

Microsoft.AZ-400.v2022-11-23.q162

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NEW QUESTION: 1

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

Burndown

Cycle Time

Lead Time

Velocity

Answer Area

The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion:

The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active:

The remaining work:

Answer:

Chart Widgets	Answer Area
Burndown	The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion: Lead Time
Cycle Time	
Lead Time	The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active: Cycle Time
Velocity	The remaining work: Burndown

Explanation

Answer Area



The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion:

Lead Time

The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active:

Cycle Time

The remaining work:

Burndown

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: 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

Assembla Subversion

Bitbucket Cloud

Git in Azure Repos

GitHub Enterprise

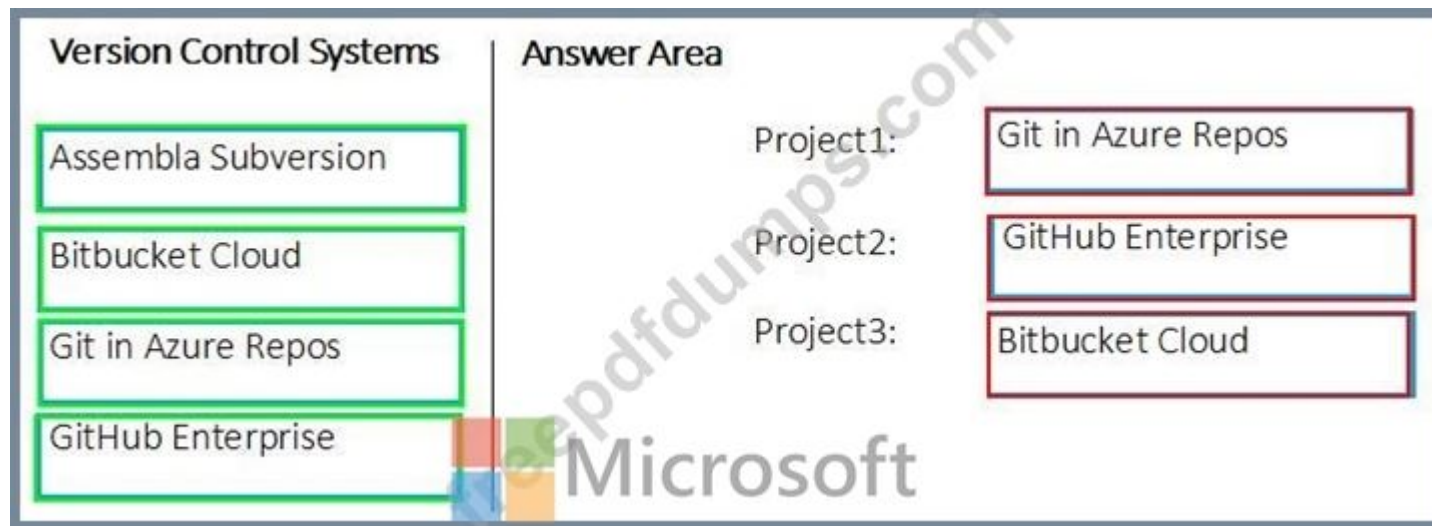
Answer Area

Project1:

Project2:

Project3:

Answer:



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 Bitubucket 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.

Incorrect Answers:

Bitbucket:

Bitbucket comes as a distributed version control system based on Git.

Note: A source control system, also called a version control system, allows developers to collaborate on code and track changes. Source control is an essential tool for multi-developer projects.

Our systems support two types of source control: Git (distributed) and Team Foundation Version Control (TFVC). TFVC is a centralized, client-server system. In both Git and TFVC, you can check in files and organize files in folders, branches, and repositories.

References:

<https://www.azuredevopslabs.com/labs/azuredevops/yaml/>

<https://enterprise.github.com/faq>

NEW QUESTION: 3

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.

You need to deploy an application to the cluster by using Azure DevOps.

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

Create a service account in the cluster.

Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Add an Azure Function App for Container task to the deployment pipeline.

Add a Helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline.

Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.

Configure RBAC roles in the cluster.

Answer Area

Empty text boxes for the answer.



Answer:

Actions

Create a service account in the cluster.

Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Add an Azure Function App for Container task to the deployment pipeline.

Add a Helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline.

Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.

Configure RBAC roles in the cluster.

Answer Area

Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Add an Azure Function App for Container task to the deployment pipeline.

Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.



Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 4

You have an existing build pipeline in Azure Pipelines.
You need to use incremental builds without purging the environment between pipeline executions.
What should you use?

- A. a File Transform task
- B. a self-hosted agent
- C. Microsoft-hosted parallel jobs

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When you run a pipeline on a self-hosted agent, by default, none of the subdirectories are cleaned in between two consecutive runs. As a result, you can do incremental builds and deployments, provided that tasks are implemented to make use of that. You can override this behavior using the workspace setting on the job.

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/phases>

NEW QUESTION: 5

You are implementing an Azure DevOps strategy for mobile devices using App Center.
You plan to use distribution groups to control access to releases.
You need to create the distribution groups shown in the following table.

Name	Use
Group1	Application testers who are invited by email
Group2	Early release users who use unauthenticated public links
Group3	Application testers for all the apps of your company

Which type of distribution group should you use for each group? To answer, drag the appropriate group types to the correct locations. Each group type 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.

Microsoft

Answer Area

Private
Public
Shared

Group1:
Group2:
Group3:

Answer:

Microsoft

Answer Area

Private
Public
Shared

Group1: Private
Group2: Public
Group3: Shared

Explanation:

Box1: Private

In App Center, distribution groups are private by default. Only testers invited via email can access the releases available to this group.

Box 2: Public

Distribution groups must be public to enable unauthenticated installs from public links.

Box 3: Shared

Shared distribution groups are private or public distribution groups that are shared across multiple apps in a single organization.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 6

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

an Azure Key Vault access policy

a personal access token (PAT)

RBAC

Answer Area

Restrict access to delete the key vault:

Restrict access to the secrets in Key Vault by using:

Configurations

an Azure Key Vault access policy

a personal access token (PAT)

RBAC

Answer Area

Restrict access to delete the key vault: RBAC

Restrict access to the secrets in Key Vault by using: RBAC

Restrict access to delete the key vault: RBAC

Restrict access to the secrets in Key Vault by using: RBAC

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: 7

Which package feed access levels should be assigned to the Developers and Team Leaders groups for the investment planning applications suite? To answer, drag the appropriate access levels to the correct groups. Each access level 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.

Access Levels

Answer Area

Collaborator

Contributor

Owner

Reader

Developers:

Team Leaders:

Answer:

Access Levels

Answer Area

Collaborator

Contributor

Owner

Reader

Developers:

Team Leaders:

Reader

Owner

Explanation:

Box 1: Reader

Members of a group named Developers must be able to install packages.

Feeds have four levels of access: Owners, Contributors, Collaborators, and Readers. Owners can add any type of identity-individuals, teams, and groups-to any access level.

Box 2: Owner

Members of a group named Team Leaders must be able to create new packages and edit the permissions of package feeds.

Permission	Reader	Collaborator	Contributor	Owner
List and restore/install packages	✓	✓	✓	✓
Save packages from upstream sources		✓	✓	✓
Push packages			✓	✓
Unlist/deprecate packages			✓	✓
Delete/unpublish package				✓
Edit feed permissions				✓
Rename and delete feed				✓

Existing Environment

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has a main office in Chicago.

Requirements

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

The Azure DevOps organization includes:

- * The Docker extension
- * A deployment pool named Pool7 that contains 10 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.

The Azure subscription contains an Azure Automation account.

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to create projects in Azure DevOps as shown in the following table.

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

Technical Requirements

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

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

NEW QUESTION: 8

You have a build pipeline in Azure Pipelines that occasionally fails.

You discover that a test measuring the response time of an API endpoint causes the failures.

You need to prevent the build pipeline from failing due to the test.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

A. Enable Test Impact Analysis (TIA).

B. Enable test slicing.

- C. Clear Flaky tests included in test pass percentage
- D. Set Flaky test detection to Off
- E. Manually mark the test as flaky.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/test/flaky-test-management>

NEW QUESTION: 9

Your company wants to use Azure Application Insights to understand how user behaviors affect an application. Which application Insights tool should you use to analyze each behavior? To answer, drag the appropriate tools to the correct behaviors. Each 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.

Tools

Impact

User Flows

Users

Answer Area

Feature usage:

User actions by day:

The effect that the performance of the application has on the usage of a page or a feature:

Answer:

Tools

Impact

User Flows

Users

Answer Area

Feature usage:

User actions by day:

The effect that the performance of the application has on the usage of a page or a feature:

User Flows

Users

Impact

Explanation:

Box 1: User Flows

The User Flows tool visualizes how users navigate between the pages and features of your site. It's great for answering questions like: How do users navigate away from a page on your site?

What do users click on a page on your site?
Where are the places that users churn most from your site?
Are there places where users repeat the same action over and over?
Box 2: Users
Box 3: Impact
Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/usage-flows>

NEW QUESTION: 10

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

an Azure Key Vault access policy

a personal access token (PAT)

RBAC

Answer Area

Restrict access to delete the key vault:

Restrict access to the secrets in Key Vault by using:

Configurations

an Azure Key Vault access policy

a personal access token (PAT)

RBAC

Answer Area

Restrict access to delete the key vault:

Restrict access to the secrets in Key Vault by using:

Explanation



Microsoft

Restrict access to delete the key vault: RBAC

Restrict access to the secrets in Key Vault by using: RBAC

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: 11

You are implementing a package management solution for a Node.js application by using Azure Artifacts.

You need to configure the development environment to connect to the package repository. The solution must minimize the likelihood that credentials will be leaked.

Which file should you use to configure each connection? To answer, drag the appropriate files to the correct connections. Each file may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Files

The .npmrc file in the project

The .npmrc file in the user's home folder

The Package.json file in the project

The Project.json file in the project

Answer Area

Registry information: File

Credentials: File

Answer:

The screenshot shows a quiz interface with two main sections: 'Files' and 'Answer Area'. The 'Files' section on the left contains a list of four items, each in a box with a green border: 'The .npmrc file in the project', 'The .npmrc file in the user's home folder', 'The Package.json file in the project', and 'The Project.json file in the project'. The 'Answer Area' on the right has two input fields with red borders. The first field, labeled 'Registry information:', contains the text 'The .npmrc file in the project'. The second field, labeled 'Credentials:', contains the text 'The .npmrc file in the user's home folder'. A large, semi-transparent watermark 'freepdfdumps.com' is overlaid across the center of the image.

Explanation:

All Azure Artifacts feeds require authentication, so you'll need to store credentials for the feed before you can install or publish packages. npm uses .npmrc configuration files to store feed URLs and credentials. Azure DevOps Services recommends using two .npmrc files.

Feed registry information: The .npmrc file in the project

One .npmrc should live at the root of your git repo adjacent to your project's package.json. It should contain a "registry" line for your feed and it should not contain credentials since it will be checked into git.

Credentials: The .npmrc file in the user's home folder

On your development machine, you will also have a .npmrc in \$home for Linux or Mac systems or \$env.HOME for win systems. This .npmrc should contain credentials for all of the registries that you need to connect to. The NPM client will look at your project's .npmrc, discover the registry, and fetch matching credentials from \$home/.npmrc or \$env.HOME/.npmrc.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/npm/npmrc?view=azure-devops&tabs=windows>

NEW QUESTION: 12

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 a main template that has two linked templates, each of which will deploy the resources in its respective group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To deploy your solution, you can use either a single template or a main template with many related templates.

The related template can be either a separate file that is linked to from the main template, or a template that is nested within the main template.
References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-linked-templates>

NEW QUESTION: 13

You need to replace the existing DevOps tools to support the planned changes.
What should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate tools to the correct targets. Each 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.

Tools

Azure Boards

Azure Artifacts

GitHub Actions

Azure Pipelines

Azure Test Plans

GitHub repositories

Answer Area

Trello:

Bamboo:

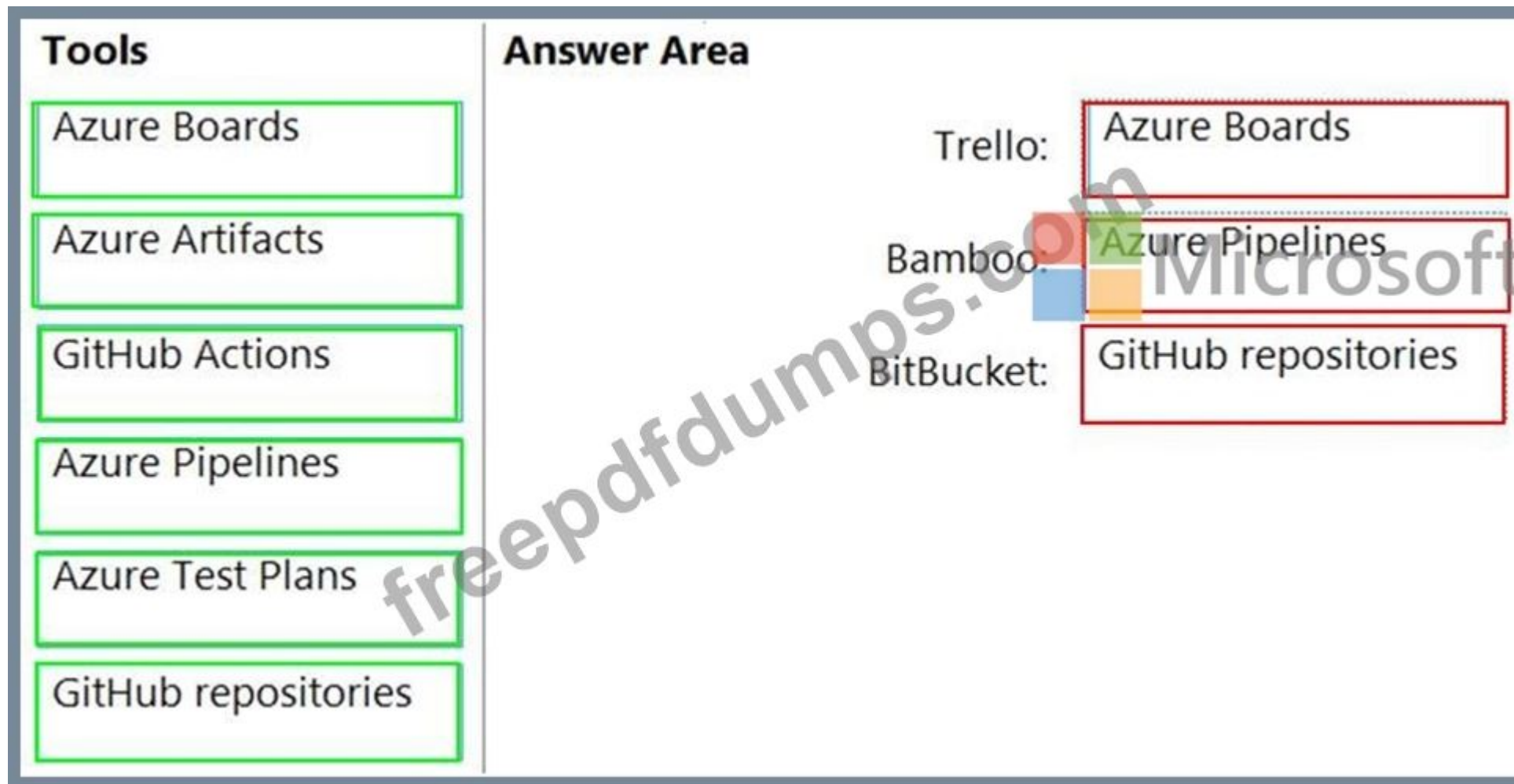
BitBucket:

Tool

Tool

Tool

Answer:



Reference:

<https://www.trustradius.com/compare-products/azure-devops-services-vs-trello>

<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms-vsts.vss-services-bamboo>

<https://www.c-sharpcorner.com/article/cicd-implementation-for-an-azure-function-app-using-atlassian-bamboo-server/>

NEW QUESTION: 14

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

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

What should you use?

- A. SourceGear Vault
- B. Jenkins
- C. Microsoft Visual SourceSafe
- D. WhiteSource Bolt

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 15

Your company uses cloud-hosted Jenkins for builds.

You need to ensure that Jenkins can retrieve source code from Azure Repos.

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

- A. Add the Team Foundation Server (TFS) plug-in to Jenkins.
- B. Create a personal access token m your Azure DevOps account.
- C. Create a webhook in Jenkins.
- D. Add a domain to your Jenkins account.
- E. Create a service hook m Azure DevOps.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

References:

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/devops/2017/04/25/vsts-visual-studio-team-services-integration-with-jenkins/>

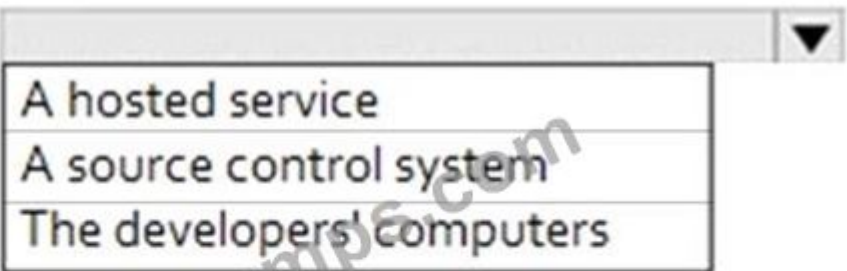
[http://www.ais](http://www.aisoftwarellc.com/blog/post/how-to-setup-automated-builds-using-jenkins-and-visual-studio-team-foundation-serve)

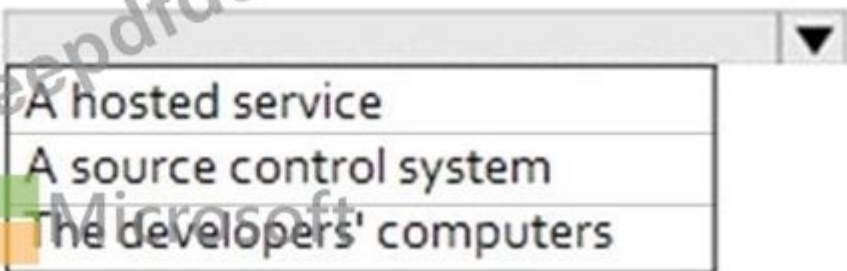
[oftwarellc.com/blog/post/how-to-setup-automated-builds-using-jenkins-and-visual-studio-team-foundation-serve](http://www.aisoftwarellc.com/blog/post/how-to-setup-automated-builds-using-jenkins-and-visual-studio-team-foundation-serve)

NEW QUESTION: 16

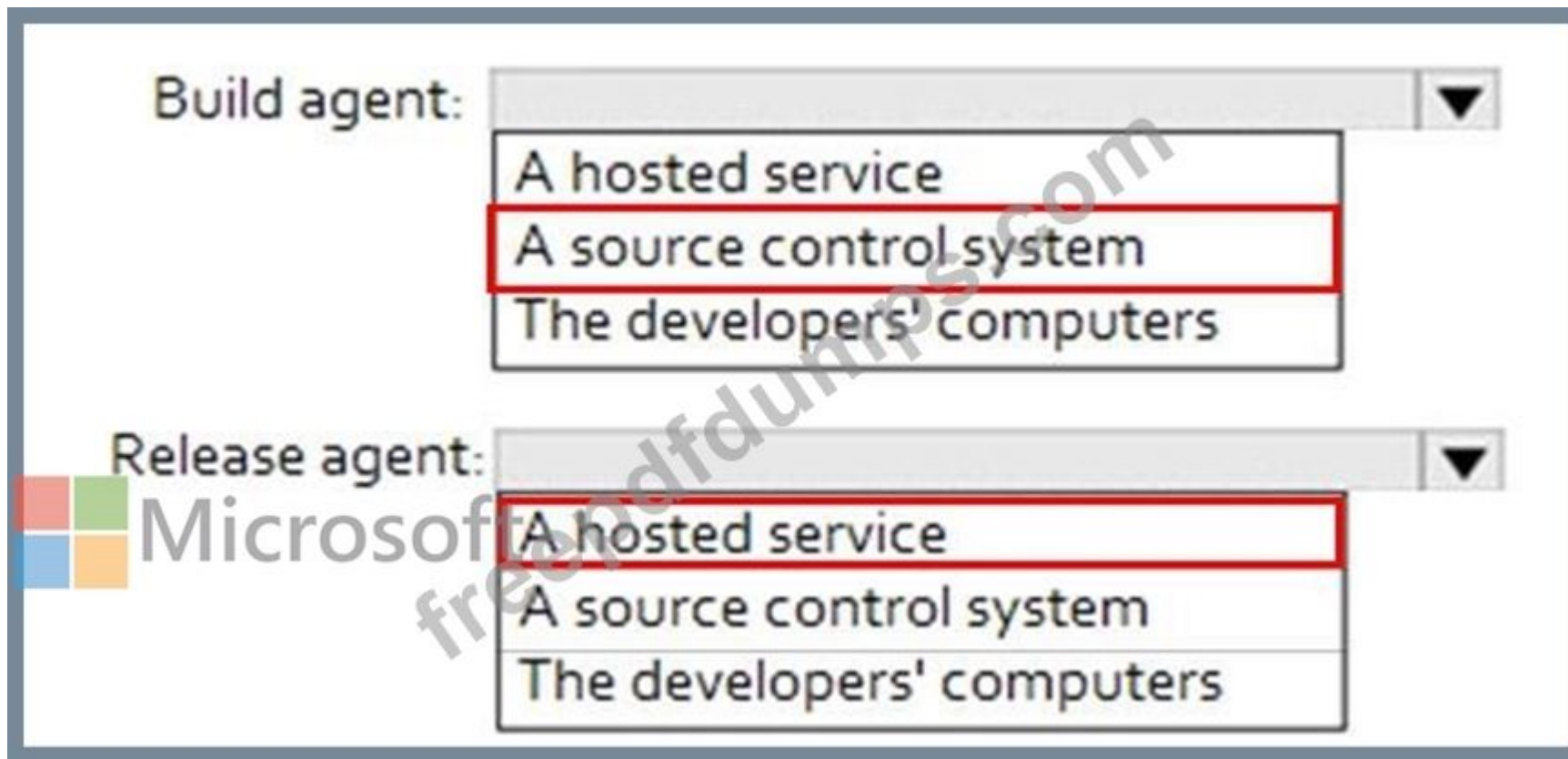
Where should the build and release agents for the investment planning application suite run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Build agent: 

Release agent: 

Answer:



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-osx?view=azure-devops>

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NEW QUESTION: 17

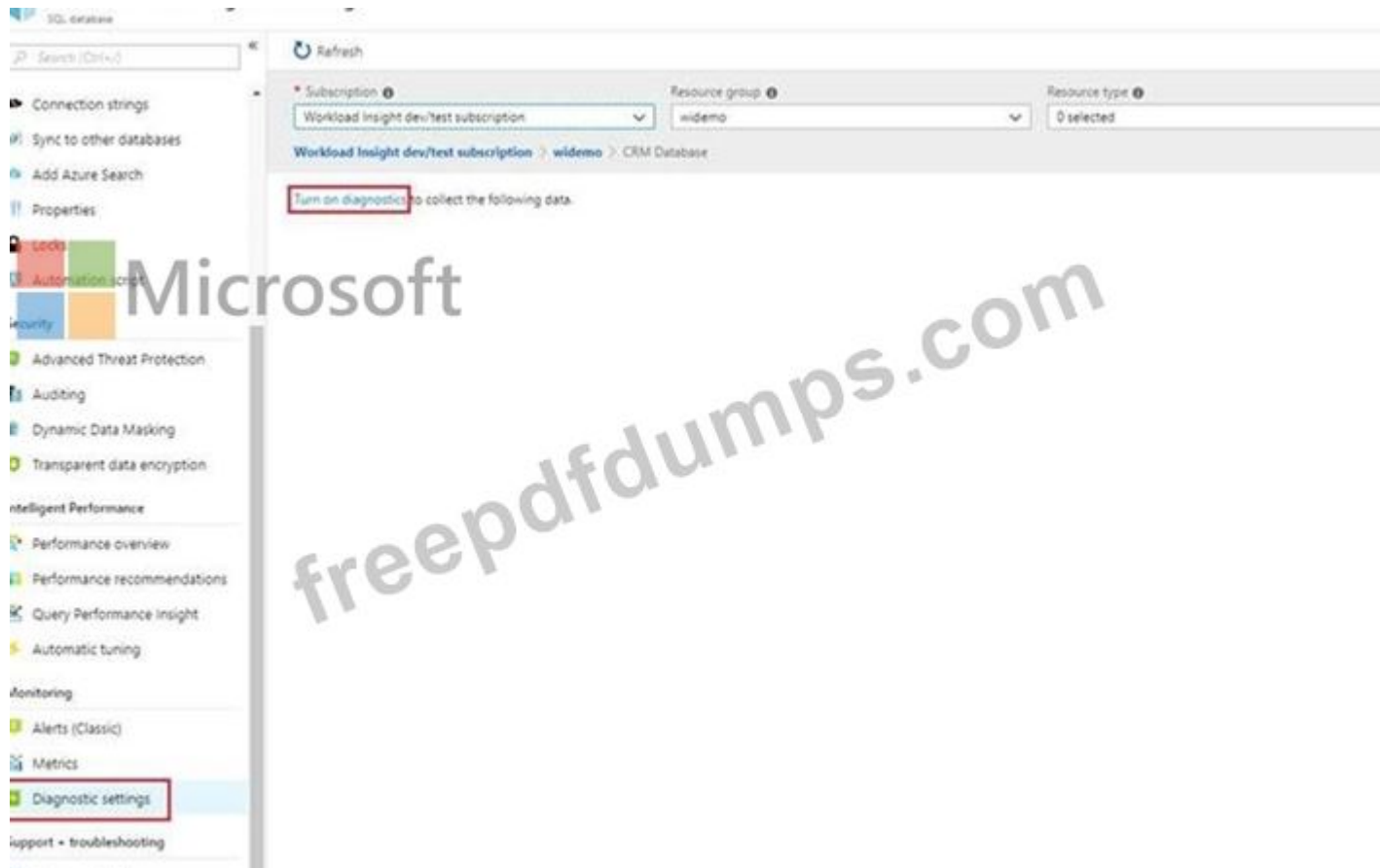
You have a web app that connects to an Azure SQL Database named db1.

