-🡪 What is an address space on a virtual network?

1.A definition of what types of resources can connect to either a private or public network hosted on Azure

2.A reserved number of public IP addresses that you can use to connect a virtual network to the public internet

3.A portion of the complete address space for a given Azure subscription that can be assigned to a virtual network

4.A range of IP addresses that can be assigned to resources attached to the virtual network

An address space on a virtual network is a number of IP addresses that are unique only on the specific virtual network. These IP addresses are assigned to resources connected to the VNet, which allows the resources to interact and communicate. There is no limit to the number of VNets you can have, nor on the number of address spaces.

🡪 How do resources on Azure use a virtual network?

1.All Azure resources that communicate with the public internet must be on a virtual network.

2.Resources on a free account don't have to be on a virtual network to use Azure.

3.All resources must be connected to a virtual network to use the Azure platform.

4.Azure Virtual Network enables Azure resources to securely communicate with each other, the internet, and on-premises networks.

Azure Virtual Network enables Azure resources to securely communicate with each other, the internet, and on-premises networks. Key scenarios that you can accomplish a virtual network include: communication of Azure resources with the internet, communication between Azure resources, communication with on-premises resources, filtering network traffic, routing network traffic, and integration with Azure services.

🡪What is the best scenario for using Azure ExpressRoute?

1.Connecting your on-premises networks into the Microsoft cloud over the public internet with the help of a connectivity provider

2.Connecting your on-premises networks into the Microsoft cloud over a private connection without a connectivity provider

3.Extending a VLAN to Azure using ExpressRoute

4.Connecting your on-premises networks into the Microsoft cloud over a private connection with the help of a connectivity provider

ExpressRoute lets you extend your on-premises networks into the Microsoft cloud over a private connection with the help of a connectivity provider. With ExpressRoute, you can establish connections to Microsoft cloud services, such as Microsoft Azure and Microsoft 365.

🡪Why would you use a content delivery network?

1.To provide better performance and improved user experience for end users

2.To ensure requests made from users are securely handled and served

3.To ensure maximum uptime for an application that is hosted in more than one datacenter

4.For incoming traffic, to make routing decisions based on additional attributes of an HTTP request, such as URI path or host headers

5.To better handle instantaneous high loads, such as the start of a product launch event

Sorry!

CDNs in some case might be smart enough to handle traffic to different destinations, but it would not be suitable for very advanced routing rules, like host headers

Correct Answer

A CDN keeps a recent copy of your web application and can deliver this much faster to users close to an endpoint. CDNs can handle a lot more data than a typical web server, which makes it ideal to handle traffic spikes as well. CDNs don't generally handle individual traffic routing rules, nor security.

🡪 Which of the following is a function of an Azure VPN Gateway?

1.To balance data coming into your Azure services from an external private network

2.To handle any suspicious activity trying to access your Azure subscription

3.To make sure the connection from a virtual network to the internet is secure

4.To send encrypted traffic between an Azure Virtual Network and an on-premises location over the public internet

5.To manage the IP addresses for an Azure Subscription and ensure only secure traffic is allowed

A VPN gateway is an important part of a hybrid Azure infrastructure. It allows encrypted traffic to flow between on-premises services and Azure services.

🡪In which scenario(s) would you use an Application Gateway?

1.To host multiple websites

2.To manage the IP addresses for an Azure subscription and ensure only secure traffic is allowed

3.To send encrypted traffic between an Azure Virtual Network and an on-premises location over the public internet

4.For incoming traffic, to make routing decisions based on additional attributes of an HTTP request, such as URI path or host headers

5.To provide features such as SSL offloading, Web Application Firewall (WAF), and DDoS protection for your application

🡪 Which benefits does adding a load balancer provide?

1.A load balancer ensures the load is evenly distributed between two to five virtual machines only.

2.A load balancer ensures only healthy servers process requests.

3.When a virtual disk is running low on space on a virtual machine (but not low enough to cause the VM to be unhealthy), the incoming data can be preemptively redirected to another virtual machine to manage the load.

4.When there is too much incoming network traffic for a single VM to handle, a load balancer can distribute the load to many VMs.

5.A load balancer can log traffic that passes through it.

Sorry!

A load balancer sits in front of two or more virtual machines to manage and balance the load. This can be based on the amount of incoming traffic or specific properties of the traffic. The max number of VMs to manage goes up to 1,000. A load balancer ensures only healthy instances receive traffic and will stop sending traffic to any server that does not pass health checks. A load balancer will not redirect traffic due to low disk space, but the load balancer will redirect traffic if the lack of any space crashes the virtual machine. All Azure load balancers can log traffic that passes through them.

Correct Answer

A load balancer sits in front of two or more virtual machines to manage, and balance, the load to the virtual machines. This can be based on amount of incoming traffic or specific properties in the traffic. A load balancer has nothing to do with virtual disks, and the max number of VMs to manage goes up to 1,000. A load balancer ensures only healthy instances receive traffic and will stop sending traffic to any server that does not pass health checks. All Azure load balancers can log traffic that passes through them.