

AZ-400 Dumps

Microsoft Azure DevOps Solutions (beta)

<https://www.certleader.com/AZ-400-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

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 integrate a cloud-hosted Jenkins server and a new Azure DevOps deployment. You need Azure DevOps to send a notification to Jenkins when a developer commits changes to a branch in Azure Repos.

Solution: You create a service hook subscription that uses the code pushed event. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. NO

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can create a service hook for Azure DevOps Services and TFS with Jenkins. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/service-hooks/services/jenkins>

NEW QUESTION 2

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 approval process that contains a condition. The condition requires that releases be approved by a team leader before they are deployed.

You have a policy stating that approvals must occur within eight hours.

You discover that deployments fail if the approvals take longer than two hours. You need to ensure that the deployments only fail if the approvals take longer than eight hours.

Solution: From Post-deployment conditions, you modify the Timeout setting for post-deployment approvals.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. NO

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

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 approval process that contains a condition. The condition requires that releases be approved by a team leader before they are deployed.

You have a policy stating that approvals must occur within eight hours.

You discover that deployments fail if the approvals take longer than two hours. You need to ensure that the deployments only fail if the approvals take longer than eight hours.

Solution: From Post-deployment conditions, you modify the Time between reevaluation of gates option.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use a gate. From Pre-deployment conditions instead. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/gates>

NEW QUESTION 4

You plan to create an image that will contain a .NET Core application.

You have a Dockerfile file that contains the following code. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 FROM microsoft/dotnet:2.1-sdk
02 COPY ./
03 RUN dotnet publish -c Release -o out
04 FROM microsoft/dotnet:2.1-sdk
05 COPY -from=0 /out /
06 WORKDIR /
07 ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "app.dll"]
```

You need to ensure that the image is as small as possible when the image is built. Which line should you modify in the file?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 7

Answer: A

Explanation:

Multi-stage builds (in Docker 17.05 or higher) allow you to drastically reduce the size of your final image, without struggling to reduce the number of intermediate layers and files.

With multi-stage builds, you use multiple FROM statements in your Dockerfile. Each FROM instruction can use a different base, and each of them begins a new stage of the build. You can selectively copy artifacts from one stage to another, leaving behind everything you don't want in the final image.

References: <https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/multistage-build/#use-multi-stage-builds>

NEW QUESTION 5

You are automating the build process for a Java-based application by using Azure DevOps.

You need to add code coverage testing and publish the outcomes to the pipeline. What should you use?

- A. Cobertura
- B. Bullseye Coverage
- C. MSTest
- D. Coverlet

Answer: A

Explanation:

Use Publish Code Coverage Results task in a build pipeline to publish code coverage results to Azure Pipelines or TFS, which were produced by a build in Cobertura or JaCoCo format.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/test/publish-code-coverage-results>

NEW QUESTION 6

Your company builds a multi tier web application.

>You use Azure DevOps and host the production application on Azure virtual machines.

Your team prepares an Azure Resource Manager template of the virtual machine that you will use to test new features.

You need to create a staging environment in Azure that meets the following requirements:

- Minimizes the cost of Azure hosting
- Provisions the virtual machines automatically
- Uses the custom Azure Resource Manager template to provision the virtual machines

What should you do?

- A. In Azure DevOps, configure new tasks in the release pipeline to create and delete the virtual machines in Azure DevTest Labs.
- B. From Azure Cloud Shell, run Azure PowerShell commands to create and delete the new virtual machines in a staging resource group.
- C. In Azure DevOps, configure new tasks in the release pipeline to deploy to Azure Cloud Services.
- D. In Azure Cloud Shell, run Azure CLI commands to create and delete the new virtual machines in a staging resource group.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can use the Azure DevTest Labs Tasks extension that's installed in Azure DevOps to easily integrate your CI/CD build-and-release pipeline with Azure DevTest Labs. The extension installs three tasks:

- Create a VM
- Create a custom image from a VM
- Delete a VM

The process makes it easy to, for example, quickly deploy a "golden image" for a specific test task and then delete it when the test is finished.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/lab-services/devtest-labintegrate-ci-cd-vsts>

NEW QUESTION 7

HOTSPOT

You have a project Azure DevOps.

You plan to create a build pipeline that will deploy resources by using Azure Resource Manager templates. The templates will reference secrets stored in Azure Key Vault.

You need to ensure that you can dynamically generate the resource ID of the key vault during template deployment.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```

"resources": [
{
  "apiversion": "2018-05-01",
  "name" : "secrets",
  "type": 
  "properties": {
    "mode" : "Incremental",
     : {
      "deployment"
      "template"
      "templateLink"
    }
  }
},
"contentVersion" : "1.0.0.0",
  "uri" : "[uri(parameters('_artifactsLocation'),
concat('./nested/sqlserver.json',
parameters('_artifactsLocationSasToken')))]"
},
"parameters": {
  "secret": {
    "reference": {
      "keyVault": {
        "id": "[resourceId(parameters('vaultSubscription'),
parameters('vaultResourceGroupName'),
'Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults',
parameters('vaultName'))]"
      },
      "secretName": "[parameters('secretName')]"
    }
  }
}
}
],

