

Re: what happened to my post re KB830063 – Browsing over VPN?

Source:

<http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/BackOffice/microsoft.public.backoffice.smallbiz2000/2004-04/1050.html>

From: Marina Roos [SBS-MVP] (marina_at_roos.nodontwantspam.nl.com)

Date: 04/20/04

Date: Tue, 20 Apr 2004 12:29:32 +0200

Is the vpn-client part of the domain or not? What OS on that vpnclient?

--

Regards,

Marina

Microsoft SBS-MVP

"Wendigo" <please@spam.me.co.uk> schreef in bericht

news:%23UfaWVrJEHA.3704@TK2MSFTNGP11.phx.gbl...

> Marina

>

> I have been following this post because I have exactly the same problem as

> Richard and have changed quite a lot of my settings based on your
comments.

> I had a lot of WINS and DNS settings different.

>

> While I have the same symptoms in that I can't browse through network

> neighbourhood, I don't have two DNS entries like Richard. Some machines

> respond to ping, some don't. I can remote desktop when connected. It is

> painfully slow, even with a broadband connection. I can't test

> things until I get home so I can't respond very quickly to suggestions,
but

> this thread has been invaluable even if it hasn't yet resolved the
problem.

>

> Last night I tried again, still with no joy, but things were a little

> different, e.g. a Workgroup, called 'Workgroup' appeared in the 'Microsoft

> Widows Network' but I didn't have permission to view the resources!! Ok,

> it doesn't work, but things have changed and the more information that is

> passed down, the more chance I (and Richard) have of understanding it. It

> must be something, somewhere and it is probably the most insignificant

> little setting somewhere. Personally, even if it

> takes weeks to sort this out then it will still be worth it.

