AZ-700 Q&As

Designing and Implementing Microsoft Azure Networking Solutions

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QUESTION 1

You have an on-premises datacenter and an Azure subscription.

You plan to implement ExpressRoute FastPath.

You need to create an ExpressRoute gateway. The solution must minimize downtime if a single Azure datacenter fails.

Which SKU should you use?

A. ErGw1AZ

B. High performance

C. Ultra performance

D. ErGw3AZ

E. ErGw2AZ

Correct Answer: D

ErGw3Az and Ultra Performance SKU supports FastPath. ErGw3Az is Zone-redundant, but not Ultra Performance SKU.

QUESTION 2

You plan to create a Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN connection for a remote user to connect to your Azure environment. Which of the following protocols should you use?

A. OpenVPN

B. IPSec

C. Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP)

D. IKEv2 VPN

E. FTP

Correct Answer: ACD

Point-to-site VPN can use one of the following protocols:

OpenVPN?Protocol, an SSL/TLS based VPN protocol. A TLS VPN solution can penetrate firewalls, since most firewalls open TCP port 443 outbound, which TLS uses. OpenVPN can be used to connect from Android, iOS (versions 11.0 and above), Windows, Linux, and Mac devices (macOS versions 10.13 and above).

Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol (SSTP), a proprietary TLS-based VPN protocol. A TLS VPN solution can penetrate firewalls, since most firewalls open TCP port 443 outbound, which TLS uses. SSTP is only supported on Windows devices. Azure supports all versions of Windows that have SSTP and support TLS 1.2 (Windows 8.1 and later).

IKEv2 VPN, a standards-based IPsec VPN solution. IKEv2 VPN can be used to connect from Mac devices (macOS

versions 10.11 and above). https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/point-to-site-about#protocol

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

HOTSPOT

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

Name	Connected to
VM1	Vnet1/Subnet1
VM2	Vnet1/Subnet2

Subnet1 and Subnet2 are associated to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1 that has the following outbound rule:

Priority: 100 Port: Any Protocol: Any Source: Any Destination: Storage Action: Deny

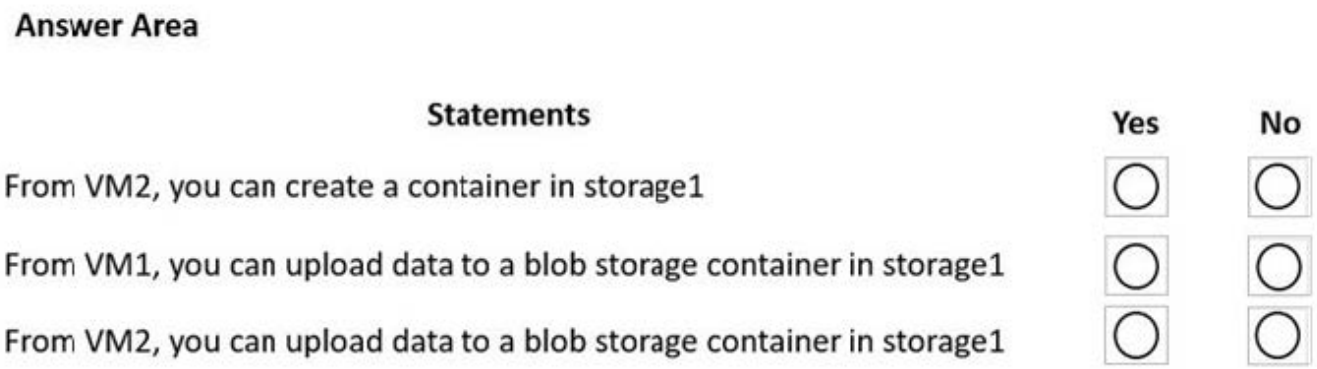
You create a private endpoint that has the following settings:

Name: Private1 Resource type: Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts Resource: storage1 Target sub-resource: blob Virtual network: Vnet1 Subnet: Subnet1

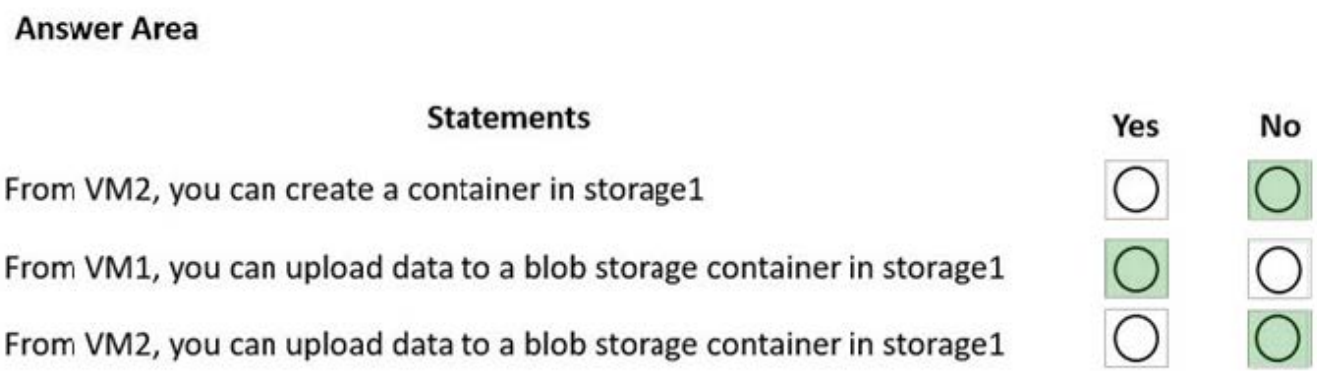
For each of the following statements, select Yes of the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/disable-private-endpoint-network-policy

QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure load balancer that has the following configurations:

1.

