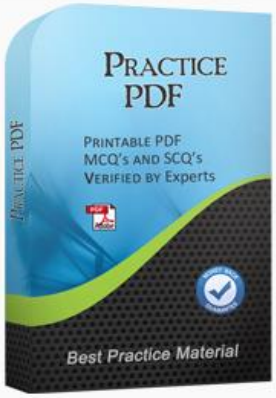
SurePassExams

SurePassExams

- Online Tool, Convenient, easy to study.
- Instant Online Access
- Supports All Web Browsers
- Practice Online Anytime
- Test History and Performance Review
- Supports Windows / Mac / Android / iOS, etc.

- Installable Software Application
- Simulates Real Exam Environment
- Builds Exam Confidence
- Supports MS Operating System
- Two Modes For Practice
- Practice Offline Anytime



- Printable PDF Format
- Prepared by IT Experts
- Instant Access to Download
- Study Anywhere, Anytime
- 365 Days Free Updates
- Free PDF Demo Available

Security & Privacy

We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information & peace of mind.

365 Days Free Updates

Free update is available within 365 days after your purchase. After 365 days, you will get 50% discounts for updating.

Money Back Guarantee

Full refund if you fail the corresponding exam in 90 days after purchasing. And Free get any another product.

Instant Download

After Payment, our system will send you the products you purchase in mailbox in a minute after payment. If not received within 2 hours, please contact us.

http://www.surepassexams.com/

Legal & authoritative company offering the highest pass-rate Exam Torrent materials and helping use pass for sure.

Exam : **AZ-800J**

Title : Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure (AZ-800日本語版)

Vendor : Microsoft

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
計画されている変更をサポートするために、Azure Arc
の実装を計画しています。構成管理ポリシーをサポートするように環境を構成する必要があります。何をすべきでしょうか？
A. ハイブリッド Azure AD がすべてのサーバーに参加します。
B. Azure Automation でハイブリッド ランブック ワーカーを作成します。
C. Azure Connected Machine エージェントをすべてのサーバーにデプロイします。
D. Azure Monitor エージェントをすべてのサーバーにデプロイします。
Answer: C
Explanation:
Within the hybrid governance section of Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure, Microsoft specifies that Azure Arc-enabled servers are the mechanism to bring on-premises and multi-cloud servers under Azure control to apply Azure Policy (Guest Configuration) and Defender for Servers. The prerequisite is installing the Azure Connected Machine agent (Azure Arc agent) on each server: "To manage servers with Azure Policy and configuration management, install the Connected Machine agent to onboard them to Azure Arc; once connected, you can assign Azure Policy guest configuration and monitor compliance just like Azure VMs." Hybrid Azure AD Join is unrelated to Azure Policy assignment; the Azure Monitor agent provides telemetry but does not onboard to Arc for policy governance; a hybrid runbook worker is for Automation runbooks, not for enforcing Azure Policy. Therefore, to "use Azure Policy to enforce configuration management policies on the servers in Azure and on-premises," deploy the Azure Connected Machine agent to all servers to Arc-enable them and then assign the desired policies.
Topic 1, Fabrikam inc.This 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 res ources 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 revie w 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 b uttons 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 Informat ion 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.
Overview
Fabrikam, Inc. Is a manufacturing company that has a main office In New York and a branch

office in Seattle.
On-premises Servers
The on-premises network contains servers that run Windows Server as shown in the following table.

Name	Configuration	Office
AADC1	Azure AD Connect	New York
APP1	Application server	New York
APP2	Application server	Seattle
DC1	Domain controller	New York
DC2	Domain controller	Seattle
DHCP1	DHCP server	New York
DHCP2	DHCP server	Seattle
FS1	File server	New York
FS2	File server	Seattle
VM1	**None**	New York
VM2	**None**	Seattle
WEB1	Web server	New York
WEB2	Web server	Seattle

DC1 hosts all the operation master roles.
WEB1 and WEB2 run an Inter net Information Services (IIS) web app named Webapp1.
On-premises Network
The New York and Seattle offices are connected by using redundant WAN links.
The client computers in each office get IP addresses from their local DHCP server.
DHCP! contains a scope named Scope1 that has addresses for the New York office. DHCP2 contains a scope named Scope2 that has addresses for the Seattle office.
Group Policy Object (GPOs)
The cwp.fabrikam.com domain contains the organizational units (OUs) and custom Group Policy Objects (GPOs) shown in the following table.

OU name	Linked GPO	Description
AllUsers	GPO1	Contains all the user accounts in the domain
AllComputers	GPO2	Contains all the computer accounts for the client computers in the domain
AllServers	GPO3	Contains all the computer accounts for Windows servers
VitualDesktops	GPO4	A new OU that will contain the computers account for Azure Virtual Desktop session hosts

Requirements:
Fabrikam Identifies the following planned changes:
* Create a single Azure subscription named Sub1 that will contain a single Azure virtual

network named Vnet1.
* Replace the WAN links between the Seattle and New York offices by using Azure Virtual WAN and ExpressRoute. Both on-premises offices will be connected to Vnet1 by using ExpressRoute.
* Create three Azure file shares named newyorkfiles, seattfefiles, and companyfiles.
* Create a domain controller named dc3.corp.fabrikam,com in Vnet1.
* Deploy an Azure Virtual Desktop host pool lo Vnet1. The Azure Virtual Desktop session hosts will be hybrid Azure AD joined.
* License all servers for Microsoft Defender for servers.
* Use Azure Policy to e nforce configuration management policies on the servers in Azure and on-premises.
Networking Requirements
Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:
* Apply GP04 to the Azure Virtual Desktop session hosts. Ensure that Azure Virtual Desktop us er sessions lock after being idle for 10 minutes. Users must be able to control the lockout lime manually from their client computer.
* Ensure that server administrators request approval before they can establish a Remote Desktop connection to an Azure vir tual machine. If the request is approved, the connection must be established within two hours.
* Prevent user passwords from containing all or part of words that are based on the company name, such as Fab. fabrikam or fsbr! |.
* Ensure that all instances o f Webapp1 use the same service account. The password of the service account must change automatically every 30 days.
* Prevent domain controllers from directly contacting hosts on the internet.
File Sharing Requirements
You need to configure the synchroniz ation of Azure files to meet the following requirements:
* Ensure that seattlefiles syncs to FS2.
* Ensure that newyorkfiles syncs to FS1.
* Ensure that companyfiles syncs to both FS1 and FS2.

QUESTION NO: 2
シアトルオフィスとニューヨークオフィス間のネットワーク通信を設定する必要があります。ソリューションはネットワーク要件を満たしている必要があります。
何を設定すればよいですか？回答するには、回答欄で適切なオプションを選択してください。
注：正解ごとに1ポイントが加算されます。

On a Virtual WAN hub:

An ExpressRoute gateway
A virtual network gateway
An ExpressRoute circuit connection

In the offices:

An ExpressRoute circuit connection
A Site to-Site VPN
An Azure application gateway
An on premises data gateway

Answer:

On a Virtual WAN hub:

An ExpressRoute gateway
A virtual network gateway
An ExpressRoute circuit connection

In the offices:

An ExpressRoute circuit connection
A Site to-Site VPN
An Azure application gateway
An on premises data gateway

Explanation:

On a Virtual WAN hub:	
	An ExpressRoute gateway
	A virtual network gateway
	An ExpressRoute circuit connection

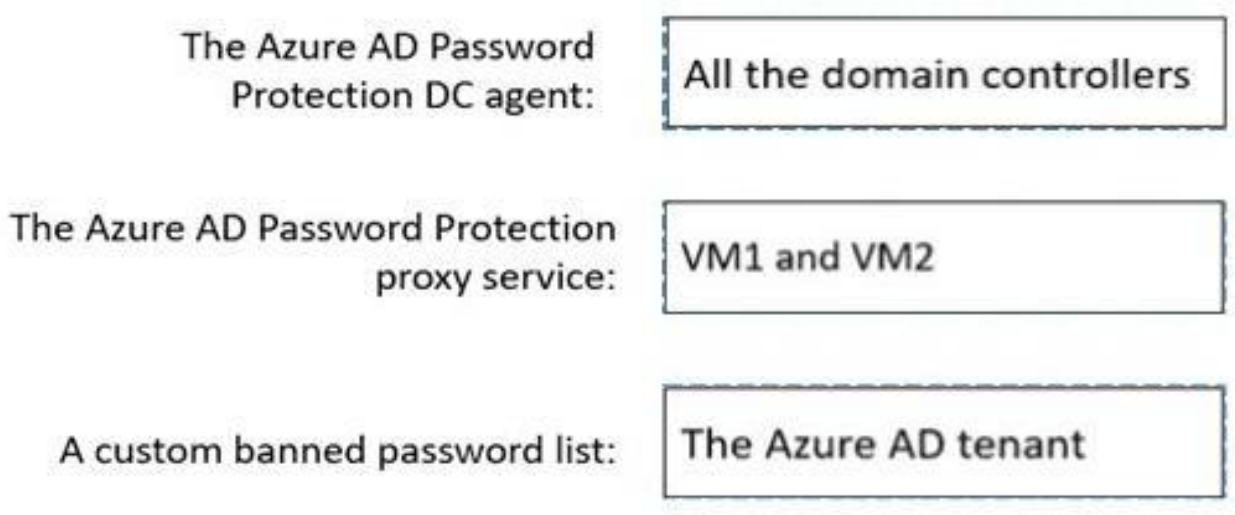
In the offices:	
	An ExpressRoute circuit connection
	A Site to-Site VPN
	An Azure application gateway
	An on premises data gateway

