

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

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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.

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!

Questions

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1. Where are the GPO settings contained?

- A. The Group Policy container
- B. The Group Policy template
- C. The Active Directory site
- D. The Windows registry

2. In Azure Files, which feature allows for user-based access control?

- A. Azure AD Integration
- B. File share snapshots
- C. Recovery Services vault
- D. Access tiers

3. What does the Global Catalog contain?

- A. A copy of all objects and their attributes from all domains
- B. A copy of all objects and some of their attributes
- C. A copy of some objects and all attributes
- D. A copy of all elements from the active directory

4. What procedure does the instructor use to test DNS towards the end of the demonstration?

- A. The instructor runs nslookup from a command line to verify DNS.
- B. The instructor runs nslookup from Azure CLI to verify DNS.
- C. The instructor runs nslookup from Windows PowerShell to verify DNS.
- D. The instructor uses a graphical interface to check DNS settings.

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

- A. File History
- B. Storage Replica
- C. Shadow Copy
- D. DFS Replication

6. Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet is used to determine whether the source and destination volumes meet the requirements of Storage Replica before its implementation?
- A. Get-SRPartnership
 - B. Test-SRTopology
 - C. Get-SRGroup
 - D. Set-SRConfiguration
7. What happens when a server drifts from a compliant state using ApplyAndAutoCorrect mode?
- A. It will send alerts only
 - B. It will automatically generate a report
 - C. It will not be remediated
 - D. It will be auto-remediated
8. Which storage configuration provides the highest level of redundancy in Storage Spaces?
- A. Simple
 - B. Two-way mirror
 - C. Three-way mirror
 - D. Parity
9. Which cmdlet is specifically used for installing Hyper-V through Windows PowerShell?
- A. Get-WindowsFeature
 - B. Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature
 - C. Install-WindowsFeature
 - D. Set-WindowsFeature
10. What is the primary function of a hypervisor in virtualization?
- A. Manage virtual switches
 - B. Control access to physical hardware
 - C. Manage networking configurations
 - D. Provide load balancing

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Where are the GPO settings contained?

- A. The Group Policy container
- B. The Group Policy template**
- C. The Active Directory site
- D. The Windows registry

The correct answer is that the GPO settings are contained in the Group Policy template. Group Policy Objects (GPOs) are a critical part of managing and configuring computers and users in an Active Directory environment. GPO settings are stored within Group Policy templates, which include the actual policy settings that define how various applications and system configurations behave within a domain. Group Policy templates are stored in the file system of domain controllers, specifically within the SYSVOL folder of the Active Directory domain. They include the .ADM files, which are used to define the settings available in the Group Policy Editor. This organization allows for centralized management of settings that can be applied to users and computers across the network. By contrast, while Group Policy containers hold references to GPOs in the Active Directory Database, and the registry is where the settings take effect on individual computers, the underlying storage of the settings comes from the Group Policy template files. The Active Directory site pertains to the physical structure of the Active Directory and its replication topology, but it does not directly contain GPO settings.

2. In Azure Files, which feature allows for user-based access control?

- A. Azure AD Integration**
- B. File share snapshots
- C. Recovery Services vault
- D. Access tiers

In Azure Files, user-based access control is achieved through Azure AD Integration. This feature permits organizations to manage access to file shares based on Azure Active Directory (AD) user identities and groups, aligning permissions with organizational roles and policies. By integrating Azure AD, you can leverage existing user accounts for authentication and authorization, enhancing security and compliance. This means that you can assign specific permissions to individual users or user groups, controlling their ability to read, write, or modify files on the Azure file share. This capability is vital in hybrid environments where organizations utilize both on-premises and cloud resources, allowing for a unified approach to identity and access management. It ensures that only authenticated users can access sensitive data, thereby aiding in maintaining the integrity and confidentiality of information stored in Azure Files.

3. What does the Global Catalog contain?

- A. A copy of all objects and their attributes from all domains
- B. A copy of all objects and some of their attributes**
- C. A copy of some objects and all attributes
- D. A copy of all elements from the active directory

The Global Catalog is a critical feature of Active Directory that serves multiple domains within a forest. It contains a partial replica of every object in the directory, including various attributes for each object. However, it doesn't store all attributes for every object; instead, it includes only the most commonly used attributes that are likely to be queried. This design allows for efficient searching and retrieval of directory information without needing access to the full set of attributes across all domains. By including a subset of the attributes, it minimizes the amount of data transferred over the network during searches, optimizing performance while still providing enough information to identify objects and facilitate user logins, group memberships, and service location requests. The other options reference broader or different amounts of data than what the Global Catalog actually contains. For instance, the choice that mentions a copy of all objects and their attributes is inaccurate because the Global Catalog does not replicate every attribute for every object, which could overload the system and network. Thus, the correct characterization of the Global Catalog as having a copy of all objects and some of their attributes accurately reflects its function and purpose within Active Directory.

4. What procedure does the instructor use to test DNS towards the end of the demonstration?

- A. The instructor runs nslookup from a command line to verify DNS.
- B. The instructor runs nslookup from Azure CLI to verify DNS.**
- C. The instructor runs nslookup from Windows PowerShell to verify DNS.
- D. The instructor uses a graphical interface to check DNS settings.