```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```

"resources": [
{
  "apiversion": "2018-05-01",
  "name" : "secrets",
  "type": 
  "properties": {
    "mode" : "Incremental",
     : {
      "deployment"
      "template"
      "templateLink"
    }
  }
},
"contentVersion" : "1.0.0.0",
  "uri" : "[uri(parameters('_artifactsLocation'),
concat('./nested/sqlserver.json',
parameters('_artifactsLocationSasToken')))]"
},

```

```

},
"parameters":{
  "secret":{
    "reference":{
      "keyVault":{
        "id": "[resourceId(parameters('vaultSubscription'),
          parameters('vaultResourceGroupName'),
          'Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults',
          parameters('vaultName'))]"
      },
      "secretName": "[parameters('secretName')]"
    }
  }
}
],

```

NEW QUESTION 8

You manage build pipelines and deployment pipelines by using Azure DevOps.
 Your company has a team of 500 developers. New members are added continual lo the team
 You need to automate me management of users and licenses whenever possible Which task must you perform manually?

- A. modifying group memberships
- B. procuring licenses
- C. adding users
- D. assigning entitlements

Answer: B

Explanation:

References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/migrate-togroup-based-resource-management?view=vsts&tabs=new-nav>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/ rest/api/azure/devops/memberentitlementmanagement/?view=azure-devopsrest-5.0>

NEW QUESTION 9

HOTSPOT

Your company uses Team Foundation Server 2013 (TFS 2013). You plan to migrate to Azure DevOps.
 You need to recommend a migration strategy that meets the following requirements:

- „hPreserves the dates of Team Foundation Version Control changesets
- „hPreserves the changes dates of work items revisions
- „hMinimizes migration effort
- „hMigrates all TFS artifacts

What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
 NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

On the TFS server:

<input type="checkbox"/> Install the TFS Java SDK. <input type="checkbox"/> Upgrade TFS to the most recent RTW release. <input type="checkbox"/> Upgrade to the most recent version of PowerShell Core.

To perform the migration:

<input type="checkbox"/> Copy the assets manually. <input type="checkbox"/> Use public API-based tools. <input type="checkbox"/> Use the TFS Database Import Service. <input type="checkbox"/> Use the TFS Integration Platform.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Upgrade TFS to the most recent RTM release.
 One of the major prerequisites for migrating your Team Foundation Server database is to get your database schema version as close as possible to what is currently deployed in Azure Devops Services.
 Box 2: Use the TFS Database Import Service
 In Phase 3 of your migration project, you will work on upgrading your Team Foundation Server to one of the supported versions for the Database Import Service in Azure Devops Services.
 References: Team Foundation Server to Azure Devops Services Migration Guide

NEW QUESTION 10

Your company deploys applications in Docker containers.

You want to detect known exploits in the Docker images used to provision the Docker containers.

You need to integrate image scanning into the application lifecycle. The solution must expose the exploits as early as possible during the application lifecycle.

What should you configure?

- A. a task executed in the continuous deployment pipeline and a scheduled task against a running production container.
- B. a task executed in the continuous integration pipeline and a scheduled task that analyzes the production container.
- C. a task executed in the continuous integration pipeline and a scheduled task that analyzes the image registry
- D. manual tasks performed during the planning phase and the deployment phase

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use the Docker task to sign into ACR and then use a subsequent script to pull an image and scan the container image for vulnerabilities.

Use the docker task in a build or release pipeline. This task can be used with Docker

or Azure Container registry.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/articles/securityvalidation-cicd-pipeline?view=vsts>

NEW QUESTION 10

DRAG DROP

Your company plans to deploy an application to the following endpoints:

• Ten virtual machines hosted in Azure.

• Ten virtual machines hosted in an on-premises data center environment All the virtual machines have the- Azure Pipelines agent.

You need to implement a release strategy for deploying the application to the endpoints.

What should you recommend using to deploy the application to the endpoints? To answer, drag the appropriate components to the correct endpoint.

Each component may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Components	Answer Area
