AZ-700^{Q&As}

Designing and Implementing Microsoft Azure Networking Solutions

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QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

You need to recommend a configuration for the ExpressRoute connection from the Boston datacenter. The solution must meet the hybrid networking requirements and business requirements.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Set the ExpressRoute gateway type to:
- High Performance (ERGw2AZ)
- Standard Performance (ERGw1AZ)
- Ultra Performance (ERGw3AZ)

To minimize latency of traffic to Vnet2:
- Create a dedicated ExpressRoute circuit for Vnet2
- Connect Vnet2 directly to the ExpressRoute circuit
- Configure gateway transit for the peering between Vnet1 and Vnet2

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Set the ExpressRoute gateway type to:
- High Performance (ERGw2AZ)
- Standard Performance (ERGw1AZ)
- **Ultra Performance (ERGw3AZ)**

To minimize latency of traffic to Vnet2:
- Create a dedicated ExpressRoute circuit for Vnet2
- Connect Vnet2 directly to the ExpressRoute circuit
- **Configure gateway transit for the peering between Vnet1 and Vnet2**

For the first question, only ExpressRoute GW SKU Ultra Performance support FastPath feature.

For the second question, vnet1 will connect to ExpressRoute gw, once Vnet1 peers with Vnet2, the traffic from on-premise network will bypass GW and Vnet1, directly goes to Vnet2, while this feature is under public preview.

====Reference ExpressRoute virtual network gateway is designed to exchange network routes and route network traffic. FastPath is designed to improve the data path performance between your on-premises network and your virtual network. When enabled, FastPath sends network traffic directly to virtual machines in the virtual network, bypassing the gateway. To configure FastPath, the virtual network gateway must be either: Ultra Performance ErGw3AZ

VNet Peering - FastPath will send traffic directly to any VM deployed in a virtual network peered to the one connected to ExpressRoute, bypassing the ExpressRoute virtual network gateway. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-

us/azure/expressroute/about-fastpath

Gateway SKU https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-about-virtual-networkgateways

QUESTION 2

You are planning the IP addressing for the subnets in Azure virtual networks. Which type of resource requires IP addresses in the subnets?

A. internal load balancers

B. storage account

C. service endpoints

D. service endpoint policies

Correct Answer: A

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

QUESTION 3

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:

Actions

Create a health probe

Create a public load balancer in the Basic SKU

Create a NAT rule

Answer Area

Create a public load balancer in the Standard SKU

Create a backend pool that contains VMScaleSet1

Create an outbound rule

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 4

HOTSPOT You have an Azure application gateway named AppGW1 that provides access to the following hosts: www.adatum.com

www.contoso.com www.fabrikam.com AppGW1 has the listeners shown in the following table.

Name	Frontend IP address	Type	Host name
Listen1	Public	Multi site	www.contoso.com
Listen2	Public	Multi site	www.fabrikam.com
Listen3	Public	Multi site	www.adatum.com

You create Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) policies for AppGW1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Policy mode	Custom rule		
		Priority	Condition	Association
Policy1	Prevention	50	If IP address does contain 131.107.10.15 then deny traffic.	Application gateway: AppGW1
Policy2	Detection	10	If IP address does contain 131.107.10.15 then allow traffic.	HTTP listener: Listen1
Policy3	Prevention	70	If IP address does contain 131.107.10.15 then allow traffic.	HTTP listener: Listen2

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
From 131.107.10.15, you can access www.contoso.com	○	○
From 131.107.10.15, you can access www.fabrikam.com	○	○
From 131.107.10.15, you can access www.adatum.com	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From 131.107.10.15, you can access www.contoso.com	●	○
From 131.107.10.15, you can access www.fabrikam.com	●	○
From 131.107.10.15, you can access www.adatum.com	○	●

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/per-site-policies

QUESTION 5

Your company has a single on-premises datacenter in New York. The East US Azure region has a peering location in New York.

The company only has Azure resources in the East US region.

You need to implement ExpressRoute to support up to 1 Gbps. You must use only ExpressRoute Unlimited data plans. The solution must minimize costs.

Which type of ExpressRoute circuits should you create?

