



# AZ-800<sup>Q&As</sup>

Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure

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### QUESTION 1

You have two servers that have the Hyper-V server role installed. The servers are joined to a failover cluster. Both servers can connect to the same disk on an iSCSI storage device.

You plan to use the iSCSI storage to store highly available Hyper-V virtual machines that will support live migration functionally.

You need to configure a storage resource in the failover cluster to store the virtual machines.

What should you configure?

- A. Cluster Shared Volumes (CSV)
- B. Distributed File System (DFS) Replication
- C. a storage pool
- D. a mirrored volume

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 2

You need to implement the planned changes for the Azure DNS Private Resolver.

Which private DNS zones can you use for name resolution?

- A. Zone1.com only
- B. Zone2.com only
- C. Zone1.com and Zone2.com only
- D. Zone2.com and Zone3.com only
- E. Zone1.com, Zone2.com, and Zone3.com

Correct Answer: A

Azure DNS Private Resolver is a new service that enables you to query Azure DNS private zones from an on-premises environment and vice versa without deploying VM based DNS servers.

Azure DNS Private Resolver requires an Azure Virtual Network. When you create an Azure DNS Private Resolver inside a virtual network, one or more inbound endpoints are established that can be used as the destination for DNS queries.

The DNS query process when using an Azure DNS Private Resolver is summarized below:

1.

A client in a virtual network issues a DNS query.





2.

If the DNS servers for this virtual network are specified as custom, then the query is forwarded to the specified IP addresses.

3.

If Default (Azure-provided) DNS servers are configured in the virtual network, and there are Private DNS zones linked to the same virtual network, these zones are consulted.

4.

If the query doesn't match a Private DNS zone linked to the virtual network, then Virtual network links for DNS forwarding rulesets are consulted.

5.

If no ruleset links are present, then Azure DNS is used to resolve the query.

6.

If ruleset links are present, the DNS forwarding rules are evaluated.

7.

If a suffix match is found, the query is forwarded to the specified address.

8.

If multiple matches are present, the longest suffix is used.

9.

If no match is found, no DNS forwarding occurs and Azure DNS is used to resolve the query.

Note: Planned changes:

Create an Azure DNS Private Resolver that has the following configurations:

Name: Private1

Region: West US

Virtual network: VNet1

Inbound endpoint: SubnetB

The subscription contains the Azure Private DNS zones shown in the following table.

Zone1.com has Virtual network link in VNET1.

Zone2.com has Virtual network link in VNET2.

Zone3.com has no Virtual network links.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-private-resolver-overview>





### QUESTION 3

You have five file servers that run Windows Server.

You need to block users from uploading video files that have the .mov extension to shared folders on the file servers. All other types of files must be allowed. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you create?

- A. a Dynamic Access Control central access policy
- B. a data loss prevention (DLP) policy
- C. a Dynamic Access Control central access rule
- D. a file screen

Correct Answer: D

On the File Screening Management node of the File Server Resource Manager MMC snap-in, you can perform the following tasks:

Create file screens to control the types of files that users can save, and generate notifications when users attempt to save unauthorized files.

Define file screening templates that can be applied to new volumes or folders and that can be used across an organization.

Create file screening exceptions that extend the flexibility of the file screening rules.

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### QUESTION 4

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain named contoso.com. The domain contains three servers that run Windows Server and have the Hyper-V server role installed. Each server has a

Switch Embedded Teaming (SET) team.

You need to verify that Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA) and all the required Windows Server settings are configured properly on each server to support an Azure Stack HCI cluster.

What should you use?

- A. Server Manager.
- B. The validate-DCB cmdlet.
- C. The Get-NetAdaptor cmdlet.
- D. Failover Cluster Manager.

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://github.com/Microsoft/Validate-DCB>





## QUESTION 5

You have an on premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain that syncs with an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. The domain contains two servers named Server1 and Server2.

A user named Admin1 is a member of the local Administrators group on Server1 and Server2.

You plan to manage Server1 and Server2 by using Azure Arc. Azure Arc objects will be added to a resource group named RG1.

You need to ensure that Admin1 can configure Server1 and Server2 to be managed by using Azure Arc.

What should you do first?

- A. From the Azure portal, generate a new onboarding script.
- B. Assign Admin1 the Azure Connected Machine Onboarding role for RG1.
- C. Hybrid Azure AD join Server1 and Server2.
- D. Create an Azure cloud-only account for Admin1.

Correct Answer: A

The Answer is "A". The question asks that "Admin1", a user account, has the appropriate permissions. The role of Azure Connected Machine Onboarding can only be assigned to a service principal, as confirmed by the link given to justify the wrong answer. Admin1 cannot be assigned this role, it's impossible, check it for yourself. Admin1, as a local server admin, has all the rights he/she needs. The correct answer is "A", generate a new onboarding script. One can onboard more than one server with the same script. Onboarding two certainly doesn't impose an administrative burden to use this method.

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