A deployment group	
A management group	Ten virtual machines hosted in Azure: <input type="text"/>
A resource group	Ten virtual machines hosted in an on-premises data center environment: <input type="text"/>
Application roles	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: A deployment group

When authoring an Azure Pipelines or TFS Release pipeline, you can specify the deployment targets for a job using a deployment group.

If the target machines are Azure VMs, you can quickly and easily prepare them by installing the Azure Pipelines Agent Azure VM extension on each of the VMs, or by using the Azure Resource Group Deployment task in your release pipeline to create a deployment group dynamically.

Box 2: A deployment group

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/azure/devops/pipelines/release/deployment-groups>

NEW QUESTION 13

DRAG DROP

You need to configure access to Azure DevOps Agent pools to meet the forwarding requirements:

• Use a project agent pool when authoring build release pipelines.

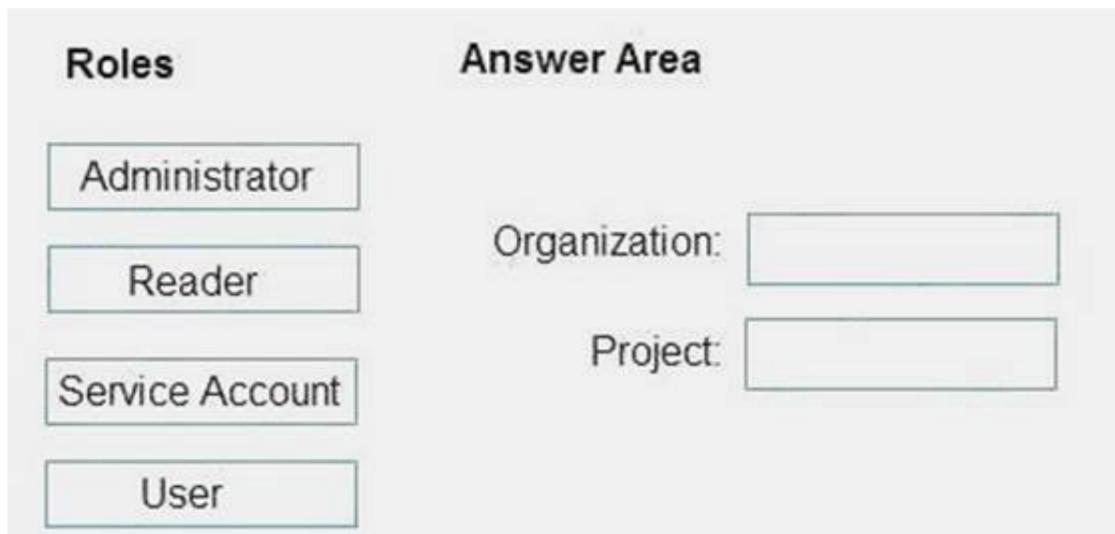
• View the agent pool and agents of the organization.

• Use the principle of least privilege.

Which role memberships are required for the Azure DevOps organization and the project? To answer, drag the appropriate role membership to the correct targets.

Each role membership may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to content

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Reader

Members of the Reader role can view the organization agent pool as well as agents. You typically use this to add operators that are responsible for monitoring the agents and their health.

Box 2: Service account

Members of the Service account role can use the organization agent pool to create a project agent pool in a project. If you follow the guidelines above for creating new project agent pools, you typically do not have to add any members here. Incorrect Answers:

In addition to all the permissions given the Reader and the Service Account role, members of the administrator role can register or unregister agents from the organization agent pool. They can also refer to the organization agent pool when creating a project agent pool in a project. Finally, they can also manage membership for all roles of the organization agent pool. The user that created the organization agent pool is automatically added to the Administrator role for that pool.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/poolsqueues>

NEW QUESTION 18

HOTSPOT

You are configuring a release pipeline in Azure DevOps as shown in the exhibit.



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

How many stages have triggers set?

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?

The Development stage

The Internal Review stage

The Production stage

The Web Application artifact

- A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 5

There are five stages: Development, QA, Pre-production, Load Test and Production. They all have triggers.

Box 2: The Internal Review stage References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/ azure/devops/pipelines/release/triggers>

NEW QUESTION 19

You have an Azure Resource Manager template that deploys a multi-tier application. You need to prevent the user who performs the deployment from viewing the account credentials and connection strings used by the application.

What should you use?

- A. an Azure Resource Manager parameter file
- B. an Azure Storage table
- C. an Appsettings.json files
- D. Azure Key Vault
- E. a Web.config file

Answer: D

Explanation:

When you need to pass a secure value (like a password) as a parameter during deployment, you can retrieve the value from an Azure Key Vault. You retrieve the value by referencing the key vault and secret in your parameter file. The value is never exposed because you only reference its key vault ID. The key vault can exist in a different subscription than the resource group you are deploying to. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-keyvault-parameter>

NEW QUESTION 24

Your company uses a Git repository in Azure Repos to manage the source code of a web application. The master branch is protected from direct updates. Developers work on new features in the topic branches.

Because of the high volume of requested features, it is difficult to follow the history of the changes to the master branch.

You need to enforce a pull request merge strategy. The strategy must meet the following requirements:

• Consolidate commit histories

• Merge changes into a single commit

Which merge strategy should you use in the branch policy?

- A. Git fetch
- B. no-fast-forward merge
- C. squash merge
- D. fast-forward merge

Answer: C

Explanation:

Squash merging is a merge option that allows you to condense the Git history of topic branches when you complete a pull request. Instead of each commit on the topic branch being added to the history of the default branch, a squash merge takes all the file changes and adds them to a single new commit on the default branch. A simple way to think about this is that squash merge gives you just the file changes, and a regular merge gives you the file changes and the commit history. Note: Squash merging keeps your default branch histories clean and easy to follow without demanding any workflow changes on your team. Contributors to the topic branch work how they want in the topic branch, and the default branches keep a linear history through the use of squash merges. The commit history of a master branch updated with squash merges will have one commit for each merged branch. You can step through this history commit by commit to find out exactly when work was done.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/merging-withQuestions>
& Answers PDF P-43 squash

NEW QUESTION 25

You use Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights and Azure Application Insights for monitoring.

You need to write ad-hoc Queries against the monitoring data. Which Query language should you use?

- A. PL/pgSQL
- B. Transact-SQL
- C. Azure Log Analytics
- D. PL/SQL

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data analysis in Azure SQL Analytics is based on Log Analytics language for your custom querying and reporting.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/azure-sql>

NEW QUESTION 29

Your company uses Service Now for incident management. You develop an application that runs on Azure.

The company needs to generate a ticket in Service Now when the application fails to authenticate.

Which Azure Log Analytics solution should you use?

- A. Automation & Control
- B. IT Service Management Connector (ITSM)
- C. Application Insights Connector
- D. insight & Analytics

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) allows you to connect Azure and a supported IT Service Management (ITSM) product/service.

ITSMC supports connections with the following ITSM tools:

„hServiceNow

„hSystem Center Service Manager

„hProvance

„hCherwell

With ITSMC, you can

„hCreate work items in ITSM tool, based on your Azure alerts (metric alerts, Activity Log alerts and Log Analytics alerts).

„hOptionally, you can sync your incident and change request data from your ITSM tool to an Azure Log Analytics workspace.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/itsmcoverview>

NEW QUESTION 33

HOTSPOT

Your company is building a new web application.

You plan to collect feedback from pilot users on the features being delivered. All the pilot users have a corporate computer that has Google Chrome and the Microsoft Test & Feedback extension installed. The pilot users will test the application by using Chrome.

You need to identify which access levels are required to ensure that developers can request and gather feedback from the pilot users. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which access levels in Azure DevOps should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Developers:

Pilot users:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Basic

Assign Basic to users with a TFS CAL, with a Visual Studio Professional subscription, and to users for whom you are paying for Azure Boards & Repos in an organization.

Box 2: Stakeholder

Assign Stakeholders to users with no license or subscriptions who need access to a limited set of features.

Note:

You assign users or groups of users to one of the following access levels: Basic: provides access to most features

VS Enterprise: provides access to premium features

Stakeholders: provides partial access, can be assigned to unlimited users for free References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/azure/devops/organizations/security/access-levels?view=vsts>

NEW QUESTION 37

You have multi-tier application that has an Azure Web Apps front end and an Azure SQL Database back end.

You need to recommend a solution to capture and store telemetry data

- A. The solution must meet the following requirements:
 - Support using ad-hoc queries to identify baselines.
 - Trigger alerts when metrics in the baseline are exceeded.
 - Store application and database metrics in a central location
- B. What should you include in the recommendation?
- C. Azure Application Insights
- D. Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights
- E. Azure Event Hubs
- F. Azure Log Analytics

Answer: D

Explanation:

Azure Platform as a Service (PaaS) resources, like Azure SQL and Web Sites (Web Apps), can emit performance metrics data natively to Log Analytics.

The Premium plan will retain up to 12 months of data, giving you an excellent baseline ability.

