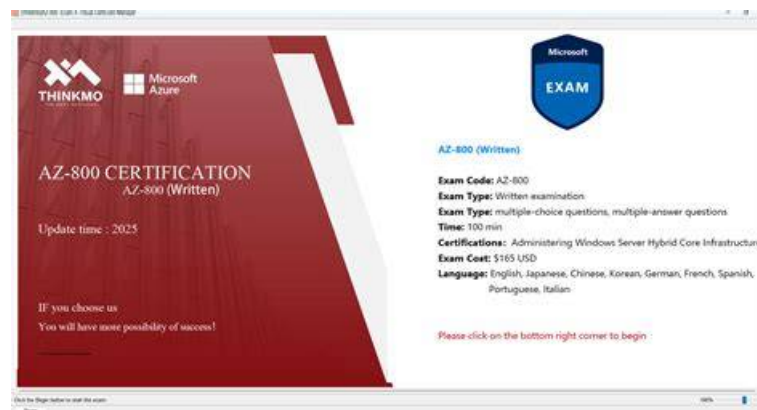


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Microsoft AZ-800 Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	Microsoft
Exam Name:	Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure
Exam Number:	AZ-800
Available Languages:	Portuguese (Brazil), German, Korean, Chinese (Simplified), French, Japanese, Spanish, English, Italian
Exam Format:	Lab/Simulation-based questions, Multiple Choice, Case Studies, Best Answer, Multiple Response
Certificate Validity Period:	1 year (renewable via Microsoft Learn assessment)
Real Exam Qty:	40-60
Passing Score:	700 (out of 1000)
Exam Price:	USD 165 (may vary by country/region)
Related Certifications:	Windows Server Hybrid Administrator Associate AZ-801
Exam Duration:	120-180
Recommended Training:	Windows Server Hybrid Administrator Associate Certification Microsoft Learn AZ-800 Learning Path
Exam Registration:	Microsoft Certification Exam Registration AZ-800 Exam Details
Sample Questions:	Microsoft AZ-800 Sample Questions
Exam Way:	Online proctored or onsite testing center via Pearson VUE
Pre Condition:	No formal prerequisites required. Recommended: foundational knowledge of Windows Server, networking, and Azure fundamentals.
Official Syllabus URL:	https://learn.microsoft.com/credentials/certifications/exams/az-800/

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Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure Exam Pattern

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Microsoft AZ-800 exam is designed for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their skills in administering Windows Server hybrid core infrastructure. AZ-800 exam is part of the Microsoft Certified: Azure Stack HCI Administrator Associate certification, which validates the candidate's expertise in managing and monitoring servers, storage, and networking in a hybrid environment. The AZ-800 exam measures the candidate's abilities to configure and maintain Windows Server infrastructure, implement high availability and disaster recovery solutions, and manage virtual machines and containers.

Earning the Microsoft AZ-800 certification can help IT professionals demonstrate their expertise in managing hybrid cloud infrastructure, which is becoming an increasingly important skill in today's technology landscape. Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure certification can also help IT professionals advance their careers and increase their earning potential.

Microsoft AZ-800 Exam is ideal for IT professionals who are responsible for managing hybrid server environments or for those who want to pursue a career in this field. Passing AZ-800 exam will demonstrate the candidate's ability to administer core infrastructure using Windows Server technologies and Azure services. Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure certification will also validate the candidate's expertise in managing hybrid scenarios and will enhance their job prospects in the IT industry.

Microsoft Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure Sample Questions (Q83-Q88):

NEW QUESTION # 83

You have a Windows Server container host named Server1 that has a single disk.

On Server1, you plan to start the containers shown in the following table.

Name	Description
Container1	Container1 is a Windows container that contains a web app in development. The container must NOT share a kernel with other containers.
Container2	Container2 is a Linux container that runs a web app. The container requires two static IP addresses.
Container3	Container3 is a Windows container that runs a database. The container requires a static IP address.

