AZ-800Q&As

Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure

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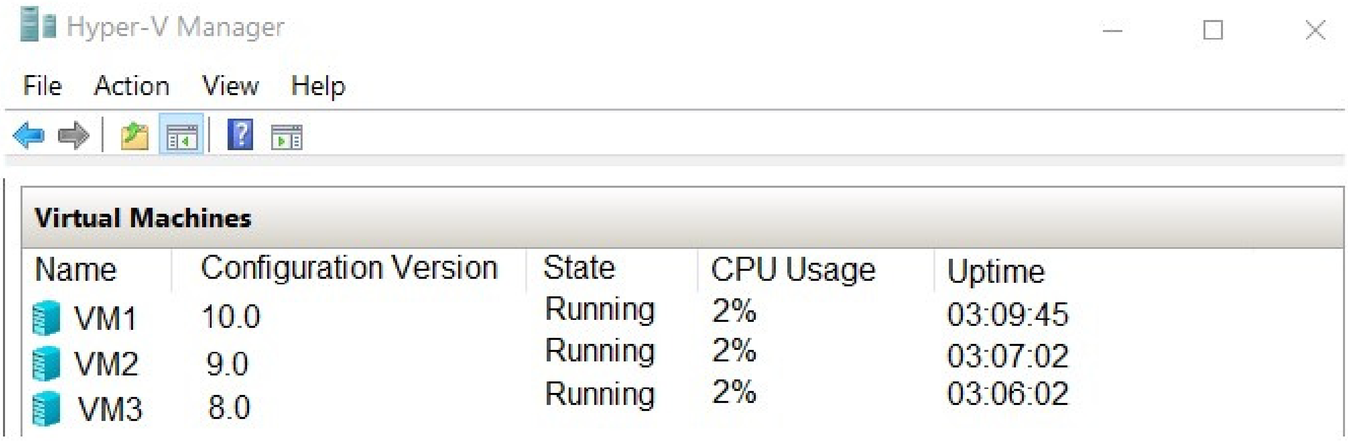
QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

You have a server named Server1 that has the Hyper-V server role installed. Server1 hosts the virtual machines shown in the following exhibit.



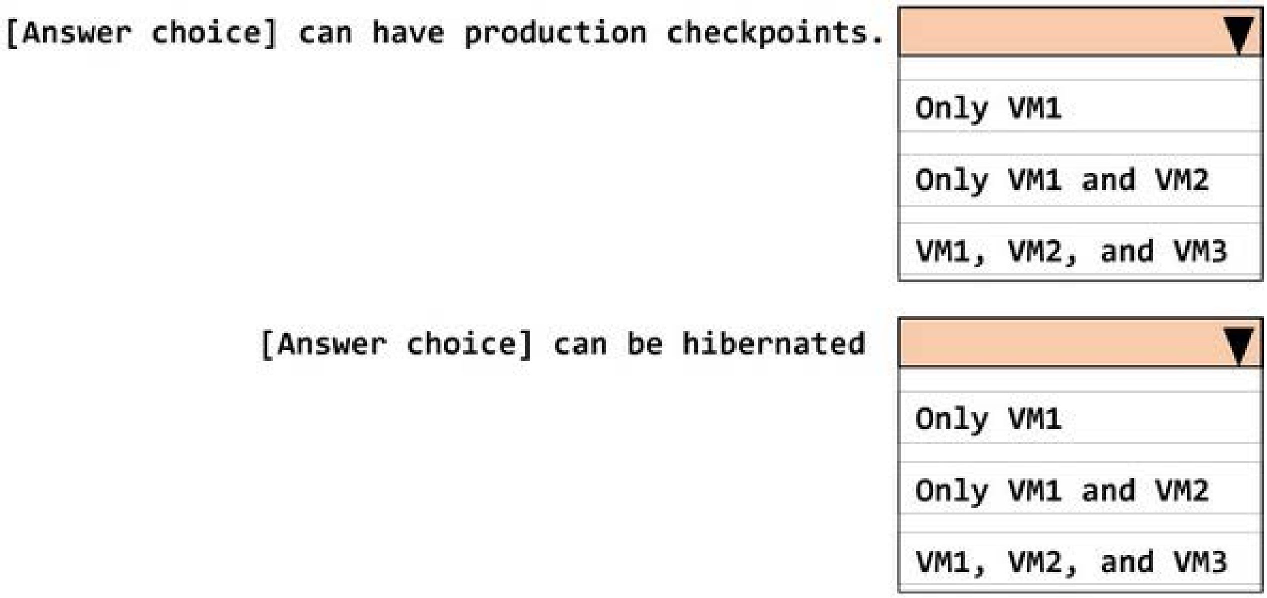
Virtual Machines

Name	Configuration Version	State	CPU Usage	Uptime
VM1	10.0	Running	2%	03:09:45
VM2	9.0	Running	2%	03:07:02
VM3	8.0	Running	2%	03:06:02

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

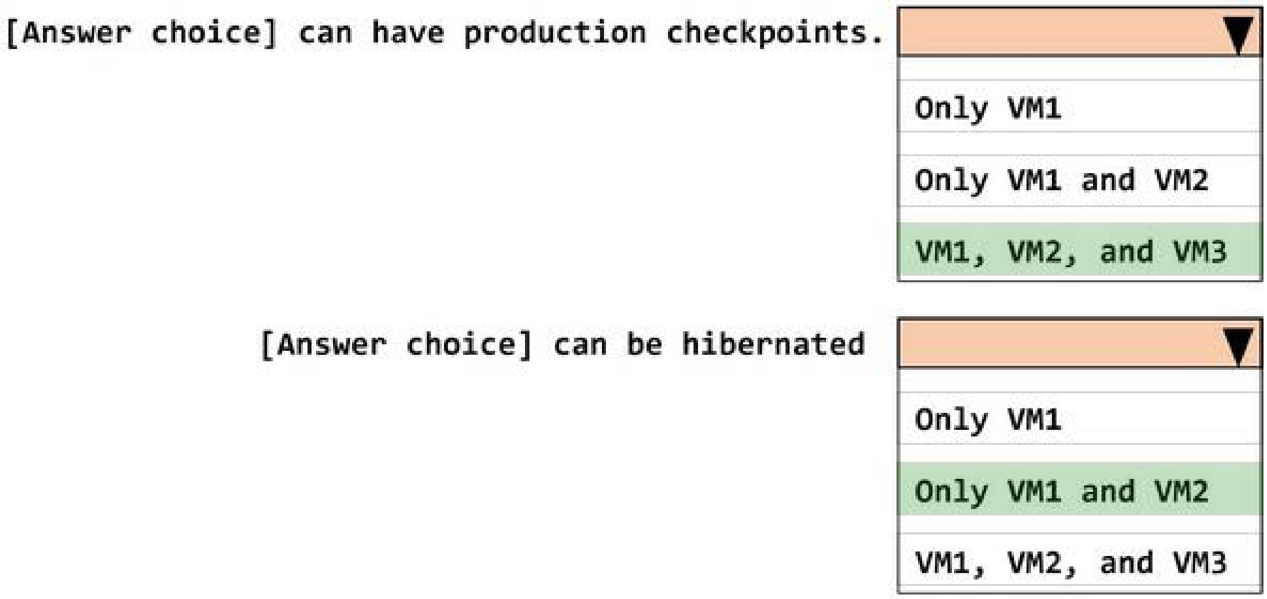
Hot Area:



[Answer choice] can have production checkpoints. ▼
- Only VM1
- Only VM1 and VM2
- VM1, VM2, and VM3

[Answer choice] can be hibernated ▼
- Only VM1
- Only VM1 and VM2
- VM1, VM2, and VM3

Correct Answer:



[Answer choice] can have production checkpoints.

- Only VM1
- Only VM1 and VM2
- [✓ VM1, VM2, and VM3]

[Answer choice] can be hibernated

- Only VM1
- [✓ Only VM1 and VM2]
- VM1, VM2, and VM3

Box 1: VM1, VM2, and VM3

The following table shows the minimum virtual machine configuration version required to use some Hyper-V features.

*

Production Checkpoints Minimum VM configuration version: 6.2

*

Hibernation support Minimum VM configuration version: 9.0

Box 2: Only VM1 and VM2

VM configuration version 9.0 introduced hibernation support.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/virtualization/hyper-v/deploy/upgrade-virtual-machine-version-in-hyper-v-on-windows-or-windows-server

https://www.appuntidallarete.com/how-to-install-and-configure-free-hyper-v-server-2019-2016-2/

QUESTION 2

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.

