AZ-700 Q&As

Designing and Implementing Microsoft Azure Networking Solutions

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QUESTION 1

DRAG DROP

Your company, named Contoso, Ltd., has an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Description
App1us	Azure App Service	East US	A website for the United States office of Contoso
App1uk	Azure App Service	UK West	A website for the United Kingdom office of Contoso
St1us	Storage account	East US	Contains images for the United States website
St1uk	Storage account	UK West	Contains images for the United Kingdom website

You plan to deploy Azure Front Door. The solution must meet the following requirements:

1.

Requests to a URL of https://contoso.azurefd.net/uk must be routed to App1uk.

2.

Requests to a URL of https://contoso.azurefd.net/us must be routed to App1us.

3.

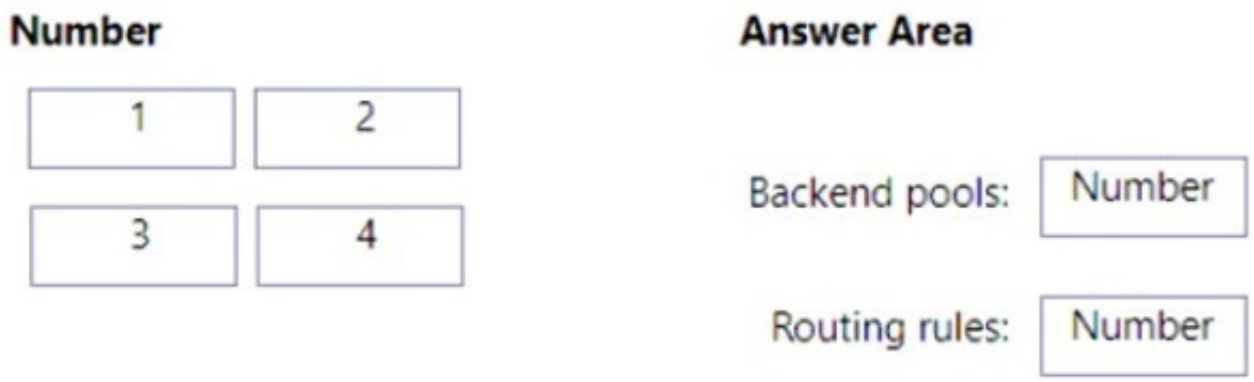
Requests to a URL of https://contoso.azurefd.net/images must be routed to the storage account closest to the user.

What is the minimum number of backend pools and routing rules you should create? To answer, drag the appropriate number to the correct components. Each number may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag

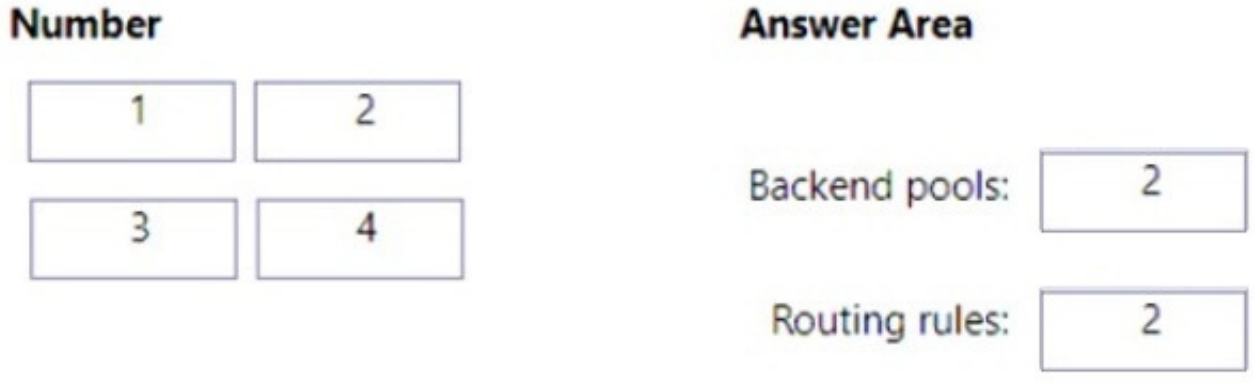
the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Box 1: 2

One backend pool in East US, and One backend pool in UK West.

Note: The backend pool is a critical component of the load balancer. The backend pool defines the group of resources that will serve traffic for a given load-balancing rule.

Box 2: 2

One rule to handle: Requests to a URL of https://contoso.azurefd.net/uk must be routed to App1uk.

One rule to handle: Requests to a URL of https://contoso.azurefd.net/us must be routed to App1us.

