

Exam Questions AZ-400

Microsoft Azure DevOps Solutions (beta)

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/AZ-400/>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

To resolve the current technical issue, what should you do to the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode command?

- A. Change the value of the ConfigurationMode parameter.
- B. Replace the Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode cmdlet with Register-AzureRmAutomationScheduledRunbook
- C. Add the AllowModuleOverwrite parameter.
- D. Add the DefaultProfile parameter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Change the ConfigurationMode parameter from ApplyOnly to ApplyAndAutocorrect.

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

Scenario: Current Technical Issue

The test servers are configured correctly when first deployed, but they experience configuration drift over time. Azure Automation State Configuration fails to correct the configurations.

Azure Automation State Configuration nodes are registered by using the following command.

```
Register-AzureRmAutomationDscNode
  -ResourceGroupName 'TestResourceGroup'
  -AutomationAccountName 'LitwareAutomationAccount'
  -AzureVMName $vmname
  -ConfigurationMode 'ApplyOnly'
```

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurermsautomation/register-azurermsautomationdscnode?view=powershell-7.2>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

How should you configure the release retention policy for the investment planning depletions suite? 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 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

You plan to deploy a template named D:\Deploy.json to a resource group named Deploy-lod9940427. You need to modify the template to meet the following requirements, and then to deploy the template:

- > The address space must be reduced to support only 256 total IP addresses.
- > The subnet address space must be reduced to support only 64 total IP addresses. To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft Azure portal.

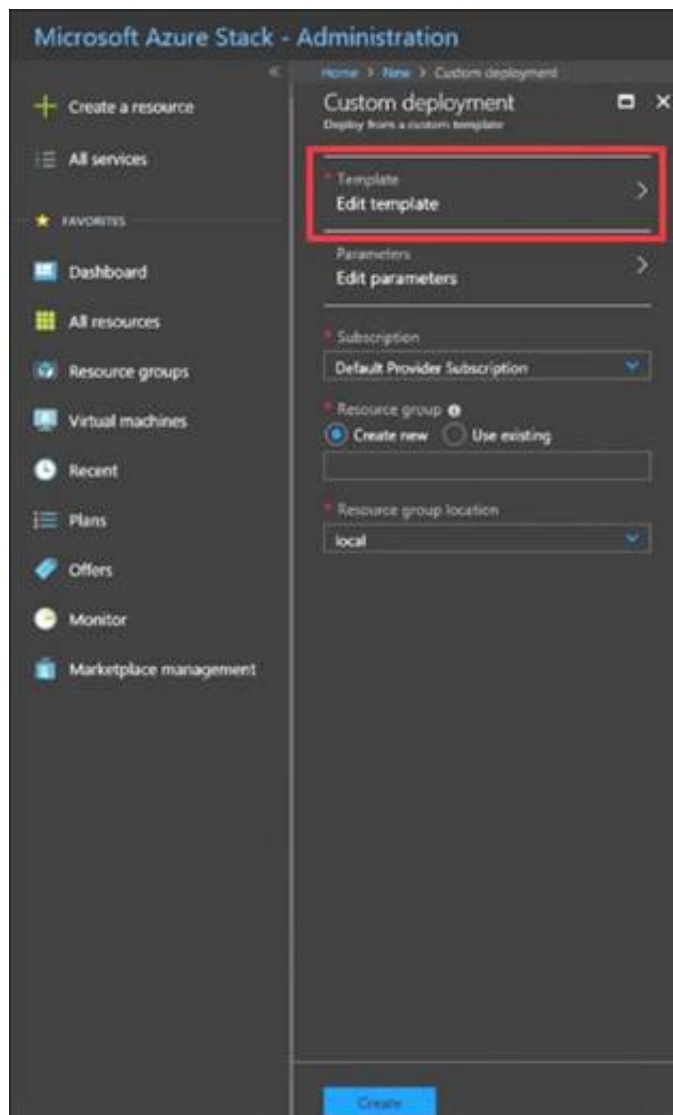
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

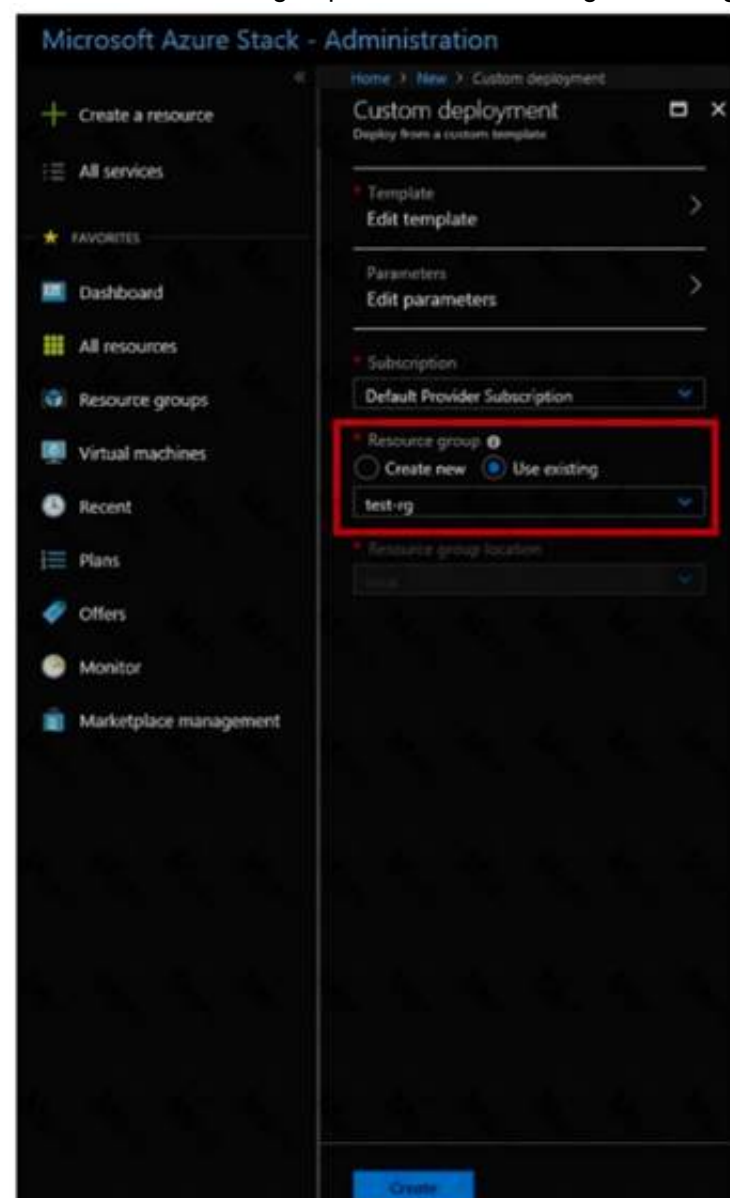
Explanation:

- * 1. Sign in to the portal,
- * 2. Choose template Deploy-lod9940427
- * 3. Select Edit template, and then paste your JSON template code into the code window.
- * 4. Change the ASddressPrefixes to 10.0.0.0/24 in order to support only 256 total IP addresses. addressSpace":{"addressPrefixes": ["10.0.0.0/24"]},
- * 5. Change the firstSubnet addressprefix to 10.0.0.0/26 to support only 64 total IP addresses. "subnets":[

```
{
  "name":"firstSubnet",
  "properties":{"addressPrefix":"10.0.0.0/24"
}
```
- * 6. Select Save.



- * 7. Select Edit parameters, provide values for the parameters that are shown, and then select OK.
- * 8 Select Subscription. Choose the subscription you want to use, and then select OK.
- * 9. Select Resource group. Choose an existing resource group or create a new one, and then select OK.



- * 10. Select Create. A new tile on the dashboard tracks the progress of your template deployment. References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/user/azure-stack-deploy-template-portal?view=azs-1908>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/building-blocks/extending-templates/update-resource>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

Explanation:

A successful IOS device build will produce an ipa file. In order to install the build on a device, it needs to be signed with a valid provisioning profile and certificate. To sign the builds produced from a branch, enable code signing in the configuration pane and upload a provisioning profile (.mobileprovision) and a valid certificate (.p12), along with the password for the certificate.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/build/xamarin/ios/>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are planning projects for three customers. Each customer's preferred process for work items is shown in the following table.

Customer name	Preferred process
Litware, Inc.	Track product backlog items (PBIs) and bugs on the Kanban board. Break the PBIs down into tasks on the task board.
Contoso, Ltd.	Track user stories and bugs on the Kanban board. Track the bugs and tasks on the task board.
A. Datum Corporation	Track requirements, change requests, risks, and reviews.

The customers all plan to use Azure DevOps for work item management.

Which work item process should you use for each customer? To answer, drag the appropriate work item process to the correct customers. Each work item process 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.

Processes	Answer Area
Agile	Litware
CMMI	Contoso:
Scrum	A. Datum:
XP	

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Scrum

Choose Scrum when your team practices Scrum. This process works great if you want to track product backlog items (PBIs) and bugs on the Kanban board, or break PBIs and bugs down into tasks on the taskboard.

Box 2: Agile

Choose Agile when your team uses Agile planning methods, including Scrum, and tracks development and test activities separately. This process works great if you want to track user stories and (optionally) bugs on the Kanban board, or track bugs and tasks on the taskboard.

Box 3: CMMI

Choose CMMI when your team follows more formal project methods that require a framework for process improvement and an auditable record of decisions. With this process, you can track requirements, change requests, risks, and reviews.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to create a virtual machine template in an Azure DevTest Labs environment named az400-9940427-dtl1. The template must be based on Windows Server 2016 Datacenter. Virtual machines created from the template must include the selenium tool and the Google Chrome browser.

To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft Azure portal.

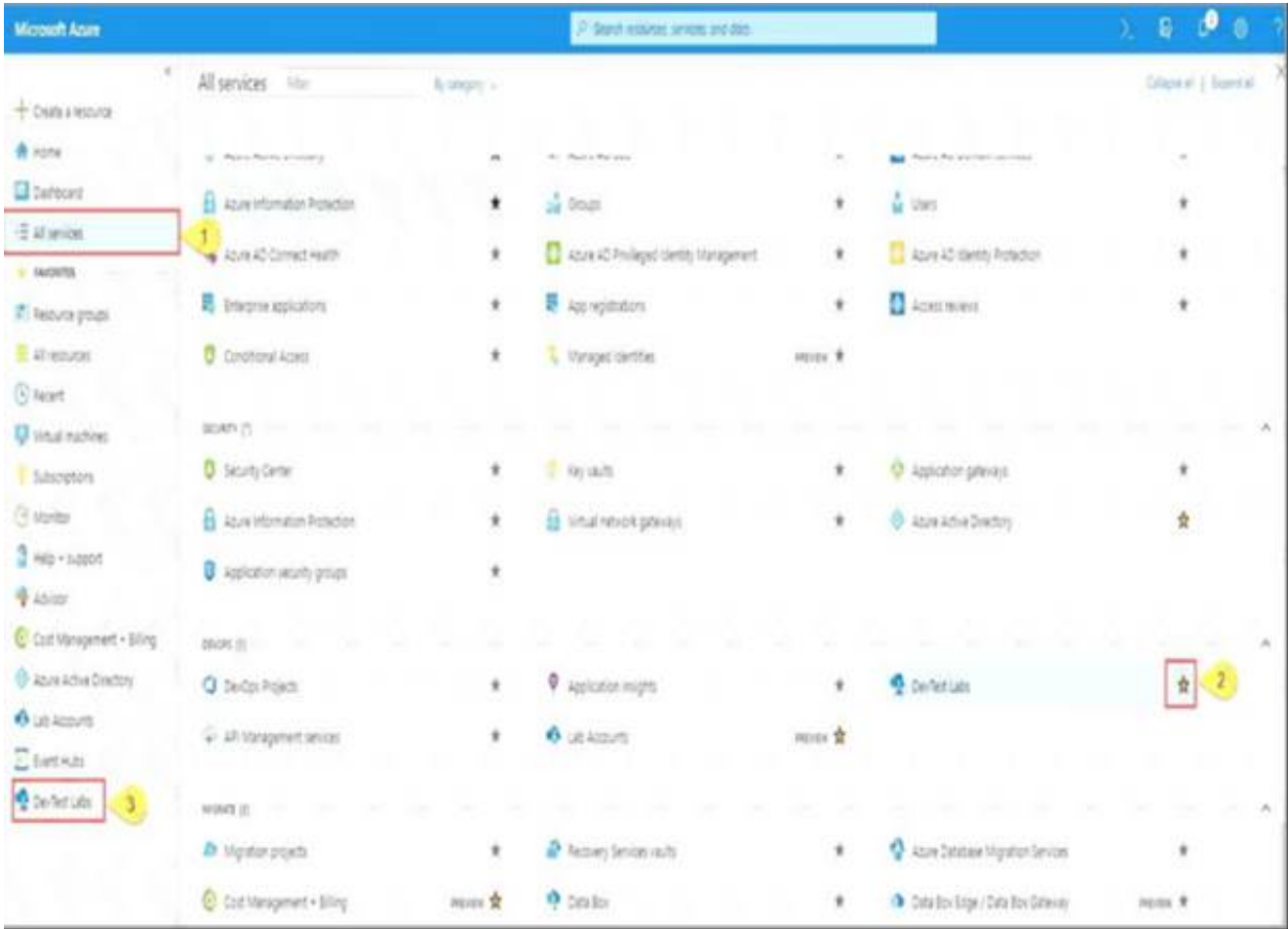
- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

* 1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal

* 2. Select All Services, and then select DevTest Labs in the DEVOPS section.



- * 3. From the list of labs, select the az400-9940427-dtl1 lab
- * 4. On the home page for your lab, select + Add on the toolbar.
- * 5. Select the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter base image for the VM.
- * 6. Select automation options at the bottom of the page above the Submit button.
- * 7. You see the Azure Resource Manager template for creating the virtual machine.
- * 8. The JSON segment in the resources section has the definition for the image type you selected earlier. References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure//lab-services/devtest-lab-vm-powershell>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 2)
 You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso.
 You need to receive Microsoft Teams notifications when work items are updated. What should you do?

- A. From Azure DevOp
- B. configure a service hook subscription.
- C. From Microsoft Teams, configure a connector.
- D. From Microsoft Teams, add a channel.
- E. From Azure DevOp
- F. install an extension.
- G. From the Microsoft Teams admin center configure external access.

Answer: B

Explanation:
<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/teams/>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 2)
 As part of your application build process, you need to deploy a group of resources to Azure by using an Azure Resource Manager template located on GitHub.
 Which three action 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

Create a package.

Add an Azure Resource Group Deployment task.

Create a job agent.

Create a release pipeline.

Set the template parameters.

Answer Area

➤

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Step 1: Create a release pipeline You need to create a new pipeline.
 You can integrate Azure Resource Manager templates (ARM templates) with Azure Pipelines for continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CD).
 Step 2: Add an Azure Resource Group Deployment task
 Step 3: Set the template parameters
 Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/add-template-to-azure-pipelines>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing an iOS application by using Azure DevOps.

You need to test the application manually on 10 devices without releasing the application to the public. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create a Microsoft Intune device compliance policy.
- B. Deploy a certificate from an internal certification authority (CA) to each device.
- C. Register the application in the iTunes store.
- D. Onboard the devices into Microsoft Intune.
- E. Distribute a new release of the application.
- F. Register the IDs of the devices in the Apple Developer portal.

