Microsoft.AZ-700-KR.v2026-06-10.q144

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□□□□:	Designing and Implementing Microsoft Azure Networking Solutions (AZ-700 Korean Version)
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https://www.krdump.com/Microsoft.AZ-700-KR.v2026-06-10.q144.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
Azure □□□ Vnet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□. Vnet1□□ 20□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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Vnet1□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ NSG1□ □□□□□.
NS61□□ 131.107.1.15 IP □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □□□ □□
B. IP □□
C. □□□□□□ □□ □□
D. □□ □□□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 2
VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VM1□□ NIC1□□□ NIC□ PIP1□□□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□. PIP1□ NIC1□ □□□□□.
4□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□(NVA)□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□□□□ PIP1□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ NVA□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ NVA □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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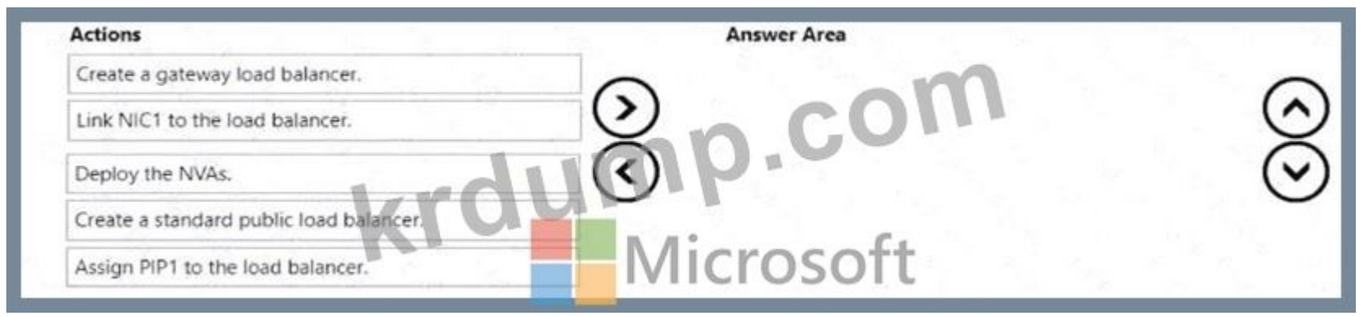
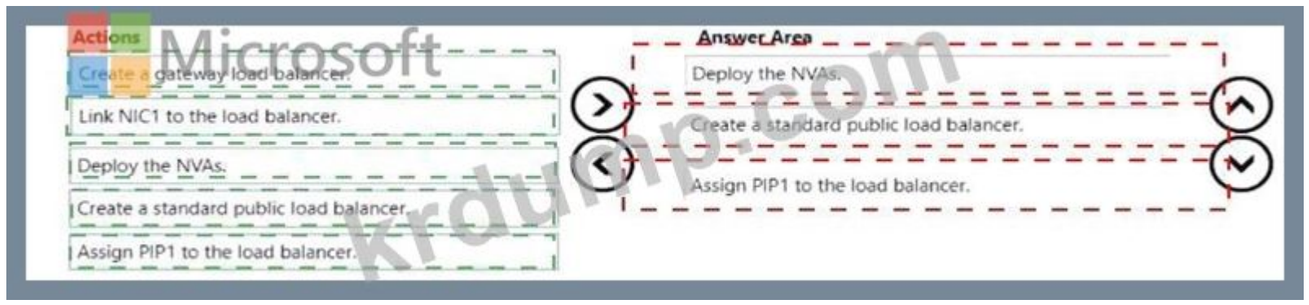
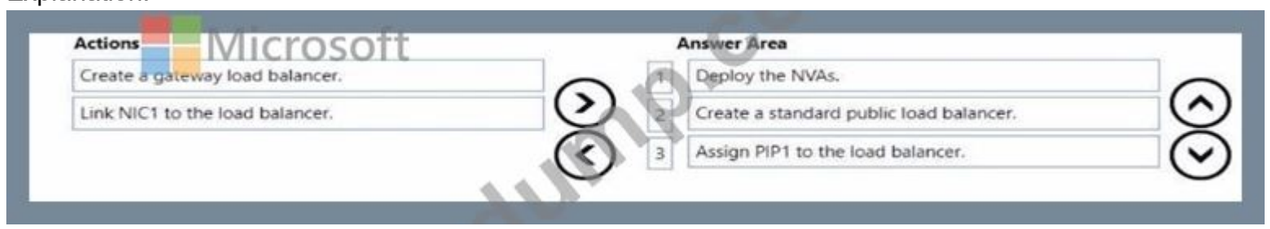


Answer:

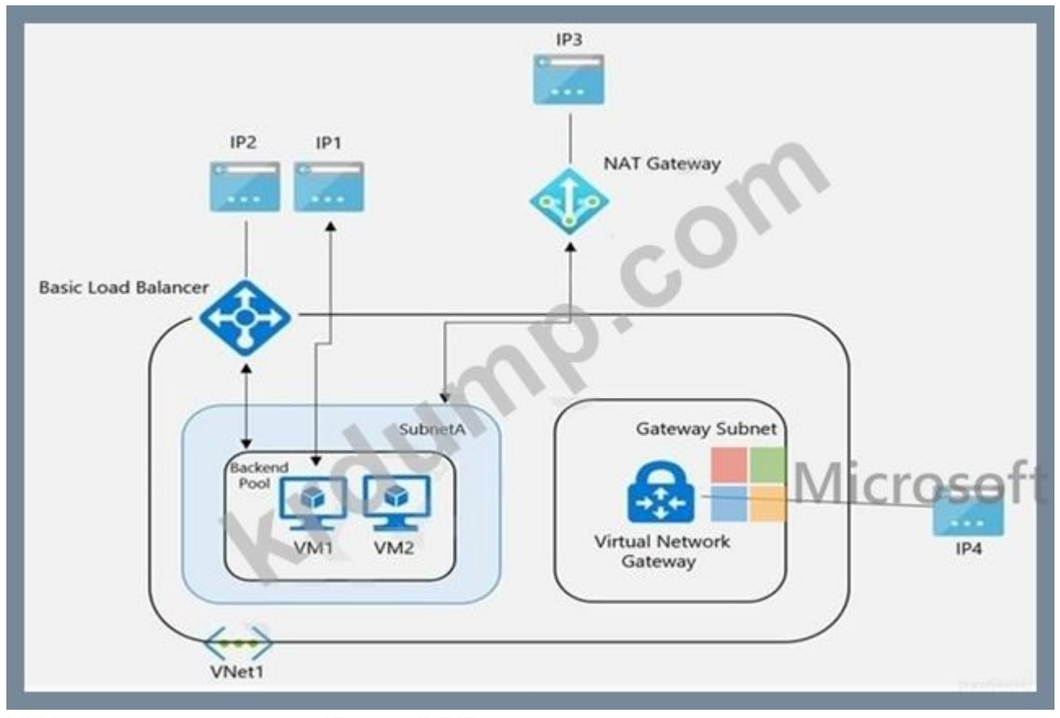


Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 3

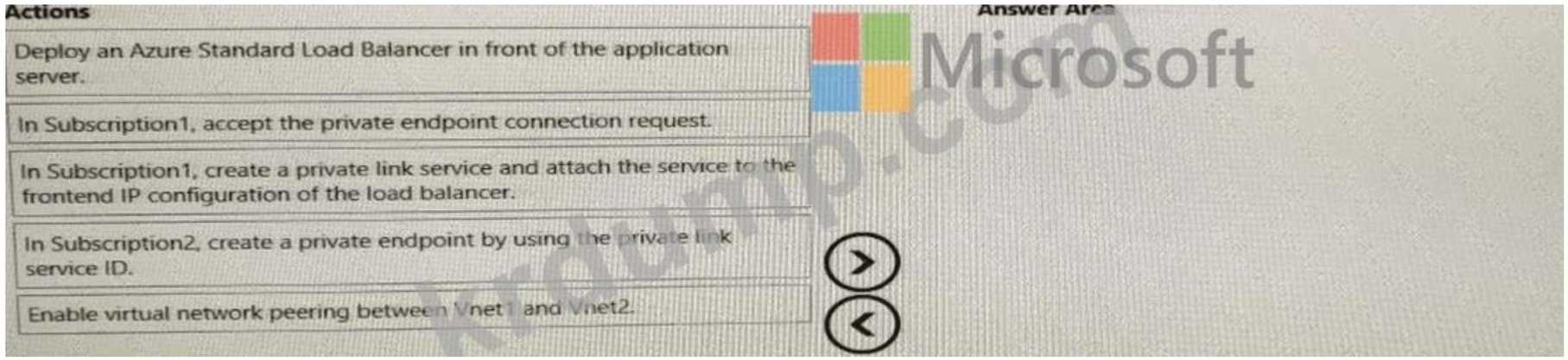
□□□□ Azure □□□ □□ □□□□.



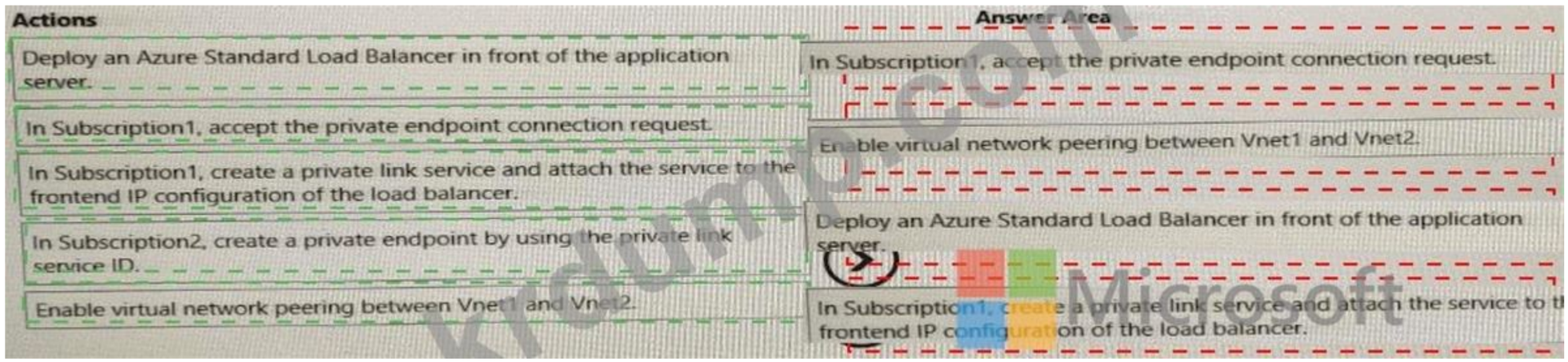
VM1□ □□□□ □□ □□ IP □□(ILPIP)□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
□□ □□ □□□□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□□. VM1□ VM2□ □□□ □□ □□□□.
NAT □□□□□□ SubnetA□ □□□ IP3□□□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□□.
VNet1□□ IP4□□ □□ IP □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□.
VM1□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. IP3
B. IP2
C. IP4
D. IP1
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

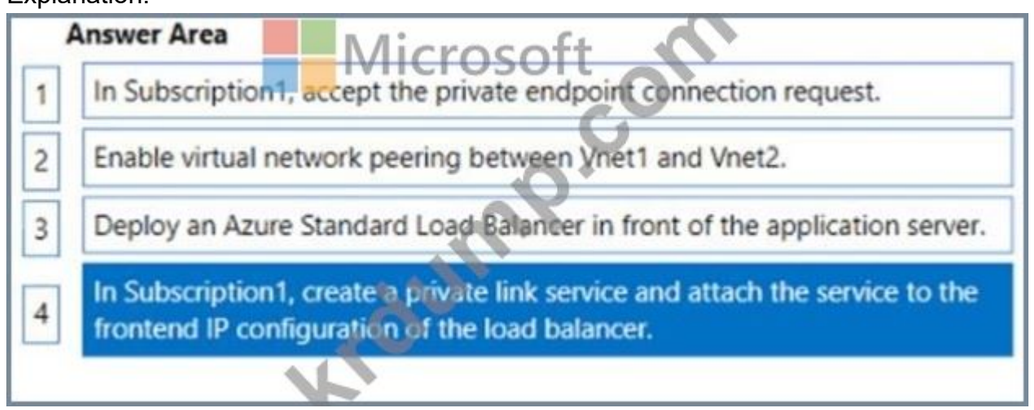
NEW QUESTION: 4
Subscription1□ Subscription2□□ □ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□. Subscription1□□ Vnet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. Vnet1□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Subscription2□□ Vnet2□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ Vnet1□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Vnet2□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 5

Azure App Service □□□□□ 10□ □□□□. □ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □ □□□□□ □□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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A. □□□

B. □□

C. □□□□
D. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6
□□ 11
□□□ □ VPN□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ VNET4□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□. VPN□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ Firewall 1□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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* □□ □□ □□: 10.10.0.0/16.
* □□□ 1 □□ IP □□: 10.10.1.1.
* □□□1 □□ IP □□: 131.107.50.60.
BGP□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□□□□ □□□□□ IP □□ □□□ □□□ □ VPN□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
Answer:
See the Explanation below for step by step instructions.
Explanation:
Here are the steps and explanations for creating the object that will provide the IP addressing configu ration of the on-premises network to the Site-to-Site VPN:
* The object that you need to create is called a local network gateway. A local network gateway represents your on-premises network and VPN device in Azure. It c ontains the publ ic IP address of your VPN device and the a dd ress prefixes of your on-premises network that you want to connect to the Azure virtual network 1 .
* To create a local network gateway, you need to go to the Azure portal and select Create a resource. Sea rch for local network gat eway , select Local network gateway , then select Crea te 2 .
* On the Create local network gateway page, enter or select the following information and accept the defaults for the remaining settings:
* Name: Type a unique name f or your local network gateway.
* IP address: Type the public IP address of your VPN device, which is 131.107.50.60 in this case.
* Address space: Type the internal address range of your on-premises network, which is 10.10.0.0
/16 in this case.
* Subscription: Select your subscription name.
* Resource group: Select your resource group name.
* Location: Select the same region as your virtual network.
* Sel e ct Review + c reate and then select Crea te to create yo ur local network gateway 2 .

NEW QUESTION: 7
□□□□□ □□□□□ 10.0.0.0/20□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Description
RT1	Route table	*None*
HubVNet	Virtual network	Uses an IP address space of 172.16.0.0/20 Peered to SpokeVNet
SpokeVNet	Virtual network	Uses an IP address space of 192.168.0.0/20

□□□□□ □□□□□ S2S(□□□ □) VPN□ □□□□ HubVnet□ □□□□□.
AZFW1□□□ Azure □□□□ HubVNet□ □□□□□.
AZFW1□ □□□□□ □□□□□ SpokeVNet □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

RT1□□□ □□□ □□ □□□? □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□ □ □, □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□.
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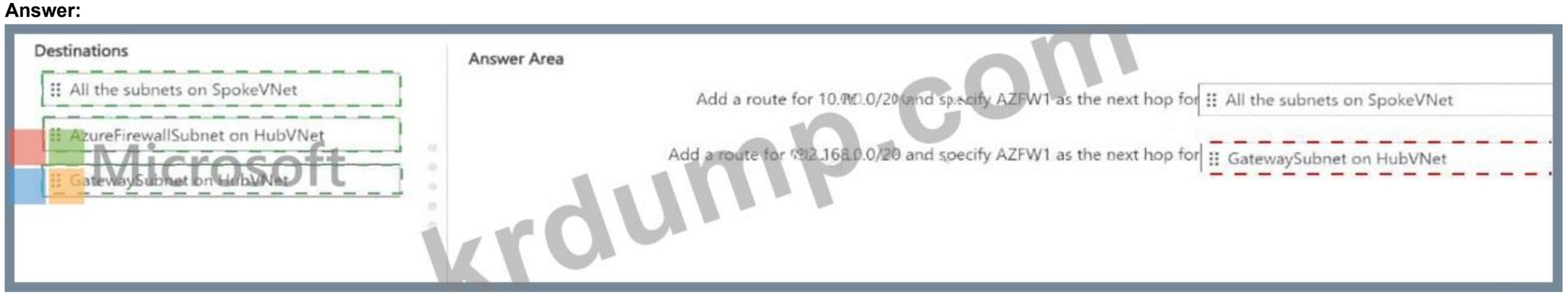
Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 8
Frontend1□□□ □□ □□□□□□ Policy1□□□ Azure WAF(□ □□□□□□ □□□) □□□ □□ Azure Front Door □□□□□ □□□□.
Policy1□ "string1"□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.
https://www.contoso.com/redirect1. Policy1□ Frontend1□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
"string2"□ □□□□ □□□ □□ Frontend1□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□.
https://www.contoso.com/redirect2.
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A. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
B. Policy1□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. □□□ □□□□.
E. □□□□ □□□□□.
F. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9
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□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ Azure Traffic Manager □□□□ □□ App1□□□ □ □□ □□□□.

Parameter	Value	Azure region
DNS Name	app1.trafficmanager.net	*Not applicable*
Endpoint	app1-asia.azurewebsites.net	East Asia
Endpoint	app1-na.azurewebsites.net	East US
Endpoint	app1-na.azurewebsites.net	UK South
Routing method	Geographic	*Not applicable*

□□□□□□ App1□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□□□□□ □□□□ 10%□ □□□□□ □□□. Traffic Manager□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□?
A. □ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□□
B. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□
C. □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□
D. 3□□ □□□□ 4□□ □□□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 10
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Azure WAF(□ □□□□□□ □□□)□ □□□□ Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□.
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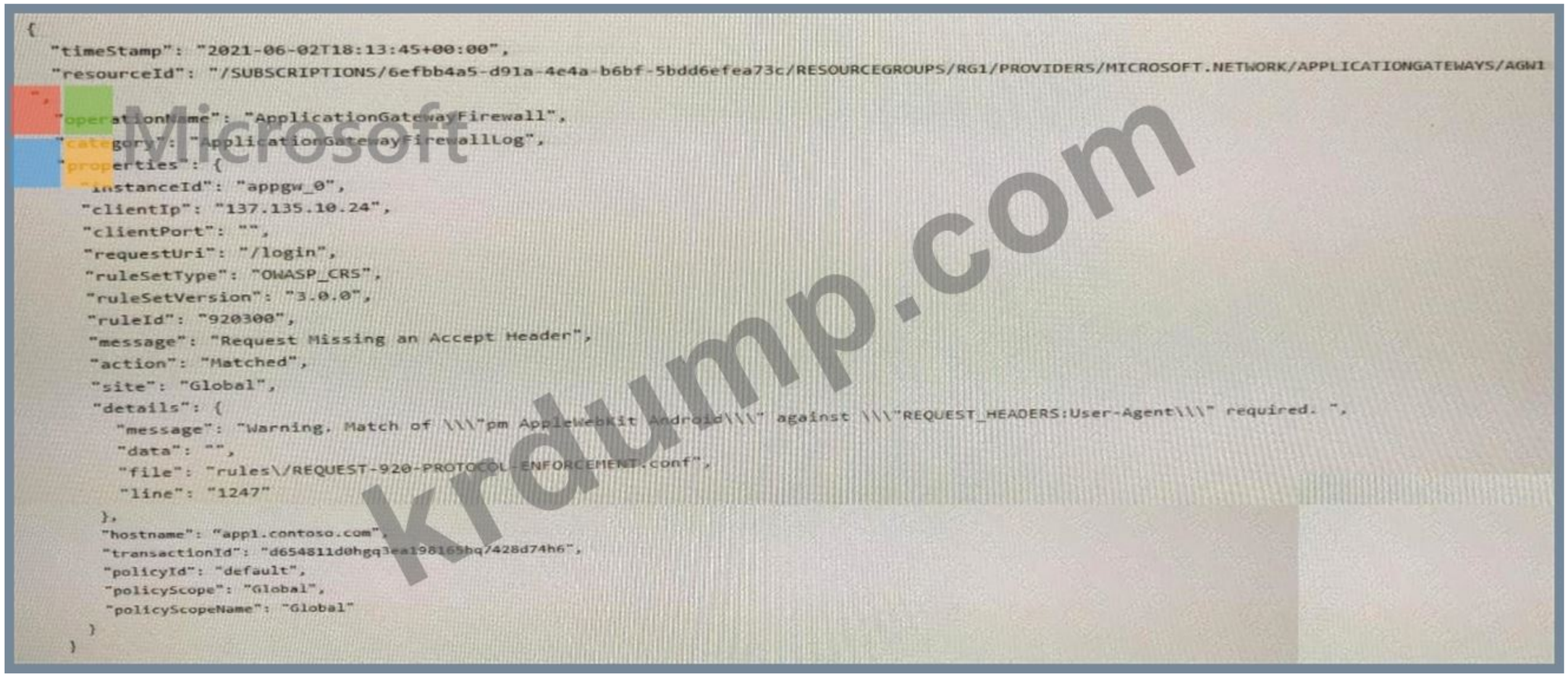

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□□ □□: 137.135.10.24□ □□□□ WAF □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□ □□□□?
A. □□□
B. □
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11
□□ 2
Azure □□ □□□ □□□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ IP □□ □□□ 10.5.1.0/24□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
Answer:
See the Explanation below for step by step instructions.
Explanation:
To deploy Azure virtual machines to the France Central region and ensure they are in a network segment with an IP address range of 10.5.1.0/24, follow these steps:
Step-by-Step Solution
Step 1: Create a Virtual Network in France Central
* Navi gate to the Azure Portal .

* Search for "Virtual networks" in the search bar and select it.
* Click on "Create" .
* Enter the following details :
* Subscription : Select your subscription.
* Resource Group : Select an existing resource group or create a new one.
* Name : Enter a name for the virtual network (e.g., VNet-FranceCentral).
* Region : Select France Central .
* Click on "Next: IP Addresses" .
Step 2: Configure the Address Space and Subnet
* In the IP Addresses tab , enter the address space as 10.5.1.0/24.
* Click on "Add sub net" .
* Enter the following details :
* Subnet name : Enter a name for the subnet (e.g., Subnet-1).
* Subnet address range : Enter 10.5.1.0/24.
* Click on "Add" .
* Click on "Review + create" and then "Create" .
Step 3: Deploy Virtual Machines to the Virtual Network
* Navi gate to the Azure Portal .
* Search for "Virtual machines" in the search bar and select it.
* Click on "Create" and then "Azure virtual machine" .
* Enter the following details :
* Subscription : Select your subscription.
* Resource Group : Select the same resource group used for the virtual network.
* Virtual machine name : Enter a name for the VM.
* Region : Select France Central .
* Image : Select the desired OS image.
* Size : Select the appropriate VM size.
* Click on "Next: Disks" , configure the disks as needed, and then click on "Next: Networking" .
* In the Networking tab , select the virtual network (VNet-FranceCentral) and subnet (Subnet-1) created earlier.
* Complete the remaining configuration steps and click on "Review + create" and then "Create" .
Explanation:
* Virtual Network : A vi rtual network in Azure allows you to create a logically isolated network that can host your Azure resources.
* Address Space : The address space 10.5.1.0/24 ensures that the VMs are in a specific network segment.
* Subnet : Subnets allow you to segment the virtu al network into smaller, manageable sections.
* Region : Deploying the virtual network and VMs in the France Central region ensures that the resources are physically located in that region.
By following these steps, you can ensure that your Azure virtual machines in the France Central region are deployed within the specified IP address range of 10.5.1.0/24.

NEW QUESTION: 12
Azure □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□. □ □□ □□□□□□ Subnet1□ Subnet2□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□. AppGw1□□□ Azure Application Gateway v2 □□□□□ Subnet 1□ □□□□ □□ □□.
AppGw1□ Subnet2□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 13
Site1□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□, □ □□□ □□□□ FW1□□□ □□□□ □□□□. FW1□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Description
VNet1	Virtual network	*None*
VWAN1	Azure Virtual WAN	Standard Virtual WAN connected to Hub1
Hub1	Azure Virtual WAN hub	Contains a Site-to-Site (S2S) VPN gateway

□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ Site1□ Hub1□ □□□ □□□□□.

FW1□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
VWAN1□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□□□ □□
B. □□□ VPN □□
C. VPN □□□
D. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□(NVA)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14
□□□□ DC1□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□, □ □□□□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□.
Azure □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□ VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ ErGw3Az SKU□ □□□□ GW1□□□ □□ □□□ ExpressRoute □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. GW1□ VNet1 □ □□□□ □□□□.
DO□ Circuits□□ ExpressRoute Standard □□□ □□□□ VNet1□ □□□□□. DC1 □□□□ Circuit1□ □□□□□□ □□□□□. Circuit1 □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□(BFD)□ □□□□□.
B. GW1□ □□ □□□ꟷ□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. GW1□ □□ SKU□ UrtraPerformance□ □□□□□.
D. Circuit1□ □□ FastPath□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 15
□□ □□□□ □□□□ ERC1□□□ ExpressRoute □□□ □□□□.
Azure Backup □ Azure Cosmos DB □□□ ECR1□ □□ □ꟷ□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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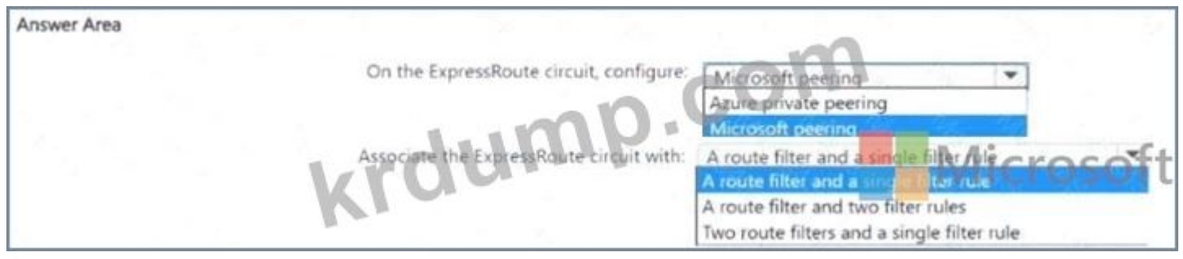

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 16
FD1□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ APPGWI-WAFPolicy□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □□□ □ □□ □□
B. IP □□ □ RemoteAddr
C. □□□ □□ □ □□ □□
D. □□□ □ RequestCookies
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 17
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□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
- Vnet1□□□ □□ □□□□
- Vnet1□ Subnet1□□□ □□□ □□□
- Subnet1□ □□□□ VM1□□□ □□ □□
- storage1, storage2, storage3□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□
VM1□ storage1□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. VM1□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□.
□□ □□: □□□□ □□ □□(NSG)□ □□□□. MicrosoftStorage□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ Subnet1□ □□□□□.
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A. □□□
B. □
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18
VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□.
Azure Network Watcher□ □□□□ VM1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □□□ □□□ □ □ □□□?

A. □□ □□ v2 □□ □ Block blob □□□□ □□□ □□

B. Block blob □□□□ □□ □□

C. VM1□□ □□ □□ □□

D. □□ □□ v2 □□ □□

E. Blob □□□, VM1□ □□ □□ □ Block Blob □□□□ □□

F. □□ □□ v2 □□ □ VM1□□ □□ □□ □□

Answer: F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19

□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□(NSG)□ □□ □□□□.

Name	Resource	Prefix
NSG1	Subnet1	10.10.0.0/24
NSG2	Subnet2	10.10.1.0/24

NSG1□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

Source	Priority	Port	Action
*	101	80	Allow
*	150	443	Allow
Virtual network	200	*	Deny

□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□ □□□□.

Name	Subnet
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet1
VM3	Subnet2

NSG2□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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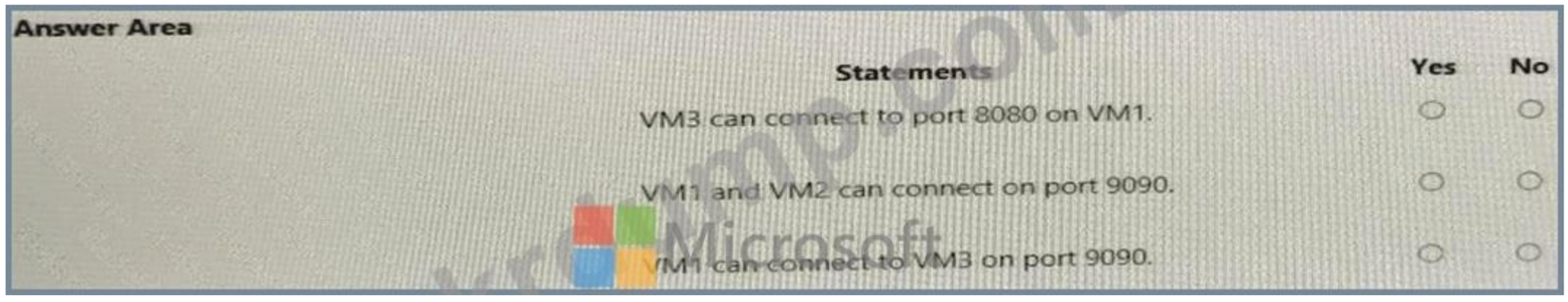
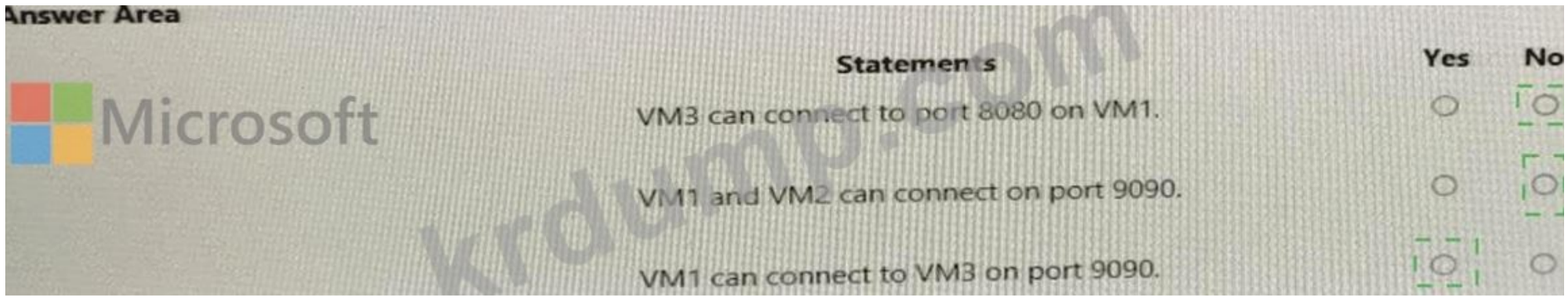


Answer:



Explanation:

NO, NO, YES

1. VM3 can connect to port 8080 on VM1 : false, UserRule_DenyVirtualNetworkInbound
2. VM1 and VM2 can connect on port 9090: false, UserRule_DenyVirtualNetworkInbound
3. VM1 can connect to VM3 on port 9090: true

NEW QUESTION: 20

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Route table name	Route name	Prefix	Destination
RT1	Default Route	0.0.0.0/0	VirtualNetworkGateway
RT2	Default Route	0.0.0.0/0	Internet

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Name	Prefix	Route table	Virtual network
Subnet1	10.10.1.0/24	RT1	Vnet1
Subnet2	10.10.2.0/24	RT2	Vnet1
GatewaySubnet	10.10.3.0/24	**None**	Vnet1

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Name	IP address
VM1	10.10.1.5
VM2	10.10.2.5

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Statements	Yes	No
Traffic from VM2 to the internet is routed through the New-York Site-to-Site VPN connection	○	○
Traffic from VM1 to VM2 is routed through the New-York Site-to-Site VPN connection	○	○
Traffic from VM1 to the internet is routed through the New-York Site-to-Site VPN connection	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
Traffic from VM2 to the internet is routed through the New-York Site-to-Site VPN connection	○	○
Traffic from VM1 to VM2 is routed through the New-York Site-to-Site VPN connection	○	○
Traffic from VM1 to the internet is routed through the New-York Site-to-Site VPN connection	○	○

Explanation:

Statements	Yes	No
Traffic from VM2 to the internet is routed through the New-York Site-to-Site VPN connection	○	○
Traffic from VM1 to VM2 is routed through the New-York Site-to-Site VPN connection	○	○
Traffic from VM1 to the internet is routed through the New-York Site-to-Site VPN connection	○	○

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 21
APPGW1□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□?
A. SSL □□□□ □□ □□ CA□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ TLS □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
B. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ CA□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ TLS □□□□ □□□□□□.
C. SSL □□□□ □□ □□ CA□□ □□□ TLS □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
D. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ CA □□□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22
□□ □□ □□□ Azure □ □□□ □ □□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Location	Description
App1eu	West Europe	Production app service for a URL of https://www.fabrikam.com
App1us	East US	Standby app service for a URL of https://www.fabrikam.com

Azure Traffic Manager□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
* https//www.fabrikam.com□□□ □□□□ App1eu□ □□□□□ □□□.
* App1eu□ □□□□ □□□ https://www.fabrikam.com□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ App1us□ □□□□□ □□□.
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A. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Traffic Manager □□□
B. tabrikam.com□□□ DNS □□□□ TXT □□□
C. Traffic Manager□ □□ □□□ □□ □
D. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□
fabrikam.com□□□ DNS □□□□ CNAME □□□□ □□□□.
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23
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VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VNet1□□ Gateway 1□□□ ExpressRoute □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Fabrikam, Inc.□□ □□ □□□□□ ExpressRoute □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □ □□□□ □Ð□□□ □□□□□ □□□ VNet1□ Azure □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□.
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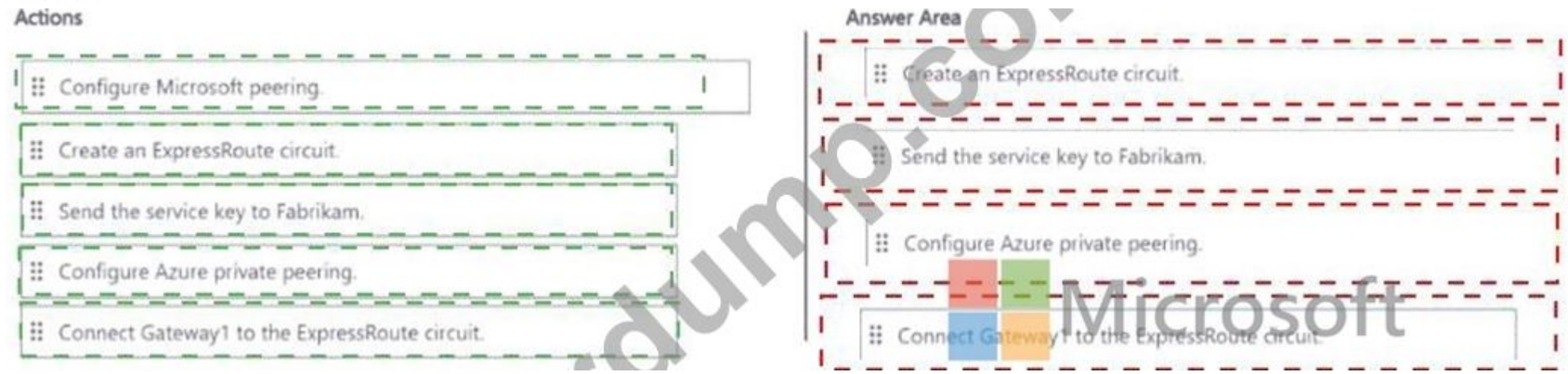
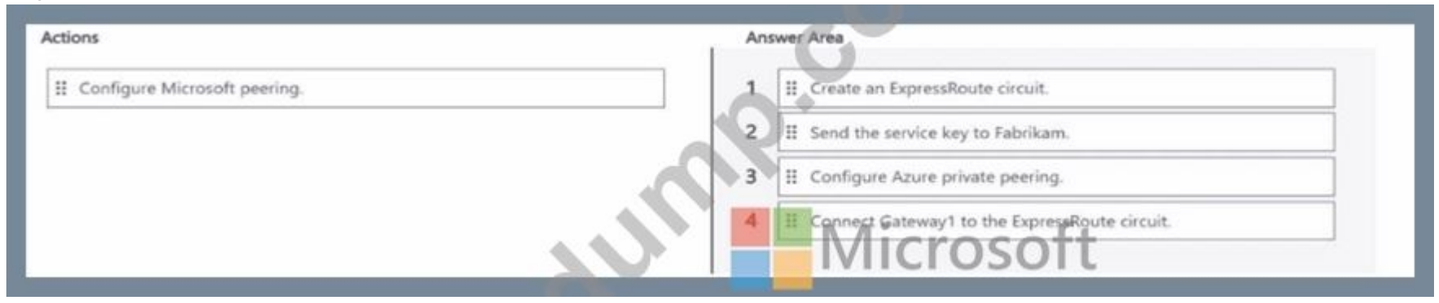
Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 24

VMSS1□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ LB1□□□ □□ □□ Azure □□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VMSS1□□ □□ IP □□□ □□ □□ □□ 8□□ □□□□. VMSS1□ LB1□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. LB1□□ □□□□□ IP □□ 2□□ VMSS1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ 1□□ □□□□.

