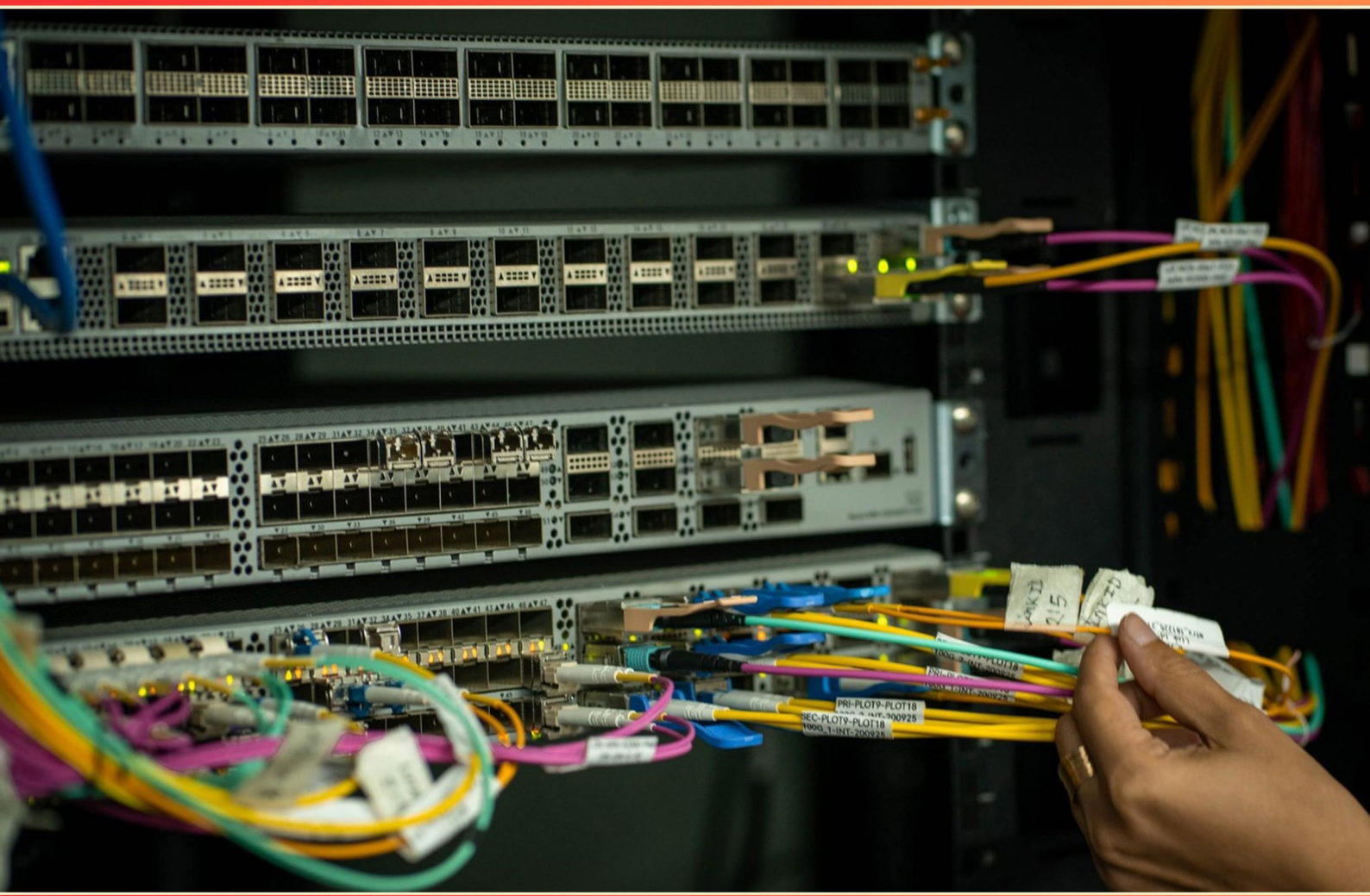
# ADMINISTERING WINDOWS SERVER HYBRID CORE INFRASTRUCTURE (AZ-800) PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE




## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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# How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