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. 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

Diagnostics settings Microsoft

Save Discard Delete

* Name

service



☐ Archive to a storage account

☐ Stream to an event hub

☒ Send to Log Analytics

Subscription

Workload Insight dev/test subscription



Log Analytics Workspace

sqlanalytics356 (westcentralus)



LOG

☒ SQLInsights

☒ AutomaticTuning

☒ QueryStoreRuntimeStatistics

☒ QueryStoreWaitStatistics

☒ Errors

☒ DatabaseWaitStatistics

Timeouts

Blocks

Deadlocks

METRIC

Basic

8. For an advanced, one-minute-based monitoring experience, select the check box for Basic metrics.

9. Select Save.

B. 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.

SQL database

Search (Ctrl+F)

Refresh

Subscription: Workload Insight dev/test subscription

Resource group: widemo

Resource type: 0 selected

Workload Insight dev/test subscription > widemo > CRM Database

Turn on diagnostics to collect the following data.

Microsoft

freepdfdumps.com

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

Diagnostics settings

Save Discard Delete

* Name
service

☐ Archive to a storage account

☐ Stream to an event hub

☒ Send to Log Analytics

Subscription
Workload Insight dev/test subscription

Log Analytics Workspace
sqlanalytics356 (westcentralus)

LOG

☒ SQLInsights

☒ AutomaticTuning

☒ QueryStoreRuntimeStatistics

☒ QueryStoreWaitStatistics

☒ Errors

☒ DatabaseWaitStatistics

☒ Timeouts

☒ Blocks

☒ Deadlocks

METRIC

☒ Basic

8. For an advanced, one-minute-based monitoring experience, select the check box for Basic metrics.
9. Select Save.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/metrics-diagnostic-telemetry-logging-streaming-export-configure>

NEW QUESTION: 18

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: B,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 19

You configure an Azure Application Insights availability test.

You need to notify the customer services department at your company by email when availability is degraded.

You create an Azure logic app that will handle the email and follow up actions.

Which type of trigger should you use to invoke the logic app?

- A. an HTTPWebhook trigger
- B. an HTTP trigger
- C. a Request trigger
- D. an ApiConnection trigger

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

You can use webhooks to route an Azure alert notification to other systems for post-processing or custom actions. You can use a webhook on an alert to route it to services that send SMS messages, to log bugs, to notify a team via chat or messaging services, or for various other actions.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 20

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

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

Answer:

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

Explanation

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

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: 21

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 need to recommend an integration strategy for the build process of a Java application. The solution must meet the following requirements:

The builds must access an on-premises dependency management system.

The build outputs must be stored as Server artifacts in Azure DevOps.

The source code must be stored in a Git repository in Azure DevOps.

Solution: Configure an Octopus Tentacle on an on-premises machine. Use the Package Application task in the build pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Octopus Deploy is an automated deployment server that makes it easy to automate deployment of ASP.NET web applications, Java applications, NodeJS application and custom scripts to multiple environments.

Octopus can be installed on various platforms including Windows, Mac and Linux. It can also be integrated with most version control tools including VSTS and GIT.

When you deploy software to Windows servers, you need to install Tentacle, a lightweight agent service, on your Windows servers so they can communicate with the Octopus server.

When defining your deployment process, the most common step type will be a package step. This step deploys your packaged application onto one or more deployment targets.

When deploying a package you will need to select the machine role that the package will be deployed to.

Reference:

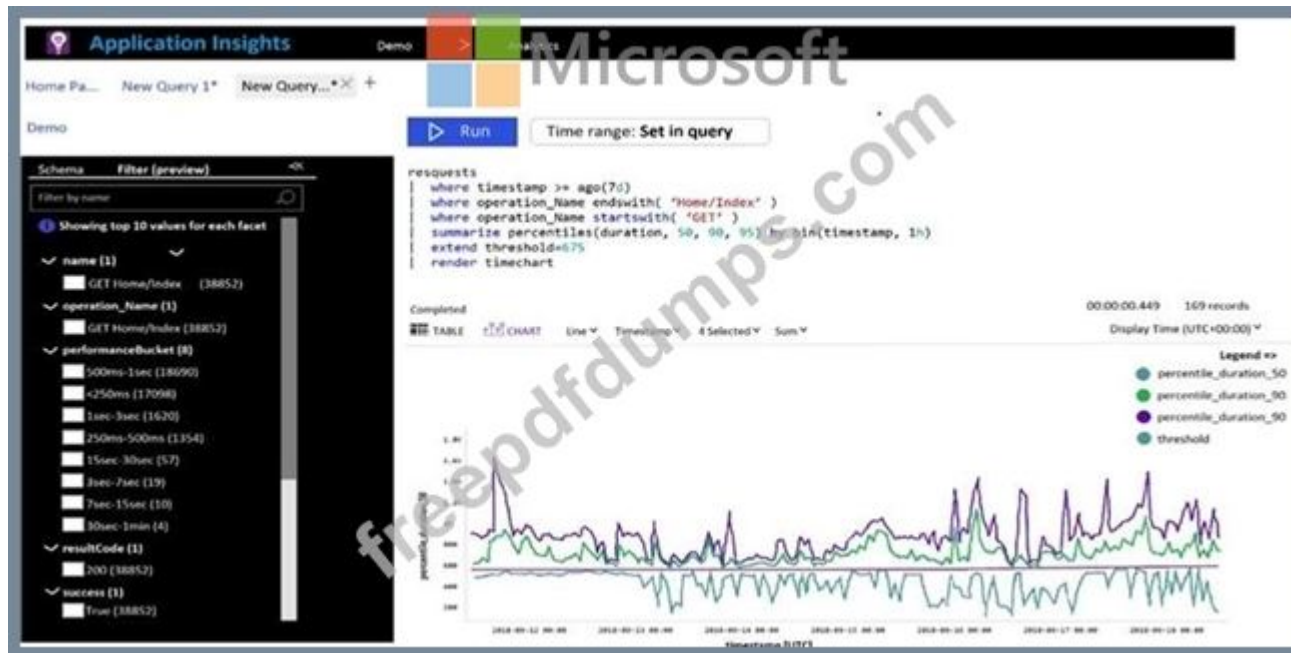
<https://octopus.com/docs/deployment-examples/package-deployments>

<https://explore.emtecinc.com/blog/octopus-for-automated-deployment-in-devops-models>

NEW QUESTION: 22

You plan to create alerts that will be triggered based on the page load performance of a home page.

You have the Application Insights log query shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
 NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

To create an alert based on the page load experience of most users, the alerting level must be based on [answer choice].

	▼
percentile_duration_50	
percentile_duration_90	
percentile_duration_95	
threshold	

To only create an alert when authentication error occurs on the server, the query must be filtered on [answer choice].

	▼
item Type	
resultCode	
source	
success	

Answer:

To create an alert based on the page load experience of most users, the alerting level must be based on [answer choice].

To only create an alert when authentication error occurs on the server, the query must be filtered on [answer choice].



▼
percentile_duration_50
percentile_duration_90
percentile_duration_95
threshold

▼
item Type
resultCode
source
success

Explanation

To create an alert based on the page load experience of most users, the alerting level must be based on [answer choice].

To only create an alert when authentication error occurs on the server, the query must be filtered on [answer choice].

▼
percentile_duration_50
percentile_duration_90
percentile_duration_95
threshold

▼
item Type
resultCode
source
success

Box 1: percentile_duration_95

Box 2: success

For example -

requests

| project name, url, success

| where success == "False"

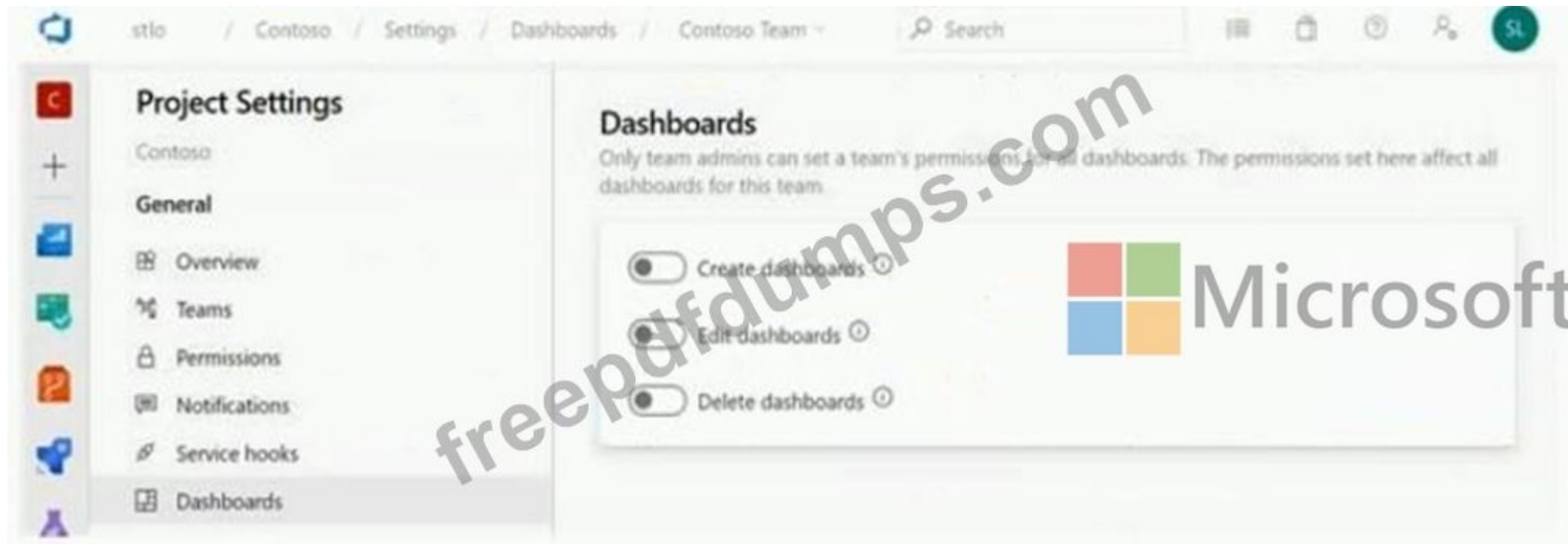
This will return all the failed requests in my App Insights within the specified time range.

Reference:

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/premier-developer/alerts-based-on-analytics-query-using-custom-log-search/>

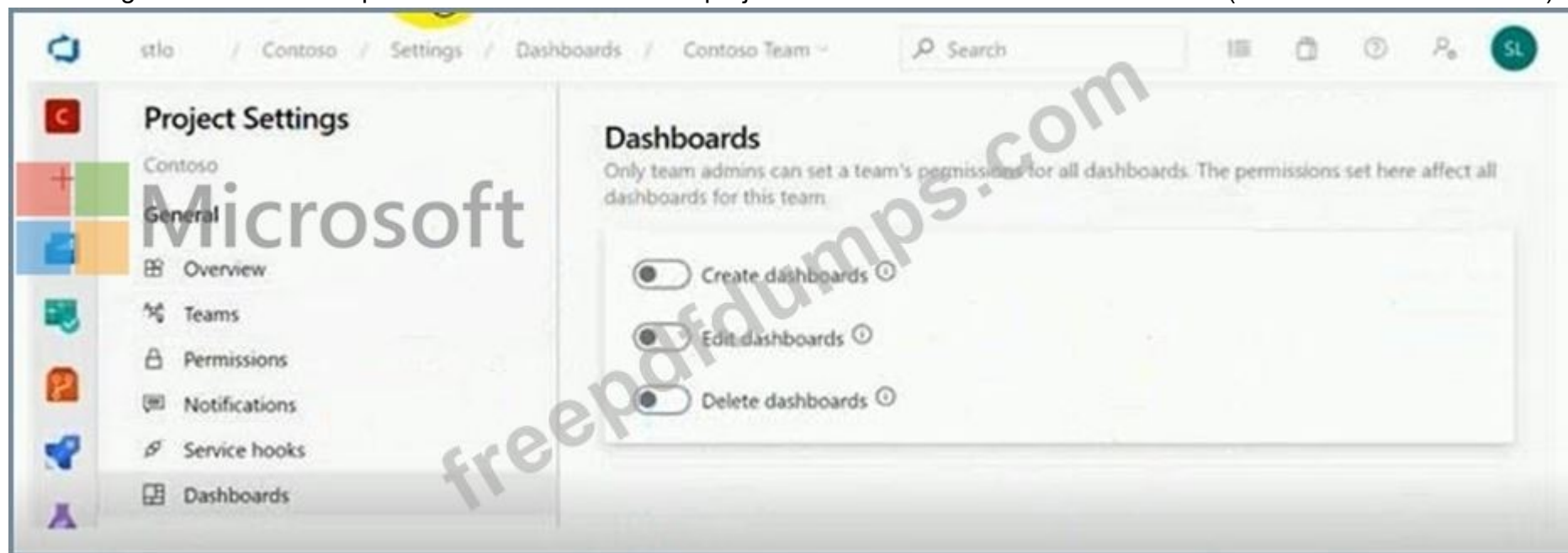
NEW QUESTION: 23

You have a project in Azure DevOps that has three teams as shown in the Teams exhibit. (Click the Teams tab.)



You create a new dashboard named Dash1.

You configure the dashboard permissions for the Contoso project as shown in the Permissions exhibit (Click the Permissions tab.)



All other permissions have the default values set.

Statements	Yes	No
Web Team can delete Dash1.	☐	☐
Contoso Team can view Dash1.	☐	☐
Project administrators can create new dashboards.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
Web Team can delete Dash1.	☐	☒
Contoso Team can view Dash1.	☒	☐
Project administrators can create new dashboards.	☒	☐

Explanation

Statements	Yes	No
Web Team can delete Dash1.	☐	☒
Contoso Team can view Dash1.	☒	☐
Project administrators can create new dashboards.	☒	☐

NEW QUESTION: 24

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

Answer:



References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/authorize-with-shared-key>

NEW QUESTION: 25

You have an Azure solution that contains a build pipeline in Azure Pipelines. You experience intermittent delays before the build pipeline starts. You need to reduce the time it takes to start the build pipeline. What should you do?

- A. Create a new agent pool.
- B. Purchase an additional parallel job.
- C. Split the build pipeline into multiple stages.
- D. Enable self-hosted build agents.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26

You are implementing an Azure DevOps strategy for mobile devices using App Center. You plan to use distribution groups to control access to releases. You need to create the distribution groups shown in the following table.

Name	Use
Group1	Application testers who are invited by email
Group2	Early release users who use unauthenticated public links
Group3	Application testers for all the apps of your company

Which type of distribution group should you use for each group? To answer, drag the appropriate group types to the correct locations. Each group type 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.

Microsoft

Answer Area

Private	Group1:	
Public	Group2:	
Shared	Group3:	

Answer:

Microsoft

Answer Area

Private	Group1:	Private
Public	Group2:	Public
Shared	Group3:	Shared

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 27

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 need to recommend an integration strategy for the build process of a Java application. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- * The builds must access an on-premises dependency management system.

* The build outputs must be stored as Server artifacts in Azure DevOps.

* The source code must be stored in a Git repository in Azure DevOps.

Solution: Configure the build pipeline to use a Hosted VS 2017 agent pool. Include the Java Tool Installer task in the build pipeline.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Instead use Octopus Tentacle.

References:

<https://explore.emtecinc.com/blog/octopus-for-automated-deployment-in-devops-models>

NEW QUESTION: 28

You have a free tier of an Azure DevOps organization named Contoso. Contoso contains 10 private projects.

Each project has multiple jobs with no dependencies.

You frequently run the jobs on five self-hosted agents but experience long build times and frequently queued builds.

You need to minimize the number of queued builds and the time it takes to run the builds.

What should you do?

A. Purchase self-hosted parallel jobs.

B. Register additional self-hosted agents.

C. Purchase Microsoft-hosted parallel jobs.

D. Configure the pipelines to use the Microsoft-hosted agents.

Answer: **A** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/billing/buy-more-build-vs?view=azure-devops#self>

NEW QUESTION: 29

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: **B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Use a main template and two linked templates.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 30

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: Implement Continuous Assurance for the project.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

The basic idea behind Continuous Assurance (CA) is to setup the ability to check for "drift" from what is considered a secure snapshot of a system. Support for Continuous Assurance lets us treat security truly as a

'state' as opposed to a 'point in time' achievement. This is particularly important in today's context when

'continuous change' has become a norm.

There can be two types of drift:

* Drift involving 'baseline' configuration: This involves settings that have a fixed number of possible states (often pre-defined/statically determined ones). For instance, a SQL DB can have TDE encryption turned ON or OFF...or a Storage Account may have auditing turned ON however the log retention period may be less than 365 days.

* Drift involving 'stateful' configuration: There are settings which cannot be constrained within a finite set of well-known states. For instance, the IP addresses configured to have access to a SQL DB can be any (arbitrary) set of IP addresses. In such scenarios, usually human judgment is initially required to

* determine whether a particular configuration should be considered 'secure' or not. However, once that is done, it is important to ensure that there is no "stateful drift" from the attested configuration. (E.g., if, in a troubleshooting session, someone adds the IP address of a developer machine to the list, the Continuous Assurance feature should be able to identify the drift and generate notifications/alerts or even trigger 'auto-remediation' depending on the severity of the change).

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 31

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 Manger templates.

Answer: **B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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>

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https://www.actual4test.com/AZ-400_examcollection.html (580 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **Freepdfdumps**)

NEW QUESTION: 32

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	The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion:
Cycle Time	
Lead Time	The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active:
Velocity	The remaining work:

Answer:

Chart Widgets	Answer Area
Burndown	The elapsed time from the creation of work items to their completion:
Cycle Time	
Lead Time	The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active:
Velocity	The remaining work:

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.

Incorrect Answers:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/report/dashboards/velocity-guidance?view=vsts>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/report/dashboards/cycle-time-and-lead-time?view=vsts>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/report/dashboards/configure-burndown-burnup-widgets?view=vsts>

NEW QUESTION: 33

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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.

NEW QUESTION: 34

You are implementing a package management solution for a Node.js application by using Azure Artifacts.

You need to configure the development environment to connect to the package repository. The solution must minimize the likelihood that credentials will be leaked.

Which file should you use to configure each connection? To answer, drag the appropriate files to the correct connections. Each file may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Files

The .npmrc file in the project

The .npmrc file in the user's home folder

The Package.json file in the project

The Project.json file in the project

Answer Area

Registry information:

File

Credentials:

File

Answer:



Explanation:

All Azure Artifacts feeds require authentication, so you'll need to store credentials for the feed before you can install or publish packages. npm uses .npmrc configuration files to store feed URLs and credentials. Azure DevOps Services recommends using two .npmrc files.

Feed registry information: The .npmrc file in the project

One .npmrc should live at the root of your git repo adjacent to your project's package.json. It should contain a "registry" line for your feed and it should not contain credentials since it will be checked into git.

Credentials: The .npmrc file in the user's home folder

On your development machine, you will also have a .npmrc in \$home for Linux or Mac systems or \$env.HOME for win systems. This .npmrc should contain credentials for all of the registries that you need to connect to. The NPM client will look at your project's .npmrc, discover the registry, and fetch matching credentials from \$home/.npmrc or \$env.HOME/.npmrc.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/npm/npmrc?view=azure-devops&tabs=windows>

NEW QUESTION: 35

Your company uses Azure Artifacts for package management.

You need to configure an upstream source in Azure Artifacts for Python packages.

Which repository type should you use as an upstream source?

- A. PyPI
- B. npmjs.org
- C. Maven Central
- D. third-party trusted Python

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Get started with Python packages in Azure Artifacts

Create a feed

- * Select Artifacts (in the left navigation of your Azure DevOps project).
- * On the Artifacts page, select Create Feed.
- * In the Create new feed dialog box:
- * In the Name field, give the feed a name.

PyPI is the default repository name for twine, which is a tool for publishing Python packages.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/quickstarts/python-packages>

NEW QUESTION: 36

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

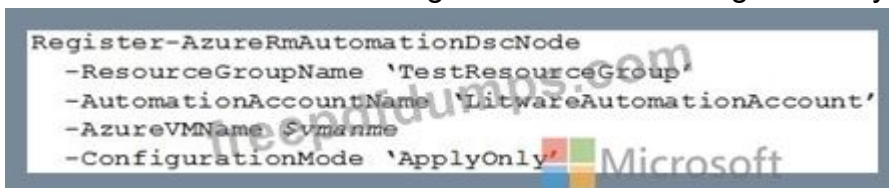
Change the ConfigurationMode parameter from ApplyOnly to ApplyAndAutocorrect.

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/azurerm.automation/register-azurermautomationdscnode?view=azurerm-6.13.0> Testlet 2 Case Study This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

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

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

To start the case study

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

Background

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has a main office in Chicago.

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

The Azure DevOps organization includes:

The Docker extension

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

The Azure subscription contains an Azure Automation account.

Contoso plans to create projects in Azure DevOps as shown in the following table.

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

Technical requirements

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

- Implement build agents for Project1.
- Whenever possible, use Azure resources.
- Avoid using deprecated technologies.
- Implement a code flow strategy for Project2 that will:
 - Enable Team2 to submit pull requests for Project2.
 - Enable Team2 to work independently on changes to a copy of Project2.
 - Ensure that any intermediary changes performed by Team2 on a copy of Project2 will be subject to the same restrictions as the ones defined in the build policy of Project2.
- Whenever possible implement automation and minimize administrative effort.
- Implement Project3, Project5, Project6, and Project7 based on the planned changes
- Implement Project4 and configure the project to push Docker images to Azure Container Registry.

How should you configure the filters for the Project5 trigger? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

 Microsoft

Set a

▼

/folder1.

branch filter to exclude

branch filter to include

path filter to exclude

path filter to include

Set a

▼

/.

branch filter to exclude

branch filter to include

path filter to exclude

path filter to include

@

Answer:

 Microsoft

Set a

▼

/folder1.

branch filter to exclude

branch filter to include

path filter to exclude

path filter to include

Set a

▼

/.

branch filter to exclude

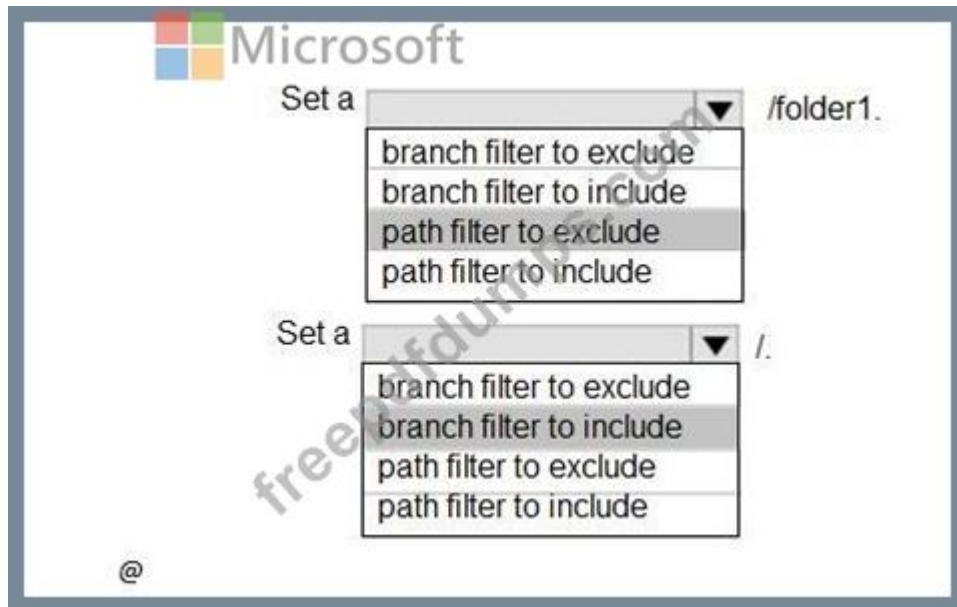
branch filter to include

path filter to exclude

path filter to include

@

Explanation



Scenario:

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

NEW QUESTION: 38

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

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

What should you use?