Answer: BF

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/distribution/auto-provisioning>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have the following Azure policy.

```
if: {
  allOf: [
    {
      "field": "type",
      "equals": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts"
    },
    {
      "field": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/supportsHttpsTrafficOnly",
      "notEquals": "true"
    }
  ]
},
then: {
  effect: "deny"
}
```

You assign the policy to the Tenant root group. What is the effect of the policy?

- A. prevents all http traffic to existing Azure Storage accounts
- B. ensures that all traffic to new Azure Storage accounts is encrypted
- C. prevents HTTPS traffic to new Azure Storage accounts when the accounts are accessed over the Internet
- D. ensures that all data for new Azure Storage accounts is encrypted at rest

Answer: B

Explanation:

Denies non HTTPS traffic.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are creating a NuGet package.

You plan to distribute the package to your development team privately. You need to share the package and test that the package can be consumed.

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.

Actions

Answer Area

Create a new Azure Artifacts feed.

Configure a self-hosted agent.

Publish a package.

Install a package.

Connect to an Azure Artifacts feed.



A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Configure a self-hosted agent.

The build will run on a Microsoft hosted agent. Step 2: Create a new Azure Artifacts feed

Microsoft offers an official extension for publishing and managing your private NuGet feeds.

Step 3: Publish the package.

Publish, pack and push the built project to your NuGet feed. Step 4: Connect to an Azure Artifacts feed.

With the package now available, you can point Visual Studio to the feed, and download the newly published package

References:

<https://medium.com/@dan.cokely/creating-nuget-packages-in-azure-devops-with-azure-pipelines-and-yaml-d6fa>

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 use Azure Pipelines to build and test a React js application. You have a pipeline that has a single job.

You discover that installing JavaScript packages from npm takes approximately five minutes each time you run the pipeline.

You need to recommend a solution to reduce the pipeline execution time.

Solution: You recommend defining a container job that uses a custom container that has the JavaScript packages preinstalled.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead enable pipeline caching. Note:

npm-cache is a command line utility that caches dependencies installed via npm, bower, jspm and composer.

It is useful for build processes that run [npm|bower|composer|jspm] install every time as part of their build process. Since dependencies don't change often, this often means slower build times. npm-cache helps alleviate this problem by caching previously installed dependencies on the build machine.

Reference: <https://www.npmjs.com/package/npm-cache>

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso, an Azure DevOps project named Project1, an Azure subscription named Sub1, and an Azure key vault named vault1.

You need to ensure that you can reference the values of the secrets stored in vault1 in all the pipelines of Project1. The solution must prevent the values from being stored in the pipelines.

What should you do?

A. Create a variable group in Project1.

B. Add a secure file to Project1.

C. Modify the security settings of the pipelines.

D. Configure the security policy of Contoso.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Use a variable group to store values that you want to control and make available across multiple pipelines. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/library/variable-groups>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/library/variable-groups?view=azure-devops&tabs=yaml>

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 2)

You store source code in a Git repository in Azure repos. You use a third-party continuous integration (CI) tool to control builds.

What will Azure DevOps use to authenticate with the tool?

A. certificate authentication

B. a personal access token (PAT)

C. a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token

D. NTLM authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:

Personal access tokens (PATs) give you access to Azure DevOps and Team Foundation Server (TFS), without using your username and password directly.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/auth-overview>

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 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 plan to create a release pipeline that will deploy Azure resources by using Azure Resource Manager templates. The release pipeline will create the following resources:

- > Two resource groups
- > Four Azure virtual machines in one resource group
- > Two Azure SQL databases in other resource group

You need to recommend a solution to deploy the resources.

Solution: Create two standalone templates, each of which will deploy the resources in its respective group. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-linked-templates>

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a Microsoft ASP.NET Core web app in Azure that is accessed worldwide.

You need to run a URL ping test once every five minutes and create an alert when the web app is unavailable from specific Azure regions. The solution must minimize development time.

What should you do?

- A. Create an Azure Application Insights availability test and alert.
- B. Create an Azure Service Health alert for the specific regions.
- C. Create an Azure Monitor Availability metric and alert
- D. Write an Azure function and deploy the function to the specific regions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

There are three types of Application Insights availability tests:

- > URL ping test: a simple test that you can create in the Azure portal.
- > Multi-step web test
- > Custom Track Availability Tests

Note: After you've deployed your web app/website, you can set up recurring tests to monitor availability and responsiveness. Azure Application Insights sends web requests to your application at regular intervals from points around the world. It can alert you if your application isn't responding, or if it responds too slowly.

You can set up availability tests for any HTTP or HTTPS endpoint that is accessible from the public internet. You don't have to make any changes to the website you're testing. In fact, it doesn't even have to be a site you own. You can test the availability of a REST API that your service depends on.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/monitor-web-app-availability#create-a-url-ping-test>

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are deploying a server application that will run on a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2019. You create an Azure key vault and a secret.

You need to use the key vault to secure API secrets for third-party integrations.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

D18912E1457D5D1DDCBD40AB3BF70D5D

- A. Configure RBAC for the key vault.
- B. Modify the application to access the key vault.
- C. Configure a Key Vault access policy.
- D. Deploy an Azure Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension.
- E. Deploy a virtual machine that uses a system-assigned managed identity.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

BE: An app deployed to Azure can take advantage of Managed identities for Azure resources, which allows the app to authenticate with Azure Key Vault using Azure AD authentication without credentials (Application ID and Password/Client Secret) stored in the app.

- > Select Add Access Policy.
- > Open Secret permissions and provide the app with Get and List permissions.
- > Select Select principal and select the registered app by name. Select the Select button.
- > Select OK.
- > Select Save.
- > Deploy the app. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/security/key-vault-configuration> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/tutorial-net-virtual-machine>

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure DevOps project that contains a build pipeline. The build pipeline uses approximately 50 open source libraries.

You need to ensure that all the open source libraries comply with your company's licensing standards. Which service should you use?

- A. Ansible
- B. Maven
- C. WhiteSource Bolt
- D. Helm

Answer: C

Explanation:

WhiteSource provides WhiteSource Bolt, a lightweight open source security and management solution developed specifically for integration with Azure DevOps and Azure DevOps Server.

Note: 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 denitive database of open source repositories.

Note: Blackduck would also be a good answer, but it is not an option here. Reference: <https://www.azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/whitesource/>

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso.

You need to recommend an authentication mechanism that meets the following requirements:

- Supports authentication from Git
- Minimizes the need to provide credentials during authentication What should you recommend?

- A. managed identities in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)
- B. personal access tokens (PATs) in Azure DevOps
- C. user accounts in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)
- D. Alternate credentials in Azure DevOps

Answer: B

Explanation:

Personal access tokens (PATs) give you access to Azure DevOps and Team Foundation Server (TFS), without using your username and password directly. These tokens have an expiration date from when they're created. You can restrict the scope of the data they can access. Use PATs to authenticate if you don't already have SSH keys set up on your system or if you need to restrict the permissions that are granted by the credential.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/auth-overview>

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are developing an application. The application source has multiple branches. You make several changes to a branch used for experimentation.

You need to update the main branch to capture the changes made to the experimentation branch and override the history of the Git repository.

Which Git option should you use?

- A. Rebase
- B. Fetch
- C. MergeD18912E1457D5D1DDCBD40AB3BF70D5D
- D. Push

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/pull-requests>

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are configuring Azure Pipelines for three projects in Azure DevOps as shown in the following table.

Project name	Project Details
Project1	The project team provides preconfigured YAML files that it wants to use to manage future pipeline configuration changes.
Project2	The sensitivity of the project requires that the source code be hosted on the managed Windows server on your company's network.
Project3	The project team requires a centralized version control system to ensure that developers work with the most recent version.

Which version control system should you recommend for each project? To answer, drag the appropriate version control systems to the correct projects. Each version control system 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.

Version Control Systems	Answer Area
Assembla Subversion	Project1: <input type="text"/>
Bitbucket Cloud	Project2: <input type="text"/>
Git in Azure Repos	Project3: <input type="text"/>
GitHub Enterprise	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Project1:Git in Azure Repos Project2: Github Enterprise

GitHub Enterprise is the on-premises version of GitHub.com. GitHub Enterprise includes the same great set of features as GitHub.com but packaged for running on your organization's local network. All repository data is stored on machines that you control, and access is integrated with your organization's authentication system (LDAP, SAML, or CAS).

Project3: Bitbucket cloud

One downside, however, is that Bitbucket does not include support for SVN but this can be easily amended migrating the SVN repos to Git with tools such as SVN Mirror for Bitbucket .

Note: SVN is a centralized version control system.

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 2)

You create a Microsoft ASP.NET Core application.

You plan to use Azure Key Vault to provide secrets to the application as configuration data.

You need to create a Key Vault access policy to assign secret permissions to the application. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which secret permissions should you use?

- A. List only
- B. Get only
- C. Get and List

Answer: B

Explanation:

Application data plane permissions:

- > Keys: sign
- > Secrets: get

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/key-vault-secure-your-key-vault>

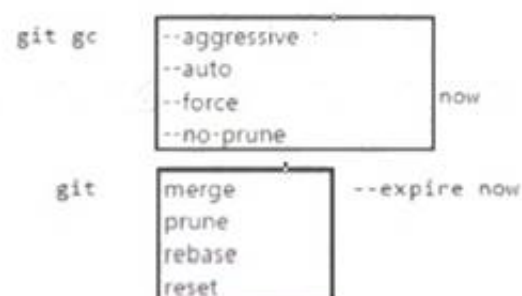
NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 2)

You manage the Git repository for a large enterprise application. You need to minimize the data size of the repository.

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

Answer Area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: --aggressive

Cleanup unnecessary files and optimize the local repository: git gc --aggressive

Box 2: prune

Prune all unreachable objects from the object database: git prune

Reference: <https://gist.github.com/Zoramite/2039636>

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company plans to implement a new compliance strategy that will require all Azure web apps to be backed up every five hours.

You need to back up an Azure web app named az400-11566895-main every five hours to an Azure Storage account in your resource group.

To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft Azure portal.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

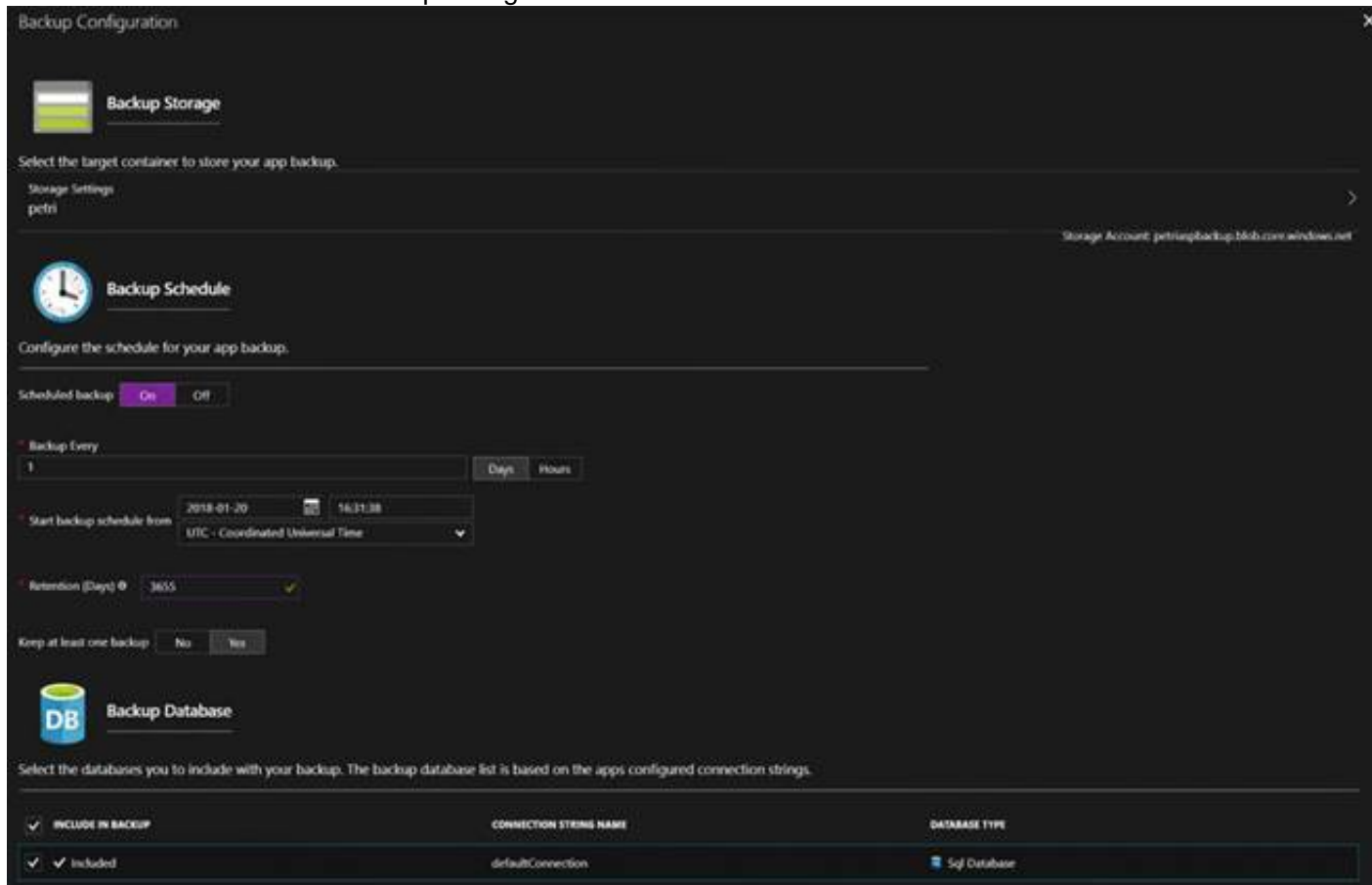
Answer: A

Explanation:

With the storage account ready, you can configure backs up in the web app or App Service.

- > Open the App Service az400-11566895-main, which you want to protect, in the Azure Portal and browse to Settings > Backups. Click Configure and a Backup Configuration blade should appear.
- > Select the storage account.

- > Select the container.
- > If you want to schedule backups, then set Scheduled Backup to On and configure a schedule: every five hours
- > Select your retention. Note that 0 means never delete backups.
- > Decide if at least one backup should always be retained.
- > Choose if any connected databases should be included in the web app backup.
- > Click Save to finalize the backup configuration.



Backup Configuration

Backup Storage

Select the target container to store your app backup.

Storage Settings: petri

Storage Account: petriappbackup.blob.core.windows.net

Backup Schedule

Configure the schedule for your app backup.

Scheduled backup: ☒ On ☐ Off

Backup Every: 1 Days Hours

Start backup schedule from: 2018-01-20 16:31:38 UTC - Coordinated Universal Time

Retention (Days): 3655

Keep at least one backup: ☐ No ☒ Yes

Backup Database

Select the databases you to include with your backup. The backup database list is based on the apps configured connection strings.

INCLUDE IN BACKUP	CONNECTION STRING NAME	DATABASE TYPE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Included	defaultConnection	Sql Database

Reference:

<https://petri.com/backing-azure-app-service>

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company uses Azure DevOps for the build pipelines and deployment pipelines of Java-based projects. You need to recommend a strategy for managing technical debt.

Which action should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Configure post-deployment approvals in the deployment pipeline.
- B. Integrate Azure DevOps and SonarQube.
- C. Integrate Azure DevOps and Azure DevTest Labs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can manage technical debt with SonarQube and Azure DevOps.

