



Vendor: Microsoft

Exam Code: AZ-802

Exam Name: Windows Server Hybrid Administrator

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

Your network contains an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) forest.

The forest contains a parent domain named contoso.com and a child domain named corp.contoso.com. Both domains contain domain controllers that have the DNS Server role installed. Some domain controllers in contoso.com do NOT have the DNS Server role installed.

The DNS zone for contoso.com is Active Directory-integrated and uses secure dynamic updates. The zone replicates to all the DNS servers in the forest.

You need to modify the zone to meet the following requirements:

- Prevent the DNS servers in corp.contoso.com from receiving contoso.com zone data.
- Minimize Active Directory replication traffic.

What should you do?

- A. Change the zone replication scope to all the domain controllers in the contoso.com domain.
- B. Change the zone replication scope to all the DNS servers on the domain controllers in the forest.
- C. Change the zone replication scope to all the DNS servers on the domain controllers in the contoso.com domain.
- D. Change the zone as a secondary zone on each domain controller.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Change the DNS zone replication scope for contoso.com from forest-wide (ForestDnsZones) to domain-wide (DomainDnsZones).

First Requirement (Prevent child domain from receiving data):

Changing the scope to All DNS servers in the domain (DomainDnsZones) restricts the zone data to only the domain controllers running DNS within the contoso.com domain, excluding domain controllers and DNS servers in the child domain corp.contoso.com.

Second Requirement (Minimize replication traffic):

It stops unnecessary replication across the entire forest to the child domain, containing updates strictly to the parent domain partition.

Steps:

1. Open DNS Manager (dnsmgmt.msc) on a domain controller in contoso.com.
2. Expand the contoso.com forward lookup zone properties.
3. On the General tab, click Change next to the Replication setting.
4. Select To all DNS servers running on domain controllers in this domain (DomainDnsZones) and click OK.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/windows-server/networking/create-apply-custom-application-directory-partition>

QUESTION 2

You have a server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server and has the DHCP Server role

installed.

DHCP1 hosts an activated IPv4 scope for a subnet of 192.168.15.0/24.

You have a CSV file named PrinterReservations.csv that contains the following columns:

- ClientId
- ScopeId
- IPAddress
- MacAddress

All the IP addresses in PrinterReservations.csv are within the scope range and are currently available.

You need to create DHCP reservations for 20 printers by using PrinterReservations.csv. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which PowerShell command should you run?

- A. Import-Csv .\PrinterReservations.csv | Set-DhcpServerv4Reservation -ComputerName DHCP1
- B. Import-Csv .\PrinterReservations.csv | Add-DhcpServerv4Reservation -ComputerName DHCP1
- C. Import-Csv .\PrinterReservations.csv | Add-DhcpServerv4ExclusionRange -ComputerName DHCP1
- D. Import-Csv .\PrinterReservations.csv | ForEach-Object { Add-DhcpServerv4Filter -ComputerName DHCP1 -List Allow -MacAddress \$_.ClientId }

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use the Import-Csv command piped into Add-DhcpServerv4Reservation. This combined approach allows you to import the data and create all twenty-five reservations simultaneously with a single line of code.

Run the following command in an elevated PowerShell window:

```
Import-Csv -Path "C:\path\to\your\file.csv" | Add-DhcpServerv4Reservation
```

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/technologies/dhcp/quickstart-install-configure-dhcp-server>

QUESTION 3

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) forest named contoso.com.

The forest contains three domain controllers that have the DNS Server role installed and host an Active Directory-integrated zone for contoso.com. The DNS servers use existing forwarders for internet name resolution.

You have a partner company that owns a DNS namespace named fabrikam.com and provides DNS servers at IP addresses 172.16.10.10 and 172.16.10.11 over a Site-to-Site (S2S) VPN.

You need to configure the DNS servers in the contoso.com forest. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Send queries for fabrikam.com to the partner company's DNS servers.

- Continue to use the existing forwarders for other external namespaces.
- Apply the configuration to all the current and future DNS servers on the domain controllers in contoso.com.

What should you do?

- A. Configure forwarders that use 172.16.10.10 and 172.16.10.11.
- B. Create an Active Directory-integrated conditional forwarder for fabrikam.com that uses 172.16.10.10 and 172.16.10.11.
- C. Create a locally stored conditional forwarder for fabrikam.com that uses 172.16.10.10 and 172.16.10.11.
- D. Configure root hints that use 172.16.10.10 and 172.16.10.11.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Create an Active Directory-integrated conditional forwarder for fabrikam.com with a forest-wide replication scope.

