



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #1

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.

You plan to deploy a multi-tiered application that will contain the tiers shown in the following table.

Tier	Accessible from the Internet	Number of virtual machines
Front-end web server	Yes	10
Business logic	No	100
Microsoft SQL Server database	No	5

You need to recommend a networking solution to meet the following requirements:

- ❑ Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines.
- ❑ Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks.

Which Azure resource should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines:

an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
an internal load balancer
a network security group (NSG)
a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
an internal load balancer
a network security group (NSG)
a public load balancer

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines:

- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

Box 1: an internal load balancer

Azure Internal Load Balancer (ILB) provides network load balancing between virtual machines that reside inside a cloud service or a virtual network with a regional scope.

Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Application Gateway provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/ag-overview>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: an internal load balancer

Azure Internal Load Balancer (ILB) provides network load balancing between virtual machines that reside inside a cloud service or a virtual network with a regional scope.

Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Application Gateway provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities. Application gateway which uses WAF tier.

upvoted 168 times

zvasanth2 3 years, 3 months ago

Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Application Gateway provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities. SQL injection and cross-site scripting are among the most common attacks

upvoted 6 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct.

- Internal Load Balancer. check the example in <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>
- Application gateway which uses WAF tier.

upvoted 61 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

Gregsenn 1 year, 3 months ago

On exam 29/08/23

upvoted 4 times

WakandaF 1 year, 3 months ago

Thanks

I will do the exam this Friday 8th.

upvoted 2 times

stonwall12 1 year, 5 months ago

Internal Loader & WAF Firewall

We're communicating internally, and WAF provides SQL injection protection

upvoted 1 times

Georges_Hawat_2000 1 year, 8 months ago

But doesn't the application gateway provide some load balancing features?

upvoted 1 times

Ashfaque_9x 1 year, 10 months ago

Passed today on 29Jan23 with a score of 970. This question was in the exam.

Correct Answer:

Box 1: an internal load balancer

Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

upvoted 7 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Given Answer is correct

Answer is correct.

- Internal Load Balancer

- Application gateway which uses WAF tier.

Web Application Firewall (WAF)

Provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities. SQL injection and cross-site scripting are among the most common attacks. A WAF solution can react to a security threat faster by centrally patching a known vulnerability, instead of securing each individual web application. WAF can be deployed with Azure Application Gateway, Azure Front Door, and Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) service from Microsoft. WAF on Azure CDN is currently under public preview. WAF has features that are customized for each specific service. For more information about WAF features for each service, see the overview for each service.

upvoted 5 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Protects against malicious attacks such as:

*SQL Injection

*Cross-site scripting

*Broken Authentication

*Sensitive data exposure

*XML External entities

*Broken Access control

*Security misconfiguration

*Insecure deserialization

*Vulnerable components

*Insufficient logging

More info here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/ag-overview>

upvoted 4 times

InvisibleShadow 2 years, 9 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 3 times

nidhogg 2 years, 10 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 4 times

im82 3 years ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer:

- Internal Load Balancer
- Application gateway which uses WAF tier

upvoted 11 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

This one is super tough. I have not worked with Logic Apps that much, so I had to do some research here. But it's pretty interesting.

upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

achmadirvanp 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is correct, Appear On Exam July 1 2021

upvoted 6 times

inemumoren 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is correct.

An internal load balancer to spread the traffic and
an application gateway with WAF tier to prevent malicious attacks.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #2

Topic 5

Your company has three offices. The offices are located in Miami, Los Angeles, and New York. Each office contains datacenter. You have an Azure subscription that contains resources in the East US and West US Azure regions. Each region contains a virtual network. The virtual networks are peered.

You need to connect the datacenters to the subscription. The solution must minimize network latency between the datacenters.

What should you create?

- A. three Azure Application Gateways and one On-premises data gateway
- B. three virtual hubs and one virtual WAN **Most Voted**
- C. three virtual WANs and one virtual hub
- D. three On-premises data gateways and one Azure Application Gateway

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (89%)

C (11%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: C

There can only be one hub per Azure region.
It should be 2 Virtual Hubs and 1 WAN.
Since we have just two region, it may be impossible to have 3 hubs.

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>
upvoted 97 times

rawrkadia 3 years, 5 months ago

Did the answers change? Your "C" is now closest to "B", one WAN and 3 hubs.
upvoted 12 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

Miami, New York & LA. That's 3 regions. I think you are confusing with the subnet regions
upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

Please ignore that. I got it mixed. You were right.
upvoted 3 times

Plextor 3 years ago

I am pretty sure he meant B
upvoted 1 times

Ani_barve 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct, I think the answer is C as per --
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/networking/hub-spoke-vwan-architecture>
upvoted 1 times

rsamant 3 years, 2 months ago

The hub is the core of your network in a region. Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region.

Reference : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>
upvoted 5 times

rupayan87 2 years ago

agree, as a matter of fact we create a WAN first and then create HUBs under it. So the ideal answer will be 2 hubs and 1 wan
but here we have option 3 hubs 1 wan so that is the closest right
upvoted 1 times

zeal0 Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

They're all wrong because the question says there are 2 Azure regions, and the below documentation says each region only has a single hub... Should be 2 hubs and one WAN.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

"Hub: A virtual hub is a Microsoft-managed virtual network. The hub contains various service endpoints to enable connectivity. From your on-premises network (vpnsite), you can connect to a VPN Gateway inside the virtual hub, connect ExpressRoute circuits to a virtual hub, or even connect mobile users to a Point-to-site gateway in the virtual hub. The hub is the core of your network in a region. There can only be one hub per Azure region."
upvoted 53 times

tableton 8 months, 3 weeks ago

May be the Microsoft document that you linked has been modified, but now it says: "The hub is the core of your network in a region. Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region." So correct is 3 virtual hubs and one virtual wan"
upvoted 2 times

bosnianserb 3 years, 2 months ago

Hub: A virtual hub is a Microsoft-managed virtual network. The hub contains various service endpoints to enable connectivity. From your on-premises network (vpnsite), you can connect to a VPN Gateway inside the virtual hub, connect ExpressRoute circuits to a virtual hub, or even connect mobile users to a Point-to-site gateway in the virtual hub. The hub is the core of your network in a region. Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region.

Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region!!!
upvoted 7 times

rusli 3 years, 11 months ago

agree with you
upvoted 2 times

KhaledMaster 3 years ago

I don't agree you are talking about the best design, but nothing prevents you from having only one hub to connect different vNETs in different regions I assume. I couldn't find any restriction on the region level in the URL sent.
"VNets connect to a virtual hub via a virtual network connection. Transit connectivity between the VNets in Standard Virtual

WAN is enabled due to the presence of a router in every virtual hub."
hence the provided answer is right => one hub and 3 virtual WAN

upvoted 1 times

jodtzz Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C. I am not sure where the region limitation everyone is talking about is coming from. Perhaps it is outdated information. Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

"Hub: A virtual hub is a Microsoft-managed virtual network. The hub contains various service endpoints to enable connectivity. From your on-premises network (vpnsite), you can connect to a VPN gateway inside the virtual hub, connect ExpressRoute circuits to a virtual hub, or even connect mobile users to a point-to-site gateway in the virtual hub. The hub is the core of your network in a region. Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region."

upvoted 1 times

jodtzz 1 month ago

Apologies - I mean B, not C. Answer B.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

it's B

the answer should be:

two virtual hubs and one virtual WAN

but since we have only those options, B is the closest one as it says one WAN.

upvoted 1 times

Josh219 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct is B

By using three virtual hubs and one virtual WAN (Option B), you can connect each datacenter to its respective virtual hub, and then connect these hubs through the virtual WAN. This setup minimizes network latency and simplifies management by leveraging the capabilities of Azure Virtual WAN to handle multiple connections efficiently.

upvoted 2 times

mkhlszf 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

It cannot be 3 birtual WANs.

The definition of virtual WAN says:

It contains links to all your virtual hubs that you would like to have within the virtual WAN. Virtual WANs are isolated from each other and can't contain a common hub. Virtual hubs in different virtual WANs don't communicate with each other.

Also, the definition of virtual hub says: Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

upvoted 2 times

Jobalos009 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B because Virtual hubs in different virtual WANs don't communicate with each other and Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region.

To connect these datacenters, virtual hubs must be in the same WAN.

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

upvoted 2 times

op22233 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

When multiple hubs are enabled in a single virtual WAN, the hubs are automatically interconnected via hub-to-hub links, thus enabling global connectivity between branches and Vnets that are distributed across multiple regions.

upvoted 2 times

mb0812 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure Virtual WAN represents the virtual overlay of the Azure virtual network and other resources. For example: you have an on-premise office and want to connect to multiple Virtual networks in Azure, then use Azure Virtual WAN. Virtual hub is a Microsoft-managed virtual network (created within Virtual WAN) to which you can connect various end points like P2S, S2S, virtual networks etc

upvoted 2 times

lebeyic620 8 months, 2 weeks ago

What is the importance of "Each region contains a virtual network. The virtual networks are peered" in the question?

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

SDewan 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer from chatgpt and it makes sense:

Option B: Three virtual hubs and one virtual WAN

Explanation:

Virtual hubs in Azure Virtual WAN provide a central point of connectivity and management for your network resources. By deploying three virtual hubs, one for each office, you establish a direct connection from each datacenter to the Azure Virtual WAN.

Azure Virtual WAN is designed to optimize connectivity across regions, helping to minimize network latency between the datacenters and the Azure subscription.

By using a single virtual WAN, you can centrally manage and configure the network connections for all three datacenters, streamlining administration and ensuring consistent network policies across the infrastructure.

Therefore, option B is the most appropriate choice for minimizing network latency while connecting the datacenters to the Azure subscription.

upvoted 2 times

rumino 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

upvoted 3 times

cig003 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

I am not sure I understand the debate. According to ms docs "Virtual WANs are isolated from each other and can't contain a common hub. Virtual hubs in different virtual WANs don't communicate with each other". That would infer that multiple VWANs is not going to work to connect all of these together.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

upvoted 4 times

Default858 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B: 1 WAN, 3 hubs

Virtual WAN: The virtualWAN resource represents a virtual overlay of your Azure network and is a collection of multiple resources. It contains links to all your virtual hubs that you would like to have within the virtual WAN. Virtual WANs are isolated from each other and can't contain a common hub. Virtual hubs in different virtual WANs don't communicate with each other.

Hub: A virtual hub is a Microsoft-managed virtual network. The hub contains various service endpoints to enable connectivity. From your on-premises network (vpngw), you can connect to a VPN gateway inside the virtual hub, connect ExpressRoute

circuits to a virtual hub, or even connect mobile users to a point-to-site gateway in the virtual hub. The hub is the core of your network in a region. Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

upvoted 4 times

obaemf 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Three virtual hubs and one virtual WAN)

upvoted 1 times

shrsrm95 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

which genius thought you have multiple WANs in a single hub?

upvoted 1 times

shrsrm95 1 year, 3 months ago

ticked the wrong box, the correct answer is B.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #3

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You plan to deploy five virtual machines to a virtual network subnet.

Each virtual machine will have a public IP address and a private IP address.

Each virtual machine requires the same inbound and outbound security rules.

What is the minimum number of network interfaces and network security groups that you require? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

5
10
15
20

Minimum number of network security groups:

1
2
5
10

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

5
10
15
20

Correct Answer:

Minimum number of network security groups:

1
2

5
10

Box 1: 5 -

A public and a private IP address can be assigned to a single network interface.

Box 2: 1 -

You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each virtual network subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-addresses>

Comments

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer should be : 5 Network interfaces and 1 Network security group

upvoted 130 times

Rain_walker_6ix 2 years, 6 months ago

Nice !

upvoted 3 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Box 1: 5

A public and a private IP address can be assigned to a single network interface.

By default a NIC is associated to one IP address. Anyway nothing prevents a NIC to have MORE THAN ONE IP address. So to the VM's NIC, you can associate the public and the private IP at the same time. You are not forced to have one NIC for the public IP and one NIC for the private IP.

Box 2: 1

You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each virtual network subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-addresses>

upvoted 114 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Where would we be without fedztedz & mlantonis?□□□

upvoted 11 times

kamalpur 1 year, 4 months ago

This question is explained in below video and showed practically on azure portal as well.

<https://youtu.be/lDpefLkTy44>

upvoted 2 times

stonwall12 1 year, 5 months ago

5 Network interfaces

1 Security Group

upvoted 2 times

shadad 1 year, 9 months ago

2023-02-27 11:00:00

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was:

Box 1: 5

Box 2: 1

upvoted 5 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

on the test, easiest question

upvoted 1 times

SumanSaurabh 1 year, 12 months ago

I know Mlantonis is giving best answer with detail explanation but this guy fedztedz is also good and giving correct answers in most of the question. You both are amazing :)

upvoted 4 times

fabras 2 years, 1 month ago

nic 5

nsg 1

correct answer

upvoted 3 times

mercuryit 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer

nic 5

nsg 1

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Given answer is correct.

Both Private and Public IP addresses can be assigned to a virtual machine's network interface controller (NIC)

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 3 years ago

Was on exam dated 15/11/2021

upvoted 3 times

ScoutP 3 years, 2 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 2 times

joydeep1 3 years, 5 months ago

Answers correct. Ques was in exam today.

upvoted 5 times

KenDo 3 years, 7 months ago

This is more of an English test than a technical question!

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #4

Topic 5

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

Name	Type
LB1	Load balancer
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine

LB1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
bepool1	Backend pool	VM1, VM2
LoadBalancerFrontEnd	Frontend IP configuration	Public IP address
hprobe1	Health probe	Protocol: TCP Port: 80 Interval: 5 seconds Unhealthy threshold: 2
rule1	Load balancing rule	IP version: IPv4 Frontend IP address: LoadBalancerFrontEnd Port: 80 Backend Port: 80 Backend pool: bepool1 Health probe: hprobe1

You plan to create new inbound NAT rules that meet the following requirements:

- ❑ Provide Remote Desktop access to VM1 from the internet by using port 3389.
- ❑ Provide Remote Desktop access to VM2 from the internet by using port 3389.

What should you create on LB1 before you can create the new inbound NAT rules?



A. a frontend IP address Most Voted

B. a load balancing rule

C. a health probe

D. a backend pool

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (76%)

B (23%)

D

Comments

Mercator Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

I think the answer is correct. Key is port 3389 from the internet for both VMs. If we want to connect to two different machines on the same port we need to have two different frontend IPs for the port forwarding.

upvoted 75 times

lebowksi 2 years, 3 months ago

That's right, you need to know the specific IP address of the VM, otherwise, you will randomly access any VM in the LB. It is A
upvoted 7 times

Vlako Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

This does not make sense. On existing LB, you can create NAT rule right away. The frontend IP address is already there.
Imho maybe B is right, you need to set the load balancing rule for port 3389.

upvoted 45 times

KhaledMaster 3 years ago

I dont agree, to add "Inbound NAT rule" inside the LB, you just need the rontend IP address and port.
the answer is right.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/components#inbound-nat-rules>

upvoted 3 times

Vlako 3 years, 5 months ago

The more I think about it, it makes more sense. You need additional load balancing rule for 3389, PLEASE prove me wrong :)
upvoted 2 times

d0bermannn 3 years, 5 months ago

you are right, and rule we need is NAT rule:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.network/add-azloadbalancerinboundnatruleconfig?view=azps-6.2.0>

upvoted 1 times

rawkadia 3 years, 5 months ago

You aren't load balancing 3389. If you create a load balancing rule for 3389 you'd end up with RDP connections alternating between the two. The question is specifically asking about NAT rules, you need two here: one per VM on different ports.
Read: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-port-forwarding-portal>

I labbed this. Load balancer requires a public IP to be assigned with deployment. NAT rules only require a backend pool (you map them to a specific NIC on a specific VM in the pool). The question already has everything required to create one, so either Microsoft has a provably wrong question or this was garbled in translation.

Please lab things like this, azure pass only requires an email and gives you 30 days and 100 bucks of credit, you can lab stuff left and right and not use 10% of it.

upvoted 12 times

a3432e2 7 months ago

I stand corrected in my earlier comment selecting A as the answer. The correct answer is "D" a backend pool.
"In this section, you create a multiple instance inbound NAT rule to the backend pool of the load balancer." This is for multiple VMs.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-nat-rule-multi-instance-portal>

upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 2 months ago

Hi! Just found out about Azure Pass from you here. Where do you get an Azure pass promo code?

upvoted 1 times

J4U 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct. This page makes it clear. We need to create 2 inbound NAT port-forwarding rule in load balancer using the frontend IP and backend VM. Answer is B.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-port-forwarding-portal>

upvoted 3 times

J4U 3 years, 3 months ago

I recall this update. I go with the front end IP address as all other requirements given in this link. LB rule is already in place as given in the article. May be MS is referring the public IP address SKU from basic to standard. I go with the frontend IP address.

upvoted 2 times

helpaws 2 years, 11 months ago

That is correct. You can follow this link to setup load balancing rule for both VMs. For example, you can use port 33891 for 3389 on VM1 and 33892 for 3389 on VM2. So to RDS to VM1, you can type in public IP of load balancer with port 33891 and it will NAT you to 3389 of VM1.

link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-port-forwarding-portal>

upvoted 2 times

1d07c8e Most Recent 5 days, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

A front end IP address is needed for inbound NAT rules

upvoted 1 times

082c09e 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Load Balancing rule needs to be added.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/471151/acess-an-azure-vm-behind-the-azure-lb>

upvoted 1 times

sca88 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

"Provide Remote Desktop access to VM1/VM2 FROM THE INTERNET by using port 3389"

So the public port must be 3389 for both. The only way to achieve this is to add another public IP to the load balancer. So VM1 will be available on IP1 : 3389 and IP2 : 3389 for VM2

upvoted 1 times

Stunomatic 1 month, 1 week ago

there has to be a concept of port address translation. LB is already providing frontend ip but only 1 or else what is the point of LB

upvoted 1 times

GuessWhoops 1 month, 3 weeks ago

This question doesn't make sense. We already have all the resources setup in our LB configuration, the only thing needed is to create the Inbound NAT rule itself and setup the existing resources in its properties.

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Sickcnt 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Cloud Network Architect here:

Answer is "A"

Reason is:

Both VM1 and VM2 has to be on port 3389

Both VM1 and VM2 has to be on port 3389

We already have a Frontend Public IP created (that will be for one of the VMs forwarded on 3389 port)

And we will need to create another Public IP to forward on also tcp 3389 port
upvoted 2 times

Sickcnt 2 months, 4 weeks ago

B Loadbalancer rule: Not needed, an "inbound NAT rule" has its own NAT ruleset, loadbalancer rules are not needed there

C Health Probe: We dont use Health Probes during NAT, we only use Health Probes during a loadbalancing rule (to know which unhealthy backends to take out of they are down from the loadbalancing rule)

D Backend pool: This could be fine, "Inbound NAT rule" has two types "Backend pool" and "Azure Virtual machine" forwarding

Currently the task requires an "Azure Virtual Machine" fowarding method, so we dont need "D" here
upvoted 1 times

Y2 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B - create the inbound NAT rule

not A -you do not need two frontend IP addresses to create inbound NAT rules for accessing multiple VMs using Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) on the same load balancer.

Not D - Backend pool has two VM's

Not C- Health probe is not needed.

upvoted 1 times

MSExpertGER 5 months, 4 weeks ago

The whole set of answers is nonsense. you can create this without doing anything before creating the NAT rule. Neither an additional IP address, nor extra backend pool. NAT rule doesnt need a health probe.

WHen you create the NAT rule on the existing backendpool with VM1 and VM2, the endpoints for VM1 and VM2 will be:

<https://<Public-IP>:3389> (VM1)

<https://<Public-IP>:3390> (VM2)

not very nice of a solution, but does the trick. Propably nicer is to create a seperate Public IPv4, with a seperate Backend Pool dedicated to VM2 and a seperate NAT rule for both VMs

upvoted 1 times

a3432e2 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. A backend pool (originally selected A)

"In this section, you create a multiple instance inbound NAT rule to the backend pool of the load balancer." This is for multiple VMs.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-nat-rule-multi-instance-portal>

upvoted 1 times

a3432e2 7 months ago

"A load balancing rule distributes incoming traffic that is sent to a selected IP address and port combination across a group of backend pool instances. ONLY BACKEND INSTANCES that the health probe CONSIDERS "Healthy" receive new traffic" We see above that the probe states "Unhealthy Threshold", therefore a new "backend pool" instance must be created in order for it to traverse.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-tcp-idle-timeout?tabs=tcp-reset-idle-portal>

upvoted 1 times

a3432e2 7 months ago

Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-port-forwarding-portal>

upvoted 1 times

Jobalos009 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B because a LB has already (and just one) frontend IP adress

upvoted 1 times

op22233 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

From ChatGpt:

Before creating new inbound NAT rules on a load balancer, you typically need to create a frontend IP configuration. A frontend IP configuration defines the external IP address to which clients connect, and it also specifies the port for incoming traffic. This frontend IP configuration acts as the endpoint for the incoming traffic that will be load-balanced by the load balancer.

Once you have created the frontend IP configuration, you can then proceed to create the inbound NAT rules, which specify how incoming traffic should be forwarded from the frontend IP to the backend pool of resources.

In summary, the process typically involves:

Creating a frontend IP configuration.

Creating inbound NAT rules to specify how traffic should be forwarded from the frontend IP to the backend resources.

upvoted 3 times

mb0812 8 months ago

Although A is correct, but I guess another better option is to use the same frontend ip address and use a different frontend port for each VM. Example: for VM1: frontend ip= 68.219.118.100,fronend port: 4000,backend port=3389. so RDP using 68.219.118.100:4000 for VM1

upvoted 1 times

mb0812 8 months ago

for VM2: frontend ip= 68.219.118.100,fronend port: 4001,backend port=3389. so RDP using 68.219.118.100:4001 for VM2

upvoted 1 times

Nikkob 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct. When creating an Add Inbound NAT rule, the 4th item is to select a Front End IP address. It's required for the NAT rule. Some people are saying B. but a load balancing rule is totally different from a NAT rule.

Inbound NAT rules are used to specify a backend resource to route traffic to. For example, configuring a specific load balancer port to send RDP traffic to a specific VM. Load-balancing rules are used to specify a pool of backend resources to route traffic to, balancing the load across each instance.

A load balancing rule is not part of the required new Inbound NAT rule configuration.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/inbound-nat-rules>

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #5

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Private IP address	Public IP address	Virtual network name	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	10.1.0.4	52.186.85.63	VNET1	Adatum.com
VM2	10.1.0.5	13.92.168.13	VNET1	Contoso.com

You create a private Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You configure the adatum.com zone to allow auto registration from VNET1.

Which A records will be added to the adatum.com zone for each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

A records for VM1:

None

Private IP address only

Public IP address only

Private IP address and public IP address

A records for VM2:

None

Private IP address only

Public IP address only

Private IP address and public IP address

Answer Area

A records for VM1:

None

Private IP address only

Public IP address only

Private IP address and public IP address

Correct Answer:

A records for VM2:

None
Private IP address only
Public IP address only
Private IP address and public IP address

The virtual machines are registered (added) to the private zone as A records pointing to their private IP addresses.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-scenarios>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

The virtual machines are registered (added) to the private zone as A records pointing to their private IP addresses.

Since both VM1 & VM2 are in same Vnet1 and the Vnet1 is linked under adatum.com domain (Private DNS Zone->Setting->virtual network links).

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-scenarios>
upvoted 126 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

Box 1: Private
Box 2: Private
upvoted 47 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct. Private/Private
check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-scenarios#scenario-split-horizon-functionality>
upvoted 60 times

[Removed] 3 years, 8 months ago

That's it, good reference
upvoted 6 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT
upvoted 1 times

SkyZeroZx 11 months ago

Correct,
OS DNS suffix has no affect on this.
Both priv ips will be listed on internal dns zone.
upvoted 1 times

stonwall12 1 year, 5 months ago

Private and Private

See below:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-scenarios#scenario-split-horizon-functionality>

upvoted 2 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

For VM1, the A record added to the adatum.com zone will be the Private IP address only (10.1.0.4), since the DNS suffix configured in Windows Server is Adatum.com and auto-registration is enabled in VNET1.

For VM2, no A record will be added to the adatum.com zone, since the DNS suffix configured in Windows Server is Contoso.com and auto-registration is not enabled in VNET1 for the Contoso.com DNS zone.

upvoted 3 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is : Private Ip address only and none

upvoted 4 times

DeBoer 1 year, 10 months ago

Checked in lab; the DNS records in the private zone are created using the " Virtual network links" to the VNet. The DNS name in the VM itself has no impact on this. So yes, Both "Private" is correct.

upvoted 8 times

Max_on_neptune 2 years ago

Exam Question on 01DEC2022

upvoted 6 times

arifi 1 year, 11 months ago

did u pass?

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is correct. Private/Private

upvoted 1 times

vsharma041990 2 years, 4 months ago

The virtual machines are registered (added) to the private zone as A records pointing to their private IP addresses.

Since both VM1 & VM2 are in same Vnet1 and the Vnet1 is linked under adatum.com domain (Private DNS Zone->Setting->virtual network links).

upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Yep given answer is correct Private/Private
VNET and Private DNS:

You can only link VNETs to private DNS zones only and accordingly auto register a VNET only to a private DNS zones. Private DNS zones can be linked with VNETs (not public ones). And VM can auto-register to any private DNS zone linked with the Vnet and with auto-registration option set.

upvoted 5 times

benvdw 2 years, 9 months ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 3 times

atilla 2 years, 9 months ago

both private because of same vnet1, you add vnet in private dns zone...

upvoted 1 times

khengoolman 3 years, 2 months ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is private, private.

upvoted 9 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

The question is confusing because VM2 has a different DNS connection suffix. But because they are both part of the VNet1, they'd both be exposed to the internal DNS zone at 168.63.129.16.

-Private IP for VM1

-Private IP for VM2

upvoted 4 times

ZUMY 3 years, 9 months ago

01.Private IP Address only

02.Private IP Address only

Since both VM1 & VM2 are in same Vnet1 and the Vnet1 is liked under adatum.com domain (Private DNS Zone->Setting->virtual network links)

upvoted 7 times

PektoTheGreat 3 years, 9 months ago

The keyword is "auto-registration from VNET1".

VM1 and VM2 belongs to the same VNET. So upon VM1 and VM2 creation they will be auto registered on adatum Private DNS Zone having A Record as their Private IPs. Cheeers yo!

upvoted 9 times

Stunomatic 1 month, 1 week ago

thank you i was sulking if auto registration is open why we need to add private our-self

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #6

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that connects to your on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. VNet1 contains one subnet named Sunet1.

Subnet1 is associated to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1. Subnet1 contains a basic internal load balancer named ILB1. ILB1 has three Azure virtual machines in the backend pool.

You need to collect data about the IP addresses that connects to ILB1. You must be able to run interactive queries from the Azure portal against the collected data.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Resource to create:

An Azure Event Grid
An Azure Log Analytics workspace
An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:

ILB1
NSG1
The Azure virtual machines

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Resource to create:

An Azure Event Grid
An Azure Log Analytics workspace
An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable

diagnostics:

ILB1
NSG1
The Azure virtual machines

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

In the Azure portal you can set up a Log Analytics workspace, which is a unique Log Analytics environment with its own data repository, data sources, and solutions

Box 2: ILB1 -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/log-analytics/log-analytics-quick-create-workspace> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-diagnostics>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

In the Azure portal you can set up a Log Analytics workspace, which is a unique Log Analytics environment with its own data repository, data sources, and solutions.

Box 2: NSG1

NSG flow logs allow viewing information about ingress and egress IP traffic through a Network security group. Through this, the IP addresses that connect to the ILB can be monitored when the diagnostics are enabled on a Network Security Group.

We cannot enable diagnostics on an internal load balancer to check for the IP addresses.

As for Internal LB, it is basic one. Basic can only connect to storage account. Also, Basic LB has only activity logs, which doesn't include the connectivity workflow. So, we need to use NSG to meet the mentioned requirements.

upvoted 249 times

awssecuritynewbie 2 years, 2 months ago

very good catch! Because yes you are right after looking at the link : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/load-balancer/skus#skus>

you cannot do diagnostics for the load balancer you know, which is crazy i would of picked that over the NSG.

Box 2: NSG1

upvoted 10 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/log-analytics/log-analytics-quick-create-workspace>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-diagnostics>

upvoted 25 times

elrizos 1 year, 8 months ago

you r my hero

upvoted 3 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I was about to say "why is the second one not NSG1?" Glad you confirmed NSG1 is the right answer for Q2.

upvoted 1 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is not correct. The correct answer is

- Create a Log Analytics Workspace

- NSG

As for Internal LB, it is basic one. Basic can only connect to storage account. Also Basic LB has only activity logs which doesn't include the connectivity workflow. So, we need to use NSG to meet the mentioned requirements.

upvoted 96 times

Josh219 1 week, 6 days ago

correct

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

Box 2: NSG1

upvoted 1 times

Alvaroll 3 years, 11 months ago

I think the answer given is correct.

- Azure Log Analytics workspace

- ILB1 (Standard Load Balance)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-monitor-log>

upvoted 4 times

Alvaroll 3 years, 11 months ago

sorry, it's basic LB

upvoted 6 times

YooOY 3 years, 2 months ago

Basic LB no diagnositcs

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

upvoted 3 times

s9p3r7 3 years, 5 months ago

but you can't enable NSG flow logs with Log Analytics Workspace, you need a storage account.

answer: storage acc and nsg

ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-portal#enable-nsg-flow-log>

upvoted 4 times

s9p3r7 3 years, 5 months ago

ignore my previous comment as Traffic Analytics can be integrated with Log Analytics Workspace,,

upvoted 6 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

WRONG

An Azure Log Analytics workspace

NSG1

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 9 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 4 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

B&B is correct!

upvoted 1 times

stonwall12 1 year, 5 months ago

1. Azure Log Analytics

2. NSG1

Note: Internal Balancer is only BASIC

upvoted 1 times

shadad 1 year, 9 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was:

Box1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

Box2: NSG1

upvoted 8 times

vbohr899 1 year, 9 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 4 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

To collect data about the IP addresses that connect to ILB1 and run interactive queries from the Azure portal against the collected data,

you should create an Azure Log Analytics workspace.

You should enable diagnostic settings on ILB1. This will allow you to collect data about the IP addresses that connect to ILB1 and run interactive queries from the Azure portal against the collected data.

upvoted 1 times

Ashfaque_9x 1 year, 10 months ago

Passed today on 29Jan23 with a score of 970. This question was in the exam.

Correct Answer:

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

Box 2: NSG1

upvoted 5 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 11 months ago

I think it's good to pause and watch a video describing the available monitoring service for standard Load balancer (classic metrics view vs load balancer insights). It'll allow you to understand instead of just picking an answer .

guess basic has no monitoring feature satisfying the question's requirement.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qfzOTNKYTgU&ab_channel=MicrosoftAzure

upvoted 2 times

Liriano 2 years, 1 month ago

In exam today, go with highly voted

upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

An azure log analytics workspace

NSG1

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

given answer not correct

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

use Log Analytics workspace, which sets Log Analytics environment with its own data repository, data sources, and solutions.

Box 2: NSG1

NSG flow logs, which provide you information about ingress and egress IP traffic through a Network Security Group associated to individual network interfaces, VMs, or subnets. By analyzing raw NSG flow logs, and inserting intelligence of security, topology, and geography, traffic analytics can provide you with insights into traffic flow in your environment. Traffic Analytics provides information such as most communicating hosts, most communicating application protocols, most conversing host pairs, allowed/blocked traffic, inbound/outbound traffic, open internet ports, most blocking rules, traffic distribution per Azure datacenter, virtual network, subnets, or, rogue networks.

upvoted 3 times

Akman 3 years, 1 month ago

I'm tired of entering capcha in every page turn

upvoted 6 times

verneutomic 3 years ago

Just sign-up for free account. Then you'll have to enter captcha every three or so pages.

upvoted 3 times

nzmike 3 years ago

that's why they have the subscription...

upvoted 9 times

khengoolman 3 years, 2 months ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is LAW, NSG

upvoted 11 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #7

Topic 5

You have the Azure virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet	Resource group Azure region
VNet1	10.11.0.0/16	10.11.0.0/17	West US
VNet2	10.11.0.0/17	10.11.0.0/25	West US
VNet3	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.1.0/24	East US
VNet4	192.168.16.0/22	192.168.16.0/24	North Europe

To which virtual networks can you establish a peering connection from VNet1?

- A. VNet2 and VNet3 only
- B. VNet2 only
- C. VNet3 and VNet4 only **Most Voted**
- D. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: C

VNet1 10.11.0.0/16 = 10.11.0.1 - 10.11.255.255 (overlap VNet2)
VNet2 10.11.0.0/17 = 10.11.0.1 - 10.11.127.254 (overlap VNet1)
VNet3 10.10.0.0/22 = 10.10.0.1 - 10.10.3.254 (no overlap)
VNet4 192.168.16.0/22 = 192.168.16.1 - 192.168.19.254 (no overlap)

Possible peerings are:

VNet1 -> VNet3

VNet1 -> VNet4

If a virtual network has address ranges that overlap with another virtual network or on-premises network, the two networks can't be connected.

upvoted 117 times

bogdan89 Highly Voted 3 years, 12 months ago

Tested, in this context answer is correct. Vnet 2 and Vnet 1 can not be peered and also Vnet 2 and vnet3 or vnet 4 can not be peered.

But tested more and discovered that Vnet1 can make a peering with Vnet 3 and Vnet4. Pay attention if there will be a modification in the answer. The strange way of Microshit qestions.

upvoted 36 times

Kopy 3 years, 4 months ago

"also Vnet 2 and vnet3 or vnet 4 can not be peered." WHY?

upvoted 2 times

Kopy 3 years, 3 months ago

ignore

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Y2 5 months, 2 weeks ago

But if VNet2 doesnt overlap with VNet3 or 4 why can't it be peered?

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 1 times

danrodcards 1 year, 3 months ago

there is no overlap between VNet2, VNet3

upvoted 1 times

stonwall12 1 year, 5 months ago

C: Vnet 3 and 4

Vnet 1 and 2 overlap

upvoted 1 times

Notteb 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer:C

upvoted 1 times

swetha_2022 1 year, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer:C

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

NotMeAnyWay 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Virtual Peering Requirements:

- Virtual Peering comes in two forms: Virtual Peering for within a Region and Global Virtual Peering for across regions. The question does not limit the peering to one region. So peering permitted to VNET3 and VNET4
- Virtual Peering cannot have overlapping address spaces so no peering can be had with VNET2 until there is an address space change (requires recreation of the VNET).

Therefore only logical answer is C: VNET3 & VNET4:

Read Here:

(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview>)

upvoted 4 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Given answer is correct... Peering should NOT have overlapping Address Space/subnets

upvoted 3 times

pappkarciii 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Possible peerings are:

VNet1 -> Vnet3

VNet1 -> Vnet4

upvoted 3 times

punky 2 years, 11 months ago

FYI: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>

upvoted 1 times

hanyahmed 2 years, 11 months ago

VNet1 -> Vnet3

VNet1 -> Vnet4

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #8

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains four subnets named Gateway, Perimeter, NVA, and Production.

The NVA subnet contains two network virtual appliances (NVAs) that will perform network traffic inspection between the Perimeter subnet and the Production subnet.

You need to implement an Azure load balancer for the NVAs. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- ❑ The NVAs must run in an active-active configuration that uses automatic failover.
- ❑ The load balancer must load balance traffic to two services on the Production subnet. The services have different IP addresses.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

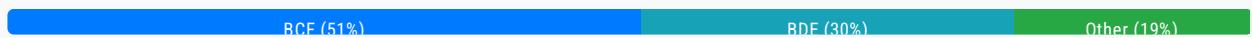
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Deploy a basic load balancer
- B. Deploy a standard load balancer **Most Voted**
- C. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports and Floating IP enabled **Most Voted**
- D. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports enabled and Floating IP disabled
- E. Add a frontend IP configuration, a backend pool, and a health probe
- F. Add a frontend IP configuration, two backend pools, and a health probe **Most Voted**



Correct Answer: BCF

Community vote distribution



Comments

xagiter622 **Highly Voted** 4 years, 1 month ago

The given answer is correct:

- B - HA ports need are not supported by a basic loadbalancer
- C - You need a floating ip for the active-active configuration to switch over quickly
- F - You need 2 backend pools for the 2 different services

upvoted 141 times

lahirudk 1 month, 3 weeks ago

BCF - Confirmed with Bing AI
upvoted 1 times

Pcservices 2 months, 3 weeks ago

B. Deploy a standard load balancer

A standard load balancer is required for more advanced features, such as high availability, support for NVAs, and failover between multiple virtual appliances. A basic load balancer does not meet these requirements, so this is the correct choice.

C. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports and Floating IP enabled

HA Ports are needed to ensure that the load balancer can forward traffic across all ports and support the active-active configuration.

Floating IP allows the same IP to float between the NVAs, enabling failover and distribution of traffic efficiently between them.

E. Add a frontend IP configuration, a backend pool, and a health probe

You need a frontend IP configuration to receive incoming traffic, a backend pool to send the traffic to the NVAs, and a health probe to check the health of the NVAs to ensure failover and load balancing work as expected.

upvoted 1 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 11 months ago

you're maybe right BCF:

Rule type #2: backend port reuse by using Floating IP

Azure Load Balancer provides the flexibility to reuse the frontend port across multiple frontends configurations. Additionally, some application scenarios prefer or require the same port to be used by multiple application instances on a single VM in the backend pool. Common examples of port reuse include

"clustering for high availability, --Network virtual appliances, and exposing multiple TLS endpoints without re-encryption.

upvoted 2 times

tsss 4 years, 1 month ago

F: 1 service are the NVAs. the other service is for backend servers

upvoted 5 times

JayBee65 3 years, 6 months ago

Why do you say that? It just states 2 services, e.g. web and email

upvoted 3 times

ValB 1 year, 2 months ago

Yes 2 services on the backend, BUT the NVAs need to load balanced too. So one for backend services and one for NVAs.

upvoted 1 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

The Answer is not correct. It should be BDE. Why?

- Basically we are just want to load balance the NVM , that's all. So, we will need HA ports for HA and failover. But since we don't want to balance the services themselves , so we go with disabled IP floating and one backend service for NVM. check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-ha-ports-overview#a-single-non-floating-ip-non-direct-server-return-ha-ports-configuration-on-an-internal-standard-load-balancer>

However, if we need to also Load Balance the production two services using the same LB, then we would need Floating IP and also another backend pool for those 2 services. then the answer would be BCF.

But the question here, can LB send balance traffic to those production services. I think it can by using the health probe and some monitoring to balance the requests sent to IPs.

upvoted 62 times

noppong 3 years, 7 months ago

Agree with all your points except it should be BCE. The question requires a SINGLE load balancer to do two functions (NVAs, and services). So it must be using HA port with IP floating. The most important part is that all traffic should be inspected by NVAs. Therefore, it should only have a single backend pool of NVAs , and two load balancing rules including one for NVA, and one for services.

upvoted 6 times

Lkk51 3 years, 6 months ago

If you want to reuse the backend port across multiple rules, you must enable Floating IP in the rule definition.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-multivip-overview#rule-type-2-backend-port-reuse-by-using-floating-ip>

upvoted 1 times

cloudbaron 1 year, 6 months ago

True about Floating IP and backend port reusability.

However, in this scenario, we do not need to reuse the backend port across multiple rules. We only need to create one rule that points to the backend pool containing the NVAs. So there is no need to enable Floating IP

upvoted 1 times

HaoHu 3 years, 10 months ago

Just think about that LB traffic will 'passthrough' two NVA.....

upvoted 1 times

PeterTest 3 years, 11 months ago

The question is clear about that LBs need to be able to failover, so we need to make sure 2 services can still working while only 1 LB is available which means in the same LB, so BCF?

upvoted 5 times

lahirudk Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCF

Confirmed with Bing AI

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCF

just a good guess LOL, OMG how many things do I need to know for this test. Just kill me quickly!

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCF

BCF are correct

upvoted 1 times

Pcservices 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCE

B. Deploy a standard load balancer

A standard load balancer is required for more advanced features, such as high availability, support for NVAs, and failover between multiple virtual appliances. A basic load balancer does not meet these requirements, so this is the correct choice.

C. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports and Floating IP enabled

HA Ports are needed to ensure that the load balancer can forward traffic across all ports and support the active-active configuration.

Floating IP allows the same IP to float between the NVAs, enabling failover and distribution of traffic efficiently between them.

E. Add a frontend IP configuration, a backend pool, and a health probe

You need a frontend IP configuration to receive incoming traffic, a backend pool to send the traffic to the NVAs, and a health probe to check the health of the NVAs to ensure failover and load balancing work as expected.

upvoted 1 times

semse27 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BCF

B. C, F

Deploy a standard load balancer:

A standard load balancer is required to meet the requirements for high availability and performance. A basic load balancer would not support all needed features, such as multiple backend pools and advanced health probes.

Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports and Floating IP enabled:

HA Ports are necessary to ensure that the load balancer can handle all ports and provide high availability.

Floating IP is required for the active-active configuration and automatic failover between the NVAs.

Add a frontend IP configuration, two backend pools, and a health probe:

A frontend IP configuration is needed to accept incoming traffic.

Two backend pools are necessary because you need to balance traffic to two services with different IP addresses on the Production subnet.

A health probe is essential to monitor the health of the NVAs and ensure traffic is only sent to healthy instances.

upvoted 2 times

semse27 6 months, 1 week ago

- chatgpt o4

upvoted 1 times

BluAlien 8 months, 1 week ago

The question is itself wrog. Using HA Ports Enabled force a one to one match between frontend IP address and load balancing rules, so it's not possible to have 2 load balancing rules with HA enabled and only 1 frontend ip configuration. Tested in Lab.

upvoted 3 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BDE

BDE is the answer

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 9 months ago

B, C and F

upvoted 1 times

goldist 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

B. Deploy a standard load balancer - This is necessary for HA Ports and also supports the active-active configuration.

C. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports and Floating IP enabled - Since we're considering a high-availability scenario, HA Ports will facilitate this, and the Floating IP enables the NVAs to maintain the same IP address during failovers.

E. Add a frontend IP configuration, a backend pool, and a health probe - These are essential components of a load balancer configuration; the frontend IP configuration is the entry point for the traffic, the backend pool contains the NVAs, and the health probe monitors their health for failover capabilities.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-ha-ports-overview>

upvoted 3 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 7 times

Meera_S 10 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

SkyZeroZx 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BCF

Common examples of port reuse include clustering for high availability, network virtual appliances, and exposing multiple TLS endpoints without re-encryption.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-floating-ip>

upvoted 2 times

SkyZeroZx 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BCF

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-ha-ports-overview>

Multiple HA ports configurations on an internal standard load balancer

Multiple HA-ports configurations on an internal standard load balancer

To configure more than one HA port frontend for the same backend pool, use the following steps:

1- Configure more than one front-end private IP address for a single internal standard load balancer resource.

2- Configure multiple load-balancing rules, where each rule has a single unique front-end IP address selected.

3- Select the HA ports option, and then set Floating IP to Enabled for all the load-balancing rules.

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BCF

Common examples of port reuse include clustering for high availability, network virtual appliances, and exposing multiple TLS endpoints without re-encryption.

upvoted 3 times

[Removed] 1 year ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-floating-ip>

upvoted 1 times

Vestibal 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BCF

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-ha-ports-overview>

Multiple HA-ports configurations on an internal standard load balancer

To configure more than one HA port frontend for the same backend pool, use the following steps:

1- Configure more than one front-end private IP address for a single internal standard load balancer resource.

2- Configure multiple load-balancing rules, where each rule has a single unique front-end IP address selected.

3- Select the HA ports option, and then set Floating IP to Enabled for all the load-balancing rules.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #9

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains a VPN gateway named VPNGW1 that uses static routing. There is a site-to-site VPN connection between your on-premises network and VNet1.

On a computer named Client1 that runs Windows 10, you configure a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1. You configure virtual network peering between VNet1 and VNet2. You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network. Client1 is unable to connect to VNet2.

You need to ensure that you can connect Client1 to VNet2.

What should you do?

- A. Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1. **Most Voted**
- B. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet1.
- C. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet2.
- D. Enable BGP on VPNGW1

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (90%)

C (10%)

Comments

Coldriver **Highly Voted** 4 years, 3 months ago

"If you make a change to the topology of your network and have Windows VPN clients, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be downloaded and installed again"

I would go with 'A' as the correct option as the S2S config has been changed AFTER the P2S client installation was performed. Installation of the client software package needs installing again post S2S config changes.

upvoted 100 times

bleepbI0p 4 years ago

100% correct. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>
upvoted 7 times

Sacs 4 years, 2 months ago

I agree, This is the exact verbiage from Microsoft: If you make a change to the topology of your network and have Windows VPN clients, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be downloaded and installed again in order for the changes to be applied to the client.

upvoted 8 times

Bl4ck 4 years, 3 months ago

I think this is correct: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing#multipeered>

upvoted 6 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: A

If you make a change to the topology of your network and have Windows VPN clients, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be downloaded and installed again.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>

upvoted 57 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

hotspot02103 11 months, 1 week ago

That's the shittiest exam, total nonsense to memorise specifics and parameters which are changing year by year. You can easily google or consult official docs ad-hoc when you need it. The important is to know the base and how stuff works.
Also MS is teaching you to draw diagrams as best practise, then you come to this question and try 5 mins to visualise the diagram in your mind because they don't include it, but just explain with words... Instead of 5 sentences one diagram will be 5 times more efficient and unambiguous

upvoted 6 times

Bur_Han 1 year, 8 months ago

- A. Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1.
- B. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet1.
- C. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet2.
- D. Enable BGP on VPNGW1

upvoted 2 times

Bur_Han 1 year, 8 months ago

- B. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet1.

Explanation:

The issue here is that Client1 is not able to connect to VNet2. This is because VNet2 is not connected to the VPN gateway and doesn't have a gateway of its own. To enable traffic from Client1 to VNet2, we need to enable gateway transit on VNet1.

Gateway transit allows a virtual network to use the VPN gateway in another virtual network to access resources in that network. In this case, enabling gateway transit on VNet1 will allow Client1 to access resources in VNet2 using the VPN gateway in VNet1.

Enabling gateway transit on VNet2 (option C) is not needed in this scenario because VNet2 doesn't have a VPN gateway. Enabling BGP on VPNGW1 (option D) is not required because the scenario mentions that static routing is being used.

Downloading and re-installing the VPN client configuration package (option A) is not required as the point-to-site VPN connection from Client1 to VNet1 is already established and working. The issue is with accessing resources in VNet2, which can be resolved by enabling gateway transit on VNet1.

upvoted 1 times

Elecktrus 1 year, 4 months ago

Not, because the question says: You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network. So, if you have verified the connection, yo don't need allow gateway transit

upvoted 1 times

vbohr899 1 year, 9 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 4 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The issue is that the point-to-site VPN connection from Client1 is not able to connect to VNet2. This is because virtual network peering in Azure does not propagate gateway transit. Therefore, the VPN gateway (VPNGW1) in VNet1 cannot be used to reach VNet2. To allow Client1 to connect to VNet2, we need to enable gateway transit on VNet2 so that the traffic from VNet1 can flow through VNet2 to reach Client1.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

C. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet2.

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

If you make a change to the topology of your network and have Windows VPN clients, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be downloaded and installed again and also ensure you use the same certificate and if other scenario i.e. new workstation Pt - Site vpn then download and install client and export certificate from other workstation that is already got working connection and import into new workstation

upvoted 4 times

dasEnder 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 2 times

Dobby25 2 years, 8 months ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 3 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is correct. The VPN client on the PC is no longer valid because the network topology has changed

upvoted 3 times

Adebawale 3 years, 3 months ago

100% correct

upvoted 2 times

McRowdy 3 years, 5 months ago

"A" is the correct answer. The trick here is "You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network. Client1 is unable to connect to VNet2.". - This tells us the network is actually connected fine, it is just the client (in this scenario the Win10 PC) that cannot connect to VNet2.

upvoted 3 times

sargis1177 3 years, 8 months ago

Actually in this case both A and B are correct answers

upvoted 3 times

JayBee65 3 years, 6 months ago

No B is not correct. "You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network" suggests gateway transit is already configured correctly, so B is not required.

upvoted 6 times

NeerajY 3 years, 8 months ago

Without allowing gateway transit, can client1 connect to vnet2 even after re-installing package?

upvoted 2 times

JayBee65 3 years, 6 months ago

"You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network" suggests it is already configured

upvoted 2 times

ZUMY 3 years, 9 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #10

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET2	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	None
VM3	VNET2	Adatum.com

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

You create a virtual network link for contoso.com as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing a virtual network link. The top navigation bar includes 'link1' and 'contoso.com'. Below the navigation, there are buttons for 'Save', 'Discard', 'Delete', 'Access Control (IAM)', and 'Tags'. The main content area displays the following details:

- Link name:** link1
- Link state:** Completed
- Provisioning state:** Succeeded
- Virtual network details:** Virtual network id: /subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG2/provi... (with a copy icon)
- Virtual network:** VNET2
- Configuration:** Enable auto registration ⓘ

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

All three VMs are in VNET2. Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, which is linked to VNET2. So, VM1, VM2 and VM3 will auto-register their host records to contoso.com.

None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You cannot register private IPs on the internet (adatum.com)

Box 1: Yes

Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

Box 2: Yes

Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

Box 3: No

None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>
upvoted 160 times

jhodax 8 months, 3 weeks ago

melatonino my hiro
upvoted 5 times

Alandt 11 months, 1 week ago

Thank you once again God.
upvoted 3 times

NickyDee Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

1. The PRIVATE zone contoso.com is linked to VNET1
2. All three VMs are in VNET1
3. All of the VMs will auto-register their host records to contoso.com
4. None of the VMs will auto-register to a public DNS zone. You cannot register private IPs on the internet (adatum)

The answer given is correct
Yes, Yes, No
upvoted 71 times

cruisey 3 years, 6 months ago

You mean VNET 2 nor VNET 1
upvoted 17 times

edengoforit 2 years, 5 months ago

Probably he meant VNET2 in 2.
upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT

all of them are in VNET2, so they all must be assigned to contoso.com
upvoted 2 times

Ni22 5 months, 3 weeks ago

6/13/24 on exam
upvoted 3 times

devops_devops 10 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24
upvoted 5 times

[Removed] 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Tested in lab, all 3 VMs will register to contoso.com irrespective of their DNS suffix. Answer is Y/Y/N
upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 4 months ago

If anyone doesn't mind explaining, what is the purpose of the "DNS suffix configured in Windows Server"? What does it even do?
upvoted 1 times

Aluksy 1 year, 8 months ago

Valid came out in my exam today 08 April 2023.
upvoted 5 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

on the test
upvoted 1 times

azaad_a 2 years, 2 months ago

Exam Question 08OCT22

upvoted 4 times

favela 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

YES

YES

NO

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct YYN.. as for N VNET1 is linked to Private DNS and hence will register there due to fact auto-register is enabled

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 6 months ago

Agree with YYN

upvoted 1 times

benvdw 2 years, 9 months ago

YYN - on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 3 times

hanyahmed 2 years, 11 months ago

YES

YES

NO

upvoted 1 times

khengoolman 3 years, 2 months ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is Y Y N

upvoted 8 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

VM3 will be added to contoso.com, the connection suffix will change to contoso.com

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #11

Topic 5

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

Name	Type	Azure region	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network	West US	RG2
VNet2	Virtual network	West US	RG1
VNet3	Virtual network	East US	RG1
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)	East US	RG2

To which subnets can you apply NSG1?

- A. the subnets on VNet1 only
- B. the subnets on VNet2 and VNet3 only
- C. the subnets on VNet2 only
- D. the subnets on VNet3 only Most Voted
- E. the subnets on VNet1, VNet2, and VNet3



Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: D

You can assign NSG to the Subnet of the VNet in the same region where NSG is.
NSG1 is in East US and only VNet3 Subnets are in East US.

upvoted 84 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct. "D". VNET3 only

upvoted 32 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Vitu 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

its ok

upvoted 2 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

same region

upvoted 3 times

Mev4953 2 years, 2 months ago

Because, Vnet3 and NSG are in the same region (EAST US)

upvoted 1 times

Mev4953 2 years, 2 months ago

I tried it on the portal. Only VNet3 is shown under the drop down menu, when i associate to other subnets.

upvoted 5 times

Mev4953 2 years, 2 months ago

Because, Vnet3 and NSG are in the same region (EAST US)

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct = Summary VM-VNIC-VNET-NSG MUST ALL be in same region

upvoted 4 times

bur88 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer D

on exam 04.03.2022. Passed 761 points.

Thank you, dear commenters!

upvoted 3 times

pappkarcshii 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

You can assign NSG to the Subnet of the VNet in the same region where NSG is.

NSG1 is in East US and only VNet3 Subnets are in East US.

upvoted 2 times

Redimido 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure network security groups can't be moved between regions. You'll have to associate the new NSG to resources in the target region.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/move-across-regions-nsg-portal>

upvoted 4 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

Region boundary. Answer is correct.
upvoted 2 times

villanz 3 years, 4 months ago

628/1000 23/07/21 failed :(
upvoted 10 times

lucy3246 2 years, 3 months ago

try again
upvoted 1 times

JimBobSquare101 3 years, 4 months ago

I also failed first time...thought I could just wing it and get by..I got 567...
Rewrite tomorrow....
upvoted 6 times

pakman 3 years, 2 months ago

did you pass?
upvoted 1 times

Bertleman 3 years, 1 month ago

Same! Taking it 2nd time on Friday
upvoted 3 times

wsscool 3 years, 5 months ago

in exam 7/3/2021
upvoted 6 times

acmaws 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct is D:
Azure network security groups can't be moved between regions
upvoted 4 times

McRowdy 3 years, 5 months ago

"D" is correct. Easiest way to remember is NSG must follow region AND subscription.
upvoted 7 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #12

Topic 5

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. Virtual machines connect to the virtual networks.

The virtual networks have the address spaces and the subnets configured as shown in the following table.

Virtual network	Address space	Subnet	Peering
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	10.1.0.0/24 10.1.1.0/26	VNet2
VNet2	10.2.0.0/16	10.2.0.0/24	VNet1

You need to add the address space of 10.33.0.0/16 to VNet1. The solution must ensure that the hosts on VNet1 and VNet2 can communicate.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions

Answer Area

Remove VNet1.



Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.

Create a new virtual network named VNet1.



On the peering connection in VNet2, allow gateway transit.



Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

On the peering connection in VNet1, allow gateway transit.

Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

Correct Answer:

Actions

- Remove VNet1.
- Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.
- Create a new virtual network named VNet1.
- On the peering connection in VNet2, allow gateway transit.
- Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.
- On the peering connection in VNet1, allow gateway transit.
- Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

Answer Area

- Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.
- Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.
- Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

Step 1: Remove peering between Vnet1 and VNet2.

You can't add address ranges to, or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network.

To add or remove address ranges, delete the peering, add or remove the address ranges, then re-create the peering.

Step 2: Add the 10.44.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.

Step 3: Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Step 1: Remove peering between Vnet1 and VNet2

You can't add address ranges to or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network. To add or remove address ranges, delete the peering, add or remove the address ranges, then re-create the peering.

Step 2: Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1

Step 3: Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering>

upvoted 156 times

WindowAFX 2 years, 7 months ago

Agreed but it doesn't state the current ones are peered?

upvoted 2 times

WindowAFX 2 years, 7 months ago

ignore me - is correct

upvoted 6 times

daconmo 1 year, 11 months ago

uayumu 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer but this is the best reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/sdn/vnet-peering/sdn-vnet-peering>

Once you peer a virtual network with another virtual network, you cannot add or delete address ranges in the address space.

Tip

If you need to add address ranges:

Remove the peering.

Add the address space.

Add the peering again.

upvoted 11 times

shoutiv Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

Since September 2022 you can update the address space for peered virtual networks without removing the peering.

"Updating the address space for peered virtual networks now is now generally available. This feature allows you to update the address space or resize for a peered virtual network without removing the peering."

Source:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/resizing-of-peered-virtual-networks-is-now-generally-available/>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview#resize-the-address-space-of-azure-virtual-networks-that-are-peered>

upvoted 31 times

eduardokm 1 year, 4 months ago

Positive, I already have used this feature.

upvoted 4 times

profesorklaus 1 year, 1 month ago

Agree. Answers are obsolete. Now you can perform Sync and it solves the problem

upvoted 5 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

pasangawa 3 months ago

Had tried this in the portal and it only now takes two steps

a. add 10.33.0.0/16 on address range

b. resync.

Chances are, this will not appear on exam as of today since the method is already outdated question.

upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaplte 7 months, 1 week ago

Question outdated. Just need to add the address space and sync the new changes.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/update-virtual-network-peering-address-space>

upvoted 1 times

DimsumDestroyer 1 year, 3 months ago

This question is outdated. You can now add or remove address spaces without having to remove the peering first and re-establishing the peering. You can simply add the address space in VNET1 and perform a resync using Powershell with Sync-AzVirtualNetworkPeering

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.network/sync-azvirtualnetworkpeering?view=azps-10.2.0>

FROM: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/networking/prefixes/add-ip-space-peered-vnet>

** Note: This article has not yet been updated to reflect Azure networking's support for peering resync. Azure virtual networks support adding and removing address space without the need to remove and establish peerings; instead each remote peering needs a sync operation performed after the network space has changed. The sync can be performed using the Sync-

AzVirtualNetworkPeering PowerShell command or from the Azure Portal.**

upvoted 5 times

Mev4953 2 years, 2 months ago

Tested in Lab

- 1.Remove peering between Vnet1 and VNet2
- 2.Add 10.33.0.0/16
- 3.Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

Bartol0 2 years, 3 months ago

I see one problem. You can't add subnet 10.33.0.0/16 to vnet 10.1.0.0/16. It is out of range.

Error: The subnet address range "10.33.0.0/16" is not contained in this virtual network's address spaces.

upvoted 3 times

Bartol0 2 years, 3 months ago

Edit: I see my mistake, you need to add address space not subnet. Mlantonis answer is correct. Tested in lab.

upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

InvisibleShadow 2 years, 9 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

sid132 2 years, 9 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

husam421 2 years, 10 months ago

You can't add address ranges to, or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network. To add or remove address ranges, delete the peering, add or remove the address ranges, then re-create the peering. To add address ranges to, or remove address ranges from virtual networks

upvoted 1 times

nidhogg 2 years, 10 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 3 times

ahmedageba 2 years, 10 months ago

How many questions from this dumb

upvoted 1 times

Redimido 2 years, 10 months ago

The answer is correct, although there's a new way of the things happening now:

"Updating the address space of a virtual network that has peers will cause the peered virtual networks to not be able to connect to this new address space until you perform a sync operation on the peerings. You can sync the peered virtual networks in the peerings tab, but requires you have contributor permissions on the peered virtual networks."

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/how-to-resize-azure-virtual-networks-that-are-peered-now-in-preview/>

So now, it would be:

1. Change the address range
2. ReSync the Peerings

upvoted 4 times

Redimido 2 years, 10 months ago

You can check it yourself in the portal. This is the exact message it shows, once you change the address space.

upvoted 2 times

im82 3 years ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer:

- Remove peering between Vnet1 and VNet2
- Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1
- Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

upvoted 6 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

The only problem with this answer is that peering is set from both sides. While this answer is correct in the selection, it neglects what the impact will be on the peer from VNet2.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #13

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Location
RG1	West US
RG2	East US

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
storage1	Storage account	West US
VNet1	Virtual network	West US
NIC1	Network interface	West US
Disk1	Disk	West US
VM1	Virtual machine	West US

VM1 is running and connects to NIC1 and Disk1. NIC1 connects to VNET1.

RG2 contains a public IP address named IP2 that is in the East US location. IP2 is not assigned to a virtual machine.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area

Statements

Yes

No

You can move storage1 to RG2.

You can move NIC1 to RG2.

If you move IP2 to RG1, the location of IP2 will change.

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements**Yes****No**

You can move storage1 to RG2.



You can move NIC1 to RG2.



If you move IP2 to RG1, the location of IP2 will change.



Box 1: Yes -

You can move storage -

Box 2: No -

You can't move to a new resource group a NIC that is attached to a virtual machine.

Box 3: No -

Azure Public IPs are region specific and can't be moved from one region to another.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/move-across-regions-publicip-powershell>

Comments

NickyDee Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Tested this in an identical lab:

1. YES. I was able to move the storage from RG1 to RG2, however it stayed in the West US region.

2. YES. I was able to move NIC1 from RG1 to RG2 which was associated with VM1 and VNET1 subnet1, however it stayed in the West US region.

3. NO. The location of IP2 did not change. However I was able to move LP2 from RG2 to RG1 as it isn't associated with any other resource, however it stayed in the East US region.

All resources moved to the new resource groups, but the region did not change
upvoted 233 times

itgg11 2 years, 10 months ago

YYN. tested in lab
upvoted 10 times

rgullini 3 years, 8 months ago

Also tested, you are correct.
upvoted 17 times

silver_bullet666 3 years, 2 months ago

I also tested and was able to move the NIC attached to a running VM to a different RG. Took a while though!
upvoted 5 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Yes

You can move the Storage Account to RG2, however it stayed in the West US region. You cannot change the Region, you need to recreate the Storage Account.

Box 2: Yes

You can move NIC1 to RG2 which was associated with VM1 and VNET1 subnet1, however it stayed in the West US region. You can move a NIC to a different RG or Subscription by selecting (change) next to the RG or Subscription name. If you move the NIC to a new Subscription, you must move all resources related to the NIC with it. If the network interface is attached to a virtual machine, for example, you must also move the virtual machine, and other virtual machine-related resources.

Box 3: No

You can move IP2 to RG1, as it isn't associated with any other resource, however it stayed in the East US region. The location will not change.

upvoted 151 times

AzureCrawler001 2 years, 5 months ago

mlantonis - can I buy you a beer or coffee?

upvoted 29 times

Georgego 1 year, 11 months ago

machine learning Antonis is a gun!

upvoted 5 times

JohnnyChimpo 1 year, 10 months ago

Y-N

Mlantonis' answer

upvoted 7 times

manortmar 3 years, 4 months ago

"as it isn't associated with any other resource" really? According to the above explanation being associated shouldn't be a problem to move between RGs.

upvoted 3 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

Note: Resources can be everywhere regardless of the resource group they belong to. The resource group is only a collection of metadata relative to the resources defined inside it. You can move a resource from one resource group to another group. The resources in a resource group can be located in different regions than the resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>

upvoted 38 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

WRONG

Yes

Yes

No

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Yes

Yes

No

upvoted 2 times

SkyZeroZx 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Yes

You can move the Storage Account to RG2, however it stayed in the West US region. You cannot change the Region, you need to recreate the Storage Account.

Box 2: Yes

You can move NIC1 to RG2 which was associated with VM1 and VNET1 subnet1, however it stayed in the West US region. You can move a NIC to a different RG or Subscription by selecting (change) next to the RG or Subscription name. If you move the NIC to a new Subscription, you must move all resources related to the NIC with it. If the network interface is attached to a virtual machine, for example, you must also move the virtual machine, and other virtual machine-related resources.

Box 3: No

You can move IP2 to RG1, as it isn't associated with any other resource, however it stayed in the East US region. The location will not change.

upvoted 1 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

Y/Y/N

When moving NIC to different RG, you only move NIC's meta-data location, not NIC itself. NIC remains in same location where VM is located.

upvoted 1 times

marioZuo 1 year, 4 months ago

we need to know if the public IP is a standard or a basic one. Standard IP will blocked RDP if now NSG on NIC.

upvoted 1 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

Y Y N is correct!

upvoted 1 times

Durden871 1 year, 9 months ago

Literally just tested this albeit backwards.

RG1 - US East

RG2 - US West

Created Linux VM in RG1

My VM is up and running with the auto-created NIC attached, all in RG1. Validating....Taking awhile. This really does take awhile.

It moved to the US West located RG2 without turning off or decommissioning the VM. The location of the NIC is in US East still. The correct answer is YYN.

upvoted 1 times

orionduo 1 year, 10 months ago

YYN

You can move NIC1 to RG2 which was associated with VM1 and VNET1 subnet1, however it stayed in the West US region. You can move a NIC to a different RG or Subscription by selecting (change) next to the RG or Subscription name. If you move the NIC to a new Subscription, you must move all resources related to the NIC with it. If the network interface is attached to a virtual machine, for example, you must also move the virtual machine, and other virtual machine-related resources.

upvoted 1 times

hitit 2 years, 1 month ago

Y-Y-N

This is my test result.

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer Y-Y-N

upvoted 1 times

Jayad 2 years, 8 months ago

I know many of you have tested moving the NIC to a different RG, but, is it a supported configuration ?

upvoted 1 times

Redimido 2 years, 10 months ago

1. YES -

2. YES - I tested it personally. It will work, although you will have to update your scripts (if you have any associated with the moved NIC to use the new NIC's macaddress, as this one will change also)

moved NIC to use the new NIC's resourceID, as this one will change also.

3. NO

upvoted 1 times

JohnPhan 3 years, 1 month ago

Yes

No - You can move HDInsight clusters to a new subscription or resource group. However, you can't move across subscriptions the networking resources linked to the HDInsight cluster (such as the virtual network, NIC, or load balancer). In addition, you can't move to a new resource group a NIC that is attached to a virtual machine for the cluster.

No

upvoted 2 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

You can't just move the NIC, it's part of the VM.

upvoted 3 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

I am referring to NIC1 in RG1.

upvoted 1 times

Kamex009 3 years, 3 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 8/22/2021

upvoted 5 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #14

Topic 5

You have an Azure web app named webapp1.

You have a virtual network named VNET1 and an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that hosts a MySQL database. VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to ensure that webapp1 can access the data hosted on VM1.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy an internal load balancer
- B. Peer VNET1 to another virtual network
- C. Connect webapp1 to VNET1 Most Voted
- D. Deploy an Azure Application Gateway

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

Az209co Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

I think the answer should be C.
<<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-integrate-with-vnet>>
upvoted 92 times

jantonioscesargatica 3 years, 6 months ago

You are unable to connect a Webapp to a Vnet, if the Vnet is not empty. In this case there is a VM.
upvoted 4 times

tita_tovenaar 3 years, 5 months ago

correct but the network integrator in app service lets you create a subnet in the same vnet, precisely for this scenario.. check the ref above ;-)
upvoted 7 times

luxaflow 3 years, 2 months ago

This is correct. tested in Lab:

Was able to connect webapp to a VNet containing a VM. During connection creation, was requested to create a new subnet.
upvoted 7 times

slimjago 3 years, 6 months ago

based on that, webapp needs its own VNET, right? which could be peered with VNET1. what do you think?
upvoted 3 times

a4andrew 3 years, 1 month ago

webapp only needs its own empty(not delegated nor has any resources within) subnet, not VNET (which can contain many subnets) and a /29 subnet is the smallest you can use for such a service.
upvoted 9 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is wrong. It should be "C"
Connect the webapp to VNET using webapp VNET integration. where webapp can access the resources in the VNET.
upvoted 85 times

PersonT 3 years, 4 months ago

True
<https://docs.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/application-gateway/overview>
upvoted 3 times

sabin001 3 years, 1 month ago

Correct! VNet integration feature enables your apps to access resources in or through a VNet.
upvoted 1 times

itgg11 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer is C. tested in the lab. web app pricing plan needed to be upgraded to Standard. There must be a vnet with a subnet that is not being used. If the subnet is used, you can create a new one.
upvoted 5 times

Appu008 3 years ago

Wrong, the answer is D only. Because there is no mention that VM1 is in Vnet1, its is said that VM1 only connects to Vnet1 (it is mentioned to distract students towards wrong answer)

upvoted 5 times

dasEnder 2 years, 7 months ago

What is the difference if a VM?? A VM cannot be in two VNets so, if has a NIC in the VNet is in it. Only if you consider that the VM connects using a VPN or peered or any networking. I think this is not what it means here. Also if is not in VNet1, where?
upvoted 1 times

shash_ank 2 years, 6 months ago

Once a VM is connected to a VNET, it is part of that VNET, it is inside that VNET.

VM connecting to VNET and VM being inside a VNET is one and the same. Don't overthink, it induces wrong answers
upvoted 9 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

it's C

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 9 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

amsioso 12 months ago

Answer D

You need to access the MySQL database, not to integrate webapp1 in VNET1.

upvoted 2 times

amsioso 12 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/features>

upvoted 1 times

Yaruk 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

so simple question, why do they provide incorrect answer?

upvoted 2 times

oopspruu 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

You can simply create a new subnet within the same vNET and connect the webapp to it. There's no need to make the solution complex by involving Application Gateway here.

upvoted 1 times

Teroristo 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is Connect webapp1 to VNET1

The VNet Integration feature has two variations:

- Regional VNet Integration: When you connect to Azure Resource Manager virtual networks in the same region, you must have a dedicated subnet in the VNet you're integrating with.
- Gateway-required VNet Integration: When you connect to VNet in other regions or to a classic virtual network in the same region, you need an Azure Virtual Network gateway provisioned in the target VNet.

Note: If the VNet is in the same region, either create a new subnet or select an empty preexisting subnet.

The resources inside a VNet can communicate.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-integrate-with-vnet>

upvoted 1 times

Sri944 1 year, 5 months ago

The best approach to enable webapp1 to access the data hosted on VM1 in this scenario would be to establish a secure and direct connection between the web app and the virtual machine without involving Azure Application Gateway.

upvoted 1 times

medaziz 1 year, 6 months ago

I think the web app is a PaaS service so it has a public IP so either we use private link or Azure Application Gateway

upvoted 1 times

Kimoz 1 year, 9 months ago

c is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

skydivex 1 year, 9 months ago

the best answer is D.... application gateway would provide a perfect option for webapp to connect to your resources, such as virtual machines or storage accounts.

Connecting web app to a VNET requires specific subnet creation and few other items and consideration. It would not be my first choice if it is my own network. but it would definitely doable.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/overview>

upvoted 2 times

CyberKeley 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. Connect webapp1 to VNET1.

By connecting the web app to the virtual network, you can enable access from the web app to resources on the virtual network,

including the MySQL database hosted on VM1. This can be done by enabling VNet Integration for the web app and then selecting VNET1 as the virtual network to integrate with. Once the integration is set up, the web app will be able to communicate with VM1 on VNET1 as if it were on the same network.

Option A, deploying an internal load balancer, is not necessary in this scenario, as load balancing is not required.

Option B, peering VNET1 to another virtual network, is also not necessary for this scenario, as it does not address the requirement to enable communication between the web app and the MySQL database hosted on VM1.

Option D, deploying an Azure Application Gateway, is not necessary for this scenario, as it is primarily used for load balancing and routing of HTTP/HTTPS traffic. It does not address the requirement to enable communication between the web app and the MySQL database hosted on VM1.

upvoted 8 times

ConanBarb 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C

"Azure Application Gateway is a web traffic load balancer that enables you to manage traffic to your web applications."

upvoted 1 times

omgMerrick 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer.

By connecting webapp1 to VNET1 (answer C), the web app will be able to access the data hosted on VM1 through the virtual network. The other options do not directly address the requirement to allow webapp1 access to the data hosted on VM1. An internal load balancer and a peered virtual network may provide other benefits, but they would not by themselves ensure that webapp1 can access the data hosted on VM1. An Azure Application Gateway is a reverse proxy that is often used for load balancing, SSL termination, and URL-based routing, but it would not directly allow webapp1 to access the data hosted on VM1.

upvoted 2 times

jp_mcgee 2 years ago

Correct Answer C:

C. Connect webapp1 to VNET1

"The App Service virtual network integration feature enables your apps to access resources in or through a virtual network."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-vnet-integration>

D. Deploy an Azure Application Gateway

"Azure Application Gateway is a web traffic load balancer that enables you to manage traffic to your web applications." see here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/overview>

upvoted 4 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 2 times

Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #15

Topic 5

You create an Azure VM named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.

VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a virtual machine named VM1. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with various options like Security, Extensions, Continuous delivery (Preview), Availability set, Configuration, Identity, Properties, Locks, Export template, Auto-shutdown, Backup, Disaster recovery, Update management, Inventory, Change tracking, Configuration management ..., Policies, Run command, Insights (preview), Alerts, Metrics, and Diagnostics settings. The main content area displays the VM1 configuration details. At the top, there are buttons for Connect, Start, Restart, Stop, Capture, Delete, and Refresh. Below these are sections for Resource group, Status, Location, Subscription, and Subscription ID. Further down are sections for Computer name, Operating system, Size, Ephemeral OS disk, Public IP address, Private IP address, Virtual network/subnet, and DNS name. A 'Tags' section is also present. At the bottom, there is a chart titled 'CPU (average)' showing usage over time, and another chart titled 'Network (total)' showing traffic volume.

VM1

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Connect Start Restart Stop Capture Delete Refresh

Resource group (change) : RG1
Status : Stopped (deallocated)
Location : West Europe
Subscription (change) : Azure Pass – Sponsorship
Subscription ID : 80f9d59c-629e-4346-b577-8b7e1ef1316a

Computer name : (start VM to view)
Operating system : Windows
Size : Standard DS2 v2 (2 vcpus, 7 GiB memory)
Ephemeral OS disk : N/A
Public IP address : VM1-ip
Private IP address : 10.0.0.4
Virtual network/subnet : VNET1/default
DNS name : Configure

Tags (change) : Click here to add tags

Show data for last: 1 hour 6 hours 12 hours 1 day 7 days 30 days

CPU (average)

Percentage-CPU (Avg) vm1

Network (total)

You need to enable Desired State Configuration for VM1.

What should you do first?

- A. Connect to VM1.
- B. Start VM1. **Most Voted**
- C. Capture a snapshot of VM1.
- D. Configure a DNS name for VM1.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

R (100%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Status is Stopped (Deallocated). The DSC extension for Windows requires that the target Virtual Machine is able to communicate with Azure. First you start the VM, because you need VM online to deploy DSC Extension.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-windows>
upvoted 86 times

sri1972 **Highly Voted** 3 years, 11 months ago

Came in 01/09/21 exam. Passed exam with 906 marks. 98% of the questions are from this dump.
upvoted 66 times

AlexJacobson 3 years, 6 months ago

I don't consider this "a dump", actually. I believe the vast majority of people here (me included) are actually studying for the exam hard (reading online documentation, experimenting in their Azure subscription, etc.) and using this just as a way to plug the holes in their knowledge (as one simply can't know every single detail and possible scenario regarding Azure).

upvoted 169 times

StreetRat 2 years, 9 months ago

100\$ agreed Alex. Secondly I dont understand why is Microsoft testing this kind of stupidity? They should give us simulations and ask to solve the problems, make the exam 2 Hours - 10 - 15 simulations and 10 - 15 straight forward questions based on what they have actually published rather than wondering all the time what are they going to ask.

upvoted 18 times

ASIMIS 3 years, 5 months ago

You are 100% right, I actually think the creators of this put wrong answers intentionally, in order to challenge you and make you work and study hard to find the correct solution. Going in the exam without study at all and depend on this THING is suicide!

upvoted 35 times

Asymptote 2 years, 1 month ago

Agree,
here all we can get is how Microsoft structured their exam,
and we do not get absolute answers from here,
it requires candidates to have the knowledge to make extra effort for securing the exam.
upvoted 2 times

smaa 2 years, 12 months ago

Hi, is it 98% from the whole set? Or 98 % from topic5 questions? Thanks.
upvoted 1 times

dimeek 1 year, 10 months ago

unisur 1 year, 10 months ago

This is obviously far away from the truth
upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

tashakori 9 months ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 1 times

devops_devops 10 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24
upvoted 2 times

zzreflexzz 1 year, 7 months ago

on exam 4/29/23
upvoted 5 times

Rwj 1 year, 7 months ago

how many from this dump? are these legit? taking exam next week
upvoted 2 times

vbohr899 1 year, 9 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.
upvoted 5 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

Gino_Slim 2 years, 5 months ago

I'm starting not to believe all of these "This was on my test"...then why are you here if you passed...?
upvoted 12 times

KrisDeb 2 years, 4 months ago

B-O-T-S
upvoted 6 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

i Luv Honey Because it is B

Start the VM as it is deallocated
upvoted 2 times

josevirtual 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Start the VM, correct

upvoted 1 times

InvisibleShadow 2 years, 9 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 2 times

sid132 2 years, 9 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 2 times

im82 3 years ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.
Correct answer: B
upvoted 6 times

rohitmedi 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct..
upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

I can't believe I read you need to disable the DSC. Haha... Answer is correct
upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #16

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
- B. Session persistence to None
- C. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- D. Session persistence to Client IP **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Comments

nicktco **Highly Voted** 1 year, 8 months ago

from now on, you will see this question appears 10 times, good luck:
upvoted 43 times

Dush3695 1 year, 4 months ago

Spoiler alert :(
upvoted 8 times

CyberKelev **Highly Voted** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Session persistence to Client IP.

To ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request, you need to enable session persistence, which maps a client's session to a specific server. In this case, you would want to use Client IP session persistence so that subsequent requests from the same client are sent to the same web server.

Floating IP (direct server return) is an option that enables traffic to bypass the load balancer and go directly to the backend servers. This is typically used for scenarios where the backend servers need to return traffic directly to the client, such as for

media streaming or UDP-based protocols. However, it is not relevant for ensuring session persistence.

upvoted 9 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

01111010 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Hey ET admins; Here's public service announcement - please cleanup 10 instances of this question. I think my dog knows how to configure LB with persistent sessions by now.

upvoted 6 times

Juanchoooo 1 year, 6 months ago

Came in my exam today 17/05/23

upvoted 1 times

vbohr899 1 year, 9 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 3 times

kam1122 2 weeks, 3 days ago

How many times ? XD

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

This was on my 2nd test

upvoted 2 times

meeko86 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D: Session persistence to Client IP

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence mode has two configuration types:

Client IP (2-tuple) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address will be handled by the same backend instance.

Client IP and protocol (3-tuple) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address and protocol combination will be handled by the same backend instance.

upvoted 6 times

favela 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct passed with 900 score

upvoted 4 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Session persistence to Client IP

upvoted 1 times

virgilpz 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

this is correct - sticky/ persistent sessions to the client ip

upvoted 1 times

pappkarcsiii 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Ans: D Session persistence to Client IP

Ans: D. Session persistence to Client IP

upvoted 2 times

JESUSBB 2 years, 12 months ago

In the exam today 11-DEC-2021

Ans: D. Session persistence to Client IP

upvoted 4 times

stevhas 3 years ago

Passed exam today 11/19/21 only about 25-30% of the question are in this dump. Suggestion, do not rely solely on dumps. MS learn, udemy etc. had like 5 different case scenarios where they throw a lot of white noise in to confuse.

upvoted 4 times

rohitmedi 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct D

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 3 years, 3 months ago

This is correct answer. What we have to do after Topic4 Q-30 ? Does anyone has valid discount code to unlock next set of questions ?

upvoted 2 times

Kamex009 3 years, 3 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 8/22/2021

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #17

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- ❑ A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
 - ❑ Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
 - ❑ A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections
- NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.

NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

- ❑ Priority: 100
- ❑ Source: Any
- ❑ Source port range: *
- ❑ Destination: *
- ❑ Destination port range: 3389
- ❑ Protocol: UDP
- ❑ Action: Allow

VM1 has a public IP address and is connected to Subnet1. NSG-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the Any source to the *destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. You remove NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes **Most Voted**

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (78%)

B (22%)

Comments

ihasspoken Highly Voted 4 years ago

My comments were incorrect, late night study :-). The answer is Yes. The main point i miss was that NSG-Subnet 1 is correctly modified with TCP 3389 and NSG-VM1 is removed. In this case you should be able to connect.

- "Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the Any source to the *destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. You remove NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1."

upvoted 116 times

Junhui74 3 years, 4 months ago

reference to <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works> , answer is yes
upvoted 1 times

Hibs2016 4 years ago

Agreed answer is incorrect. The answer should be Yes.

upvoted 12 times

al2 3 years, 7 months ago

Then how come this Q has two correct answers? both this one here and the one on the next page are correct? I assume if this one is partly correct, then I'll go with NO for this one and YES for the one next page which is "more" correct. wdyt?

upvoted 1 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

upvoted 6 times

RamanAgarwal 3 years, 6 months ago

On next question the protocol used for subnet nsg is UDP which is wrong hence the answer is No.

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 3 years, 5 months ago

It works with both TCP and UDP protocols

upvoted 3 times

Omar_Aladdin 3 years, 2 months ago

does anyone note that this is a UDP-RDP service???

upvoted 8 times

kennynelcon 2 years, 7 months ago

True

The Remote Desktop Gateway Role Service in Windows Server 2008 does not support UDP transport.

This rule remember was removed

upvoted 1 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

By adding the rule to NSG-Subnet1 you are allowing RDP on Subnet level. Then you delete NSG-VM1, so you are able to RDP.
Note: A rule to permit RDP traffic may not be created automatically when you create your VM.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>

upvoted 92 times

lafegob 1 year, 11 months ago

ven agree . we need to remove NSG-VM1 because it has already a rule to allow UDP. And the RDP connection will use tcp but

you agree , we need to remove NSG-VM1 because it has already rules to allow TCP and UDP . connection will use TCP but will try to make use of UDP too in order to improve the connection delay.

upvoted 2 times

meeko86 2 years ago

Answer Yes.

Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) is a Microsoft proprietary protocol that enables remote connections to other computers, typically over TCP port 3389. It provides network access for a remote user over an encrypted channel.
<https://www.cisecurity.org/insights/white-papers/security-primer-remote-desktop-protocol#:~:text=Overview,user%20over%20an%20encrypted%20channel>.

upvoted 1 times

Slimus 1 year, 6 months ago

Agree! there is only one NSG on sub-net level remain.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

it's A

upvoted 2 times

Pcservices 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

RDP uses TCP, not UDP: Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) requires inbound TCP connections on port 3389. The current configuration on NSG-VM1 allows UDP on port 3389, which is incorrect. You need to allow TCP on port 3389.

NSG at VM and Subnet levels: Removing NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1 and only applying rules at the subnet level (NSG-Subnet1) is not necessary. You can allow RDP access through both VM-level and subnet-level NSGs.

The correct solution would be to ensure that:

The NSG associated with VM1 or the subnet (either NSG-VM1 or NSG-Subnet1) has an inbound security rule that allows TCP traffic on port 3389.

Thus, while adding the TCP rule to NSG-Subnet1 is correct, removing NSG-VM1 is not needed, and it alone doesn't meet the goal. Both rules should be properly configured at whichever NSG is applied, with TCP protocol enabled.

upvoted 1 times

MSExpertGER 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

(YES) is correct.

NSG-VM1 is incorrectly configured (RDP runs on TCP, not UDP)

We remove NSG-VM1 and instead add a correct rule to NSG-Subnet1. Kaboom. Team work makes the dream work

upvoted 3 times

090200f 6 months ago

Answer is A, just now tested in Lab. if we create a rule in subnet level it will applicable at complete subnet which we have some VMs rt, even though we deleted rule at VM level. we can still do VM RDP , TCP port 3389

upvoted 1 times

23169fd 6 months ago

It should be no. NSG-Subnet 1 has nothing to do with Vm1.

upvoted 1 times

L3w1s 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the Any source to the *destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. You remove NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1 -Yes.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 and NSG-VM1 that allows connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. -Yes

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the UDP protocol. -No

destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. The

upvoted 2 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

creating this rule will allow RDP connection

upvoted 2 times

vsaid 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Need a rule for RDP with TCP at 3389.

upvoted 1 times

Tomix 1 year, 5 months ago

B. No

The proposed solution does not meet the goal. Although the solution adds an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from Any source to the destination port range 3389 using the TCP protocol, it fails to remove NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1.

To establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1, you would need to configure the network security groups (NSGs) correctly. NSG-VM1 should have an inbound security rule allowing Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) traffic (port 3389) using the TCP protocol. Additionally, the NSG-Subnet1 should have an inbound security rule that allows the RDP traffic from the internet to the VM's public IP address.

The correct solution would involve modifying NSG-VM1 to allow RDP traffic over TCP and ensuring that NSG-Subnet1 has an inbound security rule allowing RDP traffic from the internet to the VM's public IP address.

upvoted 1 times

ivan0590 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

The question clearly states 'You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1'.

It says nothing about restricting RDP traffic in the subnet.

The proposed solution is not the best possible solution, but it would work. You would be able to establish an RDP connection to VM1 and the rest of the VMs in the subnet.

upvoted 3 times

Exilic 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

OpenAI

"B. No.