Which isolation mode can you use for each container? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Container1:

Hyper-V isolation only
Process isolation only
Hyper-V isolation or process isolation

Container2:

Hyper-V isolation only
Process isolation only
Hyper-V isolation or process isolation

Container3:

Hyper-V isolation only
Process isolation only
Hyper-V isolation or process isolation

Answer:

Explanation:

Container1:


Hyper-V isolation only
Process isolation only
Hyper-V isolation or process isolation

Container2:

Hyper-V isolation only
Process isolation only
Hyper-V isolation or process isolation

Container3:

Hyper-V isolation only
Process isolation only
Hyper-V isolation or process isolation

Container1:


Hyper-V isolation only
Process isolation only
Hyper-V isolation or process isolation

Container2:

Hyper-V isolation only
Process isolation only
Hyper-V isolation or process isolation

Container3:

Hyper-V isolation only
Process isolation only
Hyper-V isolation or process isolation

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/manage-containers/hyperv-container>

NEW QUESTION # 84

You have an Active Directory domain that contains a file server named Server1. Server1 runs Windows Server and includes the file shares shown in the following table.

Share Name	Path
Users	D:\Users
Accounts	D:\Dept\Accounts
Marketing	D:\Dept\Marketing
CustomerService	D:\Dept\CustomerService

When users login to the network they receive the following network drive mappings.

- * H: maps to Wserver1\users\%UserName%
- * G: maps to \\server1\%Department%

You need to limit the amount of space consumed by user's on Server1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- * Prevent users using more than 5GB of space on their H: drive
- * Prevent Accounts department users from using more than 10GB of space on the G: drive
- * Prevent Marketing department users from using more than 15GB of space on the G: drive
- * Prevent Customer Service department users from using more than 2GB of space on the G: drive
- * Minimize administrative effort

What should you use?

- A. NTFS Disk quotas
- **B. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) quotas**
- C. Group Policy Preferences
- D. Storage tiering

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 85

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server

You need to configure the management of VM1 to meet the following requirements:

- * Require administrators to request access to VM1 before establishing a Remote Desktop connection.
- * Limit access to VM1 from specific source IP addresses.
- * Limit access to VM1 to a specific management port

What should you configure?

- **A. Microsoft Defender for Cloud**
- B. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Privileged identity Management (PIM)
- C. a network security group (NSG)
- D. Azure Front Door

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud>

NEW QUESTION # 86

You need to configure Azure File Sync to meet the file sharing requirements. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Minimum number of sync groups to create:

Minimum number of Storage Sync Services to create:

Microsoft

Answer:

Explanation:

Minimum number of sync groups to create:

1
2
3
4

Minimum number of Storage Sync Services to create:

1
2
3
4

Explanation:

Minimum number of sync groups to create:

▼
1
2
3
4

Minimum number of Storage Sync Services to create:

▼
1
2
3
4



In Azure File Sync architecture (covered in Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure under "Implement and manage storage solutions"), the fundamental design points are:

- * Sync group - "A sync group defines a sync topology. Each sync group contains exactly one cloud endpoint (an Azure file share) and one or more server endpoints." A server endpoint is a folder on a registered Windows Server. A server can participate in multiple sync groups so long as the server endpoints are different paths.
- * Storage Sync Service - "The Storage Sync Service is the top-level resource that maintains server registrations and houses your sync groups." A Windows Server registers to one Storage Sync Service at a time, and that service can contain many sync groups and many servers.

Applying these rules to the requirement:

- * You have three Azure file shares: newyorkfiles, seattlefiles, and companyfiles. Because each sync group maps to one cloud endpoint, you need one sync group per share # 3 sync groups.

- * FS1 must sync with newyorkfiles and companyfiles; FS2 must sync with seattlefiles and companyfiles.

Since one Storage Sync Service can host multiple sync groups and multiple servers, and a server must be registered to a single service, the most efficient design is a single Storage Sync Service containing all three sync groups and both servers.

Topic 2, Contoso LtdThis 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 Server4 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 User1 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.

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-password-ban-bad-on-premises>

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[illegible]

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