

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

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. What task can Azure AD DS domain administrators perform regarding GPO?**
 - A. Add domain controllers to the managed domain.
 - B. Configure built-in GPO for AADDC Users.
 - C. Connect to domain controllers using Remote Desktop.
 - D. Delete custom OUs in the managed domain.
- 2. Which configuration mode should be set for automatic compliance remediation with Azure Automation State Configuration?**
 - A. ApplyOnly
 - B. ApplyandMonitor
 - C. ApplyAndAutoCorrect
 - D. MonitorOnly
- 3. Which feature of Azure File Sync helps reduce the physical storage used on local servers?**
 - A. Cloud tiering
 - B. Geo-replication
 - C. Access control
 - D. Snapshot management
- 4. Which SMB feature allows multiple connections to a single SMB share for improved performance?**
 - A. SMB Multichannel
 - B. SMB Direct
 - C. SMB Encryption
 - D. SMB Signing
- 5. 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

- 6. Which Data Deduplication job is responsible for checksum validation and metadata consistency checking?**
- A. Deduplication
 - B. Scrubbing
 - C. Garbage Collection
 - D. Repair
- 7. What does CHAP stand for in the context of iSCSI authentication?**
- A. Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
 - B. Charity Handshake Authentication Protocol
 - C. Character Handshake Authentication Protocol
 - D. Clear Handshake Authentication Protocol
- 8. Which GPO's settings take precedence for a user experiencing problems with their computer settings?**
- A. The Default Domain GPO
 - B. The Windsor settings GPO
 - C. The Sales Desktop settings GPO
 - D. The Adatum Folder Redirection GPO
- 9. Which tool enables SMB encryption enforcement on a file server?**
- A. Windows Admin Center
 - B. File Server Resource Manager
 - C. fsutil
 - D. Network and Sharing Center
- 10. 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

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What task can Azure AD DS domain administrators perform regarding GPO?

- A. Add domain controllers to the managed domain.
- B. Configure built-in GPO for AADDC Users.**
- C. Connect to domain controllers using Remote Desktop.
- D. Delete custom OUs in the managed domain.

Azure AD DS domain administrators have the ability to configure built-in Group Policy Objects (GPO) for AADDC Users. This capability allows administrators to manage policies that dictate specific settings and configurations across the Azure Active Directory Domain Services environment. By utilizing GPOs, they can enforce organizational security policies, software deployment settings, and user environment configurations, which streamlines management in a hybrid cloud infrastructure. The other options are not tasks that Azure AD DS domain administrators can perform. For instance, adding domain controllers to a managed domain is something typically reserved for higher-level administrative roles within the context of on-premises Active Directory and is not applicable to Azure AD DS in the same way. Similarly, connecting to domain controllers through Remote Desktop is not allowed in Azure AD DS, as it does not provide direct access to the underlying domain controllers. Lastly, while Azure AD DS domain administrators can manage Organizational Units (OUs) and their contents, the deletion of custom OUs may carry restrictions to ensure the integrity and structure of the managed domain. Such operations are often limited to higher administrative privileges.

2. Which configuration mode should be set for automatic compliance remediation with Azure Automation State Configuration?

- A. ApplyOnly
- B. ApplyandMonitor
- C. ApplyAndAutoCorrect**
- D. MonitorOnly

The correct configuration mode for automatic compliance remediation with Azure Automation State Configuration is ApplyAndAutoCorrect. This mode is designed specifically to not only apply the desired configuration but also to continuously monitor the system for compliance. If a configuration drift is detected—that is, if the actual state of the system diverges from the intended state—ApplyAndAutoCorrect will automatically take corrective actions to restore compliance without any manual intervention. This approach is beneficial in maintaining the desired configuration state over time, ensuring that any unauthorized changes or compliance issues are addressed immediately, which is crucial for maintaining security and operational integrity in a hybrid server environment. By automating the correction process, organizations can reduce potential risks and administrative overhead associated with manual compliance checks and resolutions.

3. Which feature of Azure File Sync helps reduce the physical storage used on local servers?

- A. Cloud tiering**
- B. Geo-replication
- C. Access control
- D. Snapshot management

Cloud tiering is the feature of Azure File Sync that actively helps reduce the physical storage used on local servers. This mechanism allows frequently accessed files to remain locally stored while less frequently accessed files are moved to Azure, effectively creating a hybrid storage environment. By utilizing cloud tiering, local servers can maintain efficiency and performance as they only keep the most relevant data on-premises. When files are not needed immediately, they can reside in the cloud, thereby minimizing the on-site storage requirements and optimizing resource allocation. This approach not only enhances local storage capacity but also leverages the scalability and reliability of Azure's cloud services. The other options, while significant in their own right, do not directly contribute to reducing physical storage on local servers. For instance, geo-replication focuses on ensuring data availability across multiple geographical regions, access control pertains to user permissions and security without affecting storage size, and snapshot management deals with data recovery and protection. Therefore, cloud tiering is distinctly responsible for the efficient use of local storage resources in the context of Azure File Sync.