The solution provided is not correct as it adds an inbound security rule for TCP protocol to NSG-Subnet1 and removes NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1. However, the custom inbound security rule in NSG-VM1 is for UDP protocol, not TCP, and removing NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1 would also remove the custom inbound security rule that allows Remote Desktop connections.

To meet the goal of establishing Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1, you should add a custom inbound security rule to NSG-VM1 that allows connections from the internet to the public IP address of VM1 for port 3389 using the TCP protocol. The rule should have a lower priority than the existing custom inbound security rule in NSG-VM1 to ensure that it is evaluated first."

upvoted 2 times

morito 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is Yes, albeit its a really weird way to solve this. From applying the same NSG to an interface and a Vnet, to allowing RDP into a whole network instead of scoping it to a single server.

upvoted 3 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No, this does not meet the goal because the NSG-VM1 has a custom inbound security rule that allows connections on UDP protocol to port 3389, which is required for Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) on Windows. By removing NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1, this rule would be deleted, and RDP connections would not be allowed. The correct solution would be to add an inbound security rule to NSG-VM1 that allows connections from the Internet to the *destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. This would allow RDP connections to VM1 from the Internet while still maintaining the security of the subnet using NSG-Subnet1.

upvoted 2 times

loner_123 1 year, 9 months ago

"and RDP connections would not be allowed."

Who is there to deny the RDP connections? There is no NSG assigned to the VM to do this.

upvoted 3 times

khaled_razouk 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No

The custom inbound security rule in NSG-VM1 allows connections from Any source to the destination for port range 3389 using the UDP protocol, which is required for Remote Desktop connections. Removing NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1 will remove this security rule and prevent Remote Desktop connections to VM1. To allow Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1, you should keep NSG-VM1 associated to the network interface of VM1 and add the necessary inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1.

upvoted 1 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

" You remove NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1"

All rules in NSG-VM1 are now irrelevant.

Answer is A (Yes)

upvoted 2 times

BYNeo 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

It mention that "You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1", if we choose A, mean allow connections from the Any source to the *destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol which I do not agree.

upvoted 1 times

Pear7777 2 years ago

B, the snagg is in the *destination .. there's no designated destination

upvoted 1 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

"VM1 has a public IP address"

Connect to this public IP on 3389 which NSG-Subnet1 allows through (You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the Any source to the *destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol).

NSG-VM1 is irrelevant as it is removed from VM1s NIC

Answer is A: Yes

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #18

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- ❑ A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
 - ❑ Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
 - ❑ A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections
- NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.

NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

- ❑ Priority: 100
- ❑ Source: Any
- ❑ Source port range: *
- ❑ Destination: *
- ❑ Destination port range: 3389

Protocol: UDP -

- ❑ Action: Allow

VM1 has a public IP address and is connected to Subnet1. NSG-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the UDP protocol.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (78%)

A (22%)

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>
upvoted 62 times

aMiPL Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

Such a silly question :).

By default it will not work but you can make it work so there isn't really a good answer xD.

By default servers accept on both TCP and UDP.

UDP will work as long as client machine(the one you are connecting from) will have registry updated to use UDP by default :>

So the answer is "No" in but you can actually make it work if you change settings outside of azure.

upvoted 21 times

scar317 Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: A

GPT:

Why TCP is Essential:

Session Establishment: RDP requires a reliable connection to authenticate users and initialize the session.

Control Messages: Critical RDP messages, like keyboard and mouse inputs, rely on TCP to ensure delivery.

Without TCP, RDP cannot initiate or maintain a session. UDP is a supplementary protocol that enhances the experience once the session is established.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389.

upvoted 1 times

aikooo 8 months ago

I think answer is B

upvoted 1 times

vsvaid 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

We need a rule for VM Nic to allow RDP on TCP at 3389. It is not present at the moment

upvoted 1 times

riccardoto 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Just for sake of precision: RDP can work both through TCP or UDP (google it!).

The answer of this question though will still be "No" though, because we have two NSG enforced (one on NIC, one on Subnet) - one opens TCP, the other opens UDP - so either connections will be blocked.

And dudes, please stop crapping these comments with answers with OpenAI, they are just not reliable and often wrong.

And dudes, please stop crapping these comments with answers with optionA, they are just not reliable and often wrong.
upvoted 2 times

Exilic 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

OpenAI

"No, this solution will not meet the goal. The current inbound security rule in NSG-VM1 allows Remote Desktop connections using the TCP protocol on port 3389. The proposed inbound security rule in NSG-Subnet1 allows connections using the UDP protocol, which is not used for Remote Desktop connections. Therefore, you should add an inbound security rule to NSG-VM1 that allows connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol."

upvoted 1 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No, this solution will not meet the goal as Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) uses TCP, not UDP. The inbound security rule should be configured to allow connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and use the TCP protocol, not UDP. Additionally, the NSG-VM1 should remain associated with the network interface of VM1 as it allows the RDP traffic to reach the virtual machine.

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

On my 2nd test

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389

upvoted 1 times

pkg007 2 years, 4 months ago

I just tested - Created an Azure VM (windows Server) with RDP coonections it showing RDP connection on TCP protocol port 3389. When you try to add an inbound rule and select "RDP" - it will automatically select "TCP" protocol and Destination port range " 3389" connection Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

nkhan19 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

RDP works on TCP 3389

upvoted 2 times

minix 2 years, 5 months ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No for sure 3389 is TCP not UDP

upvoted 2 times

amunator 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

RDP use TCP protocol, not UDP.

upvoted 1 times

sjb666 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B. Have also tested in lab, definitely can't connect to UDP 3389 alone (although it is cited on several sites that it improves the experience in some cases).

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #19

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- ❑ A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
 - ❑ Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
 - ❑ A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections
- NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.

NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

- ❑ Priority: 100
- ❑ Source: Any
- ❑ Source port range: *
- ❑ Destination: *
- ❑ Destination port range: 3389
- ❑ Protocol: UDP
- ❑ Action: Allow

VM1 has a public IP address and is connected to Subnet1. NSG-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 and NSG-VM1 that allows connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes **Most Voted**

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (70%)

B (30%)

Comments

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct. YES.

To enable RDP, you need to add "Allow" rule for 3389 port on TCP protocol. this is matches the given suggested solution. For the existing custom rule, priority doesn't matter if it is 100 or not. As "Network security group security rules are evaluated by priority using the 5-tuple information (source, source port, destination, destination port, and protocol) to allow or deny the traffic." So Azure checks the first rule, it finds that it has UDP. then It will check the second rule, it will find allow TCP on port 3389. So it will allow. Since the protocols are different, so those are totally different rules.

Please read the page <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>

upvoted 77 times

jam7272 3 years, 8 months ago

Exactly this! The rule is evaluated, if the rule is not matched it moves on to the next rule. So in this case the UDP rule is effectively ignored because the traffic is TCP. The TCP rule then permits the traffic.

upvoted 1 times

lcdr_scl 3 years, 6 months ago

Agree!! Yes and tested

upvoted 4 times

Kopy 3 years, 3 months ago

Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.

upvoted 1 times

Kopy 3 years, 3 months ago

but what the guy is saying is valid as they are both different rules (protocols)

upvoted 3 times

boozy 3 years, 7 months ago

Agree! YES!

Because RDP TCP is allowed at subnet and on VM level NSGs.

"You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 and NSG-VM1 that allows connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol."

upvoted 3 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

RDP TCP is allowed at Subnet and on VM level NSGs.

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389.

To enable RDP, you need to add "Allow" rule for 3389 port on TCP protocol.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>

upvoted 49 times

Arash123 8 months, 2 weeks ago

But the NSG rule for NSG-Subnet1 has UDP allowed, you said both are TCP. That is wrong and RDP won't work.

upvoted 2 times

Karl_Anthony_Towns Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

To the largest extent possible I tend to go for A.

Surprised someone opted answer B.

upvoted 1 times

SAMe000000 3 months, 2 weeks ago

SEMOUOUUUU 2 months, 2 weeks ago**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Surs 2 months, 3 weeks ago

highest priority is 100.

The solution does not mention this is removed, only a new inbound rule is added at NIC level, which will have a lower prio.

So answer is NO

upvoted 1 times

d7fb451 3 months, 2 weeks ago

The current version of RDP will only run over TCP/IP.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/windows-server/remote/understanding-remote-desktop-protocol>

upvoted 2 times

Josh219 3 months, 3 weeks ago

A: YES is correct

upvoted 1 times

L3w1s 6 months, 2 weeks ago**Selected Answer: A**

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the Any source to the *destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. You remove NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1 -Yes.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 and NSG-VM1 that allows connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. -Yes

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the UDP protocol. -No

upvoted 2 times

JackGelder 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Depends on priority for the newly added rule in NSG-VM1. If priority is lower than 100 it'll be ok, otherwise, connection won't be established

upvoted 1 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 2 weeks ago**Selected Answer: A**

Correct Answer: A

This rule will also allow to connect remote desktop from internet

upvoted 2 times

Arash123 8 months, 2 weeks ago**Selected Answer: B**

RDP will not work. I tested this scenario and previous ones. Here only TCP matters. If you use UDP on any NSG, that stops RDP.

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 11 months, 2 weeks ago**Selected Answer: A**

I tested in my lab and the correct answer is A. Not sure how others are getting B I followed the same instructions as detailed in the question.

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 12 months ago**Selected Answer: B**

I don't believe A is correct and don't understand what exactly you guys have tested?

If VM1 has a public IP address, the incoming traffic from the internet would first hit the NSG associated with the network

interface (NSG-VM1). If there's no matching rule in NSG-VM1, the default behavior is to deny the traffic. The traffic won't reach the NSG associated with the subnet (NSG-Subnet1) because the default rules of NSG-VM1 would prevent it from doing so.

Therefore, you would first have to remove NSG-VM1 in order for NSG-Subnet1 to be evaluated.

upvoted 3 times

[Removed] 11 months, 1 week ago

I was wrong here.

upvoted 1 times

DBFront 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A - Yes

Allowed TCP 3389 over both NSG's

upvoted 2 times

HALLYdre 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer should be NO.

The destination of the NSG rule is the Vnet , but the VNet ip range has no direct connection to the internet. The user on the internet will be trying to connect to the Public ip on the NIC and not the Vnet ip range , there rule does not cover connection to the public ip , hence traffic will be denied by default rule.

upvoted 2 times

isijama 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"To allow port x to the virtual machine, both NSG1 and NSG2 must have a rule that allows port x from the internet." Or, in this scenario the port would be 3389, so the answer is YES.

upvoted 2 times

isijama 1 year, 6 months ago

reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 1 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Agree with existing comments, RDP doesn't explicitly require UDP, so TCP will work.

Answer should be correct.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #20

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have a virtual network named VNet1 that has the configuration shown in the following exhibit.

```

Name          : VNet1
ResourceGroupName : Production
Location       : westus
Id            : /subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-
9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1
Etag          : W/"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d"
ResourceGuid    : 562696cc-b2ba-4cc5-9619-0a735d6c34c7
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Tags          :
AddressSpace   : {
    "AddressPrefixes": [
        "10.2.0.0/16"
    ]
}
DhcpOptions    : {}
Subnets        : [
    {
        "Name": "default",
        "Etag": "W/\\"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d\\\"",
        "Id": "/subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-
9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Microsoft.Network/
virtualNetworks/VNet1/subnets/default",
        "AddressPrefix": "10.2.0.0/24",
        "IpConfigurations": [],
        "ResourceNavigationLinks": [],
        "ServiceEndpoints": [],
        "ProvisioningState": "Succeeded"
    }
]
VirtualNetworkPeerings : []
EnableDDoSProtection : false
EnableVmProtection    : false

```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first

	▼
add a network interface	

add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first

Answer Area

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first

Correct Answer:

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

Box 1: add an address space -

Your IaaS virtual machines (VMs) and PaaS role instances in a virtual network automatically receive a private IP address from a range that you specify, based on the address space of the subnet they are connected to. We need to add the 192.168.1.0/24 address space.

Box 2: add a network interface -

The 10.2.1.0/24 network exists. We need to add a network interface.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/enterprise/designing-networking-for-microsoft-azure-iaas>

Comments

vojehol452 Highly Voted 4 years ago

- Add an address space
 - Add a subnet
- upvoted 270 times

Alex2022_31 1 year, 11 months ago

Agree: Add an Address Space and then Add a subnet. Just tested it on the Portal and worked :)
upvoted 9 times

usamnkid 1 year, 8 months ago

No you can't add 10.2.1.0/24 because it overlaps with 10.2.0.0/16. Check on Lab
upvoted 7 times

usamnkid 1 year, 8 months ago

No, I am wrong I am adding 10.2.1.0/24 in address space however it already exists. I need to add a subnet. I get confuse

between address spaces and subnets.

upvoted 15 times

sardonique 1 year, 2 months ago

Address spaces there can be more than one per vNET; Subnets are subsets of the address spaces, there can be more than a subnet for each address space.

upvoted 1 times

01111010 1 year, 1 month ago

I tested this in the lab.

Box 1: Add an address space - explanation: One can add additional address space (192.168.0.0/16) to the VNet1, without having to delete existing (10.2.0.0/16).

Box 2: Add subnet - explanation: Defined 'default' subnet from image example (10.2.0.0/24) contains 254 IP addresses, with last IP being 10.2.0.254. In order to assign 10.2.1.0/24 IP address to VM we need to create add new subnet.

upvoted 10 times

Throwitawaynow Highly Voted 4 years ago

Also wrong, the subnet range being created is 10.2.0.0 - 10.2.0.255 . So if you want to add an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24 you need to add a new subnet.

Why are so many of these wrong?

upvoted 173 times

zewenwu 3 years, 10 months ago

don't you mean that the vnet range originally created is 10.2.0.0 - 10.2.255.255?

upvoted 5 times

JamesDC 3 years, 10 months ago

so what?... if you don't have any subnet how can you use those IPs?... Throw is correct!

upvoted 8 times

tom999 3 years, 9 months ago

There is no dissent. Throw says the initial _subnet_ is 10.2.0.0 - 10.2.0.255. You say the initial vnet _address space_ is 10.2.0.0 - 10.2.255.255. Both is true.

However, in the first question you have to _first_ add an address space. (and then a subnet)

In the second question you only have to add a subnet as 10.2.1.0/24 is within the vnet's address range 10.2.0.0/16

upvoted 12 times

izzotop 2 years, 2 months ago

Some of them are obviously wrong and not getting corrected. It looks like this service is intentionally kind of paired with MS behind the scenes, to force us learn on dumps instead of us trying to learn dumps answers by hard.

upvoted 4 times

Nicksin 3 years, 5 months ago

Yeah there's tons, dunno how anyone is passing, lol.

upvoted 16 times

nkhan19 2 years, 4 months ago

How do we invoke MODERATER to validate these?? someone must check.

upvoted 4 times

sayedd 2 years, 4 months ago

ya its true and examtopics team is doing nothing for this issue.

upvoted 2 times

ScreamingHand 3 years, 5 months ago

Using these questions to provoke research and learn the material, not memorise answers, which is ridiculous

upvoted 12 times

AbleApe 1 year, 10 months ago

There are other similar dumps on the internet which have incorrect answers. My best guess is the base for these questions come from what the Exam Topics team was able to find online. From that base their moderators can update the questions and community can vote on what looks like the best option. Personally, I like to be able to read everyone's comments and read through the additional information and viewpoints. Some of the questions are just bad in general and I like knowing I'm not the only one who thinks they're bad.

upvoted 9 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

WRONG

Add an address space

Add a subnet

upvoted 2 times

d7fb451 3 months, 2 weeks ago

"receive an ip address" means "connect with ip within CIDR" ?

upvoted 1 times

TrIAQ 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Add a network Interface, Add a Subnet. NIC's are added to VM's by default, no need to add one

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 9 months ago

Right is

- Add an address space
- Add a subnet

upvoted 2 times

PhoenixAscending 10 months, 1 week ago

This was on my exam. The correct answer is provided by vojehol452.

upvoted 1 times

clg003 11 months, 3 weeks ago

The VNET's address space is set to 10.2... How are you going to add a 192. subnet to a 10.2 VNET? You have to tear down the existing VNET by deleting the subnet and redoing the address space to a 192...

Then add subnet for the second question.

upvoted 2 times

w45ysgdfvsdgsgd 12 months ago

to add /modify a address space, we need to delete the existing subnet (otherwise it will not allow to modify address space)

upvoted 1 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

- A1: Add an address space

- A2: Add a subnet

Is correct!

upvoted 4 times

Exilic 1 year, 7 months ago

OpenAI

"Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first add a subnet. This is because the current address space of VNet1 is 10.2.0.0/16, which does not include the 192.168.1.0/24 address range.

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, no further action is required as this address range falls within the existing address space of VNet1 (10.2.0.0/16) and a subnet with the required address prefix can be created within this address space."

upvoted 1 times

habbey 1 year, 7 months ago

In don't even know what to believe anymore
upvoted 7 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

To allow a virtual machine on VNet1 to receive an IP address from 192.168.110/24, you must first add a network interface.

To allow a virtual machine on VNet1 to receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first add a subnet.
upvoted 2 times

isaugar 1 year, 10 months ago

1. Add an address space
2. Add a subnet

Laboratory tested 100%
upvoted 5 times

CloudNov 1 year, 11 months ago

Please correct me if I am wrong. Box 1 should be "Delete Subnet". Without that not possible to edit the address space. Tested in lab

upvoted 3 times

Kaya99 1 year, 4 months ago

you are right, vm cant get the 192 ip space until you delete and create the vnet
upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

definitely on test, i missed the first one. put delete a subnet by mistake
upvoted 5 times

Georgego 1 year, 11 months ago

Have been seeing your comment quite a bit on here, thanks for the heads up! Hopefully you have picked up your certificate by now.

upvoted 2 times

spike15_mk 2 years ago

First Answer: delete subnet

Explanation: Current IP Address Range of VNET1 is 10.2.0.0/16 with subnet 10.2.0.0/24. We want VM1 to get IP from 192.168.1.0/24. In order to do that we need to change the IP address range of VNET1. We can not add a new IP address range on existing one. I see so many comments add an address space.

1.Delete Subnet 10.2.0.0/24

2.Change the IP range Address Range in Address Space from 10.2.0.0/16 to 192.168.0.0/16

3.Add Subnet with 192.168.1.0/24

Second Answer: Add Subnet

The new Subnet with address 10.2.1.0/24 is in the range of IP Address range of VNET1 10.2.0.0/16(10.2.0.0 to 10.2.255.255)

upvoted 3 times

Lexxsuse 1 year, 11 months ago

1 is wrong. One CAN add/remove/update address ranges. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-virtual-network#add-or-remove-an-address-range>

upvoted 2 times

rupayan87 2 years ago

The only subnet in the vnet is of address range 10.2.0.0/24

So address range usable for any VM is 10.2.0.4 to 10.2.0.254

For assigning the IP from the space 10.2.1.0/24 you need a subnet with that IP range.

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #21

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1. VNET1 contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Connected virtual machines
Subnet1	VM1, VM2
Subnet2	VM3, VM4
Subnet3	VM5, VM6

Each virtual machine uses a static IP address.

You need to create network security groups (NSGs) to meet following requirements:

- ❑ Allow web requests from the internet to VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6.
- ❑ Allow all connections between VM1 and VM2.
- ❑ Allow Remote Desktop connections to VM1.
- ❑ Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1.

What is the minimum number of NSGs you should create?

A. 1 **Most Voted**

B. 3

C. 4

D. 12

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (79%)

B (21%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: A

NSGs can be associated to subnets, individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager). You can associate zero, or one, NSG(s) to each VNet subnet and NIC in a virtual machine. The same NSG can be associated to as many subnets and NICs as you choose.

So, you can create 1 NSG and associate it with all 3 Subnets.

- Allow web requests from internet to VM3, VM4, VM5 and VM 6: You need to add an inbound rule to allow Internet TCP 80 to VM3, VM4, VM5 and VM6 static IP addresses.
- Allow all connections between VM1 & VM2: You do not need an NSG as communication in the same VNet is allowed by default, without even configuring NSG.
- Allow remote desktop to VM1: You need to add an inbound rule to allow RDP 3389 in VM1's static IP address .
- Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1: You do not need to configure any NSG as there is explicit deny rule (DenyAllInbound) in every NSG.

upvoted 368 times

djhfyfdgjk 9 months, 1 week ago

Dude, you have no clue what you are talking about. By adding all rules into single NSG you allow Web Requests and RDP to all VM's, which is WRONG.

upvoted 2 times

CheMetto 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Dude, you have no idea how network works. Those are the rule you need to insert:

Priority 1 Source: Internet Destination: (Ip address range or ASG directly) Protocol: 80,443 Allow

Priority 2 Source: IP of VM1, Destination: IP of VM2: Protocol: Any Allow

Priority 3 Source: Any, Destination: IP of VM1 Protocol: 3389 Allow

Priority 4 Source: Any Destination: IP Range of VNet1 Protocol: Any Deny

upvoted 5 times

CheMetto 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Those are all inbound rule.

upvoted 2 times

tableton 8 months, 3 weeks ago

You can create rules only to specific IP addresses

upvoted 7 times

itgg11 2 years, 10 months ago

A is correct. Initially, I thought 3 NSGs were needed . but I was mixed up rules with NSGs. Only 1 NGS needed

upvoted 9 times

Gyanshukla 3 years, 3 months ago

Seriously you are expert :)

upvoted 6 times

starseed 3 years ago

Guys! Please prefer mlantonis answer

upvoted 14 times

JohnAvlakiotis Highly Voted 4 years ago

I believe it's wrong. I would go with 1 NSG only. NSGs can associate to multiple subnets. There is no conflict in rules so all can be in 1 NSG. My penny.

upvoted 106 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 11 months ago

You guys seriously think a decent admin would allow such a mess in his network?
let's put one NSG for the whole sub while we're at it .

if MSFT really put answer A as valid in the exam . Then their sending their certified folks right to the cliff.
so much for best practices smh!

upvoted 2 times

NoobieWon 1 year, 4 months ago

Cant you have 1000 rules in a single NSG. Each one can reference a Source and a Destination

upvoted 1 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 11 months ago

*Subscription

upvoted 1 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 11 months ago

*they're

upvoted 1 times

MrBlueSky 1 year, 9 months ago

The knowledge it's testing here is "How many NSGs are needed to accomplish the below?"

Not "What is the best practice?"

It's gauging your understanding of NSGs

upvoted 4 times

JohnAvlakiotis 4 years ago

Hmm... now that I think of it, the last prereq of deny all other traffic makes it to go for 4.

upvoted 2 times

JohnAvlakiotis 4 years ago

Damn!... I think I will choose 1 NSG, because based on priorities I believe you can answer all the requirements.

upvoted 11 times

canbe20 4 years ago

How it's possible with 1 NSG? Web requests for those 4 VMs require 1 NSG and RDP for VM1 requires 1 NSG, so at least 2 are required.

upvoted 1 times

JulienYork 3 years, 12 months ago

They have the STATIC IP,

So you will provide the static ips of the vms as destinations and create rules per vm on ONE NSG

upvoted 15 times

RoastChicken 3 years, 4 months ago

You attach a single NSG to each subnet.

upvoted 1 times

ASIMIS 3 years, 5 months ago

NO NO NO, by default there will be a deny all at the bottom of all the rules. You dont need to create any deny traffic after adding allow statements. By default there is an implicit deny all at the end. So JohnAvlakiotis is correct.

upvoted 3 times

ASIMIS 3 years, 5 months ago

Sorry i meant to say that your first statement was correct. You only need one NSG with several allow rules.

upvoted 1 times

d0bermannn 3 years, 5 months ago

as one time solution agreed, 1 nsg will work,
but in enterprise network rules better to implement: 1 rule =1 service

upvoted 2 times

Hafeezzahidi 3 years, 10 months ago

keyword to this question is "Minimum NSG", so you are right

upvoted 6 times

Josh219 Most Recent 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: A

NSGs can associate to multiple subnets. There is no conflict in rules so all can be in 1 NSG

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

it's A

upvoted 1 times

mkhlszf 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

You can have 1 NSG overseeing the rules for all subnets, as long as they are in the same vNET

"You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each virtual network subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 2 times

Dhelailla 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer: 4

As explained in the given link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview#default-security-rules>
You need 4 NSG because of the needed associations.

upvoted 1 times

mkhlszf 7 months, 2 weeks ago

There are no VMs with access to multiple subnets. The link has this text:

"You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each virtual network subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose."

The VMs are accessing other subnets, but using the gateway and you can use the rules to regulate that, which some in the scenario do.

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

1 is correct

upvoted 2 times

Libny 10 months, 3 weeks ago

You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each virtual network subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose.

upvoted 1 times

Arthur_zw 10 months, 3 weeks ago

ChatGPT (it was prompted correctly with all requirements and understood the task)

In summary, you would need three NSGs, each associated with its respective subnet:

NSG1 for Subnet1 (VM1 and VM2)

Allow all traffic between VM1 and VM2

Allow incoming RDP to VM1

Deny all other inbound and outbound traffic

NSG2 for Subnet2 (VM3 and VM4)

Allow incoming web traffic (HTTP/HTTPS) to VM3 and VM4

Deny all other inbound and outbound traffic

NSG3 for Subnet3 (VM5 and VM6)

Allow incoming web traffic (HTTP/HTTPS) to VM5 and VM6

Deny all other inbound and outbound traffic

Only one NSG inbound and outbound traffic

upvoted 1 times

Rayza31 1 year, 1 month ago

The fact that the answers provided in the solution section are wrong makes this very difficult to study for.

upvoted 1 times

zzflexzz 1 year, 7 months ago

on exam 4/29/23

upvoted 1 times

Durden871 1 year, 8 months ago

lol 4?! ET really wants you to get this question wrong. You need 1. I understand people saying 3. The 4th ask applies to all VMs, so why even have a separate policy for it?

upvoted 1 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

Depends on how many NSGs already existed? Assuming ZERO

Answer A (1)

Lets call it NSG1

-Add Rule Priority 100 ANY-> 80/443 to IPs of VM3,4,5,6 Allow

-Add Rule Priority 101 ANY-> 3389 to IP of VM1 Allow

-Default Rule Deny Prevents all other inbound connections

Apply it to all Subnets

Job Done

upvoted 4 times

Mo22 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

One NSG for the web requests from the internet to VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6.

One NSG for the connections between VM1 and VM2.

One NSG for the Remote Desktop connections to VM1.

By configuring these NSGs, you can allow the required traffic and prevent all other network traffic to VNET1.

upvoted 4 times

MrBlueSky 1 year, 9 months ago

Wrong.

There's nothing stopping you from putting all the rules into a single NSG and then attaching the one NSG to every subnet.

upvoted 3 times

CloudNov 1 year, 10 months ago

Should be A: 1, tested in Lab

upvoted 2 times

darthfodio 1 year, 11 months ago

The correct answer should include more than 1 NSG. MeasureUp practice questions for this exam include a question with this exact scenario but with 7 VMs. I chose 1 NSG as my answer and got the question wrong. The answer was 3 NSGs. Microsoft also throws a hint in the wording of the question that they're expecting more than 1 NSG, by stating "network security groups (NSGs)."

upvoted 1 times

darthfodio 1 year, 11 months ago

Here is the solution explanation by Measure up:

You need to create at least three security groups (NSGs). These would include:

- One NSG assigned to Subnet(x) and Subnet(y) to allow connections from the internet and deny any other connections.
- One NSG assigned to Subnet(n) to allow connections between virtual machines (VMs) and deny any other connections.
- One NSG assigned to VM to Deny (or Allow for this scenario) Remote Desktop connections.

You can assign the same NSG to multiple subnets.

The recommended method to manage network security through NSGs is to use NSGs assigned at the subnet level whenever possible. NSGs should be assigned directly to VMs only as necessary to handle exceptions.

upvoted 1 times

darthfodio 1 year, 11 months ago

References:

Create, change, or delete a network security group - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-network-security-group?tabs=network-security-group-portal>

Create, change, or delete a network interface - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface?tabs=network-interface-portal>

Network security groups - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>

upvoted 1 times

spike15_mk 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer is 4 NSGs

Explanation:

You can not associate multiple Subnet to 1 NSG (Subnet Level)

1. NSG1-Subnet2 (VM3 and VM4 Allow web request)
2. NSG2-Subnet3 (VM5 and VM6 Allow web request)
3. NSG3-Subnet1 (VM1 and VM2 Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1)
4. NSG4-NICVM1 (Allow Remote Desktop connections to VM1 not VM2 we must set on NIC)

upvoted 1 times

chikorita 1 year, 10 months ago

i wish there was a DOWNVOTE option

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #22

Topic 5

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

Name	Type	Resource group
VNET1	Virtual network	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	RG1

The Not allowed resource types Azure policy that has policy enforcement enabled is assigned to RG1 and uses the following parameters:

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines

In RG1, you need to create a new virtual machine named VM2, and then connect VM2 to VNET1.

What should you do first?

- A. Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy. Most Voted
- B. Create an Azure Resource Manager template
- C. Add a subnet to VNET1.
- D. Remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy.

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

khengoolman Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is A
upvoted 30 times

yoelalan14 Highly Voted 3 years ago

Answer is A because we already have the VNET in place, so the only thing that would get blocked by this policy would be the NEW vm we are creating
upvoted 17 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

MatAlves 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Vnet 1 already exists, so no reason for option D.

upvoted 2 times

PhoenixAscending 10 months, 1 week ago

This was on my exam. The suggested answer to the question is correct.

upvoted 2 times

Gregsenn 1 year, 3 months ago

On exam 29/08/23

upvoted 2 times

zellick 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview#azure-policy-objects>

Not allowed resource types (Deny): Prevents a list of resource types from being deployed.

upvoted 3 times

Notteb 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

Max_on_neptune 2 years ago

Exam Question on 01DEC 2022

upvoted 6 times

Manu_0502 1 year, 12 months ago

Hi max, how many questions came from ExamTopics?

upvoted 1 times

Magis 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer A. Tested in LAB

upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

rasmart 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

check comment

upvoted 1 times

sid132 2 years, 9 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

nidhogg 2 years, 10 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!
upvoted 16 times

hanahjane13 2 years, 12 months ago

A, no need to add the vnet
upvoted 3 times

filipov1 3 years ago

so dump question
upvoted 5 times

bing 3 years ago

Love what you did here :)
upvoted 4 times

JayJay22215 2 years, 9 months ago

If it was intentional, yes :D
upvoted 1 times

ScoutP 3 years, 2 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021
upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #23

Topic 5

Your company has an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

The company also has two on-premises servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 is configured as a DNS server that has a primary DNS zone named adatum.com. Adatum.com contains 1,000 DNS records.

You manage Server1 and Subscription1 from Server2. Server2 has the following tools installed:

- ❑ The DNS Manager console
- ❑ Azure PowerShell
- ❑ Azure CLI 2.0

You need to move the adatum.com zone to an Azure DNS zone in Subscription1. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you use?

A. Azure CLI **Most Voted**

B. Azure PowerShell

C. the Azure portal

D. the DNS Manager console

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (80%)

B (19%)

C

Comments

asdf12345a **Highly Voted** 4 years ago

Answer is incorrect, it should be A - Azure CLI.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export>

- Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files by using the Azure command-line interface (CLI). Zone file import is not currently supported via Azure PowerShell or the Azure portal.

PrivateDNSMigrationScript is for migrating legacy Azure DNS private zones to the new Azure DNS private zone resource.

upvoted 137 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

Windows Server 2016 is a legacy server, isn't it? :)

upvoted 1 times

vikki 3 years, 10 months ago

Agree. Besides, prerequisites of using PrivateDNSMigrationScript were lack to provide in the question:

1. Make sure you have installed latest version of Azure PowerShell.
2. Make sure that you've Az.PrivateDns module for the Azure PowerShell installed.

I think the point of this question is "The solution must minimize administrative effort." without proper scenario.

upvoted 2 times

vikki 3 years, 10 months ago

Due to the statements in the document: The migration process is simple, and we've provided a PowerShell script to automate this process.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-migration-guide>

upvoted 3 times

amigaguy 1 year ago

That link is for migrating legacy Azure DNS zones to modern Azure DNS zones. Migrating on-prem DNS to Azure DNS the proper reference is: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export>

upvoted 2 times

Anurag_Azure Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

so basically we are just paying for a collection of questions and ability to ask others for answers....EXAMTOPICS has no responsibility to at least mark right answers...otherwise give that access to us so that as community we correct answers too

upvoted 129 times

ScreamingHand 3 years, 5 months ago

Yes, - and I am very happy with that, I enjoy reading the discussions

upvoted 37 times

clouddba 3 years, 5 months ago

I agree which is very much exciting. ExamTopics already provided their answers and almost of their explanations

upvoted 6 times

Makkee 3 years, 3 months ago

You're not paying anything...

upvoted 5 times

rockhound 3 years, 2 months ago

i did pay 15 euros...

upvoted 17 times

orion1024 3 years, 2 months ago

Access to information is free though

upvoted 1 times

VM090 2 years, 10 months ago

Not 100%, only 70% access for free and remaining 30% requires sub

upvoted 17 times

Gino_Slim 2 years, 5 months ago

Yep, that's where they got me. I take the test tomorrow and I got hit with the remaining piece costs.

upvoted 9 times

safwansalama 2 years, 12 months ago

Me too

upvoted 3 times

stormshaun 2 years, 9 months ago

You definitely can correct answers. DYOR if the answer is correct! I think this is what this page is for. Not just for someone who wants to cheat the exam! You have to find the right answers yourself.

upvoted 2 times

61Reasons 2 years, 4 months ago

And how would ET confirm the real answer? Ask MSFT? Not. And, don't forget even MSFT can write an ambiguous question, which means ET would have to say "Exam answer according to MSFT is B, but really it's A. So I don't share your concern, I think doing it the way they did was best for all of us.

upvoted 7 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

Well they could pay someone to go through and assess/fix all the oblivious wrong answers listed on questions as the answers.

upvoted 5 times

JPA210 Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export>

here it is written: Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files via the Azure CLI and the Azure portal. So the least administrative effort is always the Azure Portal.

upvoted 1 times

JPA210 1 month, 1 week ago

Well this is a tricky question. It is difficult to choose the right one.

Azure Portal is a web-based interface that is user-friendly and visually intuitive. It's great for those who prefer a graphical interface and need to perform tasks that require more detailed configuration or monitoring.

Azure CLI is a command-line tool that can be very efficient for repetitive tasks, automation, and scripting. It allows you to execute commands quickly and can be integrated into CI/CD pipelines, reducing manual effort significantly.

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure PowerShell provides cmdlets specifically designed for managing Azure resources, including DNS zones. You can use the Import-AzDnsZone cmdlet to easily import your existing DNS zone and records from Server1 directly into Azure DNS.

While Azure CLI (Option A) can also manage Azure resources, it may require more complex scripting compared to the straightforward cmdlets available in Azure PowerShell for DNS operations.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

it's A

upvoted 1 times

Pcservices 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct option is B. Azure PowerShell.

Here's why:

Azure PowerShell provides specific cmdlets designed for DNS zone management, including importing DNS records from an on-premises DNS server into Azure DNS. The Import-AzDnsZone cmdlet can be used to import the DNS zone file directly into Azure DNS, which minimizes the manual effort needed for such a task.

upvoted 1 times

9433df7 5 months, 1 week ago

Almost for every question, right answer is only on Discussion. Lol

upvoted 3 times

76d5e04 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files via the Azure CLI and the Azure portal.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export>

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

A is right

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

A is right

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 10 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

nchebbi 1 year ago

Correct Aswer is A & C, az cli and Portal both support importing dns files now.

Ref for portal: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export-portal>

Ref for cli: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export>

upvoted 4 times

amsioso 12 months ago

But you mange Server1 and Subscription1 from Server2. And Server2 has only the enumerated tools installed. So A.

upvoted 2 times

MatAlves 8 months, 4 weeks ago

"Server2 has only the enumerated tools installed."

All you need to use the Portal is a browser, which already comes installed natively on Windows Servers (Edge). So the question is clearly outdated and, as of now, DNS import supports both Azure CLI and the Portal.

upvoted 1 times

JonWick 1 year, 1 month ago

the answer is Azure CLI

upvoted 1 times

Geet_2023 1 year, 1 month ago

az network dns zone import -g <resource group> -n <zone name> -f <zone file name>

upvoted 1 times

DWILK 1 year, 1 month ago

I don't know why they said PS was correct. Azure CLI is much better and I thought it was replacing Azure PS

upvoted 1 times

KMLearn2 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I think the key point is "minimize administrative effort".

Yes, you need Azure CLI at first but then PowerShell for the PrivateDNSMigrationScript and you can call CLI commands inside of PowerShell.

Also in the prequirements they're talking about PowerShell and not CLI:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-migration-guide#prerequisites>

upvoted 1 times

Br_Ry 8 months, 2 weeks ago

That is migrating from legacy Private DNS zones to newer Private DNS zones. To migrate on-prem to a private DNS zone as requested it's azure cli. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export>

upvoted 1 times

TinyRunner 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is incorrect, it should be A.

It's important to disclaim that when we deal with DNS migrations (expo-impo) between DNS we must handle it with their DNS FILE.

So the only way to operate with thi FILES is via Azure CLI.

" A DNS zone file is a text file containing information about every Domain Name System (DNS) record in the zone. It follows a standard format, making it suitable for transferring DNS records between DNS systems. Using a zone file is a fast and convenient way to import DNS zones into Azure DNS. You can also export a zone file from Azure DNS to use with other DNS systems."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export#introduction-to-dns-zone-migration>

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #24

Topic 5

You have a public load balancer that balances ports 80 and 443 across three virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3. You need to direct all the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connections to VM3 only. What should you configure?

- A. an inbound NAT rule **Most Voted**
- B. a new public load balancer for VM3
- C. a frontend IP configuration
- D. a load balancing rule

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

[Removed] Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

An inbound NAT rule forwards incoming traffic to a specific virtual machine
Service: RDP
Protocol: TCP
Port: 3389
Target VM = VM3
upvoted 57 times

Panapi 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer valid! This question was on the exam 22/02/2023. Scored 920.
upvoted 12 times

natka1130 **Highly Voted** 3 years, 2 months ago

The difference between inbound NAT rules and port mapping in load balancer rules is that inbound NAT rules apply to direct forwarding to a VM, whereas load balancer rules forward traffic to a backend pool.
upvoted 40 times

SeMo0o0o0o **Most Recent** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

shobhitmathur18 5 months, 2 weeks ago

why cant it be 'D - a load balancing rule'? this can also direct all the required traffic to VM3..

upvoted 1 times

JonWick 1 year, 1 month ago

answer is inbound NAT rule.

upvoted 1 times

tomasek88 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. an inbound NAT rule.

To direct all RDP connections to VM3 only, you need to create an inbound NAT rule that maps the RDP port (3389) to the RDP port of VM3. You can do this by specifying the frontend IP configuration of the public load balancer, the protocol (TCP), the frontend port (3389), and the backend port (3389) of VM3 in the inbound NAT rule. This will route all incoming RDP traffic to VM3 only, regardless of the load balancing configuration.

upvoted 3 times

sourabhg 2 years ago

Selected Answer: A

An inbound NAT rule forwards incoming traffic to a specific virtual machine

Service: RDP

Protocol: TCP

Port: 3389

Target VM =VM3

upvoted 4 times

Mev4953 2 years, 2 months ago

See this, 11:22

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ow5fZM6abtA&ab_channel=TeachMeCloud

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 2 times

Dobby25 2 years, 8 months ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 5 times

pappkarcsiii 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

An inbound NAT rule forwards incoming traffic to a specific virtual machine

upvoted 3 times

GD01 3 years, 1 month ago

A is correct An inbound NAT rule forwards incoming traffic sent to frontend IP address and port combination. The traffic is sent to a specific virtual machine or instance in the backend pool.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/components>

upvoted 9 times

Waltwhiteman 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct.

Inbound Network Address Translation (NAT) rules are an optional setting in Azure Load Balancer. These rules essentially create another port mapping from the frontend to the backend, forwarding traffic from a specific port on the frontend to a specific port in the backend.

upvoted 5 times

omaro 3 years, 2 months ago

Discussion button says: Exam AZ-104 topic 5 question 31 discussion.

But I see nothing

upvoted 1 times

ScoutP 3 years, 2 months ago

Because there is no discussion for this question yet

upvoted 3 times

omaro 3 years, 2 months ago

?????????????????????????????????????

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #25

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the virtual networks in the following table.

Name	Subnets
VNet1	Subnet11, Subnet12
VNet2	Subnet13

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Availability set
VM1	Subnet11	AS1
VM2	Subnet11	AS1
VM3	Subnet11	Not applicable
VM4	Subnet11	Not applicable
VM5	Subnet12	Not applicable
VM6	Subnet12	Not applicable

In Subscription1, you create a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- ❑ Name: LB1
- ❑ SKU: Basic
- ❑ Type: Internal
- ❑ Subnet: Subnet12
- ❑ Virtual network: VNET1

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area

Statements

Yes

No

LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.

LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.

LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-overview>**Comments****mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Basic Load Balancer: Backend pool endpoints for Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

Subnet12 association will be used to assign an IP for the internal load balancer, not to load balance the VMs in the Subnet.

Box 1: Yes

VM1 and VM are in the Availability Set.

Box 2: No

Both VMs are not part of any Availability Set or Scale Set.

Box 3: No

Both VMs are not part of any Availability Set or Scale Set.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

upvoted 206 times

Mshahid 1 year, 3 months ago

your explanation and reasoning are so good!!! Very helpful.

upvoted 6 times

nkhan19 2 years, 4 months ago

BASIC SKU : Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set

upvoted 7 times

Aghora Highly Voted 3 years, 12 months ago

answer is correct

y: vm1 and vm2 is same scale set

no : both vms are in single VMs not in scale set or Av set

no: same as 2

you can not use basic load balancer to balance between single VMs . the have to be in a scale set or availability set
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

upvoted 64 times

Steve1983 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct my friend!

"They are the machines or services that create a backend pool. The Basic Tier is quite limiting. It can only have a single availability set, virtual machine scale set or a single machine. The Standard Tier can span any virtual machine in a single virtual network which includes blends of scale sets, availability sets, and machines."

network which includes details of scale sets, availability sets, and machines.

upvoted 13 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT

both VMs must be set in the same Availability Set

upvoted 1 times

23169fd 6 months ago

I think it should be N N Y. Internal LN is specially tied to Subnet 12.

upvoted 1 times

SkyZeroZx 11 months ago

YNN

and Why is necesary know the restrictions of basic tier of get a architect ?

upvoted 3 times

Exams_Prep_2021 11 months, 2 weeks ago

in exam 26/12/2023

upvoted 1 times

Ahkhan 1 year, 1 month ago

FYI - for standard load balancer, VMs must be in the same vNET and for Basic, they must be in an availability set.

upvoted 5 times

Yaruk 1 year, 3 months ago

YNN.

Standard Load Balancer: Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network

Basic Load Balancer: Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

upvoted 2 times

Yaruk 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

upvoted 1 times

marioZuo 1 year, 4 months ago

what is Vnet2 used for in the question?

upvoted 2 times

alsmk2 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Confusion - the MS certification way!

upvoted 1 times

BShelat 1 year, 11 months ago

LB1 is in subnet 12 NOT in subnet 11. Now VM1 & 2 are in single availability set but they are in subnet 11 So how can LB1 sitting in subnet 12 can balance the traffic among VM1 & 2 ? VM3 & 4 are in subnet 11 with no availability set. VM5 & 6 are in subnet 12 but without availability set. So in my opinion answer is "No" for all 3 conditions. Where am I wrong and why?

upvoted 5 times

Muffay 1 year, 11 months ago

An internal load balancer enables the following types of load balancing:

Within a virtual network. Load balancing from VMs in the virtual network to a set of VMs that reside within the same virtual network.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-azure-load-balancer/4-implement-internal>

Note that it mentions *within the same virtual network*, not *within the same subnet*.

upvoted 2 times

ZakySama 2 years, 1 month ago

Basic SKU: Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set
Standard SKU: Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network

upvoted 3 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Y - same vnet1
N - basic LB needs VMs in AS
N - different vnet and VMs not in AS

upvoted 2 times

qwerty100 2 years, 1 month ago

The questions posted by @observador081 aren't included in the "examtopics AZ-104". I think that can be possibles questions
(You can check below in the comments)

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

YES NO NO
YES both VMs are are in Av set
Both NOs because all VMs are not part of the AV set
upvoted 3 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 6 months ago

I agree with answer and mlantonis explained it really well
upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #26

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019 and has the following configurations:

- ❑ Name: VM1
- ❑ Location: West US
- ❑ Connected to: VNET1
- ❑ Private IP address: 10.1.0.4
- ❑ Public IP addresses: 52.186.85.63
- ❑ DNS suffix in Windows Server: Adatum.com

You create the Azure DNS zones shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
Adatum.pri	Private	West Europe
Contoso.pri	Private	Central US
Adatum.com	Public	West Europe
Contoso.com	Public	North Europe

You need to identify which DNS zones you can link to VNET1 and the DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register.

Which zones should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

▼

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

▼

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Private

Box 2: Private

You can only link VNETs to private DNS zones only and accordingly auto register a VNET only to a private DNS zones. Private DNS zones can be linked with VNETs (not public ones). And VM can auto-register to any private DNS zone linked with the Vnet and with auto-registration option set.

To resolve the records of a private DNS zone from your virtual network, you must link the virtual network with the zone. Linked virtual networks have full access and can resolve all DNS records published in the private zone.

upvoted 162 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct. Private zones only / Private zones only.

You can only link Virtual networks to private DNS zones only and accordingly auto register a VNET only to a private DNS zones.
check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-zones-records>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

upvoted 71 times

117b84e Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

DNS zones that can link to VNET1:

Azure private DNS zones can be linked to virtual networks, enabling resources in the virtual network to resolve DNS records within that zone. Therefore, only private zones can be linked to virtual networks.

Answer:

The private zones only

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

VM1 can automatically register its hostname in private DNS zones to which the virtual network (VNET1) is linked. Public DNS zones do not support automatic registration of virtual machine hostnames.

Answer:

The private zones only

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

23169fd 6 months ago

Given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 9 months ago

- the private zones only
- the private zones only

upvoted 1 times

conip 1 year, 3 months ago

bad question or options provided

"A specific virtual network can be linked to only one private DNS zone when automatic VM DNS registration is enabled. You can, however, link multiple virtual networks to a single DNS zone."

so assuming that autoregistration is on - we can link it to just 1 private zone

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is correct. Private zones only / Private zones only.

You can only link Virtual networks to private DNS zones only and accordingly auto register a VNET only to a private DNS zones.
check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-zones-records>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

upvoted 3 times

Bhuw 2 years, 4 months ago

IS private DNS not required to be in the region of VNET/VM ?

upvoted 2 times

Muffay 1 year, 11 months ago

Just tested it in my Azure environment - no, it is not required to be in the same region, I can add VNets from different regions.

upvoted 2 times

atilla 2 years, 9 months ago

tested and verified

upvoted 2 times

atilla 2 years, 9 months ago

answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

JIGT 2 years, 11 months ago

Box 1: Private

Box 2: Private

You can only link VNETs to private DNS zones only and accordingly auto register a VNET only to a private DNS zones.

upvoted 2 times

PBA1211 3 years, 9 months ago

I think it is not correct

1 = Private zones

2 = Adatum.com since it is set to the server , thus the nic
that takes precedent over other dns settings.

If the settings did not say adatum.com on the server level, then it was both private dns

upvoted 2 times

Ario 3 years, 7 months ago

well Adatum.com could be correct if mention auto register is enabled.

upvoted 1 times

711MV 3 years, 0 months ago

zumi 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer is correct. Private zones only / Private zones only.

You can only link Virtual networks to private DNS zones only and accordingly auto register a VNET only to a private DNS zones.

check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-zones-records>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

upvoted 5 times

toniiv 3 years, 9 months ago

Both answers are correct. Private DNS zones can be linked with Vnets (not public ones). And VM can auto-register to any private DNS zone linked with the Vnet and with auto-registration option set.

upvoted 9 times

waterzhong 3 years, 10 months ago

Azure Private DNS provides a reliable, secure DNS service to manage and resolve domain names in a virtual network without the need to add a custom DNS solution.

upvoted 2 times

nasa1515 3 years, 11 months ago

Is this the right answer?

upvoted 1 times

waterzhong 3 years, 11 months ago

To resolve the records of a private DNS zone from your virtual network, you must link the virtual network with the zone. Linked virtual networks have full access and can resolve all DNS records published in the private zone.

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #27

Topic 5

DRAG DROP -

You have an on-premises network that you plan to connect to Azure by using a site-to-site VPN.



In Azure, you have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/16. VNet1 contains a subnet named Subnet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/24.

You need to create a site-to-site VPN to Azure.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

NOTE: More than one order of answer choice is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Select and Place:

Actions

Answer Area

Create a local gateway.



Create a VPN gateway.



Create a gateway subnet.

Create a custom DNS server.

Create a VPN connection.

Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.

Correct Answer:

Actions

Answer Area

Create a local gateway.

Create a gateway subnet.

Create a VPN gateway.

Create a VPN gateway.



Create a gateway subnet.

Create a local gateway.

Create a custom DNS server.

Create a VPN connection.

Create a VPN connection.

Create a VPN connection.

Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.

Comments

ZUMY Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

The answers are in order and are correct.

Always work from the Azure side first, it's a dependency. Dependency is the key to all order obviously...

1 - Start with a Gateway subnet. You need the subnet in place first before you can associate a VPN gateway with it, which is what is created next.

2 - Create a VPN gateway. Associate the VPN gateway with the gateway subnet you created (there are other steps but for the sake of what is available for answers, the prem side is now configured)

Now for the premice side.

3. Create a local gateway. You need the local gateway in order to complete the tunnel, then you can create a VPN connection
upvoted 325 times

ErenYeager 3 years, 7 months ago

I hereby declare this answer fit for viewership□

upvoted 61 times

LeomHD 3 years, 1 month ago

according this url, a vpn gateway is created first and then the subnet gateway, could you help me to clarify it?

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 1 times

magichappens 2 years, 8 months ago

Doesn't matter. If you don't have a gateway subnet, one will be created during gateway setup.

upvoted 3 times

ShaulS 3 years ago

What's the fourth answer?

upvoted 1 times

pappkarcsiii 2 years, 10 months ago

4. then you can create a VPN connection

upvoted 2 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

As per documentation:

1. Create a virtual network
2. Create a VPN gateway
3. Create a local network gateway
4. Create a VPN connection
5. Verify the connection
6. Connect to a virtual machine

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpn-gateway-settings>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-classic-portal>

upvoted 121 times

EnochHao1 3 months, 4 weeks ago

ryeuler 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Fyi the summary order and the detailed order are swapped on the first link. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal> According to the step-by-step you first create a gateway subnet before you create a vpn gateway. Way to go MS.

upvoted 1 times

jeru81 10 months ago

but vnet1 already exists.

upvoted 2 times

090200f 6 months ago

in vnet1 only we have to create a gateway subnet first, after that create a VPN gateway , local nw gateway and then VPN connection

upvoted 1 times

pisowifi Most Recent 3 days, 23 hours ago

The answers are correct, starting from the Azure side first. Start with a Gateway subnet, create a VPN gateway, and create a local gateway for the VPN connection. The local gateway is necessary for completing the tunnel and establishing a VPN connection. Dependency is key.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

1. Create a gateway subnet
2. Create a VPN gateway
3. Create a local network gateway
4. Create a VPN connection

upvoted 7 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

The correct order of actions to create a site-to-site VPN to Azure from an on-premises network is as follows:

Create a local network gateway in Azure that represents the on-premises network, specify the public IP address of the VPN device, and define the address space of the on-premises network.

Create a VPN gateway in Azure and configure the gateway type, VPN type, and SKU.

Create a gateway subnet in VNet1 to host the VPN gateway.

Create a VPN connection between the on-premises VPN device and the Azure VPN gateway, specify the shared key, and select the local network gateway and the VPN gateway.

Note: Creating a custom DNS server is not necessary for creating a site-to-site VPN connection.

upvoted 1 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

The correct order of actions to create a site-to-site VPN to Azure from an on-premises network is as follows:

Create a local network gateway in Azure that represents the on-premises network, specify the public IP address of the VPN device, and define the address space of the on-premises network.

Create a VPN gateway in Azure and configure the gateway type, VPN type, and SKU.

Create a connection between the on-premises VPN device and the Azure VPN gateway, specify the shared key, and select the local network gateway and the VPN gateway.

Configure the on-premises VPN device to connect to the Azure VPN gateway, specify the public IP address of the Azure VPN gateway, and configure the necessary settings, such as the authentication method, encryption algorithm, and IKE version

upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

create gateway subnet part of creating vpn gateway

create gateway subnet part of creating vpn gateway
create virtual network gateway / vpn gateway
create local gw
create vpn connection

upvoted 2 times

Seb 2 years, 2 months ago

Answers are in order and are Correct, more info: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 1 times

libran 2 years, 3 months ago

Given Answer is Correct

1. Gateway subnet
2. VPN Gateway
3. Local Gateway
4. Create VPN Connection

upvoted 6 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

The answers are in order and are correct.

upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

The requirements are as per below

Create a virtual network *** (That is the Gateway Subnet)***

Create a VPN gateway, A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet

Create a local network gateway ** The purpose for this GW is to have replica information about the on-prem VPN GW and provides it to the Azure VPN GW*** such info is Public IP and the private IP address pool. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance. Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.

Create a VPN connection, The connection has properties that specify the connection type (IPSec) and the key shared with the on-premises VPN appliance to encrypt traffic

Verify the connection

Connect to a virtual machine

upvoted 7 times

cloudera 2 years, 6 months ago

1. Gateway subnet
2. VPN Gateway
3. Local Network Gateway
4. Create VPN Connection

upvoted 2 times

cloudera 2 years, 6 months ago

You could start from VPN Gateway but will require you to create a subnet first before you can progress with creating VPN Gateway. This means creating a subnet is the first step.

upvoted 1 times

benvdw 2 years, 9 months ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

FabioVi 2 years, 10 months ago

Creating the gateway subnet is not mandatory, because if you go straight to create the VPN gateway and you have not previously created the gateway subnet, Azure suggests a range for creating the gateway subnet on the fly along with VPN gateway creation... But as the question requires 4 responses, and there are 2 that does not make sense, so creating a gateway subnet is the first in order, and the following 3 are OK, so answer is correct :-)

upvoted 2 times

upvoted 3 times

khengoolman 3 years, 2 months ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer

upvoted 8 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #28

Topic 5

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

Name	Type	Details
VNet1	Virtual network	<i>Not applicable</i>
Subnet1	Subnet	Hosted on VNet1
VM1	Virtual machine	On Subnet1
VM2	Virtual machine	On Subnet1

VM1 and VM2 are deployed from the same template and host line-of-business applications.

You configure the network security group (NSG) shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Move Delete Refresh

Resource group (change) : RG1lod9053488 Custom security rules : 1 inbound, 1 outbound
Location : East US Associated with : 0 subnets, 0 network interfaces
Subscription (change) : Microsoft AZ
Subscription ID : ac344a74-f85a-4b2e-8057-642088faaf20

Tags (change) : Click here to add tags

Inbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
100	Port_80	80	TCP	Internet	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Allow AzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Outbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
100	DenyWebSites	80	TCP	Any	Internet	Deny
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You need to prevent users of VM1 and VM2 from accessing websites on the Internet over TCP port 80.

What should you do?

- A. Disassociate the NSG from a network interface
- B. Change the Port_80 inbound security rule.
- C. Associate the NSG to Subnet1. **Most Voted**
- D. Change the DenyWebSites outbound security rule.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Outbound rule "DenyWebSites" is setup correctly to block outbound internet traffic over port 80. In the screenshot it states, "Associated with: 0 subnets, 0 NIC's", so you need to associate the NSG to Subnet1. You can associate or dissociate a network security group from a NIC or Subnet.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-network-security-group>
upvoted 117 times

RougePotatoe 1 year, 10 months ago

Check top-right corner of image. Notice associated with 0 subnets and 0 network interfaces.
upvoted 4 times

Hibs2016 Highly Voted 4 years ago

Answer is correct - C. Outbound rule: DenyWebSites is setup correctly to block outbound internet traffic over port 80.
upvoted 20 times

Skankhunt 3 years, 11 months ago

Agreed, in screenshot it states "Associated with: 0 subnets, 0 NIC's" ;)
upvoted 11 times

Hyrydar 2 years, 3 months ago

I agree with the answer given and all the replies, but someone correct me if I am wrong. Shouldn't the proper choice given be "associate the NSG rule with network interface" because network interface has priority over subnet in outbound flow
upvoted 1 times

TinyRunner 1 year, 4 months ago

Applying the NSG at the subnet level will require less administrative efforts and time spent providing the same security requirement's provided at the NIC level.
Your approach will apply only if there's need to block traffic to one of both VMs. In this case makes sense to apply at the NIC level.
upvoted 1 times

kl8585 1 year, 2 months ago

I agree with you. I will also add that if there were other VMs associated to the subnet but we should only block outbound access for VM1 and VM2 then the correct answer would have been associate NSG rule with the two NIC of the specific VMs.
upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 9 months ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Given answer is correct

Associated with: 0 subnets, 0 NIC's and hence need to associate with Subnet1

upvoted 2 times

rasmart 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

check mlantonis

upvoted 5 times

AzureGod 2 years, 1 month ago

LOL!! its sad how true this is, along with fedzbez and lazylinux. thank God for them

upvoted 3 times

benvdw 2 years, 9 months ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 2 times

ScoutP 3 years, 2 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 5 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

Easy :)

upvoted 1 times

sourav4312 3 years, 3 months ago

Probably the easiest answer in the series.

upvoted 1 times

Chief 3 years, 7 months ago

One of the easiest question I guess. Associate the NSG to subnet1

upvoted 4 times

ZUMY 3 years, 9 months ago

C is correct

Outbound rule blocking port 80 is configured correctly

upvoted 5 times

toniiv 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer C. is correct. Outbound rule is right, you only need to associate the NSG to the Subnet to apply the rules.

upvoted 2 times

mikl 3 years, 10 months ago

Valid question - answer is correct.

Microsoft just wants us to know that a NSG has to be associated with something, to actually work.

Associated with : 0 subnets, 0 nic interfaces.

upvoted 3 times

kannan8685 3 years, 11 months ago

yes i agree
upvoted 2 times

fedztedz 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct. "C"
upvoted 10 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #29

Topic 5

You have two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Each subscription is associated to a different Azure AD tenant.

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and has an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16.

Subscription2 contains a virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2 and has an IP address space of 10.10.0.0/24.

You need to connect VNet1 to VNet2.

What should you do first?

- A. Move VM1 to Subscription2.
- B. Move VNet1 to Subscription2.
- C. Modify the IP address space of VNet2.
- D. Provision virtual network gateways. **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (83%)

C (17%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: D

There is no overlap between the VNets:

VNet1: 10.0.0.0/16 - CIDR IP Range 10.0.0.0 - 10.0.255.255

VNet2: 10.10.0.0/24 - CIDR IP Range 10.10.0.0 - 10.0.0.255

Note: If a virtual network has address ranges that overlap with another virtual network or on-premises network, the two networks can't be connected.

You can connect virtual networks (VNets) by using the VNet-to-VNet connection type. Virtual networks can be in different regions and from different subscriptions. When you connect VNets from different subscriptions, the subscriptions don't need to be associated with the same Active Directory tenant.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpngateways>

upvoted 132 times

Jayad 2 years, 8 months ago

Nicely explained

upvoted 3 times

Alex2022_31 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct answer and well explained

There is a typo in your VNet2 CIDR IP Range : 10.10.0.0 - 10.10.0.255 (instead of 10.0.0.255)

:)

upvoted 9 times

cassucena 2 years, 1 month ago

a peering is not possible in this situation? tks

upvoted 4 times

OlehT 10 months, 2 weeks ago

mistake: VNet2: 10.10.0.0/24 - CIDR IP Range 10.10.0.0 - 10.10.0.255 (not 10.0.0.255)

upvoted 1 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct. "D" . It is a VNET to VNET connection where there is no IP overlap exists. Also, No need to have the same Azure AD. They just need to have a Virtual network gateway to communicate using Public IP where it is secured using SSTP or IKEv2

upvoted 70 times

magichappens 2 years, 8 months ago

I found answer D is the only one that makes sense as well but I actually miss "peering" here as this would be a way better way of connecting both VNET's. Its supported for cross tenant and cross subscription connections so it would be more accurate.

upvoted 7 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Surs 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Question is outdated.

We can create a peering between VNets in different subs and tenants following the steps provided in the article link below:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/create-peering-different-subscriptions?tabs=create-peering-portal>
upvoted 2 times

Surs 2 months, 2 weeks ago

However, if these are the only options available, then D is the right answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal>

upvoted 1 times

pasangawa 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

no overlapping of IP here. vpn peering should work on different subscription however since not on the choices can do virtual network gateways.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/create-peering-different-subscriptions?tabs=create-peering-portal>
"A virtual network peering can't be created between two virtual networks deployed through the classic deployment model. If you need to connect virtual networks that were both created through the classic deployment model, you can use an Azure VPN Gateway to connect the virtual networks."

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 3 months, 1 week ago

Answer D is correct. Vnet Peering is unavailable because those subscriptions are under different tenants. That means the only way to connect is to use Vnet-toVnet connection type.

upvoted 1 times

Ahkhan 1 year, 1 month ago

They could have just peered the two vNets as we can peer vNets in 2 different subscriptions.

Can I enable virtual network peering if my virtual networks belong to subscriptions within different Microsoft Entra tenants?

Yes. It's possible to establish virtual network peering (whether local or global) if your subscriptions belong to different Microsoft Entra tenants. You can do this via the Azure portal, PowerShell, or the Azure CLI.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq>

upvoted 4 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

To connect VNet1 to VNet2, you need to create a site-to-site VPN connection between the two virtual networks. The first step to accomplish this is to provision virtual network gateways in both subscriptions. Therefore, the correct answer is:

D. Provision virtual network gateways.

Once the virtual network gateways are provisioned, you can configure the VPN connection between them to enable traffic to flow between VNet1 and VNet2. Moving VM1 to Subscription2 or modifying the IP address space of VNet2 is not required to establish the VPN connection between the two virtual networks. Similarly, moving VNet1 to Subscription2 is not required, but you may need to create a peering connection between the virtual networks after the VPN connection is established to enable communication between the virtual machines.

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

El7arani 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

nkhan19 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Modify the IP address space of VNet2.

B/C you have 10.10.0.0/24 , no space for GatewaySubnet

only after modifying address space, you can create Gw Subnet and then add gw for VNet-VNet

upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

Create a virtual network *** (That is the Gateway Subnet)***

Create a VPN gateway, A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet

upvoted 3 times

Tyy27 2 years, 4 months ago

good man for commenting the correct answers recently in these discussions

upvoted 2 times

EleChie 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is correct: (the VNets IP ranges are confusing many of you)

VNet1: 10.0.0.0/16 - CIDR IP Range 10.0.0.0 - 10.0.255.255

VNet2: 10.10.0.0/24 - CIDR IP Range 10.10.0.0 - 10.0.0.255

As we see the VNet2 range is not part of the VNet1 IP range, So there is no overlap between these two VNets. and therefore no need to modify the IP address space of VNet2

upvoted 2 times

pappkarciii 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is correct. "D". It is a VNET to VNET connection where there is no IP overlap exists.

upvoted 1 times

Barrie 3 years, 1 month ago

Got to think this question is out of date.

I wouldn't do any of the provided options. A global VNET peer achieves the required outcome, without the need for additional infrastructure.

upvoted 10 times

maxmarco71 3 years, 1 month ago

ANSWER IS "D" CORRECT

NO Overlapping. Proof using

<https://network00.com/NetworkTools/IPv4CheckOverlappingNetworks/>

upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

They should have asked - what's the best way. Because top 2 options do lead to the solution, with a little more effort.

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #30

Topic 5

You plan to create an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that will be configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Create a virtual machine

⚠ Changing Basic options may reset selections you have made. Review all options prior to creating the virtual machine.

Basics Disks Networking Management Advanced Tags Review + create

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image.

Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization.

Looking for classic VMs? [Create VM from Azure Marketplace](#)

PROJECT DETAILS

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

* Subscription [?](#)

MyDev-Test Subscription

 * Resource group [?](#)

RG1

[Create new](#)

INSTANCE DETAILS

* Virtual machine name [?](#)

VM1

* Region [?](#)

(US) West US 2

Availability options [?](#)

No infrastructure redundancy required

* Image [?](#)

Windows Server 2016 Datacenter

[Browse all public and private images](#)

Azure Spot instance [?](#)

Yes No

* Size [?](#)

Standard DS1 v2

1 vcpu, 3.5 GiB memory (ZAR 632.47/month)

[Change size](#)

The planned disk configurations for VM1 are shown in the following exhibit.

Basics Disks Networking Management Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure VMs have one operating system disk and a temporary disk for short-term storage. You can attach additional data disks. The size of the VM determines the type of storage you can use and the number of data disks allowed. [Learn more](#)

Disk options

* OS disk type [?](#)

Standard HDD [▼](#)

The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility (Preview) [?](#) Yes No

Ultra Disks are only available when using Managed Disks.

Data disks

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine or attach existing disks. This VM also comes with a temporary disk.

 Adding unmanaged data disks is currently not supported at the time of VM creation. You can add them after the VM is created.

Advanced

Use managed disks [?](#)

No Yes

* Storage account [?](#)

(new) rg1 disks799 [▼](#)

[Create new](#)

You need to ensure that VM1 can be created in an Availability Zone.

Which two settings should you modify? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Use managed disks [Most Voted](#)

B. OS disk type

C. Availability options [Most Voted](#)

D. Size

E. Image

Correct Answer: AC

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

Comments

mlantonis [Highly Voted](#) 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: A and C

A: Your VMs should use managed disks if you want to move them to an Availability Zone by using Site Recovery.

C: When you create a VM for an Availability Zone, Under Settings > High availability, select one of the numbered zones from the Availability zone dropdown.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/move-azure-vms-avset-azone>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/create-portal-availability-zone>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/manage-availability>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/availability-zones/az-overview#availability-zones>

upvoted 109 times

MicroJ Highly Voted 4 years ago

Explanation is correct but marked answer is wrong. should be Availability Zones and Managed Disks
upvoted 52 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

A & C are correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 9 months ago

A and C is right

upvoted 1 times

kpcert 12 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

Correct answer A and C, Refer 'mlantonis' explanation

upvoted 1 times

Max_on_neptune 2 years ago

Exam Question 01DEC22

upvoted 4 times

azaad_a 2 years, 2 months ago

Exam Question 08OCT22

upvoted 9 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

Correct Answer: A and C

upvoted 1 times

nkhan19 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

Explanation is correct but marked answer is wrong. should be Availability Zones and Managed Disks

upvoted 2 times

ScarfaceRecords 2 years, 5 months ago

AC is the correct one.

upvoted 1 times

minix 2 years, 5 months ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 3 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

AC is correct

upvoted 2 times

MikeHuang 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

Should be A, C

upvoted 1 times

Niraj22 2 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: A and C

upvoted 1 times

pappkarcsiii 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

A and C are correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

khengoolman 3 years, 2 months ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is A C

upvoted 8 times

DevOpposite 3 years, 2 months ago

so I am drunk and I am not reading whole questions, but only reading last 3-4 lines of questions, answering questions and getting them right. Am I ready to take exam?

upvoted 8 times

nimeshabhinav 2 years, 11 months ago

Buddy , have you cleared the exam ? As I am doing the same , so asking you the same :P

upvoted 4 times

michaelknight 3 years, 1 month ago

Absolutely, you just need to make sure that you are also drunk during the exam.

upvoted 41 times

obaali1990 1 year, 8 months ago

You made me laugh to release stress

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #31

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
RG1	Resource group	Not applicable	Central US
RG2	Resource group	Not applicable	West US
RG3	Resource group	Not applicable	East US
VMSS1	Virtual machine scale set	RG1	West US

VMSS1 is set to VM (virtual machines) orchestration mode.

You need to deploy a new Azure virtual machine named VM1, and then add VM1 to VMSS1.

Which resource group and location should you use to deploy VM1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area

Resource group:

▼

- RG1 only
- RG2 only
- RG1 or RG2 only
- RG1, RG2, or RG3

Location:

▼

- West US only
- Central US only
- Central US or West US only
- East US, Central US, or West US

Answer Area

Resource group:

▼

- RG1 only
- RG2 only
- RG1 or RG2 only
- RG1, RG2, or RG3

Correct Answer:

Location:

Location:

West US only
Central US only
Central US or West US only
East US, Central US, or West US

Box 1: RG1, RG2, or RG3 -

The resource group stores metadata about the resources. When you specify a location for the resource group, you're specifying where that metadata is stored.

Box 2: West US only -

Note: Virtual machine scale sets will support 2 distinct orchestration modes:

ScaleSetVM " Virtual machine instances added to the scale set are based on the scale set configuration model. The virtual machine instance lifecycle - creation, update, deletion - is managed by the scale set.

VM (virtual machines) " Virtual machines created outside of the scale set can be explicitly added to the scaleset.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: RG1, RG2, or RG3

The resource group stores metadata about the resources. When you specify a location for the resource group, you're specifying where that metadata is stored. The location of the RG doesn't influence the choice of the location of VM. best practice would be to create the VM1 in the RG1 because the scale set is in RG1. And Microsoft recommends that resources contained in a Resource Group share the same resource lifecycle.

Box 2: West US only

You can add the virtual machine to a scale set in the same region, zone, and resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes>

upvoted 123 times

RVivek 2 weeks, 3 days ago

It has to be in the same RG <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal-1%2Cportal-2%2Cportal-3#exceptions-to-attaching-a-new-virtual-machine-to-a-virtual-machine-scale-set>

upvoted 1 times

maria_saprykina 2 years ago

Yes you can use any RG, but here it asks what RG you SHOULD use? That sounds like by this question Microsoft encourages us to follow their recommendations, and the answer should be RG1 only.

upvoted 13 times

tirajvid 1 year, 2 months ago

Box 1: RG1 only.

The VM must be in the same resource group as the scale set.

Reference : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal>

upvoted 22 times

RVivek 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Thank You

upvoted 1 times

hebbo777 1 year, 1 month ago

you are right!
upvoted 1 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

Yes, RG1 only.

"The VM must be in the same resource group as the scale set.
If the scale set is regional (no availability zones specified), the virtual machine must also be regional."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal#exceptions-to-attaching-a-vm-to-a-virtual-machine-scale-set>
upvoted 9 times

SumanSaurabh 2 years ago

superb
upvoted 1 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct. The location of the RG doesn't influence the choice of the location of VM. The location of the VM should be the same like the VM Scale set (single zone or zone redundant)
upvoted 63 times

itgg11 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is not correct. I just tested it in the lab and a new VM needed to be in the SAME resource group and region. Otherwise, a given VMSS was not available.
upvoted 18 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Not sure how you tested it...Did you consult Bill Gates!!
Anyway the VMSS set should and would be available as long as you are in the right subscription, it will give you option to chose the resource group then you can chose the VMSS.
Just remember this RG and Subscriptions ONLY hold the meta data of the resources, what matters is the region
upvoted 3 times

RVivek Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

RG1 (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal>)
West US only You can add the virtual machine to a scale set in the same region, zone, and resource group
upvoted 2 times

RVivek 2 weeks, 3 days ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal-1%2Cportal-2%2Cportal-3#exceptions-to-attaching-a-new-virtual-machine-to-a-virtual-machine-scale-set>
upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT
upvoted 2 times

pasangawa 3 months ago

Just tried this on the portal. vmss that had been created can't even be seen as a choice if i change the RG to RG1 &2. the same goes for location.
answers are :
-RG1 only
-West US only
upvoted 3 times

pet3r 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Limitations for attaching an existing Virtual Machine to a scale set

The scale set must use Flexible orchestration mode.

The scale set must have a platformFaultDomainCount of 1.

The VM and scale set must be in the same resource group.

The VM and target scale set must both be zonal, or they must both be regional. You can't attach a zonal VM to a regional scale set.

The VM can't be in a self-defined availability set.

The VM can't be in a ProximityPlacementGroup.

The VM can't be in an Azure Dedicated Host.

The VM must have a managed disk.

The scale set must have singlePlacementGroup set to False.

Scale sets created without a scaling profile default to singlePlacementGroup set to null. To attach VMs to a scale set without a scaling profile, singlePlacementGroup needs to be set to False at the time of the scale set's creation.

The VM can't be a Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA) capable HB-series or N-series VM.

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

gargaditya 11 months, 1 week ago

ANSWER= RG1 only (same RG as VMSS), West US only (same Region as VMSS)

You can only attach new VMs (non identical) to a Virtual Machine Scale Set in Flexible orchestration mode.

NOTES:

-The VM must be in the same resource group as the scale set.

-If the scale set is regional (no availability zones specified), the virtual machine must also be regional. <and both VM and VMSS must be in same region>

-If the scale set is zonal or spans multiple zones (one or more availability zones specified), the virtual machine must be created in one of the zones spanned by the scale set. For example, you can't create a virtual machine in Zone 1, and place it in a scale set that spans Zones 2 and 3.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal-1%2Cportal-2%2Cportal-3#exceptions-to-attaching-a-new-vm-to-a-virtual-machine-scale-set>

upvoted 5 times

gargaditya 11 months, 1 week ago

More details/additional info:

- Virtual Machines Scale Sets provide a logical grouping of platform-managed virtual machines.
- With scale sets, you create a virtual machine configuration model, automatically add or remove additional instances based on CPU or memory load, and automatically upgrade to the latest OS version.
- Traditionally, scale sets allow you to create virtual machines using a VM configuration model provided at the time of scale set creation, and the scale set can only manage virtual machines that are implicitly created based on the configuration model.
- Scale set orchestration modes allow you to have greater control over how virtual machine instances are managed by the scale set.

There are 2 modes- Uniform & Flexible

upvoted 1 times

gargaditya 11 months, 1 week ago

• Virtual Machine Scale Sets with Uniform orchestration use a virtual machine profile or template to scale up to desired capacity. While there is some ability to manage or customize individual virtual machine instances, Uniform uses identical VM instances.

• Flexible orchestration :

- o Allows to mix DIFFERENT virtual machine types or Spot and on-demand VMs together
- o offers high availability guarantees by spreading VMs across fault domains in a region or within an Availability Zone (Uniform works within same AZ)
- o You can only attach new VMs (non identical) to a Virtual Machine Scale Set in Flexible orchestration mode.

upvoted 1 times

Siraf 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is:

- Resource group: RG1 only

- Location: West US

You can only attach VMs to a Virtual Machine Scale Set in Flexible orchestration mode.

The VM must be in the same resource group as the scale set.

If the scale set is regional (no availability zones specified), the virtual machine must also be regional.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal>
upvoted 13 times

ikidreamz 1 year, 3 months ago

same region = RG1 and West US
upvoted 2 times

pokrz26 1 year, 5 months ago

The VM must be in the same resource group as the scale set. --> <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal#exceptions-to-attaching-a-vm-to-a-virtual-machine-scale-set>

So the answer is

Box 1: RG1 only
Box 2: West US only
upvoted 11 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 6 months ago

Focus on the "should" like others have.
Following MS url below;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>

So for Box 1;
It can be R1, RG2, RG3, but should be RG1.

For Box 2;

Should be in West US.
upvoted 2 times

xRiot007 1 year, 6 months ago

The question is poorly written. "Should" is a very ambiguous term. The VM can be created in any RG, but best practices tell us that it should be done in RG1 to have similar lifecycle. So, in theory, both RG1 only and R1,2,3 should be correct answers.

upvoted 2 times

manthlan 2 years ago

Question asks, "Which resource group and location should you use to deploy VM1? " not "can". So it should be RG1. Isn't it?
upvoted 5 times

Liriano 2 years, 1 month ago

In exam today, go with highly voted
upvoted 1 times

qwerty100 2 years, 1 month ago

Tested in lab with this result:
Resource group: RG1 only
Location: West US Only

When you are going to create de vm1 you can read this:

You can add your virtual machine to a virtual machine scale set to design highly available and scalable application architecture. Virtual machines inside a scale set can be deployed into fault domains or Availability zones. The scale set must be set to flexible orchestration mode, and in the same region and resource group.

upvoted 6 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: RG1, RG2, or RG3

The resource group stores metadata about the resources. When you specify a location for the resource group, you're specifying where that metadata is stored. The location of the RG doesn't influence the choice of the location of VM. best practice would be to create the VM1 in the RG1 because the scale set is in RG1. And Microsoft recommends that resources contained in a Resource Group share the same resource lifecycle.

Group share the same resource lifecycle.

Box 2: West US only

You can add the virtual machine to a scale set in the same region, zone, and resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes>

upvoted 1 times

61Reasons 2 years, 4 months ago

I can see it both ways. But they gave us all three RGs as a choice together. Tough call, and for MSFT's part not "fair". They need more context or a better word.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #32

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains three virtual networks named VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3.

Peering for VNET1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

VNET1 | Peerings

Virtual network

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET2	Disabled
Peering1	Connected	VNET3	Disabled

Peering for VNET2 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

VNET2 | Peerings

Virtual network

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled

Peering for VNET3 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

VNET3 | Peerings

Virtual network

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT	
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled	...

How can packets be routed between the virtual networks? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

VNET2 only
VNET3 only
VNET2 and VNET3

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

VNET1 only
VNET3 only
VNET1 and VNET3

Answer Area

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

VNET2 only
VNET3 only
VNET2 and VNET3

Correct Answer:

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

VNET1 only
VNET3 only
VNET1 and VNET3

Box 1. VNET2 and VNET3 -

Box 2: VNET1 -

Gateway transit is disabled.

Reference:

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

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

VNet1: Peered with VNet2 and VNet3

VNet2: Peered with VNet1

VNet3: Peered with VNet1

Box 1. VNET2 and VNET3

VNet1 is peered with VNet2 and VNet3. Also Gateway transit is disabled.

Box 2: VNET1 only

Gateway transit is disabled, so it can only communicate with the connected VNET1.

Reference:

REFERENCES:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-peering-gateway-transit>

upvoted 124 times

mdyck Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer Correct. Gateway transit is disabled so they can only communicate with VNET1.

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

upvoted 20 times

Devgela 3 years, 7 months ago

Agree with mdyck

upvoted 5 times

verifiedtomic 3 years ago

If Gateway Transit was enabled, then they all would be able to communicate between each other, since VNET1 is Peering with both VNET2 and VNET3?

upvoted 1 times

magichappens 2 years, 8 months ago

No, for this to work you need use defined routes and either Azure Firewall or an NVA. mdyck is wrong.

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

upvoted 7 times

fede21 2 years, 10 months ago

As far as I know virtual peering is not transitive and Spoke-to-Spoke traffic is not allowed. Enabling Gateway transit allows for cross-premises communication but not for Spoke-to-Spoke traffic. The only way to make possible spoke-to-spoke traffic is to use an NVA in the HUB VNet

upvoted 10 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

090200f 6 months ago

got this in the exam on 5th june 2024

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

shadad 1 year, 9 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was:

Box 1. VNET2 and VNET3
VNet1 is peered with VNet2 and VNet3

Box 2: VNET1 only
Gateway transit is disabled
upvoted 4 times

UK7 1 year, 11 months ago

Came on 21st Dec 2022

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

Liriano 2 years, 1 month ago

In exam today, go with highly voted
upvoted 1 times

majerly 2 years, 2 months ago

today in exam, answer is correct
upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer Correct
upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct but explanation for part 2 is not

Gateway transit only applies when there is a VPN gateway created and Gateway transit is a peering property that lets one virtual network use the VPN gateway in the peered virtual network for cross-premises or VNet-to-VNet connectivity hence really allows for reduced cost and administrative effort since only one VPN GW to manage and pay for

So in summary the Gateway transit option that you enable allows you to use the VPN GW for routing, Now assuming the VPN GW has all necessary routes then yes communication between VNET2 and VNET3 is possible but if for argument sake that the VPN GW dont have routes of VNET2 and VNET3 then both VNETs will NOT be able to communicate

upvoted 10 times

vaisat 2 years, 11 months ago

Second port is INCORRECT -

1. Packets from VNET1 can be forwarded VNET2 and VNET3.
2. Packets from VNET2 can be routed to BOTH VNET1 and VNET3.

This is insured by default parameter "Traffic forwarded from remote virtual network".

Please note, "Gateway Transit" parameter has nothing to do with this. Gateway might not even exist in this example.

upvoted 2 times

itgg11 2 years, 9 months ago

Your 2nd answer is not correct.

upvoted 1 times

itgg11 2 years, 9 months ago

tested in the lab. GW transit must be enabled to allow for routing packets between vnet3 and vnet2

upvoted 2 times

im82 3 years ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer:

- VNET2 and VNET3
- VNET1 only

upvoted 4 times

Takloy 3 years ago

If we were to enable GW Transit, which VNET? Is it VNET1?

upvoted 1 times

a4andrew 3 years, 1 month ago

What would happen if Gateway Transit was enabled?

upvoted 1 times

walkwolf3 3 years, 1 month ago

Then all three vnets can talk to each other.

upvoted 2 times

ScoutP 3 years, 2 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 3 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

Easy :)

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #33

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: You modify the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication policies.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Instead export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

A Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN gateway connection lets you create a secure connection to your virtual network from an individual client computer. A P2S connection is established by starting it from the client computer. This solution is useful for telecommuters who want to connect to Azure VNets from a remote location, such as from home or a conference. P2S VPN is also a useful solution to use instead of S2S VPN when you have only a few clients that need to connect to a VNet. This article applies to the Resource Manager deployment model.

upvoted 106 times

SumanSaurabh 2 years ago

Mlantonic if you are alive. God Bless You!!

invitations if you are alive, God bless you ::

upvoted 28 times

adilkhan 5 months, 2 weeks ago

hahahahaaa

upvoted 1 times

op22233 7 months, 3 weeks ago

God Bless Mlantonis

upvoted 3 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/point-to-site-about>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site>

upvoted 14 times

Asymptote 2 years, 1 month ago

Mlantonis, pls make a cloud training platform,
you are really good at passing knowledge.

upvoted 14 times

SumanSaurabh 2 years ago

I second, I took course from Cloud academy but was useless.

upvoted 3 times

Slawekyo 1 year, 8 months ago

Sounds about right huh

upvoted 1 times

ZUMY Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

B is correct:

Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails.

upvoted 21 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

Export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 9 months ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

margotfrpp 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Solution: You export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Given answer is correct and explanation correct as Certificate is needed

upvoted 1 times

InvisibleShadow 2 years, 9 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 3 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

The solution was so dull I got confused for a moment. Who would think of that? haha...

upvoted 2 times

JayBee65 3 years, 6 months ago

"A client certificate that is generated from the root certificate. The client certificate installed on each client computer that will connect to the VNet. This certificate is used for client authentication." - see <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-point-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

upvoted 2 times

toniiv 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer B. is correct as well as the explanation.

upvoted 3 times

NickyDee 3 years, 11 months ago

Copy the cert from the first computer and install it on the 2nd

upvoted 2 times

fedztedz 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct. B

upvoted 7 times

waterzhong 3 years, 11 months ago

Create a self-signed root certificate

Use the New-SelfSignedCertificate cmdlet to create a self-signed root certificate. For additional parameter information, see New-SelfSignedCertificate.

upvoted 5 times

DA0410 4 years, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 10 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #34

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: You join Computer2 to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B

A client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. Instead export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

A Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN gateway connection lets you create a secure connection to your virtual network from an individual client computer. A P2S connection is established by starting it from the client computer. This solution is useful for telecommuters who want to connect to Azure VNets from a remote location, such as from home or a conference. P2S VPN is also a useful solution to use instead of S2S VPN when you have only a few clients that need to connect to a VNet. This article applies to the Resource Manager deployment model.

upvoted 43 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/point-to-site-about>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site>

upvoted 10 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct No

upvoted 13 times

SeMoOoOoOo Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

Export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 9 months ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

JayLearn2022 1 year, 9 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the correct and incorrect answers that can be presented.

Correct Answer: Meets the goal.

-Solution: You export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

Incorrect Answers: Does not meet the goal.

