



AZ-800^{Q&As}

Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure

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**QUESTION 1**

You need to implement an availability solution for DHCP that meets the networking requirements. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. On DHCP1, create a scope that contains 25 percent of the IP addresses from Scope2.
- B. On the router in each office, configure a DHCP relay.
- C. DHCP2, configure a scope that contains 25 percent of the IP addresses from Scope1.
- D. On each DHCP server, install the Failover Clustering feature and add the DHCP cluster role.
- E. On each DHCP scope, configure DHCP failover.

Correct Answer: BE

Reference: [https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/hh831385\(v=ws.11\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-r2-and-2012/hh831385(v=ws.11))

QUESTION 2**DRAG DROP**

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains group managed service accounts (gMSAs).

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server and is in a workgroup. Server1 hosts Windows containers.

You need to ensure that the Windows containers can authenticate to contoso.com.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence?

To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:



Actions

Answer Area

On Server1, install and run `ccg.exe`.

On Server1, run `New-CredentialSpec`.

In `contoso.com`, generate a Key Distribution Service (KDS) root key.

In `contoso.com`, create a gMSA and a standard user account.

From a domain-joined computer, create a credential spec file and copy the file to Server1.

Correct Answer:

Actions

Answer Area

In `contoso.com`, generate a Key Distribution Service (KDS) root key.

On Server1, run `New-CredentialSpec`.

On Server1, install and run `ccg.exe`.

In `contoso.com`, create a gMSA and a standard user account.

From a domain-joined computer, create a credential spec file and copy the file to Server1.

Step 1: In `contoso.com`, generate a Key Distribution Services (KDS) Root Key

One-time preparation of Active Directory.

If you have not already created a gMSA in your domain, you'll need to generate the Key Distribution Service (KDS) root key. The KDS is responsible for creating, rotating, and releasing the gMSA password to authorized hosts. When a container host needs to use the gMSA to run a container, it will contact the KDS to retrieve the current password.

Step 2: On Server, run `New-CredentialSpec`

Create a credential spec.

A credential spec file is a JSON document that contains metadata about the gMSA account(s) you want a container to



use. By keeping the identity configuration separate from the container image, you can change which gMSA the container

uses by simply swapping the credential spec file, no code changes are necessary.

Run the following cmdlet to create the new credential spec file:

```
# Replace '\\WebApp01\\' with your own gMSA
```

```
New-CredentialSpec -AccountName WebApp01
```

By default, the cmdlet will create a credential spec using the provided gMSA name as the computer account for the container. The file will be saved in the Docker CredentialSpecs directory using the gMSA domain and account name for the

filename.

Step 3: On Server1, install and run ccg.exe.

View the diagram below to follow the steps of the Container Credential Guard process:

1.

Using a CredSpec file as input, the ccg.exe process is started on the node host.

2.

ccg.exe uses information in the CredSpec file to launch a plug-in and then retrieve the account credentials in the secret store associated with the plug-in.

3.

ccg.exe uses the retrieved account credentials to retrieve the gMSA password from AD.

4.