- A. SourceGear Vault
- B. Jenkins
- C. Microsoft Visual SourceSafe
- D. WhiteSource Bolt

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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.

Reference:

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

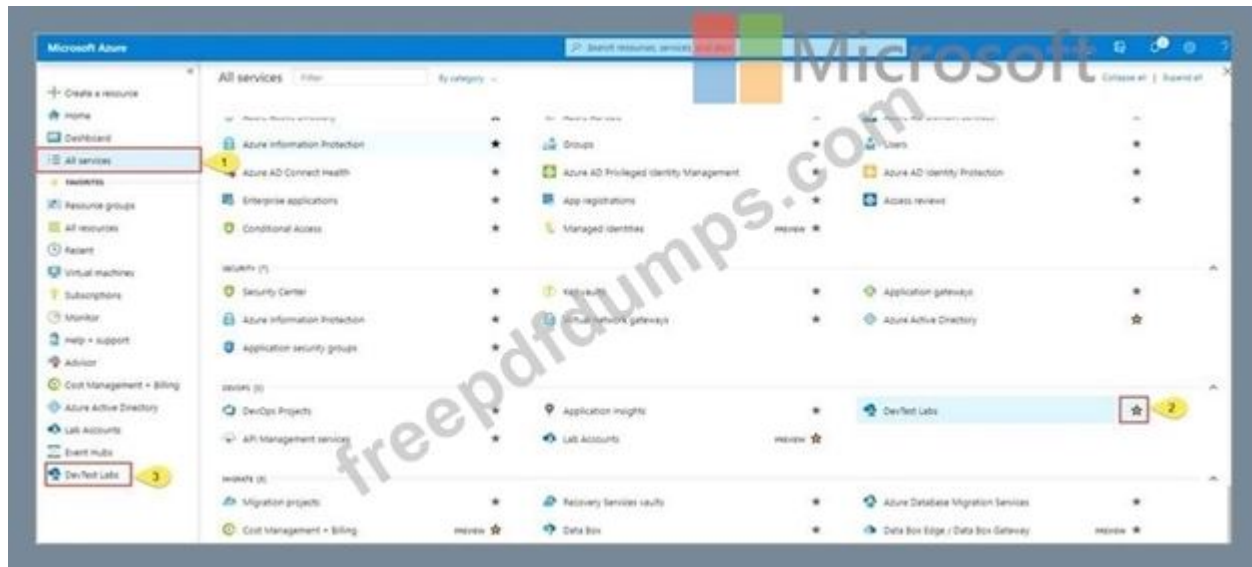
NEW QUESTION: 39

SIMULATION

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.

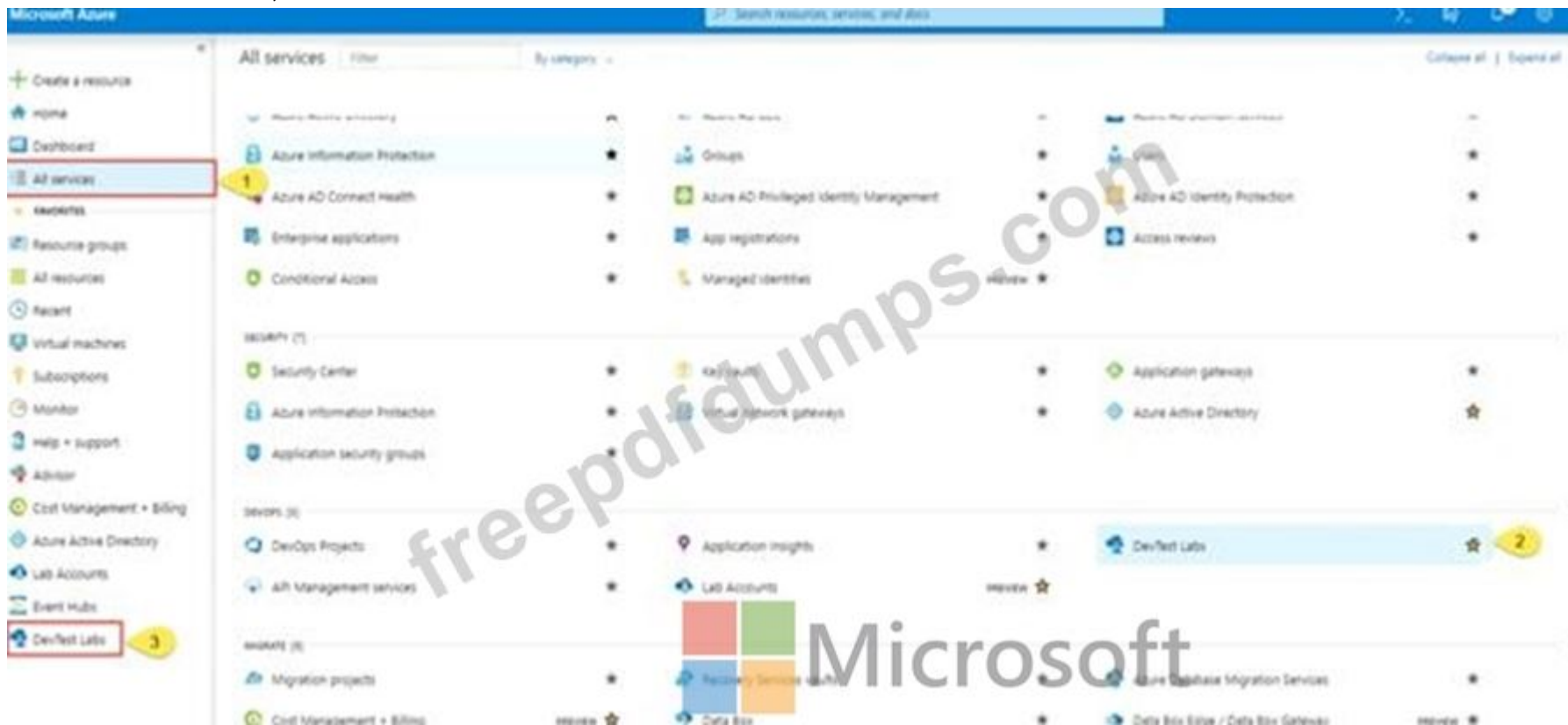
- A. 1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal
- 2. Select All Services, and then select DevTest Labs in the DEVOPS section.



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.

B. 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. You see the Azure Resource Manager template for creating the virtual machine.
6. The JSON segment in the resources section has the definition for the image type you selected earlier.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure//lab-services/devtest-lab-vm-powershell>

NEW QUESTION: 40

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: ▼

Answer:

Developers: ▼

Pilot users: ▼

Explanation

Developers: ▼

Pilot users: ▼

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: 41

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 42

You need to implement Project6.

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

Actions

Open the release pipeline editor.

Open the **Triggers** tab.

Disable the continuous integration trigger.

Enable Gates.

Add a manual intervention task.

Add Query Work Items.

Answer Area

1

2

3

➡

⬅

⬆

⬆

freepdfdumps.com

Microsoft

Answer:

Answer Area

Open the release pipeline editor.

Enable Gates.

Add Query Work items.

- 1 - Open the release pipeline editor.
- 2 - Enable Gates.
- 3 - Add Query Work items.

References:

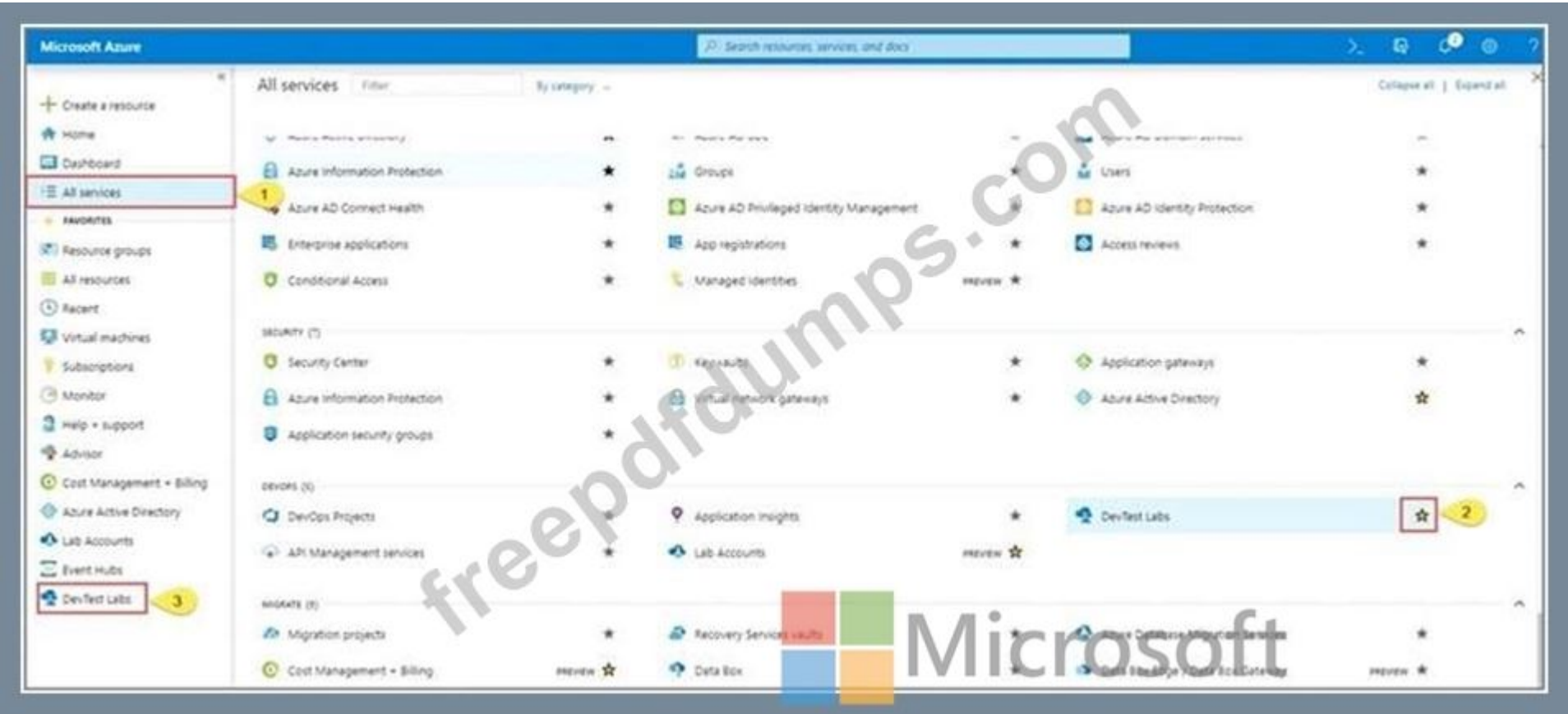
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/release/deploy-using-approvals?view=azure-devops#configure-gate

NEW QUESTION: 43

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. 1. Open Microsoft Azure Portal
2. Select All Services, and then select DevTest Labs in the DEVOPS section.

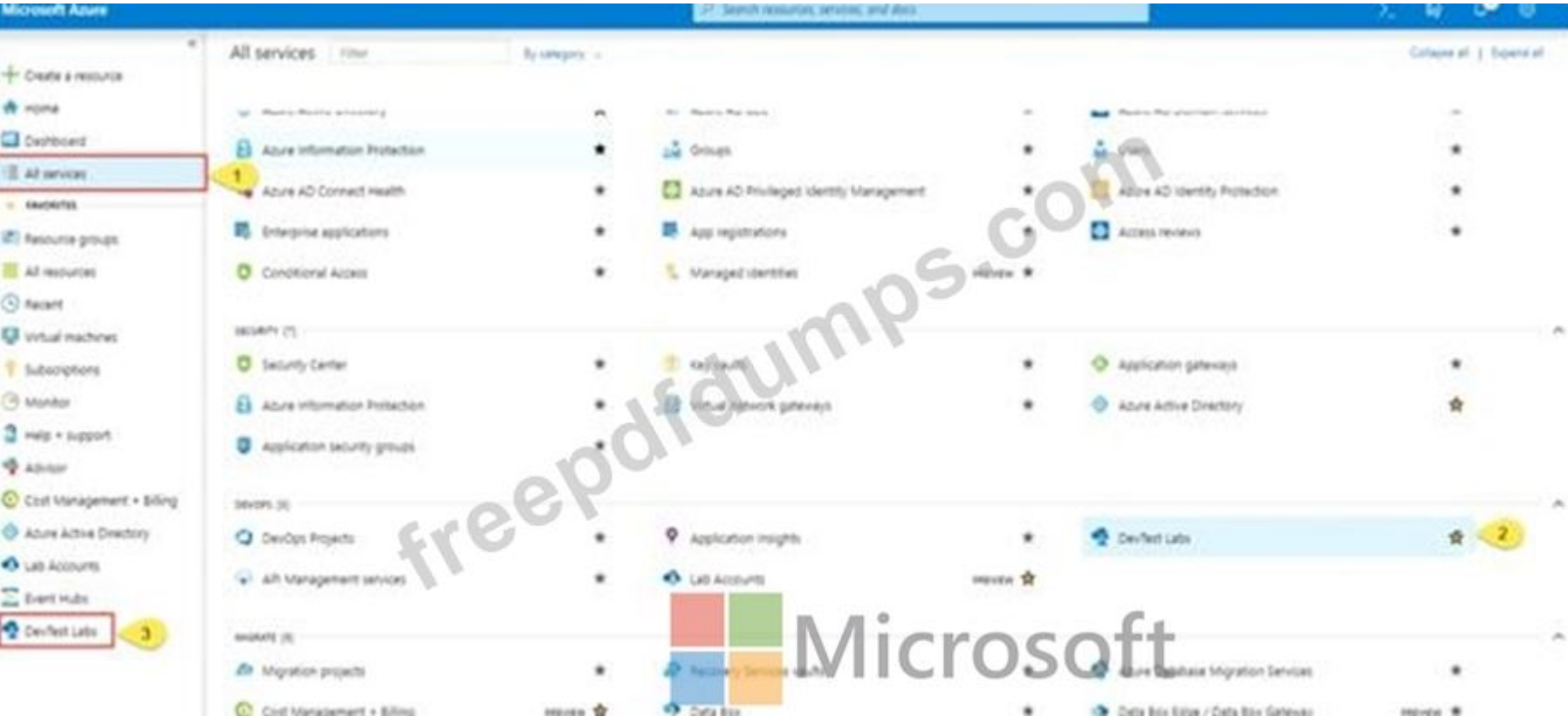


3. From the list of labs, select the az400-9940427-dtl1 lab
4. On the home page for your lab, select + Add on the toolbar.
5. Select the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter base image for the VM.
6. Select automation options at the bottom of the page above the Submit button.

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.

B. 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. You see the Azure Resource Manager template for creating the virtual machine.
6. The JSON segment in the resources section has the definition for the image type you selected earlier.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure//lab-services/devtest-lab-vm-powershell>

NEW QUESTION: 44

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Use a Pull request trigger.

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

NEW QUESTION: 45

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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/azurermautomation/register-azurermautomationdscnode?vi>

NEW QUESTION: 46

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

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).

Answer Area

Microsoft

Answer:
Answer Area

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

Organization settings in Azure DevOps, add an OAuth configuration

From Project Settings in Azure DevOps, add a GitHub connection.

Microsoft

- 1 - From Developer settings in GitHub Enterprise Server, register a new OAuth app.
- 2 - Organization settings in Azure DevOps, add an OAuth configuration
- 3 - From Project Settings in Azure DevOps, add a GitHub connection.

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

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https://www.actual4test.com/AZ-400_examcollection.html (580 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: Freepdfdumps**)

NEW QUESTION: 47

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

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.

Answer Area

Answer:

Actions

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.

Answer Area

Create a dependency graph for the application.

Group the related components.

Assign ownership to each component group.

Explanation

Create a dependency graph for the application.

Group the related components.

Assign ownership to each component group.

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: 48

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 49

You have several Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019.
You need to identify the distinct event IDs of each virtual machine as shown in the following table.

Name	Event ID
VM1	[704,701,1501,1500, 1085]
VM2	[326,105,302,301,300,102]
...	...

How should you complete the Azure Monitor query? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct locations. Each value 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.

count()
makelist(EventID)
makeset(EventID)
mv-expand
project
render
summarize

Answer Area
Event
| where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)
| order by TimeGenerated desc
| Value Value by Computer

Answer:

count()
makelist(EventID)
makeset(EventID)
mv-expand
project
render
summarize

Answer Area
Event
| where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)
| order by TimeGenerated desc
| summarize makelist(EventID) by Computer

Explanation

```
Event
| where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)
| order by TimeGenerated desc
| summarize makelist(EventID) by Computer
```

You can use makelist to pivot data by the order of values in a particular column. For example, you may want to explore the most common order events take place on your machines. You can essentially pivot the data by the order of EventIDs on each machine.