Note: Technical debt is the set of problems in a development effort that make forward progress on customer value inefficient. Technical debt saps productivity by making code hard to understand, fragile, time-consuming to change, difficult to validate, and creates unplanned work that blocks progress. Unless they are managed, technical debt can accumulate and hurt the overall quality of the software and the productivity of the development team in the long term

SonarQube an open source platform for continuous inspection of code quality to perform automatic reviews with static analysis of code to:

- > Detect Bugs
- > Code Smells
- > Security Vulnerabilities
- > Centralize Quality
- > What's covered in this lab Reference:

<https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/sonarqube/>

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to execute inline testing of an Azure DevOps pipeline that uses a Docker deployment model. The solution must prevent the results from being published to the pipeline.

What should you use for the inline testing?

- A. a single stage Dockerfile
- B. an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) pod
- C. a multi-stage Dockerfile
- D. a Docker Compose file

Answer: C

Explanation:

"Build and test with a multi-stage Dockerfile: build and tests execute inside the container using a multi-stage Docker file, as such test results are not published back to the pipeline."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/tasks/test/publish-test-results?view=azure-devops&tabs>

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company uses the following resources:

- > Windows Server 2019 container images hosted in an Azure Container Registry
- > Azure virtual machines that run the latest version of Ubuntu An Azure
- > Log Analytics workspace Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)
- > An Azure key vault

For which two resources can you receive vulnerability assessments in Azure Security Center? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. the Azure Log Analytics workspace
- B. the Azure key vault
- C. the Azure virtual machines that run the latest version of Ubuntu
- D. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)
- E. the Windows Server 2019 container images hosted in the Azure Container Registry

Answer: CE

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/features-paas>

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 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 plan to update the Azure DevOps strategy of your company.

You need to identify the following issues as they occur during the company's development process:

- > Licensing violations
- > Prohibited libraries

Solution: You implement pre-deployment gates. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead use implement continuous integration.

Note: 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 denitive database of open source repositories.

Reference: <https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/whitesource/>

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to ensure that an Azure web app named az400-9940427-main supports rolling upgrades. The solution must ensure that only 10 percent of users who connect to az400-9940427-main use update versions of the app.

The solution must minimize administrative effort.

To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft Azure portal.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

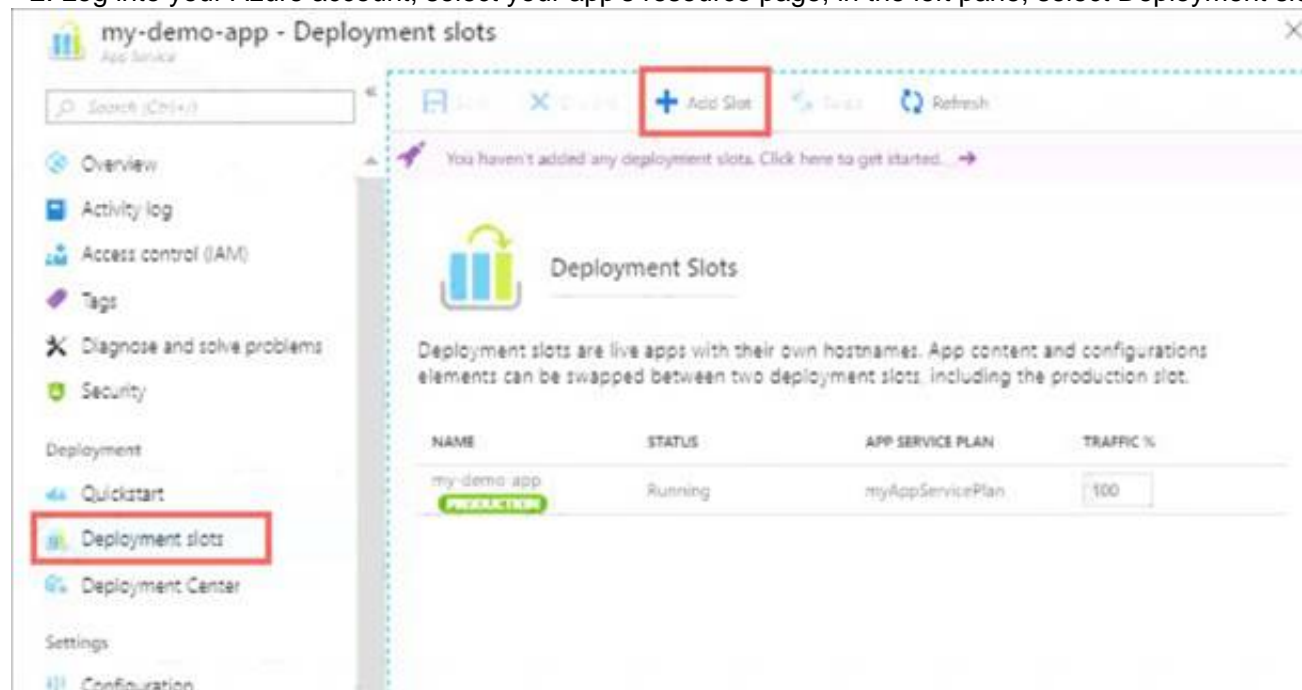
Answer: A

Explanation:

Set up staging environments in Azure App Service

* 1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal

* 2. Log into your Azure account, select your app's resource page, in the left pane, select Deployment slots > Add Slot.



* 3. In the Add a slot dialog box, give the slot a name, and select whether to clone an app configuration from another deployment slot. Select Add to continue.

Add a slot

Name: staging

Clone settings from: Do not clone settings

Add Close

* 4. After the slot is added, select Close to close the dialog box. The new slot is now shown on the Deployment slots page. By default, Traffic % is set to 0 for the new slot, with all customer traffic routed to the production slot.

* 5. Select the new deployment slot to open that slot's resource page.

my-demo-app - Deployment slots

Search (Ctrl+F)

Overview Activity log Access control (IAM) Tags Diagnose and solve problems Security Deployment Quickstart Deployment slots Deployment Center Settings Configuration

Deployment Slots

Deployment slots are live apps with their own hostnames. App content and configurations elements can be swapped between two deployment slots, including the production slot.

NAME	STATUS	APP SERVICE PLAN	TRAFFIC %
my-demo-app-production	Running	myAppServicePlan	100
my-demo-app-staging	Running	myAppServicePlan	0

* 6. Change TRAFFIC % to 10 References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company implements an Agile development methodology. You plan to implement retrospectives at the end of each sprint.

Which three questions should you include? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Who performed well?
- B. Who should have performed better?
- C. What could have gone better?
- D. What went well?
- E. What should we try next?

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

<https://www.scrum.org/resources/what-is-a-sprint-retrospective>

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has an Azure subscription.

The company requires that all resource group in the subscription have a tag named organization set to a value of Contoso.

You need to implement a policy to meet the tagging requirement.

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

```
{
  "policyRule": {
    "if": {
      "allOf": [
        {
          "field": "type",
          "equals": [
            "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"
          ]
        },
        {
          "not": {
            "field": "tags['organization']",
            "equals": "Contoso"
          }
        }
      ]
    },
    "then": {
      "effect": "Deny",
      "details": [
        {
          "field": "tags['organization']",
          "value": "Contoso"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups" Box 2: "Deny",
Sample - Enforce tag and its value on resource groups

