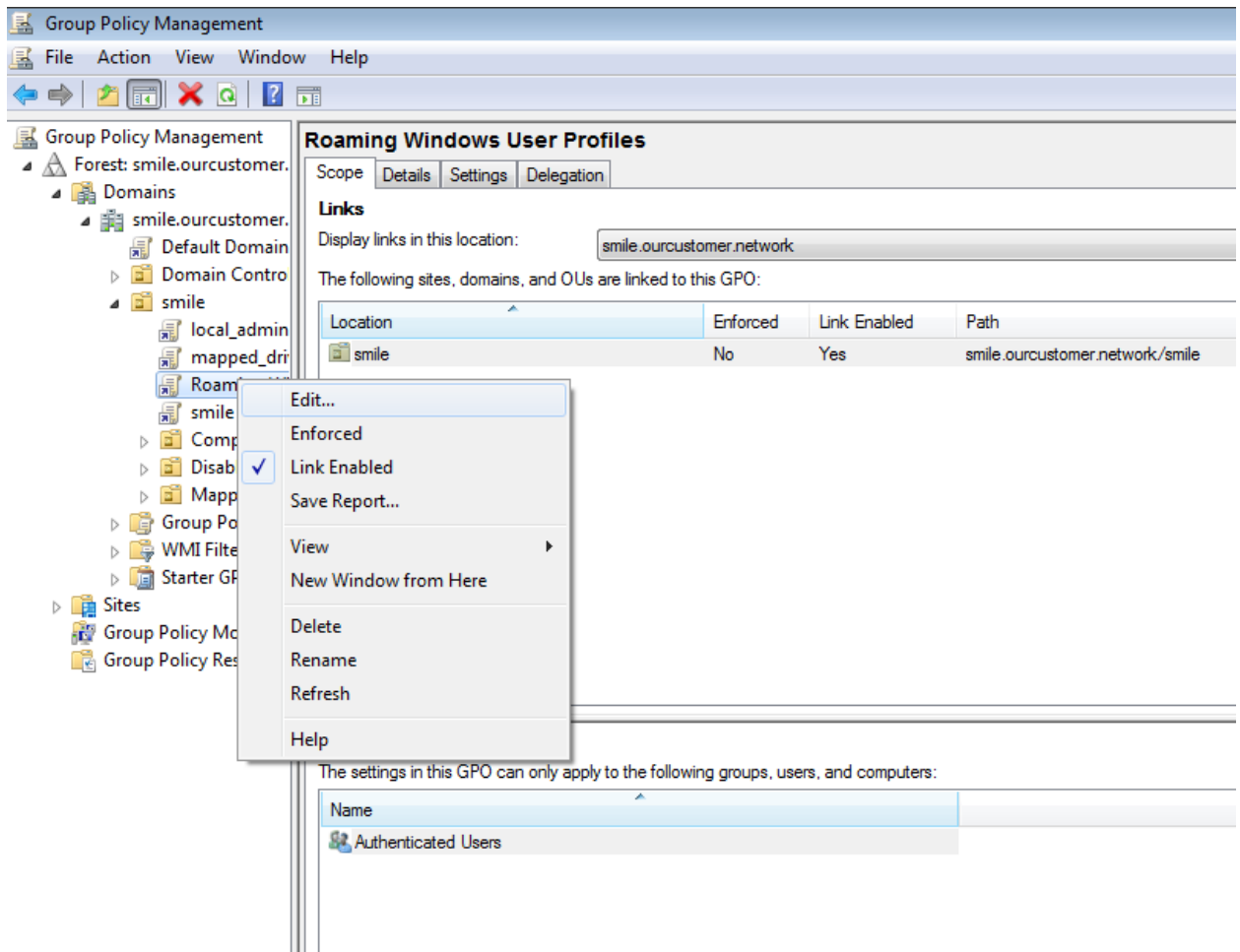


5. Right-click to your AD domain and select Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here.

6. Enter a name for the GPO, such as "Roaming Windows User Profiles". The new GPO is shown below the domain entry.

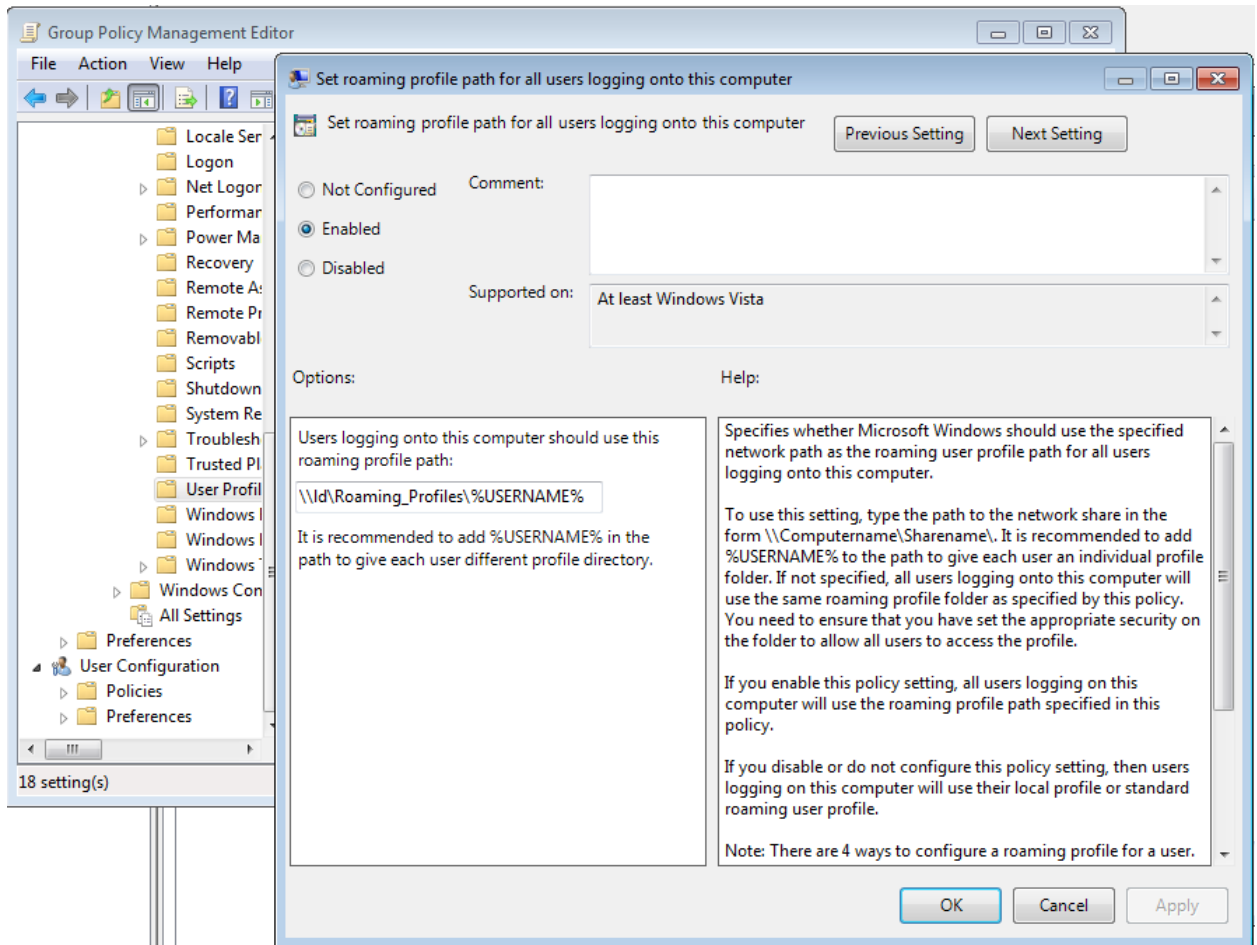