A. ExpressRoute Local
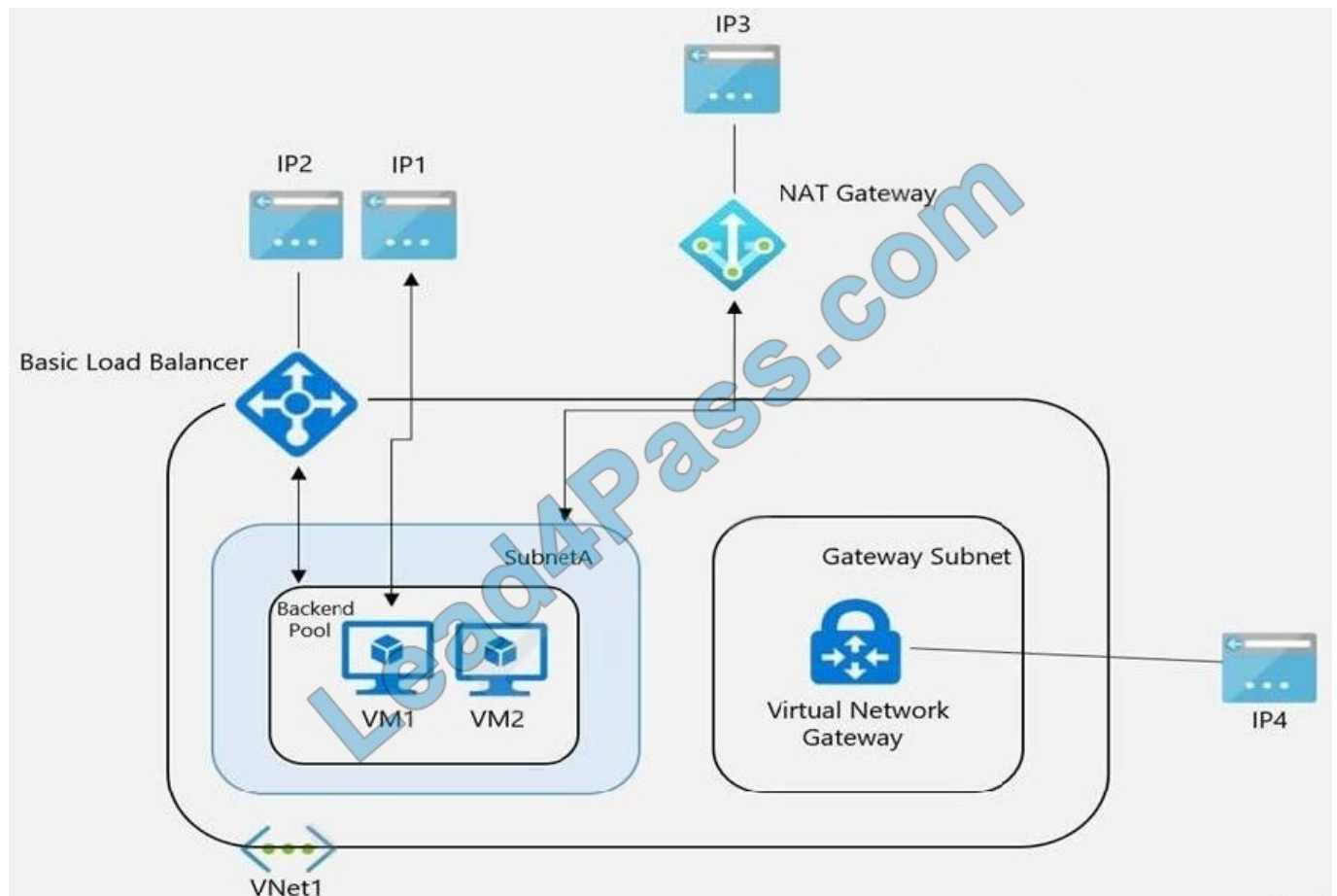
B. ExpressRoute Direct

C. ExpressRoute Premium

D. ExpressRoute Standard

Correct Answer: A

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/expressroute/

QUESTION 6

You have the Azure environment shown in the exhibit.

VM1 is a virtual machine that has an instance-level public IP address (ILPIP).

Basic Load Balancer uses a public IP address. VM1 and VM2 are in the backend pool.

