

AZ-720^{Q&As}

Troubleshooting Microsoft Azure Connectivity

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QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

A company attempts to implement just-in-time (JIT) access for a virtual machine (VM) named VM1.

The company reports that they are unable to complete the process.

You need to implement JIT access and test the deployment.

Which PowerShell cmdlets should you run?

Hot Area:

Requirement	PowerShell cmdlet
Enable JIT VM Access on VM1	<pre>Set-AzJitNetworkAccessPolicy Start-AzJitNetworkAccessPolicy Set-AzSecuritySetting Get-AzSecuritySetting</pre>
Request JIT VM Access to VM1	<pre>Get-AzJitNetworkAccessPolicy Start-AzJitNetworkAccessPolicy Set-AzSecurityWorkspaceSetting Get-AzSecurityWorkspaceSetting</pre>

Correct Answer:

Requirement	PowerShell cmdlet
Enable JIT VM Access on VM1	<pre>Set-AzJitNetworkAccessPolicy Start-AzJitNetworkAccessPolicy Set-AzSecuritySetting Get-AzSecuritySetting</pre>
Request JIT VM Access to VM1	<pre>Get-AzJitNetworkAccessPolicy Start-AzJitNetworkAccessPolicy Set-AzSecurityWorkspaceSetting Get-AzSecurityWorkspaceSetting</pre>

QUESTION 2

A company connects their on-premises network by using Azure VPN Gateway. The on-premises environment includes three VPN devices that separately tunnel to the gateway by using Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).

A new subnet should be unreachable from the on-premises network.

You need to implement a solution.

Solution: Disable peering on the virtual network.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

A company has virtual machines (VMs) in the following Azure regions:

1.

West Central US

2.

Australia East

The company uses ExpressRoute private peering to provide connectivity to VMs hosted on each region and on-premises services.

The company implements global VNet peering between a VNet in each region. After configuring VNet peering, VM traffic attempts to use ExpressRoute private peering.

You need to ensure that traffic uses global VNet peering instead of ExpressRoute private peering. The solution must preserve existing on-premises connectivity to Azure VNets.

What should you do?

A. Add a user-defined route to the subnets route table.

B. Add a filter to the on-premises routers.

C. Add a second VNet to the virtual machines and configure VNet peering between the VNets.

D. Disable the ExpressRoute peering connections for one of the regions.

Correct Answer: A

To ensure that traffic uses global VNet peering instead of ExpressRoute private peering, you should add a user-defined route to the subnets route table. According to 2, global VNet peering allows virtual networks across regions to communicate using private IP addresses as if they were in the same region. However, if there is an existing ExpressRoute private peering between two regions that also have global VNet peering enabled, traffic will prefer ExpressRoute over global VNet peering by default. To override this behavior and force traffic to use global VNet peering instead of ExpressRoute private peering for a specific subnet or virtual network gateway connection, you need to add a user-defined route with a next hop type of Virtual Network Peering.

QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

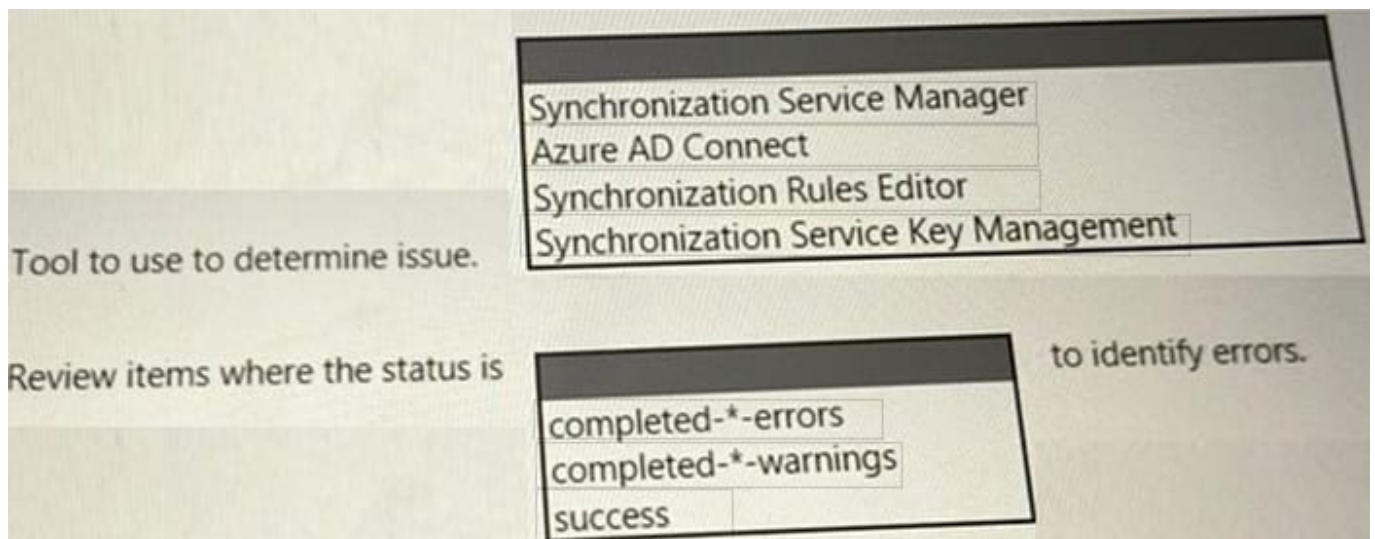
A company uses Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for authentication. The company synchronizes Azure AD with an on-premises Active Directory domain.

