

Re: sys vol check

Source:

http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/Windows/microsoft.public.windows.server.active_directory/2006-08/msg03102

- *From:* Scott Sendelbach <ScottSendelbach@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Tue, 29 Aug 2006 14:01:02 -0700
-

Each SITE has its own IP address and DNS server. There is only one folder under the DNS forward lookup zones. There are three folders under the reverse look up zone, 1 for each site/subnet. All three DNS servers has the same setup.

"Jorge Silva" wrote:

How sites and subnets are configured?

I hope that the information above helps you

Good Luck
Jorge Silva
MCSA
Systems Administrator

"Scott Sendelbach" <ScottSendelbach@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message news:0049D664-5C8F-457F-B725-34FDB068C7B9@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Yes the servers have the local DNS server listed as the first(primary DNS server) under the NIC properties. Then I removed the ISP DNS and added the other two DNS server addresses.

Yes, the DNS is AD integrated.

The DNS server addresses is being populated by a network appliance/firewall that is handing out DHCP address. I made the Phoenix DNS server primary, Las Vegas second and California last.

I think there is a DNS issue and I believe that replication is working. How can I test both to see if they are setup correctly?

"Jorge Silva" wrote:

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Are the users NIC DNS configuration pointing only to their local DNS servers?

You have DNS AD Integrated right?

Are the servers pointing to itself under their NIC DNS Preferred server?

You must had something wrong, because if you follow those links the Logon must work.

Check if replication is working.

Another thing, you said that you undo everything, so how is it configured now?

--

I hope that the information above helps you

Good Luck
Jorge Silva
MCSA
Systems Administrator

"Scott Sendelbach"

<ScottSendelbach@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in

message

news:14F5AE16-61C8-4E4B-BE08-39C9BFF10489@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

I modified the forwarders tab on the DNS AD list like the intructions listed, and then I changed the DNS servers list on all three DNS server to point to each other rather then the ISP DNS servers.

When I got in this morning, no one was able to log on and see the network.

I had to undo everything I did yesterday afternoon and it seems to be working fine now.

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I am not sure what I did wrong. I followed the instructions listed in the microsoft link you sent me earlier.

"Jorge Silva" wrote:

how?

The DNS server should point to itself in NIC Preferred DNSserver. The clients should use only their local DNSserver in ther NIC Preferred DNSserver.

How clients and servers are configured now?

--

I hope that the information above helps you

Good Luck
Jorge Silva
MCSA
Systems Administrator

"Scott Sendelbach"

<ScottSendelbach@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>

wrote

in

message

news:2016BC8A-6A8F-4113-9D34-C07E3DD73A3B@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

I have done as you instructed and it crashed our network. No one is able to log on this morning and see any local

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resources.

"Jorge
Silva"
wrote:

Inline

1.
How
do
I
know
when
it
will
be
safe
to
remove
them
from
the
DHCP
device
that
is
handing
out
licenses?

–
Remove
what?

–
If
you're
referring
to
network
clients,
make
sure
that
each
client
only
uses
their
local

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DNS
server,
DON'T
Place
ISP
DNS
server
on
clients
NIC
Preferred
DNS
or
secondary.

2.
Why
don't
I
want
the
ISP
DNS
servers
listed?
We
have
a
hard
time
accessing
the
internet
without
them
there.

Only
local
DNS
servers
should
handle
Internet
name
resolution,
trust
me,
you
don't

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want
your
clients
and
member
servers
trying
to
register
on
external
DNS
servers,
or
trying
to
resolve
public
address
in
public
domain,
remember,
the
AD
is
DNS
dependent
and
all
clients
need
DNS
resolution
to
reach
AD
Servers,etc...
That's
why
they
must
use
only
internal
DNS
servers,
and,
if
the
clients

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need
Public
resolution
then
internal
DNS
servers
should
handle
that.
You
may
think
of
internal
DNS
like
something
of
this
way...
Internal
DNS
servers
are
maestros
of
Internal
and
External
resolution...
If
the
clients
need
to
access
AD
servers
the
Internal
DNS
provide
the
correct
address,
if
the
clients
need
to

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access
to
public
domain,
the
internal
DNS
should
also
provide
them
the
correct
address.
What
would
happen
if
you
configured
ISP
DNS
servers
on
clients???