Name: LB1

2.

Location: East US 2

3.

SKU: Standard

4.

Private IP address: 10.3.0.7

5.

Load balancing rule: rule1 (Tcp/80)

6.

Health probe: probe1 (Http:80)

7.

NAT rules: 0 inbound

The backend pool of LB1 has the following configurations:

1.

Name: backend1

2.

Virtual network: Vnet2

3.

Backend pool configuration: NIC

4.

IP version: IPv4

5.

Virtual machines: VM1, VM2, VM3

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM4 that has the following network configurations:

1.

Network interface: vm4981

2.

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet3/Subnet3

3.

NIC private IP address: 10.4.0.4

4.

Accelerated networking: Enabled

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
To add VM4 to LB1, you must create a new backend pool.	○	○
VM1 is connected to Vnet2.	○	○
Connections to HTTPS://10.3.0.7 will be load balanced between VM1, VM2, and VM3.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
To add VM4 to LB1, you must create a new backend pool.	○	●
VM1 is connected to Vnet2.	●	○
Connections to HTTPS://10.3.0.7 will be load balanced between VM1, VM2, and VM3.	○	●

Box 1: No

VM4 is in Vnet3/Subnet3.

LB1 is in Vnet2. LB1 is a NIC based backend pool.

The backend resources must be in the same virtual network as the load balancer for IP based LBs

Box 2: Yes

VM1 is in the backend pool of LB1. LB1 is in Vnet2.

Box 3: No

The Load balancing rule: rule1 (Tcp/80)

However, HTTPS URLs begin with "https://" and use port 443 by default, whereas, HTTP URLs begin with "http://" and use port 80 by default.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management

QUESTION 6

You have a hybrid environment that uses ExpressRoute to connect an on-premises network and Azure.

You need to log the uptime and the latency of the connection periodically by using an Azure virtual machine and an on-premises virtual machine. What should you use?

A. Azure Monitor

B. IP flow verify

C. Connection Monitor

D. Azure Internet Analyzer

Correct Answer: C

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor

QUESTION 7

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure App Service app. The app uses a URL of https://www.contoso.com.

You need to use a custom domain on Azure Front Door for www.contoso.com. The custom domain must use a certificate from an allowed certification authority (CA).

What should you include in the solution?

A. an enterprise application in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)

B. Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS)

C. Azure Key Vault

D. Azure Application Gateway

Correct Answer: C

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-custom-domain-https

QUESTION 8

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 an Azure Front Door profile.

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 9

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure private DNS zone named contoso.com that is linked to the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	IP address
Vnet1	10.1.0.0/16
Vnet2	10.2.0.0/16

The links have auto registration enabled.

You create the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address
VM1	10.1.10.10
VM2	10.2.10.10
VM3	10.2.10.11

You manually add the following entry to the contoso.com zone:

Name: VM1

IP address: 10.1.10.9

For each of the following statements, select Yes of the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 will resolve vm1.contoso.com to 10.1.10.10	◯	◯
Deleting VM1 will delete the VM1 record automatically	◯	◯
Changing the IP address of VM3 will update the DNS record of VM3 automatically	◯	◯

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 will resolve vm1.contoso.com to 10.1.10.10	◯	◯
Deleting VM1 will delete the VM1 record automatically	◯	◯
Changing the IP address of VM3 will update the DNS record of VM3 automatically	◯	◯

Box 1: No

The manual DNS record will overwrite the auto-registered DNS record so VM1 will resolve to 10.1.10.9.

Box 2: No

The DNS record for VM1 is now a manually created record rather than an auto-registered record. Only auto-registered DNS records are deleted when a VM is deleted.

Box 3: No

This answer depends on how the IP address is changed. To change the IP address of a VM manually, you would need to select 'Static' as the IP address assignment. In this case, the DNS record will not be updated because only DHCP

assigned IP addresses are auto-registered.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-faq-private

QUESTION 10

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Is a gateway subnet	Description
Subnet1	No	Has connected virtual machines
Subnet2	No	Has no connected resources
GatewaySubnet	Yes	*None*

You need to deploy an Azure application gateway named AppGW1 to VNet1. To where can you deploy AppGW1?

A. GatewaySubnet only

B. Subnet2 only

C. Subnet1 or Subnet2 only

D. Subnet2 or GatewaySubnet only

E. Subnet1, Subnet2, and GatewaySubnet

Correct Answer: B

An application gateway is a dedicated deployment in your virtual network. Within your virtual network, a dedicated subnet is required for the application gateway. You can have multiple instances of a given application gateway deployment in a

subnet. You can also deploy other application gateways in the subnet. But you can\\'t deploy any other resource in the application gateway subnet.

Subnet3 is not in use.

Incorrect:

Not A, not D, not E: GatewaySubnet is in use.

Not C: Subnet1 is already in use.

