

Longhorn Server Training Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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 is the time standard for a table reset?**
 - A. 1:00**
 - B. 0:30**
 - C. 1:30**
 - D. 2:00**

- 2. When should you immediately check back on your table?**
 - A. Before they get their food**
 - B. While they are eating**
 - C. After they get their food**
 - D. Never**

- 3. Basic Disk versus Dynamic Disk: which statement is accurate about the volumes they support?**
 - A. Dynamic disks support simple volumes only.**
 - B. Both Basic and Dynamic disks can create RAID-0 striped volumes.**
 - C. Dynamic disks use partitions; Basic support only volumes.**
 - D. Basic disks use partitions; Dynamic disks support simple, spanned, striped, mirrored, and RAID-5 volumes.**

- 4. What is the default Group Policy processing order from local to site?**
 - A. Local GPO, site GPOs, domain GPOs, and then OU-linked GPOs**
 - B. OU-linked GPOs, Local GPO, Site GPOs, Domain GPOs**
 - C. Domain GPOs, OU-linked GPOs, Local GPOs, Site GPOs**
 - D. Site GPOs, Domain GPOs, OU-linked GPOs, Local GPOs**

- 5. Which item is bone-in and weighs 22 oz?**
 - A. The Longhorn**
 - B. Flo's Filet**
 - C. Renegade Sirloin**
 - D. New York Strip**

- 6. Which method is used to prepare Crispy Brussels Sprouts?**
- A. Fried crispy (not breaded), sprinkled with LH signature seasoning and tossed in a smokey honey butter**
 - B. Baked with parmesan**
 - C. Grilled with lemon**
 - D. Steamed with salt**
- 7. Describe DNS zone types and the concept of dynamic updates in Windows Server 2008.**
- A. Zone types include primary, secondary, and AD-integrated zones; dynamic updates allow DNS records to be registered automatically by clients and domain controllers.**
 - B. Zone types include primary and secondary only; dynamic updates are not supported.**
 - C. AD-integrated zones are only for domain controllers and do not support dynamic updates.**
 - D. Secondary zones perform dynamic updates on behalf of clients.**
- 8. Which statement about Topped Steak is true?**
- A. All steaks can be topped with items such as parm crust**
 - B. Only filet can be topped**
 - C. Topped steaks are never served**
 - D. Topping applies only to salmon**
- 9. Where do dessert spoons go?**
- A. On a dessert plate**
 - B. In the sugar bowl**
 - C. Under the napkin**
 - D. On a side plate lined with a bev napkin, face down**
- 10. What is a VHD and its role in Hyper-V?**
- A. VHD is a hardware driver.**
 - B. VHD is the virtualization host.**
 - C. VHD is the virtual hard disk file used by Hyper-V to store a VM's data.**
 - D. VHD is a virtual network switch.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the time standard for a table reset?

- A. 1:00**
- B. 0:30**
- C. 1:30**
- D. 2:00**

A table reset time standard is the target amount of time allowed to clear a table, clean the surface, and set it up for the next guest. One minute is the best fit because it provides a practical balance between speed and accuracy: staff have enough time to remove used items, wipe the table, and place fresh settings, while still keeping the service moving smoothly. If the target were shorter, like thirty seconds, tasks could be rushed and details missed. If it were longer, like one and a half minutes or two minutes, it would slow down turnover and create bottlenecks in the workflow. So, in this context, one minute is the appropriate standard.

2. When should you immediately check back on your table?

- A. Before they get their food**
- B. While they are eating**
- C. After they get their food**
- D. Never**

The key idea is timing your follow-up to protect the guest's dining experience by catching issues while they're fresh. Checking back immediately after the food arrives lets you verify the order is correct, the dish is hot and prepared as requested, and you can quickly address any missing items, refills, or special needs. It shows attentiveness and helps solve problems before the guests are too far into their meal. Checking before service isn't possible for the post-delivery issues, and checking while they're eating can feel intrusive or too late to fix things. So, the best moment is after they get their food.

3. Basic Disk versus Dynamic Disk: which statement is accurate about the volumes they support?

- A. Dynamic disks support simple volumes only.**
- B. Both Basic and Dynamic disks can create RAID-0 striped volumes.**
- C. Dynamic disks use partitions; Basic support only volumes.**
- D. Basic disks use partitions; Dynamic disks support simple, spanned, striped, mirrored, and RAID-5 volumes.**

Basic disks organize space with partitions, while dynamic disks add dynamic volumes that can span multiple disks and come in several layouts. This is why the accurate statement is that basic disks use partitions; dynamic disks support a variety of volumes—simple, spanned, striped (RAID-0), mirrored (RAID-1), and RAID-5. The other options misstate the capabilities: dynamic disks are not limited to simple volumes; basic disks cannot create RAID-like layouts; and the idea that both types can create RAID-0 striped volumes is incorrect.

4. What is the default Group Policy processing order from local to site?

- A. Local GPO, site GPOs, domain GPOs, and then OU-linked GPOs**
- B. OU-linked GPOs, Local GPO, Site GPOs, Domain GPOs**
- C. Domain GPOs, OU-linked GPOs, Local GPOs, Site GPOs**
- D. Site GPOs, Domain GPOs, OU-linked GPOs, Local GPOs**

Group Policy settings are applied in a specific sequence, and the final result is determined by the last GPO that applies a given setting. The processing order from least to greatest precedence is: the local GPO, then site GPOs, then domain GPOs, and finally OU-linked GPOs. Because OU-linked GPOs are processed last, their settings override any conflicting settings from site or domain GPOs (and the domain can override site, while the site can override the local). This is why the default order is Local GPO first, followed by site GPOs, then domain GPOs, and finally OU-linked GPOs.