VMSS1□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□? □□□ VMSS1□□ □□ □□□ □□ SNAT □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□.

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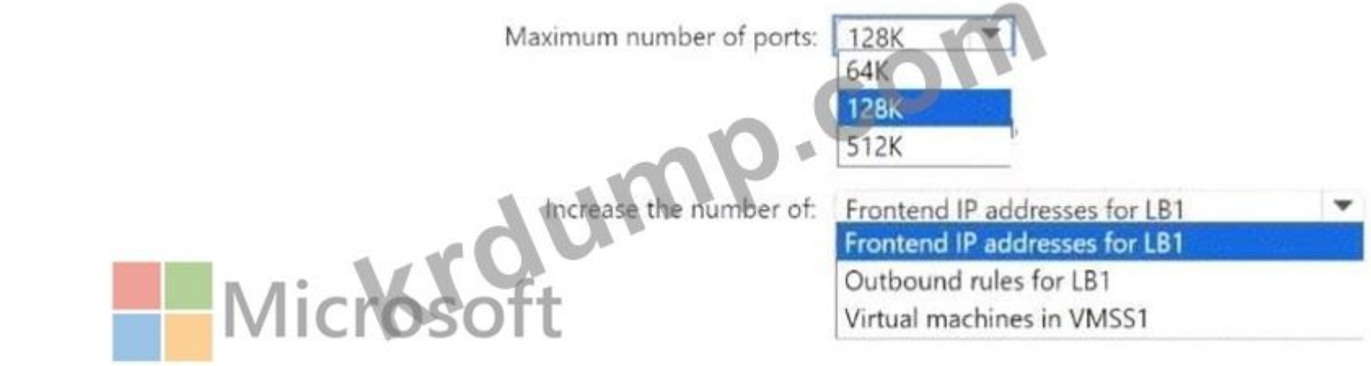
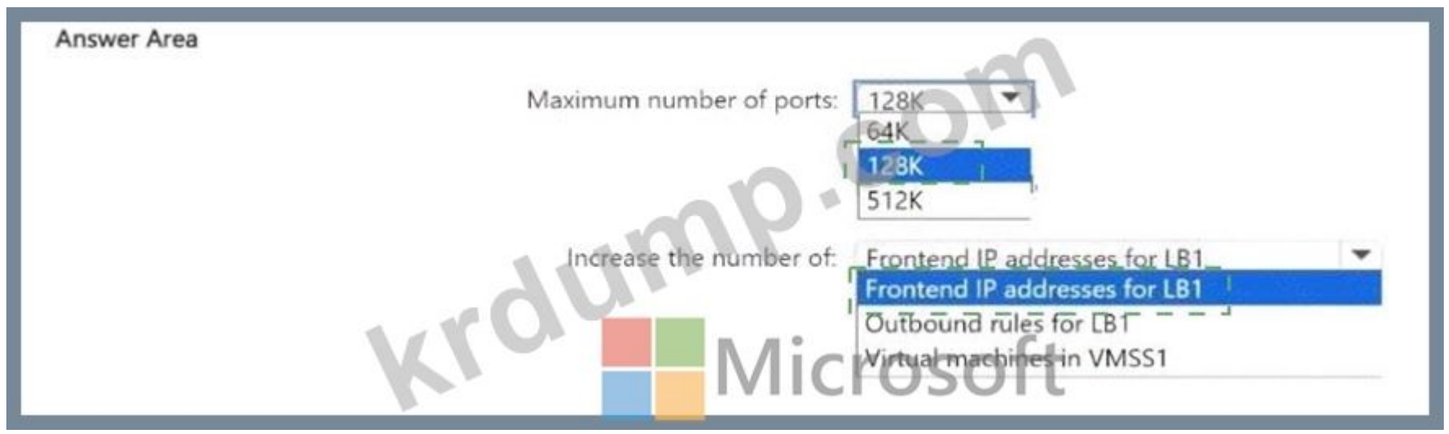
Answer Area



Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 25

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VWAN1□□□ Azure Virtual WAN□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VWAN1□□ Hub1□□□ □□□ □□□□.
Hub1□ □□ □□□ '□□□□ □□'□□□.
Hub1□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□: Azure Front Door □□□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26
VNet1□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VNet1□□ □□□ □□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□.
* IPv4:192.168.0.0/24
* IPv6: fd0adbftdeca:deed:y48
Azure VPN □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ VNet1□ □□□ □□□□□.
VNet1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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* VPN □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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Answer:
Answer Area

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 27
Appl□□□ □□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. App1□ □□ □□ □□ □□ Azure App Service □□□□□ □□□□□□.

Name	Location
AppSrv1	East US
AppSrv2	East US
AppSrv3	North Europe
AppSrv4	North Europe

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ Azure Traffic Manager□ □□□□ □□□.

* App1 □□□□ □ Azure □□□ □ App Service □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
* □□□□ App1 □□□□ □□□ □□□ Appl □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□.
* □□□□ □□□□ App1 □□□□ □□ □□ Azure □□□ Appl □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□.

Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:

Answer Area

NEW QUESTION: 28
VM1□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□.
Azure Network Watcher□ □□□□ VM1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□?
A. □□ □□ v2 □□ □□□□ □□ □□
B. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□
C. □□ □□ v2 □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□
D. VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□ v2 □□
E. VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29
□□: □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □ □□ □□ □ □□, □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□.
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□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
- Vnet1□□□ □□ □□□□
- Vnet1□ Subnet1□□□ □□□ □□□
- Subnet1□ □□□□ VM1□□□ □□ □□
- storage1, storage2, storage3□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□
VM1□ storage1□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. VM1□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□.
□□ □□: □□□□ □□ □□(NSG)□ □□□ NSG□ Subnet1□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □□□
B. □
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30
Azure □□□ □□□□
Azure Virtual WAN□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ WAN □□□ □□□□ □□□.
* 4Gbps□ □□□ □(S2S) VPN □□□□ □□□□□.
* 8Gbps□ ExpressRoute □□□□ □□□□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 31

RG1□□□ □□□ □□□ VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. Azure Firewall□ RG1□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□□?

A. AzureFirewallNetwork□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.

B. VNet1□□ AzureFirewallSubnet□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

C. AzureFirewallResourceGroup□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

D. AzureFirewallHub□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 32

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Name	Subscription	Type	Description
VNet1	Sub1	Virtual network	*None*
VM1	Sub1	Virtual machine	Connected to VNet1
VNet2	Sub2	Virtual network	*None*
VM2	Sub2	Virtual machine	Connected to VNet2
VM3	Sub2	Virtual machine	Connected to VNet2
VM4	Sub2	Virtual machine	Connected to VNet2

VNet1□ VNet2□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.

VNet1□ VNet2□ □□□□ □ □□□ Link1□□□ Azure Private Link □□□□ □□ □□□□□.

Link1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

* VM1□ VM2□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.

* VM1□ VNet2□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□. □ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□. □ □ □□□ □ □, □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□.

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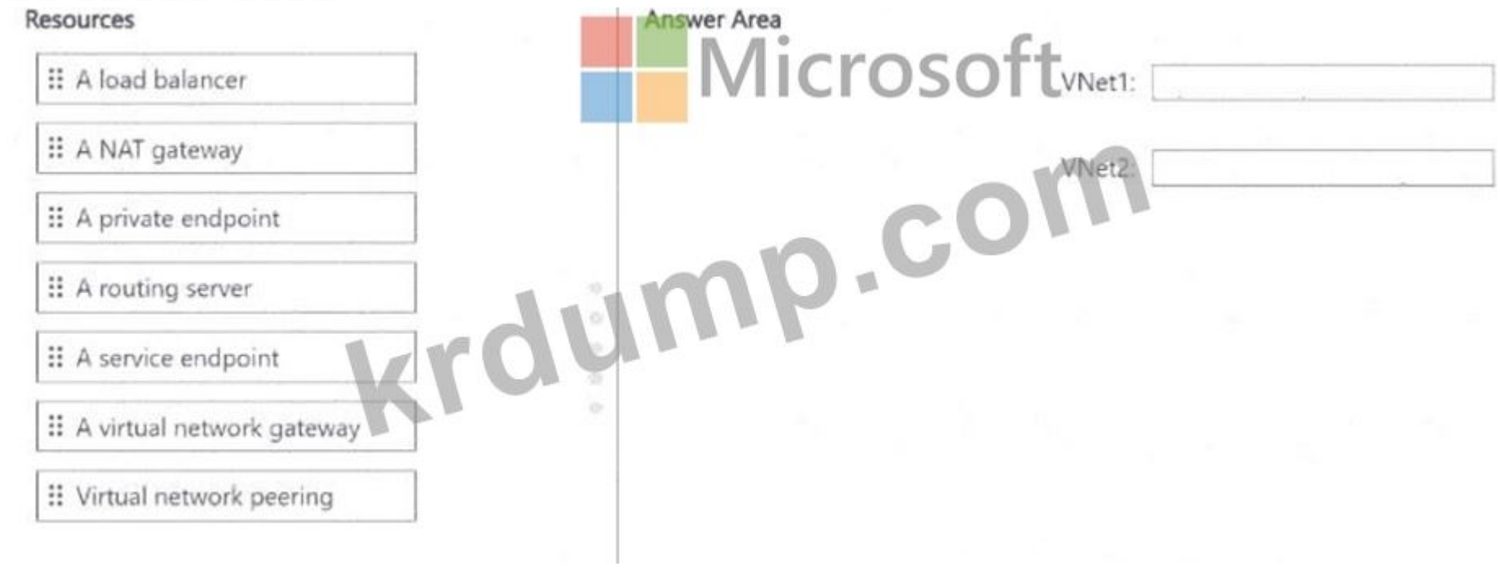
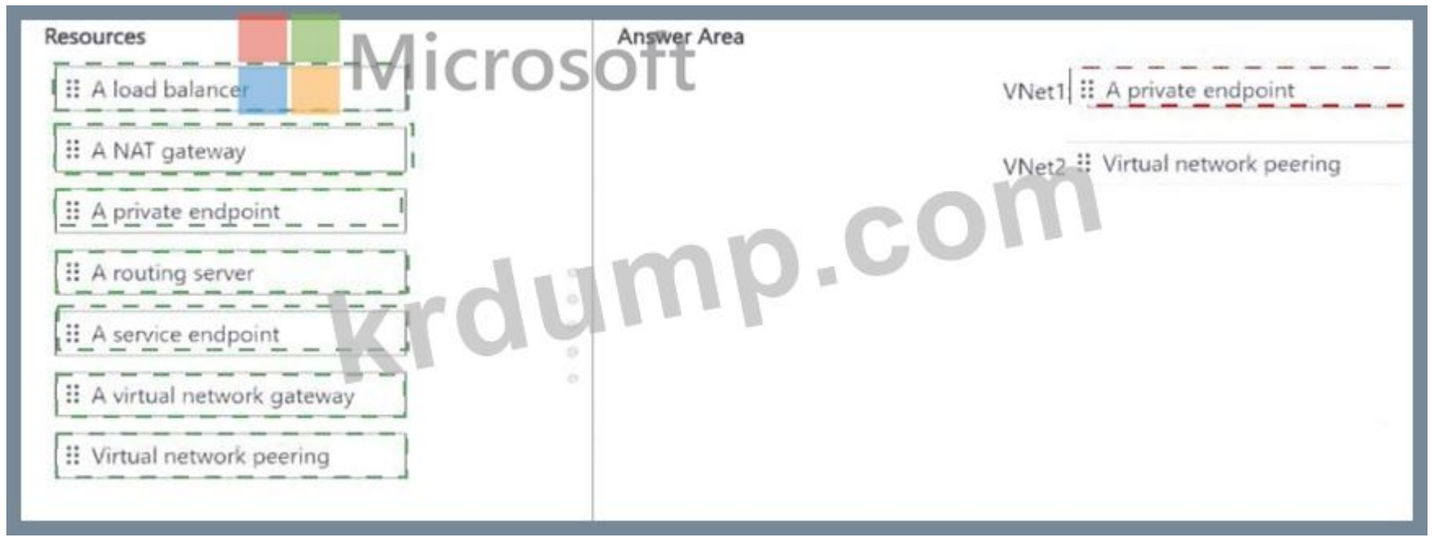


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 33

□□□ Azure □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Description
VNet1	Virtual network that contains a subnet named Subnet1
Endpoint1	Private endpoint that is connected to Subnet1 and linked to an Azure App Service web app named App1
storage1	Storage account that can only be accessed via Endpoint1
NSG1	Network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1

NSG1□ □□□□ storage1□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □□□ □□□□□

B. Azure Private Link □□□

C. □□□□□□ □□ □□

D. □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34
VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□.
Azure Network Watcher□ □□□□ VM1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□□ □ □ □□□?
A. Blob □□□ □□
B. VM1□□ □□ □□ □□
C. VM1□□ □□ Blob □□□ □ □□ □□
D. Blob □□□, VM1□ □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□
E. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□
F. Blob □□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 35
VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
AppGw1□□□ Azure Application Gateway v2 □□□□□ VNet1□ □□□□ □□□. AppGw1□□ □□ □□□ 1□□ □□ □□□ □□□ 2□□ □□□□□. □□□□ VNet1□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □.
AppGw1□ □□□ □□ IP □□ □□ □ □□□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 36
Azure □□□ □ □ □□□□.
□ □□□ □□ □□ Azure □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
* □□□ □□ 1□ 50□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
* □□□ □□ 2□ 50□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
* □□□ □□ 3□ 50□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 37
Azure □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
* □□: AppGW1
* □□ □□□□ V2
* □□ □□ □□: □□□□□
User1□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
User1□ AppGW1□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
User1□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□, AppGW1□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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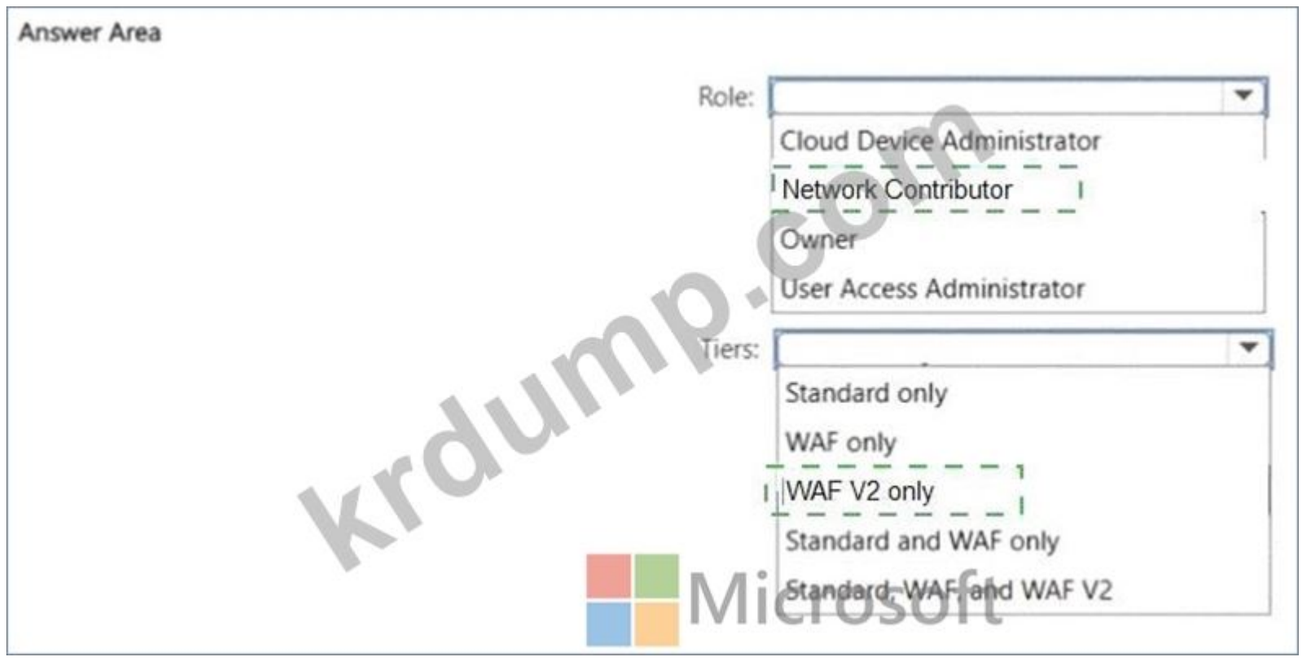
Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 38

□□□□□ □□□□□□ Windows Server 2022□ □□□□ DNS1□□□ □□□ □□□□. DNS1□ DNS □□ □□□ 10.1.0.1□ IP □□□ □□□ □□□□. □ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ DNS1□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□.

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 39

□□ 4

10.1.1.0/24 □□□ IP □□□ storage34280945.pnvatelinlcblob.core.windows.net □□□ □□□□ storage34280945 □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

Answer:

See the Explanation below for step by step instructions.

Explanation:

Here are the steps and explanations for ensuring that connections to the storage34280945 storage account can be made by using an IP address in the 10.1.1.0/24 range and the name stor-age34280945.pnvatelinlcblob.core.

windows.net:

* To allow access from a specific IP address range, you need to configure the Azure Storage firewall and virtual network settings for your storage account. You can do this in the Azure port al by selecting your storage account and then sele cting Networking under Settings 1 .
* On the Networking page, sele ct Firewall s and virtual networks, and then select Selected networks under Allow access from 1 . This will block all access to your storage account except from the networks or resources that you specify.
* Under Firewall, select Add rule, and then enter 10.1.1.0/24 as the IP address or range. You can also enter an option al rule name and description 1 . This will allow access from any IP address in the 10.1.1.0/24 range.
* Sele ct Save to apply your changes 1 .
* To map a custom domain name to your storage accou nt, you need to create a CNAME record with your domain provider that points to your s torage account endpoint 2 . A CNAME record is a type of DNS record that maps a source domain name to a destination domain name.
* Sign in to your domain registrar's website, and then go to the page for managing DNS settings 2 .
* Create a CNAME record with the following information 2 :
* Source domain name: stor-age34280945.pnvatelinlcblob.core.windows.net
* Destination domain name: stor-age34280945.pnvatelinlcblob.core.windows.net
* Save your changes a nd wait for the DNS propagation to take e ffec t 2 .
* To register the custom domain name with Azure, you need to go back to the Azure portal and select your storage account. Then select Custom domain under Blob service 2 .
* On the Custom domain page, enter stor-age34280945.pnvatelinlcblob.core.windows .net as the custom domain name and select Save 2 .

NEW QUESTION: 40

□□ 8

storage34280945 □□□□ □□□ VNET1□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

Answer:

See the Explanation below for step by step instructions.

Explanation:

Here are the steps and explanations for ensuring that the storage34280945 storage account will only accept connections from hosts on VNET1:

* To restrict network access to your storage account, you need to configure the Azure Storage firewall and virtual network settings for your storage account. You can do this in the Azure portal by selecti ng your storage account and then selecting Networki ng under Settings 1 .
* O n the Networking page, select Firewalls and virtual networks , and then select Selected ne tworks under Allow access from 1 . This will block all access to your storage account except from the networks or resources that you specify.
* Under Virtual networks, select + Add existing virtual network. Then select VNET1 from the list of virtual networks and select the sub net that c ontains the hosts that you want to allow access to y our storage acco unt 1 . This will enable a service endpoin t for Storage in the sub net and configure a virtual network rule f or that subnet through the Azure storage firewall 2 .
* Select Add to add the virtual network and subnet to your storage accoun t 1 .
* Select Save to apply your changes 1 .

NEW QUESTION: 41

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VWAN1□□□ Azure □□ WAN□ □□, □ WAN□ Hub1□□□ □□□ □□□□. Hub1□ □□□ □ VPN □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ 3□ □ 2□□ □□□□□.

Hub1□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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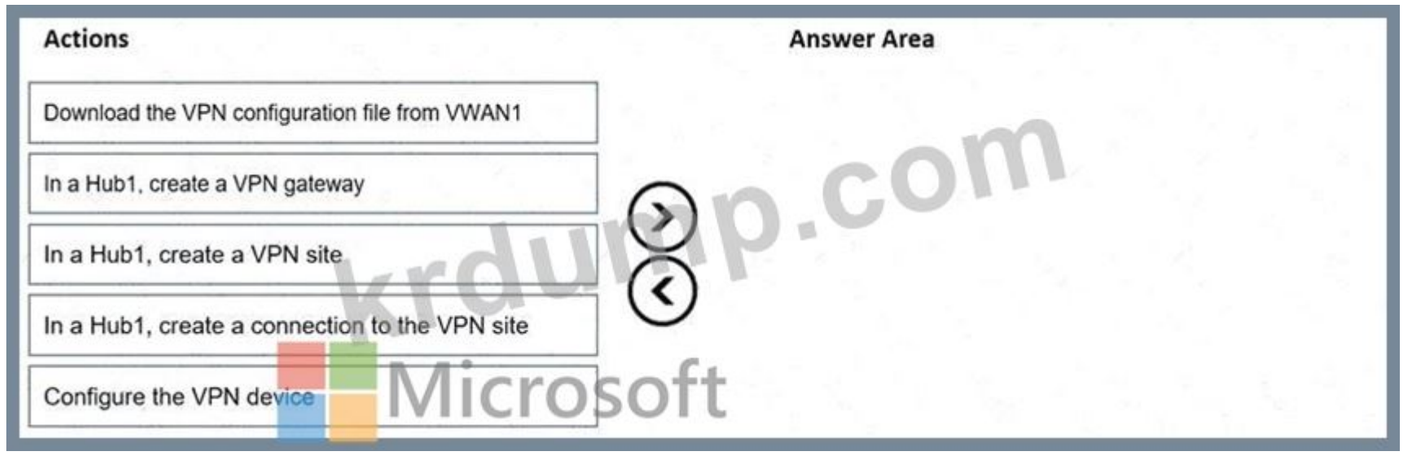
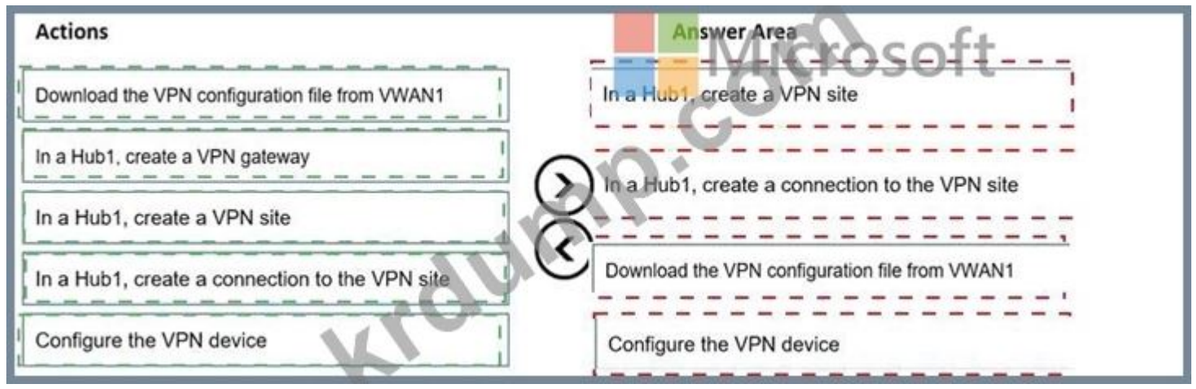
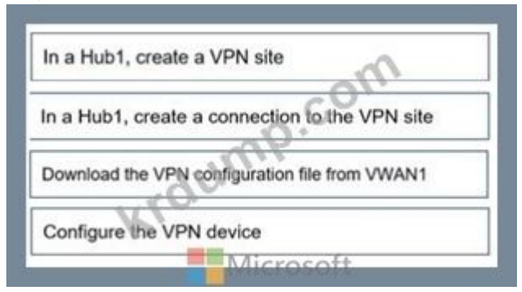


Answer:



Explanation:



Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en- us /azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-site-to-site-portal

NEW QUESTION: 42

Admin1□□□ □□□□ RG1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

RG1□□ NW1□□□ Azure Network Watcher □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Admin1□ NW1□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

Admin1□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □□□ □□□ □□□

B. □□□□ □□□

C. □□□ □□ □□□

D. □□□□ □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 43

□-□□□□ □□□□□ VNet1□□□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□.

Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

VNet1□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□, Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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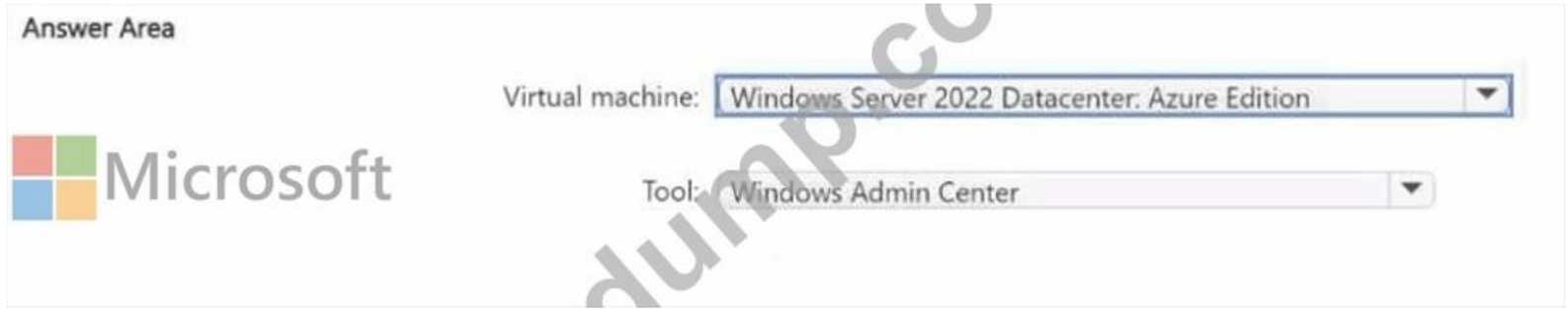
Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 44

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contoso.com.

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A. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 45
□□□□□ □□□□□ 3□ □□□□.
□□ Azure □□ WAN□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □□ WAN□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ 1Gbps□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □(S2S) VPN □□□ □□□□ □□ WAN□ □□□□□.
□□ WAN□ □□□□ 3Gbps□ □□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□ □□□?
A. Azure □□□ □□ VPN □□□□□□ □□□□□.
B. □□ WAN□ □□ SKU□ □□□□□□□□.
C. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
D. □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46
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Name	Type	Description
VWAN1	Azure Virtual WAN	Standard Virtual WAN
Hub1	Azure Virtual WAN hub	Hub for VWAN1
VNet1	Virtual network	Connected to Hub1
VNet2	Virtual network	Connected to Hub1
VNet3	Virtual network	Peered with VNet2
NVA1	Virtual machine	Hosts a routing appliance deployed to VNet2

NVA1□ Hub1 □□□ BGP □□□□ □□□□□.
BGP □□□□ □□□□ Hub1□ □□ VNet1□ VNet3 □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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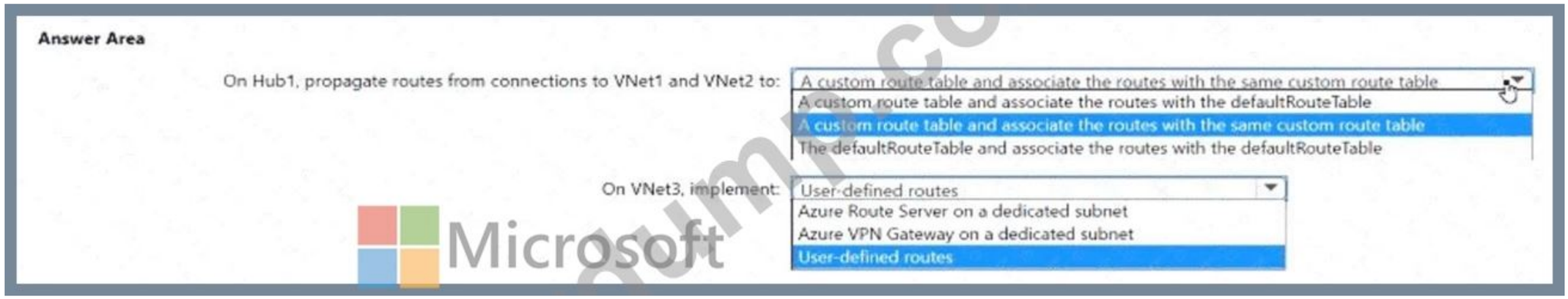
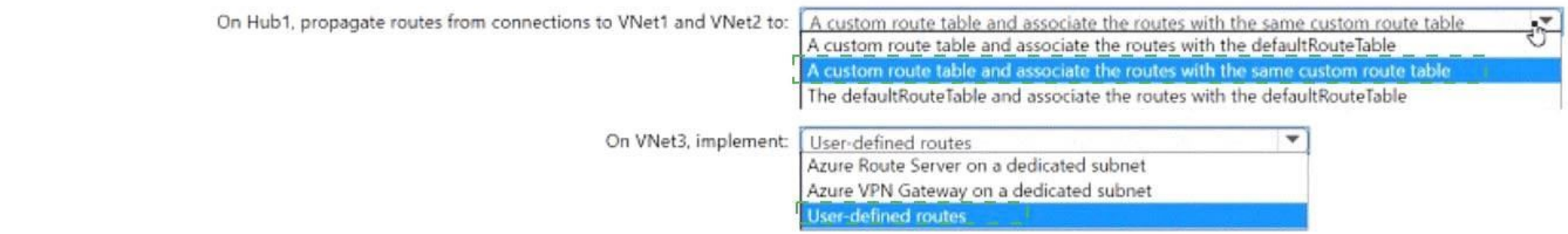


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 47

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type
Vnet1	Virtual network
Vnet2	Virtual network
Firewall1	Azure Firewall
Subnet1	Virtual subnet
Subnet2	Virtual subnet
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine

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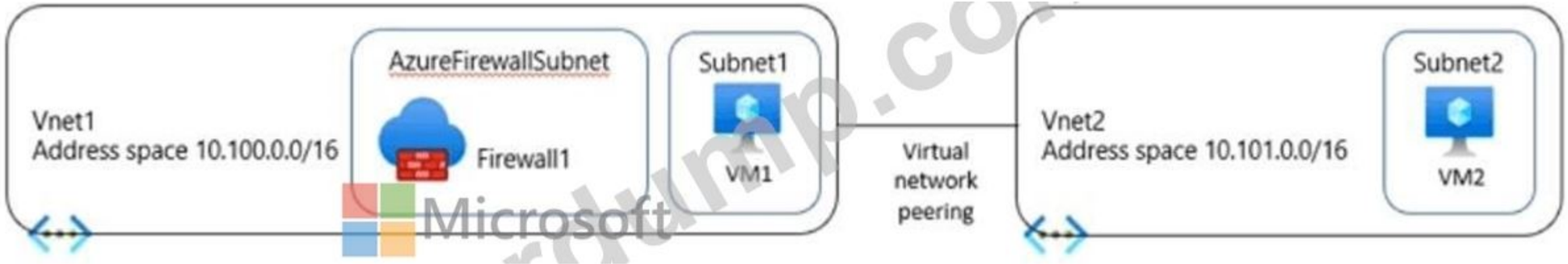
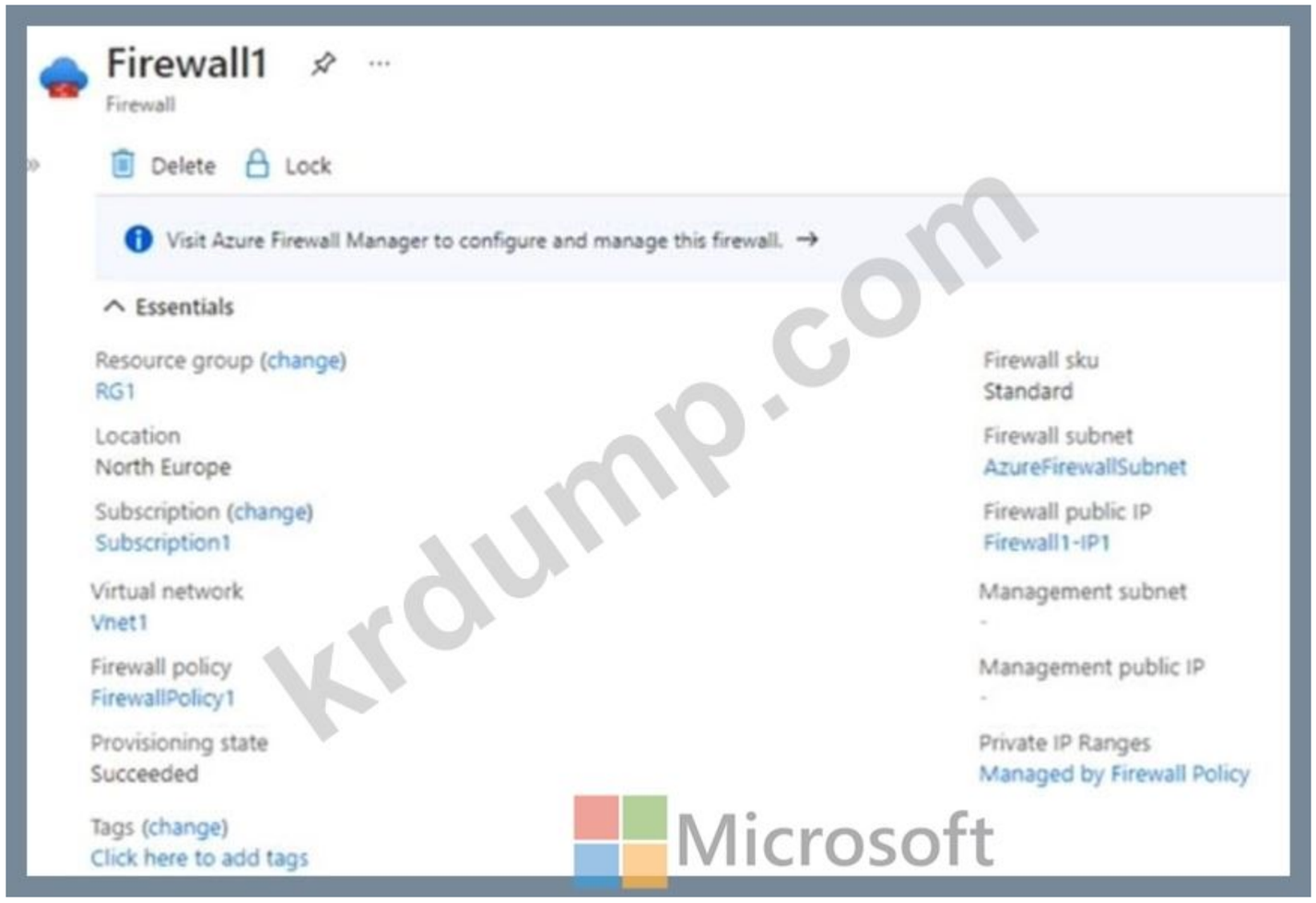


Firewall1□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.