The exam materials for Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure explain that when replacing private WAN links with Azure, Azure Virtual WAN (vWAN) can be used to centralize connectivity. For private connectivity, ExpressRoute integrates directly with a vWAN hub by deploying an ExpressRoute gateway in the hub. The gateway is the Azure resource that terminates ExpressRoute and enables hub-and-spoke routing to connected VNets (such as Vnet1). The guides emphasize: " In a Virtual WAN hub, use the ExpressRoute gateway to connect ExpressRoute circuits and propagate routes acro ss the hub to your virtual networks ." On-premises, each site (New York and Seattle) requires an ExpressRoute circuit connection provisioned via a connectivity provider. The circuit is the dedicated private connection from the customer edge to Microsoft's edge and is what the office sites actually use; it's then linked to the vWAN hub's ExpressRoute gateway. The same materials note that Site-to-Site VPN is an alternative transport but is not required when ExpressRoute is mandated. Likewise, Application Gateway is a Layer-7 load balancer for HTTP/S traffic, and on-premises data gateway relates to Power BI/Power Platform hybrid connectivity, neither of which establishes network transport between offices and Azure. Therefore, to meet the requirement "connect both on-premises offices to Vnet1 by using ExpressRoute," configure an ExpressRoute gateway on the vWAN hub and ExpressRoute circuit connections in the offices.

QUESTION NO: 3
パスワードに関するセキュリティ要件を満たす必要があります。
Azure AD パスワード保護のコンポーネントはどこで構成すればよいですか？
回答するには、適切なコンポーネントを正しい場所にドラッグしてください。各コンポーネントは、1
回、複数回、またはまったく使用しない場合があります。コンテンツを表示するには、ペイン間の分割バーをドラッグするか、スクロールする必要がある場合があります。
注：正解ごとに1ポイントが加算されます。

Answer:

Explanation:



The Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure materials explain that Azure AD Password Protection for on-premises AD uses two components : the DC agent and the proxy service . The DC agent is installed on every domain controller because it " intercepts password set/change operations locally on the DC and evaluates them against the forbidden-password policy ." The guidance further states that to ensure consistent enforcement " the DC agent should be deployed to all DCs in the forest, since password changes may occur on any DC ." The proxy service is installed on member servers (not necessarily DCs) and " relays policy downloads and telemetry to Azure AD on behalf of DCs ," which satisfies envi ronments where " domain controllers must not directly contact Internet endpoints ." Finally, configuration of the global and custom banned password lists is performed in Azure AD , where administrators " define tenant-wide custom banned terms; DCs obtain the p olicy via the proxy and cache it for local enforcement ." Given Fabrikam's requirement to prevent DCs from accessing the Internet, the proxy must run on non-DC servers (VM1 and VM2). To guarantee enforcement wherever a password is changed, the DC agent must be on all domain controllers . The custom banned password list is configured in the Azure AD tenant and then distributed to on-premises DCs via the proxy.

QUESTION NO: 4

Azure Virtual Desktop セッション
ホストがセキュリティ要件を満たすようにするには、グループ
ポリシー設定を構成する必要があります。何を構成すればよいでしょうか？

A. GP04リンクのセキュリティフィルタリング

B. GPO1 のリンクに対するセキュリティフィルタリング

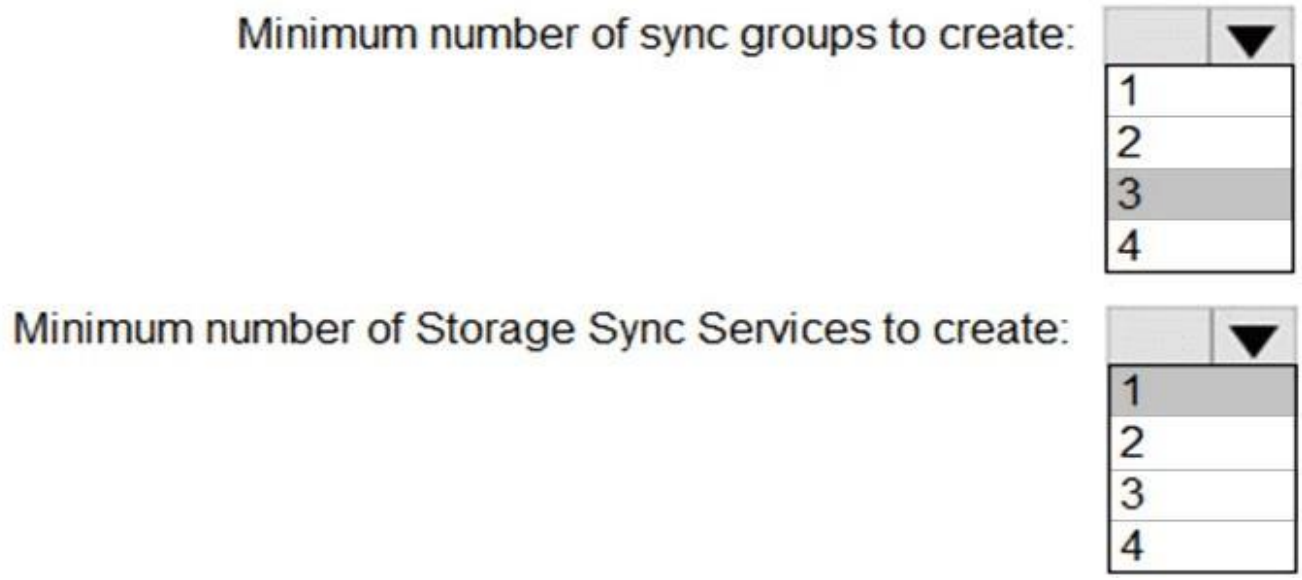
C. GPO4 でのループバック処理

D. GP01のリンクのEnforcedプロパティ
E. GPO1 でのループバック処理
F. GP04のリンクのEnforcedプロパティ
Answer: C
Explanation:
The exam content for Group Policy processing stresses User Group Policy loopback processing for session hosts (RDS/AVD): "In environments like Remote Desktop Session Host (or Azure Virtual Desktop), enable loopback processing on the OU that contains the session host computers so that user settings from that GPO apply when users log on to those computers, regardless of the user's own OU." The requirement states:
"Apply GPO4 to the Azure Virtual Desktop session hosts. Ensure that Azure Virtual D esktop user sessions lock after being idle for 10 minutes. Users must be able to control the lockout time manually from their client computer." The idle-lock is a user configuration setting that must apply when users sign in to the session hosts, not to their personal devices. Therefore, enable loopback processing (Merge/Replace) in GPO4, which is linked to the VirtualDesktops OU containing the session hosts. Using security filtering or Enforced cannot make user settings in GPO4 override the user's own OU without loopback. Loopback ensures the AVD hosts impose the 10-minute lock for sessions, while leaving users free to set their own client device policies independently-fulfilling least-impact design.

QUESTION NO: 5
ファイル共有の要件を満たすために、Azure File Sync
を構成する必要があります。どうすればよいですか？回答するには、回答領域で適切なオプションを選択してください。注: 正解ごとに 1 ポイントが加算されます。
Answer Area

Answer:
Answer Area

Explanation:



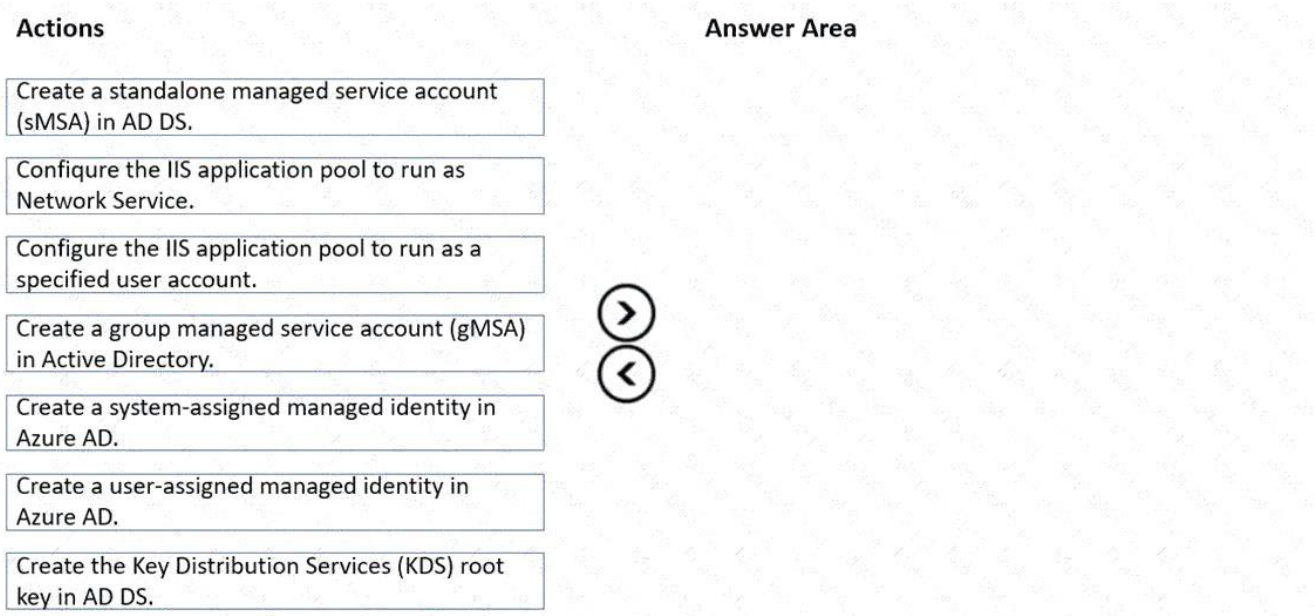
In Azure File Sync architecture (covered in Admin istering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure under
"Implement and manage storage solutions"), the fundamental design points are:
* Sync group - "A sync group defines a sync topology. Each sync group contains exactly one cloud endpoint (an Azure file sh are) 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.

