

# Windows Server Final 313 Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. Which parameter is not measured by Hyper-V Resource Metering?**
  - A. Memory Use**
  - B. Network Traffic**
  - C. GPU Usage**
  - D. CPU Usage**
  
- 2. True or False: When configuring shared cluster storage, NFS is a high availability option.**
  - A. Not Supported**
  - B. False**
  - C. True**
  - D. Only on Linux**
  
- 3. The Data Deduplication process increases disk performance by moving chunks of data to where?**
  - A. Disk Cache**
  - B. The outer ring of the drive plate**
  - C. The Azure Cloud**
  - D. Memory**
  
- 4. What is considered the main standard for container orchestration?**
  - A. Docker Compose**
  - B. Docker Swarm**
  - C. Apache Mesos**
  - D. Kubernetes**
  
- 5. Which FSMO role is described as the one that issues unique relative IDs to new objects within a domain?**
  - A. RID Master**
  - B. Domain Naming Master**
  - C. PDC Emulator**
  - D. Schema Master**

- 6. Which statement is true about Windows Admin Center in Windows Server 2019?**
- A. It is installed by default**
  - B. It is not installed by default**
  - C. It can manage only Windows Server Core**
  - D. It cannot manage Server Core**
- 7. Which Windows Server 2019 edition is licensed per processor core and commonly used in large data center environments?**
- A. Datacenter**
  - B. Essentials**
  - C. Hyper-V Server**
  - D. Standard**
- 8. WS-Management Protocol for Hyper-V Manager communication began its support in what version?**
- A. Windows 10 and Server 2019**
  - B. Windows 8 and Server 2012**
  - C. Windows 95 and Windows NT**
  - D. Windows ME and Server 2003**
- 9. Windows Server 2019 supports up to 64 physical processors and 128 logical processors.**
- A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Up to 128 physical processors and 256 logical**
  - D. Up to 32 physical processors and 64 logical**
- 10. Where is the SAM database located?**
- A. The system registry**
  - B. Active Directory database**
  - C. Windows Registry at HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SAM**
  - D. On the network**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which parameter is not measured by Hyper-V Resource Metering?**

- A. Memory Use
- B. Network Traffic
- C. GPU Usage
- D. CPU Usage**

Hyper-V Resource Metering reports how much memory a virtual machine uses, the network throughput it generates, and disk I/O activity. These metrics give a clear picture of how VM resources are consumed on the host. CPU usage, while important for performance, is not a metric provided by Resource Metering. The hypervisor controls and schedules CPU time across VMs, so RM doesn't expose a straightforward per-VM CPU consumption value. So the parameter not measured by Hyper-V Resource Metering is CPU usage. If you need CPU-related metrics, you'd use other monitoring tools or performance counters outside of RM.

**2. True or False: When configuring shared cluster storage, NFS is a high availability option.**

- A. Not Supported
- B. False**
- C. True
- D. Only on Linux

Shared cluster storage relies on a block-level disk that is presented to all cluster nodes with proper locking and fencing, so the cluster can entirely control ownership of that disk. NFS is a network file system that operates at the file level, not at the block level, and it doesn't provide the same guarantees required for a shared disk used by a failover cluster. Because the cluster needs a single, authoritative view of the disk for failover and resource management, NFS-backed storage isn't considered a valid high-availability option for the cluster's shared storage. You can still use NFS to share files between nodes, but it does not fulfill the role of shared storage for clustering.

**3. The Data Deduplication process increases disk performance by moving chunks of data to where?**

- A. Disk Cache
- B. The outer ring of the drive plate
- C. The Azure Cloud
- D. Memory**

Data deduplication speeds up disk operations by using RAM to cache frequently accessed deduplicated chunks and their metadata, so most reads can be served from memory rather than hitting the slower disk. The deduplication process stores the actual unique chunks on disk, but keeps hot data and the mapping information in memory to reduce additional I/O and latency. That in-RAM caching is what gives the noticeable disk performance improvement. The other options describe storage locations or caches that aren't the mechanism used by deduplication to accelerate access.

#### 4. What is considered the main standard for container orchestration?

- A. Docker Compose
- B. Docker Swarm
- C. Apache Mesos
- D. Kubernetes**

Container orchestration is about managing the lifecycle of containers across a cluster—scheduling where containers run, handling deployment, scaling, networking, storage, and recovery. Kubernetes has become the standard because it offers a mature, feature-rich platform with broad ecosystem support and strong cloud-provider adoption. It uses a declarative model where you define the desired state in manifest files, and the control plane continually works to maintain that state. Key capabilities include automated scheduling, self-healing (restarting or rescheduling failed containers), rolling updates and rollbacks, horizontal pod autoscaling, built-in service discovery and load balancing, and comprehensive storage orchestration with persistent volumes. Its networking, security, and policy options, plus extensive extensibility through custom resources and a vast ecosystem of tools and add-ons, have driven widespread adoption across many teams and providers. While other options exist, they don't match Kubernetes in scope or momentum. Docker Compose is intended for defining multi-container apps on a single host, not for cluster-wide orchestration. Docker Swarm offers a simpler, lighter-weight approach but lacks the breadth of features and ecosystem Kubernetes provides. Apache Mesos can orchestrate containers as well, but it has less industry momentum and community activity compared to Kubernetes.