-Solution: You join Computer2 to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

-Solution: You modify the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication policies.

upvoted 8 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Given answer is correct and explanation correct as Certificate is needed

upvoted 2 times

Olamib2021 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

InvisibleShadow 2 years, 9 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 3 times

im82 3 years ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: B

upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

Haha... Easy

upvoted 1 times

anoj_cha 3 years, 2 months ago

What's the point of these comments in all these questions?

upvoted 6 times

oriduri 3 years, 7 months ago

B is Correct

upvoted 1 times

ZUMY 3 years, 9 months ago

B is Correct

A client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed.

upvoted 2 times

toniiv 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer B. is correct as well as the explanation.

upvoted 2 times

Hibs2016 4 years ago

B is correct. You need to install the certificate on computer2.

upvoted 5 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #35

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups. Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You create a resource lock, and then you assign the lock to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (86%)

A (14%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy and Resource Lock is an irrelevant solution.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

upvoted 96 times

toniiv **Highly Voted** 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer B. is correct. Nothing to do with RG locks

upvoted 5 times

SeMoDooDo **Most Recent** 2 months, 1 week ago

SEMOOOOOOO 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.

upvoted 1 times

Paul 11 months ago**Selected Answer: B**

Resource lock is not applicable.

upvoted 1 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

No, creating a resource lock and assigning it to the subscription will not meet the goal of automatically blocking TCP port 8080 between virtual networks when an NSG is created.

To achieve this goal, you can create an Azure Policy that enforces the required network security rule across all the virtual networks in the subscription. The policy should specify the rule that blocks TCP port 8080 traffic between the virtual networks. When a new NSG is created, it will automatically be associated with the policy, and the required network security rule will be enforced.

Resource locks are used to prevent accidental deletion or modification of Azure resources. They do not affect the behavior or configuration of resources such as NSGs.

upvoted 4 times

cambis 1 year, 9 months ago**Selected Answer: B**

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 2 times

sourabhg 2 years ago**Selected Answer: A**

correct

upvoted 1 times

01111010 1 year, 1 month ago

It's the opposite of correct. Answer is 'B. No'.

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago**Selected Answer: B**

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago**Selected Answer: B**

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Lock has nothing to do with this situation, it is used on RG and resources

upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

haha... Common, please!

upvoted 2 times

ZUMY 3 years, 9 months ago

No is answer

upvoted 3 times

Aniruddha_dravyakar 3 years, 9 months ago

Lock is used to restrict creation or accidental deletion of any resource. ... I dont think it is used for blocking traffic
upvoted 3 times

StixxNShares 3 years, 9 months ago

Correct - B
upvoted 3 times

| 3 years, 9 months ago

In NSG, create a inbound security rule that set TCP8080 -> Deny and the priority number should be smaller.
upvoted 4 times

macross 3 years, 10 months ago

Allow-Deny 8080 (NSG) answer is correct
upvoted 2 times

asaz 3 years, 11 months ago

by default NSG blocks all the ports. it has to be explicitly defined which port to open.
upvoted 3 times

janshal 3 years, 11 months ago

There is no Connectivity Between different Vnet so unless you connect them through VPN Gateway or Vnet Peering there will be No access from any Ports so i say A

Tricky One
upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #36

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is connected to the Internet.

You add a network interface named vm1173 to VM1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Network Interface: vm1173 **Effective security rules** **Topology**
Virtual network/subnet: RG1-vnet/default Public IP: VM1-ip Private IP: 10.0.0.5 Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules	Outbound port rules	Application security groups	Load balancing
Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1173)	Add inbound port rule		
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces			
PRIORITY NAME PORT PROTOCOL SOURCE DESTINA... ACTION			
300 RDP 3389 TCP Any Any Allow ...			
65000 AllowVnetInBound Any Any VirtualN... VirtualN... Allow ...			
65001 AllowAzureLoadB... Any Any AzureLo... Any Allow ...			
65500 DenyAllInBound Any Any Any Any Deny ...			

From Computer1, you attempt to connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop, but the connection fails.

You need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1.

What should you do first?

- A. Change the priority of the RDP rule
- B. Attach a network interface
- C. Delete the DenyAllInBound rule
- D. Start VM1 **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Comments

prashantjoge Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

nevertheless a stupid question

upvoted 200 times

j777 2 years, 9 months ago

So, if you're so smart what are you doing on this site?

upvoted 40 times

rupayan87 2 years ago

I wonder how moderators approve these comments in the first place that has no value to add

upvoted 17 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

the same way they approved about 100 comments on this exam from some guy telling to email him to get the "real questions" :). there is no moderation, there's probably just a hold to give the illusion that someone looks at these before "approving".

upvoted 5 times

Takloy 3 years ago

The more stupid questions they give, the higher chances of passing the exam!

upvoted 51 times

JD908 1 year, 5 months ago

If only the exam had mostly questions like "You'd like to start using Azure but you don't have a computer. You go out and buy a cat does this solve the issue?"

upvoted 16 times

Kalzonee3611 1 year, 2 months ago

YES (upvote correct answer) :D:D

upvoted 6 times

tgrimm 1 year, 5 months ago

LOL. Too funny!

upvoted 2 times

Codelawdepp 1 year, 3 months ago

Error number 1: Plug not inserted. As an administrator, you must also be capable of solving the simplest everyday puzzles and not assume others possess your own technical skills. ;-)

upvoted 5 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: D

Any resource with a dynamically assigned public IP address will display the 'name' you gave it when the resource it is assigned to is offline. A static address will be shown regardless of the resource state. This means that we need to start the VM1.

A: RDP rule has the highest priority. priority.

B: The network interface has already been added to VM1.

C: DenyAllInBound has really low priority.

Reference:

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

upvoted 168 times

alsmk2 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Great explanation, but seriously, what a daft question.

upvoted 1 times

Pupils 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Good Answer

upvoted 1 times

Allfreem 2 years, 10 months ago

Good Explanation

upvoted 3 times

nkhan19 2 years, 4 months ago

Excellent observation !

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

c5ad307 10 months, 2 weeks ago

How do I even know if the VM is already started or not? No info is given.

It's just the only answer that makes sense

upvoted 6 times

Cobster98 1 year, 5 months ago

It says is "running windows 10" which makes me believe the vm is started. Also, there is no mention of what subnet or network your computer is on, only that it has internet access, should there not be a public IP attached to this network interface???

upvoted 1 times

NaniCynic 1 year, 6 months ago

VM does not work in O-F-F mode:

Agree with answer D

upvoted 1 times

garmatey 1 year, 7 months ago

So what exactly is the "DenyAllInBound" rule doing?

upvoted 1 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

exactly as it sounds. denies everything coming in. In general, it is desired that firewall would block everything that isn't approved. so the idea of that rule is that you create other rules with higher priority (lower number) which allow specific traffic that you want. for example RDP and internet connections. when traffic comes in it gets evaluated from the top priority to bottom until a rule is found that allows it or denies it in particular. so if there is a rule to allow rdp at the top, the RDP traffic comes in, the NSG goes through the list, finds the RDP rule first and stops reading other rules because it already got a pass. vice versa if there wasnt an RDP rule, the NSG would check all of the rules until it reached DenyALL and deny the connection based on that.

to put it simply, the denyall rule at the end is put in so you wouldn't have to type out a couple of hundred different ports that you want to block and instead would need to allow just a couple of ports that you do actually need

upvoted 2 times

Rams_84z06n 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

"Computer1 is connected to the Internet." - that threw me off a bit. So it is configured to connect to internet but at this point is not actually connected to internet because it is not running? never mind. Only D seems the be best option compared to other options

actually connected to internet because it is not running. never mind. Only D seems to be best option compared to other options.

upvoted 1 times

morito 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

This question can be answered by rule of elimination:

- A. Change the priority of the RDP rule --> Priority is already lowest so no need
- B. Attach a network interface --> Question states its already attached so no need
- C. Delete the DenyAllInBound rule --> Obviously never to that, but it would also not solve this because it has lowest priority by default
- D. Start VM1 --> Remains as the only viable option

upvoted 6 times

_fvt 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

You need to stop the VM before attaching a network interface, so starting the VM is the first you should do after attaching it:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-vm>

And anyways the other proposed answers are wrong:

- A: wrong: RDP rule is correct and have Higher Priority than the Deny one.
- B: wrong: We already have a network interface with a public IP attached and the correct NSG allowing RDP, adding another one will not solve our issue.
- C: wrong: You cannot delete a default rule, and this rule is a default one. And in all cases this rule have lower priority than the RDP one so not an issue.

upvoted 5 times

matejka 2 years, 1 month ago

It's really important to know that IP address is displayed as a name rather than numerical representation for a not running machine.
A funny question indeed.

upvoted 7 times

MOSES3009 1 year ago

if the Ip were static, was displayed, and you not know if VM is started or stopped. When IP is dynamic, it cannot be displayed, cause will be random assigned, WHEN VM is started. That is the indicator that the VM is stopped.

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

atilla 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

for C , you cannot delete the given rules

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

ron_azenkot 2 years, 10 months ago

look i am no expert but i am pretty sure that to use something you need to start it
answer is d

upvoted 2 times

Sharathjogi 2 years, 11 months ago

Wow...common..question has to be like this :)

upvoted 1 times

TheBody 3 years ago

This is not a question about knowing an obscure fact about whether a public IP address shows when a VM is on or off, it's a pure problem solving question.

The RDP rule already has the highest priority so it can't be A or C.

The question states the network interface has been added and that's shown in the exhibit so it can't be B.

That leaves D. And if the virtual machine is not switched on then the symptom described(can't connect via RDP) would be present.

Even in Azure checking that stuff is plugged in and turned on is a good first troubleshooting step.

upvoted 7 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #37

Topic 5

You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Connected to
VM1	10.1.0.4	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.1.10.4	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.0.4	VNET2/SubnetA
VM4	10.2.0.8	VNET3/SubnetB

A DNS service is installed on VM1.

You configure the DNS servers settings for each virtual network as shown in the following exhibit.

Save Discard

DNS servers

- Default (Azure-provided)
 Custom

10.1.0.4

You need to ensure that all the virtual machines can resolve DNS names by using the DNS service on VM1.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a conditional forwarder on VM1
- B. Add service endpoints on VNET1
- C. Add service endpoints on VNET2 and VNET3
- D. Configure peering between VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3 **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Comments

mlantonio Highly Voted 3 years 6 months ago

... 8 years, 9 months ago

Correct Answer: D

Use Virtual network peering to connect virtual networks to be able to connect to other VMs in different VNETs. Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect networks in Azure Virtual Network. The virtual networks appear as one for connectivity purposes. The traffic between virtual machines uses the Microsoft backbone infrastructure.

B, C: Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network. Endpoints allow you to secure your critical Azure service resources to only your virtual networks. Service Endpoints enables private IP addresses in the VNet to reach the endpoint of an Azure service without needing a public IP address on the VNet.

upvoted 98 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct. D.

Use Virtual network peering to connect virtual networks to be able to connect to other VMs in different VNETs

upvoted 75 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 9 months ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

devops_devops 10 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 4 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct and peering is required to reach the DNS

upvoted 1 times

EleChie 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is correct D

But FYI __ conditional forwarder is for external DNS not for internal (local) one " VM1 is Configured as Internal DNS Server"

upvoted 6 times

valkyrieShadow 2 years, 7 months ago

This article explains why connecting two networks using either S2S or Peering utilizes custom DNS configured on either the VNET or VNIC. And explains precedence and how forwarding and recursive queries work in Azure networks. Link:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances#specify-dns-servers>

upvoted 2 times

ra_aly 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

[D]- it's saying local DNS on VM1, conditional forwarder is external DNS not local so answer is D.

upvoted 2 times

ajayasa 2 years, 8 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 2 times

pappkarciii 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is correct. D.

a: A conditional forwarder is a configuration option in a DNS server that lets you define a DNS domain, such as contoso.com, to forward queries to.

b-c no

upvoted 3 times

fabylande 3 years, 1 month ago

In exam today! October 16, 2021

upvoted 6 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

D does look like the best answer but there's a lot more to do after the peering.

Answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

bsdhjbfu3423asdfd 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is A. Configure a conditional forwarder on VM1

Virtual Peering doesn't help to resolve DNS

upvoted 3 times

Mack279 3 years, 3 months ago

It does help, in what sense that you set the DNS server if you can't reach that virtual server hosting the dns server role in the first place? So Peering is needed before everything else works for VM1 as the dns server.

upvoted 2 times

CloudyTech 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

ykmoh 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct answer is A. Configure a conditional forwarder on VM1

Virtual Peering doesn't help to resolve DNS

A conditional forwarder is a configuration option in a DNS server that lets you define a DNS domain, such as contoso.com, to forward queries to. Instead of the local DNS server trying to resolve queries for records in that domain, DNS queries are forwarded to the configured DNS for that domain

upvoted 3 times

ScreamingHand 3 years, 5 months ago

You would use a conditional forwarder to forward requests from one DNS server to another DNS server in another namespace.

upvoted 4 times

d0bermannn 3 years, 5 months ago

but the devices can't reach the DNS server, so peering between vnets must be first

upvoted 5 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #38

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Connected to subnet
VM1	172.16.1.0/24
VM2	172.16.2.0/24

You add inbound security rules to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1 as shown in the following table.

Priority	Source	Destination	Protocol	Port	Action
100	172.16.1.0/24	172.16.2.0/24	TCP	Any	Allow
101	Any	172.16.2.0/24	TCP	Any	Deny

You run Azure Network Watcher as shown in the following exhibit.

Resource group *

 ✓

Source type *

 ▼

* Virtual machine

 ▼

Destination

Select a virtual machine Specify manually

Resource group *

 ✓

Virtual machine * !

 ▼

Probe Settings

Protocol !

TCP ICMP

Destination port * !

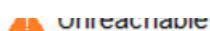
 ▼

Advanced settings

Check

Status

▲ Unreachable



Agent extension version
1.4

Source virtual machine
VM1

You run Network Watcher again as shown in the following exhibit.

Source type *

▼

* Virtual machine

▼

Destination

Select a virtual machine Specify manually

Resource group *

✓



Virtual machine * !

▼

Probe Settings

Protocol !

TCP ICMP

Check

Status

Reachable

Agent extension version

1.4

Source virtual machine

VM1

Grid view

Topology view

Hops

NAME	IP ADDRESS	STATUS	NEXT HOP IP ADDRESS	RTT FROM SOURCE (...
VM1	172.16.1.4	✓	172.16.2.4	0
VM2	172.16.2.4	✓	-	-

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
NSG1 limits VM1 traffic	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NSG1 applies to VM2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 and VM2 connect to the same virtual network	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
NSG1 limits VM1 traffic	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
NSG1 applies to VM2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 and VM2 connect to the same virtual network	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

It limits traffic to VM2, but not VM1 traffic.

Box 2: Yes -

Yes, the destination is VM2.

Box 3: No -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: No

NSG1 limits the traffic that is flowing into 172.16.2.0/24 (Subnet2), which host VM2.

Box 2: Yes

Since Network Watcher is showing that traffic from VM1 to VM2 is not reaching on the TCP port, that means that NSG1 is applied to VM2. We can understand for sure, that it is not applied to VM1.

Box 3: Yes

In Network Watcher, you can see that the next hop is the destination VM2. This means that they are part of the same virtual network.

upvoted 226 times

matt_dns 2 years, 11 months ago

I agree box 2 is Yes but not because of anything network watcher is showing, network watcher contradicts the NSG. Rather I read this as another cruel question that simply means the NSG would affect routing for VM2 were it applied, it clearing hasn't been applied here (unless there's a subnet NSG we know nothing about which we have to assume there isn't).

upvoted 6 times

punky_ 2 years, 11 months ago

Ans: NNY. Box 2: yes the NSG1 should be applied to VM2 to allow correct communication as it is in exhibit2. But there is problem the VM1 cannot connect to VM2. On last image we can see that VM1 is reachable from VM2. Therefore the conclusion of this is NSG1 hasn't been applied yet.

upvoted 20 times

jodtzz 1 month ago

I'm with _punky_.

NSG1 allows TCP traffic from 172.16.1.0/24 to 172.16.2.0/24 for all ports. Says nothing about ICMP. If NSG1 was applied to VM2, then the 2nd watcher would have failed too.

upvoted 1 times

NalChi 2 years, 9 months ago

I Agree his opinion. NGS1 only allows TCP traffic but its ICMP communication was succeed : it means VM2 does not applies to NGS1

upvoted 9 times

GenjamBhai 2 years, 5 months ago

YYY

NSG is limiting/blocking VM1 traffic to VM2

VM1 traffic cannot reach VM2 so NSG inbound rules applied on VM2

VMs in vnet can communicate by default i.e. ICMP working

upvoted 3 times

Penguinyo 2 years, 10 months ago

Box 2 - what if the 8080 port on VM2 was not open on any service ?

upvoted 7 times

dave160222 2 years, 7 months ago

We can't say for sure if VM2 is listening on tcp port 8080. But if you ignore rule 100, and pretend you did not see it, then you can still answer the question. VM1 can ping VM2 and rule 101 would block ICMP from vm1 to vm2. So the NSG is not applied (and it does not matter what TCP ports VM2 is listening on)

upvoted 2 times

Guest 2 years, 1 month ago

No, rule 101 only applies to tcp traffic, it would not block icmp traffic

upvoted 8 times

ValB 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Rule 101 is for TCP, not ICMP. TCP and ICMP are different protocols. So rule 101 does not apply to ICMP. However, the question from my side is the following: does NSG block ICMP when there is nothing about ICMP in the shown table? Should we understand that when these rules were added, there is still there the default rule at the end (with 65k priority) that blocks everything? Because if there is, then it should have blocked the ICMP, which would mean that this NSG is not applied to VM2.

upvoted 1 times

ValB 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Sorry, correction: actually ICMP is allowed by default within a VNET.

upvoted 2 times

Dunkelheit 2 years, 1 month ago

Box 1: Agree

Box 2: No - The TCP rule is an inbound rule which states that traffic is allowed to VM2 if it comes from VM1. It has higher priority than the TCP - Deny rule. So if the rule would apply to VM2, the traffic via port 8080 should succeed, IF there is something on VM2 using Port 8080.

upvoted 31 times

deepeshukla 1 year, 9 months ago

Agree with this. It should be NNY

upvoted 13 times

Andersonalm Highly Voted 4 years ago

N - Y - Y

upvoted 43 times

JayBee65 3 years, 6 months ago

Please explain why you say this.

upvoted 2 times

signalincode 3 years, 3 months ago

This answer is wrong.

upvoted 4 times

signalincode 3 years, 3 months ago

2nd question asks if NSG is applied to VM2. The NSG allows all TCP traffic from VM1 subnet to VM2 subnet, yet TCP connectivity test on port 8080 is showing unreachable from VM1. The image also shows ICMP traffic is reaching and returning from VM2 to VM1. Therefore, the NSG is not applied to VM2.

upvoted 11 times

Ali1982 2 years, 10 months ago

icmp is not the tcp/udp

upvoted 5 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

No

Yes

Yes

.....

upvoted 2 times

OpOmOp 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Technically we don't know the network topology. It can be two VNETs with /23 CIDR peered to each other.
That's why 3. is N (maybe Y, but we don't know actually)

upvoted 1 times

Ni22 5 months, 3 weeks ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 3 times

23169fd 6 months ago

N Y Y is correct

upvoted 1 times

varinder82 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Final Answer : NYY

upvoted 1 times

FatFatSam 9 months ago

The tricky bit of this question is that it used the connection troubleshoot tool to test connection from VM1 to VM2 on 8080 port, but it didn't say that there is an application running on VM2 that will listen on port 8080. I have tested in a lab. If you do not have an application running on port 8080 in VM2, the connection will always be refused.

Box 1: N. As a lot of people already answered there is nothing limiting traffic flow to 172.16.1.0/24

Box 2: No. Whether you have rules 100 and 101 added to the NSG of VM2 NIC or not. It is not the main point. The main point is you need an application in VM2 to response to request from point 80

Box 3 Yes

upvoted 2 times

hebbo777 1 year, 1 month ago

both rules are for TCP

Ans: N,N,Y

1. rule is for inbound the traffic is outgoing from VM1 - so doesn't matter and it was succeeded to go
2. if NSG1 applied to VM2; then rule 100 should applied and allow traffic from VM1-VM2 for TCP 808
3. Yes, since both in same VNET they can communicate by default and next hop for ICMP showing VM2

unvoted 5 times

upvoted 3 times

emanresu 1 year, 2 months ago

My guess

N - not applying to VM1

Y - Applying to VM2

Y - Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) is a protocol that devices "within a network" use to communicate problems with data transmission.

upvoted 3 times

conip 1 year, 2 months ago

3rd option - NO

its vnet peering so next-hop type in Diagnostic tests is = "VirtualNetworkPerring" but Hop by hop details shows next hop for VM1 actual IP address of VM2 likewise its directly connected network

tested in LAB

upvoted 3 times

GoldenDisciple2 1 year, 3 months ago

1. No - Inbound rules apply to its destination which is VM2 (172.16.2.0/24). NSG1 is not actively limiting VM1's traffic only what's allowed to the destination which is VM2.

2. Yes - Same explanation.

3. Yes - Network Watcher configuration shows a next hop of 172.16.2.4 which is the IP of VM2 so they must be in the same VNet.
upvoted 2 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

N Y Y is correct!

upvoted 3 times

garmatey 1 year, 7 months ago

ok so based on this comment section I will be purely guessing on this question...

upvoted 26 times

Forkbeard 6 months, 3 weeks ago

When in doubt, follow mlantonis.

upvoted 1 times

GoldenDisciple2 1 year, 3 months ago

LMAO hilarious.

upvoted 1 times

ericZX 1 year, 8 months ago

my thinking:

NSG1 is working on subnet level.

Box1: No, NSG1 is not limiting Subnet1 or VM1's traffic

Box2: Yes, VM2's IP is in 172.16.2.0/24 (Subnet2). Regarding the unreachable TCP test, I am assuming there is another Nic level NSG on VM2 (blocking TCP traffic)

upvoted 2 times

Goofer 1 year, 8 months ago

N N Y

As per first Network Watcher test, TCP connection from VM1 to VM2 did not succeed. NSG1 specifically allows VM1 subnet to connect to VM2 subnet on TCP.

As per second Network Watcher test is working but NSG1 blocks ICMP

So NSG1 was NOT applied to VM2 or its subnet.

1) NSG1 if applied to VM1 or its subnet will limit VM1 traffic. It will allow TCP traffic only to VM2 subnet, rest is denied.(ICMP also)

2) NSG1 was not applied to VM2 as per second Network Watcher test, ICMP connection from VM1 to VM2 did succeed.

3) Next hop is VM2 IP which implies they are part of the same vnet.

upvoted 9 times

Hillah 1 year, 1 month ago

Well explained

upvoted 1 times

quocdunginfo2 1 year, 5 months ago

I agreed that "Box 2 should be No" because ICMP from VM1 to VM2 succeeded

upvoted 1 times

Mnguyen0503 1 year, 3 months ago

As far as we know, there's a chance that vm2 is not set up to listen on port 8080, that's a non well-known port anyway. Icmp is a different story. So 2 can be Y.

upvoted 2 times

TinyRunner 1 year, 4 months ago

Your assumption is taken based on an outbound rule when the problem states that's an inbound rule.

upvoted 1 times

liza1234 1 year, 8 months ago

box1: Yes

NSG1 limits the traffic to only TCP that's why network watcher status is UNREACHABLE.
ICMP is not a TCP traffic. It is also not UDP.

Thus, protocol should be set to ANY.

ANY basically means allowing ALL traffic.

box2: Yes

box3: Yes

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #39

Topic 5

You have the Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address.

The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to users on the Internet.

Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.

You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network. The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accessed by the Internet users.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the address space of the local network gateway
- B. Create a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1 **Most Voted**
- C. Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines
- D. Modify the address space of Subnet1

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B

You can use a site-to-site VPN to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network. Users on your on-premises network connect by using the RDP or SSH protocol over the site-to-site VPN connection. You have to deny direct RDP or SSH access over the internet through an NSG.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices>
upvoted 95 times

jmartinezm 4 years, 2 months ago

Definitely B. A makes no sense

upvoted 35 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

MorningCoffee 1 year, 2 months ago

None of these answers make any sense. The subnet is a private IP range. You would have to associate the NSG with each NIC for the rules to affect the public IP address assigned to each NIC on each VM. Also, you'd probably use a Firewall if you weren't retarded.

upvoted 1 times

FlowerChoc1 1 year, 8 months ago

Cleared the exam on 04/12/2023. This question came up. Make sure to read the comments in the discussion. It's really helpful.

upvoted 5 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

exp: removing Public IPs will prevent the applications access on port 443 to users on the internet which is a requirement. Deny rule is a more appropriate solution

upvoted 1 times

DeBoer 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Yes, it's B. Obviously.

But these MS answers re: NSGs are seriously leading newer folks into dangerous territory: you DO NOT create Deny rules for specific ports. Instead, DENY everything - and only open what you NEED.

Anything else is a disaster waiting to happen - especially in this scenario with machines directly facing the internet...

TL/DR: answer B for the test but do the right thing in a real environment

upvoted 7 times

mkhlszf 7 months, 2 weeks ago

You got me thinking and I checked into this. The default rules in the NSG are:

- Allow everything inbound from vNETS.
- Allow everything inbound from Load Balancers.
- Deny Everything inbound from the internet.

I have to agree with you, you should be opening what you want to be accessible, not the other way around. Even if the traffic comes from internal networks.

upvoted 2 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 10 months ago

B - but I don't think it's that straightforward.

I might be wrong , but I see it more like : adding 2 rules

1. high prio allow RDP from gateway CIDR
2. (above prio -1)deny RDP from internet.

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

Jey117 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

- You wake up.
- VNet1 contains a subnet named Subnet1.
- Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines.
- Each virtual machine has a public IP address.
- You drink some coffee.
- The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to users on the Internet.
- You make a sandwich.
- Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.
- You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.
- You travel to the moon for vacations.
- You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network.
- When you are back you receive a medal.
- You figure out how to overcome speed of light.
- The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accessed by the Internet users.

upvoted 9 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

upvoted 3 times

cloudera 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is: Deny direct RDP or SSH access through an NSG.

You do need public IPs for the VMs mainly because internet users need to be able to reach the VM via TCP 443. If LB is in place/mentioned, the VM won't necessarily need public IP.

upvoted 3 times

patoalcorta 3 years, 5 months ago

Definitely B. Why would anyone think of A?

upvoted 4 times

raulgar 3 years, 8 months ago

B is correct, configure a nsg rule.C can't be because vm need access through internet

upvoted 2 times

tux_alket 3 years, 8 months ago

I would say B is the correct Answer

upvoted 3 times

allray15 3 years, 8 months ago

Tested - B correct and only place where you can allow source which can connect to RDP.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions



Question #40

Topic 5

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

Name	Type
ASG1	Application security group
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	Subnet
VNet1	Virtual network
NIC1	Network interface
VM1	Virtual machine

Subnet1 is associated to VNet1. NIC1 attaches VM1 to Subnet1.

You need to apply ASG1 to VM1.

What should you do?

A. Associate NIC1 to ASG1 **Most Voted**

B. Modify the properties of ASG1

C. Modify the properties of NSG1

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

bogdan89 **Highly Voted** 4 years ago

Full explanation:

Correct Answer is A:

Associate Virtual Machines

An application security group is a logical collection of virtual machines (NICs). You join virtual machines to the application security group, and then use the application security group as a source or destination in NSG rules.

The Networking blade of virtual machine properties has a new button called Configure The Application Security Groups for each NIC in the virtual machine. If you click this button, a pop-up blade will appear and you can select which (none, one, many) application security groups that this NIC should join, and then click Save to commit the change.

<https://petri.com/understanding-application-security-groups-in-the-azure-portal#:~:text=You%20can%20start%20the%20process,Application%20Security%20Group%20blade%20appears.>

upvoted 130 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: A

Application security groups enable you to configure network security as a natural extension of an application's structure, allowing you to group virtual machines and define network security policies based on those groups. You can reuse your security policy at scale without manual maintenance of explicit IP addresses. The platform handles the complexity of explicit IP addresses and multiple rule sets, allowing you to focus on your business logic.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/application-security-groups>

<https://tutorialsdojo.com/network-security-group-nsg-vs-application-security-group>

upvoted 82 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

A is right

upvoted 2 times

DeBoer 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

You can use the Networking blade of virtual machine to add a machine to one or more ASGs

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/application-security-groups>

upvoted 3 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

An application security group is a logical collection of virtual machines (NICs). You join virtual machines to the application security group, and then use the application security group as a source or destination in NSG rules.

upvoted 3 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

ASG are not much covered in the Learn module, not that I remember. Answer is correct

upvoted 5 times

mg 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer is correct.

Application security group ASG can be associated with NIC

upvoted 4 times

ZUMY 3 years, 9 months ago

A is answer

Associate Virtual Machines

An application security group is a logical collection of virtual machines (NICs). You join virtual machines to the application security group, and then use the application security group as a source or destination in NSG rules.

The Networking blade of virtual machine properties has a new button called Configure The Application Security Groups for each NIC in the virtual machine. If you click this button, a pop-up blade will appear and you can select which (none, one, many) application security groups that this NIC should join, and then click Save to commit the change.

<https://petri.com/understanding-application-security-groups-in-the-azure-portal#:~:text=You%20can%20start%20the%20process,Application%20Security%20Group%20blade%20appears.>

upvoted 5 times

aMiPL 3 years, 10 months ago

ASG cannot only be added to NIC so the only option according to MS docs.

upvoted 2 times

ckyap 3 years, 10 months ago

Came in exam 1st Feb 2021. Selected A

upvoted 5 times

waterzhong 3 years, 10 months ago

All network interfaces assigned to an application security group have to exist in the same virtual network that the first network interface assigned to the application security group is in. For example, if the first network interface assigned to an application security group named AsgWeb is in the virtual network named VNet1, then all subsequent network interfaces assigned to ASGWeb must exist in VNet1. You cannot add network interfaces from different virtual networks to the same application security group.

upvoted 5 times

macross 3 years, 10 months ago

Good explanation - thank you.

upvoted 1 times

Hardikm007 3 years, 11 months ago

ASG are NOT in exams. Check on site.

upvoted 4 times

fedztedz 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct. "A"

ASG is a virtual grouping of VMs through their NIC. Accordingly, you need to connect NIC to ASG.

upvoted 18 times

waterzhong 3 years, 11 months ago

Application security groups enable you to configure network security as a natural extension of an application's structure, allowing you to group virtual machines and define network security policies based on those groups

upvoted 4 times

chenmat 3 years, 12 months ago

Answer: A

Refer <https://tutorialsdojo.com/network-security-group-nsg-vs-application-security-group/>

upvoted 5 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #41

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using

Azure ExpressRoute.



You plan to prepare the environment for automatic failover in case of ExpressRoute failure.

You need to connect VNet1 to the on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. The solution must minimize cost.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create a connection Most Voted
- B. Create a local site VPN gateway Most Voted
- C. Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU Most Voted
- D. Create a gateway subnet
- E. Create a VPN gateway that uses the Basic SKU

Correct Answer: ABC

Community vote distribution

ABC (81%)

Other (19%)

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: A, B and C

For a site to site VPN, you need:

- a local gateway
- a gateway subnet
- a VPN gateway
- a connection to connect the local gateway and the VPN gateway

However, the question states that VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using Azure ExpressRoute. For an ExpressRoute connection, VNET1 must already be configured with a gateway subnet so we don't need another one.

Note: BasicSKU cannot coexist with ExpressRoute. You must use a non-Basic SKU gateway for both the ExpressRoute gateway and the VPN gateway.

upvoted 197 times

cloudera 2 years, 6 months ago

The question asked to pick 3 options. I believe a correct answer can also be BCD as well.

upvoted 3 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/pricing/details/vpn-gateway>

upvoted 20 times

Leandroalonso Highly Voted 4 years ago

Vnet1 is already connected by ExpressRoute, which we presume that the subnet gateway was already created.
SKU need to be VpnGw1 because Basic does not coexist with ExpressRoute.

So, answers should be A, B and C.

upvoted 139 times

Hibs2016 4 years ago

Do you have a link for Basic not working with ExpressRoute?

upvoted 1 times

jimmyli 3 years, 11 months ago

here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager>
in which it reads, "Next, create your Site-to-Site VPN gateway. For more information about the VPN gateway configuration, see Configure a VNet with a Site-to-Site connection. The "GatewaySku" is only supported for VpnGw1, VpnGw2, VpnGw3, Standard, and HighPerformance VPN gateways. ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU. The VpnType must be RouteBased."

upvoted 18 times

irosh412 3 years, 6 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager#add>

upvoted 2 times

QiangQiang 3 years, 10 months ago

I think you are 100% right

upvoted 6 times

VladanO 2 years, 5 months ago

You right.

answer: A,B,C

See link <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager>
"ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU."

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ABC

ABC are correct

upvoted 3 times

23169fd 6 months ago

why not B C D

upvoted 1 times

090200f 6 months ago

it already using Express route.. so already exists D., now we need only C, B and A(in order)

upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaplte 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BCD

Question seems to be obsolete already as there has been changes since 4 years ago till now. These are the new steps:
Create a virtual network.
Create a VPN gateway.
Create a local network gateway.
Create a VPN connection.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 4 times

mkhlszf 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ABC

I dont like the options, but after reading a lot on the topic I'll go with A.B.C

The gateway subnet already exists for the ExpressRoute, using it for both services is the main topic of the question so it can't be D.

The VPN Gateway cannot have a Basic SKU so it cant be E.

"ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager?tabs=new-virtual-network>

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A, B and E is correct

upvoted 1 times

CHOKRIBS88 1 year, 1 month ago

Can this question appear in the exam after the new update of july 2023?

upvoted 3 times

yoursminetoo 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is B,C,D

upvoted 2 times

Sri944 1 year, 5 months ago

Yes, a VPN gateway with the VPNGW1 SKU (Virtual Network Gateway SKU) can coexist with ExpressRoute.

Azure allows for the coexistence of VPN gateways and ExpressRoute connections within the same virtual network. This configuration is known as "VPN coexistence" or "VPN ExpressRoute coexistence." It enables you to have both VPN-based connectivity and ExpressRoute connectivity to your Azure resources, providing flexibility and redundancy.

upvoted 1 times

quocdunginfo2 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: ABC

BasicSKU cannot coexist with ExpressRoute. You must use a non-Basic SKU gateway for both the ExpressRoute gateway and the VPN gateway.

upvoted 2 times

Exilic 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: BDE

OpenAI

"To connect VNet1 to the on-premises network using a site-to-site VPN while minimizing cost, you should perform the following three actions:

B. Create a local site VPN gateway: A local site VPN gateway represents the on-premises VPN device. By creating a local site VPN gateway, you can establish a connection between your on-premises network and Azure.

D. Create a gateway subnet: The gateway subnet is a subnet dedicated to hosting the VPN gateway. You need to create a gateway subnet within VNet1 to deploy the VPN gateway.

E. Create a VPN gateway that uses the Basic SKU: The Basic SKU is the most cost-effective option for a VPN gateway. It provides the necessary functionality for site-to-site connectivity between your on-premises network and Azure.

So, the correct actions to perform are B, D, and E."

upvoted 2 times

Exilic 1 year, 6 months ago

Me

Does basic SKU support express route

ChatGPT

I apologize for the confusion in my previous response. The Basic SKU does not support ExpressRoute connectivity. It only supports site-to-site VPN connectivity.

If you want to prepare the environment for automatic failover in case of ExpressRoute failure, you would need to use the High Performance or Ultra Performance SKU for the VPN gateway.

Therefore, the correct actions to perform in this scenario would be:

A. Create a connection: This refers to creating a connection object that represents the link between your virtual network and the on-premises network.

C. Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU: This SKU supports ExpressRoute connectivity and provides the necessary performance and capabilities for automatic failover in case of ExpressRoute failure.

D. Create a gateway subnet: A gateway subnet is required to host the VPN gateway.

So, the correct actions to perform are A, C, and D.

upvoted 1 times

Rams_84z06n 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: ABC

It can't be D or E. Since express route exist already, it must have a gateway subnet. BasicSKUs can't co-exist with express route gateway. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager>

upvoted 3 times

wolf13 1 year, 9 months ago

Create a local site VPN gateway

This will allow you to provide the local gateway settings, for example public IP and the on-premises address space, so that the Azure VPN gateway can connect to it.

Create a Connection

You need to link the ExpressRoute gateway to the ExpressRoute circuit. After this step has been completed, the connection between your on-premises network and Azure through ExpressRoute will be established.

Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU

The GatewaySku is only supported for VpnGw1, VpnGw2, VpnGw3, Standard, and HighPerformance VPN gateways.

ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU. The VpnType must be RouteBased.

upvoted 1 times

Notteb 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: ABC

Following mlantonis, seems logical.

Just maybe not in the ABC order, rather CBA i believe

upvoted 2 times

sourabhg 2 years ago

Selected Answer: ABC

Vnet1 is already connected by ExpressRoute, which we presume that the subnet gateway was already created. SKU need to be VpnGw1 because Basic does not coexist with ExpressRoute.

So, answers should be A, B and C.

upvoted 2 times

Babushka 2 years ago

Selected Answer: ABC

Come on folks, should know your ABC

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #42

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows two tables in the Azure portal. The left table lists virtual networks: test1-vnet, testVNET1, vNET1, vNET2, vNET3, vNET4, vNET5, and vNET6. The right table shows peerings for VNet 6:

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
peering1	Disconnected	vNET1	Enabled
peering2	Disconnected	vNET2	Disabled

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].

vNET6 only
vNET6 and vNET1 only
vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only
all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].

add a service endpoint
add a subnet
delete peering1
modify the address space

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].

vNET6 only
vNET6 and vNET1 only
vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only
all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].

add a service endpoint
add a subnet
delete peering1
modify the address space

Box 1: vNET6 only -

Peering status to both VNet1 and Vnet2 are disconnected.

Box 2: delete peering1 -

Peering to Vnet1 is Enabled but disconnected. We need to update or re-create the remote peering to get it back to Initiated state.

Reference:

<https://blog.kloud.com.au/2018/10/19/address-space-maintenance-with-vnet-peering/>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: vNET6 only

Peering status to both VNet1 and Vnet2 are disconnected. So, only communication inside vNET6.

Box 2: delete peering1

Peering to vNET1 is enabled but disconnected. We need to delete the peering from both virtual networks, and then re-create them. You can't add address ranges to or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network. To add or remove address ranges, delete the peering, add or remove the address ranges, then re-create the peering.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues#the-peering-status-is-disconnected>

upvoted 120 times

Rams_84z06n 1 year, 8 months ago

mlantonis - while i agree with your answer for Box2, one of the statement is incorrect. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview#resize-the-address-space-of-azure-virtual-networks-that-are-peered>. You can change address space of peered network. You need to sync the networks after peering

upvoted 3 times

eduardokm 1 year, 4 months ago

You are correct, but this new feature was released in 2022, so there is no compliance option in this question.

upvoted 3 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

The Answer is correct.

- Since both peerings are disconnected. then only communication inside VNet6
- It should be to create peerings on Vnet1 to enable. However, since it is an option here. Then the nearest one is to delete the

peering also on Vnet6 then recreate again.

upvoted 76 times

marcellov 3 years, 7 months ago

Confirmed.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues#the-peering-status-is-disconnected>

upvoted 16 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

.....
upvoted 1 times

tashakori 9 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

I remember a similar question like this, might be it on 2nd test

upvoted 5 times

obaali1990 1 year, 8 months ago

Sorry for writing twice

upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: vNET6 only

Peering status to both VNet1 and Vnet2 are disconnected. So, only communication inside vNET6.

Box 2: delete peering1

Peering to vNET1 is enabled but disconnected. We need to delete the peering from both virtual networks, and then re-create them. You can't add address ranges to or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network. To add or remove address ranges, delete the peering, add or remove the address ranges, then re-create the peering.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues#the-peering-status-is-disconnected>

upvoted 2 times

suddin1 6 months, 1 week ago

it has transit gateway enabled doesn't it allow the communication between Vnet1 and Vnet 6

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct

Box 1: vNET6 only it is default behavior

Box 2: delete peering1 and redo it to establish connection state up

upvoted 2 times

techie_11 2 years, 8 months ago

On exam 4/12/2022. answer correct

upvoted 2 times

sid132 2 years, 9 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

Appu008 3 years ago

most dumb options for second question

upvoted 2 times

im82 3 years ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer:

- VNET6 only
- Delete peering 1

upvoted 3 times

cube 3 years, 2 months ago

Box 1: vNET6 only is not correct imho.

The NSG default rules allow communication in between the virtual networks within the same subscription and I just tested it so the last option (all vnets in the same subscription) is in my opinion the correct one.

upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

Honestly, I didn't even notice that the peerings were disconnected because it seemed too easy.

upvoted 1 times

MrBlueSky 1 year, 9 months ago

You seeing that and understanding what it means is the entire point of this question

upvoted 1 times

JayBee65 3 years, 6 months ago

"The peering status is "Disconnected"

To resolve this issue, delete the peering from both virtual networks, and then re-create them." - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues#the-peering-status-is-disconnected>

upvoted 2 times

Crhistian 3 years, 7 months ago

Why they dont include the complete answer...

delete and recreate the peering.

upvoted 4 times

Sandro129 3 years, 8 months ago

The provided answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

ZUMY 3 years, 9 months ago

Given answers are correct

1.peering status disconnected so connection with other VNets

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #43

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine
LB1	Load balancer (Basic SKU)

You install the Web Server server role (IIS) on VM1 and VM2, and then add VM1 and VM2 to LB1.

LB1 is configured as shown in the LB1 exhibit. (Click the LB1 tab.)

Essentials ^

Resource group (change)	Backend pool
VMRG	Backend1 (2 virtual machines)
Location	Health probe
West Europe	Probe1(HTTP:80/Probe1.htm)
Subscription name (change)	Load balancing rule
Azure Pass	Rule1 (TCP/80)
Subscription ID	NAT rules
e65d2b22-fde8	-
SKU	Public IP address
Basic	104.40.178.194 (LB1)

Rule1 is configured as shown in the Rule1 exhibit. (Click the Rule1 tab.)

* Name

Rule1

* IP Version

IPv4 IPv6

* Frontend IP address [?](#)

104.40.178.194 (LoadBalanceFrontEnd)



Protocol

TCP UDP

* Port

80

* Backend port [?](#)

80

Backend pool [?](#)

Backend1 (2 virtual machines)



Health probe

Probe1 (HTTP:80/Probe1.htm)	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
Session persistence	<input type="button" value="●"/>
None	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
Idle timeout (minutes)	<input type="button" value="●"/>
<input type="range"/> 4	
Floating IP (direct server return)	<input type="button" value="●"/>
Disabled	

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

A Basic Load Balancer supports virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

Box 2: Yes -

When using load-balancing rules with Azure Load Balancer, you need to specify health probes to allow Load Balancer to detect the backend endpoint status. The configuration of the health probe and probe responses determine which backend pool instances will receive new flows. You can use health probes to detect the failure of an application on a backend endpoint. You can also generate a custom response to a health probe and use the health probe for flow control to manage load or planned downtime. When a health probe fails, Load Balancer will stop sending new flows to the respective unhealthy instance. Outbound connectivity is not impacted, only inbound connectivity is impacted.

Box 3: No -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Yes

A Basic Load Balancer supports virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

Box 2: Yes

When using load-balancing rules with Azure Load Balancer, you need to specify health probes to allow Load Balancer to detect the backend endpoint status. The configuration of the health probe and probe responses determine which backend pool instances will receive new flows. You can use health probes to detect the failure of an application on a backend endpoint. You can also generate a custom response to a health probe and use the health probe for flow control to manage load or planned downtime. When a health probe fails, Load Balancer will stop sending new flows to the respective unhealthy instance. Outbound connectivity is not impacted, only inbound connectivity is impacted.

Box 3: No

There will be no loadbalancing between the VMs.

Basic Load Balancer: Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

Standard Load Balancer: Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network.

upvoted 161 times

rdeleonp95 7 months ago

If you have doubts about the box3, i could test a basic balancer on learn microsoft exercise and the http request still be the same vm host without the rule until the vm its down so basically i could consider that not get balanced if there is no rule

upvoted 1 times

Paul_white 1 year, 9 months ago

Azure GOD!!!!!!

upvoted 6 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview>

upvoted 14 times

morito 1 year, 9 months ago

I'm a bit torn on the first answer, couldn't they both technically be in the same scale set, therefore the answer could also be no?

upvoted 2 times

techrat 2 years, 8 months ago

agreed. it's on my exam yesterday and I passed it with 923.

upvoted 19 times

denccc Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer seems correct to me:

- For Basic Sku load balancer, network interface and load balancer have to be in the same availability set. (Y)
- Principal of LB (Y)
- Deletion of rule: there will no loadbalancing to the VM's (N)

upvoted 13 times

Dankho Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

The probe does not impact whether the load balancer does balancing to the backend VMs. It just checks the health of the backend VMs and will not send traffic to a faulty or unresponsive VM so it's an extra feature. Even if the probe is missing or incorrectly configured, the load balancer will still balance traffic between the VMs. The balancing of traffic is not dependent on the health probe itself, but the probe is crucial for monitoring the health of VMs. Without a probe, the load balancer won't stop sending traffic to a VM, even if it becomes unhealthy or unavailable. The question is misleading, and I would put No for that. Remove the probe, will it balance? yes, so answer to that question should be No. The other two are pretty straight forward.

Final Answer Bob: Y N N

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

To help clarify further, ask the question in reverse:

If Probe1.htm is not present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between Vm1 and VM2? Yes (probe is just an extra feature to check health of VMs, it's not a mandatory thing you must add otherwise it won't balance)

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Well, here's one caveat. if you have to provide a health probe or you can't complete the rule, then it is mandatory, and I guess I take everything back lol. There probably isn't a choice not to use the probe.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 9 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

MOSES3009 1 year ago

y-y-y ; deleting the rule not means that Lb will not balance the request that are coming; more than that, will allow all connections coming to frontend IP and balance to backend

upvoted 1 times

markb258 1 year ago

I think the question needs to specify if its an internal or public load balancer.

From what I could find:

If its an internal load balancer, with no rules it will now allow any traffic.

But for a public load balancer allows traffic on all ports by default.

I would answer no in this scenario

upvoted 1 times

markb258 1 year ago

Also depends on basic\standard

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer seems correct to me:

- For Basic Sku load balancer, network interface and load balancer have to be in the same availability set. (Y)
- Principal of LB (Y)
- Deletion of rule: there will no loadbalancing to the VM's (N)

upvoted 4 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

YYN..given answer is correct and as per other comments

upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

More info

Load Balancing rules: Determines how inbound traffic gets disturbed to the backend pool instances – example - incoming request on Port 80 can be either redirected to backend pool instances on different port or can be same port 80 ..so means you remove the rule then LB1 will NOT load balance

Backend pool endpoints

STD LB: Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network Basic LB: Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set

upvoted 2 times

Snownoodles 3 years, 4 months ago

I think Box 1 should be 'No'. Basic Load Balancer supports "Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set", so availability set is not the only option to Basic LB.

I just did a test, if you put 2 VMs in a VMSS that in a single placement group, you can add this VMSS into Basic LB's backend pool.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

Any suggestions?

upvoted 2 times

Mozbius_ 2 years, 8 months ago

True. The question should have been formulated as [VM1 is in the same SET as VM2]. That being said in the context of the question I believe the intent of the question is to test if you are aware that a basic load balancer doesn't work with individual VMs and only supports AVAILABILITY & SCALE sets. In such context availability set is an ok answer. If I see that exact formulation in the exam I will let the testers know how badly is that question formulated.

upvoted 1 times

J_Dawg 3 years, 6 months ago

Y-Y-Y

Check the link provided in the answer: LB Basic SKU is "Open by default. Network security group optional."

upvoted 4 times

JayBee65 3 years, 5 months ago

How will it know what to load-balance? :)

upvoted 4 times

imartinez 3 years, 5 months ago

I checked based on your comment. You are totally wrong and misreading the documentation .

"TCP connections stay alive on an instance probe down. All TCP connections end when all probes are down."

What you find is related to NSGs protecting the LB!!

upvoted 2 times

mashk19 3 years, 6 months ago

Am I missing something here? If you delete the load balancing rule, surely you'd still have the load balancer? And the Load Balancer's job is to spread traffic between the machines sitting behind it?

upvoted 3 times

nzmike 3 years, 1 month ago

You've got the load balancer still there, but what's telling it what to do? No rule(s), no balancing.

upvoted 3 times

Moyuihftg 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

fdelacortina 3 years, 7 months ago

I would say that is V_V_V. Because if you delete rule 1, LB would not balance traffic from port 80 to port 80

I would say that is 1, 1, 1. Because if you delete rule 1, LB would not balance traffic from port 80 to port 80.

upvoted 1 times

hamzajeljeli 3 years, 7 months ago

Any confirmation that this is a correct answer ?

upvoted 1 times

Ario 3 years, 7 months ago

yes answer is correct

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #44

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that connects to a virtual network named VNet1. VM1 has the following configurations:

- ❑ Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- ❑ Availability set: AVSet
- ❑ Network security group (NSG): None
- ❑ Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- ❑ Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)



You deploy a standard, Internet-facing load balancer named slb1.

You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.

Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

- | |
|--|
| Create and assign an NSG to VM1 |
| Remove the public IP address from VM1 |
| Change the private IP address of VM1 to static |

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

- | |
|--|
| Create and configure an NSG |
| Remove the public IP address from VM1 |
| Change the private IP address of VM1 to static |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

- | |
|--|
| Create and assign an NSG to VM1 |
| Remove the public IP address from VM1 |
| Change the private IP address of VM1 to static |

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

Create and configure an NSG
Remove the public IP address from VM1
Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

Note: A public load balancer can provide outbound connections for virtual machines (VMs) inside your virtual network. These connections are accomplished by translating their private IP addresses to public IP addresses. Public Load Balancers are used to load balance internet traffic to your VMs.

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource.

Reference:

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

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

Note: A public load balancer can provide outbound connections for virtual machines (VMs) inside your virtual network. These connections are accomplished by translating their private IP addresses to public IP addresses. Public Load Balancers are used to load balance internet traffic to your VMs. Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses. Only Basic SKU IPs work with the Basic SKU load balancer and only Standard SKU IPs work with Standard SKU load balancers.

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource.

upvoted 170 times

SentaSama 2 years, 4 months ago

I think its more about the SKU of the IP and LB. The SKUs of the IP and LB need to match. As Dynamic IPs are if SKU Basic, this doesn't work with the standard LB.

See <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>

upvoted 2 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

Note: You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/load-balancer-standard>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/public-ip-addresses>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/52882024/cannot-add-vm-to-standard-azure-load-balancer>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

upvoted 25 times

Netspud 2 years, 10 months ago

Box 1: Remove Publilc IP.

But not seen anything that was forcing this as the option. Found this "The default outbound access IP is disabled when a public IP address is assigned to the virtual machine, or the virtual machine is placed in the backend pool of a Standard Load Balancer with or without outbound rules. If a Azure Virtual Network NAT gateway resource is assigned to the subnet of the virtual machine, the default outbound access IP is disabled." here : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal?tabs=option-1-create-load-balancer-standard>.

My big issues is I don't see any of the answers as a "MUST". Typical MS question.

upvoted 2 times

Holydud 2 years, 3 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Box1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

Box2: Create and configure an NSG

upvoted 13 times

Pradh Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Guys !! its simple! Don't get confused with complicated text book explanation in comment section .

1) Remove Public IP address from VM1 --> Reason being when you create a LB and add VM to backend pool make sure VM doesn't have a Public IP assigned to it .

2) Create and configure an NSG . --> key thing to notice in question is "STANDAR LB " . Backend pool VM in standard LB should compulsorily have NSG associated to it and configured with required port to be allowed.

I created an LB with Basic sku and not standard..

Example :

With basic sku LB i was able to connect vm via rdp without any nsg..

Now when I tested with standard LB I had to configure and NSG for the vm nic and allow port 3389 to rdp it.. Without nsg it won't allow to connect

upvoted 46 times

0378d43 Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Change the Private IP to Static and Remove Public IP from VM as it is Standard Load Balancer else both the VM needs to be in the same VNET.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

- Create and assign NSG to VM1
- Remove the public IP Adress from VM1

upvoted 1 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 3 times

Ganchev 1 year, 2 months ago

I am a bit confused. Just testet the scenario and I was able to SSH access the VM1 over LB1's FrontEnd IP. No NSG exists, VM1 has its Public IP and even that no problem to SSH from home PC.

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 12 months ago

Did you create a Standard or a Basic LB? The scenario you are describing seems to be related to a Basic LB which allows connection by default whilst a Standard LB needs a NSG to be attached to it in order to filter connections. The question specifies a Standard LB so I believe you need a NSG to achieve the goal described in the scenario.

upvoted 1 times

whohr200 1 year, 9 months ago

▼Dumb 1 year, 2 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 3 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

Summary: There is no correct answer for Box 1 or 2

Maybe historically there were limitations but as Feb 2023, they do not apply.

Justification:

Lab Test Results (Feb '23):

Created Standard SKU LB

Created VM (FreeBSD) with :

- Basic PIP
- Dynamic LIP
- In an Availability Set
- NO Network Security Group

Attempted to create a Backend Pool in the LB:

-I could create a BackEnd pool (IP Configuration) on the LB and add this VM above to the Backend pool of the LB.

So there is actually NOTHING you MUST do to CREATE the backend pool.

There is no correct answer for Box 1

NEXT

I created a new load balancing rule for TCP22 on the LB to the backend pool with the VM in it. Succeeded no problem

Attempted Connection to FrontEnd PIP of LB on TCP22 in Putty and got the certificate pop up you would accept. Accepted the certificate and got the login prompt

So there is actually NOTHING you MUST do to CONNECT to VM1 from the LB

There is no correct answer for Box 2

It was all good practice for me for my exam anyway :)

upvoted 3 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

box1: remove IP because dynamic IP is not compatible with standard LB.

box2: NSG because Standard load balancer is built on the zero trust network security model. Standard load balancers and standard public IP addresses are closed to inbound connections unless opened by Network Security Groups.

upvoted 5 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Given Answer

upvoted 1 times

Dumber 2 years, 4 months ago

please see:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview#securebydefault>

- Standard load balancer is built on the zero trust network security model.

- Standard Load Balancer is secure by default and part of your virtual network. The virtual network is a private and isolated network.

- Standard load balancers and standard public IP addresses are closed to inbound connections unless opened by Network Security Groups. NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you don't have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic isn't allowed to reach this resource. To learn about NSGs and how to apply them to your scenario, see Network Security Groups.

- Basic load balancer is open to the internet by default.

- Load balancer doesn't store customer data.

upvoted 3 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Given Answer is correct and mlantonis is well explained
upvoted 2 times

Scoobysnaks86 2 years, 6 months ago

Just tested in the Azure portal. I was able to put the VM in the backend pool WITHOUT a NSG. The dynamic IP addresses are not compatible with a standard load balancer, as those IP's are basic. Basic Ip's cannot be mixed and used with a standard LB. The dynamic addresses had to be deleted from the NIC, and a static one created. mlantonis actually wrong on this one. Also, front facing LB's do not need Vms with public IP addresses as they have one themselves. Delete it

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

Box2: Change Private IP address to static

again, you do not need a NSG to connect a VM to a backend pool

upvoted 2 times

vinsom 1 year, 7 months ago

Pls check this -

For a standard load balancer, the VMs in the backend pool are required to have network interfaces that belong to a network security group.

Link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-cli>

upvoted 1 times

Dobby25 2 years, 8 months ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 1 times

josevirtual 2 years, 8 months ago

I think that Box1 should be to change the private IP to static. If I understood well the documentation, you need both a static private IP address and a NSG. Box 1 asks what you "must" do. I don't think you "must" delete the public IP address, it just won't work.

upvoted 2 times

FabioVi 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct. Regarding box 2, reason is because Standard Load Balancer is "Closed to inbound flows unless allowed by a network security group"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus#skus>

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #45

Topic 5

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

Name	Type	Location
VNET1	Virtual network	East US
IP1	Public IP address	West Europe
RT1	Route table	North Europe

You need to create a network interface named NIC1.

In which location can you create NIC1?

- A. East US and North Europe only
- B. East US only **Most Voted**
- C. East US, West Europe, and North Europe
- D. East US and West Europe only

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in.

If you try to create a NIC on a location that does not have any Vnets you will get the following error: "The currently selected subscription and location lack any existing virtual networks. Create a virtual network first."

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface>
upvoted 114 times

buzzerboy 1 year, 11 months ago

It doesn't say what purpose we want the NIC for, so we're assuming it needs to connect to VNET1? If we assume this, then yes it needs to be in USEAST1.

But it doesn't say what the plan is for the NIC, so wouldn't that mean we can put it anywhere?

upvoted 2 times

Slimus 1 year, 7 months ago

pay attention to what mlantonis saying. In order to create a NIC you must have/attach it to existing VNET.

upvoted 2 times

farasatkhan Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Correct.

"Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in."

upvoted 20 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 9 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

VV11_SS22 1 year, 4 months ago

NIC and VNET are region bound , so East US

upvoted 1 times

kodathedog 1 year, 4 months ago

The portal now gives you the option to create a new virtual network (and new subnet) as well as select an existing virtual network, which makes the answer to this question more tricky!

upvoted 3 times

Rayza31 1 year, 5 months ago

the question is not properly asked. sometimes they just want to confuse us

upvoted 2 times

shadad 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: B

upvoted 4 times

DagoMad 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

"Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in."

upvoted 1 times

atilla 2 years, 3 months ago

it doesnt say ithat it is for vnet1

upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Here is summary .. VNET=>VNIC=>VM=>NSG=>AV set all MUST be in same location

upvoted 4 times

djhfyfdgjk 2 years, 4 months ago

Such an idiot ..

upvoted 2 times

sid132 2 years, 9 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

nidhogg 2 years, 10 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 5 times

areza 2 years, 11 months ago

passed 902. in exam 29.12.21 - answer B

upvoted 2 times

JohnPhan 3 years ago

The correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

Can only create a NIC in a region that has a VNet. Since we've only been told of 1 VNet, that will be the only option.

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #46

Topic 5

You have Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network name	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET1	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	Contoso.com

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

For contoso.com, you create a virtual network link named link1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

link1
contoso.com

□ X

Save Discard Delete Access Control (IAM) Tags

Link name: link1

Link state: Completed

Provisioning state: Succeeded

Virtual network details:

Virtual network id: /subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG2/provi... □

Virtual network: VNET1

Configuration:

Enable auto registration Ⓜ

You discover that VM1 can resolve names in contoso.com but cannot resolve names in adatum.com. VM1 can resolve other hosts on the Internet.

You need to ensure that VM1 can resolve host names in adatum.com.

What should you do?

- A. Update the DNS suffix on VM1 to be adatum.com

B. Configure the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar **Most Voted**

- C. Create an SRV record in the contoso.com zone
- D. Modify the Access control (IAM) settings for link1

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Adatum.com is a public DNS zone. The Internet top level domain DNS servers need to know which DNS servers to direct DNS queries for adatum.com to. You configure this by configuring the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar.

upvoted 212 times

Slimus 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is correct: B. However How do you know it's a public DNS zone? I can be private DNS too.

upvoted 1 times

ivan0590 1 year, 7 months ago

The question clearly states that adatum.com is a PUBLIC Azure DNS zone, while contoso.com is a PRIVATE Azure DNS zone. And the question is only asking about adatum.com, so it can't be a private DNS zone.

upvoted 7 times

Moyuihftg **Highly Voted** 3 years, 7 months ago

I think the answer should be B

upvoted 32 times

d0bermannn 3 years, 5 months ago

you are absolutely right

upvoted 3 times

SeMo0o0o0o **Most Recent** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

it's B

upvoted 1 times

summercat 8 months, 1 week ago

Ans is B

Does Azure DNS support domain name registration?

No. Azure DNS doesn't currently support the option to buy domain names. To buy domains, you must use a third-party domain name registrar.

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

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

Hillah 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer A because VM1 can resolve other hosts on the internet yet its not registered
upvoted 1 times

NoobieWon 1 year, 3 months ago

What would you say the "Microsoft" answer is? If the Admin was to do option A is there no chance it would work?
upvoted 1 times

Sri944 1 year, 5 months ago

I believe the correct answer is Option B.
It is not true that using Azure Provided DNS automatically applies the appropriate DNS suffix to your virtual machines in Azure.

When you use Azure Provided DNS, Azure automatically assigns DNS server IP addresses to your virtual network. However, it does not automatically apply the DNS suffix to your virtual machines.

upvoted 1 times

Kimoz 1 year, 9 months ago

B is correct --A is not the correct answer because updating the DNS suffix on VM1 to adatum.com only affects the hostname resolution for that specific suffix, and it will not help to resolve names in the adatum.com zone.

upvoted 1 times

Blippen 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

HMO 2 years, 3 months ago

"For all other options you must either use Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDN) or manually apply appropriate DNS suffix to your virtual machines" This one is for private DNS not for public DNS

upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Public DNS..you need create record for it @ your Domain Registrar..this is really NOT Azure question more of generic networking question

upvoted 6 times

Sheriff_of_beacon 2 years, 4 months ago

That joke never gets old :)

upvoted 3 times

Jaydude 1 year, 7 months ago

Oh yes it does!

upvoted 2 times

AzureCrawler001 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

create DNS records for the domain name

upvoted 1 times

josevirtual 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You still need to register the domain. B is correct.

upvoted 2 times

theorut 2 years, 9 months ago

You need a DNS forwarder to accomplish this but since there's no option given for that you need to choose for A - update the DNS suffix in VM1. Question is still vague.

upvoted 2 times

pappkarciii 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #47

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:

- ☒ Task1: Identify a security rule that prevents a network packet from reaching an Azure virtual machine.
- ☒ Task2: Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host.

Which feature should you use for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area



Task1:

IP flow verify
Next hop
Packet capture
Security group view
Traffic Analytics

Task2:

Connection troubleshoot
IP flow verify
Next hop
NSG flow logs
Traffic Analytics

Answer Area

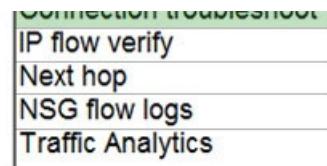
Correct Answer:

Task1:

IP flow verify
Next hop
Packet capture
Security group view
Traffic Analytics

Task2:

Connection troubleshoot



Box 1: IP flow verify -

At some point, a VM may become unable to communicate with other resources, because of a security rule. The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which.

Box 2: Connection troubleshoot -

Diagnose outbound connections from a VM: The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time, as connection monitor does. Learn more about how to troubleshoot connections using connection-troubleshoot.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: IP flow verify

At some point, a VM may become unable to communicate with other resources, because of a security rule. The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which.

Box 2: Connection troubleshoot

Diagnose outbound connections from a VM: The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time, as connection monitor does. Learn more about how to troubleshoot connections using connection-troubleshoot.

upvoted 149 times

Holydud 2 years, 3 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Box1: IP flow verify

Box2: Connection troubleshoot

upvoted 13 times

Kem81 2 years, 2 months ago

thanks for confirming. I'll be sitting the exam at the end of October.

upvoted 5 times

Babushka 2 years, 1 month ago

How did it go?

upvoted 2 times

mdyck Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

IP Flow Verify

"You might override Azure's default rules, or create additional rules. At some point, a VM may become unable to communicate with other resources, because of a security rule. IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview#diagnose-network-traffic-filtering-problems-to-or-from-a-vm>

Connection Troubleshoot

"The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview#connection-troubleshoot>

upvoted 19 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

Ni22 5 months, 3 weeks ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 3 times

23169fd 6 months ago

The given answer is correct.

Ip Flow Verify: The IP flow verify feature allows you to determine if a packet is allowed or denied based on the configured NSG rules

Connection Troubleshoot: diagnose connectivity issues from a VM to an external endpoint.

upvoted 1 times

18c2076 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I know it isn't an option, but you could also use Connection Monitor for this as well...

upvoted 1 times

18c2076 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Nevermind, I lied.

Connection Monitor is for internal or hybrid which isn't technically an "external host"

upvoted 2 times

devops_devops 10 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 4 times

babakeyfgir 11 months ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.

upvoted 2 times

zelliCK 1 year, 10 months ago

1. IP flow verify

2. Connection troubleshoot

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and a remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

upvoted 4 times

zelliCK 1 year, 10 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-connectivity-overview>

The connection troubleshoot feature of Network Watcher provides the capability to check a direct TCP connection from a virtual machine to a virtual machine (VM), fully qualified domain name (FQDN), URI, or IPv4 address. Network scenarios are complex, they're implemented using network security groups, firewalls, user-defined routes, and resources provided by Azure.

Complex configurations make troubleshooting connectivity issues challenging. Network Watcher helps reduce the amount of time to find and detect connectivity issues. The results returned can provide insights into whether a connectivity issue is due to a platform or a user configuration issue. Connectivity can be checked with PowerShell, Azure CLI, and REST API.

upvoted 4 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

Here 1/5/23

upvoted 3 times

kf01234 2 years, 1 month ago

A & C (from teacher and slide)

Today just finished the total summary of AZ104 extended course (before the exam)

upvoted 1 times

favela 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct today came this question and I choose IP flow and troubleshoot passed 900 score

upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Box1: IP flow verify

Box2: Connection troubleshoot

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Given Answer is correct

IP Flow Verify: This can used to check if packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. If a packet is being denied by security group, you can see which rule is denying the packet

Connection Troubleshoot: Check the connection from a virtual machine to virtual machine, fully qualified domain name, URI or IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time.

upvoted 2 times

ajayasa 2 years, 8 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

ITprof99 2 years, 11 months ago

On exam 01.02.22

Answer:

Box 1: IP Flow Verify

Box 2: Connection Troubleshoot

upvoted 3 times

Tshetu 3 years ago

The question came in the exam today 03/12/21.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #48

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Operating system	Subnet	Virtual network
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1	VNET1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2	VNET1
VM3	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.7	Subnet3	VNET1

You configure the network interfaces of the virtual machines to use the settings shown in the following table.

Name	DNS server
VM1	None
VM2	192.168.10.15
VM3	192.168.10.15

From the settings of VNET1 you configure the DNS servers shown in the following exhibit.

DNS servers

- Default (Azure-provided)
 Custom

193.77.134.10 ...
Add DNS ser ...

The virtual machines can successfully connect to the DNS server that has an IP address of 192.168.10.15 and the DNS server that has an IP address of 193.77.134.10.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements

Yes

No

VM1 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.

VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.

VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries.

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

You can specify DNS server IP addresses in the VNet settings. The setting is applied as the default DNS server(s) for all VMs in the VNet.

Box 2: No -

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

Box 3: Yes -

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#name-resolution-dns>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

NIC configured DNS servers takes precedence over VNET configured DNS servers.

Box 1: Yes

VM1 uses the VNET configured DNS 193.77.134.10.

You can specify DNS server IP addresses in the VNet settings. The setting is applied as the default DNS server(s) for all VMs in the VNet.

The DNS is set on the VNET level.

Box 2: No

VM2 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15.

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

This VM has 192.168.10.5 set as DNS server, so it overrides the default DNS set on VNET1.

Box 3: Yes

VM3 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

This VM has 192.168.10.5 set as DNS server, so it overrides the default DNS set on VNET1.

upvoted 155 times

Kent_020 3 years ago

Where did you get the '192.168.10.5' from the info given?

VM1 uses the VNET configured DNS 193.77.134.10
VM2 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15
VM3 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15
upvoted 3 times

odisor 2 years, 10 months ago

Both VMs have 192.168.10.15 assigned to their NICs
upvoted 2 times

Voldemort 3 years, 2 months ago

Great Explanation Buddy!
upvoted 7 times

lisley 2 years ago

why are Box 2 and 3 different (Yes and No) but with the same explanation?
upvoted 9 times

Muffay 1 year, 11 months ago

Because the IP addresses in the question are different ;)
upvoted 10 times

Alses1970 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

1. Yes - as per link the DNS is set on the VNET level
 2. No - this VM has 192.168.10.5 set as DNS server so it overrides the default DNS set on VNET1
 3. Yes - this VM has 192.168.10.5 set as DNS server so it overrides the default DNS set on VNET1
- upvoted 29 times

GuessWhoops Most Recent 3 weeks, 4 days ago

It seems to be the case, but in real life, when I change the Primary DNS server in its NIC properties (ncpa.cpl) the machine got unresponsive and I needed to setup again to default in the portal to reestablish it.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

Yes, None, Default DNS Srvr
No
Yes
upvoted 1 times

Ni22 5 months, 3 weeks ago

similar question 6/13/24 on exam
upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Agree with Y,N,Y
As far as I can find, if NIC on VM set to auto will distribute the vnet IP and scope including vnets DNS.
If set as custom on the VM this will override and be preferred.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#can-i-override-my-dns-settings-on-a-per-vm-or-cloud-service-basis>
upvoted 1 times

vbohr899 1 year, 9 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb. This question was there in exam

Created Exam today 20 Feb, this question was there in exam.

upvoted 2 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

Here is my problem with this question. It is not possible to set a NICs DNS to "None".
The question is invalid.

It is either set to "Inherit from virtual network" or "Custom", in which case you must provide a DNS Server address.

I think they wanted to test your knowledge on default DNS assignments for a NIC but couldn't bring themselves to basically put the answer to part of the question in the question as that is the way the option is worded in the portal, so they throw a "None" in. VERY POOR, it should be "Default Setting" or "Unchanged".

upvoted 1 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

PS: From my experience trying to set DNS servers using the VMs internal DNS setting can seriously screw up your VM and prevent it from getting network access. You have to change the DNS settings in Azure to reset them back to Azure managed (DHCP locally on host) to fix.

upvoted 1 times

Mat_m0381 2 years, 2 months ago

The answer is YNY

Others comment is correct, please find the link below

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#can-i-override-my-dns-settings-on-a-per-vm-or-cloud-service-basis>

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

answer y/n/y

upvoted 1 times

minix 2 years, 5 months ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

YES NO YES as per others comments

upvoted 1 times

TtotheA2021 2 years, 10 months ago

Common guys thi question is so easy. you have too look right to the DNS, see explanation MLANTONIS he is 100% correct.

most of you are confusing on the NIC and DNS, the dns ip of vm2 192.168.10.15 overrules custom ip.

YNY

upvoted 2 times

pappkarszii 2 years, 10 months ago

VM1 uses the VNET configured DNS 193.77.134.10

VM2 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15

VM3 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15

upvoted 2 times

areza 2 years, 11 months ago

passed 902. in exam 29.12.21 - answer y/n/y

upvoted 4 times

ScoutP 3 years, 2 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #49

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Lock name	Lock type
RG1	None	None
RG2	Lock	Delete

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Lock name	Lock type
storage2	Storage account	Lock1	Delete
VNET2	Virtual network	Lock2	Read-only
IP2	Public IP address	None	None

You need to identify which resources you can move from RG1 to RG2, and which resources you can move from RG2 to RG1.

Which resources should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

▼

None
IP1 only
IP1 and storage1 only
IP1 and VNET1 only
IP1, VNET2, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

▼

None
IP2 only
IP2 and storage2 only
IP2 and VNET2 only
IP2, VNET2, and storage2

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

None
IP1 only
IP1 and storage1 only
IP1 and VNET1 only
IP1, VNET2, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

None
IP2 only
IP2 and storage2 only
IP2 and VNET2 only
IP2, VNET2, and storage2

Box 1: IP1, Storage1 -

IP addresses and storage accounts can be moved.

Virtual networks cannot be moved.

There is no lock on RG1.

Box 2: None -

There is a delete lock on RG2.

Note: When you apply a lock at a parent scope, all resources within that scope inherit the same lock. Even resources you add later inherit the lock from the parent.

The most restrictive lock in the inheritance takes precedence.

CannotDelete means authorized users can still read and modify a resource, but they can't delete the resource.

ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they can't delete or update the resource. Applying this lock is similar to restricting all authorized users to the permissions granted by the Reader role.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: IP1, VNET2, and storage1

Box 2: IP2, VNET2, and storage2

Locks are designed for any update or removal. In this case we want to move only, we are not deleting, and we are not changing anything in the resource.

upvoted 209 times

PeeKay79 3 years, 4 months ago

RG2 does not contain any resources so Box2:None

upvoted 10 times

piotrekpa1 2 years, 6 months ago

Even if RG2 have resources it's in DELETE lock state. It's mean you can't move anything because move means delete.
upvoted 5 times

WindowAFX 2 years, 7 months ago

This is what I thought
upvoted 1 times

azim1 2 years, 9 months ago

I agree with Mlantonis. As mentioned by others, this question is not complete. If you look at complete question, then what mlantonis suggests is right.

upvoted 5 times

abdelmim 1 year, 6 months ago

correct and tested
upvoted 5 times

habbey 1 year, 7 months ago

You got box 1 wrong because any resource that has a resource lock cannot be modified in any way and that includes moving said resource to another resource group
upvoted 3 times

ivan0590 1 year, 7 months ago

I think you are wrong.

As far as I know, having a lock of any type on a resource won't stop you from moving the resource to another RG.

Now, if the lock is not on the resource, but on the target RG, then you would only be able to move the resource if the lock type is Delete. A Delete lock on the RG doesn't restrict the addition of new resources to the RG, it only restricts the deletion of the resources already present in the RG.

On the other hand, you won't be able to move the resource if the target RG has a Read-only lock.

upvoted 3 times

habbey 1 year, 6 months ago

...any resource that has a read-only lock cannot be modified in any way**
upvoted 2 times

garmatey 1 year, 5 months ago

moving the resource is modifying where the resource is located, not modifying the resource.
upvoted 2 times

Moyuihftg Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Don't see a table with IP1, storage1 and VNET1. To test anyway, I created storage2, VNET2 and IP2 in RG1. Then I applied the locks as stated in the tables. I was able to move all resources from RG1 to RG2. After that I could also move all resources from RG2 back to RG1.

So based on the current information, I go for answer:

IP1, VNET2, and storage1

IP2, VNET2, and storage2

upvoted 102 times

Iksilesian 3 years, 1 month ago

This is the first question I tested in lab - because I could not find a definitive answer and could not take it on faith. But you are right, no matter what lock is set - I was able to move resources. The -> ONLY <- situation where I was NOT able to MOVE resources is when i set READ-ONLY lock on the DESTINATION resource group.

upvoted 27 times

pmzone 2 years, 10 months ago

If the Read-only Lock is applied on either Source or target RG, the movement of resources won't happen.

upvoted 13 times

Vad133 1 year, 11 months ago

Agree! Tested in Azure today. Moving a resource = changing its property (RG). If resource is read-only then no property can be changed and moving fails.

upvoted 4 times

Arash123 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct, I tested the same way and can move them all.

upvoted 2 times

GiJoe1987 2 years, 9 months ago

The vet has a read only lock on it in rg1 so it can't be moved. Thou as you said I thought we would be able to move all resources for rg2 as it is only a delete lock not a read-only lock.

upvoted 1 times

cyna58 3 years, 7 months ago

Your answer is correct. We can move all resources

upvoted 7 times

PMPft17 Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The answer is:

Box 1: IP1, VNET2 and storage 1

Box 2: None

Its based on where the lock is. See this from Microsoft: A read-only lock on a resource group prevents you from moving existing resources in or out of the resource group. But note that a resource with read-only lock can be moved to another resource group.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

IP1, VNET2, and storage1

IP2, VNET2, and storage2

upvoted 2 times

pet3r 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Moving a resource only moves it to a new resource group or subscription. It doesn't change the location of the resource.

Note

You can't move Azure resources to another resource group or another subscription if there's a read-only lock, whether in the source or in the destination.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-resource-group-and-subscription>
upvoted 1 times

76d5e04 5 months, 4 weeks ago

ET Admin

After paying 65dollars, it is frustrating to see questions like this one and many more and many incorrect answers.Kindly request you to update the contents in the AZ-104 to the best possible accuracy or make it a free access so that I don't need raise any concerns

upvoted 6 times

rilstst001 6 months, 3 weeks ago

If you look closely, you can see that the READ ONLY lock is applied to VNET1 and VNET2, not to RG1 or RG2, which should not prevent you moving the VNETs to another RG.

upvoted 2 times

WeepingMaple 7 months ago

Box 2: IP2 and storage2 only

A read-only lock on a resource group prevents you from moving existing resources in or out of the resource group.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

tabs=json#:~:text=A%20read%20only%20lock%20on%20a%20resource%20group%20prevents%20you%20from%20moving%20existing%20resources%20in%20or%20out%20of%20the%20resource%20group.

upvoted 1 times

MandAsh 8 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

A read-only lock on a resource group prevents you from moving existing resources in or out of the resource group.

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 10 months ago

Box 1: IP1, VNET2, and storage1

Box 2: IP2, VNET2, and storage2

upvoted 2 times

MatAlves 10 months, 1 week ago

"A read-only lock on a resource group prevents you from moving existing resources in or out of the resource group."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

upvoted 1 times

MatAlves 10 months, 1 week ago

Couldn't find anything saying locks on RESOURCES prevent move operations though.

upvoted 3 times

PhoenixAscending 10 months, 1 week ago

A similar question was on my exam, but there was also a virtual machine in RG1. However, you should be able to move all resources to both resource groups.

upvoted 1 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I love how there are two comments next to each other, one month apart, saying that they tested it and then one says you can move everything, the other says you can move nothing. One of them is lying.

From what i'm reading in <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

quote:

A read-only lock on a resource group that contains a virtual machine prevents users from moving the VM out of the resource group.

A read-only lock on a resource group prevents users from moving any new resource into that resource group.

This implies that if the read-only lock is set up at RG level, the RG becomes read-only and no resources can be moved in or out.

The question is a mess, because it says RG1, then gives a table with <...>2 resources. and misses the table completely with <...>1 resources.

(1/2)

upvoted 3 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

From my reading in the provided link. what you need to know is this:

If RG has Read-Only lock on it - resources CAN'T be moved out or in to it and none of those resources can be deleted.

If RG has Delete Lock on it - the resources CAN be moved in or out from the RG.

If only a resource has a Read-only lock - that resource CAN be moved to other RG.

If only a resource has a Delete Lock - that resource CAN be moved to other RG.

Going by the first table that says RG1 has no locks and RG2 has delete lock. i conclude that because of the table. ALL resources can be moved both ways.

2/2

upvoted 6 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

Read-Only only impacts services if you try to move/update/create something INSIDE them. Therefore if a RG have a Read-Only lock, you can't move somethin inside it, otherwise you CAN.

Resource lock on VNET, IP or SG doesn't affect it when trying to moving them from on RG to another since we don't change the content.

Based on first table(where both RG doesn't have Read-Only locks), we can move any resource from RG1 to RG2 and vice versa.
upvoted 2 times

Hannirac 1 year, 1 month ago

I have just tested in lab same scenario, all 3 resources were moved to the RG2 from RG1.

Even though the documentation says that you cannot modify a resource with a lock "read-only" which is my understanding meaning that you cannot move the resource as well.

All resources can be moved both ways. So mlantonis is right as always.

upvoted 1 times

Viggy1212 1 year, 2 months ago

Oct 9, 2023 :

This question is missing some information but I'll try to give some pointers.

- 1) I created a new RG test1 and test2. Added Read only lock to RG test1 and Delete lock to test2.
- 2) Created StorageAccts in both RGs. SG1 in RG test1 and SG2 in RG Test2.

I tried to move the SG1, from RG1 to RG2 => Operation Failed

Then tried to move SG2, from RG2 to RG1 => Operation Failed.

As long as locks are enabled, we cannot move any resources.

Hope this helps.

upvoted 2 times

suddin1 6 months, 2 weeks ago

but why do you apply Read Only Lock to RG Test 1; in the question it says no lock on RG1. So your test is flawed for this question

upvoted 1 times

lormar72 1 year, 2 months ago

The question is incomplete

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #50

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	None	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- ❑ Name: LB1
- ❑ Type: Internal
- ❑ SKU: Standard
- ❑ Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. VMs can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.

Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.

upvoted 81 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

It's not valid, because:

LB1: Standard SKU

VM1: Basic SKU public IP

VM2: Basic SKU public IP

upvoted 18 times

Pear7777 1 year, 12 months ago

The thing is this is a STANDARD, LB which can not work with BASIC ip's.

upvoted 4 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

I lab tested it, they can. Lab was with a Public LB though. It just didn't care the VM had a basic dynamic LIP and a basic dynamic PIP, I could still attach it to the backend pool, create a rule to LB a port and connect to it through the LB's PIP.

upvoted 1 times

Abubaker3030 2 years, 6 months ago

Basic SKU: If you are creating a public IP address in a region that supports availability zones, the Availability zone setting is set to None by default. Basic Public IPs do not support Availability zones. Standard SKU: A Standard SKU public IP can be associated to a virtual machine or a load balancer front end

upvoted 1 times

Holydud 2 years, 3 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered B

upvoted 8 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Also the LB is internal so no public IP.

upvoted 3 times

mdyck Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

B. No

Tested this and as you are creating the back end it says:

"You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the loadbalancer. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP."

-It does not matter if the VM is stopped or started.

-The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. VMs can only be from a single network.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

-When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-internal-portal?tabs=option-1-create-internal-load-balancer-standard#create-virtual-machines>

upvoted 26 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

You create two Standard SKU public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 1 month, 1 week ago

or

You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

devops_devops 10 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 2 times

oopspruu 1 year, 3 months ago

These questions that have you memorize or Cram the SKUs are the most pointless ones imo. I mean this info is just 1 google search away. But no, Azure Admins needs to know every single SKU by heart as per MS

upvoted 4 times

marioZuo 1 year, 4 months ago

IF VM has a basic IP, LB is a basic LB with basic IP. It can work as well.

upvoted 1 times

Eugene77 1 year, 7 months ago

The question and discussions are not very clear. What is a problem with adding VM1 and VM2 by private IP addresses? Internal LB will work.

upvoted 1 times

Spam101198 1 year, 9 months ago

as LB is standard then IP should be standard only.

upvoted 1 times

zelleck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>

Matching SKUs are required for load balancer and public IP resources. You can't have a mixture of basic SKU resources and standard SKU resources.

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B - No

upvoted 1 times

NotMeAnyWay 2 years, 4 months ago

Simply put you cannot mix the SKU type for a Load Balancer and a Public IP. Both in this case should be Standard SKUs:

Read Here (Under the important section as the bottom of the SKU section):

(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>)

upvoted 2 times

InvisibleShadow 2 years, 9 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

sid132 2 years, 9 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

Takloy 3 years ago

The moment I saw Basic SKU for the Public IP, I know it's a NO straight away.

upvoted 2 times

NareshNK 3 years, 7 months ago

So you need a standard sku public IP address and not basic Sku.

upvoted 1 times

stepient 3 years, 7 months ago

Tested, you can't add a VM with a public IP address to an internal LB backend pool.

upvoted 7 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #51

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	None	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: B

A Backend Pool configured by IP address has the following limitations:

- Standard load balancer only

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. VMs can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.

Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.

upvoted 40 times

Holydud 2 years, 3 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered B

upvoted 5 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

It's not valid, because:

LB1: Standard SKU

VM1: Standard SKU public IP

VM2: Basic SKU public IP

upvoted 29 times

JayLearn2022 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the correct and incorrect answers that can be presented.

Correct Answer: Meets the goal.

-Solution: You create two Standard SKU public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.

Incorrect Answers: Does not meet the goal.

-Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

-Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.

-Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.

upvoted 18 times

azureMoneyMan 10 months, 1 week ago

Correct Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2. Along with the one above

upvoted 4 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

AntaninaD 1 year, 3 months ago

Got this question on 09/09/23

upvoted 6 times

Spoon3r 1 year, 2 months ago

Doing God's work - thank you

Doing God's work.. thank you
upvoted 2 times

ojogbon 1 year, 8 months ago

On the exam Apr 2nd, 2023
upvoted 5 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B - No
upvoted 1 times

benvdw 2 years, 9 months ago

on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 1 times

InvisibleShadow 2 years, 9 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 1 times

sid132 2 years, 9 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 1 times

cowboy 3 years, 7 months ago

Tested only Standard sku public IP can be added to backend pool.
upvoted 1 times

NareshNK 3 years, 7 months ago

Both Vm should have standard sku ip address.
upvoted 10 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #52

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	None	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- ❑ Name: LB1
- ❑ Type: Internal
- ❑ SKU: Standard
- ❑ Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You create two Standard SKU public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes **Most Voted**

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (85%)

B (15%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. VMs can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.

Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.

upvoted 73 times

djhfyfdgjk 9 months, 1 week ago

You must be kidding. This is INTERNAL LB.

upvoted 1 times

Acai 3 years, 4 months ago

One of the few slip-ups from Azure Jesus. The provided answer is correct, the reasoning is correct but missed that VM1 has a basic SKU.

upvoted 3 times

Acai 3 years, 4 months ago

Nope AJ is correct, thought it was the other question.

upvoted 2 times

stdevops 3 years, 1 month ago

you need to start VM also

upvoted 3 times

xRiot007 1 year, 6 months ago

No, the VM can remain stopped.

upvoted 1 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

It's valid, because:

LB1: Standard SKU

VM1: Standard SKU public IP

VM2: Standard SKU public IP

upvoted 17 times

Moyuihftg Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer correct.

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the loadbalancer. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

upvoted 11 times

Sicaben Most Recent 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Hello! VM1 is de-allocated...anyone! help!!!

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes is right

upvoted 1 times

sardonique 1 year, 2 months ago

I don't understand, it is an internal load balancer, you place your VM behind an internal Load balancer when you do not want to expose them, what is the need of public ip in the first place? some questions are really weird

upvoted 6 times

alsmk2 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Microsoft logic - it's not whether you should be doing it, but can you be doing it. I agree though - I can't see a scenario where I'd want to internally LB a service, but also have each one publicly accessible individually at the same time.

upvoted 2 times

AntaninaD 1 year, 3 months ago

Got this question on 09/09/23

upvoted 2 times

HALLYdre 1 year, 5 months ago

I think the answer should be no.

The load balancer is an internal load balancer and nothing to do with SKU of a public ip is relevant in making the VMs to work.

upvoted 6 times

ojogbon 1 year, 8 months ago

On the exam Apr 2nd, 2023

upvoted 1 times

JayLearn2022 1 year, 9 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the correct and incorrect answers that can be presented.

Correct Answer: Meets the goal.

-Solution: You create two Standard SKU public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.

Incorrect Answers: Does not meet the goal.

-Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

-Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.

-Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.

upvoted 8 times

EzBL 10 months, 4 weeks ago

The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. VMs can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP

I a valid answer if You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2

upvoted 1 times

meeko86 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

For this series question, there are two possible answers:

1. You create two Standard public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.

2. You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

upvoted 2 times

kusucu 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

mlatonis is right

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer correct.

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the loadbalancer. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

upvoted 1 times

DragonDagger 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

benvdw 2 years, 9 months ago

A- on exam 13/3/2022 (the one above as well)

upvoted 3 times

InvisibleShadow 2 years, 9 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

sid132 2 years, 9 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #53

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: You export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes **Most Voted**

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

Export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails.

upvoted 76 times

RamanAgarwal 3 years, 6 months ago

Same certificate can be used on multiple client machines ?

upvoted 11 times

Rayane 1 year, 11 months ago

Yes, because this is a root certificate that you will export, if I'm not wrong

upvoted 3 times

achmadirvanp Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is correct, Appear On Exam July 1 2021

upvoted 9 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Iss83 2 years ago

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

upvoted 2 times

kusucu 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

mlatoni is right

upvoted 3 times

Mev4953 2 years, 2 months ago

There is a good explanation, if you want to dive in

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uN0Daq77nQc&ab_channel=ROHITTECH

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

InvisibleShadow 2 years, 9 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 6 times

michaeltheknight 2 years, 8 months ago

taking mine tomorrow. finding this site was a blessing. it's great to not have to betate with myself whether an approach is correct or not and to see how others go about it :)

upvoted 1 times

michaeltheknight 2 years, 8 months ago

*debate
upvoted 1 times

Teringzooi 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A - Yes

upvoted 1 times

ExameHero 2 years, 10 months ago

ExamTopics is the Best!!!

upvoted 2 times

im82 3 years ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: A

upvoted 5 times

sachin007 3 years ago

Good Job , best wishes :)

upvoted 1 times

ScoutP 3 years, 2 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 2 times

MrJR 3 years, 4 months ago

Answer seems correct "If you want to install a client certificate on another client computer, you can export the certificate."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site>

upvoted 6 times

Devgela 3 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

lock12333 3 years, 7 months ago

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

upvoted 4 times

d0bermannn 3 years, 5 months ago

you jammed a finger in keyboard, so pity)

upvoted 1 times

denccc 3 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #54

Topic 5

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

The network interface for VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Network Interface: vm1175 Effective security rules Topology

Virtual network/subnet: RG5-vnet/default Public IP: 40.127.109.108 Private IP: 172.16.1.4 Accelerated networking: Disabled

APPLICATION SECURITY GROUPS

Configure the application security groups

INBOUND PORT RULES

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1175)
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	...
300	RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any	Allow	...
400	Rule1	80	TCP	Any	Any	Deny	...
500	Rule2	80,443	TCP	Any	Any	Deny	...
1000	Rule4	50-100,400-500	UDP	Any	Any	Allow	...
2000	Rule5	50-5000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	Deny	...
3000	Rule6	150-300	Any	Any	Any	Allow	...
4000	Rule3	60-500	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBo...	Any	Any	AzureLoadBal...	Any	Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...

You deploy a web server on VM1, and then create a secure website that is accessible by using the HTTPS protocol. VM1 is used as a web server only.

You need to ensure that users can connect to the website from the Internet.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the protocol of Rule4
- B. Delete Rule1
- C. For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401 **Most Voted**
- D. Create a new inbound rule that allows TCP protocol 443 and configure the rule to have a priority of 501.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (90%)

D (10%)

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: C

HTTPS uses port 443.

Rule2, with priority 500, denies HTTPS traffic.

Rule5, with priority changed from 2000 to 401, would allow HTTPS traffic.

Note: Priority is a number between 100 and 4096. Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.

upvoted 99 times

alsmk2 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Totally agree, but anyone who actually took that action rather than just create a rule with a higher priority just for 443 should be sacked on the spot. :D

upvoted 1 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

Note: There are several versions of this question in the exam.

The question has two possible correct answers:

1. Change the priority of Rule3 to 450.
 2. For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401.
- Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:
- Modify the action of Rule1.
 - Change the priority of Rule6 to 100.
 - For Rule4, change the protocol from UDP to Any.

Reference:

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

upvoted 45 times

YooOY 3 years, 2 months ago

Why it works with destination set to Virtualnetwork not the PublicIP ?

upvoted 2 times

aner 2 years ago

It works because Source (users on the Internet) is set to Any. The destination (web server) is ok to be VirtualNetwork because the web server's VM is a part of Virtual network.

upvoted 2 times

Moyuihftg Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer C is correct

Although not the best solution (opening range 50-5000, when you only want to allow https/443)

upvoted 41 times

Sharathjogi 2 years, 11 months ago

Absolutely agree...that's what I am thinking, we are unnecessarily opening lot of ports here, instead of allowing just 443.

upvoted 5 times

nnuff 2 years, 5 months ago

ppuri 2 years, 5 months ago

microsoft testing logic lol

upvoted 4 times

Stunomatic **Most Recent** 1 month, 1 week ago

this is called worst firewall setup. I will like I am playing some trick game.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

froggothegood 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The only option that does it is C because

A- still have deny for 443 with higher priority (rule2)

B- 443 is still denied by rule2

D- 501 is not high enough (rule2 again)

This question confused me because option C is very dumb, you might as well allow everything.

upvoted 1 times

JackGelder 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

answer is C

upvoted 1 times

mkhlszf 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Option C would do, but a pasta strainer will be better at holding water than this server will be protected.

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

c5ad307 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer C: The stupidiest solution is also the correct answer...

upvoted 1 times

Arthur_zw 10 months, 3 weeks ago

For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401, this would also expose RDP on port 3389 to public users and this does not satisfy the requirement to use the VM as web server only

upvoted 1 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

Only C is a viable option. Option D will not work because Rule2 will take action.

upvoted 1 times

JD908 1 year, 5 months ago

Some of these rules seem redundant e.g Rule2 and Rule5 as they are. I guess its just to throw you off.

upvoted 2 times

UWSFish 1 year, 7 months ago

It does not speak well for Microsoft that their correct answer is very shitty IT.

upvoted 7 times

Phlogiston 1 year, 10 months ago

Yes, as many have commented, the correct answer is also a stupid answer that you would, if you were halfway competent, never implement in the real world. It is a poorly designed question that aspires to meet the goal of testing your ability to synthesis and analyze information, rather than simply regurgitate facts from memory. The best designed questions will require that you not only be able to recall facts but that you be able to use those facts to troubleshoot, resolve problems, or create solutions. However, the correct responses to the questions should not be bonkers stupid as this one is.

upvoted 7 times

MightyMonarch74 1 year, 10 months ago

Another terrible question with a ridiculous answer that does not reflect the real world!

upvoted 5 times

Mohd1899 1 year, 10 months ago

Microsoft want to tell us, this is not security exam so do not expect the best secured answer is the correct one, do n't expect the best practice has been implemented for each question
this is a way to stop you for a simple question thinking about which answer you should select here.

upvoted 3 times

chikorita 1 year, 10 months ago

he works for microsoft

upvoted 2 times

lombri 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

No, it is not a good practice to open a range of ports from 400 to 500 for security reasons. In general, it is recommended to only open the specific ports that are required for a particular service to function, and to limit access to only the minimum set of IP addresses that need it.

For example, in the scenario described, you only need to open port 443 to allow incoming HTTPS traffic to the web server. Opening a wider range of ports could expose the system to unnecessary security risks, as it increases the attack surface of the system.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/nsg-quickstart-portal>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-network-security-group?tabs=network-security-group-portal>

upvoted 2 times

Mohd1899 1 year, 10 months ago

I would agree with you if the priority for answer D is set to 499 or below
in fact 501 priority eliminate this option completely because of Rule2
so the answer is C

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #55

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups. Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy.

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>
upvoted 63 times

dasnc Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct
upvoted 13 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.
upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

G_unit_19 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is clearly the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

haha... sorry I couldn't help it :)
upvoted 1 times

Devgela 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer is No
upvoted 1 times

tg01234 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer is No.
upvoted 2 times

ZUMY 3 years, 9 months ago

NO is the answer
upvoted 3 times

toniiv 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer B. is correct, this is more related to Policies
upvoted 2 times

waterzhong 3 years, 10 months ago

Policy assignments are inherited by child resources. If a policy assignment is applied to a resource group, it's applicable to all the resources in that resource group.
upvoted 3 times

janshal 3 years, 11 months ago

Tricky one but Vnets cannot communicate with other Vnets by default....
upvoted 5 times

waterzhong 3 years, 11 months ago

Azure Policy establishes conventions for resources. Policy definitions describe resource compliance conditions and the effect to take if a condition is met. A condition compares a resource property field or a value to a required value. Resource property fields are accessed by using aliases. When a resource property field is an array, a special array alias can be used to select values from all array members and apply a condition to each one. Learn more about conditions.

upvoted 4 times

Akanvann 4 years ago

www.yangtianyuan.com

what is the answer yes or no?

upvoted 1 times

raBLar 4 years ago

answer: no

upvoted 2 times

Bhaskardegala 4 years ago

Answer is No

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #56

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has following virtual networks:

Name	Address space	Location
VNET1	10.10.10.0/24	West Europe
VNET2	172.16.0.0/16	West US

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

Name	Address space	In virtual network
Subnet11	10.10.10.0/24	VNET1
Subnet21	172.16.0.0/18	VNET2
Subnet22	172.16.128.0/18	VNET2

Subscription2 contains the following virtual network:

- ❑ Name: VNETA
- ❑ Address space: 10.10.128.0/17
- ❑ Location: Canada Central

VNETA contains the following subnets:

Name	Address space
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

	Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

With VNet-to-VNet you can connect Virtual Networks in Azure across different regions.

Box 2: Yes -

Azure supports the following types of peering:

- ❑ Virtual network peering: Connect virtual networks within the same Azure region.
- ❑ Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions.

Box 3: No -

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/vnet-to-vnet-connecting-virtual-networks-in-azure-across-different-regions/>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

VNET1: 10.10.10.0 - 10.10.10.255
VNET2: 172.16.0.0 - 172.16.255.255
VNETA: 10.10.128.0 - 10.10.255.255

Box 1: No

To create a VNet to VNet VPN you need to have a special Gateway Subnet. Here, the VNet has no sufficient address space to create a Gateway Subnet and thus to establish a VNet to VNet VPN connection.

Box 2: Yes

For VNet peering the only consideration is that the VNets do not overlap. VNET1 and VNET2 do not overlap.

Box 3: Yes

For VNet peering the only consideration is that the VNets do not overlap. VNET1 and VNETA do not overlap.

upvoted 229 times

efd324e 2 days, 16 hours ago

To establish a site-to-site VPN connection between VNET1 and VNET2, you do need a specific subnet called the GatewaySubnet in each virtual network. This subnet is required for the VPN gateway to function properly.

Without the GatewaySubnet, you won't be able to create the VPN gateway, and thus, you can't establish the site-to-site VPN connection. So, in your current setup, you would need to create the GatewaySubnet in both VNET1 and VNET2 to proceed with the connection.

Copilot source.

The answer is the last : think its "NO"

the answer in the box i think its NO .

Box2: "Yes"

Box3:"Yes"

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Completely agree on NO for Box1, since VNet1's subnet has the same address space as VNET1, there is no room for a gateway subnet which needs /27 or 32 addresses.

upvoted 1 times

23169fd 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I do not agree. Tested in Lab.

Box 1: Yes because A Site-to-Site VPN connection can be established as long as the address spaces do not overlap, and the connection is configured correctly.

Box 3: No because Both VNets have overlapping address spaces, making peering not possible.

upvoted 2 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

wrong, just love saying that, makes me feel like DJT :) but ya it's wrong. You need room for the gateway subnet and VNET1 has a subnet with the same address space and mask so no.

upvoted 1 times

alsmk2 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1 is no - you need a vpn gateway at each side. How do you deploy that without a gateway subnet at each side? There's no room.

Box 3: Yes - 10.10.10.0/24 does not overlap with 10.10.128.0/17

10.10.10.0/24 = 10.10.10.0 to 10.10.10.255

10.10.128.0/17 = 10.10.128.0 to 10.10.255.255

upvoted 4 times

piotrekpal 2 years, 6 months ago

About Box 1: Site-to-Site connection is dedicated to Azure - On Premise connection NOT Azure-Azure.

upvoted 7 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Not entirely true, i though so myself but then realized can be done with some difference here is link you can read..MS is so confusing sh*t...Make it simple Stupid

I just dont see why not keep it peering for vnet-vnet and S-S for Azure and On-prem

Hope this helps

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal>

upvoted 7 times

David1123 2 years, 4 months ago

We can modify the subnet11 and add Gatewaysubnet, thus YES, a site-to-site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2

upvoted 3 times

op22233 7 months, 1 week ago

You cannot modify because the questions asked are based on the details specified in the question.

upvoted 2 times

skydivex 1 year, 9 months ago

you are correct... nice findings.... as the link explains, VNET to VNET is the same as S2S, but the IP settings are done automatically. you do not need to create gateway subnet.... the correct answers is YES, Yes, Yes

upvoted 2 times

Mehul078 1 year, 5 months ago

You DO need a subnet.

See documentation here:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal#create-the-vnet1-gateway>
upvoted 2 times

Thuncroow Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

The answer should be N-Y-Y :

1: No because to create a Vnet to Vnet VPN you need to have a special gateway subnet. Here the Vnet has only /24 CIDR blocks of address space and this space is already taken by its Subnet. Hence there is no sufficient address space to create a gateway subnet and thus to establish a Vnet to Vnet VPN connection.

For 2 & 3 : They address spaces for the Virtual network don't overlap, we can thus establish a peering connection between the Virtual Networks.

upvoted 90 times

Moyuihftg 3 years, 7 months ago

Yes, good observation!

upvoted 7 times

MrJR 3 years, 4 months ago

Well you could create the gateway subnet in VNET2 but would that be a S2S connection between VNET2 and VNET1 instead of VNET1 and VNET2. Is the question saying that the connection must be established from VNET1. That's tricky.

upvoted 1 times

kansaj 3 years, 2 months ago

i think its

- 1.:YES u can do site to site because there is nothing that blocks that option
- 2.: YES u can peer vnet1 to vnet2
- 3.:no because its different subscription

upvoted 2 times

Marciojsilva 3 years ago

If the virtual networks are in different subscriptions, and the subscriptions are associated with different Azure Active Directory tenants, complete the following steps before continuing:

Add the user from each Active Directory tenant as a guest user in the opposite Azure Active Directory tenant.
Each user must accept the guest user invitation from the opposite Azure Active Directory tenant.

upvoted 2 times

shykot 2 years, 5 months ago

after 1 year of your answer it seems MS has brought this feature, so answer become YES for 1st question even after so long check, I cant figure why NO to last answer

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

No
Yes
Yes

upvoted 2 times

090200f 6 months ago

YYY is the answer

upvoted 1 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 2 weeks ago

should be YYY

Vnet-Vnet can be established without gateway
Vnet1 and Vnet2 can be peered (no overlapping)
Vnet1 and VnetA can be peered (no overlapping)

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

2024-03-06 09:00:00, 8 weeks ago

No

Yes

Yes

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

No

Yes

Yes

upvoted 2 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 2 times

c1g003 1 year, 1 month ago

No Yes Yes...

Totally agree with Mlantonis...

Box 1 no; they purposely eliminated the possibility of other subnets to make sure you understand that Site to Site requires Gateway Subnet.

Box 2 and 3 Yes; They do not overlap so you're good to go.

upvoted 1 times

KM 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is YYY

VNET1 and VNETA can be peer:

VNET1: 10.10.10.0/24 - First IP 10.10.10.0, Last IP 10.10.10.255

VNETA: 10.10.128.0/17 - First IP 10.10.128.0, Last IP 10.10.255.255

upvoted 2 times

nomanmalik101 1 year, 3 months ago

whom should we follow? discussion of examtopic answers?

upvoted 1 times

nomanmalik101 1 year, 3 months ago

what the hell? every second question has confusion. Why are we not able to get the exact answers even after paying huge amount?

upvoted 2 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

N Y Y is correct!

upvoted 3 times

NurSalman 1 year, 5 months ago

Thats a lot of wrong answers, i payed 40 dollar for this.

upvoted 15 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

We're preparing for a Microsoft Exam. We all pay for something wrong.

upvoted 1 times

Nedu1 1 year, 4 months ago

lols....

upvoted 1 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Agree with N,Y,Y

For Dumb1

FOR BOX 1:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal#about-the-gateway-subnet>

"If you see an error that specifies that the address space overlaps with a subnet, or that the subnet isn't contained within the address space for your virtual network, check your VNet address range. You may not have enough IP addresses available in the address range you created for your virtual network. For example, if your default subnet encompasses the entire address range, there are no IP addresses left to create additional subnets. You can either adjust your subnets within the existing address space to free up IP addresses, or specify an additional address range and create the gateway subnet there."

upvoted 3 times

vbohr899 1 year, 9 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 7 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

NYY is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal#about-the-gateway-subnet>

The virtual network gateway uses specific subnet called the gateway subnet. The gateway subnet is part of the virtual network IP address range that you specify when configuring your virtual network. It contains the IP addresses that the virtual network gateway resources and services use.

When you create the gateway subnet, you specify the number of IP addresses that the subnet contains. The number of IP addresses needed depends on the VPN gateway configuration that you want to create. Some configurations require more IP addresses than others. We recommend that you create a gateway subnet that uses a /27 or /28.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering?tabs=peering-portal#requirements-and-constraints>

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #57

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No Most Voted

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

IHensch Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

"Attach network interface" Button is enabled! That means, VM is Stopped and deallocated!
upvoted 93 times

alexandrud 1 year ago

This Question was in my exam today and I specifically looked at the "Attach network interface" button and it was grayed out (not enabled like in this screenshot). The answer is NO for the question. Adding the inbound rule will change nothing.
upvoted 8 times

nNeo 3 years, 5 months ago

Very good observation !!!
upvoted 11 times

suryamk 2 years, 5 months ago

even public IP is not visible in network interface!!
upvoted 2 times

sztiki 2 years, 6 months ago

Reading all the other options in this case, probably that's the answer. Pretty annoying though...
upvoted 3 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You want to establish a successful connection from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 43, and the solution suggests to create a deny inbound rule with low priority. It doesn't make any sense.

Virtual machines in load-balanced pools: The source port and address range applied are from the originating computer, not the load balancer. The destination port and address range are for the destination computer, not the load balancer.

AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound: The AzureLoadBalancer service tag translates to the virtual IP address of the host, 168.63.129.16 where the Azure health probe originates. Actual traffic does not travel through here, and if you don't use Azure Load Balancing, this rule can be overridden.

upvoted 57 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

The Load Balancer backend pool VMs may not be responding to the probes due to any of the following reasons:
- Load Balancer backend pool VM is unhealthy.
- Load Balancer backend pool VM is not listening on the probe port.
- Firewall, or a network security group is blocking the port on the Load Balancer backend pool VMs.
- Other misconfigurations in Load Balancer.

Note: Check if a Deny All network security groups rule on the NIC of the VM or the subnet that has a higher priority than the default rule that allows LB probes & traffic (network security groups must allow Load Balancer IP of 168.63.129.16).

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-troubleshoot-health-probe-status>
upvoted 12 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview#azure-platform-considerations>
<https://msazure.club/addendum-of-azure-load-balancer-and-nsg-rules>

<http://gowie.eu/index.php/azure/best-practice/23-nsg-best-practice>
upvoted 9 times

SeMo0o0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a priority of 150.
upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 2 times

jhodax 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B (No)

When an Azure Load Balancer get created, it will probe backend to detect if the backend service is healthy or not, the probe packet is sent from source address "AzureLoadBalancer", the IP address of "AzureLoadBalancer" is always 168.63.129.16.
<https://msazure.club/addendum-of-azure-load-balancer-and-nsg-rules/>

What is happening here is the LB Health Probe of TCP 443 to VM1 & VM2 are getting blocked by Rule 200 so it thinks both VM1 and VM2 are down. Hence App1 is failing as the LB won't direct any 443 traffic anywhere as it considers all Hosts are down.

Make a new rule above 200 or move rule 65001 up to <200, so the Health Probe will start working again, it will find a health host and start to direct 443 traffic from 131.107.100.50 to it.

App1 is alive!
upvoted 5 times

dimsok 1 year, 10 months ago

a cost of 64999??????
upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

Was on my 2nd test
upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

Here 1/5/23
upvoted 1 times

Liriano 2 years, 1 month ago

In exam today, go with highly voted
upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

this is to ensure connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443, not denying.
upvoted 1 times

libran 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the Answer..!
upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

minix 2 years, 5 months ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 4 times

EleChie 2 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer: B

After considering the issue a bit more I've realized that AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound security rule only applies to the traffic originated by the Load Balancer - health probes, etc.

So rule 200 is blocking the LB Probe traffic which in its turn let LB knows that VM2 (or pool members) is alive/working and hence deleting this rule will solve the issue.

upvoted 1 times

szabi777 2 years, 8 months ago

The VM is turned off as the Attach network interface option is available. The solution is to turn on the VM.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-vm#add-a-network-interface-to-an-existing-vm>

upvoted 4 times

AbhiYad 2 years, 11 months ago

There is no Public IP for VM2 to establish connection from external computer.

As rule already allows inbound connection, need to create Public IP for VM2 to facilitate connections.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #58

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInbound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInbound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInbound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You delete the BlockAllOther443 inbound security rule.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No Most Voted

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (60%)

A (40%)

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

Allow_131.107.100.50 rule has a higher priority (100) than BlockAllOther441 (200) and it allows inbound traffic over TCP 443 from source 131.107.100.50. App1 (VM1 and VM2) is in a VNet, so this rule applies. Unfortunately, we still cannot access App1, so the issue is somewhere else, maybe the VMs are off, or the firewall is blocking it.

upvoted 83 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

It's a tricky question. It might also be YES.

The Load Balancer backend pool VMs may not be responding to the probes due to any of the following reasons:

- Load Balancer backend pool VM is unhealthy.
- Load Balancer backend pool VM is not listening on the probe port.
- Firewall, or a network security group is blocking the port on the Load Balancer backend pool VMs.
- Other misconfigurations in Load Balancer.

Note: Check if a Deny All network security groups rule on the NIC of the VM or the subnet that has a higher priority than the default rule that allows LB probes & traffic (network security groups must allow Load Balancer IP of 168.63.129.16).

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-troubleshoot-health-probe-status>

upvoted 32 times

alexander_890512 1 year, 6 months ago

Hello guys, the NIC is not attached to any vm, look at the attach options.

upvoted 13 times

pfixok 1 year, 2 months ago

You're right! So simple!

upvoted 1 times

Nighty470 1 year, 2 months ago

'Detach..' being grayed out only means that the VM has only one NIC attached, which cannot be removed for obvious reason.

'Attach..' being active means that the VM is not running.

upvoted 3 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

The communication on these ports with 168.63.129.16 is not subject to the configured network security groups. So answer is No. Dont worry about 168.63.129.16.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/what-is-ip-address-168-63-129-16>

upvoted 4 times

alexandrud 1 year ago

This question was in my exam today, and I specifically looked at the "Attach network interface" button and it was grayed out (not enabled like in this screenshot). Creating the Allow inbound from the LB may fix the issue. This was my answer for that question today and I scored 909. Not sure if it was the correct answer though, but here I think it is still NO.

upvoted 4 times

Goofer 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer should be A (yes) I think. Because deleting rule BlockAllOther443, would cause default rule 65001 to allow the traffic from the loadbalancer reach VM1/VM2

upvoted 3 times

kaneai 3 years, 2 months ago

kanouj 3 years, 2 months ago

also the destination is for virtual network only so its doesn't matter still wouldn't work
upvoted 2 times

Moyuihftg Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer should be A (yes) I think. Because deleting rule BlockAllOther441, would cause default rule 65001 to allow the traffic from the loadbalancer reach VM1/VM2
upvoted 46 times

ScreamingHand 3 years, 6 months ago

An active "Attach network interface" suggests that VM2 is not running.
upvoted 8 times

itgg11 2 years, 9 months ago

I think you are spot on. the VM is off. Answer: B
upvoted 3 times

rupayan87 2 years ago

but VM1 may be running. The NSG is tied to subnet
upvoted 2 times

garmatey 1 year, 7 months ago

omg thank you, ive been looking through the comments of all three of these questions looking for this answer
upvoted 1 times

Lkk51 3 years, 6 months ago

Question is ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.
upvoted 1 times

rawkadia 3 years, 5 months ago

You could be right, its hard to tell (insufficient info). That rule could be blocking health probes as explained in a later discussion in the series. It could also be that its off or something else blocking the connection.
upvoted 1 times

cyna58 3 years, 7 months ago

I think B is correct as Allow_131.107.100.50 rule has higher priority
upvoted 3 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a priority of 150.
upvoted 2 times

Pcservices 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The VM is off so answer is B
upvoted 2 times

BrkyUlukn 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer: A

There is a rule 65001 that allows the LB to access VMs, and the rule 200 blocks it for port 443.

Most probably the NSG2 is shared between Vm1 and Vm2.

The active button "Attach Network Interface" indicates VM2 is stopped, but nothing is known about VM1 which is supposed to

The active button "Attach Network Interface" indicates VM2 is stopped, but nothing is known about VM1 which is supposed to be able to accept connections.

Reference:

<https://fastreroute.com/azure-network-security-groups-explained/>

upvoted 2 times

adilkhan 5 months ago

YES is correct and make sense!

Based on the provided network security group (NSG) rules for VM2, let's analyze the rules and their priority:

Allow_131.107.100.50: Priority 100, allows traffic from 131.107.100.50 on TCP port 443.

BlockAllOther443: Priority 200, blocks traffic on TCP port 443 from any source.

AllowVnetInbound: Priority 65000, allows traffic from the virtual network.

AllowAzureLoadBalancerInbound: Priority 65001, allows traffic from Azure Load Balancer.

DenyAllInbound: Priority 65500, denies all inbound traffic.

The reason connections from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 are failing is because of the BlockAllOther443 rule with priority 200, which blocks all traffic on port 443 except for the specific allow rule with priority 100.

By deleting the BlockAllOther443 rule, you will allow the previously specified allow rule (priority 100) to take effect, thus permitting traffic from 131.107.100.50 on port 443.

upvoted 1 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

No! You need to attached network interface

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes is correct

upvoted 1 times

jhodax 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A

When an Azure Load Balancer get created, it will probe backend to detect if the backend service is healthy or not, the probe packet is sent from source address "AzureLoadBalancer", the IP address of "AzureLoadBalancer" is always 168.63.129.16.

<https://msazure.club/addendum-of-azure-load-balancer-and-nsg-rules/>

What is happening here is the LB Health Probe of TCP 443 to VM1 & VM2 are getting blocked by Rule 200 so it thinks both VM1 and VM2 are down. Hence App1 is failing as the LB won't direct any 443 traffic anywhere as it considers all Hosts are down.

Make a new rule above 200 or move rule 65001 up to <200, so the Health Probe will start working again, it will find a health host and start to direct 443 traffic from 131.107.100.50 to it.

App1 is alive!

upvoted 2 times

nchebbi 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

From the exibit we can see that the NSG is applied only to the subnet (it's not applied to none of the network interfaces of VM1 nor VM2).

Standard SKU must be used, Basic SKU is typically for testing ONLY, see Ref1

1. the first rule is required for standard LB as they are closed by default in order to allow traffic to flow to the backend pool resources, unless you have NSG on the VM NIC or subnet. (basic SKU is open by default.) Ref1

2. The security rule we remove will allow the LoadBalancer to check the health of theVMs, the LB is marking them as unhealthy, though not sending traffic to them, that's why it's failing.Ref2

Ref1: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/security/benchmark/azure/baselines/azure-load-balancer-security-baseline>

Ref2: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview#probe-source-ip-address>

upvoted 1 times

nchebbi 1 year ago

From Ref1: " The Standard Load Balancer is desianed to be secure by default and part of a private and isolated Virtual

Network. It is closed to inbound flows unless opened by network security groups to explicitly permit allowed traffic, and to disallow known malicious IP addresses. Unless a network security group on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource exists behind the Load Balancer, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource."

Ref1: "Note: Using a Standard Load Balancer is recommended for your production workloads and typically the Basic Load Balancer is only used for testing since the basic type is open to connections from the internet by default and doesn't require network security groups for operation."

upvoted 1 times

MOSES3009 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Flow 131.107.100.50 -> LB -> servers. Deleting the rule will allow second half of the flow. So, it solve the problem.

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

allow the LB to health probe

upvoted 2 times

JD908 1 year, 2 months ago

Question literally says "You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly". If its configured correctly than why would you delete one of the rules?

upvoted 1 times

hedefo6963 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

There is a rule 65001 that allows the LB to access VMs, and the rule 200 blocks it for port 443.

Most probably the NSG2 is shared between Vm1 and Vm2.

The active button "Attach Network Interface" indicates VM2 is stopped, but nothing is known about VM1 which is supposed to be able to accept connections.

upvoted 1 times

rimvydukas 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Ok, lets dig in :) Rule with prio 100 allows required traffic from required IP but the App1 still is not working. Why? Because of the rule with prio 200. Why? Because as we can see from the rules - App1 is on 443 port. So most likely health probes are also configured against this port and these health probes are blocked with rule with prio 200. LB thinks that VMs are not active and does not send the traffic to these VMs. When we'll delete this rule, health probes will start to work because of rule with prio 65001 and everything will start to work again:)

And one more thing, maybe not so important in this case. "Attach Network Interface" button is active, so VM2 is probably powered off. But we still have VM1 left in any case :)

upvoted 3 times

hedefo6963 1 year, 3 months ago

in a lab starting a VM really makes the "Attach..." button inactive

upvoted 1 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

N is correct!

upvoted 1 times

garmatey 1 year, 5 months ago

Traffic from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 is allowed, however, to get to app1 the traffic must go through the LB, which is being blocked by the "Blockallother443" rule.

Is any of this incorrect?

upvoted 3 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Yea.

If LB health probe is down not traffic will pass.

upvoted 1 times

3GS 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct. correct answer is Yes. You can see more clearly in Question #132 (Topic 5)

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #59

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You modify the priority of the Allow_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No Most Voted

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

R (85%)

A (15%)

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

Allow_131.107.100.50 rule has a higher priority (100). The issue is not related with the priority of the rule.

upvoted 41 times

Dalias Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer is correct.

Current rule is already at the highest priority.. i hope such questions appear in the exams to take away some of the stress.

upvoted 18 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

jhodax 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B (No)

When an Azure Load Balancer get created, it will probe backend to detect if the backend service is healthy or not, the probe packet is sent from source address "AzureLoadBalancer", the IP address of "AzureLoadBalancer" is always 168.63.129.16.
<https://msazure.club/addendum-of-azure-load-balancer-and-nsg-rules/>

What is happening here is the LB Health Probe of TCP 443 to VM1 & VM2 are getting blocked by Rule 200 so it thinks both VM1 and VM2 are down. Hence App1 is failing as the LB won't direct any 443 traffic anywhere as it considers all Hosts are down.

Make a new rule above 200 or move rule 65001 up to <200, so the Health Probe will start working again, it will find a health host and start to direct 443 traffic from 131.107.100.50 to it.

App1 is alive!

upvoted 1 times

sakibmas 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150.

upvoted 2 times

josola 1 year ago

That won't solve the issue because the current NSG rule has the higher priority

upvoted 1 times

alexandrud 1 year ago

Actually this adding the inbound rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has the cost of 150 may resolve the issue. This Question was in my exam today and I specifically looked at the "Attach network interface" button and it was grayed out (not enabled like in this screenshot).

upvoted 2 times

Liriano 2 years, 1 month ago

In exam today, go with highly voted

upvoted 1 times

mung 2 years ago

Stop commenting like that dude..

Most Highly voted answers are still wrong on ET.

upvoted 3 times

kf01234 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Delete 200 makes 65501 workable

upvoted 2 times

chikorita 1 year, 10 months ago

no dude

upvoted 2 times

reagan3698 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Just checked in Azure. The Attach Network Interface icon is lit, this means the VM is powered off.

upvoted 6 times

JoshuaAlkar 1 year, 12 months ago

It's mentioned in previous discussion, Its clear that VM is powered off

upvoted 1 times

garmatey 1 year, 7 months ago

why are you upset it is being mentioned here as well?

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

EleChie 2 years, 5 months ago

Correct Answer is B:

But the solution is -

After considering the issue a bit more I've realized that AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound security rule only applies to the traffic originated by the Load Balancer - health probes, etc.

So rule 200 is blocking the LB Probe traffic which in its turn let LB knows that VM2 (or pool members) is alive/working and hence deleting this rule will solve the issue.

upvoted 1 times

suryamk 2 years, 5 months ago

rule name allow_131.107.100.50 has to be updated the destination to "any" will solve this issue>??

upvoted 1 times

szabi777 2 years, 8 months ago

The VM is turned off as the Attach network interface option is available. The solution is to turn on the VM.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-vm#add-a-network-interface-to-an-existing-vm>

unvoted 4 times

upvoted 7 times

MrAzureGuru 3 years, 1 month ago

Beware that "You modify the priority" can also mean increasing the number, not just decreasing (as other questions usually demand you do).

upvoted 2 times

orion1024 3 years, 2 months ago

As observed by IHensch in the 2 previous questions, the VM is stopped ("Attach network interface" is enabled). So unless the VM is started nothing will change.

upvoted 5 times

Saravana12g 3 years, 2 months ago

No.

Rule BlockAllOther441 is blocking all the Inbound Traffic including Load Balancer traffic and hence the LoadBalancer traffic is also not reaching to access the App.

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #60

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups. Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

STH **Highly Voted** 4 years, 4 months ago

there is no such built-in policy (yet), that is why we need a custom one
upvoted 86 times

DodgyD 3 years, 11 months ago

Not sure what you are referring to ..There are many Built-in Policy Definitions for you to choose from. Sorting by Category will help you locate what you need..

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>

I'd say ans: B, too - as a custom policy would be required for specific ports.
upvoted 6 times

d0bermannn 3 years, 5 months ago

不准许，如果存在一个设备驱动程序禁用命令，那么将无法启动。如果禁用命令是通过策略设置的，那么将无法启动。

agreed, if there is no device drivers (for winmodem for example), write it yourself (true unixway))
upvoted 1 times

ScreamingHand 3 years, 6 months ago

Exactly. I will memorise ALL of the built-in policies to ensure I am well prepared for the MS exam.
upvoted 105 times

MrMacro 2 years, 11 months ago

lol... too funny.
upvoted 7 times

urbanmonk 1 year, 1 month ago

lol, We need this kind of humor here because iterating over these questions is no child's play
upvoted 5 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

I can lend U the Blue Book Bill Gates gave me, it contains Summary bullet points style of All MS Technologies
upvoted 17 times

I 3 years, 9 months ago

I cannot agree you more!
upvoted 4 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

My god these trick questions everywhere. It's more about comprehensive reading and paying attention to silly details rather than focusing on actual solutions on these exam questions. Ridiculous.
upvoted 10 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy.

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>
upvoted 58 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.
upvoted 1 times

blejzer2 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Today in exam , is B.
upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

majerly 2 years, 2 months ago

Today in exam , is B
upvoted 6 times

favela 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is B passed today score 900
upvoted 6 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

there is no such built-in policy (yet), that is why we need a custom one
upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Nothing relates to the solution no such thing in NSG
upvoted 2 times

EleChie 2 years, 5 months ago

Correct Answer B: NO

We need to use a custom policy definition, because there is no such a built-in policy.
upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

I would have answered A here. Thank heavens I have spent time going through these. So there's no such a built-in role huh?! :)
upvoted 4 times

Sharathjogi 2 years, 11 months ago

Me too...
upvoted 2 times

Adebowale 3 years, 3 months ago

Hello STH, Well done for the clarification
upvoted 1 times

ZUMY 3 years, 9 months ago

Sorry ignore previous
No is answer
when NSG is created the default NSG rule will NOT permit any traffic between 2 different VNETs . unless you peer the networks or create VPN gateway
upvoted 3 times

ZUMY 3 years, 9 months ago

No is correct!
when NSG is created the default NSG rule will NOT permit any traffic between 2 different VNETs So i think that the answer to All Q in this series is YES. unless you peer the networks or create VPN gateway
upvoted 2 times

toniiv 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer B. is correct. You need to create a custom policy
upvoted 4 times

janshal 3 years, 11 months ago

again, when NSG is created the default NSG rule will NOT permit any traffic between 2 different VNETs So i think that the answer to All Q in this series is YES. unless you peer the networks or create VPN gateway between them, they will NOT be able to Talk to each other

upvoted 3 times

Laurent_Byanjira 3 years, 10 months ago

AllowVNetInBound

ALLOWVNETINBOUND

Priority Source Source ports Destination Destination ports Protocol Access
65000 VirtualNetwork 0-65535 VirtualNetwork 0-65535 Any Allow

I think you are not right. This default rule will allow Vnet to communicate by default

upvoted 1 times

oooMooo 3 years, 11 months ago

You need to use a custom policy definition.

upvoted 11 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #61

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster to support an app named App1. On-premises clients connect to App1 by using the IP address of the pod.

For the AKS cluster, you need to choose a network type that will support App1.

What should you choose?

- A. kubenet
- B. Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI) Most Voted
- C. Hybrid Connection endpoints
- D. Azure Private Link

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

Answer is correct "B". To have previously reserved IP address for a certain Pod, you should use Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI)

upvoted 74 times

Panapi 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer valid! This question was on the exam 22/02/2023. Scored 920.

upvoted 9 times

zzzzzz12345 3 years, 3 months ago

The answer for this question is "B", correct.

However, in real world, this is many times seen as a bad-practice: in k8s you should prefer connect to "services" instead of "pods-ips". Very bad practice...

upvoted 20 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 51 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

DDMM 7 months, 3 weeks ago

This question isn't on the exam since last year.

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

Nodes = Kubenetes

Pods = CNI

upvoted 20 times

robin1337 2 years, 3 months ago

"On-premises clients connect to App1 by using the IP address of the pod." - seriously, who connects to an App by providing the ClusterIP of a Pod? Pods are ephemeral and get a new IP assigned when they restart. Asking a question in that way is like MS encourages bad practices.

upvoted 6 times

klasbeatz 2 years, 1 month ago

I noticed this too and kind of thought why are they connecting to a POD? no Load balancer or anything just strait to the pod IP address. LOL

upvoted 2 times

alen995454 2 years, 5 months ago

Nodes = Kubenetes

Pods = CNI

upvoted 12 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

If using Kubnetes Networking then receive an IP address from logically different address space to Azure Virtual Network Subnet and NAT is then used to translate IPs from the PODs to the Azure virtual Network and vice versa

If using Azure Container Networking Interface (ACNI): then All PODs get IP from the subnet and can be accessed directly, the ONLY problem with such method is that it could lead to IP address exhaustion

upvoted 9 times

techie_11 2 years, 8 months ago

On exam 4/12/2022. correct answer

upvoted 3 times

InvisibleShadow 2 years, 9 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

MMsdk 2 years, 8 months ago

Did you have over 200 questions in your exam?

upvoted 9 times

sid132 2 years, 9 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 3 times

nidhogg 2 years, 10 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 4 times

im82 3 years ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: B

upvoted 8 times

ZUMY 3 years, 9 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

waterzhong 3 years, 9 months ago

With Azure CNI, every pod gets an IP address from the subnet and can be accessed directly.

upvoted 5 times

toniiv 3 years, 9 months ago

CNI is correct

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #62

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	None	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- ❑ Name: LB1
- ❑ Type: Internal
- ❑ SKU: Standard
- ❑ Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes **Most Voted**

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. Vms can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.

Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.

upvoted 99 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

It's valid, because:

LB1: Standard SKU

VM1: No public IP

VM2: No public IP

upvoted 35 times

KelvinTan 3 years, 3 months ago

disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2

upvoted 2 times

kennynelcon 2 years, 7 months ago

Mlantonis oil dey your head

upvoted 2 times

haazybanj 2 years, 5 months ago

Baba werey. Dis one no be Naija o. Answer is right

upvoted 2 times

MoOshin 11 months, 1 week ago

No be small thing!

upvoted 1 times

andrew_ura 2 years ago

Public IP of the VM is basic SKU, not standad. And if "The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU.", then it will fail!?

B - No is correct

upvoted 1 times

curtmcgirt 1 year, 9 months ago

-we're _removing_ the public IP from vm2, so it doesn't matter anymore if the public IP sku is basic or standard.

-the lb _IS_ a standard SKU, so it can accept these individual VMs that have no public IPs.

upvoted 3 times

Moyuihftg Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

You can only attach virtual machines that have a standard SKU public IP configuration or no public IP configuration. All IP configurations must be on the same virtual network.

ALso, VMs do not have to be powered on when adding them to a backend pool.

So answer should be A (Yes)

upvoted 91 times

Takloy 3 years ago

That's what I thought!

upvoted 4 times

Holydud 2 years, 3 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on FT. Answered A

Was on exam 15 Aug 2022. Decided to add some questions were also on ET and answered on it.
upvoted 9 times

GenjamBhai 2 years, 5 months ago

2 possible ways - either no Public IPs on BE VMs or Std Public IPs on both VMs matching Std LB SKU
upvoted 9 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

Tested in a Lab Feb '23. Standard SKU LB had ZERO problems using VMs with basic PIPs and LIPs in the backend pool.
upvoted 4 times

josola 1 year ago

That's cloud something that wasn't possible now it is. So "A" was probably right long ago, but not anymore.
upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

You create two Standard SKU public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.

or

You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

upvoted 1 times

Josh219 3 months, 3 weeks ago

B: NO

Disassociating the public IP address from the network interface of VM2 is not necessary to add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of an internal load balancer. Instead, you need to ensure that both VMs are in the same virtual network (VNET1) and subnet as the load balancer

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes is correct

upvoted 1 times

fastlearner21 1 year, 7 months ago

Can someone explain why ET has answer B. How is this answer selected on ET platform?

upvoted 3 times

JayLearn2022 1 year, 9 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the correct and incorrect answers that can be presented.

Correct Answer: Meets the goal.

-Solution: You create two Standard SKU public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.

Incorrect Answers: Does not meet the goal.

-Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

-Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.

-Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.

upvoted 3 times

garmatey 1 year, 6 months ago

why post all this on multiple different questions and not make sure its correct...

upvoted 1 times

obaali1990 1 year, 8 months ago

Your provided guidelines for option 2 is not valid
upvoted 1 times

meeko86 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

For this series question, there are two possible answers:

1. You create two Standard public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.
2. You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

upvoted 5 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

upvoted 1 times

Gino_Slim 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

It's A....they need to update this.

upvoted 1 times

Pramodswagh 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Need is to have either standard sku public ip or no public ip so answer is yes.

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A for sure

As the Basic Public IP SKU had been removed and the LB is STD which means can support singles VMs to be added and dont need be in AV set or VM scale set and all are in same region

upvoted 2 times

cloudera 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

VM1 has no public IP, VM2 has public IP.

To add VM1 and VM2 as LB back-end pools - you can either remove the public IP of VM2 or assign standard SKU public IP to both the VMs.

upvoted 1 times

ajayasa 2 years, 8 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

Jeo007 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I have chosen also the A, but it shows me that B is the correct answer.
do anybody knows why?

upvoted 1 times

InvisibleShadow 2 years, 9 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

Teringzooi 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer: A

You can only attach virtual machines that have a standard SKU public IP configuration or no public IP configuration. All IP configurations must be on the same virtual network.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #63

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups. Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes **Most Voted**

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (86%)

B (14%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy.

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>

upvoted 55 times

tuta Highly Voted 4 years ago

given answer is correct

upvoted 15 times

Dankho Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Here's why:

Azure Policy Capabilities: While a custom policy can be created to enforce specific conventions and compliance within your Azure environment, it doesn't automatically create or modify network security groups (NSGs) to block TCP port 8080 or any other specific traffic rules between virtual networks. Custom policies can enforce compliance but do not directly manipulate resources like NSGs.

Effect of Policies: Policies can audit or deny the creation of resources that do not comply with defined rules. However, for the specific requirement of automatically blocking traffic (like TCP port 8080) between virtual networks, you would still need to implement the NSG rules manually or automate the deployment of NSGs with predefined rules.

In summary, a custom policy can help ensure that resources conform to certain standards, but it doesn't automatically configure NSGs to block specific traffic upon their creation. Therefore, the original answer remains unchanged: B. No.

upvoted 1 times

Josh219 2 weeks, 5 days ago

so according to you what is correct solution in the ET question set

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

blejzer2 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Today in exam , answer: A -YES

upvoted 1 times

JayLearn2022 1 year, 9 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the correct and incorrect answers that can be presented.

Correct Answer: Meets the goal.

-Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.

Incorrect Answers: Does not meet the goal.

-Solution: You create a resource lock, and then you assign the lock to the subscription.

-Solution: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider

-Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription.

upvoted 9 times

majerly 2 years, 2 months ago

Today in exam , is A

upvoted 3 times

favela 2 years, 3 months ago

Yes custom policy not built

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy

upvoted 2 times

ajayasa 2 years, 8 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

G_unit_19 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

I sure won't forget this one, ha!

upvoted 7 times

ZUMY 3 years, 9 months ago

A is correct!

upvoted 8 times

toniiv 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer A. is correct. Custom policy is the key

upvoted 4 times

TheOne1 3 years, 10 months ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

Hibs2016 4 years ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #64

Topic 5

You have two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2.

VM1 hosts a frontend application that connects to VM2 to retrieve data.

Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual.

You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2.

Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

- A. IP flow verify
- B. Connection troubleshoot
- C. Connection monitor **Most Voted**
- D. NSG flow logs

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Connection monitor lets you know the round-trip time to make the connection, in milliseconds. Connection monitor probes the connection every 60 seconds, so you can monitor latency over time.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview>
upvoted 92 times

hstorm **Highly Voted** 4 years, 3 months ago

I was really not sure, but found this about connection monitor:

"Lets you know the round-trip time to make the connection, in milliseconds. Connection monitor probes the connection every 60 seconds, so you can monitor latency over time."

So guess answer is right

upvoted 41 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

kulei 1 year, 4 months ago

C, this was on exam 072523, I passed the exam with a score of 840,

upvoted 3 times

shadad 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: C

upvoted 9 times

kam1122 3 weeks ago

dude. I saw you everywhere

upvoted 1 times

zelleck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview#monitoring>

The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint.

Connection monitor also provides the minimum, average, and maximum latency observed over time. After learning the latency for a connection, you may find that you can decrease the latency by moving your Azure resources to different Azure regions.

upvoted 1 times

lombri 1 year, 10 months ago

Connection Monitor is a feature of Azure Network Watcher that enables you to monitor network connectivity between virtual machines within or across virtual networks, and on-premises resources. It helps you diagnose and resolve connectivity issues by providing real-time insights into the health of your network connections, including RTT, jitter, and packet loss metrics.

upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

The key is the word "average" which needs to run for a period of time which is what connection monitor does. If it is a one time only then it would be connection troubleshoot

upvoted 4 times

tahirMScert 2 years, 2 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer

upvoted 3 times

majerly 2 years, 2 months ago

Today in exam is C

Today in Exam 15

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

minix 2 years, 5 months ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 5 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Actually B is correct answer too, the only reason i Chose C is because of this statement

You need to view the ***average round-trip time (RTT)*** of the packets from VM1 to VM2

Average RTT which means overtime and NOT one time result which Connection troubleshoot does, so because it said average then had to be connection monitor,

Just note: Connection Monitor is New replacing the Network Performance Monitor

upvoted 2 times

Teringzooi 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

Connection monitor lets you know the round-trip time to make the connection, in milliseconds. Connection monitor probes the connection every 60 seconds, so you can monitor latency over time.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview>

upvoted 2 times

areza 2 years, 11 months ago

passed 902. this question in exam 29.12.21 - answer C

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #65

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains the public load balancers shown in the following table.

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

You plan to create six virtual machines and to load balance requests to the virtual machines. Each load balancer will load balance three virtual machines.

You need to create the virtual machines for the planned solution.

How should you create the virtual machines? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network
- be created in the same resource group
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
- run the same operating system

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network
- be created in the same resource group
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
- run the same operating system

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network
- be created in the same resource group
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
- run the same operating system

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network

be created in the same resource group
be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
run the same operating system

Box 1: be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.

The Basic tier is quite restrictive. A load balancer is restricted to a single availability set, virtual machine scale set, or a single machine.

Box 2: be connected to the same virtual network

The Standard tier can span any virtual machine in a single virtual network, including blends of scale sets, availability sets, and machines.

Reference:

<https://www.petri.com/comparing-basic-standard-azure-load-balancers>

Comments

HGD545 Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Correct:

Standard SKU: any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network.

Basic SKU: Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>>

upvoted 47 times

trferreiraBR 1 year, 1 month ago

Here, there isn't the option "any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network".

- LB1 – Basic: Be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
- LB2 – Standard: Be connected to the same virtual network

At Standard LB - Backend pool endpoints column: "Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

upvoted 8 times

garmatey Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

I really hate how the words "basic" and "standard" are pretty close to synonyms. It'd be like a restaurant having two sizes of drink: Regular or Medium.

upvoted 35 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaplte 7 months ago

Backend pool endpoints:

Basic Load Balancer - Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set

Standard Load Balancer - Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus#:~:text=Backend%20pool%20endpoints>
upvoted 1 times

tashakori 9 months ago

Given answer correct

upvoted 1 times

googlearch 2 years, 11 months ago

The VMs should be in same VNet is applicable for both cases Basic and standard LB, what a crap question
upvoted 19 times

areza 2 years, 11 months ago

passed 902. this question in exam 29.12.21 - answer C
upvoted 8 times

Nickybambi 5 months, 4 weeks ago

where's C?
upvoted 2 times

cktck 2 years, 10 months ago

XD?????
upvoted 25 times

kaloszertest 2 years, 11 months ago

What's the point of load balancing a single machine?
upvoted 2 times

adrian_borowski 2 years, 11 months ago

You are NOT LOAD balancing single machine but a set of same machines that were created by scaling out due to LOAD. Just sayin'
upvoted 3 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

he's referring to this:
The Basic tier is quite restrictive. A load balancer is restricted to a single availability set, virtual machine scale set, or a single machine.
upvoted 5 times

[Removed] 2 years, 11 months ago

There is no point which is why you wouldn't. But for a basic SKU load balancer it can only be attached to a single availability set. So you would create an availability set, then when you create your VMs add them to that availability set. At which point, you can now load balance multiple VMs with a Basic SKU availability set.

upvoted 2 times

pakman 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 17 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #66

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have an on-premises data center and an Azure subscription. The data center contains two VPN devices. The subscription contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains a gateway subnet.

You need to create a site-to-site VPN. The solution must ensure that if a single instance of an Azure VPN gateway fails, or a single on-premises VPN device fails, the failure will not cause an interruption that is longer than two minutes.

What is the minimum number of public IP addresses, virtual network gateways, and local network gateways required in Azure?

To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Public IP addresses:

1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Local network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Answer Area

Public IP addresses:

1
2
3

Correct Answer:

Virtual network gateways:

4
1
2
3
4

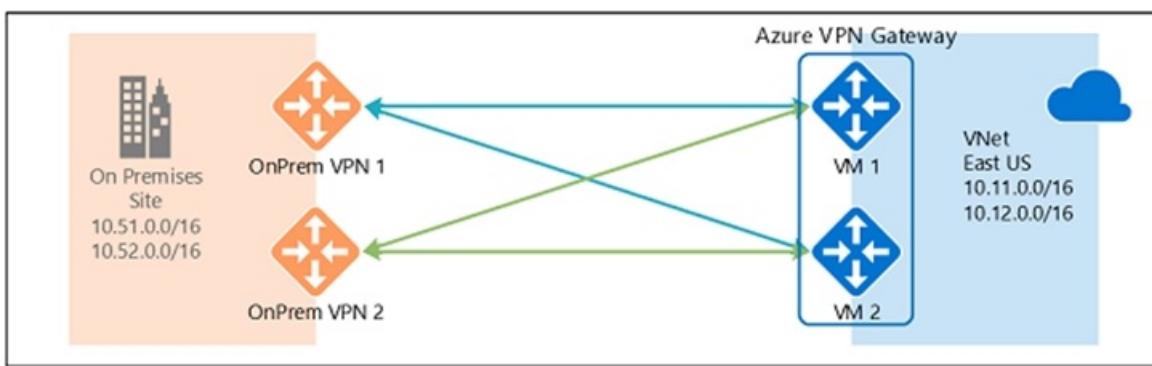
Local network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Box 1: 4 -

Two public IP addresses in the on-premises data center, and two public IP addresses in the VNET.

The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.



Box 2: 2 -

Every Azure VPN gateway consists of two instances in an active-standby configuration. For any planned maintenance or unplanned disruption that happens to the active instance, the standby instance would take over (failover) automatically, and resume the S2S VPN or VNet-to-VNet connections.

Box 3: 2 -

Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

The question asks how many are required in Azure, so the on-premise ones should not be counted.

Box 1: 2

2 public IP addresses in the on-premises data center, and 2 public IP addresses in the VNET for the active-active. The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.

Box 2: 1

Every Azure VPN gateway consists of two instances in an active-standby configuration. For any planned maintenance or unplanned disruption that happens to the active instance, the standby instance would take over (failover) automatically, and resume the S2S VPN or VNet-to-VNet connections.

Box 3: 1

Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

upvoted 128 times

jodtzz 1 week, 4 days ago

Box 3's answer should be 2.

"You create a separate local network gateway for each VPN device that you want to connect to. Some highly available connectivity designs specify multiple on-premises VPN devices."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 1 times

Woshian 2 years, 7 months ago

"The solution must ensure that if a single instance of an Azure VPN gateway fails, or a single on-premises VPN device fails, the failure will not cause an interruption that is longer than two minutes." How does this be considered ?

upvoted 3 times

yangxs 2 years, 10 months ago

I totally agree with you that "The questions asks how many are required in Azure, so the on-premise ones should not be counted."

Base on this box 3 should be 0 since it is not in Azure, but there is no such choice.

They should make the question/answer more clear.

upvoted 1 times

Ashfaque_9x 1 year, 11 months ago

Local Network Gateway in S2S VPN is created at the Azure end.

upvoted 5 times

Harshul 3 years, 5 months ago

It Should be 4-2-1

upvoted 1 times

Harshul 3 years, 5 months ago

Sorry, It Should be 4-1-2

upvoted 7 times

alex_p 3 years, 2 months ago

Agree with you.

FOR IP Addresses: 2 for the VPN gateways and 2 for the local network gateways which are also configured in Azure - 2+2!

FOR VPN Gateways: 1 only - You specify inside the VPN Gateway that it is ACTIVE-ACTIVE

FOR LOCAL VPN Gateways: 2 - The local Gateways must be confired separately.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

upvoted 7 times

jeffdoc 3 years, 1 month ago

For the IP ADDRESS part, it mentions number of IPs "required in Azure". That would only mean 2 (one for each VPN gateway). The other 2 public IPs on the on-prem/local gateways won't be required (as resources) on Azure per se although part of the configuration.

upvoted 1 times

Darkren4eveR Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

2

2

2

Appear in the Microsoft Exam Test Prep

upvoted 123 times

Josh219 2 weeks, 5 days ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

albertozgz 3 years, 2 months ago

"longer than two minutes", Thus, we dont need Active - Active, we are in "Multiple on-premises VPN devices", thus 2-2-2 is the correct

upvoted 5 times

riconet 3 years, 1 month ago

As you can read at <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>:

"For planned maintenance, the connectivity should be restored within 10 to 15 seconds. For unplanned issues, the connection recovery will be longer, about 1 to 3 minutes in the worst case."

So, with active/passive the connection recovery can take up to 3 minutes. We need an active/active scenario.

- 2 Public IPs
- 2 Virtual Gateways
- 2 Local Gateways

upvoted 8 times

Hyrydar 2 years, 1 month ago

Hey fellow study buddies, there can be only ONE virtual network gateway in a Virtual network.
But when you create one, it spawns two instances in an active-standby configuration.

upvoted 12 times

joergsi 2 years, 11 months ago

How could this be, if I have 2 times 2 Gateways I would need 4 public IP-Addresses, correct?

upvoted 2 times

tyohaina 2 years, 1 month ago

But not in Azure. The question specifies, how many of these are required in AZURE.

upvoted 10 times

skydivex 1 year, 9 months ago

with that logic, how do you explain "local network gateways required in Azure"?

When local network gateway refers to the on-premise network..... the correct answer is 4-2-2.... you need 4 public IP to setup redundant S2S VPN.

upvoted 5 times

ConanBarb 1 year, 9 months ago

The "local network gateway" IS an azure resource (the on-prem VPN thing is called "VPN Device" in Microsoft Azure terminology)

(Hence correct answer is: 2-1-2)

You can try to create a "Local NW GW" yourself in Portal "Create a local network gateway to represent the on-premises site that you want to connect to a virtual network. The local network gateway specifies the public IP address of the VPN device and IP address ranges located on the on-premises site. Later, create a VPN gateway connection between the virtual network gateway for the virtual network, and the local network gateway for the on-premises site."

And if you try to create a VPN Gateway Standard in Active-Active mode you will see that only one VNet is required. The A-A config takes care of the rest.

Hence the following _in Azure_:

- 2 Public IPs (assuming Active-Active, which comes from <2 minutes requirement)
- 1 VNet (see config of VPN GW in Azure)
- 2 Local Gateways (as you have 2 "VPN Devices" on-prem)

upvoted 16 times

efd324e 2 days, 15 hours ago

Public IP Addresses:

Two public IP addresses (one for each instance of the active-active VPN gateway).
Virtual Network Gateways:

One virtual network gateway configured in active-active mode. This gateway will have two instances for redundancy.
Local Network Gateways:

Two local network gateways (one for each on-premises VPN device).
So, the minimum number of resources required in Azure are:

Public IP addresses: 2.
Virtual network gateways: 1 (configured in active-active mode).
Local network gateways: 2.

Source: CoPilot
upvoted 1 times

magichappens 2 years, 10 months ago

I also got these answers in my exam prep but I don't get it. As you only need to deploy one virtual network gateway instance this is very misleading. You even can't deploy more than one per virtual network if I am not mistaken.

upvoted 2 times

magichappens 2 years, 9 months ago

Just got the question again in MeasureUp and this time they changed it. So correct answer is:

- 2 Public IP's
- 2 Local network gateways
- 1 Virtual network gateway

And that finally makes sense to me. However I am struggling with MeasureUp question quality as this is misleading exam preparations.

upvoted 15 times

Josh219 Most Recent 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Public IP Addresses:

2 Public IP Addresses: One for each VPN gateway to ensure redundancy.

Virtual Network Gateways:

2 Virtual Network Gateways: One active and one standby to provide failover capability.

Local Network Gateways:

2 Local Network Gateways: One for each on-premises VPN device to ensure redundancy.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

2
1
2

upvoted 1 times

cristian_bulfei 2 months ago

1 1 2

its not an active-active connection, dont need 2 IP's, the same IP can be switch from instance to instance, during the 2 minutes interruption.

upvoted 1 times

Pcservices 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Public IP Addresses: 2

Virtual Network Gateways: 1

Local Network Gateways: 2

This setup ensures that in the case of a failure of either a single Azure VPN gateway instance or a single on-premises VPN device, the site-to-site VPN connection can remain operational with minimal downtime (less than two minutes).

upvoted 1 times

adilkhan 5 months ago

2,2,2

Public IP Addresses:

For high availability, you need two public IP addresses to associate with two VPN gateways.

Virtual Network Gateways:

For redundancy, you need two virtual network gateways in an active-active configuration.
Local Network Gateways:

For high availability, you need to configure two local network gateways, one for each on-premises VPN device.
Given this configuration, the mini

upvoted 1 times

learnazurereport1 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I go for 2-2-1

2 public IP addresses (one for each Azure VPN gateway)

2 Virtual network gateways (for active-active configuration)

1 Local network gateway (representing your on-premises data center network)

upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaplte 7 months ago

4,2,2

if you follow the instructions:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-activeactive-rm-powershell>

upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaplte 7 months ago

Sorry it is 2,2,2.

Virtual Gateway is 2.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-activeactive-rm-powershell#1-create-the-public-ip-addresses-and-gateway-ip-configurations>

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

2

2

2

Is right answer

upvoted 1 times

MatAlves 10 months, 1 week ago

"A virtual network can have two virtual network gateways; one VPN gateway and one ExpressRoute gateway"

You can only have ONE VNG (which will need to be in active-standby mode)

1 - Azure IP for the VNG

2 - LGs with non-azure ip addresses.

upvoted 1 times

Alandt 11 months, 1 week ago

GitHub Copilot

public IP addresses: 2

Explanation: You need two public IP addresses in Azure, one for each VPN gateway instance.

virtual network gateways: 1

Explanation: You only need one virtual network gateway in Azure. This gateway will have two instances for redundancy.

local network gateways: 2

Explanation: You need two local network gateways in Azure, one for each on-premises VPN device.

upvoted 1 times

Azused 11 months, 3 weeks ago

In an Azure VPN gateway we can create connections with on-premises by active - active

Hence the answer is 4 PIP, 1 Azure Virtual Network Gateway, 2 Local network gateway

"Here you create and set up the Azure VPN gateway in an active-active configuration, and create two local network gateways and two connections for your two on-premises VPN devices as described above. The result is a full mesh connectivity of all three."

and two connections for your two on-premises VPN devices as described above. The result is a full mesh connectivity of 4 IPsec tunnels between your Azure virtual network and your on-premises network."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

upvoted 1 times

Azused 11 months, 3 weeks ago

*2 PIP

upvoted 1 times

clg003 11 months, 3 weeks ago

2 2 2

Since they want them up in less than 2 minutes it has to be active active because all active passive setups can be down for 3 minutes. Since there are two on-prem VPN devices you need to go with Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

upvoted 1 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

2 public IP addresses for the Azure virtual network gateways (active and standby). Each virtual network gateway requires a unique public IP address.

2 Azure virtual network gateways in the same virtual network (VNet1). One gateway will be the active gateway, and the other will be the standby gateway.

2 on-premises VPN devices (routers or VPN appliances). Configure two local network gateways in Azure, each representing one on-premises VPN device. Associate the corresponding local network gateway with the active or standby virtual network gateway.

upvoted 2 times

DWILK 1 year, 1 month ago

Why can't you just deploy a zone redundant IP for the Azure VPN gateway and also make the Azure VPN gateway zone redundant?

upvoted 1 times

sardonique 1 year, 2 months ago

Mlantonis where are you! we need your wisdom!

upvoted 5 times

oopspruu 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answer should be 2 - 1 - 2

The question is asking about resources to create in "Azure". The public IP for On-prem VPN devices is not an Azure resource. So 2 Public IPs in Azure, 1 Virtual Network Gateway (You are only allowed 2 total per vNET: 1 VPN, 1 ExpressRoute. You cannot have 2 of same type), 2 Local Gateways in Azure to represent both VPN devices on-prem.

upvoted 5 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #67

Topic 5

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

Name	Operating system	Location	IP address	DNS server
VM1	Windows Server 2019	West Europe	10.0.0.4	Default (Azure-provided)
VM2	Windows Server 2019	West Europe	10.0.0.5	Default (Azure-provided)

You perform a reverse DNS lookup for 10.0.0.4 from VM2.

Which FQDN will be returned?

- A. vm1.core.windows.net
- B. vm1.azure.com
- C. vm1.westeurope.cloudapp.azure.com
- D. vm1.internal.cloudapp.net Most Voted

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Comments

Moyuihftg Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer D

Tested in lab, and got vm1.internal.cloudapp.net.

upvoted 106 times

t1ck3ts Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: D

```
testadmin1@VMTEST1:~$ ping -c 5 VMTEST1
PING VMTEST1.qb3monnoaiyubgstehdkra0paa.ax.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.013 ms
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.042 ms
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.040 ms
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.042 ms
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.044 ms

--- VMTEST1.qb3monnoaiyubgstehdkra0paa.ax.internal.cloudapp.net ping statistics ---
```

5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4073ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.013/0.036/0.044/0.012 ms
testadmin1@VMTEST1:~\$

upvoted 68 times

ejonesy80 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Thanks a lot for sharing this with us, i have an exam tomorrow and for some reason i decided to check online is answer was correct and i'm glad i did, because i would have had this answer wrong if i studied the VCE of Examcollection. Thanks again.

upvoted 2 times

Jitu1989 3 years ago

Thanks for response. Do you all use PAYG service or is there service provided like AWS for a year.

upvoted 3 times

beem84 3 years ago

Look up Azure pass or you can get a free account with 200USD credit which you can convert to PAYG after 30 days. Free account has some restrictions but should be fine for labs.

upvoted 4 times

kennynelcon 2 years, 7 months ago

For me Azure Pass is pretty pricy as it gets used up very fast

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

it's D

upvoted 1 times

117b84e 2 months, 3 weeks ago

chatgpt:

Answer: D. vm1.internal.cloudapp.net

When performing a reverse DNS lookup in Azure for a private IP address assigned to a virtual machine, the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) follows the format *.internal.cloudapp.net. This naming convention is used for private IP addresses within a virtual network in Azure.

Thus, the FQDN returned for VM1 with the IP address 10.0.0.4 would be vm1.internal.cloudapp.net.

upvoted 1 times

Josh219 3 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is D. vm1.internal.cloudapp.net.

When performing a reverse DNS lookup in Azure, the default FQDN for a virtual machine is typically in the format vmname.internal.cloudapp.net. In this case, the IP address 10.0.0.4 corresponds to VM1, so the FQDN returned would be vm1.internal.cloudapp.net.

upvoted 1 times

CheMetto 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

who cares about this thing? Come on, do a f*****ping ping and you find the answer, why i need to know this kind of b*****t?
It's ridiculous. 568 questions and i need to see all this kind of questions.

upvoted 4 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

SkyZeroZx 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D vm1.internal.cloudapp.net
how determinate this i pass how solutions architect ?
upvoted 1 times

lebeyic620 8 months ago

very determinate
upvoted 1 times

tuklea1 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D tested in Lab
nslookup -type=ptr 10.0.0.4
Server: UnKnown
Address: 168.63.129.16

Non-authoritative answer:
4.0.0.10.in-addr.arpa name = vm1.internal.cloudapp.net
upvoted 3 times

Bayer 1 year, 2 months ago

Geez, we are all a bunch of dummies,I also upvoted D
upvoted 1 times

Blippen 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances#reverse-dns-considerations>
upvoted 2 times

alikhan1234 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

D 100% is correct
upvoted 2 times

Zordrak 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D, can test and prove.
upvoted 3 times

David1990 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

d correct
upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D
upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

internal.cloudapp.net is default DNS suffix for Azure provisioned DNS if no specific DNS is configured in the network
upvoted 9 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D TOR Sure..

Reverse DNS is supported in all ARM based virtual networks. You can issue reverse DNS queries (PTR queries) to map IP addresses of virtual machines to FQDNs of virtual machines.

All PTR queries for IP addresses of virtual machines will return FQDNs of form [vmname].internal.cloudapp.net

Forward lookup on FQDNs of form [vmname].internal.cloudapp.net will resolve to IP address assigned to the virtual machine.

If the virtual network is linked to an Azure DNS private zones as a registration virtual network, the reverse DNS queries will return two records. One record will be of the form [vmname].[privatednszonename] and the other will be of the form [vmname].internal.cloudapp.net

upvoted 12 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #68

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No Most Voted

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

R (54%)

A (46%)

Comments

Bursuc03 Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

The rule with priority 200 blocks all inbound traffic. That involves the Azure Load Balancer health probe directed to the VM. That results in VM2 being considered unhealthy and the LB does not route traffic to it (hence the issue). By placing a rule with the priority 150 that allows the AzureLoadBalancer traffic tag, VM2 is discovered as functional/healthy, the LB directs traffic to it => problem solved.

upvoted 165 times

djhfyfdgjk 9 months, 1 week ago

LB Health Probe can be configured with TCP protocol, which is allowed by NSG

upvoted 1 times

nzalex1 3 years, 1 month ago

Thanks, true. The issue here is deeper than it looks and the issue is broken health probes by rule 200, you are right

upvoted 4 times

suryamk 2 years, 5 months ago

rule with priority 200 is only blocking port 442 inbound connection and not all the traffic.

upvoted 5 times

Durden871 1 year, 9 months ago

Health probes can be port 80 or 443. I'm not overly experienced in this field (hence why I'm using this after using labs and courses), but my presumption here is that we're making the assumption the probe is using port 443. 443 is allowed from the public IP of the client, but it's not going to be the IP of the load balancer. The load balancer will show up as unhealthy and fail if it can't communicate.

upvoted 3 times

magichappens 2 years, 8 months ago

How would this solve the problem of a NIC that seems to be detached from the VM?

upvoted 7 times

darsy2001 Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

the "attach network interface" button is available. I have tested this in lab and this button only appears clickable when the VM is stopped. Should this be the problem in the whole series of questions?

upvoted 40 times

mbravo 3 years, 6 months ago

"The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown" - this doesn't mean that the NSG is attached to the VM. From the screenshot, it is clear that this NSG is attached to a subnet which renders your comment obsolete.

upvoted 2 times

orion1024 3 years, 2 months ago

why? if VM is off no traffic is ever going to get there.

upvoted 4 times

boyzz 2 years, 7 months ago

doesn't mean that the "other" VM (VM1) also has the same attach network interface option enabled as it is off.. the screenshot clearly shows only VM2 and not VM1 and we definitely cannot afford to think VM1 is off too. So the AzLB rule in NSG takes precedence

upvoted 1 times

s9p3r7 3 years, 5 months ago

how so?! if the VM is powered off that mean the whole NSG rules stuff is misleading, the admin should start the VM before even begin to start NSG rules evaluation

upvoted 7 times

ukivanlamipi 1 year, 9 months ago

i don't think a VM can create without network interface

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a PRIORITY of 150.

upvoted 2 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

There is no stinking cost in Azure

upvoted 1 times

87dffd4 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Suggested solution reads "...and has a cost of 150". There is no concept of cost, only concept of priority. Therefore the correct answer is 'No'.

upvoted 2 times

VICEROY 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

add a higher priority for loadbalancer

upvoted 1 times

CharlesS76 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

NIC is not attached to the VM, answer is B!

upvoted 1 times

aikooo 8 months ago

I think answer is A

upvoted 1 times

RemmyT 8 months, 1 week ago

The question appears in several case studies.

Suggested possible solutions:

NO

- You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999.
- You modify the priority of the Allow_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule.
- You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150.
- You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a priority of 64999.

YES

- You delete the BlockAllOther443 inbound security rule.
- You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a priority of 150.

In this case traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer is blocked (port 443).

There is no cost concept associated with a security rule, only priority.

Cost refers to multiple networking routes with different cost (depending on bandwidth, delay, load, ,max MTU).

In the context of routing protocols, "metric" or "cost" refers to a value used to determine the best path to a destination within a network.

upvoted 8 times

upvoted 0 times

RemmyT 8 months, 1 week ago

There is no cost concept associated with a security rule in Azure, only priority.
Cost refers to multiple networking routes with different cost (depending on bandwidth, delay, load, ,max MTU).

YES:

- You delete the BlockAllOther443 inbound security rule.
- You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a priority of 150.

In this case traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer is blocked (port 443).

upvoted 3 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Network interface is not attached. It means the vm is currently in stopped state

upvoted 2 times

Blueee 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct, as rules are from top down and it will hit the allowed rule (150) and exit, before hitting the deny (200)

upvoted 1 times

jhodax 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A

When an Azure Load Balancer gets created, it will probe backend to detect if the backend service is healthy or not, the probe packet is sent from source address "AzureLoadBalancer", the IP address of "AzureLoadBalancer" is always 168.63.129.16.
<https://msazure.club/addendum-of-azure-load-balancer-and-nsg-rules/>

What is happening here is the LB Health Probe of TCP 443 to VM1 & VM2 are getting blocked by Rule 200 so it thinks both VM1 and VM2 are down. Hence App1 is failing as the LB won't direct any 443 traffic anywhere as it considers all Hosts are down.

Make a new rule above 200 or move rule 65001 up to <200, so the Health Probe will start working again, it will find a healthy host and start to direct 443 traffic from 131.107.100.50 to it.

App1 is alive!

upvoted 3 times

belyo 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

funniest part is default rule 65001 AllowAzureLoadBalancerInbound does the same job, however you cannot change the priority or delete it, so it renders it useless...

so described proposal should work technically

also deleting the rule with 200 priority should also work [this answer came in earlier in question set]

upvoted 1 times

amsioso 11 months, 3 weeks ago

YES

Azure Load Balancer probes: Allow incoming traffic from the source as the AzureLoadBalancer service tag. This rule is created by default for NSGs. You must not override it with a manual Deny rule to ensure smooth operations of your application gateway.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/configuration-infrastructure#inbound-rules>

upvoted 1 times

nchebbi 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

From the exhibit we can see that the NSG is applied only to the subnet (it's not applied to none of the network interfaces of VM1 nor VM2).

1. the first rule is required for standard LB as they are closed by default in order to allow traffic to flow to the backend pool resources, unless you have NSG on the VM NIC or subnet. (basic SKU is open by default.) See Ref1
Standard SKU should be used, as Basic SKU is typically for testing ONLY, see Ref1.

2. The security rule we add is allow the LoadBalancer to check the health of the VMs the LB is marking them as unhealthy.

2. The security rule we add is allow the Load Balancer to check the health of the VMs, the LB is marking them as unhealthy, though not sending traffic to them, that's why it's failing. See Ref2

Ref1: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/security/benchmark/azure/baselines/azure-load-balancer-security-baseline>

Ref2: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview#probe-source-ip-address>
upvoted 1 times

nchebbi 1 year ago

From Ref1: " The Standard Load Balancer is designed to be secure by default and part of a private and isolated Virtual Network. It is closed to inbound flows unless opened by network security groups to explicitly permit allowed traffic, and to disallow known malicious IP addresses. Unless a network security group on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource exists behind the Load Balancer, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource."

Ref1: "Note: Using a Standard Load Balancer is recommended for your production workloads and typically the Basic Load Balancer is only used for testing since the basic type is open to connections from the internet by default and doesn't require network security groups for operation."

upvoted 1 times

MOSES3009 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

traffic flow => IP 131.107.100.50 -> LB (whatever IPs) -> Servers IPs. Rule 1 takes care of the first half of the flow. Rule 2 denies the second half of the flow. This is why it is required one rule between 1 and 2, as an exception if you want, that will allow the second half of the flow = one rule to allow access from LB to server/s.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #69

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains a policy-based virtual network gateway named GW1 and a virtual network named VNet1.

You need to ensure that you can configure a point-to-site connection from an on-premises computer to VNet1.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Add a service endpoint to VNet1
- B. Reset GW1
- C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway Most Voted
- D. Add a connection to GW1
- E. Delete GW1 Most Voted
- F. Add a public IP address space to VNet1

Correct Answer: CE

Community vote distribution

CE (84%)

Other (16%)

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: C and E

upvoted 64 times

Teringzooi 2 years, 9 months ago

Which order? E and C?

upvoted 1 times

lulzsec2019 1 year, 9 months ago

First time seeing your answer very short without explanation :(.

upvoted 18 times

MikeHugeNerd Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

Answer in proper order: E, C

upvoted 53 times

wheezy Most Recent 3 weeks, 4 days ago

E & C

When you configure a point-to-site VPN connection, you must use a route-based VPN type for your gateway. Policy-based VPN type for point-to-site VPN connection is not supported by Azure.

If you create a policy-based VPN type as your gateway, you need to delete it and deploy a route-based VPN gateway instead. Hence, the correct answers are:

E before C

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

C & E are correct

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

C and E is right

upvoted 1 times

FreeSwan 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer E,C

P2S client doesn't have fixed IPs.

Policy based on combinations of prefixes from both networks to define how traffic is encrypted/decrypted through IPsec tunnels.

upvoted 3 times

Siraf 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is E & C

When you create the virtual network gateway for a VPN gateway configuration, you must specify a VPN type. The VPN type that you choose depends on the connection topology that you want to create. For example, a P2S connection requires a RouteBased VPN type. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpn-gateway-settings>.

If you want to use a PolicyBased VPN type, you must use the Basic SKU. PolicyBased VPNs (previously called Static Routing) are not supported on any other SKU. PolicyBased Basic VPN Gateway does not support Point-to-Site connectivity.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-skus-legacy>.

upvoted 20 times

Tomix 1 year, 5 months ago

C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway

D. Add a connection to GW1

upvoted 3 times

HALLYdre 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is C and E (Order does not matter as this is not drag and drop question)

The policy type VNG does not support Point to Site VPN .

You cant have 2 VNG in the same VNET .

So the existing policy-based VNG must be deleted so you can create a route based VPN

upvoted 2 times

cloudbaron 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

Policy-based virtual network gateways are typically used with certain firewall devices and support a specific type of VPN configuration. They do not support point-to-site connections.

Wouldn't we need a point-to-site connection from an on-premises computer to VNet1, and so we will need to use a route-based virtual network gateway instead.

So C and D
upvoted 2 times

Exilic 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

OpenAI

"To configure a point-to-site connection from an on-premises computer to VNet1, you need to perform the following two actions:

D. Add a connection to GW1: You need to add a point-to-site connection to GW1. This will allow the on-premises computer to connect to VNet1 via GW1.

C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway: You need to create a route-based virtual network gateway to ensure that the point-to-site connection can be established from the on-premises computer to VNet1.

Therefore, the correct answers are D and C.

The other options are not required for setting up a point-to-site connection from an on-premises computer to VNet1.

A. Adding a service endpoint to VNet1 is used for enabling the traffic from the subnet to use the service provided by Azure services privately.

B. Resetting GW1 is not required for this task.

E. Deleting GW1 would remove the virtual network gateway, which is not required.

F. Adding a public IP address space to VNet1 would not be required for a point-to-site connection."

upvoted 2 times

HelixAbdu 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Also OpenAI 4o: CE

Actions:

Create a Route-Based Virtual Network Gateway:

C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway: This is necessary because P2S connections are only supported by route-based gateways.

Delete the Existing Policy-Based Gateway:

E. Delete GW1: Since you already have a policy-based gateway, it needs to be deleted to create a route-based gateway. Azure does not support converting a policy-based gateway to a route-based gateway directly; you must delete the existing gateway and create a new one.

Explanation:

Create a Route-Based Virtual Network Gateway:

You need to create a new virtual network gateway configured for route-based VPNs to support P2S connections. This type of gateway can handle both dynamic routing and multiple VPN connections, which is necessary for P2S setups.

Delete the Existing Policy-Based Gateway:

Policy-based gateways are incompatible with P2S connections, so the existing gateway (GW1) must be deleted to make room for the new route-based gateway.

upvoted 1 times

FreeSwan 1 year, 7 months ago

CE

--VPN types--

When you create the virtual network gateway for a VPN gateway configuration, you must specify a VPN type. The VPN type that you choose depends on the connection topology that you want to create. For example, a P2S connection requires a RouteBased VPN type.

upvoted 3 times

P123123 1 year, 11 months ago

"you would use VPN type RouteBased because P2S requires a RouteBased VPN type."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpn-gateway-settings#vpn-type>
upvoted 4 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: CE

E then C. point to site is only supported by route-based vpn gateway.
upvoted 6 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Policy-based VPN: (IKEv1): 1 S2S/connection tunnel; no P2S

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpn-gateway-settings>

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

or establishing point-to-site connectivity,
you need a route-based VPN type
upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

For establishing point-to-site connectivity, you need a route-based VPN type

upvoted 2 times

libran 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C and E
upvoted 1 times

minix 2 years, 5 months ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 5 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #70

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type
VMRG	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network
VM5	Virtual machine connected to VNet1
VM6	Virtual machine connected to VNet2

In Azure, you create a private DNS zone named adatum.com. You set the registration virtual network to VNet2. The adatum.com zone is configured as shown in the following exhibit:

Resource group ([change](#))
vmrg

Name server 1

-

Subscription ([change](#))
Azure Pass

Name server 2

-

Subscription ID
a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c

Name server 3

-

Name server 4

-

Tags ([change](#))
[Click here to add tags](#)

▲

Search record sets

Name	Type	TTL	VALUE
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-hostmaster.microsoft.com Host: internal.cloudapp.net Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1
vm1	A	3600	10.1.0.4
vm9	A	3600	10.1.0.12

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

Azure DNS provides automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. VM5 does not belong to the registration virtual network though.

Box 2: No -

Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone as resolution virtual networks. VM5 does belong to a resolution virtual network.

Box 3: Yes -

VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone.

By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

VNet1 (NOT A Registration Network) : VM5

VNet2 (IS A Registration Network) : VM1, VM6 and VM9

So here we go:

1. VM5 is in VNet1 - answer is NO.
2. VM5 is in VNet1 - answer is NO.
3. VM6 is in VNet2 - answer is YES.

upvoted 145 times

Borbz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

I think the Answer is correct.

NO, NO, YES.

the second answer is NO because VM5 belongs to Vnet1 and the DNS is registered to Vnet2 therefore VM5 cannot reach the DNS service.

upvoted 89 times

Holydud 2 years, 3 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

N N Y

upvoted 13 times

Skankhut 3 years, 11 months ago

Agreed, there is no mention of Vnet peering, thus we can assume the two Vnet's is not connected.

upvoted 14 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

090200f 6 months ago

in today's 05/06/2024 exam i got this .. Ans is NNY

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

Geet_2023 1 year, 1 month ago

Question: VM6 can resolve VM1.adatum.com also, correct?

upvoted 1 times

vbohr899 1 year, 9 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 7 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

N coz vm5 = vnet1

N coz vm5 = vnet1

Y coz vm6 = vnet2 which is linked to the private dns zone.

upvoted 2 times

tahirMScert 2 years, 2 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer

upvoted 5 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Box 1: No -

Azure DNS provides automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. VM5 does not belong to the registration virtual network though.

Box 2: No -

Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone as resolution virtual networks. VM5 does belong to a resolution virtual network.

Box 3: Yes -

VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone.

By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

upvoted 7 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

NO NO YES

VM5 is on VNET1 which is not associated with private DNS, where VM6 is in VNET2 which is linked to private DNS and hence can resolve

upvoted 3 times

Teringzooi 2 years, 9 months ago

1. VM5 is in VNet1 - answer is NO.

2. VM5 is in VNet1 - answer is NO.

3. VM6 is in VNet2 - answer is YES.

VNet1 (NOT A Registration Network) : VM5

VNet2 (IS A Registration Network) : VM1, VM6 and VM9

upvoted 1 times

spoondev1 3 years ago

Is this not a AZ303 question?

upvoted 3 times

AKAKAKAK 3 years, 1 month ago

In my opinion Answer is:

NO: Since no mention that the private DNS zone is connected to VNET1. Thus VM5 will not be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.