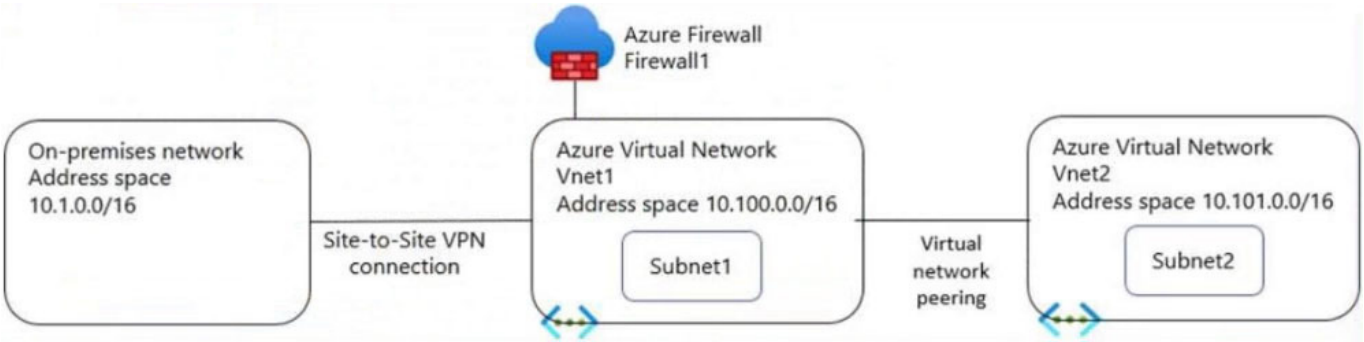
Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/configuration-infrastructure