### 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

### 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

### 3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

### 4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

### 5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

### 6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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# Questions

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1. **When deploying the first domain controller in a forest, which option is configured by default?**

   A. RODC

   B. Global catalog

   C. DNS name

   D. Forest functional level

2. **What is the best approach for an administrator to apply a GPO to all users in the Marketing OU, but not to the Marketing managers?**

   A. Create a WMI filter for unique computers

   B. Move the managers to a different OU

   C. Use security filtering to exclude the managers' group

   D. Configure block inheritance on the department root OU

3. **What does a Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN provide to users?**

   A. Access to Azure virtual machines only

   B. Remote access from various networks

   C. High-speed data transfer to on-premises

   D. Connection to a dedicated network

4. **Which DHCP option has the highest precedence?**

   A. Server level options.

   B. Class level options.

   C. Scope level options.

   D. Client-specific options.

5. **What must an administrator do to prevent GPOs from applying to all computer objects in the domain?**

   A. Enable WMI filtering on the GPOs

   B. Link the GPOs to an OU with managed servers

   C. Enable security filtering on the GPOs

   D. Modify GPO permissions

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**6. Which statement is correct regarding Azure Arc?**

A. Azure Arc is only suitable for clusters in edge environments.

B. The Azure Monitor service isn't available to clusters in Azure Arc.

C. Azure Arc connects your Kubernetes clusters with Azure so you can manage your clusters.

D. Azure Arc is exclusively for managing virtual machines.

**7. What type of authentication does iSCSI support?**

A. Kerberos

B. CHAP

C. PAP

D. OAuth

**8. What should an administrator perform first when deploying DNS?**

A. Create the required DNS zones

B. Install the required DNS servers

C. Plan the DNS infrastructure

D. Configure DNS settings on clients

**9. Which statement accurately describes Azure VM disks?**

A. Each Azure VM can only have one operating system disk maxing out at 32 TB

B. Data disk attachment limits depend on the Azure VM size

C. Temporary disk sizes are fixed regardless of VM size

D. All VMs have the same number of temporary disks

**10. Which Windows feature allows for replication of server volumes for disaster recovery?**

A. File History

B. Storage Replica

C. Shadow Copy

D. DFS Replication

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# Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. B

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# Explanations

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**1. When deploying the first domain controller in a forest, which option is configured by default?**

A. RODC

B. Global catalog

C. DNS name

D. Forest functional level

*When deploying the first domain controller in a forest, the global catalog is configured by default. A global catalog contains information about every object in the Active Directory forest, which enables users and applications to locate and access directory resources efficiently. The first domain controller holds a complete replica of the directory data for its own domain and stores a partial replica of objects from all other domains in the forest. This functionality is crucial for enabling a range of Active Directory services, such as user logins and resource searches, which rely on the global catalog to find and verify objects across the entire forest. While options like RODC (Read-Only Domain Controller) and forest functional level are important aspects of Active Directory configuration, they do not apply to the initial settings established during the deployment of the first domain controller. The DNS name is also essential but is not enabled by default in the context of forest-wide services. The global catalog ensures that the necessary directory information is readily available to clients throughout the network, making it a fundamental component of Active Directory's operation from the very beginning.*

**2. What is the best approach for an administrator to apply a GPO to all users in the Marketing OU, but not to the Marketing managers?**

A. Create a WMI filter for unique computers

B. Move the managers to a different OU

C. Use security filtering to exclude the managers' group

D. Configure block inheritance on the department root OU

*Using security filtering to exclude the managers' group is a highly effective approach in this scenario. Security filtering allows an administrator to specify which users or groups can apply a specific Group Policy Object (GPO). This means that while you can apply the GPO to all users in the Marketing organizational unit (OU), you can simultaneously ensure that it does not affect the Marketing managers by removing their access to the GPO through security settings. This method is particularly advantageous because it maintains the current OU structure without requiring any changes, such as moving users to different OUs. It allows for more granular control over who receives the policy application within the existing framework. Implementing a WMI filter for unique computers would not directly address the requirement as it applies to computers rather than users. Configuring block inheritance on the department root OU could introduce complexities, as it may affect other inherited policies that are not intended to be blocked, potentially leading to unintended consequences. Moving the managers to a different OU would also involve additional administrative effort and could disrupt organizational structure. Thus, using security filtering to exclude the managers' group is the most efficient and targeted solution to apply the GPO to the intended users while protecting the managers from being affected by it.*

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## 3. What does a Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN provide to users?