NO: Same rationale. Since it's not mentioned the VNET1 is linked to private zone, hence VM5 will not be able to resolve VM9.adatum.com

YES: Since VM6 is part of VNET2 and VNET has auto-registration of DNS enabled on this zone which means VNET2 is linked to this private Zone, hence it can resolve all the records populated in this zone.

upvoted 3 times

ScoutP 3 years, 2 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 4 times

CARIOMA 3 years, 6 months ago

This question is very divided in the feedback, after all what would be the answer and which justified it?

After a debate of 14 comments, is the final answer to the question the same or not?

My humble suggestion for the Exam Topics would be to have an official moderator who, depending on the debate on the issues, should be responsible for changing the submitted template.

I think the debate is healthy, but a better organization is needed following an established pattern because in some issues they get very confused and generate more doubts than clarifications.

upvoted 5 times

ScreamingHand 3 years, 5 months ago

Why don't you appoint yourself as official moderator?

upvoted 7 times

Veronika1989 3 years, 6 months ago

I think No, No, No
1. VM5 is in Vnet1
2. VM2 is in Vnet1
3. V9 record already exists
upvoted 1 times

JayBee65 3 years, 6 months ago

So why does that make 3 No? Please explain your logic
upvoted 2 times

RhinoMan 2 years, 5 months ago

The question is whether it can resolve it or not. Its registered and with the same suffix and the source vnet for vm5 is registered with the zone so it will be able to resolve it hence the answer is Y
upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #71

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Location
VNET1	West US
VNET2	West US
VNET3	East US

The subscription contains the private DNS zones shown in the following table.

Name	Location
Zone1.com	West US
Zone2.com	West US
Zone3.com	East US

You add virtual network links to the private DNS zones as shown in the following table.

Name	Private DNS zone	Virtual network	Enable auto registration
Link1	Zone1.com	VNET1	Yes
Link2	Zone2.com	VNET2	No
Link3	Zone3.com	VNET3	No

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements

Yes No

You can enable auto registration for Link2.

You can add a virtual network link for VNET1 to Zone3.com.

You can add a virtual network link for VNET2 to Zone1.com and enable auto registration.

Answer Area			
	Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	You can enable auto registration for Link2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	You can add a virtual network link for VNET1 to Zone3.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	You can add a virtual network link for VNET2 to Zone1.com and enable auto registration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration			

Comments

az_21 Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

A virtual network can be linked to private DNS zone as a registration or as a resolution virtual network.

Registration virtual network:

A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks. However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it.

Resolution virtual network:

One private DNS zone can have multiple resolution virtual networks and a virtual network can have multiple resolution zones associated to it.

1. Yes

No registration zone for VNET2.

2. Yes

A virtual network can have multiple resolution zones associated to it.

3. Yes

No registration zone for VNET2.

upvoted 156 times

TodRose 1 week ago

You are wrong, herebis why:

1. Yes - because, Global Scope:

Azure Private DNS Zones are global resources, meaning they are not tied to a specific region.

You can link any VNet in your Azure subscription to a private DNS zone, regardless of the region.

2. No - auto-registration cannot be enabled or modified on an existing link between a VNet and a private DNS zone. Once a virtual network link is created, the auto-registration setting is locked and cannot be changed.

3. Yes

upvoted 1 times

nkhan19 2 years, 4 months ago

Number of private DNS zones a virtual network can get linked to with auto-registration enabled = 1

upvoted 2 times

hercu 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct and well written.

upvoted 2 times

giggsie 3 years ago

Tested this in Lab and it works.

upvoted 5 times

mashk19 Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

1. Yes

2. Yes. You can link VNET1 to Zone3.com A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks. However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it.

3. No. Auto registration is already enabled on Zone 1. When you add a link from VNET2 to Zone

upvoted 68 times

J4U 3 years, 3 months ago

3. Yes. Going by (2), a zone can have multiple registrations while a VNET can have only one. So VNET2 can register to Zone 1.

upvoted 6 times

dc2k79 2 years, 1 month ago

Auto Registration is a Zone-to-VNet mapping. If one VNet is auto-registered with a Private Zone, that does not mean another VNet cannot be Auto-Registered with it.

A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks. However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

upvoted 4 times

ppp131176 3 years, 5 months ago

For 2. are you sure? shouldn't this be no? Wouldn't zone3 be the second registration zone?

upvoted 8 times

JayBee65 3 years, 5 months ago

No, because zone 3 does not have autoregistration enabled, so this would be a resolution zone not a registration zone

upvoted 4 times

zvasanth2 3 years, 3 months ago

The 3rd question must be yes. after adding the 3rd question to the existing list looks below:

Link1 - Zone1 - VNET1 - Yes

Link2 - Zone2 - VNET2 - No

Link3 - Zone3 - VNET3 - No

Link4 - Zone1 - VNET2 - Yes

This is the definition for "Registration virtual network"

point1- A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks.

point2- However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it.

Link1 and Link4 satisfies the point1 and point2

point1 - Zone is having multiple registration virtual networks like VNET1, VNET2

point2 - VNET2 is not associated with any other zone registered.

Link2 has VNET2 but that is a resolution not a registration

So answer must be Y Y Y

upvoted 14 times

ostych 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct, tested in the LAB.

Y

Y

N - Error in azure: Failed to create virtual network link 'link5'. Error: A virtual network can only be linked to 1 Private DNS zone(s) with auto-registration enabled; conflicting Private DNS zone is ...

upvoted 15 times

ostych 2 years, 8 months ago

Update:

Y

Y

Y

There was leftover of wrong config in third one.

upvoted 10 times

lancegong 2 years, 5 months ago

Yes. I am agree with you. Tested and the correct answer should be YYY. It is true that if vnet2 has auto-registration enabled in zone2, you won't be able to enable auto-registration for vnet2 to add another zone. But the Box 1 simply asks you if you can enable auto-registration or not which doesn't mean vnet2 has auto-registration enabled when you answer the Box 3.

upvoted 2 times

Batiste2023 1 year, 1 month ago

You're overthinking this, I guess... I'd go with YYN.

upvoted 1 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

Ok, I realised I wasn't thinking enough here, the correct answer is YYY:

2) Y: "One private DNS zone can have multiple resolution virtual networks and a virtual network can have multiple resolution zones associated to it." (see <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links#resolution-virtual-network>)

3) "A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks. However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it." (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links#registration-virtual-network>)

upvoted 1 times

Dankho Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Yes - because no auto registration exists for Link2

No - VNet and Zone are not in the same region

No - Link1 already has an auto registration and you cannot have more than one.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

Yes

Yes

Yes

upvoted 2 times

090200f 6 months ago

just now tested in Lab, Y-Y-and No.. last box is No: because, getting an Error: A virtual network can only be linked to 1 Private DNS zone(s) with auto-registration enabled; in this case here already Vnet1 is enable in link1 under zone1.com

upvoted 2 times

Z_MU 7 months ago

Y, Y, N

Read the fourth bullet point in below article.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration#restrictions>

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes

Yes

Yes

upvoted 1 times

Yogesh25 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I have to waste my 30 min to setup the resources to try this one out....and here is what i got,

1. Yes - We can enable auto register provided there is no conflict

2. Yes - There is no impact of location on setting up Vnet link but in case v-net is already registered with another private zone then auto registration can't be enabled.

3. No, above reason.

upvoted 4 times

[Removed] 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Tested in Lab, correct answer is Yes, Yes, and for the 3rd box NO because if you try to create the link with enable auto registration it will error out and it will actually tell you that a virtual network can only be linked to one private DNS zone with auto-registration enabled. Do not waste much time on this, this is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

ziggy1117 1 year ago

Y - Y - Y. I tested this myself in a real environment. best to test it vs. making comments here without any test.

1. Y. You can click the checkbox to Enable Auto-Reg. Note: You can do this to any VNET as long as that VNET is not linked to another Zone with Auto-reg ON. So if VNET is in another zone but Auto-reg is OFF, then you can enable Auto-Reg in Only One Zone

2. Y. You can add Vnet1 to Zone3 but make sure Auto Reg is OFF. You cannot add Vnet1 to Zone3 with Auto Reg is ON.

3. Y. You can add Vnet2 to Zone1 and set to Auto Reg ON because VNET2 has no link yet to any zone with Auto Reg ON.

to summarize:

Zones can have multiple VNETs. Each VNET can be set to Auto Reg ON

VNETs can be linked to multiple Zones but they can only Auto Reg to one Zone

upvoted 7 times

profesorklaus 1 year, 2 months ago

I tested it in my LAB an here are results:

1. YES - you can enable auto registration for link2
2. YES - you can add virtual network link VNET1 to zone3
3. Yes - you can add virtual network link VNET2 to zone1.

upvoted 1 times

nomanmalik101 1 year, 3 months ago

what the hell? every second question has confusion. Why are we not able to get the exact answers even after paying a huge amount?

whom should we follow? Discussion or Examtopic?

upvoted 6 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

Y Y NO is correct!

upvoted 1 times

NavigatiOn 1 year, 4 months ago

Yes.

Auto-registration can be enabled for Link2 because VNET2 is not currently a registration virtual network for any other private DNS zone. So it can become the registration virtual network for Zone2.com if auto-registration is enabled for Link2.

Yes.

You can create a link between VNET1 and Zone3.com. However, because VNET1 is already a registration virtual network for Zone1.com, you cannot enable auto-registration for this new link. This is because "every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it."

No.

You cannot enable auto-registration for this potential new link between VNET2 and Zone1.com because, as per the provided explanation, "every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it." Since VNET2 has already been linked to Zone2.com with auto-registration enabled (as per answer 1), it cannot become the registration virtual network for Zone1.com as well.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links#registration-virtual-network>

upvoted 4 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Aaree with Y.N.N

Q1: Y. Looks like it needs to be done when the link is created, and doesn't specify it it can be retroactively enabled, but yes can be done.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

Q2 + Q3, N. Already linked.

"From the virtual network perspective, private DNS zone becomes the registration zone for that virtual network. A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks. However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

upvoted 4 times

rishisoft1 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer will be yes for 3. When auto-registration is not enabled while linking its called resolution means VNET is not registered with DNS and it using for resolution and one VNET can have multiple resolution . refer this for detailed info -
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

upvoted 1 times

Zonci 1 year, 6 months ago

Y Y N is the correct answer guys

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #72

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager template to deploy a virtual network named VNET1 that will use Azure Bastion.

How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",
  "name": "VNET1",
  "apiVersion": "2019-02-01",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "properties": {
    "addressSpace": {
      "addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]
    },
    "subnets": [
      {
        "name": : 

|                     |
|---------------------|
| AzureBastionSubnet  |
| AzureFirewallSubnet |
| LAN01               |
| RemoteAccessSubnet  |


        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": : 

|               |
|---------------|
| 10.10.10.0/27 |
| 10.10.10.0/29 |
| 10.10.10.0/30 |


        }
      },
      {
        "name": "LAN02",
        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.128/25"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

```
        ]
    }
}
```

Answer Area

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",
  "name": "VNET1",
  "apiVersion": "2019-02-01",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "properties": {
    "addressSpace": {
      "addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]
    },
    "subnets": [
      {
        "name": "AzureBastionSubnet"
      },
      {
        "name": "AzureFirewallSubnet"
      },
      {
        "name": "LAN01"
      },
      {
        "name": "RemoteAccessSubnet"
      }
    ],
    "properties": {
      "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.0/27"
    }
  },
  {
    "name": "LAN02",
    "properties": {
      "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.128/25"
    }
  }
}
```

Correct Answer:

Reference:

<https://medium.com/charot/deploy-azure-bastion-preview-using-an-arm-template-15e3010767d6>

Comments

rigonet Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

This question is outdated.

At this very moment you can read at documentation:

+ Subnet Name | AzureBastionSubnet

AzureBastionSubnet addresses | A subnet within your VNet address space with a subnet mask /26 or larger.

For example, 10.1.1.0/26.

upvoted 58 times

[Removed] 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct. Have just gone to create a new Bastion resource in my lab. This info message is given:

To associate a virtual network with a Bastion, it must contain a subnet with name AzureBastionSubnet and a prefix of at least /26.

Also see documentation here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/bastion/quickstart-host-portal>

For Azure Bastion resources deployed on or after November 2, 2021, the minimum AzureBastionSubnet size is /26 or larger (/25, /24, etc.). All Azure Bastion resources deployed in subnets of size /27 prior to this date are unaffected by this change and will continue to work, but we highly recommend increasing the size of any existing AzureBastionSubnet to /26 in case you choose to take advantage of host scaling in the future.

upvoted 23 times

kennynelcon 2 years, 7 months ago

Thank you

upvoted 2 times

dookiecloud Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

answer is correct

+ Subnet Name AzureBastionSubnet

AzureBastionSubnet addresses A subnet within your VNet address space with a /27 subnet mask. For example, 10.1.1.0/27.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/quickstart-host-portal>

upvoted 55 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

adilkhan 5 months ago

Subnet name for Azure Bastion: The subnet for Azure Bastion must be named AzureBastionSubnet.
Subnet address prefix for Azure Bastion: The address prefix for Azure Bastion must be at least /27.

upvoted 1 times

RemmyT 8 months, 1 week ago

I'm able to create a Bastion Subnet with minimum /29 mask.

Name : AzureBastionSubnet

IPv4 : 10.22.2.0/29

Available IPs : 3

For a /30 mask I receive the message error:

The prefix must be smaller than or equal to 29.

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

zixys 1 year, 3 months ago

I passed on September 3, 2023. The options for this exam were updated to 10.0.0.0/26, not 27

upvoted 28 times

Alandt 11 months, 1 week ago

Thanks my friend, I hope you get very rich and one day you'll become the president of Microsoft. If that day comes, can you please erase az-104 from the planet? Thank you president.

upvoted 19 times

efla 6 months, 1 week ago

damn I like this comment your excellency sir, your highness!

upvoted 3 times

shadad 1 year, 9 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was:

1. AzureBastionSubnet

2. 10.10.10.0/27

upvoted 14 times

zelleck 1 year, 10 months ago

1. AzureBastionSubnet

2. 10.10.10.0/27

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#subnet>

Azure Bastion requires a dedicated subnet: AzureBastionSubnet. You must create this subnet in the same virtual network that you want to deploy Azure Bastion to.

For Azure Bastion resources deployed on or after November 2, 2021, the minimum AzureBastionSubnet size is /26 or larger (/25, /24, etc.). All Azure Bastion resources deployed in subnets of size /27 prior to this date are unaffected by this change and will continue to work, but we highly recommend increasing the size of any existing AzureBastionSubnet to /26 in case you choose to take advantage of host scaling in the future.

upvoted 3 times

UK7 1 year, 11 months ago

Came on 21st Dec 2022

Answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

mung 2 years ago

When creating Azure Bastion, it requires some configuration,

1. Subnet name must be "AzureBastionSubnet".
2. Subnet size must be /26 or larger.
3. For host scaling /26 is recommended
4. etc.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>

upvoted 2 times

Liriano 2 years, 1 month ago

In exam today, go with highly voted

upvoted 2 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

/26 or larger (/25 /24 etc) is now the recommended. /27 is the closest in this case.

upvoted 1 times

tahirMScert 2 years, 2 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer

upvoted 5 times

majerly 2 years, 2 months ago

Today in exam, answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

kukeleku 2 years, 2 months ago

Had this question on my exam today(19-09-2022), I answered AzureBastionSubnet 10.10.10.0/27.

upvoted 6 times

favela 2 years, 3 months ago

The only question that came today on my exam was so different the scenario was 10 vents but all vents peer so the question was how many azure bastion requires I choose only one as all vents is peering. Passed today with score 900

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #73

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes **Most Voted**

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (82%)

B (18%)

Comments

mashk19 Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

If you initiated a packet capture from VM1 to VM2 and ran a capture for three hours, wouldn't you have file which contained all traffic between VM1 and VM2?

upvoted 24 times

JayBee65 3 years, 5 months ago

Yes exactly

upvoted 2 times

s9p3r7 3 years, 5 months ago

yes you would, considering you didn't specify any filtering which is optional.

upvoted 4 times

omw2wealth 3 years, 2 months ago

Ans is YES.

upvoted 1 times

kilowd 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is YES

Packet capture is a computer networking term for intercepting a data packet that is crossing or moving over a specific computer network.

Once a packet is captured, it is stored temporarily so that it can be analyzed. The packet is inspected to help diagnose and solve network problems and determine whether network security policies are being followed.

upvoted 3 times

JayLearn2022 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the possible Correct and Incorrect solutions.

Correct solution: Meets the goal.

-Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.

Incorrect solution: Does not meet the goal.

-Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.

-Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

-Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

upvoted 18 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes is right

upvoted 2 times

MatAlves 10 months, 1 week ago

- Connection troubleshoot enables a one-time connectivity and latency check between a virtual machine and Bastion host, application gateway, or another virtual machine.

- Packet capture enables you to capture your virtual machine traffic.

Yes - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions>

upvoted 1 times

Tomix 1 year, 5 months ago

A. Yes

Creating a packet capture using Azure Network Watcher is a valid solution to inspect network traffic between VM1 and VM2. Network Watcher provides network monitoring and diagnostic capabilities in Azure, including the ability to capture packets flowing between resources within a virtual network.

upvoted 1 times

zellick 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactively. Other uses include gathering network statistics, gaining information on network intrusions, to debug client-server communications and much more.

upvoted 3 times

Tomix 1 year, 8 months ago

zenick 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 3 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

Still on test 01/05/2023

upvoted 6 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

it specifically says from VM1 to VM2. Nature of packet capture is to run the capture in a VM/machine, it does not matter where the traffic is sent to. You use filter if you want to see certain packets including where it goes, type of traffic etc etc. Yes you can use this tool for VM to VM but it is not the best tool to use it. For the purpose, I'd got with Connection Monitor.

upvoted 2 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

OK I have to change it to A now - I saw this one "Packet Capture enables you to capture all traffic on a VM in your virtual network." from here <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions#what-tools-does-network-watcher-provide->

upvoted 5 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is YES

upvoted 1 times

key00001 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is yes. This is a copy and paste straight from exam-104 text book:

The Packet Capture tool allows you to capture network packets entering or leaving your virtual machines. It is a powerful tool for deep network diagnostics. You can capture all packets, or a filtered subset based on the protocol and local and remote IP addresses and ports. You can also specify the maximum packet and overall capture size, and a time limit (captures start almost immediately once configured).

Packet captures are stored as a file on the VM or in an Azure storage account, in which case NSGs must allow access from the VM to Azure storage. These captures are in a standard format and can be analyzed off-line using common tools such as Wireshark or Microsoft Message Analyzer.

**Also, if you go into Network Watcher, you will see under diagnostic tools - Packet Capture.

upvoted 7 times

David1990 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I will go A

upvoted 1 times

NotMeAnyWay 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B - No

- **Packet Capture**: Is run on a VM to monitor the in and out flows of IP traffic. It is not used to monitor traffic BETWEEN two VMs.

MS Docs: ("Packet Capture enables you to capture all traffic on a VM in your virtual network.")

- **Connection Monitor**: Is used to monitor connectivity and latency between VMs over a period of time.

MS Docs: ("Connection Monitor allows you to monitor connectivity and latency between a VM and another network resource.")

Read Here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions#what-tools-does-network-watcher-provide->

upvoted 3 times

NotMeAnyWay 2 years, 4 months ago

h0llym0w 2 years, 4 months ago

IGNORE the above, as the question states all traffic: Answer A - Yes
"You need to inspect **all** the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours."

You will need Packet Capture, as it has an option to specify ALL protocols
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

NB: (exam-topics, needs an option to delete your own comment).

upvoted 5 times

Traian 2 years, 2 months ago

It is better this way I was wondering why packet capture and not connection monitor myself.Your wrong answer and the follow up were really helpful

upvoted 1 times

nkhan19 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Connection monitor doesn't capture packets, Network Watcher does therefore A is correct

upvoted 1 times

EleChie 2 years, 5 months ago

Should be A:

Azure Network Watcher provides tools to monitor, diagnose, view metrics, and enable or disable logs for resources in an Azure virtual network.

Capture packets to and from a VM

Advanced filtering options and fine-tuned controls, such as the ability to set time and size limitations, provide versatility. The capture can be stored in Azure Storage, on the VM's disk, or both. You can then analyze the capture file using several standard network capture analysis tools.

Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactively.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Packet capture is correct similar to wireshark, it allows for Sources/Des IP, Ports and times allocation and can be triggered automatically via VMs alert

upvoted 3 times

rafacazus 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

It should be the packet capture as we've got in the configuration 'Time limit' field - the duration of the capture session to the file. Connection monitor has got the 'Test frequency' setting - how frequently sources will ping destinations, we're not collecting the traffic for the future inspection. The idea in the Connection monitor is to pass a test.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #74

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (89%)

A (11%)

Comments

Deevine78 Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

No.

We need to inspect all the network traffic "from" VM1 "to" VM2 and not between the 2 VMs.
Even if we were using Connection monitor, this one would inspect only network traffic over a specific port.
And for a period of 3 hours, packet capture session time limit default value is 18000 seconds or 5 hours.

upvoted 49 times

azslayer 2 years, 5 months ago

No

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

upvoted 2 times

skydivex 1 year, 9 months ago

packet capture definitely makes more sense since connection monitor only inspects TCP traffic. I think you are correct. :)
upvoted 2 times

ShaulSi 3 years ago

I have checked this and indeed connection monitor setup asks you for port and indeed the question asks you for all traffic.
upvoted 11 times

JayLearn2022 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the possible Correct and Incorrect solutions.

Correct solution: Meets the goal.

-Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.

Incorrect solution: Does not meet the goal.

-Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.

-Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

-Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

upvoted 19 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.

upvoted 1 times

Faust777 1 year, 1 month ago

how and why answer is'nt just do shit in network watcher? wtf is this primordial setting of capture packets bs?

upvoted 6 times

Tomix 1 year, 5 months ago

B. No

Creating a connection monitor in Azure Network Watcher will not meet the goal of inspecting all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours. Connection monitors in Azure Network Watcher are used to monitor the connectivity between two points in a network, but they do not capture and inspect the actual network traffic.

To inspect network traffic between VM1 and VM2, you would need to use a network capture tool or software that can capture and analyze network packets. Azure Network Watcher itself does not have the capability to capture network traffic.

upvoted 2 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No.

Connection monitor won't provide the same level of detail as packet capture will;

"Connection Monitor provides unified, end-to-end connection monitoring in Azure Network Watcher. The Connection Monitor feature supports hybrid and Azure cloud deployments. Network Watcher provides tools to monitor, diagnose, and view connectivity-related metrics for your Azure deployments."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview>

upvoted 1 times

zelleck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview>

Connection Monitor provides unified, end-to-end connection monitoring in Azure Network Watcher. The Connection Monitor feature supports hybrid and Azure cloud deployments. Network Watcher provides tools to monitor, diagnose, and view

connectivity-related metrics for your Azure deployments.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactively. Other uses include gathering network statistics, gaining information on network intrusions, to debug client-server communications and much more.

upvoted 5 times

khaled_razouk 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes

Here are some points to consider when deciding between creating a connection monitor or a packet capture:

Connection monitors:

Provide ongoing monitoring of connectivity between two resources

Can alert you if connectivity is lost or degraded

Do not capture the actual packets, so you cannot view the contents of the traffic

Packet captures:

Allow you to view the contents of the traffic

Can be useful for analyzing specific issues or problems

Require you to manually start and stop the capture

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

still on test

upvoted 3 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

"Packet Capture enables you to capture all traffic on a VM in your virtual network."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions#what-tools-does-network-watcher-provide>

upvoted 1 times

tahirMScert 2 years, 2 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer

upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No - With Packet capture, You can Set a time constraint on the packet capture session. The default value is 18000 seconds or 5 hours.

upvoted 2 times

NotMeAnyWay 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer A - Yes

• **Packet Capture**: Is run on a VM to monitor the in and out flows of IP traffic. It is not used to monitor traffic BETWEEN two VMs.

MS Docs: ("Packet Capture enables you to capture all traffic on a VM in your virtual network.")

• **Connection Monitor**: Is used to monitor connectivity and latency between VMs over a period of time.

MS Docs: ("Connection Monitor allows you to monitor connectivity and latency between a VM and another network resource.")

Read Here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions#what-tools-does-network-watcher-provide>

upvoted 3 times

NotMeAnyWay 2 years, 4 months ago

IGNORE the above, as the question states all traffic: Answer B - No

"You need to inspect **all** the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours."

You will need Packet Capture, as it has an option to specify ALL protocols
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

NB: (exam-topics, needs an option to delete your own comment).

upvoted 2 times

RhinoMan 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A connection is not traffic its a to a specific port not all

upvoted 1 times

EleChie 2 years, 5 months ago

Monitor communication between a virtual machine and an endpoint

The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint.

Connection monitor also provides the minimum, average, and maximum latency observed over time. After learning the latency for a connection, you may find that you're able to decrease the latency by moving your Azure resources to different Azure regions.

Capture packets to and from a VM

Advanced filtering options and fine-tuned controls, such as the ability to set time and size limitations, provide versatility. The capture can be stored in Azure Storage, on the VM's disk, or both. You can then analyze the capture file using several standard network capture analysis tools.

Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactively. Other uses include gathering network statistics, gaining information on network intrusions, to debug client-server communications and much more.

upvoted 1 times

Jayad 2 years, 8 months ago

I would go with Yes based on the following guide from Microsoft:

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

upvoted 1 times

josevirtual 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer should be NO

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #75

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

SilverFox22 Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

At least we can agree that this one is No :)
upvoted 41 times

Abubaker3030 2 years, 6 months ago

well played haha
upvoted 2 times

bur88 2 years, 9 months ago

I agree Answer is: No.
Correct answer is packet capture in Azure Network Watcher.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>
upvoted 5 times

Wilchelm 2 years, 10 months ago

laughed on that :D
upvoted 1 times

Redimido 2 years, 10 months ago

Me too. This were exactly my thoughts. :)
upvoted 1 times

AzureGod 2 years, 1 month ago

right lol love after war
upvoted 1 times

JayLearn2022 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the possible Correct and Incorrect solutions.

Correct solution: Meets the goal.

-Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.

Incorrect solution: Does not meet the goal.

-Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.

-Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

-Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

upvoted 20 times

obaali1990 1 year, 8 months ago

Good, keep up the good work
upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

N is right
upvoted 1 times

Slimus 1 year, 7 months ago

No, there is no such thing as "Data Collector Set (DCS)" in the Network Watcher
upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I agree Answer is: No.
upvoted 1 times

techie_11 2 years, 8 months ago

On exam 4/12/2022. B correct answer
upvoted 2 times

ajayasa 2 years, 8 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 2 times

Redimido 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Here it is a definitive NO! ... hopefully :)

upvoted 1 times

fabylande 3 years, 1 month ago

In exam today! October 16, 2021

upvoted 2 times

Acai 3 years, 4 months ago

Performance Monitor and a Data Collector Set huh. RIP Windows Server 70-410.

upvoted 6 times

ScreamingHand 3 years, 6 months ago

Nice try, but no banana. You need the trusty Connection Monitor in this scenario

upvoted 6 times

ScreamingHand 3 years, 5 months ago

Sorry, my cocky answer above is incorrect, - Connection Monitor will only inspect traffic on a specific port, - we need Packet Capture, - which will capture all traffic

upvoted 35 times

AravindITGuy 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer No - Connection monitor is used for packets, RTT, etc

upvoted 2 times

Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #76

Topic 5

DRAG DROP -

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

Name	Type	Description
vm1	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
vm2	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
nsg1	Network security group (NSG)	Allows incoming traffic from port 443
lb1	Azure Standard Load Balancer	Not applicable

You need to load balance HTTPS connections to vm1 and vm2 by using lb1.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions**Answer Area**

Remove nsg1.

Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.

Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.

Create an availability set.

Create a load balancing rule on lb1.



Correct Answer:

Actions**Answer Area**

Remove nsg1.

Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.



Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.

Create a load balancing rule on lb1.

Create an availability set.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-standard-public-zone-redundant-portal>

Comments

[Removed] Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct:

- 1) Remove the Public IP addresses. They are basic Public IPs and we're using a Standard Load Balancer which aren't compatible.
- 2) Create a backend pool and health probes.
- 3) Create a load balancer rule.

upvoted 91 times

Allfreen 2 years, 9 months ago

This is correct Answer

Remove NSG1
Remove Public IP
create Health Probe

what if NSG blocks port 80 for health prob ?

upvoted 2 times

tyohaina 2 years, 1 month ago

It does not mention NSG being associated with those VMs or Vnet. Its in the subscription but we don't know if its in use at all or in use for different resources.

upvoted 4 times

magichappens 2 years, 8 months ago

What if the machines are actually off? Seriously, just read the information that are given. NSG is not blocking port 80 by default so it is irrelevant.

upvoted 17 times

Aymenwerg Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

The Answer is correct :

Create a backend pool.
Create health probes.
Create a load balancer rule.

upvoted 14 times

Zippy12 2 years, 8 months ago

How is this highly voted? Two of the steps you've listed (creating a backend pool and health probe) aren't even separate steps in the answer options.

upvoted 18 times

Netspud 2 years, 10 months ago

That is not the answer provided, and your answer is wrong (the one provided is correct).

1 is remove the Public IPs (basic IP's can't be used with a standard LB). Also a pool is only NEEDED for a basic LB.

2. and 3. are correct.

2. Create a health probe

3. Create a lb rule.

upvoted 12 times

0378d43 Most Recent 2 months ago

The sequence is correct

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

MatAlves 10 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct:

- 1) Remove the Public IP addresses. They are basic Public IPs and we're using a Standard Load Balancer which aren't compatible.
- 2) Create a backend pool and health probes.
- 3) Create a load balancer rule.

Standard LB cannot coexist with Basic public IP

If you remove NSG, all the traffic are blocked

upvoted 3 times

marioZuo 1 year, 4 months ago

IF U remove NSG, all the traffic are blocked

upvoted 4 times

hedefo6963 1 year, 3 months ago

correct, Standard LB = Zero Trust

upvoted 2 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal>

During the creation of the load balancer, you'll configure:

Frontend IP address

Backend pool

Inbound load-balancing rules

Health probe

upvoted 3 times

Rams_84z06n 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct.

- [] Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and 2 - SLB can't work with basic sku IP addresses
- [] Create health probe and backend pool on lb1 - Need health probe and back-end pool for the LB
- [] Create a LB rule on LB1 - need a load balancing rule for LB

upvoted 11 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Basic Public IPs are compatible with both Basic and Standard Load Balancers in Azure. However, Standard Public IPs can only be used with Standard Load Balancers.

upvoted 1 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Availability set
Health probe
Load balancing rule
upvoted 1 times

xRiot007 1 year, 6 months ago

No need for an AS for Standard LB, only Basic
upvoted 4 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

Funny fact: Feb 2023, I created a standard LB and had no issues creating a backend pool and adding a VM that had basic PIP and dynamic LIP (and no NSG at all). Added a LB rules and could connect to it through the LB.
Don't believe me? Try it yourself.

upvoted 3 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

correct:

1. remove public ip
2. create hp and be pool
3. create lb rule

upvoted 3 times

tahirMScert 2 years, 2 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer
upvoted 5 times

F117A_Stealth 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

MitchellLauwers1993 2 years, 9 months ago

came in exam today
upvoted 2 times

hanyahmed 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct
upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #77

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

MrBlueSky **Highly Voted** 2 years, 11 months ago

God bless all you people putting the wrong answers on these so we can have people confidently correct you.
upvoted 22 times

pappkarcsl **Highly Voted** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You use the Packet Capture, not Connection Monitor nor Network watcher
upvoted 15 times

pmsiva 2 years, 2 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions>
upvoted 1 times

SeMoOnDoOn **Most Recent** 2 months, 1 week ago

SEMOOOOOOO 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

InvalidNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

And now I am more confused.

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

still test

upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

No. Azure Monitor does not even inspect traffic.

upvoted 3 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

Yes, Azure Monitor is about measuring traffic throughput, not about packet inspection.

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 3 times

ajayasa 2 years, 8 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 4 times

Teringzooi 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B: No

You use the Packet Capture, not Connection Monitor nor Network watcher

upvoted 3 times

Lincoln01 2 years, 10 months ago

This is not right. Should be the connection Monitor feature of the Network watcher.

upvoted 1 times

Bere 3 years, 1 month ago

As described here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-manage-portal>
Network Watcher packet capture allows you to create capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine.

upvoted 6 times

Aymenwerg 3 years, 2 months ago

Need to use connection monitor

upvoted 3 times

omw2wealth 3 years, 2 months ago

nope, you create a packet capture.

upvoted 37 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #78

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther441	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a priority of 64999. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No Most Voted

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

Zarzi Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

i'm not a robot
upvoted 43 times

GBAU Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B (No)

When an Azure Load Balancer get created, it will probe backend to detect if the backend service is healthy or not, the probe packet is sent from source address "AzureLoadBalancer", the IP address of "AzureLoadBalancer" is always 168.63.129.16.
<https://msazure.club/addendum-of-azure-load-balancer-and-nsg-rules/>

What is happening here is the LB Health Probe of TCP 443 to VM1 & VM2 are getting blocked by Rule 200 so it thinks both VM1 and VM2 are down. Hence App1 is failing as the LB won't direct any 443 traffic anywhere as it considers all Hosts are down.

Make a new rule above 200 or move rule 65001 up to <200, so the Health Probe will start working again, it will find a health host and start to direct 443 traffic from 131.107.100.50 to it.

App1 is alive!
upvoted 24 times

Student2023 1 year, 8 months ago

For this question (and other questions with similar context) this is the first time the explanation made total sense.

Thank you!
upvoted 3 times

SeMoOoOoOo Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a priority of 150.
upvoted 1 times

aikooo 8 months ago

I think answer is B
upvoted 1 times

Zuurpruim 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"Attach Network Interface" is not greyed out which means the VM is powered off. That is the reason it's not working.
upvoted 2 times

conip 1 year, 2 months ago

I think sticking to the reason of greyed out "attach button" is misleading.
APP is on VM1 and VM2 - even if VM2 is shutdown it should still be served by VM1 - they do share NSG as its attached to subnet so we still need to focus on NSG logic
upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

still on test
upvoted 3 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Selected Answer: B

as rule 200 will still block port 443.

upvoted 2 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

and we want to allow traffic from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443, not deny it.

upvoted 1 times

tahirMScert 2 years, 2 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer

upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

ajayasa 2 years, 8 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

theorut 2 years, 9 months ago

You need to start the VM - check Attach Network which is available. This happens only when VM is turned off.

upvoted 7 times

JJoh 2 years, 10 months ago

The screen cap already work, you do not need to do anythings

upvoted 1 times

hberesford 2 years, 11 months ago

you need to change the priority of the inbound rule

upvoted 2 times

hberesford 2 years, 11 months ago

I mean the priority should not be 6995

upvoted 1 times

hberesford 2 years, 11 months ago

64999 it should be 150

upvoted 2 times

SK_2_SK 3 years ago

Answer is No. You need to start VM.

upvoted 3 times

im82 3 years ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: B

upvoted 11 times

omw2wealth 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct :

No.

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #79

Topic 5

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that contains two on-premises locations named site1 and site2.

You need to connect site1 and site2 by using an Azure Virtual WAN.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions

Create a virtual hub.

Create VPN sites.

Connect the virtual networks to the hub.

Create a Virtual WAN resource.

Connect the VPN sites to the hub.

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Actions

Connect the virtual networks to the hub.

Answer Area

Create a Virtual WAN resource.

Create a virtual hub.

Create VPN sites.

Connect the VPN sites to the hub.

Reference:

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

Comments

im82 Highly Voted 3 years ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer:

1. Create Azure Virtual WAN
2. Create Virtual Hub
3. Create VPN sites
4. Connect VPN sites to virtual hub

upvoted 76 times

Sirkhunz Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Doing my AZ-104 this month, please pray for me

upvoted 69 times

GepeNova 3 years, 2 months ago

good look for me tomorrow

upvoted 6 times

GepeNova 3 years, 2 months ago

**luck

upvoted 5 times

bogard 3 years, 1 month ago

did you pass?

upvoted 2 times

gregigitty 3 years ago

We need to know! :-)

upvoted 3 times

nimeshabhinav 2 years, 11 months ago

If he is not back to this site, he passed the exam ☺

upvoted 70 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

please don't remind me of the torture that I will have to endure if I don't pass.

upvoted 1 times

Isidro56 1 year, 5 months ago

Good luck! This is a tough, popular, fun, interesting, valuable, exam. Thanks exam topics for facilitating this material.

upvoted 3 times

Kalzonee3611 1 year, 1 month ago

Nothing about this exam is fun

upvoted 29 times

Joe_miller 9 months, 1 week ago

got that right

upvoted 1 times

MPFt17 Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Virtual WAN: The virtualWAN resource represents a virtual overlay of your Azure network and is a collection of multiple resources. It contains links to all your virtual hubs that you would like to have within the virtual WAN. Virtual WANs are isolated from each other and can't contain a common hub. Virtual hubs in different virtual WANs don't communicate with each other.

Hub: A virtual hub is a Microsoft-managed virtual network (to me its an endpoint). The hub contains various service endpoints to enable connectivity. From your on-premises network (vpnsite), you can connect to a VPN gateway inside the virtual hub, connect AZ-104 Page 353

network (vpnsite), you can connect to a VPN gateway inside the virtual hub, connect ExpressRoute circuits to a virtual hub, or even connect mobile users to a point-to-site gateway in the virtual hub. The hub is the core of your network in a region.

Multiple

virtual hubs can be created in the same region

upvoted 2 times

kejo2 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Answer is correct. see <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

Nushin 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Create a virtual WAN

Configure virtual hub Basic settings

Configure site-to-site VPN gateway settings

Create a site

Connect a site to a virtual hub

Connect a VPN site to a virtual hub

Connect a VNet to a virtual hub

Download a configuration file

View or edit your VPN gateway

upvoted 3 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

hotshot over here!

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 2 times

cig003 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct Answer but this doc clearly say to do all of these steps...

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-site-to-site-portal>

But the last step in their sequence is Connect a VN to the Virtual Hub. So I assume you leave that one out.

upvoted 2 times

xRiot007 1 year, 6 months ago

Create Virtual WAN > Create Hub > Create VPN Sites > Connect VPN sites to Hub

upvoted 1 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Answe is correct

upvoted 2 times

zellick 1 year, 10 months ago

1. Create Virtual WAN

2. Create Virtual Hub

3. Create VPN sites

4. Connect VPN sites to hub

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 6 times

sabsyed 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct answer □

upvoted 1 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

Even if you didn't know for sure you can kinda fake it till you make it with something like this:

You need to pick 4/5 so only one has to go

2 options are about creating virtual wan+hub resources and 3 of them are about connecting.
There has to only be one way to connect in the answer (virtual network or VPN site) (so both wan+hub are needed either way to get to 4) but we have two apparent processes

Either you

- "Connect the virtual networks to the hub"

or

- "Create VPN Sites" &

- "Connect VPN site to the hub" (what VPN sites, you have to create them, bingo, above option)

Go with the one that gives you 4 steps :)

upvoted 6 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

correct:

Create a virtual WAN

Configure virtual hub Basic settings

Configure site-to-site VPN gateway settings

Create a site

Connect a site to a virtual hub

Connect a VPN site to a virtual hub

upvoted 2 times

perko28 2 years, 2 months ago

Wish me luck. Exam in 4 hours....

upvoted 4 times

Kem81 2 years, 1 month ago

how did it go? My exam is next week...

upvoted 1 times

ZakySama 2 years, 1 month ago

mine it is next week 11/11/2022

upvoted 1 times

MoSea 2 years, 1 month ago

mine is on the same day! Good luck to you!!

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer:

1. Create Azure Virtual WAN

2. Create Virtual Hub

3. Create VPN sites

4. Connect VPN sites to virtual hub

upvoted 4 times

Davin0406 2 years, 3 months ago

I can see your comments all over the questions haha

So helpful, thank you!

upvoted 1 times

techie_11 2 years, 8 months ago

On exam 4/12/2022. correct answer

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #80

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Peered with	DNS server
VNET1	VNET2	Default (Azure-provided)
VNET2	VNET1	10.10.0.4

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Network interface	Connects to
Server1	10.10.0.4	NIC1	VNET1/Subnet1
Server2	172.16.0.4	NIC2	VNET1/Subnet2
Server3	192.168.0.4	NIC3	VNET2/Subnet2

You have the virtual network interfaces shown in the following table.

Name	DNS server
NIC1	Inherit from virtual network
NIC2	10.10.0.4
NIC3	Inherit from virtual network

Server1 is a DNS server that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
contoso.com	Primary DNS zone	Not applicable
Host1.contoso.com	A record	131.107.10.15

You have an Azure private DNS zone named contoso.com that has a virtual network link to VNET2 and the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
Host1	A record	131.107.200.20
Host2	A record	131.107.50.50

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements

Yes No

Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.

Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.

Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments

speed2fast Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Solution seems wrong. Should be No/Yes/No (not tested)

No: Server2 uses Server1 for DNS. Server1 has no host2.contoso.com record for 131.107.50.50. It would work if VNET1 had a virtual network link to the private zone contoso.com.

Yes: Server2 uses Server1 for DNS. Server1 has a host1.contoso.com record for 131.107.10.15

No: Server3 uses 10.10.0.4 as DNS (inherited from VNET2). 10.10.0.4 (Server1) has no record for host2.contoso.com. The virtual network link for the private zone contoso.com on VNET2 won't be used since the DNS from VNET1 is set on VNET2. VNET1 DNS is not aware of the private zone contoso.com. It would work if VNET1 had a virtual network link to the private zone contoso.com.

upvoted 121 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 1 week ago

agree its should be NYN

Both Server2 and Server3 rely on Server1 for DNS resolution

upvoted 2 times

theOldOne 3 years, 2 months ago

I got the same thing

upvoted 3 times

alex_p 3 years, 2 months ago

How Server3 uses 10.10.0.4 for DNS Server!? Could you explain, please? For NIC3 we have DNS settings "Inherit from virtual network". In addition Server3 is in VNET2. VNET2 is linked to the private zone contoso.com which has a record for host2.contoso.com. So Server3 would be able to resolve it. I think the 3th is YES!

N-Y-Y

upvoted 33 times

theOldOne 3 years, 1 month ago

Alex-p I can see where you are coming from

upvoted 2 times

nzalex1 3 years, 1 month ago

Vnet2 has DNS 10.10.10.4 configured. Unless forwarder on this DNS configured to Azure (and we don't have this info), the linked private zone will not have an effect

upvoted 5 times

Sharathjogi 2 years, 11 months ago

VNET2 doesn't have 10.10.10.4 as DNS server. That DNS server is of NIC2, which belongs to VNET1. VNET2 is linked to private.contoso.com, which has a record for host2.contoso.com. Hence it should resolve.

upvoted 2 times

Sharathjogi 2 years, 8 months ago

I take my words back, NIC configured DNS takes precedence over VNET configured DNS.

upvoted 4 times

csm198611 3 years, 1 month ago

Same results as my labs.

upvoted 6 times

Mozbius_ 2 years, 9 months ago

I am confused...

* Server1 is a DNS of Virtual Network 1

* The Azure private DNS Zone is linked to Virtual Network 2

How is it that dns inheriting Server3 which is found in Virtual Network 2 uses Server1 from Virtual Network 1 as its referenced dns? Can somebody clarify?

upvoted 1 times

Mozbius_ 2 years, 9 months ago

Is Vnet2 using Vnet1's DNS because of peering?

upvoted 1 times

slimshady Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

I just tested this for myself, results were:

server 2 resolve host2.contoso.com - NO - only host1 exists in the server1-hosted DNS zone, so cannot resolve - and setting server2 to use server1 as a DNS server means it does not use any other DNS servers.

server 2 resolve host1.contoso.com - YES to the server1 hosted DNS address ie. 131.107.10.15

server3 resolve host2.contoso.com - YES to the Azure hosted DNS address ie. 131.107.50.50.

server3 can also resolve host1.contoso.com to the Azure hosted DNS address (of course).

hope this helps :)

upvoted 64 times

slimshady 3 years, 2 months ago

actually I just noticed after reading the comments again that i forgot to set the server1 DNS server on VNET2 - when i did this and updated the servers, server3 could no longer resolve host2.contoso.com as it was using the server1 hosted DNS server. so i say the answer is NO-YES-NO

upvoted 55 times

mdwSysOps 1 year, 9 months ago

This is the right answer!!

upvoted 1 times

ejml 3 years, 1 month ago

slimshady, in your test, have you peered the vnet's?. Thanks

upvoted 3 times

go4adil 10 months, 1 week ago

Agree with slimshady!

upvoted 1 times

Neftali Most Recent 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.

Server2 is in VNET1, which uses the Azure-provided DNS server by default, as its DNS configuration is inherited from the virtual network. The Azure-provided DNS server does not have knowledge of the private DNS zone contoso.com, which is linked to VNET2. Therefore, Server2 will not be able to resolve host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50, as that record is only available in the Azure private DNS zone linked to VNET2.

Answer: No

Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.

Similar to the previous case, Server2 is in VNET1 and relies on the Azure-provided DNS server. The record for

host1.contoso.com exists in the DNS server hosted by Server1, which is also in VNET1. Since Server1 is configured as a DNS server for the contoso.com zone, Server2 can resolve host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.

Answer: Yes

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

NYY

Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50

No: Server2 is in VNET1, and its DNS server inherits from the virtual network. It does not have direct access to the private DNS zone, which is linked to VNET2. Therefore, it cannot resolve this record.

Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15

Yes: Server2 can resolve host1.contoso.com since it's a public DNS zone and accessible through the Azure-provided DNS.
Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50

Yes: Server3 is in VNET2, which has a virtual network link to the private DNS zone. Thus, it can resolve host2.contoso.com.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

No

Yes

No

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No

Yes

Yes

upvoted 4 times

jimikasp 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is NYN:

Private DNS zones linked to a VNet are queried first when using the default DNS settings of a VNet. Azure provided DNS servers are queried next. However, if a custom DNS server is defined in a VNet, then private DNS zones linked to that VNet are not automatically queried, because the custom settings override the name resolution order.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-privatednszone#private-dns-zone-resolution>

upvoted 3 times

jimikasp 9 months, 1 week ago

Sorry, I mean NYN

upvoted 5 times

LovelyGroovey 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Chat GPT can answer you better than here. Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50. is YES

Server2 does not resolve host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15. The correct answer is YES. Server2 does resolve host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.

Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50. is YES

upvoted 1 times

Josh219 2 weeks, 4 days ago

keep chatting to chat GPT after few minutes it will say NO YES NO :-)

thank me later

upvoted 1 times

rnd3131 10 months, 3 weeks ago

DNS in Peered VNets

Independent DNS Configuration: Each VNet in Azure can be configured with its own DNS servers. When you peer VNets, these configurations remain independent. A VNet does not inherit or override the DNS server settings of the VNet it is peered with.

Resolution Across Peered VNets: Resources in peered VNets can resolve DNS names as per their respective VNet's DNS settings. If a resource in VNet A needs to resolve a name managed by a DNS server in VNet B, it can do so if the DNS server in VNet B is accessible and if the necessary DNS forwarding or conditional forwarding is set up.

Custom DNS Scenarios: In scenarios where you have custom DNS servers, you might need to configure DNS forwarding or conditional forwarding to ensure proper name resolution across peered VNets.

Azure-Provided DNS: If you are using Azure-provided DNS, the resolution of names for resources in Azure (like VMs) works across peered VNets without additional configuration.

upvoted 2 times

Jacky_exam 11 months, 3 weeks ago

what a shit design. just fire the engineer and fix this question.

upvoted 6 times

FreeSwan 1 year, 2 months ago

Server 2 connects Server 1 DNS.

1. No - No entry for host2
2. Yes - host1 found 131.107.10.15

Server 3 used VNET2

3. Yes - host2 found as 131.107.50.50

So resolved

upvoted 3 times

Elecktrus 1 year, 3 months ago

In the exam today, 18/08/2023. First question was different, it was Server1

upvoted 5 times

nomanmalik101 1 year, 3 months ago

what the hell? every second question has confusion. Why are we not able to get the exact answers even after paying huge amount?

upvoted 6 times

quocdunginfo2 1 year, 4 months ago

Server 2 => NIC2 => 10.10.0.4 => host2.contoso.com => No entry => No

Server 2 => NIC2 => 10.10.0.4 => host1.contoso.com => 131.107.10.15 => Yes

Server 3 => NIC3 => VNET2 => 10.10.0.4 => host2.contoso.com => No entry => No

upvoted 15 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

N Y N is correct!

upvoted 3 times

Rayza31 1 year, 5 months ago

I do not understand how answers provided in the site can have so many incorrect answers. Exam topics needs to do better.

upvoted 9 times

NurSalman 1 year, 5 months ago

beacareful not to select the same wrong answers from ET in the actual microsoft exam.

You can get life time banned because they have an algoritm

upvoted 6 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

How do you know this?

upvoted 2 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Agree with N,Y,Y.

Comment from hanyahmed makes the most sense.

For box3 see:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

"After you create a private DNS zone in Azure, you'll need to link a virtual network to it. Once linked, VMs hosted in that virtual network can access the private DNS zone. Every private DNS zone has a collection of virtual network link child resources. Each one of these resources represents a connection to a virtual network. A virtual network can be linked to private DNS zone as a registration or as a resolution virtual network."

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #81

Topic 5

You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

		Refresh	Move	Delete
Resource group (change)	Production			Address space 10.2.0.0/16
Location	West US			DNS servers Azure provided DNS service
Subscription (change)	Production subscription			
Subscription ID	14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea			
Tags (change)	Click here to add tags			
Connected devices				
<input type="text"/> Search connected devices				
DEVICE	TYPE	IP ADDRESS	SUBNET	
No results.				

No devices are connected to VNet1.

You plan to peer VNet1 to another virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16.

You need to create the peering.

What should you do first?

- A. Modify the address space of VNet1. Most Voted
- B. Add a gateway subnet to VNet1.
- C. Create a subnet on VNet1 and VNet2.
- D. Configure a service endpoint on VNet2.

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

pakman Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct. Modify the address space of VNET1, since it'd be overlapping with the one of VNET2 if you don't.
upvoted 34 times

SeMoOoOoOo Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

aikooo 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I think answer is A
upvoted 1 times

PhoenixAscending 10 months, 1 week ago

This was on my exam. The suggested answer to the question is correct.

upvoted 1 times

xRiot007 1 year, 6 months ago

A - modify the address space of VNET1
You have to do this because to eliminate the overlap between VNET1 and VNET2
upvoted 2 times

zellick 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering?tabs=peering-portal#requirements-and-constraints>

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces.

upvoted 4 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

A as the only correct option. addresses cannot overlap for peering to happen.

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

libran 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

Teringzooi 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct. Modify the address space of VNET1, since it'd be overlapping with the one of VNET2 if you don't.
upvoted 1 times

Efficia 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>

upvoted 4 times

fabylande 3 years, 1 month ago

In exam today! October 16, 2021

upvoted 4 times

GepeNova 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct A

Both VNETs have the same address space

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #82

Topic 5

You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Virtual network
VM1	10.0.0.4	VNET1
VM2	10.0.0.5	VNET1

VNET1 is linked to a private DNS zone named contoso.com that contains the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	TTL	Value	Auto registered
comp1	TXT	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp2	A	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp3	CNAME	3600	comp1.contoso.com	False
comp4	PTR	3600	10.0.0.5	False

You need to ping VM2 from VM1.

Which DNS names can you use to ping VM2?

- A. comp2.contoso.com and comp4.contoso.com only
- B. comp1.contoso.com, comp2.contoso.com, comp3.contoso.com, and comp4.contoso.com
- C. comp2.contoso.com only **Most Voted**
- D. comp1.contoso.com and comp2.contoso.com only
- E. comp1.contoso.com, comp2.contoso.com, and comp4.contoso.com only

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (97%)

B

Comments

Quantigo Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer C: comp2.contoso.com only

A record: Is used to map a DNS/domain name to an IP

Ref:<https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/dns-records/dns-a-record/>

TXT records in a lot of cases get used to prove ownership of a domain, it has other purposes too.

Reference:

[https://support.google.com/a/answer/2716800?](https://support.google.com/a/answer/2716800?hl=en#:~:text=_TXT%20records%20are%20a%20type,and%20to%20ensure%20email%20security.)

hl=en#:~:text=_TXT%20records%20are%20a%20type,and%20to%20ensure%20email%20security.

PTR: A Reverse DNS lookup is used by remote hosts to determine who 'owns' an IP address.

Reference:

<https://www.mailenable.com/kb/content/article.asp?ID=ME020206>

CNAME records get used to redirect a DNS name or subdomain name to another DNS name or domain name or subdomain name.

reference: <https://support.dnsimple.com/articles/cname-record/>

It would do good to read up on DNS record types and what they are used for, you will be lost if you don't have a basic understanding of it.

<https://ns1.com/resources/dns-types-records-servers-and-queries>

DNS is a key component in the IT field.

I hope this info will help.

upvoted 127 times

Takloy 3 years ago

So agree man! you just reminded me to review DNS and DNS alone.

upvoted 5 times

slimshady Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

tested this, i say it is C - comp2.contoso.com ONLY. i created each of the records in my Azure DNS zone, a TXT record is not resolvable, an A record is resolvable, the CNAME is pointing to comp1 which again is not resolvable, and the PTR record should be an IP to a name, when i created the PTR record it wanted me to enter a domain name eg. contoso.com, not an IP address but i put the IP address in anyway, and it did not resolve. So i say it is C - comp2 ONLY

upvoted 41 times

AZ_Guru_Wannabe 2 years, 9 months ago

good testing thx

upvoted 3 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

it's C

upvoted 1 times

Jo696 2 months, 3 weeks ago

'I need to ping a VM, I know, I will just consult the DNS records to find out how to do that!'

Honestly!! These Questions!!!! (got to be the most frustrating exam I have done so far!)

upvoted 1 times

23169fd 6 months ago

C is correct.

comp1.contoso.com: TXT record (TXT records are not used for pinging).

comp2.contoso.com: A record (A records can be used for pinging, resolves to 10.0.0.5 which is VM2's IP).

comp3.contoso.com: CNAME record (CNAME can be used for pinging, points to comp1.contoso.com).

comp4.contoso.com: PTR record (PTR records are used for reverse DNS lookups, typically not used for pinging).

upvoted 3 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

friendlyvlad 1 year, 6 months ago

C must be correct. When you ping an IP address, the DNS resolver is not involved. The rest of the choices will require the DNS resolver. BTW the PTR record is wrong. Its value must be domain and not IP.

upvoted 3 times

habbey 1 year, 7 months ago

anybody know why we cant use comp3 ?

upvoted 1 times

Batiste2023 1 year, 1 month ago

Comp3 is a CNAME for Comp1 - which refers to a TXT record. TXT records are not for name resolution. So neither, Comp1 and Comp3, do not translate to the right IP address, 10.0.0.5. And that's what the DNS name that we're looking for here is supposed to do.

C is the right answer.

upvoted 5 times

Rams_84z06n 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A record resolves ip address 10.0.0.5 to comp2.contoso.com. The only other name we could find is a alias name (CNAME) record. But there is no CNAME entries listed for comp2 so C is the answer

upvoted 2 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-zones-records#record-types>

Each DNS record has a name and a type. Records are organized into various types according to the data they contain. The most common type is an 'A' record, which maps a name to an IPv4 address.

upvoted 6 times

zellck 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 11 times

SunilSenthil 1 year, 1 month ago

and what did you answer? did you get it right?

upvoted 1 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

You can't ping a txt record even if the text in the record is formatted as an IP address

Pinging a CNAME that points to a text record has the same result.

You can't ping a PTR record

Basically you can only ping an A record or a CNAME pointing to an A record (ignoring IP6)

upvoted 3 times

typales2005 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Was in the 09/01/2023 exam

upvoted 5 times

Pear7777 1 year, 12 months ago

Correct answer schould be Comp2.contoso.com AND Comp3.contoso.com, because comp in the end also resolves to wanted IP. but that aswrr is not there, so only C

upvoted 2 times

andi_y 1 year, 12 months ago

This is not correct. COMP3.contoso.oom redirects to COMP1.contoso.com BUT COMP1.contoso.com is a TXT RECORD and so not pingable. So the only correct answer is C (COMP2.contoso.com)

upvoted 2 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

C. comp2 only. A record resolves fwd lookup.

upvoted 1 times

sesky 2 years, 1 month ago

Who creates these sorts of answers? Can't get any more wrong!

upvoted 2 times

dc2k79 2 years, 1 month ago

C

Comp 1 - TXT - it's just a text record used for domain validation, and is not used for resolving address

Comp2 - A Record - the actual record for IPv4-to-Domain resolution (others are CNAME and AAAA).

Comp 3 - CNAME - This is CNAMing to another computer and not Comp2

Comp4 - PTR - this record does not resolve to an IP. It resolves to a domain name.

Only correct choice is 'C'

upvoted 2 times

crazyrobban 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

So many people saying B? The question clearly states what you can -ping- VM2 with.

Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #83

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have a network security group (NSG) named NSG1 that has the rules defined in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

```
PS C:\> Get-AzNetworkSecurityGroup -Name "NSG1" -ResourceGroupName "RG1" | Select -ExpandProperty SecurityRules

Name          : ALLOW_HTTPS
Id            : /subscriptions/09d06b22-ff51-48b7-a8be-947f15cbd69d/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/NSG1/securityRules/ALLOW_HTTPS
Etag          : W/"8e3e9995-aa78-41e2-bfea-44b50c389873"
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Description    :
Protocol      : TCP
SourcePortRange : {443}
DestinationPortRange : {443}
SourceAddressPrefix   : {*}
DestinationAddressPrefix : {*}
SourceApplicationSecurityGroups : []
DestinationApplicationSecurityGroups : []
Access         : Allow
Priority       : 100
Direction      : Inbound