>

> I think that so far, DNS, WINS and RRAS have pretty much been covered but

> some confusion remains with the pros and cons of static vs dhcp. How

about

> machine settings? What difference does it make if the client is

stand-alone

> rather than a domain member? Some advice states that the machine can

belong

> to a workgroup with the same name as the domain. It didn't work for me

but

> maybe that was because of the other settings. My SBS installation was

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fresh
> btw.
>
> Basically, please don't give up. I've had this problem for months and
this
> is the first thread that has pursued it to this extent.
>
> Regards
>
> Darren
>
> "Richard Prossor" <richard.prossor@prossor.com> wrote in message
> news:c62ld7$4t8$1$8300dec7@news.demon.co.uk...
> > Hi Marina
> >
> > I am trying to resolve the situation with the guidance from this
newsgroup
> > first before going down any other route.
> >
> > re the ipconfig you have posted - the obvious query is not the ip of the
> > vpn
> > client but the fact that the default gateway is blank. I am sure that
with
> > both dhcp and via static pool, my client gets a gateway of its own
issued
> > ip.
> >
> > Regards
> >
> > Richard
> >
> > "Marina Roos [SBS-MVP]" <marina@roos.nodontwantspam.nl.com> wrote in
> > message
> > news:D4_gc.1551$%4.28994@typhoon.bart.nl...
> > > Richard,
> > >
> > > Please, forget about that 830063 article. You really do NOT want to
> > > enable
> > > netbios on your external nic. You're totally on your own if you
persist
> > > on
> > > that.
> > >
> > > You mentioned an ipconfig when vpn-ed in at your server. If everything
> > > would
> > > be fine and assuming you are using DHCP to give IP's to rasclients,
the
> > > ipconfig should look something like this (if the internal serverIP
would
> > > be
> > > 192.1.1.2):
> > >
> > > PPP adapter VPN:
> > > DHCP enabled:      no
> > > IP-address:         192.1.1.67
> > > subnetmask:         255.255.255.255
> > > Default gateway:
> > > DNS:                 192.1.1.2
> > > WINS:                 192.1.1.2
> > >
> > > --
> > > Regards,
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> > >
> > > Marina
> > > Microsoft SBS-MVP
> > >
> > > "Richard Prossor" <richard.prossor@prossor.com> schreef in bericht
> > > news:c607gk$sfcs$1$830fa7a5@news.demon.co.uk...
> > > Hi Marina
> > >
> > > I am assuming that since my SBS server is
> > > prossorsnt01.prossorsnt.prossors.com, the domain name is
> > > prossorsnt.prossors.com and its parent is prossors.com. Since you
> advise
> > > to
> > > tick append parent suffixes both will appear.
> > >
> > > the drop down box in reverse look up zone properties - allow dynamic
> > > updates
> > > gives me three choices: "No", "Yes" and "Only secure updates". I
have
> > > > changed it from "Only secure updates" to "Yes"
> > > >
> > > > Under forward look up zone is the container
"prossorsnt.prossors.com".
> > The
> > > following are the only entries which do not specifically refer to an
> IP
> > > address in solely numeric form.
> > >
> > > Name                                Type
> Data
> > > WPAD                                CNAME
> > > prossorsnt01.prossorsnt.prossors.com
> > > (same as parent folder)              NS
> > > prossorsnt01.prossorsnt.prossors.com
> > > (same as parent folder)              SOA                [4707],
> > > prossorsnt01.prossorsnt.prossors.com., admin.
> > > (same as parent folder)              WINS
[192.0.0.7]
> > > _udp
> > > _tcp
> > > _sites
> > > _msdcs
> > >
> > > In addition I have three further entries for (same as parent folder)
> > >
> > > (same as parent folder)              A
> 192.0.0.54
> > > (same as parent folder)              A
> 192.0.0.22
> > > (same as parent folder)              A
> 192.0.0.7
> > >
> > >
> > > > There is no change in the operation of my system - I still cannot
> browse
> > > > over VPN.
> > > >
> > > > Regards
> > > >
> > > > Richard
> > > >
> > > >
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> > > >
> > > >
> > > >
> > > > "Marina Roos [SBS-MVP]" <marina@roos.nodontwantspam.nl.com> wrote in
> > > message
> > > > news:MOCgc.1508$%4.27397@typhoon.bart.nl...
> > > > Hi Richard,
> > > >
> > > > It should not add 2 suffixes on your nic.
> > > > I don't understand your changing dynamic updates to 'only secure'.
> > > > About 15: delete all records that don't belong to your internal
> > > network.
> > > > If
> > > > > you delete an internal one, don't bother, they will be created
> > > > > automaticallly.
> > > > > If you see the dot-folder (just a single dot), then delete it.
> Restart
> > > > > DNS-server.
> > > > >
> > > > > --
> > > > > Regards,
> > > > >
> > > > > Marina
> > > > > Microsoft SBS-MVP
> > > > >
> > > > > "Richard" <richard.prossor@prossor.com> schreef in bericht
> > > > > news:c5un11$g3a$1@newsg1.svr.pol.co.uk...
> > > > > > Hi Marina
> > > > > >
> > > > > > thanks for all your help on this. I've followed the instructions
> you
> > > > > sent
> > > > > > (by the way appending parent suffix adds back the second entry
> > > > > > showing
> > > > > > > prossors.com on the internal nic) - the only changes I have had
to
> > > > > > make
> > > > > > > are
> > > > > > > adding WINS-R in reverse look up and changing Dynamic updates to
> > > > > > > "yes"
> > > > > > > from
> > > > > > > > "only secure" in the same area.
> > > > > > > >
> > > > > > > However I am unsure what you meant by:
> > > > > > > >
> > > > > > > > > 15.) Delete any record which is not on the local internal
> > > > > > > > > subnet.
> > > > > > > If
> > > > > > > > > there
> > > > > > > > > > is a folder with a dot "." listed then delete it. (note- This
> > > > > > > > > > indicates
> > > > > > > > > > > to
> > > > > > > > > > > > the server that it is the root server, which means do not go
> > > > > > > > > > > > beyond
> > > > > > > > > > > > this
> > > > > > > > > > > > > server for name resolution.)
> > > > > > > > > > > > >
> > > > > > > > > > > > > do you mean delete the folders which start with underscore?
> > > > > > > > > > > > >
> > > > > > > > > > > > > Regards
> > > > > > > > > > > > >
> > > > > > > > > > > > > Richard
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> > > > >
> > > > >
> > > > >
> > > > >
> > > > >
> > > > > "Marina Roos [SBS-MVP]" <marina@roos.nodontwantspam.nl.com>
wrote
> in
> > > > > message
> > > > > news:5i%fc.1477$%4.26398@typhoon.bart.nl...
> > > > > > You might have to check your DNS-configuration:
> > > > > >
> > > > > > Active Directory with DNS on the same server.
> > > > > >
> > > > > > TCP/IP settings
> > > > > >
> > > > > > Internal nic:
> > > > > > 1.) Right click "My network places" and select Properties.
> > > > > > 2.) For the LAN connection right click and select Properties.
> > > > > > 3.) On the properties page double click TCP/IP.
> > > > > > 4.) On the internal nic (when using 2 nics) the gateway should
> be
> > > > blank.
> > > > > At
> > > > > > the bottom of the protocols page select Preferred DNS Server
> > option
> > > > and
> > > > > > enter the IP address for the server itself. Leave the
alternate
> > DNS
> > > > > server
> > > > > > IP blank.
> > > > > > 5.) On the DNS-tab, verify that the only DNS server is the
> servers
> > > > > > internal
> > > > > > > IP address. Make sure the "Append parent suffixes of the
primary
> > DNS
> > > > > > suffix"
> > > > > > > and "Register this connection's address in DNS" selection are
> > > checked.
> > > > > > 6.) On the WINS-tab, verify that the WINS address is the
servers
> > > > > > internal
> > > > > > IP
> > > > > > > > address. Verify that "Enable LMHOSTS lookup" is checked and
that
> > > > "Enable
> > > > > > NetBIOS over TCP/IP" is selected.
> > > > > >
> > > > > > External nic:
> > > > > > 1.) Right click "My network places" and select Properties.
> > > > > > 2.) For the WAN connection right click and select Properties.
> > > > > > 3.) On the properties page double click TCP/IP.
> > > > > > 4.) The IP should be in a different range from the internal
nic.
> > At
> > > > the
> > > > > > bottom of the protocols page select Preferred DNS Server
option
> > and
> > > > > enter
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> > > > > the IP address for the server itself. Leave the alternate DNS
> > server
> > > IP
> > > > > blank.
> > > > > 5.) On the DNS-tab, verify that the only DNS server is the
> servers
> > > > > internal
> > > > > IP address. Make sure the "Append parent suffixes of the
primary
> > DNS
> > > > > suffix"
> > > > > and "Register this connection's address in DNS" selection are
> > > > unchecked.
> > > > > 6.) On the WINS-tab, verify that there are no WINS addresses
> > listed.
> > > > > Verify
> > > > > that "Enable LMHOSTS lookup" is checked and that "Disable
> NetBIOS
> > > over
> > > > > TCP/IP" is selected. This will have the effect of allowing
only
> > the
> > > > > internal
> > > > > nic to register with WINS. NetBIOS packets are blocked by
> internet
> > > > > routers,
> > > > > so no NetBIOS over TCP/IP should be permitted on the external
> nic.
> > > > > >
> > > > > >
> > > > > > DNS settings
> > > > > >
> > > > > > 1.) Open up the DNS console.
> > > > > > 2.) Once opened, right click on the server in the right hand
> pane
> > > and
> > > > > select
> > > > > Properties.
> > > > > > 3.) On the Interfaces tab, set the server to listen only on
its
> > > > internal
> > > > > IP
> > > > > > Address.
> > > > > > 4.) On the "Forwarders" tab, check the "Enable forwarders"
> > selection
> > > > at
> > > > > the
> > > > > > top.
> > > > > > 5.) Add the ISP-DNS-numbers and click Apply. (note- In the
> TCP/IP
> > > > > settings,
> > > > > > we selected the choice for DNS to point to itself. If name
> > > resolution
> > > > > > cannot be resolved then a request is made to the forwarders.
If
> > > > > > resolution
> > > > > > cannot be made via the internal DNS and there are no
forwarders
> > > > listed,
> > > > > then
> > > > > > resolution will be made via the root hints.)
> > > > > > 6.) On the Monitoring tab, select simple and recursive test