Example:

```
Event
| where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)
| order by TimeGenerated desc
| summarize makelist(EventID) by Computer
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/advanced-aggregations>

NEW QUESTION: 50

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.

The lead developer at your company reports that adding new application features takes longer than expected due to a large accumulated technical debt.

You need to recommend changes to reduce the accumulated technical debt.

Solution: You recommend reducing the code complexity.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

<https://dzone.com/articles/fight-through-the-pain-how-to-deal-with-technical>

NEW QUESTION: 51

You need to implement the code flow strategy for Project2 in Azure DevOps.

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

Create a repository

Add a build policy for the fork.

Create a branch.

Add a build policy for the master branch.

Add an application access policy.

Create a fork.

Answer Area

Answer:

Actions

Create a repository

Add a build policy for the fork.

Create a branch.

Add a build policy for the master branch.

Add an application access policy.

Create a fork.

Answer Area

Create a repository

Add a build policy for the master branch.

Create a branch.

Explanation

Answer Area

Create a repository

Add a build policy for the master branch.

Create a branch.

NEW QUESTION: 52

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 the project can be scanned for known security vulnerabilities in the open source libraries.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Object to create:

A build task
A deployment task
An artifacts repository

Service to use:

WhiteSource Bolt
Bamboo
CMake
Chef
Microsoft

Answer:

Object to create:

- A build task
- A deployment task
- An artifacts repository



Service to use:

- WhiteSource Bolt
- Bamboo
- CMake
- Chef

Explanation

Object to create:

- A build task
- A deployment task
- An artifacts repository



Service to use:

- WhiteSource Bolt
- Bamboo
- CMake
- Chef

Box 1: A Build task

Trigger a build

You have a Java code provisioned by the Azure DevOps demo generator. You will use WhiteSource Bolt extension to check the vulnerable components present in this code.

* Go to Builds section under Pipelines tab, select the build definition WhiteSourceBolt and click on Queue to trigger a build.

* To view the build in progress status, click on ellipsis and select View build results.

Box 2: WhiteSource Bolt

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.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 53

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.

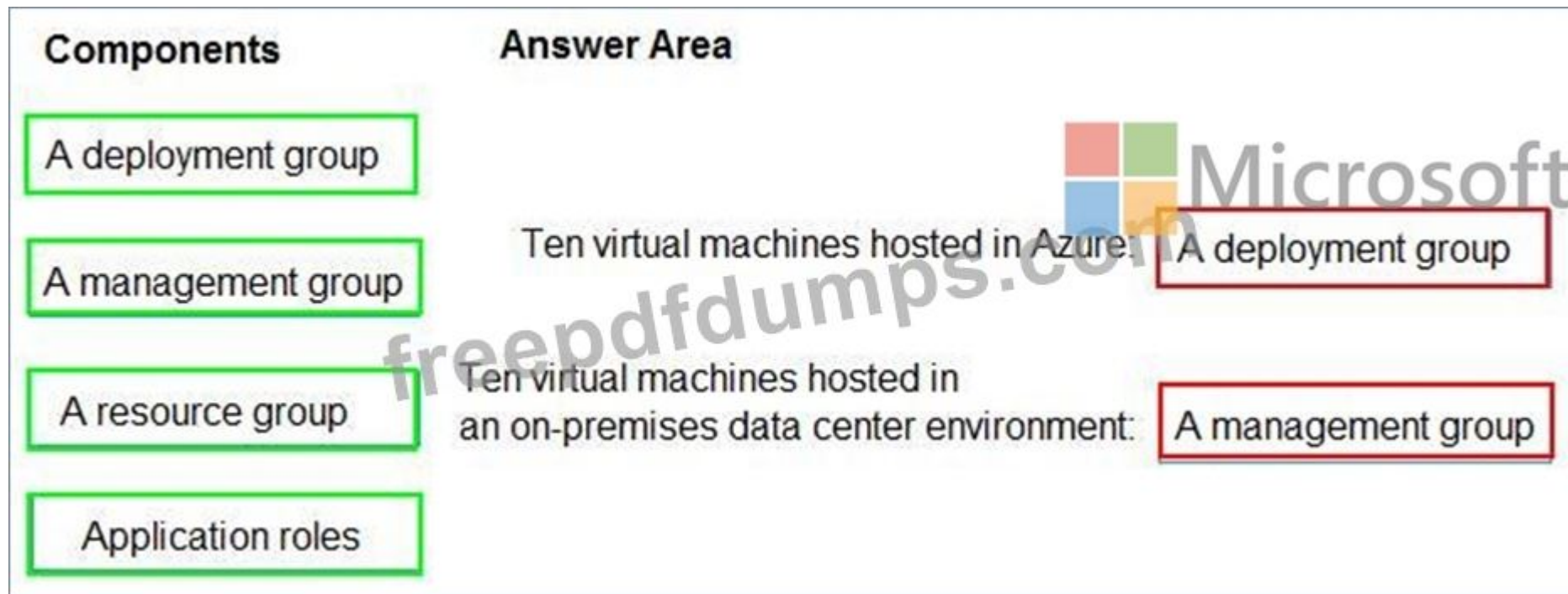
Each component may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or soon to view content

NOTE: Each correct selection n worth one point.

Components	Answer Area
A deployment group	
A management group	Ten virtual machines hosted in Azure:
A resource group	Ten virtual machines hosted in an on-premises data center environment:
Application roles	

 Microsoft

Answer:



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: 54

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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/azurerm.automation/register-azurermautomationdscnode?vi>

NEW QUESTION: 55

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 56

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

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

Actions

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

Answer Area

-
-
-

Answer:

ACTIONS

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

ANSWER AREA

- Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of .ps1.
- Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure PowerShell cmdlet.
- Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure PowerShell cmdlet.



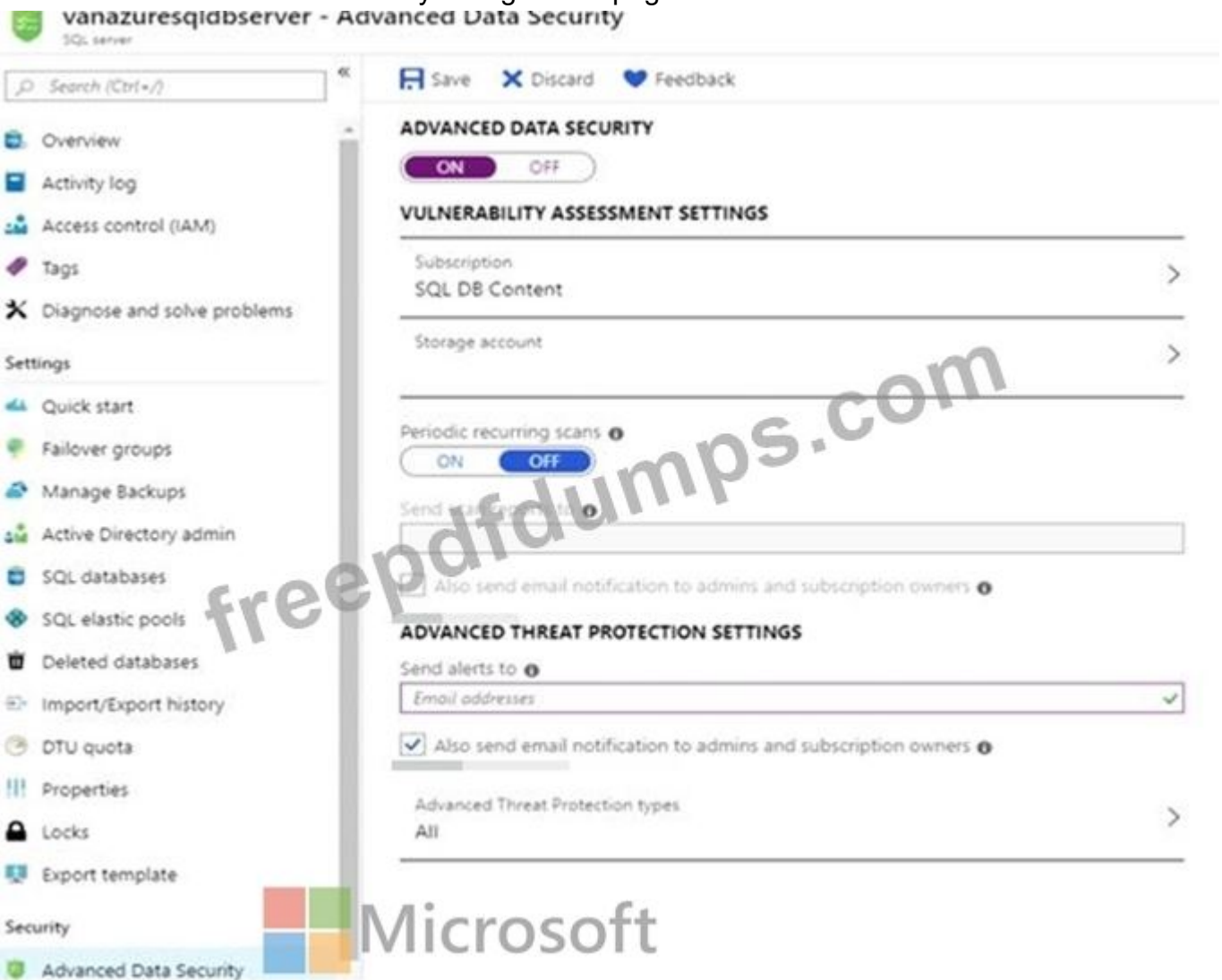
You manage a website that uses an Azure SQL Database named db1 in a resource group named RG1lod11566895.

You need to modify the SQL database to protect against SQL injection.

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

A. Set up Advanced Threat Protection in the Azure portal

1. Sign into the Azure portal.
2. Navigate to the configuration page of the server you want to protect. In the security settings, select Advanced Data Security.
3. On the Advanced Data Security configuration page:

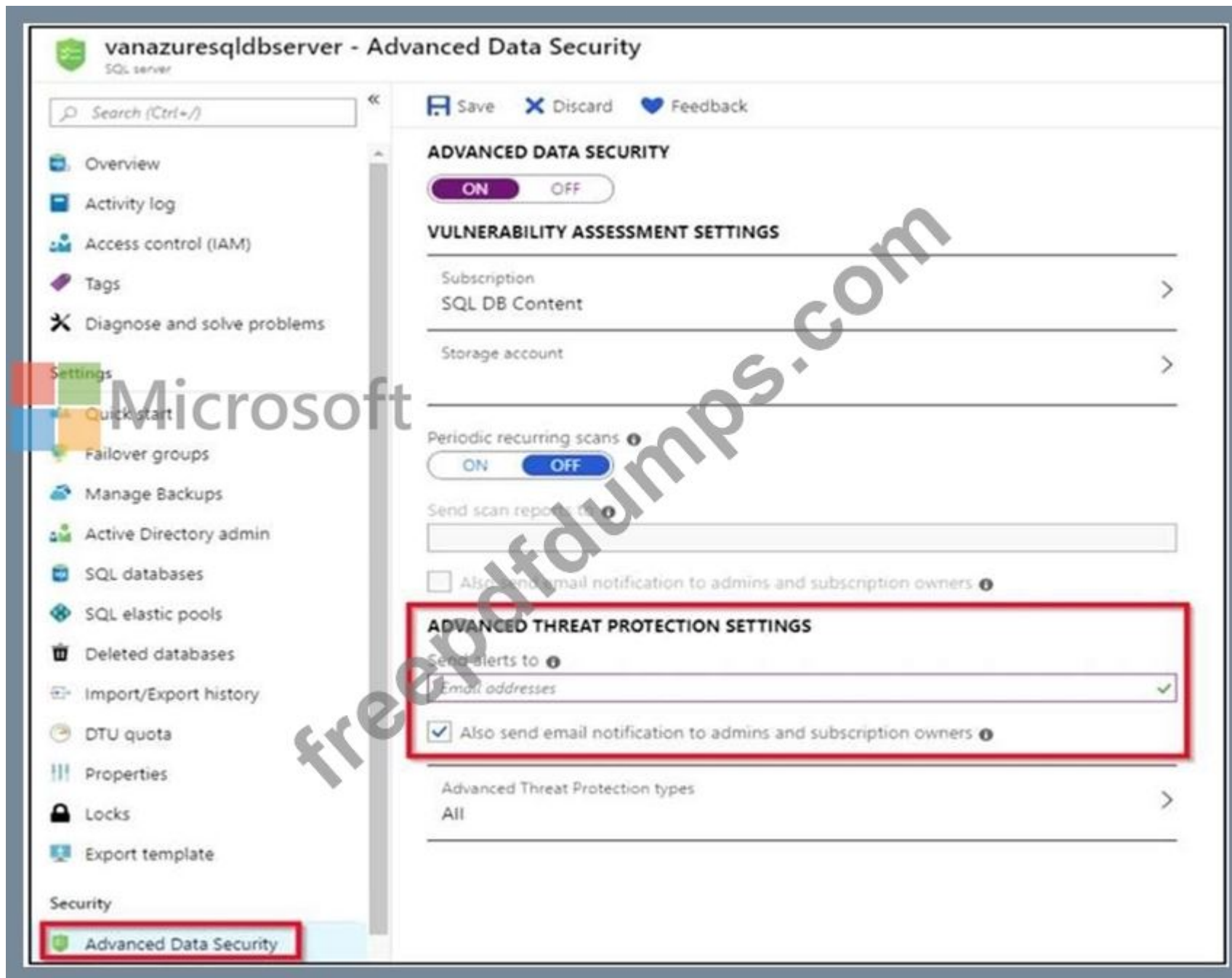


4. Enable Advanced Data Security on the server.

Note: Advanced Threat Protection for Azure SQL Database detects anomalous activities indicating unusual and potentially harmful attempts to access or exploit databases. Advanced Threat Protection can identify Potential SQL injection, Access from unusual location or data center, Access from unfamiliar principal or potentially harmful application, and Brute force SQL credentials

B. Set up Advanced Threat Protection in the Azure portal

1. Sign into the Azure portal.
2. Navigate to the configuration page of the server you want to protect. In the security settings, select Advanced Data Security.
3. On the Advanced Data Security configuration page:



4. Enable Advanced Data Security on the server.

Note: Advanced Threat Protection for Azure SQL Database detects anomalous activities indicating unusual and potentially harmful attempts to access or exploit databases. Advanced Threat Protection can identify Potential SQL injection, Access from unusual location or data center, Access from unfamiliar principal or potentially harmful application, and Brute force SQL credentials

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/threat-detection-configure>

NEW QUESTION: 58

Your team uses an agile development approach.

You need to recommend a branching strategy for the team's Git repository. The strategy must meet the following requirements.

* Provide the ability to work on multiple independent tasks in parallel.

- * Ensure that checked-in code remains in a releasable state always.
- * Ensure that new features can be abandoned at any time.
- * Encourage experimentation.

What should you recommend?

- A.** a single long-running branch without forking
- B.** multiple long-running branches
- C.** a single fork per team member
- D.** a single long-running branch with multiple short-lived feature branches

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Topic/feature branches, however, are useful in projects of any size. A topic branch is a short-lived branch that you create and use for a single particular feature or related work. This is something you've likely never done with a VCS before because it's generally too expensive to create and merge branches. But in Git it's common to create, work on, merge, and delete branches several times a day.

Reference:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Branching-Branching-Workflows>

NEW QUESTION: 59

Which branching strategy should you recommend for the investment planning applications suite?

- A.** release isolation
- B.** main only
- C.** development isolation
- D.** feature isolation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Scenario: A branching strategy that supports developing new functionality in isolation must be used.

Feature isolation is a special derivation of the development isolation, allowing you to branch one or more feature branches from main, as shown, or from your dev branches.



When you need to work on a particular feature, it might be a good idea to create a feature branch.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Release isolation introduces one or more release branches from main. The strategy allows concurrent release management, multiple and parallel releases, and codebase snapshots at release time.
- B: The Main Only strategy can be folder-based or with the main folder converted to a Branch, to enable additional visibility features. You commit your changes to the main branch and optionally indicate development and release milestones with labels.
- C: Development isolation: When you need to maintain and protect a stable main branch, you can branch one or more dev branches from main. It enables isolation and concurrent development. Work can be isolated in development branches by feature, organization, or temporary collaboration.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/tfvc/branching-strategies-with-tfvc?view=azure-devops> Implement DevOps Development Processes Testlet 2 Case Study

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case

studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided. To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other question in this case study. At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

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

Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has a main office in Chicago.

Existing Environment

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

The Azure DevOps organization includes:

- * The Docker extension
- * A deployment pool named Pool7 that contains 10 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 The Azure subscription contains an Azure Automation account.

Requirements

Planned changes

Contoso plans to create projects in Azure DevOps as shown in the following table.

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

Technical requirements

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

- * Implement build agents for Project1.
- * Whenever possible, use Azure resources.
- * Avoid using deprecated technologies.
- * Implement a code flow strategy for Project2 that will:
 - Enable Team2 to submit pull requests for Project2.
 - Enable Team2 to work independently on changes to a copy of Project2.
 - Ensure that any intermediary changes performed by Team2 on a copy of Project2 will be subject to the same restrictions as the ones defined in the build policy of Project2.
- * Whenever possible, implement automation and minimize administrative effort.

- * Implement Project3, Project5, Project6, and Project7 based on the planned changes.
- * Implement Project4 and configure the project to push Docker images to Azure Container Registry.

NEW QUESTION: 60

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

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

What should you use?

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

WhiteSource is the leader in continuous open source software security and compliance management.

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

Azure DevOps integration with WhiteSource Bolt will enable you to:

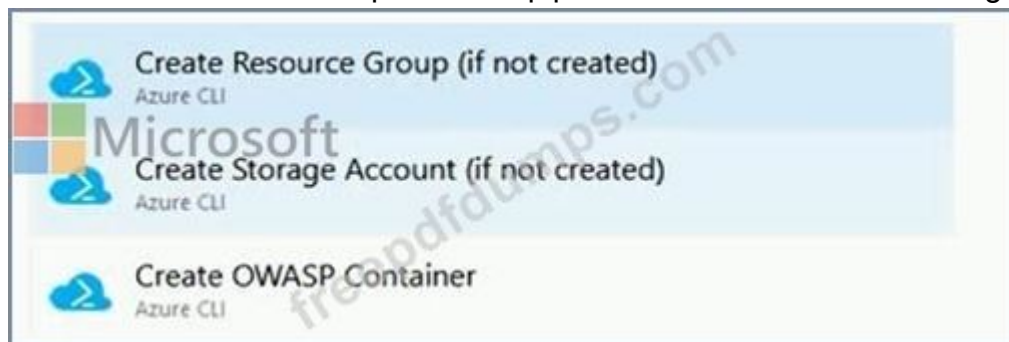
1. Detect and remedy vulnerable open source components.
2. Generate comprehensive open source inventory reports per project or build.
3. Enforce open source license compliance, including dependencies' licenses.
4. Identify outdated open source libraries with recommendations to update.

Note: Black duck would also be a good answer, but it is not an option here.

References: <https://www.azuredevopslabs.com/labs/vstsextend/WhiteSource/>

NEW QUESTION: 61

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

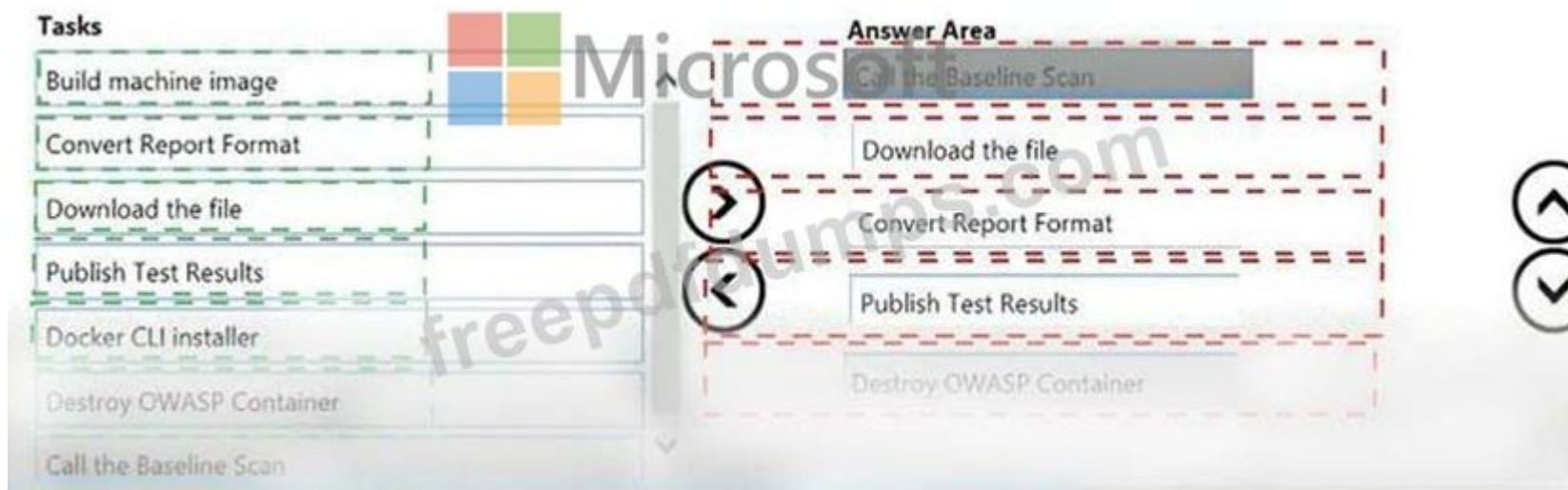


You need to complete the pipeline to configure OWASP ZAP for security testing.

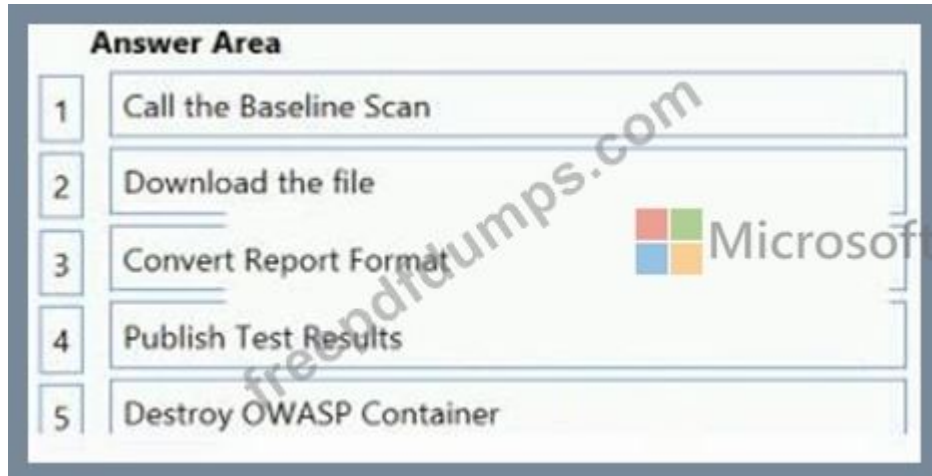
Which five Azure CLI tasks should you add in sequence? To answer, move the tasks from the list of tasks to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:



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.

The screenshot displays a list of tasks in an Azure DevOps pipeline. The first two tasks, 'Create Resource Group (if not created)' and 'Create Storage Account (if not created)', are marked as completed with a blue checkmark. The remaining tasks are 'Create OWASP Container', 'Call the Baseline Scan', 'Download the file', 'Convert Report Format', 'Publish Test Results', and 'Destroy OWASP Container'. Each task is preceded by an icon representing its tool: a blue cloud with a checkmark for Azure CLI, a multi-colored square for a generic task, a blue cloud with a checkmark for Azure CLI, a blue square with a white checkmark for PowerShell, a purple flask for Publish Test Results, and a blue cloud with a checkmark for Azure CLI.

Task Name	Tool	Status
Create Resource Group (if not created)	Azure CLI	Completed
Create Storage Account (if not created)	Azure CLI	Completed
Create OWASP Container	Azure CLI	Pending
Call the Baseline Scan	Azure CLI	Pending
Download the file	Azure CLI	Pending
Convert Report Format	PowerShell	Pending
Publish Test Results	Publish Test Results	Pending
Destroy OWASP Container	Azure CLI	Pending

Reference:

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

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https://www.actual4test.com/AZ-400_examcollection.html (580 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **Freepdfdumps**)

NEW QUESTION: 62

You are implementing a package management solution for a Node.js application by using Azure Artifacts.

You need to configure the development environment to connect to the package repository. The solution must minimize the likelihood that credentials will be leaked.

Which file should you use to configure each connection? To answer, drag the appropriate files to the correct connections. Each file may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Files	Answer Area
The .npmrc file in the project	Registry information: File
The .npmrc file in the user's home folder	Credentials: File
The Package.json file in the project	
The Project.json file in the project	

Answer:

Files	Answer Area
The .npmrc file in the project	Registry information: The .npmrc file in the project
The .npmrc file in the user's home folder	Credentials: The .npmrc file in the user's home folder
The Package.json file in the project	
The Project.json file in the project	

Explanation

Feed registry information:	The .npmrc file in the project
Credentials:	The .npmrc file in the user's home folder

All Azure Artifacts feeds require authentication, so you'll need to store credentials for the feed before you can install or publish packages. npm uses .npmrc configuration files to store feed URLs and credentials. Azure DevOps Services recommends using two .npmrc files.

Feed registry information: The .npmrc file in the project

One .npmrc should live at the root of your git repo adjacent to your project's package.json. It should contain a "registry" line for your feed and it should not contain credentials since it will be checked into git.

Credentials: The .npmrc file in the user's home folder

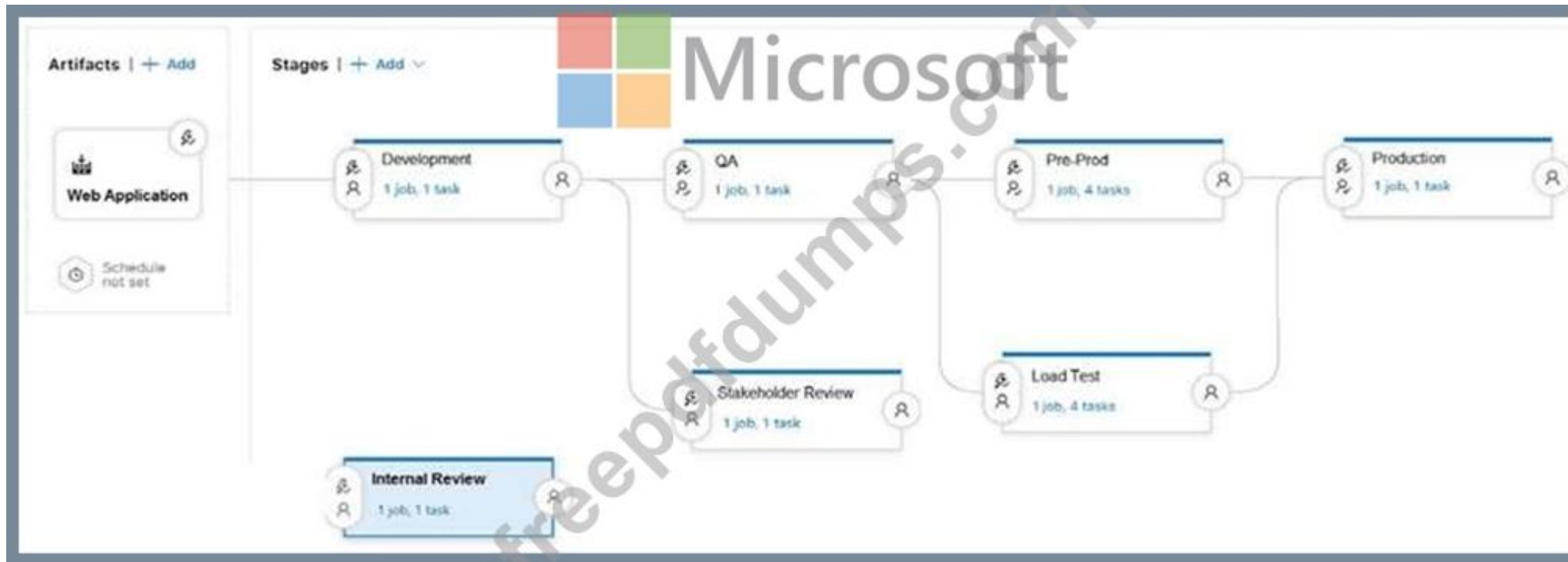
On your development machine, you will also have a .npmrc in \$home for Linux or Mac systems or \$env.HOME for win systems. This .npmrc should contain credentials for all of the registries that you need to connect to. The NPM client will look at your project's .npmrc, discover the registry, and fetch matching credentials from \$home/.npmrc or \$env.HOME/.npmrc.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/artifacts/npm/npmrc?view=azure-devops&tabs=windows>

NEW QUESTION: 63

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



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

How many stages have triggers set?

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?



Microsoft

The Development stage
The Internal Review stage
The Production stage
The Web Application artifact

Answer:

How many stages have triggers set?

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?

<u>The Development stage</u>
<u>The Internal Review stage</u>
The Production stage
The Web Application artifact

Explanation

How many stages have triggers set?

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?

Microsoft

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

The Development stage
The Internal Review stage
The Production stage
The Web Application artifact

Box 1: 5

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

Box 2: The Internal Review stage

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

NEW QUESTION: 64

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.

The lead developer at your company reports that adding new application features takes longer than expected due to a large accumulated technical debt.

You need to recommend changes to reduce the accumulated technical debt.

Solution: You recommend increasing the test coverage.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Instead reduce the code complexity.

Reference:

<https://dzone.com/articles/fight-through-the-pain-how-to-deal-with-technical>

NEW QUESTION: 65

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 are

a. 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
------------------	--	--

Answer:

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
------------------	--	--

NEW QUESTION: 66

You are defining release strategies for two applications as shown in the following table.

Application name	Goal
App1	Failure of App1 has a major impact on your company. You need a small group of users, who opted in to a testing App1, to test new releases of the application.
App2	You need to minimize the time it takes to deploy new releases of App2, and you must be able to roll back as quickly as possible.

Which release strategy should you use for each application? To answer, drag the appropriate release strategies to the correct applications. Each release strategy 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.

Release Strategies	Answer Area:
Blue/Green deployment	App1:
Canary deployment	App2:
Rolling deployment	

Answer:

Release Strategies

Blue/Green deployment

Canary deployment

Rolling deployment

Answer Area:

App1:

Canary deployment

App2:

Rolling deployment

Explanation:

App1: Canary deployment

With canary deployment, you deploy a new application code in a small part of the production infrastructure. Once the application is signed off for release, only a few users are routed to it. This minimizes any impact.

With no errors reported, the new version can gradually roll out to the rest of the infrastructure.

App2: Rolling deployment:

In a rolling deployment, an application's new version gradually replaces the old one. The actual deployment happens over a period of time. During that time, new and old versions will coexist without affecting functionality or user experience. This process makes it easier to roll back any new component incompatible with the old components.

Incorrect Answers:

Blue/Green deployment

A blue/green deployment is a change management strategy for releasing software code. Blue/green deployments, which may also be referred to as A/B deployments require two identical hardware environments that are configured exactly the same way. While one environment is active and serving end users, the other environment remains idle. Blue/green deployments are often used for consumer-facing applications and applications with critical uptime requirements. New code is released to the inactive environment, where it is thoroughly tested. Once the code has been vetted, the team makes the idle environment active, typically by adjusting a router configuration to redirect application program traffic. The process reverses when the next software iteration is ready for release.

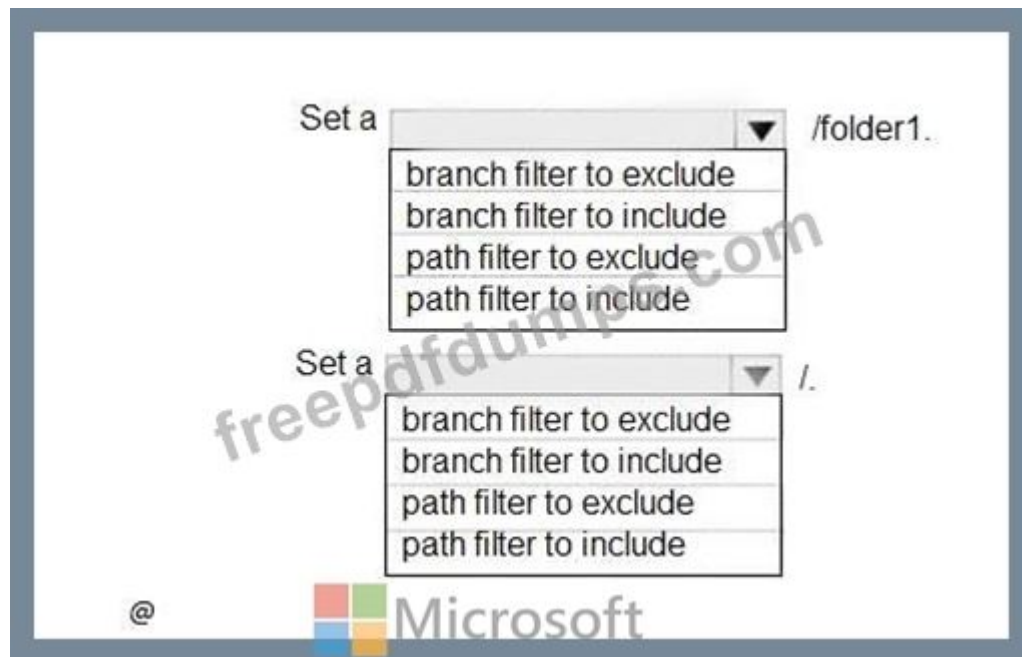
References:

<https://dev.to/mostlyjason/intro-to-deployment-strategies-blue-green-canary-and-more-3a3>

NEW QUESTION: 67

How should you configure the filters for the Project5 trigger? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

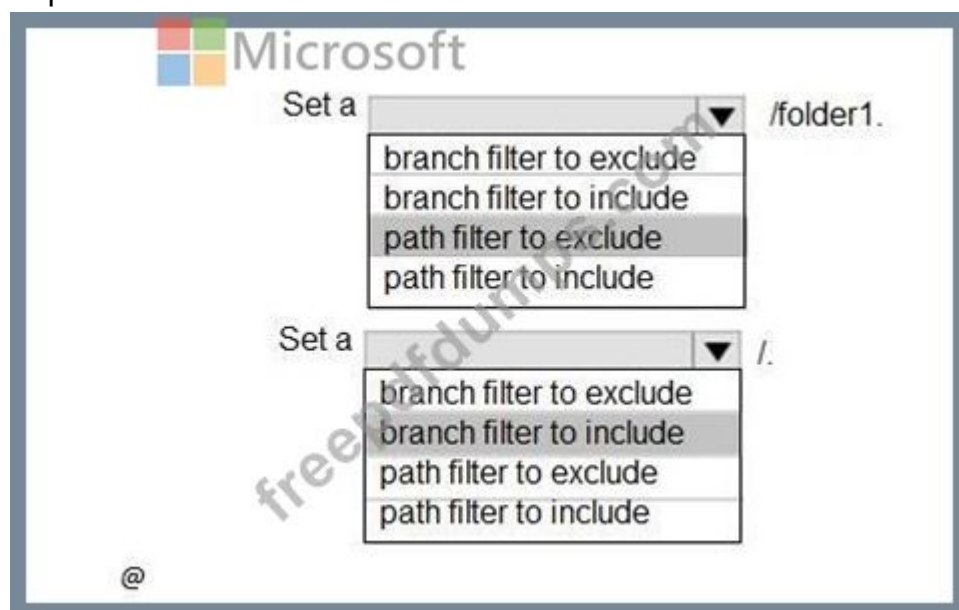
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation



Scenario:

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

NEW QUESTION: 68

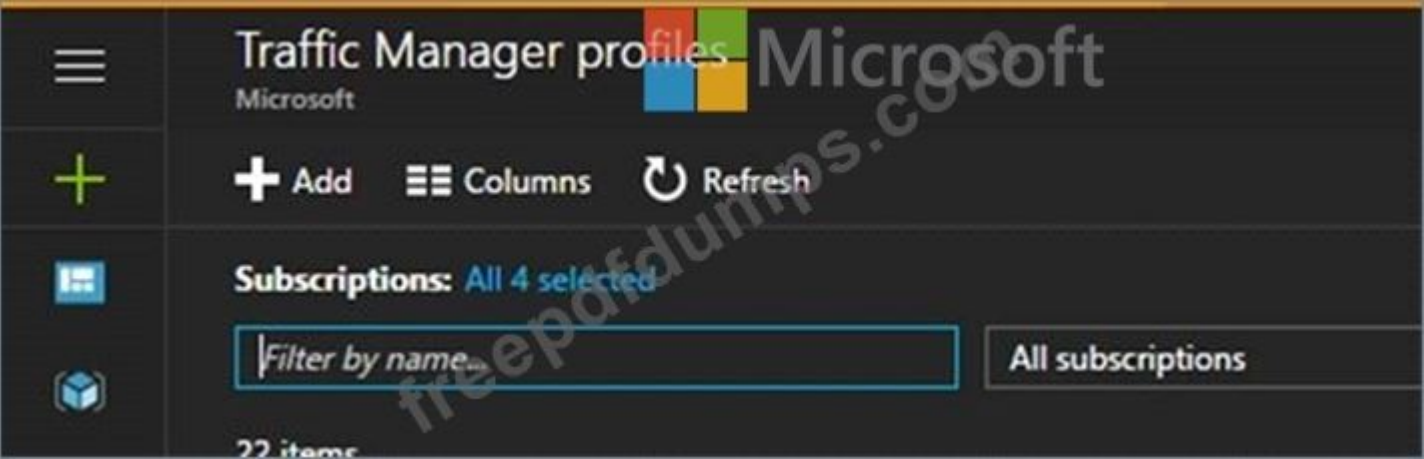
You plan to deploy a website that will be hosted in two Azure regions.

You need to create an Azure Traffic Manager profile named az40011566895n1-tm in a resource group named RG1lod11566895. The solution must ensure that users will always connect to a copy of the website that is in the same country.

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

Answer:

1. Go to the Azure portal, navigate to Traffic Manager profiles and click on the Add button to create a routing profile.



Create Traffic Manager profile...

* Name
samplegeoprofile ✓
.trafficmanager.net

Routing method
Geographic ✓

* Subscription
Microsoft ✓

* Resource group ⓘ
☒ Create new ☐ Use existing
geoprofilerg ✓

* Resource group location ⓘ
West US ✓

011566895n1-tm Routing method: Geographic Resource group: RG1lod11566895

Note: Traffic Manager profiles can be configured to use the Geographic routing method so that users are directed to specific endpoints (Azure, External or Nested) based on which geographic location their DNS query originates from. This empowers Traffic Manager customers to enable scenarios where knowing a user's geographic region and routing them based on that is important.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/announcing-the-general-availability-of-geographic-routing-capability-in-azure-traffic-manager/>

NEW QUESTION: 69

You have a project Azure DevOps.

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```

"resources": [
{
  "apiversion": "2018-05-01",
  "name" : "secrets",
  "type": 

|                                         |   |
|-----------------------------------------|---|
|                                         | ▼ |
| "Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults",            |   |
| "Microsoft.Resources/deployment".       |   |
| "Microsoft.Subscription/subscriptions". |   |


  "properties": {
    "mode" : "Incremental",
    

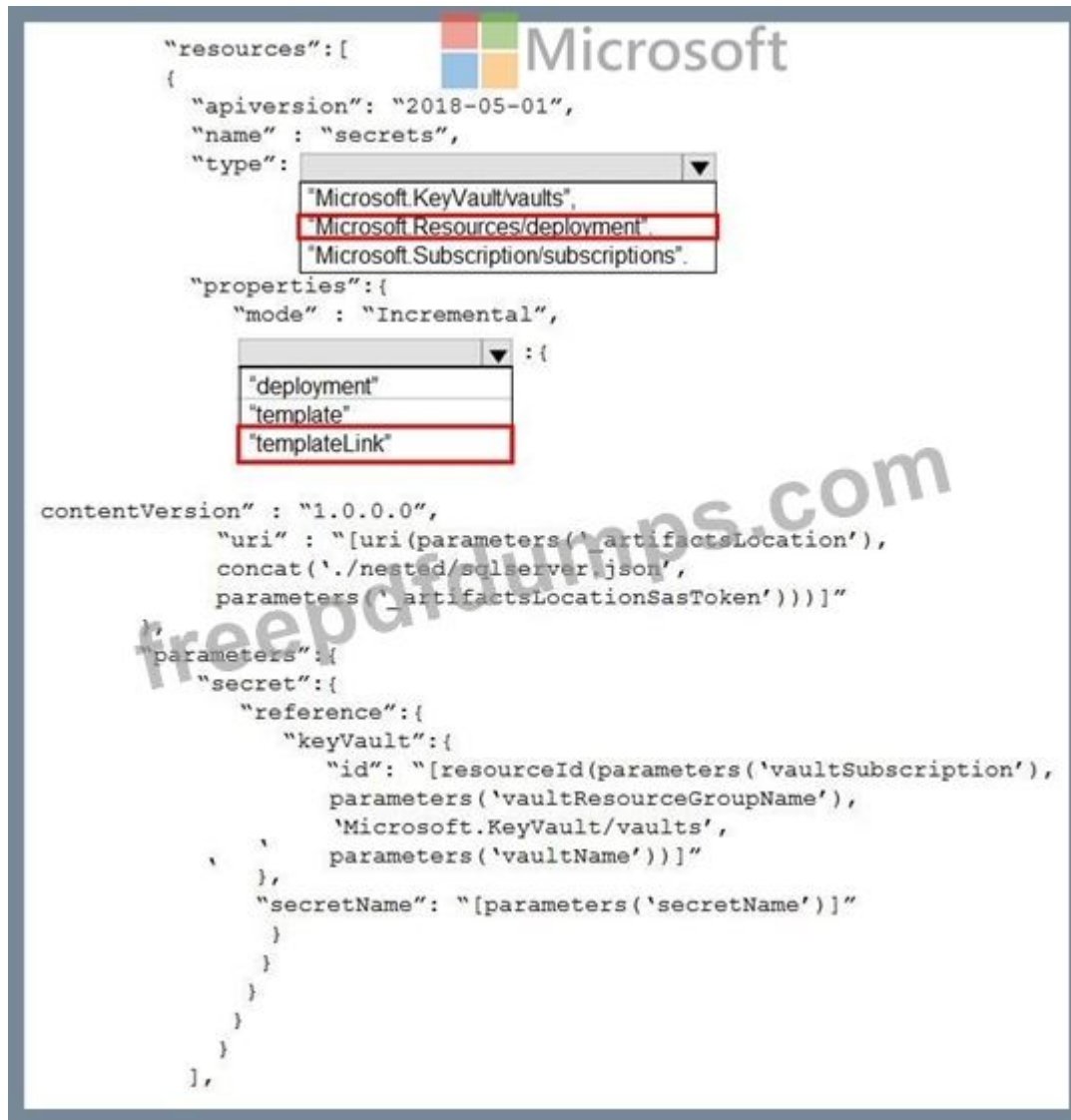
|                |   |
|----------------|---|
|                | ▼ |
| : {            |   |
| "deployment"   |   |
| "template"     |   |
| "templateLink" |   |


  },
  "contentVersion" : "1.0.0.0",
  "uri" : "[uri(parameters('_artifactsLocation'),
concat('..nested/sqlserver.json',
parameters('_artifactsLocationSasToken')))]"
},
"parameters": {
  "secret": {
    "reference": {
      "keyVault": {
        "id": "[resourceId(parameters('vaultSubscription'),
parameters('vaultResourceGroupName'),
'Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults',
parameters('vaultName'))]"
      },
      "secretName": "[parameters('secretName')]"
    }
  }
}
],