FirewallPolicy1□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

* Vnet1 □ Vnet2□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
* Vnet1□ Vnet2 □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A routing table must be associated with Subnet1 and Subnet2 to ensure that all internet traffic for VM1 and VM2 is sent via Firewall1.	○	○
The enable remote gateway setting must be enabled on the virtual net peering to provide VM2 Internet access by using Firewall1.	○	○
Firewall1 can be configured to limit access to websites by categories.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A routing table must be associated with Subnet1 and Subnet2 to ensure that all internet traffic for VM1 and VM2 is sent via Firewall1.	○	○
The enable remote gateway setting must be enabled on the virtual net peering to provide VM2 Internet access by using Firewall1.	○	○
Firewall1 can be configured to limit access to websites by categories.	○	○

NEW QUESTION: 48
□□□□□ □□□□□ Azure□ □□□□ □□ ExpressRoute□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□.
Azure □□ □□□ □-□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure □□□
B. IP □□ □□
C. □□ □□□
D. Azure □□□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor

NEW QUESTION: 49
□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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□□ 1Gbps□ □□□□□ ExpressRoute□ □□□□ □□□. ExpressRoute Unlimited □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ ExpressRoute □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. ExpressRoute □□
B. □□□□□□□ □□□□
C. ExpressRoute □□□□
D. ExpressRoute □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/expressroute/

NEW QUESTION: 50
□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ Azure App Service □□□□□ □ □ □□□□.

Name	Web app URLs
As1.contoso.com	https://app1.contoso.com/ https://app2.contoso.com/
As2.contoso.com	https://app3.contoso.com/ https://app4.contoso.com/

□□□ □□ □□□□□ IP □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer:
1, 2

NEW QUESTION: 51
FD1□□□ Azure Front Door□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. FD1□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

FD1□ □□ Azure Private Link□ □□□□□ □□□.

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A. □□ □□ □□□ Azure Front Door Premium□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

D. □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52

Vnet2□ Vnet3□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. □□ □□

B. BGP □□ □□

C. Vnet1□ GatewaySubnet□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□
D. Vnet2 □ Vnet3□ GatewaySubnet□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-u s/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-over view

NEW QUESTION: 53
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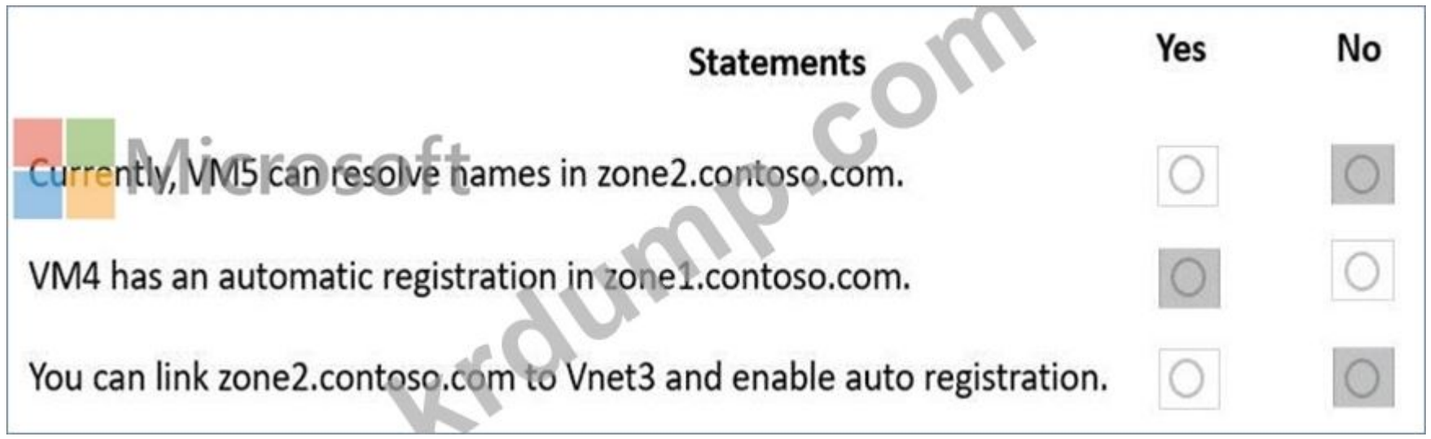
Answer:

Explanation:



Box 1: No

Zone2.contoso.com is not linked to any virtual networks. Therefore, no VMs are able to resolve names in the zone.

Box 2: Yes

VM4 is in VNet3. Zone1.contoso.com has a link to VNet3 and auto-registration is enabled on the link.

Box3: No

VNet3 is linked to zone1.contoso.com and auto-registration is enabled on the link. A virtual network can only have one registration zone. You can link zone2.contoso.com to VNet3 but you won't be able to enable auto- registration on the link.

NEW QUESTION: 54

Vnet1□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□, □ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□. Vnet1□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

App1□□□ Azure App Service □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

App1□ Vnet1 □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?

A. □□ □□□ □□□□.

B. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

C. NAT □□□□□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Virtual network integration depends on a dedicated subnet.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-vnet-integration#regional-virtual-network- integration For outgoing traffic from Web App to vnet, it will go through Internet, so the cost not the minimum.

The connection between the Private Endpoint and the Web App uses a secure Private Link. Private Endpoint is only used for incoming flows to your Web App. Outgoing flows will not use this Private Endpoint, but you can inject outgoing flows to your network in a different subnet through the VNet integration feature.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/networking/private-endpoint#conceptual-overview

NEW QUESTION: 55

Vnet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. Vnet1□□ 20□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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□ □□□□ □□□ NSG1□□□ □□□□ □□ □□(NSG)□ □□□□.

Vnet1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ NSG1□ □□□□□.

NS61□□ IP □□ 131.107.1.15□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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* □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ NSG1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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A. □□□ □□
B. □□□□□□ □□ □□
C. □□ □□□□
D. IP □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 56
DNSR1□ □□ DNS □□ luleset□ □□□□□□.
azure.proseware.com□ corp.proseware.com□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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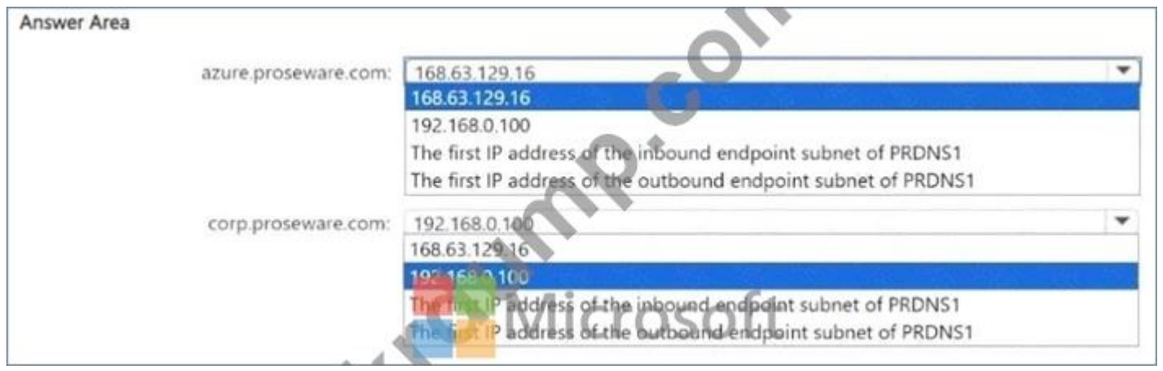
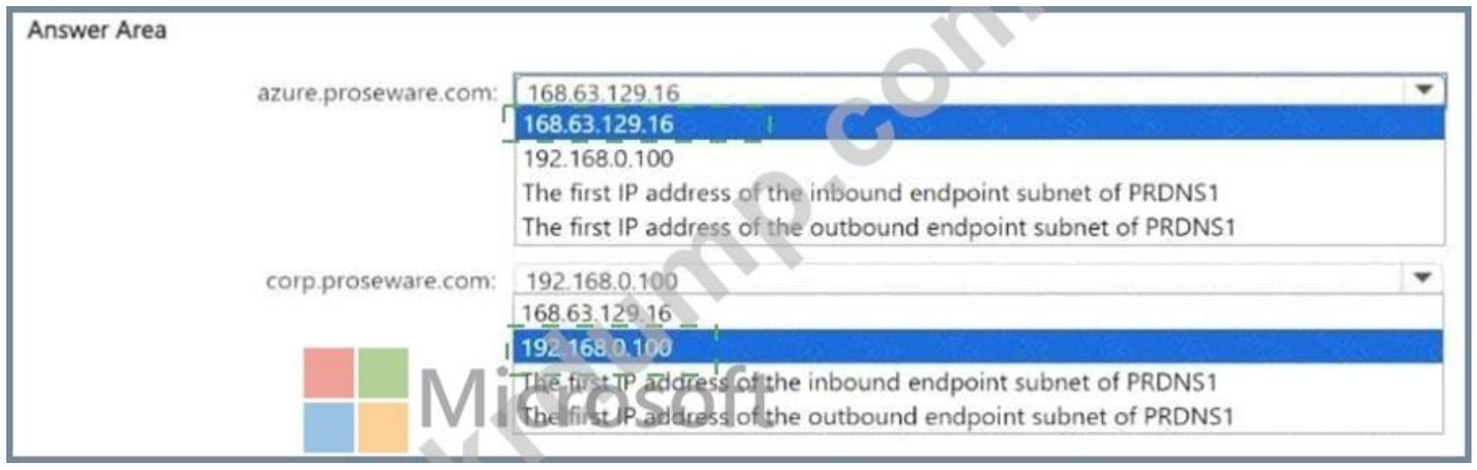


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 57
Sub1□□□ Azure □□□ □□, □ □□□ Tenant1□□□ Microsoft Entra □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. Sub1□□ VNetGW1□□□ Azure VPN □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Tenant1□ Azure VPN □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□ □(P2S) VPN □□□ □□ Microsoft Entra □□□ □□□□□ VNetGW1□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□□ Azure VPN □□□□□□ □□□□ P2S VPN □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□.
VNetGW1□ Point-to-Site □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?
□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 58
NSG1□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
NSG1□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□(NSG) □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□□ Block blobs Azure Storage □□
B. □□ □□ v2 Azure Storage □□

C. Azure Log Analytics □□ □□
D. □□ □□ v1 Azure Storage □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 59
Vnet1□□□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □Ł□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ VPN □□□ □□□□. Vnet1□□□ VpnGw1 SKU□ □□□□ □□ □□□ GW1□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□□□ □ □ □□□ GW1□□ □□□ □ VPN □□□ □□□□.

□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ GW1□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. IPsec/IKE □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. BGP□ □□□□ □□
C. □□ □□□ ResponderOnly□ □□□□□.
D. Azure □□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 60
□□ 1
VNET1□ VNET2□ □□ □□□ contoso.azure□□ DNS □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□. □□□□ VNET1□ VNET2□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□.
Answer:
See the Explanation below for step by step instructions.
Explanation:
To achieve the task of ensuring that virtual machines on VNET1 and VNET2 are included automatically in a DNS zone named contoso.azure, and that they can resolve the names of the virtual machines on either virtual network, you can follow these steps:
Step-by-Step Solution
Step 1: Create a Private DNS Zone
* Navigate to the Azure Portal.
* Search for "Private DNS zones" in the search bar and select it.

* Click on "Create".
* Enter the DNS zone name as contoso.azure.
* Select the appropriate subscription and resource group.
* Click on "Review + create" and then "Create".
Step 2: Link VNET1 and VNET2 to the DNS Zone
* Go to the newly created DNS zone (contoso.azure).
* Select "Virtual network links" from the left-hand menu.
* Click on "Add".
* Enter a name for the link (e.g., VNET1-link).
* Select the subscription and virtual network (VNET1).
* Enable auto-registration to ensure that VMs are automatically registered in the DNS zone.
* Click on "OK".
* Repeat the process for VNET2.
Step 3: Configure DNS Settings for VNET1 and VNET2
* Navigate to VNET1 in the Azure Portal.
* Select "DNS servers" under the "Settings" section.
* Ensure that the DNS server is set to "Default (Azure-provided)".
* Repeat the process for VNET2.
Step 4: Verify Name Resolution
* Deploy a virtual machine in VNET1 and another in VNET2.
* Connect to the virtual machines using Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) or Secure Shell (SSH).
* Test name resolution by pinging the VM in VNET2 from the VM in VNET1 using its hostname (e.
g., ping <VM-name>.contoso.azure).
Explanation:
* Private DNS Zone: This allows you to manage and resolve domain names in a private network without exposing them to the public internet.
* Virtual Network Links: Linking VNET1 and VNET2 to the DNS zone ensures that VMs in these networks can register their DNS records automatically.
* Auto-registration: This feature automatically registers the DNS records of VMs in the linked virtual networks, simplifying management.
* DNS Settings: Using Azure-provided DNS ensures that the VMs can resolve each other's names without additional configuration.
By following these steps, you ensure that virtual machines on VNET1 and VNET2 are included automatically in the DNS zone contoso.azure and can resolve each other's names seamlessly.

NEW QUESTION: 61
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VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VNet1□□ DB1□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□.
□ł□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ DB1□ □□□□ App1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
VNet1□ □□ Azure □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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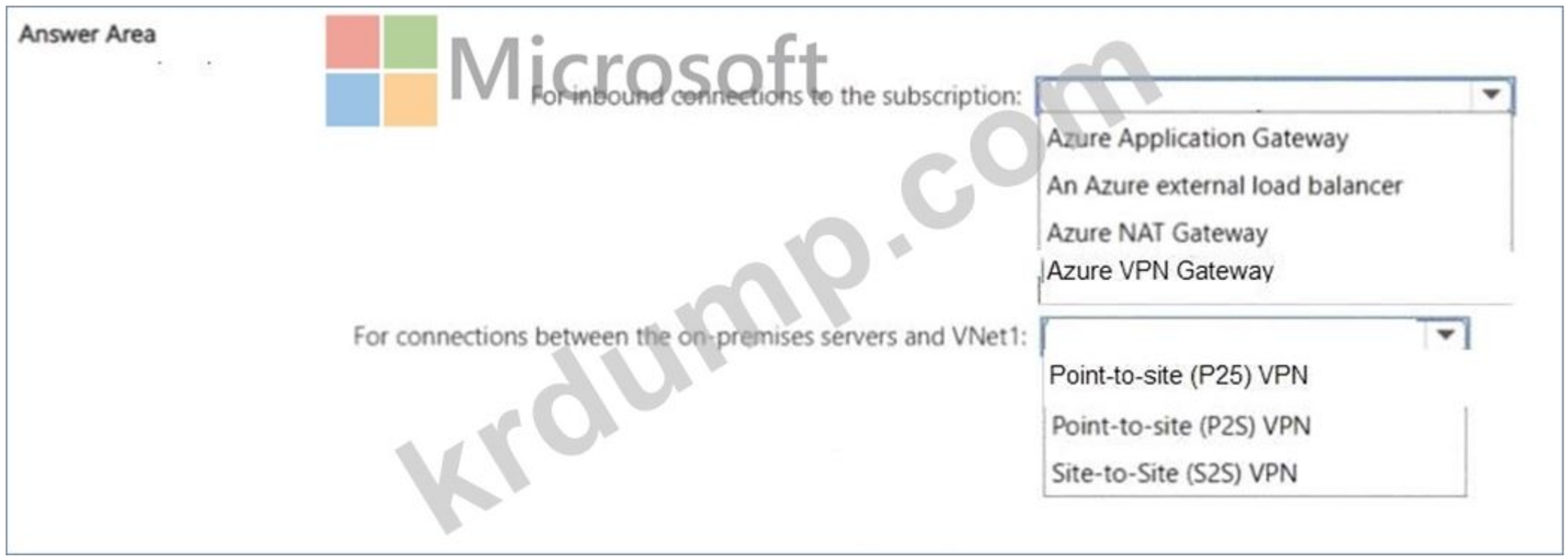
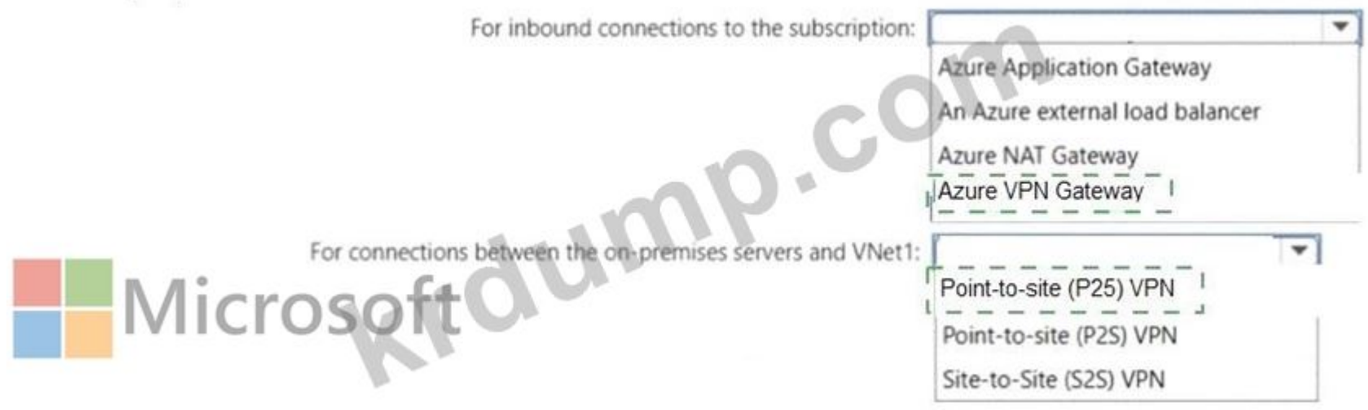


Answer:



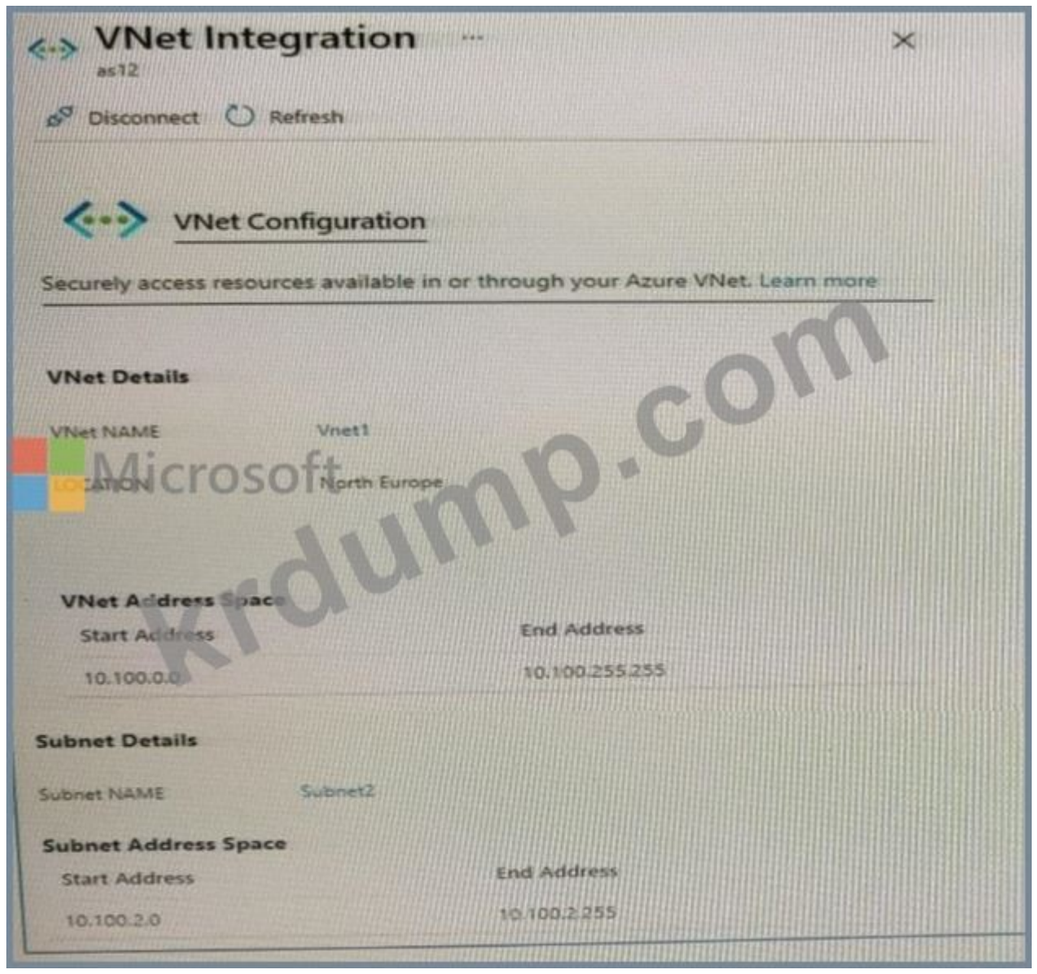
Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 62
VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VNet1□□ Pool1□□□ Azure Virtual Desktop □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
Pool1□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ Azure Firewall□ TLS □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.
A. Azure □ □□□
B. □□ □□□□□
C. Azure NAT □□□□□
D. □□□□ ID
E. Azure □□ DNS □□
F. Microsoft Enter □□□□□□ □
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 63
□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ □ VPN □□□ □□ BGP□ □□□□□ □□□.
□□ □ □□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. (□ □□ □□) □□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.
A. □□ □□□□ □□□□□
B. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□
C. Azure □□□
D. □□ □□□□ □□□□□
E. Azure □□
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/bgp-howto

NEW QUESTION: 64
App Service □□□ □□□ Azure App Service □□ □□□□.

as12□ □□ VNet □□ □□□ Vnet □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.



as12□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.

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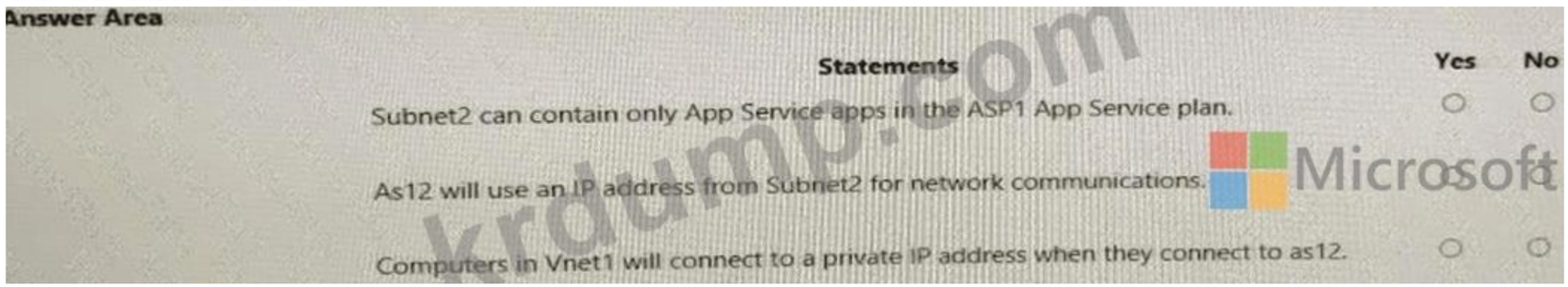
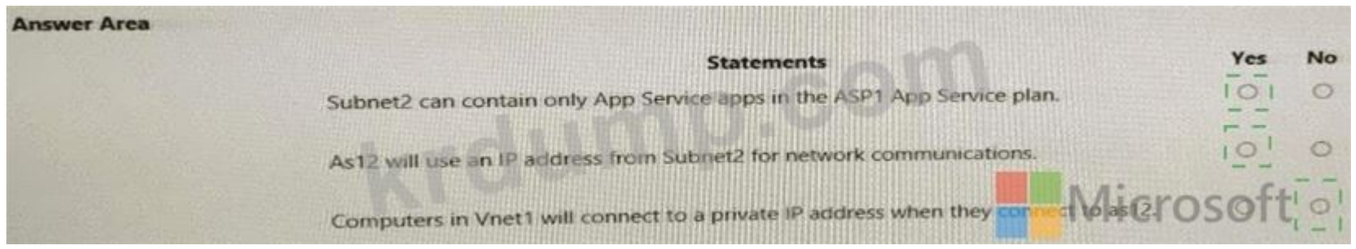


Answer:



Explanation:

Statements	Yes	No
Subnet2 can contain only App Service apps in the ASP1 App Service plan	◯	◯
As12 will use an IP address from Subnet2 for network communications	◯	◯
Computers in Vnet1 will connect to a private IP address when they connect to as12	◯	◯

Reference:
ht tps://docs.microsoft.com/en -us/azure/app-service/web-sites-i ntegrate-with-vnet

NEW QUESTION: 65
contoso.onmicrosoft.com□□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- App1□□□ Azure App Service □
- contoso.com□□□ Azure DNS □□
- private.contoso.com□□□ Azure □□ DNS □□
- Vnet1□□□ □□ □□□□

App1□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□. □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ Azure DNS□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Azure DNS□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. app1.private.contoso.com
B. app1.contoso.com
C. app1.privatelink.azurewebsites.net
D. app1.contoso.onmicrosoft.com
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 66
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Vnet1□ Vnet2□□ □ □□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
P2S(Point-to-Site) IKEv2 VPN□ □□□□ Vnet1□ □□□□ Client1□□□ Windows 10 □□□ □□□□.
Vnet1□ Vnet2 □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. Vnet1□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Vnet2□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
Client1□ Vnet2□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
Client1□ Vnet2□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□: Vnet1□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The VPN client must be downloaded again if any changes are made to VNet peering or the network topology.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/a zure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing

NEW QUESTION: 67
□-□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ Vnet1□□□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
Blob □□□□ □□□□ storageaccount1□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□.
BLOB □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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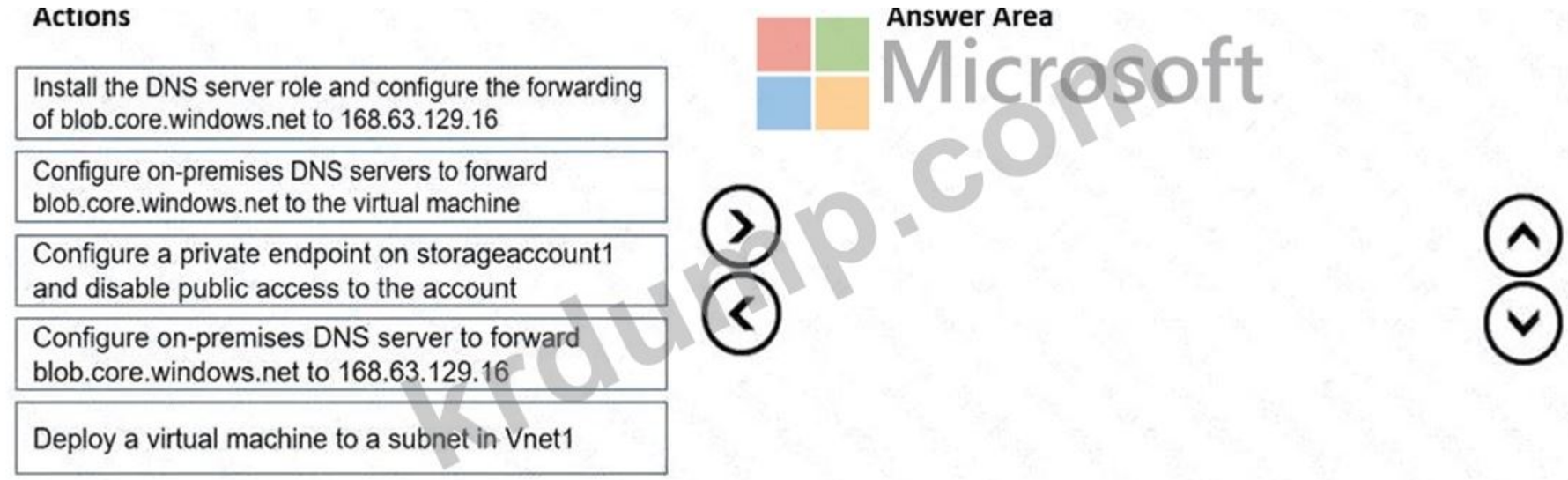
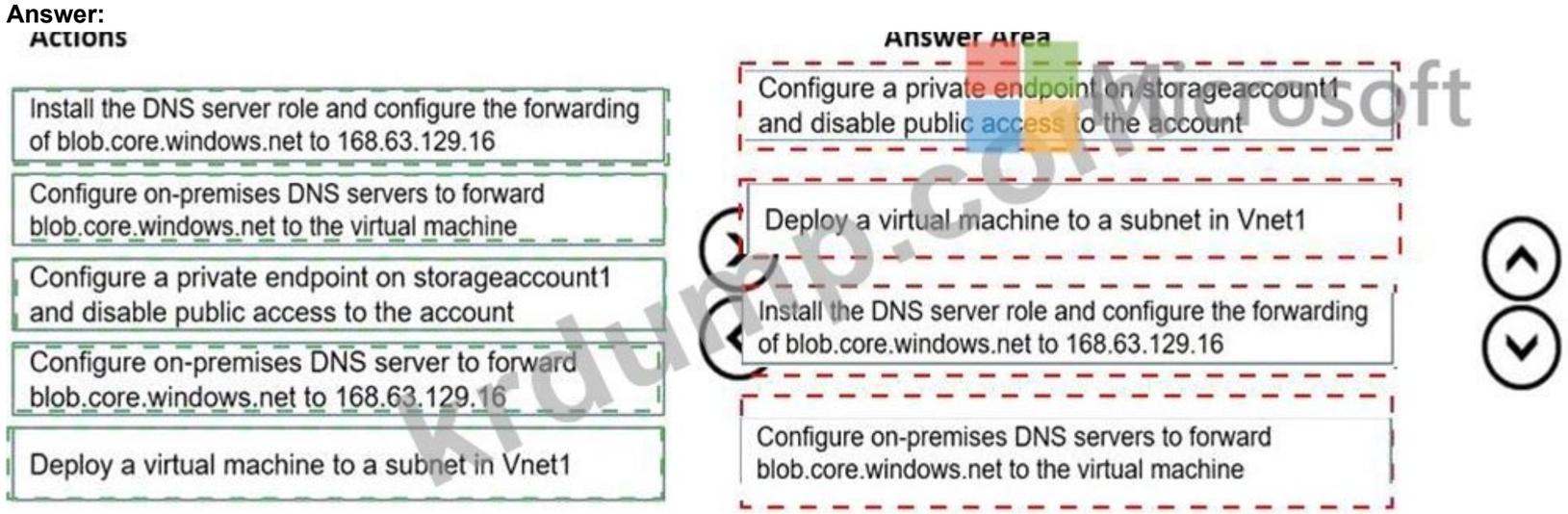
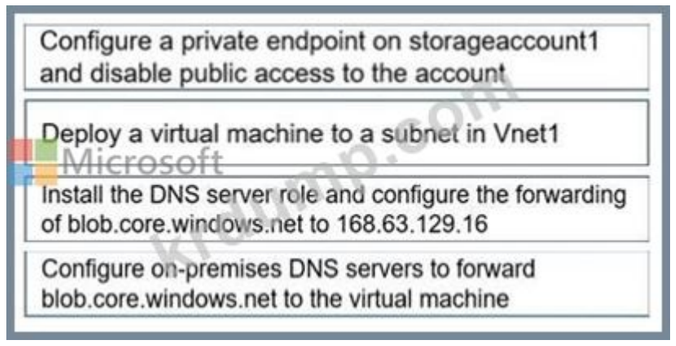


Answer:



Explanation:



168.63.129.16 is the IP address of Azure DNS which hosts Azure Private DNS zones. It is only accessible from within a V Net which is why we need to forward on-prem DNS requests to the VM running DNS in the VNet. The VM will then forward the request to Azure DNS for the IP of the storage account private endpoint.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.co m/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-private-endpoints

NEW QUESTION: 68
Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Name	Number of users	Connection type to Azure
Site1	500	ExpressRoute
Site2	100	Site-to-Site VPN
Site3	1	Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN

Azure Virtual WAN□ □□□ □□□□□.
Virtual WAN Basic□ Virtual WAN Standard□ □□□□ □□□□.
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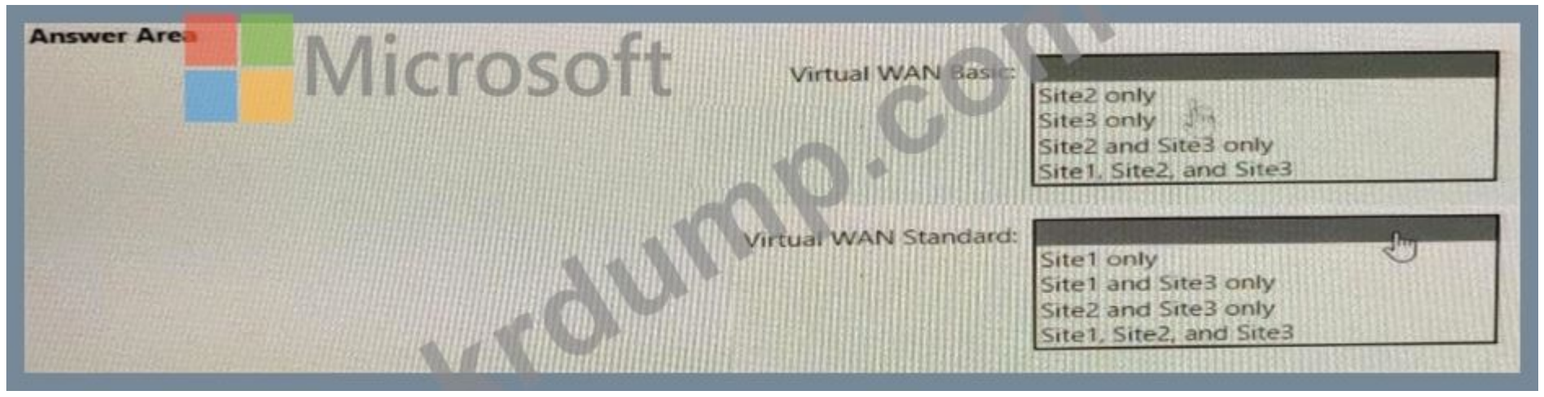
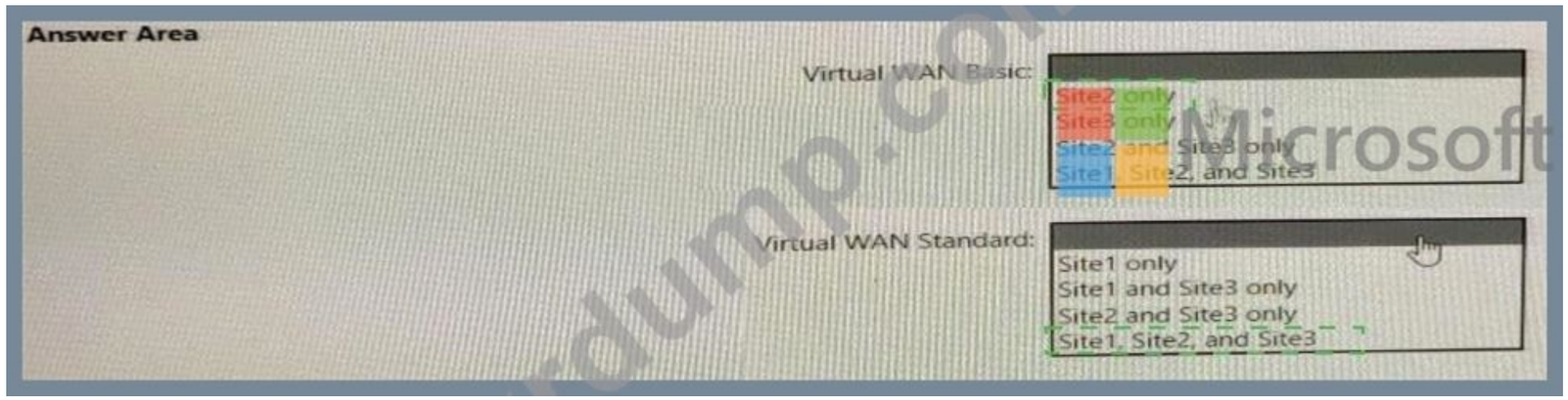
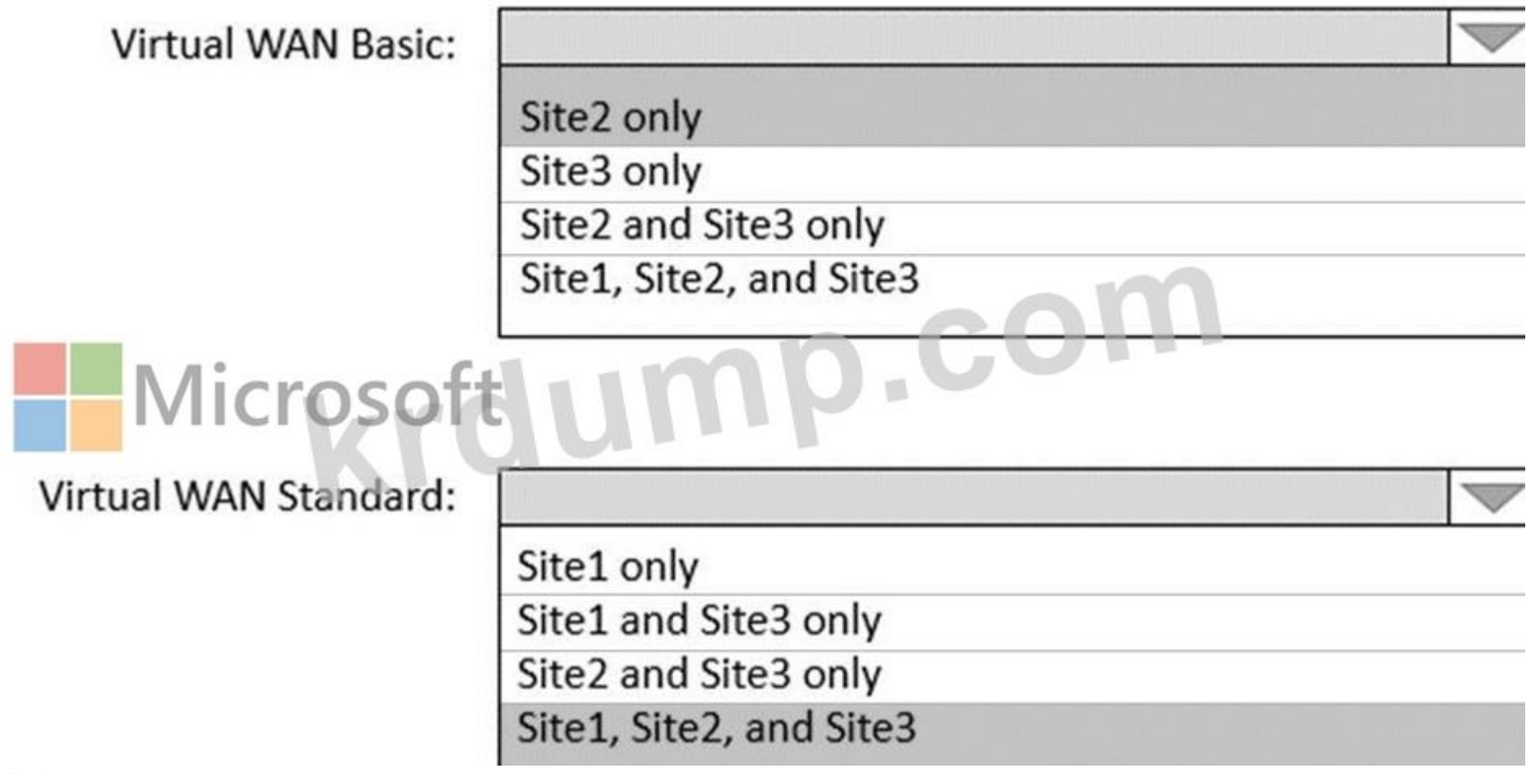


Answer:



Explanation:



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about

NEW QUESTION: 69
□□□□□ □□□□□□ contoso□□ Active Directory □□□ □□□(AD DS) □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□ □□(CA)□ □□ com.
Azure □□□ □□□□.
AppGwy1□□□ Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
* HTTP □□□□ □□□□□.
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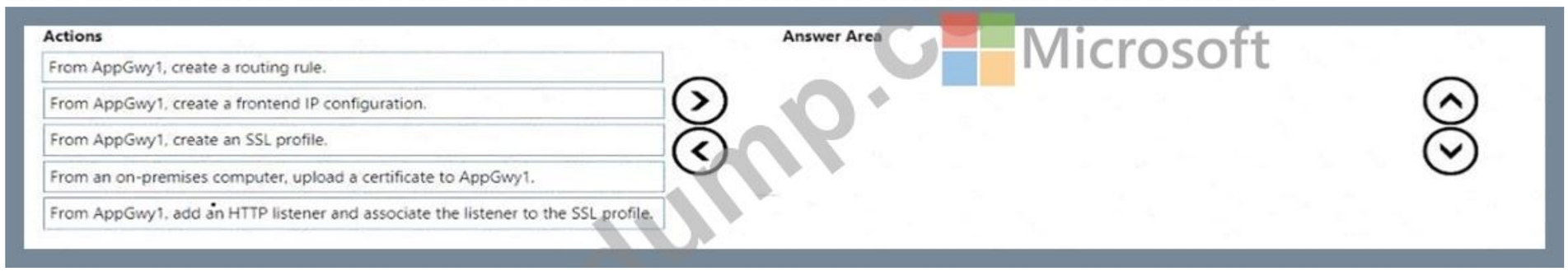
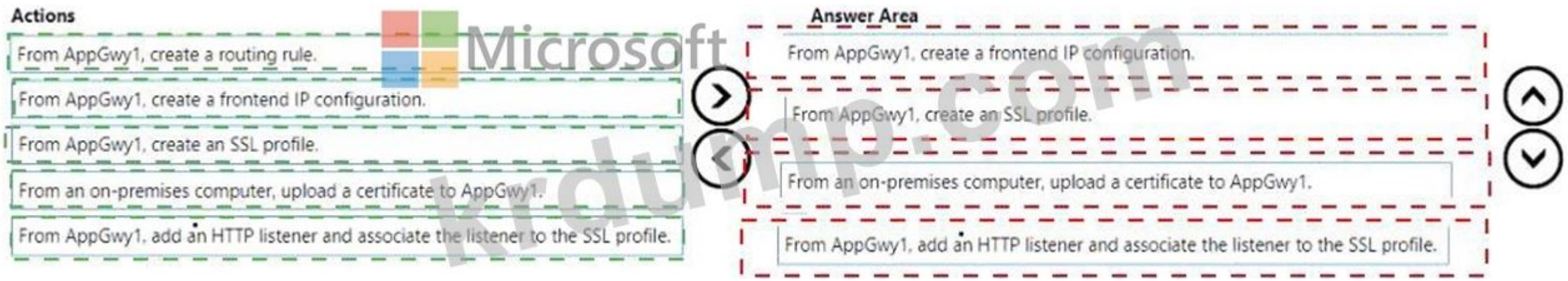
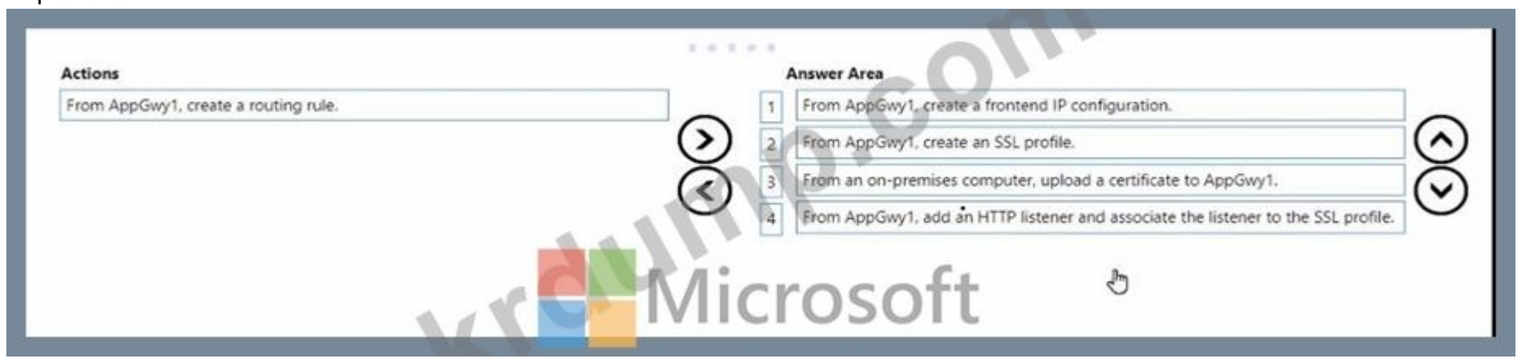


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 70
□□ 5
VNET1□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
Answer:
See the Explanation below for step by step instructions.
Explanation:
To archive all the metrics of VNET1 to an existing storage account, you can use Azure Monitor's diagnostic settings. Here's how you can do it:
Step-by-Step Solution
Step 1: Navigate to VNET1 in the Azure Portal
* Open the Azure Portal .

* Search for "Virtual networks" and select VNET1 from the list.
Step 2: Configure Diagnostic Settings
* In the VNET1 blade , select "Diagnostic settings" under the "Monitoring" section.
* Click on "Add diagnostic setting" .
Step 3: Set Up the Diagnostic Setting
* Enter a name for the diagnostic setting (e.g., VNET1-Metrics-Archive).
* Select the metrics you want to archive. You can choose from various metrics like TotalBytesReceived, TotalBytesSent, etc.
* Under "Destination details" , select "Archive to a storage account" .
* Choose the existing storage account where you want to archive the metrics.
* Configure the retention period if needed.
Step 4: Save the Configuration
* Review your settings to ensure everything is correct.
* Click on "Save" to apply the diagnostic setting.
Explanation:
* Diagnostic Settings : These allow you to collect and route metrics and logs from your Azure resources to various destinations, including storage accounts, Log Analytics workspaces, and Event Hubs.
* Metrics : Metrics provide numerical data about the performance and health of your resources.
Archiving these metrics helps in long-term analysis and compliance.
* Storage Account : Using an existing storage account ensures that the metrics are stored securely and can be accessed for future analysis.
By following these steps, you can ensure that all the metrics of VNET1 are archived to your existing storage account, enabling you to monitor and analyze the performance and health of your virtual network over time.

NEW QUESTION: 71
□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□.

Name	Resource group	Location
Vnet1	RG1	East US
Vnet2	RG1	UK West
Vnet3	RG1	East US
Vnet4	RG1	UK West

□□ □□□ Azure □□□□ □□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Virtual network	Resource group	Location
VM1	Virtual machine	Vnet1	RG1	East US
VM2	Virtual machine	Vnet2	RG2	UK West
VM3	Virtual machine	Vnet3	RG3	East US
App1	App Service	Vnet1	RG4	East US
st1	Storage account	*Not applicable*	RG5	UK West

Azure Network Watcher□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. 4

B. 1
C. 5
D. 3
E. 2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 72
□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ VPN □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
IPsec □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. IKE □□ □□
B. □□□□□ □□ □□
C. □□ □□ □□
D. □□ □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/troubleshoot-vpn-with-azure-diagnostics 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.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/troubleshoot-vpn-with-azure-diagnostics

NEW QUESTION: 73
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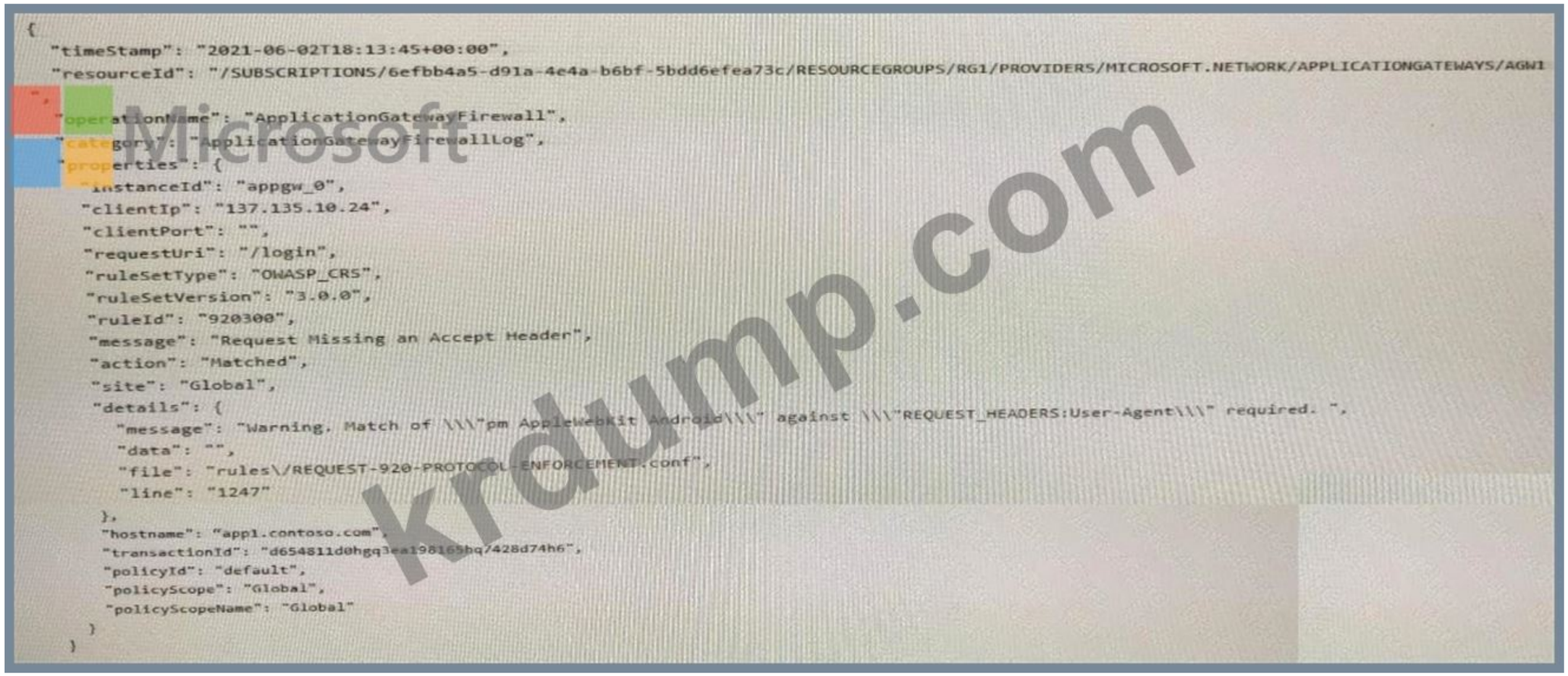

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74

Contoso, Ltd□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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

Azure Front Door□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

* https://contoso.azurefd.net/uk URL□ □□ □□□ App1uk□ □□□□□□ □□□.

* https://contoso.azurefd.net/us URL□ □□ □□□ App1us□ □□□□□□ □□□.

* https://contoso.azurefd.net/images URL□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 75
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Azure □□□□ VWAN1□□□ Azure Virtual WAN□ □□□□ □□□□. VWAN1□□ Hub1□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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Hub1□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□: Azure NAT Gateway□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76
Azure Front Door □□□□ □□□(AFD1)□ Azure WAF(□ □□□□□□ □□□) □□(WAF1)□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. AFD1□ WAF1□ □□□□ □□□□.
AFD1□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □□□
B. □
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 77
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□.

Name	IP address space
AzureFirewallSubnet	192.168.1.0/24
Subnet2	192.168.2.0/24

Azure FirewallSubnet□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□.
Subnet2□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□.
Subnet2□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
B. □□□□ □□ □□(NSG)□ □□□□ NSG□ Subnet2□ □□□□□.
C. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□.
D. □□□ □□□□ DNAT □□□ □□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 78
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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

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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

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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□ ExpressRoute □□□ □□□□□. □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
* 0.0.0.0/0
* 10.0.0.0/16
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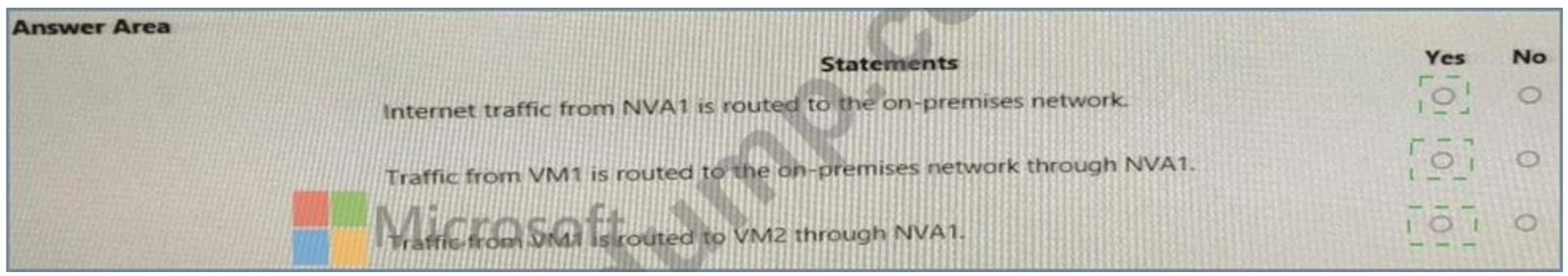
Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 79

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ExpressRoute□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

* □□ □□□□ □□ 1Gbps□□ □□□.

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□□□ □□ ExpressRoute □□□ □□□□□□□ □□, □□ ExpressRoute 5KU□ □□□□□ □□□?

A. □□□ ExpressRoute □□□□ □□

B. □ □□ ExpressRoute □□□□ □□

C. □□□ ExpressRoute □□ □□

D. 4□□ ExpressRoute Standard □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 80
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A. □□□ □□□□□
B. Azure □□
C. □□ □□□□□
D. Azure □□□ □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview

NEW QUESTION: 81
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Name	Type	Description
Vnet1	Virtual network	None
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Vnet1
VM2	Virtual machine	Connected to Vnet1
SQL1	Azure SQL Database	Internet accessible

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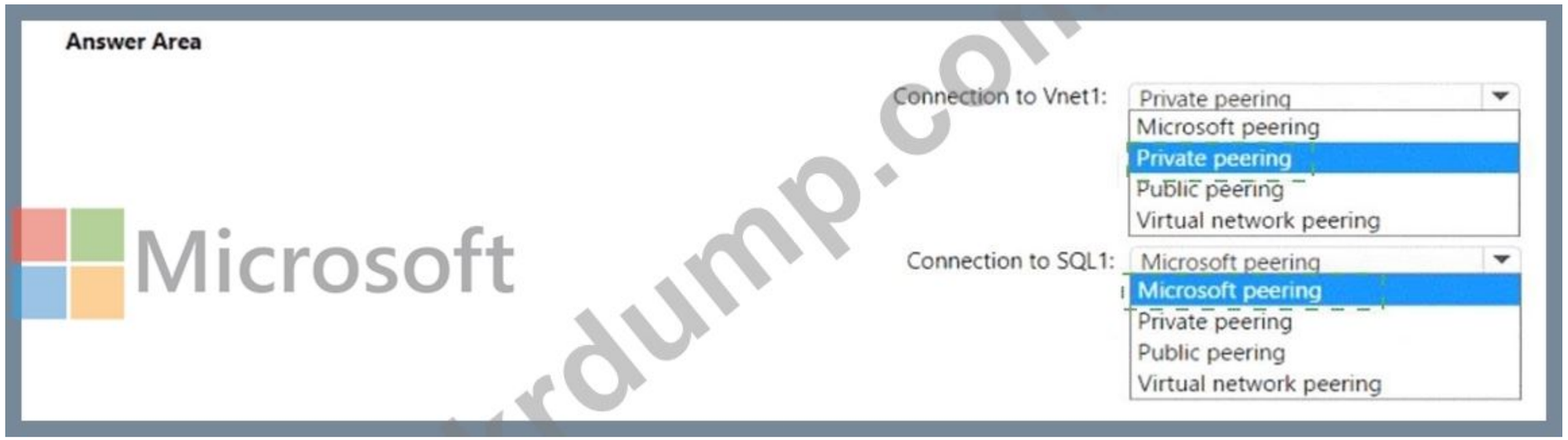
Answer Area

Connection to Vnet1: Private peering
- Microsoft peering
- Private peering
- Public peering
- Virtual network peering

Connection to SQL1: Microsoft peering
- Microsoft peering
- Private peering
- Public peering
- Virtual network peering

Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 82

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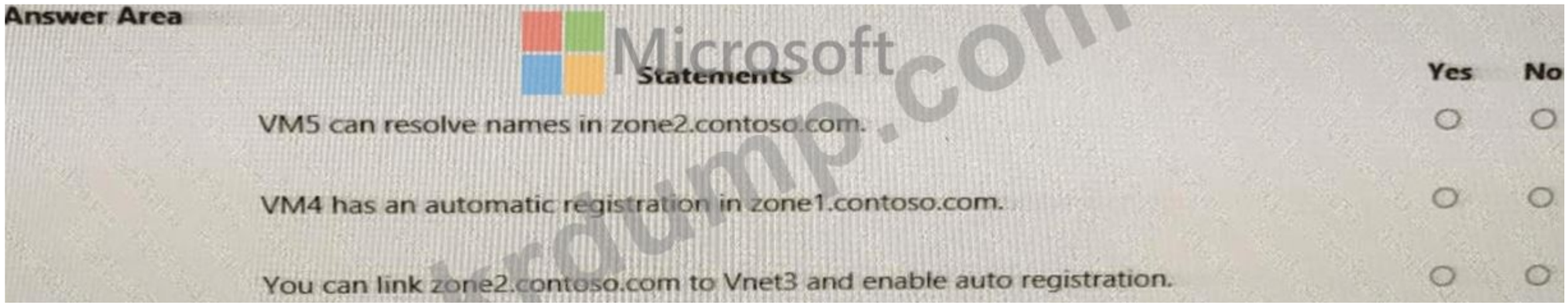

Answer:

Topic 2, Litware. Inc Case Study 1

Overview

Litware. Inc. is a financial company that has a main datacenter in Boston and 20 branch offices across the United States. Users have Android, iOS, and Windows 10 devices.

Existing Environment:

Hybrid Environment

The on-prernises network contains an Active Directory forest named litwareinc.com that syncs to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named litwareinc.com by usinq Azure AD Connect.

All the offices connect to a virtual network named Vnetl by using a Site-to-Site VPN connection.

Azure Environment

Litware has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is linked to the litwareinc.com Azure AD tenant. Sub1 contains resources in the East US Azure region as shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
Vnet1	Virtual network	Uses an IP address space of 192.168.0.0/20
GatewaySubnet	Virtual network subnet	Located in Vnet1 and uses an IP address space of 192.168.15.128/29
VPNGW1	VPN gateway	Deployed to Vnet1
Vnet2	Virtual network	Uses an IP address space of 192.168.16.0/20
SubnetA	Virtual network subnet	Located in Vnet2 and uses an IP address space of 192.168.16.0/24
Vnet3	Virtual network	Uses an IP address space of 192.168.32.0/20
cloud.litwareinc.com	Private DNS zone	**None**
VMScaleSet1	Virtual machine scale set	Contains four virtual machines deployed to SubnetA
VMScaleSet2	Virtual machine scale set	Contains two virtual machines deployed to SubnetA
storage1	Storage account	Has the public endpoint blocked

There is bidirectional peering between Vnet1 and Vnet2. There is bidirectional peering between Vnet1 and Vnet3. Currently, Vnet2 and Vnet3 cannot communicate directly.

Requirements:

Business Requirements

Litware wants to minimize costs whenever possible, as long as all other requirements are met.

Virtual Networking Requirements

Litware identifies the following virtual networking requirements:

* Direct the default route of 0.0.0.0/0 on Vnet2 and Vnet3 to the Boston datacenter over an ExpressRoute circuit.

* Ensure that the records in the cloud.litwareinc.com zone can be resolved from the on-premises locations.
* Automatically register the DNS names of Azure virtual machines to the cloud.litwareinc.com zone.
* Minimize the size of the subnets allocated to platform-managed services.
* Allow traffic from VMScaleSet1 to VMScaleSet2 on the TCP port 443 only.

Hybrid Networking Requirements

Litware identifies the following hybrid networking requirements:

* Users must be able to connect to Vnet1 by using a Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN when working remotely.

Connections must be authenticated by Azure AD.

* Latency of the traffic between the Boston datacenter and all the virtual networks must be minimized.
* The Boston datacenter must connect to the Azure virtual networks by using an ExpressRoute FastPath connection.
* Traffic between Vnet2 and Vnet3 must be routed through Vnet1.

PaaS Networking Requirements

Litware identifies the following networking requirements for platform as a service (PaaS):

* The storage1 account must be accessible from all on-premises locations without exposing the public endpoint of storage1.
* The storage2 account must be accessible from Vnet2 and Vnet3 without exposing the public endpoint of storage2.

NEW QUESTION: 83

□□□ Azure □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Location
RG1	East US
RG2	East US
RG3	UK West

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Name	Location	IP address space	Resource group
Vnet1	East US	10.1.0.0/16	RG1
Vnet2	West US	10.2.0.0/16	RG2
Vnet3	UK West	10.1.0.0/16	RG3

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Name	Virtual network	IP address range
Subnet1-1	Vnet1	10.1.1.0/24
Subnet2-1	Vnet2	10.2.1.0/24
Subnet3-1	Vnet3	10.1.1.0/24

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 84

□□□ 20□□ □□ □□□ VNetl□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Azure Bastion□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Azure Bastion□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ IP □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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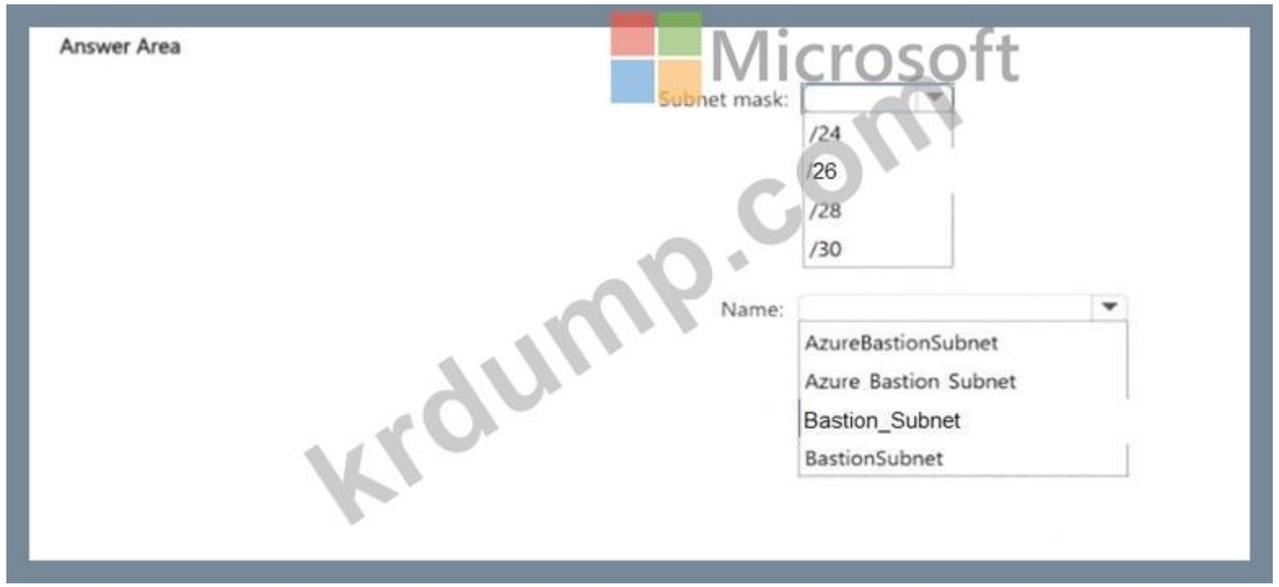

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 85

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subnetl-2□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□ IP □□□ 10.1.2.4□□□.

subnetl-1□□ 192.168.10.0/24 IP □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ subnetl-2□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□. □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□.

Answer:

See the Explanation below for step by step instructions.

* To deploy a firewall to subnetl-2, you need to create a network virtual appliance (NVA) in the same virtual network as subnetl-2. An NVA is a virtual machine that performs network functions, such as firewall, routing, or load balanc ing 1 .
* To create an NVA, you need to create a virtual machine in the Azure portal and select an image that has the firewall software installed. You can choose from th e Azure Marketplace or upload your own image

2 .

* To assign the IP address of 10.1.2.4 to the NVA, you need to create a static private IP address for the network interface of the virtual machine. You can do this in the IP configura tions settings of the network interface 3 .
* To ensure that traffic from subnetl-1 to the IP address range of 192.168.10.0/24 is routed through the NVA, you need to create a user-defined route (UDR) table and associate it with subnetl-1. A UDR table allows you to override the default routing behavior of Azure and specify custom routes for your subnets 4 .
* To create a UDR table, you need to go to the Route tables service in the Azure portal and select + Create. You can give a name and a resource group for the route table 5 .
* To create a custom route, you need to select Routes in the route table and select + Add. You can enter the f ollowing information for the route 5 :
* Destination: 192.168.10.0/24
* Next hop type: Virtual appliance
* Next hop address: 10.1.2.4
* To associate the route table with subnetl-1, you need to select Subnets in the route table and select + Associate. Y ou can select the virtual network and subnet that you want to asso ciate with the route table 5 .

NEW QUESTION: 86

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Name	Type	Description
FW1	Azure Firewall Premium	Has a network intrusion detection and prevention system (IDPS) enabled
HP1	Azure Virtual Desktop host pool	All outbound traffic from HP1 to the subscription's resources route through FW1
Server1	Virtual machine	Hosts an application named App1
KV1	Azure Key Vault	*None*

HP1□ □□□□ https://app1 .comoso.com□ URL□ □□□□ App1□ □□□□□.

