

Windows[®] 2000 Active Directory[™] Design & Deployment

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Misprint	Correction
<p>Page 207 "Urgent Replication" is triggered, causing the change to be replicated to all other DCs in the domain</p>	<p>"Urgent Replication" is triggered by three events, replicating a newly locked account, changing an LSA secret (resetting the computer account password) and RID Manager state changes. The changes are replicated in all other DCs in the domain.</p>
<p>Page 211 In the current implementation, if a role is seized to another DC and the original FSMO comes back online, still thinking that it is the role holder, the domain controllers will determine that the new FSMO is the correct one, and the old one (the original) will lose that role after one replication cycle.</p> <p>However, statements in the Resource Kit and in other documents still carry the warning that if a DC has its FSMO role seized, it should <i>never</i> come back online. This is <i>not</i> necessarily true. The description here of the old role holder being stripped of that attribute is indeed the way it works. This was confirmed by a Microsoft program manager in the Directory Service group. When the original FSMO is ready to come back online, boot it up—the conflict will be resolved. It is advisable to make sure that all DCs agree on who the role holders are.</p>	<p>The Windows 2000 Resource Kit Distributed Systems Guide states: "A domain controller whose schema master, domain naming master, or RID master role is seized must never come back online. Before proceeding with the role seizure, you must ensure that the outage of this domain controller is permanent by physically disconnecting the domain controller from the network."</p> <p>This statement in the Resource Kit is correct. If you seize a FSMO role, you should never bring that DC back online. To reuse that computer again, it should be reinstalled and repromoted.</p>
<p>Page 417 Exchange servers should be on Global Catalog servers. This likely will cause Global Catalog servers to be deployed somewhat deeper in the domain structure than would otherwise be desired.</p>	<p>Exchange servers should be physically NEAR the global catalog server - at least in the same site - because all GAL lookups are performed on the global catalog server.</p>

This errata sheet is intended to provide updated technical information. Spelling and grammar misprints are updated during the reprint process, but are not listed on this errata sheet.