The third requirement (Requests to a URL of https://contoso.azurefd.net/images must be routed to the storage account closest to the user) does not need any rule. Just need to set up latency routing. Note:

Azure Front Door supports four different traffic routing methods to determine how your HTTP/HTTPS traffic is distributed between different origins. When user requests reach the Front Door edge locations, the configured routing method gets applied to ensure requests are forwarded to the best backend resource. The four traffic routing methods are: Latency: The latency-based routing ensures that requests are sent to the lowest latency origins acceptable within a sensitivity range. In other words, requests get sent to the nearest set of origins in respect to network latency. Priority Weighted Session Affinity Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/routing-methods

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-route-matching https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management

QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

You have the Azure resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
Vnet1	Virtual network	East US
Vnet1\Subnet1	Subnet	East US
Vnet1\GatewaySubnet	Subnet	East US
Vnet2	Virtual network	West US
Vnet2\Subnet1	Subnet	West US
Vnet2\GatewaySubnet	Subnet	West US
WebApp1	Azure App Service web app	East US

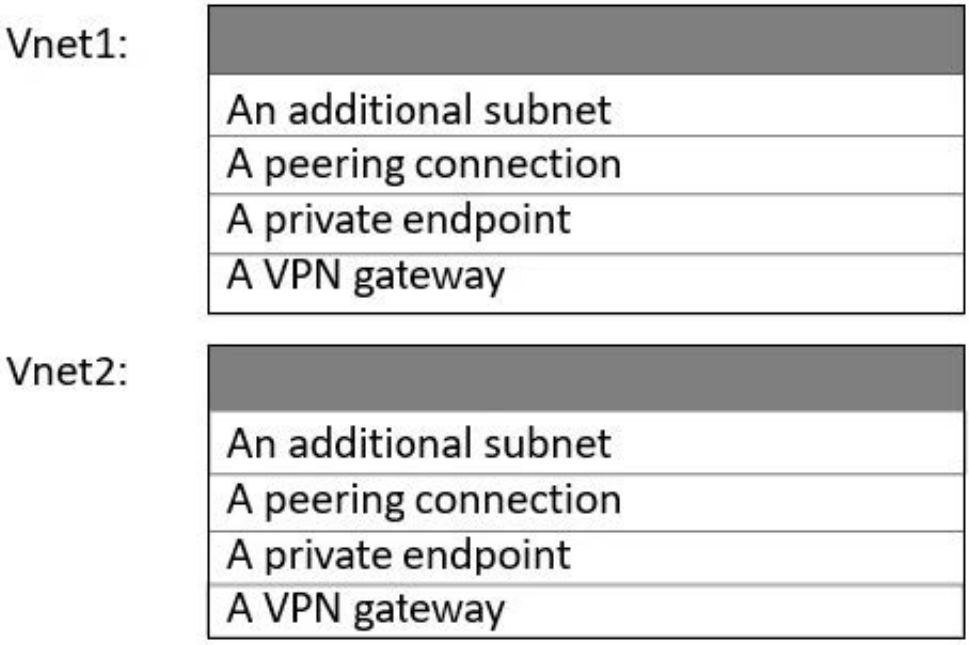
WebApp1 uses the Standard pricing tier.

You need to ensure that WebApp1 can access the virtual machines deployed to Vnet1\Subnet1 and Vnet2\Subnet1. The solution must minimize costs.

What should you create in each virtual network? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

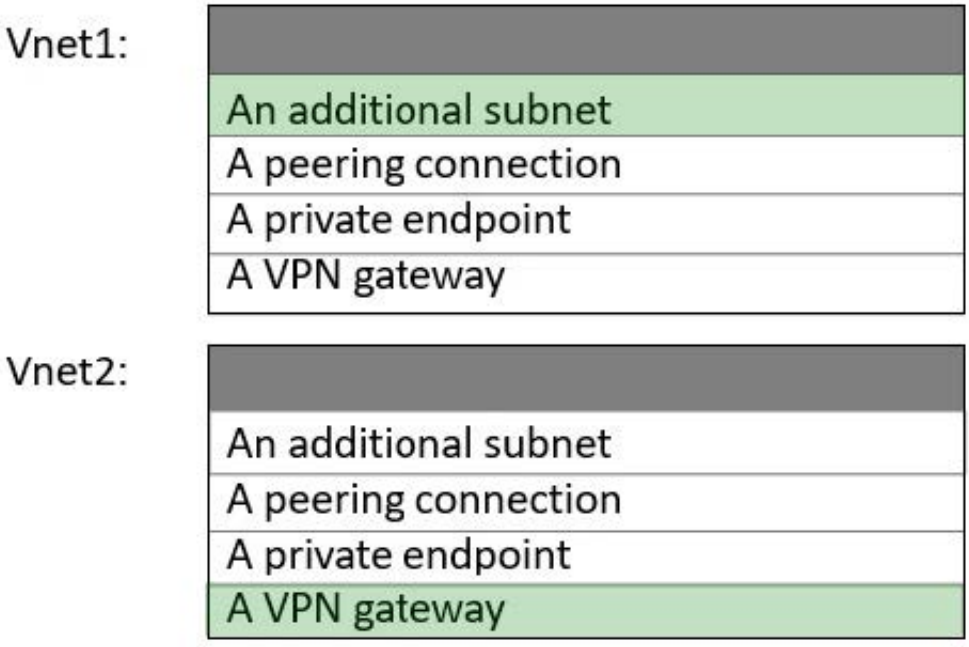
Hot Area:

Answer Area:



Correct Answer:

Answer Area:



Explanation:

Box 1: An additional subnet

Regional virtual network integration: When you connect to virtual networks in the same region, you must have a dedicated subnet in the virtual network you\\'re integrating with.

Box 2: A VPN gateway

Gateway-required virtual network integration: When you connect directly to virtual networks in other regions or to a classic virtual network in the same region, you need an Azure Virtual Network gateway created in the target virtual network.