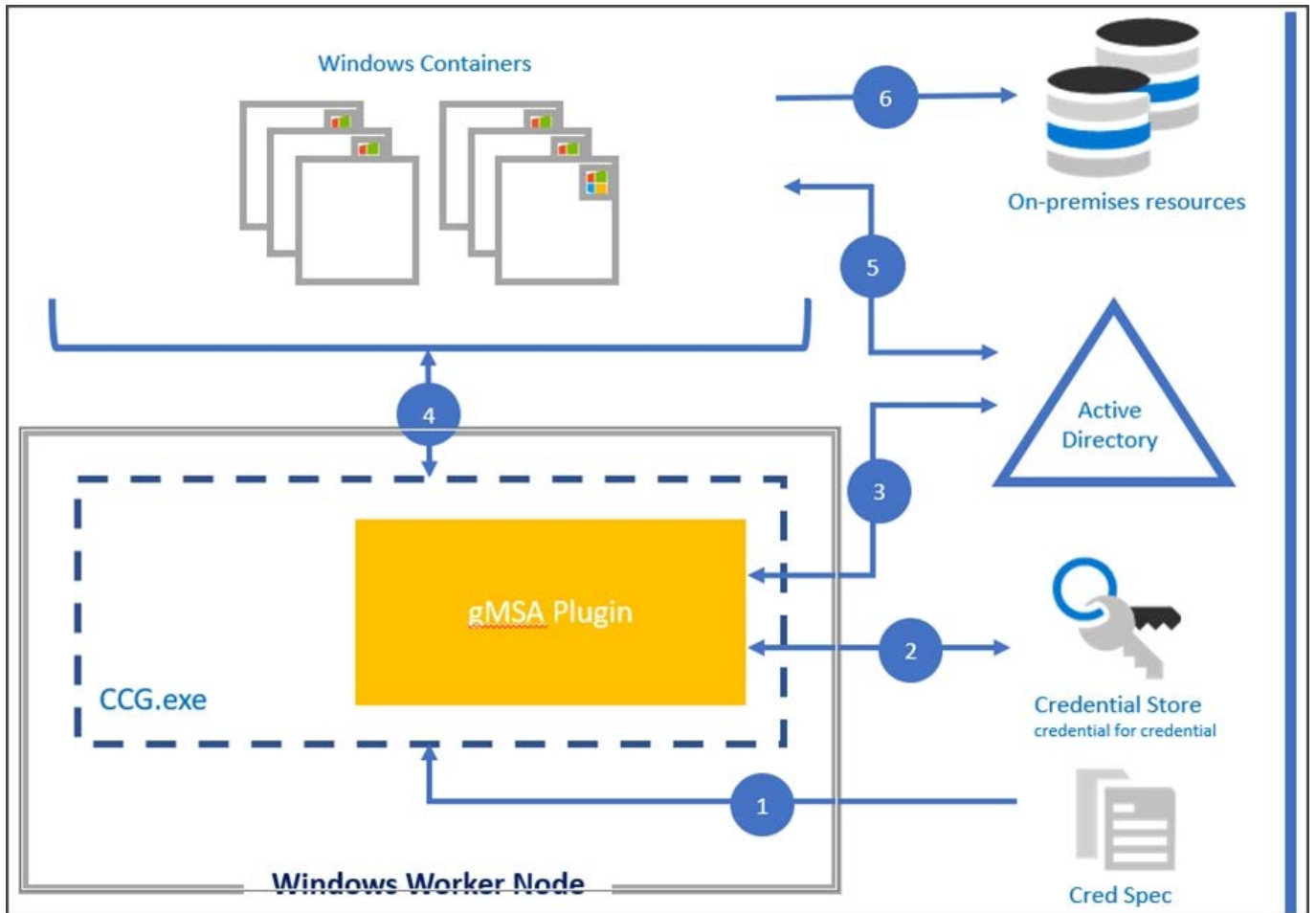
ccg.exe makes the gMSA password available to a container that has requested credentials.

5.

The container authenticates to the domain controller using the gMSA password to get a Kerberos Ticket-Granting Ticket (TGT).

6.

Applications running as Network Service or Local System in the container can now authenticate and access domain resources, such as the gMSA.



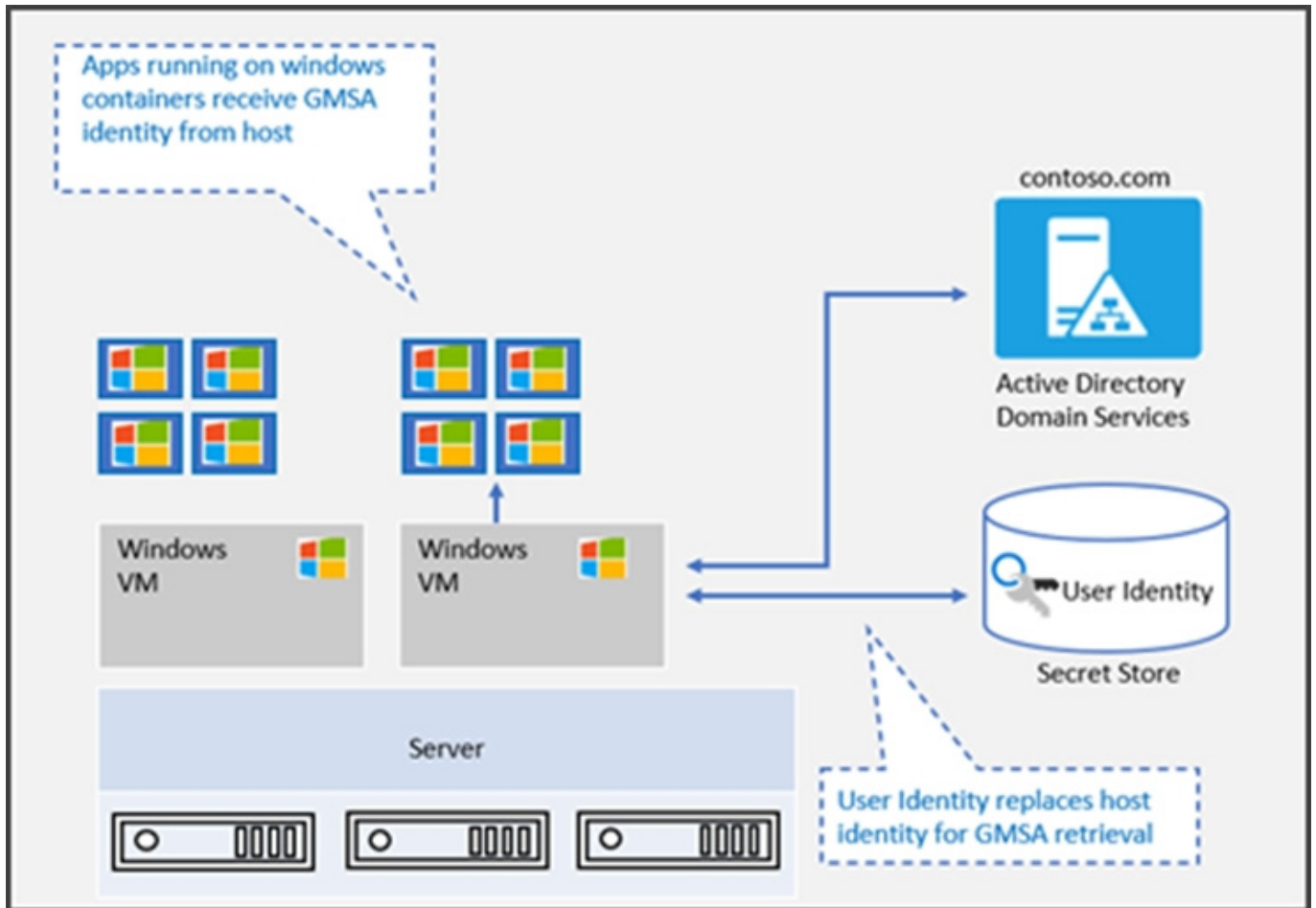
Incorrect:

* In contoso.com, create a gMSA and a standard user account.

Note: gMSA architecture and improvements

To address the limitations of the initial implementation of gMSA for Windows containers, new gMSA support for non-domain-joined container hosts uses a portable user identity instead of a host computer account to retrieve gMSA credentials.

Therefore, manually joining Windows worker nodes to a domain is no longer necessary, although it's still supported. The user identity/credentials are stored in a secret store accessible to the container host (for example, as a Kubernetes secret) where authenticated users can retrieve it.



gMSA support for non-domain-joined container hosts provides the flexibility of creating containers with gMSA without joining the host node to the domain. Starting in Windows Server 2019, ccg.exe is supported which enables a plug-in mechanism to retrieve gMSA credentials from Active Directory. You can use that identity to start the container.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/manage-containers/manage-serviceaccounts>

QUESTION 3

HOTSPOT

You need to configure Azure File Sync to meet the file sharing requirements.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Minimum number of sync groups to create:

1
2
3
4

Minimum number of Storage Sync Services to create:

1
2
3
4

Correct Answer:

Minimum number of sync groups to create:

1
2
3
4

Minimum number of Storage Sync Services to create:

1
2
3
4

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-planning>

QUESTION 4

You have a server named Server1 that hosts Windows containers.

You plan to deploy an application that will have multiple containers. Each container will be on the same subnet. Each container requires a separate MAC address and IP address. Each container must be able to communicate by using its IP

address.

You need to create a Docker network that supports the deployment of the application.



Which type of network should you create?

- A. NAT
- B. transparent
- C. I2bridge
- D. I2tunnel

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/container-networking/network-drivers-topologies>

QUESTION 5

SIMULATION

You plan to promote a domain controller named DC3 in a site in Seattle.

You need to ensure that DC3 only replicates with DC1 and DC2 between 8 PM and 6 AM.

To complete this task, sign in the required computer or computers.

- A. See explanation below.
- B. Placeholder
- C. Placeholder
- D. Placeholder

Correct Answer: A

Step 1: Create a site link between Seattle and the site in which DC1 and DC2 are located (if the site link does not already exist. If the site link already exists, then skip Step 1).

Step 2: To open Active Directory Sites and Services, click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Active Directory Sites and Services.

Open Active Directory Sites and Services.

Step 3: In the console tree, click the intersite transport folder that contains the site link for which you are configuring intersite replication availability.

Step 4: In the details pane, right-click the site link whose schedule you want to configure, and then click Properties.

Step 5: Click Change Schedule.

Step 6: Select the block of time during which you want replication to be either available or not available, and then click Replication Not Available or Replication Available, respectively.

Change the schedule to: from 8 PM to 6 AM.



Note: Site link

Site links are Active Directory objects that represent logical paths that the KCC uses to establish a connection for Active Directory replication. A site link object represents a set of sites that can communicate at uniform cost through a specified

intersite transport.

All sites contained within the site link are considered to be connected by means of the same network type. Sites must be manually linked to other sites by using site links so that domain controllers in one site can replicate directory changes

from domain controllers in another site. Because site links do not correspond to the actual path taken by network packets on the physical network during replication, you do not need to create redundant site links to improve Active Directory replication efficiency.

When two sites are connected by a site link, the replication system automatically creates connections between specific domain controllers in each site that are called bridgehead servers. Reference: [https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-R2-and-2008/cc770712\(v=ws.10\)](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-R2-and-2008/cc770712(v=ws.10)) <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/identity/ad-ds/get-started/replication/active-directory-replication-concepts>

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