



AZ-700^{Q&As}

Designing and Implementing Microsoft Azure Networking Solutions

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QUESTION 1

You plan to deploy 100 virtual machines to subnet-1. The virtual machines will NOT be assigned a public IP address. The virtual machines will call the same API which is hosted by a third party. The virtual machines will make more than 10,000 calls per minute to the API.

You need to minimize the risk of SNAT port exhaustion. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

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

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

Correct Answer: A

SNAT exhaustion occurs when a backend instance runs out of given SNAT Ports. A load balancer can still have unused SNAT ports. If a backend instance's used SNAT ports exceed its given SNAT ports, it will be unable to establish new outbound connections.

Use a NAT gateway for outbound connectivity to the Internet

Virtual network NAT gateway is a highly resilient and scalable Azure service that provides outbound connectivity to the internet from your virtual network. A NAT gateway's unique method of consuming SNAT ports helps resolve common

SNAT exhaustion and connection issues.

(Basic load balancers and basic public IP addresses aren't compatible with NAT.)

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.

* Details omitted *

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.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-outbound-connections>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/troubleshoot-outbound-connection>


QUESTION 2

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: C

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

QUESTION 3

HOTSPOT

You configure a route table named RT1 that has the routes shown in the following table.

Name	Prefix	Next hop type	Next hop IP address
Route1	0.0.0.0/0	Network virtual appliance (NVA)	192.168.0.4
Route2	10.0.0.0/24	Network virtual appliance (NVA)	192.168.0.4

You have an Azure virtual network named Vnet1 that has the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Prefix	Route table
DMZ	192.168.0.0/24	None
FrontEnd	192.168.1.0/24	RT1
BackEnd	192.168.2.0/24	None

You have the resources shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Type
NVA1	192.168.0.4	NVA
VM1	192.168.1.4	Virtual machine
VM2	192.168.2.4	Virtual machine

Vnet1 connects to an ExpressRoute circuit. The on-premises router advertises the following routes:

1.
0.0.0.0/0



2.

10.0.0.0/16

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
Internet traffic from NVA1 is routed to the on-premises network	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traffic from VM1 is routed to the on-premises network through NVA1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traffic from VM1 is routed to VM2 though NVA1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
Internet traffic from NVA1 is routed to the on-premises network	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traffic from VM1 is routed to the on-premises network through NVA1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Traffic from VM1 is routed to VM2 though NVA1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes

NVA1 with IP (NVA-network virtual appliance) 192.168.0.4 is on the DMZ subnet. It will use route 10.0.0.0/16 to the on-premises network.

Box 2: No

VM2 has IP address 192.168.2.4 and is on the BackEnd subnet. VM2 will not use the RT1 route table, and will not reach the on-premises network through NVA1.

Box 3: Yes

VM1 with IP address 192.168.1.4 is on the FrontEnd subnet, and will use the RT1 routing table. It will use Route2 and Next Hop IP address 192.168.0.4, IP address of NVA1, to reach VM2.

QUESTION 4



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": "appl.contoso.com",
  "transactionId": "f7546159y1hjk7wall14568if5131t68h7",
  "policyId": "default",
  "policyScope": "Global",
  "policyScopeName": "Global",
}
```

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

Solution: You disable the WAF rule that has a ruleId of 920300.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

Your company has an Azure virtual network named Vnet1 that uses an IP address space of 192.168.0.0/20. Vnet1 contains a subnet named Subnet1 that uses an IP address space of 192.168.0.0/24.

You create an IPv6 address range to Vnet1 by using a CIDR suffix of /48.

You need to enable the virtual machines on Subnet1 to communicate with each other by using IPv6 addresses assigned by the company. The solution must minimize the number of additional IPv4 addresses.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Create an IPv6 subnet that uses a CIDR suffix of:

	▼
/20	
/24	
/48	
/64	

For each virtual machine, create an additional:

	▼
IP configuration	
NIC	
Public IPv6 address	

Correct Answer:



Answer Area

Create an IPv6 subnet that uses a CIDR suffix of:

	▼
/20	
/24	
/48	
/64	

For each virtual machine, create an additional:

	▼
IP configuration	
NIC	
Public IPv6 address	

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ipv6-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ipv6-add-to-existing-vnet-powershell>

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