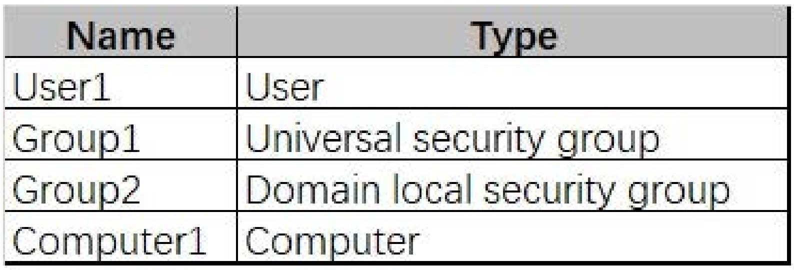
All sites contained within the site link are considered to be connected by means of the same network type. Sites must be manually linked to other sites by using site links so that domain controllers in one site can replicate directory changes

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/windows-server/identity/ad-ds/get-started/replication/active-directory-replication-concepts

QUESTION 3

Your network contains an on -premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain named contoso.com The domain contains the objects shown in the following table.



Name	Type
User1	User
Group1	Universal security group
Group2	Domain local security group
Computer1	Computer

You plan to sync contoso.com with an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant by using Azure AD Connect You need to ensure that all the objects can be used in Conditional Access policies

What should you do?

A. Change the scope of Group2 to Universal.

B. Clear the Configure device writeback option.

C. Change the scope of Group1 and Group2 to Global.

D. Select the Configure Hybrid Azure AD join option.

Correct Answer: D

Hybrid Azure AD join needs to be configured to enable Computer1 to be used in Conditional Access Policies. Synchronized users, universal groups and domain local groups can be used in Conditional Access Policies.

QUESTION 4

DRAG DROP

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

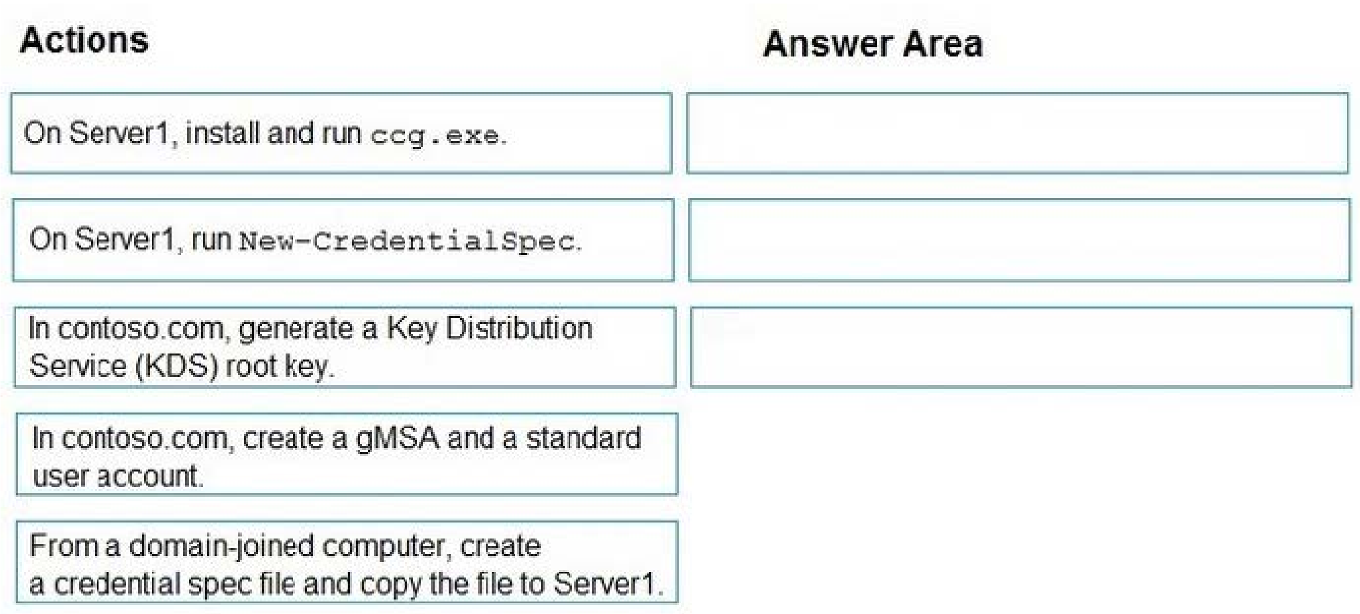
You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server and is in a workgroup. Server! hosts Windows containers.

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`.

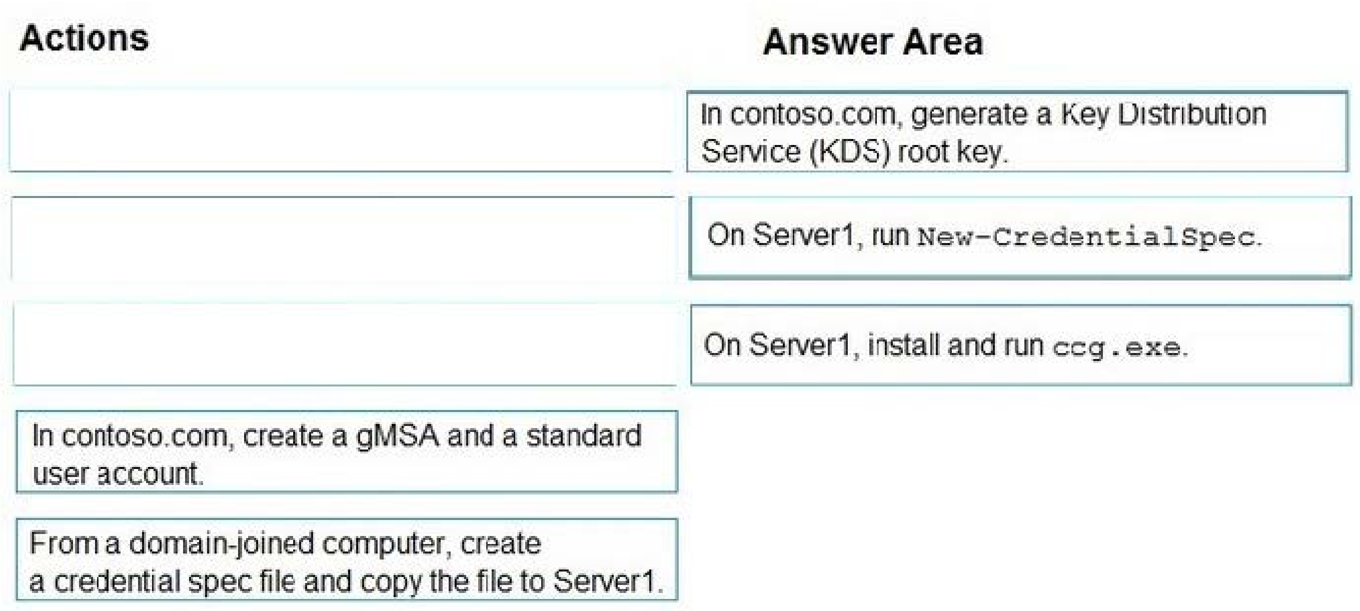
On Server1, run `New-CredentialSpec`.

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

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.

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`.

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.