FW1□ IDPS□ HP1□□ Server1□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. FW1□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

B. □□ □□□□ KV1□ □□□□□.

C. FW1□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.

D. HP1□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

E. FW1□ □□ TLS □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 87

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Name	Type	Description
Group1	Microsoft Entra group	*None*
Group2	Microsoft Entra group	*None*
VPNGW1	Azure VPN Gateway	Supports Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN connections
VPNGW2	Azure VPN Gateway	Supports Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN connections

Microsoft Entra □□ □□□□ Azure VPN □□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□.

P2S VPN □□□ Microsoft Entra □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

* Group1□ □□□ VPNGW1□ VPN □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.

* Group2□ □□□ VPNGW2□ VPN □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.

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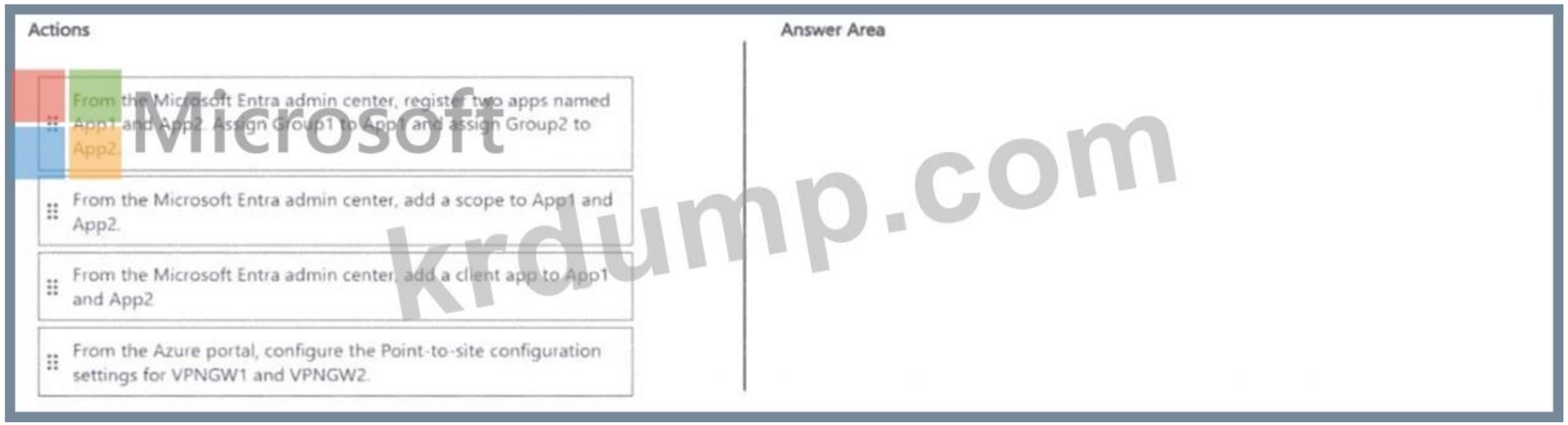
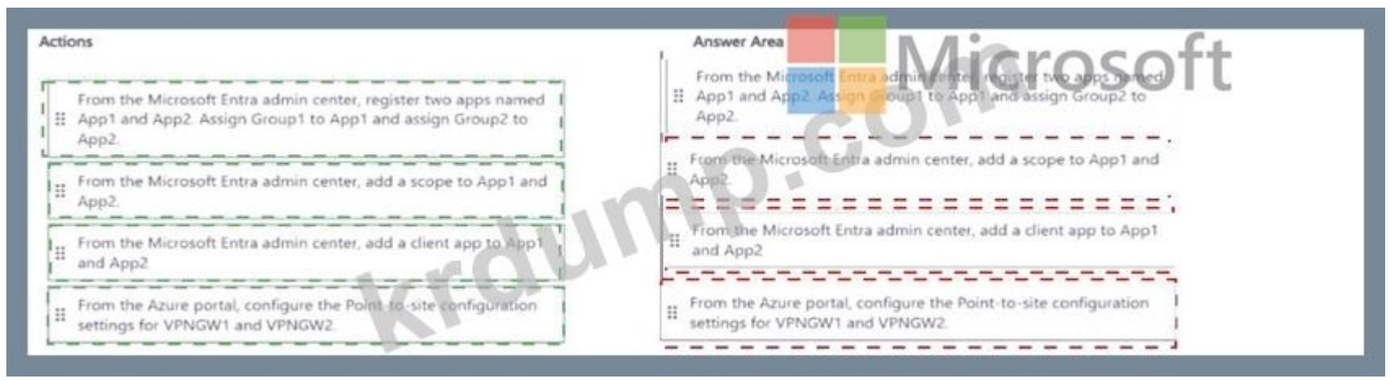
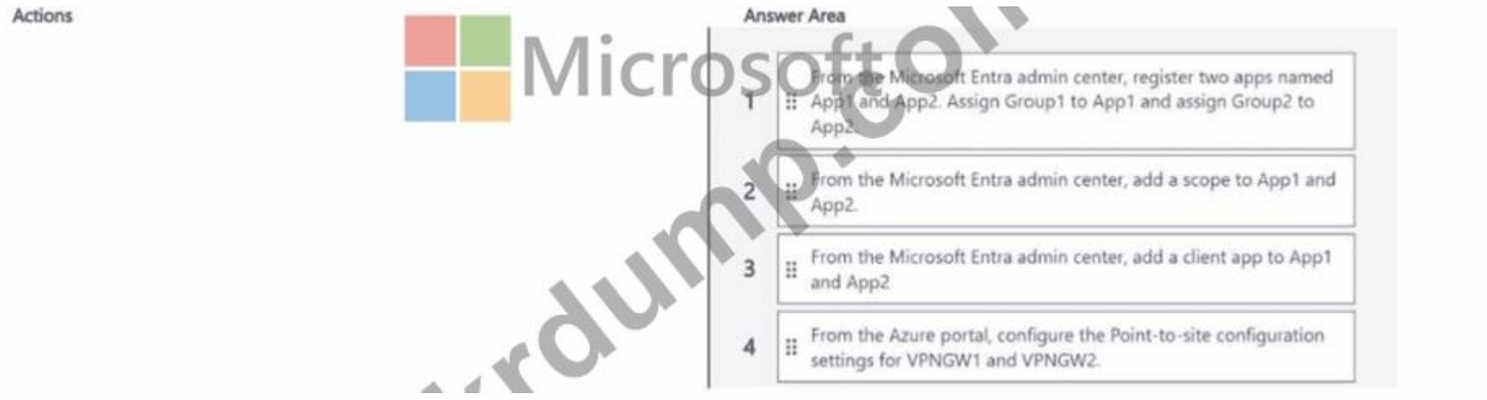


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 88

□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□.

Name	Subnet	Subnet address space	Peered with
Vnet1	Subnet1-1	10.1.1.0/24	Vnet3
Vnet2	Subnet2-1	10.2.1.0/24	Vnet3
Vnet3	AzureFirewallSubnet	10.3.1.0/24	Vnet1, Vnet2

Azure Firewall□ Vnet3□ □□□□□.

Subnet1-1□□ Subnet2-1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. Azure □□ DNS □□

B. Vnet1□ Vnet2 □□ □□□ □□

C. AzureFitewallSubnet□ □□□ □□ □□□

D. Subnet1-1 □ Subnet2-1□ □□□ □□ □□□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89

□□ □□□ Azure □□□□ □□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Locatior	Description
storage1	Storage account	East US	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Vnet1	Virtual network	East US	Contains one subnet

□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ Vnet1□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ storage1□ □□□□□.

□□□□ Azure □□□ storage1□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. storage1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

C. storage1□ □□□□ Azure □□□□ □□ □□□□□.

D. Azure □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 90
OpenVPN□ □□□□ Azure □□ □(P2S) VPN□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □-□□□□ Active Directory □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
VPN □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□(CA)
B. RADIUS □□
C. Azure □ □□□
D. Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□□□ □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/point-to-site-about

NEW QUESTION: 91
Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□□ App1□ App2□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□, PLS1□□□ Azure Private Link □□□, □□□ LB1□□□ Azure □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□.
PLS1□ LB1□ □□□□ TCP □□□ V2□ □□□□□□□□. PLS1□ App1□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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* App1□ App2□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
* □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□.
App2□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□, □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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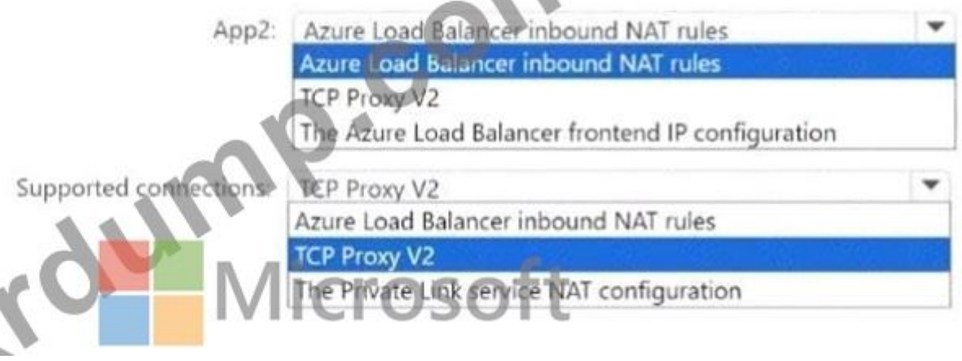
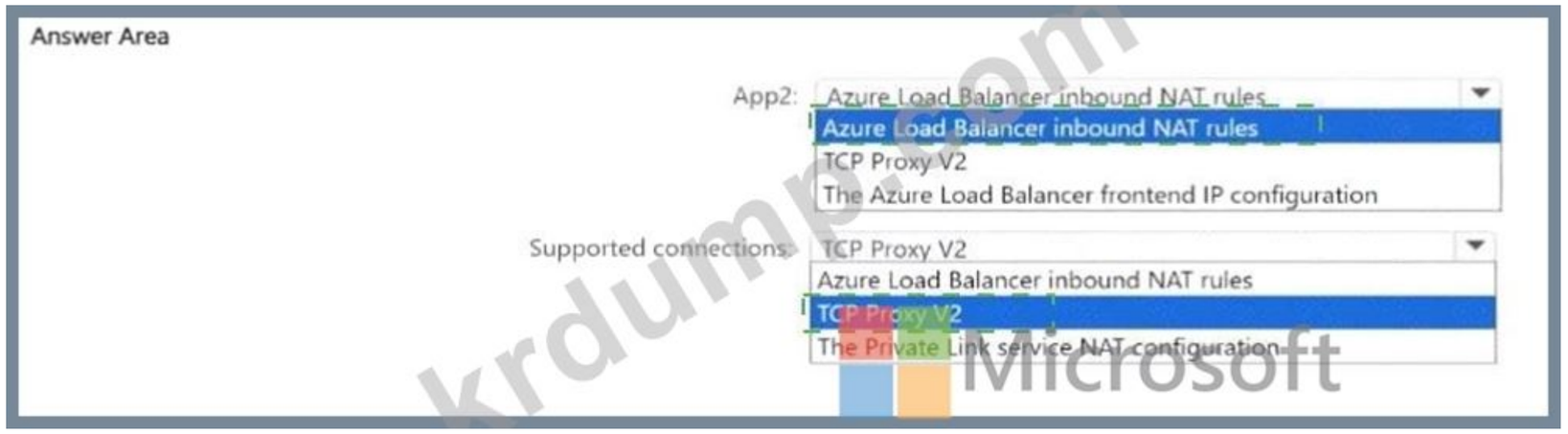
Answer Area



Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 92

□□□ □□□□ 192.168.0.0/20□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□ Vnet1□□□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
Vnet1□□ 192.168.0.0/24□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□ Subnet1□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
CIDR □□□ /48□ □□□□ Vnet1□ □□ IPv6 □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Subnet1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ IPv6 □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ IPv4 □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□.
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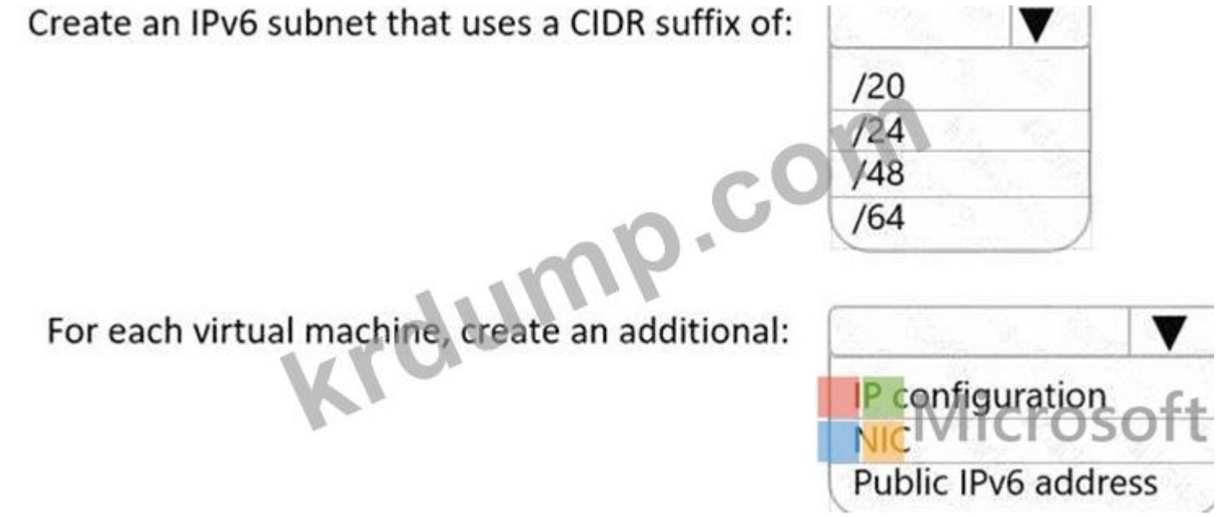

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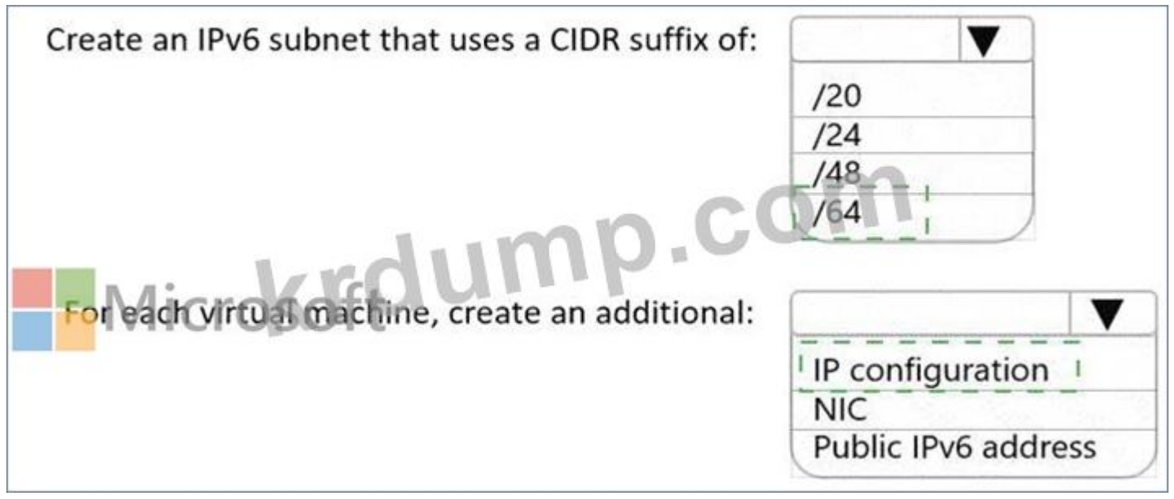
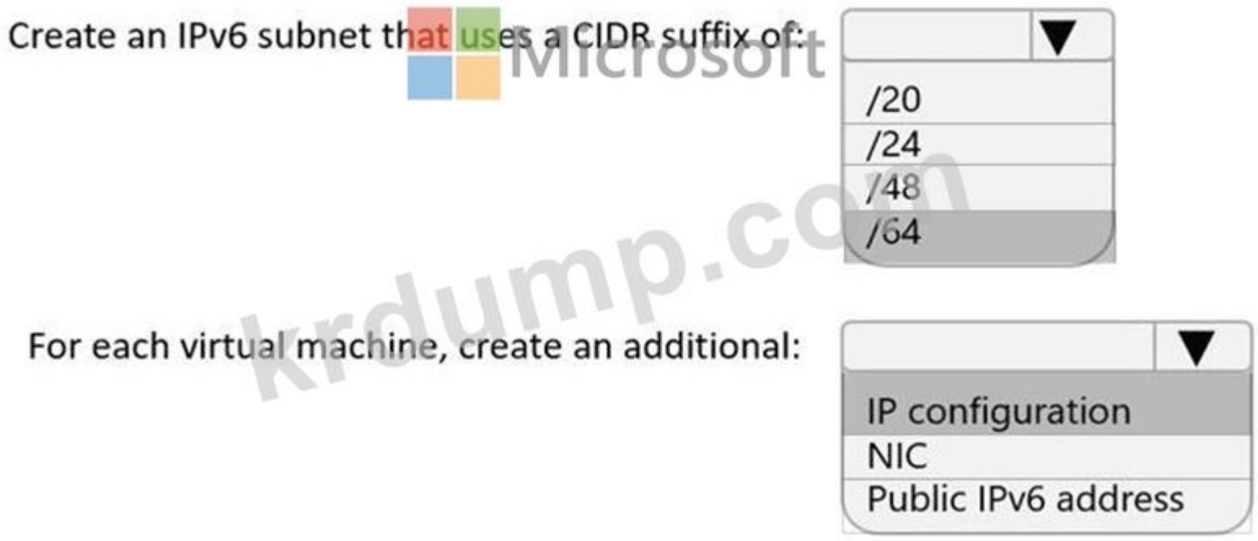


Explanation:



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virt ual-network/ipv6-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ipv6-add-to-existing-v net-powershell
1) Correct: /64
Explanation: The subnets for IPv6 must be exactly /64 in size. This ensures future compatibility should you decide to enable routing of the subnet to an on-premises network since some routers can only accept /64 IPv6 routes.
Source: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/ipv6-overview
2) Correct: Public IPv6 Address
Explanation: Add IPv6 configuration to NIC. " Configure all of the VM NICs with an IPv6 address using Add- AzNetworkInterfaceIpConfig " Source: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/az ure/load-balancer/ipv6-add-to-existing-vn et-powershell

NEW QUESTION: 93
VMScaleSet1□□ VMScaleSet2□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ NSG □□□ NSG □□□ □□□□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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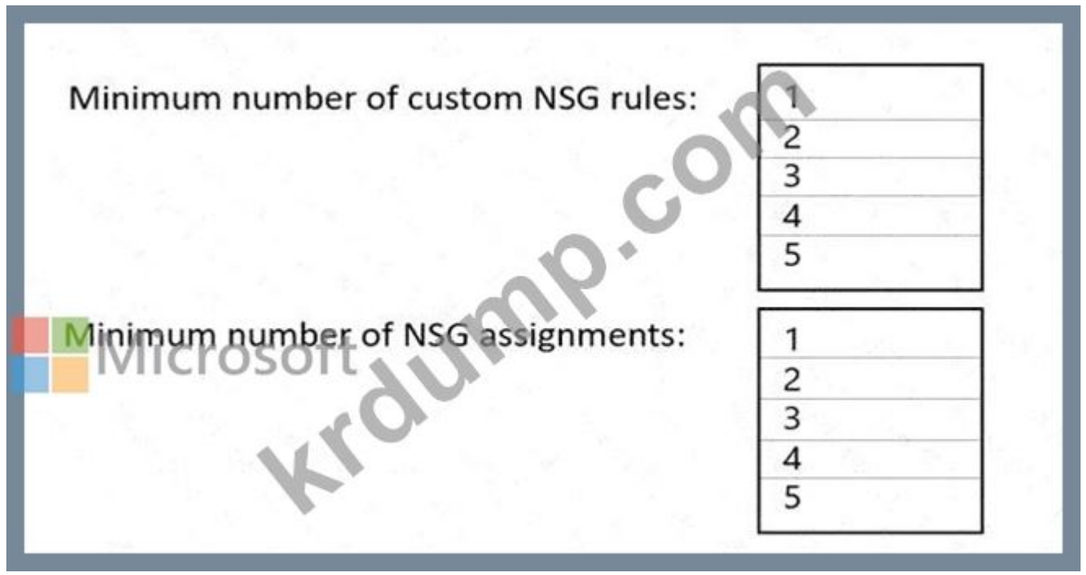

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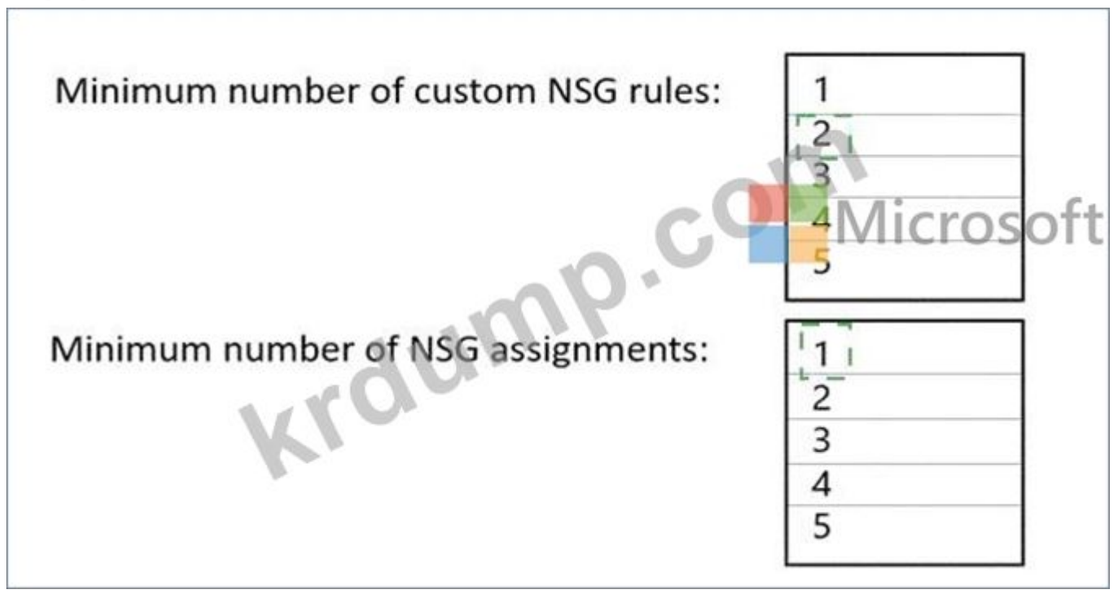
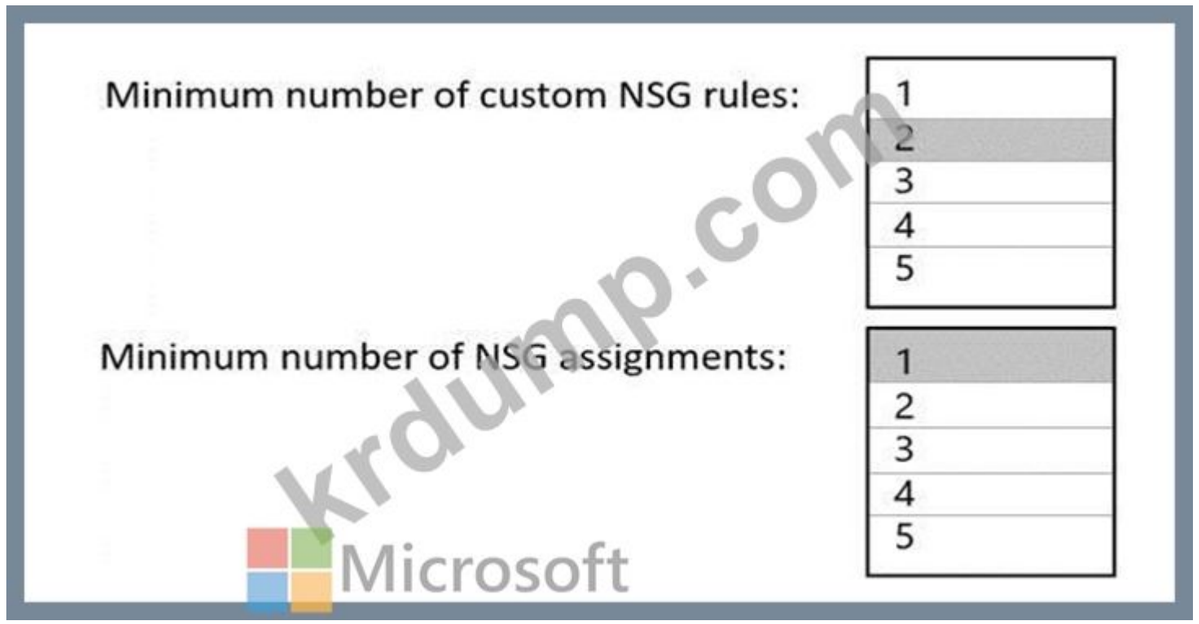
Answer:



Explanation:



Box 2: One NSG

The minimum requirement is one NSG. You could attach the NSG to VMScaleSet1 and restrict outbound traffic, or you could attach the NSG to VMScaleSet2 and restrict inbound traffic. Either way you would need two custom NSG rules.

Box 1: Two custom rules

With the NSG attached to VMScaleSet2, you would need to create a custom rule blocking all traffic from VMScaleSet1. Then you would need to create another custom rule with a higher priority than the first rule that allows traffic on port 443.

The default rules in the NSG will allow all other traffic to VMScaleSet2.

NEW QUESTION: 94

AGW1□□□ Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □ □□□□□□ Rule1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

1□ http://www.contoso.com□ □□□□ Pool1□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□. Pool1□ VMSS1□□□ Azure □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

VMSS2□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

AGW1□ □□□□ http://www.adatum.com□ □□ □□ □□□□ VMSS2□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ http://www.contoso.com□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Pool1□ □□□□□ □□ □□□.

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A. □□□ □□ □□□□□.

B. HTTP □□□ □□□□□.

C. HTTP □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□□ □□□□□.

E. □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/configuration-overview

NEW QUESTION: 95

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* □□ □□ Azure □□□ □ □□□□
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Azure Virtual WAN□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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* □□□ □ □□□□ ExpressRoute □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ VPN□ □□□ □□□.
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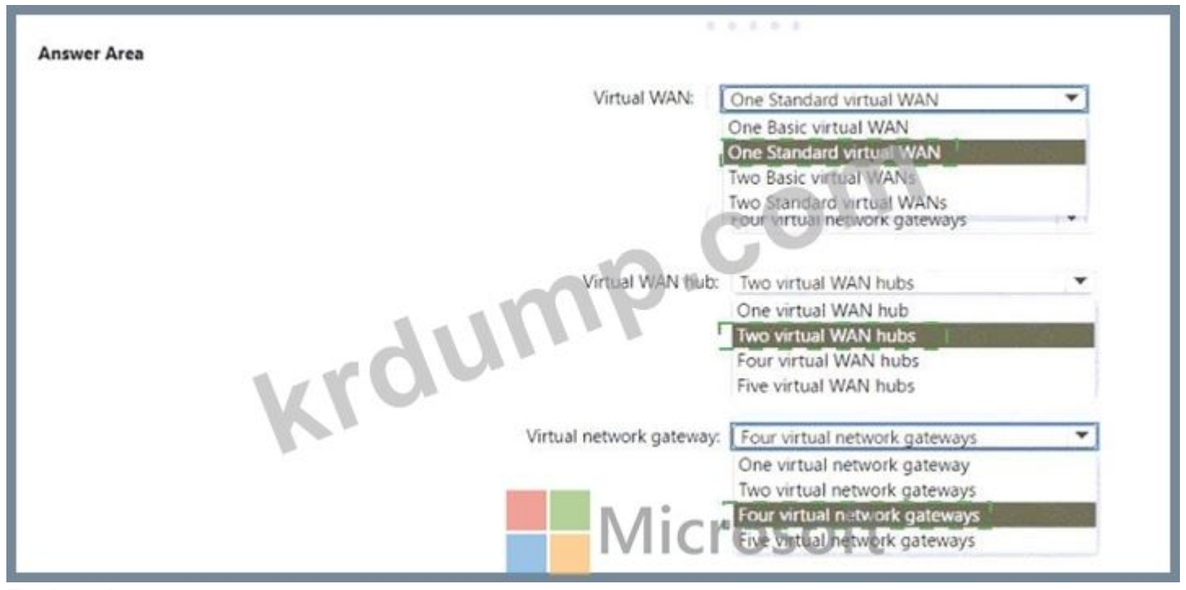
Answer Area

Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 96
□□□□2□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ PaaS □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□□□□
B. Azure □□□
C. □□□ □□□□□
D. Azure □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 97
□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
* Vnet1□□□ □□ □□□□
* subnet1 □ AzureFirewallSubnet□□□ □ □□ □□□
* FW1□□□ □□□ □□ Azure □□□
* Subnet1□ □□□ RT1□□□ □□ □□□
* RT1□ FW1□ 0.0.0.0/0□ □□ □□□
Windows Server□ □□□□ 10□□ □□□ Subnet1□ □□□ □, □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□.
□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□ □□□?
A. □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ 1688□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□□□ NAT □□□ □□ Azure Standard Load Balancer□ □□□□□.
C. fW1□□ □□ 1688□ □□ DNAT □□□ □□□□□.
D. Azure Key Management Service(KMS)□ □□ RI1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://ryanmangansitblog.com/2020/05/11/firewall-considerations-windows-virtual-desktop-wvd/

NEW QUESTION: 98
□□ □□□ Azure □□□□ □□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Location	Description
Sub1	Azure subscription	West Europe	*None*
Sub2	Azure subscription	West Europe	*None*
VNet1	Virtual network	West Europe	Created in Sub1
VNet2	Virtual network	West Europe	Created in Sub2
Circuit1	ExpressRoute circuit	West Europe	Linked to VNet1
Gateway1	ExpressRoute gateway	West Europe	Created in VNet1
Gateway2	ExpressRoute gateway	West Europe	Created in VNet2

VNei2□ Circuit1□ □□□□ □□□.

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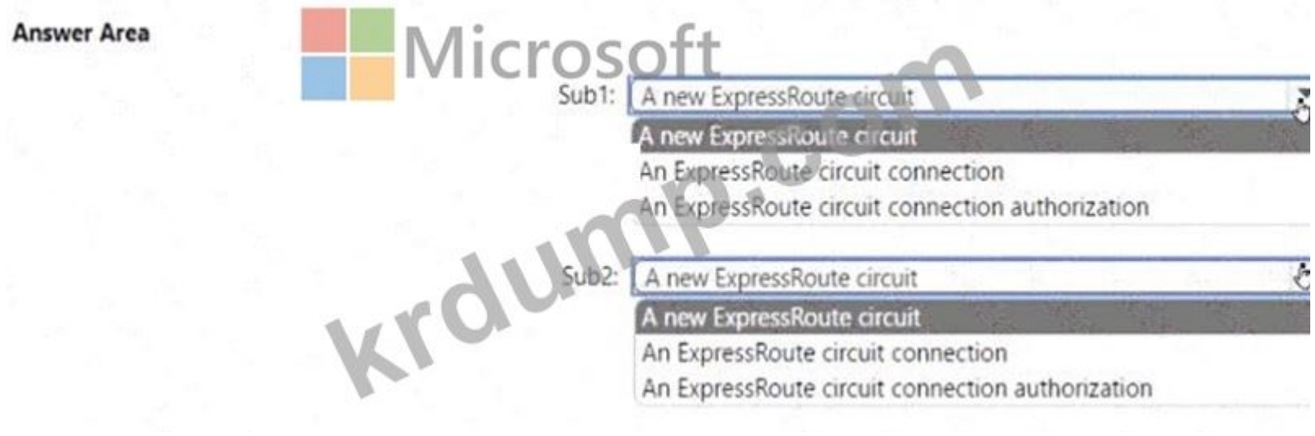
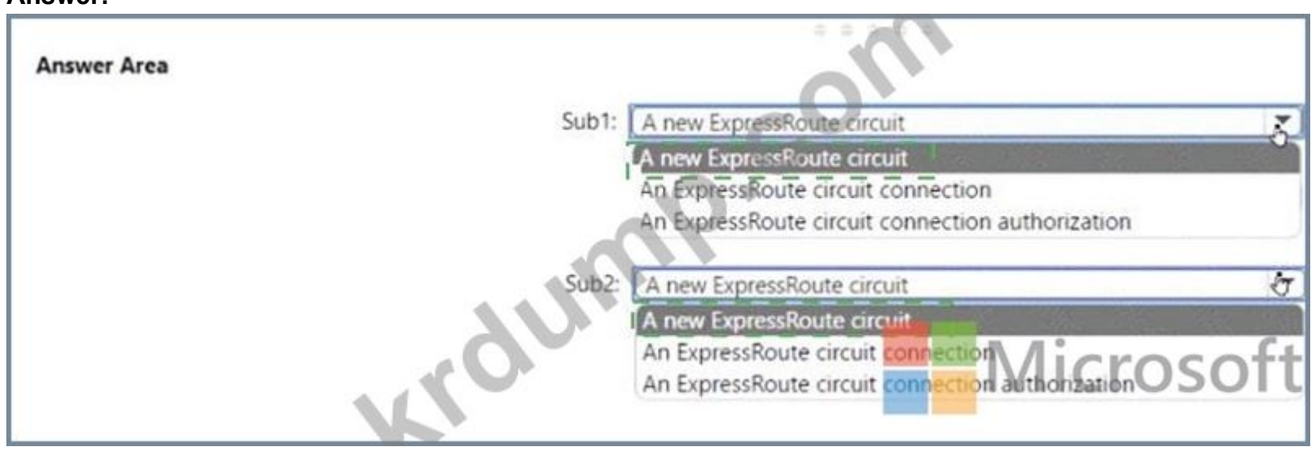
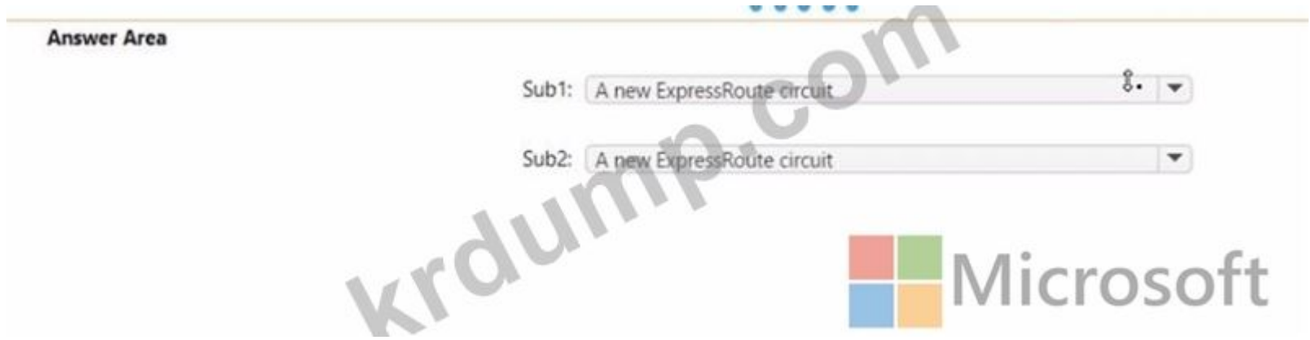


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 99

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	IP address	Hosted application protocol
VM1	10.1.1.11	HTTPS (TCP port 443)
VM2	10.1.1.21	SMTP (TCP port 25)
VM3	10.1.1.31	SFTP (TCP port 22)

□□ □□ □□□ VNet1□ □□□□□.