NAT Gateway uses a public IP address named IP3 that is associated to SubnetA.

VNet1 has a virtual network gateway that has a public IP address named IP4.

When initiating outbound traffic to the internet from VM1, which public address is used?
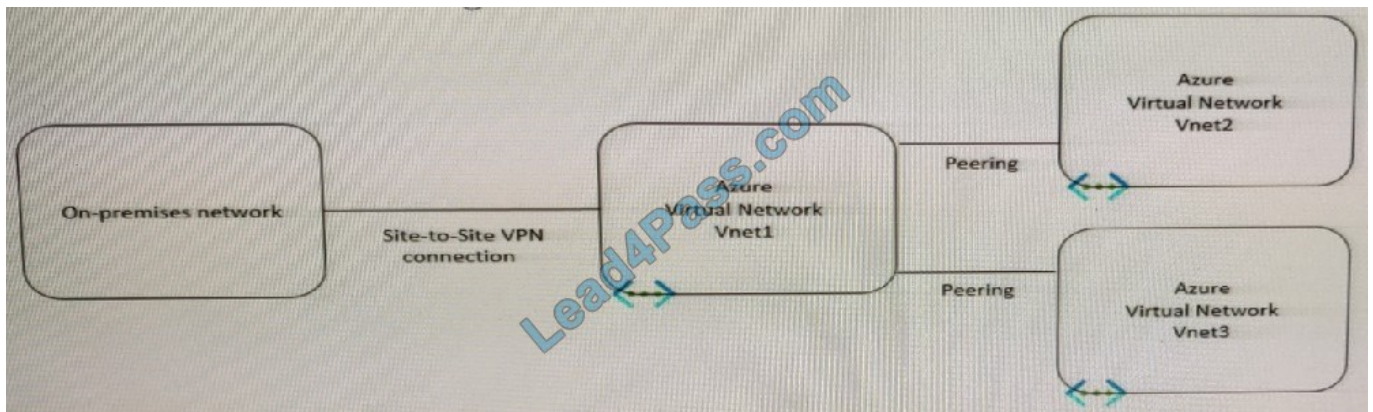
A. IP1

B. IP2

C. IP3

D. IP4

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7

HOTSPOT

You have the hybrid network shown in the Network Diagram exhibit.

You have a peering connection between Vnet1 and Vnet2 as shown in the Peering-Vnet1- Vnet2 exhibit. You have a peering connection between Vnet1 and Vnet3 as shown in the Peering -Vnet1- Vnet3 exhibit.

Add peering ...
Vnet1

This virtual network

Peering link name *

| Peering-Vnet1-Vnet2 | ✓ |

Traffic to remote virtual network ⓘ
- ⦿ Allow (default)
- ◯ Block all traffic to the remote virtual network

Traffic forwarded from remote virtual network ⓘ
- ⦿ Allow (default)
- ◯ Block traffic that originates from outside this virtual network

Virtual network gateway or Route Server ⓘ
- ◯ Use this virtual network's gateway or Route Server
- ◯ Use the remote virtual network's gateway or Route Server
- ⦿ None (default)

Remote virtual network

Peering link name *

| Peering-Vnet1-Vnet2 | ✓ |

Virtual network deployment model ⓘ
- ⦿ Resource manager
- ◯ Classic

- ☐ I know my resource ID ⓘ

Subscription * ⓘ

| Subscription1 | ⌄ |

Virtual network *

| Vnet2 | ⌄ |

Traffic to remote virtual network ⓘ
- ⦿ Allow (default)
- ◯ Block all traffic to the remote virtual network

[Add]

Add peering ...
Vnet3

This virtual network

Peering link name *

Peering-Vnet1-Vnet3 ✓

Traffic to remote virtual network ⓘ
- ⦿ Allow (default)
- ◯ Block all traffic to the remote virtual network

Traffic forwarded from remote virtual network ⓘ
- ⦿ Allow (default)
- ◯ Block traffic that originates from outside this virtual network

Virtual network gateway or Route Server ⓘ
- ◯ Use this virtual network's gateway or Route Server
- ◯ Use the remote virtual network's gateway or Route Server
- ⦿ None (default)