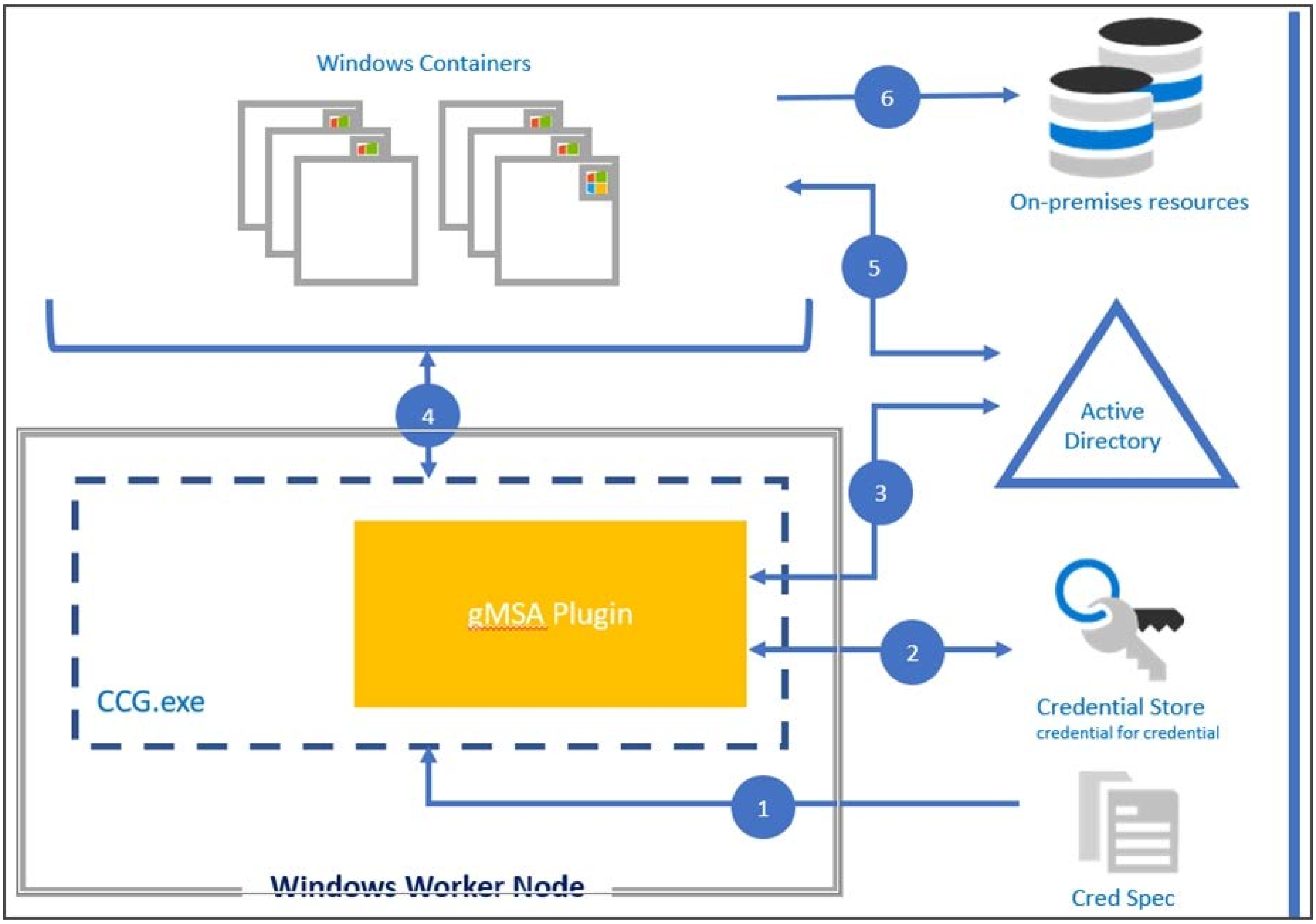
ccg.exe makes the gMSA password available to a container that has requested credentials.

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:

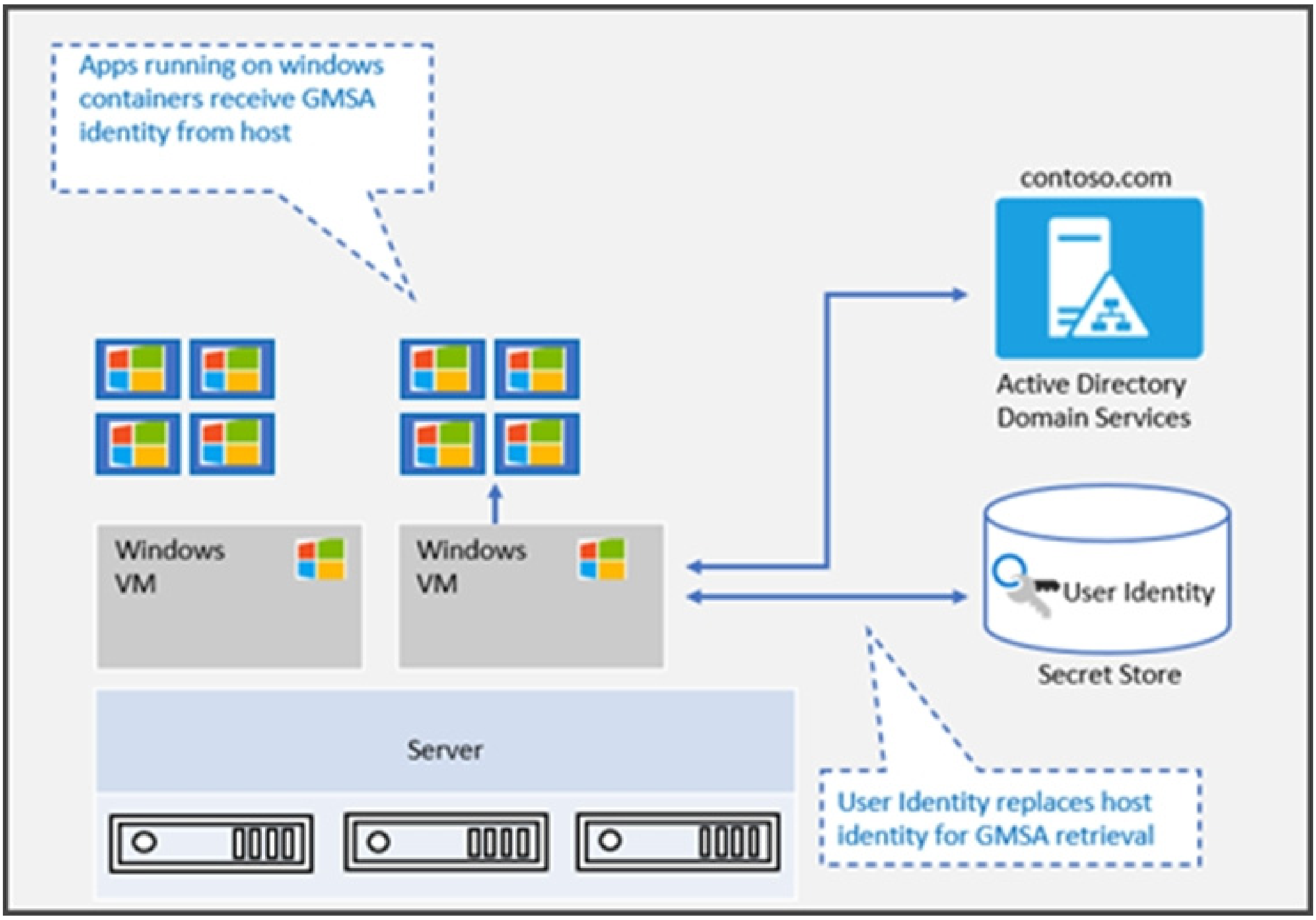
* In contoso.com, create a gMSA and a standard user account.

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.


Apps running on windows containers receive GMSA identity from host
contoso.com
Active Directory Domain Services
Windows VM
Windows VM
User Identity
Secret Store
Server
User Identity replaces host identity for GMSA retrieval

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.

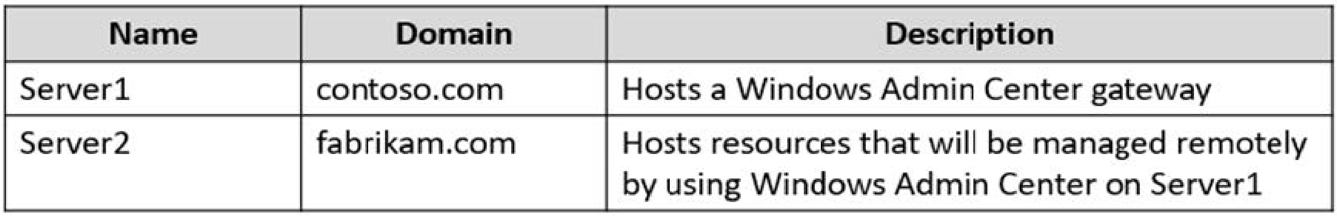
Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/manage-containers/manage-serviceaccounts

QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

Your network contains two Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) forests named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. A two-way forest trust exists between the forests. Each forest contains a single domain.

The domains contain the servers shown in the following table.