QUESTION NO: 6
ネットワーク要件を満たす名前解決ソリューションを実装する必要があります。実行すべき2つのアクションはどれですか？それぞれの正解は、ソリューションの一部を示しています。
注：正解ごとに1ポイント獲得できます。
A. corp.fabhkam.com という名前の Azure プライベート DNS ゾーンを作成します。
B. coip.fabnkam.com Azure プライベート DNS ゾーンに仮想ネットワーク リンクを作成します。
C. corp.fabrikam.com という名前の Azure DNS ゾーンを作成します。

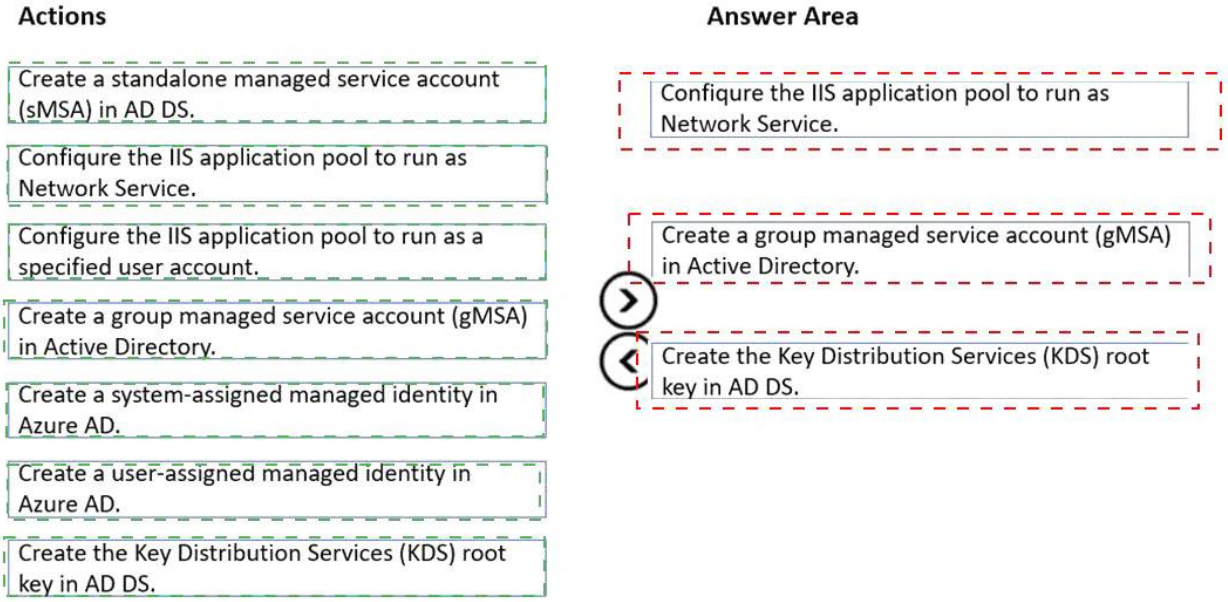
D. Vnet1 の DNS サーバー設定を構成します。
E. corp.fabnkam.com Azure プライベート DNS ゾーンで自動登録を有効にします。
F. DC3 に DNS サーバーの役割をインストールします。
G. DC3 で条件付きフォワーダーを設定します。
Answer: D F
Explanation:
In the Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure guidance for extending AD DS into Azure, Microsoft states that when you place a domain controller in an Azure virtual network you must run DNS on that domain controller and point the VNet to that DNS server: "Domain controllers in Azure IaaS should host the AD-integrated DNS zone, and the virtual network's DNS server setting must reference those DC/DNS IPs so Azure VMs use AD DNS rat her than the Azure-provided resolver." The materials also emphasize that Azure's default DNS cannot host or manage AD DS zones, so custom DNS is required for domain-joined workloads. Therefore, to meet the requirement you (1) install the DNS Server role on DC3 so it can host the corp.fabrikam.com AD-integrated zone (F), and (2) configure the DNS Servers setting on Vnet1 to the IP of DC3 (and any additional DCs), ensuring all Azure VMs in Vnet1 resolve the domain via AD DNS (D).
Creating a public Azure DNS zone or a Private DNS zone with the same AD name is not appropriate for AD- integrated name resolution. This design also supports the security requirement of preventing domain controllers from relying on Internet-facing resolvers.

QUESTION NO: 7
DC3の導入にあたって、どのような対策を講じるべきでしょうか？
A. Azure Active Directory ドメイン サービス (Azure AD DS)
B. Azure AD アプリケーションプロキシ
C. Azure仮想マシン
D. Azure AD 管理単位
Answer: C
Explanation:
The exam materials explain that to add a new domain controller to an existing AD DS forest in Azure, you deploy a Windows Server IaaS VM and then promote it: "To extend on-premises AD DS into Azure, provision a Windows Server VM in Azure and run AD DS to create an additional domain controll er for the existing domain." Conversely, Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS) provides a managed domain that is separate from and not writable by your on-premises administrators -you "do not get domain admin rights or access to DCs" -so it cannot be used to add a DC (dc3.corp.fabrikam.com) to the existing corp.fabrikam.com forest. Azure AD Application Proxy and Azure AD administrative units are unrelated to deploying DCs. Therefore, the correct implementation is to deploy an Azure virtual machine in Vnet1, install AD DS/DNS, and promote it to become DC3 in the existing domain.

QUESTION NO: 8
Webapp1のセキュリティ要件を満たすために、どの3つのアクションを順番に実行する必要がありますか？回答するには、アクションのリストから適切なアクションを回答エリアに移動し、正しい順序に並べ替えてください。



Answer:



Explanation:

In the Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure materials (AZ-800),

Microsoft explains that Group Managed Service Accounts (gMSAs) are designed for services running on multi ple servers and
"provide automatic password management, simplified SPN management, and the ability to delegate the management to other administrators." The guidance further states that before you can create any gMSA, "the domain must have a KDS root key so that the Key Distribution Service can generate and rotate strong, unique passwords for gMSAs on a schedule." After the KDS root key is created, "use New- ADServiceAccount to create the gMSA and grant the computers (e.g., web servers) permission to retrieve the account password." For IIS, the course notes specify that a gMSA can be used for app pools: "Configure the IIS application pool identity to a custom account and specify the gMSA name (ending with '$') without a password; the password is managed automa tically by AD and rotates by policy (for example, every 30 days)." Mapping these requirements to the scenario: Webapp1 runs on WEB1 and WEB2 and must use the same service account with an automatic 30-day password change . Therefore, the correct sequence is: create the KDS root key , create the gMSA , and then set the IIS application pool to run under that account. This fulfills the security requirement while allowing both web servers to share the same, automatically-rotated credentials.

QUESTION NO: 9
セキュリティ要件を満たすために、リモート管理を設定する必要があります。何を使用すればよいでしょうか？
A. ジャストインタイム (JIT) VM アクセス
B. Azure AD 特権ID管理 (PIM)
C.Azureクラウドサービス用のリモートデスクトップ拡張機能
D. Azure Bastion ホスト
Answer: A
Explanation:
In the Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure materials (hybrid security and IaaS management), Just-In-Time (JIT) VM access from Microsoft Defender for Cloud is the prescribed way to require approval-based, time-bound Remote Desktop access to Azure VMs. The guide explains that JIT
"locks down inbound traffic to management ports (for example, TCP/3389) and opens them only on request, for a limited time and only from approved source IPs." Administrators request access; upon approval, Defender for Cloud creates a temporary NSG rule that expires automatically-you specify the maximum allowed window (e.g., 2 hours) and the ports. This matches the requirement: "Ensure that server administ rators request approval before they can establish a Remote Desktop connection to an Azure virtual machine. If the request is approved, the connection must be established within two hours." Alternatives don't meet this:
PIM governs Azure roles, not VM RDP port exposure; Azure Bastion provides secure RDP/SSH over TLS without public IPs but doesn't provide approval/time-boxed gating; the Remote Desktop extension is for classic Cloud Services and not for policy-driven approval windows. JIT is the least-privilege, policy-enforced solution aligned with the exam's hybrid security objectives.