There are two options available in the Azure portal for analyzing data stored in Log Analytics and for creating queries for ad hoc analysis.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/collectazurepass- posh>

NEW QUESTION 39

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.

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps for a new web application. You need to ensure that when code is checked in, a build runs automatically.

Solution: From the Pre-deployment conditions settings of the release pipeline, you select After stage.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead, In Visual Designer you enable continuous integration (CI) by:

„hSelect the Triggers tab.

„hEnable Continuous integration. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/get-started-designer>

NEW QUESTION 40

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.

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps for a new web application. You need to ensure that when code is checked in, a build runs automatically.

Solution: From the Pre-deployment conditions settings of the release pipeline, you select Batch changes while a build is in progress.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use a Pull request trigger. Note: Batch changes

Select this check box if you have a lot of team members uploading changes often and you want to reduce the number of builds you are running. If you select this option, when a build is running, the system waits until the build is completed and then queues another build of all changes that have not yet been built.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/build/triggers>

NEW QUESTION 45

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 approval process that contains a condition. The condition requires that releases be approved by a team leader before they are deployed.

You have a policy stating that approvals must occur within eight hours.

You discover that deployment fail if the approvals take longer than two hours. You need to ensure that the deployments only fail if the approvals take longer than eight hours.

Solution: From Pre-deployment conditions, you modify the Time between reevaluation of gates option.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Gates allow automatic collection of health signals from external services, and then promote the release when all the signals are successful at the same time or stop the deployment on timeout. Typically, gates are used in connection with incident management, problem management, change management, monitoring, and external approval systems.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/gates>

Approvals and gates give you additional control over the start and completion of the deployment pipeline. Each stage in a release pipeline can be configured with predeployment and post-deployment conditions that can include waiting for users to

manually approve or reject deployments, and checking with other automated systems until specific conditions are verified.

NEW QUESTION 46

Your company is concerned that when developers introduce open source libraries, it creates licensing compliance issues.

You need to add an automated process to the build pipeline to detect when common open source libraries are added to the code base.

What should you use?

- A. Microsoft Visual SourceSafe
- B. PDM
- C. WhiteSource
- D. OWASP ZAP

Answer: C

Explanation:

WhiteSource is the leader in continuous open source software security and compliance management. WhiteSource integrates into your build process, irrespective of your programming languages, build tools, or development environments. It works automatically, continuously, and silently in the background, checking the security, licensing, and quality of your open source components against WhiteSource constantly-updated definitive database of open source repositories.

Azure DevOps integration with WhiteSource Bolt will enable you to:

„hDetect and remedy vulnerable open source components.

„hGenerate comprehensive open source inventory reports per project or build.

„hEnforce open source license compliance, including dependencies; licenses.

„hIdentify outdated open source libraries with recommendations to update. References: <https://www.azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/WhiteSource/>

NEW QUESTION 48

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 integrate a cloud-hosted Jenkins server and a new Azure DevOps deployment. You need Azure DevOps to send a notification to Jenkins when a developer commits changes to a branch in Azure Repos.

Solution: You create a service hook subscription that uses the build completed event. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 49