Remote virtual network

Peering link name *

Peering-Vnet1-Vnet3

Virtual network deployment model ⓘ
- ⦿ Resource manager
- ◯ Classic

☐ I know my resource ID ⓘ

Subscription * ⓘ

Subscription1 ⌄

Virtual network *

Vnet1 ⌄

Traffic to remote virtual network ⓘ
- ⦿ Allow (default)
- ◯ Block all traffic to the remote virtual network

Traffic forwarded from remote virtual network ⓘ
- ⦿ Allow (default)
- ◯ Block traffic that originates from outside this virtual network

Virtual network gateway or Route Server ⓘ
- ◯ Use this virtual network's gateway or Route Server
- ◯ Use the remote virtual network's gateway or Route Server
- ⦿ None (default)

[Add]

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:

Statements	Yes	No
The resources in Vnet2 can communicate with the resources in Vnet1.	O	O
The resources in Vnet2 can communicate with the resources in Vnet3.	O	O
The resources in Vnet2 can communicate with the resources in the on-premises network.	O	O

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The resources in Vnet2 can communicate with the resources in Vnet1.	O	O
The resources in Vnet2 can communicate with the resources in Vnet3.	O	O
The resources in Vnet2 can communicate with the resources in the on-premises network.	O	O

QUESTION 8

You have a website that uses an FQDN of www.contoso.com. The DNS record for www. contoso.com resolves to an on-premises web server.

Add a custom domain   ✕

Add a custom domain to your Front Door. Create a DNS mapping from your custom domain to the Front Door azurefd.net frontend host with your DNS provider. Learn more

Frontend host end

    ContosoFD1.azurefd.net

Custom host name * ⓘ

    www.contoso.com

❌ A CNAME record for www.contoso.com that points to ContosoFD1.azurefd.net could not be found. Before you can associate a domain with this Front Door, you need to create a CNAME record with your DNS provider for 'www. contoso.com' that points to 'ContosoFD1.azurefd.net'.

You plan to migrate the website to an Azure web app named Web1. The website on Web1 will be published by using an Azure Front Door instance named ContosoFD1.

You build the website on Web1.

You plan to configure ContosoFD1 to publish the website for testing.

When you attempt to configure a custom domain for www.contoso.com on ContosoFD1, you receive the error message shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

You need to test the website and ContosoFD1 without affecting user access to the on-premises web server.

Which record should you create in the contoso.com DNS domain?

You have a website that uses an FQDN of www.