Note: If your app is in an App Service Environment, it\\'s already in a virtual network and doesn\\'t require use of the VNet integration feature to reach resources in the same virtual network.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-vnet-integration

QUESTION 3

You have an Azure subscription that contains an ExpressRoute Standard gateway named GW1.

You need to upgrade GW1 to support ExpressRoute FastPath. The solution must minimize downtime.

Which SKU should you use?

A. Ultra performance

B. ErGw3AZ

C. ErGw2AZ

D. High performance

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

To configure FastPath, the virtual network gateway must be either:

Ultra Performance

ErGw3AZ

The difference is that ErGw3AZ is zone redundant whereas Ultraperformance is not.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/about-fastpath

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/885158/whats-the-difference-between-ergw3az-vs-ultraperfo

QUESTION 4

You have an Azure virtual network that contains two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2. Subnet1 contains a virtual machine named VM1. Subnet2 contains a virtual machine named VM2.

You have two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG1 and NSG2. NSG1 has 100 inbound security rules and is associated to VM1. NSG2 has 200 inbound security rules and is associated to Subnet1.

VM2 cannot connect to VM1.

You suspect that an NSG rule blocks connectivity.

You need to identify which rule blocks the connection. The issue must be resolved as quickly as possible.

Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

A. Effective security rules

B. Connection troubleshoot

C. NSG diagnostic

D. NSG flow logs

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

You need to ensure that connections to the storage12345678 storage account can be made by using an IP address in the 10.1.1.0/24 range and the name storage12345678.privatelink.blob.core.windows.net.

To complete this task, sign in to the Azure portal.

A. See explanation below.

B. Placeholder

C. Placeholder

D. Placeholder

Correct Answer: A

Use private endpoints for Azure Storage

You can use private endpoints for your Azure Storage accounts to allow clients on a virtual network (VNet) to securely access data over a Private Link. The private endpoint uses a separate IP address from the VNet address space for each

storage account service.

Plan:

Stage 1: Create a virtual network and subnet

Stage 2: Create a private endpoint

Stage 1: Create a virtual network and subnet

Step 1: Sign in to the Azure portal.

Step 2: In the search box at the top of the portal, enter Virtual network. In the search results, select Virtual networks.

Step 3: Select + Create in Virtual networks.

Step 4: In the Basics tab of Create virtual network, enter or select the following information.

Subscription -Select your subscription.

Resource group - Select Create new.

Enter SomeName in Name and select OK.

Instance details

Name - Enter myVNet for example

Region - Select West Europe.

Step 5: Select Next: IP Addresses or the IP Addresses tab.

Step 6: Select the IP Addresses tab or select Next: IP Addresses at the bottom of the page.

Step 7: In the IP Addresses tab, enter the following information:

* IPv4 address space - Enter 10.1.0.0/16

Step 8: Select Add subnet. In Edit subnet, enter the following information:

Subnet name - Enter mySubnet

Subnet address range - Enter 10.1.1.0/24 (as specified in the question)

Step 9: For the subnet: Select the Review + create tab or select the Review + create button.

Step 10: For the Virtual network: Select the Review + create tab or select the Review + create button.

Stage 2: Create a private endpoint

Step 1: In the search box at the top of the portal, enter Private endpoint. Select Private endpoints.

Step 2: Select + Create in Private endpoints.

Step 3: In the Basics tab of Create a private endpoint, enter or select the following information.

*

Storage subresource - storage12345678.privatelink.blob.core.windows.net

*

Private DNS integration.

Integrate with private DNS zone - Leave the default Yes.

*

Private DNS Zone

Leave the default (New) privatelink.blob.core.windows.net.

Step 4: Select Next: Resource.

Step 5: In the Resource pane, leave the defaults.

Step 6: Select Next: Virtual Network.

Step 7: In Virtual Network, enter or select the following information.

Virtual network - Select the virtual network you created in stage 1.

Subnet - Select the subnet you created in stage 1.

Step 8: Select Next: DNS.

Step 9: Leave the defaults in DNS. Select Next: Tags, then Next: Review + create.

Step 10: Select Create.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-private-endpoints
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/create-private-endpoint-portal

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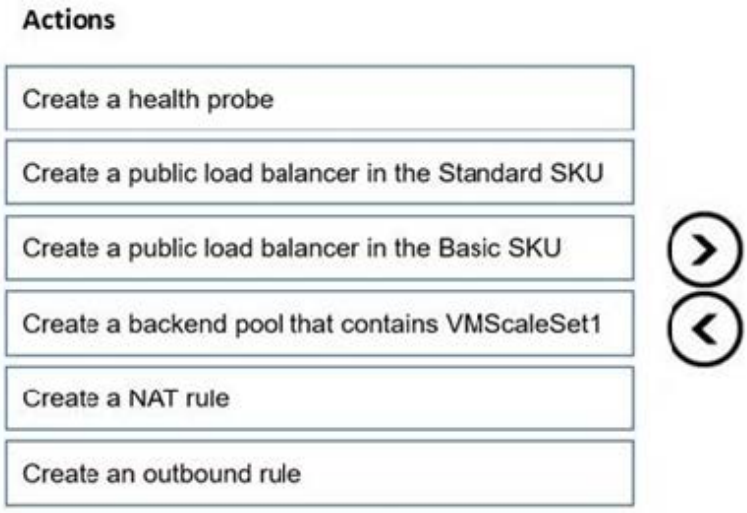
QUESTION 6