7. Right-click the newly-created GPO and select Edit to open the Group Policy Management Editor.

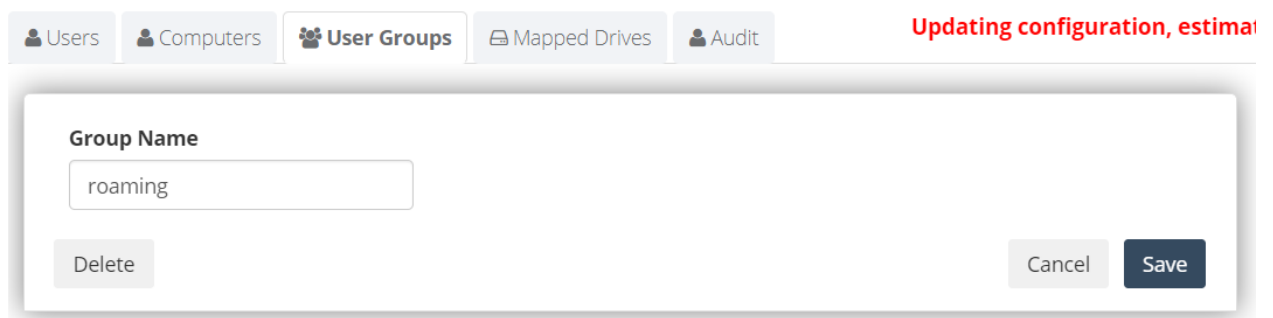


8. Navigate to the Computer Configuration → Policies → Administrative Templates → System → User Profiles entry.
9. Double-click the Set roaming profile path for all users logging onto this computer policy to edit:

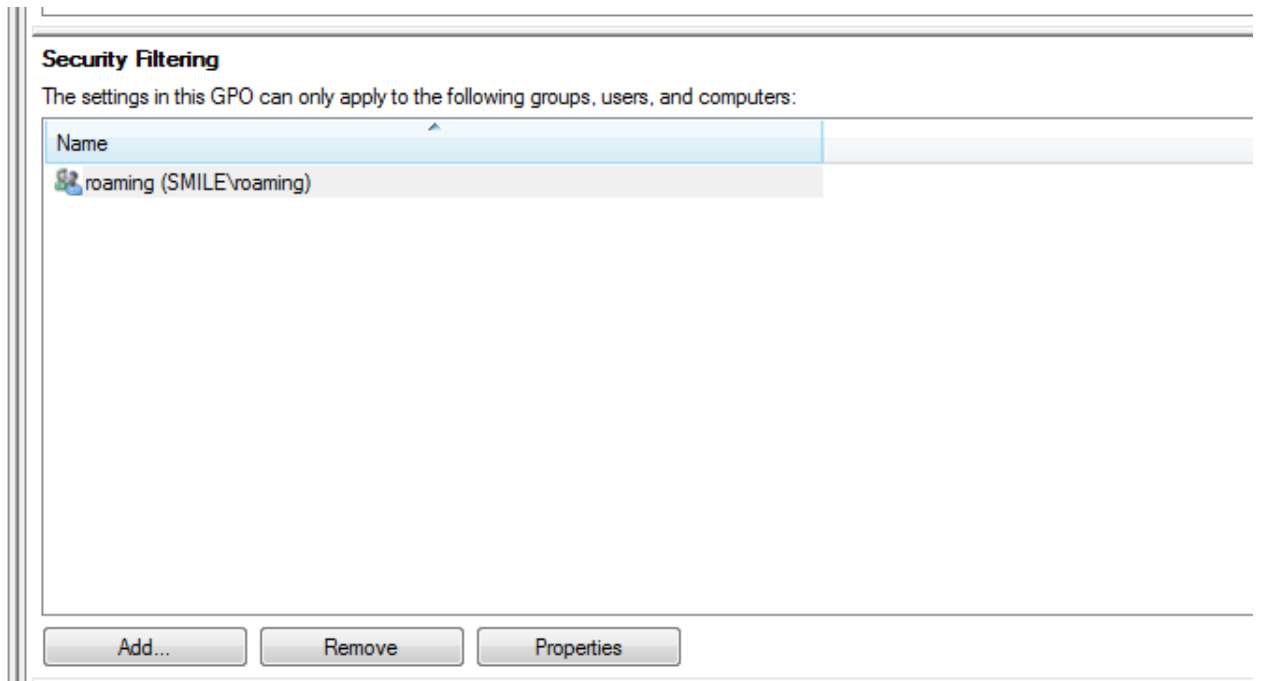
10. Enable the policy and set the profile path. For example:  
`\\server\profiles\%USERNAME%`