```



Answer:



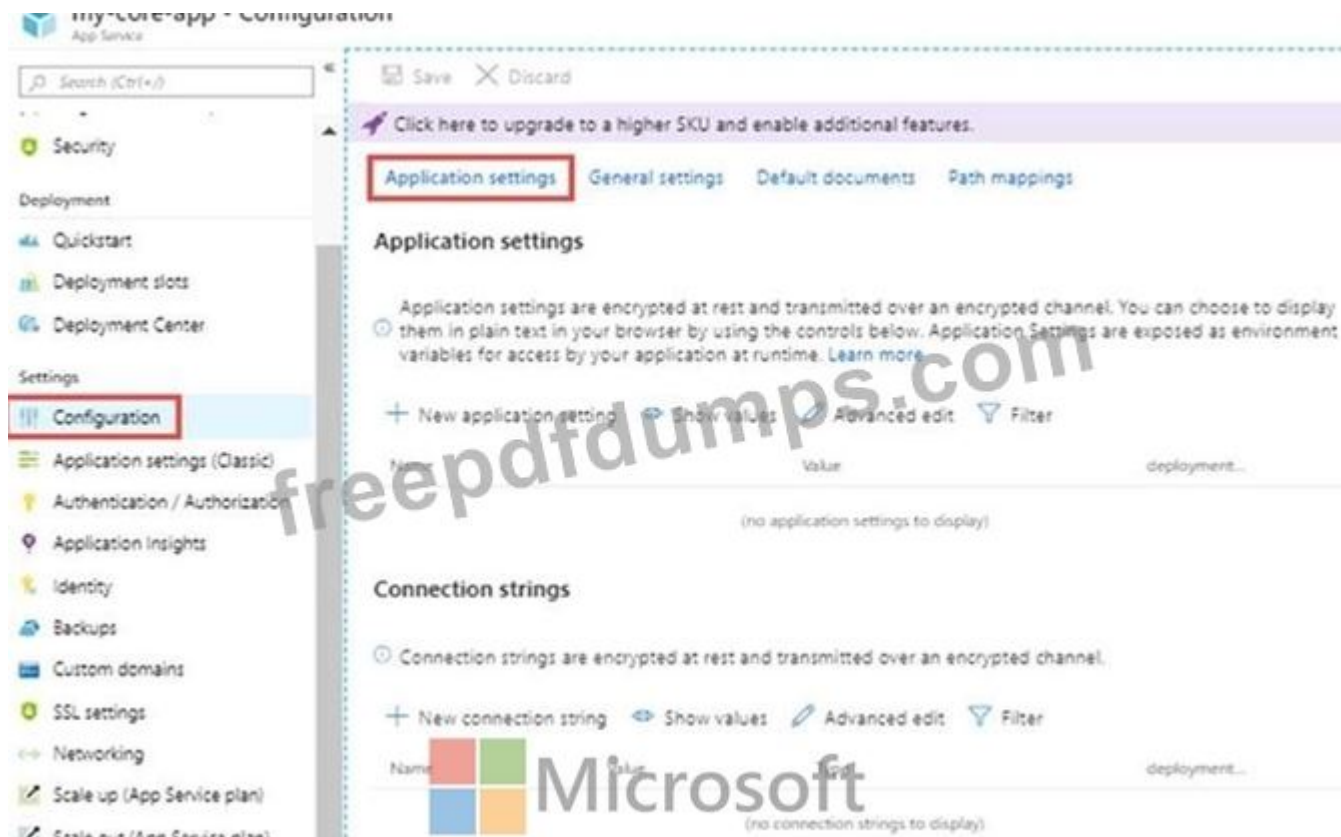
NEW QUESTION: 70

You need to configure an Azure web app named az400-9940427-main to contain an environmental variable named "MAX_ITEMS". The environmental variable must have a value of 50.

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

Answer:

1. In the Azure portal, navigate to the az400-9940427-main app's management page. In the app's left menu, click Configuration > Application settings.



2. Click New Application settings

3. Enter the following:

Name: MAX_ITEMS

Value: 50

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/configure-common>

NEW QUESTION: 71

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

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

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

- Consolidate commit histories.

- Merge the changes into a single commit.

Which merge strategy should you use in the branch policy?

A. squash merge

B. fast-forward merge

C. Git fetch

D. no-fast-forward merge

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Squash merging is a merge option that allows you to condense the Git history of topic branches when you complete a pull request. Instead of each commit on the topic branch

being added to the history of the default branch, a squash merge takes all the file changes and adds them to a single new commit on the default branch.

A simple way to think about this is that squash merge gives you just the file changes, and a regular merge gives you the file changes and the commit history.

Note: Squash merging keeps your default branch histories clean and easy to follow without demanding any workflow changes on your team. Contributors to the topic branch work how they want in the topic branch, and the default branches keep a linear history through the use of squash merges. The commit history of a master branch updated with squash merges will have one commit for each merged branch. You can step through this history commit by commit to find out exactly when work was done.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/merging-with-squash>

NEW QUESTION: 72

Your company has an Azure DevOps project,

The source code for the project is stored in an on-premises repository and uses on an on-premises build server.

You plan to use Azure DevOps to control the build process on the build server by using a self-hosted agent.

You need to implement the self-hosted agent.

You download and install the agent on the build server.

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

- A.** From Azure, create a shared access signature (SAS).
- B.** From the build server, create a certificate, and then upload the certificate to Azure Storage.
- C.** From the build server, create a certificate, and then upload the certificate to Azure Key Vault.
- D.** From DevOps, create a personal access token (PAT).
- E.** From the build server, run config.cmd.

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-windows?view=azure-devops> (Get PAT, run config)

NEW QUESTION: 73

Your company uses Team Foundation Server 2013 (TFS 2013).

You plan to migrate to Azure DevOps.

You need to recommend a migration strategy that meets the following requirements:

- * Preserves the dates of Team Foundation Version Control changesets
- * Preserves the changes dates of work items revisions
- * Minimizes migration effort
- * Migrates all TFS artifacts

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

On the TFS server:

- Install the TFS Java SDK.
- Upgrade TFS to the most recent RTW release.
- Upgrade to the most recent version of PowerShell Core.

To perform the migration:

- Copy the assets manually.
- Use public API-based tools.
- Use the TFS Database Import Service.
- Use the TFS Integration Platform.

Answer:

On the TFS server:

- Install the TFS Java SDK.
- Upgrade TFS to the most recent RTW release.
- Upgrade to the most recent version of PowerShell Core.

To perform the migration:

- Copy the assets manually.
- Use public API-based tools.
- Use the TFS Database Import Service.
- Use the TFS Integration Platform.

Explanation

On the TFS server:

- Install the TFS Java SDK.
- Upgrade TFS to the most recent RTW release.
- Upgrade to the most recent version of PowerShell Core.

To perform the migration:

- Copy the assets manually.
- Use public API-based tools.
- Use the TFS Database Import Service.
- Use the TFS Integration Platform.

Box 1: Upgrade TFS to the most recent RTM release.

One of the major prerequisites for migrating your Team Foundation Server database is to get your database schema version as close as possible to what is currently deployed

in Azure DevOps Services.

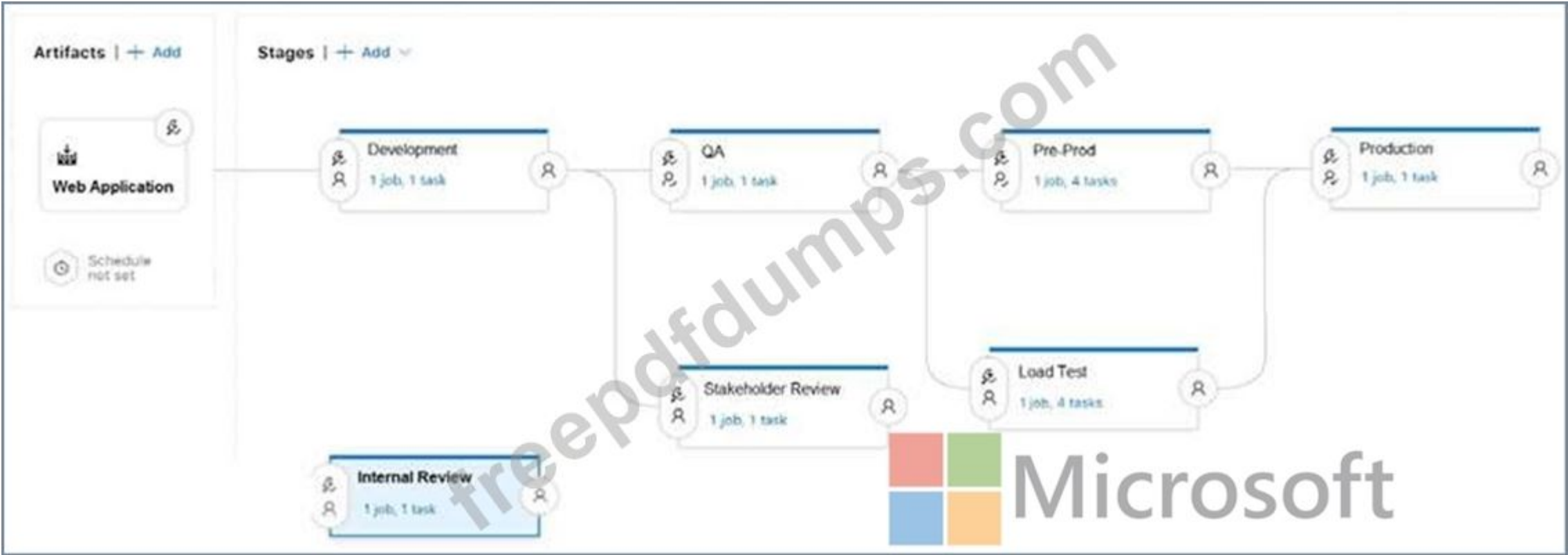
Box 2: Use the TFS Database Import Service

In Phase 3 of your migration project, you will work on upgrading your Team Foundation Server to one of the supported versions for the Database Import Service in Azure DevOps Services.

References: Team Foundation Server to Azure DevOps Services Migration Guide

NEW QUESTION: 74

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



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

How many stages have triggers set?

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?

The Development stage
The Internal Review stage
The Production stage
The Web Application artifact

Answer:

How many stages have triggers set?

1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?

The Development stage
The Internal Review stage
The Production stage
The Web Application artifact

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

NEW QUESTION: 75

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.

Answer:

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. Click + to create a private container. You could name this container after the web app or App Service. 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

Backup Schedule

Configure the schedule for your app backup.

Scheduled backup

OnOff

Backup Every

1

DaysHours

Start backup schedule from

2018-01-2016:31:38

UTC - Coordinated Universal Time

Retention (Days)

3655

Keep at least one backup

NoYes

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
☒ Included	defaultConnection	Sql Database

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

NEW QUESTION: 76

You need to use Azure Automation Sure Configuration to manage the ongoing consistency of virtual machine configurations. Which five actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order. NOTE: More than one order of answer choices in correct. You writ receive credit for any of the orders you select.

Actions

Answer Area

Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Check the compliance status of the node.

Create a management group.

Assign the node configuration.

Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Assign tags to the virtual machines.

Answer:

Answer Area

Assign the node configuration.

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Compiling a configuration into a node configuration

Onboard the virtual machines to Azure State Configuration

Check the compliance status of the node.

1 - Assign the node configuration.

2 - Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

3 - Compiling a configuration into a node configuration

4 - Onboard the virtual machines to Azure State Configuration

5 - Check the compliance status of the node.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started>

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https://www.actual4test.com/AZ-400_examcollection.html (580 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: Freepdfdumps**)

NEW QUESTION: 77

Your company uses Azure DevOps for Git source control.

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Contoso App that contains the following repositories:

- * <https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-api>
- * <https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-spa>
- * <https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-db>

You need to ensure that developers receive Slack notifications when there are pull requests created for Contoso App.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

/azrepos

Microsoft	▼
feedback	https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app
signin	https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-api
subscribe	https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-db
subscriptions	https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-spa

Answer:

/azrepos

Microsoft	▼
feedback	https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app
signin	https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-api
subscribe	https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-db
subscriptions	https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-spa

Box 1: subscribe

To start monitoring all Git repositories in a project, use the following slash command inside a channel:

/azrepos subscribe [project url]

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

You can also monitor a specific repository using the following command:

/azrepos subscribe [repository url]

The repository URL can be to any page within your repository that has your repository name.