DRAG DROP

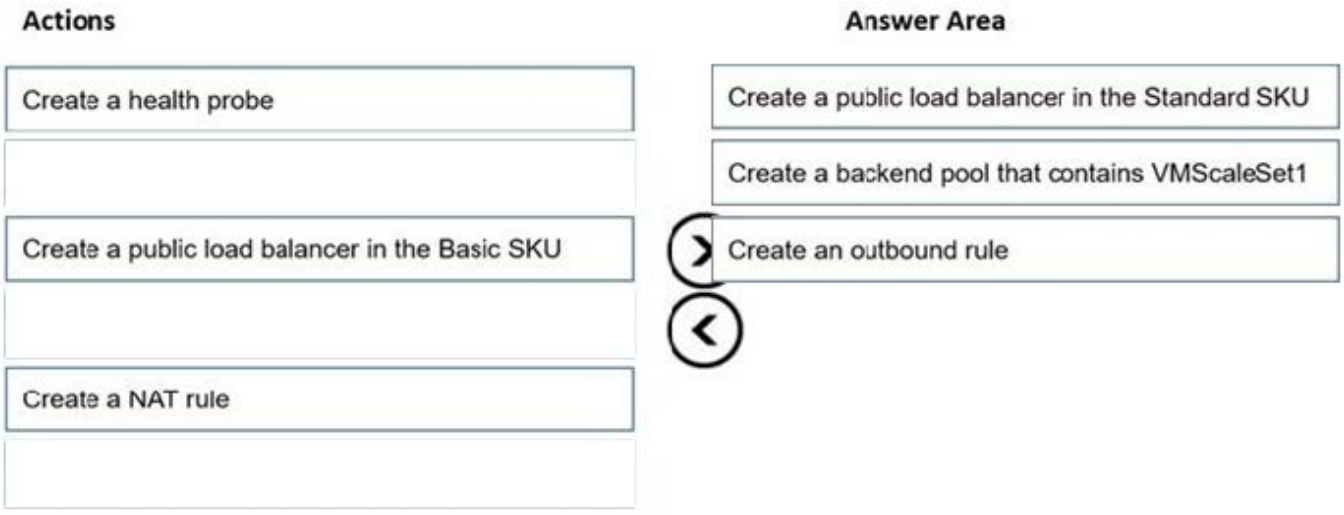
You need to implement outbound connectivity for VMScaleSet1. The solution must meet the virtual networking requirements and the business requirements.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-outbound-connections#outboundrules

QUESTION 7

HOTSPOT

You are planning an Azure Front Door deployment that will contain the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
ASP93	App Service plan
Webapp93.azurewebsites.net	App Service
FD93.azurefd.net	Front Door

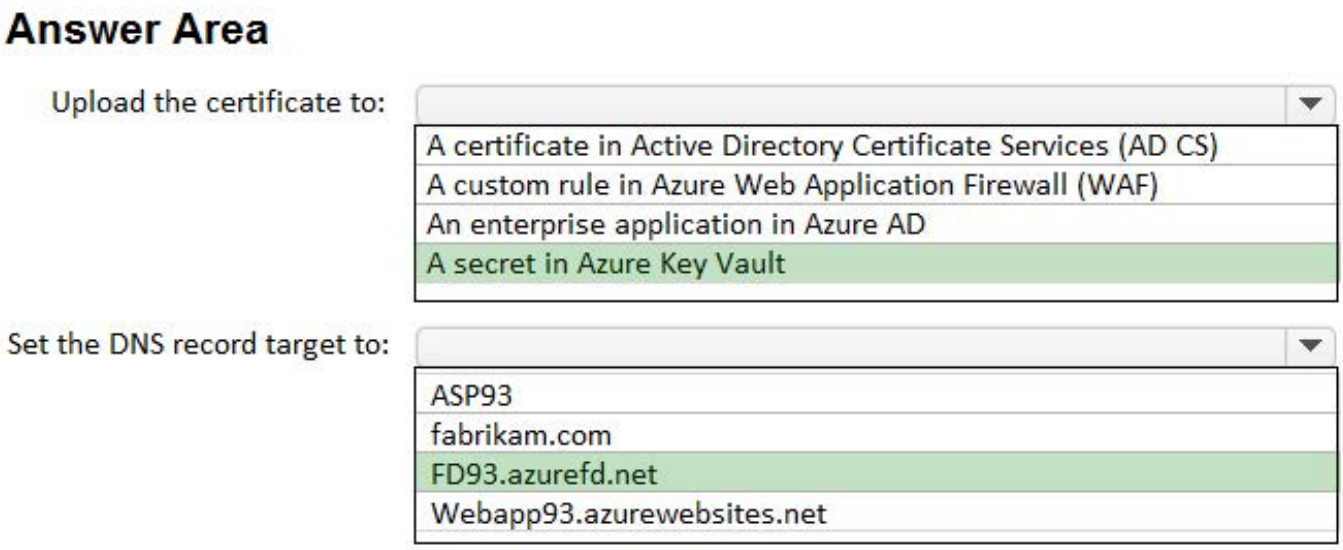
Users will connect to the App Service through Front Door by using a URL of https://www.fabrikarn.com. You obtain a

certificate for the host name of www.fabfikam.com.

