



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

Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure

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**QUESTION 1****HOTSPOT**

You have a file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server and contains the volumes shown in the following table.

Name	File system
C	NTFS
D	NTFS
E	REFS

On which volumes can you use BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) and disk quotas? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

BitLocker:

C only
D only
C and D only
D and E only
C, D, and E

Disk quotas:

C only
D only
C and D only
D and E only
C, D, and E

Correct Answer:



BitLocker:

C only
D only
C and D only
D and E only
C, D, and E

Disk quotas:

C only
D only
C and D only
D and E only
C, D, and E

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/refs/refs-overview>

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## QUESTION 2

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that has a private IP address only.

You configure the Windows Admin Center extension on VM1.

You have an on-premises computer that runs Windows 11. You use the computer for server management.

You need to ensure that you can use Windows Admin Center from the Azure portal to manage VM1.

What should you configure?

- A. an Azure Bastion host on the virtual network that contains VM1.
- B. a VPN connection to the virtual network that contains VM1.
- C. a private endpoint on the virtual network that contains VM1.
- D. a network security group (NSG) rule that allows inbound traffic on port 443.

Correct Answer: D

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**QUESTION 3****HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. Vnet1 contains three subnets named Subnet1, Subnet2, and Subnet3.

You deploy a virtual machine that has the following settings:

1.

Name: VM1

2.

Subnet: Subnet2

3.

Network interface name: NIC1

4.

Operating system: Windows Server 2022

You need to ensure that VM1 can route traffic between Subnet1 and Subnet3. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

From the Azure portal:

	▼
Associate a routing table with Subnet2.	
Attach two additional interfaces to VM1.	
Enable IP forwarding for NIC1.	

On VM1:

	▼
Install and configure a network controller.	
Install and configure Routing and Remote Access.	
Run the route add command.	

Correct Answer:



## Answer Area

From the Azure portal:

	▼
Associate a routing table with Subnet2.	
Attach two additional interfaces to VM1.	
Enable IP forwarding for NIC1.	

On VM1:

	▼
Install and configure a network controller.	
Install and configure Routing and Remote Access.	
Run the route add command.	

Box 1: Enable IP forwarding for NIC1

IP forwarding enables a NIC attached to a VM to:

Receive network traffic not destined for any of the IP addresses assigned in any of the NIC's IP configurations.

Send network traffic with a different source IP address than is assigned in any of the NIC's IP configurations.

You must enable IP forwarding for every NIC attached to the VM that needs to forward traffic. A VM can forward traffic whether it has multiple NICs or a single NIC attached to it.

IP forwarding is typically used with user-defined routes.

Box 2: Run the route add command

User-defined

You can create custom, or user-defined(static), routes in Azure to override Azure's default system routes, or to add more routes to a subnet's route table. In Azure, you create a route table, then associate the route table to zero or more virtual

network subnets. Each subnet can have zero or one route table associated to it.

Example:

To add a route to the destination 10.41.0.0 with the subnet mask of 255.255.0.0 and the next hop address of 10.27.0.1, type:

```
route add 10.41.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0 10.27.0.1
```

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows->



server-2012-r2-and-2012/ff961510(v=ws.11)

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#### QUESTION 4

Your on-premises network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com. You have an Azure AD tenant.

You plan to sync contoso.com with the Azure AD tenant by using Azure AD Connect cloud sync.

You need to create an account that will be used by Azure AD Connect cloud sync.

Which type of account should you create?

- A. system-assigned managed identity
- B. group managed service account (gMSA)
- C. user
- D. InetOrgPerson

Correct Answer: B

Migrate to Azure AD Connect cloud sync for an existing synced AD forest Install the Azure AD Connect provisioning agent

1.

In the Azure portal, select Azure Active Directory.

2.

On the left, select Azure AD Connect.

3.

On the left, select Cloud sync.

\* Details omitted\*

11. On the Configure Service Account screen, select a group Managed Service Account (gMSA). This account is used to run the agent service. If a managed service account is already configured in your domain, you might skip this screen. If prompted, choose either:

Create gMSA which lets the agent create the provAgentgMSA\$ managed service account for you. The group managed service account (for example, CONTOSO\provAgentgMSA\$) will be created in the same Active Directory domain where the host server has joined. To use this option, enter the Active Directory domain administrator credentials.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/cloud-sync/tutorial-pilot-aadc-aadccp>

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#### QUESTION 5

You have a server that runs Windows Server and contains a shared folder named UserData. You need to limit the amount of storage space that each user can consume in UserData. What should you use?



- A. Storage Spaces
- B. Work Folders
- C. Distributed File System (DFS) Namespaces
- D. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/fsrm/fsrm-overview>

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