QUESTION NO: 10
ネットワーク要件を満たすDHCPの可用性ソリューションを実装する必要があります。
どの2つの行動をとるべきでしょうか？それぞれの正解は、解決策の一部を示しています。
注：正解ごとに1ポイントが加算されます。
A. DHCP1 で、Scope2 の IP アドレスの 25 パーセントを含むスコープを作成します。
B. 各オフィスのrアウターでDHCPリレーを設定します。
C. DHCP2. スコープ 1 の IP アドレスの 25 パーセントを含むスコープを設定します。
D. 各 DHCP サーバーにフェールオーバークラスタリング機能をインストールし、DHCP クラスタの役割を追加します。
E. 各 DHCP スコープで、DHCP フェイルオーバーを設定します。
Answer: B E
Explanation:
In Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure , Microsoft states that high availability for DHCP on Windows Server is achieved by using DHCP failover rather than the legacy split-scope (80/20) model. The guidan ce explains that DHCP failover " synchronizes lease data between two DHCP servers and can be configured in Load Balance or Hot Standby mode on a per-scope basis," and that you enable it on each DHCP scope to create a partner relationship that automatically replicates scope configuration and active leases. This meets the requirement to keep address assignment available if one DHCP server is down.
The same materials further note that DHCP broadcasts do not traverse routers; therefore, when the partner server i s reachable across a routed boundary (another site/subnet) , you must configure the router as a DHCP relay (IP helper) to forward DHCPDISCOVER messages to the remote DHCP server(s). The text emphasizes: "When clients and DHCP servers are on different subnet s, configure a relay agent on the router to forward requests to the DHCP server IP addresses." Applying this to Fabrikam: create DHCP failover between DHCP1 (Scope1) and DHCP2 (Scope2) (E) and configure the routers in New York and Seattle as DHCP relays th at forward to both DHCP servers (B).
You do not use Failover Clustering for DHCP here, and you do not create extra 25% scopes; those are split- scope practices superseded by DHCP failover.
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 scenar io 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 ident ical 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 na med 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 Servei4 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.co ntoso.com.
* Install and authorize Server3 as a DHCP server.
* Ensure that User! 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.

QUESTION NO: 11
VM2の技術要件を満たす必要があります。
あなたはどうすべきでしょうか？
A.シールドされた仮想マシンを実装します。
B. ゲストサービス統合サービスを有効にします。
C. 資格情報ガードを実装します。

D.拡張セッションモードを有効にします。

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure materials under Hyper-V management, Microsoft specifies that Enhanced Sess ion Mode changes VMConnect from a raw console attach to a connection that uses Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) to the guest. The guide states that Enhanced Session Mode " uses RDP to establish the VMConnect session so the user must supply credentials for a lo gon to the guest operating system ," and further that it " prevents a second administrator from inheriting an already signed-in console session " because the connection is treated as a new interactive sign-in. In contrast, the default basic console session " attaches directly to the active console without prompting for credentials ," which is exactly the current problem described for VM2.

The same objective area clarifies that other options do not meet the requirement: Guest Services integration only enables fi le copy and certain host-guest interactions; Credential Guard protects secrets inside Windows by isolating LSASS but does not affect Hyper-V console connection behavior ; Shielded VMs provide fabric-level protections and encryption but are not required mere ly to force credential prompts for VMConnect.

Therefore, to force users to provide credentials when they connect to VM2 and to eliminate inherited console sessions, you should enable Enhanced Session Mode on the Hyper-V host (and ensure the guest supports RDP).

QUESTION NO: 12

ユーザー1の技術要件を満たす必要があります。ソリューションは最小権限の原則に基づいている必要があります。

あなたはどうすべきでしょうか？

A. Contoso.com の Server Operators グループに Users1 を追加します。

B. contoso.com で委任を作成します。

C. Contoso.com のアカウントオペレーターグループに Users1 を追加します。

D. OU3 に委任を作成します。

Answer: D

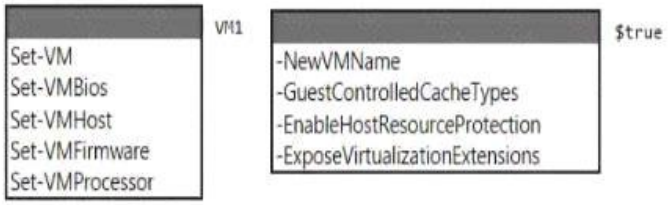
Explanation:

n the Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure guidance for managing AD DS, Microsoft emphasizes using OU-level delegation to satisfy administrative needs while adhering to the principle of least privilege. The documentation explains that the Delegate Control wizard on an OU lets you grant a user or group only the specific permissions required for common tasks, including "Modify the membership of a group". This grants the write permission to the member attribute on group objects contained in that OU, without giving broader account-management rights across the domain.

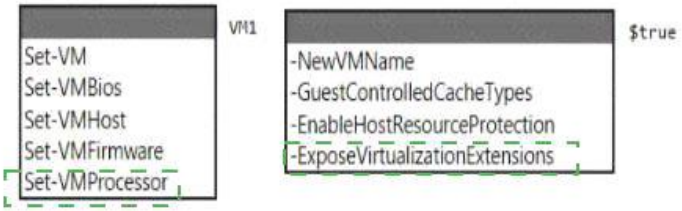
By contrast, placing a user in Account Operators or Server Operators provides elevated, domain-wide capabilities far beyond what is required. Account Operators can create, delete, and modify many account types across the domain (except for protected admin accounts), which violates least-privilege for a task that only needs to change group membership in one OU. Server Operators is unrelated to group membership and is intended for server administration tasks. Creating a delegation at the domain root would similarly be excessive because it applies broadly to all containers and OUs.

Therefore, to meet the requirement "Ensure that User1 can manage the membership of all the groups in Contoso\OU3," you should delegate control on OU3 and assign the built-in task "Modify the membership of a group" to User1, achieving the minimal permissions necessary.

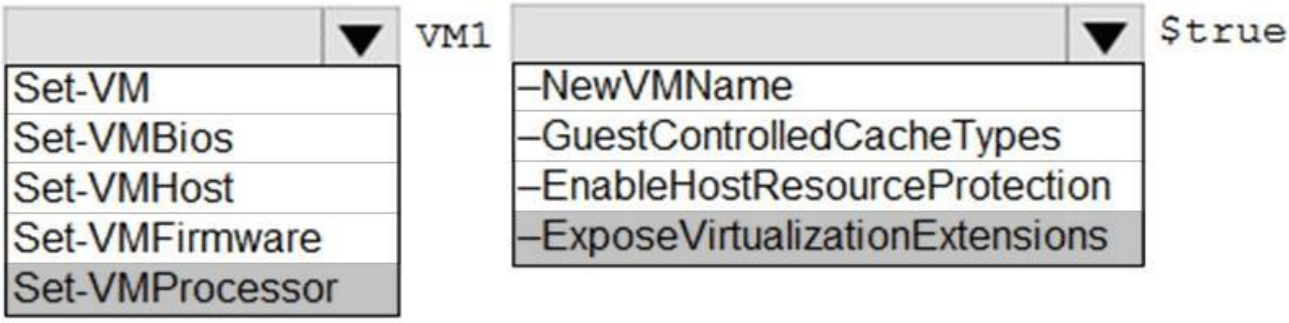
QUESTION NO: 13
VM1の技術要件を満たす必要があります。
最初に実行すべきコマンドレットはどれですか？回答するには、回答欄で適切なオプションを選択してください。
注：正解ごとに1ポイントが加算されます。
Answer Area



Answer:
Answer Area



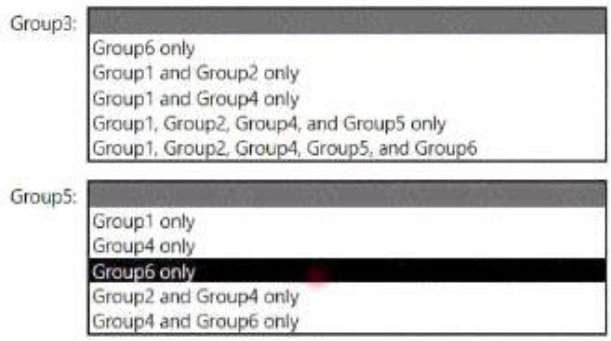
Explanation:



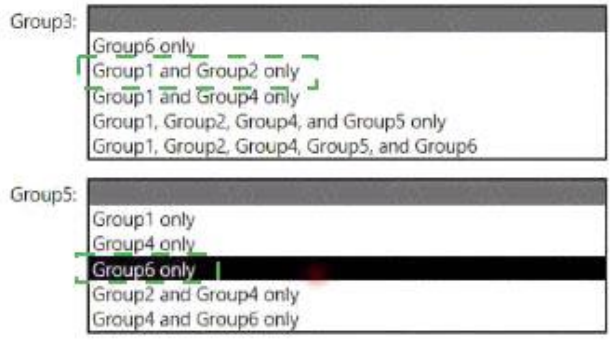
In the Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure objectives for managing Hyper-V, enabling nested virtualization is the required step when you must "run virtual machines inside a virtual machine." The referenced guidance states that Hyper-V on a VM is supported only when the host exposes hardware virtualization features to the guest. The prescriptive step is: "Turn off the VM and run Set-VMProcessor - VMName < V MName > -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 NO: 14
グループ3とグループ4にどのグループを追加できますか？回答するには、回答欄で適切なオプションを選択してください。注：正解ごとに1ポイントが加算されます。
Answer Area



Answer:
Answer Area



Explanation:
Answer Area

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.