A. a CNAME record that maps afdverify.www.contoso.com to ContosoFD1.azurefd.net

B. a CNAME record that maps www.contoso.com to ContosoFD1.azurefd.net

C. a CNAME record that maps afdverify.www.contoso.com to afdverify.ContosoFD1.azurefd.net

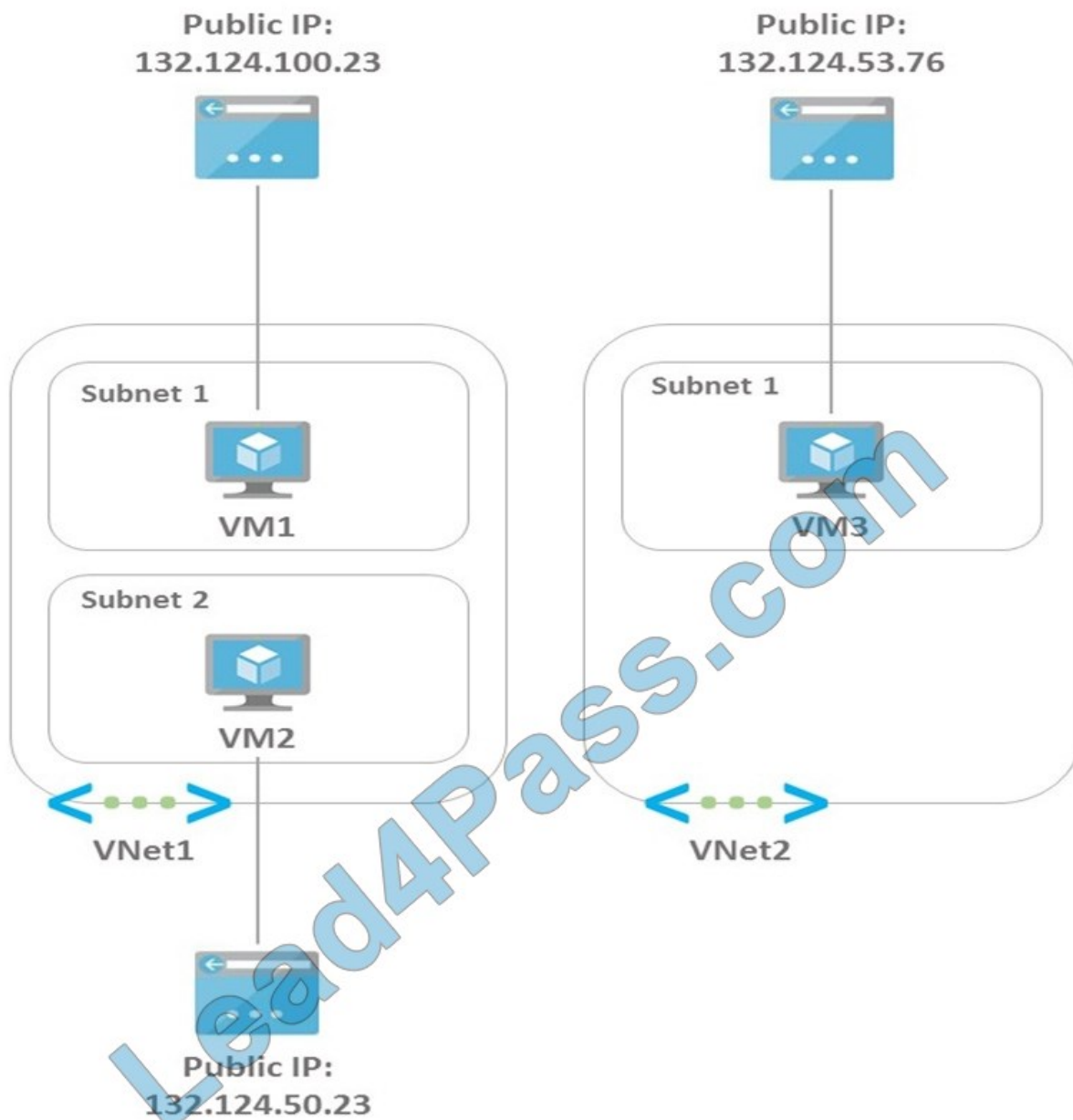D. a CNAME record that maps www.contoso.com to Web1.contoso.com

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-custom-domain#map-the-temporary-afdverify-subdomain

QUESTION 9

HOTSPOT

You have the Azure environment shown in the Azure Environment exhibit.

Public IP:
132.124.100.23

Public IP:
132.124.53.76

Subnet 1

VM1

Subnet 2

VM2

VNet1

Subnet 1

VM3

VNet2

Public IP:
132.124.50.23

The settings for each subnet are shown in the following table.

Subnet	Service endpoint
Vnet1/Subnet1	Storage
Vnet1/Subnet2	Storage
Vnet2/Subnet1	None

The Firewalls and virtual networks settings for storage1 are configured as shown in the Storage1 exhibit.

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
VM1 can access storage1.	○	○
VM2 can access storage1 by using a service endpoint.	○	○
VM3 can access storage1 by using the public IP address.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access storage1.	○	●
VM2 can access storage1 by using a service endpoint.	○	●
VM3 can access storage1 by using the public IP address.	●	○

QUESTION 10

Azure virtual networks in the East US Azure region as shown in the following table.

Name	IP address space
Vnet1	192.168.0.0/20
Vnet2	10.0.0.0/20

The virtual networks are peered to one another. Each virtual network contains four subnets.

You plan to deploy a virtual machine named VM1 that will inspect and route traffic between all the subnets on both the virtual networks.

What is the minimum number of IP addresses that you must assign to VM1?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. 8

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

HOTSPOT

You create NSG10 and NSG11 to meet the network security requirements.

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
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session with VM2	◯	◯
From VM2, you can ping VM1	◯	◯
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session with VM1	◯	◯

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session with VM2	●	◯
From VM2, you can ping VM1	●	◯
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session with VM1	◯	●

Yes

subnet1(WM1->NSG1 outbound->NSG10 outbound)->subnet2(NSG1 inbound->NSG11 inbound->VM2)

Yes

NSG10 blocks ICMP from VNet4 (source 10.10.0.0/16) but it is not blocked from VM2s subnet (VNet1/Subnet2).

