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Exam : **AZ-800**

Title : Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure

Version : DEMO

1. Topic 1, Contoso Ltd

Overview

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more Information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements, if the case study has an All Information tab. note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

AD DS Environment

The network contains an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) forest named contoso.com. The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and canada.contoso.com.

The forest contains the domain controllers shown in the following table.

Name	Domain	Active Directory site
DC1	contoso.com	Seattle
DC2	contoso.com	Los Angeles
DC3	canada.contoso.com	Montreal
DC4	contoso.com	Montreal
DC5	canada.contoso.com	Seattle

All the domain controllers are global catalog servers.

Server Infrastructure

The network contains the servers shown in the following table.

Name	Organizational unit (OU)	Server role	Domain	Active Directory site
Server1	Member Servers	**None**	canada.contoso.com	Montreal
Server2	Member Servers	Hyper-V	canada.contoso.com	Montreal
Server3	Member Servers	**None**	canada.contoso.com	Montreal

A server named Server4 runs Windows Server and is in a workgroup. Windows Firewall on Servei4 uses the private profile.
Server2 hosts three virtual machines named VM1. VM2, and VM3.
VM3 is a file server that stores data in the volumes shown in the following table.

Name	File system
C	NTFS
D	NTFS
E	ReFS
F	ExFAT

Group Policies

The contoso.com domain has the Group Policies Objects (GPOs) shown in the following table.

Name	Minimum password length	Linked to
GPO1	14	OU1
GPO2	8	Member Servers
Default Domain Policy	10	contoso.com

Existing Identities

The forest contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	In OU	Member of
Contoso\Admin1	Contoso\OU1	Contoso\Enterprise Admins
Contoso\Admin2	Contoso\OU1	Contoso\Domain Admins
Canada\Admin3	Canada\OU2	Canada\Domain Admins
Contoso\User1	Contoso\OU3	Contoso\Domain Users

The forest contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Domain	Type
Group1	contoso.com	Universal security group
Group2	contoso.com	Global security group
Group3	contoso.com	Domain local security group
Group4	canada.contoso.com	Global distribution group
Group5	canada.contoso.com	Global distribution group
Group6	canada.contoso.com	Domain local distribution group

Current Problems

When an administrator signs in to the console of VM2 by using Virtual Machine Connection, and then disconnects from the session without signing out another administrator can connect to the console session as the currently signed-in user.

Requirements

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:
• Change the replication schedule for all site links to 30 minutes.
• Promote Server1 to a domain controller in canada.contoso.com.
• Install and authorize Server3 as a DHCP server.
• Ensure that User! can manage the membership of all the groups in Contoso\OU3.

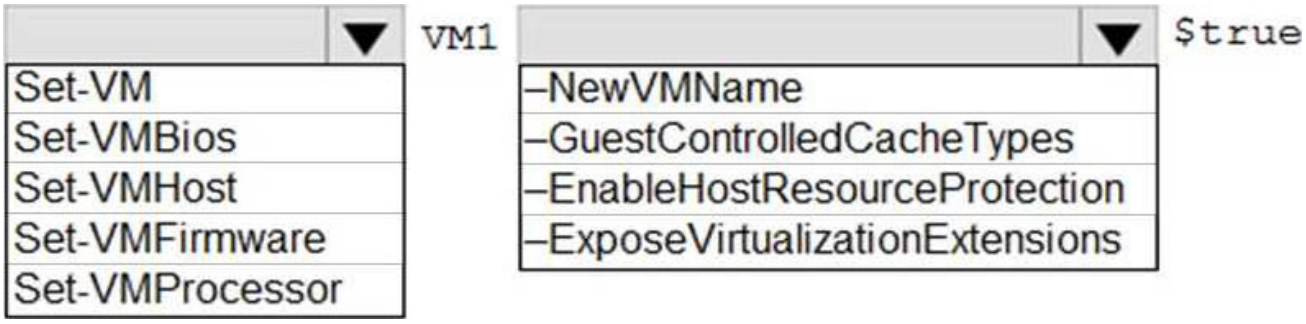
• Ensure that you can manage Server4 from Server1 by using PowerShell removing.
• Ensure that you can run virtual machines on VM1.
• Force users to provide credentials when they connect to VM2.
• On VM3, ensure that Data Deduplication on all volumes is possible.