QUESTION NO: 15
サイトリンクの技術要件を満たす必要があります。どのユーザーがこれらのタスクを実行できますか？
A. 管理者1のみ
B. Admin1とAdmin3のみ
C. Admin1とAdmin2のみ
D. 管理者3のみ
E. Admin1、Adrrun2、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 NO: 16
VM3の技術要件を満たす必要があります
どのボリュームでデータ重複排除を有効にできますか？
A. DとEのみ
B. C、D、E、およびF
C. Dのみ
D. DとEのみ
E. D、E、Fのみ
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 s ystem 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 NO: 17
Server4の技術要件を満たす必要があります。
Server1とServer4で実行すべきコマンドレットはどれですか？回答するには、回答欄で適切なオプションを選択してください。
注：正解ごとに1ポイントが加算されます。

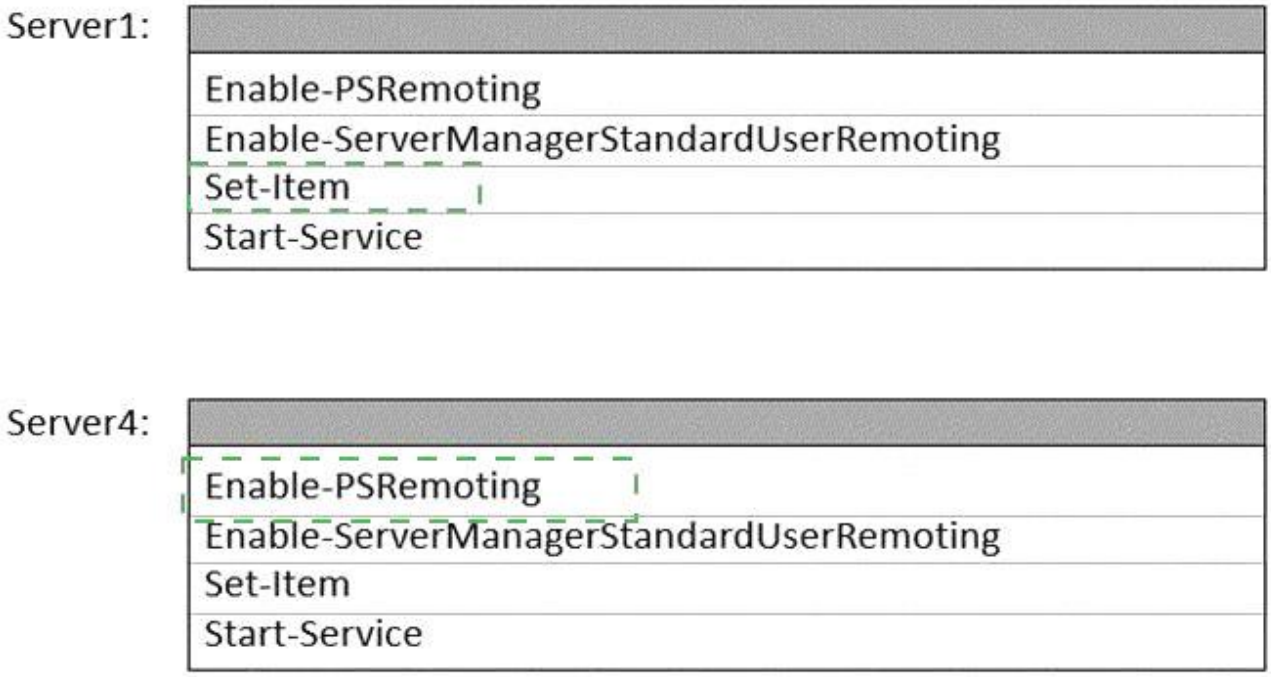
Server1:

Enable-PSRemoting
Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting
Set-Item
Start-Service

Server4:

Enable-PSRemoting
Enable-ServerManagerStandardUserRemoting
Set-Item
Start-Service

Answer:



Explanation:
Server1 - Set-Item
Server4 - Enable-PSRemoting

QUESTION NO: 18
Server1の技術要件を満たす必要があります。現在、必要なタスクを実行できるユーザーは誰ですか？
A. 管理者1のみ
B. 管理者3のみ
C. Admin1とAdmin3のみ
D. Admin1 Admin2 および 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 forest-wide, 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 NO: 19
グループ3とグループ5に追加できるグループはどれですか？回答するには、回答欄で適切なオプションを選択してください。
注：正解ごとに1ポイントが加算されます。

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

Answer:

Group3:

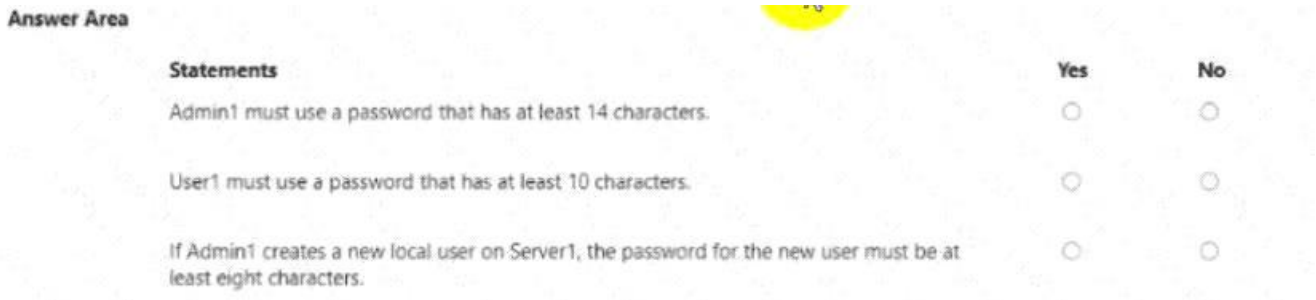
Group6 only
Group1 and Group2 only
Group1 and Group4 only
Group1, Group2, Group4, and Group5 only
Group1, Group2, Group4, Groups, and Group6

Group5:

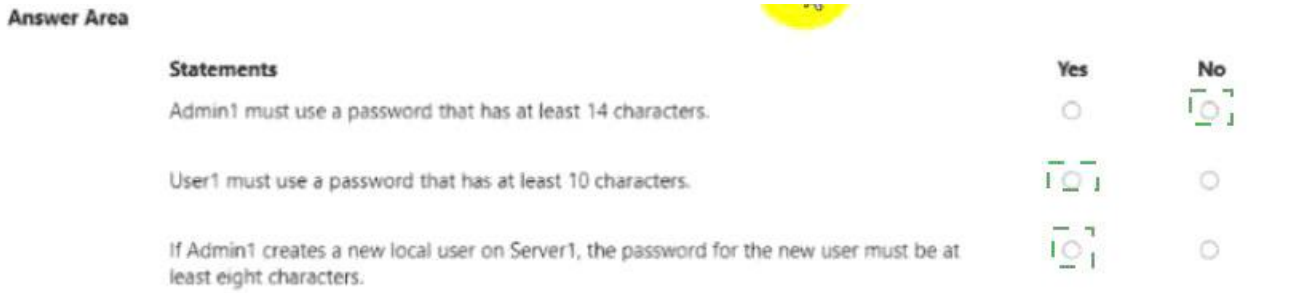
Group1 only
Group4 only
Group6 only
Group2 and Group4 only
Group4 and Group6 only

Explanation:
In Windows Server AD DS, group scope determines which groups/accounts can be members. The AZ-800 study materials summarize: "Domain Local groups can include accounts, Global groups, and Universal groups from any domain and Domain Local groups from the same domain only. Global groups can include accounts and other Global groups from the same domain only. Universal groups can include *accounts, Global groups, and Universal groups from any domain." In addition, distribution vs. security does not change the scope membership rules; it only affects whether the group can be assigned permis sions.
Applying the rules: Group3 is a Domain Local security group in contoso.com . Therefore it can contain Universal (Group1), Global from any domain (Group2 in contoso.com and Group4/Group5 in canada.
contoso.com), but cannot contain a Domain Local from a nother domain (Group6 in canada.contoso.com).
Hence: Group1, Group2, Group4, and Group5 only .
Group5 is a Global distribution group in canada.contoso.com . A Global group can only contain accounts or Global groups from the same domain . From the list, only G roup4 (Global distribution, canada.contoso.
com) fits. It cannot contain Group1 (Universal), Group2 (Global but different domain), or Group6 (Domain Local). Therefore: Group4 only .