The company reports that an Azure AD object fails to sync.

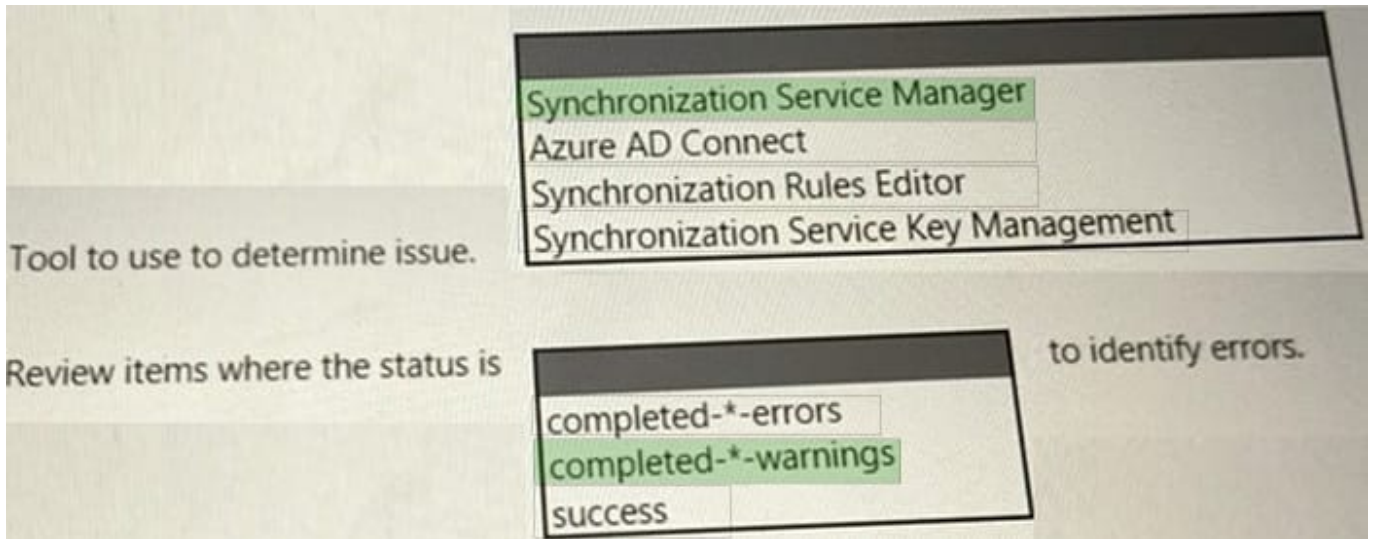
You need to determine which objects are not syncing.

Which troubleshooting steps should you use to diagnose the failure?

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

A company creates an Azure resource group named RG1. RG1 has an Azure SQL Database logical server named sqlsvr1 that hosts the following resources:

Resource	Description
VM1	Virtual machine
SQLDB1	Azure SQL database
SQLDB2	Azure SQL database

An administrator grants a user named User1 the Reader RBAC role in RG1. The administrator grants User2 the Contributor role in sqlsvr1.