DNS Domain Name: fabrikam.com'

Master Servers: 172.16.10.10 and 172.16.10.11

Replication Scope: Stored in Active Directory and replicated to All DNS servers in the forest (Forest-wide).

Reference:

<https://www.sentinelidentity.ca/posts/windows-dns-forwarders-conditional-stub>

QUESTION 4

Your network contains an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. The domain contains a server named DHCP1 that runs Windows Server and has the DHCP Server role installed. DHCP1 has a static IPv4 address of 10.10.10.5/24.

DHCP1 is authorized in AD DS and contains an active scope for a subnet of 10.10.20.0/24.

Client computers on the 10.10.20.0/24 subnet receive APIPA addresses. You verify that the DHCP Server service is running, and the scope has available IP addresses.

You need to ensure that the computers on 10.10.20.0/24 can obtain IPv4 address leases from DHCP1.

What should you do?

- A. Run Add-DhcpServerInDC.
- B. Create an exclusion.
- C. Configure a DHCP relay.
- D. Run Add-DhcpServerSecurityGroup.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Configure a DHCP Relay Agent (such as an IP Helper address on the router) to forward DHCP traffic from the 10.10.20.0/24 subnet to the DHCP server at 10.10.10.5.

Subnet Mismatch: The DHCP server is located on the 10.10.10.0/24 subnet.

Broadcast Isolation: Client computers are on the 10.10.20.0/24 subnet. DHCP discovery requests use network broadcasts, which routers drop by default.

APIPA Result: Because the broadcast messages never cross the router to reach the DHCP server, the clients fail to get an IP and fall back to APIPA (169.254.x.x) addresses.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/technologies/dhcp/quickstart-install-configure-dhcp-server>

QUESTION 5

Your network contains an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

The domain contains the sites shown in the following table.

Name	Description
Site1	Contains a domain controller named DC1 and a subnet of 10.40.0.0/16
Site2	Does NOT contain any domain controllers, contains a subnet of 10.41.0.0/16, and has a site link to Site1

You plan to move a domain controller named DC2 to Site2.

You need to ensure that the client computers in Site2 locate DC2 by using AD DS site awareness. The solution must NOT affect other client computers on 10.40.0.0/16.

What should you do?

- A. Assign the 10.41.0.0/16 subnet to Site2.
- B. Assign the 10.40.0.0/16 subnet to Site2.
- C. Create a replication connection object for DC2 in Site2 and assign the 10.40.0.0/16 subnet to Site2.
- D. Create a replication connection object for DC1 in Site1 and assign the 10.41.0.0/16 subnet to Site1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A replication connection object does not need to be created manually, but you must assign subnet 10.41.0.0/16 to Site2.

Automatic Generation: The Knowledge Consistency Checker (KCC) automatically creates replication connection objects.

Site Link: Since a site link already exists between Site1 and Site2, the KCC will automatically build the replication topology once DC2 is moved.

Subnet and Site Configuration

Subnet 10.41.0.0/16: Assign this explicitly to Site2. This ensures clients on that subnet use site

awareness to locate DC2 locally.

QUESTION 6

You have a Windows Server failover cluster (WSFC) named Cluster1 that has two nodes and uses Storage Spaces Direct. The nodes contain a non-primordial storage pool named Pool1. Pool1 is read-only and contains no virtual disks.

You delete Cluster1 and redeploy the cluster by using the same nodes.

During the redeployment, Windows Admin Center reports a storage error.

You need to remove the stale storage configuration so that the disks can be reused for the redeployment.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Make Pool1 writable.
- B. Remove Pool1.
- C. Create a new storage pool by using the disks from Pool1.
- D. Clear the cluster configuration from each node.
- E. Reset the physical disks in Pool1.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

To remove the stale storage configuration and clear the read-only, non-primordial storage pool left from the deleted cluster, you must change the pool's read-only state and then delete the pool using PowerShell.