QUESTION NO: 20
以下の各記述について、正しい場合は「はい」を選択してください。そうでない場合は「いいえ」を選択してください。
注：正解ごとに1ポイントが加算されます。



Answer:



Explanation:
No
Yes
Yes
In Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure , Microsoft states that the domain password policy for domain user accounts is determined by the GPO that wins at the domain root (commonly the Default Domain Policy). GPOs linked to OUs do not change the domain password policy for user accounts in those OUs; they only affect local accounts on computers within those OUs unless Fine- Grained Password Policies (PSOs) are used and scoped to users/groups. The case shows Default Domain Policy in contoso.com sets Minimum password length = 10 . Therefore, both Admin1 (a domain user in Contoso\OU1) and User1 (in Contoso\OU3) fall under the 10-character minimum; the OU-linked GPO1 (14) does not override the domain password policy for their domain accounts # Admin1: No , User1: Yes .
For member servers and local accounts , the documentation explains that password policy settings in a GP O linked to the OU containing the computer apply to that computer's local Security Accounts Manager (SAM) . In the scenario, Server1 resides in Member Servers and GPO2 linked to Member Servers specifies Minimum password length = 8 . Thus, when Admin1 creates a local account on Server1 , the enforced minimum is 8 characters # Yes .
This approach follows least privilege and standard precedence: domain- level for domain accounts, OU-linked GPOs for local accounts, unless PSOs are explicitly defined.
Topic 3, Datum CorporationA. Datum Corporation is a
manufacturing company that has a main office in Seattle and two
branch offices in Los Angeles and Montreal.
A Datum recently partnered with a company named Fabrikam, Inc.
Fabrikam is a manufacturing company that has a main office in Boston and a branch of fice in Orlando.
Both companies intend to collaborate on several joint projects.
The on-premises network of A. Datum contains an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) forest named adatum.com.

The forest contains two domains named adatum.com and east.ada tum.com and the domain controllers shown in the following table.

Name	Domain	Operations master roles
DC1	adatum.com	Schema master
DC2	adatum.com	None
DC3	east.adatum.com	PDC emulator, RID master

The on-premises network of Fabrikam contains an AD DS forest named fabrikam.com.
The forest contains two domains named fabrikam.com and south.fabrikam.com.
The fabrikam.com domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named Marketing.
The adatum.com domain contains the servers shown in the following table.

Name	Role
HyperV1	Hyper-V
SSPace1	File and Storage Services

HyperV1 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Description
VM1	Windows Server 2022 Datacenter	Joined to the adatum.com domain Contains a file share named Data1 and a local user named User1
VM2	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)	Contains a local user named User2
VM3	Windows Server 2022 Standard	Joined to the adatum.com domain Has the File and Storage Services role installed

All the virtual machines on HyperV1 have only the default manag ement tools installed.
SSPace1 contains the Storage Spaces virtual disks shown in the following table.

Name	Number of physical disks	Redundancy
Disk1	8	Three-way mirror
Disk2	12	Parity

A Datum has an Azure subscription that contains a Microsoft Entra tenant. Microsoft Entra Connect is configured to sync the adatum.com forest with Mi crosoft Entra ID.
The subscription contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Subnet
VNet1	West US	Subnet1, Subnet2
VNet2	West US	SubnetA, SubnetB

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

Name	Virtual network link
Zone1.com	VNet1
Zone2.com	VNet2
Zone3.com	*None*

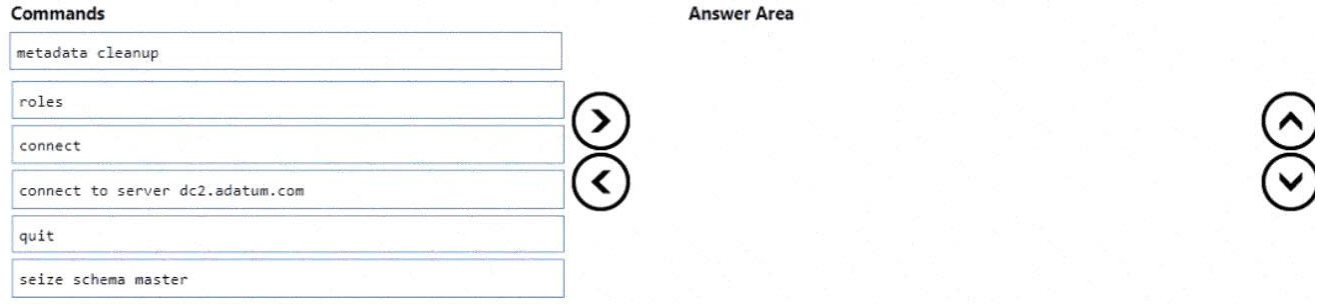
The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Security type
Server1	Windows Server 2022 Datacenter: Azure Edition	Trusted launch
Server2	Windows Server 2022 Datacenter: Azure Edition	Standard
Server3	Windows Server 2022 Datacenter	Standard
Server4	Windows Server 2019 Datacenter	Trusted launch

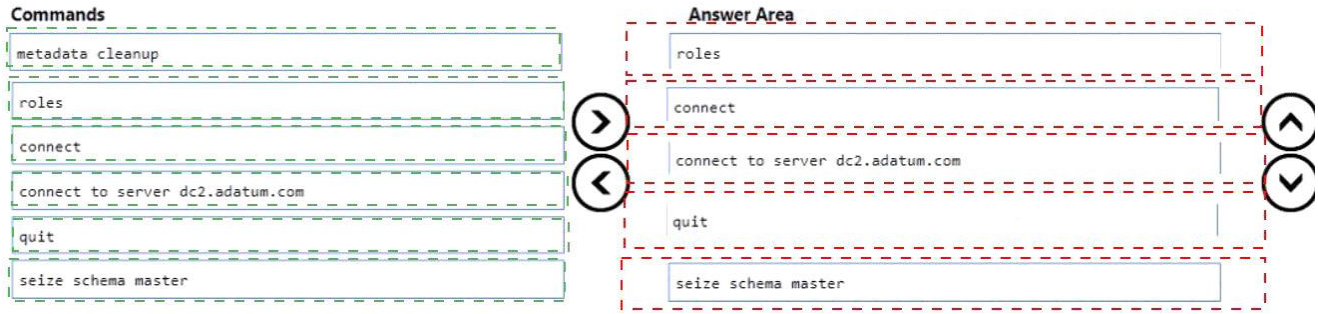
All the servers are in a workgroup.
The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has a file share named share1.
A Datum plans to implement the following changes:
* Sync Data1 to share1.
* Configure an Azure runbook named Task1 .
* Enable Microsoft Entra users to sign in to Server1.
* Create an Azure DNS Private Resolver that has the following configurations:
o Name: Private1
o Region: West US
o Virtual network: VNet1
o Inbound endpoint: SubnetB

* Enable users in the adatum.com d omain to access the resources in the south.fabrikam.com domain.
A Datum identifies the following technical requirements:
* The data on SSPace1 must be available always.
* DC2 must become the schema master if DC1 fails.
* VMS must be configured to enable p er-folder quotas.
* Trusts must allow access to only the required resources.
* The users in the Marketing OU must have access to storage!
* Azure Automanage must be used on all supported Azure virtual machines.
* A direct SSH session must be used to manage all the supported virtual machines on HyperV1.

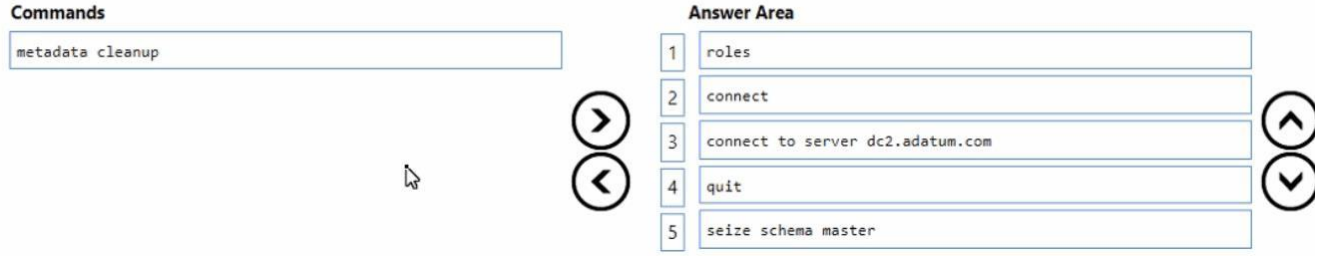
QUESTION NO: 21
DC1が故障しました。
スキーママスターの技術要件を満たす必要があります。
Yourunntdsutil.exe。
どの5つのコマンドを順番に実行すればよいでしょうか？解答するには、コマンド一覧から適切なコマンドを解答欄に移動させ、正しい順序に並べ替えてください。



Answer:



Explanation:

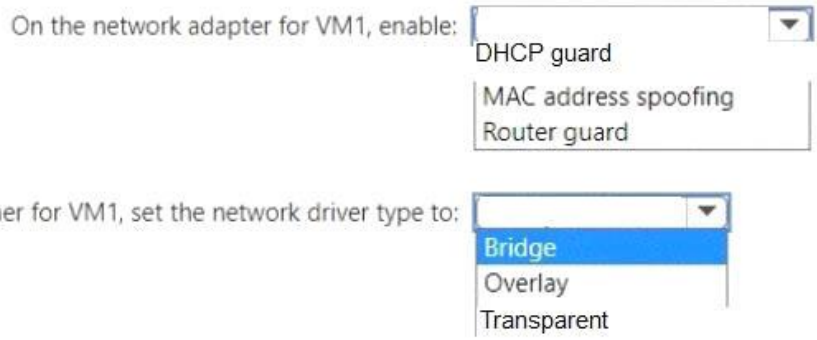


QUESTION NO: 22
次のタブに表示されているサーバーがあります。

Name	Role
Server1	Hyper-V
Server2	Hyper-V
Server3	DHCP Server

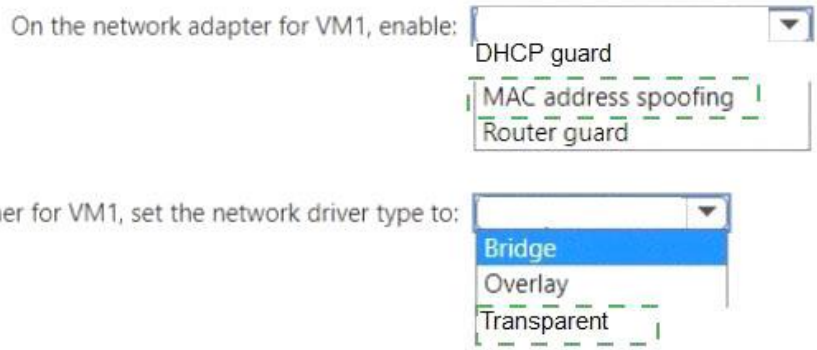
Served には、Windows Server を実行する VM1
という名前の仮想マシンが含まれています。Server1 には、Switch " 1
という名前の外部スイッチがあります。VM1 は Switch1 に接続されています。
VM1上にコンテナをプロビジョニングします。
VM1のネットワーク設定を行う必要があります。ソリューションは以下の要件を満たす必要があります。
* Server3がコンテナにIPアドレスを自動的に割り当てることを確認してください。
コンテナがServer2と通信できることを確認してください。
どうすればよいですか？回答するには、回答欄で適切な選択肢を選んでください。
注：正解ごとに1ポイントが加算されます。

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 23
ネットワークには Active Directory ドメイン サービス (AD DS) ドメインが含まれています。このドメインには、Server1 と Server2 という 2 つのサーバーと、次の表に示すユーザーが含まれています。

Name	Member of
User1	Contoso\Administrators
User2	Contoso\Remote Management Users
User3	Server2\Administrators
User4	Server2\Remote Management Users

どのユーザーが Server1 から Server2 への PowerShell リモート セッションを確立できますか?
A. ユーザー1とユーザー3のみ
B. ユーザー2とユーザー4のみ
C. ユーザー3とユーザー4のみ
D. ユーザー1、ユーザー3、ユーザー4のみ
E. ユーザー1、ユーザー2、ユーザー3、ユーザー4
Answer: D
Explanation:
The remoting prerequisites in the AZ-800 curriculum state that WinRM/PowerShell remoting to a target computer is permitted for local Administrators and Remote Management Users on the target. The documentation notes: "Users who are members of the local Administrators group or Remote Management Users group on the destination can establish PowerShell remoting sessions." In a domain, high-privilege domain administrative groups are, by default, granted local administrator rights on domain-joined servers.
Applying this: User3 is in Server2\Administrators (local admin) # allowed. User4 is in Server2\Remote Management Users # allowed. User1 belongs to the domain Administrators group, which confers administrator privileges on domain-joined servers, enabling remoting to Server2. User2, however, is only in the domain "Remote Management Users" group, not the local group on Server2; domain membership alone does not grant the required local right.
Therefore, the users who can open a PowerShell remoting session from Server1 to Server2 are User1, User3, and User4.

QUESTION NO: 24
お客様のネットワークには、クライアントコンピュータ用の VLAN が 2 つと、データセンター用の VLAN が 1 つ含まれています。各 VLAN には IPv4

サブネットが割り当てられています。現在、すべてのクライアントコンピュータは静的 IP アドレスを使用しています。
データセンター内のVLANにDHCPサーバーを導入する予定です。
すべてのクライアントコンピュータにIPアドレスを設定するには、DHCPサーバーを使用する必要があります。
作成すべきスコープとDHCPリレーの最小数はいくつですか？回答するには、回答欄で適切なオプションを選択してください。
注：正解ごとに1ポイントが加算されます。

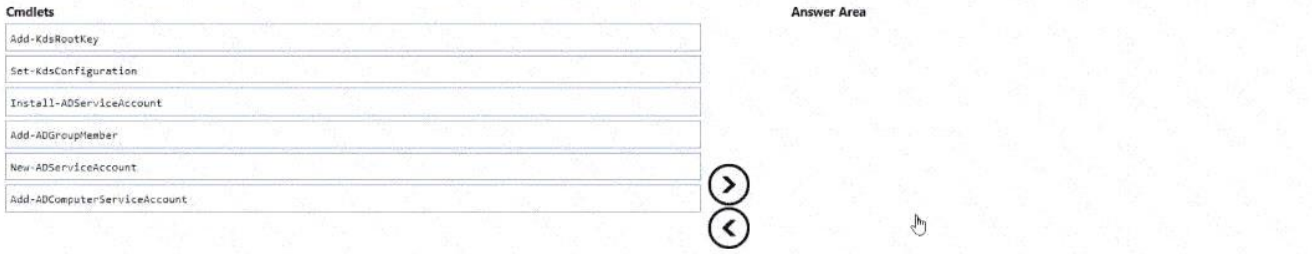
Answer Area

Answer:

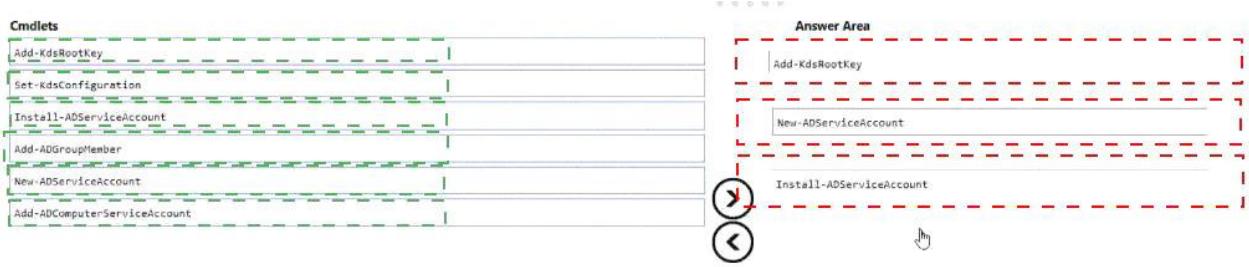
Answer Area

Explanation:
* DHCP scopes: 3
* DHCP relays: 2
In a Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure, managing IP address assignment across multiple physical or virtual segments requires a combination of DHCP scopes and Relay Agents. A DHCP scope is a required administrative grouping of IP addresses for computers on a specific subnet that use the DHCP service. Since the network consists of three distinct IPv4 subnets (two client VLANs and one datacenter VLAN), you must create a minimum of three scopes to ensure each subnet is managed and provided with appropriate configuration options, such as default gateways and DNS servers specific to their segment. Even if the DHCP server resides in the datacenter VLAN, the scope for that subnet allows for the management of any other devices or future clients in that segment.
Regarding the distribution of these addresses, DHCP utilizes broadcast traffic (DHCPDISCOVER), which is restricted to the local Layer 2 broadcast domain (the VLAN). To allow the DHCP server in the datacenter to receive requests from the two remote client VLANs, a DHCP Relay Agent (or IP Helper) must be configured on the gateway or a local server within those segments. The minimum number of relays required is two, corresponding to the two client VLANs that do not host the DHCP server. The datacenter VLAN does not require a relay because the DHCP server is directly connected to that broadcast domain and can listen for local requests natively. This configuration adheres to the design principles of centralized DHCP management in a segmented enterprise environment.