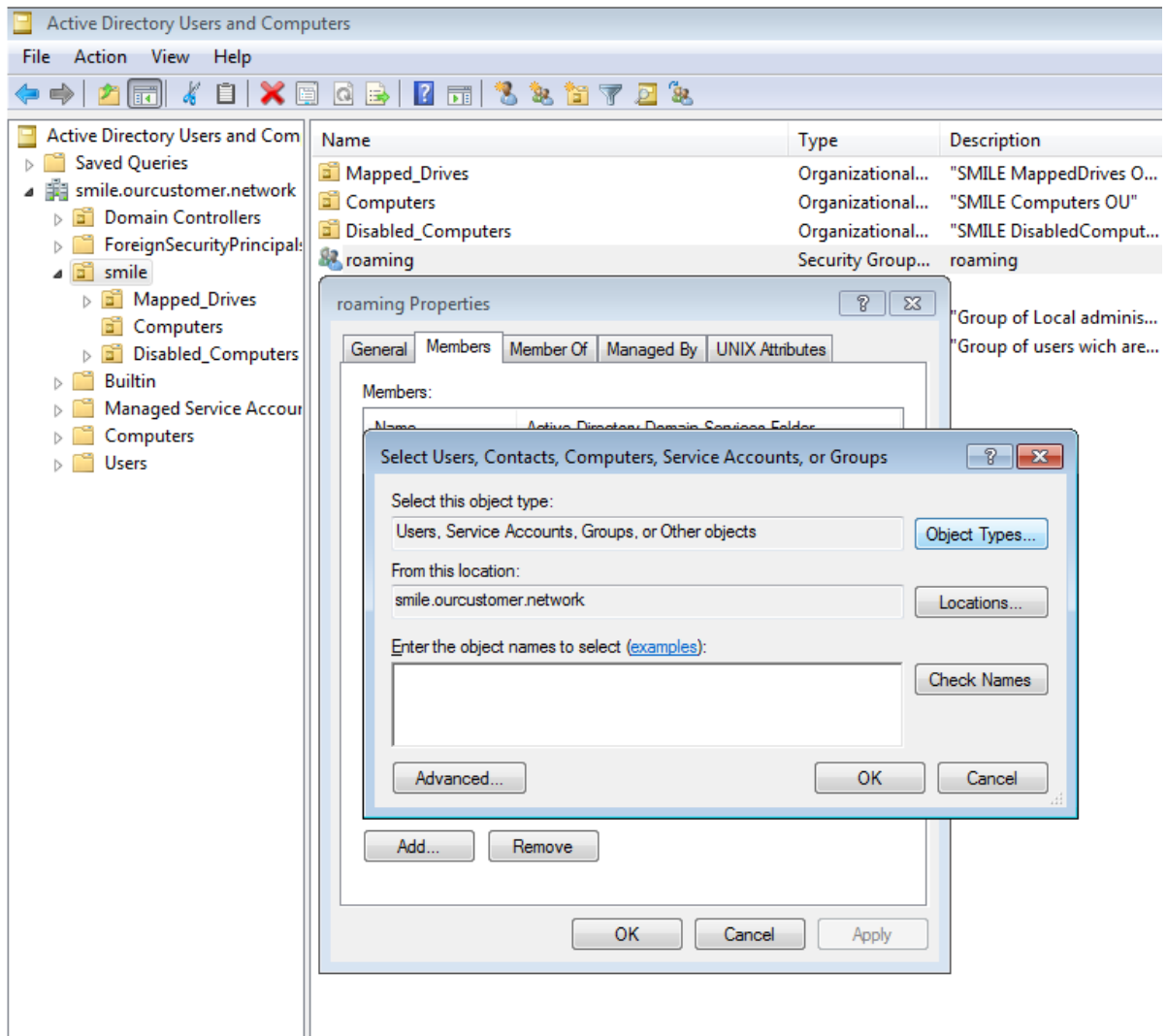
11. Windows replaces the %USERNAME% variable with the user name during login. Set the path without trailing backslash.
12. If you would like to set up GPO for several Workstations, you need to create a group. For example: "roaming"