You need to configure a DNS record for www.fabrikam.com and upload the certificate to Azure. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:



Box 1: A secret in Azure Key Vault

Azure Front Door supports Azure-managed certificates and customer-managed certificates.

If you already have a certificate, you can upload it to your key vault. Otherwise, create a new certificate directly through Azure Key Vault from one of the partner certificate authorities (CAs) that Azure Key Vault integrates with.

Azure Key Vault is a cloud service that provides a secure store for secrets. You can securely store keys, passwords, certificates, and other secrets.

Box 2: FD93.azurefd.net

Update your domain\\'s DNS settings to point to your Front Door service\\'s DNS endpoint. This will typically involve creating a CNAME record that maps your custom domain to the Front Door service endpoint, which will be in the form

"yourfrontdoordns.azurefd.net".

Reference:

https://www.c-sharpcorner.com/article/how-to-configure-front-door-for-an-azure-app/

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/standard-premium/how-to-configure-https-custom-domain

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QUESTION 8

Which virtual machines can VM1 ping successfully?

A. VM2 only

B. VM2 and VM4 only

C. VM2, VM3 and VM4 only

D. VM2, VM3, VM4 and VM5 only

Correct Answer: C

VM1 is in VNet1/Subnet1.

VNet1 is peered with VNet2 and VNet3.

There is no NSG rule blocking outbound ICMP from VNet1.

There are no NSG rule blocking inbound ICMP to VNet1/Subnet2, VNet2 or VNet3.

Therefore, VM1 can ping VM2 in VNet1/Subnet2, VM3 in VNet2 and VM4 in VNet3.

QUESTION 9

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Virtual WAN named VWAN1. VWAN1 contains a hub named Hub1.

Hub1 has a security status of Unsecured.

You need to ensure that the security status of Hub1 is marked as Secured.

Solution: You implement Azure NAT Gateway.

Does this meet the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct Solution: You implement Azure Firewall.

What is a secured virtual hub?

A virtual hub is a Microsoft-managed virtual network that enables connectivity from other resources. When a virtual hub is created from a Virtual WAN in the Azure portal, a virtual hub VNet and gateways (optional) are created as its

components.

A secured virtual hub is an Azure Virtual WAN Hub with associated security and routing policies configured by Azure Firewall Manager.

Create a secured virtual hub

Using Firewall Manager in the Azure portal, you can either create a new secured virtual hub, or convert an existing virtual hub that you previously created using Azure Virtual WAN.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall-manager/secured-virtual-hub

QUESTION 10

HOTSPOT

You have an on-premises network.

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

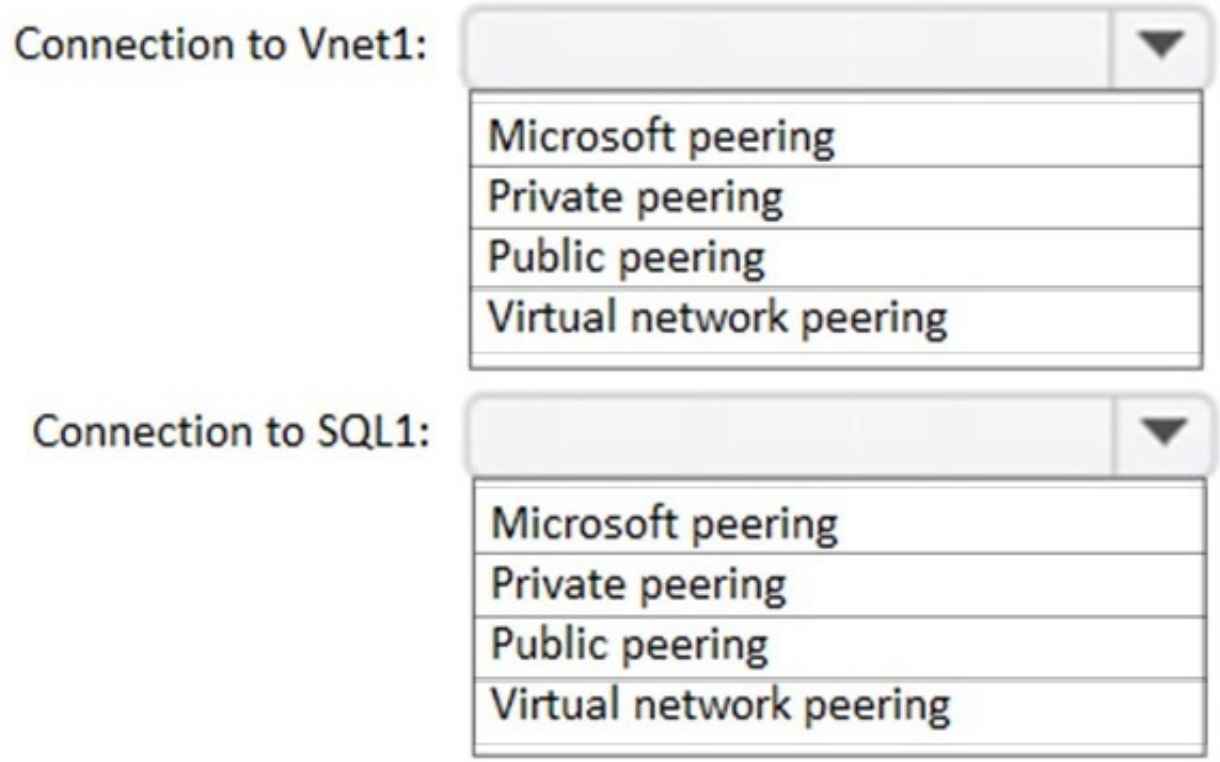
Name	Type	Description
Vnet1	Virtual network	*None*
VM1	Virtual machine	Connect to Vnet1
VM2	Virtual machine	Connect to Vnet1
SQL1	Azure SQL Database	Internet accessible