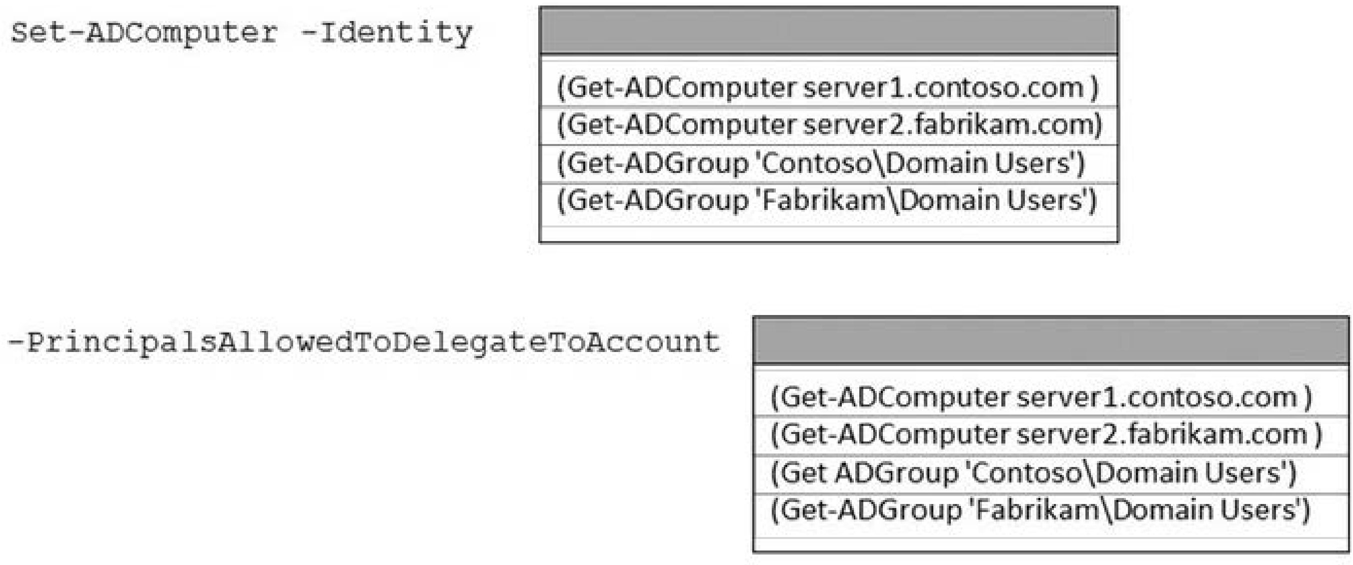
Name	Domain	Description
Server1	contoso.com	Hosts a Windows Admin Center gateway
Server2	fabrikam.com	Hosts resources that will be managed remotely by using Windows Admin Center on Server1

You need to configure resource based constrained delegation so that the users in contoso.com can use Windows Admin Center on Server1 to connect to Server2.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



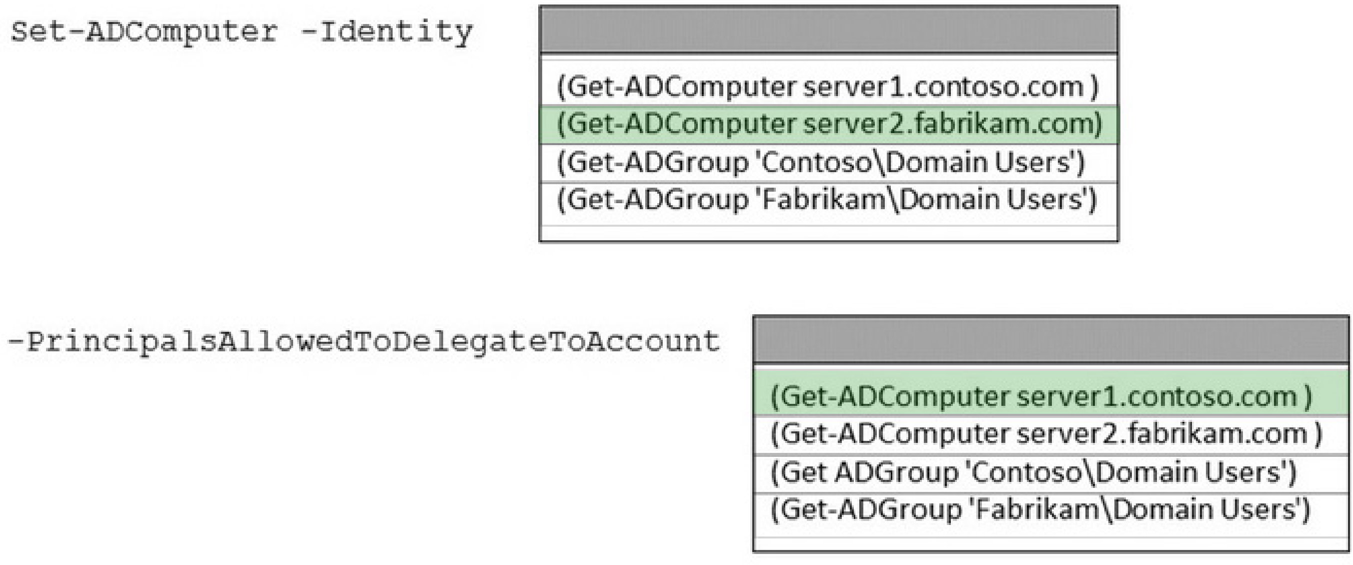
```
Set-ADComputer -Identity
```

(Get-ADComputer server1.contoso.com)
(Get-ADComputer server2.fabrikam.com)
(Get-ADGroup 'Contoso\Domain Users')
(Get-ADGroup 'Fabrikam\Domain Users')

```
-PrincipalsAllowedToDelegateToAccount
```

(Get-ADComputer server1.contoso.com)
(Get-ADComputer server2.fabrikam.com)
(Get ADGroup 'Contoso\Domain Users')
(Get-ADGroup 'Fabrikam\Domain Users')

Correct Answer:



```
Set-ADComputer -Identity
```

(Get-ADComputer server1.contoso.com)
[✓ (Get-ADComputer server2.fabrikam.com)]
(Get-ADGroup 'Contoso\Domain Users')
(Get-ADGroup 'Fabrikam\Domain Users')

```
-PrincipalsAllowedToDelegateToAccount
```

[✓ (Get-ADComputer server1.contoso.com)]
(Get-ADComputer server2.fabrikam.com)
(Get ADGroup 'Contoso\Domain Users')
(Get-ADGroup 'Fabrikam\Domain Users')

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/security/kerberos/kerberos-constrained-delegation-overview https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/activedirectory/set-adcomputer?view=windowsserver2022-ps

QUESTION 6

You need to implement the planned changes for the Azure DNS Private Resolver.

Which private DNS zones can you use for name resolution?

A. Zone1.com only

B. Zone2.com only

C. Zone1.com and Zone2.com only

D. Zone2.com and Zone3.com only

E. Zone1.com, Zone2.com, and Zone3.com

Correct Answer: A

Azure DNS Private Resolver is a new service that enables you to query Azure DNS private zones from an on-premises environment and vice versa without deploying VM based DNS servers.

Azure DNS Private Resolver requires an Azure Virtual Network. When you create an Azure DNS Private Resolver inside a virtual network, one or more inbound endpoints are established that can be used as the destination for DNS queries.

The DNS query process when using an Azure DNS Private Resolver is summarized below:

1.

A client in a virtual network issues a DNS query.

2.

If the DNS servers for this virtual network are specified as custom, then the query is forwarded to the specified IP addresses.

3.

If Default (Azure-provided) DNS servers are configured in the virtual network, and there are Private DNS zones linked to the same virtual network, these zones are consulted.

4.

If the query doesn\\'t match a Private DNS zone linked to the virtual network, then Virtual network links for DNS forwarding rulesets are consulted.

5.

If no ruleset links are present, then Azure DNS is used to resolve the query.

6.

If ruleset links are present, the DNS forwarding rules are evaluated.

7.

If a suffix match is found, the query is forwarded to the specified address.

8.

If multiple matches are present, the longest suffix is used.

9.

If no match is found, no DNS forwarding occurs and Azure DNS is used to resolve the query.

Note: Planned changes:

Create an Azure DNS Private Resolver that has the following configurations:

Name: Private1

Region: West US

Virtual network: VNet1

Inbound endpoint: SubnetB

The subscription contains the Azure Private DNS zones shown in the following table.

Zone1.com has Virtual network link in VNET1.

Zone2.com has Virtual network link in VNET2.

Zone3.com has no Virtual network links.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-private-resolver-overview

QUESTION 7

You have five file servers that run Windows Server.

You need to block users from uploading video files that have the .mov extension to shared folders on the file servers. All other types of files must be allowed. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you create?