A. Access to Azure virtual machines only

B. Remote access from various networks

C. High-speed data transfer to on-premises

D. Connection to a dedicated network

*A Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN is designed to provide remote access to users, allowing them to connect securely to a virtual network in Azure from their individual devices, such as laptops or personal computers, regardless of their physical location or the network they are connected to. This capability is essential for users who need access to Azure resources while working remotely or from different untrusted networks. By establishing a secure connection through the P2S VPN, users can access Azure services and resources as if they were directly on the Azure network, enabling a seamless experience when interacting with applications or data hosted in Azure. Thus, the primary function of a P2S VPN is to facilitate remote access, which is why this choice is the most appropriate answer to what a Point-to-Site VPN provides to users.*

## 4. Which DHCP option has the highest precedence?

A. Server level options.

B. Class level options.

C. Scope level options.

D. Client-specific options.

*The option with the highest precedence in DHCP configurations is client-specific options. When DHCP options are being applied, the server first checks for options that have been set specifically for a particular client. These are tailored configurations based on unique identifiers such as the client's MAC address or a client identifier. Client-specific options allow for granular configuration that can cater to the needs of individual devices on the network. This can be particularly beneficial in environments where different clients require unique settings, such as different IP addresses or default gateways, even though they are all on the same DHCP scope. If client-specific options are not defined for a device, the DHCP server will then look to class level options, followed by scope level options, and finally server level options. This hierarchy ensures that the most specific and relevant configuration is applied to a client before falling back to broader settings, thus enhancing the flexibility and control of DHCP settings in a network environment.*

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## 5. What must an administrator do to prevent GPOs from applying to all computer objects in the domain?

A. Enable WMI filtering on the GPOs

B. Link the GPOs to an OU with managed servers

C. Enable security filtering on the GPOs

D. Modify GPO permissions

*To prevent Group Policy Objects (GPOs) from applying to all computer objects in the domain, enabling security filtering on the GPOs is the most effective solution. Security filtering allows an administrator to specify which users and computers (or groups) have permission to apply a particular GPO. By modifying the filter to include only specific users or groups, the administrator can restrict the scope of the GPO's application to only those entities identified in the filter. This level of control is crucial when you want to ensure that certain policies do not affect all computers or users in the domain. For example, if a GPO includes settings that should only affect servers in a specific organizational unit (OU), the administrator can set the appropriate security groups in the security filtering section of the GPO. Consequently, only computers that are members of those groups will process the GPO, effectively preventing the GPO from being applied broadly across the entire domain. In contrast, WMI filtering, linking to an OU with managed servers, or modifying GPO permissions can provide further control or refinement but do not directly address the specific scope limitation as effectively as security filtering when it comes to excluding certain computer objects from GPO application.*

## 6. Which statement is correct regarding Azure Arc?

A. Azure Arc is only suitable for clusters in edge environments.

B. The Azure Monitor service isn't available to clusters in Azure Arc.

C. Azure Arc connects your Kubernetes clusters with Azure so you can manage your clusters.

D. Azure Arc is exclusively for managing virtual machines.

*The statement that Azure Arc connects your Kubernetes clusters with Azure so you can manage your clusters is accurate because Azure Arc provides a way to extend Azure management capabilities to any infrastructure, including on-premises and multi-cloud environments. This allows organizations to manage Kubernetes clusters outside of Azure in a consistent manner. With Azure Arc, you can register your Kubernetes clusters with Azure, which enables you to utilize Azure services and features, such as Azure Monitor and Azure Policy, for those clusters. This connection creates a unified management layer that simplifies operations across diverse environments, enhancing visibility and compliance. The other statements are not correct as they either limit Azure Arc's capabilities to specific environments or services which does not represent the full breadth of Azure Arc's functionalities.*

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## 7. What type of authentication does iSCSI support?