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> types
> > > and
> > > > > click
> > > > > the Test now button. Both types should pass. Uncheck test
types,
> > > click
> > > > > Apply, then click OK.
> > > > > 7.) Expand the containers beneath the servers name and click
on
> > the
> > > > > Reverse
> > > > > lookup zone subnet. It should correspond to the network ID of
> the
> > > LAN
> > > > with
> > > > > an "x" in the last octet. If one is not present, create a
> Reverse
> > > > lookup
> > > > > zone, type Active Directory Integrated.
> > > > > 8.) Verify that the server has a pointer record listed for its
> own
> > > IP.
> > > > > 9.) Bring up the properties of the Reverse Lookup Zone subnet.
> > > > > 10.) Click on the Name Servers tab. Verify that the nameserver
> is
> > > the
> > > > > servers FQDN with only the internal IP address listed.
> > > > > 11.) Click on the WINS-R tab. Enable WINS reverse lookup and
> enter
> > > the
> > > > > domainname.
> > > > > 12.) Click on the General tab and set "Allow dynamic updates?"
> to
> > > yes.
> > > > > 13.) Click Apply, click OK.
> > > > > 14.) Click on the "Forward Lookup Zone" beneath the container
> > > Forward
> > > > > Lookup
> > > > > Zones.
> > > > > 15.) Delete any record which is not on the local internal
> subnet.
> > If
> > > > > there
> > > > > is a folder with a dot "." listed then delete it. (note- This
> > > > indicates
> > > > > to
> > > > > the server that it is the root server, which means do not go
> > beyond
> > > > this
> > > > > server for name resolution.)
> > > > > 16.) Bring up the properties of the Forward Lookup Zone.
> > > > > 17.) Click on the Name Servers tab. Verify that the nameserver
> is
> > > the
> > > > > servers FQDN with only the internal IP address listed.
> > > > > 18.) Click on the WINS-R tab. Enable WINS forward lookup and
> enter
> > > the
> > > > > servers internal IP address and click the Add button.
> > > > > 19.) Click on the General tab and set "Allow dynamic updates?"
> to
> > > yes.
```