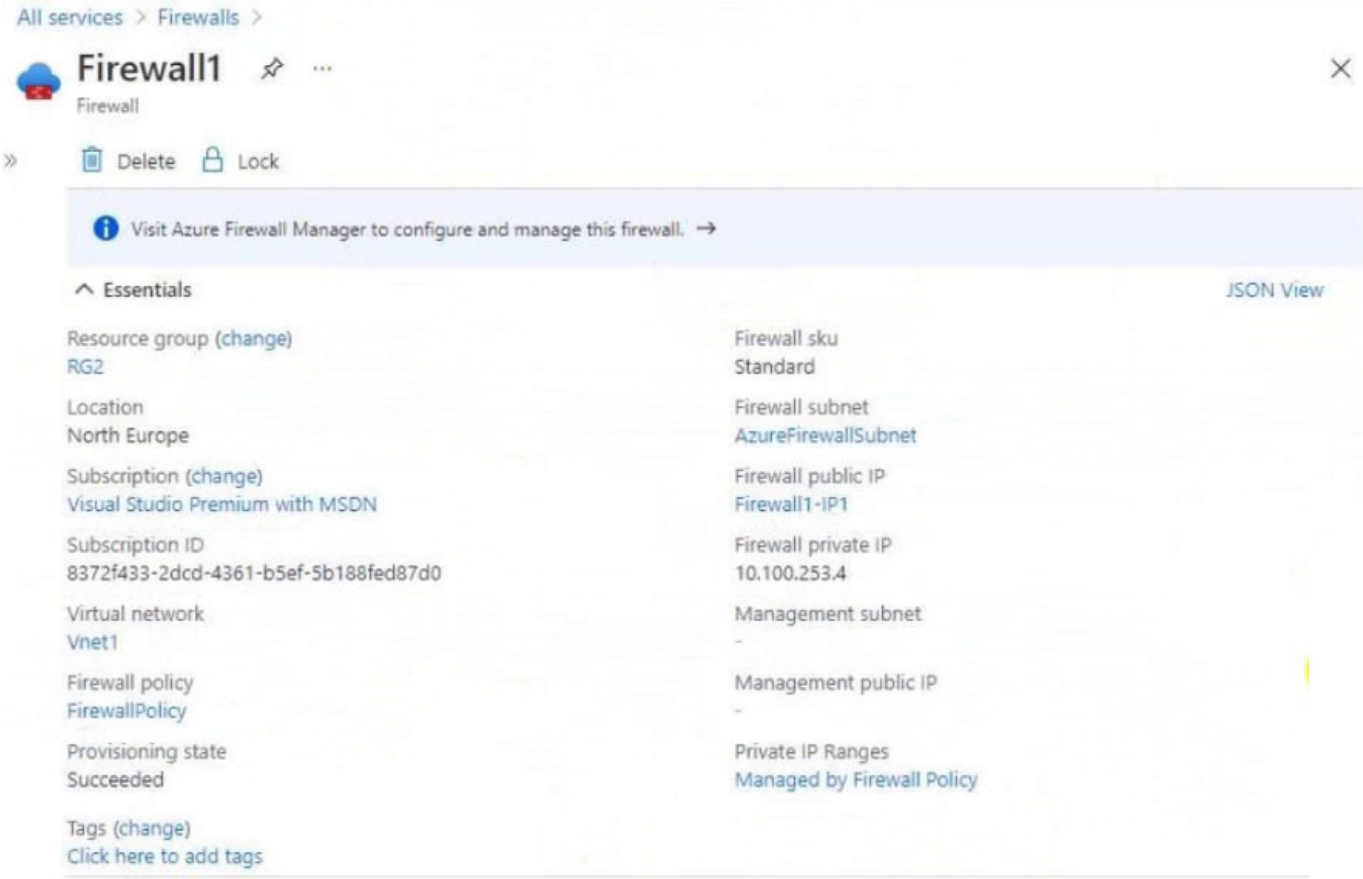
QUESTION 11

HOTSPOT

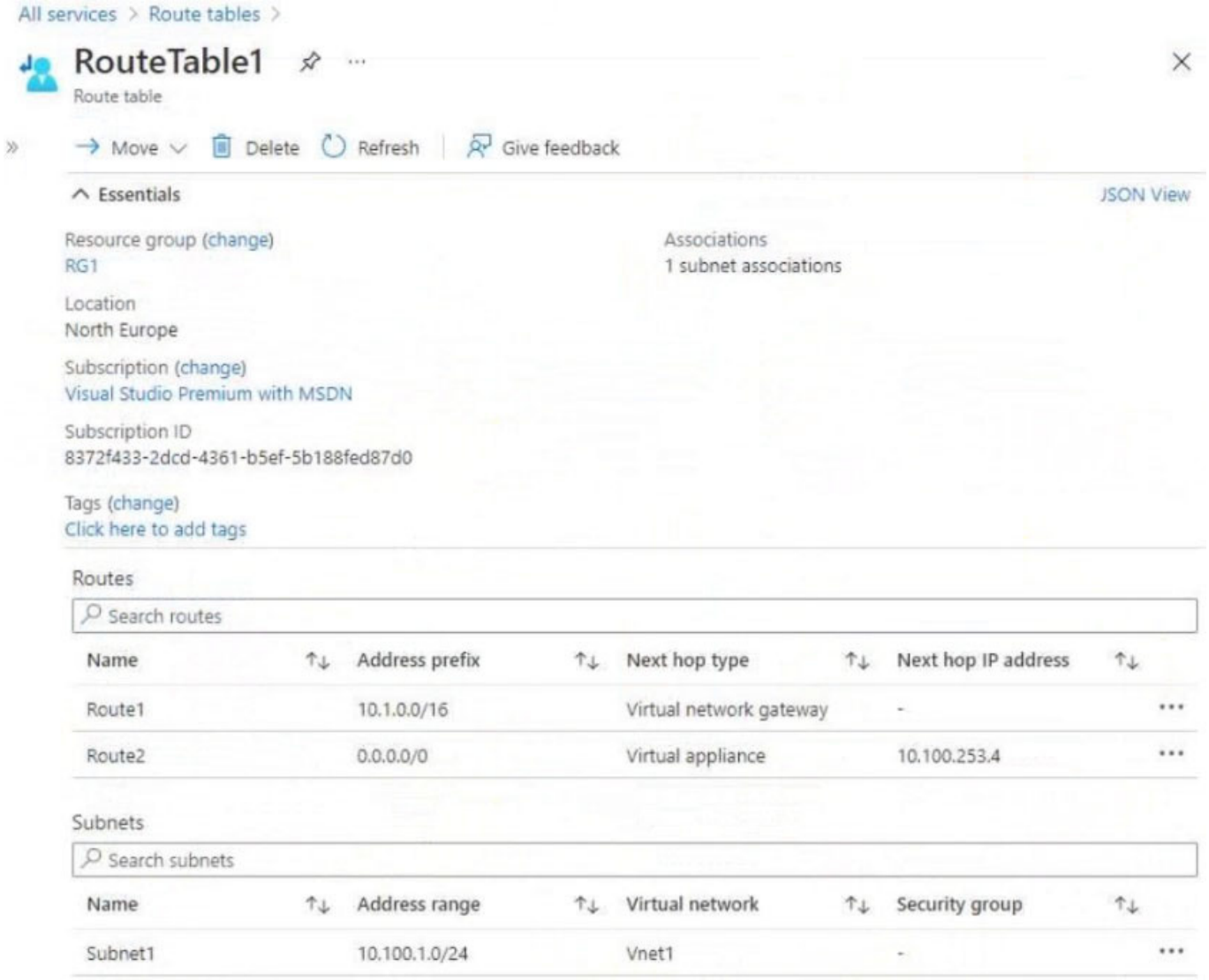
You have the network topology shown in the Topology exhibit. (Click the Topology tab.)



You have the Azure firewall shown in the Firewall 1 exhibit. (Click the Firewall tab.)

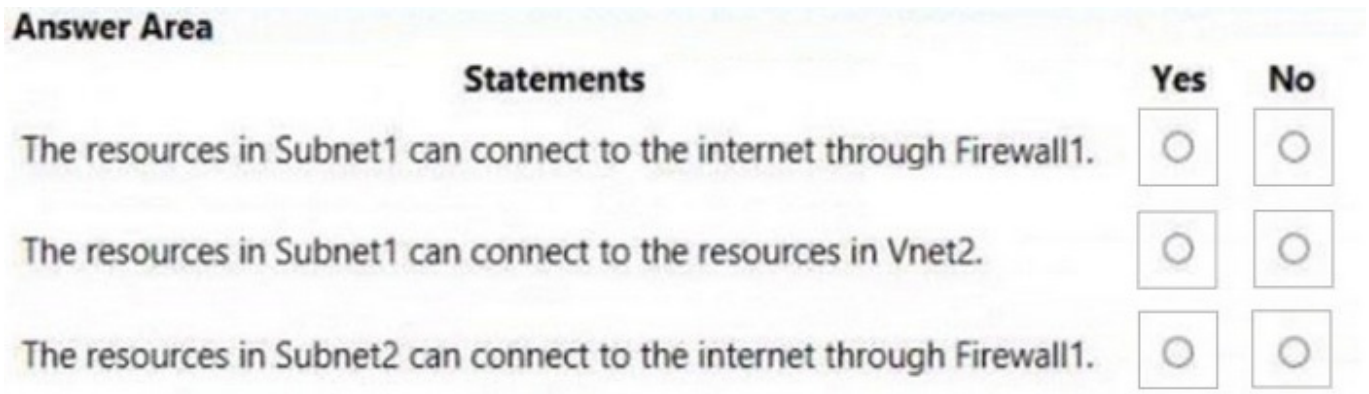


You have the route table shown in the RouteTable1 exhibit. (Click the RouteTable1 tab.)

