



AZ-800^{Q&As}

Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure

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QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

Your on-premises network contains a server named Server1 and uses an IP address space of 192.168.10.0/24.

You have an Azure virtual network that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 uses an IP address space of 192.168.10.0/24.

You need to migrate Server1 to Subnet1. You must use Azure Extended Network to maintain the existing IP address of Server1.

What is the minimum number of virtual machines that you should deploy? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

Hot Area:

Virtual machines that run Windows Server 2022 Azure Edition:

0
1
2

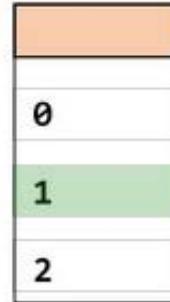
Virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 or Windows Server 2022:

0
1
2

Correct Answer:



Virtual machines that run Windows Server 2022 Azure Edition:



Virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 or Windows Server 2022:



Box 1: 1 Configuration in Azure Before you use Windows Admin Center, you must perform the following steps through the Azure Portal:

1.
Create a Virtual network in Azure that contains at least two subnets, in addition to subnets required for your gateway connection. One of the subnets you create must use the same subnet CIDR as the on-premises subnet you want to extend. The subnet must be unique within your routing domain so that it does not overlap with any on-premises subnets.
2.
Configure a virtual network gateway to use a site-to-site or ExpressRoute connection to connect the virtual network to your on-premises network.
3.
Create a Windows Server 2022 Azure Edition VM in Azure that is capable of running nested virtualization. This is one of your two virtual appliances. Connect the primary network interface to the routable subnet, and the second network interface to the extended subnet.

Note: Extended network for Azure requires Windows Server 2022 Azure Edition for the VM that is running in Azure.

4.
Etc.

Box 2: 1 On-premises configuration You must also perform some manual configuration in your on-premises infrastructure, including creating a VM to serve as the on-premises virtual appliance:

- 1.



Make sure the subnets are available on the physical machine where you will deploy the on-premises VM (virtual appliance). This includes the subnet you want to extend and a second subnet that is unique and doesn't overlap with any subnets in the Azure virtual network.

2.

Create a Windows Server 2019 or 2022 VM on any hypervisor that supports nested virtualization. This is the on-premises virtual appliance. We recommend that you create this as a highly available VM in a cluster. Connect a virtual network adapter to the routable subnet and a second virtual network adapter to the extended subnet.

3.

Etc.

Note: Azure using extended network for Azure

Extended network for Azure enables you to stretch an on-premises subnet into Azure to let on-premises virtual machines keep their original on-premises private IP addresses when migrating to Azure.

The network is extended using a bidirectional VXLAN tunnel between two Windows Server 2019 VMs acting as virtual appliances, one running on-premises and the other running in Azure, each also connected to the subnet to be extended.

Each subnet that you are going to extend requires one pair of appliances. Multiple subnets can be extended using multiple pairs

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/manage/windows-admin-center/azure/azure-extended-network>

QUESTION 2

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Windows Server. You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. You need to connect Server1 to VNet1 by using Azure Network Adapter. What should you use?

- A. the Azure portal
- B. Azure AD Connect
- C. Device Manager
- D. Windows Admin Center

Correct Answer: D

Connect standalone servers by using Azure Network Adapter.

You can connect an on-premises standalone server to Microsoft Azure virtual networks by using the Azure Network Adapter that you deploy through the Windows Admin Center (WAC).

Use a Windows Server with Windows Admin Center installed to deploy the Azure Network Adapter.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/hybrid/azure-network-adapter>



QUESTION 3

HOTSPOT

Which groups can you add to Group3 and Group5? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Group3:

Group6 only
Group1 and Group2 only
Group1 and Group4 only
Group1, Group2, Group4, and Group5 only
Group1, Group2, Group4, Groups, and Group6

Group5:

Group1 only
Group4 only
Group6 only
Group2 and Group4 only
Group4 and Group6 only

Correct Answer:



Group3:

Group6 only
Group1 and Group2 only
Group1 and Group4 only
Group1, Group2, Group4, and Group5 only
Group1, Group2, Group4, Groups, and Group6

Group5:

Group1 only
Group4 only
Group6 only
Group2 and Group4 only
Group4 and Group6 only

Group 3 = Group 1, 2 4 and 5 only. Domain-Local groups can contain members from the "forest".

Group 5 = Group 4 only. Global groups can only contain Users, Computers and Global groups from the "same" domain.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/identity-protection/access-control/active-directory-security-groups>

QUESTION 4

You need to configure the Group Policy settings to ensure that the Azure Virtual Desktop session hosts meet the security requirements. What should you configure?

- A. loopback processing in GPO4
- B. security filtering for the link of GPO1
- C. loopback processing in GPO1
- D. the Enforced property for the link of GPO4
- E. the Enforced property for the link of GPO1
- F. security filtering for the link of GPO4

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 5**

You need to ensure that VM3 meets the technical requirements.

What should you install first?

- A. Enhanced Storage
- B. the iSNS Server service
- C. File Server Resource Manager (FSRM)
- D. Windows Standards-Based Storage Management

Correct Answer: C

VM3 must be configured to enable per-folder quotas.

VM3 is a Windows Server 2022 Standard server, joined to the adatum.com domain, and has the File and Storage Services role installed.

Configure Disk Quota using FSRM (Windows Server 2012 R2)

File Server Resource Manager is a pack of tools for Windows Server® 2008 or above that allows administrators to control and manage the quantity and type of data files that is stored on their network or servers.

Disk Quota is a tool part of the FSRM Pack of tools. It helps to Manage the capacity of a storage device on the server or network.

Example:

Configure Disk Quota on DC1

Step 1

Go to Server Manager

Step 2

On the Server Manager Console. Select "Tools" on the right top corner and choose "File Server Resource Manager"

Step 3

On the File Server Resource Manager console, select "Quota Management -> Quotas", Then Right-Click on "Quotas". Select "Create Quota"

Step 4

Browser for Quota Path

Step 5

Select "Define Custom Quota Properties" and choose "custom Properties"

Step 6



Under the "Space Limit" Section, specify your preferred limit and choose "Ok"

Step 7

Select "Create"

Step 8

Save as a template with your preferred name. Our is "Graphic files template" and choose 'OK'

We are done.

Reference:

<https://vincenttechblog.com/disk-quota-fsrm-windows-server-2012-r2/>

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