Well,
First
the
ISP
DNS
Servers
don't
allow
your
clients
to
register
on
their
DNS
servers,
Second,
the
ISP
DNS
Servers
don't
know
where
your
internal

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DCs
are,
Third,
if
your
clients
go
outside
trying
to
resolve
DNS
queries
they're
exposing
to
public
network
which
represents
security
issues.

3.
All
three
offices
are
serviced
by
COX,
but
each
office
has
their
own
ISP
DNS
server
addresses
because
of
their
geographic
location.
Will
doing
this

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step
ruin
the
connection
to
the
internet?

Why?
If
you
have
Internal
DNS
in
each
location
(site),
configure
Forwarding
in
each
DNS
server
to
point
to
the
correct
ISP/DNS
Server,
you
can
even
increase
security
by
point
the
Forwarding
to
router
IPAddress.

--
I
hope
that
the
information

Re: sys vol check

above
helps
you

Good
Luck
Jorge
Silva
MCSA
Systems
Administrator

"Scott
Sendelbach"
<ScottSendelbach@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
wrote
in
message

news:27A46733-6D06-4514-BAAC-2A15085686AA@xxx

We
have
three
different
DNS
servers,
1
in
each
office.
I
have
modified
the
DNS
FORWARDERS
per
your
suggestion.
I
have
several
questions
about
that.
1.
How
do
I
know
when

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it
will
be
safe
to
remove
them
from
the
DHCP
device
that
is
handing
out
licenses?

2.
Why
don't
I
want
the
ISP
DNS
servers
listed?
We
have
a
hard
time
accessing
the
internet
without
them
there.

3.
All
three
offices
are
serviced
by
COX,
but
each
office
has

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their
own
ISP
DNS
server
addresses
because
of
their
geographic
location.
Will
doing
this
step
ruin
the
connection
to
the
internet?

"Jorge
Silva"
wrote:

Hi

First
remove
the
ISP
DNS
servers
from
your
NIC
configuration.
(68.2.16.30;68.1.208.30)

To
resolve
internet
names
configure
Forwarding
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/323380/>

Second
sounds

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like
your
server
isn't
resolving
the
parent
domain,
to
solve
that
make
sure
that
your
server
can
resolve
the
FQDN
of
the
DCs
at
Root
domain.
You
can
configure
Conditional
forwarding,
Secondary
zones
or
you
can
replicate
the
root
DNS
Zone
at
forest
level.
Attention
the
_msdcs.domain.tld
contain
information
about
Global

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catalog
and
other
domain/forest
important
records
and
they
only
exist
in
parent
(root)
DNS
server
(this
zone
contains
information
that
IS
ONLY
AVAILABLE
IN
THE
ROOT),
so
is
always
a
good
practice
to
replicate
the
root
_msdcs.domain.tld
across
the
forest.
How
to
Create
a
Child
Domain
in
Active
Directory
and
Delegate

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the
DNS
Namespace
to
the
Child
Domain
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/255248/>

Conditional
Forwarding
in
Windows
Server
2003

<http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?sci>

How
to
Delegate
All
Internet
Top-Level
Domains
on
an
Internal
Root
DNS
Server

<http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?sci>

I
hope
that
the
information
above
helps
you

Good
Luck

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Jorge
Silva
MCSA
Systems
Administrator

"Scott
Sendelbach"
<ScottSendelbach@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
wrote
in
message
news:94A1B9A9-6943-4A47-8CF3-ACA2

Here
is
the
DCDIAG
Test
results.
Yes
this
DC
is
a
DNS
server.

Doing
initial
required
tests

Testing
server:
PHOENIX\ADMINSERVER
Starting
test:
Connectivity
*

Active
Directory
LDAP
Services
Check
The
host
1ea9b77e-235f-470b-9dff-390786
c
ould
not

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be
resolved
to
an
IP
address.
Check
the
DNS
server,
DHCP,
server
name,
etc

.....
ADMINSERVER
failed
test
Connectivity

Testing
server:
PHOENIX\SERVER
Starting
test:
Connectivity
*

Active
Directory
LDAP
Services
Check
The
host

857bd24b-6e5b-416f-9c15-912bd3
c

ould
not
be
resolved
to
an
IP
address.
Check
the
DNS
server,
DHCP,
server
name,

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etc
Although
the
Guid
DNS
name

(857bd24b-6e5b-416f-9c15-912bd