```
{
  "policyRule": { "if": {
    "allOf": [
      {
        "field": "type",
        "equals": "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"
      },
      {
        "not": {
          "field": "[concat('tags['',parameters('tagName'), ']')]", "equals": "[parameters('tagValue')]"
        }
      }
    ]
  },
  "then": {
    "effect": "deny"
  }
}
}
```

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/enforce-tag-on-resource-groups>

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are designing the security validation strategy for a project in Azure DevOps.

You need to identify package dependencies that have known security issues and can be resolved by an update.

What should you use?

- A. Octopus Deploy
B. Jenkins
C. Gradle
D. SonarQube

Answer: D

Explanation:

With enterprise level of SonarQube you can use OWASP that runs the security scans for known vulnerabilities. <https://www.sonarqube.org/features/security/>
https://www.sonarqube.org/features/security/owasp/?gclid=Cj0KCQiAzZL-BRDnARIsAPCJs70Teq0-efl2Hd_h

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a web app that connects to an Azure SQL Database named db1.

You need to configure db1 to send Query Store runtime statistics to Azure Log Analytics. To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft Azure portal.

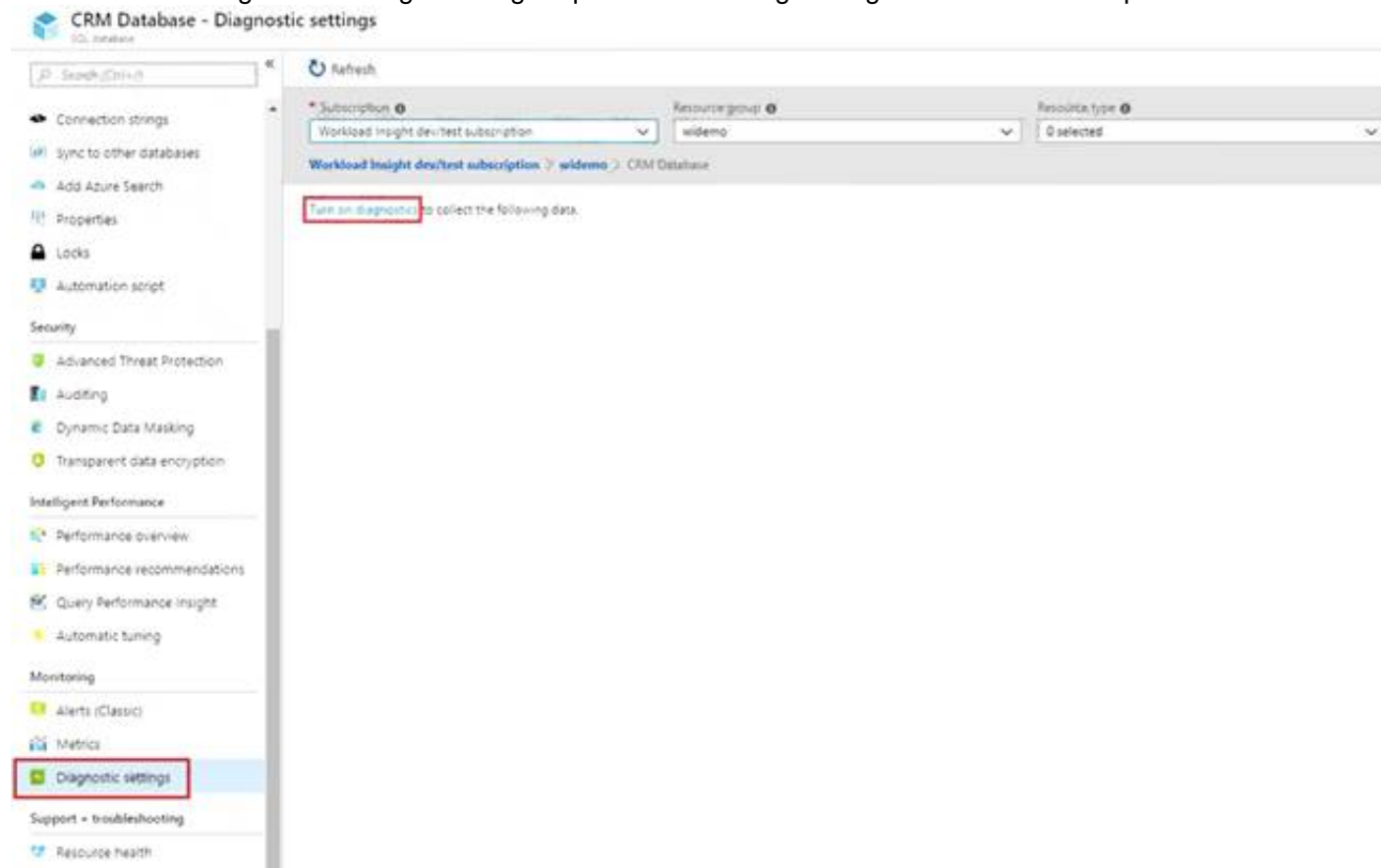
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

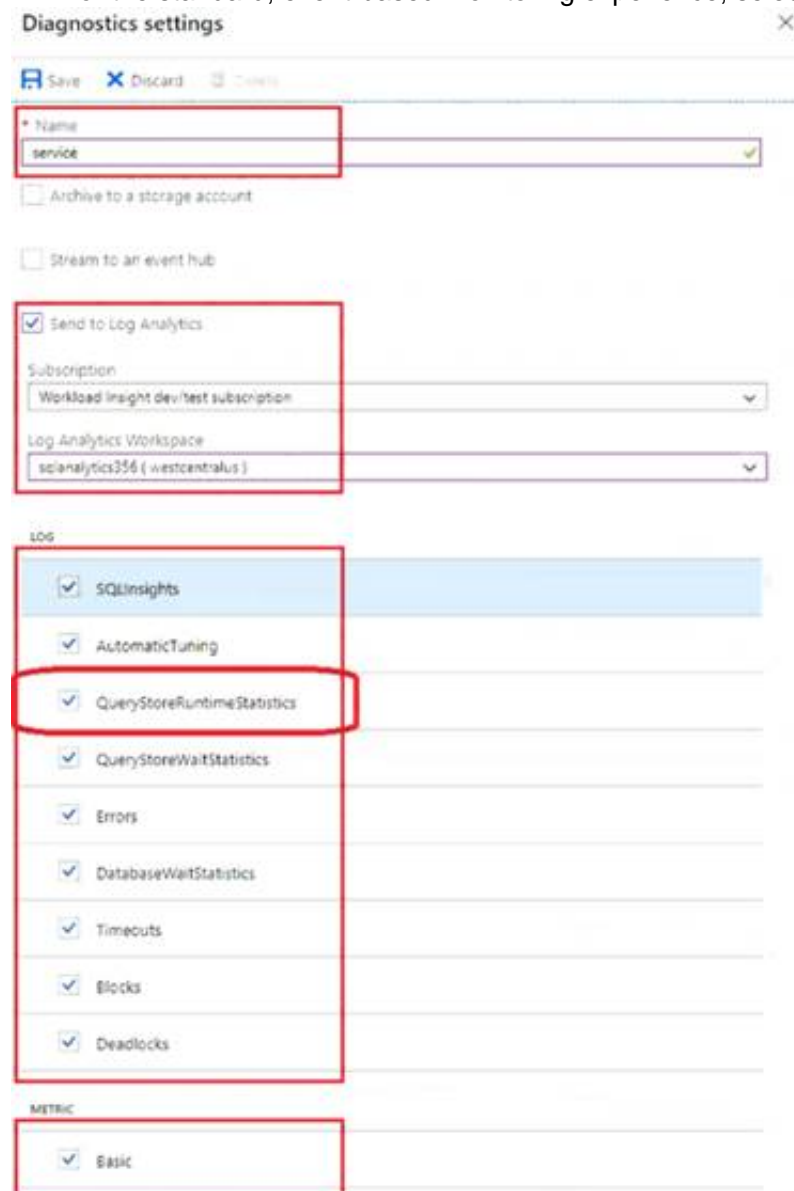
Explanation:

To enable streaming of diagnostic telemetry for a single or a pooled database, follow these steps:

- * 1. Go to Azure SQL database resource.
- * 2. Select Diagnostics settings.
- * 3. Select Turn on diagnostics if no previous settings exist, or select Edit setting to edit a previous setting. You can create up to three parallel connections to stream diagnostic telemetry.
- * 4. Select Add diagnostic setting to configure parallel streaming of diagnostics data to multiple resources.



- * 5. Enter a setting name for your own reference.
- * 6. Select a destination resource for the streaming diagnostics data: Archive to storage account, Stream to an event hub, or Send to Log Analytics.
- * 7. For the standard, event-based monitoring experience, select the following check boxes for database diagnostics log telemetry: QueryStoreRuntimeStatistics



- * 8. For an advanced, one-minute-based monitoring experience, select the check box for Basic metrics.
- * 9. Select Save. Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/metrics-diagnostic-telemetry-logging-streaming-expo>

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are building an application that has the following assets:

- > Source code
- > Logs from automated tests and builds
- > Large and frequently updated binary assets
- > A common library used by multiple applications

Where should you store each asset? To answer, drag the appropriate Azure services to the correct assets. Each service may be used once. 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:

Box 1: Azure Repos Box 2: Azure Artifacts

Use Azure Artifacts to create, host, and share packages with your team. Box 3: Azure Pipelines

In the pipeline view you can see all the stages and associated tests. The view provides a summary of the test results

Box 4: Azure Storage Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/get-started/what-is-repos> <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/devops/artifacts/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/test/review-continuous-test-results-after-build>

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are designing a configuration management solution to support five apps hosted on Azure App Service. Each app is available in the following three environments: development, test, and production.

You need to recommend a configuration management solution that meets the following requirements:

- > Supports feature flags
- > Tracks configuration changes from the past 30 days
- > Stores hierarchically structured configuration values
- > Controls access to the configurations by using role-based access control (RBAC) permission
- > Stores shared values as key/value pairs that can be used by all the apps

Which Azure service should you recommend as the configuration management solution?

- A. Azure Cosmos DB
- B. Azure App Service
- C. Azure App Configuration
- D. Azure Key Vault

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Feature Manager in the Azure portal for App Configuration provides a UI for creating and managing the feature flags that you use in your applications.

App Configuration offers the following benefits:

- > A fully managed service that can be set up in minutes
- > Flexible key representations and mappings
- > Tagging with labels
- > Point-in-time replay of settings
- > Dedicated UI for feature flag management
- > Comparison of two sets of configurations on custom-defined dimensions
- > Enhanced security through Azure-managed identities
- > Encryption of sensitive information at rest and in transit
- > Native integration with popular frameworks

App Configuration complements Azure Key Vault, which is used to store application secrets. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-app-configuration/overview>

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

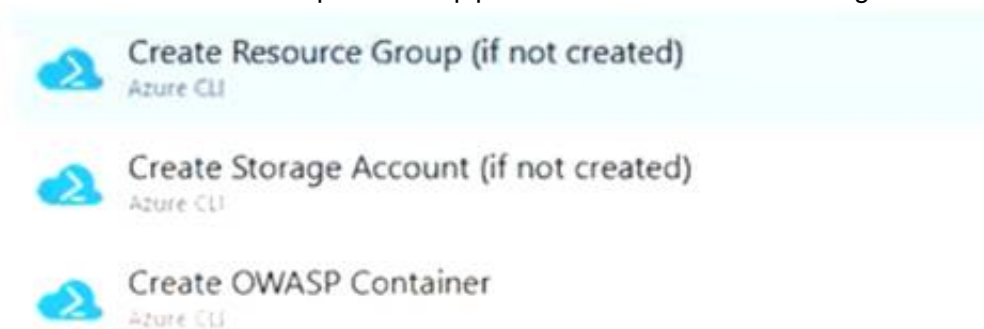
Stakeholders: provides partial access, can be assigned to unlimited users for free

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/access-levels?view=vsts>

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure DevOps release pipeline as shown in the following exhibit.



You need to complete the pipeline to configure OWASP ZAP for security testing.

Which five Azure CLI tasks should you add in sequence? To answer, move the tasks from the list of tasks to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Tasks

- Build machine image
- Convert Report Format
- Download the file
- Publish Test Results
- Docker CLI installer
- Destroy OWASP Container
- Call the Baseline Scan

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

























Explanation:

Defining the Release Pipeline

Once the application portion of the Release pipeline has been configured, the security scan portion can be

defined. In our example, this consists of 8 tasks, primarily using the Azure CLI task to create and use the ACI instance (and supporting structures).

Otherwise specified, all the Azure CLI tasks are Inline tasks, using the default configuration options.

	Create Resource Group (if not created)		
	Create Storage Account (if not created)		
	Create OWASP Container		
	Call the Baseline Scan		
	Download the file		
	Convert Report Format		
	Publish Test Results		
	Destroy OWASP Container		

Reference:

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/premier-developer/azure-devops-pipelines-leveraging-owasp-zap-in-the-release>

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Exam Topic 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 manage a project in Azure DevOps.

You need to prevent the configuration of the project from changing over time. Solution: Perform a Subscription Health scan when packages are created.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead implement Continuous Assurance for the project.

Note: The Subscription Security health check features in AzSK contains a set of scripts that examines a subscription and flags off security issues, misconfigurations or obsolete artifacts/settings which can put your subscription at higher risk.

Reference:

<https://azsk.azurewebsites.net/04-Continuous-Assurance/Readme.html>

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps.

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

You need to recommend a solution for accessing the secrets stored in the key vault during deployments. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, drag the appropriate configurations to the correct targets. Each configuration 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.

Configurations	Answer Area
an Azure Key Vault access policy	Restrict access to delete the key vault: <input type="text"/>
a personal access token (PAT)	Restrict access to the secrets in Key Vault by using: <input type="text"/>
RBAC	

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: RBAC

Management plane access control uses RBAC.

The management plane consists of operations that affect the key vault itself, such as:

> Creating or deleting a key vault.

- Getting a list of vaults in a subscription.
- Retrieving Key Vault properties (such as SKU and tags).
- Setting Key Vault access policies that control user and application access to keys and secrets.

Box 2: RBAC

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-tutorial-use-key-vault>

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 2)

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: D

Explanation:

The Secure Development Lifecycle (SDL) Guidelines recommend that teams perform static analysis during the implementation phase of their development cycle.

Note: The company should focus in particular on the implementation of DevOps tests to assess the quality of the software from the planning stage to the implementation phase of the project.

References: <https://secdevtools.azurewebsites.net/>

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to configure GitHub to use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for authentication. What should you do first?

- A. Create a conditional access policy in Azure AD.
- B. Modify the Security settings of the GitHub organization.
- C. Create an Azure Active Directory B2C (Azure AD B2C) tenant.
- D. Register GitHub in Azure AD.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When you connect to a Git repository from your Git client for the first time, the credential manager prompts for credentials. Provide your Microsoft account or Azure AD credentials.

Note: Git Credential Managers simplify authentication with your Azure Repos Git repositories. Credential managers let you use the same credentials that you use for the Azure DevOps Services web portal. Credential managers support multi-factor authentication through Microsoft account or Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). Besides supporting multi-factor authentication with Azure Repos, credential managers also support two-factor authentication with GitHub repositories.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/set-up-credential-managers>

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 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.

Your company uses Azure DevOps to manage the build and release processes for applications.

You use a Git repository for applications source control.

You need to implement a pull request strategy that reduces the history volume in the master branch. Solution: You implement a pull request strategy that uses an explicit merge.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead use fast-forward merge. Note:

No fast-forward merge - This option merges the commit history of the source branch when the pull request closes and creates a merge commit in the target branch.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/branch-policies>

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company uses Git as a source code control system for a complex app named App1. You plan to add a new functionality to App1.

You need to design a branching model for the new functionality.

Which branch lifetime and branch time should you use in the branching model? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Branch lifetime:

	▼
Long-lived	
Short-lived	

Branch type:

	▼