A. a Dynamic Access Control central access policy

B. a data loss prevention (DLP) policy

C. a Dynamic Access Control central access rule

D. a file screen

Correct Answer: D

On the File Screening Management node of the File Server Resource Manager MMC snap-in, you can perform the following tasks:

Create file screens to control the types of files that users can save, and generate notifications when users attempt to save unauthorized files.

Define file screening templates that can be applied to new volumes or folders and that can be used across an organization.

Create file screening exceptions that extend the flexibility of the file screening rules.

QUESTION 8

You have an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. The domain contains a member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server.

You need to ensure that you can manage password policies for the domain from Serve1.

Which command should you run first on Server1?

A. Install-Windows Feature RSAT-AO-PowerShell

B. Install-Windows Feature 6PHC

C. Install-Windows Feature RSAT-AD-Tool$

D. Install-windows Feature RSAT-AWIMS

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

HOTSPOT

You plan to deploy an Azure virtual machine that will run Windows Server. The virtual machine will host an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain controller and a drive named F: on a new virtual disk.

You need to configure storage for the virtual machine. The solution must meet the following requirements:

1.

Maximize resiliency for AD DS.

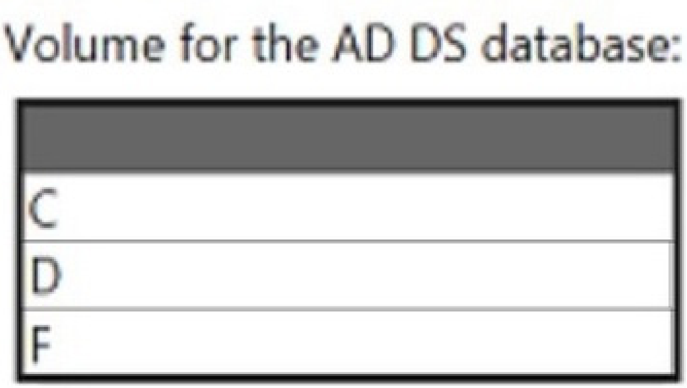
2.

Prevent accidental data loss.

How should you configure the storage? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

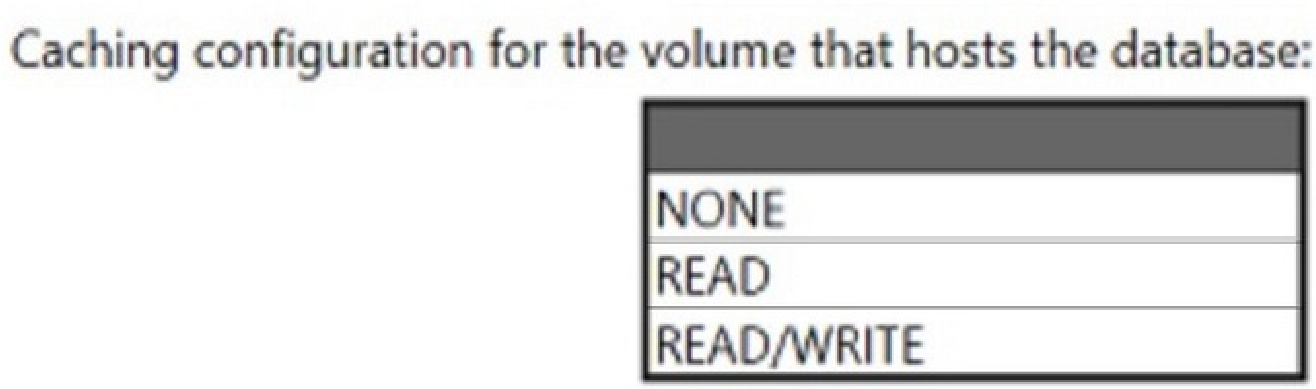
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Volume for the AD DS database:

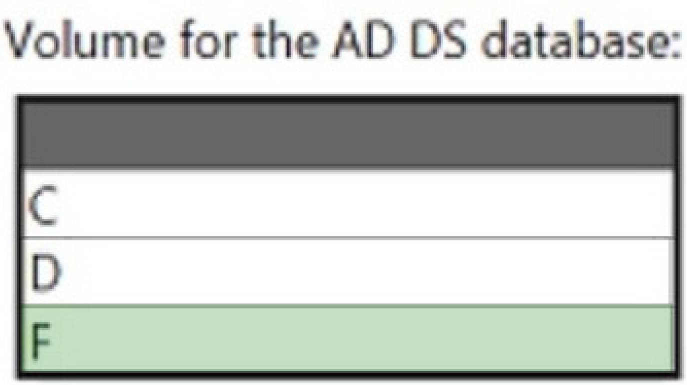
- C
- D
- F



Caching configuration for the volume that hosts the database:

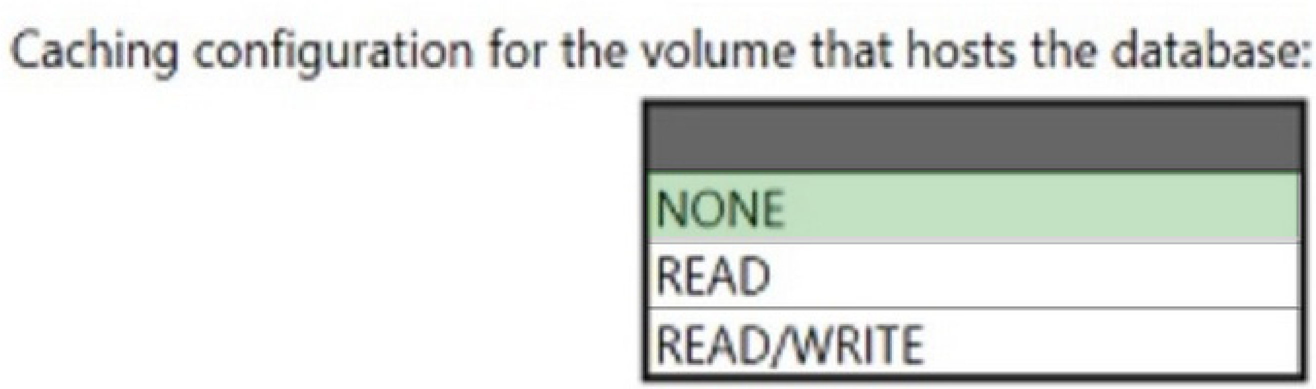
- NONE
- READ
- READ/WRITE

Correct Answer:



Volume for the AD DS database:

- C
- D
- [✓ F]



Caching configuration for the volume that hosts the database:

- [✓ NONE]
- READ
- READ/WRITE

Box 1: F

Create a separate virtual data disk for storing the database, logs, and sysvol folder for Active Directory. Do not store these items on the same disk as the operating system.

Box 2: None

By default, data disks that are attached to a VM use write-through caching. However, this form of caching can conflict with the requirements of AD DS. For this reason, set the Host Cache Preference setting on the data disk to None.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/identity/adds-extend-domain

QUESTION 10

SIMULATION

You use a Group Policy preference to map \\dc1.contoso.com\install as drive H for all users. If a user already has an existing drive mapping for H, the new drive mapping must take precedence.

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

A. See explanation below.

B. PlaceHolder

C. PlaceHolder

D. PlaceHolder

Correct Answer: A

Mapping drives using Group Policy preferences

Steps involved:

1.

Open Group Policy Management.

2.

Right-click the domain or the required subfolder to create a new GPO, or select an already existing one. Right-click and select Edit to open the Group Policy Management Editor.

3.

Go to User Configuration > Preferences > Windows Settings > Drive Maps.

4.

Right-click and select New > Mapped Drive.

5.

Under the General tab (see Figure below), do the following:

6.

Action: Select Create or Update.

7.

Location: Specify the full file path, e.g. \\Anjali-dc1\c. Specify: \\dc1.contoso.com\install

8.