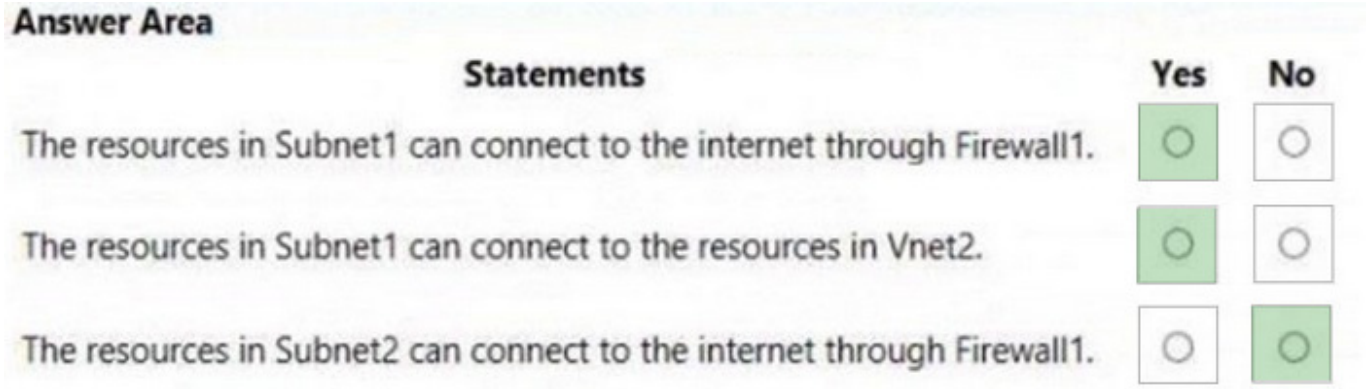


For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Box 1: Yes

Resources in Subnet1 will use the Route2 and its Next hop ID address to the Firewall to reach the Internet.

Box 2: Yes

Yes, with network network peering.

Box 3: No

Resources in Subnet2 can only reach resources in Subnet1, as gateway transit for virtual network peering has not been configured.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-peering-gateway-transit

QUESTION 12

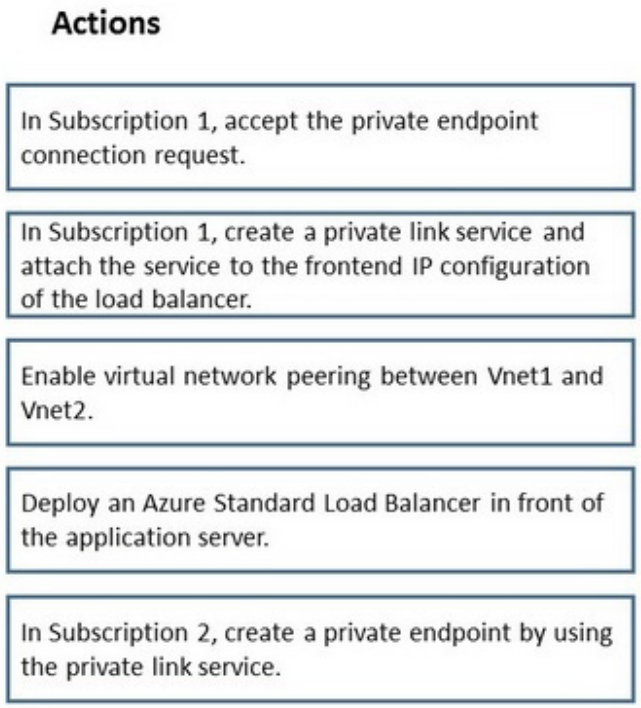
DRAG DROP

You have two Azure subscriptions named Subscnption1 and Subscription2. Subscription1 contains a virtual network named Vnet1. Vnet1 contains an application server. Subscription2 contains a virtual network named Vnet2.

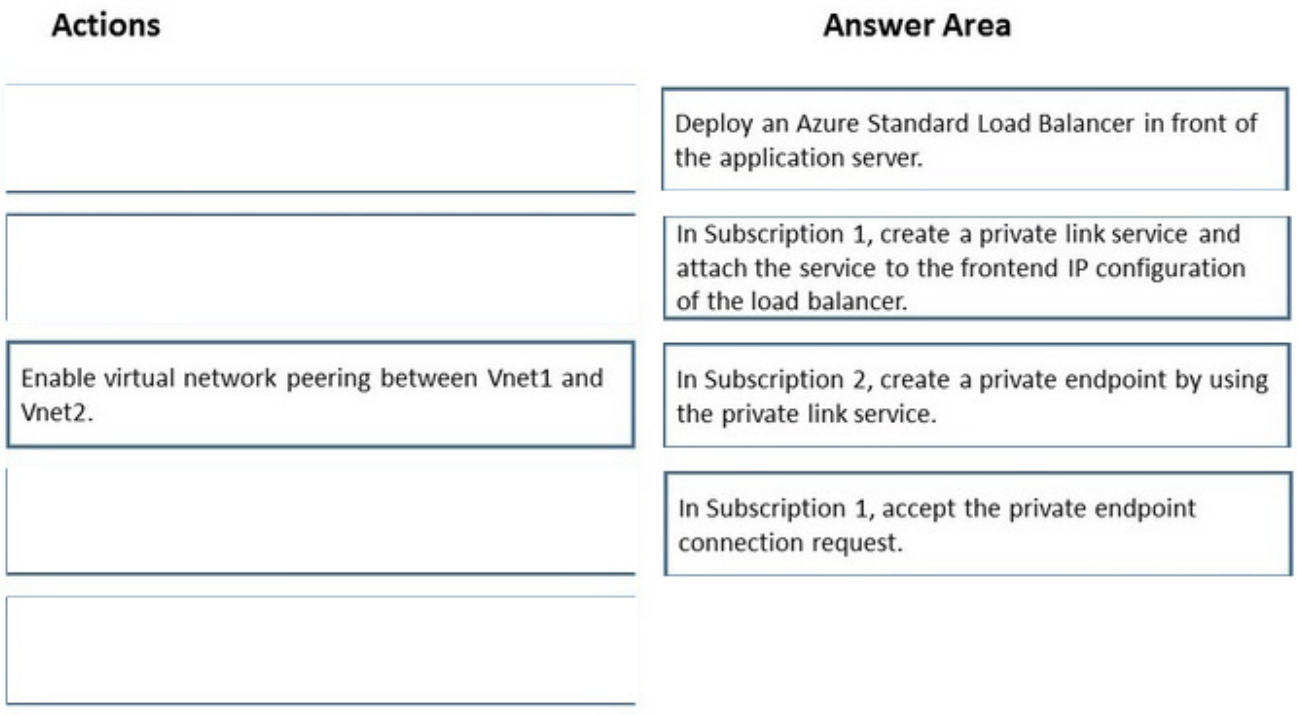
You need to provide the virtual machines in Vnet2 with access to the application server in Vnet1 by using a private endpoint.