Required Steps

Step 1: Set the storage pool to read-write. Run the following PowerShell command on the nodes to clear the read-only attribute:

```
Get-StoragePool -IsPrimordial $False | Set-StoragePool -IsReadOnly $false
```

Step 2: Delete the stale storage pool. Run the following PowerShell command to remove the storage pool and release the metadata on the physical disks:

```
Get-StoragePool -IsPrimordial $False | Remove-StoragePool
```

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/storage-spaces/storage-spaces-states>

QUESTION 7

Your network contains an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. The domain contains the following servers:

- Server1: Has the DES Namespaces role service installed
- Server2: Has the DFS Namespaces role service installed
- Server3: Hosts a file share named \\Server3\Share1
- Server4: Hosts a file share named \\Server4\Share2

You need to publish both file shares in a single DFS namespace named Corp. Corp must remain available if either Server1 or Server2 is unavailable.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a DFS Replication group that includes Server1 and Server2.
- B. Configure a domain-based namespace and add Server1 and Server2 as namespace servers.
- C. Configure a DFS Replication group that includes Server3 and Server4.
- D. Configure a domain-based namespace and add Server1 as the only namespace server.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Create a domain-based DFS namespace on Server1, add Server2 as a namespace server for high availability, and then create folder targets under the namespace pointing to Server3 and Server4.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/dfs-namespaces/dfs-overview>

QUESTION 8

Hotspot Question

You have an on-premises file server that runs Windows Server and contains an SMB share for general-purpose document storage.

You plan to migrate the documents to Azure Files by using a file-copy process before user cutover.

You need to create an Azure Files share for the migration phase. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support read and write access during an availability zone outage.
- Minimize redundancy costs, while meeting the availability requirement.
- Minimize SSD-based performance costs.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Type of storage account:

	▼
BlobStorage	
FileStorage	
General-purpose v2	

Redundancy:

	▼
Geo-redundant storage (GRS)	
Geo zone-redundant storage (GZRS)	
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	
Zone redundant storage (ZRS)	

Answer:

Answer Area

Type of storage account:

	▼
BlobStorage	
FileStorage	
General-purpose v2	

Redundancy:

	▼
Geo-redundant storage (GRS)	
Geo zone-redundant storage (GZRS)	
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	
Zone redundant storage (ZRS)	

Explanation:

To meet all of the requirements, you should use a StorageV2 (general purpose v2) storage account configured with Zone-redundant storage (ZRS).

Box 1: General-purpose v2

A StorageV2 (general purpose v2) account satisfies the third requirement. Standard file shares hosted on general purpose v2 storage accounts use HDD-based storage media, which

completely avoids and minimizes the premium costs associated with SSD-based (Premium) performance tiers.

Box 2: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS).

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) satisfies the first two requirements. It replicates your data synchronously across three distinct availability zones in the primary region. This allows full read and write access to remain uninterrupted even if an entire availability zone suffers an outage. At the same time, choosing ZRS instead of geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS) minimizes redundancy costs by keeping replication restricted strictly to the primary region.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/well-architected/service-guides/azure-files>

QUESTION 9

Drag and Drop Question

You have a file server that runs Windows Server and has the File Server Resource Manager role service installed. The server hosts a file share named D:\Shares\Contracts.

You need to configure File Server Resource Manager (FSRM). The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Prevent users from saving .mp3 and .mp4 files.
- Automatically set the DataUse value for contract files.
- Move files that have DataUse-Archive and have NOT been accessed for 365 days to a folder named D:\Expired.

Which FSRM feature should you use for each requirement? To answer, drag the appropriate features to the correct requirements. Each feature may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Features

- Access-denied assistance
- A file classification rule
- A file management task
- A file screen
- A quota
- A storage report

Answer Area

Block the restricted extensions:

Set the DataUse value:

Move stale archived files:

Answer:

Features

Access-denied assistance
A file classification rule
A file management task
A file screen
A qouta
A storage report

Answer Area

Block the restricted extensions:

A file screen

Set the DataUse value:

A file classification rule

Move stale archived files:

A file management task

Explanation:

Box 1: A file screen

File Screening (specifically an Active File Screen using a File Group) is the FSRM feature you should use to block restricted extensions.

Box 2: A file classification rule

Classification Management, specifically File Classification Rules, is the File Server Resource Manager (FSRM) feature you should use to automatically set metadata property values like DataUse.

Box 3: A file management task

A File Management Task set to File Expiration action type is the FSRM feature you should use to move stale files.

Reference:

<https://quizlet.com/795577269/a22-pro-domain-2-windows-server-file-and-storage-services-flash-cards/>

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