You need to meet the technical requirements for Server1.
Which users can currently perform the required tasks?
A. Admin1 only
B. Admin3 only
C. Admin1 and Admin3 only
D. Admin1 Admin2. and Admm3
Answer: C
Explanation:
In the AZ-800 “Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure” objectives for Active Directory, server promotion is governed by forest/domain administrative roles. The materials state that promoting a member server to a domain controller in a given domain requires membership in either the Enterprise Admins group or the Domain Admins group of the target domain. The Configuration and Domain naming contexts that DCPromo touches (NTDS settings, SYSVOL/DFS-R readiness, DC computer account, and associated service SPNs) are protected so that “Enterprise Admins have full rights forest-wide, and Domain Admins have full rights within their respective domain.”
In this case, the requirement is to promote Server1 to a domain controller in canada.contoso.com.
From the identities table:
Contoso\Admin1 is a member of Enterprise Admins (forest-wide authority).
Canada\Admin3 is a member of Canada\Domain Admins (authority within canada.contoso.com).
Contoso\Admin2 is Domain Admins (contoso.com) only, which does not grant administrative authority in the canada.contoso.com child domain.
Therefore, the users who can currently perform the required task for Server1 are Admin1 and Admin3.

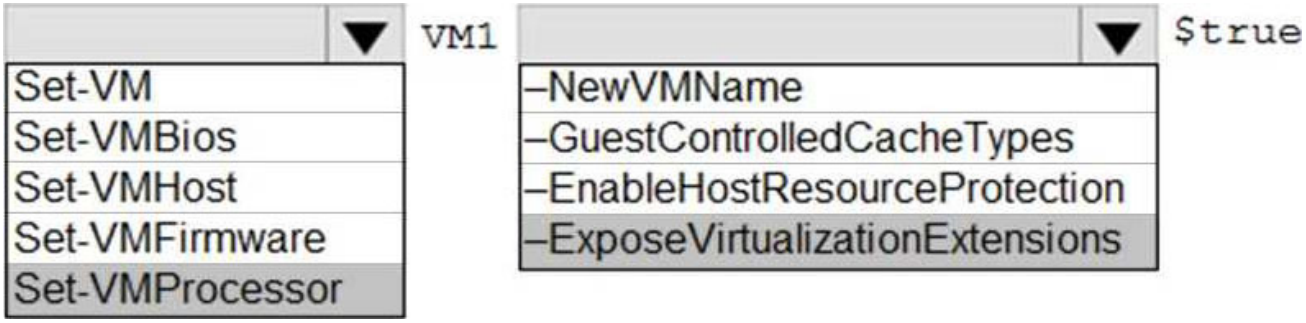
2.You need to meet the technical requirements for the site links.
Which users can perform the required tasks?
A. Admin1 only
B. Admin1 and Admin3 only
C. Admin1 and Admin2 only
D. Admin3 only
E. Admin1, Adrrun2. and Admin3
Answer: C
Explanation:
The AZ-800 content covering Active Directory Sites and Services clarifies that site, subnet, and site-link objects live in the Configuration partition. The guides emphasize that administration of the Configuration naming context is restricted to Enterprise Admins and to Domain Admins of the forest-root domain. In the context of changing replication topology parameters—such as editing the replication schedule on site links—the documentation notes: “Only Enterprise Admins or administrators in the forest-root Domain Admins group have default permissions to modify site and site-link objects,” because these objects affect replication forest-wide.

Applying this to the scenario:
Contoso\Admin1 (Enterprise Admins) has forest-wide rights to modify site links.
Contoso\Admin2 (Domain Admins in contoso.com, the forest-root domain) also has the required rights to change site-link schedules.
Canada\Admin3 (Domain Admins in canada.contoso.com) does not have default permissions in the Configuration partition for forest-wide site-link administration.
Thus, to meet the technical requirement to change all site links to a 30-minute schedule, the users who can perform the task are Admin1 and Admin2.

3.HOTSPOT
You need to meet the technical requirements for VM1.
Which cmdlet should you run first? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