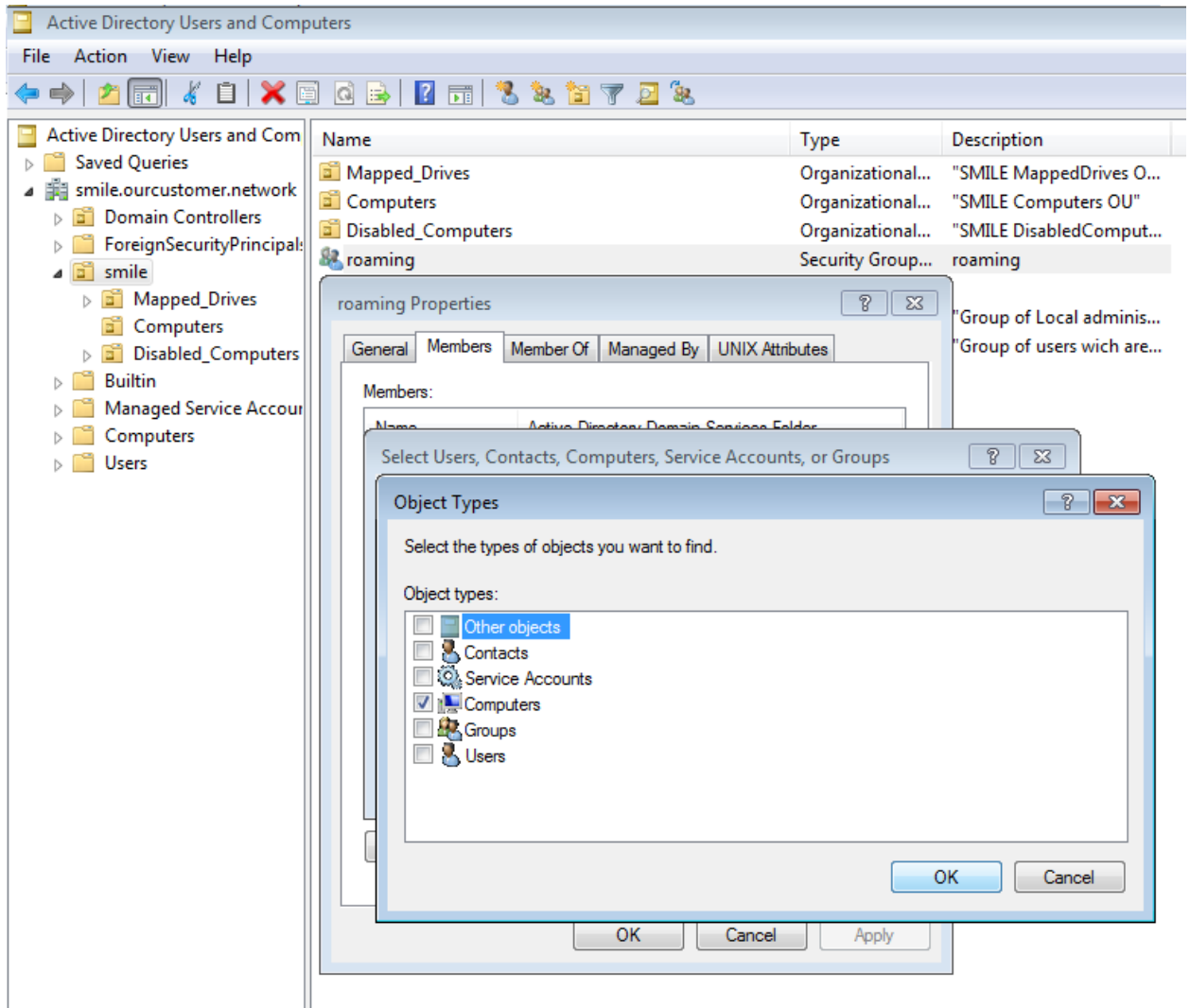
13. At the Group Policy Management Editor remove “Authenticated Users” and add a newly created group.



14. Next, assign desired computers to the roaming group. Open “Active Directory User and Computers”. Find the group “roaming” right-click and select “Properties”. Click “Object Types” to show computers and add them.



15. Click “OK”, “Advanced” and “Find Now”.



16. Close the Group Policy Management Editor and Active Directory User and Computers. The GPOs are automatically saved on the Sysvol share on the domain controller (DC).

NOTE: Windows periodically refreshes group policy settings throughout the network. On client computers, this is done by default every 90 minutes, with a randomized offset of plus or minus 30 minutes. When you make a change to a group policy, you may need to wait two hours (90 minutes plus a 30 minute offset) before you see any changes on the client computers. Even then, some changes will not take effect until after a reboot of the computer.



If you need to make the change right away, use the following command to start the updating process:

```
/force gpupdate
```

This command compares the currently active GPO to the GPO on the domain controllers. If there has been no change since the last time the GPO was applied, the GPO is skipped.

If Windows accepts the request, the following message will be displayed:

*Policy Revision...*

*The update to the User Policy has been completed successfully.*

*The computer policy update was successful.*

In addition, depending on the operating system version, Windows creates separate profile folders for each user in order to support Windows version-specific features.

Profiles in Version 2 and later append the.V\* suffix to the user's profile folder.

Here are the following Windows profile versions:

<b>Windows Client OS Version</b>	<b>Windows Server OS Version</b>	<b>Profile Suffix</b>	<b>Example Profile Folder Name</b>
Windows NT 4.0 - Windows Vista	Windows NT Server 4.0 - Windows Server 2008	<i>none</i>	user
Windows 7	Windows Server 2008 R2	V2	user.V2
Windows 8.0 - 8.1*	Windows Server 2012 - 2012 R2*	V3	user.V3
Windows 8.1*	Windows Server 2012 R2*	V4	user.V4
Windows 10 (1507 to 1511)	Windows Server 2016	V5	user.V5
Windows 10 (1607 and later)		V6	user.V6