Name          : DENY_PING
Id            : /subscriptions/09d06b22-ff51-48b7-a8be-947f15cbd69d/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/NSG1/securityRules/DENY_PING
Etag          : W/"8e3e9995-aa78-41e2-bfea-44b50c389873"
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Description    :
Protocol      : ICMP
SourcePortRange : {*}
DestinationPortRange : {*}
SourceAddressPrefix   : {VirtualNetwork}
DestinationAddressPrefix : {*}
SourceApplicationSecurityGroups : []
DestinationApplicationSecurityGroups : []
Access         : Deny
Priority       : 111
Direction      : Outbound
```

NSG1 is associated to a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address
VM1	10.1.0.10
VM2	10.1.0.11

You need to add a rule to NSG1 to ensure that VM1 can ping VM2. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

How should you configure the rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Direction:

Inbound
Outbound

Source:

Any
10.1.0.10
10.1.0.11
10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11
10.1.0.0/28

Destination:

Any
10.1.0.10
10.1.0.11
10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11
10.1.0.0/28

Priority:

110
111
112

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Direction:

Inbound
Outbound

Source:

Any
10.1.0.10
10.1.0.11
10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11
10.1.0.0/28

Destination:

Any
10.1.0.10
10.1.0.11
10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11
10.1.0.0/28

Priority:

110
111
112

Reference:

<https://www.thomasmaurer.ch/2019/09/how-to-enable-ping-icmp-echo-on-an-azure-vm/>

Comments

speed2fast Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer is wrong. We need to undo the DENY_PING rule with the principle of least privilege.

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110
upvoted 432 times

Fananico 3 years, 1 month ago

I test it your answer is current
upvoted 10 times

michaelmorar 2 years, 7 months ago

Agree, allowing ANY/ANY is the very antithesis of the principle of least privilege.
upvoted 9 times

theOldOne 3 years, 2 months ago

What about inbound? Keep the rest the same.
upvoted 2 times

dc2k79 2 years, 1 month ago

its stateful, if allowed an outbound connection, the response traffic is automatically allowed.
upvoted 5 times

nsknexus478 3 years, 2 months ago

Both the VMs are from the same Vnet. So inbound is allow by default within the n/w.
upvoted 11 times

awssecuritynewbie 2 years, 2 months ago

that is exactly what i wanted to say! it is kept the same!
upvoted 2 times

SilverFox22 3 years, 2 months ago

The inbound/outbound threw me a bit as well. "rules in inbound direction affect traffic that is being initiated from external sources, such as the Internet or another VM, to a virtual machine. Outbound security rules affect traffic sent from a VM." The ICMP traffic is being sent from VM1, so outbound.

upvoted 11 times

nsknexus478 3 years, 2 months ago

I was thinking the same. The given answer threw the least privilege out of window.
upvoted 6 times

Quantigo Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer:
Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110
the given solution is not correct.
upvoted 42 times

theOldOne 3 years, 2 months ago

What about inbound? Keep the rest the same.

What about inbound? Keep the test the same.

upvoted 4 times

yolap31172 2 years, 10 months ago

Since VM1 and VM2 are in the same subnet, NSG would apply both inbound and outbound rules to traffic. Your inbound rule could let the ICMP request reach VM2, but existing outbound rule would prevent it from going out of VM1 in the first place.

Having an outbound rule with priority 110 overrides the existing Deny rule.

upvoted 24 times

naveedpk00 9 months ago

thanks you are a legend.

upvoted 1 times

FlaShhh 10 months ago

well explained

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

SO WRONG

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110
upvoted 3 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110
upvoted 3 times

LovelyGroovey 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Inbound is correct. ChatGPT said, "The direction is set to "Inbound" because the rule is being applied to traffic that is coming into the network security group (NSG) from VM1 to VM2.

In the context of Azure Network Security Groups, "Inbound" refers to traffic that is entering the NSG from another source, while "Outbound" refers to traffic that is leaving the NSG to go to another destination.

In this case, since VM1 is initiating the ping to VM2, the traffic is entering the NSG from VM1 (hence, "Inbound") and going to VM2. This is why the direction of the rule is set to "Inbound".

Remember, the direction of the rule is always from the perspective of the network security group. It's about where the traffic is coming from and where it's going to, relative to the NSG."

upvoted 1 times

2d153f5 6 days, 20 hours ago

I think ChatGPT is kidding you. ;)

upvoted 1 times

rnd3131 10 months, 3 weeks ago

direction is outbound because sourceprefix is virtualnetwork

upvoted 1 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

This is correct!

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)

Priority: 110
upvoted 4 times

Jzx 1 year, 8 months ago

Ping does not work if you mention only one direction.. ie VM1-->VM2

ping contains icmp echo request VM1---->VM2 & ICMP echo response VM2----> VM1 so its bidirectional.. the given answer makes more sense...

upvoted 2 times

tech07 1 year, 5 months ago

NSG rules are stateful
upvoted 3 times

Andrew04 1 year, 8 months ago

I've tested on my tenant:
Outbound rule
Source 10.0.0.10 (VM1)
Dest 10.0.0.11 (VM2)
Priority 110
Protocol ICMP

it works!

upvoted 4 times

vbohr899 1 year, 9 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.
upvoted 8 times

Zeppoonstream 1 year, 11 months ago

Why is source and destination not 10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11 ? Dont you need the rule to be vice versa?
upvoted 2 times

Zeppoonstream 1 year, 11 months ago

Edit: Ok got it. Its about the handshake. Only one connection is needed. You dont need to ensure that an inbound rule exists, because the traffic is already allowed by the outbound rule.
upvoted 2 times

Archie1206 2 years, 1 month ago

ping needs to be two way, so the source and destination should both be 10.1.0.10/10.1.0.11. and direction outbound
upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

to override the existing rule DENY_PING:
Inbound
10.1.0.10
10.1.0.11
110
upvoted 2 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

inbound/outbound is allowed within VNET, BUT rule 111 stops the outbound. So we need a higher priority rule to allow this outbound for VM1 ping to VM2. And with principle of least privilege in mind. Answer is:

Outbound
10.1.0.10
10.1.0.11
110
upvoted 8 times

pkkalra 2 years, 3 months ago

as speed2fast said.

... upvoted 3 times

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110

Please note that the rule won't block outbound response from VM2.

NSGs allow or deny the establishment of a TCP connection. Once a connection is established, traffic can flow both ways as needed without obstruction. NSGs will not end active TCP connections either.

upvoted 3 times

ZacAz104 2 years, 3 months ago

cant believe they got this wrong sounds stupid you have to mention source ip destination less priority

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #84

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: On Computer2, you set the Startup type for the IPSec Policy Agent service to Automatic.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

Quantigo **Highly Voted** 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer: B
the certificate needs to be installed on the machine you are connecting from.
upvoted 32 times

SeMo0o0o0o **Most Recent** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

zellick 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site#clientcert>

Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate isn't installed, authentication fails.

upvoted 2 times

mung 2 years ago

You have to export a self signed certificate from the root certificate and install it in the machine.

upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

No. You need the cert on comp2.

upvoted 1 times

Oualy 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer: B

You must export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.
The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 2 times

bduhamel 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Teringzooi 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

you need to install certificate on the machine you are connecting from.

upvoted 1 times

JayJay22215 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct approach would be to export Cert from Computer1 and install it on Computer2

upvoted 1 times

nileshlg 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #85

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol **Most Voted**
- B. Protocol to UDP
- C. Session persistence to None
- D. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

HananS **Highly Voted** 2 years, 11 months ago

The following options are available:

None (hash-based) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client may be handled by any virtual machine.
Client IP (source IP affinity two-tuple) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address will be handled by the same virtual machine.
Client IP and protocol (source IP affinity three-tuple) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address and protocol combination will be handled by the same virtual machine.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-distribution-mode?tabs=azure-portal>
The answer is A
upvoted 11 times

SANDEEPOGO **Highly Voted** 1 year, 3 months ago

Get ready!!! This question will now appear a million times in the next pages

upvoted 9 times

SeMo0o0o0o **Most Recent** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

...
upvoted 1 times

aikooo 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I think answer is A

upvoted 1 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>
Session persistence: Client IP and protocol

- Traffic from the same client IP and protocol is routed to the same backend instance
upvoted 2 times

Manu_0502 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol
upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol
upvoted 1 times

tahirMScert 2 years, 2 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer
upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

benvdw 2 years, 9 months ago

on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 1 times

G_unit_19 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Straight forward easy question
upvoted 2 times

Teringzooi 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct: A

Session persistence!
upvoted 2 times

Sukorak 2 years, 12 months ago

Anser is correct :A
upvoted 4 times

Sukorak 2 years, 12 months ago

Answer is correct: A

ANSWER IS CORRECT.

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #86

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that uses the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

Name	IP version	SKU	IP address assignment	Availability zone
IP1	IPv6	Basic	Static	Not applicable
IP2	IPv6	Basic	Dynamic	Not applicable
IP3	IPv6	Standard	Static	Zone-redundant

You need to create a public Azure Standard Load Balancer.

Which public IP addresses can you use?

- A. IP1, IP2, and IP3
- B. IP2 only
- C. IP3 only **Most Voted**
- D. IP1 and IP3 only

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

shadad **Highly Voted** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023
I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: C
upvoted 17 times

Sukorak **Highly Voted** 2 years, 12 months ago

Answer is correct: C
upvoted 15 times

SeMo0o0o0o **Most Recent** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is right
upvoted 2 times

JayLearn2022 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer: C
A Basic Load Balancer can use the Basic SKU Public IP address's, but a Standard load balancer requires a Standard SKU Public IP address.

Excerpt from link below:
The standard SKU is required if you associate the address to a standard load balancer. For more information about standard load balancers, see Azure load balancer standard SKU.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/virtual-network-public-ip-address>

Excerpt from link below:
Key scenarios that you can accomplish using Azure Standard Load Balancer include:
-Enable support for load-balancing of IPv6.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview#why-use-azure-load-balancer>
upvoted 8 times

zellick 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>
Matching SKUs are required for load balancer and public IP resources. You can't have a mixture of basic SKU resources and standard SKU resources.
upvoted 2 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

C is the most correct. I don't think you can currently use IP6 for load balances yet. Needs to be IPv4 but all IPs are listed as 6 and there is no "None" option so just roll with it.

upvoted 3 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

My bad, seems they can. (I was sure I read a few hours ago they couldn't)
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>
upvoted 3 times

meeko86 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Matching SKUs are required for load balancer and public IP resources. You can't have a mixture of Basic SKU resources and standard SKU resources.
upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

IP3 as both SKUs of IL and PIP have to be the same i.e. Standard
upvoted 2 times

tahirMScert 2 years, 2 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer
upvoted 4 times

majerly 2 years, 2 months ago

today in exam is C
upvoted 2 times

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

Teringzooi 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct: C

Basic SKU IP can not be combined with standard LB.

upvoted 2 times

JayJay22215 2 years, 9 months ago

None of the given, because noone is using ipv6!

All jokes aside, its C

upvoted 3 times

Redimido 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

BASIC SKU not an option here.

upvoted 2 times

amiri7171 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct: C

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 2 years, 11 months ago

Weird question this one, because IP1 is an IPv6 Basic address but it says that it's Static. That is not supported as part of the Basic SKU. But regardless, the answer is correct: C. Because you can't mix SKUs with Load Balancers.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #87

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription.

You are deploying an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that will contain multiple pods. The pods will use kubernetes networking.

You need to restrict network traffic between the pods.

What should you configure on the AKS cluster?

- A. the Azure network policy
- B. the Calico network policy **Most Voted**
- C. pod security policies
- D. an application security group

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (97%)

A

Comments

ninja **Highly Voted** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I think the correct answer is B.

The question describes "the pods will use kubernetes networking."

To provide network connectivity, AKS clusters can use kubenet (basic networking) or Azure CNI (advanced networking).

Azure Network Policies supports Azure CNI only. Calico Network Policies supports both Azure CNI (Windows Server 2019 and Linux) and kubenet (Linux).

Hence, the correct answer is B.

Reference

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet>

upvoted 45 times

RougePotatoe 1 year, 10 months ago

To summarize. You need calico network policy because this question explicitly stated "pods will use kubernet networking." which means you need a policy that can support kubernet networking.

Look at supported networking options of the following link.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies#differences-between-azure-network-policy-manager-and-calico-network-policy-and-their-capabilities>

upvoted 9 times

ITprof99 Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

On exam 01.02.22

Answer: B

upvoted 18 times

Neftali Most Recent 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: B

To restrict network traffic between the pods in an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster, you should configure the Calico network policy. Therefore, the correct answer is:

B. the Calico network policy

upvoted 1 times

kejo2 1 month, 4 weeks ago

B is correct: Network policy options in AKS

Azure provides three Network Policy engines for enforcing network policies:

Cilium for AKS clusters that use Azure CNI Powered by Cilium.

Azure Network Policy Manager.

Calico, an open-source network and network security solution founded by Tigera.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

SrWalk49 3 months, 3 weeks ago

AKS is no longer on this exam.

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

YesPlease 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B) Calico Network Policies

Question specifically calls out Kubernet: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies#differences-between-azure-network-policy-manager-and-calico-network-policy-and-their-capabilities>

upvoted 1 times

muzzying 1 year, 1 month ago

If you go to AKS in the portal and try to create, selecting the Kubernet networking will grey out the 'Azure Network Policy' leaving only the 'Calico' policy to choose.

upvoted 1 times

Tomix 1 year, 5 months ago

Option A: Azure network policy

Azure network policy provides a built-in network security solution for AKS clusters. It allows you to define network traffic rules at the Kubernetes namespace level using standard Kubernetes NetworkPolicy objects. With Azure network policy, you can control ingress (incoming) and egress (outgoing) network traffic between pods based on IP addresses, ports, and protocols.

upvoted 1 times

Haroldgm 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

In the exam June 24, 2023

upvoted 3 times

ojogbon 1 year, 8 months ago

On the exam Apr 2nd, 2023

upvoted 6 times

CyberKeley 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

To restrict network traffic between pods in an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster, you should configure the Azure network policy.

upvoted 2 times

zellick 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies#differences-between-azure-network-policy-manager-and-calico-network-policy-and-their-capabilities>

upvoted 3 times

zellick 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 3 times

zellick 1 year, 10 months ago

Calico Network Policy Supported networking options

- Azure CNI (Linux, Windows Server 2019 and 2022) and kubenet (Linux)

upvoted 1 times

typales2005 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

was in the 09/01/2023 exam

upvoted 7 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

B for kubenet.

Azure NPM:

Linux, Windows Server 2022

Azure CNI

Calico Network Policy:

Linux, Windows Server 2019 and 2022

Azure CNI (Linux, Windows Server 2019 and 2022) and kubenet (Linux)

upvoted 2 times

Makarand123 2 years, 1 month ago

There's other way also using 'linkered' service mesh but not given here

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #88

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16 and contains the VPN Gateway and subnets in the following table:

Name	IP address range
Subnet0	10.0.0.0/24
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24
GatewaySubnet	10.0.254.0/24

Subnet1 contains a virtual appliance named VM1 that operates as a router.

You create a routing table named RT1.

You need to route all inbound traffic from the VPN gateway to VNet1 through VM1.

How should you configure RT1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Address prefix

10.0.0.0/16
10.0.1.0/24
10.0.254.0/24

Next hop type

Virtual appliance
Virtual network
Virtual network gateway

Assigned to

GatewaySubnet
Subnet0
Subnet1 and Subnet2

ANSWER AREA

Address prefix

▼
10.0.0.0/16
10.0.1.0/24
10.0.254.0/24

Correct Answer:

Next hop type

▼
Virtual appliance
Virtual network
Virtual network gateway

Assigned to

▼
GatewaySubnet
Subnet0
Subnet1 and Subnet2

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 10.0.0.0/16

Address prefix

destination-> Vnet 1 (Address space of Vnet1)

Box 2: Virtual appliance

Next hop type

VM1 ->Virtual Appliance. You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as Virtual appliance.

Box 3: Gateway Subnet

Assigned to

This route is to be followed by Gateway Subnet for the incoming traffic. You can associate routing table to the Subnet from Rout Table -> subnet ->Associate.

upvoted 191 times

Holydud 2 years, 3 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Box1: 10.0.0.0/16

Box2: Virtual appliance

Box3: GatewaySubnet

upvoted 18 times

AzureG0d 2 years, 1 month ago

finally he's back lol

upvoted 55 times

Tom900 Highly Voted 4 years ago

Answer is correct.

See the explanation below from AZ-103 source.

Address prefix- destination-> Vnet 1 (Address space of Vnet1)

2. Next Hop - VM1 ->Virtual Appliance (You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as virtual appliance)

3.Assignment - This route is to be followed by Gateway Subnet for the incoming traffic. You can associate routing table to the Subnet from Rout Table -> subnet ->Associate

unvoted 56 times

upvoted 30 times

mikl 3 years, 10 months ago

Agree!

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

picho707 1 year, 6 months ago

Microsoft naming convention drives me nuts!!!.

upvoted 8 times

yaboo1617 1 year, 8 months ago

ROUTE Address prefix = TO

ROUTE Next Hop = THROUGH

ROUTE Assignment = FROM

upvoted 27 times

[Removed] 4 months ago

Thank you, this is all we need to understand

upvoted 1 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

1. 10.0.0.0/16

2. Virtual appliance

3. GatewaySubnet

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-create-route-table-portal>

upvoted 4 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

traffic to vnet1 addresses 10.0.0.0/16

VM1 as the next hop as router is a Virtual Appliance
outside traffic comes through GatewaySubnet

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

manalshowaei 2 years, 6 months ago

See the explanation below from AZ-103 source.

Address prefix- destination-> Vnet 1 (Address space of Vnet1)

2. Next Hop - VM1 ->Virtual Appliance (You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as virtual appliance)
3.Assignment - This route is to be followed by Gateway Subnet for the incoming traffic. You can associate routing table to the Subnet from Rout Table -> subnet ->Associate

upvoted 1 times

babzbabz 2 years, 6 months ago

Came on exam today (24/05-2022)

upvoted 1 times

Dobby25 2 years, 8 months ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 3 times

Tokawa 3 years, 2 months ago

Why is this not an IP address for Subnet1?

upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct:

- Source: 10.0.254.0
 - Next Hop: NVA
 - Assigned to 10.0.0.0/16. This covers 10.0.0.0/24, 10.0.1.0/24, 10.0.2.0/24
- upvoted 2 times

AubinBakana 3 years, 3 months ago

I can picture this question coming in every single test. Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

JimBobSquare101 3 years, 4 months ago

In 30 July 2021

upvoted 5 times

UNA 3 years, 5 months ago

You can watch this video for more clarity <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sBII38Fngmk>

upvoted 6 times

MimeTalk 3 years, 4 months ago

thanks for sharing

upvoted 2 times

umavaja 9 months, 3 weeks ago

thanks for the video link, it helps lot

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #89

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- B. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
- C. a health probe
- D. Session persistence to Client IP and Protocol **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: D

With Sticky Sessions when a client starts a session on one of your web servers, session stays on that specific server. To configure An Azure Load-Balancer for Sticky Sessions set Session persistence to Client IP.

upvoted 54 times

Hibs2016 **Highly Voted** 4 years ago

Answer is correct, D - Session Persistence to Client IP and Protocol

upvoted 34 times

2d153f5 **Most Recent** 6 days, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Well, if you missed it the first five times, you have a chance right now.

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence: Client IP and protocol

- Traffic from the same client IP and protocol is routed to the same backend instance

upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Session persistence to Client IP and Protocol

upvoted 2 times

tahirMScert 2 years, 2 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer

upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct and is called Sticky Sessions like Microsoft ones sticks never let go!!

upvoted 3 times

manalshowaei 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Session persistence to Client IP and Protocol

upvoted 2 times

amunator 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

josevirtual 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Session Persistence is correct

upvoted 3 times

hanyahmed 2 years, 11 months ago

it is right answer "Session persistence"

upvoted 1 times

khengoolman 3 years, 2 months ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is D

upvoted 7 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #90

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Operating system	Connects to
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2

VM1 and VM2 use public IP addresses. From Windows Server 2019 on VM1 and VM2, you allow inbound Remote Desktop connections.

Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.

The subscription contains two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG1 and NSG2. NSG1 uses only the default rules.

NSG2 uses the default rules and the following custom incoming rule:

- ❑ Priority: 100
- ❑ Name: Rule1
- ❑ Port: 3389
- ❑ Protocol: TCP
- ❑ Source: Any
- ❑ Destination: Any
- ❑ Action: Allow

NSG1 is associated to Subnet1. NSG2 is associated to the network interface of VM2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From the Internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From the Internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From the Internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
From the Internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct . No, Yes, Yes.

No: VM1 has default rules which denies any port open for inbound rules

Yes: VM2 has custom rule allowing RDP port

Yes: VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet. by default, communication are allowed

upvoted 200 times

alsmk2 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I disagree with this.

RDP traffic to VM2 has to get through NSG1, which denies RDP by default. The fact that the NIC has MSG2 and an allow rule for 3389 doesn't matter because the traffic has already been dropped by NSG1.

upvoted 2 times

alsmk2 3 months, 3 weeks ago

And now I agree with it lol - didn't see that NSG1 is only associated to subnet1, so out of the picture.

upvoted 5 times

Ougesh 3 years, 9 months ago

Since VM2 is in subnet1 and NSG1 applied to subnet1 which should deny inbound connection from Internet. Therefore i guess you cannot connect to VM2 from internet? Is it correct please?

upvoted 4 times

jimmyli 3 years, 6 months ago

@Ougesh, i was bothered by this as well. but then i noticed that VM1 is in Subnet1, and VM2 is in Subnet2 from the table. So VM2 is NOT in subnet1, accordingly RDP to VM2 is fine (as only NSG2 is applied to NIC of VM2)

upvoted 4 times

Irgond07 3 years, 5 months ago

Ansere should be No Yes No,

No: VM1 has default rules which denies any port open for inbound rules

Yes: VM2 has custom rule allowing RDP port

No: VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet but associated different NSG's.

upvoted 8 times

Mozbius_ 2 years, 10 months ago

Last is YES.

NSGs allow INBOUND & OUTBOUND traffic within a same Vnet by default [in&out rules 65000]. Any INBOUND INTERNET

connection/aka coming from the internet is denied by default [inbound Rule 65500]. Any OUTBOUND INTERNET connections /aka going out to the internet is allowed by default [outbound Rule 65001].

NSG2 has the added rule that it allows any inbound RDP connection [rule 100].

Therefore NSG1 allows VM1 to go OUT INSIDE the Vnet1 using all ports & protocols.

NSG2 allows all Vnet1 originating traffic on all ports & protocols by default.

The added rule 100 is explicitly opening RDP larger by allowing RDP from the internet.

upvoted 8 times

Abubaker3030 2 years, 6 months ago

Last is yes, because NSG2 is attached to the NIC of VM2, not the VNET. NSG2 has a rule to allow inbound traffic for RDP

upvoted 1 times

d0bermn 3 years, 6 months ago

you are right, but for vm1->vm2 not bcoz vms are in the same vnet, but bcoz vm1->vm2 connect allowed in nsg2, assigned to vm2 nic (as in 2nd q)

upvoted 10 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: No

NSG1 has default rules, which denies any port open for inbound rules

Box 2: Yes

NSG2 has custom Rule1, allowing RDP port 3389 with TCP.

Box 3: Yes

VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet. By default, communication is allowed.

upvoted 155 times

RougePotatoe 1 year, 10 months ago

Box3 is questionable. The question asked specifically on if VM1 can RDP into VM2.

The VMs are on azure. The only ways I can think of that will allow you to RDP into the other server are through RDP or bastion which will require the use of RDP on the first server. Nested RDP is not supported.

"Only one level of nested Remote Desktop connection is supported. Establishing a Remote Desktop connection from inside a nested Remote Desktop connection isn't supported."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/windows-server/remote/run-remote-desktop-connection-session>

upvoted 2 times

RougePotatoe 1 year, 10 months ago

In theory, if you ignore the fact that you probably RDP'd into VM1, you could RDP into VM2. Unless someone can come up with a way that would allow you to connect to VM1 that doesn't use bastion or RDP i'm going to say you can't RDP into VM2 because nested RDP is not supported.

upvoted 1 times

RougePotatoe 1 year, 9 months ago

Well I just tested in azure with RDP (downloaded file) then from VM1 tried RDC (remote desktop connection app) into vm2 over public IP and it worked so you can RDP then RDC into another vm. Both uses port 3389

upvoted 5 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

CORRECT..

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

ashtonez 7 months, 3 weeks ago

For me is, explained below :

NO: VM1 is affected by NSG1 at subnet level, since NSG has no rules, the implicit deny all by default at the end applies here, so basically any traffic regarding subnet1 is blocked by NSG1

YES: VM2 is affected by NSG2 at NIC level , NSG2 allows dstport 3389 so yes

NO: VM1 is affected by NSG1 at subnet level, NSG1 has no rules, the implicit deny all by default at the end applies here, so no traffic can flow at subnet level, you need to go from VM1, through subnet1, in order to arrive to the other subnet subnet2 and finally the VM2, so NO.

For people stating that inside VNET traffic is allowed by default, is true, but that changes whenever you begin pushing NSG which by default blocks everything at the end , and need to include some rules to allow specific traffic

REF:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 1 times

ashtonez 7 months, 3 weeks ago

For me is, explained below :

NO: VM1 is affected by NSG1 at subnet level, since NSG has no rules, the implicit deny all by default at the end applies here, so basically any traffic regarding subnet1 is blocked by NSG1

YES: VM2 is affected by NSG2 at NIC level , NSG2 allows dstport 3389 so yes

NO: VM1 is affected by NSG1 at subnet level, NSG1 has no rules, the implicit deny all by default at the end applies here, so no traffic can flow at subnet level, you need to go from VM1, through subnet1, in order to arrive to the other subnet subnet2 and finally the VM2, so NO.

For people stating that inside VNET traffic is allowed by default, is true, but that changes whenever you begin pushing NSG which by default blocks everything at the end , and need to include some rules to allow specific traffic

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No

Yes

No

upvoted 1 times

dani21 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Got this question on 20/03/24

upvoted 2 times

dani21 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Got this question on 20/03/24

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

LovelyGroovey 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Chat GPT said, "Yes, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop from the Internet. This is because VM1 uses a public IP address and allows inbound Remote Desktop connections. Additionally, the network security group (NSG) associated with the subnet of VM1 allows incoming traffic on TCP port 3389, which is the port used by Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP). However, please note that while this setup allows RDP connections, it's crucial to secure such connections due to potential security risks. Always ensure you're following best practices for security." Is this answer wrong? ChatGPT says 1st one is YES

upvoted 1 times

vsvaid 9 months, 4 weeks ago

No, No, Yes

For second question, nsg2 is associated with NIC not subnet. The request will be blocked by subnet. For incoming traffic, the request is first processed by subnet and then by NIC

upvoted 4 times

MSBITSM 9 months, 3 weeks ago

NSGs can be associated with subnets or individual virtual machine instances within those subnets. When an NSG is associated with a subnet, the ACL rules apply to all virtual machine instances of that subnet. Additionally, NSGs can be directly associated with a specific virtual machine for more granular traffic control.

upvoted 2 times

PhoenixAscending 10 months, 1 week ago

This was on my exam. The suggested answer to the question is correct.

upvoted 1 times

rnd3131 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Default Inbound Security Rules:

AllowVNetInBound:

Priority: 65000

Allows all inbound traffic from resources in the same Virtual Network (VNet).

Source: VirtualNetwork

Destination: VirtualNetwork

Source and Destination Port Ranges: Any

Protocol: Any

Action: Allow

upvoted 1 times

bodjy 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I have tested today with score 870 most of question came from ET question and be carful for wrong answers from the site and try to understand the solution not suppose most voted answers is the correct answers

upvoted 1 times

josola 1 year ago

There are 2 NSG. NSG1 applied to subnet 1. NSG2 apply to VM2. For a host is subnet 1 to accept traffic from Internet, both Subnet NSG and NIC NSG should allow traffic.

- VM1 is in subnet 1 and it doesn't have a NIC associated NSG, so subnet NSG1 applies which denies Inbound Internet traffic by default. Answer No.

- VM2 is in subnet 2, which doesn't have an associated subnet NSG and has NSG2 applied to the VM. NSG2 allows traffic RDP traffic from anywhere, so RDP connection is possible. Answer Yes.

- Same policy as before (Source=Any), then VM1 can RDO to VM2. Answer Yes.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #91

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You create an Azure load balancer.

You plan to create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2.

Which two additional load balancer resources should you create before you can create the load balancing rule? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a frontend IP address
- B. an inbound NAT rule
- C. a virtual network
- D. a backend pool Most Voted
- E. a health probe Most Voted

Correct Answer: DE

Community vote distribution

DE (80%)

AD (19%)

A

Comments

tp42 Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

D and E.

You can't create a LB without FrontEnd IP, so if we have a LB we also have a FrontEnd IP already. You can however create a LB without a backend pool and without any rules. If you want to add a rule to your LB later you have to create a backend pool and health probe first. Those are mandatory properties for a rule. I also tested it in my lab to be sure.

upvoted 78 times

Jayz5436 2 years, 7 months ago

Tried in my lab as well this is correct. You need a frontend ip to create an empty load balancer which in this case the question says that it's created. adding a load balancing rule requires you to specify backend pool and health probe

upvoted 7 times

Mev4953 2 years, 2 months ago

Yes, you're right. It says LB is created already or ask about LB rule. To get created the LB requires frontend IP must first be created, which is not issue in this case

upvoted 1 times

sawanti 1 year, 4 months ago

Do you guys can't read? Where is it stated "it's created"???? It says "YOU CREATE" meaning you are in the process of creating that. There is a difference between create and created, so correct answer is A and D - Frontend IP is necessary and Backend pool (as we want to load balance VMs) is also necessary. Those are the steps before load balancing rules

upvoted 1 times

SrWalk49 3 months, 3 weeks ago

You create an Azure load balancer. (You can't read?)

You plan to create a load balancing rule

upvoted 1 times

kennynelcon Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

Answer ; A and D

Select; Frontend IP

When done with configuration steps.

Select Next: Backend pools

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal>

upvoted 12 times

Josh219 Most Recent 2 weeks, 4 days ago

To create a load balancing rule that will balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2, you need to create the following two additional load balancer resources before you can create the load balancing rule:

Backend Pool: This resource defines the group of virtual machines (VM1 and VM2) that will receive the load-balanced traffic.

Health Probe: This resource monitors the health of the virtual machines in the backend pool to ensure that traffic is only sent to healthy instances.

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

To create a load balancing rule for HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2 using an Azure Load Balancer, the following two additional resources are required:

A frontend IP address (A):

The frontend IP is the entry point for the load balancer. This is the IP address that external clients will use to access the services being load balanced.

A backend pool (D):

The backend pool contains the virtual machines (VM1 and VM2 in this case) that will receive the traffic once it passes through the load balancer.

upvoted 2 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You create an Azure load balancer.

You plan to create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2.

Which two additional load balancer resources should you create before you can create the load balancing rule? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a frontend IP address
- B. an inbound NAT rule
- C. a virtual network
- D. a backend pool
- E. a health probe

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: DE

D & E are correct

upvoted 1 times

090200f 5 months, 4 weeks ago

D & E , because before creating LB rule , we need backend pool & health probe

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

D and E

upvoted 1 times

belyo 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

whenever you create a LB, At least 1 frontend IP needs to be added for creating a Load Balancer its a error/warning so you cannot skip it unlike the rest parameters.

frontend ip & backend pool

upvoted 1 times

belyo 10 months, 1 week ago

taking it back, its says LB is created, so you need a backend pool & probes ...

upvoted 1 times

EzBL 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: DE

The question is: Which two additional load balancer resources should you create before you can create the load balancing rule?

The procedure is:

Frontend IP configuration

Backend pool

Health probes

Load Balancer rules

The the 2 additional resources before the rules are:

Backend pool

Health probes

upvoted 3 times

Superego 1 year ago

A and D from as per my understanding.

It's under the LB creation process rather than the LB is already there.

Based on that, the key word is "before" you can create the load balancing rule.

upvoted 4 times

Superego 1 year, 3 months ago

A and D based on my test.

Just had a try. Before creating Inbound rules, there're 3 preceding steps:

(1)Basics -> (2)Frontend IP configuration -> (3)Backend pools

And on step (4)Inbound rules -> Add load balancing rule, it requests mandatory resources which are "Frontend IP address" and "Backend pool".

Regarding "Health probe", you can create a new one on this step itself. This means not BEFORE you can create the load balancing rule but in parallel.

upvoted 5 times

sawanti 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

Azure Load Balancer is NOT created. You are creating that, so the answer is AD.

upvoted 4 times

CBMAN 6 months ago

The question definitely says, "You create an Azure load balancer." The ending of this sentence implies the LB has now been successfully created and now you are applying LB rules before you proceed.

upvoted 2 times

Tomix 1 year, 5 months ago

To create a load balancing rule to load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2 using an Azure load balancer, you would need to create the following two additional load balancer resources:

A. A frontend IP address: This IP address is used to receive incoming traffic and distribute it to the backend resources. It acts as the entry point for the load balancer.

D. A backend pool: This defines the backend resources (in this case, VM1 and VM2) that will receive the load-balanced traffic. The load balancer distributes incoming traffic across the resources in the backend pool based on the configured load balancing rule.

Therefore, options A and D are the correct answers.

upvoted 4 times

zelleck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

DE is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/components>

upvoted 1 times

FindOcult 2 years ago

I don't think that options A, B, and C are Load Balancer resources. Am I right?

upvoted 1 times

awssecuritynewbie 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

this makes sense, you would need a frontendip but the LB has been created so to have a rule for the LB you would need the backend pool and health probe

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #92

Topic 5

You have an on-premises network that contains a database server named dbserver1.

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine will be deployed to a separate availability zone.

You need to configure an Azure VPN gateway for a site-to-site VPN. The solution must ensure that the virtual machines can connect to dbserver1.

Which type of public IP address SKU and assignment should you use for the gateway?

- A. a basic SKU and a static IP address assignment
- B. a standard SKU and a static IP address assignment** Most Voted
- C. a basic SKU and a dynamic IP address assignment

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (89%)

C (11%)

Comments

RichardBill Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Ok this one is new but Lets talk about it: So this would be a "Zonal Gateway at least right"? Theres no talk about the gateway being Zonedredundant but for it to be even Zonal it needs to be an AZ-SKU Tier right? And those always come with a Standard Public IP SKU which is Static? So B? Heres my source <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/about-zone-redundant-vnet-gateways> The explanation given here is definitely rubbish

upvoted 32 times

witalis 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Agree,

One standard SKU public IP address in your subscription.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-vpn-gateway>

upvoted 1 times

mung 2 years ago

It's c.

VPN Gateway supports only "dynamic".

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 2 times

rqFamily 2 years ago

no dynamic type only supported under basic ip address type , and we need to create standard ip address type to support zonal so ip address must be static

upvoted 2 times

MatAlves 1 year, 2 months ago

the link you mentioned says about the Public IP:

"Assignment: The assignment is typically autoselected and can be either Dynamic or Static."

upvoted 1 times

skate_grizzly_123 1 year, 2 months ago

"The VPN gateway supports both standard and basic SKU public IP addresses, but the type of SKU you can use depends on the SKU of the VPN gateway itself1. For example, you can use a standard static Public IP for gateway SKUs like VpnGw1AZ, VpnGw2AZ, VpnGw3AZ, VpnGw4AZ, and VpnGw5AZ2." --> Those 3 VM's deployed in AZ so a Public IP should be standard static

upvoted 1 times

margotfrpp Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Focus on this part of the question: " Each virtual machine will be deployed to a separate availability zone."

ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT :

- Basic Load Balancer: Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- Standard Load Balancer: Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network.

So in this case it's Standart

upvoted 28 times

argoth 1 year, 5 months ago

There is no reference to Load Balancers in the question.

upvoted 7 times

garmatey 1 year, 5 months ago

Availability zones and availability sets are different things

upvoted 1 times

Patesso 1 year, 5 months ago

C'est toujours la meme question que vous traitez?

upvoted 2 times

ValB 1 year, 1 month ago

C'est toujours ENGLISH dude.

upvoted 7 times

profesorklaus 1 year, 2 months ago

Speak English. You are on English site

upvoted 5 times

profesorklaus 1 year, 2 months ago

Speak English. You are on English site

upvoted 2 times

SeMoOoOoOo Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

it's B

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

james2033 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Basic versus Standard SKU of Azure public IP address <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-basic-upgrade-guidance#basic-sku-vs-standard-sku>.

upvoted 1 times

SDiwan 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B, When availability zones are involved always Standard SKU is needed. When you select "Standard SKU" in public ip, by default assignment is set to static and you cannot change that.

See the image for public ip creation in this article => <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 2 times

Alandt 11 months, 1 week ago

What's the fking difference between Basic and Standard? It's like saying Normal and Average.

upvoted 6 times

[Removed] 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I am not sure where some of you guys get C saying that VPN Gateway supports only dynamic PiP. When you are creating it you are actually choice locked into a Standard PiP as far as the Public IP Address SKU goes: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-create-gateway-portal>

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 11 months, 4 weeks ago

So the answer is definitely B

upvoted 1 times

MatAlves 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"Assignment: The assignment is typically autoselected and can be either Dynamic or Static."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 1 times

Sri944 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure VPN gateways support both dynamic and static IP address assignment options.

By using a Standard SKU public IP address with a static IP address assignment, you can ensure a reliable and consistent VPN gateway configuration for your site-to-site VPN. This will allow the virtual machines deployed across different availability zones in Azure to connect securely to dbserver1 in your on-premises network.

upvoted 7 times

Chochi 1 year, 5 months ago

I will go with B
see link <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/51881442/azure-static-ip-for-vpn>
upvoted 1 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. a standard SKU and a static IP address assignment

upvoted 1 times

vana_h 1 year, 9 months ago

yanniu_w 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct answer is B

Open your portal -> Create new resource -> in Market place type in 'Virtual network gateway' => create new
-> make a note that the IP SKU is fixed text, no option to change it at all and is set to 'Standard'
-> Assignment is set to 'static' and greyed out (can not be changed at all)

upvoted 3 times

ozlaoliu 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Both Bing AI and ChatGPG chose B. a standard SKU and a static IP address assignment

upvoted 5 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is B as Microsoft never ask an exam question where the answer for a solution is one of their basic offerings.□

upvoted 5 times

Phlogiston 1 year, 10 months ago

Please do not make this assumption on the exams as a go-to solution. It is not as if the exam authors sit around a table and say to one another that they should design questions that only have higher priced SKUs as the correct answer. That said, a lot of the exam content will likely test "marketing and sales" knowledge. So, you should know your SKUs.

upvoted 3 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>
Standard IPs can be non-zonal, zonal, or zone-redundant. Zone redundant IPs can only be created in regions where 3 availability zones are live. IPs created before zones are live won't be zone redundant.

upvoted 1 times

Irism 1 year, 11 months ago

still not clear if B or C for me

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #93

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Public IP address	Connected to
VM1	131.107.10.10	VNet1/Subnet1
VM2	150.120.10.10	VNet1/Subnet2
VM3	170.20.10.10	VNet1/Subnet1

The subscription contains a storage account named contoso2024 as shown in the following exhibit.

contoso2024 | Networking

Storage account

Firewalls and virtual networks Private endpoint connections Custom domain

Save Discard Refresh Give feedback

Public network access

Enabled from all networks

Enabled from selected virtual networks and IP addresses

Disabled

Configure network security for your storage accounts. [Learn more](#)

Virtual networks

Add existing virtual network Add new virtual network

Virtual Network	Subnet	Address range	Endpoint Status	Resource Group	Subscription
VNet1	Subnet1	-	✓ Enabled	RG2	Azure Pass - ... ***

Firewall

Add IP ranges to allow access from the internet or your on-premises networks. [Learn more](#).

Add range client IP address (100.77.147.4479)

Add your client IP address (192.168.147.147)

Address range

131.107.10.10



150.120.10.10



170.20.10.10



IP address or CIDR

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can connect to contoso2024 by using 131.107.10.10.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to contoso2024 by using 150.120.10.10.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM3 must use its private IP address to connect to contoso2024.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can connect to contoso2024 by using 131.107.10.10.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to contoso2024 by using 150.120.10.10.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
VM3 must use its private IP address to connect to contoso2024.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Comments

69b9d7c Highly Voted 3 months ago

YYN,

VM1 is connected to VNet1/Subnet1, and its public IP is listed in the firewall rules, so it can connect. (YES)
 VM2 is connected to VNet1/Subnet2 (different subnet), but its public IP (150.120.10.10) is listed in the firewall rules, so it can still connect. (YES)
 VM3 is also connected to VNet1/Subnet1, and its public IP is listed in the firewall rules, so it can connect. (Note that third statement says "must", so, the better answer is NO)

upvoted 8 times

d6f865d 5 days, 9 hours ago

YNN,

The enabled from selected virtual networks means you can get to the storage account using the public IP, for private IP you need an endpoint configured. Subnet1 is selected and its IP is in the firewall table so the first one is yes
 VM2 is not included so even though its public IP is in the firewall table it can't be used so no
 VM3 can only use the public IP since private endpoint is not configured so no

upvoted 1 times

...

itismadu 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree

I think YYN is correct

They can all use their public IP to connect.

notice that there even a suggestion to add the IP you are using to access the Azure portal (client IP) . So subnet is for private IPs while the firewall is for Public IPs .

3rd is no because it says Must

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

Yes

Yes

No

..

upvoted 3 times

Sickcnt 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Cloud network architect here,

YYN

Answer3:

if you add a VNet and subnets, every VM in that subnet can reach the storage account over its public IP. However, without a private endpoint, the VMs won't be able to access the storage account via a private IP; they'd still go through the public internet

upvoted 3 times

HamedB 3 months, 1 week ago

VM1 and VM3 must use their private IP to access the storage account. NY

upvoted 3 times

12Micha 3 months ago

Because it says endpoint status enabled on subnet1 likely. Agreed NY

upvoted 2 times

KR_Bala 2 days ago

yes, azure will prefer to use private IPs to connect with storage account as described below on the given link.

"Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network. Endpoints allow you to secure your critical Azure service resources to only your virtual networks. Service Endpoints enables private IP addresses in the VNet to reach the endpoint of an Azure service without needing a public IP address on the VNet."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>

upvoted 1 times

FatFatSam 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I think Yes, Yes, No. VM3 is at the same situation as VM1.

upvoted 2 times

Henrytm1 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes, Yes, Yes

upvoted 4 times



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Exam CSCP All Actual Questions

Question #93

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

- VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3 are peered.
- VNET1 and VNET2 are linked to an Azure private DNS zone named contoso.com that contains the records shown in the following table.
- The virtual networks are configured to use the DNS servers shown in the following table.
- For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

-

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Yes -

VM1 is in VNET1. In VNET1 Server1 resolves to 131.107.3.3

-

Box 2: No -

VM2 is in VNET2. VNET2 uses custom DNS server 192.168.05

Box 3: Yes

Comments

randy0077 Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Hi Admin,

This looks like incomplete question or something is missing. Could you please correct this and add more discussion?
upvoted 80 times

ivan0590 1 year, 6 months ago

With some deduction, you can complete the question yourself.

The IP of VM4 is used as custom DNS in VNET2 and VNET3. Therefore, VM4 is a DNS server.

The table shown after 'VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3 are peered' is just displaying the records for the custom DNS server. So, some VMs use the private Azure DNS Zone and others use the custom DNS server. And both DNSs have server1 and server2 records.

Knowing all that, you can now figure out what IP will be resolved in each case.

upvoted 8 times

spike15_mk Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

CORRECT ANSWER

YES

NO

YES

YES -For VM1,server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3

VM1 is connected to VNET1 which has Default(Azure-Provided) DNS Server and linked to Azure Private DNS Server contoso.com (131.107.3.3 and 131.107.3.4 DNS Servers). That means VM1 has these 2 DNS servers for resolution.

DNS Servers for VNET1

server1.contoso.com = 131.107.3.3

server2.contoso.com = 131.107.3.4

NO-For VM2,server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3

VM2 belongs to VNET2 has Custom DNS:192.168.0.5 IP of VM4 (not takes from default Azure: the server1.contoso.com = 131.107.3.4 and server2.contoso.com = 131.107.3.4) -NO

VM2 will resolve from VM4 (DNS Server1.contoso.com=131.107.2.3 and Server2.contoso.com=131.107.2.4)

YES- For VM3,server2.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.2.4

VM3 belongs to VNET3 has Custom DNS:192.168.0.5 IP of VM4 (not takes from default Azure: the server1.contoso.com = 131.107.3.4 and server2.contoso.com = 131.107.3.4)

VM3 will resolve from VM4 (DNS Server1.contoso.com=131.107.2.3 and Server2.contoso.com=131.107.2.4)

upvoted 56 times

Brockssn 1 year, 7 months ago

Y, Y, Y.

VM2 is resolving a FQDN of server 1. The vnet DNS does not state it is contoso.com, so therefore resolving the FQDN would resolve correctly.

upvoted 3 times

Benzitho 1 year, 6 months ago

Sport On .. Well done

upvoted 2 times

damnboy Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

YNN

You are assuming that VM4 has DNS Role and it has the "contoso.com" zone, they are not saying nothing about this.

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 1 week ago

Yes

Yes

Yes

upvoted 2 times

AAlmani 9 months, 1 week ago

Yes

Yes

No

We have two DNS service providers here:

1-Private DNS has (server1.contoso.com & server2.contoso.com) and linked to VNET1 and VNET2,

2- Local DNS on VM4 in VNET3, that has no records in the provided exhibit

YES: VM1 in Vnet1: resolve DNS names of server1 through the "private DNS" which has its IP

YES: VM2 in Vnet2: resolve DNS names of server1 through the "private DNS" which has its IP

NO: VM3 in Vnet3: CAN'T resolve DNS names of server2 through the "private DNS", cause it will talk to DNS service on VM4 which has no record for the requested server

upvoted 3 times

MoOshin 10 months, 3 weeks ago

YNN

VM2 and VM3 are both using the same DNS, and that DNS server is in VNET3 that cannot resolve the private DNS zone.

upvoted 2 times

chair123 1 year, 1 month ago

Fudge this, I think its YYN

Any solid answer here?

upvoted 3 times

chair123 1 year, 1 month ago

No table for vm4 DNS to confirm.

However, Vnet can have more than resolver

So 1 Y and 2 is Y

3 is No cuz Vent 3 not linked to private zone only 1 and 2.

Anyone can confirm with lab?

upvoted 1 times

postuond 9 months, 3 weeks ago

I think that question has changed.

upvoted 1 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Agree with Y,Y,Y and best explained by Trevor_VT

See;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

"If you choose to link your virtual network with the private DNS zone without autoregistration, the virtual network is treated as a resolution virtual network only. DNS records for virtual machines deployed this virtual network won't be created automatically in the private zone. However, virtual machines deployed in the virtual network can successfully query for DNS records in the private zone. These records include manually created and auto registered records from other virtual networks linked to the private DNS zone."

One private DNS zone can have multiple resolution virtual networks and a virtual network can have multiple resolution zones associated to it."

upvoted 4 times

Rams_84z06n 1 year, 8 months ago

Two Observations from given information:

- [] VNET1 has default DNS server so it will be resolved by the private zone.

- [] VNET2 and VNET3 has DNS servers listed to IP address of VM4, which is in VNET3. So VMs on VNET2 and VNET3 will be resolved by the DNS server in VM4.

Based on those observations:

- [] Yes - Is VM1 resolved by private zone? Yes. So it resolves name to 137.107.3.3

- [] No - Is VM2 also resolve by private zone? No, It is resolved by VM4. Why? VM2 in VNET2. VNET2 has DNS server that points to VM4, which is in VNET3. So VM2 uses dns zone in VM4 to resolve the name.

- [] Yes - Is VM3 resolved by dns zone in VM4? Yes. VM3 in VNET3. VNET3 has DNS server that points to VM4. So it will resolve name to IP address 131.107.2.4

upvoted 4 times

Trevor_VT 1 year, 8 months ago

This is one of the several questions asking which one has higher priority - the (custom) DNS bound to a VNET or the private DNS zone linked to the same VNET. According to my test (and also the answer from chatGPT), the private DNS zone has

DNS ZONE linked to the same VNET. ACCORDING TO MY TEST (AND ALSO THE ANSWER FROM CHATGPT), THE PRIVATE DNS ZONE HAS PRIORITY. It is the only one which is used if the request is going to a domain hosted by the private DNS zone. If the request is going to a domain which is not in the private DNS zone, then the default or custom DNS for the VNET is used.

Based on this, the answers are Y-Y-Y

Why - because both VM1 and VM2 are linked to the private DNS zone, where we have the record for server1.contoso.com -> 131.107.3.3

Also, assuming that the missing explanation of the second table says "VM4 is DNS server and it has the following records", and VM3 points to this DNS server, it will see and resolve the server2.contoso.com -> 131.107.2.4. Note that VNET3 (where VM3 is) is not linked to the private DNS zone.

upvoted 18 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

I don't know how you tested this, I do know, though, that ChatGPT is not to be trusted (yet) with answering these questions.

One thing is certain, your take on this is wrong, custom defined DNS servers do take priority over VNET zone links:
"Private DNS zones linked to a VNet are queried first when using the default DNS settings of a VNet. Azure provided DNS servers are queried next. However, if a custom DNS server is defined in a VNet, then private DNS zones linked to that VNet are not automatically queried, because the custom settings override the name resolution order."
(<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-privatednszone#private-dns-zone-resolution>)

upvoted 5 times

Zemar 1 year, 8 months ago

I am betting on your explanation as it makes good sense. Thanks for this

upvoted 5 times

msingh20 1 year, 8 months ago

Im assuming we are missing a line above the table saying "VM4 is a DNS server that contains the following records". If that is the case the answer is YNY

Server 1 , A , 131.107.2.3

Server 2 , A, 131.107.2.3

upvoted 4 times

curtmcgirt 1 year, 9 months ago

i think this question has been edited.

vnet1 uses azure dns.

vnet2-3 use 192.168.0.5 vm4 for dns (which we can assume is what the unlabeled 2nd table contains). all vnets are peered so all could use 192.168.0.5 vm4 dns if they wanted.

vm1 is in vnet1, so vm1 uses azure dns.

vm2-4 are in vnet3, so vm2-4 use 192.168.0.5 vm4 dns.

yes, vm1 resolves 'server1' to the 3.3 address via azure dns.

no, vm2 resolves 'server1' to the 2.3 address via 192.168.0.5 vm4 dns. (not 3.3 via azure dns)

yes, vm3 resolves 'server2' to the 2.4 address via 192.168.0.5 vm4 dns.

upvoted 4 times

zellck 1 year, 9 months ago

YNY is the answer.

1. Resolved using Azure Private DNS.
2. Resolved using custom DNS server.
3. Resolved using custom DNS server.

upvoted 6 times

shadad 1 year, 9 months ago

You mean YNN

if 2 and 3 can resolve the custom DNS then both should have the same answer NN

upvoted 3 times

curtmcgirt 1 year, 9 months ago

in the question, the ip addresses resolved are different for the "from vm2" and "from vm3" parts. that's why vm2 is N and vm3 is Y.

upvoted 2 times

shadad 1 year, 9 months ago

holly! how did i miss this part? now i see this and it is resolve the table above it :(
you are right YNY.

upvoted 1 times

dagomo 1 year, 10 months ago

Hello guys,
the answer should be YNN.

Explanation:

When you set custom DNS servers you are specifying the list of DNS servers to be given to VMs via DHCP, which means they will not be querying the Azure private DNS.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1150496/private-dns-vs-custom-dns-for-one-vnet>

upvoted 4 times

picho707 1 year, 5 months ago

You are correct. The information in question does not say anything about the custom DNS servers being setup as forwarders of the Azure private DNS zone either. This should be Y/N/N.

upvoted 2 times

RougePotatoe 1 year, 9 months ago

There are 3 questions which question is your statement an answer to?

VM2/3 (vNet 3/4) both use VM4 as the DNS server.

VM4's DNS entries are:

server1: 131.107.2.3 doesn't match question 2

server2: 131.107.2.4 match question 3

upvoted 1 times

jp_mcgee 2 years ago

After: "VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3 are peered."

Missing Line: "VM4 has a DNS server that is authoritative for a zone named Contoso.com and contains the records shown in the following table."

upvoted 17 times

mung 2 years ago

They are all peered so i guess YYY?

upvoted 2 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

who can find the official link on which DNS takes precedence: vnet linked DNS or vnet DNS?
anyhow this is incomplete question but im gonna assume 192.168.0.5 is the DNS for the 131.107.2.0 records. so answer is

Y = VM1 > VNET1 > Azure priv DNS > server1 is 131.107.3.3

Y = VM2 > VNET2 > Azure priv DNS and Custom DNS > I'm gonna say Azure priv will resolve this because of contoso.com,192.168.0.5 does not have contoso.com zone > server1 is 131.107.3.3

N = VM3 > VNET3 > Custom DNS > server2 is 131.107.3.4 for the same reason as above.

upvoted 6 times

SandCloud 1 year, 7 months ago

this is the right anwser, custom dns override

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #94

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have two Azure virtual machines as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Private IP address	Public IP address	DNS suffix configured in the operating system	Connected to
vm1	Windows Server 2019	10.0.1.4	131.107.50.20	Contoso.com	vnet1
vm2	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 (SLES) SP2	10.0.1.5	131.107.90.80	None	vnet1

You create the Azure DNS zones shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Contoso.com	DNS zone
Fabrikam.com	Private DNS zone

You perform the following actions:

- ☐ For fabrikam.com, you add a virtual network link to vnet1 and enable auto registration.
- ☐ For contoso.com, you assign vm1 and vm2 the Owner role.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Statements

Yes No

The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.

The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.

The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.

Correct Answer:

Statements

Yes No

The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.

The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.

The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.

Box 1: Yes -

The DNS zone uses the Public IP address of vm1.

Box 2: Yes -

Fabrikam.com is a Private DNS zone. The private IP address is used.

Note: The Azure DNS private zones auto registration feature manages DNS records for virtual machines deployed in a virtual network. When you link a virtual network with a private DNS zone with this setting enabled, a DNS record gets created for each virtual machine deployed in the virtual network.

For each virtual machine, an A record and a PTR record are created. DNS records for newly deployed virtual machines are also automatically created in the linked private DNS zone.

Note: If you use Azure Provided DNS then appropriate DNS suffix will be automatically applied to your virtual machines. For all other options you must either use

Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDN) or manually apply appropriate DNS suffix to your virtual machines.

Box 3: Yes -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-zones-records>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances>

Comments

RichardBill Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

N Y Y? Only private AZ DNS Zones can use auto registration. The set DNS search suffix in the client changes nothing about that
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

upvoted 78 times

skate_grizzly_123 1 year, 2 months ago

A virtual machine with a DNS suffix configured in Windows will register its DNS record to the private DNS zone. However, the Azure DHCP service ignores any DNS suffix when it registers the private DNS zone. For example, if your virtual machine is configured for 'contoso.com' as the primary DNS suffix, but the virtual network is linked to the 'fabrikam.com' private DNS zone, the virtual machine's registration appears in the 'fabrikam.com' private DNS zone.

upvoted 5 times

qwerty100 2 years, 3 months ago

I agree whit you

upvoted 5 times

klexams Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

N = none of the actions in question added the VM1 record to contoso.com dns
Y = vnet1 is linked and auto-rego is enabled, records get added automatically.
Y = vnet1 is linked and auto-rego is enabled, records get added automatically.

upvoted 27 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

WRONG

No
Yes
Yes

..
upvoted 3 times

SeMo0o0o0o 1 month, 2 weeks ago

auto registration = private IP addresses
upvoted 3 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

No
Yes
Yes

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No
Yes
Yes

upvoted 2 times

vroh 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this in exam
upvoted 5 times

profesorklaus 1 year, 2 months ago

I checked it in my subscription. N-Y-Y.
No record added to contoso. Two records added to fabricam.
upvoted 3 times

conip 1 year, 3 months ago

can we assume that VMs were up already?
if YES - then auto-registration wouldn't work so it would be NO NO NO - IMHO
upvoted 1 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

N Y Y is correct!
upvoted 2 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

N,Y,Y
Public DNS can't auto register only private dns zone.
upvoted 2 times

FasterN8 1 year, 8 months ago

I'm trying to figure out the effects of VM1 and VM2 being owner of contoso.com. Wouldn't that automatically add them to the DNS zone? Maybe as a SRV record and not an A record though...
upvoted 1 times

zelliCK 1 year, 10 months ago

NYY is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>
upvoted 5 times

dc2k79 2 years, 1 month ago

No/Yes/Yes
upvoted 3 times

atspace 2 years, 1 month ago

N - Public Ips wont auto register DNS

Y - Auto registration is enabled

N - Linux won't do auto registration

upvoted 9 times

moshos 1 year, 10 months ago

Where has it been stated that Linux does not support auto-registration?

According to this link there the restrictions don't include OS type:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

upvoted 2 times

crazyrobban 2 years, 1 month ago

Good catch with the Linux VM. This is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

A1007 2 years, 1 month ago

Checked in lab environment - Linus does auto register

upvoted 14 times

[Removed] 2 years, 1 month ago

Linux does auto register.

upvoted 7 times

Slimus 1 year, 7 months ago

The MS doc doesn't say anything about Linux VMs anymore, just...

The Azure DNS private zones auto registration feature manages DNS records for virtual machines deployed in a virtual network.

upvoted 2 times

adrianspa 2 years, 1 month ago

NYY. Adding a VM with the OWNER role does not change anything in the name resolution process

upvoted 4 times

awssecuritynewbie 2 years, 2 months ago

so the contoso.com is public DNS and you cannot auto registration. but it just says if it would have the record but it does it has that value in the box at the top right?

upvoted 1 times

JoeGV 2 years, 2 months ago

DNS records are created automatically only for the primary virtual machine NIC. If your virtual machines have more than one NIC, you can manually create the DNS records for other network interfaces.

DNS records are created automatically only if the primary virtual machine NIC is using DHCP. If you're using static IPs, such as a configuration with multiple IP addresses in Azure, auto registration doesn't create records for that virtual machine.

Answer should be YNN Based on the above restrictions.

upvoted 1 times

mung 2 years ago

Did the question mentioned anything about static? No it doesn't. Don't go too deep

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #95

Topic 5

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

You plan to connect the datacenter to Azure by using ExpressRoute.

You need to deploy an ExpressRoute gateway. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- ❑ Support up to 10 Gbps of traffic.
- ❑ Support availability zones.
- ❑ Support FastPath.
- ❑ Minimize costs.

Which SKU should you deploy?

- A. ERGw1AZ
- B. ERGw2
- C. ErGw3
- D. ErGw3AZ **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (70%)

A (30%)

Comments

GaneshPP **Highly Voted** 2 years, 2 months ago

Cant believe Azure expects us to memorize these abbreviations!

upvoted 125 times

JohnnyChimp0 1 year, 10 months ago

Its all about marketing. It benefits them in the long run if all the certified admins have sku features memorized. We are most likely to gravitate towards their solutions as opposed to 3rd parties if we already memorized their offerings

upvoted 16 times

DaviZZZZ 1 year, 6 months ago

Jejeje that is true....

upvoted 3 times

ValB 11 months, 2 weeks ago

We are talking about Microsoft here, so unfortunately I am not surprised. □
upvoted 1 times

rnd3131 10 months, 3 weeks ago

you can now access learn.microsoft.com during exams.
upvoted 1 times

curtmcgirt Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

final answer: GTFOHms
upvoted 50 times

codered4409 Most Recent 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Answer: D
FastPath is only supported under ErGw3Az SKU
upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D
upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 3 months, 1 week ago

express routes are removed from exam
upvoted 1 times

f1456a1 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-about-virtual-network-gateways>
upvoted 2 times

80d4419 5 months, 2 weeks ago

What kind of person actually remembers that sort of information?
upvoted 2 times

HelixAbdu 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Feature ERGw1AZ ERGw2 ErGw3 ErGw3AZ
Availability Zones Yes No No Yes
Performance Basic Standard High High
Resilience Zone-level redundancy No redundancy No redundancy Zone-level redundancy
Cost (per hour) \$0.30 \$0.55 \$1.25 \$1.50
Supports FastPath Yes Yes Yes Yes
Gbps of Traffic 2 Gbps 4 Gbps 10 Gbps 10 Gbps
upvoted 4 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct
upvoted 1 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

As if anyone really knows these things by heart. When you need to deploy something like this, you search for the right documentation anyways, so why tf is this even a question?

upvoted 3 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

Gateway SKU | VPN Gateway and ExpressRoute coexistence | FastPath
Standard SKU/ERGw1Az | Yes No
High Perf SKU/ERGw2Az | Yes | No
Ultra Performance SKU/ErGw3Az | Yes | Yes

So only ErGw3Az supports FastPath & Availability Zones

upvoted 4 times

james2033 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Quote "ErGw3AZ, ErGw2AZ, ErGw1AZ equivalent to Ultra Performance SKU. The only difference in this SKU is that you can pin instance to Zone or use Zonal redundant."

at <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/issues/27933#issuecomment-476258007>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/885158/whats-the-difference-between-ergw3az-vs-ultraperf>
upvoted 3 times

ivan0590 1 year, 6 months ago

Questions like these are what make me hate Azure certifications so much.

They ask super specific questions that you have to learn by heart, when you shouldn't, and nobody in real life does.
Also, they don't allow brain dumps. Instead, they want you to rely on their terrible documentation and only use tests officially supported by Microsoft.

Try passing the exam using only that. Yes, you can do it, but seriously, good luck...

Perhaps the reason people resort to brain dumps has to do with all that nonsense?

I understand they ask complex questions to test your knowledge, but questions like this one are not complex, they are just pure evil.

upvoted 19 times

MaCK0y 1 year, 5 months ago

Unfortunately this not just Microsoft though. Other vendors do the same. Have you done LPIC? They have multiple choice questions where you need to answer which option for a command is the correct one. -t -T, etc.. Why TF would you need to remember that by heart when you can literally get the answer in real life from within the terminal by using -h or --help or the man command.

upvoted 2 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

Like one of my friends said: "Microsoft will make people suffer"

upvoted 2 times

Balvosko 1 year, 7 months ago

This is a joke, right ? This question is just first april joke.

upvoted 9 times

Phil_Spencer 1 year, 8 months ago

As head of Xbox Game Studios i think this question is pretty dumb. A better question would have been "What's the price of Xbox Game Pass Ultimate".

upvoted 21 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-about-virtual-network-gateways#gatewayfeaturesupport>
upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #96

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have a virtual network named VNET1 that contains the subnets shown in the following table:

Name	Subnet	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	10.10.1.0/24	NSG1
Subnet2	10.10.2.0/24	None

You have Azure virtual machines that have the network configurations shown in the following table:

Name	Subnet	IP address	NSG
VM1	Subnet1	10.10.1.5	NSG2
VM2	Subnet2	10.10.2.5	None
VM3	Subnet2	10.10.2.6	None

For NSG1, you create the inbound security rule shown in the following table:

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
101	10.10.2.0/24	10.10.1.0/24	TCP/1433	Allow

For NSG2, you create the inbound security rule shown in the following table:

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
125	10.10.2.5	10.10.1.5	TCP/1433	Block

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

The inbound security rule for NSG1 allows TCP port 1433 from 10.10.2.0/24 (or Subnet2 where VM2 and VM3 are located) to 10.10.1.0/24 (or Subnet1 where VM1 is located) while the inbound security rule for NSG2 blocks TCP port 1433 from 10.10.2.5 (or VM2) to 10.10.1.5 (or VM1). However, the NSG1 rule has a higher priority (or lower value) than the NSG2 rule.

Box 2: Yes -

No rule explicitly blocks communication from VM1. The default rules, which allow communication, are thus applied.

Box 3: Yes -

No rule explicitly blocks communication between VM2 and VM3 which are both on Subnet2. The default rules, which allow communication, are thus applied.

Reference:

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

Comments

JohnAvlakiotis Highly Voted 4 years ago

I believe it should be No, Yes, Yes. The NSG2 on the NIC of VM1 blocks the request that passes through NSG1 which is attached on the subnet. There is no priority bypass between NSGs. Traffic is filtered independently between NSGs.

upvoted 325 times

rusli 3 years, 11 months ago

I agree, mixing the rules would create a problem : in case we have two rules with the same priority, how would we decide ...

upvoted 5 times

Patesso 1 year, 5 months ago

Pour le trafic entrant les règles NSG attachées au Réseau sont prioritaires

upvoted 2 times

rcdumps 3 years, 11 months ago

The NSG2 blocks INBOUND requests, not OUTBOUND, hence VM2 can reach VM1.

upvoted 11 times

JamesDC 3 years, 10 months ago

Oh Dear!... do you understand VM2 and VM3 are on different subnets and both NSGs are applicable on subnet1 resources... so, there's no concept of outbound rule... Agree with Jhon, NSG1 is on subnet and NSG2 is on NIC, even VM2 can enter to the subnet1 but NSG2 will block while going to VM1.

upvoted 22 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

What you're saying is that for traffic between different subnets within a VNET, inbound rules block outbound connections - is there any source to document this? For now I am not convinced and would go for YYY...

upvoted 1 times

tita_tovenaar 3 years, 5 months ago

thought so too but it is wrong. Look at the destination addresses.

Basically you can imagine that NSG1 covers subnet 1 and NSG2 covers VM1 specifically. Tricky question, but answer is No. VM3 could RDP into VM1, if that makes it more clear.

upvoted 5 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

NSG2 is on VM1 so it blocks inbound to VM1.

upvoted 3 times

Bhuw 2 years, 4 months ago

Think you're correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works#inbound-traffic>

upvoted 2 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

This is wrong. "A number between 100 and 4096. Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities aren't processed.

Azure default security rules are given the highest number with the lowest priority to ensure that custom rules are always processed first."

So it should be Yes - Yes - Yes.

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>

upvoted 1 times

bhadrisn 11 months, 3 weeks ago

@Indy, NSG1 is at subnet level and NSG2 is at VM level, so, when the traffic flows, NSG1 subnet is evaluated first and then if passed, NSG2 subnet at VM level is evaluated. Here, the number priority doesn't come into picture. So, correct answer is No, Yes, Yes

upvoted 8 times

bhadrisn 11 months, 3 weeks ago

typo NSG2 (remove subnet) at VM level

upvoted 1 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

You are right, I misread. Thank you

upvoted 3 times

aaa112 Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

1. NO - VM1 has the NSG1 on Subnet1, which allows traffic over port 1433 between Subnet2 and Subnet1. BUT NSG2 also applied on NIC level for VM1 that blocks the traffic on port 1433. Hence No traffic allowed. Answer is NO.

2. YES - For VM2 there are no NSGs applied neither on subnet or NIC level hence all traffic is allowed.

3. YES - For VM3 there are no NSGs applied neither on subnet or NIC level hence all traffic is allowed.

upvoted 189 times

monus 3 years, 2 months ago

yes, NSG at subnet as well as VM has to be open in order to allow traffic

upvoted 2 times

subramani2018 2 years, 9 months ago

but by default tcp3389 blocked in nsg for vm3 right..

upvoted 2 times

lebeyic620 8 months ago

from internet, not vnet
upvoted 1 times

MrJR 3 years, 2 months ago

Your answer is correct. NYY. Just a small correction. For traffic from VM1 two network security groups apply but both have the default rule AllowVnetOutbound so the outbound traffic to VM2 is allowed. For VM2 no network security group applies so the inbound traffic is allowed as well.

upvoted 3 times

RogerDingo 3 years, 11 months ago

thanks for confirming.. i came to the same conclusion as you.

upvoted 9 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

No
Yes
Yes

there is no NSG applied on VM2 & VM3

upvoted 1 times

joolitan 2 months, 2 weeks ago

- VM2 can connect to TCP port 1433 services on VM1 = No (VM1 use NSG2, inbound block regardless of priority)
- VM1 can connect to TCP port 1433 services on VM2 = Yes (VM2 no NSG. So, all allowed)
- VM2 can connect to TCP port 1433 services on VM3 = Yes (VM3 no NSG. So, all allowed)

upvoted 1 times

adilkhan 5 months ago

N,Y,Y IS CORRECT
upvoted 1 times

ashtonez 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Solution is NO NO YES . Explanation:

NO vm2 traffic is blocked by the rule priority 125 from NSG2 at subnet1 when it reaches subnet1 before reaching vm1

NO vm1 traffic is blocked by the default deny all rule from NSG2 at subnet1

YES no NSG present so traffic is allowed by default

The key here, whenever you push traffic , it goes through all the steps, outgoing vm > nic > subnet , incoming subnet > nic > vm
upvoted 1 times

ashtonez 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Also let me add, that there are no NSG taking precedence over other NSG, you just need to go through all the NSG at every resource (subnet, vm or whatever)

upvoted 1 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 3 weeks ago

NYY

NSG rules applied at the VM level take precedence over rules applied at the subnet level. If there are conflicting rules, the VM-level rule will be applied.

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

No
Yes
Yes
upvoted 1 times

TSKARAN 9 months ago

Always, we need to take too many assumptions here, the windows built-in firewall, already configured. Windows server is already running the services in the port, TCP/1433

upvoted 1 times

belyo 10 months, 1 week ago

as TCP is bi-directional is am wondering is it NO-NO-YES

VM2 would never be able to confirm anything to VM1 on that blocked tcp port...

upvoted 1 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Shouldn't it be

NO

YES

YES?

Like the answer is literally in the question, first Q1 can't be a YES. It has to be NO.

upvoted 1 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I see a lot of people saying that Q1 should be No, but look at the Priorities. Priority 101 is higher than Priority 125 and will thereby be override by 101, so following that logic, it should be:

Yes

Yes

Yes

upvoted 1 times

itismadu 2 months, 2 weeks ago

priority does not span across NSGs. Each Network Security Group (NSG) operates independently when evaluating its own set of rules. The priority of the rules is only relevant within the same NSG, not across different NSG

upvoted 1 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 1 week ago

because we are right and you are wrong. it should be NYY

NSG1 and NSG2 are different set of rules. so priority is not a question on this scenario

upvoted 1 times

josola 1 year ago

1. VM2 to VM1. VM1 is in subnet 1 that has NSG1 associated. This NSG allow inbound TCP 1433. VM1 has NSG2 associated, which denies traffic from VM2 specifically. Priority doesn't have anything to do with traffic evaluation because they're different rules. Then answer No.

2. VM1 to VM2. VM2 is in subnet2 that has no subnet NSG associated, and no VM NSG. VM1 and VM2 are in different subnets in the same VNET, or same address space. Then traffic is allowed. Answer Yes.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>

3. VM2 to VM3. VM2 and VM3 are in the same subnet AND no defined NSGs that deny traffic. Answer Yes.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 3 times

ziggy1117 1 year, 1 month ago

N - Y - Y

Intra-Subnet traffic

It's important to note that security rules in an NSG associated to a subnet can affect connectivity between VMs within it. By default, virtual machines in the same subnet can communicate based on a default NSG rule allowing intra-subnet traffic. If you add a rule to NSG1 that denies all inbound and outbound traffic, VM1 and VM2 won't be able to communicate with each other.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

In our example, its explicit in the NSG NIC rule that VM2 cannot connect to VM1 in the said port

upvoted 1 times

Ahkhan 1 year, 1 month ago

No, yes, and yes.

upvoted 1 times

DWILK 1 year, 1 month ago

so even though they are applied to different VM's the NSG1 has priority? NO

upvoted 1 times

sumaju 1 year, 2 months ago

For Inbound traffic, -> Subnet -> NI, NSG rules are evaluated in this sequence.

For Outbound traffic, NI-> Subnet -> Vnet , NSG rules are evaluated in this sequence.

If there is any explicit deny (with high priority within that NSG) at any level, traffic will be blocked. So the answer is NYY.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #97

Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table:

Name	IP address
VM1	10.0.1.4
VM2	10.0.2.4
VM3	10.0.3.4

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1 that has the subnets in the following table:

Name	Address space	Connected virtual machine
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24	VM1
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24	VM2
Subnet3	10.0.3.0/24	VM3

VM3 has multiple network adapters, including a network adapter named NIC3. IP forwarding is enabled on NIC3. Routing is enabled on VM3.

You create a route table named RT1 that contains the routes in the following table:

Address prefix	Next hop type	Next hop address
10.0.1.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4
10.0.2.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4

You apply RT1 to Subnet1 and Subnet2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

IP forwarding enables the virtual machine a network interface is attached to:

☒ Receive network traffic not destined for one of the IP addresses assigned to any of the IP configurations assigned to the network interface.

Send network traffic with a different source IP address than the one assigned to one of a network interface's IP configurations.

The setting must be enabled for every network interface that is attached to the virtual machine that receives traffic that the virtual machine needs to forward. A virtual machine can forward traffic whether it has multiple network interfaces or a single network interface attached to it.

Box 1: Yes -

The routing table allows connections from VM3 to VM1 and VM2. And as IP forwarding is enabled on VM3, VM3 can connect to VM1.

Box 2: No -

VM3, which has IP forwarding, must be turned on, in order for VM2 to connect to VM1.

Box 3: Yes -

The routing table allows connections from VM1 and VM2 to VM3. IP forwarding on VM3 allows VM1 to connect to VM2 via VM3.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview> <https://www.quora.com/What-is-IP-forwarding>

Comments

klexams Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

Y = RT is not applied to VM3. VM3 will have the default route between subnets in a vnet.

N = VM2 > Subnet2 has RT applied to it. VM3 is the next hop which is turned off.

Y = VM3 has has IP forwarding enabled which can fwd traffic from VM1 to VM2.

upvoted 58 times

sjb666 Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

I believe this is correct. Ordinarily all three should be able to speak to each other as they're all subnets within the same VNet. However, the route table directs them to the machine that is switched off, thus breaking contact. Answer is correct

upvoted 19 times

Mev4953 2 years, 2 months ago

Agree.

upvoted 2 times

ExamKiller020 1 year, 4 months ago

This is the comment that I was looking for

upvoted 2 times

adham15 Most Recent 1 month ago

arent they all in same VNET so its by default connection is allowed??

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 3 times

mkhlszf 7 months, 1 week ago

Answers are correct, for the second one:

"When you create a route table and associate it to a subnet, the table's routes are combined with the subnet's default routes. If there are conflicting route assignments, user-defined routes override the default routes."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

YNY is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface?tabs=network-interface-portal#enable-or-disable-ip-forwarding>

upvoted 7 times

martin_k1 2 years, 2 months ago

Y N Y

if UDR was not set, connectivity between three VMs would work by default.

1) With UDR, it still works, but return traffic from VM1 and VM2 to VM3 goes straight to VM3 instead of subnet gateway (which is one of reserved subnet IPs)

2) and 3) are clear.

upvoted 13 times

mbaybarsk 2 years, 7 months ago

N/N/Y

VM3 subnet does not have a route for VM1 subnet. The default route drops packets that belong to 10.0.0.0/8 -> No

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

VM2 cannot connect to VM1 because the router (VM3) is offline -> No

VM1 can connect to VM2 as there's a routing table -> Yes

upvoted 4 times

pythonier 2 years, 3 months ago

Y/N/Y - VM3 is on the same VNET as VM2 and VM1, therefore, no routes are needed

upvoted 17 times

Babushka 2 years, 1 month ago

What pythonier said, because UDR is only applied to subnet 1 & 2.

upvoted 1 times

WindowAFX 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct

I believe this to be correct

upvoted 6 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #98

Topic 5

Your on-premises network contains an SMB share named Share1.

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- ❑ A web app named webapp1
- ❑ A virtual network named VNET1

You need to ensure that webapp1 can connect to Share1.

What should you deploy?

- A. an Azure Application Gateway
- B. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy
- C. an Azure Virtual Network Gateway Most Voted

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: C

A Site-to-Site VPN gateway connection can be used to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network over an IPsec/IKE (IKEv1 or IKEv2) VPN tunnel. This type of connection requires a VPN device, a VPN gateway, located on-premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it.

A: Application Gateway is for http, https and Websocket - Not SMB

B: Application Proxy is also for accessing web applications on-prem - Not SMB. Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on-premises web applications from a remote client.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

upvoted 114 times

SumanSaurabh 2 years ago

you were missed until now , welcome back

upvoted 14 times

AzureGod 2 years, 1 month ago

welcome back lol

upvoted 3 times

KingChuang 2 years ago

Better Ref:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-configure-s2s-vpn>

upvoted 1 times

Wizard69 Highly Voted 3 years, 9 months ago

With the answers that we have:

Application Gateway is for http, https and Websocket - Not SMB

Application Proxy is also for accessing web applications on-prem - Not SMB

So the only answer can be VPN Gateway

upvoted 39 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

zellick 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpngateways>

Azure VPN Gateway is a service that uses a specific type of virtual network gateway to send encrypted traffic between an Azure virtual network and on-premises locations over the public Internet. You can also use VPN Gateway to send encrypted traffic between Azure virtual networks over the Microsoft network. Multiple connections can be created to the same VPN gateway. When you create multiple connections, all VPN tunnels share the available gateway bandwidth.

upvoted 4 times

moshos 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer: C

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

This was on the test

upvoted 2 times

rocroberto 2 years, 1 month ago

This question appeared today in my exam. I answered C. Passed with 810 :-)

60/70% of questions are from here. Thanks guys!!!

Keep up the good work

upvoted 6 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Given answer is correct..comments as per others

upvoted 1 times

benvdw 2 years, 9 months ago

C - on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 3 times

Snownoodles 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

To achieve the goal, the web app needs to integrate with Vnet so that web app can get an IP from vnet.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-vnet-integration>

upvoted 1 times

Kamex009 3 years, 3 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 8/22/2021

upvoted 5 times

lucky_18 3 years, 5 months ago

came in exam on June 28 2021

upvoted 5 times

ZUMY 3 years, 9 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 3 times

PektoTheGreat 3 years, 9 months ago

Keyword is "On-Premise" so the answer is C. VNG. Isn't it amazing? ^_^

upvoted 4 times

toniiv 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer C. is correct, you need a Virtual Network Gateway to create a site-to-site VPN connection to on-prem

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #99

Topic 5

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VNet1	Virtual network
NIC1	Network interface
LB1	Load balancer
VPN1	Virtual network gateway

You create a public IP address named IP1.

Which two resources can you associate to IP1? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. VM1
- B. LB1 Most Voted
- C. NIC1 Most Voted

D. VPN1

E. VNet1

Correct Answer: BC

Community vote distribution

BC (86%)

BD (14%)

Comments

RVivek 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: BC

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-vpn-gateway>
upvoted 1 times

Josh219 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: BC

A public IP address can be associated with resources that require direct internet access, such as virtual machines (via NICs) and load balancers. However, a VPN gateway typically uses its own dedicated public IP address for establishing secure connections between on-premises networks and Azure.

VPN1: Uses its own public IP address for secure connections and does not typically share or use a public IP address assigned to other resources.

Therefore, the correct resources to associate with IP1 are LB1 and NIC1.

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

why not D?

When you create a VPN gateway, you need to associate a public IP address with it. This is done during the configuration of the gateway itself, typically as part of the gateway creation process.

The public IP is not managed as a standalone public IP resource after it is associated; it's an integral part of the VPN gateway configuration and is not directly visible as an independent resource in the same way you would see a public IP associated with a NIC or Load Balancer.

upvoted 1 times

CK_Fred 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

The correct answer should be B & D.

Reason behind: LB1 & VPN1 required a public IP address during the creation of resources.

For NIC1, the creation of NIC, don't offer an option to create public IP instead it is asking for private ip with manual / automatic assignment.

The public IP association with NIC, only happens when you have attached the NIC to VM

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BC

B & C are correct

upvoted 3 times

chucklu 2 months, 4 weeks ago

should be BCD

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-vpn-gateway>

upvoted 1 times

chucklu 2 months, 4 weeks ago

GPT says

Virtual network gateways typically use a public IP address to enable communication with external networks (for VPN connections, for instance). However, VPN gateways automatically create their public IP when deployed, and you don't manually associate public IPs with VPN gateways.

upvoted 2 times

DJHASH786 3 months, 1 week ago

VOTE BC

upvoted 3 times

6c05b3d 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BC

Answer given is correct.

upvoted 2 times

siheom 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

VOTE BC

upvoted 4 times

HenrytmI 3 months, 2 weeks ago

LB and NIC are correct

upvoted 4 times



- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

Exam CSCP All Actual Questions

Question #99

Topic 5

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- B. Azure Application Insights
- C. Azure Custom Script Extension **Most Voted**
- D. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (92%)

A (8%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Note: There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:

1. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
2. Azure Custom Script Extension

The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:

- the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- Azure Application Insights

upvoted 86 times

mlantonis 3 years, 6 months ago

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/samples/mspnp/samples/azure-well-architected-framework-sample-state-configuration>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/automation-configuration>
upvoted 14 times

waterzhong Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

C. Azure Custom Script Extension

upvoted 18 times

Amir1909 Most Recent 9 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

marioZuo 1 year, 4 months ago

Old friend

upvoted 5 times

Batiste2023 1 year, 1 month ago

Exactly what I felt, after all these harsh networking questions...

upvoted 3 times

curtmcgirt 1 year, 9 months ago

i hope i get this question half as many times on the exam as it appears here.

upvoted 6 times

zelleck 1 year, 9 months ago

Same as Question 89.

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/95713-exam-az-104-topic-4-question-89-discussion>

upvoted 1 times

zelleck 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/custom-script-windows>

The Custom Script Extension downloads and runs scripts on Azure virtual machines (VMs). This extension is useful for post-deployment configuration, software installation, or any other configuration or management task. You can download scripts from Azure Storage or GitHub, or provide them to the Azure portal at extension runtime.

upvoted 2 times

Ashfaque_9x 1 year, 10 months ago

Passed today on 29Jan23 with a score of 970. This question was in the exam.

Correct answers for this question:

1. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
2. Azure Custom Script Extension

upvoted 4 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct..see below

A Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension

Azure virtual machine extensions are small packages that run post-deployment configuration and automation on Azure virtual machines.

In the following example, the Azure CLI is used to deploy a custom script extension to an existing virtual machine, which installs a Nginx webserver.

```
az vm extension set \
--resource-group myResourceGroup \
--vm-name myVM --name customScript \
--publisher Microsoft.Azure.Extensions \
--settings '{"commandToExecute": "apt-get install -y nginx"}'
```

elmertar 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Azure Custom Script Extension

upvoted 1 times

peymani 2 years, 10 months ago

support the correct answer "C"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/custom-script-windows>

upvoted 1 times

peymani 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The Publish-DscConfiguration cmdlet publishes a Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration document on set of computers. This cmdlet does not apply the configuration. Configurations are applied by either the Start-DscConfiguration cmdlet when it is used with the UseExisting parameter or when the DSC engine runs its consistency cycle.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/psdesiredstateconfiguration/publish-dsconfig?view=dsc-1.1>

upvoted 3 times

deltarj 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I will go with ans C.

upvoted 2 times

deltarj 2 years, 10 months ago

if no DSC is offered than it is azCSE... right? (see Q59T4 and Q74T4)

upvoted 1 times

johnseong97 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

Note: There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:

1. A Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
2. Azure Custom Script Extension

The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:

- the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- Azure Application Insights

upvoted 1 times

JIGT 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet

upvoted 1 times

brunomd 2 years, 12 months ago

Correct is C.

I thought that the correct was A, but does not, because of this:

"The Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet uploads a Desired State Configuration (DSC) script to Azure blob storage, which later can be applied to Azure virtual machines using the Set-AzVMDscExtension cmdlet."

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #100

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You need to allow access to storage1 from selected networks and your home office. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do first for storage1?

- A. Add a private endpoint.
- B. Modify the Public network access settings. **Most Voted**
- C. Select Internet routing.
- D. Modify the Access Control (IAM) settings.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

Elite4Life **Highly Voted** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

To allow access to the storage account storage1 from selected networks and your home office while minimizing administrative effort, the first step is to modify the Public network access settings. This option allows you to specify which networks can access the storage account, including enabling access from specific IP addresses or virtual networks.

upvoted 10 times

SeMo0o0o0o **Most Recent** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

it's B

upvoted 2 times

Pcservices 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

To allow access to an Azure Storage account from selected networks, including your home office, you need to configure

network access settings for the storage account. The first step is to modify the Public network access settings to allow access only from selected networks or specific IP addresses.

Modify Public Network Access Settings: This allows you to configure the storage account so that it only accepts traffic from selected virtual networks and IP addresses, including your home office's public IP address.

After modifying the network access settings, you can:

Add specific IP ranges (e.g., your home office's IP) to the allowed list.

Add virtual networks if there are other networks from which access should be allowed.

upvoted 3 times

Henrytm 3 months, 2 weeks ago

modify the Public network access settings assumming home office doesnt not have any vpn configured to office/ Azure

upvoted 4 times



- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

Exam CSCP All Actual Questions

Question #100

Topic 5

Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.

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

You need to ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network. What should you configure?

- A. a network security group (NSG)
- B. service endpoints **Most Voted**
- C. Azure Peering Service
- D. Azure Firewall

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

additionalpylons **Highly Voted** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I believe it should be B

"Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network. "

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>
upvoted 45 times

johnboy222 **Highly Voted** 2 years ago

Admin, Let's get this fixed please. The correct answer is B.
upvoted 20 times

Gowthamsp30 **Most Recent** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer : B

upvoted 1 times

rajsingh 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

aikooo 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I think answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 1 week ago

B is right (Private endpoints)

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 1 week ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

Sri944 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Service Endpoints allow you to extend the Azure virtual network's private address space to Azure services, such as Azure Storage. By enabling Service Endpoints, the traffic between VM1 and storage1 remains within the Azure network fabric, utilizing the Microsoft backbone network.

upvoted 4 times

Mustapha_Hadrich 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

It is not A

NSG is a set of rule that "Allow" or "Block"

Why community and admin responses are totally different in many questions ??

upvoted 2 times

arnovanb 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer

upvoted 1 times

SimoneP 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B service endpoint

upvoted 1 times

5864619 1 year, 7 months ago

Why is every question on this ETE wrong and the community is discussing over what is right. This brings confusion as there are multiple options: Microsoft wrong Community right - Results in Wrong answer while being right

Community wrong, Microsoft right - Results in wrong answer

Community right - Results in Unreliable questions

upvoted 2 times

ivan0590 1 year, 6 months ago

I think that Exam Topics don't get the questions an their answers, they just get the questions and then they try to answer them. That would explain why they fail so much.

Microsoft has nothing to do with it.

MICROSOFT HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IT

upvoted 3 times

zelliCK 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>

Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network. Endpoints allow you to secure your critical Azure service resources to only your virtual networks. Service Endpoints enables private IP addresses in the VNet to reach the endpoint of an Azure service without needing a public IP address on the VNet.

upvoted 4 times

meeko86 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer should be B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>

"Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network."

"Keeping traffic on the Azure backbone network allows you to continue auditing and monitoring outbound Internet traffic from your virtual networks, through forced-tunneling, without impacting service traffic."

upvoted 3 times

klexams 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

service endpoints to ensure traffic uses ms backbone network, it does not go out to the internet.

upvoted 2 times

sujidurga 2 years, 1 month ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview> Check Limitations. So Ans is NSG

upvoted 4 times

engnr2000 1 year, 7 months ago

The mention of the "on-premises network" is a distraction. Both resources are part of an AZ Subscription.

upvoted 1 times

Andrew04 1 year, 8 months ago

but the traffic is from VM1 to storage1, not from on-prem, so endpoint should be the good answer

upvoted 3 times

sujidurga 2 years, 1 month ago

Endpoints can't be used for traffic from your premises to Azure services. For more information, see Secure Azure service access from on-premises

upvoted 3 times

engnr2000 1 year, 7 months ago

You're correct, however, the mentioned "on-premises network" is a distraction. Both resources are part of an AZ Subscription.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #101

Topic 5

You plan to deploy route-based Site-to-Site VPN connections between several on-premises locations and an Azure virtual network.

Which tunneling protocol should you use?

- A. IKEv1
- B. PPTP
- C. IKEv2 **Most Voted**
- D. L2TP

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

klexams **Highly Voted** 2 years, 1 month ago

C. IKEv2 IPsec
keyword is "Route-Based" coz "Policy-based" only supports IKEv1.
upvoted 32 times

Shaanwar2001 **Highly Voted** 1 year, 2 months ago

Keyword is several on-premises locations and an Azure virtual network. IKEv2 supports 10 S2S, IKEv1 supports only one.
upvoted 5 times

SeMo0o0o0o **Most Recent** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C
C is correct
upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C. IKEv2 is correct
upvoted 1 times

JonWick 1 year, 1 month ago

IKEv2 is correct

upvoted 1 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-connect-multiple-policybased-rm-ps#azure-support-for-policy-based-vpn>

upvoted 5 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 2 times

qwerty100 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 2 times

DeltaSM 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer: C

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #102

Topic 5

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

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Azure region: US East Contains the following subnets: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Subnet1: 172.16.1.0/24Subnet2: 172.16.2.0/24Subnet3: 172.16.3.0/24
VNET2	Virtual network	Azure region: West US Contains the following subnets: <ul style="list-style-type: none">DemoSubnet1: 172.16.1.0/24RecoverySubnetA: 172.16.5.0/24RecoverySubnetB: 172.16.3.0/24TestSubnet1: 172.16.2.0/24
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Subnet2

You configure Azure Site Recovery to replicate VM1 between the US East and West US regions.

You perform a test failover of VM1 and specify VNET2 as the target virtual network.

When the test version of VM1 is created, to which subnet will the virtual machine be connected?

- A. TestSubnet1
- B. DemoSubnet1 **Most Voted**
- C. RecoverySubnetA
- D. RecoverySubnetB

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (93%)

A (7%)

Comments

zellck Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping>

The subnet of the target VM is selected based on the name of the subnet of the source VM.

- If a subnet with the same name as the source VM subnet is available in the target network, that subnet is set for the target VM.
- If a subnet with the same name doesn't exist in the target network, the first subnet in the alphabetical order is set as the target subnet.

upvoted 65 times

RVivek 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Thank You for the explanation and reference

upvoted 1 times

sardonique 1 year, 2 months ago

I can't understand. Where do you see that the vm1'subnet is any similar to demosubnet1?

upvoted 3 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

There are two rules:

- 1) If a destination subnet exists with the same name as the source subnet, then that one will be selected as a failover target.
- 2) If a subnet of the same name does not exist in the destination VNET, then the first subnet according the alphabetical order will be selected.

Rule 2 applies for this question, B is therefore the correct answer.

See zellck's source:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping#specify-a-subnet>

upvoted 12 times

ValB 11 months, 2 weeks ago

"Alphabetical order": Microsoft's "cleverness" □

upvoted 8 times

Rams_84z06n Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

LOL, alphabetical order my a.... Never would have guessed

upvoted 31 times

93d821b 1 year ago

AZURE IS INFURIATING. Alphabetical Order? I swear there are 10 rules and exceptions for Everything. Its A unless B is applied on a Friday in June with the moon is full, then its Z.

upvoted 22 times

xRiot007 1 year, 6 months ago

It's pretty silly. Should be done using CIDR match, but hey "IOgeec" :))

upvoted 3 times

0378d43 Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The test failover from ASR would always go to a Test Subnet if defined

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

it's B

upvoted 1 times

Pcservices 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

In the given scenario, you have configured Azure Site Recovery to replicate VM1 from VNET1 (US East) to VNET2 (West US). During the test failover, you specified VNET2 as the target virtual network.

Understanding the likely target subnet:

Since VM1 is originally connected to Subnet2 in VNET1 with an address range of 172.16.2.0/24, it will typically map to a similar subnet range in the target VNET. In VNET2, the subnet that matches this IP range is TestSubnet1, which has the same address range 172.16.2.0/24.

Conclusion:

The test version of VM1 will be connected to TestSubnet1 during the test failover.

Thus, the correct answer is: A. TestSubnet1.

upvoted 1 times

GreenTick 4 months, 3 weeks ago

brainless microsoft, prefer using same subnet range for the sake of routing, security groups, etc..

upvoted 1 times

23169fd 6 months ago

A is the correct answer.

During a failover, Azure Site Recovery tries to find a corresponding subnet in the target virtual network (VNET2) that matches the original subnet's address range and/or name.

In this case, the testsubnet 1 has the matching IP address range.

upvoted 2 times

varinder82 6 months, 2 weeks ago

B

Batiste2023 6 months, 2 weeks ago

There are two rules:

- 1) If a destination subnet exists with the same name as the source subnet, then that one will be selected as a failover target.
- 2) If a subnet of the same name does not exist in the destination VNET, then the first subnet according the alphabetical order will be selected.

upvoted 2 times

WeepingMaplte 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

If a subnet with the same name doesn't exist in the target network, the first subnet in the alphabetical order is set as the target subnet.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping#specify-a-subnet>
~:text=If%20a%20subnet%20with%20the%20same%20name%20doesn%27t%20exist%20in%20the%20target%20network%2C%20the%20first%20subnet%20in%20the%20alphabetical%20order%20is%20set%20as%20the%20target%20subnet

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Exams_Prep_2021 11 months, 2 weeks ago

in exam 26/12/2023

upvoted 2 times

Rafi786_khan 11 months, 2 weeks ago

How many questions from ET?

upvoted 1 times

Navi2098 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Can you please let me how many questions comes from these dumps.. if I will study exam topics material and also Microsoft website notes. Then will possibility to pass exam

WEBSITE NOTES. THAT WILL POSSIBLY TO PASS EXAM.

upvoted 1 times

YesPlease 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B) Apparently if the target subnet doesn't have the same name, then it picks it via alphabetical order.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping#specify-a-subnet>

upvoted 2 times

VladimL 1 year, 3 months ago

I really had this question on my exam today, 08/22/2023. Thought it is a bad joke. Thank you "zellck"!

upvoted 5 times

Atul_0902 1 year, 9 months ago

Source subnet name is Subnet2, so A is correct

upvoted 3 times

Jared144 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping>

upvoted 1 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

logically when you failover same subnet CIDR means less work to do.

upvoted 1 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 9 months ago

but obviously Azure doesn't follow logic by default . Answer is B .

"Specify a subnet

The subnet of the target VM is selected based on the name of the subnet of the source VM.

- If a subnet with the same name as the source VM subnet is available in the target network, that subnet is set for the target VM.
- If a subnet with the same name doesn't exist in the target network, the first subnet in the alphabetical order is set as the target subnet.

You can modify the target subnet in the Network settings for the VM.

2. IP address assignment during failover

- Same address space: IP address of the source VM NIC is set as the target VM NIC IP @. If the address isn't available, the next available IP is set as the target.

- Different address space: The next available IP address in the target subnet is set as the target VM NIC address. <<-- this means it can be a different IP CIDR. "

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping#set-up-ip-addressing-for-target-vms>

upvoted 3 times

SedateBloggs 1 year, 10 months ago

I also think A. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-architecture>

upvoted 2 times

SedateBloggs 1 year, 10 months ago

and this <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/concepts-network-security-group-with-site-recovery#azure-to-azure-replication-with-nsg> which states "Site Recovery can create replicas of Contoso VNet and Contoso Subnet on the target Azure region when replication is enabled for the VM."

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #103

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Protocol to UDP
- B. Session persistence to None
- C. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
- D. Session persistence to Client IP Most Voted

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (91%)

C (9%)

Comments

krzychuPI89 Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Somebody realy wants us to remember this ...
upvoted 8 times

zellck Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence: Client IP

- Traffic from the same client IP is routed to the same backend instance

upvoted 6 times

2d153f5 Most Recent 6 days, 19 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 1 times

kam1122 4 months, 3 weeks ago

there it is, this question gonna appear 10x times lol

upvoted 1 times

lulzsec2019 1 year, 9 months ago

This question appeared at least 5 times.

upvoted 5 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Same as Question 108.

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/94077-exam-az-104-topic-5-question-108-discussion>

upvoted 2 times

omgMerrick 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer: C

Session persistence to Client IP

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

upvoted 1 times

omgMerrick 1 year, 10 months ago

I meant to select D. :)

Reference is still correct.

upvoted 2 times

Ashfaque_9x 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer

D. Session persistence to Client IP

upvoted 1 times

azhunter 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

khaled_razouk 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

To ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request, you should configure session persistence to "Client IP" on the Azure load balancer.

upvoted 2 times

Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #104

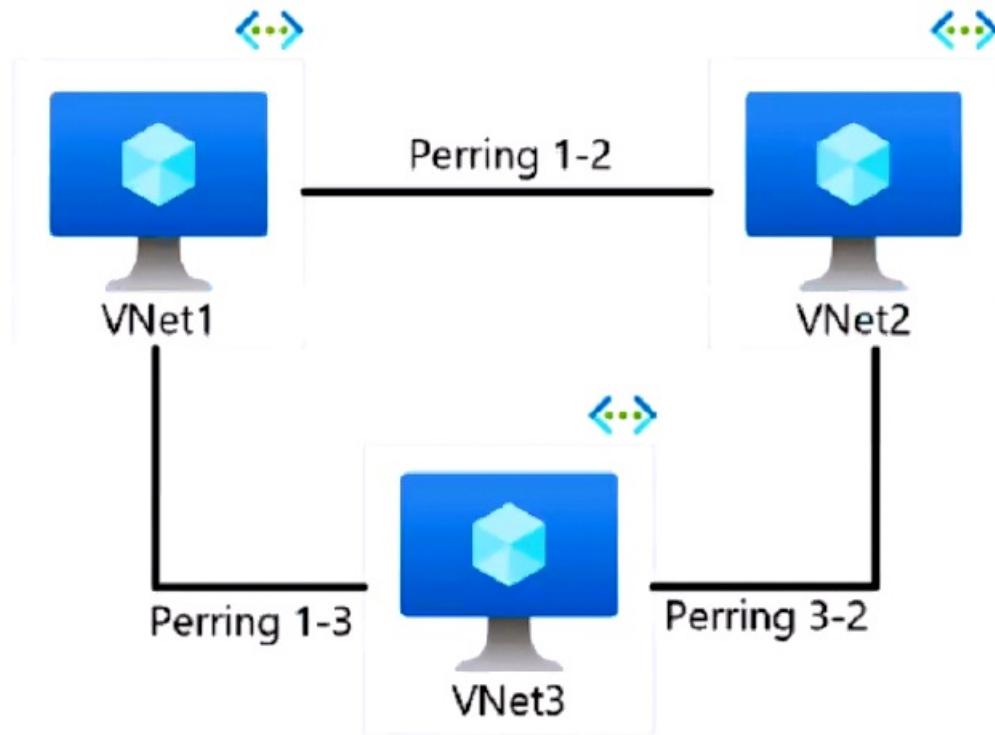
Topic 5

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Location	Cloud type
VNet1	East US	Azure Government
VNet2	West US 2	Public
VNet3	China East	Azure China

You have the peering options shown in the following exhibit.



You need to design a communication strategy for the resources on the virtual networks.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Peering 1-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Peering 1-3 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Peering 3-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
Peering 1-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Peering 1-3 is a possible configuration.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Peering 3-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Comments

Henrytm Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

nonono

Azure global regions and Azure in China regions are physically disconnected so cant work with peer.
You cannot globally peer from Azure public regions to national cloud regions.

upvoted 7 times

duongduong_me 4 days, 22 hours ago

NNN

Regional virtual network peering connects Azure virtual networks that exist in the same region.
Global virtual network peering connects Azure virtual networks that exist in different regions.
You can create a regional peering of virtual networks in the same Azure public cloud region, or in the same China cloud region, or in the same Microsoft Azure Government cloud region.
You can create a global peering of virtual networks in any Azure public cloud region, or in any China cloud region.

Global peering of virtual networks in different Azure Government cloud regions isn't permitted.
After you create a peering between virtual networks, the individual virtual networks are still managed as separate resources.
ref <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-vnet-peering/2-determine-uses>

upvoted 2 times

2d153f5 6 days, 19 hours ago

No Yes No.

Second is yes because "Global peering between Azure Government to Azure China (China Government) is possible, It is a government to government peering."

upvoted 1 times

arunyadav09 Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answer is right.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq>

Global virtual network peering enables you to peer virtual networks in different regions. Global virtual network peering is available in all Azure public regions, China cloud regions, and government cloud regions. You can't globally peer from Azure public regions to national cloud regions.

This means global peering between Azure Government to Public is not possible.

Global peering between Azure Government to Azure China (China Government) is possible. It is a government to government peering.

Global peering between Azure China (China Government) to Public is not possible.

upvoted 6 times

ADB22 Most Recent 2 weeks, 1 day ago

No, Azure China is not a government region. Azure China is a physically separated instance of cloud services located in China and is independently operated by 21Vianet, a local company. It is designed to comply with Chinese regulations and standards, but it is not classified as a government region like Azure Government regions in the United States.

upvoted 1 times

Megabyte10 1 month, 1 week ago

Agree, answer is no no no.

upvoted 2 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

NNN - Nothing is possible when there's governments involved. uh hello!

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

No

No

No

upvoted 2 times

pasangawa 3 months, 1 week ago

NNN.

you can't peer to China on 21vianet. this will have to be via vpn gateway s2s.

upvoted 3 times

lexxone 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Agree no no no

upvoted 1 times



- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

Exam CSCP All Actual Questions

Question #104

Topic 5

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- B. a Microsoft Endpoint Manager device configuration profile
- C. Deployment Center in Azure App Service
- D. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Comments

vsvaid **Highly Voted** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

These questions are like filler question to relax the people, appearing regularly after some questions so that people do not feel overwhelmed.

upvoted 7 times

Ashfaque_9x **Highly Voted** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer

D. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension

upvoted 5 times

marioZuo **Most Recent** 1 year, 4 months ago

I love it!!!

upvoted 3 times

arnovanb 1 year, 5 months ago

No way... This question AGAIN :-D

upvoted 3 times

khaled_razouk 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension

upvoted 3 times

Ras_AI_Ghul 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

correct answer D

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #105

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
- B. Session persistence to Client IP **Most Voted**
- C. Protocol to UDP
- D. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

curtmcgirt **Highly Voted** 1 year, 9 months ago

i hope i get this question on the exam half as often as it appears here.
upvoted 32 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

How about just once pleeeease!!
upvoted 1 times

2d153f5 **Most Recent** 6 days, 19 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

I'm just here for the comments.
upvoted 1 times

ADB22 2 weeks, 1 day ago

No, Azure China is not a government region. Azure China is a physically separated instance of cloud services located in China and is independently operated by 21Vianet, a local company. It is designed to comply with Chinese regulations and standards, but it is not classified as a government region like Azure Government regions in the United States.

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Like someone said in another thread, if you get this wrong, you should move to AWS.

upvoted 4 times

ArtCr 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

it's real. It's the B.

upvoted 2 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I feel like I've seen this same question about 10 times already

upvoted 3 times

loic90 1 year, 8 months ago

La réponse est la B

upvoted 1 times

zelleck 1 year, 10 months ago

Same as Question 108.

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/94077-exam-az-104-topic-5-question-108-discussion>

upvoted 2 times

zelleck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence: Client IP

- Traffic from the same client IP is routed to the same backend instance

upvoted 2 times

omgMerrick 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer: B

Session persistence to Client IP

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

upvoted 1 times

Ashfaque_9x 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer

B. Session persistence to Client IP

upvoted 1 times

khaled_razouk 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

B. Session persistence to Client IP

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #106

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains 20 virtual machines, a network security group (NSG) named NSG1, and two virtual networks named VNET1 and VNET2 that are peered.

You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion Basic SKU host named Bastion1 to VNET1.

You need to configure NSG1 to allow inbound access to the virtual machines via Bastion1.

Which port should you configure for the inbound security rule?

- A. 22
- B. 443 **Most Voted**
- C. 389
- D. 8080

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (76%)

A (24%)

Comments

Ashfaque_9x **Highly Voted** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer
B. 443

Using Bastion your RDP/SSH session is over TLS on port 443.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>

If you say port 22 then what about windows VM as it is not mentioned that the VM is windows or Linux? You will have to allow port 443 in NSG.

upvoted 31 times

efd324e 2 days, 9 hours ago

No.

The correct answer should be A.

To allow inbound access to the virtual machines via Azure Bastion, you need to configure NSG1 to allow traffic on the following ports:

Port 3389 for RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol) access to Windows VMs.

Port 22 for SSH (Secure Shell) access to Linux VMs.

These ports should be allowed for inbound traffic from the Azure Bastion service to the target VMs.

upvoted 1 times

MoOshin 11 months, 1 week ago

The question did not say windows or linux.

It just said VM.

and the two possible answers are 22 for Linux and 3389 for Windows.

Correct answer A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#ports>

upvoted 3 times

bajjiteam Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct answer A...As Bastion connects to VM via port 22/3389..Azure portal connects to Bastion via port 443..as the question is to inbound rule for vm from Bastion...Correct answer is PORT 22...option A

upvoted 26 times

hbor 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer is B. The Azure Bastion will create a public IP that needs port 443 enabled on the public IP for ingress traffic. Port 3389/22 are NOT required to be opened on the AzureBastionSubnet <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-nsg>

upvoted 12 times

mmarkiew 1 year, 1 month ago

I disagree. You're talking about traffic from Internet -> Bastion. The question is asking about traffic from Bastion -> VMs. Read further down in that link you provided.

"Egress Traffic to target VMs: Azure Bastion will reach the target VMs over private IP. The NSGs need to allow egress traffic to other target VM subnets for port 3389 and 22."

I think the correct answer is A, and we have to assume that these are Linux VMs Bastion is connecting to over SSH.

upvoted 5 times

Batiste2023 1 year, 1 month ago

You are correct! Fascinating how the majority can be wrong on some questions...

The source you are quoting from is this article: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-nsg>

upvoted 1 times

clg003 1 year ago

If you look at the rules created in that section they are all outbound rules, not inbound. The question doesn't specifically say much. It doesn't say windows and it doesn't say Linux so you can't differentiate between 22 and 3389. The Bastion Subnet is in the same VNET as the VM subnet so by default it shouldn't require a rule, the default rule would allow its access. The only rule I can see you would definitely need would be from outside the VNET to the Bastion Subnet which would be 443.

upvoted 2 times

Dankho Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

If I saw this problem test without first seeing it here I'd probably pick 389. Thank you ExamTopics, hopefully my work reimburses me for the monthly \$:)

upvoted 1 times

0378d43 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure Bastion uses an HTML5 based web client that is automatically streamed to local device. RDP/SSH session is over TLS on port 443.

upvoted 1 times

codered4409 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer - A

We connect to Azure bastion over port 443 and then bastion connects to the VM over either 22 or 3389 depending on the OS of the system.

Question is asking about connectivity from bastion to VM which will be 22 (as 3389 is not part of the options).

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Inbound traffic from Bastion to VM shall be 22 for SSH (Linux) and 3389 for RDP (Windows).

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#ports>:~:text=By%20default%2C%20the%20inbound%20ports%20used%20to%20connect%20are%203389%20for%20RDP%20and%2022%20for%20SSH.

There is also an option to connect to Windows via SSH (port 22)

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-connect-vm-ssh-windows>:~:text=Inbound%20port%3A%20SSH%20(22)%20or

443 is wrong because that is the public facing port (Internet into Bastion). Question is asking about Bastion into VMs

Therefore A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 4 months ago

I stand corrected, since the question mentions Basic SKU; which does not support connection to Windows via SSH...

Therefore the question might be referring to NSG in the BastionSubnet; ingress traffic into Bastion, which makes the answer 443 (B)

Final answer,
B. 443

upvoted 2 times

witalis 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

With Azure Bastion, you can connect to your virtual machines on your local or virtual peer network via TSL, port 443 directly from the Azure portal or a native client.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/de-de/products/azure-bastion>

upvoted 2 times

23169fd 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Port 443: Used for HTTPS connections. This is the port used by Azure Bastion to connect to the Azure portal and then to your VMs.

upvoted 3 times

6f80f6c 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A. Bastion use either port 22 (SSH) or 3389 (RDP) to connect the VM.

upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaplte 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Should be A. 22 since there is no 3389.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/bastion/bastion-overview#:~:text=configure%20your%20NSGs%20to%20allow%20RDP/SSH%20only%20from%20Azure%20Bastion>
upvoted 2 times

Hispan 8 months, 1 week ago

chatgpt:

To configure NSG1 to allow inbound access to the virtual machines via Azure Bastion, you should enable the necessary ports.
Let's break it down:

Azure Bastion Ports:

Azure Bastion provides secure RDP and SSH connectivity to your virtual machines.

The following ports are relevant for Azure Bastion:

Port 443: Required for HTTPS traffic to Azure Bastion.

Port 3389/22: Not required to be opened on the AzureBastionSubnet. Azure Bastion doesn't use these ports directly.

Ingress Traffic Rules for NSG1:

Create an inbound security rule in NSG1 to allow traffic from Azure Bastion to the virtual machines.

Specifically, enable port 443 for inbound traffic from the Azure Bastion control plane.

Summary:

Configure an inbound rule in NSG1 with the following details:

Source: Azure Bastion control plane (using the GatewayManager service tag).

Destination port: 443 (for HTTPS traffic).

upvoted 4 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

rehanscloud 8 months, 4 weeks ago

To allow inbound access to the virtual machines via Azure Bastion, you should configure the inbound security rule for port 443.
Azure Bastion uses SSL (HTTPS) to connect to your virtual machines through a web browser, which operates over port 443.

So, the correct answer is:

B. 443

upvoted 3 times

MatAlves 10 months ago

Answer - B: the question mentioned "allow INBOUND access"

Ingress Traffic from public internet: The Azure Bastion will create a public IP that needs port 443 enabled on the public IP for ingress traffic. Port 3389/22 are NOT required to be opened on the AzureBastionSubnet.

Egress Traffic to target VMs: Azure Bastion will reach the target VMs over private IP. The NSGs need to allow egress traffic to other target VM subnets for port 3389 and 22.

If answer was related to Egress Traffic, both A and C would be correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-nsg>

upvoted 2 times

lebeyic620 8 months ago

C is 389 not 3389

upvoted 1 times

rnd3131 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>

see drawing

upvoted 2 times

MoOshin 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer A

Port 22.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#ports>

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #107

Topic 5

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the servers shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Role
DC1	192.168.2.1/16	Domain controller DNS server
Server1	192.168.2.50/16	Member server

You plan to migrate contoso.com to Azure.

You create an Azure virtual network named VNET1 that has the following settings:

- Address space: 10.0.0.0/16
- Subnet:
 - Name: Subnet1
 - IPv4: 10.0.1.0/24

You need to move DC1 to VNET1. The solution must ensure that the member servers in contoso.com can resolve AD DS DNS names.

How should you configure DC1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

IP address

Obtain an IP address automatically	▼
Use 10.0.1.3	
Use 10.0.2.1	

Use 192.168.2.1

Name resolution

- Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server
- Configure VNET1 to use the default Azure-provided DNS server
- Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com
- Create an Azure public DNS zone named contoso.com

Answer Area

IP address

- Obtain an IP address automatically
- Use 10.0.1.3**
- Use 10.0.2.1
- Use 192.168.2.1

Correct Answer:

Name resolution

- Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server
- Configure VNET1 to use the default Azure-provided DNS server**
- Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com**
- Create an Azure public DNS zone named contoso.com

Comments

tunaparker Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

I think the answers should be:

1) Obtain an IP address automatically

The first 4 IP addresses within a subnet space are getting reserved for Azure automatically. Thus, 10.0.1.3 can't be the right answer. 10.0.2.1 is in the VNET space but falls out of the subnet space. 192.168.2.1 is just out of the VNET.

2) Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server

This VNET1 should use our pre-created DNS server as its DNS server so that the member servers in contoso.com can resolve AD DS DNS names.

Please do not hesitate to correct me if I am wrong :)

upvoted 65 times

Megabyte10 1 month, 1 week ago

This is the only right answer, you can't use 10.0.1.3, so thus it must be automatic ip address assignment.

upvoted 1 times

Brzzzzz4489 4 months, 1 week ago

As someone with a CCNA, this just sounds wrong to me.

upvoted 1 times

kam1122 2 weeks, 3 days ago

OK, so as someone with a CCNA, what's your answer ?

upvoted 1 times

TechThomson 6 months, 1 week ago

techn1nameem 0 months, 1 week ago

IP address: Obtain an IP address automatically - In Azure, when a VM is set to obtain an IP address automatically, it gets a dynamic IP address from the Azure DHCP server. While this works fine for many scenarios, it's not ideal for a domain controller. Domain controllers, like DC, are typically assigned a static IP address. This is because other devices and services in the network are configured to use the domain controller for DNS and other services, and they do this by referring to its IP address. If the IP address changes (which can happen with dynamic IP addresses), these services can fail. Therefore, it's recommended to use a static IP address for DC1, such as 10.0.1.3, which falls within the address space of VNET1.

upvoted 5 times

zelli0k 1 year, 10 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances>
Azure DNS private zones is the preferred solution and gives you flexibility in managing your DNS zones and records.

upvoted 3 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances#name-resolution-that-uses-your-own-dns-server>

VMs and role instances

Your name resolution needs might go beyond the features provided by Azure. For example, you might need to use Microsoft Windows Server Active Directory domains, resolve DNS names between virtual networks. To cover these scenarios, Azure enables you to use your own DNS servers.

Private DNS Zones do not support Active Directory Integration

upvoted 4 times

Phlogiston Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Another dumb correct response. The only correct responses appear to be to use a dynamic IP address and custom DNS. But, in the real world, you would never configure a DC to use a dynamic IP address. Imagine the chaos if it is rebooted and acquires a different IP address and the SRV records are possibly not updated, not to mention the fact that now the client DNS configurations are pointing to an incorrect DNS address and won't be able to resolve A and SRV records for the domain. Madness.

upvoted 28 times

josola 1 year ago

But continuing with your line of thought. You can't use any of the static addresses given there. So the only option is to use automatic assignment.

upvoted 1 times

josola 1 year ago

I agree with your thinking. You never setup DCs with a dynamic address for the reasons explained. Now because you're moving (no recreating it) the DC, which is already a DNS server then the second answer should be a custom DNS.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

Obtain an IP address automatically
Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server

upvoted 2 times

pasangawa 3 months, 1 week ago

box 1: obtain ip address automatically.
-10.0.1.3 cant be used since it's a reserved IP address of azure.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq>
- 10.0.2.1 is not a subnet defined, it didnt mention to create a new subnet. 10.0.2.1 does not belong to 10.0.1.x subnet
- 192.168.2.1 is not even IP address range of VNET1
obtaining ip is the only possible choice here.

box 2: configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS

-AD DS DNS is expected to be on prem and not on azure.
-all the provided solution is to use azure, so why not just use custom dns and point it to the AD DS DNS.
having automatic IP doesnt mean you need DNS to be automatic too.

upvoted 1 times

alsmk2 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Dumb question is dumb.

First answer is definitely automatic.

Second answer could be custom DNS or Private DNS Zone. I suspect they're looking for custom DNS on the vnet as the answer, as that would require the least effort, but who tf knows what the thought was by the person who wrote this? Private DNS Zone is my preferred solution in the real world, but this isn't the real world and stupidity rules supreme.

upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaplte 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct.

For Box 1: Automatic is the only option due to the reserved IPs in subnets

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#are-there-any-restrictions-on-using-ip-addresses-within-these-subnets>

For Box 2, because your domain controller is now using DHCP to obtain an IP address. It will be better to use Private DNS zone. Custom DNS Server requires static IP.

upvoted 4 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

- Obtain an IP address automatically
- Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server

upvoted 3 times

rnd3131 10 months, 3 weeks ago

correcting its 443, because azure/bastion takes care of the vm network side. as in if you don't block it with a specific rule it works.

upvoted 2 times

flamingo23 10 months, 1 week ago

Are you still with the previous question? :) OK let's move on.

upvoted 8 times

josola 1 year ago

The answer is wrong.

1. Ideally you should use a static address for a DC, but the ones given are reserved by Azure. So you can't use 10.0.1.3 because it's reserved in the subnet address space 10.0.1.0/24. Then the only option in that subnet is to use DHCP and use static assignment.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq>

2. Best approach will be to use a Private DNS zone, but the question is about moving the DC, which is already a DNS server. Then the answer is to configure the VNET to use a custom DNS server (the DC in this case).

upvoted 7 times

alsmk2 3 months, 3 weeks ago

For a pDNS zone to work you would need to do more than just add the zone. You'd need to create private dns resolvers, forwarders on the DC, and a few other steps too. We all know in the real world that this would be the best solution, but in this question none of those steps are referenced... therefore I still think the answer is set custom dns on the vnet.

upvoted 1 times

sardonique 1 year, 2 months ago

within the VM the IP configuration should be DHCP client. In the Azure Platform you can create a static IP assignment on the DHCP server, so that it will provide always the same IP. You normally do not want a DC to change IP!

upvoted 3 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

A&A is correct!

- Obtain an IP address automatically
- Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server

upvoted 5 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Single DC is very poor setup, but since the questions says "resolve AD DS DNS names" which appears to imply Active Directory Integration, which private zones doesn't support I'm going to say custom dns for Q2.

ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/ready/azure-best-practices/dns-for-on-premises-and-azure-resources>

"If you need to use existing DNS infrastructure (for example, Active Directory integrated DNS), ensure that the DNS server role is deployed onto at least two VMs and configure DNS settings in virtual networks to use those custom DNS servers."

Q1: 5 IP's in subnet are reserved, first 4 and last 1.

ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq>

"Are there any restrictions on using IP addresses within these subnets?

Yes. Azure reserves the first four and last IP address for a total of 5 IP addresses within each subnet"

upvoted 3 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 8 months ago

not sure , I can understand what is the right answer here.

"For environments where name resolution across Azure and on-premises is required, it is recommended to use DNS Private Resolver service along with Azure Private DNS Zones. It offers many benefits over virtual machines based DNS solution, including cost reduction, built-in high availability, scalability, and flexibility.

If you need to use existing DNS infrastructure (for example, Active Directory integrated DNS), ensure that the DNS server role is deployed onto at least two VMs and configure DNS settings in virtual networks to use those custom DNS servers."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/ready/azure-best-practices/dns-for-on-premises-and-azure-resources>

upvoted 1 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 8 months ago

2) Custom DNS zone

Deploy ADDS in Azure VNET:

If the new deployed Domain Controllers (DC) VMs will have also the role of DNS servers, it's recommended to configure them as custom DNS server at the Azure Virtual Network level.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/identity/adds-extend-domain>
not sure about the IP

upvoted 1 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is 10.1.0.3 and configure Vnet1 to use a custom DNS server

upvoted 4 times

Goofer 1 year, 8 months ago

10.1.0.3 is not possible. you can use 10.1.0.4 and higher.

upvoted 5 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

IP: Automatic

Name Resolution: Custom

1: As soon as you move DC1 to VNET1, irrespective of the DNS/IP config, Server1 can not resolve AD DS DNS names as there is ZERO mention of a P2P VPN between onsite where Server1 still is and the VNET...

however

2: Lets assume the question means if Server 2 is also moved as well, or if there is a VPN\Express Route:

You don't want to give a DC a DHCP IP but you are going to have too!:

-10.0.2.1 and 192.168.2.1 are not in any defined subnet in the vNET.

-10.0.1.3 is a reserved IP in a /24 network and can not be assigned

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq>

You need to point DNS for any domain members to the DC for AD DNS resolution so it has to be a Custom IP (of whatever gets assigned to DC1). (Private DNS zones don't support Active Directory DNS Zone Integration).

Just pray no one shuts down DC1 and it gets a different IP when it starts up.

Who decides the answers to these questions? This one couldn't be more wrong.

upvoted 5 times

SimoneP 1 year, 7 months ago

I like your answer but:

For environments where name resolution across Azure and on-premises is required, it is recommended to use DNS Private Resolver service along with Azure Private DNS Zones. It offers many benefits over virtual machines based DNS solution, including cost reduction, built-in high availability, scalability, and flexibility. so I go with "Create an Azure Private DNS zone"

upvoted 1 times

SimoneP 1 year, 7 months ago

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/ready/azure-best-practices/dns-for-on-premises-and-azure-resources>

upvoted 1 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

1. Obtain an IP address automatically
2. Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

Azure Private DNS provides a reliable and secure DNS service for your virtual network. Azure Private DNS manages and resolves domain names in the virtual network without the need to configure a custom DNS solution. By using private DNS zones, you can use your own custom domain name instead of the Azure-provided names during deployment. Using a custom domain name helps you tailor your virtual network architecture to best suit your organization's needs. It provides a naming resolution for virtual machines (VMs) within a virtual network and connected virtual networks.

upvoted 4 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances>
Azure DNS private zones is the preferred solution and gives you flexibility in managing your DNS zones and records.

upvoted 1 times

SedateBloggs 1 year, 9 months ago

you dont use private DNS zones for AD DS: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances> and quoting "Your name resolution needs might go beyond the features provided by Azure. For example, you might need to use Microsoft Windows Server Active Directory domains, resolve DNS names between virtual networks. To cover these scenarios, Azure enables you to use your own DNS servers.". This would lend itself to Auto IP and using custom DNS - NOT private zones

upvoted 2 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances#name-resolution-that-uses-your-own-dns-server>

VMs and role instances

Your name resolution needs might go beyond the features provided by Azure. For example, you might need to use Microsoft Windows Server Active Directory domains, resolve DNS names between virtual networks. To cover these scenarios, Azure enables you to use your own DNS servers.

Private DNS Zones do not support Active Directory Integration

upvoted 2 times

DeBoer 1 year, 10 months ago

Best practise is to always have VMs in Azure assigned automatically. For a DC it makes sense to reserve the address in the "sort of DHCP" Azure does so it always gets the same one ;-)

You can also eliminate the answers quite easily:

Azure reserves the first four and last IP address for a total of 5 IP addresses within each subnet. So 10.0.1.3/24 can't be used;

10.0.2.1 is also in the first 5 of another subnet - so can't use that either.
192.168.2.1 isn't even in the address space...

As to the custom DNS, yes, point the VNET at the custom DNS server (the DC). Bonus points if you point the DNS settings of the DC's VM to Azure's DNS servers in the VM's properties (saves you a lot of work in resolving private DNS zones of e.g. Private Endpoints ;-))

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #108

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Session persistence to None
- B. a health probe
- C. Session persistence to Client IP **Most Voted**
- D. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

lulek **Highly Voted** 1 year, 6 months ago

My favourite question - I always get it right! ;)
upvoted 30 times

Naywonne 1 year, 5 months ago

me too haha
upvoted 6 times

curtmcgirt **Highly Voted** 1 year, 9 months ago

i hope i get this question on the exam half as often as it appears here.
upvoted 15 times

2d153f5 **Most Recent** 6 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 1 times

117b84e 4 months ago

again?

upvoted 2 times

adilkhan 9 months, 1 week ago

i hope this question will repeat the same number of times as here :P

upvoted 3 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Another one... I can dream the answer at this point

upvoted 2 times

james2033 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Quote "Client IP (2-tuple) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address are handled by the same backend instance." at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts#session-persistence> .

upvoted 2 times

MonkeyMan89 1 year, 4 months ago

My favorite! Hope I get it like 8 times on the exam too.

upvoted 3 times

fessebook 1 year, 4 months ago

That question again! You must be kidding me...

upvoted 2 times

SIAMIANJI 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Same as Question 116.

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/95628-exam-az-104-topic-5-question-116-discussion>

upvoted 1 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence: Client IP

- Traffic from the same client IP is routed to the same backend instance

upvoted 2 times

BOSS930 1 year, 10 months ago

Imagine this question not to be asked in the exam itself.

upvoted 4 times

Notteb 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

this question is maybe 10 times in this dump.

upvoted 5 times

Ashfannie Qx 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer

C. Session persistence to Client IP

upvoted 4 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

Similar question on the test

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #109

Topic 5

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

Name	Azure region	Resource group
VNET1	West US	RG1
VNET2	Central US	RG1
VNET3	Central US	RG2
VNET4	West US	RG2

You need to deploy an Azure firewall named AF1 to RG1 in the West US Azure region.

To which virtual networks can you deploy AF1?

- A. VNET1, VNET2, VNET3, and VNET4
- B. VNET1 and VNET2 only
- C. VNET1 only** Most Voted
- D. VNET1, VNET2, and VNET4 only
- E. VNET1 and VNET4 only

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



Comments

Ashfaque_9x Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. VNET1 only

No idea why people are saying option E as the question clearly states that "You need to deploy an Azure firewall named AF1 to RG1 in the West US", so RG1 in the West US region means the correct answer is C(VNET1).

upvoted 60 times

Irlism 1 year, 11 months ago

This makes no sense, you need to read better. Vnet1 and Vnet4 are both in WEST US region
upvoted 2 times

stormtraining 4 months, 2 weeks ago

omg...
upvoted 2 times

zellek 1 year, 10 months ago

but VNET4 is not in RG1.
"deploy to RG1 in the West US Azure region"
upvoted 2 times

WeepingMaplte 6 months, 3 weeks ago

The key point is deploying the firewall within RG1, not just the regions where the VNets reside. The question is asking to deploy in RG1. You cannot just go anywhere and take a at other places even if you can.

upvoted 2 times

rpalanivel83 1 year, 11 months ago

Yes. First check is Resource group which is RG1, then second is Region which is West US
upvoted 1 times

pramodk78 1 year, 11 months ago

The question also says "To which virtual networks can you deploy AF1? "
Correct answer = E
upvoted 2 times

garmatey 1 year, 7 months ago

But it says which virtual networks *can* you deploy AF1....
upvoted 3 times

Muffay Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Should be E - Vnet 1 and Vnet 4.

As all resources, the resource group is just a logical grouping and the real limitations do come from the region. An Azure Firewall can be used with peered networks, but as the question does not mention peering the firewall cannot be applied to networks in another region.

"You can deploy Azure Firewall on any virtual network, but customers typically deploy it on a central virtual network and peer other virtual networks to it in a hub-and-spoke model. You can then set the default route from the peered virtual networks to point to this central firewall virtual network. Global VNet peering is supported, but it isn't recommended because of potential performance and latency issues across regions. For best performance, deploy one firewall per region."

I also just tried it out, I cannot connect an Azure Firewall to a VNET which is in another region.
upvoted 34 times

RougePotatoe 1 year, 10 months ago

Are there any firewall resource group restrictions?
Yes. The firewall, VNet, and the public IP address all must be in the same resource group.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/firewall-faq#are-there-any-firewall-resource-group-restrictions>
upvoted 18 times

Sanaz90 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I've learnt it like this: fw and vnet should be in same rg and same sub of pip
upvoted 2 times

2d153f5 Most Recent 6 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

The firewall and VNet must be in the same resource group.
The public IP address can be in any resource group.
The firewall, VNet, and the public IP address all must be in the same subscription.

Nothing about same region.
upvoted 1 times

95d0718 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Guys, read the question carefully. The answer is VNET1 & VNET4 (Answer E). Asked Gemini and tested it in my Lab, both say it's VNET1 and VNET4 - the Resource Group does not matter in this case, it is the Region, where you deploy the Firewall.

upvoted 1 times

jamesf 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

- The firewall and VNet must be in the same resource group.
- The public IP address can be in any resource group.
- The firewall, VNet, and the public IP address all must be in the same subscription.

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

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 2 times

itismadu 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Are there any firewall resource group restrictions?
Yes.

The firewall and VNet must be in the same resource group.
The public IP address can be in any resource group.
The firewall, VNet, and the public IP address all must be in the same subscription.

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

upvoted 3 times

moadabdu 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

An Azure Firewall can protect a VNet in the same resource group, but it cannot directly protect a VNet in a different resource group. This is because an Azure Firewall is deployed in a VNet and filters traffic entering and exiting that VNet. It cannot interact with resources in other resource groups.

If you need to protect a VNet in a different resource group, you can use one of the following workarounds:

VNet peering
Azure Virtual WAN
VPN

upvoted 4 times

moadabdu 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested in lab
an Azure Firewall in a resource group (RG1) cannot protect a VNet in another resource group (RG2) even if both are in the same region.
upvoted 7 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

rnd3131 10 months, 3 weeks ago

details details details

upvoted 1 times

Arthur_zw 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Google Bard

No, the Azure Firewall itself cannot belong to a different resource group than the resource group it protects. Azure Firewall requires tight integration with the resources it secures, including virtual networks and subnets. This integration isn't possible if the firewall resides in a separate resource group.

Azure Firewall needs to be deployed in the same resource group as the resources it protects for several reasons:

Policy enforcement: Azure Firewall applies its network security policies to resources within the same resource group. Placing it in a different group weakens its ability to effectively secure those resources.

Resource association: Certain features of Azure Firewall, like IP Groups and Application Rules, require direct association with resources within the same resource group.

Management and access control: Managing and controlling access to Azure Firewall is easier when it's within the same resource group as the resources it protects.

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

E is not correct, I have tested this in my LAB. When you try to create an Azure Firewall in RG1, you cannot select the VNET in RG2. It will actually tell you "Azure Firewall cannot be used with a VNET from a different resource group".

Therefore, the correct answer is C - VNET1 only as it is deployed in RG1.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/firewall-faq#are-there-any-firewall-resource-group-restrictions>

upvoted 4 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C: seems most relevant here as per comments here and the links provided confirming restrictions implementing Azure Firewall

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/firewall-faq#are-there-any-firewall-resource-group-restrictions>

upvoted 2 times

Rwj 1 year, 6 months ago

VNET 1 Only

Yes. The firewall, VNet, and the public IP address all must be in the same resource group.

upvoted 2 times

SIAMIANJI 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 2 times

RDIO 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/firewall-faq#are-there-any-firewall-resource-group-restrictions>:text=Yes.%20The%20firewall%2C%20VNet%2C%20and%20the%20public%20IP%20address%20all%20must%20be%20in%20the%20same%20resource%20group.

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #110

Topic 5

You have an on-premises network.

You have an Azure subscription that contains three virtual networks named VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3. The virtual networks are peered and connected to the on-premises network. The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Connected to
VM1	West US	VNET1
VM2	West US	VNET1
VM3	West US	VNET2
VM4	Central US	VNET3

You need to monitor connectivity between the virtual machines and the on-premises network by using Connection Monitor.

What is the minimum number of connection monitors you should deploy?

A. 1

B. 2 **Most Voted**

C. 3

D. 4

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (80%)

A (18%)

C

Comments

dagomo **Highly Voted** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Connection monitor resource: A region-specific Azure resource.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-create-using-portal#before-you-begin>
upvoted 33 times

TechThameem 6 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is A. 1.

Azure's Connection Monitor in Network Watcher provides unified, end-to-end connection monitoring¹. It supports hybrid and Azure cloud deployments, and it can monitor communication between a virtual machine (VM) or virtual machine scale set and another endpoint¹.

In this scenario, you have an on-premises network and three virtual networks (VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3) in Azure that are peered and connected to the on-premises network. You need to monitor the connectivity between these virtual machines and the on-premises network.

Since all the virtual networks are peered and connected to the on-premises network, you can use a single connection monitor to monitor the connectivity between the virtual machines and the on-premises network.

upvoted 5 times

vbohr899 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 18 times

GreenTick 4 months, 3 weeks ago

this kind of answer deserve to be banned

upvoted 6 times

shrsrm95 1 year, 3 months ago

so what? you could've passed while getting this specific question wrong

upvoted 13 times

werdy92 1 year, 9 months ago

So you came back, scrolled through all of the ~450 questions until you found the ones which where in your exam and posted this because of altruism? I dont think so.

upvoted 45 times

kam1122 2 weeks, 6 days ago

u should be thankful.

upvoted 1 times

AK4U_111 1 year, 9 months ago

Why wouldn't you believe that? This is a great deed from someone who just took the exam and is back to help the others. I appreciate this.

upvoted 28 times

Idenis 11 months, 1 week ago

You should thank him instead

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

2 connection monitors for 2 regions

upvoted 2 times

Jo696 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

As much as I hate to go against the grain, I think the answer used to be 2 however with cross-region monitoring now enabled, I believe you would only need 1

upvoted 1 times

sjay2024 5 months, 1 week ago

You need 1 C monitor to check connectivity between west US and op-prem.

Another to check between central US and on-prem

So 2.

upvoted 3 times

TeaKazoo 3 months, 2 weeks ago

"Cross subscription, cross-region, and cross-workspace monitoring"

Cross-region was not available for classic but it is possible with the new version.

So it should be A. 1 then

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/migrate-to-connection-monitor-from-connection-monitor-classic>

upvoted 1 times

23169fd 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

By deploying one Connection Monitor from any VM, you can effectively monitor the connectivity for all VMs across the peered virtual networks to the on-premises network. The question is asking for a minimum number.

upvoted 2 times

TechThameem 6 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is A. 1.

Azure's Connection Monitor in Network Watcher provides unified, end-to-end connection monitoring¹. It supports hybrid and Azure cloud deployments, and it can monitor communication between a virtual machine (VM) or virtual machine scale set and another endpoint.

In this scenario, you have an on-premises network and three virtual networks (VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3) in Azure that are peered and connected to the on-premises network. You need to monitor the connectivity between these virtual machines and the on-premises network.

Since all the virtual networks are peered and connected to the on-premises network, you can use a single connection monitor to monitor the connectivity between the virtual machines and the on-premises network.

upvoted 1 times

LovelyGroovey 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is B. 2 minimum connection monitors. The reason is you have on-premises network and Azure(Cloud) network. So, you need 2. This is nothing to do with the location: West US and Central US. This is a trap! Someone people said it's to do with these 2 locations. But that is the wrong explanation. If you only have 1 kind of network(Azure Cloud/on-premises, then you need minimum 1 connection monitor.

upvoted 3 times

ManfredAppleWhite 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Azure's Connection Monitor is a feature within Network Watcher that enables you to monitor communication at a regular interval and visualize network performance parameters. Since the virtual networks (VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3) are peered and connected to the on-premises network, the communication between any virtual machine within these VNets and the on-premises network can be seen as part of a single connected network.

Given that the VNets are peered, the minimum number of connection monitors you would need to deploy to monitor connectivity from all virtual machines in your Azure subscription to the on-premises network would be:

A. 1

One connection monitor can track the connectivity of multiple virtual machines to a single on-premises endpoint as long as they are within peered VNets and there are no restrictions preventing communication between these networks. You can configure the connection monitor with all the virtual machines as sources and the on-premises network as the destination.

upvoted 2 times

TechThameem 6 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is A. 1.

Azure's Connection Monitor in Network Watcher provides unified, end-to-end connection monitoring. It supports hybrid and Azure cloud deployments, and it can monitor communication between a virtual machine (VM) or virtual machine scale set and another endpoint.

In this scenario, you have an on-premises network and three virtual networks (VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3) in Azure that are

In this scenario, you have an on-premises network and three virtual networks (VNET 1, VNET 2, and VNET 3) in Azure that are peered and connected to the on-premises network. You need to monitor the connectivity between these virtual machines and the on-premises network.

Since all the virtual networks are peered and connected to the on-premises network, you can use a single connection monitor to monitor the connectivity between the virtual machines and the on-premises network.

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is right

upvoted 2 times

PhoenixAscending 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

This was on my exam. I think the suggested answer to the question is correct.

upvoted 4 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

As for now - correct response is A - 1.

When comes to MS Azure Docs, it barely mention a case like this. But it says that is Cross-Region and Cross-Workspace. The line which says "A region-specific Azure resource" is for the service itself where is gonna to deploy, store logs, etc., not for the regions which it can monitor.

upvoted 1 times

chair123 1 year, 2 months ago

So what is the answer A or B? :)

upvoted 1 times

chair123 1 year, 2 months ago

I think answer is A = 1 Connection monitor will be enough since Vnets are peered

Also, here says max Connection non per region is 100

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-create-using-portal#scale-limits>

upvoted 2 times

nmnm22 1 year, 2 months ago

this question came in the exam 25/9/2023

upvoted 4 times

ed79 1 year, 5 months ago

Its B

Region: Select a region for your connection monitor. You can select only the source VMs that are created in this region.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-create-using-portal#before-you-begin>

upvoted 4 times

VICEROY 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I think this is the right reason to choose B, may I ask if you tried it on the lab?

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Connection monitor resource: A region-specific Azure resource.

All the following entities are properties of a connection monitor resource.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-create-using-portal>

upvoted 2 times

alexander_890512 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer: B

Select a region for your connection monitor. You can select only the source VMs that are created in this region.

As we have two regions, we need to create two connection monitors.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-create-using-portal#create-a-connection-monitor>
upvoted 5 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #111

Topic 5

HOTSPOT

You plan to deploy the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "variables": {
    "vnetId": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks', 'VNET1')]",
    "lbId": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers', 'LB1')]",
    "sku": "Standard",
    "netname": "APP1"
  },
  "resources": [
    {
      "apiVersion": "2017-08-01",
      "type": "Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers",
      "name": "LB1",
      "location": "EastUS",
      "sku": {
        "name": "[variables('sku')]"
      },
      "properties": {
        "frontendIPConfiguration": [
          {
            "name": "[variables('netname')]",
            "properties": {
              "subnet": {
                "id": "[concat(variables('vnetId'), '/subnets/', variables('netname'))]"
              },
              "privateIPAllocationMethod": "Dynamic"
            }
          }
        ],
        "backendAddressPools": [
          {
            "name": "concat(variables('netname'), '-Servers')"
          }
        ],
        "loadBalancingRules": [
          {
            "name": "APP1",
            "properties": {
              "frontendIPConfiguration": {
                "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/frontendIPConfigurations/', variables('netname'))]"
              },
              "backendAddressPool": {
                "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/backendAddressPool/', variables('netname'))]"
              },
              "probe": {
                "interval": 30,
                "threshold": 2
              }
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