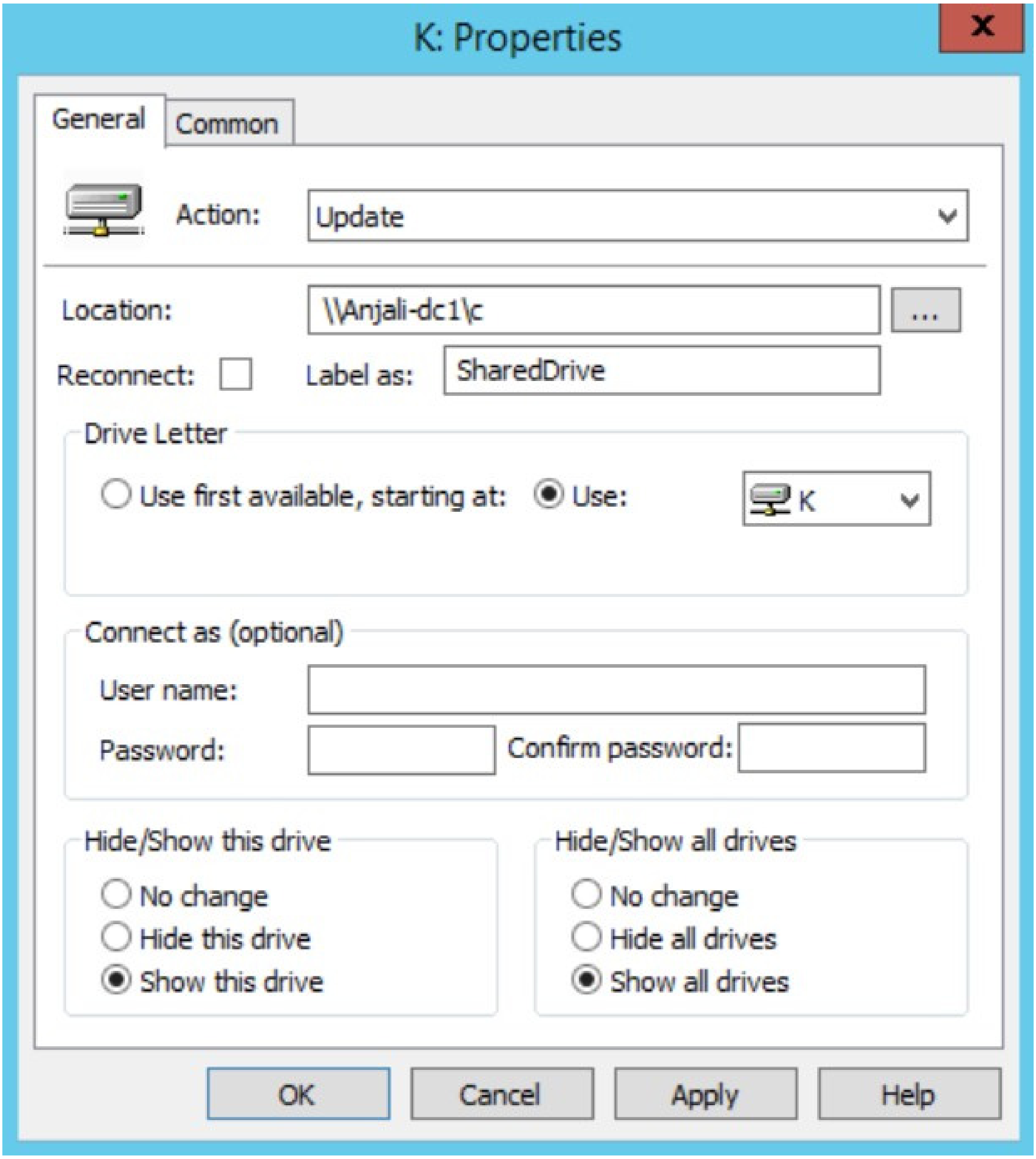
Reconnect: Enable this to auto connect the drive.

9.

Label as: Pick a suitable name for the shared drive, e.g. SharedDrive.

10.

Drive Letter: Select a suitable letter for the drive, e.g. K. Specify H



K: Properties

General | Common

Action: Update

Location: \\Anjali-dc1\c

Reconnect: □ Label as: SharedDrive

Drive Letter

○ Use first available, starting at: ● Use: K

Connect as (optional)

User name:

Password: Confirm password:

Hide/Show this drive

○ No change
○ Hide this drive
● Show this drive

Hide/Show all drives

○ No change
○ Hide all drives
● Show all drives

(11. Connect as: Enter a username and password if you want users to connect with certain credentials other than their own Windows login credentials.)

(12. Hide/Show this drive: Select whether you want to hide the folder or make it visible on the network.)

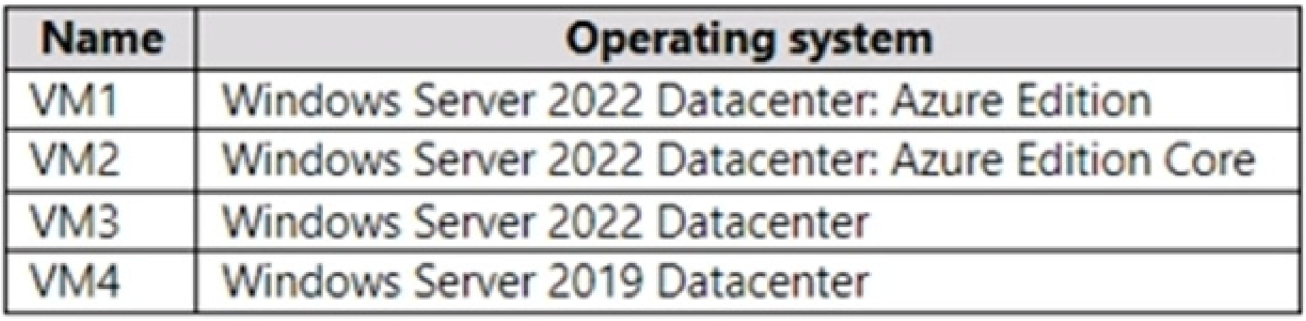
(13. Hide/Show all drives: Select whether, by default, all the shared drives/folders are hidden or visible.)

Reference: https://blogs.manageengine.com/active-directory/active-directory-academy/2019/11/18/mapping-drives-using-group-policy-preferences.html

QUESTION 11

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.



Name	Operating system
VM1	Windows Server 2022 Datacenter: Azure Edition
VM2	Windows Server 2022 Datacenter: Azure Edition Core
VM3	Windows Server 2022 Datacenter
VM4	Windows Server 2019 Datacenter

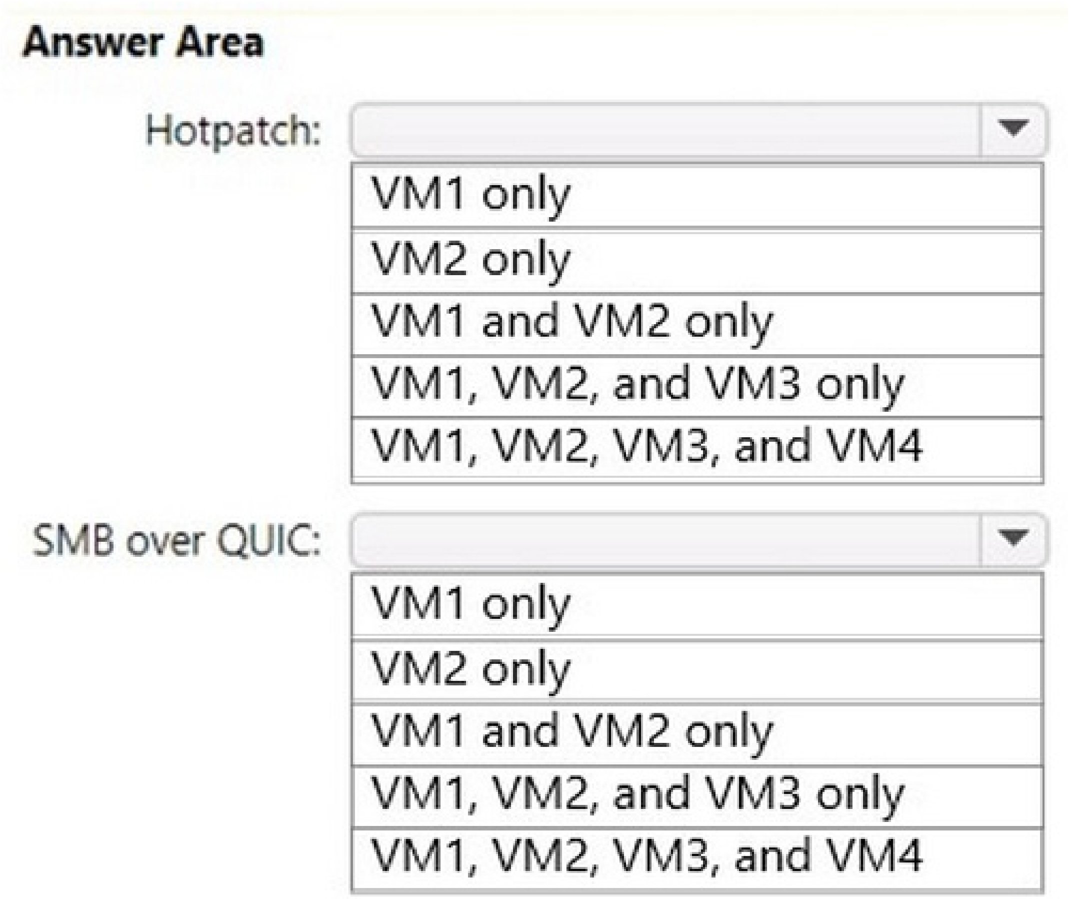
You plan to implement Azure Automanage for Windows Server.

