

Re: Problem removing Active Directory

Source:

<http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/Windows/microsoft.public.windows.server.general/2004-08/2504.html>

From: Jonathan Hassell (jhassell_at_carolina.rr.com)

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I assume this domain no longer exists in production and you're getting this error message because the child domain seems to have left a "ghost" within AD. In this case, you can use NTDSUTIL to get rid of the orphaned domain.

KB 230306 helps with this. The good stuff is pasted below.

1.. Determine the domain controller that holds the Domain Naming Master Flexible Single Master Operations (FSMO) role. To identify the server holding this role:

1.. Start the Active Directory Domains and Trusts Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-in from the Administrative Tools menu.

2.. Right-click the root node in the left pane titled Active Directory Domains and Trusts, and then click Operations Master.

3.. The domain controller that currently holds this role is identified in the Current Operations Master frame. NOTE: If this changed recently, not all computer may have received this change yet due to replication.

For additional information about FSMO roles, click the article number below to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

197132 Windows 2000 Active Directory FSMO Roles

2.. Verify that all servers for the domain have been demoted.

3.. Click Start, point to Programs, point to Accessories, and then click Command Prompt.

4.. At the command prompt, type: ntdsutil.

5.. Type: metadata cleanup, and then press ENTER.

6.. Type: connections, and then press ENTER. This menu is used to connect to the specific server on which the changes will occur. If the currently logged-on user is not a member of the Enterprise Admins group, alternate credentials can be supplied by specifying the credentials to use before making the connection. To do so, type: set creds domainname username password , and then press ENTER. For a null password, type: null for the password parameter.

7.. Type: connect to server servername (where servername is the name of the domain controller holding the Domain Naming Master FSMO Role), and then press ENTER. You should receive confirmation that the connection is successfully established. If an error occurs, verify that the domain

controller being used in the connection is available and that the credentials you supplied have administrative permissions on the server.

8.. Type: quit, and then press ENTER. The Metadata Cleanup menu is displayed.

9.. Type: select operation target, and then press ENTER.

10.. Type: list domains, and then press ENTER. A list of domains in the forest is displayed, each with an associated number.

11.. Type: select domain number, and then press ENTER, where number is the number associated with the domain to be removed.

12.. Type: quit, and then press ENTER. The Metadata Cleanup menu is displayed.

13.. Type: remove selected domain, and then press ENTER. You should receive confirmation that the removal was successful. If an error occurs, please refer to the Microsoft Knowledge Base for articles on specific error messages.

14.. Type: quit at each menu to quit the NTDSUTIL tool. You should receive confirmation that the connection disconnected successfully.

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"João Portela" <joao.portela@netvisao.pt> wrote in message
news:ehCGFEvieHA.2992@TK2MSFTNGP12.phx.gbl...

>I can't remove AD by running dcpromo. the system gives an error message

> saying is can't be removed because there is a child domain.

> How do i remove the child domain then?

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