

Re: View Type of Protocol

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- *From:* "czuvich" <czuvich@xxxxxxxx>
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Thanks a lot for the feedback John. After doing a whole lot of research on Kerberos and NTLM, I have developed a page which displays some information about the type of authentication being used. What I have realized, is that it is using NTLM credentials every so often since for some reason Kerberos is not available. Since it's passing a hash to SQL Server, then it's failing every time. Hence, whenever you restart the client it works again since it reconnects to the DC. What I am still working on is why it can't get a ticket from the DC... thanks a whole lot John!

John Saunders wrote:

"czuvich" <czuvich@xxxxxxxx> wrote in message
<news:1165507717.921909.130480@xx>

We have turned on auditing, and it doesn't show the protocol unfortunately. The issue happens randomly. Basically, we have an IIS server and separate SQL server. At random (couple times a week), a user will try to hit a database from a web page, and the NT Anonymous logon error will occur. This error will persist until the client logs in and out of their computer. No matter what application they get to, if it hits a database, it will throw that error. IIS authenticates the user fine. We are using delegation in a windows environment in asp.net. But as I said it's very sporadic, but once it happens, that user is pretty much locked out of our system until they log out and log into our domain. Something tells me it's something to do with Kerberos and/or the network. Can you shed some light on this? I have developed page that is supposed to force the user to use Named Pipes and TCP/IP from IIS to SQL, but the user still gets the same error no matter which protocol is used. I specified the Network library in the connection string. Thanks.

I don't know of a better way to see the protocol used. On the other hand, since you're specifying Named Pipes, and still get the same error, then I would suggest that the problem does not have to do with the protocol.

I would try to characterize the users who get these errors and the web pages on which they get the errors. Does it only happen to a subset of users, or

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on a subset of pages? If so, then what's unique about those users and/or pages? I'd be looking for something which prevents those users, on those pages, at those times, from properly authenticating. Therefore, no matter how they connect, they are not authenticated and the SQL Server login fails.

Also, you may have said so, but do the login failures appear in the system event log? In the SQL Server log file? Do those shed any light on the situation?

John