The instructor tests DNS by running nslookup from the Azure CLI, which is essential for administering DNS in a cloud environment like Azure. Using the Azure Command-Line Interface allows the instructor to directly interact with Azure resources and services programmatically. This method is particularly effective in a hybrid setup where DNS resolution is critical for communication between on-premises and cloud resources. By utilizing Azure CLI, the instructor can easily verify whether the DNS records are correctly set up and ensure that they resolve as expected. This approach is beneficial for checking configurations such as custom DNS servers set in Azure or validating public DNS records exposed to the internet. In contrast, while command line tools and PowerShell can also be valuable for testing DNS locally or in other contexts, running the nslookup command specifically in the Azure CLI emphasizes the cloud-based environment's integration and operational management. The use of a graphical interface, although user-friendly, may not provide the same level of flexibility or insight into automated testing and scripting capabilities available through command-line tools in a cloud context.

5. 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.

6. Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet is used to determine whether the source and destination volumes meet the requirements of Storage Replica before its implementation?

- A. Get-SRPartnership
- B. Test-SRTopology**
- C. Get-SRGroup
- D. Set-SRConfiguration

The cmdlet used to determine whether the source and destination volumes meet the requirements for implementing Storage Replica is Test-SRTopology. This cmdlet performs a thorough assessment of the existing environment to verify that all necessary conditions are met for a successful setup of Storage Replica. It checks factors such as network connectivity, volume characteristics, and performance metrics to ensure that the volumes can support the required replication process. By running this command, administrators can proactively identify issues before proceeding with the actual configuration of Storage Replica, thereby minimizing the risk of failure during deployment. The cmdlet provides valuable feedback on whether Storage Replica can be configured between the specified source and destination, making it a crucial step in the setup process. This level of validation helps in ensuring that the implementation adheres to best practices and aligns with the infrastructure requirements.

7. What happens when a server drifts from a compliant state using ApplyAndAutoCorrect mode?

- A. It will send alerts only
- B. It will automatically generate a report
- C. It will not be remediated
- D. It will be auto-remediated**

When a server is configured in ApplyAndAutoCorrect mode, this setting is designed to monitor the server for compliance with defined policies and settings. Should the server drift from this compliant state—meaning that changes or inconsistencies have occurred that violate those policies—the mode will trigger an automatic remediation process. In this context, 'auto-remediation' means that the system will automatically take corrective actions to restore the server back to its defined compliant state without requiring manual intervention. This can include reverting configuration changes, deploying missing updates, or applying the specified settings again. This proactive approach is crucial in maintaining the security and stability of the server environment by ensuring that any unauthorized changes are promptly addressed, thereby reducing the potential risks that could arise from non-compliant configurations.

8. Which storage configuration provides the highest level of redundancy in Storage Spaces?

- A. Simple
- B. Two-way mirror
- C. Three-way mirror**
- D. Parity

The highest level of redundancy in Storage Spaces is achieved through the three-way mirror configuration. This setup ensures that three copies of the data are stored across multiple physical drives. By doing so, if one drive fails, the data remains accessible from the other drives. Additionally, it can withstand the failure of two drives simultaneously without any loss of data, making it the most robust option for those requiring maximal data protection. The three-way mirror is particularly advantageous for mission-critical data where maintaining uptime and ensuring data integrity is paramount. This level of redundancy is ideal for environments with stringent data availability requirements. Storage Spaces using three-way mirrors provide a higher degree of fault tolerance compared to the other configurations available.

9. Which cmdlet is specifically used for installing Hyper-V through Windows PowerShell?

- A. Get-WindowsFeature
- B. Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature
- C. Install-WindowsFeature**
- D. Set-WindowsFeature

The cmdlet used for installing Hyper-V through Windows PowerShell is specifically `Install-WindowsFeature`. This cmdlet is part of the Server Manager module and is designed for adding roles and features to Windows Server, including Hyper-V. When you want to enable a feature such as Hyper-V, you would typically use this cmdlet to specify the feature you want to install. In the case of Hyper-V, executing `Install-WindowsFeature -Name Hyper-V` would facilitate the installation of the Hyper-V role on the server, allowing you to create and manage virtual machines. This cmdlet is essential for Windows Server administrators who want to automate the installation of server roles and features without navigating through the GUI. Other cmdlets may imply various functions, such as retrieving the list of features or enabling optional features, but `Install-WindowsFeature` is uniquely intended for installing new roles and features directly, making it the correct choice for this particular task.

10. What is the primary function of a hypervisor in virtualization?

- A. Manage virtual switches
- B. Control access to physical hardware**
- C. Manage networking configurations
- D. Provide load balancing

The primary function of a hypervisor in virtualization is to control access to physical hardware. A hypervisor, also known as a virtual machine monitor (VMM), serves as the intermediary between the physical hardware of a host machine and the virtual machines running on it. It is responsible for allocating the physical resources—such as CPU, memory, and storage—to each virtual machine while ensuring that they operate independently and securely from one another. By managing access to the underlying physical hardware, the hypervisor allows multiple operating systems to run concurrently on a single physical server. This enables efficient resource utilization and isolation, which are key advantages of virtualization. The other options mentioned play supportive roles in a virtualized environment but do not define the primary function of a hypervisor. Managing virtual switches pertains to networking aspects within the virtual environment, managing networking configurations relates to setting up network connectivity for the virtual machines, and providing load balancing focuses on distributing workloads across multiple resources. While these functions are important in a comprehensive virtualization strategy, they do not represent the core purpose of a hypervisor.

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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