5. Which item is bone-in and weighs 22 oz?

- A. The Longhorn**
- B. Flo's Filet**
- C. Renegade Sirloin**
- D. New York Strip**

This item is defined by two attributes: bone-in preparation and a 22 oz weight. Flo's Filet is a small, tenderloin cut and is boneless. Renegade Sirloin is also a boneless cut. The New York Strip can be served boneless or bone-in, but on this menu it isn't the 22 oz bone-in option. The Longhorn matches both criteria exactly: a bone-in steak weighing 22 oz. That's why it's the correct choice.

6. Which method is used to prepare Crispy Brussels Sprouts?

- A. Fried crispy (not breaded), sprinkled with LH signature seasoning and tossed in a smokey honey butter**
- B. Baked with parmesan**
- C. Grilled with lemon**
- D. Steamed with salt**

Crispiness comes from getting high heat on the surface with enough oil to rapidly evaporate moisture and create browning. Frying the Brussels sprouts without breading does exactly that: the hot oil coats the outside, quickly browns, and forms a crackly, crisp edge while the inside stays tender. The seasoning adds bold flavor to complement the crunch, and finishing with a smoky honey butter gives a glossy, savory glaze that enhances the overall savoriness without softening the crispy exterior. Other methods can produce different textures—baking with parmesan, for example, can yield some edge crisp but cheese can alter texture and often isn't as crackly; grilling adds char but not the same level of surface crunch; steaming leaves the sprouts soft and lacks browning.

7. Describe DNS zone types and the concept of dynamic updates in Windows Server 2008.
- A. Zone types include primary, secondary, and AD-integrated zones; dynamic updates allow DNS records to be registered automatically by clients and domain controllers.**
 - B. Zone types include primary and secondary only; dynamic updates are not supported.**
 - C. AD-integrated zones are only for domain controllers and do not support dynamic updates.**
 - D. Secondary zones perform dynamic updates on behalf of clients.**

In Windows DNS, zone types determine where data is stored and who can update it, while dynamic updates describe how records are created or updated automatically. A primary zone is writable and holds the authoritative data for the zone. A secondary zone is a read-only copy used for redundancy and load distribution. AD-integrated zones store zone data in Active Directory and replicate with AD, which also allows dynamic updates to be coordinated through AD permissions. Dynamic updates let DNS records be registered automatically by clients and domain controllers, so host A records (and their PTR records) are created and kept current without manual edits. In Windows Server 2008, dynamic updates can be secured to ensure only authenticated machines update the records, leveraging AD's security model. This description matches how zone types and dynamic updates work together in that edition. The other statements misstate either the available zone types or the support for dynamic updates, or how AD-integrated zones operate.

8. Which statement about Topped Steak is true?
- A. All steaks can be topped with items such as parm crust**
 - B. Only filet can be topped**
 - C. Topped steaks are never served**
 - D. Topping applies only to salmon**

Toppings are a flexible option for steaks, designed to enhance flavor and texture across different cuts. Parm crust is a common topping that can be applied to many steak types, not just one specific cut, because the crust forms on the exterior during cooking and complements the beef's surface without overpowering it. This approach works for various steaks—ribeye, sirloin, filet, and more—so offering toppings like parmesan crust is not limited to a single cut. The idea that steaks can't be topped or that only one cut can be topped is not accurate, and toppings aren't restricted to other proteins like salmon.

9. Where do dessert spoons go?

- A. On a dessert plate
- B. In the sugar bowl
- C. Under the napkin
- D. On a side plate lined with a bev napkin, face down**

In formal dining, utensils for the upcoming course are presented together with the course itself, often on a small plate so guests can easily grab what they need. Placing the dessert spoon on a side plate lined with a beverage napkin and with the eating surface (the bowl) facing down follows that convention: the side plate gives a dedicated, neat spot for the dessert tools, the beverage napkin keeps the utensil clean and presentable, and the utensil is ready for use when dessert arrives. The other options either don't provide the proper presentation or hide or misplace the utensil, whereas this setup signals clearly that the dessert utensil is ready for use and kept clean until then.

10. What is a VHD and its role in Hyper-V?

- A. VHD is a hardware driver.
- B. VHD is the virtualization host.
- C. VHD is the virtual hard disk file used by Hyper-V to store a VM's data.**
- D. VHD is a virtual network switch.

A VHD is the virtual hard disk that stores everything inside a Hyper-V virtual machine. When you create a VM, Hyper-V attaches a VHD (or VHDX in newer setups) file that acts like the VM's actual hard drive. The operating system boots from this virtual disk, and all program files, data, and system files live inside it. From the VM's perspective, it's just a hard drive, but on the host it's a file you can manage, back up, move, or resize. VHDs can be fixed in size or grow dynamically as data is written, and VHDX adds improvements like larger sizes and better resilience. This is distinct from a hardware driver (which enables hardware communication), the virtualization host (the Hyper-V server itself), or a virtual network switch (which handles networking). So the VHD's role is simply to provide the VM's persistent storage in a disk image.

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://longhornservertraining.examzify.com>

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

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