



AZ-700^{Q&As}

Designing and Implementing Microsoft Azure Networking Solutions

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QUESTION 1

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named Vnet1. Vnet1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure firewall named FW1.

You have an Azure Firewall Policy named FP1 that is associated to FW1.

You need to ensure that RDP requests to the public IP address of FW1 route to VM1.

What should you configure on FP1?

- A. a network rule
- B. URL filtering
- C. a DNAT rule
- D. an application rule

Correct Answer: C

You can configure Azure Firewall Destination Network Address Translation (DNAT) to translate and filter inbound Internet traffic to your subnets. When you configure DNAT, the NAT rule collection action is set to Dnat. Each rule in the NAT

rule collection can then be used to translate your firewall public IP address and port to a private IP address and port. DNAT rules implicitly add a corresponding network rule to allow the translated traffic.

Note: Azure Firewall supports rules and rule collections. A rule collection is a set of rules that share the same order and priority. Rule collections are executed in order of their priority. Network rule collections are higher priority than application

rule collections, and all rules are terminating.

There are three types of rule collections:

Application rules: Configure fully qualified domain names (FQDNs) that can be accessed from a subnet.

Network rules: Configure rules that contain source addresses, protocols, destination ports, and destination addresses.

NAT rules: Configure DNAT rules to allow incoming Internet connections.

Reference:

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

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/tutorial-firewall-dnat>

QUESTION 2

You need to configure the default route on Vnet2 and Vnet3. The solution must meet the virtual networking requirements. What should you use to configure the default route?



- A. route filters
- B. BGP route exchange
- C. a user-defined route assigned to GatewaySubnet in Vnet1
- D. a user-defined route assigned to GatewaySubnet in Vnet2 and Vnet3

Correct Answer: B

You cannot specify a virtual network gateway created as type ExpressRoute in a user-defined route because with ExpressRoute, you must use BGP for custom routes <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>

QUESTION 3

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 4

You need to ensure that all hosts deployed to subnet3-2 connect to the internet by using the same static public IP address. The solution must minimize administrative effort when adding hosts to the subnet.

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

- A. See explanation below.
- B. Placeholder
- C. Placeholder
- D. Placeholder

Correct Answer: A

NAT gateway provides outbound internet connectivity for one or more subnets of a virtual network. Once NAT gateway is associated to a subnet, NAT provides source network address translation (SNAT) for that subnet. NAT gateway

specifies which static IP addresses virtual machines use when creating outbound flows.

Plan:

Stage 1: Create a NAT gateway

Stage 2: Edit subnet subnet3-2 and link it to the NAT gateway

Stage 1: Create a NAT gateway

Step 1: Sign in to the Azure portal.

Step 2: In the search box at the top of the portal, enter NAT gateway. Select NAT gateways in the search results.

Step 3: Select + Create.

Step 4: In Create network address translation (NAT) gateway, enter or select this information in the Basics tab:



* NAT gateway name: Enter myNATgateway

Step 5: Select the Outbound IP tab, or select the Next: Outbound IP button at the bottom of the page.

Step 6: In the Outbound IP tab, enter or select the following information:

Public IP addresses - Select Create a new public IP address.

In Name, enter myPublicIP.

Select OK.

Step 7: Select the Review + create tab, or select the blue Review + create button at the bottom of the page.

Step 8: Select Create.

Stage 2: Edit subnet subnet3-2 and link it to the NAT gateway

Change subnet settings

Step 1: Go to the Azure portal to view your virtual networks. Search for and select Virtual networks.

Step 2: Select the name of the virtual network containing the subnet you want to change.

Step 3: From Settings, select Subnets.

Step 4: In the list of subnets, select the subnet you want to change settings for. Here choose subnet3-2 connect.

Step 5: In the subnet page, change the NAT Gateway to myNATgateway (the one we created in Stage 1).

Step 6: Select Save.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/nat-gateway/nat-gateway-resource> <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/nat-gateway/quickstart-create-nat-gateway-portal>

QUESTION 5

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/default.htm incoming request?

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

Correct Answer: C

Correct Answer(s):

RuleC - 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 RuleC is not an exact match, but it matches with wildcard path.

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

Wrong Answers:

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

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

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

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