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A. □□ □□ □□□

B. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□

C. NAT □□□□□

D. □□ □□ □□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 100

□□□ Azure □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Description
VNet1	Virtual network that has an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16
Subnet1	Subnet that has an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/24
Subnet2	Subnet that has an IP address space of 10.1.0.0/24
storage1	Storage account
storage2	Storage account
Policy1	Service endpoint policy

Policy1□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

* □□□: Microsoft.Storage
* □□□ □□□: storage1

Subnet1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

* □□: □□□1
* □□□ □□ □□: 10.0.0.0/24
* NAT □□□□□: □□
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Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Devices on Subnet1 can access storage1.	○	○
Devices on Subnet2 can access storage1.	○	○
Devices on Subnet1 can access storage2.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Devices on Subnet1 can access storage1.	○	○
Devices on Subnet2 can access storage1.	○	○
Devices on Subnet1 can access storage2.	○	○

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Devices on Subnet1 can access storage1.	◉	○
Devices on Subnet2 can access storage1.	◉	○
Devices on Subnet1 can access storage2.	○	◉

NEW QUESTION: 101
VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □(S2S) VPN □□□ □□□□ VNet1□ □□□□□.

VPN □□□ □□□ □□ Azure Network Watcher□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□□ □□ Network Watcher □□□ □□□□ □□, □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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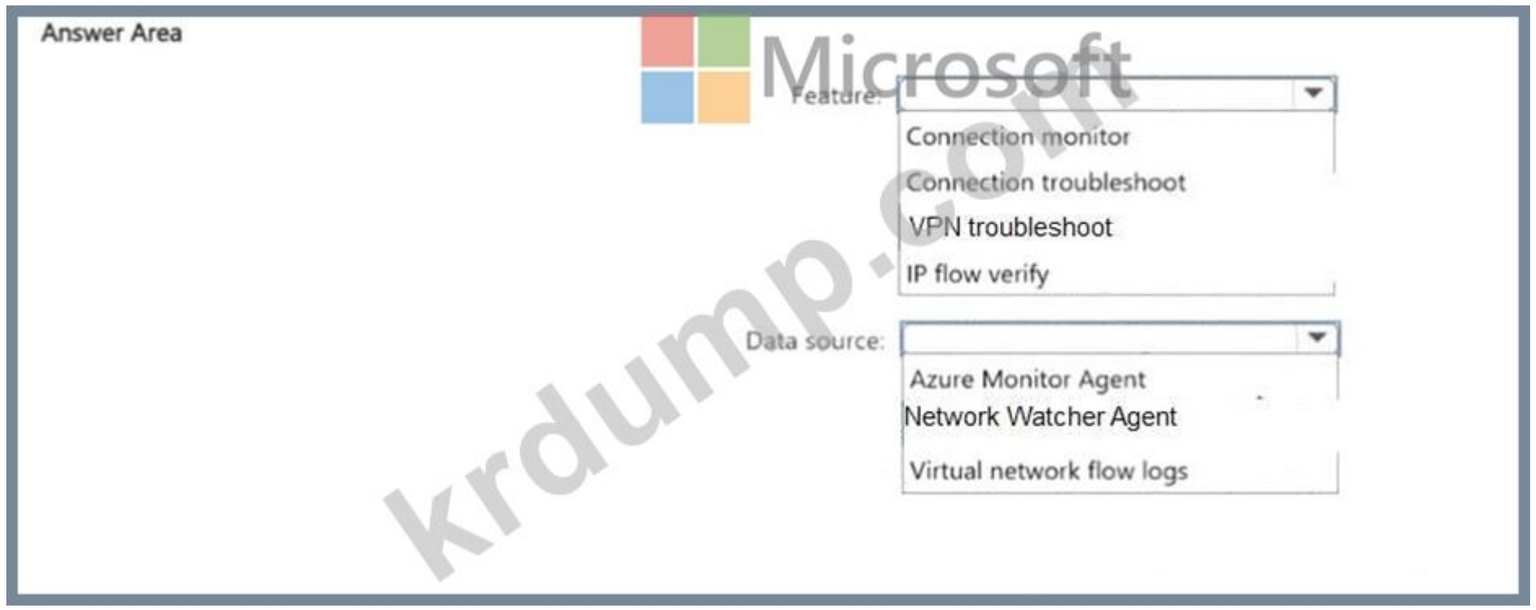
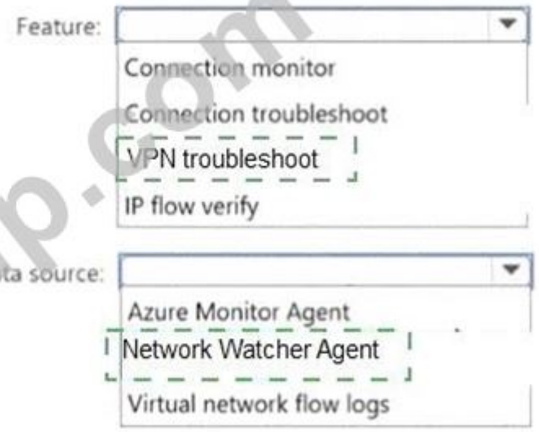


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 102

Vnet1□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□ SQL1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ Vnet1□ □□□□.

fabrikam□□□ □□□ □□□ □□, Vnet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VM1□ Vnet2□ □□□□ □□□□. Azure □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ VM1 □ SQL 1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 103

□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ NSG10□ NSG11□ □□□□□.

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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:

No

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 VM2's subnet (VNet1
/Subnet2).
No
NSG11 blocks RDP (port TCP 3389) destined for "VirtualNetwork". VirtualNetwork is a service 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.

NEW QUESTION: 104
□□□□ 4□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□ GW1□□□ Azure VPN □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Local router	Local network gateway	Connection	VPN gateway
Branch1	RTR1	LNG1	Connection1	GW1
Branch2	RTR2	LNG2	Connection2	GW1
Branch3	RTR3	LNG3	Connection3	GW1
Branch4	RTR4	LNG4	Connection4	GW1

□□ □□□□ GW1□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ VPN □□□ □□□□□.
Branch1□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ Azure □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
Branch1 □□□□ Azure □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. □□1□ □□□□□□.
B. LNG1□ □□□□□□.
C. GW1□ □□□□□□.
D. RTR1□ □□□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 105
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Description
Vnet1	Virtual network	*None*
Subnet1	subnet	Hosted in Vnet1
Subnet2	subnet	Hosted in Vnet1
GatewaySubnet	subnet	Hosted in Vnet1
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Subnet1 Basic SKU public IP address
VM2	Virtual machine	Connected to Subnet2 Standard SKU public IP address

Gateway 1□□□ Azure Virtual Network NAT □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
* VM1□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

* VM2□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
* □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
Gateway1□ Vnet1□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
Vnet1□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□?
A. 5
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 106
□□ 7
VNET2□ □□□□ VNET1□ VNET3 □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □□□□ VNET1□ VNET3□ □□□□ VNET2□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□.
Answer:
See the Explanation below for step by step instructions.
Explanation:
Here are the steps and explanations for ensuring that hosts on VNET2 can access hosts on both VNET1 and VNET3, but hosts on VNET1 and VNET3 cannot communicate through VNET2:
* To connect different virtual networks in Azure, you need to use virtual network peering. Vir tual network peering allows you to create low-latency, high-bandwidth connections between virtua l networks without using gatew ays or the internet 1 .
* To create a virtual network peering, you need to go to the Azure portal and select your virtual network. The n select Peerings under Settings a nd select + Add 2 .
* On the Add peering page, enter or select the following information:
* Name: Type a unique name for the peering from the source virt ual network to the destination virtual network.
* Virtual network deployment model: Select Resource manager.
* Subscription: Select the subscription that contains the destination virtual network.
* Virtual network: Select the destination virtual network from the list or enter its resource ID.
* Name of the peering from [destination virtual network] to [source virtual network] : Type a unique name for the peering from the destination virtual network to the source virtual network.
* Configure virtual network access sett ings: Select Enabled to allow resources in both virtual networks to communicate with each other.
* Allow forwarded traffic: Select Disabled to prevent traffic that originates from outside either of the peered virtual networks from being forwarded through eit her of them.
* Allow gateway transit: Select Disabled to prevent either of the peered virtual networks from using a gateway in the other virtual network.
* Use remote gateways: Select Disabled to prevent either of the peered virtual networks from using a gateway in the other virtual network as a transit point to another network.
* Select Add to create the peering 2 .
* Repeat the previous steps to create peerings between VNET2 and VNET1, and between VNET2 and VNET3. This will allow hosts on VNET2 to access hosts on both VNET1 and VNET3.
* To prevent hosts on VNET1 and VNET3 from communicating through VNET2, you need to use network security groups (NSGs) to filter traffic between subnets. NSGs are r ules that allow or deny inboun d or outbound traffic based on source o r destination IP address, port, or prot ocol 3 .
* To create an NSG, you need to go to the Azure portal and select Create a resource. Search for network security group and select Network security group. Then select Create 4 .
* On the Create a network security group page, enter or select the following information:
* Subscription: Select your subscription name.
* Resource group: Select your resource group name.
* Name: Type a unique name for your NSG.
* Region: Select the same region as your virtual networks.
* Select Review + create and then select Create to crea te your NSG 4 .

* To add rules to your NSG, you need to go to the Network security groups service in the Azure portal and select your NSG. T hen select Inbound security rule s or Outbound security rules under Settings and select + Add 4 .
* On the Add inbound security rule page or Add outbound security rule page, enter or select the following information:
* Source or Destination: Select CIDR block.
* Source CIDR blocks or Destinatio n CIDR blocks: Enter the IP address range of the source or destination subnet that you want to filter. For example, 10.0.1.0/24 for VNET1 subnet 1, 10.0.2.0 /24 for VNET2 subnet 1, and 10.0.3.0/24 for VNET3 subnet 1.
* Protocol: Select Any to apply the rule t o any protocol.
* Action: Select Deny to block traffic from or to the source or destination subnet.
* Priority: Enter a number between 100 and 4096 that indicates the order of evaluation for this rule.
Lower numbers have higher priority than higher numbers.
* Na me: Type a unique name for your rule.
* Select Add to create your rule 4 .
* Repeat the previous steps to create inbound and outbound rules for your NSG that deny traffic between VNET1 and VNET3 subnets. For example, you can create an inbound rule that denies traffic from
10.0.1.0/24 (VNET1 subnet 1) to 10.0.3.0/24 (VNET3 subnet 1), and an outbound rule that denies traffic from 10.0.3.0/24 (VNET3 subnet 1) to 10.0.1.0/24 (VNET1 subnet 1).
* To associate your NSG with a subnet, you need to go to the Virtual networks service in the Azure portal a nd select your virtual network. Then select Subnets under Settings and select the subnet that you want to associ ate with y our NSG 5 .
* On the Edit subnet page, under Network security group, select your NSG from the drop-down list. Then select Save 5 .
* Repeat the previous steps to associate your NSG with the subnets in VNET1 and VNET3 that you want to isolate from each other.

NEW QUESTION: 107
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□□ Front Door SKU□ □□□□ □□□, □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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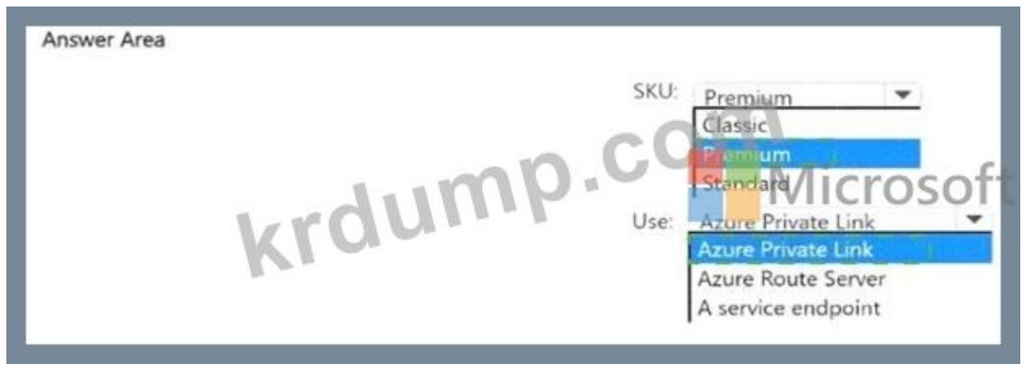
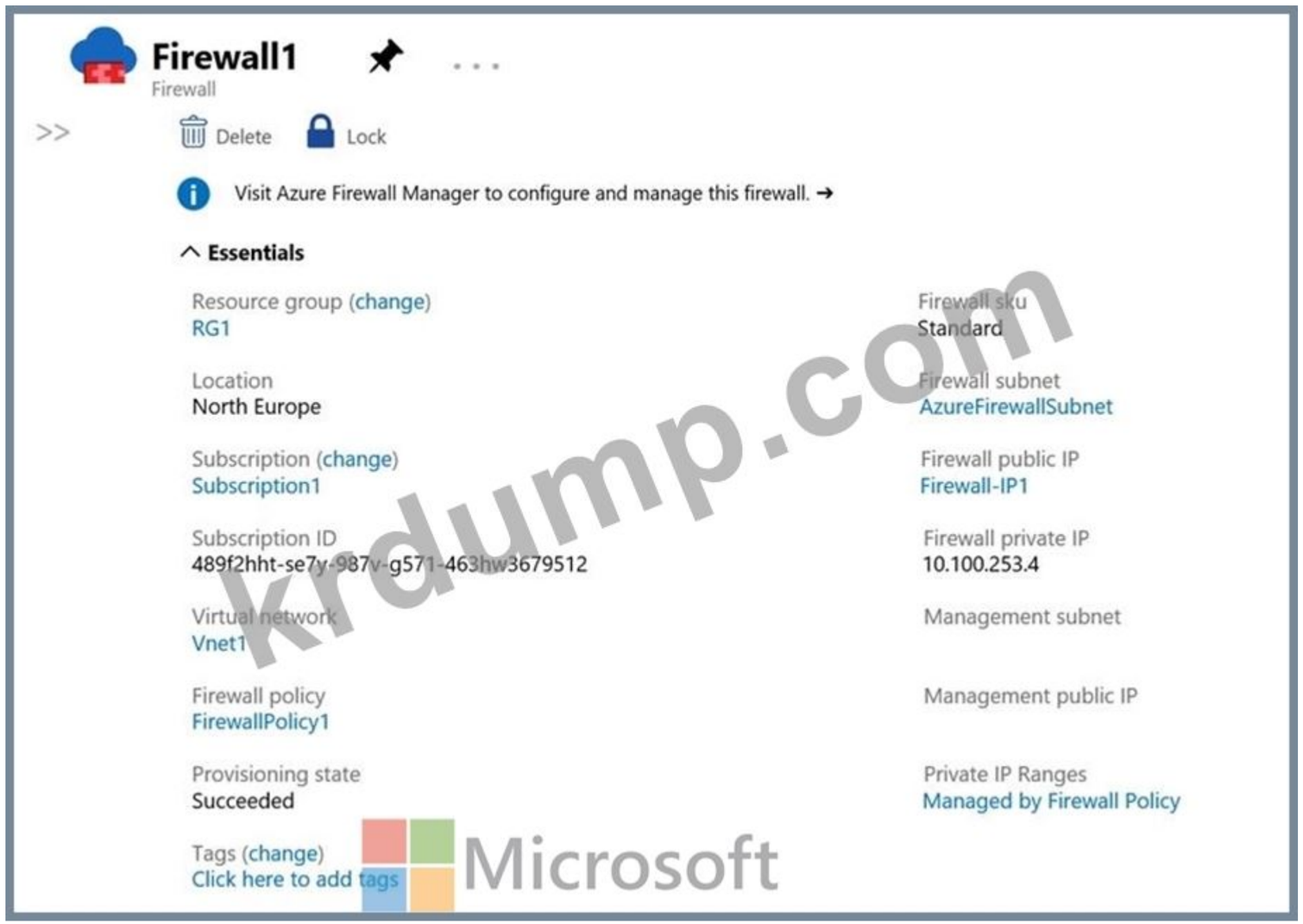
Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 108

□□ □□□□□ Azure □□□□ □ □ □□□□.


Firewall1
Firewall
Delete
Lock
Visit Azure Firewall Manager to configure and manage this firewall. →
Essentials
Resource group (change)
RG1
Location
North Europe
Subscription (change)
Subscription1
Subscription ID
489f2hht-se7y-987v-g571-463hw3679512
Virtual network
Vnet1
Firewall policy
FirewallPolicy1
Provisioning state
Succeeded
Tags (change)
Click here to add tags
Firewall sku
Standard
Firewall subnet
AzureFirewallSubnet
Firewall public IP
Firewall-IP1
Firewall private IP
10.100.253.4
Management subnet
Management public IP
Private IP Ranges
Managed by Firewall Policy
Microsoft

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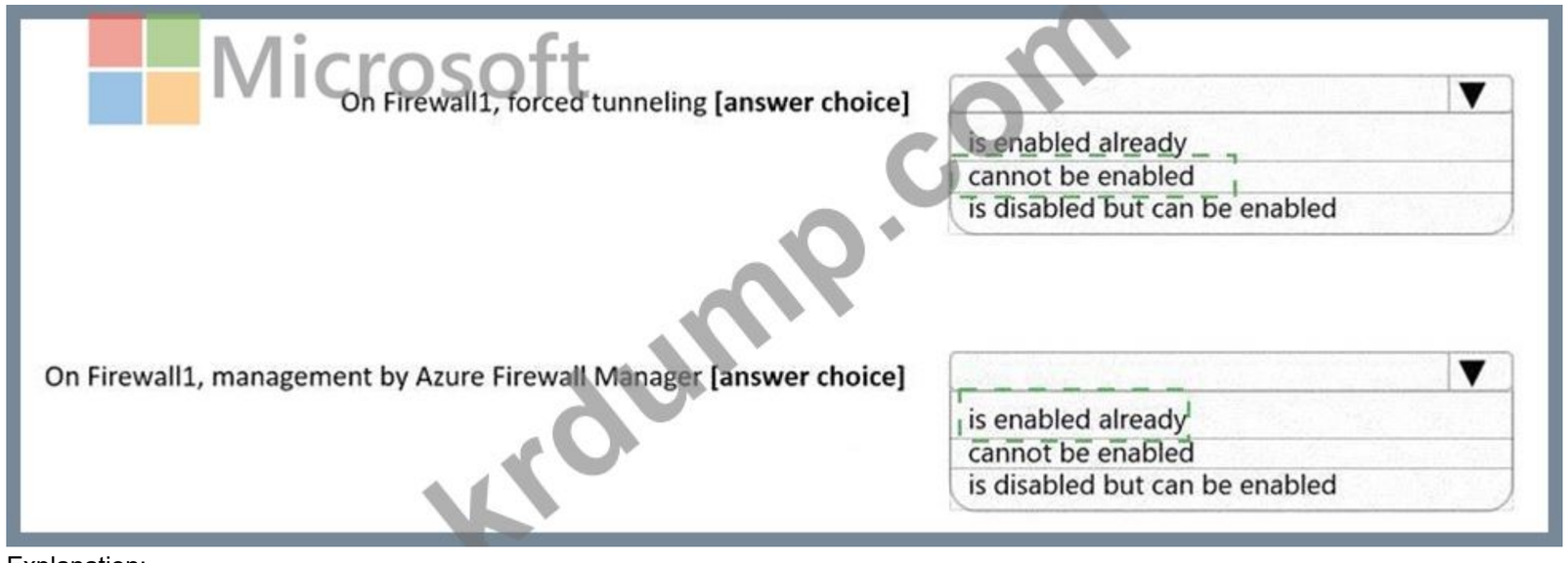
On Firewall1, forced tunneling **[answer choice]**

- is enabled already
- cannot be enabled
- is disabled but can be enabled

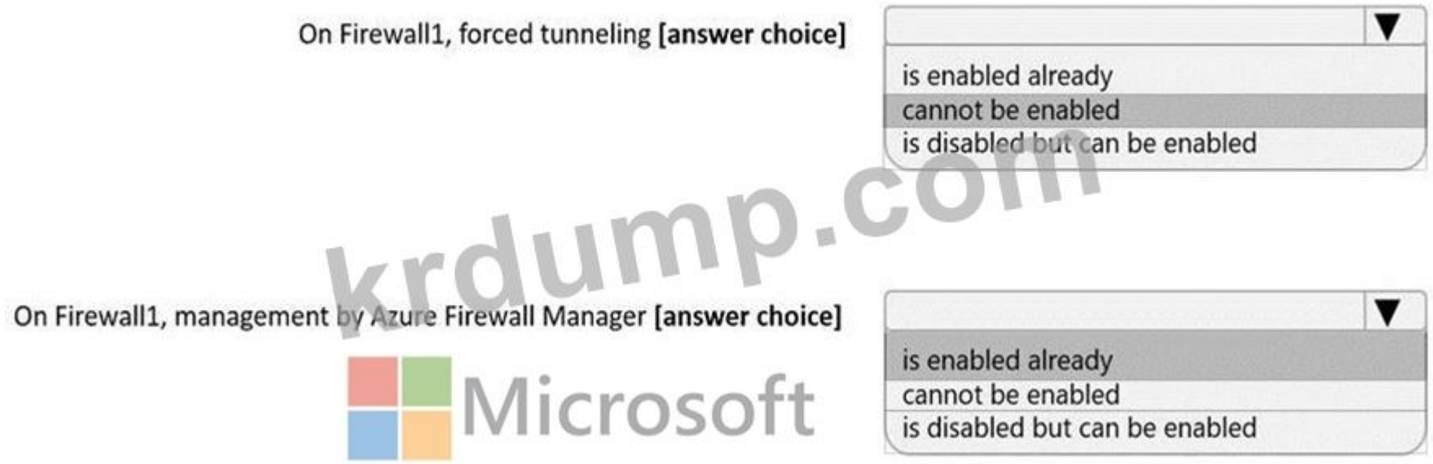
On Firewall1, management by Azure Firewall Manager **[answer choice]**

- is enabled already
- cannot be enabled
- is disabled but can be enabled

Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1:
If forced tunneling was enabled, the Firewall Subnet would be named AzureFirewallManagementSubnet.
Forced tunneling can only be enabled during the creation of the firewall. It cannot be enabled after the firewall has been deployed.
Box 2:
The "Visit Azure Firewall Manager to configure and manage this firewall" link in the exhibit shows that the firewall is managed by Azure Firewall Manager.

NEW QUESTION: 109
3□□ □□□ □□□ □□ Azure □□□ Vnet1□ Vnet2□□ □ □□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
□ □□ □□□□□ 12□□ □□ □□□ □□□□, □□□ 4□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. Vnet1□ □□ □□□ App1□□□ □□ □□□□□□. Vnet2□ □□ □□□ App2□□ □□ □□□□□□.
Azure Virtual Network NAT□ □□□□ App1 □ App2□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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* □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ App1□□ App2□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
* □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ App1□□ App2□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
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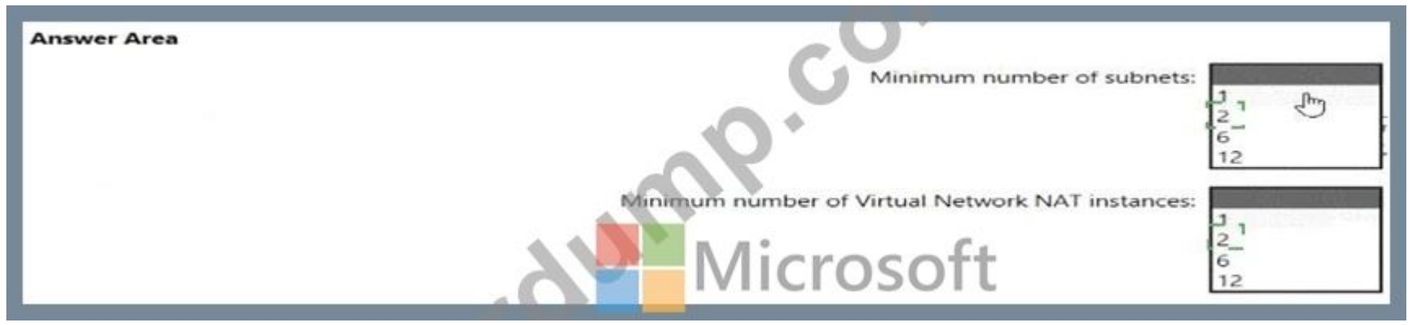
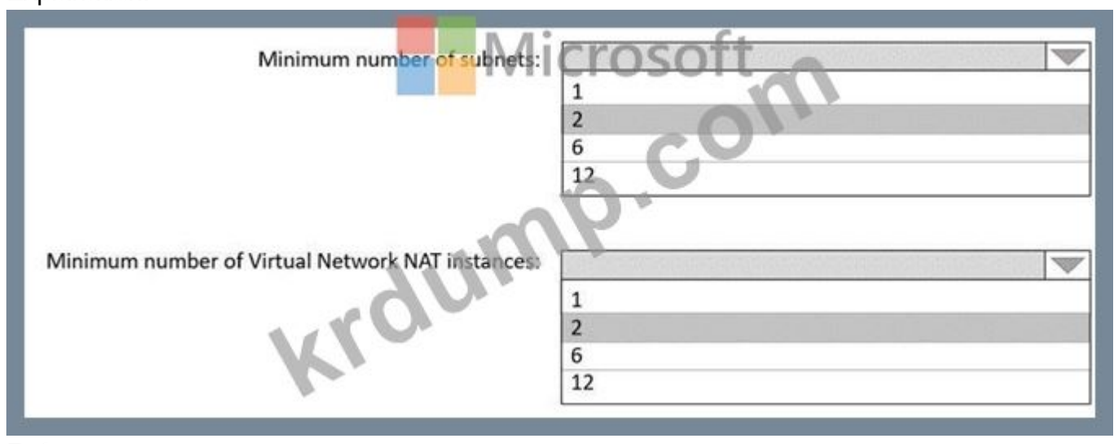
Answer Area

Answer:



Explanation:



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/nat-gateway/nat-overview

NEW QUESTION: 110
WebApp1□□□ Azure App Service □□□ FDProfile1□□□ Azure Front Door □□□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. FDProfile1□ https://www.contoso.com□□ □□ □□□ □□□ WebApp1□ □□□□□.
https://www.contoso.com/users/□ □□ □□□ □□□ WebApp1□ □□□□□ □□ □□□.
FDProfile1□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□
B. □□
C. □□
D. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 111
Sub1□ Sub2□□ □ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□. Sub1□□ VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Azure Private Link□ □□□□ Sub2□ □□□□□ VM1□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
Sub1□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure □□ DNS □□
B. Azure □□ □□ □□

C. □□□ □□□□□
D. □□ □□□□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 112
□□ □□□ Azure Traffic Manager □□□□ □□ □□□□.

Name	Routing method
Profile1	Performance
Profile2	Multivalue

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Name	Type	Additional settings
Endpoint1	Azure endpoint	Target resource type: App Service
Endpoint2	External endpoint	FQDN or IP: www.contoso.com
Endpoint3	External endpoint	FQDN or IP: 131.107.10.15
Endpoint4	Nested endpoint	Target resource: Profile1

Profile2□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□?
A. Endpoint3□
B. Endpoint2 □ Endpoint3□
C. Endpoint1□
D. Endpoint1, Endpoint2, Endpoint3 □ Endpoint4
E. Endpoint1 □ Endpoint4□
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 113
□□□□□ □□□□□ VPN □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ VPN □□□ □□□□ □□□.
PowerShell □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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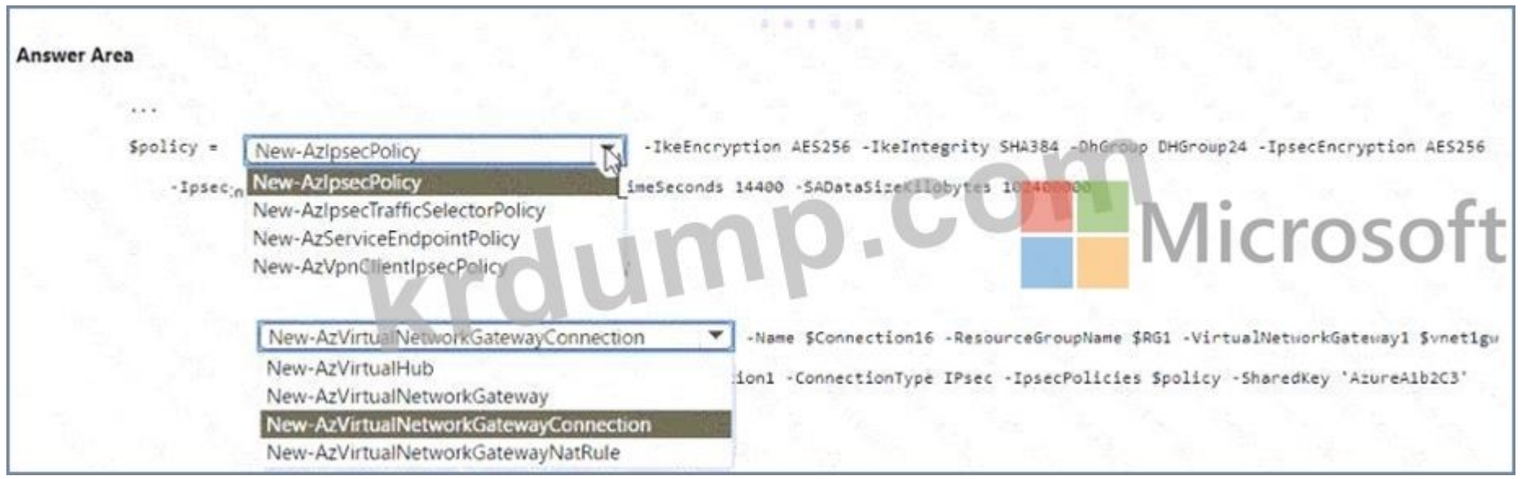
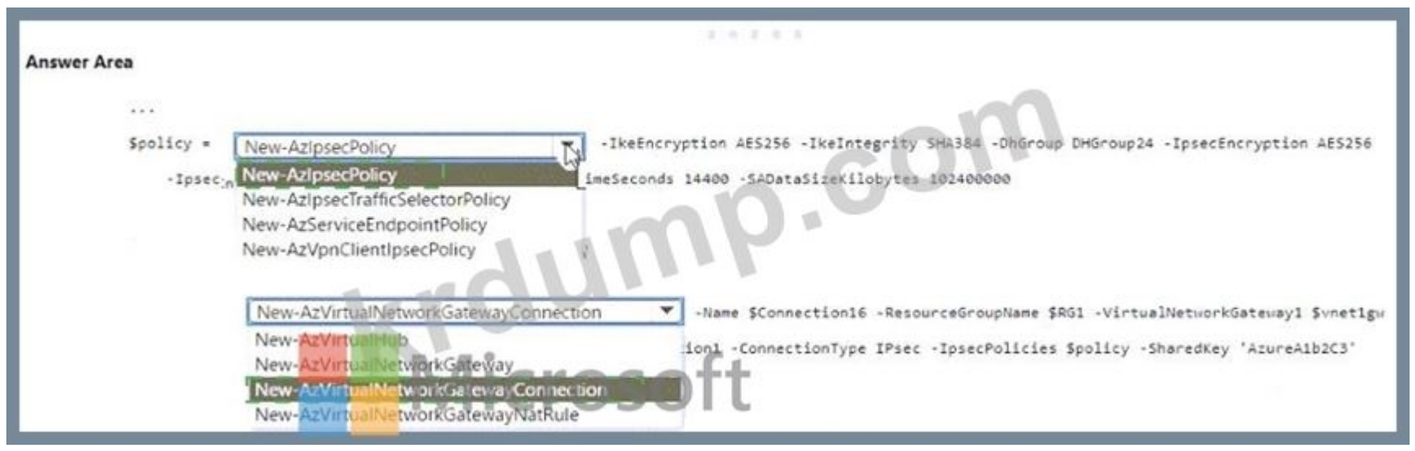
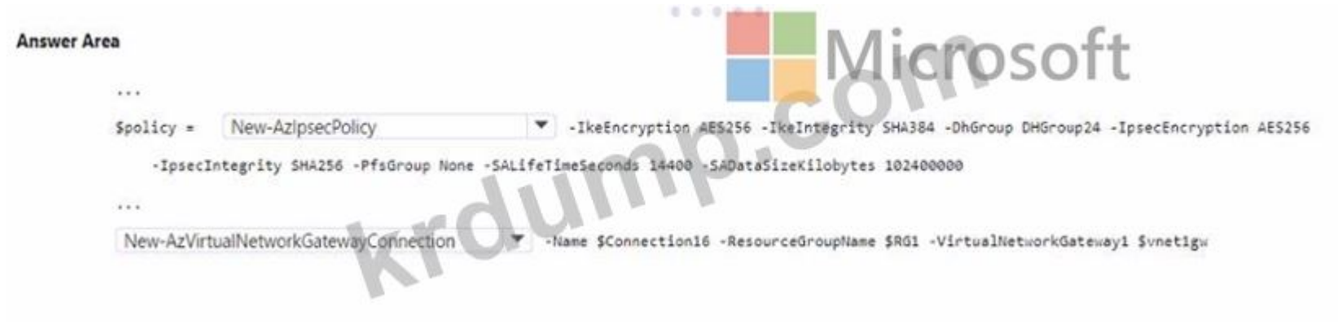


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 114

Azure WAF(□ □□□□□□ □□□)□ □□□□ □□□□ FD1□□□ Azure Front Door □□□□□ □□□□.