#### 5. Which FSMO role is described as the one that issues unique relative IDs to new objects within a domain?

- A. RID Master**
- B. Domain Naming Master
- C. PDC Emulator
- D. Schema Master

The essential idea is how new objects get their unique identifiers in Active Directory. Each object receives a Security Identifier composed of the domain's SID plus a relative ID. The authority that issues those relative IDs is the RID Master. It allocates blocks of RIDs to domain controllers, and when a DC creates a new object, it uses an RID from its pool to ensure the resulting SID is unique within the domain. If the RID Master isn't available, new objects can't be issued new RIDs, halting creation until a RID block can be obtained again. The other FSMO roles handle different tasks: the Domain Naming Master manages adding or removing domains in the forest, the PDC Emulator handles certain authentication-related functions and time synchronization, and the Schema Master governs updates to the AD schema.

**6. Which statement is true about Windows Admin Center in Windows Server 2019?**

- A. It is installed by default**
- B. It is not installed by default**
- C. It can manage only Windows Server Core**
- D. It cannot manage Server Core**

Windows Admin Center is a separate, browser-based management tool for Windows Server, not included by default in Windows Server 2019. You need to download and install it as a gateway on a server or Windows 10 machine, then use a web browser to manage one or more Windows Server instances, including those running Server Core. This makes it possible to manage headless servers without a GUI, as well as servers that do have a graphical interface. The statement that it is not installed by default is the correct one because, by design, WAC is added separately rather than being part of the out-of-the-box OS setup. It can manage Server Core as well as GUI installations, so the other options don't fit.

**7. Which Windows Server 2019 edition is licensed per processor core and commonly used in large data center environments?**

- A. Datacenter**
- B. Essentials**
- C. Hyper-V Server**
- D. Standard**

Windows Server 2019 licenses are sold by core count, and the Datacenter edition is designed for virtualization-heavy deployments in large data centers. It includes unlimited virtualization rights, so you can run an unlimited number of virtual machines on a licensed server, which is exactly what large-scale environments need. Essentials targets small businesses with a user/device cap, and Standard edition also uses per-core licensing but limits the number of virtual machines per license, making large-scale virtualization more costly. Hyper-V Server is a free standalone hypervisor option and not the typical Windows Server edition used in data centers. So, for a per-core licensed edition that's standard in large data centers, the Datacenter edition is the best fit.

**8. WS-Management Protocol for Hyper-V Manager communication began its support in what version?**

- A. Windows 10 and Server 2019**
- B. Windows 8 and Server 2012**
- C. Windows 95 and Windows NT**
- D. Windows ME and Server 2003**

WS-Management is a remote-management protocol that Hyper-V Manager can use to talk to a Hyper-V host over HTTP/HTTPS using WinRM. This approach fits newer Windows editions that embrace WS-Management and PowerShell remoting as the primary remote management mechanism. The version pair that first introduced genuine WS-Management-based communication for Hyper-V Manager is Windows 10 along with Windows Server 2019, reflecting Microsoft's shift toward WinRM/WS-Man as the standard remote management path. Before these versions, remote Hyper-V management relied on older technologies such as WMI/DCOM, so WS-Management support wasn't available in the same integrated way.

**9. Windows Server 2019 supports up to 64 physical processors and 128 logical processors.**

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Up to 128 physical processors and 256 logical**
- D. Up to 32 physical processors and 64 logical**

The statement is false. Windows Server 2019 supports more than 128 logical processors on a single host. The documented maximums are 64 physical processors (sockets) and up to 320 logical processors, which is higher than what the statement states. Understanding the difference helps: physical processors refer to actual CPU sockets, while logical processors are the cores/threads the OS can schedule work on (including Hyper-Threading). This distinction explains why the given limits don't match the official maximums.

**10. Where is the SAM database located?**

- A. The system registry**
- B. Active Directory database**
- C. Windows Registry at HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SAM**
- D. On the network**

The SAM database is stored in the Windows system registry. It's not a separate file you point to on disk or a network resource. The Security Accounts Manager keeps its data in a dedicated hive inside the registry, loaded at boot, and used to authenticate local user accounts. The registry location is the SAM hive under the key for the local machine (the path is typically described as HKLM\SAM). This is why the system registry is the correct answer: it's the local store for local account information and password hashes. In contrast, the Active Directory database (NTDS.dit) holds domain accounts on domain controllers, not local SAM data, and saying it's "on the network" isn't accurate for how local authentication works.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://windowsserverfinal313.examzify.com>**

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

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