```
        "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/probes/probe')]"  
    },  
    "backendPort": 8080,  
    "protocol": "Tcp",  
    "frontendPort": 80,  
    "enableFloatingIP": false,  
    "idleTimeoutInMinutes": 4,  
    "loadDistribution": "SourceIPProtocol"  
  }  
}  
],  
"probes": [  
  {  
    "name": "probe",  
    "properties": {  
      "protocol": "Tcp",  
      "port": 8080,  
      "intervalInSeconds": 15,  
      "numberOfProbes": 2  
    }  
  }  
]  
}  
]  
}
```

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed from a command prompt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

	Statements	Yes	No
	LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Correct Answer:	LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed from a command prompt	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Comments

FabrytDev **Highly Voted** 1 year, 11 months ago

I would say that the correct answer is NO NO NO.

Box 1: instead of "netname" there should be the value of netname variable
Box 2: I don't see Resource Group mentioned anywhere in the template
Box 3: I don't see parameters being referred anywhere in the template, only variables are referred, e.g. "sku" variable.
upvoted 32 times

pino1 1 year, 11 months ago

Box 1: No - "netname" is the name of the variable
Box 2: No - the LB must be in the same region as the virtual network, but the Resource group can be anywhere
Box 3: No - There are no parameter defined in the template

upvoted 17 times

VinayV 1 year, 8 months ago

You have posted the question with wrong answer?

upvoted 1 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

You're wrong

Box 2 = YES

There's only one resource group specified: East US. So from the template it will be automatically assumed that it needs to find the resource in the one you're deploying to. reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-functions-resource#remarks-3>

upvoted 4 times

Alandt Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

I get so tired of these "yes or no" questions. It's basically 3 questions in 1. Disgusting material.

upvoted 30 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

WRONG

No
No
No

upvoted 2 times

Teerawee 3 months ago

- Yes for the first statement.
 - No for the second statement.
 - No for the third statement.

upvoted 1 times

ValB 11 months, 2 weeks ago

For question 2:

This link (the error described in it and the cause for it described in the answer) suggest that the load balancer and the VNET must be in the same RG:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/203973/problem-creating-an-azure-internal-load-balancer-w>

So the answer to Q2 would be YES.

upvoted 1 times

lebeyic620 8 months ago

The link literally says "There is no restriction while creating ILB in a VNET across RG's"

upvoted 3 times

MEG_Florida 1 year, 4 months ago

1: No
2: Yes -- I know its worded poorly, but for it to work the answer is yes it must be deployed there. I believe the intent is to demonstrate that it has to be in the same RG as VNET1, even though I know it wasn't called out what RG.
3: No

upvoted 4 times

WimTS 1 year, 4 months ago

N,Y,N

Since VNET1 is supplied as a variable, it will search it in the RG you are deploying it to.
If it would need to be in another RG, you would need to specify the complete path no?
So it needs to be in the same RG as where you deploy the LB

upvoted 5 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

All No! Thanks!

upvoted 2 times

Azure_2023 1 year, 5 months ago

Q2: NO

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/move-across-regions-internal-load-balancer-portal>
'Resource group to choose the resource group where the target load balancer will be deployed. You can select Create new to create a new resource group for the target internal load balancer or choose the existing resource group that was created above for the virtual network. Ensure the name isn't the same as the source resource group of the existing source internal load balancer.'

upvoted 1 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

N,Y,N

Box1: As others have said. No, netname is the variable so App1

Box2: Yes. On creation you'll need to specify the vnet RG.

See below URL for reference.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal>

Box 3: No, can't have a variable as a parameter.

upvoted 1 times

ValB 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I went through the linked page you provided, and while it chooses the same RG for vnet and load balancer, it might do that only for convenience. It does not state anywhere in that page that the RG must be the same.

upvoted 2 times

Doman01 1 year, 8 months ago

NO-YES-NO

Yes, Azure Load Balancer must be in the same resource group as the virtual network (vnet) it is being used with. This is because Load Balancer is a resource that is used to distribute incoming network traffic across multiple virtual machines (VMs) in a backend pool. The VMs in the backend pool must also be in the same resource group as the Load Balancer and vnet.

When you create a Load Balancer, you must specify the vnet it will be used with, and the resource group that both the Load Balancer and vnet belong to. If you try to create a Load Balancer in a different resource group than the vnet, you will receive an error message.

It's important to note that while the Load Balancer and vnet must be in the same resource group, they can be in different regions. However, for optimal performance, it's recommended to keep them in the same region to minimize latency.

upvoted 6 times

jodtzz 1 month ago

This is correct. Look at the third example here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-functions-resource#remarks-3>

"To get the resource ID for a resource in the same subscription but different resource group, provide the resource group name."

So if you want to specify a resource which is in a different resource group than the one you are deploying to, you must specify the target resource group in the template as that example shows in the link. That was not done in the template for this question.

upvoted 1 times

sardonique 1 year, 2 months ago

you don't really know what you're talking about. RSG are logical containers only

upvoted 1 times

werdy92 1 year, 9 months ago

N - netname will be resolved to App1

Y - the answer uses incorrectly "the resource group" when "a resource group" was meant. It is obvious that a VNET with name VNET1 is needed here since it is the value of the variable. So this VNET must be present in whatever RG this will be deployed to. It does not matter that there is no mention of resource groups.

N - sku is not a parameter

upvoted 8 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Yes, no, yes

upvoted 1 times

ChakaZilly 1 year, 9 months ago

Second box, Yes: if question is read as: "LB1 can be deployed only to a resource group that contains a VNET named VNET1" because ARM-templates requires a VNET named VNET1.

upvoted 3 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

NNN is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/variables>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/parameters>

upvoted 4 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

1. subnet name is "APP1".

2. no RG defined.

3. sku is a variable and fixed as "Standard" already.

upvoted 1 times

DeBoer 1 year, 10 months ago

It's NO - YES - NO

Box 1: NO - the value of 'netname' is 'App1', so it's created in the App1 subnet (not netname)

Box 2: YES - There's no OTHER resource groups specified so it assumes it needs to find the resource in the one you're deploying to. reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-functions-resource#remarks-3>

Box 3: NO - 'sku' is a variable, not a parameter - so you can't use it as a parameter.

upvoted 29 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

The resourceld property that the source that you reference is talking about is not mentioned in the template in the question. So I don't see how it applies here.

upvoted 2 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

Ok, I didn't look properly at first, resourceld is mentioned in the variables section. I still don't see the added value of the source you quote - but I do agree that the correct answer would be NYN.

upvoted 2 times

Mo22 1 year, 10 months ago

No;No;Yes

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #112

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account. The account stores website data.

You need to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location.

What should you configure?

- A. private endpoints
- B. Azure Firewall rules
- C. Routing preference Most Voted
- D. load balancing

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (95%)

A (5%)

Comments

Muffay Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/network-routing-preference#microsoft-global-network-versus-internet-routing>

upvoted 21 times

FabritDev 1 year, 11 months ago

I agree, the source provided justifies this choice in my opinion.

upvoted 3 times

[Removed] Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct option to configure for ensuring inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location is option C, Routing preference.

Routing preference in Azure Traffic Manager allows you to specify how to route traffic to your Azure service endpoints based on various criteria, such as the geographic location of the client or the endpoint, the performance of the endpoint, or the priority of the endpoint.

By configuring routing preference, you can direct incoming user traffic to the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location, ensuring the best possible user experience. This can be achieved by selecting the "Performance" routing method in Azure Traffic Manager, which uses DNS-based traffic routing to direct users to the endpoint that offers the best performance from the user's location.

upvoted 12 times

OrangeSG 1 year, 1 month ago

Network routing preference for Azure Storage

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/network-routing-preference#microsoft-global-network-versus-internet-routing>

You can choose between the Microsoft global network and internet routing as the default routing preference for the public endpoint of your storage account.

By default, clients outside of the Azure environment access your storage account over the Microsoft global network. The Microsoft global network is optimized for low-latency path selection to deliver premium network performance with high reliability. Both inbound and outbound traffic are routed through the point of presence (POP) that is closest to the client.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

PhoenixAscending 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

This was on my exam recently.

upvoted 2 times

Ahkhan 1 year ago

Routing Preference is the answer. This question came on 11/14 in my exam.

upvoted 2 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 9 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/routing-preference-overview>

upvoted 1 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 9 months ago

C obviously.

upvoted 2 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/network-routing-preference#microsoft-global-network-versus-internet-routing>

By default, clients outside of the Azure environment access your storage account over the Microsoft global network. The Microsoft global network is optimized for low-latency path selection to deliver premium network performance with high reliability. Both inbound and outbound traffic are routed through the point of presence (POP) that is closest to the client. This default routing configuration ensures that traffic to and from your storage account traverses over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance.

upvoted 2 times

er101q 1 year, 10 months ago

D. load balancing.

To ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location, you should configure load balancing. Azure Traffic Manager provides global load balancing for the endpoint for the storage account, routing traffic to the closest Microsoft POP based on the lowest latency.

upvoted 1 times

DeBoer 1 year, 10 months ago

you're right in that an LB will use the closest POP. But: you can't put a storage account behind a LB (okay, you can, if you use the SA as a static website, but that's pretty out of scope here, I think - and you'd better use CDN for that anyways)

upvoted 1 times

FabritDev 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The article linked by Muffray explains it well enough why it should be C.

upvoted 3 times

Ashfaque_9x 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Private endpoints

<https://intellipaat.com/blog/how-to-use-azure-cdn/#no5>

upvoted 1 times

khaled_razouk 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. private endpoints

To ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location, you should configure Azure Traffic Manager for your storage account

Routing preference is not a valid option for ensuring that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location.

upvoted 1 times

Muffay 1 year, 11 months ago

Can you provide a source for that statement?

upvoted 1 times

FabritDev 1 year, 11 months ago

I don't agree. Private endpoints are used to limit exposure to the public internet. If you check <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-private-endpoints> you will see that POP is not mentioned anywhere in the article. On the other hand, network routing preference is related directly to POP used.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #113

Topic 5

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. The virtual machines are in a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 is in a virtual network named VNet1.

You need to prevent VM1 from accessing VM2 on port 3389.

What should you do?

- A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1. **Most Voted**
- B. Configure Azure Bastion in VNet1.
- C. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.
- D. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (91%)

D (9%)

Comments

AK4U_111 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is correct. However, it will prevent VM1 from connecting to any machine using 3389, not just VM2
upvoted 20 times

Rams_84z06n 1 year, 8 months ago

The rule could be further tightened by specifying both source and destination in the rule. That would address your concern.
upvoted 5 times

GBAU Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

A: The rule works although it will prevent VM1 from connecting to anything on 3389 they way it is described in the question (no limit to the destination IP detailed).

Configuring a Bastion will do nothing to prevent VM1 from accessing VM2 in anyway.

C & D are wrong as they are SOURCE port Deny not destination port Deny.

A connection to remote port of 3389 is not going to be from a source port of 3389 (especially if RDP is already listening on these VMs as that port will be unavailable as a source port), it could be any port in 1024-65535.

upvoted 7 times

Josh219 Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A, is correct

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.

upvoted 1 times

Elm2021 1 year, 6 months ago

I thought the same but it is just that, with D, Both Devices (VM1 And VM2) will be restricted to access the same Port.

upvoted 3 times

shimondaz 1 year, 2 months ago

that wont prevent vm1 too access vm2 on 3389 since VM1 anf vm2 are on the same subnet , NSG assigned on the subnet would prevent access from outside the subnet.

upvoted 1 times

mdwSysOps 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is A, however it will prevent VM1 from connecting using RDP not only to VM2 but to any other VM created...to my understanding is a poorly designed rule, but it will work.

upvoted 2 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 9 months ago

which is crazy . what are they tying to teach people. "How to lock yourself up"?

upvoted 5 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

Well, you could still use SSH to access the server, no?

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/openssh/openssh_install_firstuse?tabs=gui

upvoted 1 times

zellick 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

zellick 1 year, 10 months ago

We need to deny destination port 3389, not source port 3389, hence A.

upvoted 2 times

AndreaStack 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1.

By creating an outbound security rule in a network security group (NSG) to deny destination port 3389, you can prevent VM1 from accessing port 3389 on VM2. By applying the NSG to the network interface of VM1, you can enforce the security rule specifically for VM1.

This solution provides a centralized way to manage and enforce network security for VM1, and it helps to prevent unwanted access to port 3389 on VM2 from VM1.

***If it was D. "Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1" you could prevent access to port 3389 on VM2 from ANY SOURCE (including VM1). By applying the NSG to Subnet1, you can apply the security rule to both VM1 and VM2.

The question asked "to prevent VM1 from accessing VM2 on port 3389", not from any source.

upvoted 2 times

AndreaStack 1 year, 10 months ago

Anyway, missing the "least privilege" requirement, both two answers (A&D) could be good.

But I choose A, for above explained reason!

upvoted 1 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

D is not an answer because it is referring to source port 3389, not destination port 3389.

upvoted 1 times

Kimoz 1 year, 10 months ago

A is correct , if you applied NSG on the inbound ov VM2 no other vms will access it also as well , and here in the question he mentioned that you want to prevent VM1 means the action should be taken in VM1

upvoted 2 times

er101q 1 year, 10 months ago

D. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.

To prevent VM1 from accessing VM2 on port 3389, you need to create an NSG with an inbound security rule that denies traffic from the source port 3389. Then you need to apply the NSG to Subnet1, which will block the traffic to all the virtual machines in the subnet.

upvoted 1 times

FabritDev 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct. It will prevent connections from VM1 on port 3389 to any destination, including the other VM. Question does not say that VM1 should be able to access other VMs on this port so it's fine to block all outgoing connections.

upvoted 4 times

Ashfaque_9x 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1.

upvoted 1 times

azhunter 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct answer A

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #114

Topic 5

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

Name	Type	Description
App1	App Service	Virtual network integration enabled for VNET1
ASP1	App Service plan	Standard SKU
VNET1	Virtual network	None
Firewall1	Azure Firewall	Connected to VNET1

You need to manage outbound traffic from VNET1 by using Firewall1.

What should you do first?

- A. Configure the Hybrid Connection Manager.
- B. Upgrade ASP1 to the Premium SKU.
- C. Create a route table. **Most Voted**
- D. Create an Azure Network Watcher.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

fatihaxi **Highly Voted** 1 year, 11 months ago

Route all traffic to the firewall

When you create a virtual network, Azure automatically creates a default route table for each of its subnets and adds system default routes to the table. In this step, you create a user-defined route table that routes all traffic to the firewall, and then associate it with the App Service subnet in the integrated virtual network.

Section3 in document.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/network-secure-outbound-traffic-azure-firewall>

upvoted 34 times

FabryDev 1 year, 11 months ago

Agree with that

upvoted 2 times

DeBoer 1 year, 10 months ago

I have to (reluctantly) agree; normally I'd say RTs are for IaaS resources only and ASPs are a PaaS resource. However - all other answers make even less sense. If we assume that the ASP has VNet integration and the switch to send all traffic across the VNet has been toggled then yes, a RT would work to force the traffic to the AF.

upvoted 2 times

zellick Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/network-secure-outbound-traffic-azure-firewall#3-route-all-traffic-to-the-firewall>

When you create a virtual network, Azure automatically creates a default route table for each of its subnets and adds system default routes to the table. In this step, you create a user-defined route table that routes all traffic to the firewall, and then associate it with the App Service subnet in the integrated virtual network.

upvoted 6 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

er101q 1 year, 10 months ago

A. Configure the Hybrid Connection Manager.

Before you can manage outbound traffic from VNET1 using Firewall1, you need to have the Hybrid Connection Manager configured. The Hybrid Connection Manager is required for Firewall1 to function as an outbound-only firewall. Once the Hybrid Connection Manager is configured, you can manage outbound traffic from VNET1 using Firewall1.

upvoted 1 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

No mention of Firewall to function as an outbound-only firewall.

No mention of needing to ensure App1 goes through the firewall (App1 is a red herring)

The ONLY thing you need to do is "manage outbound traffic from VNET1 by using Firewall1"

Hence C: Create a route table.

upvoted 2 times

KingChuang 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Create a route table.

Step 3. Route all traffic to the firewall

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/network-secure-outbound-traffic-azure-firewall>

upvoted 1 times

FabrityDev 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

As described by fatihaxi and the source

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-vnet-integration>

it is the route table creation

upvoted 1 times

Ashfaque_9x 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Create a route table.

upvoted 1 times

sss123412 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct answer B.

Outbound traffic management using Azure Firewall is only available for App Service apps or function apps that are hosted on an App Service plan in the Premium SKU

upvoted 1 times

FabritDev 1 year, 11 months ago

Where did you get that information from? I looked into

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-vnet-integration>

as well as source provided by fatihaxi and didn't find such information. On the other hand, creating a route table is explicitly described.

upvoted 1 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

The question is not asking how to get APP1 to connect through the firewall, its asking how to get VNET1 to connect through the Firewall (so you can manage its traffic). APP1 is a red herring in this question.

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

Definitely on the test and I answered it wrong lmao

upvoted 2 times

FabritDev 1 year, 11 months ago

No one asked. If you want to comment then give some details. Which answer did you pick? Which answer is correct in your opinion?

upvoted 1 times

Onobhas01 1 year, 10 months ago

Dude mind your business. Though you don't care, some people actually care if a question has been in the exams recently.

upvoted 3 times

RougePotatoe 1 year, 10 months ago

Spend more time learning less time worrying about which questions are going to be on the test ROFL.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #115

Topic 5

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
App1	Web app
contoso.com	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS) domain

All the resources connect to a virtual network named VNet1.

You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1.

Which resources can be protected by using Bastion1?

- A. VM1 only Most Voted
- B. contoso.com only
- C. App1 and contoso.com only
- D. VM1 and contoso.com only
- E. VM1, App1, and contoso.com

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

martin_k1 Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Be aware when checking CyberKelev comments - I think he is a troll as most of the time he posts wrong answers. Always verify with other comments

upvoted 100 times

zellck Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>

Azure Bastion is a service you deploy that lets you connect to a virtual machine using your browser and the Azure portal, or via the native SSH or RDP client already installed on your local computer. The Azure Bastion service is a fully platform-managed PaaS service that you provision inside your virtual network. It provides secure and seamless RDP/SSH connectivity to your virtual machines directly from the Azure portal over TLS. When you connect via Azure Bastion, your virtual machines don't need a public IP address, agent, or special client software.

upvoted 31 times

Josh219 Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Bastion is a service you deploy that lets you connect to a virtual machine using your browser and the Azure portal, or via the native SSH or RDP client already installed on your local computer

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

b12e441 5 months ago

I actually choose E (everything) when this came up on the exam even though I knew it only is for VM use. I thought Microsoft were trying to teach a lesson i.e. "by protecting the VM you also indirectly protect everything else sharing the same VNET". That's what happens when you overthink... (so right answer is very likely A)

upvoted 2 times

op22233 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Bastion is a service you deploy that lets you connect to a virtual machine using your browser and the Azure portal, or via the native SSH or RDP client already installed on your local computer

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Tayhull2023 1 year ago

Using the word "protected" here is odd to me, but Bastion is a form of RDP, its only going to reach the VM. Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

AndreaStack 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Bastion provides secure RDP and SSH connectivity to all of the VMs in the virtual network in which it is provisioned.

Using Azure Bastion protects your virtual machines from exposing RDP/SSH ports to the outside world, while still providing secure access using RDP/SSH.

"Protection against port scanning : Your VMs are protected against port scanning by rogue and malicious users because you don't need to expose the VMs to the internet."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>

upvoted 2 times

Notteb 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Bastion provides secure RDP and SSH connectivity to all of the VMs in the virtual network in which it is provisioned. Using Azure Bastion protects your virtual machines from exposing RDP/SSH ports to the outside world, while still providing secure access using RDP/SSH.

upvoted 3 times

er101q 1 year, 10 months ago

E. VM1, App1, and contoso.com.

Azure Bastion is a fully managed PaaS service that provides secure and seamless RDP/SSH connectivity to the virtual machines within a virtual network. By deploying Bastion1 to VNet1, you can protect the access to all the resources connected to the virtual network, including VM1, App1, and contoso.com. Bastion1 provides a secure and streamlined way to access the virtual machines within VNet1 without the need to configure a public IP address or a VPN.

upvoted 1 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

Bastion only connects to RDP and SSH in the back end. Neither a WebApp and a AD DS listen on 3389 or 22 (i.e. provide no services on these ports) so Bastion can't even connect to them, let alone protect them.

Bastions protect VMs by allowing you to connect to them to manage them in a more secure way (i.e. RDP to Windows and SSH to Linux)

upvoted 4 times

pramodk78 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer A -- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>

upvoted 6 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #116

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Session persistence to None
- B. a health probe
- C. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol Most Voted
- D. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

Mugamed Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

For the hundredth time, it's ,C.

upvoted 31 times

curtmcgirt Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

i hope i get this question on the exam half as often as it appears here.

upvoted 16 times

Pakawat 1 year, 5 months ago

i hope so

upvoted 1 times

2d153f5 Most Recent 6 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 1 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

at first i was angry about repeating questions, but now that i have gone through almost 500 of them, i am thankful to see this one like an old friend. It just means i don't have to play connect the dots with another question that has 7 resource tables in it...

upvoted 10 times

james2033 1 year, 3 months ago

Quote "Client IP (2-tuple) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address are handled by the same backend instance."

at

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts#session-persistence>

upvoted 1 times

zelli0k 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence: Client IP and protocol

- Traffic from the same client IP and protocol is routed to the same backend instance

upvoted 3 times

Gardener01 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct - Answer C

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #117

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. a health probe
- B. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- C. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol **Most Voted**
- D. Protocol to UDP

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

amar_dhillon **Highly Voted** 1 year, 9 months ago

lol, everyone is so fed up seeing this question again and again that no one commented on this one. This is the comment no one will read, hopefully, □

upvoted 45 times

curtmcgirt 1 year, 9 months ago

they keep adding more new copies of it.

upvoted 5 times

brucespr 1 year, 7 months ago

Sorry you failed ... I read it :D

upvoted 2 times

Jared144 **Highly Voted** 1 year, 9 months ago

I love seeing this one, one less question to learn out of the 43,356 questions we have to get through
upvoted 19 times

obaali1990 1 year, 8 months ago

The az-104 exams itself is repetition of questions and so this is normal
upvoted 3 times

JD908 1 year, 5 months ago

If only every single question in the exam was this question when I take it lol
upvoted 2 times

2d153f5 Most Recent 6 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 1 times

emanresu 1 year, 2 months ago

Whoever said that the definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results has obviously never had to go through AZ-104 questions
upvoted 7 times

james2033 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Quote "<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts#session-persistence>"

at

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts#session-persistence>
upvoted 2 times

fessebook 1 year, 4 months ago

Must be a joke ...
upvoted 1 times

lulzsec2019 1 year, 6 months ago

Kagebunshin no jutsu!
upvoted 4 times

SimoneP 1 year, 7 months ago

i hope I will find the same occurrences of this question during my exam
upvoted 2 times

Rachy 1 year, 7 months ago

This question is always a breeze :)
upvoted 1 times

brucespr 1 year, 7 months ago

Hope to get this question 7 times on my exam □
upvoted 2 times

zone9gardening 1 year, 8 months ago

You know what!! I will vote B this time.
upvoted 1 times

Naebun 1 year, 6 months ago

hhahaha
unvoted 1 times

举报 · 编辑

AK4U_111 1 year, 9 months ago

This better be on the exam

upvoted 5 times

vg123 1 year, 9 months ago

this makes me happy in the tiring revision

upvoted 4 times

Paul_white 1 year, 9 months ago

C IS THE CORRECT ANSWER!!!!

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #118

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines and the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	none
Bastion1	Basic SKU Azure Bastion host	Subnet size /26

You need to ensure that Bastion1 can support 100 concurrent SSH users. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do first?

- A. Resize the subnet of Bastion1
- B. Configure host scaling.
- C. Create a network security group (NSG)
- D. Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU Most Voted

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (82%)

A (18%)

Comments

zellck Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#instance>

When you configure Azure Bastion using the Basic SKU, two instances are created. If you use the Standard SKU, you can specify the number of instances. This is called host scaling.

Each instance can support 20 concurrent RDP connections and 40 concurrent SSH connections for medium workloads. Once the concurrent sessions are exceeded, an additional scale unit (instance) is required.

upvoted 19 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

Agreed, going by that page, a Basic Bastion can only support up to 80 concurrent SSH connections as it is deployed with 2 instances/scale units and you can't add more to a Basic SKU).

upvoted 2 times

BobbyMc3030 1 year, 5 months ago

This appears to be correct. This link has a nice table to visualize it but in short, basic sku can only do up to 20-24 connections on two instances so max 20-48. <https://reimling.eu/2021/07/azure-bastion-supports-scalability-for-ssh-rdp-connections-with-the-new-standard-sku/>.

upvoted 2 times

MOSES3009 Highly Voted 1 year ago

Just one advice here - read, think and ONLY after post. Standard SKU for bastion support up to 50 instances. /26 it have 64 IPs, with 59 usable. That it means the IPs are ENOUGH to deploy maxim supported number of bastion instances. The relation between number of session and required IPs in the bastion subnet is not 1 to 1 - is 25 to 1. That means one IP is used for one instance that can support up to 25 concurrent sessions. For 100 sessions, you need 4 instances that will need 4 IPs. I hope I bring some clarity here.

upvoted 11 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

cloudpoint 6 months ago

Azure Bastion Standard and Azure Bastion Premium start with 2 instances as part of base pricing. You need 2 instances for 100 concurrent ssh user

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

sardonique 1 year, 2 months ago

both A and D are true, and as always, quite many of these questions are so badly formulated or even worse they are conceived to trick you into giving a wrong answer. this is so bad

upvoted 2 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Agree with D:

In the first instance, bastion should be update from basic to standard as per comments here.

This is due to bastion only 2 max instances with 40 ssh connections each.

With standard this can be up to 50 instances to meet the request with 40 SSH sessions each instance.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/azure-subscription-service-limits#azure-bastion-limits>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#instance>

A is incorrect as it's not what you would FIRST do.

upvoted 2 times

alexander_890512 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer: D

Basic SKU: 2 instances (50 connections at most)

Standart SKU: you can specify the number of instances between 2-50 (25 connections by instance at most).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/azure-subscription-service-limits#azure-bastion-limits>

upvoted 2 times

gshzwi 1 year, 6 months ago

i think subnet can't be resize? need to re-create the Bastion to others larger subnet?

upvoted 1 times

SIAMIANJI 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

/26 just support 64ip. We need 100 concurrent connections.

upvoted 3 times

MRL110 1 year, 2 months ago

Who said the bastion is only going to be accessed from within it's own subnet?

upvoted 2 times

_fkucuk 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.

To support 100 concurrent SSH users, you need to upgrade the Basic SKU Azure Bastion to the Standard SKU. The Basic SKU only supports 10 concurrent SSH users, while the Standard SKU supports up to 100 concurrent SSH users.

Resizing the subnet of Bastion1 or creating an NSG would not directly address the need to support more concurrent SSH users, and host scaling is not applicable in this scenario.

upvoted 5 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

/26 just support 64ip. We need 100

upvoted 4 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

Yes, but the question is "What should you do FIRST?"

And the basic tear does not support 100 concurrent users, so that needs to be taken care of FIRST...

upvoted 1 times

elior19940 1 year, 10 months ago

is it new question?

upvoted 3 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

Not anymore. :-)

upvoted 1 times

yousseftn 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

In general when you deploy the Azure Bastion Basic SKU Microsoft deploys two instances which supports 20-24 concurrent sessions which means each instance support 10-12 sessions.

<https://reimling.eu/2021/07/azure-bastion-supports-scalability-for-ssh-rdp-connections-with-the-new-standard-sku/>

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #119

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol
- B. Protocol to UDP
- C. Session persistence to None
- D. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

Jared144 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

I'm never going to remember this one :(
upvoted 30 times

ivan0590 1 year, 6 months ago

Hahaha, I see where you are going :)
upvoted 4 times

StevieTests Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

this is a joke at this point
upvoted 17 times

curtmcgirt 1 year, 9 months ago

they keep adding more new copies of it
upvoted 4 times

2d153f5 Most Recent 6 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

I'm just here for the comments.
upvoted 1 times

KAM2023 2 months, 4 weeks ago

'Session persistence to Client IP' - searched in the pdf, found 15 total... 9 so far and only 6 to go ... so be patient hahaha
upvoted 2 times

Roe1 4 months ago

Looking at the comments of this question is just a comic relief from studying
upvoted 2 times

kam1122 4 months, 3 weeks ago

This question is for Biden
upvoted 4 times

amdk 10 months, 1 week ago

I believe it's E
upvoted 3 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

WHEN DOES IT END
upvoted 3 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

this question has become like a little island in the ocean, where we can come and rest inbetween hundreds of confusing, inaccurate, incomplete and infuriating questions and just have a little banter between us all
upvoted 9 times

clg003 1 year, 1 month ago

If this question isn't on my test at least 27 times imma be upset.
upvoted 7 times

Azwscp2023 1 year, 2 months ago

I cant find most voted answer here :(
upvoted 2 times

fessebook 1 year, 4 months ago

Do not take the exam if you're wrong on this question.
upvoted 9 times

antropaws 1 year, 5 months ago

Wait, this is not right, this question is spam.
upvoted 1 times

JD908 1 year, 5 months ago

I wish they'd repeat this question. I don't think its emphasized enough
upvoted 3 times

NJTH 1 year, 8 months ago

Well, it was on todays exam, and I'm pretty sure I got it right ;-)
upvoted 7 times

Koyutu 1 year, 5 months ago

This is the only question you could not get wrong :D

upvoted 3 times

puyas 1 year, 9 months ago

Guys I think a question about Session persistence to Client IP and protocol might be in the exam

upvoted 7 times

ruqing888 1 year, 8 months ago

it better be in the exam

upvoted 6 times

Andreeew883 1 year, 9 months ago

The response is A.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #120

Topic 5

DRAG DROP

You have a Windows 11 device named Device1 and an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description
VNET1	Virtual network
VM1	Virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2022 and does NOT have a public IP address Connected to VNET1
Bastion1	Azure Bastion Basic SKU host connected to VNET1

Device1 has Azure PowerShell and Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI) installed.

From Device1, you need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

- From Azure CLI on Device1, run `az network bastion rdp`.
- From Bastion1, enable Kerberos authentication.
- From VM1, enable just-in-time (JIT) VM access.
- From Bastion1, select **Native Client Support**.
- On Device1, run `mstsc.exe`.
- Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.

Answer Area



Answer Area

Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.

Correct Answer:

From Bastion1, select **Native Client Support**.

From Azure CLI on Device1, run az network bastion rdp.

Comments

Teroristo Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Explanation:

Azure Bastion is a service you deploy that lets you connect to a virtual machine using your browser and the Azure portal, or via the native SSH or RDP client already installed on your local computer.

The native client feature lets you connect to your target VMs via Bastion using Azure CLI, and expands your sign-in options to include local SSH key pair and Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Using the native client requires the Standard SKU tier for Azure Bastion. First, we need to upgrade the SKU of our Azure Bastion instance.

Second, we need to enable the native client support from the configuration settings of Bastion1 in the Azure Portal.

Third, we need to sign in to our Azure account and select the subscription containing the Bastion resource as shown below:
upvoted 28 times

Teroristo 1 year, 4 months ago

```
az login  
az account list  
az account set --subscription "<subscription ID>"
```

Lastly, we run the following command to connect via RDP. You'll then be prompted to input your credentials. You can use either a local username and password, or your Azure AD credentials.