FD1□ app1.contoso.com□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ Azure □□□ □□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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WAF □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□

B. □□□□□ □□□ □□
C. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□
D. □□□□ □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 115
Azure □□□ □□□□.
Azure Firewall Premium□ □□□□, □□ Premium □□□ □□□□□, □□□□ □ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. □□□
B. □□ □□□□□
C. □□□□
D. □□ □□□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 116
VM1□ VM4□ □□ □□ □□□□ ping□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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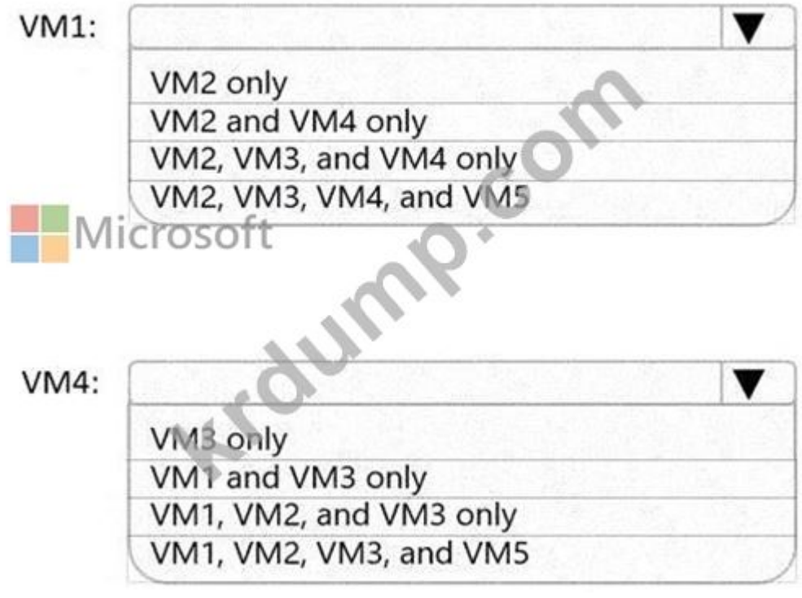
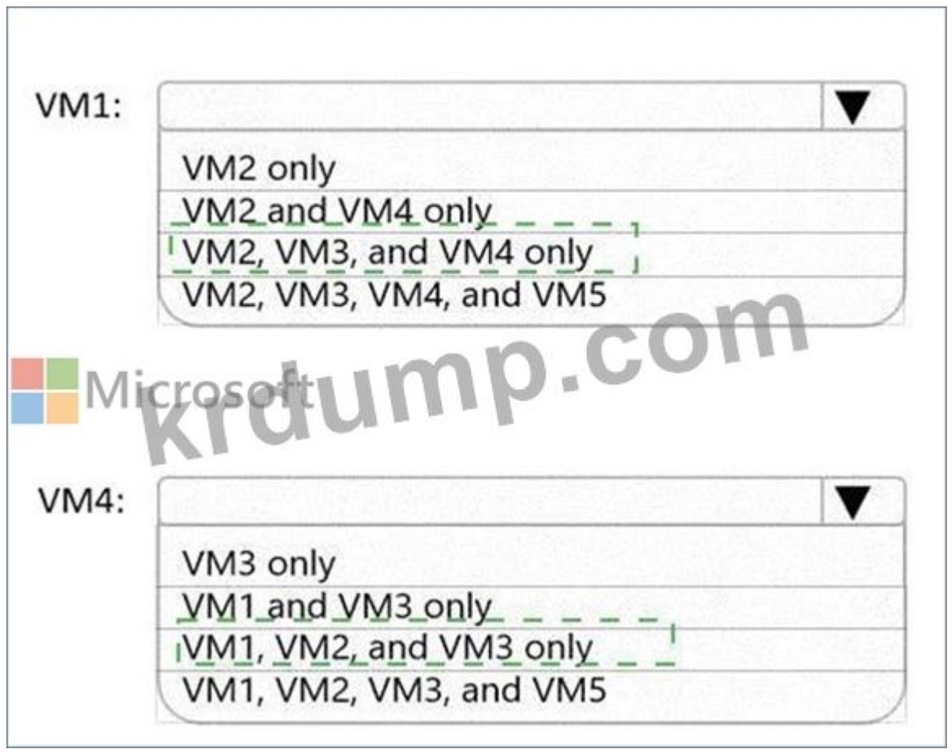
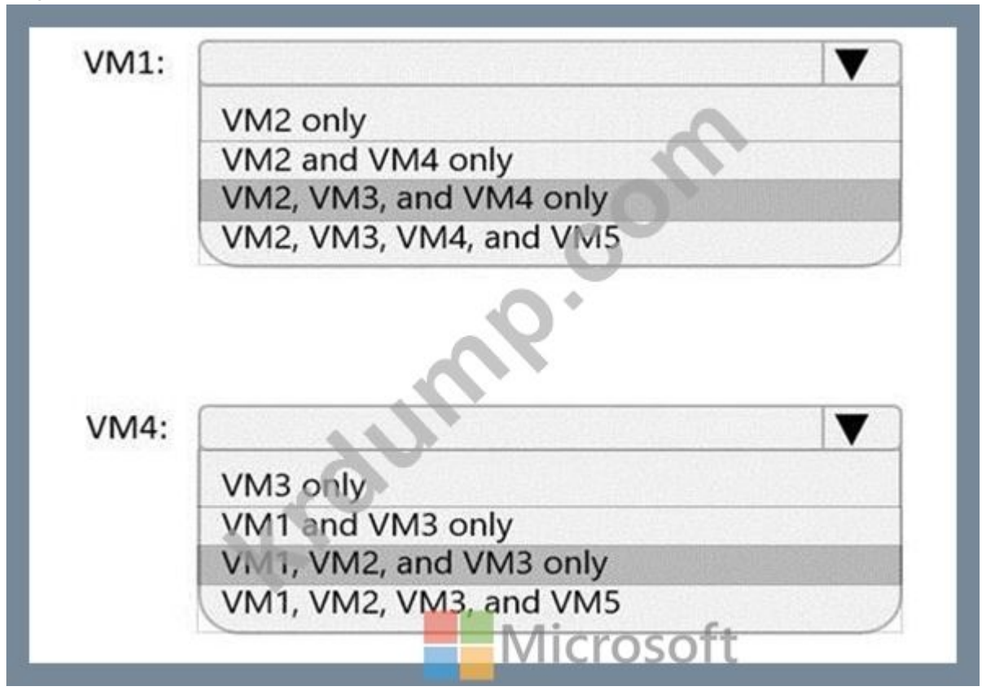


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: VM2, VM3 and VM4.

VM1 is in VNet1/Subnet1. VNet1 is peered with VNet2 and VNet3.

There are no NSGs blocking outbound ICMP from VNet1. There are no NSGs blocking inbound ICMP to VNet1/Subnet2, VNet2 or VNet3. Therefore, VM1 can ping VM2 in VNet1/Subnet2, VM3 in VNet2 and VM4 in VNet3.
Box 2:
VM4 is in VNet3. VNet3 is peered with VNet1 and VNet2. There are no NSGs blocking outbound ICMP from VNet3. There are no NSGs blocking inbound ICMP to VNet1/Subnet1, VNet1/Subnet2 or VNet2 from VNet3 (NSG10 blocks inbound ICMP from VNet4 but not from VNet3). Therefore, VM4 can ping VM1 in VNet1/Subnet1, VM2 in VNet1/Subnet2 and VM3 in VNet2.

NEW QUESTION: 117
GW1□□□ Azure VPN □□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. GW1□ P2S(□□ □) VPN □□□ □□□□□.
□□□□ SSTP □□□ □□□□ Windows 11 □□□□ GW1□ □□□□□.
P2S VPN □□□ Microsoft Entra □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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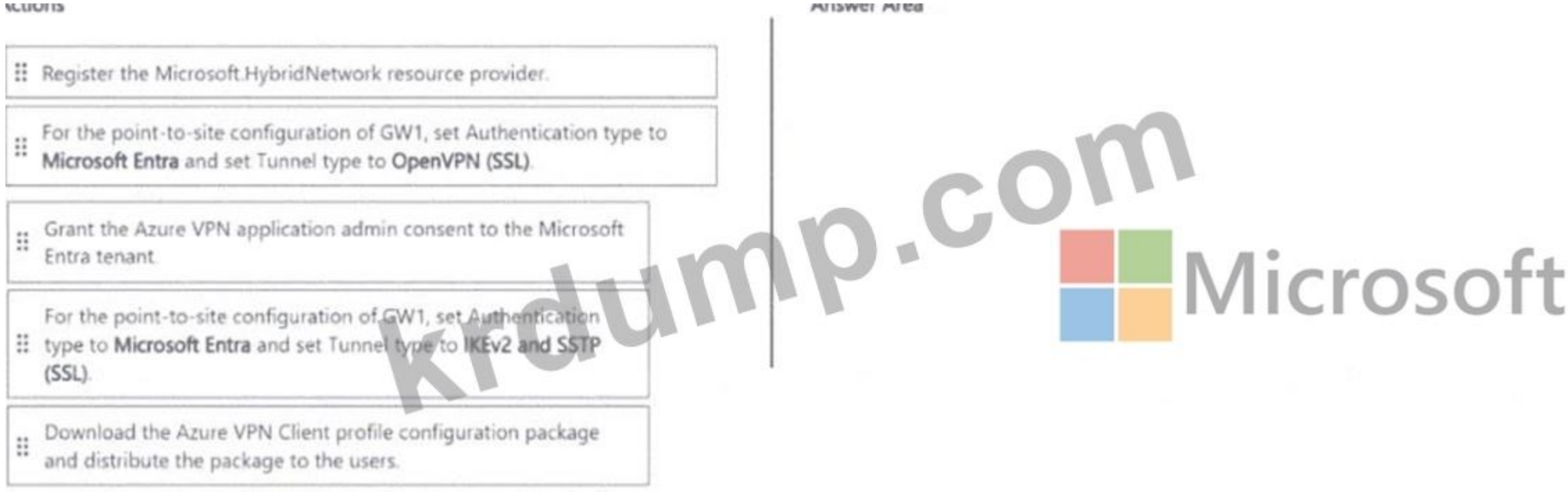
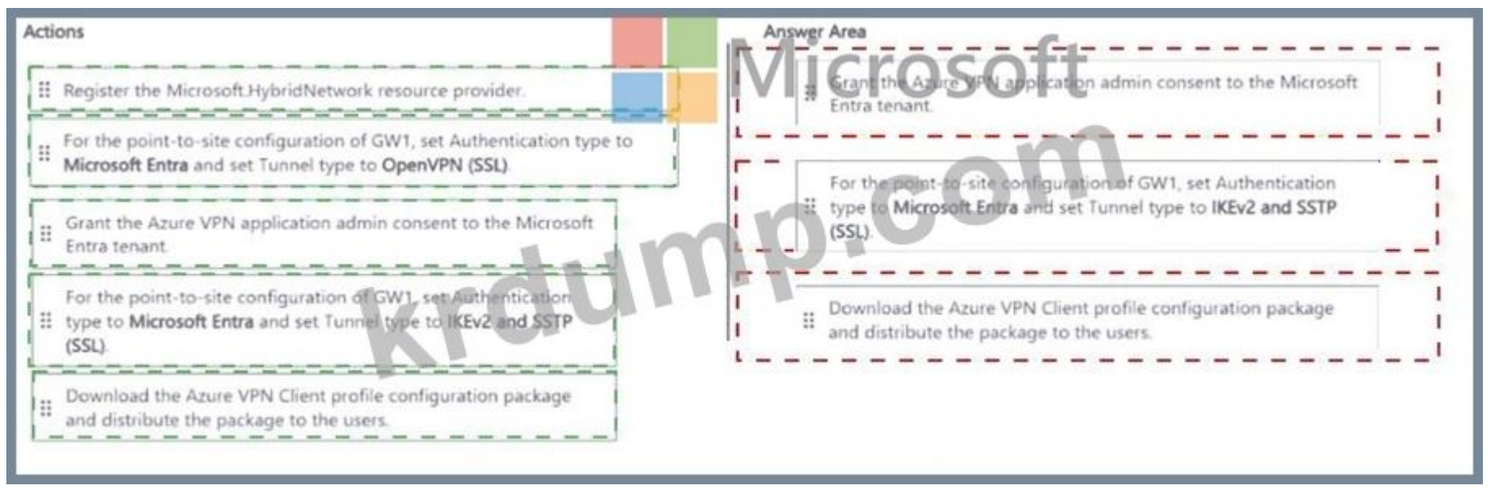
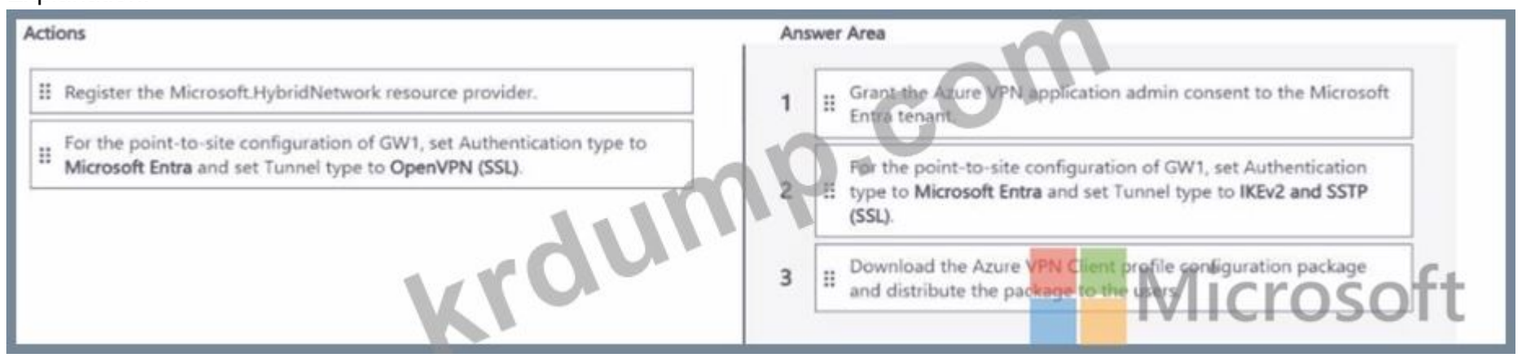


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 118

Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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□□: □□ 1□□ 1□□□□.

A. VPN □□□□□

B. Azure □□

C. Azure Active Directory □□□ □□□(Azure AD DS)

D. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□ v2

E. Azure □□ □□

Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-for-azure-service s

NEW QUESTION: 119

□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□.

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	10.50.0.0/24,10.61.0.0/16	ExpressRoute	*None*

VWAN1□□□ Azure □□ WAN□ VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VWAN1□ □-□□□□ □□□□□ VNet1□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. VWAN1□ □□ □ □ □□□ □□ □□□ AS Path□□□.

VNet1□□ 10.61.1.5□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.

□□ □□□ □□□ □□□?

A. Branch1□ □□ VPN □□

B. Branch3□ □□ ExpressRoute □□

C. Branch2□ □□ VPN □□

D. Branch2□ □□ ExpressRoute □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 120
□□ □□ □□□ □□ IPv4 □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	SKU	IP address assignment	Location
IP1	Basic	Static	West US
IP2	Basic	Dynamic	West US
IP3	Standard	Static	West US
IP4	Basic	Static	West US 2
IP5	Standard	Static	West US 2

□□ □□□ □□ LB1□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.
* □□: LB1
* □□: □□ □□
* □□ : □□
* SKU: □□
LB1□□□ □□ □□ IPv4 □□□ □□□ □ □□□?
A. IP1 □ IP3□
B. IP3□
C. IP3 □ IP5□ □□
D. IP2□
E. IP1, IP2, IP3, IP4 □ IP5
F. IP1, IP3, IP4 □ 1P5□ □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-public-ip-address This is because "Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses" https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus Standard SKU Load Balancer routes traffic within and across regions, and to Availability Zones for high resiliency.

NEW QUESTION: 121
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Name	Type	Description
Gateway1	NAT gateway	Unconfigured
NIC1	Network interface	A network interface with a statically assigned public IP address named PIP1
PIP1	Public IP address	A Basic SKU public IP address
VNet1	Virtual network	Contains a subnet named Subnet1
Subnet1	Virtual subnet	Part of VNet1
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Subnet1 via NIC1

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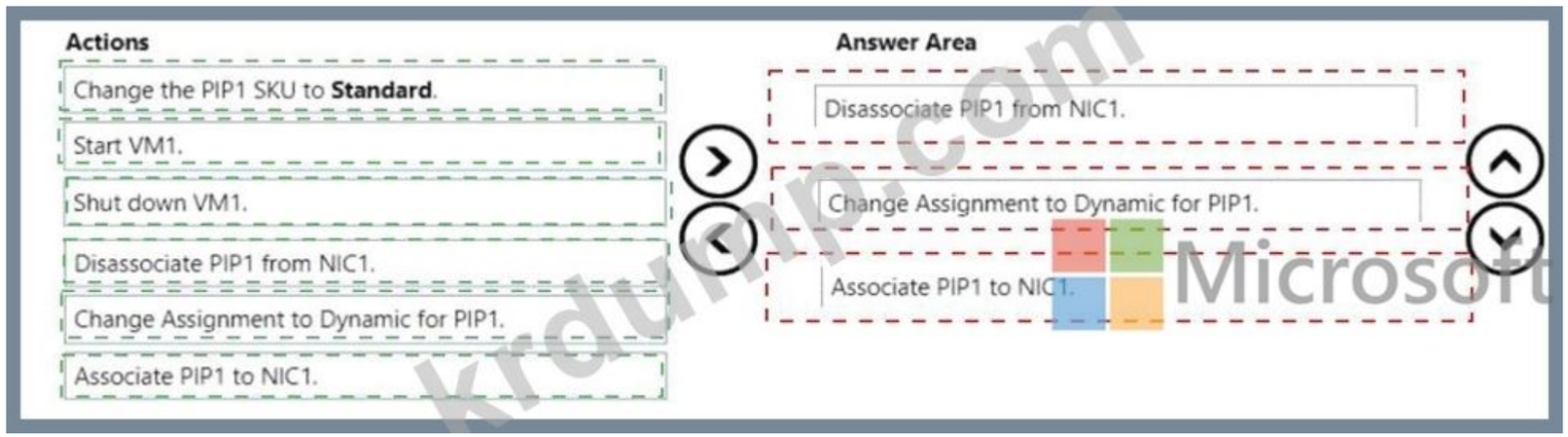
□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Actions

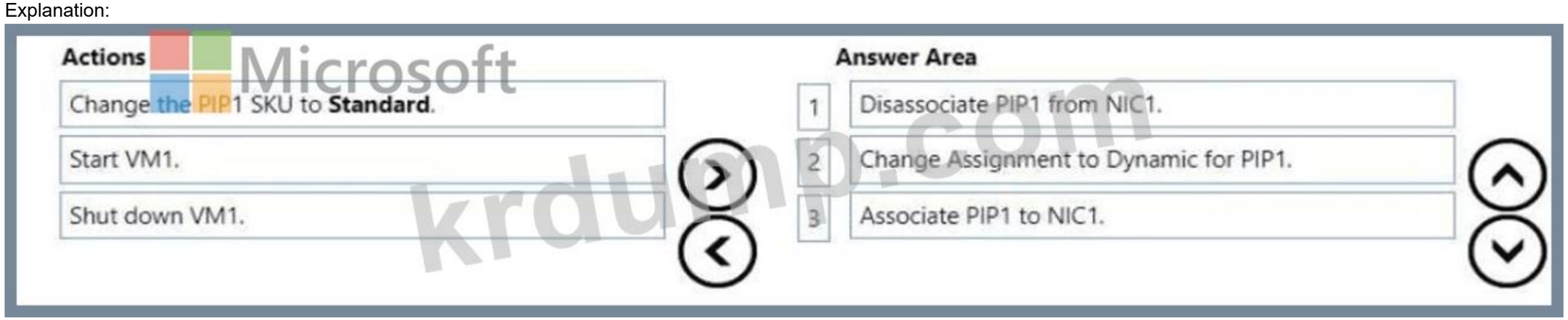
- Change the PIP1 SKU to **Standard**.
- Start VM1.
- Shut down VM1.
- Disassociate PIP1 from NIC1.
- Change Assignment to Dynamic for PIP1.
- Associate PIP1 to NIC1.

Answer Area

Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 122
Subnet1□□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□. Subnet1□ NSG1□□□ □□□□ □□ □□(NSG)□ □□□□ □□□□. NSG1□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Subnet1□□ Azure Cosmos DB □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□ Azure Cosmos DB□ □□□ □ □□□ NSG1□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □□□ □□
B. □□ □□□□□
C. □□□ □□
D. □□□□□□ □□ □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/service-tags-overview

NEW QUESTION: 123
□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Subnet	Peered with
VNet1	Subnet11, Subnet12	VNet2
VNet2	Subnet21	VNet1

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Name	Connected to	Availability set
VM1	Subnet11	AS1
VM2	Subnet11	AS1
VM3	Subnet12	None
VM4	Subnet21	None

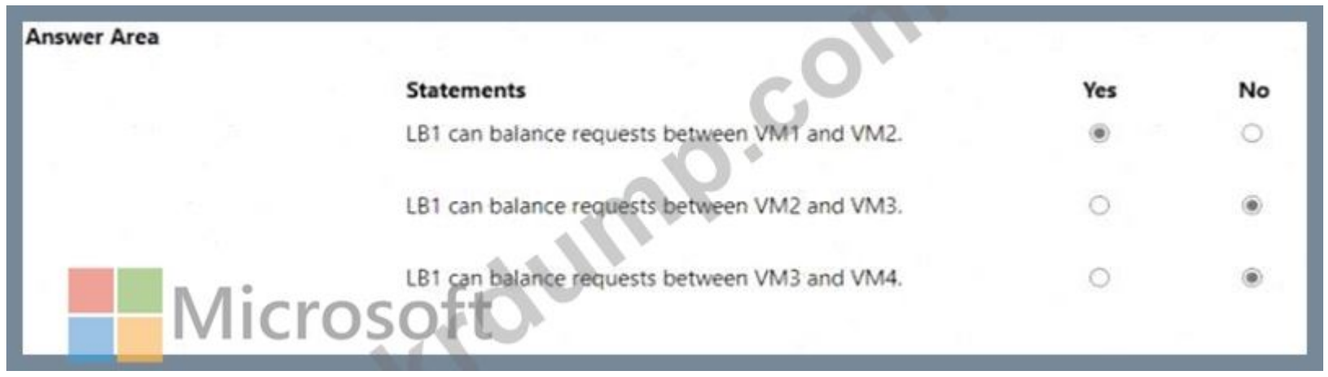
□□ □□□ □□ LB1□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
* SKU: □□
* □□: □□
* □□□: Subnetl2
* □□ □□□□ VNet1
□□ □ □□□ □□, □□□ □□□ '□'□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ '□□□'□ □□□□□. □□: □□□ 1□□□□.
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance requests between VM1 and VM2.	○	○
LB1 can balance requests between VM2 and VM3.	○	○
LB1 can balance requests between VM3 and VM4.	○	○

Answer:
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance requests between VM1 and VM2.	○	○
LB1 can balance requests between VM2 and VM3.	○	○
LB1 can balance requests between VM3 and VM4.	○	○

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 124
APPGW1-NSG1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. AzureFrontDoor.□□□
B. AzureFrontDoor.FirstParty
C. AzureFrontDoor.□□□□□
D. AzureFrontDoor.Infra
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 125
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□□ □□ Azure □□□ Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ WAF(□ □□□□□□ □□□)□ □□□□□□.
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Answer:
See the Explanation below for step by step instructions.
Explanation:
Here are the steps and explanations for creating a policy that can be linked to the planned application gateway and block connections from IP addresses in the 131.107.150.0/24 range:
* To create a policy, you need to go to the Azure portal and select Create a resource. Search for WAF , select Web Application Firewall , then se lect Create 1 .
* On the Create a WAF policy page, Basics tab, enter or select the following information and accept the defaults for the remaining settings:
* Policy for: Regional WAF (Application Gateway)
* Subscription: Select your subscription name
* Resource group: Select your resource group
* Policy name: Type a unique name for your WAF policy
* On the Custom rules tab, select Add a rule to create a custom rule that bloc ks connections f rom IP addresses in the 131.107.150.0/24 range 2 . Enter or select the following information for the custom rule:
* Rule name: Type a unique name for your custom rule
* Priority: Type a number that indicates the order of evaluation for this rule
* Rule type: Select Match rule
* Match variable: Select RemoteAddr

* Operator: Select IPMatch
* Match values: Type 131.107.150.0/24
* Action: Select Block
* On the Review + create tab, review your settings and select Create to create your WAF policy 1 .
* To link your policy to the planned application gateway, you need to go to the Application Gateway service in the Azure port al and select your application gateway 3 .
* On the Web appl ication firewall tab, select your WAF poli cy from the drop-down list a nd select Save

NEW QUESTION: 126
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Vnet1□ Vnet2□□ □ □□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
P2S(Point-to-Site) IKEv2 VPN□ □□□□ Vnet1□ □□□□ Client1□□□ Windows 10 □□□ □□□□.
Vnet1□ Vnet2 □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. Vnet1□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Vnet2□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
Client1□ Vnet2□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
Client1□ Vnet2□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The VPN client must be downloaded again if any changes are made to VNet peering or the network topology.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing

NEW QUESTION: 127
FWP1□□□ Azure Firewall Premium □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
FWP1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □ □□ □ □, □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□. □□□□ □□□
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 128

www.contoso.com□ FQDN□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□. □ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ Azure App Service □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

Name	FQDN	Location	Public IP address
AS1	As1.contoso.com	East US	131.107.100.1
AS2	As2.contoso.com	West US	131.107.200.1

Azure Traffic Manager□ □□□□ AS1□ AS2 □ www.contoso.com□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Traffic Manager□ www.contoso.com□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ DNS □□□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. wmv.contoso.com□ 131 107 100 1 □ 131 107 200 1□ □□□□ □ □□ A □□□

B. www.contoso.com□ TMprofile1.azurefd.net□ □□□□ CNAME □□□

C. www.contoso.com□ TMprofile1.trafficmanager.net□ □□□□ CNAME □□□

D. □□ □□□ as1.contoso.com □ as2.contoso.com □□□□ □□□ TXT □□□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/quickstart-create-traffic-manager-profile
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/configure-domain-traffic-manager

NEW QUESTION: 129
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Description
appservice1	Azure App Service	Hosts an app named App1
contoso.com	Azure DNS zone	Resolves name requests from the internet
FD1	Azure Front Door	Standard profile with App1 configured as the origin
KeyVault1	Azure Key Vault	Key vault with Permission model set to **Vault access policy**
KeyVault2	Azure Key Vault	Key vault with Permission model set to **Azure role-based access control**

□□ □□ □□(CA)□□ app1.contoso.com□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ appservice1□ □□□□ □□□□□.
https://app1.contoso.com URL□ □□□□ App1□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ App1□ □□ □□□□ FD1□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 130

Azure □□□ □□□□. □ □□□□ □□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□ Microsoft Storage □□□ □□□□□□ □□ stoiage1□□□ □□ □□ □□□ 1LRS) □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

□□□ 1□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□(RA-GRS)□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ 1□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□□?

A. storage1□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□□□ 1. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 131

Vnet6□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer:

2, 4

NEW QUESTION: 132

□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Microsoft Defender for Cloud□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □ □□□□.

* NS-2. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□

* NS-8□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.

* NS-9. □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□

□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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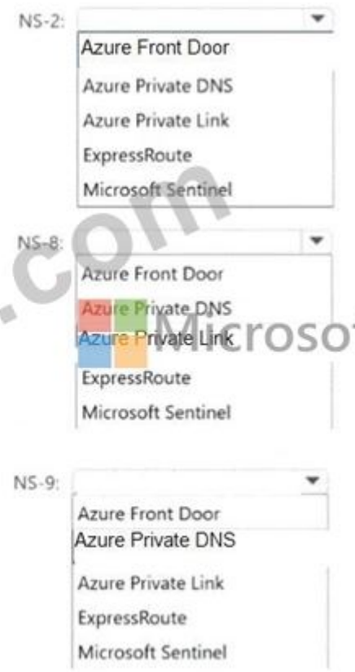
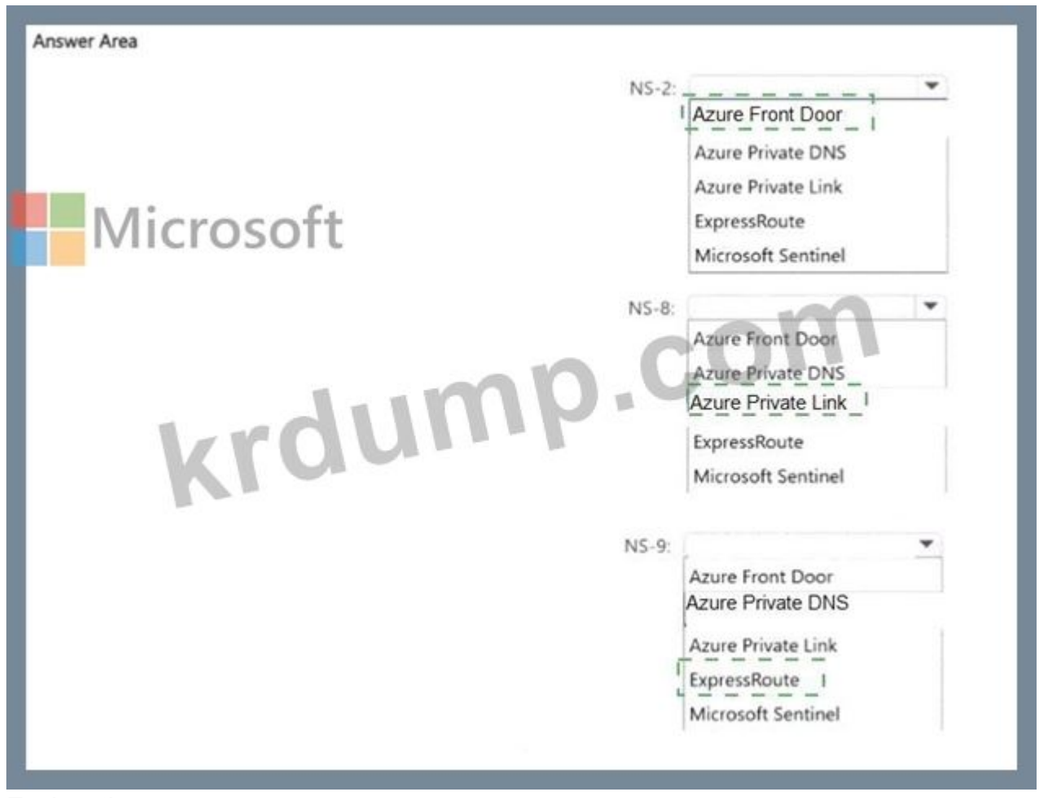
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer Area



Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 133

Vnet4 □ Vnet5□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □□ □□□□□

B. □□ □□□□ □□□

C. □□ □□ □□□

D. □□□ □□□

E. □□□ □□□□□

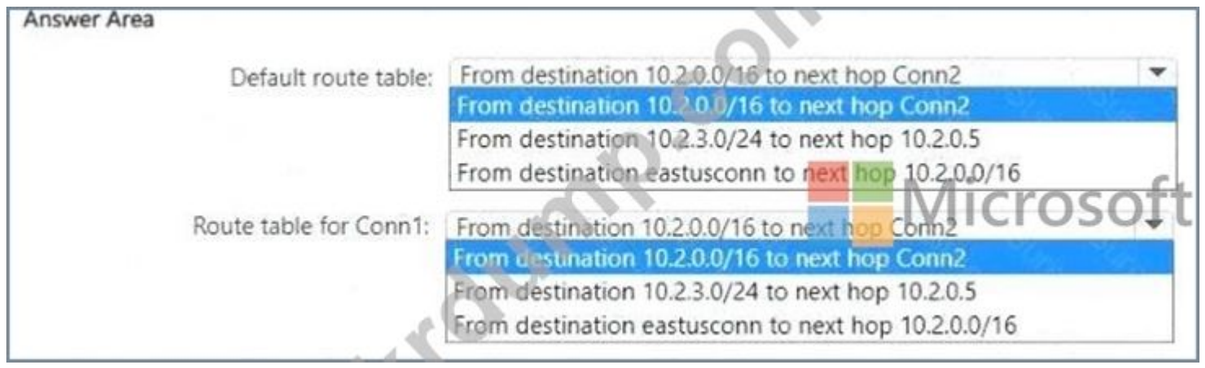
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

There is no virtual network peering between VM4's VNet (VNet3) and VM5's VNet (VNet4). To enable the VMs to communicate over the Microsoft backbone network a VNet peering is required between VNet3 and VNet4.

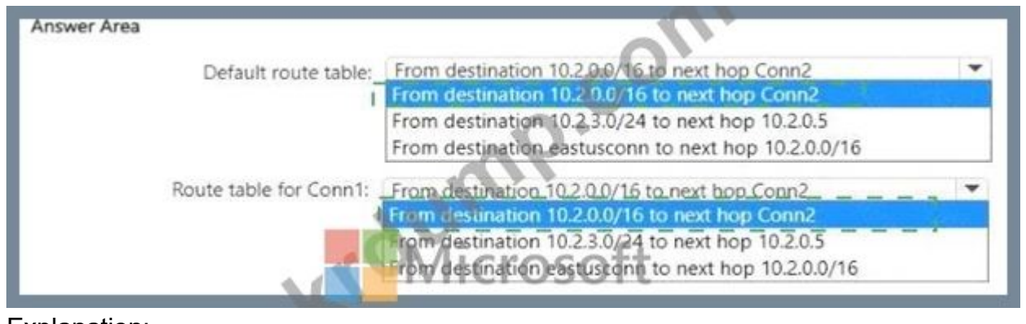
NEW QUESTION: 134
Hub1□□□ □□□ □□□□ VWAN1□□□ Azure Virtual WAN□ □□□ □□□□□.
VWAN1□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

Name	IP address space	Description
VNet1	10.1.0.0/24	Connected directly to Hub1 by using a connection named Conn1
VNet2	10.2.0.0/24	Connected directly to Hub1 by using a connection named Conn2 and hosting a Network Virtual Appliance (NVA) named NVA2 that has an IP address of 10.2.0.5
VNet3	10.2.3.0/24	Connected to VNet2 by using a virtual network peering named Peering1

VNet1□ □□□ □□□□ VNet3□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
VWAN1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.