Master	
Feature	
Integration	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Branch lifetime: Short-lived Branch type: Feature

Feature branches are used when developing a new feature or enhancement which has the potential of a development lifespan longer than a single deployment. When starting development, the deployment in which this feature will be released may not be known. No matter when the feature branch will be finished, it will always be merged back into the master branch.

References: <https://gist.github.com/digitaljhelms/4287848>

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to increase the security of your team's development process.

Which type of security tool should you recommend for each stage of the development process? To answer, drag the appropriate security tools to the correct stages. Each security tool 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.

Security Tools

Answer Area

Penetration testing	Pull request:	
Static code analysis	Continuous integration:	
Threat modeling	Continuous delivery:	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/migrate/security-validation-cicd-pipeline?view=azure-devops&v> So:

PR: Static Code Analysis CI: Static Code Analysis CD: PenTest

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Exam Topic 2)

You use Azure Pipelines to manage project builds and deployments.

You plan to use Azure Pipelines for Microsoft Teams to notify the legal team when a new build is ready for release. You need to configure the Organization Settings in Azure DevOps to support Azure Pipelines for Microsoft Teams. What should you turn on?

- A. Azure Active Directory Conditional Access Policy Validation
- B. Alternate authentication credentials
- C. Third-party application access via OAuth
- D. SSH authentication

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Azure Pipelines app uses the OAuth authentication protocol, and requires Third-party application access via OAuth for the organization to be enabled. To enable this setting, navigate to Organization Settings > Security > Policies, and set the Third-party application access via OAuth for the organization setting to On.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams>

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 soon to view content
 NOTE: Each correct selection n 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/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/deployment-groups>

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are designing the development process for your company.

You need to recommend a solution for continuous inspection of the company's code base to locate common code patterns that are known to be problematic.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Microsoft Visual Studio test plans
- B. Gradle wrapper scripts
- C. SonarCloud analysis
- D. the JavaScript task runner

Answer: C

Explanation:

SonarCloud is a cloud service offered by SonarSource and based on SonarQube. SonarQube is a widely adopted open source platform to inspect continuously the quality of source code and detect bugs, vulnerabilities and code smells in more than 20 different languages.

Note: The SonarCloud Azure DevOps extension brings everything you need to have your projects analyzed on SonarCloud very quickly.

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to recommend project metrics for dashboards in Azure DevOps.

Which chart widgets should you recommend for each metric? To answer, drag the appropriate chart widgets to the correct metrics. Each chart widget 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.

Chart Widgets	Answer Area
Burndown	
Cycle Time	The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion: <input type="text"/>
Lead Time	The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active: <input type="text"/>
Velocity	The remaining work: <input type="text"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Lead time

Lead time measures the total time elapsed from the creation of work items to their completion.

Box 2: Cycle time

Cycle time measures the time it takes for your team to complete work items once they begin actively working on them.

Box 3: Burndown

Burndown charts focus on remaining work within a specific time period.

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure DevOps project that contains a release pipeline and a Git repository. When a new code revision is committed to the repository, a build and release is triggered.

You need to ensure that release information for the pipeline is added automatically to the work items associated to the Git commit.

What should you do?

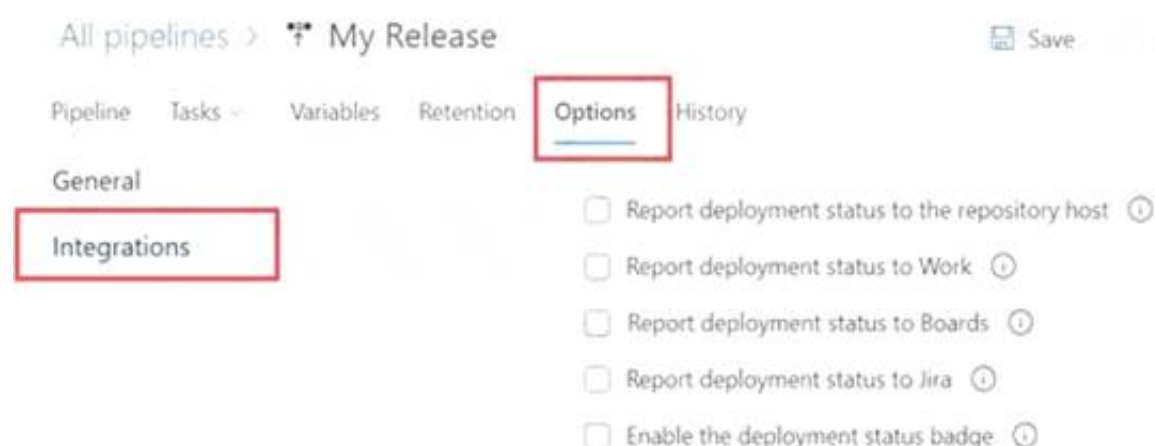
- A. Modify the Integrations options for the pipeline.
- B. Modify the post-deployment conditions for the last stage of the pipeline.
- C. Add an agentless job to the pipeline.
- D. Modify the service hooks for the project.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configure your release definition to post deployment information to Work items.

* 1. Open Pipelines>Releases, choose to edit your release pipeline, then choose Options>Integrations.



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/work-items/work-item-deployments-control>

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 2)

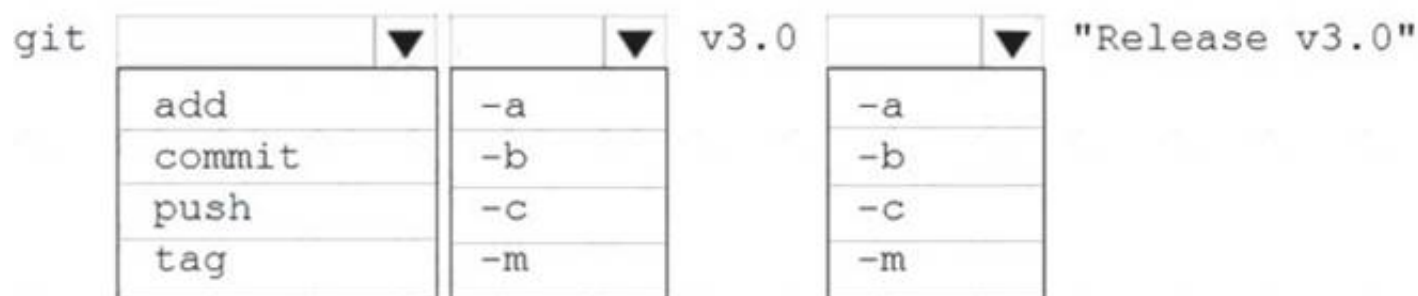
You are finalizing a release in GitHub.

You need to apply the following labels to the release:

- > Name
- > Email
- > Release v3.0
- > Release date

How should you complete the git command? 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:

Box 1; tag

Tagging. Like most VCSs, Git has the ability to tag specific points in a repository's history as being important. Typically, people use this functionality to mark release points (v1.0, v2.0 and so on).

Box 2: -a

Creating an annotated tag in Git is simple. The easiest way is to specify -a when you run the tag command: Example:

\$ git tag -a v1.4 -m "my version 1.4" Box 3: -m

Reference:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Basics-Tagging>

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Exam Topic 2)

You use Azure Pipelines to manage the build and deployment of apps.

You are planning the release strategies for a new app. You need to choose strategies for the following scenarios:

- Releases will be made available to users who are grouped by their tolerance for software faults.
- Code will be deployed to enable functionality that will be available in later releases of the app.
- When a new release occurs, the existing deployment will remain active to minimize recovery time if a return to the previous version is required.

Answer Area

Releases will be made available to users who are grouped by their tolerance for software faults:

Progressive exposure
Blue/green
Feature flags

Code will be deployed to enable functionality that will be available in later releases of the app:

Progressive exposure
Blue/green
Feature flags

When a new release occurs, the existing deployment will remain active to minimize recovery time if a return to the previous version is required:

Progressive exposure
Blue/green
Feature flags

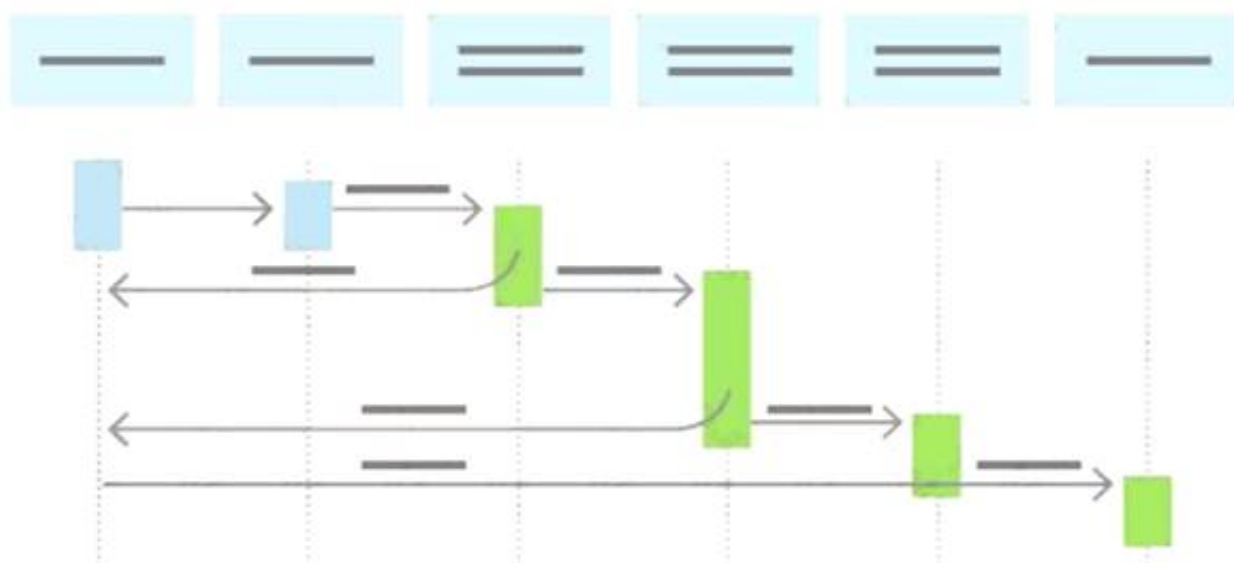
- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Progressive exposure

Continuous Delivery may sequence multiple deployment “rings” for progressive exposure (also known as “controlling the blast radius”). Progressive exposure groups users who get to try new releases to monitor their experience in “rings.” The first deployment ring is often a “canary” used to test new versions in production before a broader rollout. CD automates deployment from one ring to the next and may optionally depend on an approval step, in which a decision maker signs off on the changes electronically. CD may create an auditable record of the approval in order to satisfy regulatory procedures or other control objectives.



Box 2: Feature flags

Feature flags support a customer-first DevOps mindset, to enable (expose) and disable (hide) features in a solution, even before they are complete and ready for release.

Box 3: Blue/green

Blue/green deployments which means that instead of replacing the previous version (here we refer to this version as blue), we bring up the new version (here referred to as the green version) next to the existing version, but not expose it to the actual users right away. On the condition of having successfully validated that the green version works correctly, we will promote this version to the public version by changing the routing configuration without downtime. If something is wrong with the green version we can revert back without users every noticing interruptions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/learn/what-is-continuous-delivery> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/migrate/phase-features-with-feature-flags>

<https://medium.com/@denniszielke/continuous-kubernetes-blue-green-deployments-on-azure-using-nginx-appg>

NEW QUESTION 143

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has four projects. The version control requirements for each project are shown in the following table.

Project	Requirement
Project 1	Project leads must be able to restrict access to individual files and folders in the repository.
Project 2	The version control system must enforce the following rules before merging any changes to the main branch: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes must be reviewed by at least two project members. • Changes must be associated to at least one work team.
Project 3	The project members must be able to work in Azure Repos directly from Xcode.
Project 4	The release branch must only be viewable or editable by the project leads.

You plan to use Azure Repos for all the projects.

Which version control system should you use for each project? To answer, drag the appropriate version control systems to the correct projects. Each version control system 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.

Version Control Systems

Answer Area

Git	Project 1:	<input type="text"/>
Perforce	Project 2:	<input type="text"/>
Subversion	Project 3:	<input type="text"/>
Team Foundation Version Control	Project 4:	<input type="text"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

* 1 -> TFVS Refer :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/control-access-team-foundation-version-control?view=>

* 2 -> TFVS Refer :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/add-check-policies?view=azure-devops>

* 3 -> Git Refer :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/share-your-code-in-git-xcode?view=azure-devops>

* 4 -> TFVS Refer

[:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/permissions?view=azure-devops#tfvc](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/security/permissions?view=azure-devops#tfvc)

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company develops an application named App1 that is deployed in production.

As part of an application update, a new service is being added to App1. The new service requires access to an application named App2 that is currently in development.

You need to ensure that you can deploy the update to App1 before App2 becomes available. You must be able to enable the service in App1 once App2 is deployed.

What should you do?

- A. Create a branch in the build.
- B. Implement a branch policy.
- C. Create a fork in the build.
- D. Implement a feature flag.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/migrate/phase-features-with-feature-flags>

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a private distribution group that contains provisioned and unprovisioned devices.