```
az network bastion rdp --name "<BastionName>" --resource-group "<ResourceGroupName>" --target-resource-id "<VMResourceId>"  
upvoted 14 times
```

bsaksham Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer!

Nobrainer :)

Just learn from ET, no need for another study material. I passed the exam yesterday with 930 out of 1000. Best of luck guys
upvoted 22 times

voraciousreader 1 year, 8 months ago

is that true, does most the questions came from ET?

upvoted 2 times

Rams786 1 year, 2 months ago

What is ET?

upvoted 1 times

ValB 1 year, 1 month ago

Enemy Territory (game). □

upvoted 14 times

shimondaz 1 year, 2 months ago

ET = examtopics.com

upvoted 1 times

PMPft17 Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Device 1 is already installed with the native client Azure CLI, to use Azure Bastion with a native client, the SKU must be Standard and I'm assuming or Premium. So, since CLI is already installed we would need to upgrade the SKU, from bastion select Native Client and then access the CLI from Device 1

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

joolitan 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Device1 has Azure PowerShell and Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI) installed
Therefore they seems using the web-based to connect (not native client)

ref : reference <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-connect-vm-rdp-windows>

steps

- 1-Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU
- 2-From Bastion1, enable Kerberos authentication
- 3-From Azure CLI on Device1, run az network bastion rdp

upvoted 2 times

Ni22 5 months, 3 weeks ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 3 times

23169fd 6 months ago

Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.
From Bastion1, select Native Client Support.
On Device1, run mstsc.exe.

upvoted 3 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

SachinBisht009 1 year, 2 months ago

From Bastion1, select Native Client Support.
Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.
From VM1, enable just-in-time (JIT) VM access.

upvoted 1 times

BJS_AzureExamTopics 1 year, 4 months ago

I have been told by a few people that took the exam that these questions are exactly what is on the exam. THE QUESTIONS ARE CHANGING ON JULY 28, 2023. If you are using these questions and answers, take your test by the 22nd.

upvoted 4 times

Rogit 1 year, 4 months ago

This was on exam yesterday but I got it wrong and failed the exam, hopefully I pass on second attempt

upvoted 4 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer looks correct as per the information here

upvoted 1 times

garmatey 1 year, 7 months ago

Why does it need to be standard?

upvoted 3 times

SimoneP 1 year, 7 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-native-client-windows>
This configuration requires the Standard SKU tier for Azure Bastion.

upvoted 3 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 8 months ago

*) Select native client support

The native client feature lets you connect to your target VMs via Bastion using Azure CLI, and expands your sign-in options to include local SSH key pair and Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). Additionally with this feature, you can now also upload or download files, depending on the connection type and client.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-native-client-windows>

3) From Azure CLI on device1 run: az network bastion rdp

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/network/bastion?view=azure-cli-latest#az-network-bastion-rdp>

upvoted 3 times

lombri 1 year, 8 months ago

Navigate to the Configuration page for your Bastion resource. Verify that the SKU Tier is Standard. If it isn't, select Standard.

Select the box for Native Client Support, then apply your changes.

To connect via RDP, use the following command (az network bastion rdp --name "<BastionName>" --resource-group "<ResourceGroupName>" --target-resource-id "<VMResourceId>")

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-native-client-windows>

upvoted 10 times

pramodk78 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer seems ok as per link <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-native-client-windows>

upvoted 6 times

Kimoz 1 year, 9 months ago

new question :(

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #121

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- B. Session persistence to Client IP
- C. Protocol to UDP
- D. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

bec123123 Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

I'm just mad now
upvoted 38 times

sheilawu 1 year, 1 month ago

Yap it become so annoying
upvoted 2 times

ivan0590 Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

If I continue to see this question, I'm pretty sure I will have a nightmare in which someone kills me while continuously screaming "Session persistence to Client IP!"

upvoted 21 times

Chris2603 1 year, 6 months ago

at least we all know the answer now lol

upvoted 3 times

2d153f5 Most Recent 6 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 2 times

No_Restaurant9617 3 months, 3 weeks ago

4 times on a page in the first 6 questions is CRAZY! lol

upvoted 2 times

nat34 9 months, 1 week ago

I don't understand why I still click show answer XD

upvoted 5 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

If I don't get this question on the actual exam, Imma be pissed.

upvoted 2 times

SamCook101 1 year ago

Does anyone get this question in the exam ?

upvoted 1 times

Kalzonee3611 1 year, 1 month ago

This a new question? :D:DD:D::DD:D:

upvoted 3 times

agimenezch 1 year, 2 months ago

ACETATE

upvoted 1 times

fessebook 1 year, 4 months ago

Matrix vibes.

It looks like a "deja vu" feeling...

upvoted 3 times

antropaws 1 year, 5 months ago

Probably something wrong with the system.

upvoted 2 times

mikehen 1 year, 5 months ago

If anyone gets this wrong on the exam they deserve to fail hahahaha

upvoted 7 times

Pakawat 1 year, 5 months ago

again and again

upvoted 4 times

joykutta 1 year, 7 months ago

It is the way or trick to increase the total number of questions

upvoted 7 times

Madbo 1 year, 8 months ago

The correct option is B. Session persistence to Client IP.

To ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request, we need to configure session persistence on the Azure load balancer. Session persistence is also known as affinity, and it ensures that all requests from a client are sent to the

Load balancing session persistence is also known as affinity, and it ensures that all requests from a client are sent to the same backend server. This is important for applications that maintain session state, such as web applications that require authentication or shopping carts.

upvoted 3 times

ozlaoliu 1 year, 9 months ago

I don't understand what is the point to add this question again since it has already appeared more than 10 times.

upvoted 5 times

obaali1990 1 year, 8 months ago

Take it easy, that is the beauty of the game. Life itself is full of repetition. Repetition makes life easier and enjoyable.

upvoted 12 times

enklaau 5 months, 1 week ago

yea man thats it

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #122

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that has the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

Name	IP version	SKU	Tier	IP address assignment
IP1	IPv4	Standard	Regional	Static
IP2	IPv4	Standard	Global	Static
IP3	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Dynamic
IP4	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Static
IP5	IPv6	Basic	Regional	Dynamic

You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion Basic SKU host named Bastion1.

Which IP addresses can you use?

- A. IP1 only **Most Voted**
- B. IP1 and IP2 only
- C. IP3, IP4, and IP5 only
- D. IP1, IP2, IP4, and IP5 only
- E. IP1, IP2, IP3, IP4, and IP5

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (85%)

B (15%)

Comments

eliasalg **Highly Voted** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Tested in sandbox

- IPv4 - Static - Standard - Global:

Error during the selection in the interface - A Global Tier PublicIPAddress cannot be attached to Bastions.

- IPv4 - Static - Standard - Regional:

OK

IPv4 Static Basic Regional

- IPv4 - Static - Regional

Error during the selection in the interface - Static public IP addresses cannot be associated.

- IPv4 - Dynamic - Basic - Regional

Error during the selection in the interface - The SKU type for the public IP address does not match the SKU type of the load balancer (?? I don't know why this message).

- IPv6 - Static - Standard - Regional:

Error during deployment (The selected IPv6 public IP address is not supported for Azure Bastion. To fix this, please recreate your Azure Bastion with an IPv4 public IP address. (Code: PublicIpAddressVersionNotSupported))

upvoted 38 times

Hillah 1 year, 1 month ago

thanks mate

upvoted 2 times

MentalTree 12 months ago

Global tier: (Standard) Supported via cross-region load balancers.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>

Got this q on my test, answered B, got 100%

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 11 months, 4 weeks ago

I am not sure what you tested but that's not correct. You cannot use Global PiPs, it has to be a Regional one.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-bastion>

upvoted 1 times

jupi17 Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

The answer is correct: B

Azure Bastion supports standard SKU public IP addresses:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-bastion>

upvoted 20 times

xRiot007 1 year, 6 months ago

From your link : "Public IP addresses are available in two SKUs; standard, and basic. The selection of SKU determines the features of the IP address. The SKU determines the resources that the IP address can be associated with." - Can a BASIC Bastion support STANDARD IPs ?

upvoted 3 times

amkaz104 1 year, 5 months ago

This link has it clarified - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings> - Bastion whether its basic or standard requires Standard Public IPs which are static.

upvoted 6 times

0378d43 Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Bastion does not support Global IP

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

117b84e 2 months, 3 weeks ago

chatgpt:

The correct option is:

A. IP1 only

Explanation: Azure Bastion requires a Standard SKU public IP address, and the public IP address must be static and regional.

Looking at the provided table:

IP1: Standard SKU, regional, static (meets all the requirements for Azure Bastion Basic SKU).

IP2: Standard SKU, global, static (global tier is not supported for Bastion, only regional tier is allowed).

upvoted 1 times

CheMetto 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

in my opinion:

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- B. Session persistence to Client IP
- C. Protocol to UDP
- D. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20

upvoted 4 times

blejzer2 4 months, 3 weeks ago

On the exam on 17.07.2024, Selected Answer: A; thanks to eliasalg

upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaplte 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#public-ip>

upvoted 1 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The Public IP address SKU must be Standard.

The Public IP address assignment/allocation method must be Static.

The Public IP address name is the resource name by which you want to refer to this public IP address.

You can choose to use a public IP address that you already created, as long as it meets the criteria required by Azure Bastion and isn't already in use.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#:~:text=When%20you%20configure%20Azure%20Bastion%20using%20the%20Basic%20SKU%2C%20two,This%20is%20called%20host%20scaling.>

upvoted 1 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Global tier: Supported via cross-region load balancers.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>

upvoted 1 times

MatAlves 10 months ago

Azure Bastion Basic SKU does NOT support Global Tier IPs.

Standard: "Supported via cross-region load balancers."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>

upvoted 3 times

[Removed] 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

I tested in my lab and you cannot use dynamic IP addresses, basic SKU, or the Global. If you try to associate a Bastion with a Global Public IP you will get "Cannot be associated with this Bastion."

Correct answer: A

upvoted 2 times

AliNadheer 12 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer should be IP1

bastion be it standard or basic SKU only supports regional tier meaning if you have Vnets in 3 regions then you need to deploy 3 bastions one for every region, however if you have those Vnets peered then you can have one bastion service deployed and it can reach VMs in other regions.

Bastion must have static IP either private or public; to use public IP you must have Standard SKU, private ip is mainly used for developers.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-bastion>

upvoted 1 times

CHOKRIBS88 1 year ago

Answer should be A : Global tier is not supported in Basic Ip Public

upvoted 1 times

MentalTree 12 months ago

Answer is B.

The Public IP address SKU must be Standard.

The Public IP address assignment/allocation method must be Static.

The Public IP address name is the resource name by which you want to refer to this public IP address.

You can choose to use a public IP address that you already created, as long as it meets the criteria required by Azure Bastion and isn't already in use.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>

Global tier: (Standard) Supported via cross-region load balancers.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>

Got this q on my test, answered B, got 100%

upvoted 4 times

[Removed] 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

The Public IP address SKU must be Standard.

The Public IP address assignment/allocation method must be Static.

The Public IP address name is the resource name by which you want to refer to this public IP address.

You can choose to use a public IP address that you already created, as long as it meets the criteria required by Azure Bastion and isn't already in use.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>

upvoted 3 times

Ahkhan 1 year, 1 month ago

Prerequisites

An Azure account with an active subscription.

One standard SKU public IP address in your subscription. The IP address can't be associated with any resources.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-bastion>

upvoted 1 times

Nutmeg756 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure Bastion deployments require a Public IP address, except Developer SKU deployments. The Public IP must have the following configuration:

The Public IP address SKU must be Standard.

The Public IP address assignment/allocation method must be Static.

The Public IP address name is the resource name by which you want to refer to this public IP address.

You can choose to use a public IP address that you already created, as long as it meets the criteria required by Azure Bastion and

isn't already in use.

upvoted 2 times

B1gflip 1 year, 1 month ago

A is correct. explicitly stated <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #123

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
- B. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- C. a health probe
- D. Session persistence to Client IP

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Comments

johan13 Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

I bet this is not the last time I see this question before I reach the end :)
upvoted 12 times

ivan0590 1 year, 6 months ago

If I were to bet against you, I would probably lose with a 99.99% chance...
upvoted 5 times

PTark Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

It would be so funny if this appear multiple times on the real exam.
upvoted 8 times

2d153f5 Most Recent 6 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 1 times

adilkhan 9 months, 1 week ago

:D repeat number 25

upvoted 1 times

rnd3131 10 months, 3 weeks ago

what if you whole exam is 60x this question :P

upvoted 3 times

hotspot02103 11 months, 1 week ago

nice question! first time see it!

upvoted 7 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

if this one actually comes up in exam i will probably get kicked out due to laughing like a maniac

upvoted 2 times

tripleaholic 1 year ago

dude..

upvoted 2 times

sheilawu 1 year, 1 month ago

This question become a joke here

upvoted 2 times

Rocketeer 1 year, 1 month ago

I like it :). Makes me move faster on the questions.

upvoted 2 times

Shobbs 1 year, 3 months ago

im so mad at this question

upvoted 3 times

fessebook 1 year, 4 months ago

wait what !

upvoted 4 times

lulzsec2019 1 year, 6 months ago

wow new question! :P

upvoted 5 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #124

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- B. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
- C. a health probe
- D. Session persistence to Client IP Most Voted

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Comments

johan13 Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Haha like I said in the previous question's comment ;)
upvoted 22 times

ivan0590 1 year, 6 months ago

LOL!

In the previous question, I replied to you that if I were to bet against you, I would lose. I said that without knowing that this was the next question.

Sadly, I was right...

upvoted 8 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

amazing comedy :D

upvoted 2 times

fessebook Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Just dying now lol
upvoted 9 times

2d153f5 Most Recent 6 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

I'm just here for the comments.
upvoted 2 times

smirnoffpremium 9 months ago

Passed AZ-104 today 03/07/24 879%.
99% of Examtopics questions in my test with exact same wording.
This question was on the test, I answered D.
Very Thanks to Examtopics.
upvoted 4 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

You have got to be kidding me...
upvoted 3 times

tripleaholic 1 year ago

i ain't play no game no more
upvoted 1 times

Mustapha_Hadrich 1 year, 5 months ago

Admin has run out of question :
Admin : Copy Paste question that everyone dooes not know the answer :D *
upvoted 5 times

lulzsec2019 1 year, 6 months ago

Wow another new question! ;P
upvoted 1 times

kengy 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Perhaps the right answer - Session persistence to Client IP
But I'm not 100% sure :) LOL
upvoted 3 times

Naebun 1 year, 6 months ago

HAHAHAHAH
upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #125

Topic 5

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2.

Sub1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 and a storage account named storage1.

VM1 is associated to the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Disk1	Operating system disk
NetInt1	Network interface
VNet1	Virtual network

You need to move VM1 to Sub2.

Which resources should you move to Sub2?

- A. VM1, Disk1, and NetInt1 only
- B. VM1, Disk1, and VNet1 only
- C. VM1, Disk1, and storage1 only
- D. VM1, Disk1, NetInt1, and VNet1 Most Voted

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (95%)

A (5%)

Comments

_fkucuk Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

When you move a virtual machine from one subscription to another, you need to ensure that all the dependent resources are also moved along with it.

In the given scenario, VM1 is associated with the resources Disk1 (OS Disk), NetInt1 (Network Interface), and VNet1 (Virtual Network), and the storage account named storage1 is not associated with VM1.

Therefore, to move VM1 to Sub2, you need to move the following resources:

VM1: This is the virtual machine that you want to move to Sub2.

Disk1: This is the OS disk for VM1, and it contains the operating system and boot files.

NetInt1: This is the network interface that is attached to VM1 and provides connectivity to the virtual network.

VNet1: This is the virtual network that is associated with VM1, and it provides the network connectivity to the virtual machine.
upvoted 31 times

Dankho Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

You need to move all resources associated with VM

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Grafting 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Should be A.

Subnet 2 is already part of vnet1 so why does it need moving

upvoted 2 times

dicknl 1 year, 4 months ago

Sub2 is a subscription

upvoted 4 times

extopics888 1 year, 5 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-limitations/networking-move-limitations>

upvoted 4 times

extopics888 1 year, 5 months ago

D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Given answer looks correct all resources in this list can be moved as per article;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources>

upvoted 2 times

chiquito 1 year, 6 months ago

Provided answer D is correct.

We should move VM1, Disk1, NetInt1, and VNet1 to sub2. The only resource that could cause an issue was NetInt1 if it was associated to a Public IP Standard sku address.

There is a limitation with moving Public IPs between subscriptions:

Public IPs with Basic SKU could be moved between subscriptions

Public IPs with Standard SKU can't be moved between subscriptions

You will need to Disassociate it first.

As there is no such info in the question, all the resources can be moved to sub2.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/559276/move-virtual-machines-to-a-new-subscription-within>
upvoted 3 times

SIAMIANJI 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #126

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol
- B. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
- C. Session persistence to None
- D. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

teamoo Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

This is one of those questions, that in the exam I'm going to have to pretend to be reading it before answering, just so it wouldn't be suspicious.

upvoted 21 times

ServerBrain 1 year, 2 months ago

it's the one you can save time on.

upvoted 2 times

2d153f5 Most Recent 6 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 1 times

nmm22 1 year, 2 months ago

this question came in the exam 25/9/2023

upvoted 3 times

KMLearn2 1 year, 2 months ago

This is a complete different question as T5-123 and T5-124 because the answer is not D!

Humming "I'm going slightly mad" from Queen.... :D

upvoted 2 times

Shobbs 1 year, 3 months ago

i think they should filter similar question again and again.

upvoted 1 times

Data_Analytics 1 year, 4 months ago

Sjoe, this one looks new - some how it feels like I might have seen something similar before.

upvoted 1 times

fessebook 1 year, 4 months ago

let me think ...

upvoted 4 times

lulzsec2019 1 year, 5 months ago

Wow another new question!

upvoted 1 times

chiquito 1 year, 5 months ago

Please update this dump with real new questions. This question appeared in the dump more than 6 times already.

upvoted 3 times

Mustapha_Hadrich 1 year, 5 months ago

Even more

upvoted 1 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

my bet, across both variations of it, should be about 20 times

upvoted 1 times

Killic 1 year, 5 months ago

I wish it was only 6 times.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #127

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
- B. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
- C. a health probe
- D. Session persistence to Client IP Most Voted

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Comments

fessebook Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

in 20 years we still be remenbering it
upvoted 23 times

PTark Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Come on moderator do your job and clean these duplicates out please.
upvoted 9 times

2d153f5 Most Recent 6 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: D
I'm just here for the comments.
upvoted 1 times

No_Restaurant9617 3 months, 3 weeks ago

How many Stocks does ET has this question in Stock? Wow!

upvoted 1 times

NutantNinja 4 months, 2 weeks ago

This is insane lol

upvoted 2 times

tebby3 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Respuesta correcta

upvoted 1 times

Yogesh25 10 months, 2 weeks ago

And here it comes again.... :-)

upvoted 3 times

DimsumDestroyer 1 year, 3 months ago

This is making me laugh so hard. How many times has this been filling up spaces for this dumps?

upvoted 4 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

i wouldn't be suprised if they want to refresh the update timer on the exam to say " UPDATED A DAY AGO!" and what they do is just copy and paste one question and it's updated. Then again, i wouldn't put it past ET to just have a random function set to take current date and subtract 1-3 days so they would always be fresh.

i mean their pro sale had 1.5 hours remaining 12 hours ago and now it has 15 hours remaining and their contributor access sale has been "expiring tonight!" for the past 3 years, so they are not bound by mortal concepts like time or integrity.

upvoted 1 times

lulzsec2019 1 year, 5 months ago

Wow super new question!

upvoted 2 times

NurSalman 1 year, 5 months ago

Enough we get it Already!

upvoted 4 times

sheilawu 1 year, 1 month ago

Yes so enough

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #128

Topic 5

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Session persistence to Client IP
- B. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
- C. Session persistence to None
- D. Protocol to UDP

Correct Answer: A

Comments

antropaws Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

I'm going to ask for a refund.
upvoted 45 times

CheMetto 4 months, 2 weeks ago

ahahah
upvoted 1 times

[Removed] Highly Voted 11 months, 4 weeks ago

I must admit, after seeing 400+ questions and being on my way to 500, seeing this question over and over again makes me happy cause I'm gonna be done with this faster. Keep spamming that shit, I am tired from all these damn questions LOL
upvoted 21 times

NutantNinja Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Bro HAHAHA
upvoted 1 times

MikeMat 7 months ago

Please kill me before i see this question again :D

upvoted 4 times

Arash123 8 months, 2 weeks ago

OMG! Unbelievable!

upvoted 3 times

VikiAP 9 months, 4 weeks ago

This has to be the best question ever made by Microsoft

upvoted 5 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

i'm running out of (barely) funny or (barely) insightful things to write at this point... i just want it all to end.... :(

upvoted 3 times

sailorastro 11 months, 3 weeks ago

hang in there buddy, you got this

upvoted 2 times

Fr3ggel 1 year, 1 month ago

Hopefully it's also mitiple times in the real exam ;-)

upvoted 12 times

Faust777 1 year, 2 months ago

Duplicates were added to fool us and make us think they ET has added new questions form the new exam update..

upvoted 5 times

PTark 1 year, 2 months ago

Come on moderator do your job and clean these duplicates out please.

upvoted 2 times

Abdulka 1 year, 3 months ago

this is number 200 seeing this question in this ET

upvoted 1 times

fessebook 1 year, 4 months ago

Alzheimer is writing ...

upvoted 2 times

azpro9999 1 year, 5 months ago

Damn first time seeing this questions lmao

upvoted 2 times

amkaz104 1 year, 5 months ago

Agree!! What a waste..

upvoted 2 times

lulzsec2019 1 year, 5 months ago

Super new question!

upvoted 1 times

garmatey 1 year, 5 months ago

wtf is going on with this question being added over and over?

upvoted 1 times

arnovand 1 year, 5 months ago

3 times in a row, 5 times on this page... and 20 times in total or so

Please remove the duplicates of this question

upvoted 4 times



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Exam CSCP All Actual Questions

Question #129

Topic 5

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet **Most Voted**
- B. a Microsoft Endpoint Manager device configuration profile
- C. Azure Application Insights
- D. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (62%) D (38%)

Comments

ki01 **Highly Voted** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Session persistence to Client IP is the correct one
upvoted 26 times

binhdortmund 9 months, 2 weeks ago

but for all another its D
upvoted 7 times

chiquito **Highly Voted** 1 year, 5 months ago

Please, clean this dump. Remove duplicate, triplicate questions. This is not a new question. Update with real new questions.
Thank you!

upvoted 18 times

SrWalk49 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

There are two versions of this question. D Is correct for this one.

upvoted 1 times

090200f 5 months, 2 weeks ago

DSC answer is D

upvoted 1 times

JuanZ 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

To ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed using an Azure Resource Manager template, you should use a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension. in Chat GPT

upvoted 1 times

Paul 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

This question is repeated, D is the only (useful) possible answer.

upvoted 2 times

yusuf_eb 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

this question is repeated, D is the only (useful) possible answer

upvoted 4 times

jacksparrowtabali 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

It should not be Publish-AZVMDsc (wrong)
instead it should be Import-AZVMDsc(correct)

upvoted 2 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

lected Answer: A

A. Session persistence to Client IP is the correct one

upvoted 5 times

alsmk2 3 months, 2 weeks ago

100% this. It's the answer to everything.

upvoted 1 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Should be D.

upvoted 2 times

hasansamsami 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Using a DSC extension within the ARM template provides the most efficient and automated way to ensure NGINX is available on all your Windows Server 2019 VMs in the scale set during deployment

upvoted 3 times

gachocop3 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. DSC, not sure why people are picking publish

upvoted 1 times

OPINION 8 months, 2 weeks ago

SUWAN 9 months, 3 weeks ago**Selected Answer: D**

DSC extension
upvoted 4 times

PTark 1 year, 2 months ago

Come on moderator do your job and clean these duplicates out please.

upvoted 4 times

KM 1 year, 2 months ago

The Answer to this question is: the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-overview>

he Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet takes in a configuration file, scans it for dependent DSC resources, and then creates a .zip file. The .zip file contains the configuration and DSC resources that are needed to enact the configuration. The cmdlet can also create the package locally by using the -OutputArchivePath parameter. Otherwise, the cmdlet publishes the .zip file to Blob Storage, and then secures it with an SAS token.

upvoted 1 times

KM 1 year, 2 months ago

I have seen this question more than 3 times. If they remove the duplicate question, then we need to focus only on the real question and not on the duplicate questions.

upvoted 3 times

marioZuo 1 year, 4 months ago

Another old friend
upvoted 5 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #129

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription.

You create a routing table named RT1.

You need to add a route to RT1 that specifies the next hop IP address.

Which next hop type should you select?

- A. Internet
- B. Virtual network gateway
- C. Virtual network
- D. Virtual appliance Most Voted

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Comments

082c09e Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

D. Virtual appliance
upvoted 9 times

SeMoOoOoOo Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
upvoted 1 times

examprepboy 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D! who is answering these questions incorrectly like what the heck
upvoted 1 times

Pcservices 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Virtual appliance: This is the appropriate next hop type when you need to specify a custom next hop IP address for a route. Typically, this would be an IP address for a network virtual appliance (NVA) such as a firewall or router within your network.

upvoted 2 times

117b84e 2 months, 3 weeks ago

chatgpt

D. Virtual appliance

Explanation: If you need to specify a next hop IP address, you would select Virtual appliance as the next hop type. This is typically used for scenarios where traffic needs to be routed to a specific network virtual appliance (NVA), such as a firewall or load balancer, which requires a specified IP address.

A. Internet: This sends traffic directly to the internet and does not require a next hop IP address.

B. Virtual network gateway: This is used for traffic going through a VPN gateway or an ExpressRoute gateway, not for specifying a next hop IP address.

C. Virtual network: This refers to routing within the virtual network (VNet), where no next hop IP is needed.

Since you're specifying a next hop IP address, Virtual appliance is the appropriate choice.

upvoted 1 times

Brzzzzz4489 3 months, 2 weeks ago

The question does say what the next hop is. I guessed D based on previous questions about static routing tables. There's no explanation either. ET needs to provide better explanations, especially for the questions that only give part of the information needed.

upvoted 3 times



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Exam CSCP All Actual Questions

Question #130

Topic 5

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Custom Script Extension
- B. Deployment Center in Azure App Service
- C. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet
- D. a Microsoft Endpoint Manager device configuration profile

Correct Answer: A

Comments

arnovanb Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Haven't seen this one in a while ;)
upvoted 12 times

Rocketeer 1 year, 1 month ago

me too :)
upvoted 1 times

ki01 Highly Voted 11 months, 2 weeks ago

i think i will add mastery of script extensions and session persistence in my resume
upvoted 10 times

learnboy123 Most Recent 11 months, 1 week ago

What are doing these clowns?
upvoted 3 times

No_Restaurant9617 3 months, 1 week ago

hahaha!

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year ago

Looks familiar

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #130

Topic 5

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2 that are linked to separate Microsoft Entra tenants.

Name	Location	Subscription
VNet1	East US	Sub1
VNet2	East US	Sub1
VNet3	West US	Sub1
VNet4	East US	Sub2
VNet5	Central US	Sub2

You have the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Which virtual networks can you peer with VNet1?

- A. VNet2 only
- B. VNet2 and VNet3 only
- C. VNet2 and VNet4 only
- D. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4 only
- E. VNet2, VNet3, VNet4, and VNet5 **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: E

Community vote distribution

E (67%)

B (33%)

Comments

Henrytm **Highly Voted** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

answer is correct, peer virtual networks across different regions and tenants in Azure
upvoted 6 times

2d153f5 **Most Recent** 6 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: E

All them. Of course. Peer across tenants is possible. And across regions.

upvoted 1 times

lara400 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: B

What are you lot on about? The question states nothing that the tenants are linked in anyway aside from the fact it states its "linked to different tenants"; effectivly they are completely isolated so how can VNET1 peer with 4 and 5? Even chatgpt says the same thing! Its 2 and 3 guys.

upvoted 1 times

Tayhull2023 1 week, 1 day ago

Correct me if I misreading your reply, but if you are referencing that they are in two separate subscriptions, that does not matter, you can connect VNETs together in two different subscriptions.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct

upvoted 1 times

082c09e 3 months, 2 weeks ago

E. VNet2, VNet3, VNet4, and VNet5

upvoted 3 times

arunyadav09 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answer E is right , Global virtual network peering enables you to peer virtual networks in different regions.

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #131

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.

You need to enable multi-user authorization (MAU) for Vault1.

Which resource should you create first?

- A. an administrative unit
- B. a managed identity
- C. a resource guard **Most Voted**
- D. a custom Azure role

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

RandomNickname **Highly Voted** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Given answer looks correct, see:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization?tabs=azure-portal&pivots=vaults-recovery-services-vault>

Before you start
Testing scenarios
Create a Resource Guard
Enable MUA on a Recovery Services vault
Protected operations on a vault using MUA
Authorize critical operations on a vault
Disable MUA on a Recovery Services vault
upvoted 16 times

SeMo0o0o0o **Most Recent** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

moadabou 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Resource Guard in Azure

Resource Guard is an Azure feature that helps protect critical resources, such as Recovery Services Vaults and Backup Vaults, from unauthorized modifications. It does this by adding an extra layer of authorization to critical operations.

How Resource Guard works

Resource Guard works by associating a vault with a Resource Guard. When you try to perform a critical operation on the vault, Azure first checks to see if you have the appropriate permissions on the Resource Guard. If you do not have the appropriate permissions, the operation will fail.

How to create a Resource Guard

Creating a Resource Guard is a simple process that can be done in the Azure portal. You can create a Resource Guard in the same subscription or a different subscription as the vault you want to protect.

upvoted 4 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization?tabs=azure-portal&pivots=vaults-recovery-services-vault>

upvoted 3 times

capitainekurck 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization?tabs=azure-portal&pivots=vaults-recovery-services-vault#before-you-start>

Before you start

Ensure the Resource Guard and the Recovery Services vault are in the same Azure region.

Ensure the Backup admin does not have Contributor permissions on the Resource Guard. You can choose to have the Resource Guard in another subscription of the same directory or in another directory to ensure maximum isolation.

Ensure that your subscriptions containing the Recovery Services vault as well as the Resource Guard (in different subscriptions or tenants) are registered to use the providers - Microsoft.RecoveryServices and Microsoft.DataProtection . For more information, see Azure

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #132

Topic 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInbound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInbound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInbound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a priority of 150.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes **Most Voted**

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (72%)

B (28%)

Comments

yettie79 **Highly Voted** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is 'NO' B, there is rule in place to allow 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 with higher priority of 100. Adding a new rule of priority of 150 will not make any difference.

upvoted 41 times

op22233 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Many thanks for this comment, the VM is off. I agree there is a rule in place adding a new rule of priority of 150 makes no difference except the VM is powered on

upvoted 2 times

SDiwan 10 months ago

The existing rule with priority 100 has source ip of the client (131.107.100.50). But the app1 is behind a LB, so the source ip should be of the LB and not the client. So adding, 150 priority will overrule the rule with 200 priority which is currently blocking the requests from LB to App1

upvoted 5 times

profesorklaus 1 year, 2 months ago

The rule is added to VM2 which hosts App2

upvoted 1 times

RandomNickname **Highly Voted** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Presuming it's the health probe on 443 which is at fault and is required to ensure LB is processing as intended, the given answer is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview>

"Azure Load Balancer rules require a health probe to detect the endpoint status. The configuration of the health probe and probe responses determines which backend pool instances receive new connections. Use health probes to detect the failure of an application. Generate a custom response to a health probe. Use the health probe for flow control to manage load or planned downtime. When a health probe fails, the load balancer stops sending new connections to the respective unhealthy instance. Outbound connectivity isn't affected, only inbound."

upvoted 21 times

KR_Bala **Most Recent** 1 day, 13 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

the solution suggested is already there as a rule with priority 100 and adding the same rule lower priority (150) won't make a difference.

So answer is B - The solution doesn't meet the goal.

upvoted 1 times

d6f865d 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B

443 doesn't matter as it can use rule 65001 and port 80 for its health probe. Since 80 is open and it still doesn't work I am assuming that the reason for the failure is the NIC is not attached.

upvoted 1 times

Neftali 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes

Creating an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the Azure Load Balancer source with a priority of 150 will enable the connections to App1 from the Load Balancer, which is necessary for routing traffic to VM2. Since the Load Balancer forwards traffic to the VMs, this rule will help ensure that connections over TCP port 443 from the specified IP address can be established successfully.

upvoted 1 times

755aa96 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

There is already a rule in place to allow 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 with higher priority of 100

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

the source is not the Load Balancer, the source is 131.107.100.50

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

One rule needs to go from the source or 131.107.100.50 to the front-end IP of the Load Balancer, it cannot stop at the VNET.

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The traffic gets the VNet no problem because the destination is VirtualNetwork, but it needs to get to the VMs behind the load balancer and it gets denied by the 200 rule. By placing a 150 priority rule just before that 200 rule that says it will accept any destination from from the load balancer effectively says when you hit the load balancer you can go anywhere which is the application hosted on the VMs.

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I take it back, I think it's B.

Adding a rule with a priority of 150 that allows traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer won't resolve the issue, because the traffic is not originating from the Load Balancer—it's coming from the external IP 131.107.100.50.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

JuanZ 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Ya existe una regla con prioridad 100 que permite este acceso

upvoted 1 times

learnazurereportal 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Make sure to choose Answer "NO/ see the details below

To resolve the issue and meet the goal, you would need to either:

Remove or modify the inbound security rule with a priority of 100 to allow traffic from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.
Create a new inbound security rule with a higher priority (lower number) than 100 that specifically allows traffic from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Creating an additional rule that allows traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source would not resolve the issue, as the existing rule with a higher priority (lower number) would still block the traffic from 131.107.100.50.

upvoted 2 times

MSExpertGER 5 months, 4 weeks ago

I think the correct answer is "NO". The idea is just reading the question here. What needs to be done is a new inbound rule

I think the correct answer is no. The IPv4 is just messing up the question here. vwnat needs to be done is a new inbound rule with source: service tag = Azure Load Balancer on Source port 443, Destination Vnet 443. The Priority of that rule needs to be less than 200 to outrule the deny.

upvoted 1 times

L3w1s 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct solutions:

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a priority of 150. -Yes

Solution: You delete the BlockAllOther443 inbound security rule. -Yes

Incorrect solutions:

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150. - No (Because of the 'cost' should be 'priority')

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999. -No

Solution: You modify the priority of the Allow_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule. - You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150. -No

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a priority of 64999. - No

upvoted 3 times

moe14 8 months, 1 week ago

I think the Answer should be yes.

The first rule makes the Vnet accessible from source 131.107.100.50.

The NSG as shown is for vm2(hosting the app) and rule 200 denies any traffic going into the vm.

Adding this new rule 150 will make sure that the load balancer can connect to the vm. Therefore 131.107.100.50 will be able to connect to the vnet, to the LB and ultimately the app in vm2

Kindly correct me if i am wrong

upvoted 1 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

VM is off. Thank me later

upvoted 4 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes is right

upvoted 1 times



- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

Exam CSCP All Actual Questions

Question #133

Topic 5

Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.

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

Name	Type	Description
vgw1	Virtual network gateway	Gateway for Site-to-Site VPN to the on-premises network
storage1	Storage account	Standard performance tier
Vnet1	Virtual network	Enabled forced tunneling
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Vnet1

You need to ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network.

What should you configure?

- A. Azure Application Gateway
- B. service endpoints **Most Voted**
- C. Azure AD Application Proxy
- D. Azure Virtual WAN

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

R (100%)

Comments

RandomNickname **Highly Voted** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Given answer is correct see;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>

"Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network. Endpoints allow you to secure your critical Azure service resources to only your virtual networks. Service Endpoints enables private IP addresses in the VNet to reach the endpoint of an Azure service without needing a public IP address on the VNet."

upvoted 9 times

Exams_Prep_2021 Most Recent 11 months ago

in exam 26/12/2023

upvoted 4 times

Jiqa 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Probably correct answer - B:

"Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #133

Topic 5

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

Name	Location	Description
VNet1	East US	Virtual network
Subnet1	East US	Subnet on VNet1
NIC1	East US	Network interface

You create a route table named RT1 in the East US Azure region.

To which resources can you associate RT1?

- A. VNet1 only
- B. Subnet1 only
- C. VNet1 and NIC1 only
- D. Subnet1 and NIC1 only
- E. VNet1, Subnet1, and NIC1

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

Henrytm1 Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

answer is correct

You cannot directly associate a route table with a virtual network (VNet) or a network interface card (NIC). Route tables are applied at the subnet level, and all resources within that subnet will follow the routes defined in the associated route table

upvoted 6 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 3 times

arunyadav09 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answer Subnet1 only is right.

You can only associate a route table to subnets in virtual networks that exist in the same Azure location and subscription as the route table.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-route-table>

You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #134

Topic 5

You create an Azure VM named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.

VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

You need to enable Desired State Configuration for VM1.

What should you do first?

- A. Connect to VM1.
- B. Start VM1. Most Voted**
- C. Capture a snapshot of VM1.
- D. Configure a DNS name for VM1.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

RandomNickname Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Given answer is correct, see;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-windows>

"The DSC extension for Windows requires that the target virtual machine is able to communicate with Azure and the location of the configuration package (.zip file) if it is stored in a location outside of Azure."

upvoted 8 times

SeMoOoOo0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

Ni22 5 months, 3 weeks ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 1 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 4 times

azpro9999 1 year, 5 months ago

B is correct, look at the picture, u can start VM = its off..

upvoted 3 times

azpro9999 1 year, 5 months ago

This type of config require the computer to be on.

upvoted 1 times

chiquito 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

If we need to connect to the VM, it should be running. The provided screenshot shows that it is stopped.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/quickstarts/dsc-configuration#enable-a-virtual-machine>

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #135

Topic 5

HOTSPOT

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

Name	Location	IP address space	Subnet
VNet1	East US	10.1.128.0/23	Subnet1
VNet2	East US	192.168.0.0/16	Subnet21, Subnet23
VNet3	East US	172.16.0.0/16	Subnet3

The subnets have the IP address spaces shown in the following table.

Name	IP address space
Subnet1	10.1.128.0/24
Subnet21	192.168.0.0/17
Subnet22	192.168.128.0/17
Subnet3	172.16.1.0/24

You plan to create a container app named contapp1 in the East US Azure region.

You need to create a container app environment named con-env1 that meets the following requirements:

- Uses its own virtual network.
- Uses its own subnet.
- Is connected to the smallest possible subnet.

To which virtual networks can you connect con-env1, and which subnet mask should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Virtual network:

- VNet1 only
- VNet2 only
- VNet3 only
- VNet1 or VNet2 only
- VNet2 or VNet3 only
- VNet1 or VNet3 only
- VNet1, VNet2, or VNet3

Subnet mask:

- /16
- /23
- /24
- /26
- /28

Answer Area

Virtual network:

- VNet1 only
- VNet2 only
- VNet3 only
- VNet1 or VNet2 only
- VNet2 or VNet3 only
- VNet1 or VNet3 only
- VNet1, VNet2, or VNet3

Subnet mask:

- /16
- /23
- /24
- /26**
- /28

Correct Answer:**Comments****Kuikz** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Its VNET 3 only and /23

So we need a /23 mask, this means 512 IPs

I am a total newbie with this so i tried to find out what the possible IP Ranges are:

- VNET 1
 $10.1.128.0/23 = 10.1.128.0 - 10.1.129.255$ (512 IPs)
- Sub 1
 $10.1.128.0/24 = 10.1.128.0 - 10.1.128.255$ (256)
-> Not enough IPs available

- VNET 2
 $192.168.0.0/16 = 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255$
- Sub21

192.168.0.0 /17 = 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.127.255

- Sub2

192.168.128.0/17 = 192.168.128.0 - 192.168.255.255

-> The subnets take out the whole range of VNET 2

- VNET 3

172.16.0.0/16 = 172.16.0.0 - 172.16.255.255

- Sub3

172.16.1.0/24 = 172.16.1.0 - 172.16.1.255

-> VNET 3 still has most of the range for a /23 available. For example we could make the following /23 subnet: 172.16.2.0/23 = 172.16.2.0 - 172.16.3.255

Please correct me if i am wrong!

upvoted 36 times

trferreiraBR 1 year, 1 month ago

VNET 3 only and /23.

Why? According to Microsoft - Consumption only environment - Container Apps. It needs a subnet with IPs in Range 512.

-/23 is the minimum subnet size required for virtual network integration.

-The Container Apps runtime reserves a minimum of 60 IPs for infrastructure in your VNet. The reserved amount may increase up to 256 addresses as apps in your environment scale.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/networking?tabs=azure-cli#consumption-only-environment>

upvoted 10 times

bhadrisn 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Your explanation is right but selected answer is wrong. /23 is the subnet size to be used. This gives answer for second box. And for the first box, from the given conditions, you choose, VNET2, because, /23 size is available only in subnet 21 and subnet 22. but subnet 21 and 23 is only attached to VNET2. So, answer for first box is VNET2

upvoted 1 times

bhadrisn 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Ok, my assumption is wrong. I thought we have to use only from the above subnets, but after reading the question correctly, i had another thought of which VNETs has space and to which VNET we can have the environment allocated. So, it should be VNET3 as it has space. VNET2 space is not available.

upvoted 5 times

ducklaorange 1 year, 2 months ago

Your reasoning sounds correct to me. But its a very silly question, having to number crunch IP subnets like this is a CCNA.

upvoted 5 times

josola 1 year ago

Azure manages its own networking environment, so yes the required knowledge should be akin to CCNA.

upvoted 2 times

Novia Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

the Answer should be

BOX 1 VNET 1 or VNET3 only

BOX2 /24

we have subnet mask either /24 or /17 from all subnets. the question did not say you can create a new subnet! therefore, /24 is the samllest subnet you can CHOOSE from the two.

Both VNET1 and VNET 3 have the subnets with mask /24

upvoted 14 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

WRONG

VNet3 only
/23

upvoted 1 times

155e6a0 2 months, 1 week ago

Box 1: VNet1 and Vnet3

Box 2: /26

upvoted 1 times

certainly 2 months, 3 weeks ago

1. Workload profile environment: /27 is the minimum subnet size required

2. Consumption-only environment: /23 is the minimum subnet size required

the question didn't specify which one is used. but based on the smaller subnet possible, it should be #1. /27. yet it is not available from the answer, so the next up is /26

following that logic, i would think the correct answer is

1. VNet1 and Vnet3

2. /26

upvoted 2 times

alsmk2 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Process of elimination:

- Uses its own virtual network.

Vnet1 & 2

- Uses its own subnet.

Vnet1 & 2

- Is connected to the smallest possible subnet.

Cont App can require either a /23 (consumption only env's), or a /27 (workload profile env's). There is no /27 as an option, so the assumption is a /23 is required. Only place for a /23 is vnet3.

Final answer: vnet3 only on /23

upvoted 4 times

homer_simpson 4 months, 1 week ago

Analysis:

Smallest Subnet:

Subnet1: 10.1.128.0/24 (256 IP addresses)

Subnet21: 192.168.0.0/17 (32,768 IP addresses)

Subnet22: 192.168.128.0/17 (32,768 IP addresses)

Subnet3: 172.16.1.0/24 (256 IP addresses)

Both Subnet1 and Subnet3 have the smallest size with a /24 subnet mask.

Virtual Network Selection:

Since both VNet1 and VNet3 have subnets of the smallest size (/24), you can choose either of these virtual networks.

Subnet Mask:

The smallest possible subnet mask for the container app environment is /24.

Conclusion:

Virtual networks: VNet1 or VNet3

Subnet mask: /24

upvoted 4 times

GreenTick 4 months, 2 weeks ago

VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3.

/28.

it can use all VNETs, because it's located in the same region.

the subnets listed are the VNET's subnet, the maximum available range to use.

the requirement is to create the smallest subnet,

The smallest supported IPv4 subnet is /29, and the largest is /2 (using CIDR subnet definitions). IPv6 subnets must be exactly /64 in size

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq>

/29 is not in the list, so the next one will be /28.

upvoted 1 times

GreenTick 4 months, 2 weeks ago

correction VNET1 and VNET3 only and /28

VNET2 (/16) has been used completely (2 x /17).

upvoted 1 times

kam1122 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Wt is the correct answer.....

upvoted 1 times

Ni22 5 months, 3 weeks ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 3 times

Nickybambi 5 months, 3 weeks ago

what's the answer?

upvoted 1 times

jacksparrowtabali 8 months, 2 weeks ago

container apps need at least 512 IP addresses:

1- Vnet 1 does not have enough the remaining from subnet 1 will be 256.

2-Vnet2 the is full equipied and we do not have any IPs available

3- Vnet3 is having 65536 IPs and only equipied with 512 IPs so we still have so much space to host our (/23) app container.

answer Vnet3 and /23

upvoted 4 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 5 times

Amir1909 9 months, 2 weeks ago

- VNet3 only

- 23

upvoted 2 times

AAlmani 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Given Ans is correct:

-BOX 1 VNET1 or VNET2 or VNET3

-BOX2 /26

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/networking?tabs=workload-profiles-env%2Cazure-cli>

upvoted 1 times

vish9 1 year ago

s per the following link /27 is the minimum subnet required <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/networking?tabs=workload-profiles-env%2Cazure-cli#consumption-only-environment>

Hence all three VNets can be used because those are bigger than /27. To keep the subnet smallest we should use /26 prefix.

upvoted 2 times

Razorir 1 year ago

To meet the requirements of creating a container app environment named con-env1 that uses its own virtual network, its own subnet, and is connected to the smallest possible subnet, you should connect con-env1 to vnet1 and use subnet1 with the smallest subnet mask available.

The available options are:

vnet1: 10.1.128.0/23, subnet1: 10.1.128.0/24

vnet2: 192.168.0.0/16, subnet21: 192.168.0.0/17

vnet3: 172.16.0.0/16, subnet3: 172.16.1.0/24

So, the correct options are:

Connect con-env1 to vnet1

Use the subnet subnet1 with the subnet mask 10.1.128.0/24

upvoted 3 times

RonZhong 1 year, 2 months ago

Q1: VNET 1 & VNET 3

Q2: /24 from Subnet1 or Subnet 3 (bigger than /27 & /23 as required below)

Container Apps has two different environment types, which share many of the same networking characteristics with some key differences.

1. Workload profiles environment: /27 is the minimum subnet size required for virtual network integration.

2. Consumption only environment: /23 is the minimum subnet size required for virtual network integration.

upvoted 6 times

RonZhong 1 year, 2 months ago

Link here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/networking?tabs=azure-cli>

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #136

Topic 5

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

Name	Location
Vnet1	US East
Vnet2	US East
Vnet3	US East
Vnet4	UK South
Vnet5	UK South
Vnet6	UK South
Vnet7	Asia East
Vnet8	Asia East
Vnet9	Asia East
Vnet10	Asia East

All the virtual networks are peered. Each virtual network contains nine virtual machines.

You need to configure secure RDP connections to the virtual machines by using Azure Bastion.

What is the minimum number of Bastion hosts required?

A. 1 **Most Voted**

B. 3

C. 9

D. 10

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (68%)

B (30%)

D

Comments

[Removed] Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Azure Bastion and VNet peering can be used together. When VNet peering is configured, you don't have to deploy Azure Bastion in each peered VNet. This means if you have an Azure Bastion host configured in one virtual network (VNet), it can be used to connect to VMs deployed in a peered VNet without deploying an additional bastion host. For more information about VNet peering, see About virtual network peering.

Azure Bastion works with the following types of peering:

Virtual network peering: Connect virtual networks within the same Azure region.

Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions.

Answer is A

upvoted 31 times

KM Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is A.

We required only one Bastion.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/vnet-peering>

Azure Bastion works with the following types of peering:

Virtual network peering: Connect virtual networks within the same Azure region.

Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions.

upvoted 9 times

Josh219 Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Given that the virtual networks are peered, for a single region like US East, you might only need one Bastion host. But you will need multiple Bastion hosts for different regions:

So, if you have:

US East Region: One Bastion host for the peered networks in this region.

UK South Region: One Bastion host for the peered networks in this region.

Asia East Region: One Bastion host for the peered networks in this region.

Correct Answer Considering Peering within Regions:

B. 3

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

rcbrasileiro 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I took the exam on 9/13/24, I scored 858 and selected option A. I studied only through the ET for 3 weeks. All the questions were in the ET, except one that is probably new.

upvoted 5 times

alexezio 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Then answer is A.

Tested in my environment(I can use a Germany central bastion to connect a virtual machine located in southeast asia). if all vnet is peered. then bastion can connect to any region with microsoft backbone network.

upvoted 1 times

Josh219 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Since the virtual networks are peered, you can deploy a single Bastion host per region to cover all virtual networks in that region.

Given the locations in the table (US East, UK South, Asia East), you would need one Bastion host per region, totaling three Bastion hosts.

Option B: 3

upvoted 1 times

blejzer2 4 months, 3 weeks ago

On the exam on 17.07.2024, Selected Answer: A; thanks to hfk2020

upvoted 1 times

Habumaizer 5 months, 3 weeks ago

If you have multiple VNets within the same region, use VNet peering to allow a single Bastion instance in that region to access VMs across those peered VNets.

upvoted 1 times

SofiaLorean 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer - 1

- Azure Bastion and VNet peering can be used together.
- When VNet peering is configured, you don't have to deploy Azure Bastion in each peered VNet. This means if you have an Azure Bastion host configured in one virtual network (VNet), it can be used to connect to VMs deployed in a peered VNet without deploying an additional bastion host.

upvoted 3 times

090200f 5 months, 3 weeks ago

answer is A: 1, key point is all the vnets are peered and bastion works as

Virtual network peering: Connect virtual networks within the same Azure region.

Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions.

upvoted 1 times

23169fd 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure Bastion is a regional service, meaning it needs to be deployed in each Azure region where you want to use it. VNet peering across regions does not extend Bastion access to other regions.

upvoted 3 times

WeepingMaple 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Bastion and Virtual Network peering can be used together.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/vnet-peering>

upvoted 3 times

op22233 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Bastion and VNet peering can be used together. When VNet peering is configured, you don't have to deploy Azure Bastion in each peered VNet. This means if you have an Azure Bastion host configured in one virtual network (VNet), it can be used to connect to VMs deployed in a peered VNet without deploying an additional bastion host. For more information about VNet peering,

upvoted 3 times

op22233 7 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/vnet-peering>

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

BluAlien 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

This is a tricky question because the answer depends also from the bastion capacity/sky and concurrent connection. When you configure Azure Bastion using the Basic SKU, two instances are created. If you use the Standard SKU, you can specify the number of instances (with a minimum of two instances). This is called host scaling. Each instance can support 20 concurrent RDP connections and 40 concurrent SSH connections for medium workloads.

So... 10Vnet x 9VM = 90/20 concurrent sessions = 4,5/2 bastion instances = 2,25 = 3 this should be the minimum number.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#instance>

upvoted 5 times

metzger 8 months, 1 week ago

Who said we need concurrent connections to all VMs? There may be just 1 user for all these 90 VMs, e.g. when they host some web app, and we may only need a single connection at the time e.g. when some troubleshooting is needed and the admin needs to connect to one of the VMs.

upvoted 1 times

BluAlien 9 months ago

Peering is a tricky, it's correct choosing A because all the Vnet are peared but it would be the correct answer only if bastion capacity was minimum 90 session per host.

upvoted 1 times

TSKARAN 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Does Azure Bastion support Virtual WAN?

Yes, you can use Azure Bastion for Virtual WAN deployments. However, deploying Azure Bastion within a Virtual WAN hub isn't supported. You can deploy Azure Bastion in a spoke virtual network and use the IP-based connection feature to connect to virtual machines deployed across a different virtual network via the Virtual WAN hub. If the Azure Virtual WAN hub will be integrated with Azure Firewall as a Secured Virtual Hub, the AzureBastionSubnet must reside within a Virtual Network where the default 0.0.0.0/0 route propagation is disabled at the virtual network connection level.

upvoted 2 times

TSKARAN 9 months, 1 week ago

When VNet peering is configured, Azure Bastion can be deployed in hub-and-spoke or full-mesh topologies. Azure Bastion deployment is per virtual network, not per subscription/account or virtual machine.

Once you provision the Azure Bastion service in your virtual network, the RDP/SSH experience is available to all your VMs in the same VNet and peered VNets. This means you can consolidate Bastion deployment to single VNet and still reach VMs deployed in a peered VNet, centralizing the overall deployment.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #137

Topic 5

HOTSPOT

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

Name	Location	Peered with
VNet1	East US	VNet2
VNet2	East US	VNet1, VNet3
VNet3	West US	VNet2

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Connected to
VM1	Windows	VNet1
VM2	Linux	VNet2
VM3	Windows	VNet3

Each virtual machine contains only a private IP address.

You create an Azure bastion for VNet1 as shown in the following exhibit.

Create a Bastion ... ×

Basics Tags Advanced Review + create

Bastion allows web based RDP access to your vnet VM. [Learn more](#) ⓘ

Project details

Subscription *

Resource group *

RG1

Instance details

Name * Bastion1

Region * East US

Tier * Basic

Instance count 2

Configure virtual networks

Virtual network * VNet1

Subnet * AzureBastionSubnet (10.0.2.0/24)

Public IP address

Public IP address * Create new Use existing

Public IP address name * VNet1-ip

Public IP address SKU Standard

Assignment Dynamic Static

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The Remote Desktop Connection client (mstsc.exe) can be used to connect to VM1 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Azure portal can use SSH to connect to VM2 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Azure portal can be used to connect to VM3 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements

The Remote Desktop Connection client (mstsc.exe) can be used to connect to VM1 through Bastion1.

The Azure portal can use SSH to connect to VM2 through Bastion1.

The Azure portal can be used to connect to VM3 through Bastion1.

Comments

hidefo6963 Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

the 1st is "No"
mstsc is a native client and is supported only by Standard Bastion
the 2nd is "Yes"?
if the poor wording means connecting through Azure Portal by SSH, that's what Basic Bastion supports.
the 3rd is "No"
No peering from the Bastion enabled Vnet1
upvoted 38 times

ADB22 2 weeks, 1 day ago

mstsc.exe and the Native Client are two different things.

mstsc.exe: This is the executable file for the Microsoft Terminal Services Client, commonly known as Remote Desktop Connection. It is used to connect to remote computers or virtual machines using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP).

Native Client: This term can refer to various native applications depending on the context. In the context of remote desktop connections, it often refers to the built-in remote desktop clients available on different operating systems (e.g., Remote Desktop app on Windows, Microsoft Remote Desktop app on macOS, iOS, and Android).

So, while mstsc.exe is a specific executable for Remote Desktop Connection on Windows, the Native Client can refer to any platform-specific remote desktop application

upvoted 1 times

tableton 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I Upvoted you but now disagree:

- mstsc.exe is RDP client, is the client included in windows and allow connect to RDP servers
- Native client is intended to use from Azure CLI "Log in to Azure using the Azure CLI so you can access Azure Bastion native client support" <https://petri.com/azure-bastion-native-client-support/> and yes, need Standard SKU but it's not the case

upvoted 3 times

tableton 8 months, 2 weeks ago

So in my oppinion Y-Y-N

upvoted 5 times

Arash123 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I believe first one is No

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/native-client#deploy-bastion-with-the-native-client-feature>

upvoted 1 times

Arash123 8 months, 1 week ago

I was wrong (still not 100% sure). Seems mstsc.exe and Native Client are two different things! Basic SKU supports RDP but not Native Client.

upvoted 1 times

Lint89 3 months, 4 weeks ago

"Once you sign in to your target VM, the native client on your computer opens up with your VM session via MSTSC."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-vm-native-client-windows>

upvoted 1 times

01111010 1 year ago

First question is 'Yes' - rationale: mstsc is a command line interface used to run the Microsoft Remote Desktop (RDP) client. Based on Bastion Basic SKU, access via RDP is supported on Basic and Standard Bastion. Link reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#skus>

upvoted 9 times

Kuikz Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

I would say

NO

NU
YES
NO

Basic SKU cannot connect to VM using a native client

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>

upvoted 22 times

[Removed] 1 year, 1 month ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/native-client>

upvoted 2 times

josola 1 year ago

Yes, it can. Check <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#skus>

upvoted 2 times

josola 1 year ago

Moderator, please disregard this response. I was wrong.

upvoted 4 times

PMPft17 **Most Recent** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Q3: I believe it YES. Makes me think its more to do with the SKU or Azure Portal, not the Region itself.

Vnet1 <--> Vnet2 ---> Vnet3. If there is global peering, Azure Bastion supports this. I would think Vnet1 could connect to Vnet 3 (route traffic) if globally peered.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

WRONG

No
Yes
No

upvoted 1 times

joolitan 2 months, 2 weeks ago

The Remote Desktop Connection client (mstsc.exe) can be used to connect to VM1 through Bastion1 = Yes
refer = <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>

Feature Developer SKU Basic SKU Standard SKU Premium SKU
Connect to Windows VM using RDP Yes Yes Yes Yes

The Azure portal can use SSH to connect to VM2 through Bastion1 = Yes
refer = <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>
Feature Developer SKU Basic SKU Standard SKU Premium SKU
Connect to Linux VM using SSH Yes Yes Yes Yes

The Azure portal can be used to connect to VM3 through Bastion1 = No
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>
Azure Bastion Azure portal requires Standard SKU or higher.
Also, Azure bastion configured for VNet1, but VM3 used VNet3 which not configured

upvoted 2 times

Dash_888 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Y-Y-N

I believe the answer to Number 1 is Yes as shown in the reference below.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>

Connect to Windows VM using RDP - YES (Basic SKU)

upvoted 1 times

23169fd 6 months ago

No: Since the Basic tier does not support mstsc.exe, this statement is incorrect.

Yes: VM2 is in VNet2, which is peered with VNet1. Because VNet1 and VNet2 are peered, the Bastion host in VNet1 can be used

to connect to VM2 via SSH through the Azure portal.

No: VM3 is in VNet3, which is in West US. VNet3 is peered with VNet2, but VNet2 is in a different region (East US). Bastion cannot traverse regional peering, so the Bastion host in VNet1 (East US) cannot connect to VM3 in VNet3 (West US).

upvoted 3 times

RemmyT 8 months, 1 week ago

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No (No peering Vnet1 - VNet3)

Bastion configuration settings

Basic SKU / Standard SKU

Connect to Linux VM using SSH : Yes / Yes

Connect to Windows VM using RDP : Yes / Yes

Connect to Linux VM using RDP : No / Yes

Connect to Windows VM using SSH : No / Yes

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>

upvoted 5 times

MandAsh 8 months, 1 week ago

Its NYN.

Mstsc is native client for bastion. No matter if it is out of box utility for windows.

upvoted 1 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 4 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 9 months, 2 weeks ago

- No

- yes

- No

upvoted 1 times

amsioso 11 months, 1 week ago

NYN

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/vm-upload-download-native>

"This feature requires the Standard SKU. The Basic SKU doesn't support using the native client."

upvoted 1 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1 should be NO

Native client is not supported in Bastion Basic SKU.

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 11 months, 4 weeks ago

N Y N

Basic plan for bastion does not support native client. The RDP support is not the same as native client, this is separate, do not get confused.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-vm-native-client-windows>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/native-client>

upvoted 5 times

tableton 8 months, 2 weeks ago

The RDP client is not native client. You always use RDP client mstsc.exe to connect from windows box to RDP service, unless you use a native client from Azure CLI

Note: There are many other alternatives as mstscvterm, McDermoto, but it is not the case

NOTE. There are mstsc.exe alternatives as mondaterm, migrremote... but is not the case

upvoted 1 times

nchebbi 1 year ago

The first option is NO: MSTSC is the native client which is supported only for Standard SKU.

Don't confuse the support of the RDP protocol on both Basic and Standard skus with the native Client MSTSC support on the Standard SKU.

"Once you sign in to your target VM, the native client on your computer opens up with your VM session via MSTSC."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-vm-native-client-windows>

upvoted 1 times

IT_infra 1 year, 1 month ago

So which thing will the correct answer?

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 11 months, 2 weeks ago

No-Yes-No

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #138

Topic 5

HOTSPOT

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

Name	Location
VNet1	West Europe
VNet2	Southeast Asia
VNet3	South Central US

The subscription contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network	Service endpoint
Subnet1	VNet1	<i>None</i>
Subnet2	VNet2	Microsoft.Storage
Subnet3	VNet3	Microsoft.Storage
Subnet4	VNet4	<i>None</i>

The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Kind
storage1	West Europe	StorageV2
storage2	South Central US	BlobStorage
storage3	Southeast Asia	StorageV2

You create a service endpoint policy named Policy1 in the South Central US Azure region to allow connectivity to all the storage accounts in the subscription.

storage accounts in the subscription.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:		
Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments

conip Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

I would go for
Y N N

1) YES

Virtual networks must be in the same region as the service endpoint policy.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#limitations>

2) NO -

By default, if no policies are attached to a subnet with endpoints, you can access all storage accounts in the service as VNET2 is in diff region this policy is definetely not applied to subnet 2

3) NO -

Policy allows all storage accounts + IMHO its not full vnet3 to be considered.

upvoted 26 times

ducklaorange 1 year, 2 months ago

I agree, article state if an endpoint is applied but no policy you can access all resources in the endpoint.
"Once a policy is configured on that subnet, only the resources specified in the policy can be accessed from compute instances in that subnet. Access to all other storage accounts is denied."

upvoted 3 times

entee28 Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is correct

Box 1: Y

Virtual networks must be in the same region as the service endpoint policy

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#limitations>

Box 2: N

VNet2 is in SEA Region, so it can only connect to the storage in SEA Region through Service Endpoint, which is storage3

Box 3: Y

VNet3 is in the South Central US region, and so is the storage2

upvoted 21 times

conip 1 year, 3 months ago

with 3 I would agree to YES if we assume there is only subnet3 there - so the statement should be only storage2 can be accessed from subnet3 (not vnet3 entirely)

upvoted 4 times

amsioso 11 months, 1 week ago

Y, N, Y

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#limitations>

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

The statement "Only Storage2 can be accessed from VNet3" is False because, under Policy1, all storage accounts (Storage1, Storage2, and Storage3) can be accessed from Subnet3 in VNet3. Even without the policy it's the same because that the behavior of service endpoints enabled on a subnet.

upvoted 2 times

Dankho **Most Recent** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Y N N

1) Yes, since the location of Policy1 is South Central US and VNet3/Subnet3 is in that location, you can apply that policy to that Subnet because service endpoint policies can only be applied to the location they were created in.

2) No, because all storage accounts are accessible from VNet2 since it has a Service endpoint there. And similar to #1, the policy wouldn't affect VNet2 either since it's not really restricting anything.

3) No, because the policy allows access from VNet3/Subnet3 to all storage accounts.

upvoted 4 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

WRONG

Yes

No

No

upvoted 2 times

joolitan 2 months, 2 weeks ago

- Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3 = Yes (Virtual Network + Service Endpoint must same region = South Central US)

- Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNET2 = No (VNet2 different region)

- Only storage2 can be accessed from VNET3 = No (Azure Storage (Microsoft.Storage) Generally available in all Azure regions)

upvoted 2 times

joolitan 2 months, 2 weeks ago

- Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3 = Yes (Virtual Network + Service Endpoint must same region = South Central US)

- Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNET2 = No (VNet2 different region)

- Only storage2 can be accessed from VNET2 = No (VNet2 different region)

upvoted 1 times

Jo696 2 months, 2 weeks ago

YNN

3) Access to Managed Storage Accounts stopped working after applying a Service Endpoint Policy over the subnet

Managed Storage Accounts aren't supported with service endpoint policies. If configured, policies deny access to all Managed Storage Accounts, by default. If your application needs access to Managed Storage Accounts, endpoint policies shouldn't be used for this traffic.

upvoted 1 times

dendenp 3 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is correct Y,N,Y

Please note the policy is applied at subscription level, so option 3 is Y

upvoted 1 times

090200f 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: Yes

subnet3 is in vnet3 which is in south central US region which has policy1 created.

Box 2: No

it will allow all not only storage 1, 2

Box 3: No

policy applicable

upvoted 2 times

sairam 7 months, 1 week ago

1) YES

Virtual networks must be in the same region as the service endpoint policy.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#limitations>

2) NO -

By default, if no policies are attached to a subnet with endpoints, you can access all storage accounts in the service as VNET2 is in diff region this policy is definitely not applied to subnet 2

3) NO -

According to this link : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#limitations>

When Service Endpoint policies are applied on a subnet, the Azure Storage Service Endpoint scope gets upgraded from regional to global. This process means that all the traffic to Azure Storage is secured over service endpoint thereafter.

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 9 months, 1 week ago

Yes

No

No

upvoted 1 times

AAlmani 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Y N N

The policy is created, but not mentioned that it get applied!

upvoted 1 times

ziggy1117 1 year ago

Y - N - N

You create a service endpoint policy named Policy1 in the South Central US Azure region to allow connectivity to all the storage accounts in the subscription. Thus all Vnets with the service endpoint can access any storage in the subscription

So VNET2 and VNET3 can access storage 1, 2, and 3

upvoted 1 times



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Exam CSCP All Actual Questions

Question #139

Topic 5

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet
- B. Azure Application Insights
- C. the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- D. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Comments

GODUSGREAT **Highly Voted** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

yes, we all know now
upvoted 8 times

kam1122 **Most Recent** 4 months, 1 week ago

miss the LB session ip one
upvoted 1 times

MikeMat 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Long time no see
upvoted 3 times

vkiran2408 1 year, 1 month ago

repeated questin answer is D
upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #139

Topic 5

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains the following settings:

- IPv4 address space: 172.16.10.0/24
- Subnet name: Subnet1
- Subnet address range: 172.16.10.0/25

What is the maximum number of virtual machines that can connect to Subnet1?

- A. 24
- B. 25
- C. 123 **Most Voted**
- D. 128
- E. 251

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

arunyadav09 **Highly Voted** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

There are 32 bits available, under IP4, If you want to use 25 bits to define the network address, 32 - 25 means 7 bits are left for hosts and other stuff and 7 bits can represent 127 hosts, ($64 + 32 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 127$) but since you can't use the top and the bottom ones as they are used for other purposes, that leaves 125 free IP address numbers for hosts. There is usually a Gateway address in there somewhere as well as the network address so ($125 - 2 = 123$) 123VM can be connect to /25 subnet.

upvoted 7 times

Dankho **Highly Voted** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A /25 CIDR notation means that 25 bits are used for the network portion of the address, and the remaining 7 bits are available for the host portion.

An IPv4 address has 32 bits in total.
With /25 the first 25 bits define the network

W/ 25, THE FIRST 25 BITS DEFINE THE NETWORK.

The remaining 7 bits are used to define individual hosts within that network.

With 7 bits for the host, you can have $2^7 = 128$ total addresses. However, 5 addresses are reserved (network address, broadcast address, and 3 by Azure), leaving you with 123 usable addresses for VMs and other resources.

upvoted 6 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

simeon 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

vote C

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #140

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1 and a virtual network named VNet1.

You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1.

You need to be able to configure DNS name label scope reuse for container1.

What should you configure for container1?

- A. the private networking type
- B. the public networking type **Most Voted**
- C. a new subnet on VNet1
- D. a confidential SKU

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

Vokuhila **Highly Voted** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is correct:

Public networking type allows you to assign a DNS name label to the container instance that is globally unique within Azure, and it's accessible from the internet. This is typically used when you want to expose a service hosted in a container to the public.

Private networking type would not allow you to configure DNS name label scope reuse because it doesn't expose the container instance to the public internet, and it typically operates within a virtual network (VNet) for private communication.

Creating a new subnet on VNet1 (Option C) is related to configuring the network settings of the virtual network and isn't directly related to configuring DNS name label scope reuse for the container instance.

A confidential SKU (Option D) is not related to DNS name label scope reuse or networking configurations. It is used for specific security and confidentiality requirements.

upvoted 38 times

hidefo6963 Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

checked that in a lab, DNS name reuse is available only when the public networking type selected
upvoted 13 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

AntaninaD 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

For Azure portal users, you can set the DNS name reuse policy on the Networking tab during the container instance creation process using the DNS name label scope reuse field.

Available after choosing public network type

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/how-to-reuse-dns-names#create-a-container-instance>

upvoted 3 times

Mnguyen0503 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/how-to-reuse-dns-names>

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #141

Topic 5

HOTSPOT

You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Virtual network
VM1	10.0.0.4	VNET1
VM2	172.16.0.4	VNET2
VM3	192.168.0.4	VNET3
VM4	192.168.0.5	VNET3

VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3 are peered.

VM4 has a DNS server that is authoritative for a zone named contoso.com and contains the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
Server1	A	131.107.3.3
Server2	A	131.107.3.4

The virtual networks are configured to use the DNS servers shown in the following table.

Virtual network	DNS server
VNET1	Default (Azure-provided)
VNET2	Custom: 192.168.0.5
VNET3	Custom: 192.168.0.5

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM3, server2.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.2.4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

	Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	From VM1, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	From VM2, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	From VM3, server2.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.2.4.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments

gcertq Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Looks like section of question is missing, but I'd go with NYN.

upvoted 36 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 2 weeks ago

VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3 are peered.
VM4 has a DNS server that is authoritative for a zone named contoso.com and contains the records shown in the following table.
Name. Type. Value
Server1. A. 131.107.2.3
Server2. A. 131.107.2.4

Thank me later :)

upvoted 4 times

gcertq 1 year, 3 months ago

Assuming the IP from last question is an A-record in private DNS zone. VM3 will not get that IP because it uses custom DNS.
upvoted 2 times

lahart99 Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

it's NNN

VNET 1,2,3 are peered

VM4 has Authority.

VM3 and VM4 are in same VNET

But last question has wrong IP address so NO
upvoted 14 times

adilkhan Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago

NYN is a correct answer. Analysis of the Statements:

Statement 1: From VM1, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.

VM1 in VNET1 uses the Azure-provided DNS, which does not reference the DNS records on VM4.

Result: No.

Statement 2: From VM2, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.

VM2 in VNET2 uses a custom DNS (192.168.0.5), which points to VM4's DNS server.

VM4's DNS contains a record for server1.contoso.com resolving to 131.107.3.3.

Result: Yes.

Statement 3: From VM3, server2.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.2.4.

VM3 in VNET3 uses a custom DNS (192.168.0.5), which points to VM4's DNS server.

VM4's DNS contains a record for server2.contoso.com, but it resolves to 131.107.3.4, not 131.107.2.4.

Result: No.

Final Answer:

Statement 1: No

Statement 2: Yes

Statement 3: No

upvoted 5 times

RVivek 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Clear explanation. Thank You

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 4 weeks, 1 day ago

WRONG

No

Yes

No

upvoted 2 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

NYN - peering doesn't really change anything because the DNS resolution depends primarily on the DNS server configuration for each VNet.

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

WRONG

Yes

No

No

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 4 weeks, 1 day ago

after some researches, NYN.

upvoted 1 times

itismadu 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Provided answer is correct (considering the missing image)

VM1/VNET1 uses Default AZ DNS and will resolve to what you have configured there - 131.107.3.3 ans = Yes

VM2/VNET2 uses Custom DNS and will resolve to what you have configured there - 131.107.2.3 not 131.107.3.3 ans =No

VM3/VNET3 uses Custom DNS and will resolve to what you have configured there - 131.107.2.4 ans =Yes
upvoted 1 times

joolitan 2 months, 2 weeks ago

- From VM1, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3 = Yes (Azure Private DNS manages and resolves domain names in the virtual network without the need to configure a custom DNS solution. VNET are peered, it will look up to VM4 to resolve DNS)

- From VM2, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3 = No (VNET2 DNS 192* / VM2 IP 172*, different IP range)

- From VM3, server2.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.2.4 = No (Wrong value 3.4 not 2.4)
upvoted 2 times

Ni22 5 months, 3 weeks ago

probably in 6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 3 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is YNY

Below is the missing paragraph f

VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3 are peered.

VM4 has a DNS server that is authoritative for a zone named contoso.com

and contains the records shown in the following table.

Name. Type. Value

Server1. A. 131.107.2.3

Server2. A. 131.107.2.4

upvoted 6 times

OscarFRitz 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Server1. A. 131.107.2.3

Server2. A. 131.107.2.4 are incorrect. Image shows 131.107.3.3 and 131.107.3.4

upvoted 1 times

kam1122 4 months, 2 weeks ago

the last one is N, wrong IP

upvoted 1 times

smirnoffpremium 9 months ago

Passed AZ-104 today 03/07/24 879%.

99% of Examtopics questions in my test with exact same wording.

This question was on the test, not sure anymore about my answer, but anyway.

Very Thanks to Examtopics.

upvoted 12 times

rnd3131 10 months, 3 weeks ago

VM4 is authoritative for a zone named contoso.com,
so you always come to this dns server. if you use custome or azure default.
because azure default do a lookup to the same server in the end.
that is why you don't have a table in the question for azure default.

upvoted 4 times

Novia 11 months, 1 week ago

Azure provided DNS doesn't resolve record in custom DNS even the VNETs are peered.

upvoted 1 times

SolHamchaa 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer should be YNY. A portion of the question is missing.

upvoted 2 times

gswar 1 year ago

The first question should be YES too because VNET1 is using default DNS server and as all VNET are peered, it will look up to VM4 to resolve DNS.

upvoted 1 times

cig003 1 year, 1 month ago

NYN... There is no way 3 is Y because it has a 2.4 IP which doesn't exist in the question.

upvoted 7 times

amsioso 11 months, 1 week ago

WOW true;
Server1=131.107.3.3
Server2=131.107.3.4 NOT 131.107.2.4

upvoted 3 times

Vestibal 1 year, 1 month ago

This is one of the several questions asking which one has higher priority - the (custom) DNS bound to a VNET or the private DNS zone linked to the same VNET. According to my test (and also the answer from chatGPT), the private DNS zone has priority. It is the only one which is used if the request is going to a domain hosted by the private DNS zone. If the request is going to a domain which is not in the private DNS zone, then the default or custom DNS for the VNET is used. Based on this, the answers are Y-Y-Y Why - because both VM1 and VM2 are linked to the private DNS zone, where we have the record for server1.contoso.com -> 131.107.3.3 Also, assuming that the missing explanation of the second table says "VM4 is DNS server and it has the following records", and VM3 points to this DNS server, it will see and resolve the server2.contoso.com -> 131.107.2.4. Note that VNET3 (where VM3 is) is not linked to the private DNS zone.

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/78995-exam-az-104-topic-5-question-93-discussion/>
commentary: Trevor_VT

upvoted 5 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #142

Topic 5

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1.

You plan to create an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy a new virtual machine named VM1. VM1 must support the capture of performance data.

You need to specify resource dependencies for the ARM template.

In which order should you deploy the resources? To answer, move all resources from the list of resources to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Resources

virtual machine

Azure Monitor extension

network interface

virtual network

Answer Area



Answer Area

virtual network

Correct Answer: network interface

virtual machine

Azure Monitor extension

Comments

gcertq Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct order
First, create a network
2nd, create an interface
3rd, create VM
4th, install an extension.
upvoted 60 times

obidiya22 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

1828b9d Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 7 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

CORRECT
upvoted 1 times

Pcservices 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Network
NIC
VM
Monitor Extension
upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

cloudbaron 1 year ago

The virtual network needs to exist before the network interface can be created.
The network interface needs to be prepared with the Azure Monitor extension before the virtual machine uses it to capture performance data.
The virtual machine can only be deployed once all the required resources are in place.
So
1. Network
2. NIC
3. Monitor Extension
4. VM
upvoted 1 times

ziggy1117 1 year ago

answer is correct
upvoted 1 times



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Exam CSCP All Actual Questions

Question #143

Topic 5

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension **Most Voted**
- B. a Microsoft Intune device configuration profile
- C. the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- D. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

ki01 **Highly Voted** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

...BUT have you considered session persistence? >;
upvoted 10 times

GODUSGREAT **Most Recent** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

correct
upvoted 1 times

ServerBrain 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer correct

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #143

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription.

You are creating a new Azure container instance that will have the following settings:

- Container name: cont1
- SKU: Standard
- OS type: Windows
- Networking type: Public
- Memory (GiB): 2.5
- Number of CPU cores: 2

You discover that the Private setting for Networking type is unavailable.

You need to ensure that cont1 can be configured to use private networking.

Which setting should you change?

- A. Memory (GiB)
- B. Networking type
- C. Number of CPU cores
- D. OS type **Most Voted**
- E. SKU

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (51%)

B (49%)

Comments

0byte **Highly Voted** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I've just tried to create a new Windows container with private networking and was successfull. The notification about private networking not being available to Windows is gone as well.

upvoted 21 times

Josh219 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Do your research next time :-)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-portal>

Correct answer is B: OS type

upvoted 1 times

wubehms 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes, it's true. I checked and I confirm that the notification about the unavailability of the private network for Windows has disappeared.

upvoted 9 times

SkyZeroZx Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Okay how is this supposed to determine that I can be a solutions architect?

upvoted 11 times

Josh219 Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: D

For all saying B, check the link. Don't misguide before researching

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-portal>

Correct answer is D: OS type

(Previous comment I said B is correct by mistake in the end. ignore it) :-)

upvoted 1 times

Josh219 2 weeks, 3 days ago

For all saying B, check the link. Don't misguide before researching

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-portal>

Correct answer is B: OS type

upvoted 1 times

kam1122 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B should be the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

It might have been Linux only some time back, but not any more.

Was able to create a Windows one in the lab. and saw the options and it says the following:

Choose between three networking options for your container instance:

'Public' will create a public IP address for your container instance.

'Private' will allow you to choose a new or existing virtual network for your container instance.

'None' will not create either a public IP or virtual network. You will still be able to access your container logs using the command line.

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

it's D

Switching to private networking is not available for Windows containers.

Private networking is only supported for Linux containers.

Therefore, to enable private networking you need to change the OS type from Windows to Linux.

upvoted 2 times

Josh219 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Wrong

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-portal>

Correct answer is B: OS type

upvoted 1 times

60ties 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

On this link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/media/container-instances-quickstart-portal/qs-portal-04.png>

it is mentioned: "'Private': (...) this is not yet available for windows containers"

upvoted 4 times

learnazureportal 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I believe the main keyword was missing in the question. see the details below

to enable private networking for Azure Container Instances (ACI), you need to select the Premium SKU instead of the Standard SKU! The Standard SKU does not support private networking.

upvoted 3 times

090200f 5 months, 3 weeks ago

answer is : B Networking type

upvoted 1 times

090200f 5 months, 3 weeks ago

'Public' will create a public IP address for your container instance.

'Private' will allow you to choose a new or existing virtual network for your container instance.

'None' will not create either a public IP or virtual network. You will still be able to access your container logs using the command line.

upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaple 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/media/container-instances-quickstart-portal/qs-portal-04.png>

upvoted 4 times

Fearless777 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Container Instances (ACI) support private networking, but there are specific limitations based on the OS type:

Linux Containers: ACI supports private networking for Linux containers, allowing them to be deployed within a virtual network.

Windows Containers: As of the latest updates, private networking for Windows containers is not supported.

Current Configuration:

OS type: Windows

Required Configuration for Private Networking:

OS type: Linux

Correct Setting to Change:

D. OS type

By changing the OS type from Windows to Linux, you enable the option to use private networking for your Azure Container Instance. The other settings (Memory, Networking type, Number of CPU cores, SKU) do not impact the availability of the private networking feature.

Thus, to ensure that cont1 can be configured to use private networking, you should change the OS type from Windows to Linux.

upvoted 1 times

L3w1s 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Private networking for Azure Container Instances is not supported for Windows containers. It is only supported for Linux containers.

Other Options:

Networking type: While you might like to change the networking type, the "Private" option is unavailable for Windows containers.

So OS type is the answer.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-portal>

upvoted 2 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

OS type

Private network is not supported

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-portal>

upvoted 5 times

Ahja666 6 months, 1 week ago

This article is out of date probably, 07/28/2022. I've submitted the feedback. I created a container and " Windows not supported" is gone.

upvoted 2 times

Hispan 8 months, 1 week ago

chatgpt:

To configure cont1 to use private networking, you need to change the Networking type. Specifically, switch from Public networking to Private networking.

Here's the adjustment you should make:

Change the Networking type from Public to Private.

By doing this, cont1 will be configured to use private networking, ensuring that it is accessible only within the specified private network.

upvoted 1 times

SarathChandra 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

wellingtoo 8 months, 3 weeks ago

D or B ?

upvoted 1 times

Andreas_Czech 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D, OS type

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/media/container-instances-quickstart-portal/qs-portal-04.png>

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #144

Topic 5

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

Name	Region	Peers with
VNet1	West US	VNet2
VNet2	West US	VNet1, VNet3
VNet3	East US	VNet2

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Connected to
VM1	VNet1
VM2	VNet2
VM3	VNet3

All the virtual machines have only private IP addresses.

You deploy an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1.

To which virtual machines can you connect through Bastion1?

- A. VM1 only
- B. VM1 and VM2 only Most Voted
- C. VM1 and VM3 only

D. VM1, VM2, and VM3

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



Comments

gcrtq Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

VM1 and VM2, because they are peered.

upvoted 17 times

Basim1291 Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct because of peering

upvoted 7 times

PMPft17 Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

B is correct, I had to research this. Vnet1 <---> Vnet2 ----> Vnet3. Because Vnet1 and Vnet2 are peered they can communicate using the Bastion host. Vnet 3 cannot because its not peered to Vnet 1. Azure Bastion does support Global and Regional peering so if Vnet 3 was globally peered to Vnet 1 than the answer would be all 3 VMs however, due to regional peering only, answer B is the correct choice.

upvoted 3 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

VM1 and VM2 because they are peered

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

VM1 and VM2 are peers in the same region.

upvoted 1 times

amdxp 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions

upvoted 2 times

Honey918 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

vnet1 and vnet2 are peered

upvoted 2 times

090200f 5 months, 3 weeks ago

answer B, Vm1 and Vm2 only bcoz vnet1 and vnet2 are peered

upvoted 2 times

Mahdib 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B.

Bastian doesn't support transitive peering

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/69749668/is-azure-bastion-able-to-connect-via-transitive-peering>

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

01111010 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B (VM1 and VM2) because Bastion is deployed to VNet1, which is peered with VNet2.

D would be correct answer if Bastion was deployed in VNet2, which is not the case.

upvoted 6 times

peterwheat 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

VNet1 and VNet are peered and VNet2 and VNet3 are also peered. However VNet1 and VNet3 are not peered with each other. If gateway transit is not allowed - and it is not stated -, then there is no connection between VNet1 and VNet3. Bastion is deployed in VNet1.

upvoted 6 times

Tobi0815MU 1 year, 1 month ago

VM1,VM2 as Bastion does not support chained peered configuration, only HUB-Spoke ones

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/vnet-peering>

upvoted 3 times

Vestibal 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure Bastion and VNet peering can be used together. When VNet peering is configured, you don't have to deploy Azure Bastion in each peered VNet. This means if you have an Azure Bastion host configured in one virtual network (VNet), it can be used to connect to VMs deployed in a peered VNet without deploying an additional bastion host. For more information about VNet peering, see About virtual network peering.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/vnet-peering>

upvoted 2 times

01111010 1 year, 1 month ago

Hmm, using your quote and provided link... it can be used to connect to VMs deployed "IN PEERED VNet"...so, logically non-peered VNets = no Bastion access from VNet1, thus excluding VNet3 (and VM3). Correct answer is B (VM1 & VM2).

upvoted 1 times

ServerBrain 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

vm1, vm2 and vm3 because of peering

upvoted 4 times

lahart99 1 year, 2 months ago

isn't VM2 also peered with VNet1, and 3? so isn't it VM1,2 and VM3??

upvoted 1 times

MatAlves 8 months, 2 weeks ago

It doesn't say gateway transit is enabled, so we can't assume VNet1 can communicate with VNet3 through VNet2.

upvoted 2 times

Josh219 2 weeks, 3 days ago

yes, you're correct. hence only VM1 and VM2 only

upvoted 1 times

lahart99 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer should be VM1, VM2 and VM3

upvoted 3 times

ec2user 1 year, 2 months ago

vnet3 isn't peered with vnet1. hence can't include vm3 imho

upvoted 4 times



- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

Exam CSCP All Actual Questions

Question #145

Topic 5

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. a Microsoft Intune device configuration profile
- B. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension** Most Voted
- C. Azure Application Insights
- D. Deployment Center in Azure App Service

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

Browniez Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

If you still have to check this question answer then its time to take some rest XD.
upvoted 12 times

ArtCr Most Recent 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
upvoted 2 times

Iubas 9 months, 1 week ago

101% letra B
upvoted 1 times

DWILK 1 year, 1 month ago

D???????

upvoted 1 times

S0z92 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Simply incredible

upvoted 1 times

Link3z 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Jajajajaja, en serio la pusieron mal??

upvoted 3 times

rnrjunkie 1 year, 2 months ago

it's B

upvoted 2 times

Ameet9 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 3 times

DeVullers 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is indeed B. I have seen this question many times.

You've 2 correct solutions with this one.

1. Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
2. Azure Custom Script extension

Reference: Topic 5: Question 99

upvoted 3 times

Tofik 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B. I have seen this question like 20/30 times

upvoted 4 times

aymes73 1 year, 2 months ago

The answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Ted_1997 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

question exists multiple times and its B

upvoted 2 times

maxustermann 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

100% its B

upvoted 1 times

kdelgado 1 year, 2 months ago

Correcto answer B.

upvoted 1 times

KM 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is B
upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #145

Topic 5

You have the Azure virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet	Resource group Azure region
VNet1	10.11.0.0/16	10.11.0.0/17	West US
VNet2	10.11.0.0/17	10.11.0.0/25	West US
VNet3	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.1.0/24	East US
VNet4	192.168.16.0/22	192.168.16.0/24	North Europe

Which virtual networks can you peer with VNet1?

- A. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4
- B. VNet2 only
- C. VNet3 and VNet4 only Most Voted
- D. VNet2 and VNet3 only

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

SamCook101 Highly Voted 11 months, 2 weeks ago

C - VNET 3 and VNET4

upvoted 13 times

tfdestroy Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Vnet1 and Vnet2 overlap therefor the Vnet3 & Vnet4 is correct and should be able to peer together

| Name | Address space | Subnet | Resource group | Azure region |

| VNet1 | 10.11.0.0/16 | 10.11.0.0/17 | | West US |

| VNet2 | 10.11.0.0/17 | 10.11.0.0/25 | | West US |

| VNet3 | 10.10.0.0/22 | 10.10.1.0/24 | | East US |

| VNet4 | 192.168.16.0/22 | 192.168.16.0/24 | | North Europe |

| VNet4 | 192.168.16.0/22 | 192.168.16.0/24 | | North Europe |
upvoted 9 times

magellan2050 Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Why not A? 1 and 2 do overlap but 2, 3 and 4 do not?
upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

because VNet1 and 2 overlapp
upvoted 1 times

DiligentSam 1 month, 2 weeks ago

address space or subnet is overlaped?
upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

The IP ranges must not be overlaped.
upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 5 months ago

I have a question, given the same scenario as this question;
which VNets can be peered to VNET4 (or VNET3)?

Since VNET1 and VNET2 cannot be peered between each other due to overlapping address space.

Is the answer, either VNET1 OR VNET2, AND VNET3 can be peered with VNET4?
upvoted 2 times

Honey918 4 months ago

I think we can add vnet3 or vnet4 with all other vnets as there address space is not overlapping.
upvoted 1 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 3 times

amsioso 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. 1 and 2 overlap so 3 and 4 only.
upvoted 4 times

hotspot02103 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

comment just to mark C
upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

VNet3 and VNet4 only.
VNet2 range overlaps VNet1
upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #146

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to migrate 50 virtual machines from VMware vSphere to the subscription.

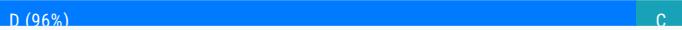
You create a Recovery Services vault.

What should you do next?

- A. Configure an extended network.
- B. Create a recovery plan.
- C. Deploy an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere.
- D. Configure a virtual network. **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



Comments

01111010 **Highly Voted** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer (D) - In order to migrate 50 VMs to Azure using Azure Site Recovery, one needs:

- Recovery Service Vault (which is created)
 - Configure virtual network
 - configure extended network (next step after)
- upvoted 15 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

Correct, see this reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/tutorial-prepare-azure>

upvoted 4 times

samk01 **Highly Voted** 1 year, 1 month ago

The most appropriate next step after creating a Recovery Services vault, given the options, would be:

C. Deploy an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere.

This step involves deploying the Azure Site Recovery Configuration Server as an OVA template on the vSphere environment. The configuration server is a key component of the Site Recovery process, and it facilitates the discovery of VMs, manages replication, and coordinates recovery operations. Once this is deployed and configured, you can then proceed to set up replication, and after that, create and configure recovery plans.

upvoted 8 times

Fr3ggel 1 year, 1 month ago

C is correct i think.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-azure-deploy-configuration-server> .

"You deploy an on-premises configuration server when you use Azure Site Recovery for disaster recovery of VMware VMs and physical servers to Azure. The configuration server coordinates communications between on-premises VMware and Azure. It also manages data replication. This article walks you through the steps needed to deploy the configuration server when you're replicating VMware VMs to Azure."

"The configuration server must be set up as a highly available VMware VM with certain minimum hardware and sizing requirements. For convenient and easy deployment, Site Recovery provides a downloadable Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to set up the configuration server that complies with all the mandated requirements listed here."

upvoted 3 times

jamesf Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

question ask for "create a Recovery Service Vault"

So should be D: Configure a virtual network

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/tutorial-prepare-azure#set-up-an-azure-network>

upvoted 2 times

Jmillz 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-azure-deploy-configuration-server>

upvoted 1 times

Dahkoht 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Ducks response below highlights the answer in a link well , question is referring to MS steps shown in this link
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/tutorial-prepare-azure> , Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

117b84e 2 months, 3 weeks ago

chatgpt

To migrate virtual machines from VMware vSphere to Azure using Azure Migrate, after creating the Recovery Services vault, the next step is to deploy an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere. This OVA template is the Azure Migrate appliance, which is responsible for discovering and assessing your on-premises environment before the migration.

The correct answer is:

C. Deploy an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere.

upvoted 1 times

edurakhan 6 months ago

on the exam today 6/6/2024

upvoted 3 times

Amir1909 9 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct
upvoted 2 times

SDewan 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D, the migration approach in the question is by using ASR and not Azure migrate. So, OVA template is not needed, configure Vnet is the next step
upvoted 5 times

amh21 11 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is C -

To migrate VMware vSphere VMs to Azure, you need to set up an Azure Migrate appliance that is used for discovery, assessment, and migration of VMware VMs. You can set up the appliance using an OVA template that you download from the Azure portal and import into VMware vSphere.

The other options are not correct because:

Configuring an extended network is not required for migration. You only need to set up a virtual network that Azure VMs will join after migration.

Creating a recovery plan is not necessary for migration. A recovery plan is used to orchestrate failover and recovery of replicated machines in Azure Site Recovery.

Configuring a virtual network is not the next step after creating a Recovery Services vault. You need to set up the Azure Migrate appliance first, and then configure the replication settings, which include the virtual network.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/tutorial-migrate-vmware>

upvoted 2 times

ducklaorange 1 year, 1 month ago

This sees to be vaguely related to the disaster recovery series from on-premise to Azure:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-azure-tutorial>

On the first steps it points to this link

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/tutorial-prepare-azure>

Which says to create a recovery vault and then a network. So I suppose this is correct but there is Azure Migrate now for this.

Typical MS question. Good luck.

upvoted 5 times

certainly 2 months, 3 weeks ago

this is under-rated response! thank you for highlighting the difference

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #147

Topic 5

HOTSPOT

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

Name	Location	Peered with
VNet1	East US	VNet2
VNet2	East US	VNet1

Each virtual network has 50 connected virtual machines.

You need to implement Azure Bastion. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support host scaling.
- Support uploading and downloading files.
- Support the virtual machines on both VNet1 and VNet2.
- Minimize the number of addresses on the Azure Bastion subnet.

How should you configure Azure Bastion? To answer, select the options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Subnet size:

- /24
- /26
- /28
- /29

Public IP:

Basic SKU with a dynamic allocation

Basic SKU with a static allocation

Standard SKU with a static allocation

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Subnet size:

/24
/26
/28
/29

Public IP:

Basic SKU with a dynamic allocation
Basic SKU with a static allocation
Standard SKU with a static allocation

Comments

trferreiraBR Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Subnet size: /26

The recommended subnet size for Azure Bastion is /26

"Subnet size must be /26 or larger (/25, /24 etc.)."

"For host scaling, a /26 or larger subnet is recommended. Using a smaller subnet space limits the number of scale units"

"For Azure Bastion resources deployed on or after November 2, 2021, the minimum AzureBastionSubnet size is /26 or larger (/25, /24, etc.)"

Public IP: Standard SKU with a static allocation

Only Azure Bastion Standard SKU supports 'Host scaling' and 'Upload or download files'. Besides that, Public IP address recommended by Microsoft must be Standard and Static

References:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>

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

upvoted 21 times

Wonder55 Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is correct.

/26

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>

Standard SKU with a static allocation

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configure-host-scaling>

upvoted 5 times

Josh219 Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Answer is correct

how many bastion hosts available if subnet size is /26

When you create an AzureBastionSubnet with a size of /26, you have a total of 64 IP addresses. However, Azure reserves the first four and the last IP address in each subnet for internal use, leaving you with 59 usable IP addresses.

Each Bastion host instance within the subnet will require a single IP address. Therefore, with a /26 subnet, you can host up to 59 Bastion hosts.

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

/26 and Standard SKU. The answer is always the better SKU almost 100% of the time it seems.

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

LovelyGroovey 6 months, 2 weeks ago

I found this!! Subnet is /26

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>

Azure Bastion subnet

When you deploy Azure Bastion using any SKU except the Developer SKU, Bastion requires a dedicated subnet named AzureBastionSubnet. You must create this subnet in the same virtual network that you want to deploy Azure Bastion to. The subnet must have the following configuration:

Subnet name must be AzureBastionSubnet.

Subnet size must be /26 or larger (/25, /24 etc.).

For host scaling, a /26 or larger subnet is recommended.

Using a smaller subnet space limits the number of scale units. For more information, see the Host scaling section of this article. The subnet must be in the same virtual network and resource group as the bastion host.

The subnet can't contain other resources.

upvoted 1 times

rubiteb 7 months ago

The subnet is used for Bastion host scale units (instances) and not by the number of SSH or RDP connections, thus a /64 is recommended and should be enough for a Standard SKU.

upvoted 1 times

JackGelder 6 months, 2 weeks ago

How are you supposed to create /64 subnet in 32-bit IP?

upvoted 4 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 2 times

AAlmani 9 months, 3 weeks ago

For Azure Bastion resources deployed on or after November 2, 2021, the minimum AzureBastionSubnet size is /26 or larger (/25, /24, etc.)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#subnet:~:text=How%2Dto-Azure%20Bastion%20subnet,-Important>

to meet the goal of host scaling it is safe to choose /24

Public IP: Standard SKU with a static allocation

upvoted 1 times

AliNadheer 1 year ago

1- you need subnet size /25 = 128IPs that can host upto 126 vms since /25 is not in the answer box then then best answer here is /24=256 which can host upto 254 vms.

2- sku should be standard with static allocation

upvoted 2 times

FredTedJanBobDeanFrankRogerJoe 1 year, 1 month ago

Subnet size: /24. The problem with /26 is that it provides only 64 IPs (minus the 5? that Azure reserves). There are 50 VMs on each VNET that must be supported. If we assume that means with simultaneous connections, 100 IPs are required and /26 is too small.

upvoted 4 times

ValB 11 months, 2 weeks ago

What are you talking about? The question is about the size of the bastion subnet not the whole vnets together and a single

What are you talking about. The question is about the size of the bastion subnet, not the whole vms together and a single bastion station support up to 50 connections (to 50 VMs).

upvoted 3 times

ValB 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Sorry, I was wrong about the number of connections per bastion instance. One bastion instance supports between 2 and 25 sessions, depending on how light or heavy the sessions are, so even with heavy usage sessions, we need $100/2=50$ bastion instances, therefore a /26 size for bastion subnet (meaning $62-5=57$ IP addresses) should be enough.

upvoted 1 times

FredTedJanBobDeanFrankRogerJoe 1 year, 1 month ago

I correct myself. One Bastion only supports a max of 50 connections anyways, so a /26 will do :) Sorry for the confusion!

upvoted 9 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

As far as I understand it, you can have between 2 and 50 bastion session hosts per Bastion (on a standard SKU) - with each of these hosting up to 25 sessions.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/azure-subscription-service-limits#azure-bastion-limits>

So the limit is much higher than 50 sessions per Bastion.

/24 is correct then.

When the documentation talks about /26 as the minimum recommended subnet size, it assumes average requirements for concurrent sessions. (Smaller subnets would not be able to accommodate these.) But as the question states the need for 100 concurrent sessions, /26 is too small a subnet, just as you initially stated.

upvoted 1 times

ValB 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I don't get it how did you figure out that /26 is too small. I mean /26 means $62-5=57$ IP addresses for the bastion subnet and we need a minimum of 4 bastion instances (each supporting up to 25 light usage sessions, so total 100 connections). Even for heaviest usage sessions, which means max 2 sessions per bastion instance, we would need 50 bastion instances, so /26 is more than enough even for that case.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #148

Topic 5

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

Name	Location
VNet1	West US
VNet2	Central Europe

You need to ensure that all the traffic between VNet1 and VNet2 traverses the Microsoft backbone network.

What should you configure?

- A. a private endpoint
- B. peering **Most Voted**
- C. Express Route
- D. a route table

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (94%)

A (6%)

Comments

FlaShhh **Highly Voted** 10 months ago

am i the only one who saw 'Microsoft backbone network' and instantly thought private endpoint
upvoted 46 times

binhdortmund 10 months ago

:) yeah its due to the word "endpoint" cause we ve had "service endpoint"
upvoted 4 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 3 weeks ago

You are not alone LOL
upvoted 1 times

vsvaid 9 months, 3 weeks ago

me too

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] Highly Voted 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The traffic between virtual machines in peered virtual networks uses the Microsoft backbone infrastructure.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview>

ExpressRoute private peering supports connectivity between multiple virtual networks. Although this behavior happens by default when linking virtual networks to the same ExpressRoute circuit, Microsoft doesn't recommend this solution. To establish connectivity between virtual networks, VNet peering should be implemented instead for the best performance possible.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/virtual-network-connectivity-guidance>

upvoted 19 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

from VM1 to storage1 = private endpoints
between VNet1 and VNet2 = peering

upvoted 3 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I also saw "Microsoft backbone network" and thought private endpoint but it's not, dang, this is good 'ol communication between two VNets which is always peering. I am actually glad we had this question.

upvoted 1 times

117b84e 2 months, 3 weeks ago

chatgpt

To ensure that all traffic between VNet1 (in West US) and VNet2 (in Central Europe) traverses the Microsoft backbone network, you need to configure VNet peering.

When you peer virtual networks in different regions (global VNet peering), the traffic between them is routed through the Microsoft backbone network, ensuring private and secure connectivity.

The correct answer is:

B. peering

upvoted 1 times

Limobakry 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Explanation:

Virtual network peering in Azure allows you to connect virtual networks seamlessly.

When you create peering between VNet1 and VNet2, Azure automatically routes traffic between them through the Microsoft backbone network.

This ensures efficient and optimized routing of traffic between the virtual networks, leveraging Azure's high-performance backbone infrastructure.

Options A, C, and D are not directly related to ensuring traffic traversal through the Microsoft backbone network between virtual networks in Azure. Private endpoint is used for private connectivity to Azure services, ExpressRoute is a dedicated private connection to Azure, and a route table is used for custom routing within a virtual network, but none of these options specifically address the requirement to leverage the Microsoft backbone network for inter-VNet traffic.

upvoted 3 times

Arkano78 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Analysis:

Peering: If global peering is configured between VNet1 and VNet2, traffic will traverse the Microsoft backbone.

Therefore, the configuration that ensures that all traffic between VNet1 and VNet2 traverses the Microsoft backbone is peering, specifically global peering.

Correct Answer:
B. Peering

Configuring VNet peering between VNet1 and VNet2 will ensure that traffic between the two virtual networks uses the Microsoft backbone.

upvoted 1 times

Arthur_zw 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I guess express route is selected here because Microsoft is petty and want you to know that peering is different from global peering. It is stupid

upvoted 1 times

Andreas_Czech 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview#connectivity>

upvoted 1 times

bferdan 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

a private endpoint: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-app-configuration/concept-private-endpoint>

upvoted 2 times

EzBL 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect two or more Virtual Networks in Azure. The virtual networks appear as one for connectivity purposes. The traffic between virtual machines in peered virtual networks uses the Microsoft backbone infrastructure. Like traffic between virtual machines in the same network, traffic is routed through Microsoft's private network only.

upvoted 1 times

amsioso 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview>

upvoted 1 times

hotspot02103 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

ExpressRoute is for on-prem to Azure, not in-between Azure.

Therefore -> peering

upvoted 5 times

SamCook101 11 months, 2 weeks ago

A - Private Endpoint

upvoted 2 times



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Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #149

Topic 5

You have the Azure virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet	Resource group Azure region
VNet1	10.11.0.0/16	10.11.0.0/17	West US
VNet2	10.11.0.0/17	10.11.0.0/25	West US
VNet3	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.1.0/24	East US
VNet4	192.168.16.0/22	192.168.16.0/24	North Europe

Which virtual networks can you peer with VNet1?

- A. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4
- B. VNet2 only
- C. VNet3 and VNet4 only **Most Voted**
- D. VNet2 and VNet3 only

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

SamCook101 **Highly Voted** 10 months ago

C - VNET 3 and VNET4

upvoted 13 times

tfdestroy **Highly Voted** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Vnet1 and Vnet2 overlap therefor the Vnet3 & Vnet4 is correct and should be able to peer together

| Name | Address space | Subnet | Resource group | Azure region |

| VNet1 | 10.11.0.0/16 | 10.11.0.0/17 | | West US |

| VNet2 | 10.11.0.0/17 | 10.11.0.0/25 | | West US |

| VNet3 | 10.10.0.0/22 | 10.10.1.0/24 || East US |
| VNet4 | 192.168.16.0/22 | 192.168.16.0/24 || North Europe |
upvoted 8 times

magellan2050 Most Recent 1 week, 3 days ago

Why not A? 1 and 2 do overlap but 2, 3 and 4 do not?

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

because VNet1 and 2 overlapp
upvoted 1 times

DiligentSam 6 days ago

address space or subnet is overlaped?

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

The IP ranges must not be overlaped.

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I have a question, given the same scenario as this question;
which VNets can be peered to VNET4 (or VNET3)?

Since VNET1 and VNET2 cannot be peered between each other due to overlapping address space.

Is the answer, either VNET1 OR VNET2, AND VNET3 can be peered with VNET4?

upvoted 2 times

Honey918 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I think we can add vnet3 or vnet4 with all other vnets as there address space is not overlapping.

upvoted 1 times

1828b9d 8 months ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 3 times

amsioso 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. 1 and 2 overlap so 3 and 4 only.

upvoted 4 times

hotspot02103 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

comment just to mark C

upvoted 2 times

marcelloavale 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

VNet3 and VNet4 only.
VNet2 range overlaps VNet1
upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #149

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains two peered virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 has a VPN gateway that uses static routing.

The on-premises network has a VPN connection that uses the VPN gateway of VNet1.

You need to configure access for users on the on-premises network to connect to a virtual machine on VNet2. The solution must minimize costs.

Which type of connectivity should you use?

- A. Azure Firewall with a private IP address
- B. service chaining and user-defined routes (UDRs) Most Voted
- C. Azure Application Gateway
- D. ExpressRoute circuits to VNet2

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

dendenp Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

To configure access for users on the on-premises network to connect to a virtual machine on VNet2 while minimizing costs, you should use B. service chaining and user-defined routes (UDRs).

Here's how you can achieve this:

User-Defined Routes (UDRs):

Create a UDR in VNet1 that directs traffic destined for VNet2 to the VPN gateway.

This ensures that traffic from the on-premises network to VNet2 flows through the VPN gateway of VNet1.

Service Chaining:

Enable service chaining on the VPN gateway in VNet1.

Service chaining allows the VPN gateway to forward traffic to other services (such as Azure Firewall or Azure Application Gateway) before reaching its final destination.

In this case, configure the VPN gateway to forward traffic to VNet2 through the UDR.

By combining UDRs and service chaining, you can achieve connectivity between the on-premises network and the virtual machine on VNet2 while minimizing costs.

upvoted 8 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

JuanZ 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Is correct

upvoted 1 times



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Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #150

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription.

You are creating a new Azure container instance that will have the following settings:

- Container name: cont1
- SKU: Standard
- OS type: Windows
- Networking type: Public
- Memory (GiB): 2.5
- Number of CPU cores: 2

You discover that the Private setting for Networking type is unavailable.

You need to ensure that cont1 can be configured to use private networking.

Which setting should you change?

- A. Memory (GiB)
- B. Networking type
- C. Number of CPU cores
- D. OS type **Most Voted**
- E. SKU

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (52%)

B (48%)

Comments

0byte **Highly Voted** 8 months, 1 week ago

[Reply](#) [Upvote](#) [Downvote](#)

Selected Answer: B

I've just tried to create a new Windows container with private networking and was successfull. The notification about private networking not being available to Windows is gone as well.

upvoted 19 times

wubehms 8 months ago

Yes, it's true. I checked and I confirm that the notification about the unavailability of the private network for Windows has disappeared.

upvoted 9 times

SkyZeroZx Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

Okay how is this supposed to determine that I can be a solutions architect?

upvoted 10 times

Dankho Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

It might have been Linux only some time back, but not any more.

Was able to create a Windows one in the lab. and saw the options and it says the following:

Choose between three networking options for your container instance:

'Public' will create a public IP address for your container instance.

'Private' will allow you to choose a new or existing virtual network for your container instance.

'None' will not create either a public IP or virtual network. You will still be able to access your container logs using the command line.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: D

it's D

Switching to private networking is not available for Windows containers.

Private networking is only supported for Linux containers.

Therefore, to enable private networking you need to change the OS type from Windows to Linux.

upvoted 1 times

60ties 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

On this link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/media/container-instances-quickstart-portal/qs-portal-04.png>

it is mentioned: "'Private': (...) this is not yet available for windows containers"

upvoted 3 times

learnazureportal 4 months, 2 weeks ago

I believe the main keyword was missing in the question. see the details below

to enable private networking for Azure Container Instances (ACI), you need to select the Premium SKU instead of the Standard SKU! The Standard SKU does not support private networking.

upvoted 3 times

090200f 4 months, 2 weeks ago

answer is : B Networking type

upvoted 1 times

090200f 4 months, 2 weeks ago

'Public' will create a public IP address for your container instance.

'Private' will allow you to choose a new or existing virtual network for your container instance.

'None' will not create either a public IP or virtual network. You will still be able to access your container logs using the command line.

COMMAND LINE

upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaple 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/media/container-instances-quickstart-portal/qs-portal-04.png>
upvoted 4 times

Fearless777 5 months, 1 week ago

Azure Container Instances (ACI) support private networking, but there are specific limitations based on the OS type:

Linux Containers: ACI supports private networking for Linux containers, allowing them to be deployed within a virtual network.
Windows Containers: As of the latest updates, private networking for Windows containers is not supported.

Current Configuration:

OS type: Windows

Required Configuration for Private Networking:

OS type: Linux

Correct Setting to Change:

D. OS type

By changing the OS type from Windows to Linux, you enable the option to use private networking for your Azure Container Instance. The other settings (Memory, Networking type, Number of CPU cores, SKU) do not impact the availability of the private networking feature.

Thus, to ensure that cont1 can be configured to use private networking, you should change the OS type from Windows to Linux.
upvoted 1 times

L3w1s 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Private networking for Azure Container Instances is not supported for Windows containers. It is only supported for Linux containers.

Other Options:

Networking type: While you might like to change the networking type, the "Private" option is unavailable for Windows containers.

So OS type is the answer.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-portal>

upvoted 2 times

bobothewiseman 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

OS type

Private network is not supported

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-portal>

upvoted 5 times

Ahja666 5 months ago

This article is out of date probably, 07/28/2022. I've submitted the feedback. I created a container and " Windows not supported" is gone.

upvoted 2 times

Hispan 7 months ago

chatgpt:

To configure cont1 to use private networking, you need to change the Networking type. Specifically, switch from Public networking to Private networking.

Here's the adjustment you should make:

Change the Networking type from Public to Private.

By doing this, cont1 will be configured to use private networking, ensuring that it is accessible only within the specified private network.

upvoted 1 times

SarathChandra 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: R

Selected Answer: D

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

wellingtoo 7 months, 1 week ago

D or B ?

upvoted 1 times

Andreas_Czech 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D, OS type

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/media/container-instances-quickstart-portal/qs-portal-04.png>

upvoted 3 times

SkyZeroZx 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D OS TYPE

Currently

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/media/container-instances-quickstart-portal/qs-portal-04.png>

upvoted 5 times

Alandt 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer: D

Private networking is Not supported yet for Windows containers

upvoted 2 times

arr73 10 months ago

D: OS TYPE

Private networking is Not supported yet for Windows containers

In this link of the documentation we can see that in the networking section, there is a comment that says "Private: this is not yet available for windows containers"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-portal>

upvoted 2 times

Alandt 10 months ago

The page you shared doesn't mention what you just stated. Where is Mlantonis?

upvoted 5 times

Alandt 10 months ago

Correction: you are right. It's on the picture, so you can not search on the page. But you are correct. OS Type is the answer

upvoted 1 times

babakeyfgir 9 months, 4 weeks ago

are you sure?

upvoted 1 times

Alandt 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes bro, because private networking is not supported for Windows containers.

upvoted 1 times

MoOshin 9 months, 4 weeks ago

D, OS type

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/media/container-instances-quickstart-portal/qs-portal-04.png>

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #150

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains two peered virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2.

You have a Network Virtual Appliance (NVA) named NetVA1.

You need to ensure that the traffic from VNet1 to VNet2 is inspected by using NetVA1.

What should you use?

- A. a local network gateway
- B. a route table that has custom routes **Most Voted**
- C. a service endpoint
- D. IP address reservations

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

Jo696 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

To force traffic to an inspection resource (firewall/NVA) you need to force the traffic via a custom route (route table)
upvoted 1 times

082c09e 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Route table
Route table will have custom route with route type as NVA.
upvoted 3 times

Jacky_1 3 months, 2 weeks ago

needs a default route to NVA <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/scenario-route-through-nva>
upvoted 1 times