You need to identify the operating system prerequisites.

Which virtual machines support Hotpatch, and which virtual machines support SMB over QUIC? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

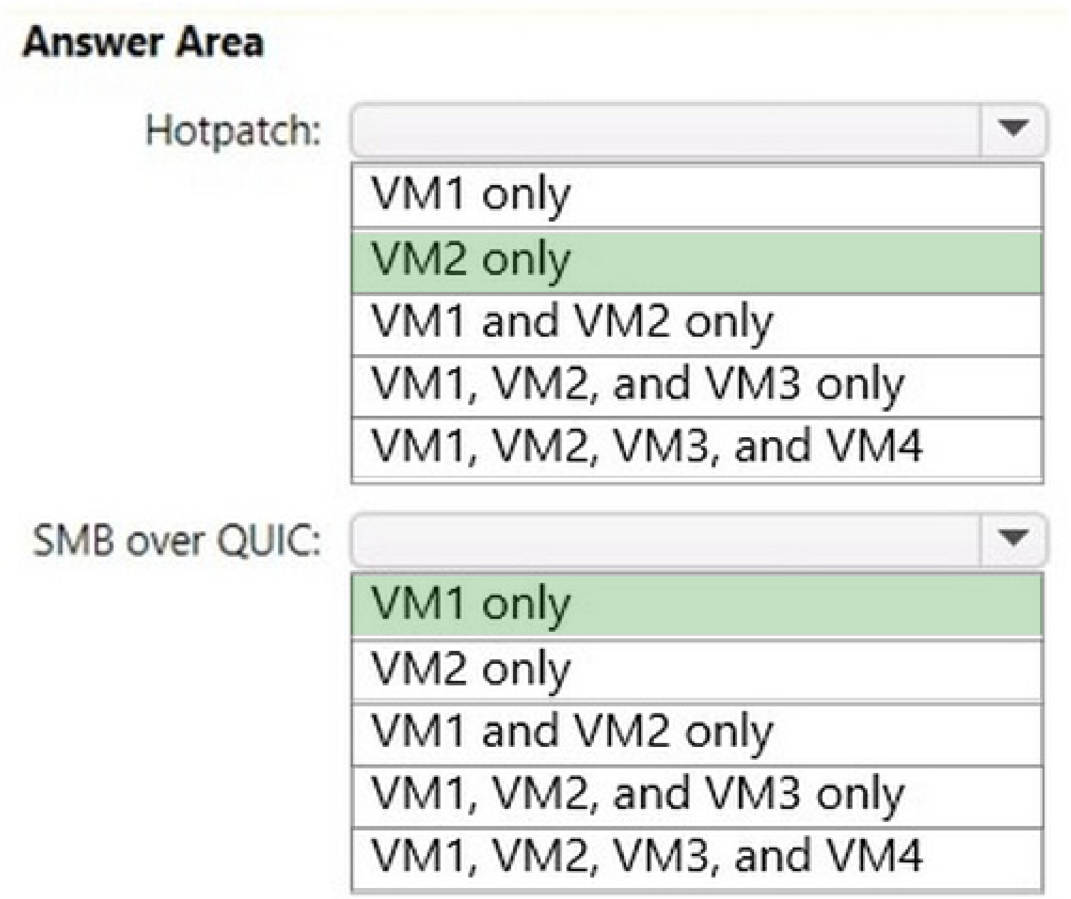


Answer Area

Hotpatch:
- VM1 only
- VM2 only
- VM1 and VM2 only
- VM1, VM2, and VM3 only
- VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4

SMB over QUIC:
- VM1 only
- VM2 only
- VM1 and VM2 only
- VM1, VM2, and VM3 only
- VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4

Correct Answer:



Answer Area

Hotpatch:

- VM1 only
- [✓ VM2 only]
- VM1 and VM2 only
- VM1, VM2, and VM3 only
- VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4

SMB over QUIC:

- [✓ VM1 only]
- VM2 only
- VM1 and VM2 only
- VM1, VM2, and VM3 only
- VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4

Box 1: VM2 only

Hotpatch

Hotpatch is supported on the following operating systems for VMs running on Azure and Azure Stack HCI:

Windows Server 2022 Datacenter: Azure Edition Core

Windows Server 2022 Datacenter: Azure Edition with Desktop Experience

Box 2: VM1 only

SMB over QUIC:

To use SMB over QUIC, you need the following things:

A file server running Windows Server 2022 Datacenter: Azure Edition (Microsoft Server Operating Systems)

A Windows 11 computer (Windows for business)

Windows Admin Center (Homepage)

A Public Key Infrastructure to issue certificates like Active Directory Certificate Server or access to a trusted third party certificate issuer like Verisign, Digicert, Let\\'s Encrypt, and so on.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/get-started/hotpatch

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/file-server/smb-over-quic

QUESTION 12

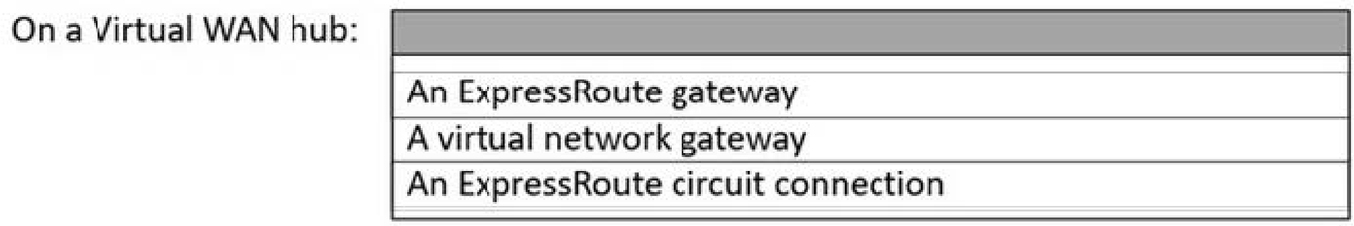
HOTSPOT

Configure network communication between the Seattle and New York offices to meet the networking requirements.

Which action should you take to configure this? Select the appropriate options in the answer area.

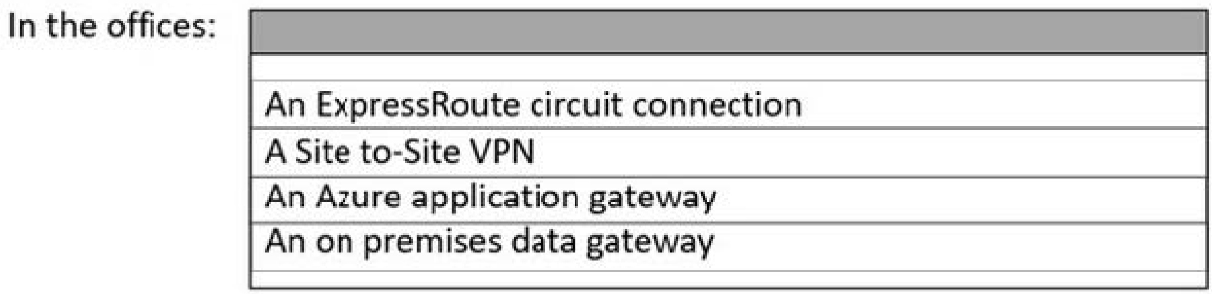
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



On a Virtual WAN hub:

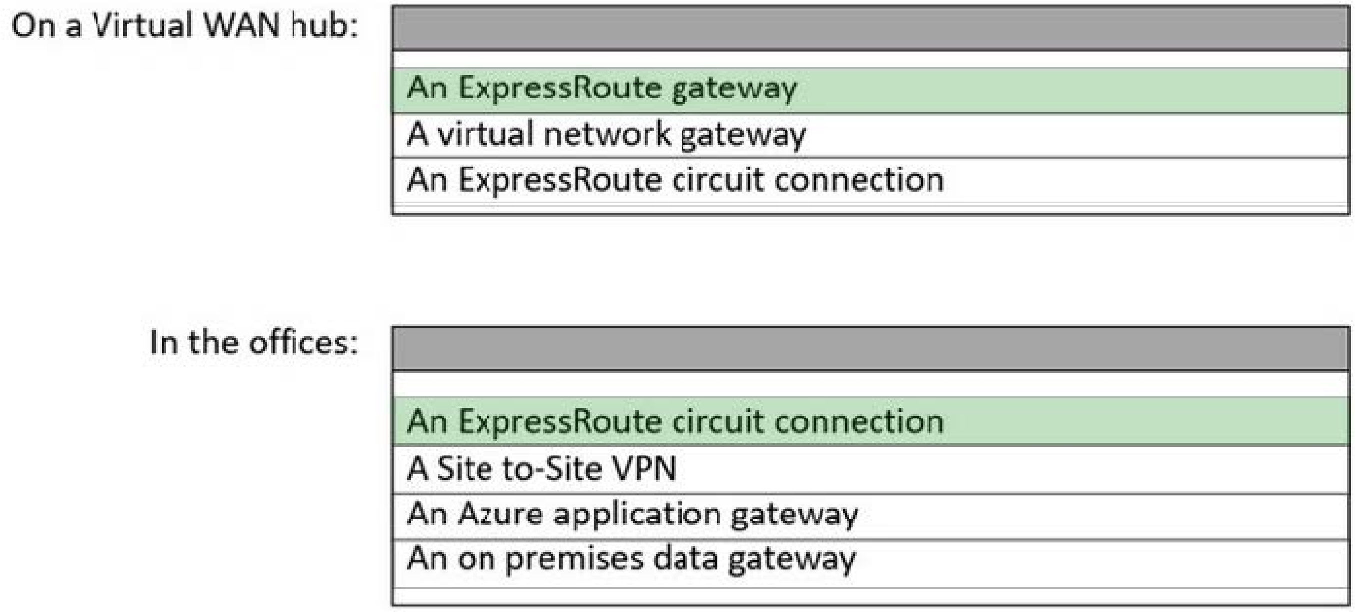
- An ExpressRoute gateway
- A virtual network gateway
- An ExpressRoute circuit connection



In the offices:

- An ExpressRoute circuit connection
- A Site to-Site VPN
- An Azure application gateway
- An on premises data gateway

Correct Answer:



On a Virtual WAN hub:

- [✓ An ExpressRoute gateway]
- A virtual network gateway
- An ExpressRoute circuit connection

In the offices:

- [✓ An ExpressRoute circuit connection]
- A Site to-Site VPN
- An Azure application gateway
- An on premises data gateway

QUESTION 13

DRAG DROP

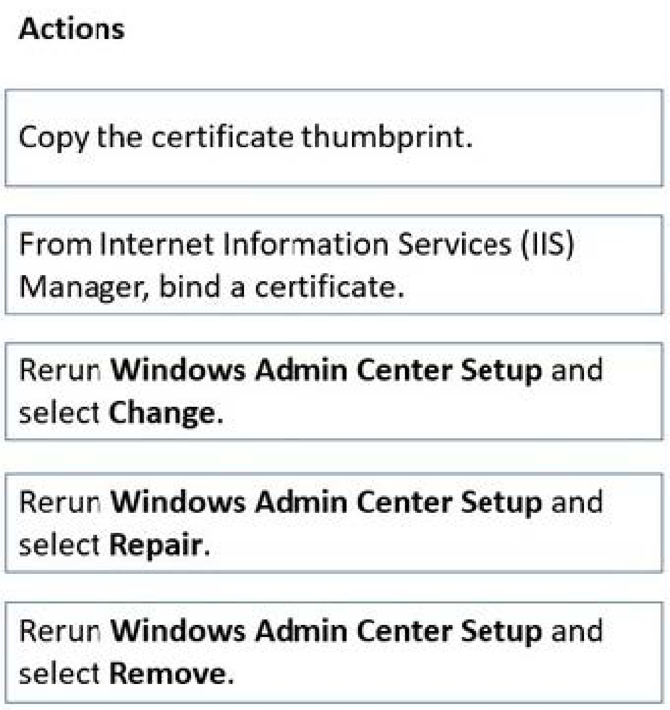
You have a server named Server1 that has Windows Admin Center installed. The certificate used by Windows Admin Center was obtained from a certification authority (CA).

The certificate expires.

You need to replace the certificate.

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

Copy the certificate thumbprint.

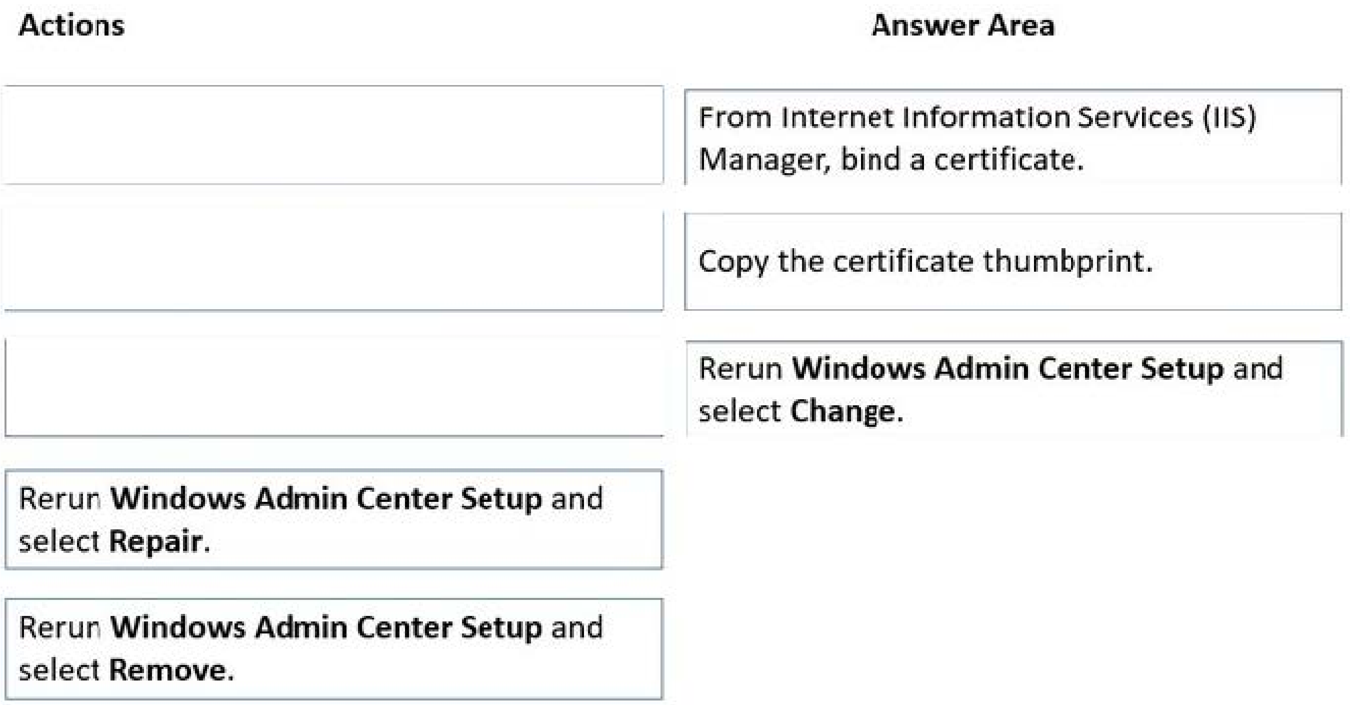
From Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, bind a certificate.

Rerun **Windows Admin Center Setup** and select **Change.**

Rerun **Windows Admin Center Setup** and select **Repair.**

Rerun **Windows Admin Center Setup** and select **Remove.**

Correct Answer:



Actions

Answer Area

From Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, bind a certificate.

Copy the certificate thumbprint.

Rerun **Windows Admin Center Setup** and select **Change.**

Rerun **Windows Admin Center Setup** and select **Repair.**

Rerun **Windows Admin Center Setup** and select **Remove.**

Reference: https://www.starwindsoftware.com/blog/change-the-windows-admin-center-certificate

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