



AZ-700^{Q&As}

Designing and Implementing Microsoft Azure Networking Solutions

Pass Microsoft AZ-700 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.geekcert.com/az-700.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Microsoft
Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

You have a web application that uses a hostname of `www.healthengine.com`

You have an Azure Front Door instance that provides access to the web application.

You have the routing rules shown in the following table.

Name	Path
RuleA	/abc/def
RuleB	/ab
RuleC	/*
RuleD	/abc/*

Which rule will apply to `www.healthengine.com/abc/def` incoming request?

- A. RuleA
- B. RuleB
- C. RuleC
- D. RuleD

Correct Answer: A

Correct Answer(s):

RuleA - When a request lands on a Front Door environment one of the first things that Front Door does is determine which particular routing rule to match the request to and then take the defined action in the configuration. It uses the below

logic.

Look for any routing rule with an exact match on the Path.

If no exact match Paths, look for routing rules with a wildcard Path that matches.

If no routing rules are found with a matching Path, then reject the request and return a 400: Bad Request error HTTP response.

The path defined in RuleA is an exact match.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-route-matching>

Wrong Answers:

RuleB The path defined in the RuleB is not a match with incoming request.

RuleC There is an exact match with RuleA. The path defined in the RuleB is not an exact match with incoming request.



RuleD There is an exact match with RuleA. The path defined in the RuleB is not an exact match with incoming request.

QUESTION 2

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1 and the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Hosted application protocol
VM1	10.1.1.11	HTTPS (TCP port 443)
VM2	10.1.1.21	SMTP (TCP port 25)
VM3	10.1.1.31	SFTP (TCP port 22)

All the virtual machines are connected to Vnet1.

You need to ensure that the applications hosted on the virtual machines can be accessed from the internet. The solution must ensure that the virtual machines share a single public IP address.

What should you use?

- A. an internal load balancer
- B. Azure Application Gateway
- C. a NAT gateway
- D. a public load balancer

Correct Answer: D

A public load balancer can provide outbound connections for virtual machines (VMs) inside your virtual network. These connections are accomplished by translating their private IP addresses to public IP addresses. Public Load Balancers are

used to load balance internet traffic to your VMs.

Load Balancer load-balances traffic at layer 4 (TCP or UDP).

Incorrect:

Not A: An internal (or private) load balancer is used where private IPs are needed at the frontend only. Internal load balancers are used to load balance traffic inside a virtual network. A load balancer frontend can be accessed from an on-

premises network in a hybrid scenario.

Not B: How do Application Gateway and Azure Load Balancer differ?

Application Gateway is a layer 7 load balancer, which means it works only with web traffic (HTTP, HTTPS, WebSocket, and HTTP/2). It supports capabilities such as TLS termination, cookie-based session affinity, and round robin for load-



balancing traffic. Load Balancer load-balances traffic at layer 4 (TCP or UDP).

What protocols does Application Gateway support?

Application Gateway supports HTTP, HTTPS, HTTP/2, and WebSocket.

Not C: NAT gateway is for outbound access.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-faq>

QUESTION 3

Your company has offices in New York and Amsterdam. The company has an Azure subscription. Both offices connect to Azure by using a Site-to-Site VPN connection.

The office in Amsterdam uses resources in the North Europe Azure region. The office in New York uses resources in the East US Azure region.

You need to implement ExpressRoute circuits to connect each office to the nearest Azure region. Once the ExpressRoute circuits are connected, the on-premises computers in the Amsterdam office must be able to connect to the on-premises

servers in the New York office by using the ExpressRoute circuits.

Which ExpressRoute option should you use?

- A. ExpressRoute FastPath
- B. ExpressRoute Global Reach
- C. ExpressRoute Direct
- D. ExpressRoute Local

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-global-reach>

QUESTION 4

Your company has five offices. Each office has a firewall device and a local internet connection. The offices connect to a third-party SD-WAN.

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named Vnet1. Vnet1 contains a virtual network gateway named Gateway1. Each office connects to Gateway1 by using a Site-to-Site VPN connection.

You need to replace the third-party SD-WAN with an Azure Virtual WAN.

What should you include in the solution?



- A. Delete Gateway1.
- B. Create new Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN connections on the firewall devices.
- C. Create an Azure Traffic Manager profile.
- D. Enable active-active mode on Gateway1.

Correct Answer: A

Virtual Wan requires a Wan Hub Gateway, so Gateway1 should be deleted (after the new gateway is connected).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/migrate-from-hub-spoke-topology#step-5-transition-connectivity-to-virtual-wan-hub>

QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

Which virtual machines can VM1 and VM4 ping successfully? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

VM1:

	▼
VM2 only	
VM2 and VM4 only	
VM2, VM3, and VM4 only	
VM2, VM3, VM4, and VM5	

VM4:

	▼
VM3 only	
VM1 and VM3 only	
VM1, VM2, and VM3 only	
VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM5	

Correct Answer:



VM1:

	▼
VM2 only	
VM2 and VM4 only	
VM2, VM3, and VM4 only	
VM2, VM3, VM4, and VM5	

VM4:

	▼
VM3 only	
VM1 and VM3 only	
VM1, VM2, and VM3 only	
VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM5	

Box 1: VM2, VM3 and VM4.

VM1 is in VNet1/Subnet1. VNet1 is peered with VNet2 and VNet3.

There are no NSGs blocking outbound ICMP from VNet1. There are no NSGs blocking inbound ICMP to VNet1/Subnet2, VNet2 or VNet3. Therefore, VM1 can ping VM2 in VNet1/Subnet2, VM3 in VNet2 and VM4 in VNet3.

Box 2:

VM4 is in VNet3. VNet3 is peered with VNet1 and VNet2. There are no NSGs blocking outbound ICMP from VNet3. There are no NSGs blocking inbound ICMP to VNet1/Subnet1, VNet1/Subnet2 or VNet2 from VNet3 (NSG10 blocks

inbound ICMP from VNet4 but not from VNet3). Therefore, VM4 can ping VM1 in VNet1/Subnet1, VM2 in VNet1/Subnet2 and VM3 in VNet2.

[AZ-700 VCE Dumps](#)[AZ-700 Exam Questions](#)[AZ-700 Braindumps](#)