You need to implement an ExpressRoute circuit to access the resources in the subscription. The solution must ensure that the on-premises network connects to the Azure resources by using the ExpressRoute circuit.

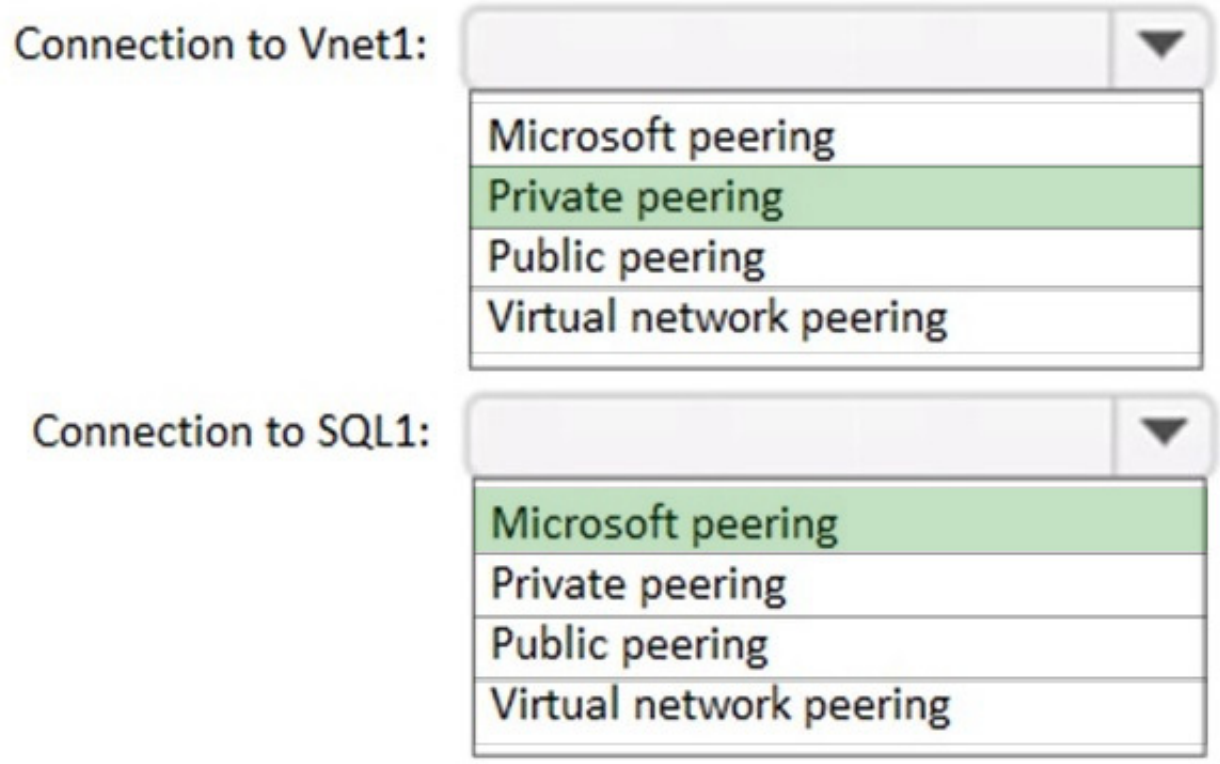
Which type of peering should you use for each connection? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Box 1: Private peering Azure Private Peering. One goal of implementing ExpressRoute is to connect on-premises networks with remote Azure networks. Private peering connects an on-premises network with Azure Cloud services

such as virtual networks and resources connected to those virtual networks. Azure private peering makes the Azure networks a trusted extension of the core, on-premises network.

Note: In order for you to successfully establish private peering connectivity from on-premises to the ExpressRoute circuit, you\\'ll need to engage your service provider with the circuit service key.

Incorrect:

*

Public peering, Microsoft peering

Note that if the ExpressRoute circuit is unavailable, the VPN route will handle only private peering connections. Public peering and Microsoft peering connections pass over the Internet.

*

Public Peering.

It\\'s not really an option because public peering is depreciated for all new ExpressRoute circuits. We won\\'t go into details on public peering because it\\'s depreciated, but it\\'s worth mentioning if you ever run into it on older ExpressRoute circuits.

Box 2: Microsoft peering

Microsoft peering connection on-premises networks to Microsoft 365 and Azure PaaS services, Office products for example.