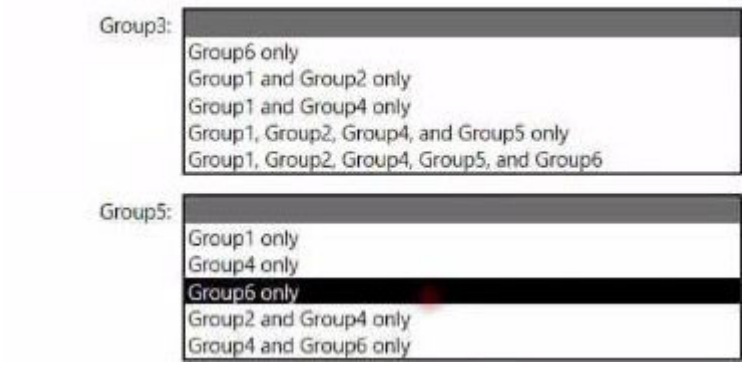


Explanation:
In the Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure objectives for managing Hyper-V, enabling nested virtualization is the required step when you must “run virtual machines inside a virtual machine.” The referenced guidance states that Hyper-V on a VM is supported only when the host exposes hardware virtualization features to the guest. The prescriptive step is: “Turn off the VM and run Set-VMProcessor -VMName <VMName> -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions $true to enable nested virtualization.” The module further notes that this action “passes through Intel VT-x/AMD-V to the guest so the guest OS can install the Hyper-V role and create VMs.” It also clarifies that “the setting is applied on the parent host for the target VM and requires the VM to be powered off before the change is committed.”
Because the technical requirement says “Ensure that you can run virtual machines on VM1”, VM1 must be able to host Hyper-V while itself running as a VM on Server2. The first and essential cmdlet is therefore Set-VMProcessor with the -ExposeVirtualizationExtensions switch set to $true against VM1. Other optional settings (for example, MAC spoofing on the vNIC or static memory) may be configured

later if needed, but exposing virtualization extensions is the enabling prerequisite that satisfies the requirement.

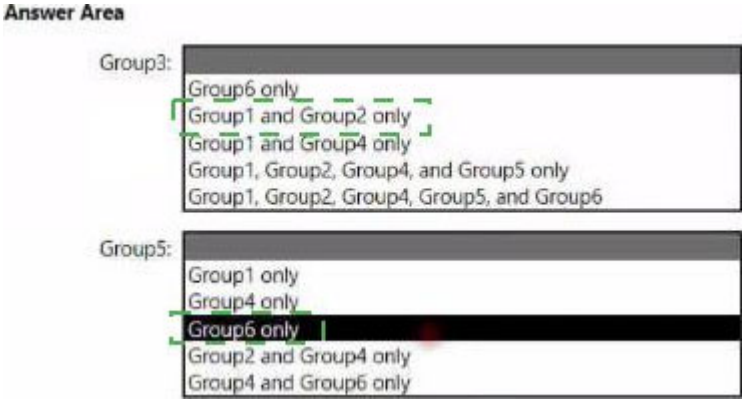
4.You need to meet the technical requirements for VM3
On which volumes can you enable Data Deduplication?
A. D and E only
B. C, D, E, and F
C. D only
D. D and E only
E. D, E, and F only
Answer: C
Explanation:
In the Windows Server exam materials for Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure (AZ-800), Microsoft documents that Data Deduplication is supported only on data volumes and specifically on NTFS-formatted volumes, and it cannot be enabled on the system or boot volume. The study text states: “Data Deduplication is applied at the volume level and supports NTFS data volumes. You cannot enable deduplication on the system or boot volume.” It further clarifies unsupported targets: “ReFS volumes and FAT/exFAT volumes are not supported for Data Deduplication in general-purpose server scenarios,” and emphasizes that deduplication is “not available for the operating system volume.”
Applying these rules to VM3:
C: NTFS but it is the OS/system volume → not eligible.
D: NTFS data volume → eligible.
E: ReFS → not supported for general-purpose dedup in this context.
F: exFAT → not supported.
Therefore, the only volume on which you can enable Data Deduplication to meet the requirement is volume D.

5.HOTSPOT
Which groups can you add lo Group3 and Groups? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.
Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

In the Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure objectives for Active Directory group design, group scope and type determine valid membership and usage. The study guidance for group scopes states that a Domain Local group is used to assign permissions in its own domain and “can contain accounts, computer objects, global groups from any domain, and universal groups; it can also contain other domain local groups from the same domain only.” Security-type restrictions also apply: “Security groups can contain only security principals; distribution groups cannot be nested into security groups for access control.”

Applying these rules to Group3 (contoso.com Domain Local Security): it can accept security groups of compatible scopes. From the lists, Group1 (contoso.com Universal Security) and Group2

For Group5 (canada.contoso.com Global Distribution), the scope rule for Global groups is: “Global groups can include user accounts and other global groups from the same domain only; they cannot include universal or domain local groups.” Hence, the only eligible group from the same domain and ⇒ scope is Group4 (canada.contoso.com Global Distribution). Group6 is domain local (invalid), and cross-domain globals (Group2) are not permitted. Therefore, Group5 Group4 only.