

Installation notes

1. Reset the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password on a domain controller

Follow below simple steps to reset DSRM password:

1. Open the command prompt in administrative mode.
2. Type **NTDSUTIL** and hit enter
3. Type **SET DSRM PASSWORD** and hit enter
4. Type **RESET PASSWORD ON SERVER NULL** and hit enter
5. Now you type the password that you wish to configure and hit enter
6. Retype the password and again hit enter
7. Type **QUIT** and exit NTDSUTIL

Here NULL denotes the server that you are logged in. If you want reset DSRM password on a remote computer, type the computer name instead of NULL.

2. Move the Active Directory database to a new volume

Move the ntds.dit file to the new volume by using the Files option in the Ntdsutil utility

- Start a command prompt, and then type [ntdsutil.exe](#) .
- At a [Ntdsutil](#) prompt, type [files](#).
- At the [File Maintenance](#) prompt
 - To move a database, type [move db to %s](#) where %s is the drive and folder where you want the database moved.
 - To move log files, type [move logs to %s](#) where %s is the drive and folder where you want the log files moved.
 - To view the log files or database, type [info](#).
 - To verify the integrity of the database at its new location, type [integrity](#).
 - Type [quit](#)
 - Type [quit](#) to return to a command prompt.

3. Remove the Active Directory Domain Services role from a domain controller

Run the Dcpromo utility. Remove the Active Directory Domain Services role

4. You are in a Server 2003 Environment where all the DC are Server 2003. You need to install a Server 2008R2 DC

The first thing you need to do in order to prepare for the installation is **run adprep /forestprep**

adprep /domainprep

Prepares a domain for the introduction of a domain controller that runs Windows Server 2008. You run this command after the forestprep command finishes and after the changes replicate to all the domain controllers in the forest.

Run this command in each domain where you plan to add a domain controller that runs Windows Server

2008. You must run this command on the domain controller that holds the infrastructure operations masterrole for the domain. **You must be a member of the Domain Admins group to run this command.**

5. Remove the child domain from the Active Directory forest

Use Server Manager to uninstall the Active Directory domain services role.

Run the Dcpromo tool

6. The functional level of the Active Directory forest is Windows Server 2003. You need to ensure that you are able to deploy a read-only domain controller (RODC)

Deploy a Windows Server 2008 domain controller.

Run the adprep/rodcprom command

7. Decrease the amount of time it takes for the branch office users to logon

Configure DC1 as a Global Catalog server

8. You install a new domain controller in the domain. Twenty users report that they are unable to log on to the domain

You need to register the SRV records.

Run the sc stop netlogon command followed by the sc start netlogon command

The SRV resource records for a domain controller are important in enabling clients to locate the domain controller. The Netlogon service on domain controllers registers this resource record whenever a domain

controller is restarted. **You can also re-register a domain controller's SRV resource records by restarting this service from the Services branch of Server Manager or by typing**
`net start
netlogon`

9. setup a Read-Only Domain Controller (RODC) on the Server Core installation computer

To install an RODC on a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008, you must perform an *unattended installation of AD DS*.

10. install a domain controller in the branch office by using an offline copy of the Active Directory database.

What should you do first?

From the Ntdsutil tool, create an IFM media set

11. perform an offline domain join of Server1

From the Server, run djoin.exe

From a Windows 7 computer, run djoin.exe

Offline Domain Join

Offline domain join is also useful when a computer is deployed in a lab or other disconnected environment.

When the computer is connected to the domain network and started for the first time, it will already be a member of the domain. This also helps to ensure that Group Policy settings are applied at the first startup.

Four major steps are required to join a computer to the domain by using offline domain join:

1. Log on to a computer in the domain that is running Windows Server 2008 R2 or **Windows 7** with an account that has permissions to join computers to the domain.

2. Use the ***DJoin command to provision a computer for offline domain join***. This step prepopulates

Active Directory with the information that Active Directory needs to join the computer to the domain, and exports the information called a blob to a text file.

3. At the **offline computer that you want to join the domain** use **DJoin to import the blob** into the Windows directory.
4. When you start or restart the computer, it will be a member of the domain.

12. You deploy a new server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. The server is not connected to the internal network. You need to ensure that the new server is already joined to the domain when it first connects to the internal network. What should you do?

From a domain-joined computer, run djoin.exe and specify the /provision parameter.
From the new server, run djoin.exe and specify the /requestodj parameter

Steps for performing an offline domain join

The offline domain join process includes the following steps:

1. Run the **djoin.exe /provision command** to create computer account metadata for the destination computer (the computer that you want to join to the domain). As part of this command, you must specify the name of the domain that you want the computer to join.
2. Run the **djoin.exe /requestODJ command** to insert the computer account metadata into the Windows directory of the destination computer.
3. When you start the destination computer, either as a virtual machine or after a complete operating system installation, the computer will be joined to the domain that you specify.

13. Configure a Server as a global catalog server

Run the Active Directory Domain Services Installation Wizard on the Server

14. minimize the amount of replication traffic that occurs during the installation of second Active Directory Domain Services (AD). What should you do first.

Run ntdsutil.exe on the first DC in order to create the IFM file

15. You remove the global catalog role from a domain controller named DC5. You need to reclaim the hard disk space used by the global catalog on DC5.

Removing the global catalog from a domain controller simply requires clearing the **Global Catalog** check box on the NTDS Settings object properties page.

How do you reclaim the space?

Database defragmentation

In cases in which the data decreases significantly, *such as when the global catalog is removed from a domain controller*, free disk space is not automatically returned to the file system. Although this condition does not affect database operation, it does result in large amounts of free disk space in the database. *To decrease the size of the database file by returning free disk space from the database file to the file system, you can perform an offline defragmentation of the database.* Whereas online defragmentation occurs automatically while AD DS is running, offline defragmentation requires taking the domain controller offline and using the *Ntdsutil.exe* command-line tool to perform the procedure.

Reference 2:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc794920.aspx>

To perform offline defragmentation of the directory database

1. Open a Command Prompt as an administrator: On the Start menu, right-click Command Prompt, and then click Run as administrator. If the User Account Control dialog box appears, provide credentials, if required, and then click Continue.
2. At the command prompt, type the following command, and then press ENTER: **net stop ntds**
3. Type Y to agree to stop additional services, and then press ENTER.
4. At the command prompt, type **ntdsutil**, and then press ENTER.
5. At the ntdsutil prompt, type `activate instance ntds,`

16. migrate all user accounts to a new forest

you can install ADMT v3.2 only on a server running Windows Server 2008 R2.

In addition to running Windows Server 2008 R2, the server computer that you use to install ADMT v3.2 *must not be installed under the Server Core installation option or be running as a read-only domain controller (RODC).*