Azure SQL Database is a fully managed platform as a service (PaaS) database engine that handles most of the database management functions such as upgrading, patching, backups, and monitoring without user involvement.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/expressroute-vpn-failover https://cloudacademy.com/course/implementing-azure-expressroute-2168/choosing-between-private-peering-microsoft-peering-or-both https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/sql-database-paas-overview

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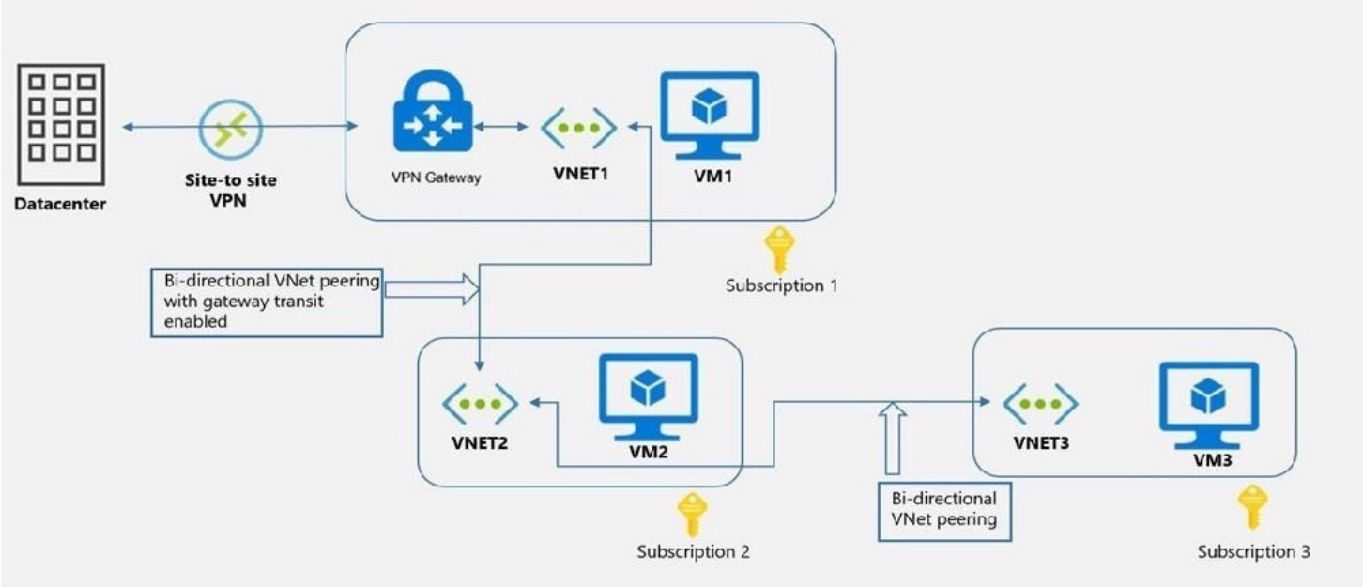
QUESTION 11

You have an Azure environment as shown below.



You need to find to which environments/virtual machines that VM1 can communicate?

A. VM2 Only

B. VM2 and VM3 Only

C. The on-premise datacenter and VM2 only

D. The on-premise datacenter, VM2 and VM3 only

Correct Answer: C

VM1 is in VNET1. VNET1 has a Site-to-Site VPN connection with on-premise data center. So, VM1 can communicate with on-premise datacenter.

VM1 is in VNET1. VNET1 is peered with VNET2. So, VM1 can communicate with VM2. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-peering-gateway-transit?toc=/azure/virtual- network/toc.json

QUESTION 12

DRAG DROP

You have two on-premises datacenters.

You have an Azure subscription that contains four virtual networks named VNet1, VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4.

You create an Azure virtual WAN named VWAN1. VWAN1 contains a single virtual hub that is connected to both on-premises datacenters and all the virtual networks in a full mesh topology.

You create a route table named RT1.

You need to configure VWAN1 to meet the following requirements:

1.

Connectivity between VNet1 and VNet2 and both on-premises datacenters must be allowed.

2.

Connectivity between VNet3 and VNet4 and both on-premises datacenters must be allowed.

3.

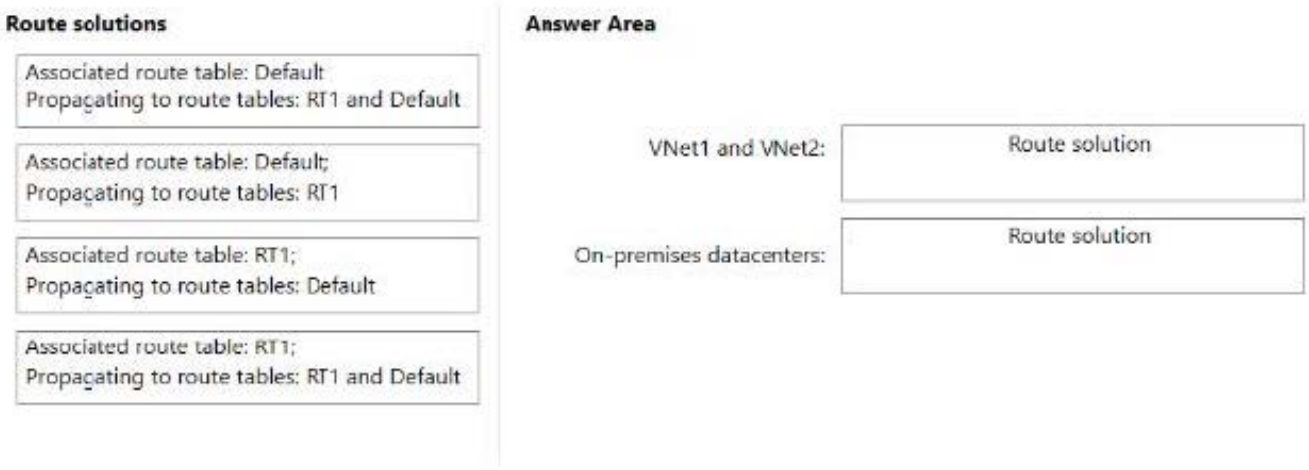
VNet1 and VNet2 must be isolated from VNet3 and VNet4.