Your company develops an app for OS. All users of the app have devices that are members of a private distribution group in Microsoft Visual Studio App Center. You plan to distribute a new release of the app. You need to identify which certificate file you require to distribute the new release from App Center. Which file type should you upload to App Center?

- A. .cer
- B. .pvk
- C. .pfx
- D. .p12

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 51

Your company is building a mobile app that targets Android devices and OS devices. Your team uses Azure DevOps to manage all work items and release cycles. You need to recommend a solution to perform the following tasks:

- Collect crash reports for issue analysis
- Distribute beta releases to your testers.
- Get user feedback on the functionality of new apps. What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Jenkins integration
- B. Azure Application Insights widgets
- C. the Microsoft Test & Feedback extension
- D. Microsoft Visual Studio App Center integration

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 55

Your company is building a new solution in Java. The company currently uses a SonarQube server to analyze the code of .NET solutions. You need to analyze and monitor the code quality of the Java solution. Which task types should you add to the build pipeline?

- A. Octopus
- B. Chef
- C. Maven
- D. Grunt

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 60

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps. You need to ensure that when there are multiple builds pending deployment only the most recent build is deployed. What should you use?

- A. deployment queue settings
- B. deployment conditions
- C. release gates
- D. pull request triggers

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 62

Your company develops a client banking application that processes a large volume of data. Code quality is an ongoing issue for the company. Recently, the code quality has deteriorated because of an increase in time pressure on the development team. You need to implement static code analysis. During which phase should you use static code analysis?

- A. build
- B. production release
- C. staging
- D. integration testing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 65

You have a GitHub repository.
You create a new repository in Azure DevOps.
You need to recommend a procedure to clone the repository from GitHub to Azure DevOps.
What should you recommend?

- A. Create a webhook.
- B. Create a service connection for GitHub.
- C. From Import a Git repository, click Import
- D. Create a pull request.
- E. Create a personal access token in Azure DevOp

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 67

DRAG DROP

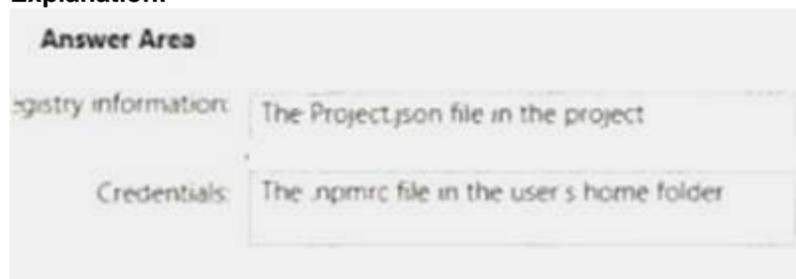
You are implementing a package management solution for a Node.js application by using Azure Artifacts.
You need to configure the development environment to connect to the package repository. The solution must minimize the likelihood that credentials will be leaked.
Which file should you use to configure each connection? To answer, drag the appropriate files to the correct connections. Each file may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 71

HOTSPOT

You need to configure a cloud service to store the secrets required by the mobile applications to call the share.
What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area., NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Required secrets: Certificate
 Personal access token
 Shared Access Authorization token
 Username and password

Storage location: Azure Data Lake
 Azure Key Vault
 Azure Storage with HTTP access
 Azure Storage with HTTPS access

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Every request made against a storage service must be authorized, unless the request is for a blob or container resource that has been made available for public or signed access. One option for authorizing a request is by using Shared Key. Scenario: The mobile applications must be able to call the share pricing service of the existing retirement fund management system. Until the system is upgraded, the service will only support basic authentication over HTTPS. The investment planning applications suite will include one multi-tier web application and two iOS mobile application. One mobile application will be used by employees; the other will be used by customers. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/authorize-with-shared-key>

NEW QUESTION 75

HOTSPOT

How should you configure the release retention policy for the investment planning applications suite? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Global release:

Production stage:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Scenario: By default, all releases must remain available for 30 days, except for production releases, which must be kept for 60 days.
