Microsoft
AZ-800
Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure

Latest Version: 23.0

Question: 1

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 forestwide, 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.

Question: 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

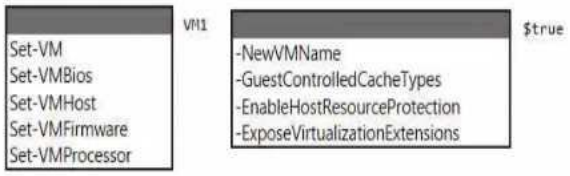
Answer: C

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.

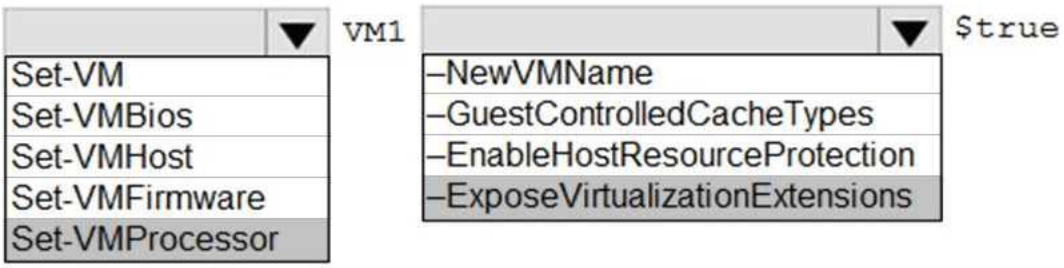
Question: 3

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 Area



Answer:



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.

Question: 4

You need to meet the technical requirements for VM3
On which volumes can you enable Data Deduplication?

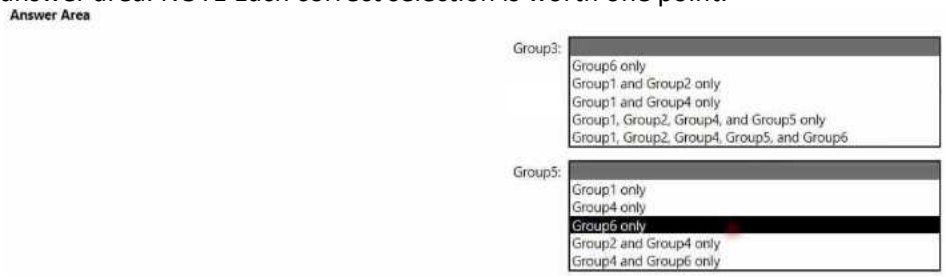
A. D and E only
B. C, D, E, and F
C. D only
D. D and E only
E. D, E, and F only

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.

Question: 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:

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 (contoso.com Global Security) are valid. Distribution groups (Group4, Group5, Group6) are not valid members of a security group used for authorization. Therefore, Group3
⇒
Group1 and Group2 only.
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.

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