Which four 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:



Step 1: Deploy an Azure Load Balancer in front of the application server

Configure your application to run behind a standard load balancer in your virtual network.

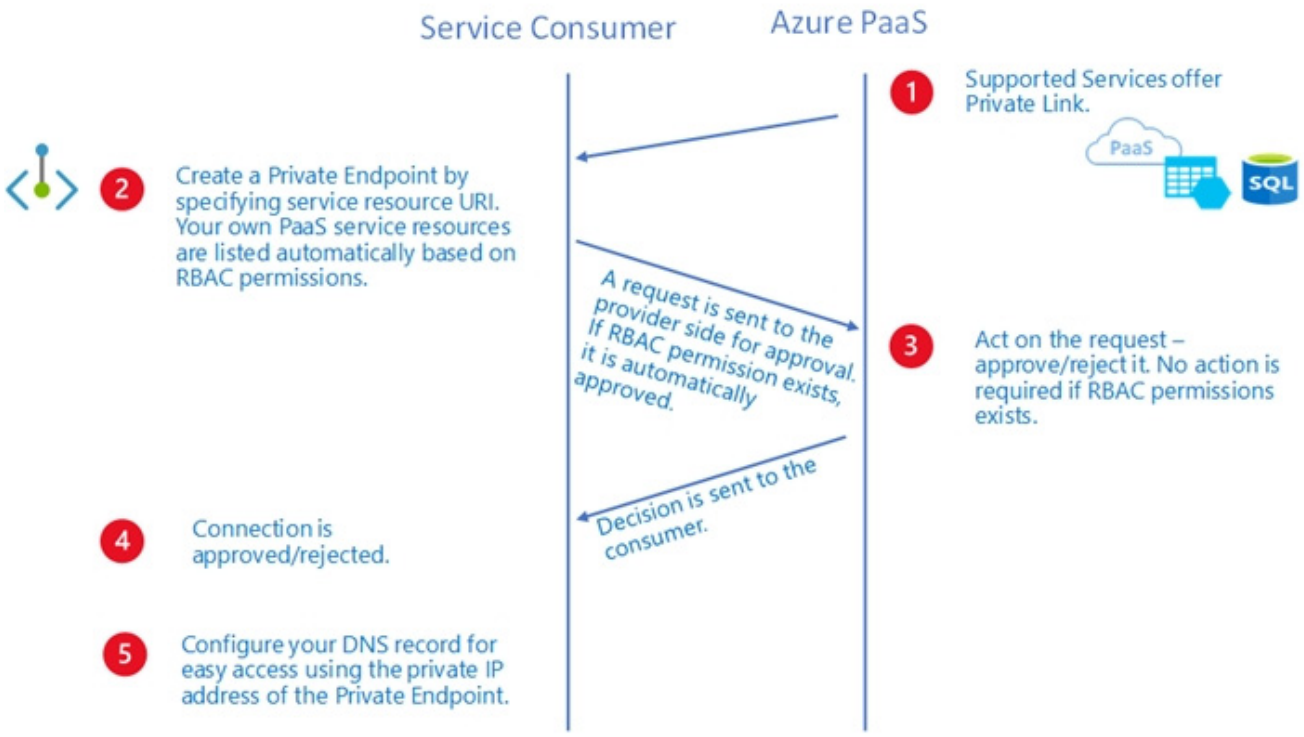
Step 2: In Subscription 1, create a private link service and attach the service to the frontend IP configuration of the load balancer.

Create a Private Link Service referencing the load balancer above.

Step 3: In Subscription 2, create a private endpoint by using the private link service.

Private Link service can be accessed from approved private endpoints in any public region. The private endpoint can be reached from the same virtual network, regionally peered VNets, globally peered VNets and on premises using private

VPN or ExpressRoute connections.



Step 4: In Subscription1, accept the private endpoint connection request.

Network connections can be initiated only by clients that are connecting to the private endpoint.

Not:

Incorrect: Enable virtual network peering between Vnet1 and Vnet2.

Reference:

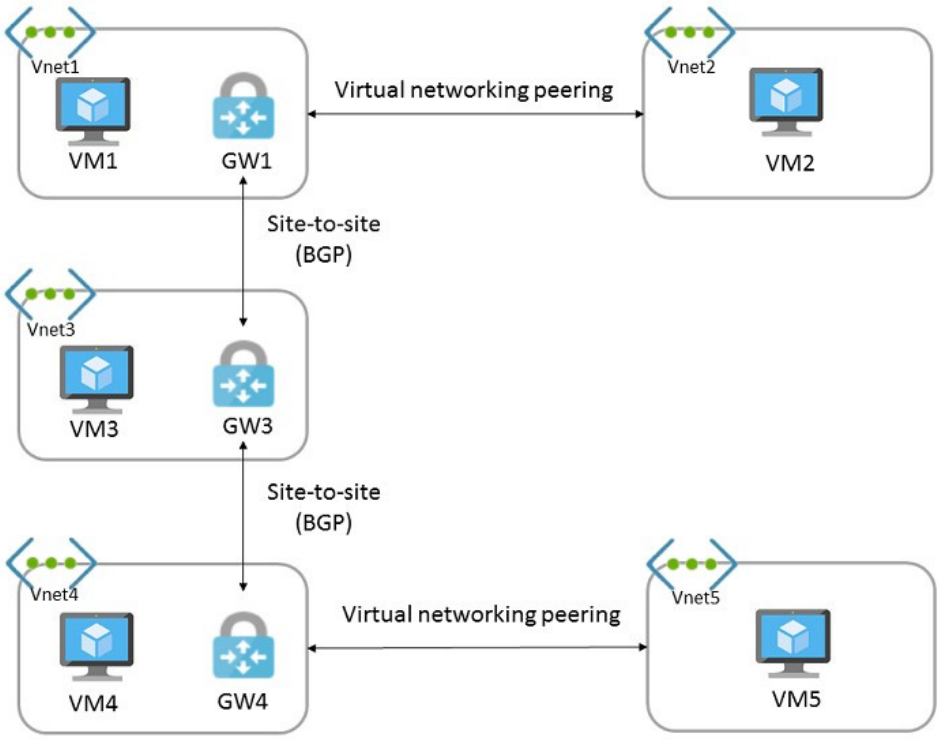
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/private-link-service-overview

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/private-endpoint-overview

QUESTION 13

HOTSPOT

You have the Azure environment shown in the exhibit.



You have virtual network peering between Vnet1 and Vnet2. You have virtual network peering between Vnet4 and Vnet5. The virtual network peering is configured as shown in the following table.

Virtual network	Traffic to remote virtual network	Use remote gateway	Allow gateway transit
Vnet1	Allow	**None**	Enabled
Vnet2	Allow	Enabled	**None**
Vnet4	Allow	**None**	Enabled
Vnet5	Block	Enabled	**None**

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Hot Area:

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 and VM4 can communicate.	○	○
VM2 and VM4 can communicate.	○	○
VM1 and VM5 can communicate.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area:

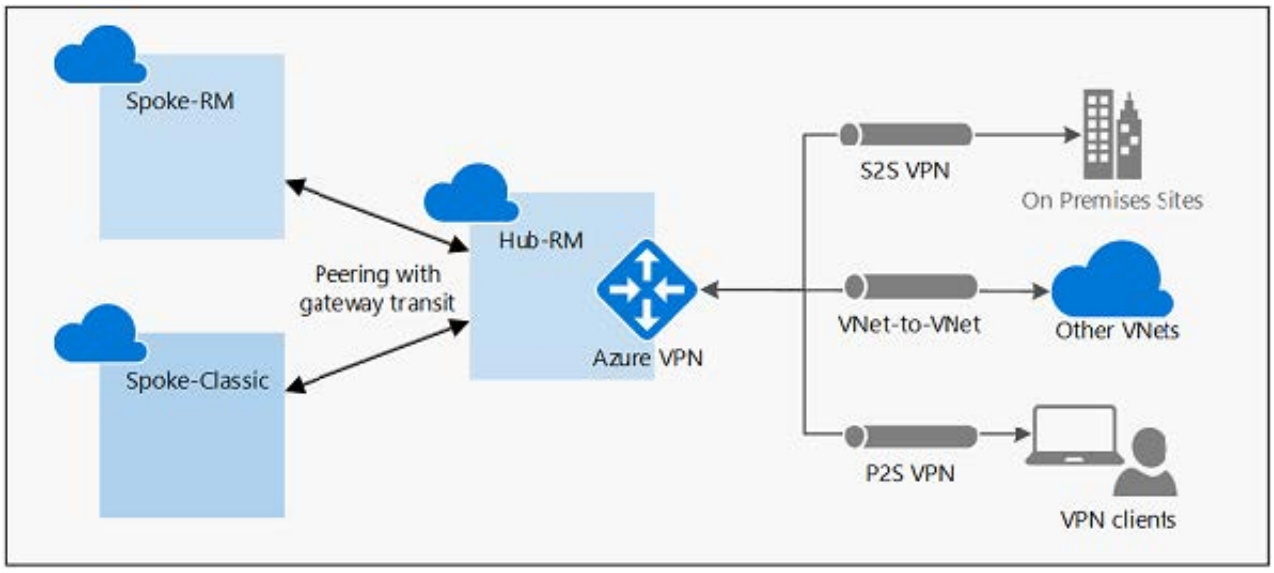
Statements	Yes	No
VM1 and VM4 can communicate.	○	○
VM2 and VM4 can communicate.	○	○
VM1 and VM5 can communicate.	○	○

Box 1: Yes

Virtual network peering seamlessly connects two Azure virtual networks, merging the two virtual networks into one for connectivity purposes. Gateway transit is a peering property that lets one virtual network use the VPN gateway in the

peered virtual network for cross-premises or VNet-to-VNet connectivity.

The following diagram shows how gateway transit works with virtual network peering.



In the diagram, gateway transit allows the peered virtual networks to use the Azure VPN gateway in Hub-RM. Connectivity available on the VPN gateway, including S2S, P2S, and VNet-to-VNet connections, applies to all three virtual

networks.

In hub-and-spoke network architecture, gateway transit allows spoke virtual networks to share the VPN gateway in the hub, instead of deploying VPN gateways in every spoke virtual network.

Box 2: Yes

VM2 uses the remote gateway GW1 to reach VM4.