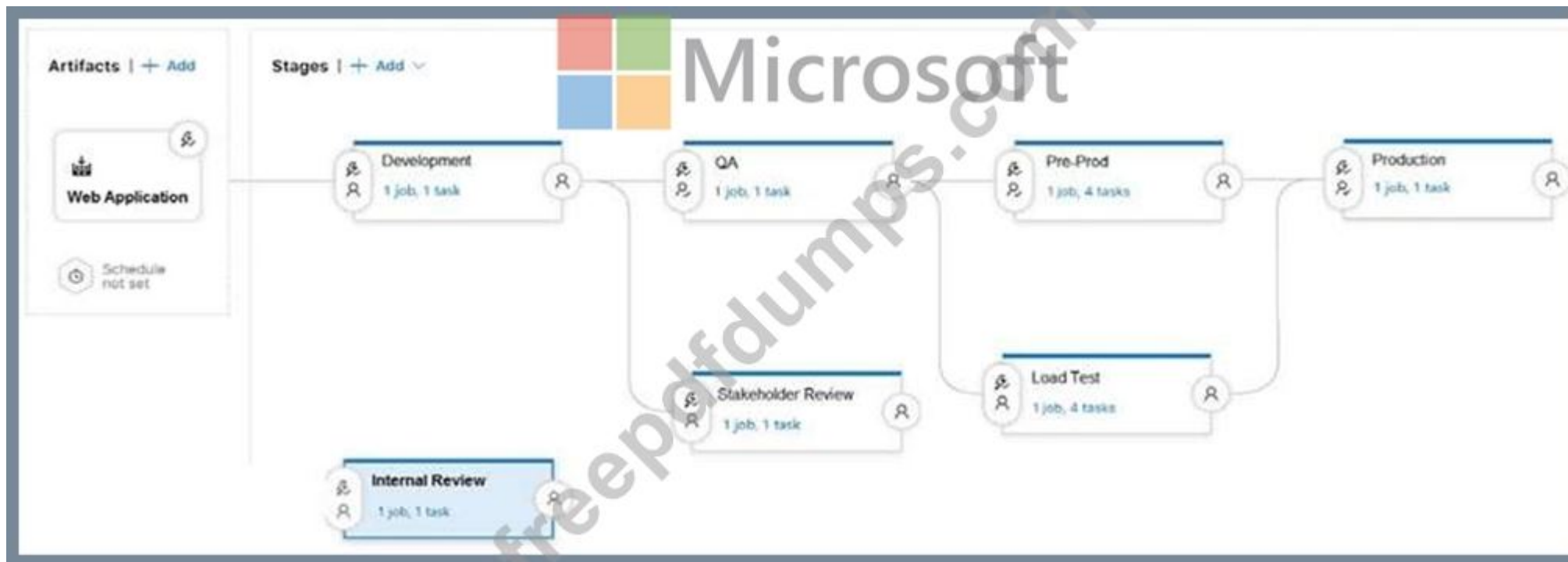
For example, for Git repositories, use:

/azrepos subscribe https://dev.azure.com/myorg/myproject/_git/myrepository Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/integrations/repos-slack>

NEW QUESTION: 78

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



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

How many stages have triggers set?

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?

The Development stage
The Internal Review stage
The Production stage
The Web Application artifact

Answer:



Microsoft

How many stages have triggers set?

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?

The Development stage
The Internal Review stage
The Production stage
The Web Application artifact

Explanation

How many stages have triggers set?	▼
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?	▼
The Development stage	
The Internal Review stage	
The Production stage	
The Web Application artifact	

Box 1: 5

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

Box 2: The Internal Review stage

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

NEW QUESTION: 79

Your company uses Team Foundation Server 2013 (TFS 2013).

You plan to migrate to Azure DevOps.

You need to recommend a migration strategy that meets the following requirements:

- * Preserves the dates of Team Foundation Version Control changesets
- * Preserves the changes dates of work items revisions
- * Minimizes migration effort
- * Migrates all TFS artifacts

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

On the TFS server:

- Install the TFS Java SDK.
- Upgrade TFS to the most recent RTW release.
- Upgrade to the most recent version of PowerShell Core.

To perform the migration:

- Copy the assets manually.
- Use public API-based tools.
- Use the TFS Database Import Service.
- Use the TFS Integration Platform.

Answer:

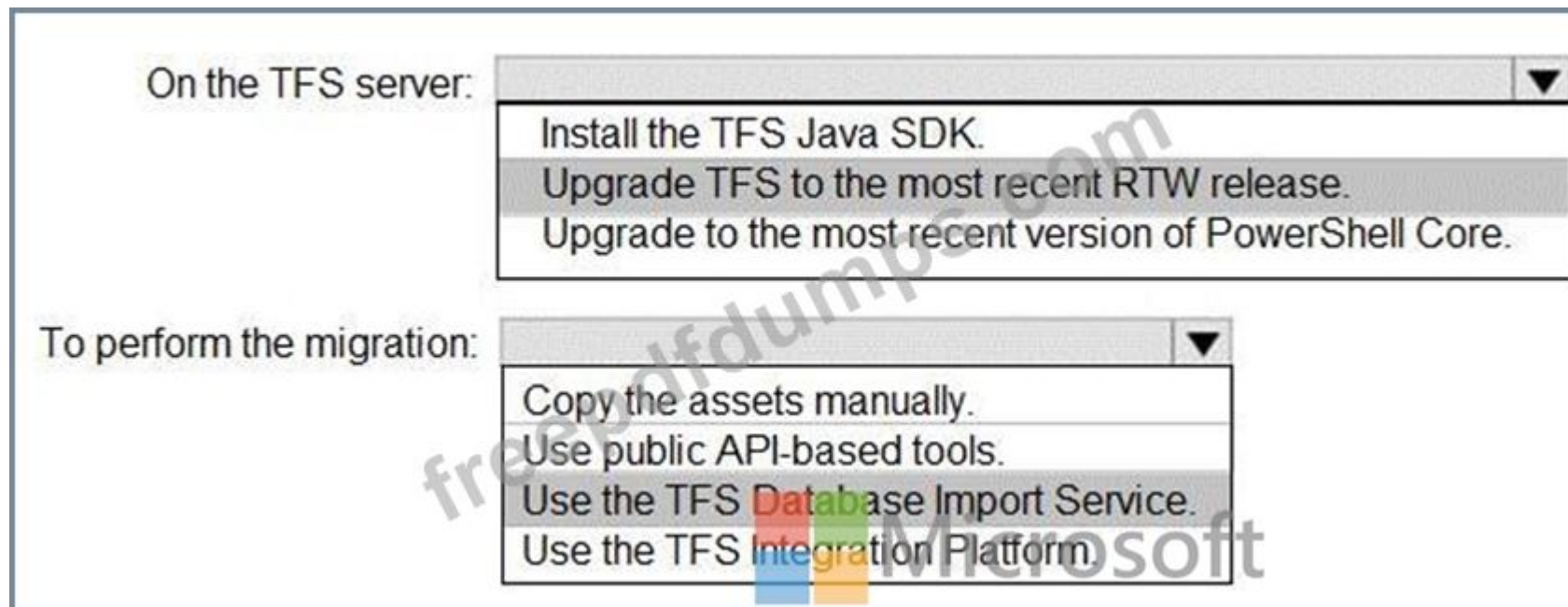
On the TFS server:

- Install the TFS Java SDK.
- Upgrade TFS to the most recent RTW release.
- Upgrade to the most recent version of PowerShell Core.

To perform the migration:

- Copy the assets manually.
- Use public API-based tools.
- Use the TFS Database Import Service.
- Use the TFS Integration Platform.

Explanation



Box 1: Upgrade TFS to the most recent RTM release.

One of the major prerequisites for migrating your Team Foundation Server database is to get your database schema version as close as possible to what is currently deployed in Azure DevOps Services.

Box 2: Use the TFS Database Import Service

In Phase 3 of your migration project, you will work on upgrading your Team Foundation Server to one of the supported versions for the Database Import Service in Azure DevOps Services.

References: Team Foundation Server to Azure DevOps Services Migration Guide

NEW QUESTION: 80

You are developing a multi-tier application. The application will use Azure App Service web apps as the front end and an Azure SQL database as the back end. The application will use Azure functions to write some data to Azure Storage.

You need to send the Azure DevOps team an email message when the front end fails to return a status code of 200.

Which feature should you use?

- A. Service Map in Azure Log Analytics
- B. Availability tests in Azure Application Insights
- C. Profiler in Azure Application Insights
- D. Application Map in Azure Application Insights

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Application Map helps you spot performance bottlenecks or failure hotspots across all components of your distributed application. Each node on the map represents an application component or its dependencies; and has health KPI and alerts status.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Service Map automatically discovers application components on Windows and Linux systems and maps the communication between services. You can use it to view your servers as you think of them-- interconnected systems that deliver critical services. Service Map shows connections between servers, processes, and ports across any TCP-connected architecture with no configuration required, other than installation of an agent.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/app-map>

NEW QUESTION: 81

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Project1. Project1 contains a pipeline that builds a container image named Image1 and pushes Image1 to an Azure container registry named ACR1. Image1 uses a base image stored in Docker Hub.

You need to ensure that Image1 is updated automatically whenever the base image is updated.

What should you do?

- A. Create and run an Azure Container Registry task.
- B. Add a Docker Hub service connection to Azure Pipelines.
- C. Enable the Azure Event Grid resource provider and subscribe to registry events.
- D. Create a service hook in Project1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

ACR Tasks supports automated container image builds when a container's base image is updated, such as when you patch the OS or application framework in one of your base images.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-tutorial-base-image-update>

NEW QUESTION: 82

Your company is creating a suite of three mobile applications.

You need to control access to the application builds. The solution must be managed at the organization level. What should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Groups to control the build access:

Active Directory groups
Azure Active Directory groups
Microsoft Visual Studio App Center distribution groups

Group type:

Private
Public
Shared

Answer:

Groups to control the build access:

Active Directory groups
Azure Active Directory groups
Microsoft Visual Studio App Center distribution groups

Group type:

Private
Public
Shared

Box 1: Microsoft Visual Studio App Center distribution Groups

Explanation: Distribution Groups are used to control access to releases. A Distribution Group represents a set of users that can be managed jointly and can have common access to

releases. Example of Distribution Groups can be teams of users, like the QA Team or External Beta Testers or can represent stages or rings of releases, such as Staging.

Box 2: Shared

Shared distribution groups are private or public distribution groups that are shared across multiple apps in a single organization. Shared distribution groups eliminate the need to replicate distribution groups across multiple apps.

Note: With the Deploy with App Center Task in Visual Studio Team Services, you can deploy your apps from Azure DevOps (formerly known as VSTS) to App Center. By deploying to App Center, you will be able to distribute your builds to your users.

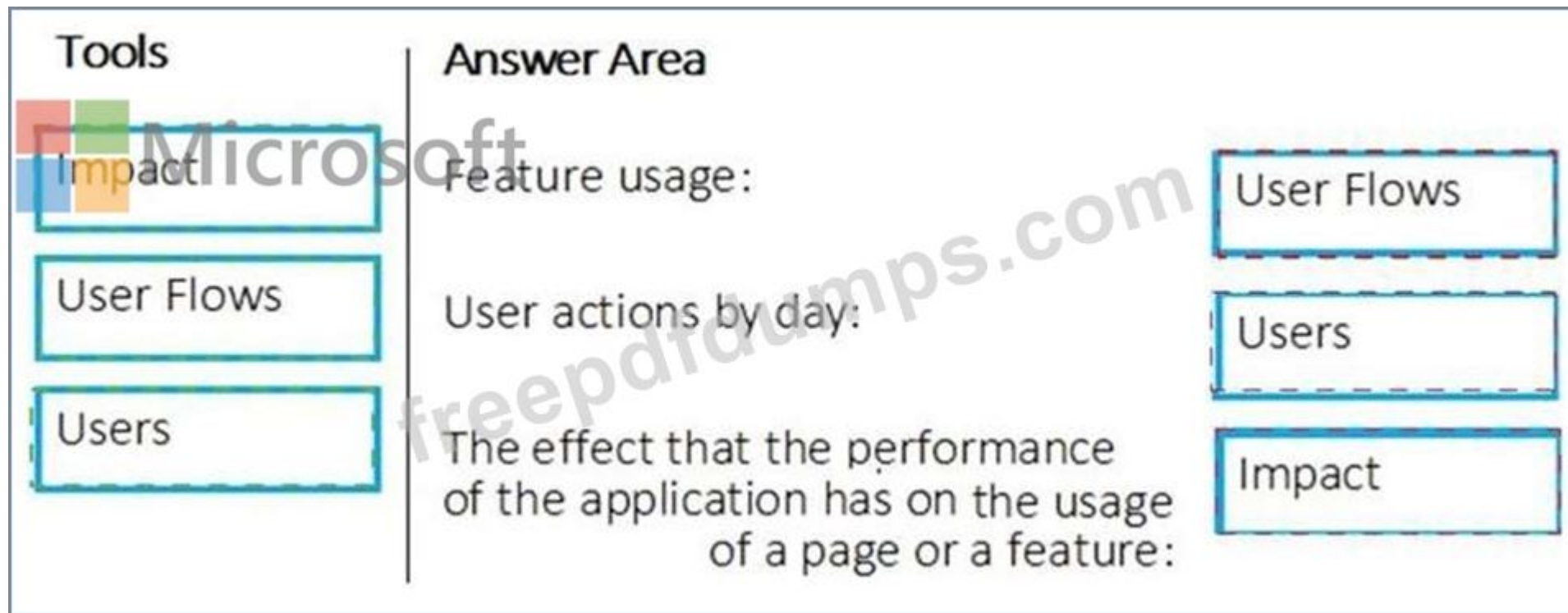
References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/distribution/groups>

NEW QUESTION: 83

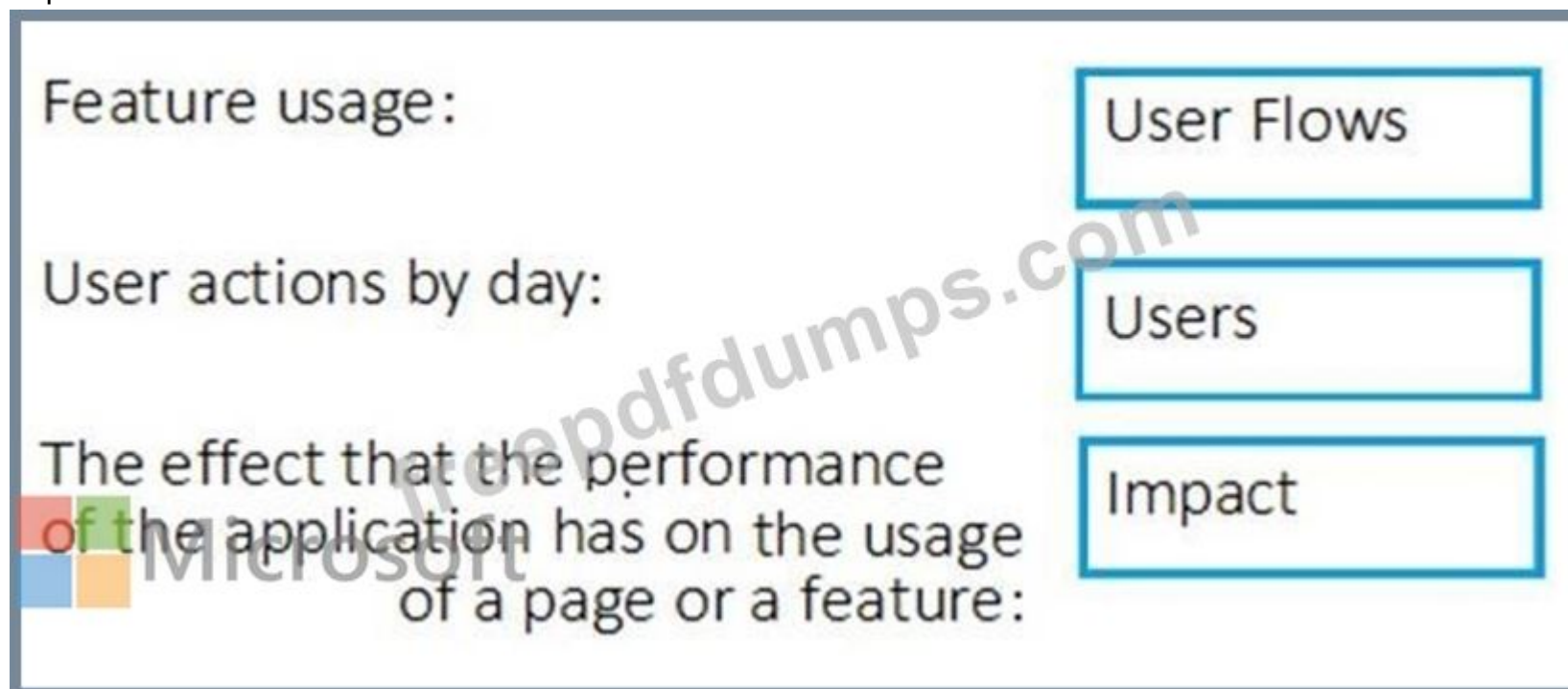
Your company wants to use Azure Application Insights to understand how user behaviors affect an application. Which application Insights tool should you use to analyze each behavior? To answer, drag the appropriate tools to the correct behaviors. Each tool may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Tools	Answer Area
Impact	Feature usage:
User Flows	User actions by day:
Users	The effect that the performance of the application has on the usage of a page or a feature:

Answer:



Explanation



Box 1: User Flows

The User Flows tool visualizes how users navigate between the pages and features of your site. It's great for answering questions like:

How do users navigate away from a page on your site?

What do users click on a page on your site?

Where are the places that users churn most from your site?

Are there places where users repeat the same action over and over?

Box 2: Users

Box 3: Impact

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/usage-flows>

NEW QUESTION: 84

You have an Azure subscription that contains resources in several resource groups.

You need to design a monitoring strategy that will provide a consolidated view. The solution must support the following requirements:

- * Support role-based access control (RBAC) by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) identities.
- * Include visuals from Azure Monitor that are generated by using the Kusto query language.
- * Support documentation written in markdown.
- * Use the latest data available for each visual.

What should you use to create the consolidated view?

- A. Azure dashboards
- B. Azure Monitor
- C. Azure Data Explorer
- D. Microsoft Power BI

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 85

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

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-security-as-reported-by-your-cicd-pipeline/>

NEW QUESTION: 86

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

Assembla Subversion

Bitbucket Cloud

Git in Azure Repos

GitHub Enterprise

Answer Area

Project1:

Project2:

Project3:

Answer:

Version Control Systems

Assembla Subversion

Bitbucket Cloud

Git in Azure Repos

GitHub Enterprise

Answer Area

Project1:

Git in Azure Repos

Project2:

GitHub Enterprise

Project3:

Bitbucket Cloud

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.

Incorrect Answers:

Bitbucket:

Bitbucket comes as a distributed version control system based on Git.

Note: A source control system, also called a version control system, allows developers to collaborate on code and track changes. Source control is an essential tool for multi-developer projects.

Our systems support two types of source control: Git (distributed) and Team Foundation Version Control (TFVC). TFVC is a centralized, client-server system. In both Git and TFVC, you can check in files and organize files in folders, branches, and repositories.

References:

<https://www.azuredevopslabs.com/labs/azuredevops/yaml/>

<https://enterprise.github.com/faq>

NEW QUESTION: 87

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

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

Actions

Run the New-AzureRmResourceGroupDeployment Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

Create an Azure Resource Manager template file that has an extension of .json.

Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of .ps1.

Answer Area

1

2

3



Microsoft

Answer:

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



1 Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of .ps1.
2 Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure PowerShell cmdlet.
3 Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure PowerShell cmdlet.



Explanation

Actions

- Run the New-AzureRmResourceGroupDeployment Azure PowerShell cmdlet.
- Create an Azure Resource Manager template file that has an extension of .json.

Answer Area

- Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of .ps1.
- Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure PowerShell cmdlet.
- Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

NEW QUESTION: 88

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

- 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.

Answer Area

Answer:

Actions

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.

Answer Area

Create a dependency graph for the application.

Group the related components.

Assign ownership to each component group.

Explanation

Create a dependency graph for the application.

Group the related components.

Assign ownership to each component group.

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: 89

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.

You need to deploy an application to the cluster by using Azure DevOps.

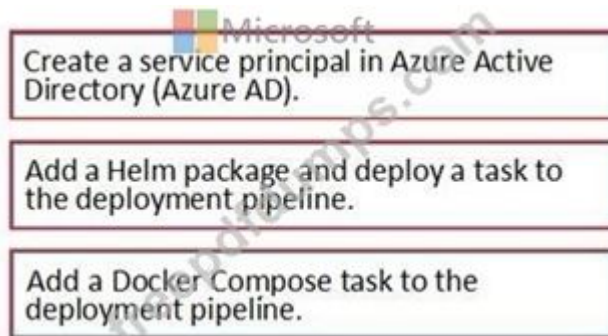
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Create a service account in the cluster.	
Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).	
Add an Azure Function App for Container task to the deployment pipeline.	
Add a Helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline.	
Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.	
Configure RBAC roles in the cluster.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Create a service account in the cluster.	Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).	Add a Helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline.
Add an Azure Function App for Container task to the deployment pipeline.	Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.
Add a Helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline.	
Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.	
Configure RBAC roles in the cluster.	

Explanation



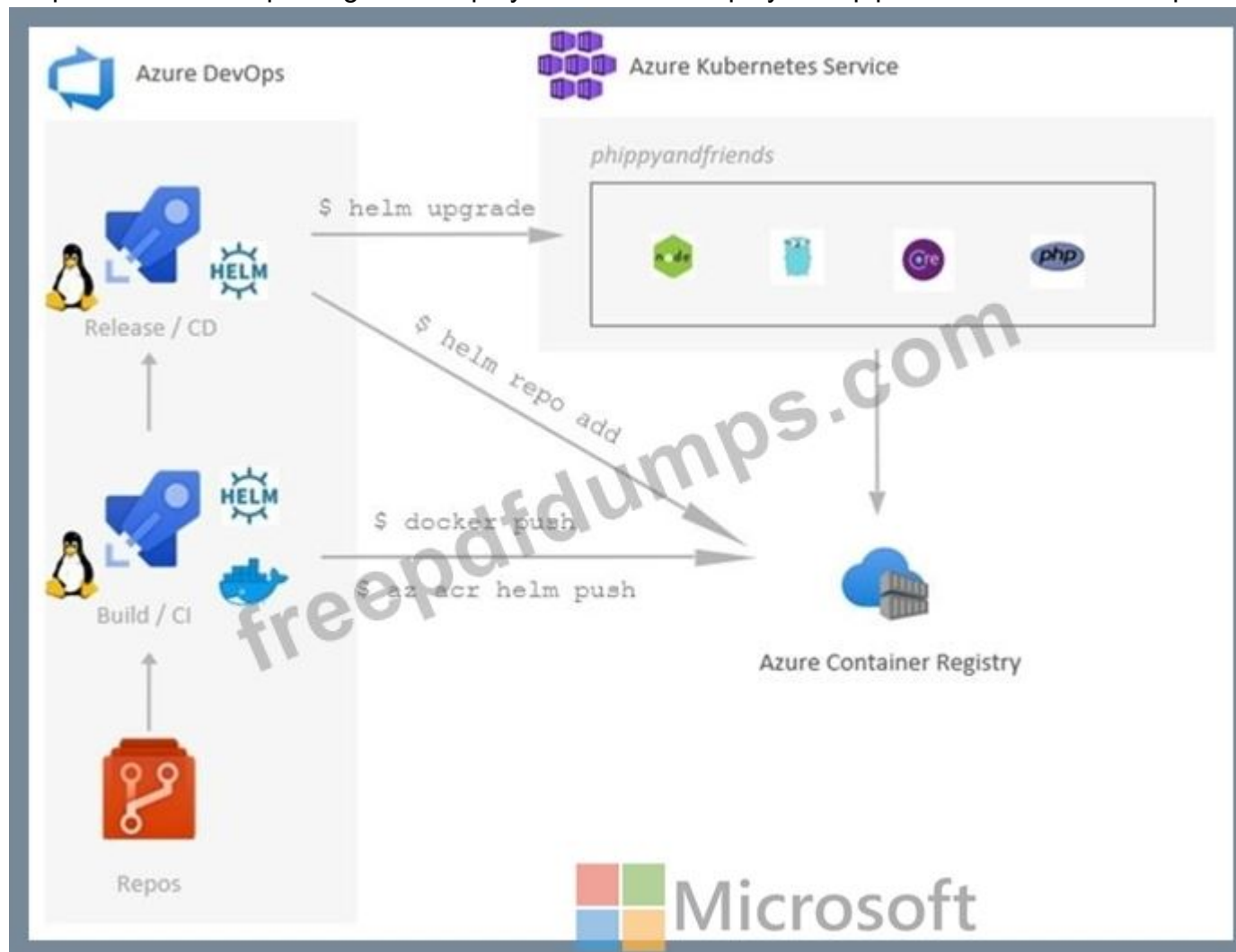
You can set up a CI/CD pipeline to deploy your apps on a Kubernetes cluster with Azure DevOps by leveraging a Linux agent, Docker, and Helm.

Step 1: Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) We need to assign 3 specific service principals with specific Azure Roles that need to interact with our ACR and our AKS.

Create a specific Service Principal for our Azure DevOps pipelines to be able to push and pull images and charts of our ACR.

Create a specific Service Principal for our Azure DevOps pipelines to be able to deploy our application in our AKS.

Step 2: Add a Helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline This is the DevOps workflow with containers:



Step 3: Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.

Dockerfile file is a script leveraged by Docker, composed of various commands (instructions) and arguments listed successively to automatically perform actions on a base image in order to create a new Docker image by packaging the app.

Reference:

<https://cloudblogs.microsoft.com/opensource/2018/11/27/tutorial-azure-devops-setup-cicd-pipeline-kubernetes-d>

NEW QUESTION: 90

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 mil 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?

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 91

Which package feed access levels should be assigned to the Developers and Team Leaders groups for the investment planning applications suite? To answer, drag the appropriate access levels to the correct groups. Each access level 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.

Access Levels

Collaborator

Contributor

Owner

Reader

Answer Area

Developers:

Team Leaders:

Answer:

Access Levels

Collaborator

Contributor

Owner

Reader

Answer Area

Developers:

Team Leaders:

Reader

Owner

Microsoft

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https://www.actual4test.com/AZ-400_examcollection.html (580 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **Freepdfdumps**)

NEW QUESTION: 92
You need to implement the code flow strategy for Project2 in Azure DevOps.
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 in the correct order.