No

NSG11 blocks RDP (port TCP 3389) destined for VirtualNetwork. VirtualNetwork is aservice tag and means the address space of the virtual network (VNet1) which in this case is 10.1.0.0/16. Therefore, RDP traffic from subnet2 to anywhere

else in VNet1 is blocked.

QUESTION 12

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while

others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure application gateway that has Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) enabled.

You configure the application gateway to direct traffic to the URL of the application gateway.

You attempt to access the URL and receive an HTTP 403 error. You view the diagnostics log and discover the following error.

```
{
 "timeStamp": "2021-06-02T18:13:45+00:00",
 "resourceID": "/SUBSCRIPTIONS/489f2hht-se7y-987v-g571-463hw3679512/RESOURCEGROUPS/RG1/PROVIDERS/MICROSOFT.NETWORK/APPLICATIONGATEWAYS/AGW1",
 "operationName": "ApplicationGatewayFirewall",
 "category": "ApplicationGatewayFirewallLog",
 "properties": {
   "instanceId": "appgw_0",
   "clientIp": "137.135.10.24",
   "clientPort": "",
   "requestUri": "/login",
   "ruleSetType": "OWASP_CRS",
   "ruleSetVersion": "3.0.0",
   "ruleId": "920300",
   "message": "Request Missing an Accept Header",
   "action": "Matched",
   "site": "Global",
   "details": {
     "message": "Warning. Match of \\\"pm AppleWebKit Android\\\" against \\\"REQUEST_HEADER:User-Agent\\\" required. ",
     "data": "",
     "file": "rules\/REQUEST-920-PROTOCOL-ENFORCEMENT.conf",
     "line": "1247"
   },
   "hostname": "app1.contoso.com",
   "transactionId": "f7546159y1hjk7wa114568if5131t68h7",
   "policyId": "default",
   "policyScope": "Global",
   "poplicyScopeName": "Global",
 }
}
```

You need to ensure that the URL is accessible through the application gateway.

Solution: You create a WAF policy exclusion for request headers that contain 137.135.10.24.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The parameter here should be RemoteAddr not Request header. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/custom-waf-rules- overview#match-variable-required

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QUESTION 13

You fail to establish a Site-to-Site VPN connection between your company\\'s main office and an Azure virtual network.

You need to troubleshoot what prevents you from establishing the IPsec tunnel.

Which diagnostic log should you review?

A. IKEDiagnosticLog

B. RouteDiagnosticLog

C. GatewayDiagnosticLog

D. TunnelDiagnosticLog

Correct Answer: A

IKEDiagnosticLog = The IKEDiagnosticLog table offers verbose debug logging for IKE/IPsec. This is very useful to review when troubleshooting disconnections, or failure to connect VPN scenarios.

GatewayDiagnosticLog = Configuration changes are audited in the GatewayDiagnosticLog table.

TunnelDiagnosticLog = The TunnelDiagnosticLog table is very useful to inspect the historical connectivity statuses of the tunnel.

RouteDiagnosticLog = The RouteDiagnosticLog table traces the activity for statically modified routes or routes received via BGP.

P2SDiagnosticLog = The last available table for VPN diagnostics is P2SDiagnosticLog. This table traces the activity for Point to Site.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/troubleshoot-vpn-with-azure-diagnostics

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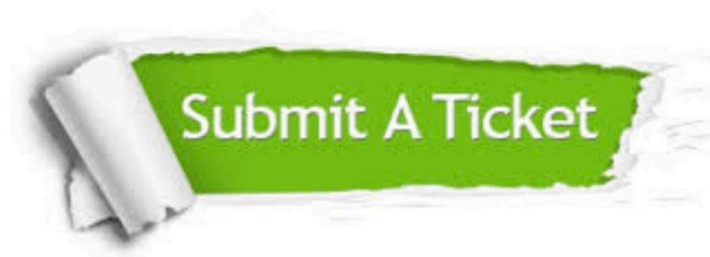Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

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