4. Which SMB feature allows multiple connections to a single SMB share for improved performance?

- A. SMB Multichannel**
- B. SMB Direct
- C. SMB Encryption
- D. SMB Signing

SMB Multichannel is the feature that allows multiple connections to a single SMB share, enhancing performance and throughput. This capability is particularly useful in scenarios where network redundancy and increased data transfer rates are needed. By enabling multiple network adapters to be used simultaneously for a single session, SMB Multichannel effectively balances the load and improves efficiency in data streaming, especially in environments with high data demands. This feature can automatically detect available network paths and utilize them without user intervention, leading to optimized performance as it can effectively use all available resources. This is crucial in hybrid environments where various types of connections are leveraged, ensuring that file sharing remains responsive and fast. In contrast, while SMB Direct focuses on leveraging Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA) for low-latency and high-throughput data transfers, it does not inherently support multiple connections to a single share. SMB Encryption and SMB Signing pertain to security features that protect data integrity and confidentiality, but they do not contribute to improved performance in the manner that SMB Multichannel does.

5. 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.

6. Which Data Deduplication job is responsible for checksum validation and metadata consistency checking?

- A. Deduplication
- B. Scrubbing**
- C. Garbage Collection
- D. Repair

The correct answer is scrubbing, which is a critical job in the Data Deduplication process. Scrubbing is designed to maintain the integrity of the deduplicated data by performing checksum validation and ensuring metadata consistency. Through this process, the system checks that the existing deduplicated data blocks are intact and that their associated metadata remains accurate. This is essential for preventing data corruption and ensuring that the storage optimization provided by deduplication does not compromise data reliability. Other processes like deduplication job and garbage collection serve different purposes. The deduplication job primarily focuses on identifying and eliminating duplicate data to save storage space, while garbage collection is responsible for reclaiming space from deleted data blocks that are no longer needed. The repair job, on the other hand, is typically utilized to address issues or corruption found within data but does not specifically focus on periodic validation and consistency checking as scrubbing does. Thus, scrubbing is the designated job for ensuring the robustness of the stored data after deduplication.

7. What does CHAP stand for in the context of iSCSI authentication?

A. Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol

B. Charity Handshake Authentication Protocol

C. Character Handshake Authentication Protocol

D. Clear Handshake Authentication Protocol

CHAP stands for Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol in the context of iSCSI authentication. This protocol is widely used for providing secure authentication over a network. It works by using a challenge-response mechanism to verify the identity of a user or device without sending the actual password over the network. In this process, the server sends a challenge (a random number) to the client, which then uses this challenge along with its stored password to create a hashed value. The client sends this hash back to the server, which then performs the same hash operation using its record of the password. If the two hashed values match, the client is authenticated. This method enhances security since the actual password is not transmitted, reducing the risk of password theft. The other options, although sounding plausible, do not represent established authentication protocols related to iSCSI. There is no recognized protocol by the names Charity Handshake Authentication Protocol, Character Handshake Authentication Protocol, or Clear Handshake Authentication Protocol in this context, making the understanding of CHAP fundamental to any discussion on iSCSI authentication strategies.

8. Which GPO's settings take precedence for a user experiencing problems with their computer settings?

A. The Default Domain GPO

B. The Windsor settings GPO

C. The Sales Desktop settings GPO

D. The Adatum Folder Redirection GPO

The concept of Group Policy Object (GPO) precedence involves understanding how Active Directory prioritizes various GPOs applied to a user or a computer. In this context, the Default Domain GPO typically has a considerable influence because it applies settings at the domain level, affecting all users and computers within that domain. The Default Domain GPO is often configured with foundational security settings and configurations that are essential across the organization. Since it applies broadly and is one of the first layers applied when a user logs into their machine, it takes precedence over other, more specific GPOs unless they explicitly override certain settings. Specific GPOs, such as those for specific departments or groups, can provide more tailored settings, but if there's a conflict, the Default Domain GPO generally dictates the baseline behavior. In scenarios where a user experiences problems with their computer settings, understanding that the Default Domain GPO can establish and influence many critical configurations helps in troubleshooting what user experience issues may arise. Therefore, it is essential to check the settings established in the Default Domain GPO to see if they are causing any unintended consequences for the user's computer.

9. Which tool enables SMB encryption enforcement on a file server?

- A. Windows Admin Center**
- B. File Server Resource Manager
- C. fsutil
- D. Network and Sharing Center

The Windows Admin Center is the correct tool for enabling SMB (Server Message Block) encryption enforcement on a file server. It provides a centralized management platform for Windows Server and includes features that allow administrators to configure various settings, including storage and file share management. Through Windows Admin Center, you can easily enable SMB encryption for file shares, enhancing the security of data in transit. Utilizing Windows Admin Center simplifies the management process by presenting a graphical interface where administrators can apply policies without needing to delve into command-line utilities or multiple system settings. This is essential in environments that prioritize security and require a straightforward method to ensure all data transfers over SMB are encrypted, which helps protect sensitive information from unauthorized access.

10. 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.

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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