You need to distribute a new iOS application to the distribution group by using Microsoft Visual Studio App Center.

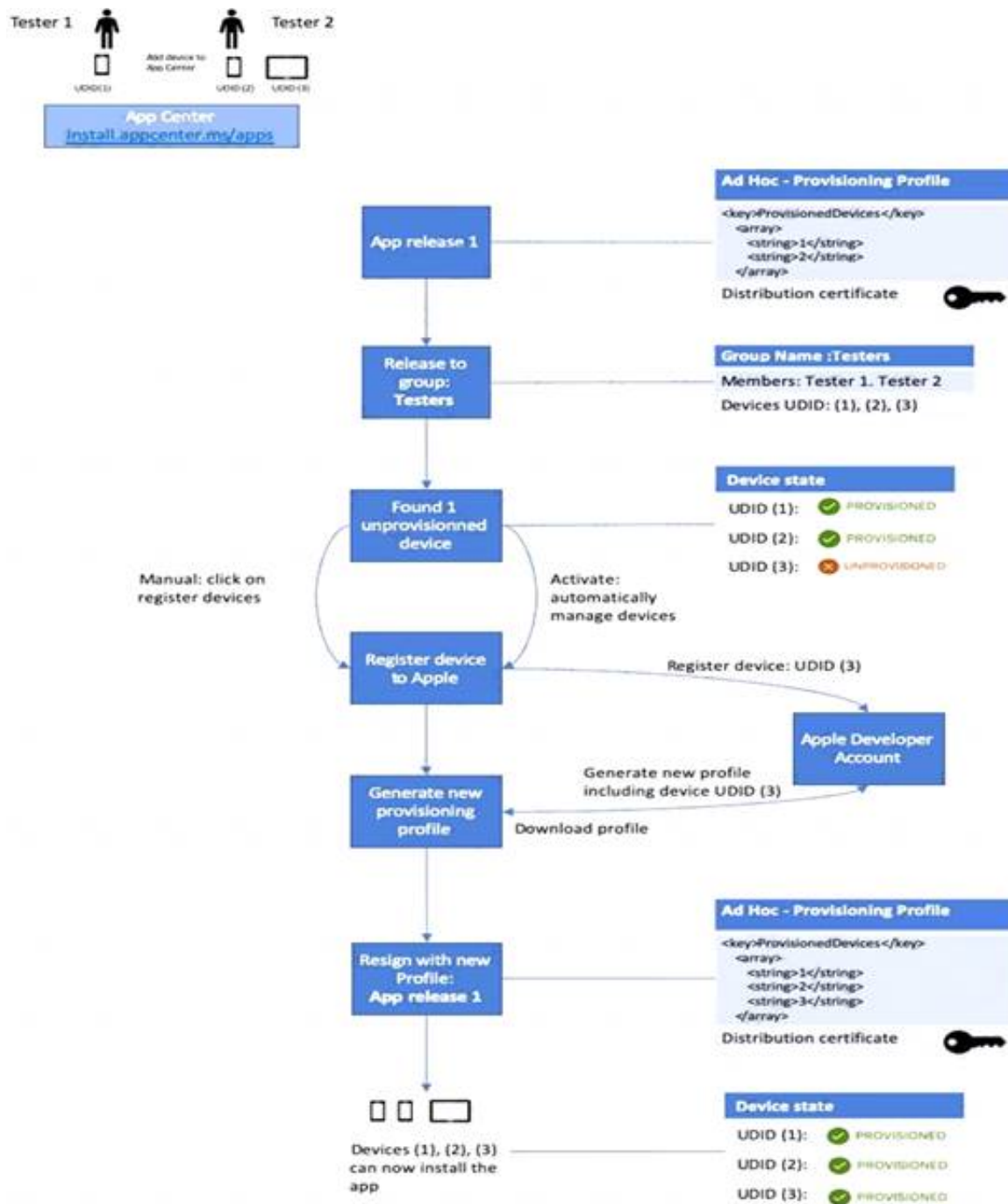
What should you do?

- A. Select Register devices and sign my app.
- B. Generate a new .p12 file for each device.
- C. Create an active subscription in App Center Test.
- D. Add the device owner to the collaborators group.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The following diagram displays the entire app re-signing flow in App Center.



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/distribution/auto-provisioning>

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 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
- Use* the custom Azure Resource Manager template to provision the virtual machines What should you do?

- In Azure DevOps, configure new tasks in the release pipeline to create and delete the virtual machines in Azure DevTest Labs.
- From Azure Cloud Shell, run Azure PowerShell commands to create and delete the new virtual machines in a staging resource group.
- In Azure DevOps, configure new tasks in the release pipeline to deploy to Azure Cloud Services.
- 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-lab-integrate-ci-cd-vsts>

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Exam Topic 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 integrate a cloud-hosted Jenkins server and a new Azure Dev Ops deployment.

You need Azure Dev Ops to send a notification to Jenkins when a developer commits changes to a branch in Azure Repos.

Solution: You create an email subscription to an Azure DevOps notification. Does this meet the goal?

- Yes
- NO

Answer: B

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 155

- (Exam Topic 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.

Your company uses Azure DevOps to manage the build and release processes for applications. You use a Git repository for applications source control.

You need to implement a pull request strategy that reduces the history volume in the master branch. Solution: You implement a pull request strategy that uses a three-way merge.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead use fast-forward merge. Note:

No fast-forward merge - This option merges the commit history of the source branch when the pull request closes and creates a merge commit in the target branch.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/branch-policies>

NEW QUESTION 156

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are monitoring the health and performance of an Azure web app by using Azure Application Insights. You need to ensure that an alert is sent when the web app has a sudden rise in performance issues and failures. What should you use?

- A. Application Insights Profiler
- B. Continuous export
- C. Smart Detection
- D. custom events
- E. usage analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:

Smart Detection automatically warns you of potential performance problems and failure anomalies in your web application. It performs proactive analysis of the telemetry that your app sends to Application Insights. If there is a sudden rise in failure rates, or abnormal patterns in client or server performance, you get an alert.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/proactive-diagnostics>

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company hosts a web application in Azure. The company uses Azure Pipelines for the build and release management of the application.

Stakeholders report that the past few releases have negatively affected system performance. You configure alerts in Azure Monitor.

You need to ensure that new releases are only deployed to production if the releases meet defined performance baseline criteria in the staging environment first.

What should you use to prevent the deployment of releases that fail to meet the performance baseline?

- A. an Azure Scheduler job
- B. a trigger
- C. a gate
- D. an Azure function

Answer: C

Explanation:

Scenarios and use cases for gates include:

➤ Quality validation. Query metrics from tests on the build artifacts such as pass rate or code coverage and deploy only if they are within required thresholds.

Use Quality Gates to integrate monitoring into your pre-deployment or post-deployment. This ensures that you are meeting the key health/performance metrics (KPIs) as your applications move from dev to production and any differences in the infrastructure environment or scale is not negatively impacting your KPIs.

Note: 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/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/continuous-monitoring> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/gates?view=azure-devops>

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Project1. Project1 contains a build pipeline named Pipe1 that builds an application named Appl.

You have an agent pool named Pool1 that contains a Windows Server 2019-based self-hosted agent. Pipe1 uses Pool1.

You plan to implement another project named Project2. Project2 will have a build pipeline named Pipe2 that builds an application named App2.

App1 and App2 have conflicting dependencies.

You need to minimize the possibility that the two build pipelines will conflict with each other. The solution must minimize infrastructure costs.

What should you do?

- A. Create two container jobs.
- B. Change the self-hosted agent to use Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.
- C. Add another self-hosted agent
- D. Add a Docker Compose task to the build pipelines.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 164

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to recommend a solution for deploying charts by using Helm and Title to Azure Kubemets Service (AKS) in an RBAC-enabled cluster.

Which three commands should you recommend be run m sequence? To answer, move the appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Commands	Answer Area
helm install	
kubect1 create	
helm completion	
helm init	
helm serve	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Kubectl create

You can add a service account to Tiller using the --service-account <NAME> flag while you're configuring Helm (step 2 below). As a prerequisite, you'll have to create a role binding which specifies a role and a service account name that have been set up in advance.

Example: Service account with cluster-admin role

\$ kubect1 create -f rbac-config.yaml serviceaccount "tiller" created clusterrolebinding "tiller" created

\$ helm init --service-account tiller Step 2: helm init

To deploy a basic Tiller into an AKS cluster, use the helm init command. Step 3: helm install

To install charts with Helm, use the helm install command and specify the name of the chart to install.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-helm> https://docs.helm.sh/using_helm/#tiller-namespaces-and-rbac

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to find and isolate shared code. The shared code will be maintained in a series of packages.

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
Group the related components.	
Assign ownership to each component group.	
Create a dependency graph for the application.	
Identify the most common language used.	
Rewrite the components in the most common language.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a dependency graph for the application

By linking work items and other objects, you can track related work, dependencies, and changes made over time. All links are defined with a specific link type. For example, you can use Parent/Child links to link work items to support a hierarchical tree structure. Whereas, the Commit and Branch link types support links between work items and commits and branches, respectively.

Step 2: Group the related components.

Packages enable you to share code across your organization: you can compose a large product, develop multiple products based on a common shared framework, or create and share reusable components and libraries.

Step 3: Assign ownership to each component graph References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/queries/link-work-items-support-traceability?view=azure-> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/visualstudio/releases/notes/tfs2017-relnotes>

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 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.

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:

> Select the Triggers tab.

> Enable Continuous integration. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 2)

You use Azure DevOps to manage the build and deployment of an app named App1. You have a release pipeline that deploys a virtual machine named VM1.

You plan to monitor the release pipeline by using Azure Monitor

You need to create an alert to monitor the performance of VM1. The alert must be triggered when the average CPU usage exceeds 70 percent for five minutes.

The alert must calculate the average once every minute.

How should you configure the alert rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Aggregation granularity (Period):	<input type="text" value="1 minute"/> <input type="text" value="5 minutes"/>
Threshold value:	<input type="text" value="Static"/> <input type="text" value="Dynamic"/>
Operator:	<input type="text" value="Greater than"/> <input type="text" value="Greater than or equal to"/> <input type="text" value="Less than or equal to"/> <input type="text" value="Less than"/>

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 5 minutes

The alert must calculate the average once every minute.

Note: We [Microsoft] recommend choosing an Aggregation granularity (Period) that is larger than the Frequency of evaluation, to reduce the likelihood of missing the first evaluation of added time series

Box 2: Static

Box 3: Greater than

Example, say you have an App Service plan for your website. You want to monitor CPU usage on multiple instances running your web site/app. You can do that using a metric alert rule as follows:

> Target resource: myAppServicePlan

> Metric: Percentage CPU

> Condition Type: Static

> Dimensions

> Instance = InstanceName1, InstanceName2

> Time Aggregation: Average

> Period: Over the last 5 mins

> Frequency: 1 min

> Operator: GreaterThan

> Threshold: 70

> Like before, this rule monitors if the average CPU usage for the last 5 minutes exceeds 70%.

> Aggregation granularity

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-metric-overview>

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a web app hosted on Azure App Service. The web app stores data in an Azure SQL database. You need to generate an alert when there are 10,000 simultaneous connections to the database. The solution must minimize development effort.

Which option should you select in the Diagnostics settings of the database?

- A. Send to Log Analytics
- B. Archive to a storage account
- C. Stream to an event hub

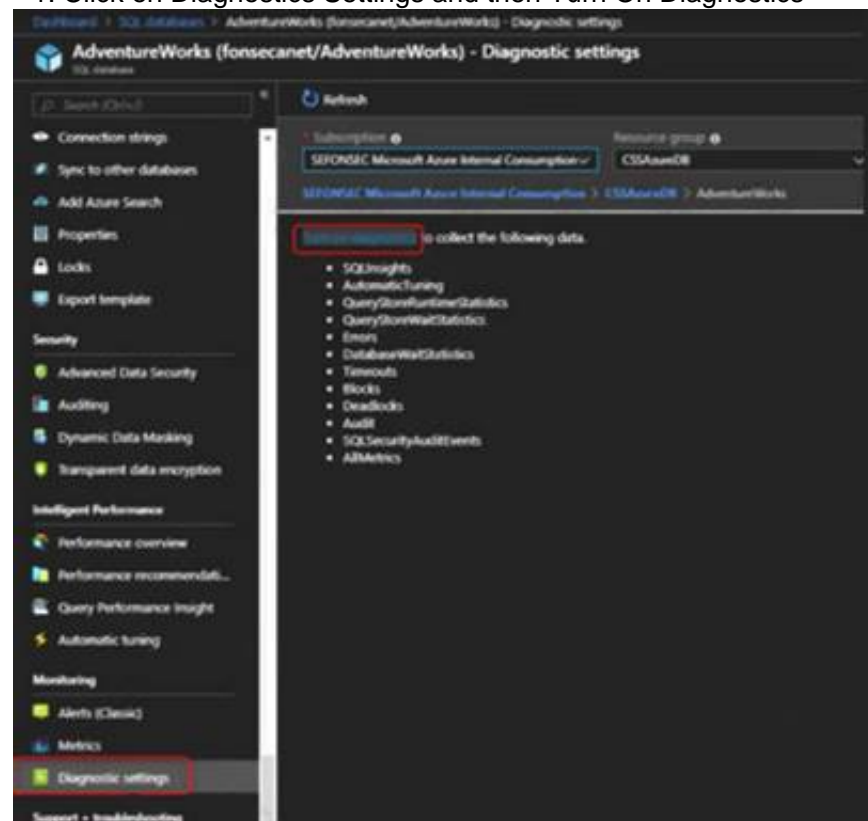
Answer: A

Explanation:

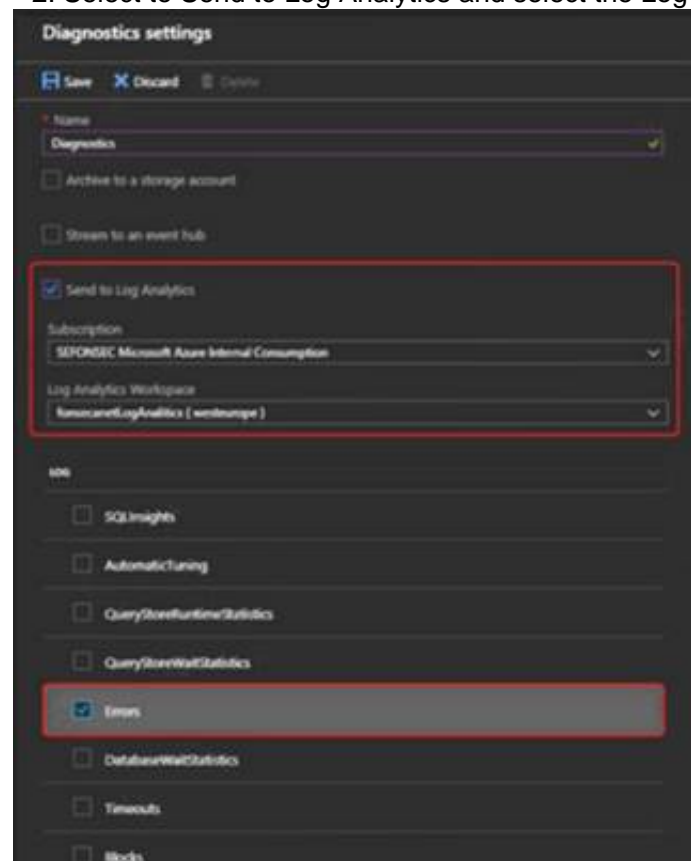
ENABLE DIAGNOSTICS TO LOG ANALYTICS

This configuration is done PER DATABASE

* 1. Click on Diagnostics Settings and then Turn On Diagnostics



* 2. Select to Send to Log Analytics and select the Log Analytics workspace. For this sample I will select only Errors



Reference:

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-database-support-blog/azure-sql-db-and-log-analytics-better-together>

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps for a new web application. The company uses Service Now for change management. You need to ensure that a change request is processed before any components can be deployed to the production environment.