A. Kerberos

B. CHAP

C. PAP

D. OAuth

*iSCSI, which stands for Internet Small Computer Systems Interface, is a protocol that allows for the transmission of SCSI commands over a TCP/IP network. Security is an important aspect of iSCSI, and it supports several methods of authentication to ensure that only authorized users can access the storage resources. The correct answer, CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol), is specifically designed to provide a more secure way to authenticate clients. CHAP works by using a challenge-response mechanism to prevent replay attacks. Initially, the iSCSI initiator sends a request to the target, which then responds with a challenge that the initiator must answer with a shared secret. This ensures that credentials are not sent over the network in plain text, enhancing security during the authentication process. In the context of iSCSI, CHAP is favored because it can provide a relatively straightforward and effective means of authentication without necessitating the overhead or complexity that other methods might introduce. This makes it well-suited for environments where performance and simplicity are desired. Other methods mentioned, while known in different contexts, are not relevant for iSCSI authentication. For instance, Kerberos is a ticket-based authentication protocol commonly used in Windows environments but is not typically used with iSCSI.*

## 8. What should an administrator perform first when deploying DNS?

A. Create the required DNS zones

B. Install the required DNS servers

C. Plan the DNS infrastructure

D. Configure DNS settings on clients

*When deploying DNS, the initial step should be to plan the DNS infrastructure thoroughly. This phase involves assessing the organization's requirements, determining the scope of DNS services needed, and designing the structure of zones, records, and the hierarchy of your DNS servers. Planning is crucial to ensure that the DNS deployment aligns with the organization's overall network architecture and that it will support the necessary services, applications, and network visibility. This step helps identify potential challenges and establishes a clear pathway to execute the installation and configuration phases effectively. While creating DNS zones, installing servers, and configuring client settings are important, they depend on the groundwork laid during the planning stage. Without a clear plan, subsequent steps may lead to ineffective implementations or unforeseen issues that could disrupt service.*

## 9. Which statement accurately describes Azure VM disks?

A. Each Azure VM can only have one operating system disk maxing out at 32 TB

B. Data disk attachment limits depend on the Azure VM size

C. Temporary disk sizes are fixed regardless of VM size

D. All VMs have the same number of temporary disks

*The statement that accurately describes Azure VM disks is that data disk attachment limits depend on the Azure VM size. This is because different sizes of Azure Virtual Machines are designed to support varying workloads, and as such, they have different limitations on the number of data disks that can be attached. For instance, smaller VM sizes may only support a limited number of data disks, while larger VM sizes can accommodate more, thus providing more flexibility for storage configurations based on the performance requirements and resource demands of the applications running on the VM. This context is essential, as it allows users to select an appropriate VM size based on their specific needs for data storage and resource allocation, ensuring optimal performance and efficiency for their workloads.*

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## 10. Which Windows feature allows for replication of server volumes for disaster recovery?

A. File History

B. Storage Replica

C. Shadow Copy

D. DFS Replication

*The correct choice, Storage Replica, is designed specifically for high availability and disaster recovery scenarios within Windows Server environments. This feature allows you to replicate volumes between servers or clusters, ensuring that data is synchronized and redundantly stored across multiple locations. This capability is particularly useful for businesses that require a robust disaster recovery plan, as it enables quick failover in the event of a failure at a primary site. Storage Replica supports both synchronous and asynchronous replication modes. Synchronous replication provides real-time data protection by ensuring that data is written to both the primary and secondary sites simultaneously, which is vital for applications that cannot tolerate any data loss. Asynchronous replication, on the other hand, allows for data to be replicated to a secondary site with a slight delay, making it suitable for scenarios where some latency is acceptable but geographic distance is a factor. While other options like File History focus on protecting user files and restoring previous versions of files on a single machine, and Shadow Copy provides point-in-time snapshots of volumes, they do not facilitate the replication of entire server volumes across different systems for disaster recovery purposes. DFS Replication, while it does support replication, is more focused on replicating files across servers for load balancing and not intended for full volume replication aimed at disaster recovery.*

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# Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://az-800.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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