How should you configure routing for VNet1 and VNet2 and for both on-premises datacenters? To answer, drag the appropriate route tables and route table propagation to the correct requirements. Each route table and route table

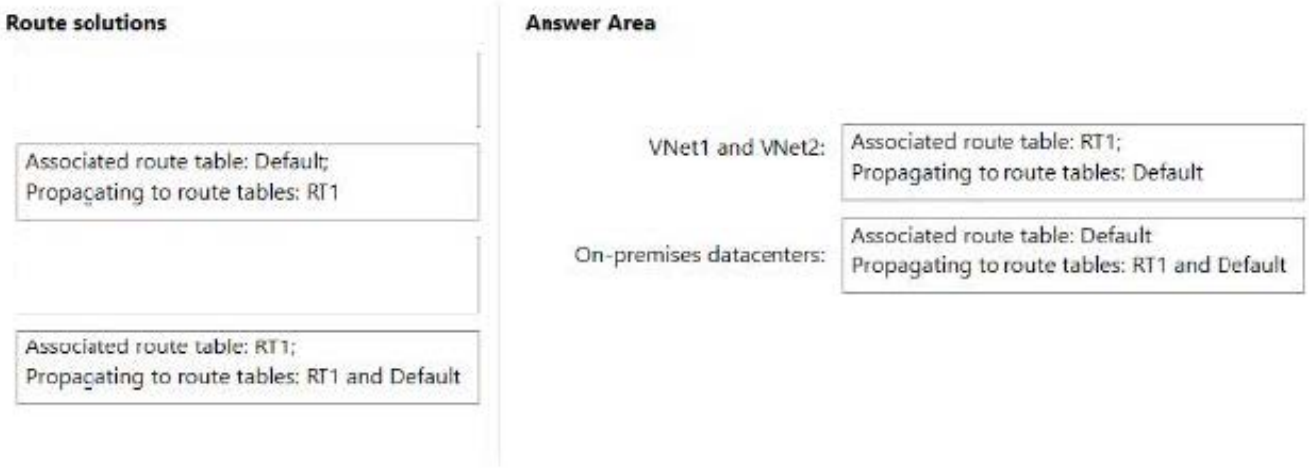
propagation may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 13

You plan to implement an Azure virtual network that will contain 10 virtual subnets. The subnets will use IPv6 addresses. Each subnet will host up to 200 load-balanced virtual machines.

You need to recommend which subnet mask size to use for the virtual subnets.

What should you recommend?

A. /64

B. /120

C. /48

D. /24

Correct Answer: A

IPv6-only Virtual Machines or Virtual Machines Scale Sets aren\\'t supported, each NIC must include at least one IPv4 IP configuration. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/ipv6-overview

So in that case its dual-stack, the ipv4 subnet mask for 200 VMs is /24. And Ipv6 subnet mask is /64. But its not clear mask which is asked in the question... assuming it is referring to ipv6 as mentioned initially, answer will be /64

QUESTION 14

You have an Azure virtual network and an on-premises datacenter.

You are planning a Site-to-Site VPN connection between the datacenter and the virtual network.

Which two resources should you include in your plan? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. a user-defined route

B. a virtual network gateway

C. Azure Firewall

D. Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF)

E. an on-premises data gateway

F. an Azure application gateway

G. a local network gateway

Correct Answer: BG

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal

QUESTION 15

You have the on-premises networks shown in the following table.

Name	ASN	IP address space	Connection type	Description
Branch1	64551	10.50.0.0/24,10.61.0.0/16	VPN	Is an on-premises datacenter
Branch2	64551	10.50.0.0/16,10.61.0.0/16	VPN and ExpressRoute	AS Path has a prefix of 64551,64551,64551
Branch3	64551	10.50.2.0/24,10.61.0.0/16	ExpressRoute	*None*

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual WAN named VWAN1 and a virtual network named VNet1. VWAN is connected to the on-premises networks and VNet1 in a full mesh topology. The virtual hub routing preference

for VWAN1 is AS Path.

You need to route traffic from VNet1 to 10.61.1.5.

Which path will be used?

A. the VPN connection to Branch1

B. the VPN connection to Branch2

C. the ExpressRoute connection to Branch2

D. the ExpressRoute connection to Branch3

Correct Answer: D

1- VWAN prefers ER over VPN2- it doesn\\'t have BGP prepend .. Branch 2 has three AS hops so it is less preferred