What are two ways to integrate into the Azure DevOps release pipeline? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Define a deployment control that invokes the Service Now SOAP API.
- B. Define a post deployment gate after the deployment to the QA stage.
- C. Define a deployment control that invokes the ServiceNow REST API.
- D. Define a pre deployment gate before the deployment to the Prod stage.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/servicenow?view=azure-devops>

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are integrating Azure Pipelines and Microsoft Teams. You install the Azure Pipelines app in Microsoft Teams. You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso that contains a project name Project1. You subscribe to Project1 in Microsoft Teams. You need to ensure that you only receive events about failed builds in Microsoft Teams. What should you do first?

- A. From Microsoft Teams, run @azure pipelines subscribe <https://dev.azure.com/Contoso/Project1>.
- B. From Microsoft Teams, run @azure pipelines subscriptions.
- C. From Azure Pipelines, enable continuous integration for Project1.
- D. From Azure Pipelines, add a Publish Build Artifacts task to Project1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To start monitoring all pipelines in a project, use the following command inside a channel:

@azure pipelines subscribe [project url]

The project URL can be to any page within your project (except URLs to pipelines). For example:

@azure pipelines subscribe <https://dev.azure.com/myorg/myproject/> Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/integrations/microsoft-teams>

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to create an instance of Azure Application Insights named az400-9940427-main and configure the instance to receive telemetry data from an Azure web app named az400-9940427-main.

To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft Azure portal.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

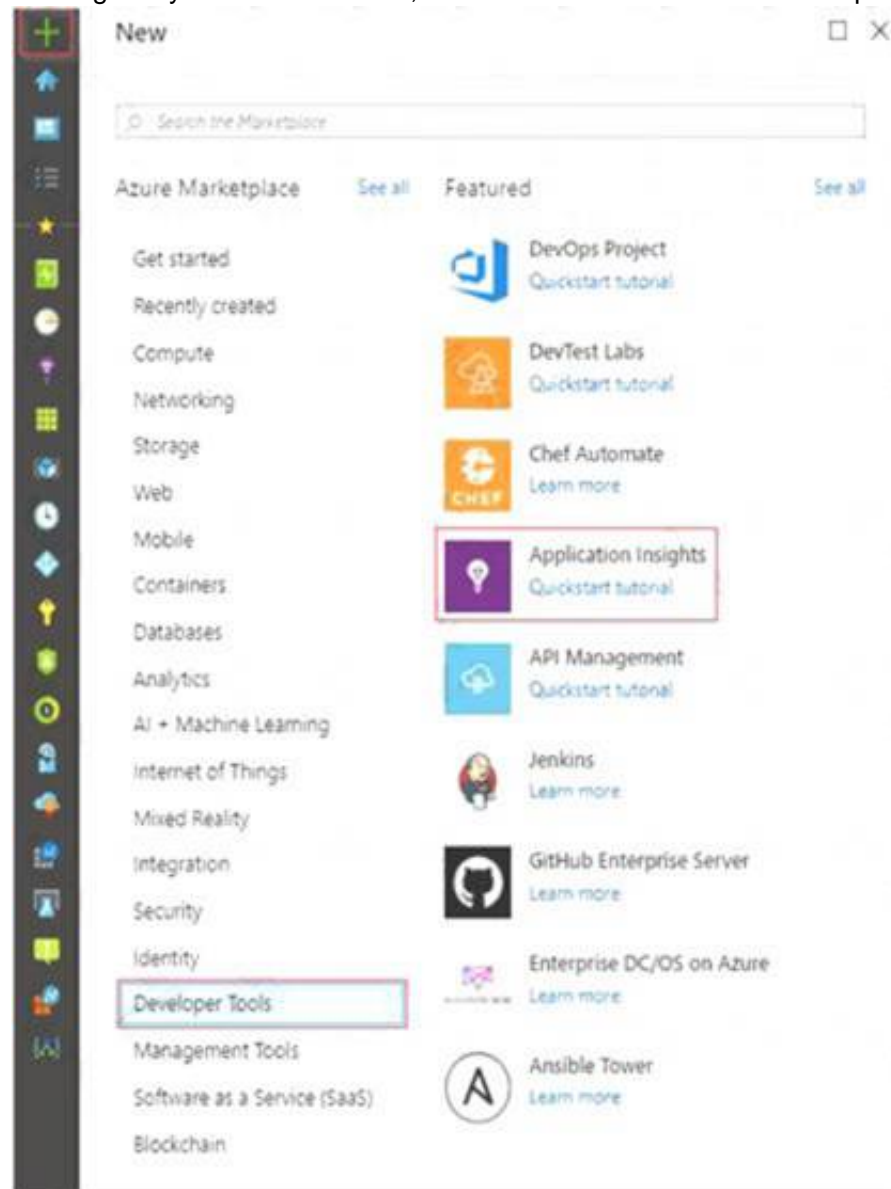
Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Create an instance of Azure Application Insights

* 1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal

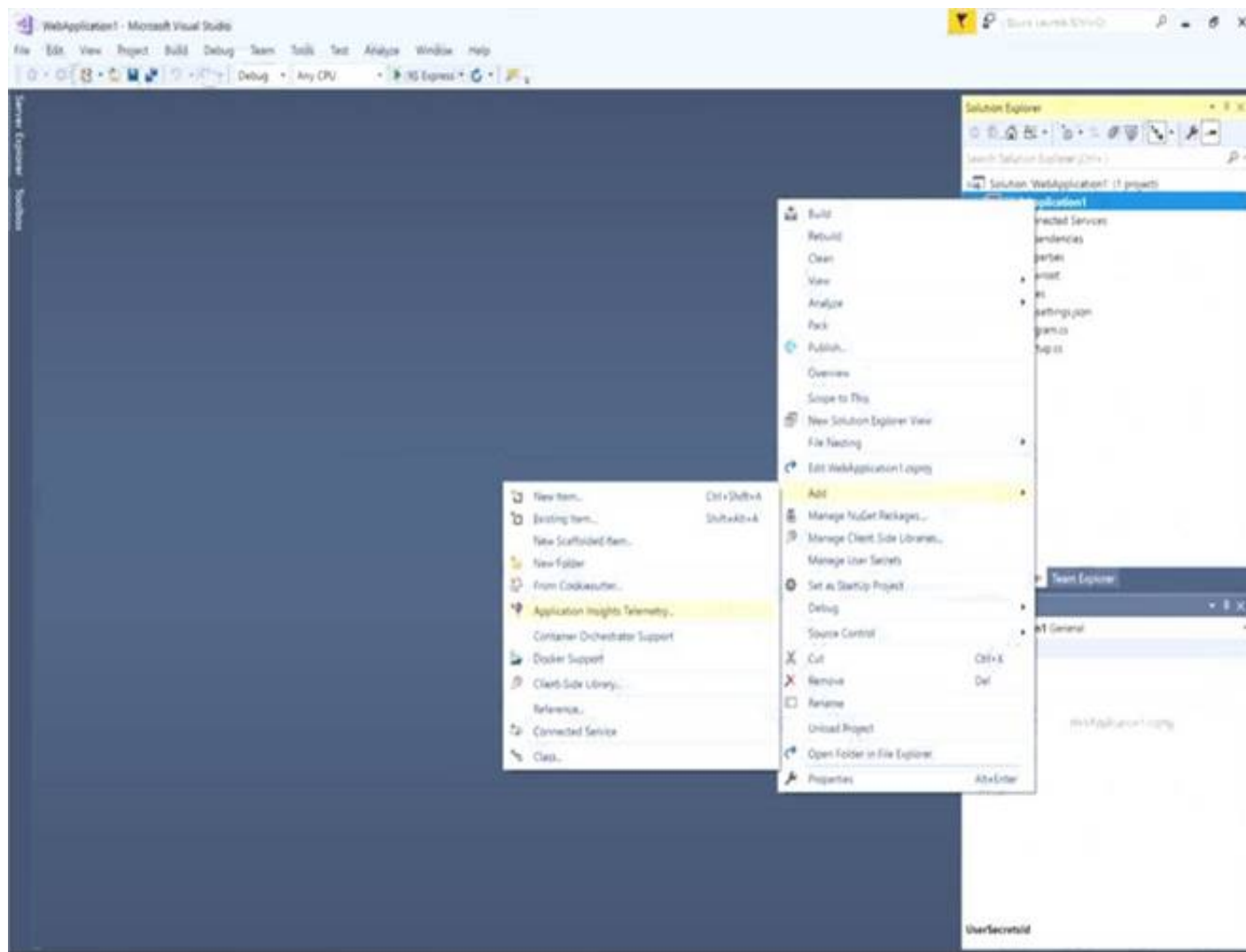
* 2. Log into your Azure account, Select Create a resource > Developer tools > Application Insights.



* 3. Enter the following settings, and then select Review + create. Name: az400-9940427-main

Step 2: Configure App Insights SDK

* 4. Open your ASP.NET Core Web App project in Visual Studio > Right-click on the AppName in the Solution Explorer > Select Add > Application Insights Telemetry.



* 5. Click the Get Started button

* 6. Select your account and subscription > Select the Existing resource you created in the Azure portal > Click Register.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/azure-monitor/learn/dotnetcore-quick-start?view=vs-2017>

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Exam Topic 2)

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. Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are configuring Azure DevOps build pipelines. You plan to use hosted build agents.

Which build agent pool should you use to compile each application type? To answer, drag the appropriate built agent pools to the correct application types. Each built agent pool 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.

Build Agent Pools	Answer Area
Hosted Windows Container	
Hosted Ubuntu 1604	
Hosted macOS	An application that runs on iOS: <input type="text"/>
Hosted	An Internet Information Services (IIS) web application that runs in Docker: <input type="text"/>
Default	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Hosted macOS

Hosted macOS pool (Azure Pipelines only): Enables you to build and release on macOS without having to configure a self-hosted macOS agent. This option affects where your data is stored.

Box 2: Hosted

Hosted pool (Azure Pipelines only): The Hosted pool is the built-in pool that is a collection of Microsoft-hosted agents.

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has an on-premises Bitbucket Server that is used for Git-based source control. The server is protected by a firewall that blocks inbound Internet traffic.

You plan to use Azure DevOps to manage the build and release processes Which two components are required to integrate Azure DevOps and Bitbucket? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one port.

- A. an External Git service connection
- B. a Microsoft hosted agent
- C. service hooks
- D. a self- hosted agent
- E. a deployment M group

Answer: AD

Explanation:

When a pipeline uses a remote, 3rd-party repository host such as Bitbucket Cloud, the repository is configured with webhooks that notify Azure Pipelines Server or TFS when code has changed and a build should be triggered. Since on-premises installations are normally protected behind a firewall, 3rd-party webhooks are unable to reach the on-premises server. As a workaround, you can use the External Git repository type which uses polling instead of webhooks to trigger a build when code has changed.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/pipeline-options-for>

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has a hybrid cloud between Azure and Azure Stack.

The company uses Azure DevOps for its CI/CD pipelines. Some applications are built by using Erlang and Hack.

You need to ensure that Erlang and Hack are supported as part of the build strategy across the hybrid cloud. The solution must minimize management overhead.

What should you use to execute the build pipeline?

- A. AzureDevOps self-hosted agents on Azure DevTest Labs virtual machines.
- B. AzureDevOps self-hosted agents on virtual machine that run on Azure Stack
- C. AzureDevOps self-hosted agents on Hyper-V virtual machines
- D. a Microsoft-hosted agent

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure Stack offers virtual machines (VMs) as one type of an on-demand, scalable computing resource. You can choose a VM when you need more control over the computing environment.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-stack/user/azure-stack-compute-overview>

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a private distribution group that contains provisioned and unprovisioned devices.

You need to distribute a new iOS application to the distribution group by using Microsoft Visual Studio App Center.

What should you do?

- A. Request the Apple ID associated with the user of each device.
- B. Register the devices on the Apple Developer portal.
- C. Create an active subscription in App Center Test.
- D. Add the device owner to the organization in App Center.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When releasing an iOS app signed with an ad-hoc or development provisioning profile, you must obtain tester's device IDs (UDIDs), and add them to the provisioning profile before compiling a release. When you enable the distribution group's Automatically manage devices setting, App Center automates the before mentioned operations and removes the constraint for you to perform any manual tasks. As part of automating the workflow, you must provide the user name and password for your Apple ID and your production certificate in a .p12 format.

App Center starts the automated tasks when you distribute a new release or one of your testers registers a new device. First, all devices from the target distribution group will be registered, using your Apple ID, in your developer portal and all provisioning profiles used in the app will be generated with both new and existing device ID. Afterward, the newly generated provisioning profiles are downloaded to App Center servers.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/distribution/groups>

NEW QUESTION 205

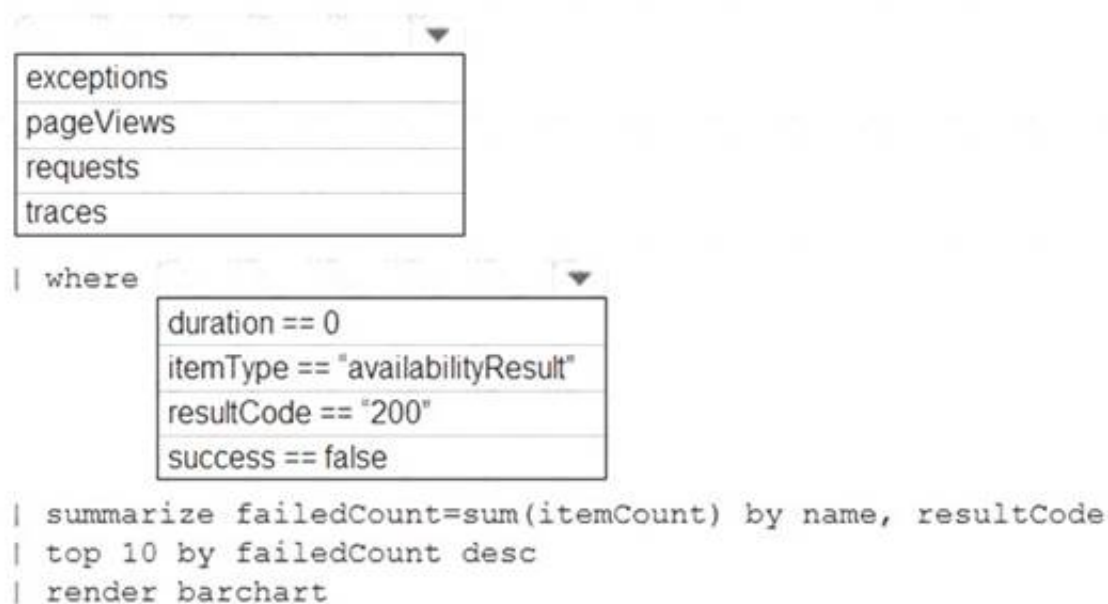
- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure web app named Webapp1.

You need to use an Azure Monitor query to create a report that details the top 10 pages of Webapp1 that failed.

How should you complete the query? 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:

Box 1: requests

Failed requests (requests/failed):

The count of tracked server requests that were marked as failed. Kusto code:

requests

| where success == 'False' Box 2: success == false Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/app-insights-metrics>

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Exam Topic 2)

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", "appl.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: C

Explanation:

<https://github.com/dotnet/dotnet-docker/blob/master/samples/dotnetapp/README.md>

NEW QUESTION 212

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure Kubernets Service (AKS) implementation that is RBAC-enabled

You plan to use Azure Container Instances as a hosted development environment to run containers in the AKS implementation.

You need to conjure Azure Container Instances as a hosted environment for running me containers in AKS. Which three actions should you perform m 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 helm init.

Run az aks install-connector.

Create a YAML file.

Run az role assignment create

Run kubectl apply.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a YAML file.
 If your AKS cluster is RBAC-enabled, you must create a service account and role binding for use with Tiller. To create a service account and role binding, create a file named rbac-virtual-kubelet.yaml
 Step 2: Run kubectl apply.
 Apply the service account and binding with kubectl apply and specify your rbac-virtual-kubelet.yaml file. Step 3: Run helm init.
 Configure Helm to use the tiller service account: helm init --service-account tiller
 You can now continue to installing the Virtual Kubelet into your AKS cluster. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-kubelet>

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Exam Topic 2)
 Your company creates a web application.
 You need to recommend a solution that automatically sends to Microsoft Teams a dairy summary of the exceptions that occur m the application.
 Which two Azure services should you recommend? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Microsoft Visual Studio App Center
- B. Azure DevOps Project
- C. Azure Logic Apps
- D. Azure Pipelines
- E. Azure Application Insights

Answer: CE

Explanation:

References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/asp-net-exceptions> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/automate-custom-reports>

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Exam Topic 2)
 You plan to use Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) to host containers deployed from images hosted in a Docker Trusted Registry.
 You need to recommend a solution for provisioning and connecting to AKS. The solution must ensure that AKS is RBAC-enaWed and uses a custom service principal.
 Which three commands should you recommend be run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the coned order.

Commands

kubectl create

az role assignment create

az aks get-credentials

az ad sp create-for-rbac

az aks create

Answer Area

1

2

3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1 : az acr create
 An Azure Container Registry (ACR) can also be created using the new Azure CLI. az acr create
 --name <REGISTRY_NAME>
 --resource-group <RESOURCE_GROUP_NAME>
 --sku Basic
 Step 2: az ad sp create-for-rbac

Once the ACR has been provisioned, you can either enable administrative access (which is okay for testing) or you create a Service Principal (sp) which will provide a client_id and a client_secret.