Actions

Create a fork

Create a branch

Add a build validation policy.

Add a build policy

Create a repository

Add an application access policy.

Answer Area

⬅️

➡️

⬆️

⬆️

Answer:

Microsoft

Actions

Create a service account in the cluster.

Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Add an Azure Function App for Container task to the deployment pipeline.

Add a Helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline.

Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.

Configure RBAC roles in the cluster.

Answer Area

Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Add a Helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline.

Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.

Explanation

Answer Area

Create a repository

Create a branch

Add a build validation policy.

Microsoft

Step 1: Create a repository

A Git repository, or repo, is a folder that you've told Git to help you track file changes in. You can have any number of repos on your computer, each stored in their own folder.

Step 2: Create a branch

Branch policies help teams protect their important branches of development. Policies enforce your team's code quality and change management standards.

Step 3: Add a build validation policy

When a build validation policy is enabled, a new build is queued when a new pull request is created or when changes are pushed to an existing pull request targeting this branch. The build policy then evaluates the results of the build to determine whether the pull request can be completed.

Scenario:

Implement a code flow strategy for Project2 that will:

Enable Team2 to submit pull requests for Project2.

Enable Team2 to work independently on changes to a copy of Project2.

Ensure that any intermediary changes performed by Team2 on a copy of Project2 will be subject to the same restrictions as the ones defined in the build policy of Project2.

Project2 will use an automatic build policy. A small team of developers named Team2 will work independently on changes to the project. The Team2 members will not have permissions to Project2.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/manage-your-branches>

Topic 3, Woodgrove bank

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case

studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study. At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions.

Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the button to return to the question.

Overview

General Overview

Woodgrove Bank is a financial services company that has a main office in the United Kingdom.

Technical Requirements and Planned Changes

Planned Changes

Woodgrove Bank plans to implement the following project management changes:

- * Implement Azure DevOps for project tracking.
- * Centralize source code control in private GitHub repositories.
- * Implement Azure Pipelines for build pipelines and release pipelines.

Woodgrove Bank plans to implement the following changes to the identity environment:

- * Deploy an Azure AD tenant named woodgrovebank.com.
- * Sync the Active Directory domain to Azure AD.
- * Configure App1 to use a service principal.
- * Integrate GitHub with Azure AD.

Woodgrove Bank plans to implement the following changes to the core apps:

- * Migrate App1 to ASP.NET Core.
- * Integrate Azure Pipelines and the third-party build tool used to develop App2.

Woodgrove Bank plans to implement the following changes to the DevOps environment:

- * Deploy App1 to Azure App Service.
- * Implement source control for the DB1 schema.
- * Migrate all the source code from TFS1 to GitHub.
- * Deploy App2 to an Azure virtual machine named VM1.
- * Merge the POC branch into the GitHub default branch.
- * Implement an Azure DevOps dashboard for stakeholders to monitor development progress.

Technical Requirements

Woodgrove Bank identifies the following technical requirements:

- * The initial databases for new environments must contain both schema and reference data.
- * An Azure Monitor alert for VM1 must be configured to meet the following requirements:
 - * Be triggered when average CPU usage exceeds 80 percent for 15 minutes.
 - * Calculate CPU usage averages once every minute.
 - * The commit history of the POC branch must replace the history of the default branch.

* The Azure DevOps dashboard must display the metrics shown in the following table.

Number	Required data
1	A comparison between the work the development team planned to deliver and what was delivered.
2	The status of the environments in a release definition.
3	The total number of results from a work item query.

- * Access to Azure DevOps must be restricted to specific IP addresses.
- * Page load times for App1 must be captured and monitored.
- * Administrative effort must be minimized.

NEW QUESTION: 93

You have a build pipeline in Azure Pipelines that occasionally fails. You discover that a test measuring the response time of an API endpoint causes the failures. You need to prevent the build pipeline from failing due to The test. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point
- A. Clear Flaky tests included in test pass percentage
 - B. Enable test slicing.
 - C. Manually mark the test as flaky.
 - D. Set Flaky test detection to Off
 - E. Enable Test Impact Analysis (TIA).

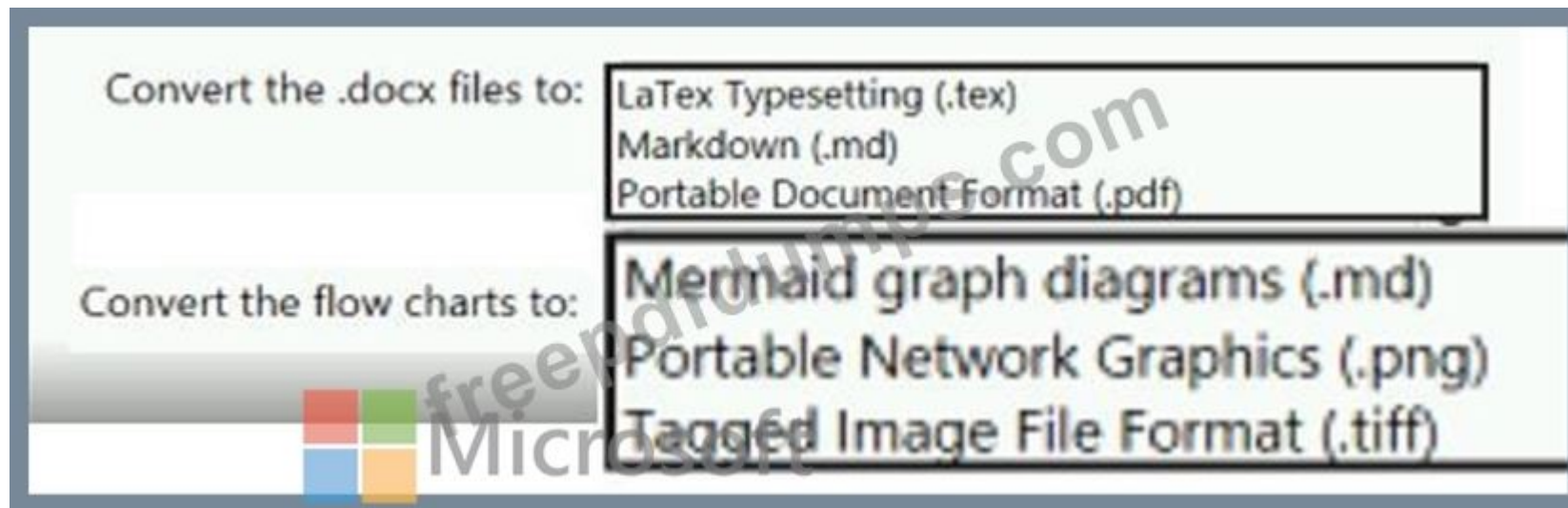
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 94

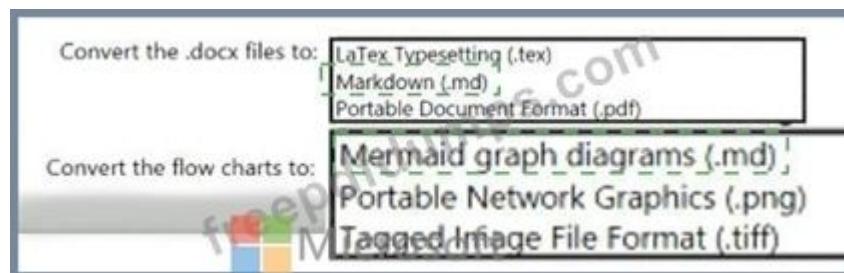
Your company uses GitHub for source control. GitHub repositories store source code and store process documentation. The process documentation is saved as Microsoft Word documents that contain simple flow charts stored as .bmp files. You need to optimize the integration and versioning of the process documentation and the flow charts. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- * Store documents as plain text.
- * Minimize the number of files that must be maintained.
- * Simplify the modification, merging, and reuse of flow charts.
- * Simplify the modification, merging, and reuse of documents.

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.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 95

Your company has an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 is associated to an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.com.

You need to provision an Azure Kubernetes Services (AKS) cluster in Subscription1 and set the permissions for the cluster by using RBAC roles that reference the identities in contoso.com.

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

Answer Area

Objects

a system-assigned managed identity

a cluster

an application registration in contoso.com

an RBAC binding



Microsoft

Answer:

Answer Area

Objects

a system-assigned managed identity

a cluster

an application registration in contoso.com

an RBAC binding



Microsoft

a cluster

a system-assigned managed identity

an RBAC binding

Explanation



Microsoft

a cluster

a system-assigned managed identity

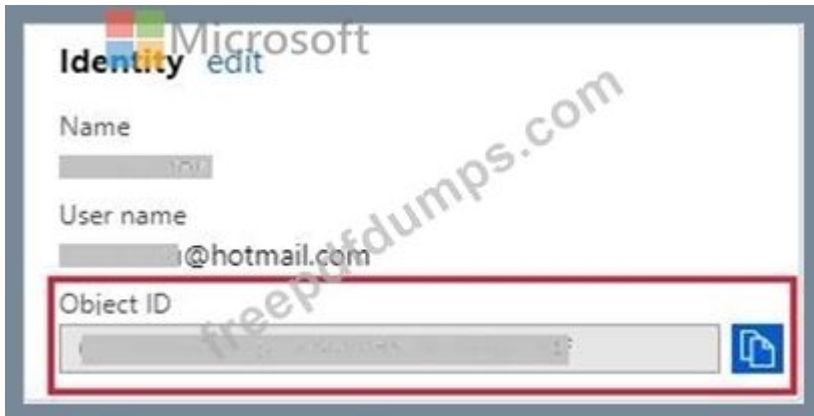
an RBAC binding

Step 1: Create an AKS cluster

Step 2: a system-assigned managed identity

To create an RBAC binding, you first need to get the Azure AD Object ID.

- * Sign in to the Azure portal.
- * In the search field at the top of the page, enter Azure Active Directory.
- * Click Enter.
- * In the Manage menu, select Users.
- * In the name field, search for your account.
- * In the Name column, select the link to your account.
- * In the Identity section, copy the Object ID.



Step 3: a RBAC binding

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/developer/ansible/aks-configure-rbac>

NEW QUESTION: 96

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals.

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

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

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps for a new web application.

You need to ensure that when code is checked in, a build runs automatically.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Use a Pull request trigger.

Note: Batch changes

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 97

You use Azure Pipelines to manage build pipelines. GitHub to store source code, and Dependabot to manage dependencies.

You have an app named App1.

Dependabot detects a dependency in App1 that requires an update.

What should you do first to apply the update?

- A. Perform a commit.
- B. Create a pull request.
- C. Approve the pull request
- D. Create a branch.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Dependabot is a useful tool to regularly check for dependency updates. By helping to keep your project up to date, Dependabot can reduce technical debt and immediately apply security vulnerabilities when patches are released. How does Dependabot work?

Dependabot regularly checks dependencies for updates

If an update is found, Dependabot creates a new branch with this upgrade and Pull Request for approval You review the new Pull Request, ensure the tests passed, review the code, and decide if you can merge the change Reference:

<https://samlearnsazure.blog/2019/12/20/github-using-dependabot/>

NEW QUESTION: 98

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

You are configuring a build pipeline in Azure Pipelines that will include a task named Task1. Task1 will authenticate by using an Azure AD service principal.

Which three values should you configure for Task1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. the object ID
- B. the tenant ID
- C. the app ID
- D. the client secret
- E. the subscription ID

Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Create an Azure Resource Manager service connection with an existing service principal

AB: Enter the information about your service principal into the Azure subscription dialog textboxes:

- * Tenant ID
- * Subscription ID
- * Subscription name
- * Service principal ID

Either the service principal client key or, if you have selected Certificate, enter the contents of both the certificate and private key sections of the *.pem file.

D: To deploy to a specific Azure resource, the task will need additional data about that resource.

If you're using the classic editor, select data you need. For example, the App service name.

If you're using YAML, then go to the resource in the Azure portal, and then copy the data into your code. For example, to deploy a web app, you would copy the name of the App Service into the WebAppName value.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 99

You plan to implement a CI/CD strategy for an Azure Web App named az400-11566895-main.

You need to configure a staging environment for az400-11566895-main.

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

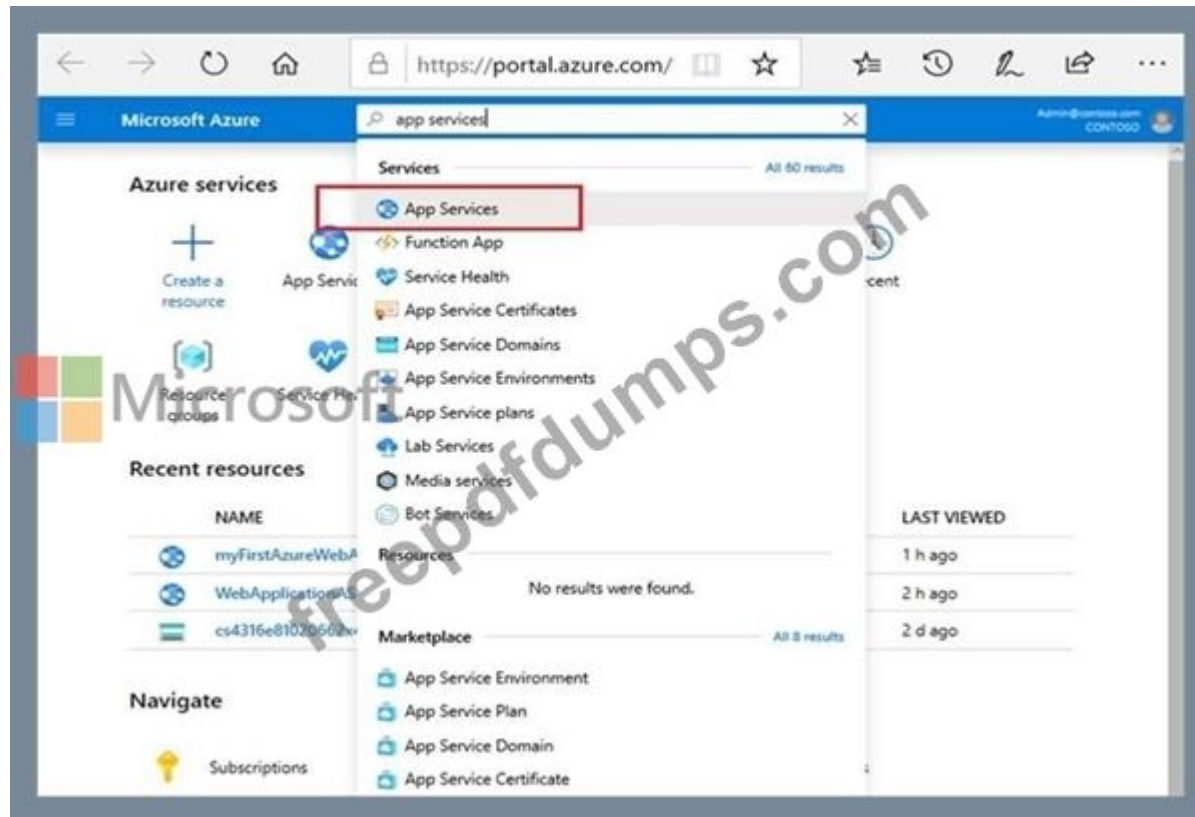
Answer:

See solution below.

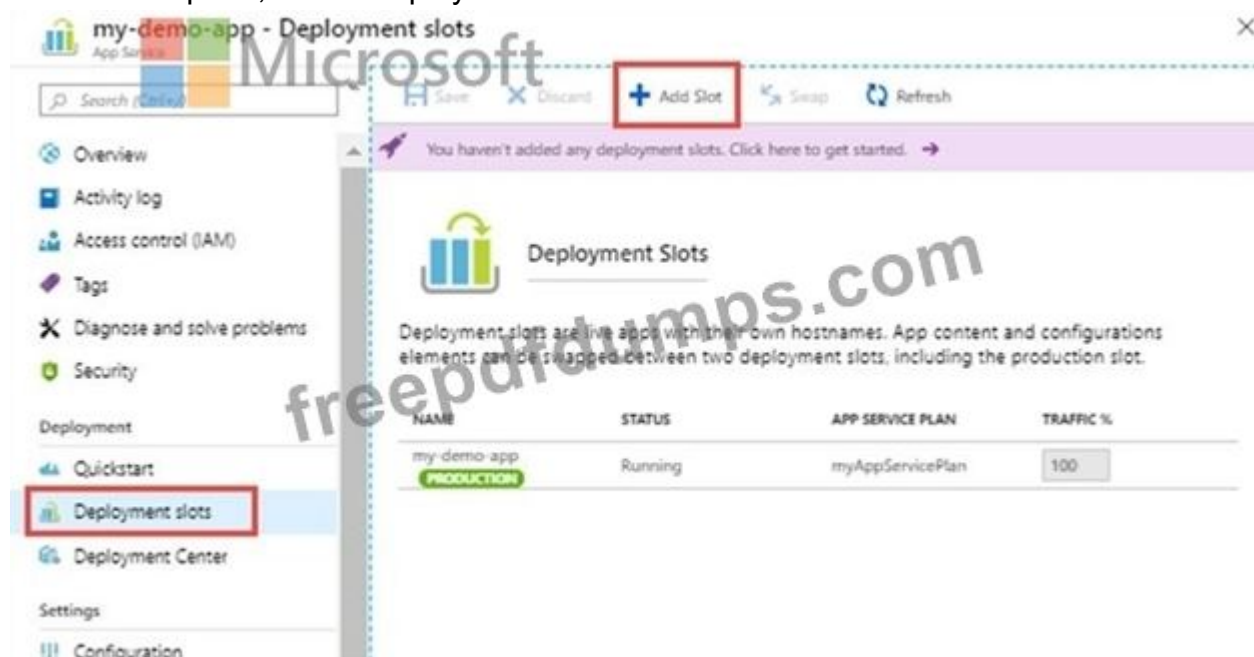
Explanation

Add a slot

1. In the Azure portal, search for and select App Services and select your app az400-11566895-main.



2. 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

Buttons: 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.

my-demo-app - Deployment slots

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 100

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

GitHub App uses the Azure Pipelines identity.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 101

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Linux.

You plan to deploy the Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension to VM1.

You need to grant the Log Analytics agent the appropriate directory permissions.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

setfacl -m u:omsagent:

r	/lib
x	/etc
rx	/tmp
rwX	/usr

Answer:

setfacl -m u:omsagent:

r	/lib
x	/etc
rx	/tmp
rwX	/usr

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 102

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: - 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:
Perforce	Project 2:
Subversion	Project 3:
Team Foundation Version Control	Project 4:

Answer:

Version Control Systems	Answer Area
Git	Project 1: Team Foundation Version Control
Perforce	Project 2: Git
Subversion	Project 3: Subversion
Team Foundation Version Control	Project 4: Git

Explanation

Answer Area
Project 1: Team Foundation Version Control
Project 2: Git
Project 3: Subversion
Project 4: Git

Box 1: Team Foundation Version Control

TFVC lets you apply granular permissions and restrict access down to a file level.

Box 2: Git

Git is the default version control provider for new projects. You should use Git for version control in your projects unless you have a specific need for centralized version control

features in TFVC.

Box 3: Subversion

Note: Xcode is an integrated development environment (IDE) for macOS containing a suite of software development tools developed by Apple Box 4: Git Note: Perforce: Due to its multitenant nature, many groups can work on versioned files. The server tracks changes in a central database of MD5 hashes of file content, along with descriptive meta data and separately retains a master repository of file versions that can be verified through the hashes.

References:

<https://searchitoperations.techtarget.com/definition/Perforce-Software>

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 103

You need to use Azure Automation State Configuration to manage the ongoing consistency of virtual machine configurations.

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

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the orders you select.

Actions

Answer Area

Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Check the compliance status of the node.

Create a management group.

Assign the node configuration.

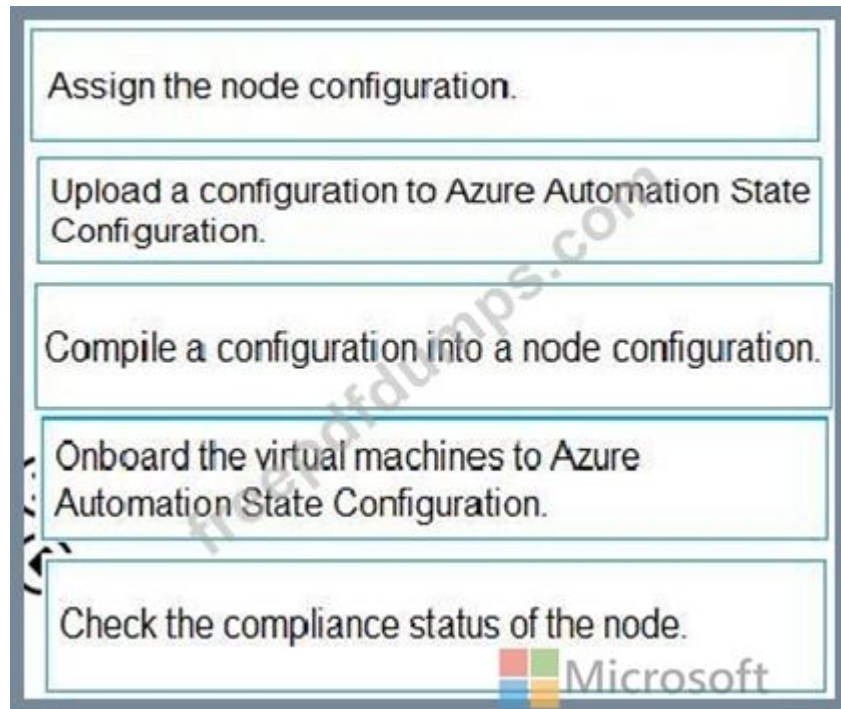
Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Assign tags to the virtual machines.



Answer:



Step 1: Assign the node configuration.

You create a simple DSC configuration that ensures either the presence or absence of the Web-Server Windows Feature (IIS), depending on how you assign nodes.

Step 2: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

You import the configuration into the Automation account.

Step 3: Compiling a configuration into a node configuration

Compiling a configuration in Azure Automation

Before you can apply a desired state to a node, a DSC configuration defining that state must be compiled into one or more node configurations (MOF document), and placed on the Automation DSC Pull Server.

Step 4: Onboard the virtual machines to Azure State Configuration

Onboarding an Azure VM for management with Azure Automation State Configuration Step 5: Check the compliance status of the node.

Viewing reports for managed nodes. Each time Azure Automation State Configuration performs a consistency check on a managed node, the node sends a status report back to the pull server. You can view these reports on the page for that node.

On the blade for an individual report, you can see the following status information for the corresponding consistency check:

The report status - whether the node is "Compliant", the configuration "Failed", or the node is "Not Compliant" (when the node is in ApplyandMonitor mode and the machine is not in the desired state).

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started>

NEW QUESTION: 104

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 105

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.

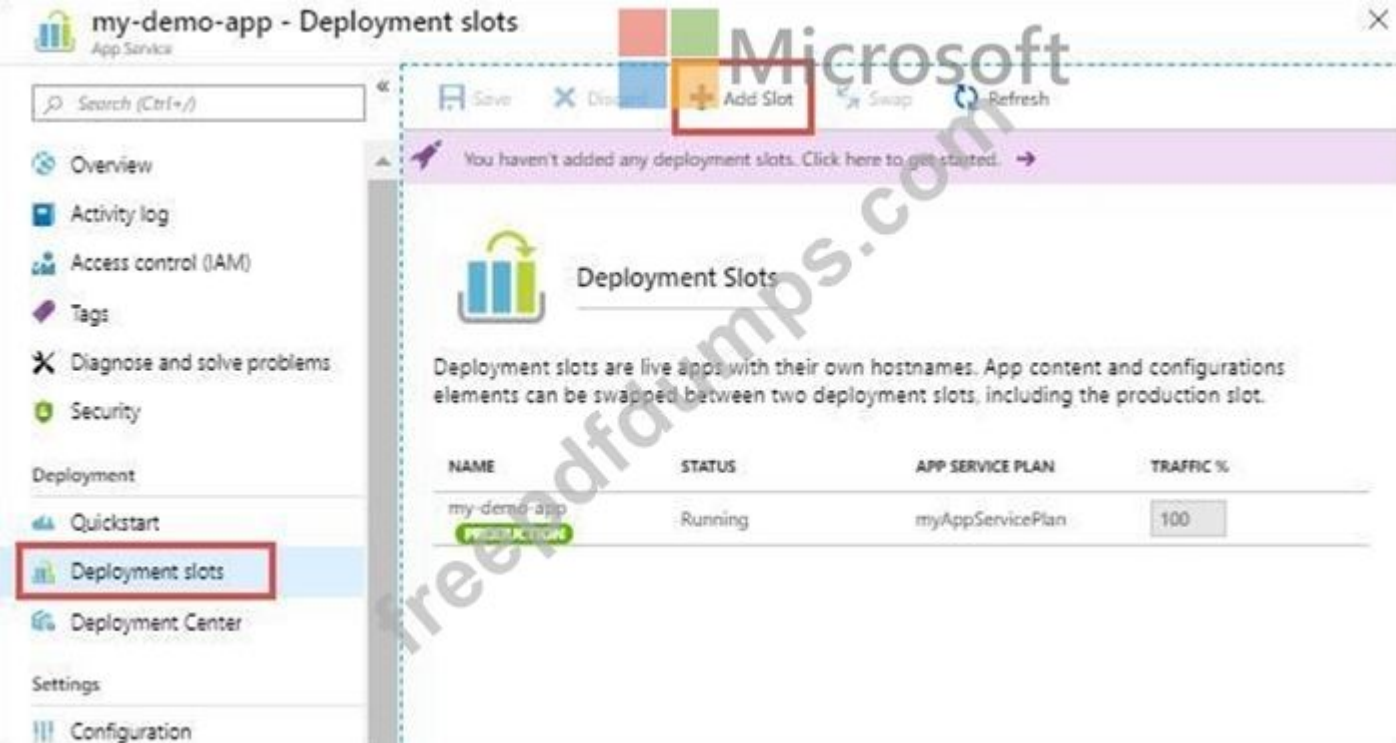
Answer:

See solution below.

