Re: Event ID 1000 (Userenv) Error and Event ID 8021 (BROWSER) Error

Source: http://www.tech−archive.net/Archive/Win2000/microsoft.public.win2000.dns/2004−03/0033.html

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From: Ohaya (*ohaya_at_N_O_S_P_A_M_cox.net*)
Date: 03/01/04

Date: Mon, 01 Mar 2004 01:12:16 −0500

"Kevin Goodknecht [MVP]" wrote:
>
> In news:40429C1A.A2170B3F@N_O_S_P_A_M_cox.net,
> Ohaya <ohaya@N_O_S_P_A_M_cox.net> posted a question
> Then Kevin replied below:
> > Kevin,
> >
> > I've posted the IP configurations for all 3 NICS (2 on machine A, and
> > 1 on machine B) in an earlier post in this thread, and the internal
> > NIC is at the top of the binding order already.
> >
> > File Sharing is bound only to the internal NIC, but I noted the Client
> > for MS networks was bound to both the internal and external NICs.
> >
> > I'll unbind Client for MS networks from the external NIC, and post
> > back, but this'll have to be after an hour or so, since the errors
> > were showing up at about 100 minute intervals.
> >
> > Jim
> The post had not came up when I started my reply, but looking at it leaves
> me with questions.
> How is the internal DNS resolving external names with out a gateway?
> Do you have NAT on the member server? It should be listed as the gateway for
> the DC.
> You cannot have TCP/IP without DNS in Win2k if you leave DNS blank it will
> pick up the loopback address or use DHCP to get the DNS server. Both NICS on
> the member should use the DC for DNS.
> You have no gateways listed for any NIC, how do you get out without a
> gateway?
>

Kevin,

You have some good questions, and I only have answers to some of them unfortunately :(...

First of all, my desire/intention is to build this 2−machine network such that it's kind of a standalone ("standalone", in a limited sense) Windows domain, but physically connected to an external network.

The "machine A" runs an IIS web server, and we need "inward" access (from clients on the external network) to this web server, but, in general, we don't need, or want to allow, "outward" access (from machine A, or machine B) to the external network.

The reason for the machine A/machine B configuration is that machine B runs a database which is accessed by our web application (which runs on machine A), and also, we want to manage all the machines on this internal network (consisting of machines A & B) using GPOs, etc. from machine A.

Now here's the way that I think that things work (and they are, for the most part, working):

You noted that we don't define a gateway for either NIC2 on machine A or NIC1 on machine B, but you'll also note that NIC2/machine A and NIC1/machine B are on the same subnet (IP addresses 192.168.1.xx). In addition, both NIC2/machine A and NIC1/machine B point to machine B for their DNS server.

[I'm being a bit vague here] When something in machine A wants to connect to either machine A or machine B, since the DNS IP address points to machine B, name resolution gets handled by the DNS server on machine B.

As to how it "gets out without a gateway", I think it works somewhat akin to a 2−computer network using a cross−over cable (and without a router) but, in our case, we're using a switch between the 2 computers (instead of a cross−over cable). My understanding is that in such a configuration, packets with source/destination address get sent out the NIC on the source machine, and the machine with the matching destination address will simply receive those packets.

Here are the answers to some of your questions (I think):

Q1) "How is the internal DNS resolving external names with out a gateway?"
A1) We DON'T WANT the internal DNS (on machine B) to resolve external names.

Q2) "Do you have NAT on the member server?"
A2) No, we don't.

Q3) "You have no gateways listed for any NIC, how do you get out without a gateway?
A3) My guess is per what I wrote above.

BTW, you mentioned above that:

"> You cannot have TCP/IP without DNS in Win2k if you leave DNS blank it will
> pick up the loopback address or use DHCP to get the DNS server."

Do you know that the above (that it will either default to the loopback address or use DHCP to get the IP of the DNS server) is true? The reason that I'm asking is that this might be at least part of the question in my earlier thread ("How is resolution working?").

If so, can you point me to some documentation about this? Also, if you know, under what circumstances would it default to the loopback address vs. trying to get the DNS server IP from DHCP?

Jim