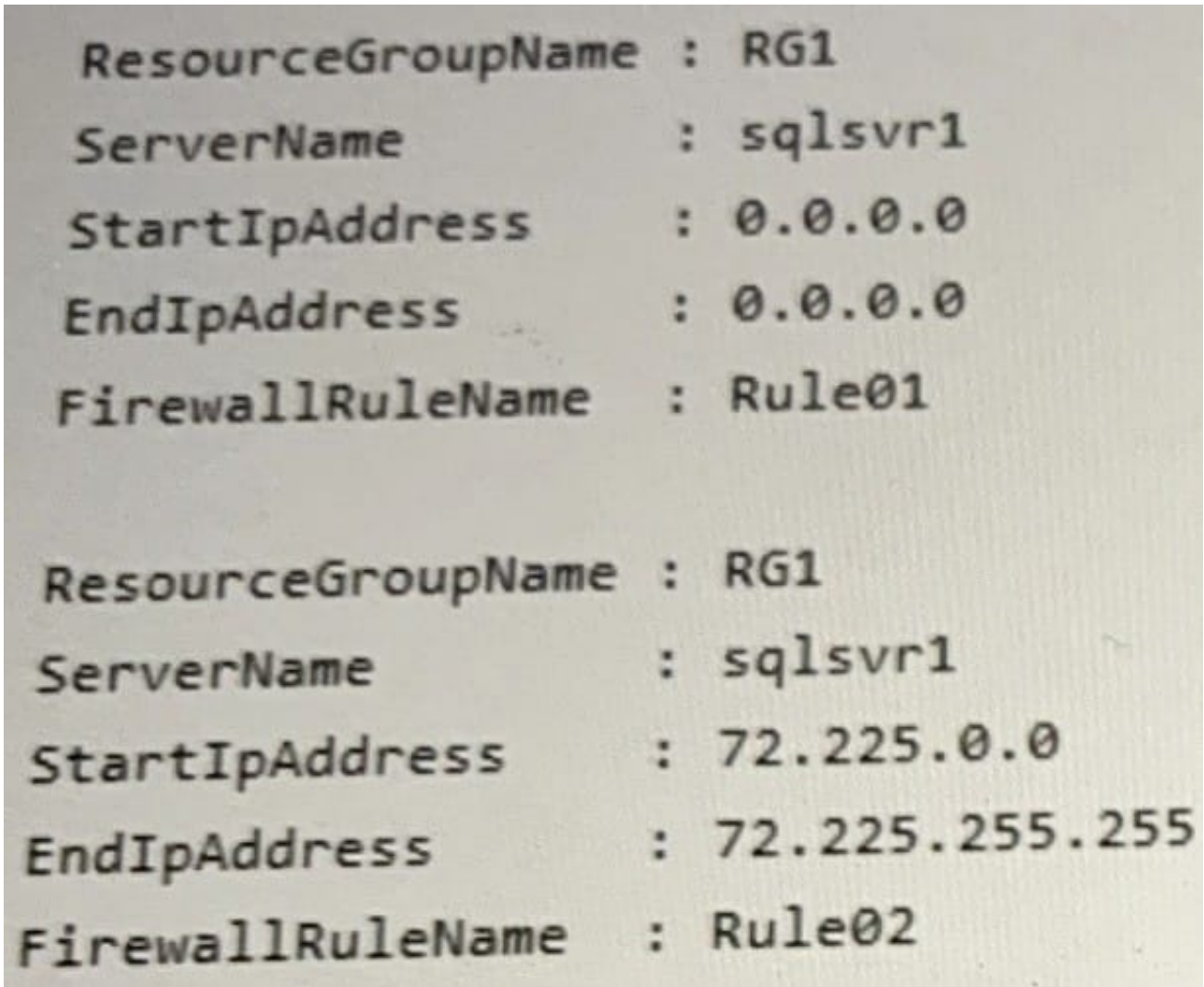
User1 reports that they can connect to SQLDB1 from the IP address 155.127.95.212. User1 cannot connect to SQLDB2. User2 can connect to both SQLDB1 and SQLDB2 from the IP address 121.19.27.18. Both users can successfully

connect to SQLDB1 and SQLDB2 from VM1.

You are helping the administrator troubleshoot the issue. You run the following PowerShell command:

```
Get-AzSqlServerFirewallRule -ResourceGroupName 'RG1' -ServerName 'sqlsvr1'
```

The following output displays:



You need to identify the cause for the reported issue and resolve User1's issues. The solution must satisfy the principle of least privilege. What should you do?

Hot Area:

Requirement	Action
Tool to use to determine the reason for the connection failure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Transact-SQL stored procedureAzure CLI commandAzure PowerShell cmdlet
Resolve the issue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Modify the RBAC assignment for User2.Modify the firewall rules of sqlsvr1.Modify the firewall rules of SQLDB2.

Correct Answer:

Requirement	Action
Tool to use to determine the reason for the connection failure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Transact-SQL stored procedureAzure CLI commandAzure PowerShell cmdlet
Resolve the issue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Modify the RBAC assignment for User2.Modify the firewall rules of sqlsvr1.Modify the firewall rules of SQLDB2.

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