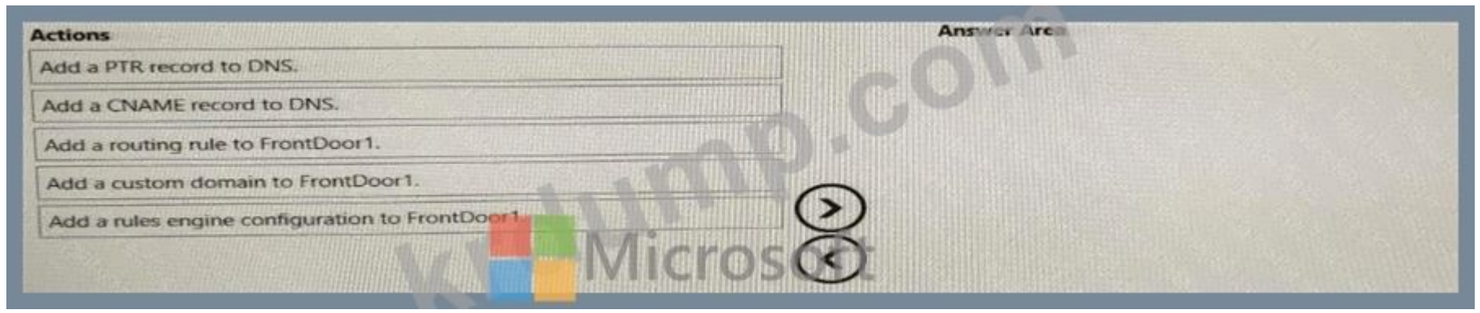
Answer:



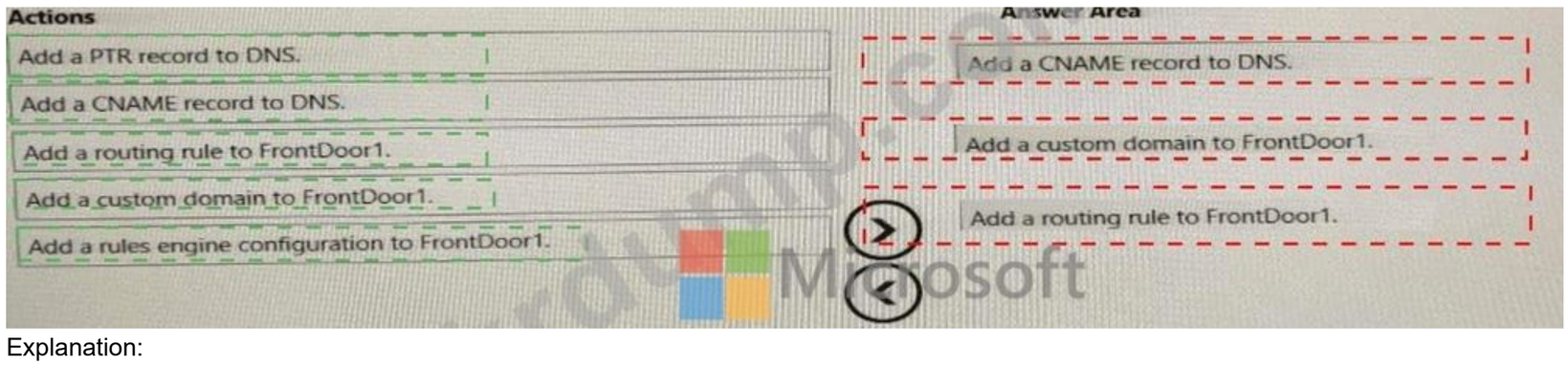
Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 135
FrontDoor1□□□ Azure Front Door □□□□□ □□□□.
Azure □□□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□□.

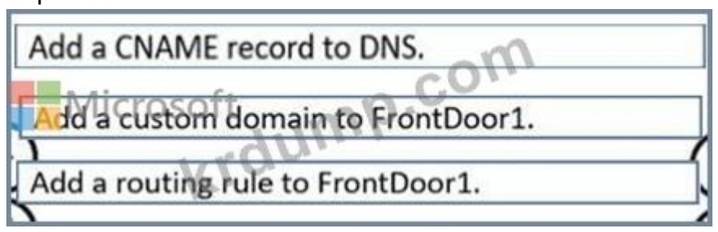
app1.contoso.com□□□ □□□ □□□□ FrontDoor1□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
app1.contoso.com□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ FrontDoor1□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 136
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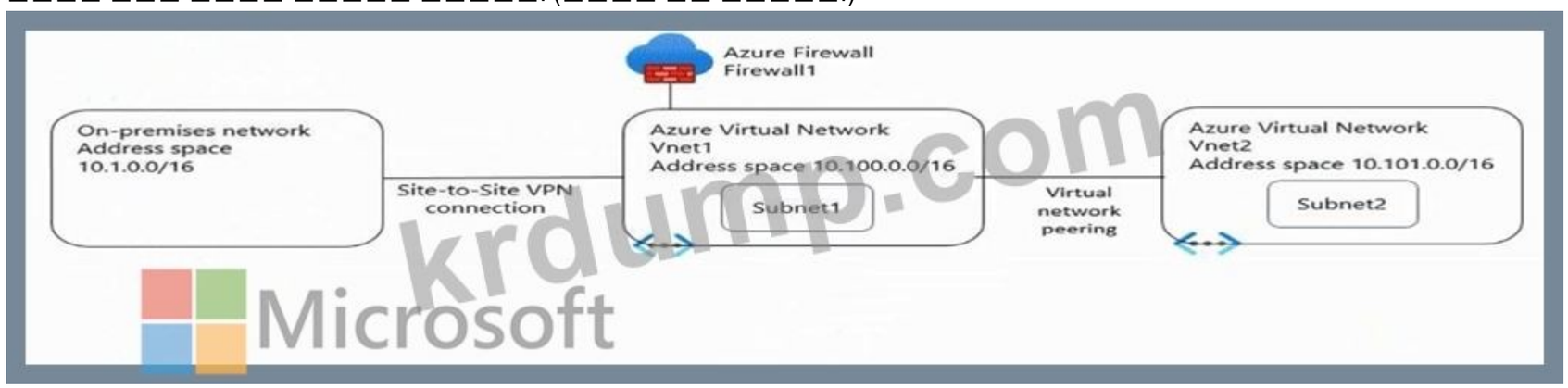
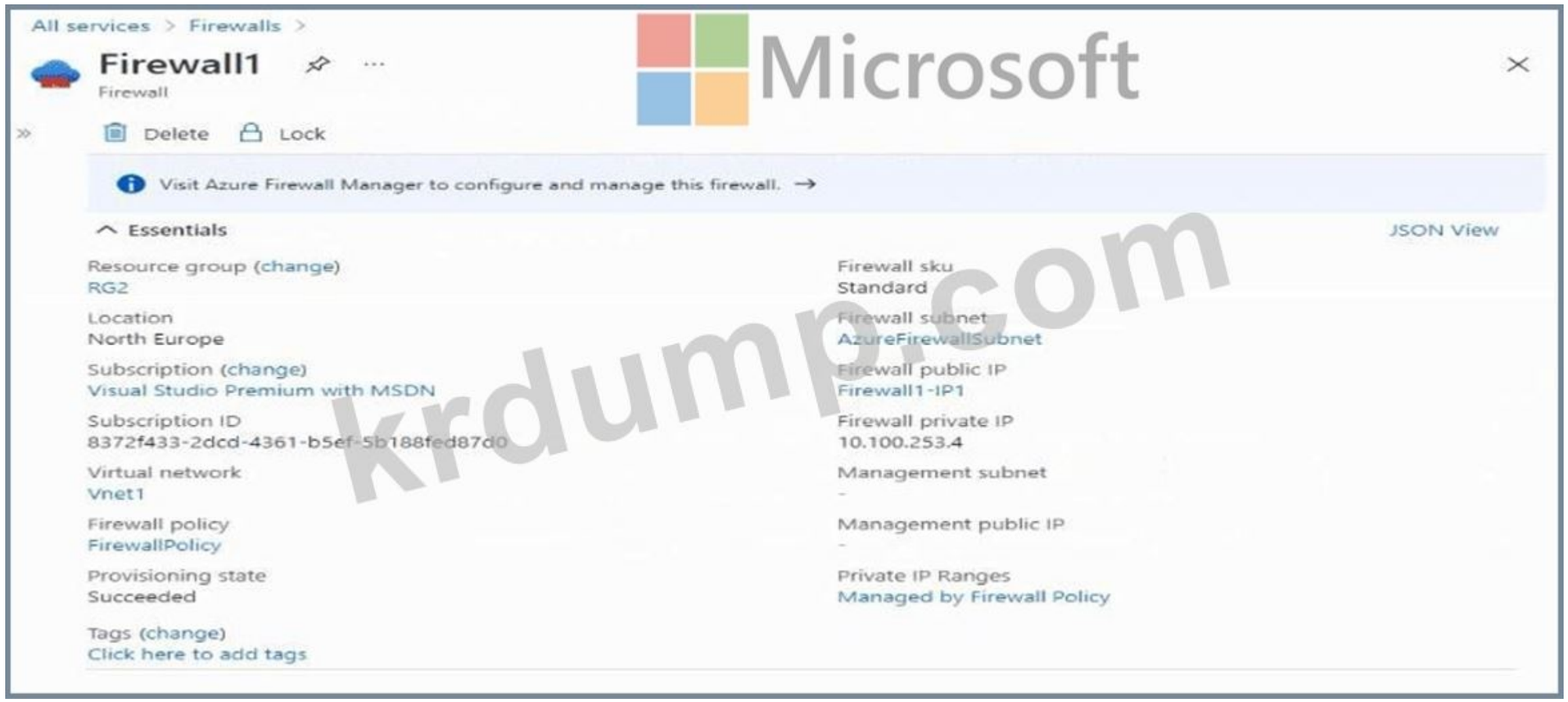
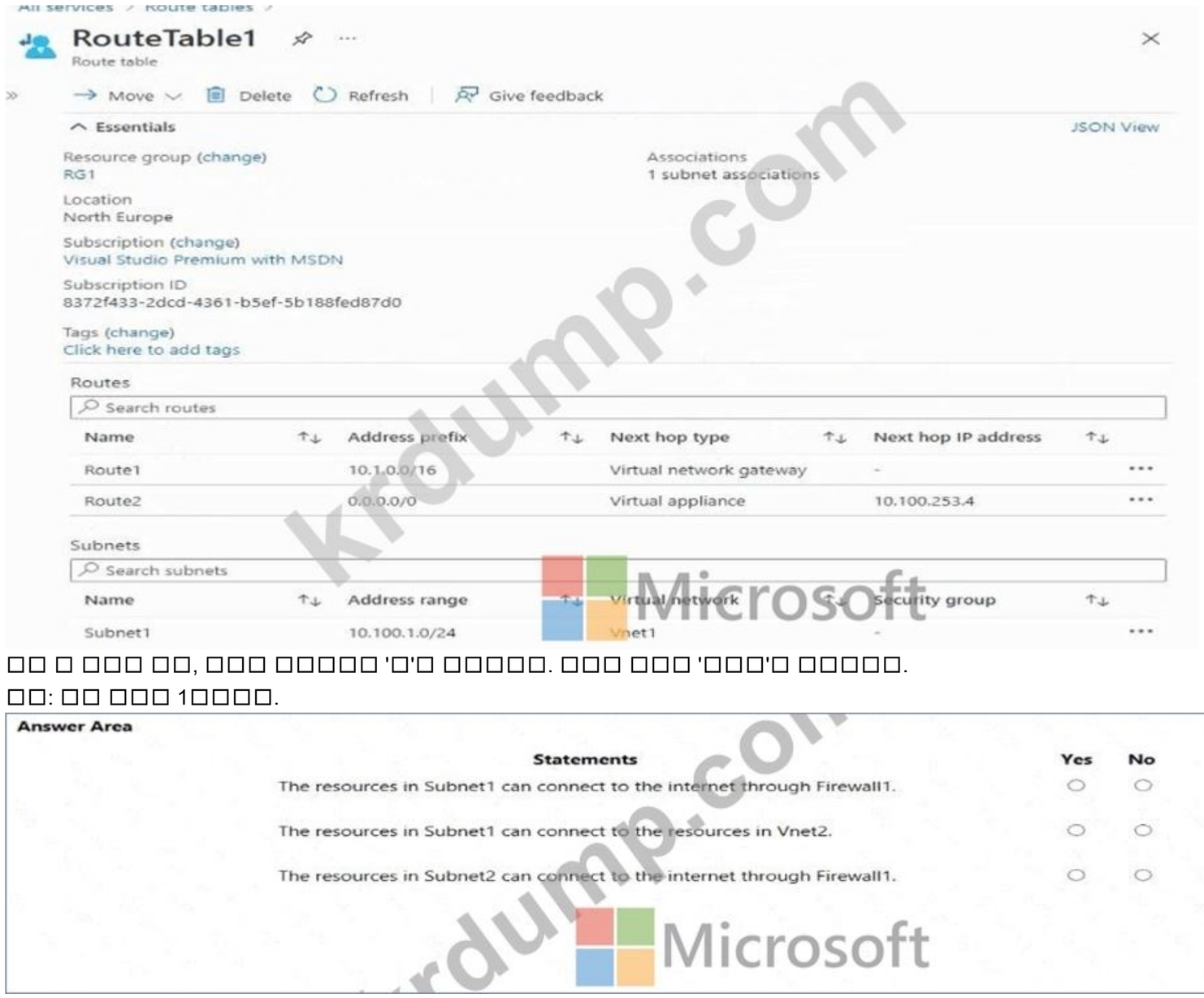


□□□ 1 □□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. (□□□ □□ □□□□□.)



RouteTable1□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. (RouteTable1 □□ □□□□□.)



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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The resources in Subnet1 can connect to the internet through Firewall1.	○	○
The resources in Subnet1 can connect to the resources in Vnet2.	○	○
The resources in Subnet2 can connect to the internet through Firewall1.	○	○

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The resources in Subnet1 can connect to the internet through Firewall1.	◉	○
The resources in Subnet1 can connect to the resources in Vnet2.	◉	○
The resources in Subnet2 can connect to the internet through Firewall1.	◉	○

NEW QUESTION: 137
Vnet2□ Vnet3□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Vnet2 □ Vnet3□ GatewaySubnet□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□
B. Vnet1□ GatewaySubnet□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□
C. BGP □□ □□
D. □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
VNet 1 will get the default from BGP and propagate it to VNET 2 and 3

NEW QUESTION: 138
VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VNet1□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
* AzureFirewall□□□

* □□□□□□□□
* □□□ 1
* □□□2
* □□□3

Subnet2□ Microsoft.Web/serverfarms □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Connected to
AZVNGW1	Azure VPN Gateway	GatewaySubnet
AZFW1	Azure Firewall Premium	AzureFirewallSubnet
VMSS1	Virtual machine scale set	Subnet1

Azure WAF(□ □□□□□□ □□□)□ □□□ AG1□□□ Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□. AG1□ VMSS1□ □□□□ □ □□□□□.

AG1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. GatewaySubnet

B. Subrwt2

C. Subnet 1

D. AzureFjrewall Subnet

E. Subnet3

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 139

□3□ □□□□□ DNS □□□□ □□□□□.

Azure□□ DNS □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

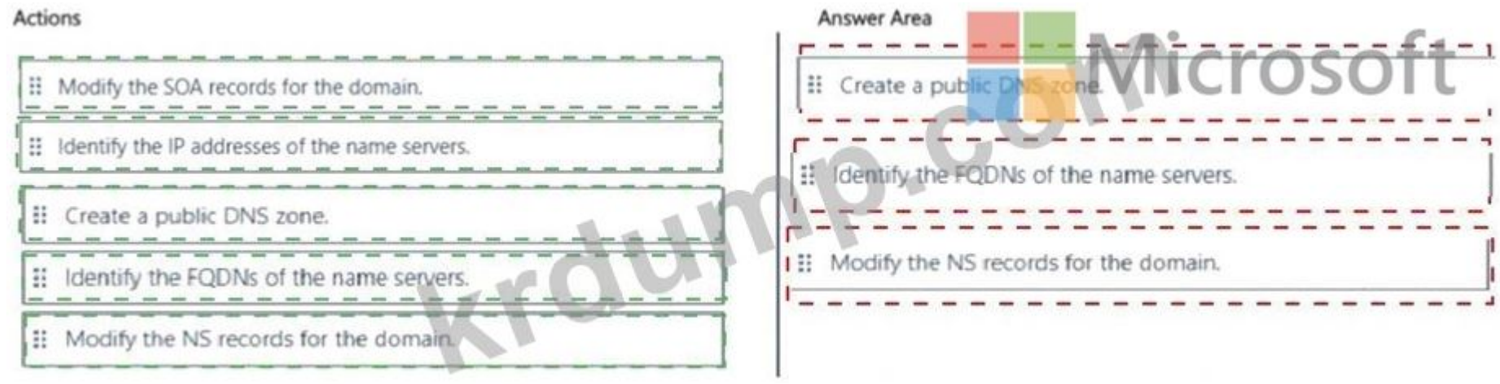
□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Actions

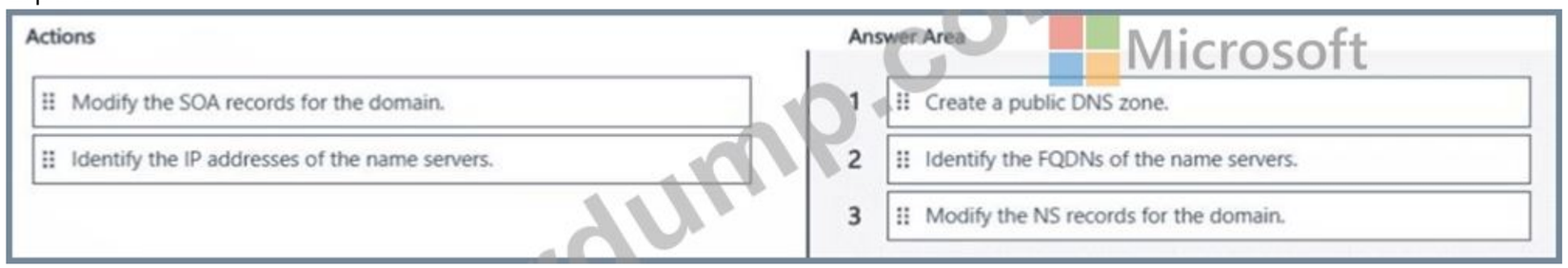
- Modify the SOA records for the domain.
- Identify the IP addresses of the name servers.
- Create a public DNS zone.
- Identify the FQDNs of the name servers.
- Modify the NS records for the domain.

Answer Area

Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 140

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□□ □□ □□□□ App1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□. 10□□□ App1□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
Azure Traffic Manager□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
DNS □□□ □□□ □□□□□ Traffic Manager □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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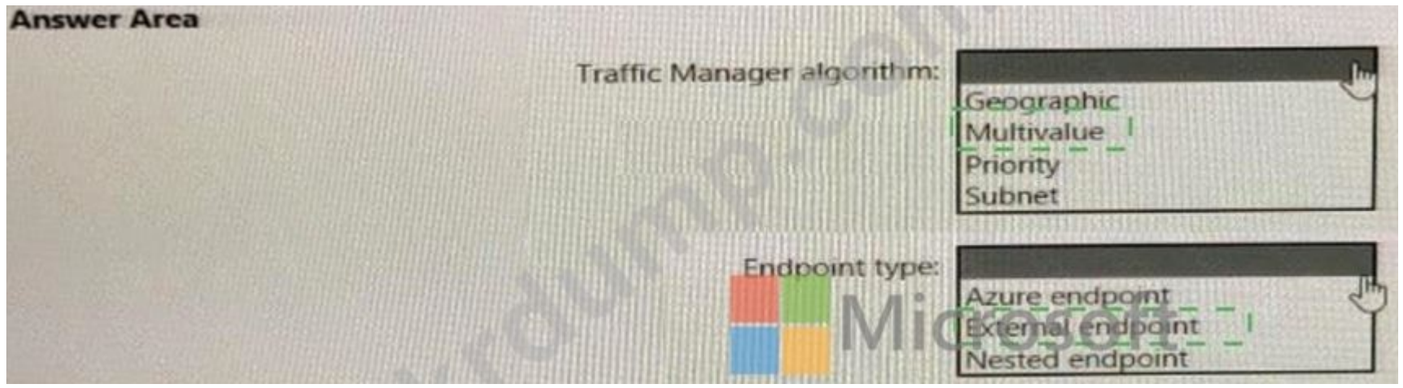
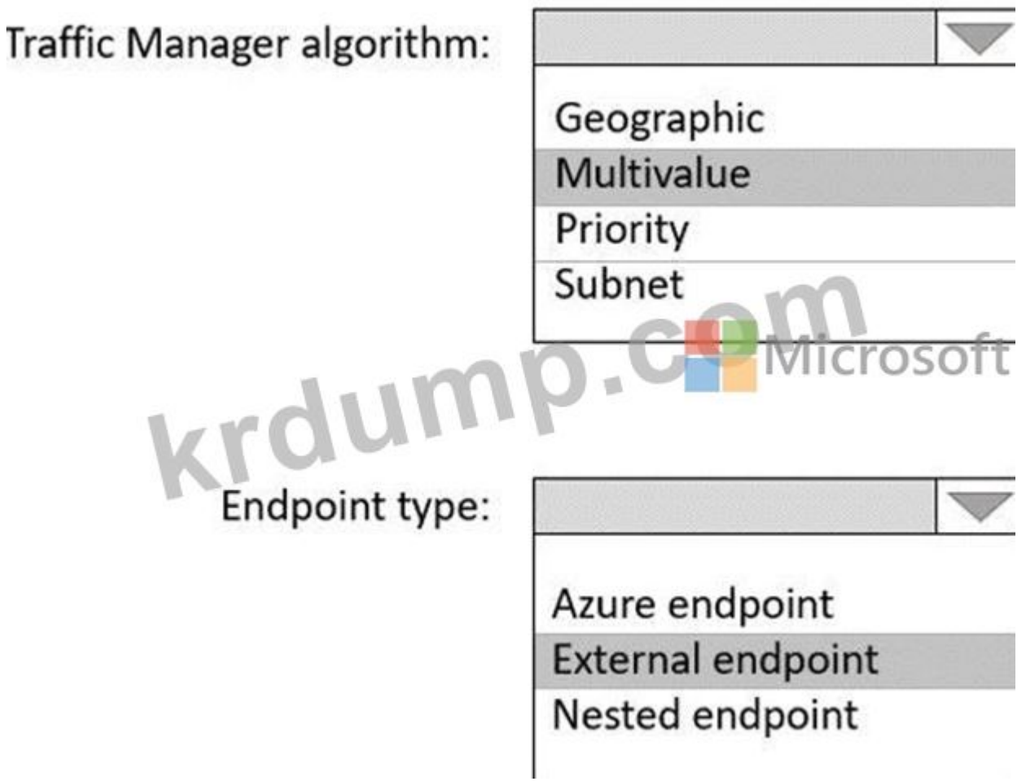
Answer:



Explanation:



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-routing-methods
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-endpoint-types

NEW QUESTION: 141
10□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□. □ □□□□ IPv6 □□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□ □□ 200□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. /24
B. /120

C. /64
D. /48
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 142
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Description
VNet1	Virtual network	Contains a subnet named Subnet1
storage1	Storage account	*None*
VM1	Virtual machine	Linked to Subnet1
VM2	Virtual machine	Linked to Subnet1

VM1□ VM2□ storage1□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
* VM1□ VM2□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
* □□□□□ storage1□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□□□□ □□
B. □□ □□
C. □□ □□□□□
D. □□□□ □□ □□(NSG)
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 143
TM1□□□ Azure Traffic Manager □□ □□□□ □□□□. TM1□□ TM2□ TM3□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
TM1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□.

Name	Location
App1	North Europe
App2	East US
App3	Central US
TM2	West Europe
TM3	West US

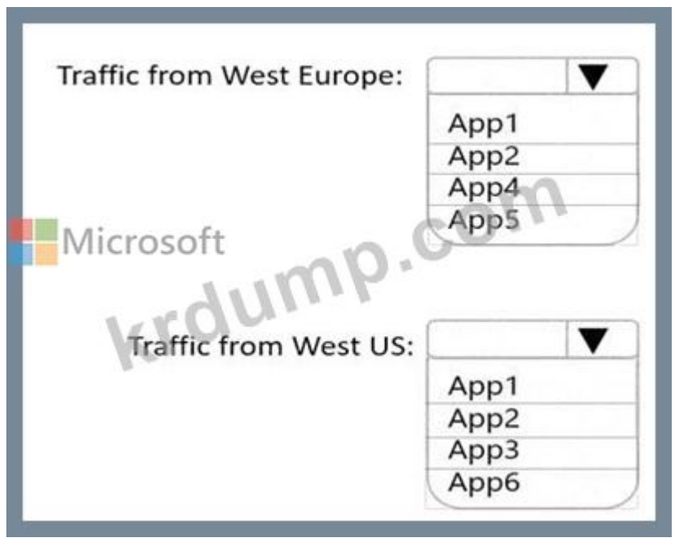
TM2□ MinChildEndpoint = 2□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□.

Name	Location	Weight
App4	West Europe	99
App5	West Europe	1

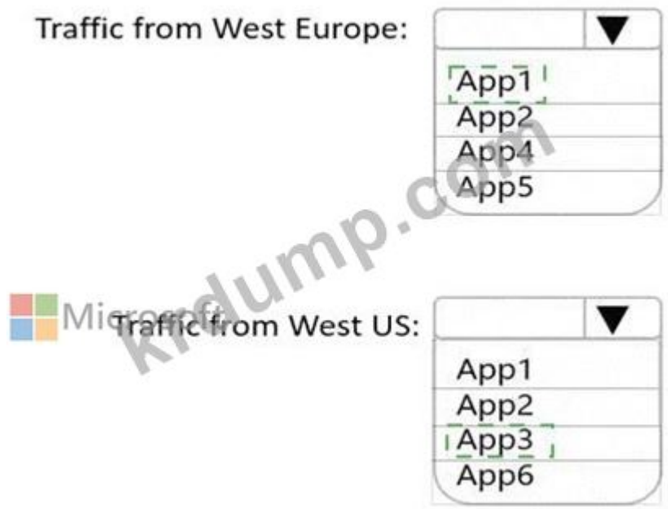
TM3□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□.

Name	Location
App6	West US
App2	East US

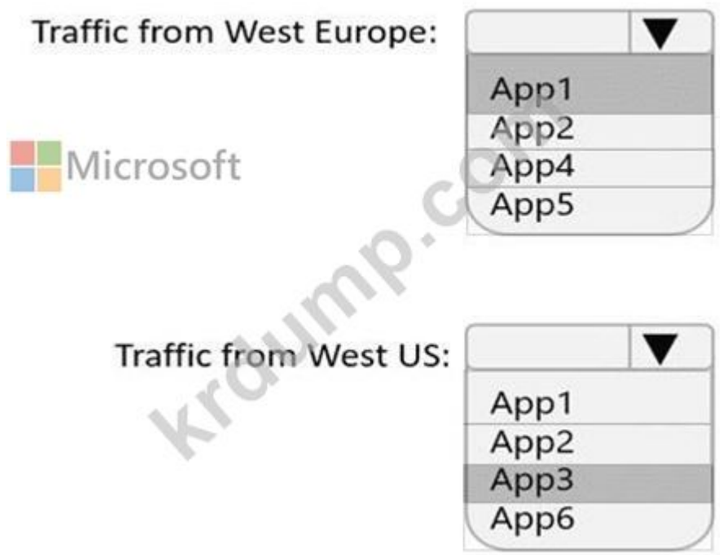
App2, App4, App6 □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□□ □□ □□□□ 1□□ □□□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manage r-nested-profiles Traffic from West Europe:
Basedd on TM1 table, West Europe will trigger TM2. However, as the MinChildEndpoint is set to 2, and App4 is degraded (down), the entire TM2 will not be considered available.
This goes back to the origin TM1 that uses performance traffic-routing method, which means the closest location is App1 and naturally be the next best performance instance.
Hence, Answer = App1
Traffic from West US:
Based on TM1 table, West US will trigger TM3. However, both App2 and App6 were degraded (down), so none of them can be considered.
This goes back to the original TM1 that uses performance traffic-routing method, from TM1, the other 2 US locations would be App2 and App3. But App2 we know it ' s already degraded (unavailable), hence the only option would be App3.
Answer = App3

NEW QUESTION: 144
Hub1□ Spoke1□□□ □ □□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□. Hub1□ □□□ □ VPN □□□ □□□□ □-□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
Hub1□ Spoke1 □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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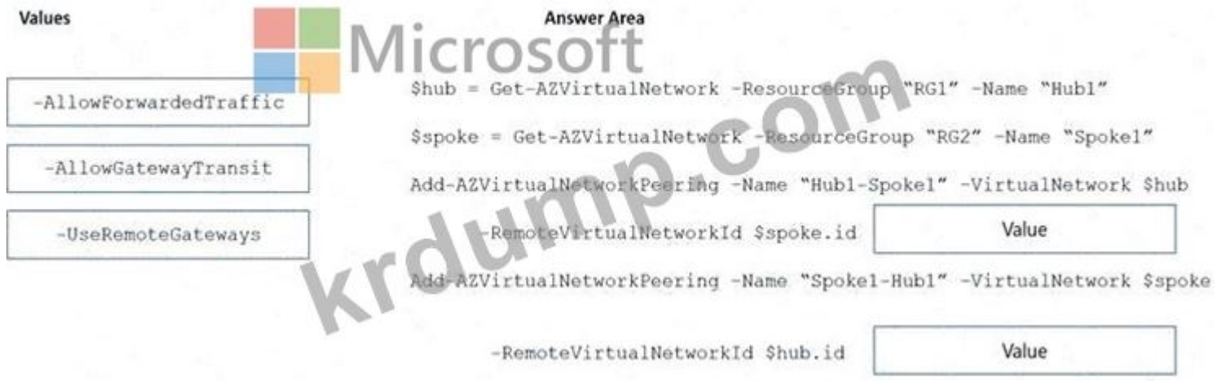
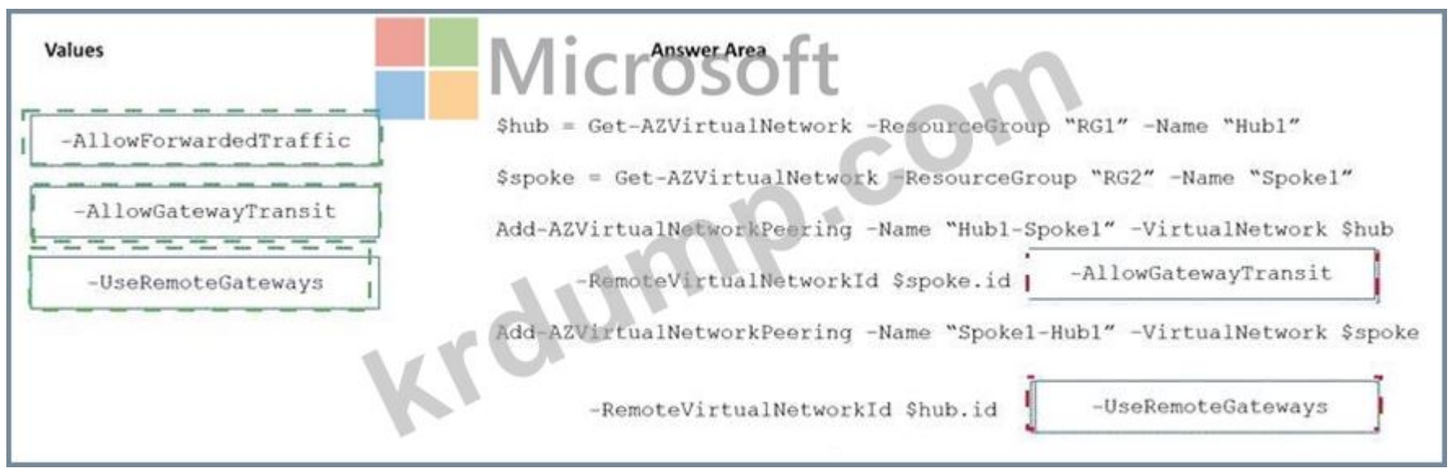
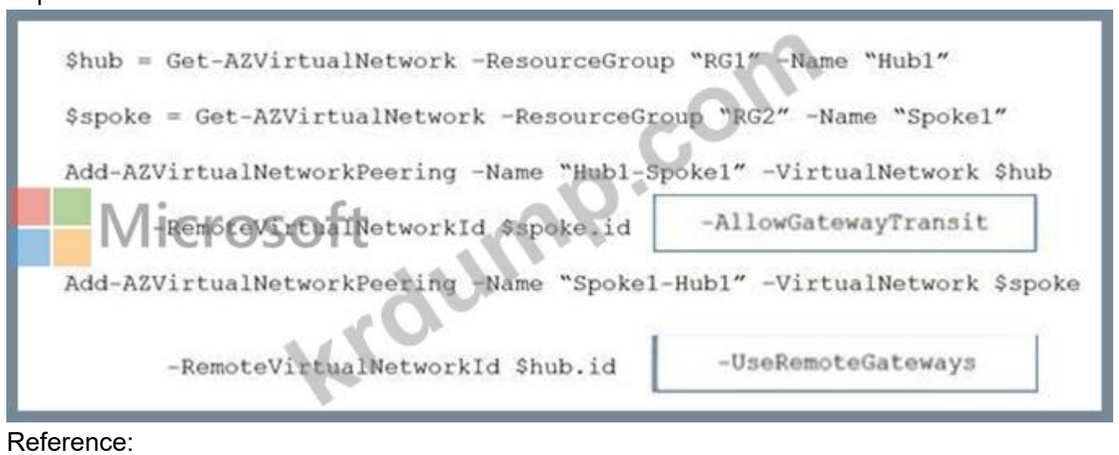


Answer:



Explanation:



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/hub-spoke?tabs=cli#virtual-network-peering

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