```
az ad sp create-for-rbac
```

```
--scopes
```

```
/subscriptions/<SUBSCRIPTION_ID>/resourcegroups/<RG_NAME>/providers/Microsoft.ContainerRegistry/re
```

```
--role Contributor
```

```
--name <SERVICE_PRINCIPAL_NAME>
```

Step 3: kubectl create

Create a new Kubernetes Secret.

```
kubectl create secret docker-registry <SECRET_NAME>
```

```
--docker-server <REGISTRY_NAME>.azurecr.io
```

```
--docker-email <YOUR_MAIL>
```

```
--docker-username=<SERVICE_PRINCIPAL_ID>
```

```
--docker-password <YOUR_PASSWORD> References:
```

<https://thorsten-hans.com/how-to-use-private-azure-container-registry-with-kubernetes>

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Exam Topic 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 Azure DevOps project.

Your build process creates several artifacts.

You need to deploy the artifacts to on-premises servers.

Solution: You deploy an Octopus Deploy server. You deploy a polled Tentacle agent to an on-premises server. You add an Octopus task to the deployment pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead you should deploy an Azure self-hosted agent to an on-premises server.

Note: To build your code or deploy your software using Azure Pipelines, you need at least one agent.

If your on-premises environments do not have connectivity to a Microsoft-hosted agent pool (which is typically the case due to intermediate firewalls), you'll need to manually configure a self-hosted agent on on-premises computer(s).

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/agents?view=azure-devops>

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso.

You have 10 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019. The virtual machines host an application that you build and deploy by using Azure Pipelines.

Each virtual machine has the Web Server (IIS) role installed and configured.

You need to ensure that the web server configurations pin the virtual machines is maintained automatically. The solution must provide centralized management of the configuration settings and minimize management overhead.

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.

Actions	Answer Area
Install the custom Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension on the virtual machines.	
Compile the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration.	
Import a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration into the Azure Automation account.	
Create an Azure Automation account.	
Onboard the virtual machines to the Azure Automation account.	

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step1: Create an Azure Automation account.

An Azure Automation account is required.

Step 2: Install the custom Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension on the virtual machines

Under the hood, and without an administrator having to remote into a VM, the Azure VM Desired State Configuration extension registers the VM with Azure Automation State Configuration.

Step 3: Onboard the virtual machines to the Azure Automation account. Step 4: Complete the Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration. Create a DSC configuration.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-onboarding>

NEW QUESTION 227

- (Exam Topic 2)

You use Azure Artifacts to host NuGet packages that you create.

You need to make one of the packages available to anonymous users outside your organization. The solution must minimize the number of publication points. What should you do?

- A. Create a new feed for the package
- B. Publish the package to a public NuGet repository.
- C. Promote the package to a release view.
- D. Change the feed URL of the package.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Artifacts introduces the concept of multiple feeds that you can use to organize and control access to your packages.

Packages you host in Azure Artifacts are stored in a feed. Setting permissions on the feed allows you to share your packages with as many or as few people as your scenario requires.

Feeds have four levels of access: Owners, Contributors, Collaborators, and Readers. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/feeds/feed-permissions?view=vsts&tabs=new-nav>

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to create and configure an Azure Storage account named az400lod11566895stor in a resource group named RG1lod11566895 to store the boot diagnostics for a virtual machine named VM1.

To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft Azure portal.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

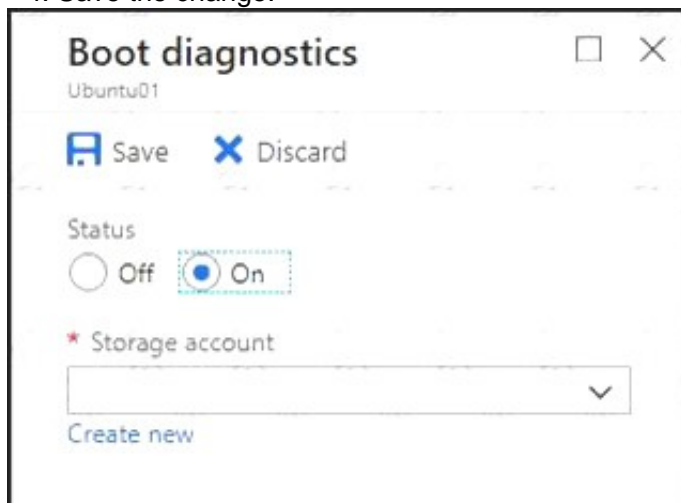
Step 1: To create a general-purpose v2 storage account in the Azure portal, follow these steps:

- > On the Azure portal menu, select All services. In the list of resources, type Storage Accounts. As you begin typing, the list filters based on your input. Select Storage Accounts.
- > On the Storage Accounts window that appears, choose Add.
- > Select the subscription in which to create the storage account.
- > Under the Resource group field, select RG1lod11566895
- > Next, enter a name for your storage account named: az400lod11566895stor
- > Select Create.

Step 2: Enable boot diagnostics on existing virtual machine

To enable Boot diagnostics on an existing virtual machine, follow these steps:

- * 1. Sign in to the Azure portal, and then select the virtual machine VM1.
- * 2. In the Support + troubleshooting section, select Boot diagnostics, then select the Settings tab.
- * 3. In Boot diagnostics settings, change the status to On, and from the Storage account drop-down list, select the storage account az400lod11566895stor.
- * 4. Save the change.



You must restart the virtual machine for the change to take effect. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/boot-diagnostics>

NEW QUESTION 232

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps.

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

You need to recommend a solution for accessing the secrets stored in the key vault during deployments. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, drag the appropriate configurations to the correct targets. Each configuration 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.

Configurations

Answer Area

A Key Vault access policy

Enable key vaults for template deployment by using:

A Key Vault advanced access policy

Restrict access to the secrets in Key Vault by using:

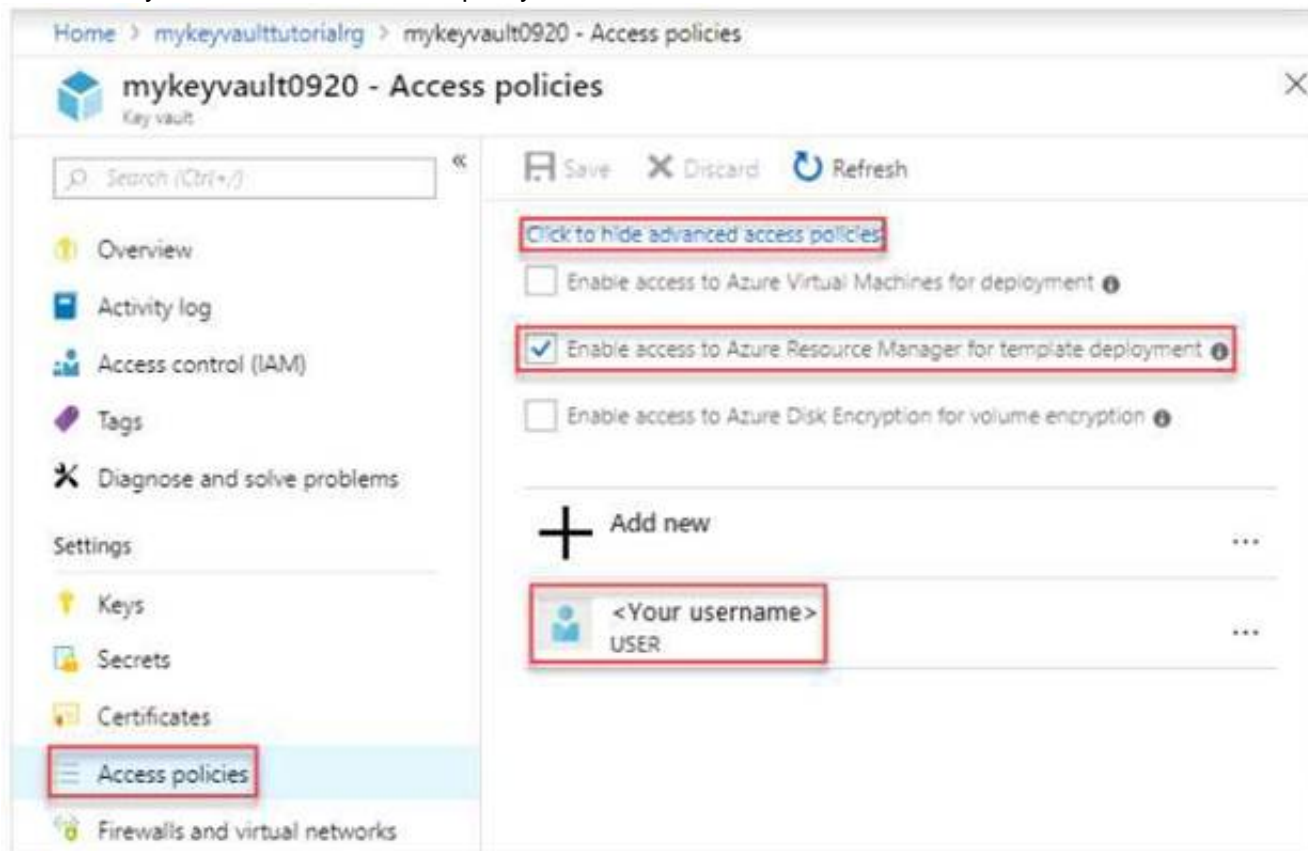
RBAC

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: A key Vault advanced access policy



Box 2: RBAC

Management plane access control uses RBAC.

The management plane consists of operations that affect the key vault itself, such as:

- > Creating or deleting a key vault.
- > Getting a list of vaults in a subscription.
- > Retrieving Key Vault properties (such as SKU and tags).
- > Setting Key Vault access policies that control user and application access to keys and secrets. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-tutorial-use-key-vault>

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Exam Topic 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 plan to update the Azure DevOps strategy of your company.

You need to identify the following issues as they occur during the company's development process:

- > Licensing violations
- > Prohibited libraries

Solution: You implement continuous integration. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

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 denitive database of open source repositories.

Reference: <https://azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/whitesource/>

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 endpoints. 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/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/deployment-groups>

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Exam Topic 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 Pre-deployment conditions, you modify the Timeout setting for pre-deployment approvals. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use a gate instead of an approval instead.

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

NEW QUESTION 239

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps for a new web application. The company identifies security as one of the highest priorities.

You need to recommend a solution to minimize the likelihood that infrastructure credentials will be leaked. What should you recommend?

- A. Add a Run Inline Azure PowerShell task to the pipeline.
- B. Add a PowerShell task to the pipeline and run Set-AzureKeyVaultSecret.
- C. Add a Azure Key Vault task to the pipeline.
- D. Add Azure Key Vault references to Azure Resource Manager templates.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure Key Vault provides a way to securely store credentials and other keys and secrets.

The Set-AzureKeyVaultSecret cmdlet creates or updates a secret in a key vault in Azure Key Vault. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.keyvault/set-azurekeyvaultsecret>

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have 50 Node.js-based projects that you scan by using WhiteSource. Each project includes Package.json, Package-lock.json, and Npm-shrinkwrap.json files.

You need to minimize the number of libraries reports by WhiteSource to only the libraries that you explicitly reference.

What should you do?

- A. Configure the File System Agent plug in.
- B. Delete Package lock.json.

- C. Configure the Artifactory plug-in.
- D. Add a devDependencies section to Package-lock.json.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Separate Your Dependencies

Within your package.json file be sure you split out your npm dependencies between devDependencies and (production) dependencies. The key part is that you must then make use of the --production flag when installing the npm packages. The --production flag will exclude all packages defined in the devDependencies section.

References:

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/visualstudioalmrangers/2017/06/08/manage-your-open-source-usage-and-secu>

NEW QUESTION 245

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an existing project in Azure DevOps.

You plan to integrate GitHub as the repository for the project

You need to ensure that Azure Pipelines runs under the Azure Pipelines identity Which authentication mechanism should you use?

- A. GitHubApp
- B. OAuth
- C. personal access token (PAT)
- D. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)

Answer: A

Explanation:

GitHub App uses the Azure Pipelines identity. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/repos/github>

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Contoso App that contains pipelines in Azure Pipelines for GitHub repositories. You need to ensure that developers receive Microsoft Teams notifications when there are failures in a pipeline of Contoso App. What should you run in Teams? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

@azure pipelines	feedback signin subscribe subscriptions	https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/ https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_build https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_packaging https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/_work-items
------------------	--	--

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: subscribe

To start monitoring all pipelines in a project, use the following command inside a channel:

@azure pipelines subscribe [project url]

Box 2: <https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/>

Subscribe to a pipeline or all pipelines in a project to receive notifications:

@azure pipelines subscribe [pipeline url/ project url]

NEW QUESTION 252

- (Exam Topic 2)

You plan to share packages that you wrote, tested, validated, and deployed by using Azure Artifacts.

You need to release multiple builds of each package by using a single feed. The solution must limit the release of packages that are in development.

What should you use?

- A. global symbols
- B. local symbols
- C. upstream sources
- D. views

Answer: D

Explanation:

Views enable you to share subsets of the NuGet, npm, Maven, Python and Universal Packages package-versions in your feed with consumers. A common use for views is to share package versions

that have been tested, validated, or deployed but hold back packages still under development and packages that didn't meet a quality bar.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/concepts/views?view=azure-devops>

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Exam Topic 2)

You use GitHub Enterprise Server as a source code repository. You create an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso.

In the Contoso organization, you create a project named Project 1.

You need to link GitHub commits, pull requests, and issues to the work items of Project 1. The solution must use OAuth-based authentication

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
From Project Settings in Azure DevOps, create a service hook subscription.	
From Organization settings in Azure DevOps, add an OAuth configuration.	
From Developer settings in GitHub Enterprise Server, register a new OAuth app.	
From Project Settings in Azure DevOps, add a GitHub connection.	
From Developer settings in GitHub Enterprise Server, generate a private key.	
From Organization settings in Azure DevOps, connect to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).	

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: From Developer settings in GitHub Enterprise Server, register a new OAuth app.

If you plan to use OAuth to connect Azure DevOps Services or Azure DevOps Server with your GitHub Enterprise Server, you first need to register the application as an OAuth App

Step 2: Organization settings in Azure DevOps, add an OAuth configuration Register your OAuth configuration in Azure DevOps Services.

Note:

- > Sign into the web portal for Azure DevOps Services.
- > Add the GitHub Enterprise Oauth configuration to your organization.
- > Open Organization settings>Oauth configurations, and choose Add Oauth configuration.
- > Fill in the form that appears, and then choose Create.

Step 3: From Project Settings in Azure DevOps, add a GitHub connection. Connect Azure DevOps Services to GitHub Enterprise Server

Choose the Azure DevOps logo to open Projects, and then choose the Azure Boards project you want to configure to connect to your GitHub Enterprise repositories.

Choose (1) Project Settings, choose (2) GitHub connections and then (3) Click here to connect to your GitHub Enterprise organization.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/github/connect-to-github>

NEW QUESTION 255

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a protect in Azure DevOps.

You need to associate an automated test to a test case.

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
Create a test project.	
Create a work item.	
Debug the project.	
Check in a project to the Azure DevOps repository.	
Add the automated test to a build pipeline	

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The process to associate an automated test with a test case is:

- > Create a test project containing your automated test. What types of tests are supported?
- > Check your test project into an Azure DevOps or Team Foundation Server (TFS) repository.
- > Create a build pipeline for your project, ensuring that it contains the automated test. What are the differences if I am still using a XAML build?
- > Use Visual Studio Enterprise or Professional 2017 or a later version to associate the automated test with a test case as shown below. The test case must have been added to a test plan that uses the build you just defined.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/test/associate-automated-test-with-test-case>

NEW QUESTION 259

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can import an existing Git repo from GitHub, Bitbucket, GitLab, or other location into a new or empty existing repo in your project in Azure DevOps. Import into a new repo

- > Select Repos, Files.
- > From the repo drop-down, select Import repository.
- > If the source repo is publicly available, just enter the clone URL of the source repository and a name for your new Git repository.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/import-git-repository?view=azure-devops>

NEW QUESTION 260

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company uses Azure DevOps for the build pipelines and deployment pipelines of Java based projects. You need to recommend a strategy for managing technical debt.

Which two actions should you include in the recommendation? Each correct answer presents part of the solution

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Integrate Azure DevOps and SonarQube.
- B. Integrates Azure DevOps and Azure DevTest Labs.
- C. Configure post-deployment approvals in the deployment pipeline.
- D. Configure pre-deployment approvals in the deployment pipeline.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 263

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are designing a strategy to monitor the baseline metrics of Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server. You need to collect detailed data about the processes running in the guest operating system. Which two agents should you deploy? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. the Dependency agent
- B. the Azure Network Watcher Agent for Windows
- C. the Telegraf agent
- D. the Azure Log Analytics agent

Answer: AD

Explanation:

The following table provide a quick comparison of the Azure Monitor agents for Windows.

	Azure Monitor agent (preview)	Diagnostics extension (WAD)	Log Analytics agent	Dependency agent
Environments supported	Azure	Azure	Azure Other cloud On-premises	Azure Other cloud On-premises
Agent requirements	None	None	None	Requires Log Analytics agent
Data collected	Event Logs Performance	Event Logs ETW events Performance File based logs IIS logs .NET app logs Crash dumps Agent diagnostics logs	Event Logs Performance File based logs IIS logs Insights and solutions Other services	Process dependencies Network connection metrics
Data sent to	Azure Monitor Logs Azure Monitor Metrics	Azure Storage Azure Monitor Metrics Event Hub	Azure Monitor Logs	Azure Monitor Logs (through Log Analytics agent)

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

NEW QUESTION 264

- (Exam Topic 2)

You manage an Azure web app that supports an e-commerce website.

You need to increase the logging level when the web app exceeds normal usage patterns. The solution must minimize administrative overhead.

Which two resources should you include in the solution? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. an Azure Monitor alert that has a dynamic threshold
- B. an Azure Automation runbook
- C. an Azure Monitor alert that uses an action group that has an email action
- D. the Azure Monitor autoscale settings
- E. an Azure Monitor alert that has a static threshold

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 269

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a private GitHub repository.

You need to display the commit status of the repository on Azure Boards. What should you do first?

- A. Create a GitHub action in GitHub.
- B. Add the Azure Pipelines app to the GitHub repository.
- C. Configure multi-factor authentication (MFA) for your GitHub account.
- D. Add the Azure Boards app to the repository.

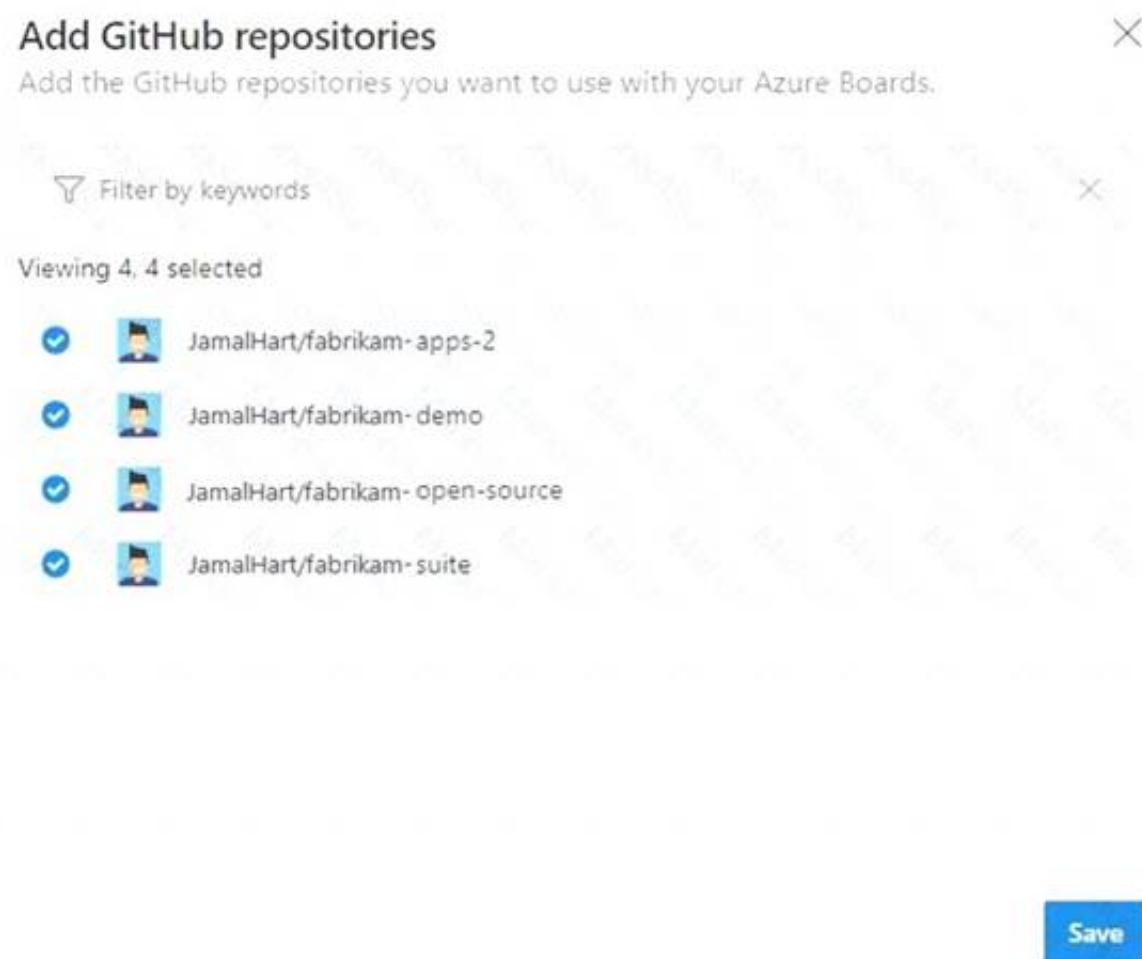
Answer: D

Explanation:

To connect Azure Boards to GitHub.com, connect and configure from Azure Boards. Or, alternatively, install and configure the Azure Boards app from GitHub. Both methods have been streamlined and support authenticating and operating via the app rather than an individual.

Note (see step 4 below): Add a GitHub connection:

- > Sign into Azure Boards.
- > Choose (1) Project Settings, choose (2) GitHub connections and then (3) Connect your GitHub account.
- > If this is your first time connecting to GitHub from Azure Boards, you will be asked to sign in using your GitHub credentials. Choose an account for which you are an administrator for the repositories you want to connect to.
- > The Add GitHub Repositories dialog automatically displays and selects all GitHub.com repositories for which you are an administrator. Unselect any repositories that you don't want to participate in the integration.



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/github/connect-to-github>

NEW QUESTION 273

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