 Box 1: Set the default retention policy to 30 days
 The Global default retention policy sets the default retention values for all the build pipelines. Authors of build pipelines can override these values.
 Box 2: Set the stage retention policy to 60 days
 You may want to retain more releases that have been deployed to specific stages. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/azure/devops/pipelines/policies/retention>

NEW QUESTION 79

Where should the build and release agents for the investment planning applications suite run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Build agent: A source control system

Release agent: The developers' computers

Case Study: 2 Overview
Existing Environment

This is a case study Case studies are not limed separately. You can use as much exam time at you would like to complete each case. However there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided m the case study Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of the case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to mate changes before you move to the next section of the exam, After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed on identical to the Information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the question button to return to the question.

Requirements

Contoso plans to improve its IT development and operations processes implementing Azue DevOps principles. Contoso has an Azure subscription and creates an Azure DevOPs organization.

The Azure DevOps organization includes:

„hThe Docker extension
„hA deployment pool named Pool7 that contains 10 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.
The Azure subscription contains an Azure Automation account. Planned Changes
Contoso plans to create projects in Azure DevOps as shown in the following table.

Project name	Project details
Project 1	Project1 will provide support for incremental builds and third-party SDK components
Project 2	Project2 will use an automatic build policy. A small team of developers named Team2 will work independently on changes to the project. The Team2 members will not have permissions to Project2.
Project 3	Project3 will be integrated with SonarQube
Project 4	Project4 will provide support for a build pipeline that creates a Docker image and pushes the image to the Azure Container Registry. Project4 will use an existing Dockerfile.
Project 5	Project5 will contain a Git repository in Azure Reports and a continuous integration trigger that will initiate a build in response to any change except for changes within /folder1 of the repository.
Project 6	Project6 will provide support for build and deployment pipelines. Deployment will be allowed only if the number of current work items representing active software bugs is 0.
Project 7	Project7 will contain a target deployment group named Group7 that maps to Pool7. Project7 will use Azure Automation State Configuration to maintain the desired state of the computers in Group7.

Technical Requirements

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

- ¡E Implement build agents for Project 1.
- ¡E Whenever possible, use Azure resources
- ¡E Avoid using deprecated technologies
- ¡E Implement a code flow strategy for Project2 that will:
 - ¡E Enable Team 2 to submit pull requests for Project2.
 - ¡E Enable Team 2 to work independently on changes to a copy of Project?
 - ¡E Ensure that any intermediary changes performed by Team2 on a copy of Project2 will be subject to the same restrictions as the ones defined in the build policy of Project2.
- ¡E Whenever possible, implement automation and minimize administrative effort.
- ¡E Implement Project3, Project5, Project6, and Project7 based on the planned changes.
- ¡E Implement Project4 and configure the project to push Docker images to Azure Container Registry.

NEW QUESTION 80

DRAG DROP

You need to configure Azure Automation for the computer in Group7.

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	Answer Area
Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure PowerShell cmdlet	
Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of .ps1	
Run the New-AzureRmResourceGroupDeployment Azure PowerShell cmdlet	⏪ ⏩
Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure PowerShell cmdlet	⏪ ⏩
Create an Azure Resource Manager template file that has an extension of .json.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Step 1: Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of .ps1.
- Step 2: Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure Powershell cmdlet

The Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration cmdlet imports an APS Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration into Azure Automation. Specify the path of an APS script that contains a single DSC configuration.

Example:

```
PS C:\>Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration -AutomationAccountName "Contoso17"-ResourceGroupName "ResourceGroup01" -SourcePath "C:\DSC\client.ps1" -Force
```

This command imports the DSC configuration in the file named client.ps1 into the Automation account named Contoso17. The command specifies the Force parameter. If there is an existing DSC configuration, this command replaces it. Step 3: Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure Powershell cmdlet

The Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob cmdlet compiles an APS Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration in Azure Automation.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerem.automation/importazurermautomationdscconfiguration> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerem.automation/startazurermautomationdsccompilationjob>

NEW QUESTION 82

You add the virtual machines as managed nodes in Azure Automation State Configuration. You need to configure the computer in Group7. What should you do?

- A. Run the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode Azure Powershell cmdlet.
- B. Modify the ConfigurationMode property of the Local Configuration Manager (LCM).
- C. Install PowerShell Core.
- D. Modify the RefreshMode property of the Local Configuration Manager (LCM).

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode cmdlet registers an Azure virtual machine as an APS Desired State Configuration (DSC) node in an Azure Automation account.

Scenario: The Azure DevOps organization includes: The Docker extension

A deployment pool named Pool7 that contains 10 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016

Project 7	Project7 will contain a target deployment group named Group7 that maps to Pool7. Project7 will use Azure Automation State Configuration to maintain the desired state of the computers in Group7.
-----------	---

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerem.automation/register-azurermautomationdscnode>

NEW QUESTION 87

DRAG DROP

You need to configure Azure Automation for the computers in Pool7.

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

- Run the New-AzureRmResourceGroupDeployment Azure PowerShell cmdlet.
- Create an Azure Resource Manager template file that has an extension of .json.
- Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure PowerShell cmdlet.
- Run the start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure PowerShell cmdlet.
- Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of .ps1.

Answer Area

1

2

3

⬆

⬇

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions	Answer Area
Run the New-AzureRmResourceGroupDeployment Azure PowerShell cmdlet.	1 Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of .ps1.
Create an Azure Resource Manager template file that has an extension of .json.	2 Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure PowerShell cmdlet.
	3 Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

NEW QUESTION 92

DRAG DROP

You need to implement Project6.

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	Answer Area
Open the release pipeline editor.	1
Open the Triggers tab.	2
Disable the continuous integration trigger.	3
Enable Gates.	
Add a manual intervention task.	
Add Query Work Items.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions	Answer Area
Open the release pipeline editor.	1 Add a manual intervention task.
Open the Triggers tab.	2 Add Query Work Items.
Disable the continuous integration trigger.	3 Enable Gates.

NEW QUESTION 97

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your AZ-400 Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

<https://www.certleader.com/AZ-400-dumps.html>