Box 3: Yes

Select Block all traffic to the remote virtual network if you don\\'t want traffic to flow to the peered virtual network by default. You can select this setting if you have peering between two virtual networks but occasionally want to disable default

traffic flow between the two. You may find enabling/disabling is more convenient than deleting and re-creating peerings. When this setting is selected, traffic doesn\\'t flow between the peered virtual networks by default; however, traffic may still

flow if explicitly allowed through a network security group rule that includes the appropriate IP addresses or application security groups.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-peering-gateway-transit

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues

QUESTION 14

You need to ensure that the URL is accessible through the application gateway. To achieve the requirement, you disable the WAF rule that has a ruleId 920300. Did you achieve the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

This will disable the WAF rule that is generating the error.

QUESTION 15

HOTSPOT

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

Name	Type	Location	Description
VNet1	Virtual network	East US	Contains a subnet named Subnet1
storage1	Storage account	East US	Uses read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) redundancy
sql1	Azure SQL server	East US	Hosts a database named SQLDB1

You need to restrict access to storage1 and sql1 by using service endpoints. The solution must meet the following requirements:

Allow access from Subnet1 to SQLDB1.

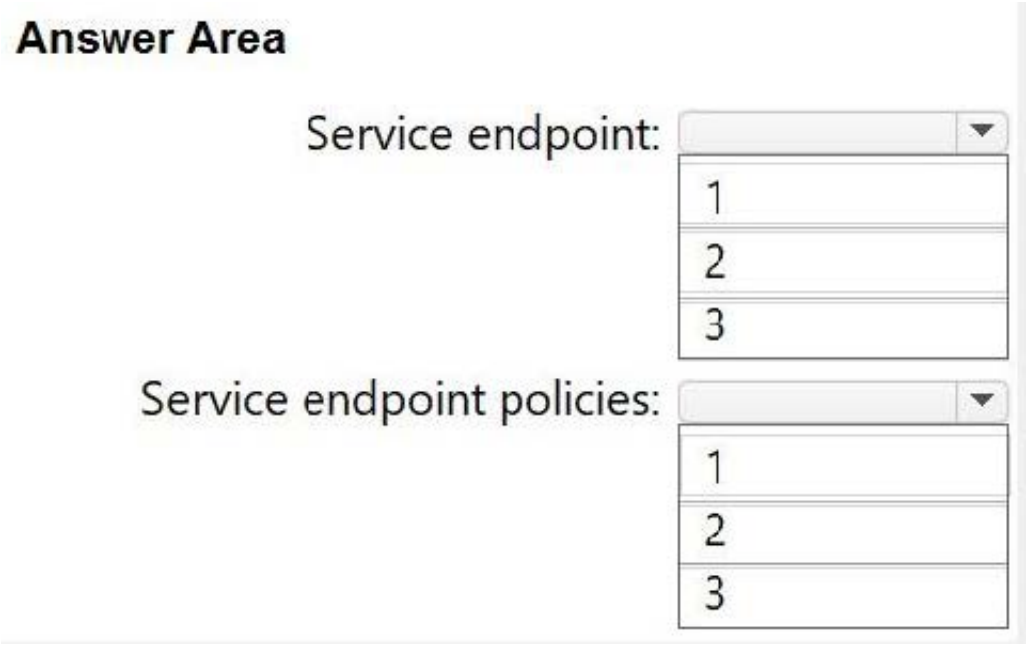
Implement service endpoint policies to restrict access to supported resources.

Allow access from Subnet1 to storage1 and the read-only replica of storage1 in the paired Azure region.

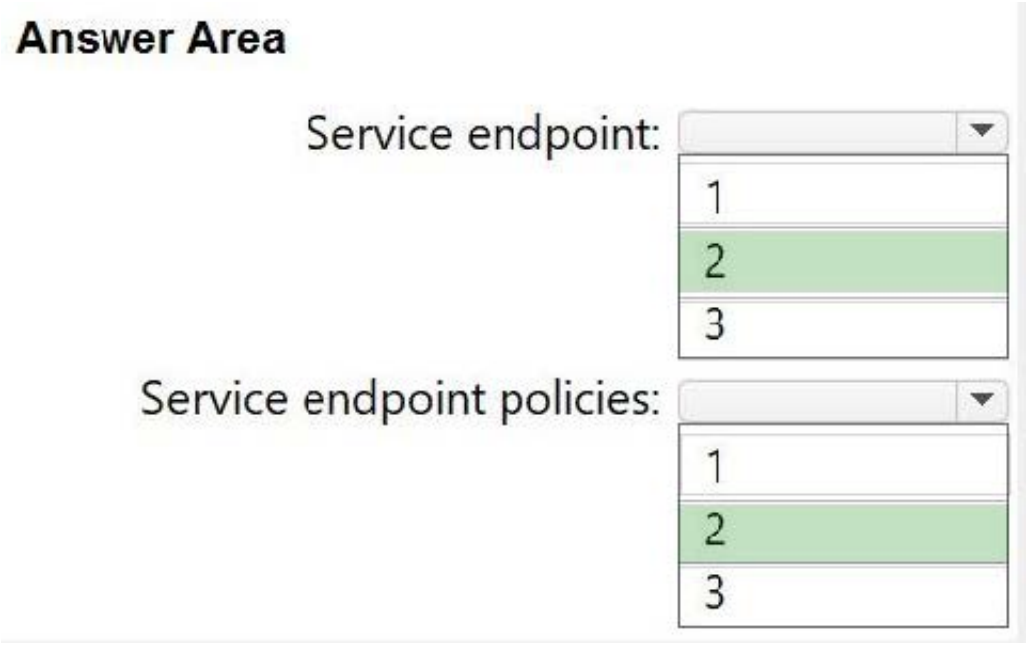
What is the minimum number of service endpoints and service endpoint policies you should create? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



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