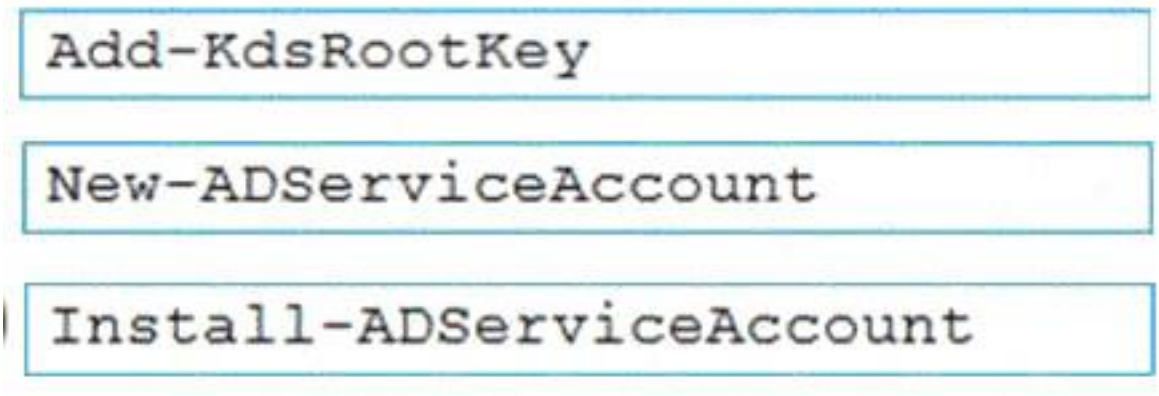
QUESTION NO: 25
contoso.com という名前の単一ドメインの Active Directory ドメインサービス (AD DS) フォレストをデプロイします。
ドメインに5台のサーバーをデプロイします。これらのサーバーをiTFarmHostsという名前のグループに追加します。
あなたは、5台のサーバーを含むNLBCluster.contoso.comという名前のネットワーク負荷分散(NIB)クラスタを構成する予定です。
クラスタのノード上のNLBサービスが、グループ管理サービスアカウント(gMSA)を使用して認証できることを確認する必要があります。
どの 3 つの PowerShell
コマンドレットを順番に実行する必要がありますか？回答するには、コマンドレットの一覧から適切なコマンドレットを回答欄に移動して、正しい順序に並べ替えてください。



Answer:



Explanation:



The AZ-800 materials explain that group Managed Service Accounts (gMSAs) rely on the KDS (Key Distribution Service) to generate and rotate passwords. Therefore, in a new forest you must first create a KDS root key :
* "Before creating your first gMSA, run Add-KdsRootKey to seed the KDS" (the key may need propagation time). Next, you create the gMSA and scope which computers can retrieve its managed password:

* Use New-ADServiceAccount with -PrincipalsAllowedToRetrieveManagedPassword set to the security group that contains the NLB nodes (here, ITFarmHosts), and specify the DNS host name as needed for the service (e.g., NLBCluster.contoso.com). Finally, on each cluster node you install (regist er) the gMSA locally so services can run under it:
* Run Install-ADServiceAccount on each server in ITFarmHosts .
Cmdlets like Add-ADComputerServiceAccount are used for standalone MSAs (sMSAs), not gMSAs, and Set-ADForestConfiguration isn't required. This seq uence enables the NLB service on all five nodes to authenticate using the gMSA with automatic password management.

QUESTION NO: 26
お客様のネットワークには、Active Directoryドメインサービス(AD DS)ドメインが含まれています。このドメインには、次の表に示すサーバーが含まれています。

Name	Type
DC1	Domain controller
Server1	Member server
Server2	Member server

このドメインには、以下の表に示すユーザーが含まれています。

Name	Member of
User1	Contoso\Administrators
User2	Contoso\Remote Management Users
User3	Server2\Power Users

Server2 で Enable-PSRemoting コマンドレットを実行します。
以下の各記述について、正しい場合は「はい」を選択してください。そうでない場合は「いいえ」を選択してください。
注：正解ごとに1ポイントが加算されます。

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can establish a PowerShell remoting session from Server1 to Server2.	○	○
User2 can establish a PowerShell remoting session from Server2 to DC1.	○	○
User3 can establish a PowerShell remoting session from Server1 to Server2.	○	○

Answer:

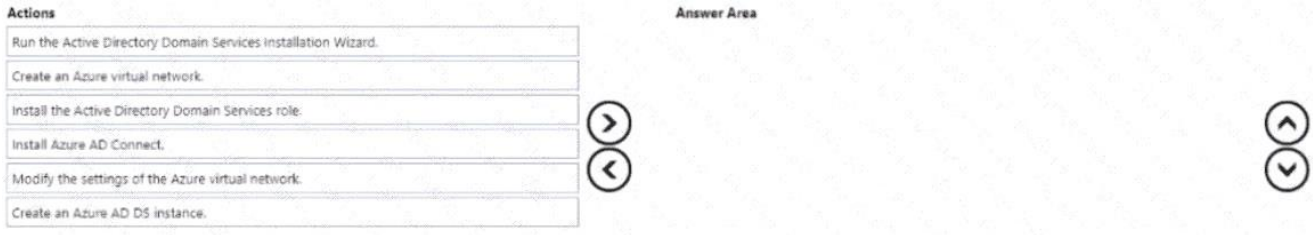
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can establish a PowerShell remoting session from Server1 to Server2.	○	○
User2 can establish a PowerShell remoting session from Server2 to DC1.	○	○
User3 can establish a PowerShell remoting session from Server1 to Server2.	○	○

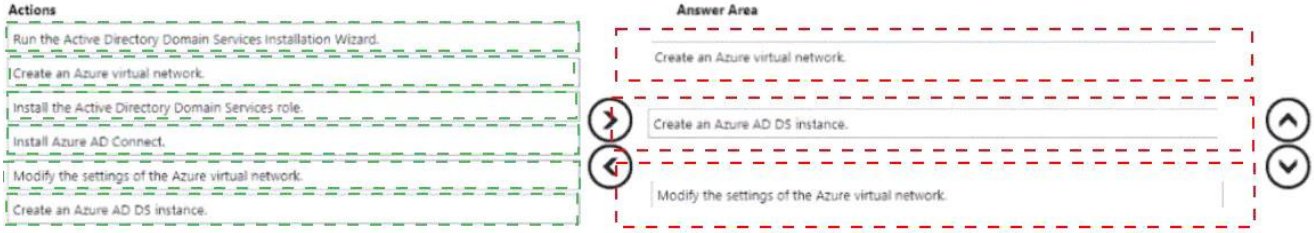
Explanation:
User1 can establish a PowerShell remoting session from Server1 to Server2. Yes User2 can establish a PowerShell remoting session from Server2 to DC1. No User3 can establish a

PowerShell remoting session from Server1 to Server2. No PowerShell Remoting (WinRM) security and connectivity are central themes in the Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure curriculum. The ability to establish a remote session is determined by three factors: the service state on the target, the network path, and the user ' s effective permissions.
* User1 (Serv er1 to Server2) : On Server2 , the Enable-PSRemoting cmdlet has been executed. By default, this configures the WinRM service to allow connections from members of the local Administrators group. Since User1 is a member of the Contoso\Administrators group, and this domain group is a member of the local Administrators group on all member servers by default, User1 has the necessary rights to establish a session to Server2.
* User2 (Server2 to DC1) : While User2 is a member of the Contoso\Remote Management Users grou p-a group specifically designed to provide non-administrative users with remoting access-the scenario explicitly states that Enable-PSRemoting was run only on Server2 . For any user to establish a remoting session to DC1 , the WinRM listener must first be en abled and configured on that specific target. Because the prompt does not indicate that remoting was enabled on DC1, the connection will fail regardless of User2 ' s group membership.
* User3 (Server1 to Server2) : User3 is a member of the local Server2\Power U sers group. According to official documentation, the Power Users group does not possess the default permissions required to access the WinRM endpoints (Microsoft.PowerShell or Microsoft.Windows.ServerManager). Only members of the local Administrators or Re mote Management Users groups are granted these rights when Enable-PSRemoting is executed. Therefore, User3 cannot establish the session.

QUESTION NO: 27
新しいAzureサブスクリプションを作成します。
Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS) と Azure
仮想マシンをデプロイする予定です。
仮想マシンがAzure AD DSに参加できることを確認する必要があります。
どの3つの動作を順番に実行すべきでしょうか？回答するには、回答欄の動作リストから適切な動作を選択し、正しい順序に並べ替えてください。



Answer:



Explanation:
In the Administering Windows Server Hybrid Core Infrastructure materials (AZ-800), the prescribed sequence for enabling VM domain-join to Azure Active Directory Domain Services

(Azure AD DS) is to first prepare networking, then deploy the managed domain, and finally point DNS to that domain. The guide explains that Azure AD DS is a managed domain and that you must deploy it into a virtual network: "Azure AD DS pr ovides domain join, group policy, and LDAP/NTLM/Kerberos without deploying domain controllers. The managed domain is associated with an Azure virtual network." It further directs that VMs can only discover and join the managed domain when the VNet's DNS points to the Azure AD DS IPs: "To enable name resolution for domain join, configure the virtual network DNS servers to the IP addresses of the Azure AD DS managed domain." Therefore, the correct, exam-aligned order is:

* Create an Azure virtual network (the target network/subnet into which the managed domain will be placed).
* Create an Azure AD DS instance (the managed domain is deployed into that VNet and provides two IP addresses).
* Modify the settings of the Azure virtual network to use those IP addresses as custom DNS servers so that new or existing Azure VMs in that VNet can locate and join the domain.

Installing the AD DS role or running its wizard is not required for Azure AD DS, and Azure AD Connect is optional for identity sync but not required for VM join.