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.



Add a slot Microsoft

Name
staging

Clone settings from:
Do not clone settings

Add Close

guration from another deployment slot. Select Add to continue.

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+/)

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

Save Discard Add Slot Swap Refresh

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: 106

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.

git

Microsoft

v3.0

"Release v3.0"

add	-a	-a
commit	-b	-b
push	-c	-c
tag	-m	-m

Answer:

git

v3.0

"Release v3.0"

add	-a	-a
commit	-b	-b
push	-c	-c
tag	-m	-m

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: 107

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 108

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 organization named Contoso and an Azure subscription. The subscription contains an Azure virtual machine scale set named VMSS1 that is configured for autoscaling.

You have a project in Azure DevOps named Project1. Project1 is used to build a web app named App1 and deploy App1 to VMSS1.

You need to ensure that an email alert is generated whenever VMSS1 scales in or out.

Solution: From Azure DevOps, configure the Service hooks settings for Project1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. No

B. Yes

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 109

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 110

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

- * Use a project agent pool when authoring build release pipelines.
- * View the agent pool and agents of the organization.
- * Use the principle of least privilege.

Which role memberships are required for the Azure 0e%Oos organization and the project? To answer, drag the appropriate role membership to the correct targets. Each role membership may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to content NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Roles

Administrator

Reader

Service Account

User

Answer Area

Organization:

Project:

Answer:

Roles

Administrator

Reader

Service Account

User

Answer Area

Organization:

User

Project:

Reader



NEW QUESTION: 111

You need to implement the code flow strategy for Project2 in Azure DevOps.
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 in the correct order.

Actions

Create a fork

Create a branch

Add a build validation policy.

Add a build policy

Create a repository

Add an application access policy

Answer Area

⏪

⏩

⏴

⏵



Answer:

Actions

Create a fork

Create a branch

Add a build validation policy.

Add a build policy

Create a repository

Add an application access policy.

Answer Area

Create a repository

Create a branch

Add a build validation policy.

Explanation

Answer Area

Create a repository

Create a branch

Add a build validation policy.

Step 1: Create a repository

A Git repository, or repo, is a folder that you've told Git to help you track file changes in. You can have any number of repos on your computer, each stored in their own folder.

Step 2: Create a branch

Branch policies help teams protect their important branches of development. Policies enforce your team's code quality and change management standards.

Step 3: Add a build validation policy

When a build validation policy is enabled, a new build is queued when a new pull request is created or when changes are pushed to an existing pull request targeting this branch. The build policy then evaluates the results of the build to determine whether the pull request can be completed.

Scenario:

Implement a code flow strategy for Project2 that will:

Enable Team2 to submit pull requests for Project2.

Enable Team2 to work independently on changes to a copy of Project2.

Ensure that any intermediary changes performed by Team2 on a copy of Project2 will be subject to the same restrictions as the ones defined in the build policy of Project2.

Project2 will use an automatic build policy. A small team of developers named Team2 will work independently on changes to the project. The Team2 members will not have permissions to Project2.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/manage-your-branches>

NEW QUESTION: 112

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:

Answer:

Security Tools	Answer Area
Penetration testing	Pull request: Static code analysis
Static code analysis	Continuous integration: Static code analysis
Threat modeling	Continuous delivery: Penetration testing

NEW QUESTION: 113

You plan to implement a CI/CD strategy for an Azure Web App named az400-11566895-main.

You need to configure a staging environment for az400-11566895-main.

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

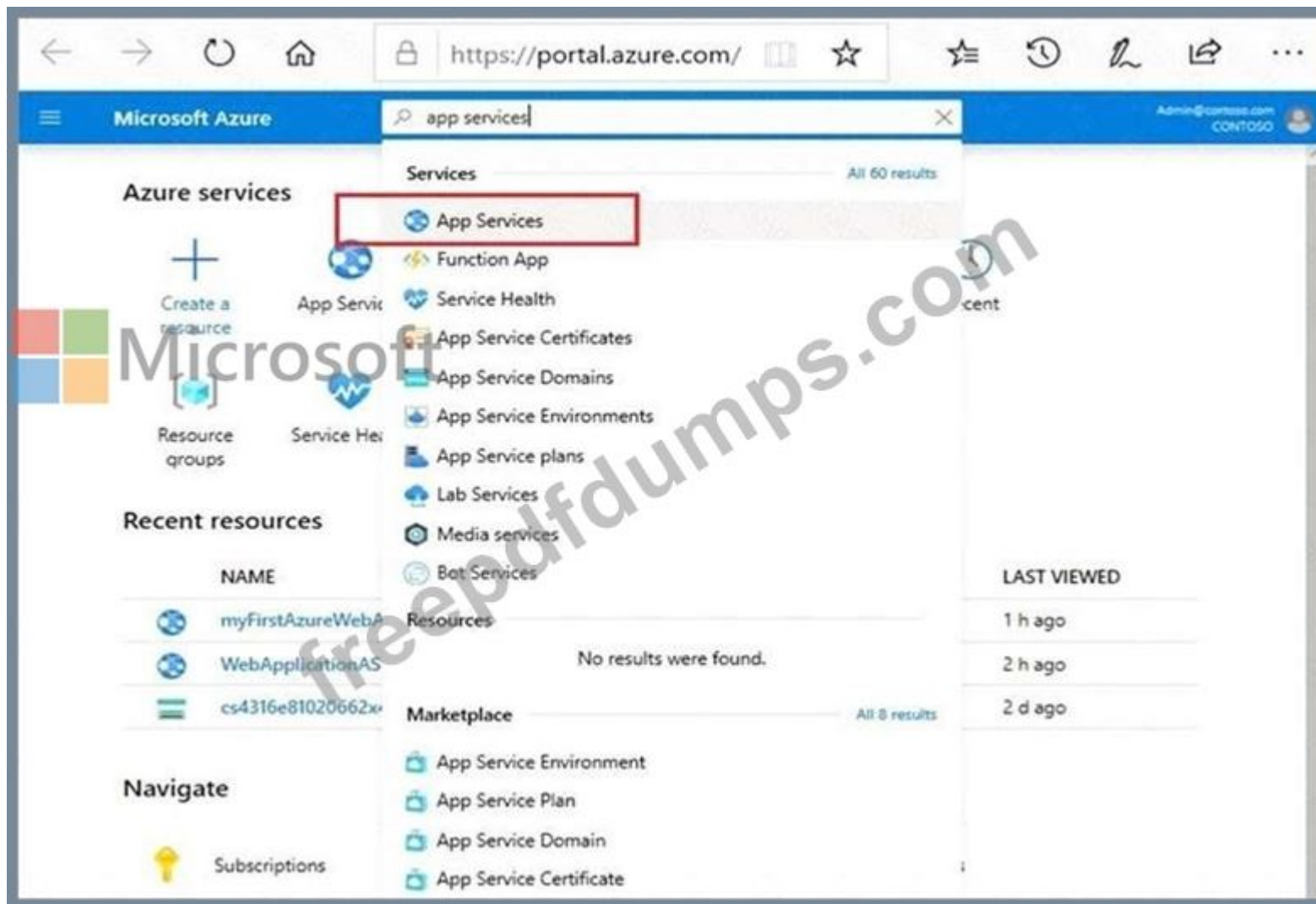
Answer:

See solution below.

Explanation

Add a slot

1. In the Azure portal, search for and select App Services and select your app az400-11566895-main.



2. In the left pane, select Deployment slots > Add Slot.

my-demo-app - Deployment slots

App Service

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Overview
Activity log
Access control (IAM)
Tags
Diagnose and solve problems
Security

Deployment

Quickstart

Deployment slots

Deployment Center

Settings

Configuration

Save Discard **+ Add Slot** Swap Refresh

You haven't added any deployment slots. Click here to get started. →

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

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.

my-demo-app - Deployment slots

App Service

Search (Ctrl+J)

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

Save Discard Add Slot Swap Refresh

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

Microsoft

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 114

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

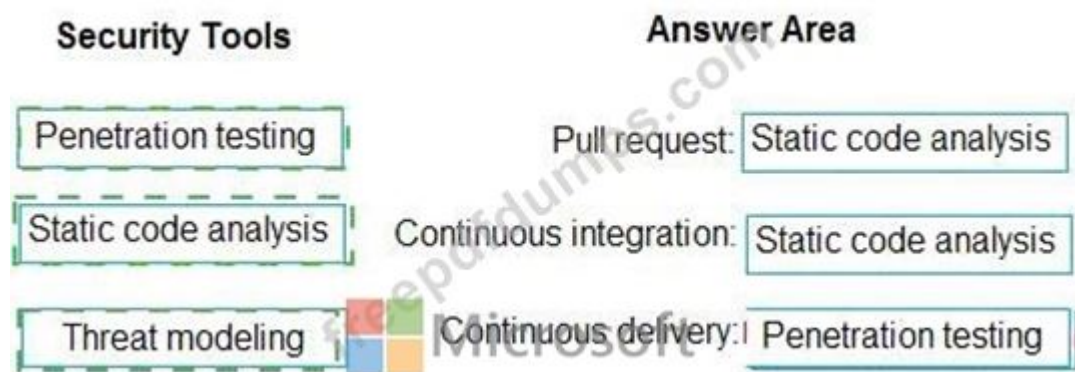
Build agent:

- A hosted service
- A source control system
- The developers' computers

Release agent:

- A hosted service
- A source control system
- The developers' computers

Answer:



Explanation

Build agent:  Microsoft ▼

- A hosted service
- A source control system
- The developers' computers

Release agent: ▼

- A hosted service
- A source control system
- The developers' computers

Box 1: A source control system

A source control system, also called a version control system, allows developers to collaborate on code and track changes. Source control is an essential tool for multi-developer projects.

Box 2: A hosted service

To build and deploy Xcode apps or Xamarin.iOS projects, you'll need at least one macOS agent. If your pipelines are in Azure Pipelines and a Microsoft-hosted agent meets your needs, you can skip setting up a self-hosted macOS agent.

Scenario: The investment planning applications suite will include one multi-tier web application and two iOS mobile applications. One mobile application will be used by employees; the other will be used by customers.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-osx?view=azure-devops>

Topic 1, Litware inc. Case Study: 1

Overview

Existing Environment

Litware, Inc. an independent software vendor (ISV) Litware has a main office and five branch offices.

Application Architecture

The company's primary application is a single monolithic retirement fund management system based on ASP.NET web forms that use logic written in VB.NET. Some new sections of the application are written in C#.

Variations of the application are created for individual customers. Currently, there are more than 80 have code branches in the application's code base.

The application was developed by using Microsoft Visual Studio. Source code is stored in Team Foundation Server (TFS) in the main office. The branch offices access of the source code by using TFS proxy servers.

Architectural Issues

Litware focuses on writing new code for customers. No resources are provided to refactor or remove existing code. Changes to the code base take a long time, AS dependencies are not obvious to individual developers.

Merge operations of the code often take months and involve many developers. Code merging frequently introduces bugs that are difficult to locate and resolve.

Customers report that ownership costs of the retirement fund management system increase continually. The need to merge unrelated code makes even minor code changes expensive.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Litware plans to develop a new suite of applications for investment planning. The investment planning Applications will require only minor integration with the existing retirement fund management system.

The investment planning applications suite will include one multi-tier web application and two iOS mobile applications. One mobile application will be used by employees; the other will be used by customers.

Litware plans to move to a more agile development methodology. Shared code will be extracted into a series of package.

Litware has started an internal cloud transformation process and plans to use cloud based services whenever suitable.

Litware wants to become proactive in detecting failures, rather than always waiting for customer bug reports.

Technical Requirements

The company's investment planning applications suite must meet the following technical requirements:

- * New incoming connections through the firewall must be minimized.
- * Members of a group named Developers must be able to install packages.
- * The principle of least privilege must be used for all permission assignments
- * A branching strategy that supports developing new functionality in isolation must be used.
- * Members of a group named Team leaders must be able to create new packages and edit the permissions of package feeds
- * Visual Studio App Center must be used to centralize the reporting of mobile application crashes and device types in use.
- * By default, all App Center must be used to centralize the reporting of mobile application crashes and device types in use.
- * Code quality and release quality are critical. During release, deployments must not proceed between stages if any active bugs are logged against the release.
- * 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 HUPS.
- * The required operating system configuration for the test servers changes weekly. Azure Automation State Configuration must be used to ensure that the operating system on each test servers configured the same way when the servers are created and checked periodically.

Current Technical

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'
```

NEW QUESTION: 115

How should you complete the code to initialize App Center in the mobile application? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection a worth one point.

```
MSAppCenter.start
( "{Your App Secret}",
  withServices:
)
```

MSAnalytics.self,	MSAnalytics.self]
[MSDistribute.self,	MSCrashes.self]
[MSPush.self,	MSDistribute.self]

Answer:

```
MSAppCenter.start
( "{Your App Secret}",
  withServices:
)
```

[MSAnalytics.self,	MSAnalytics.self]
[MSDistribute.self,	MSCrashes.self]
[MSPush.self,	MSDistribute.self]

Explanation

```
MSAppCenter.start
( "{Your App Secret}",
  withServices:
)
```

[MSAnalytics.self,	MSAnalytics.self]
[MSDistribute.self,	MSCrashes.self]
[MSPush.self,	MSDistribute.self]

Scenario: Visual Studio App Center must be used to centralize the reporting of mobile application crashes and device types in use.
In order to use App Center, you need to opt in to the service(s) that you want to use, meaning by default no services are started and you will have to explicitly call each of them when starting the SDK.
Insert the following line to start the SDK in your app's AppDelegate class in the didFinishLaunchingWithOptions method.
MSAppCenter.start("{Your App Secret}", withServices: [MSAnalytics.self, MSCrashes.self]) References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/sdk/getting-started/ios>

NEW QUESTION: 116

You have a project in Azure DevOps that uses packages from multiple public feeds. Some of the feeds are unreliable.
You need to consolidate the packages into a single feed.
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

Create an npm package.

Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources.

Modify the configuration files to reference the Azure Artifacts feed.

Run an initial package restore.

Create a NuGet package.

Create a Microsoft Visual Studio project that includes all the packages.

Answer Area

Answer:

Actions

Create an npm package.

Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources.

Modify the configuration files to reference the Azure Artifacts feed.

Run an initial package restore.

Create a NuGet package.

Create a Microsoft Visual Studio project that includes all the packages.

Answer Area

Create an npm package.

Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources.

Create a NuGet package.

Explanation

Actions

Modify the configuration files to reference the Azure Artifacts feed.

Run an initial package restore.

Create a Microsoft Visual Studio project that includes all the packages.

Answer Area

1 Create an npm package.

2 Create an Azure Artifacts feed that uses upstream sources.

3 Create a NuGet package.

NEW QUESTION: 117

You need to use Azure Automation Sure Configuration to manage the ongoing consistency of virtual machine configurations.

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

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the orders you select.

Actions

Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Check the compliance status of the node.

Create a management group.

Assign the node configuration.

Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Assign tags to the virtual machines.



Answer Area

Microsoft



Answer:

Actions

Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Check the compliance status of the node.

Create a management group.

Assign the node configuration.

Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Assign tags to the virtual machines.

Answer Area

Assign the node configuration.

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Check the compliance status of the node.

Explanation

Assign the node configuration.

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Compile a configuration into a node configuration

Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Check the compliance status of the node.

Step 1: Assign the node configuration.

You create a simple DSC configuration that ensures either the presence or absence of the Web-Server Windows Feature (IIS), depending on how you assign nodes.

Step 2: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

You import the configuration into the Automation account.

Step 3: Compiling a configuration into a node configuration

Compiling a configuration in Azure Automation

Before you can apply a desired state to a node, a DSC configuration defining that state must be compiled into one or more node configurations (MOF document), and placed on the Automation DSC Pull Server.

Step 4: Onboard the virtual machines to Azure State Configuration

Onboarding an Azure VM for management with Azure Automation State Configuration Step 5: Check the compliance status of the node.

Viewing reports for managed nodes. Each time Azure Automation State Configuration performs a consistency check on a managed node, the node sends a status report back to the pull server. You can view these reports on the page for that node.

On the blade for an individual report, you can see the following status information for the corresponding consistency check:

The report status - whether the node is "Compliant", the configuration "Failed", or the node is "Not Compliant" (when the node is in ApplyandMonitor mode and the machine is not in the desired state).

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started>

NEW QUESTION: 118

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

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

Actions

Run the `Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration` Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of `.ps1`.

Run the `New-AzureRmResourceGroupDeployment` Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

Run the `Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob` Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

Create an Azure Resource Manager template file that has an extension of `.json`.

Answer Area

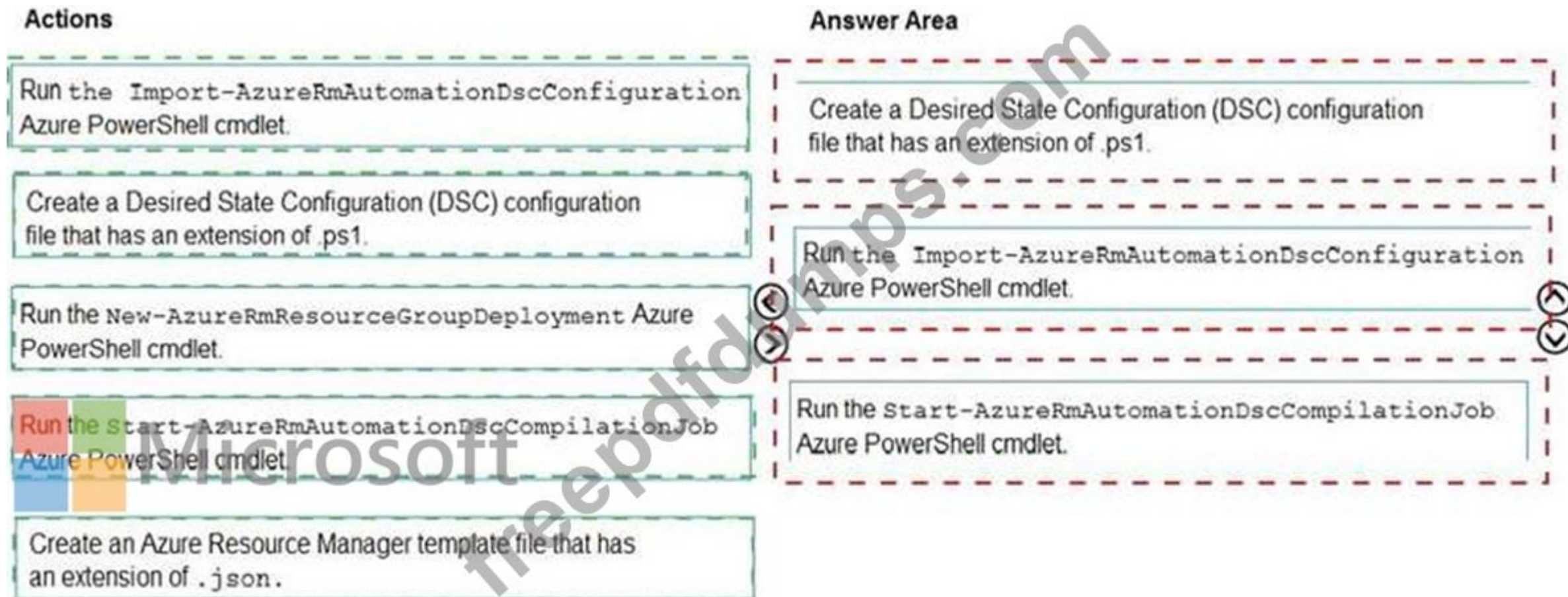
←

→

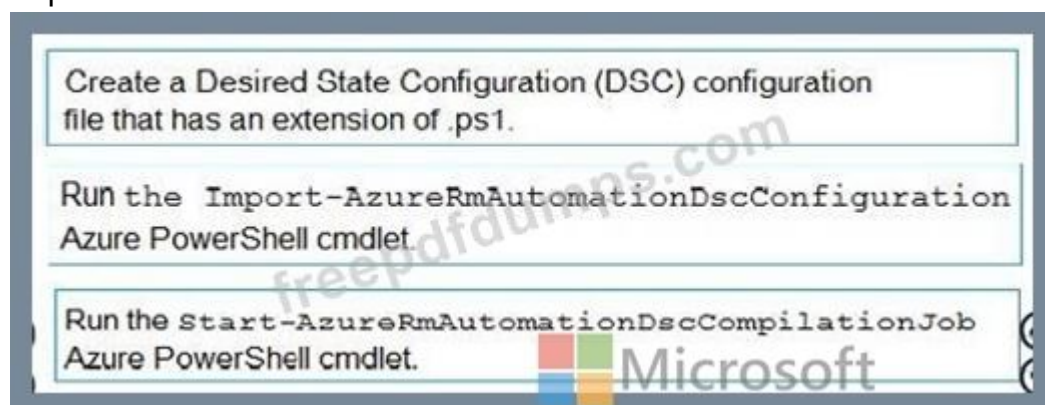
↺

↻

Answer:



Explanation



Step 1: Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of `.ps1`.

Step 2: Run the `Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration` Azure Powershell cmdlet The `Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration` cmdlet imports an APS Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration into Azure Automation. Specify the path of an APS script that contains a single DSC configuration.

Example:

```
PS C:\>Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration -AutomationAccountName
```

"Contoso17"-ResourceGroupName "ResourceGroup01" -SourcePath "C:\DSC\client.ps1" -Force This command imports the DSC configuration in the file named `client.ps1` into the Automation account named Contoso17. The command specifies the Force parameter. If there is an existing DSC configuration, this command replaces it.

Step 3: Run the `Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob` Azure Powershell cmdlet The `Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob` cmdlet compiles an APS Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration in Azure Automation.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/import-azurermautomationdscconfigur>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/start-azurermautomationdsccompilatio>

NEW QUESTION: 119

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

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Incorrect Answers:

A: You can seamlessly replace existing solutions with group-based licensing to more easily manage licenses in Azure DevOps. You can use Group rules.

C: Member Entitlement Management APIs allow managing Entitlements that include - License

Extensions

Project/Team memberships

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/migrate-to-group-based-resource-management?view=vsts&tabs=new-nav>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/azure/devops/memberentitlementmanagement/?view=azure-devops-rest-5.0>

NEW QUESTION: 120

Your company uses Azure DevOps for Git source control.
You have a project in Azure DevOps named Contoso App that contains the following repositories:
<https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-api>
<https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-spa>
<https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-db>
You need to ensure that developers receive Slack notifications when there are pull requests created for Contoso App.
What should you run in Slack? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

/azrepos

▼

feedback
signin
subscribe
subscriptions

▼

<https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app>
<https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-api>
<https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-db>
<https://dev.azure.com/contoso/contoso-app/core-spa>



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/integrations/repos-slack>

NEW QUESTION: 121

You need to meet the technical requirements for controlling access to Azure DevOps.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)
- B. on-premises firewall rules
- C. conditional access policies in Azure AD
- D. Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC)

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Scenario: Access to Azure DevOps must be restricted to specific IP addresses.

Azure DevOps is authenticated through Azure Active Directory. You can use Azure AD's conditional access to prevent logins from certain geographies and address ranges.

Reference:

<https://www.rebeladmin.com/2018/08/step-step-guide-configure-location-based-conditional-access-policies/>

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NEW QUESTION: 122

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

helm install

kubectl create

helm completion

helm init

helm serve

Answer Area

➔

⬅

⬆

⬇

Answer:

Commands

helm install

kubectl create

helm completion

helm init

helm serve

Answer Area

kubectl create

helm init

helm install

⬆

⬇

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

```
$ kubectl 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: 123

During a code review, you discover many quality issues. Many modules contain unused variables and empty catch Modes. You need to recommend a solution to improve the

quality o' the code. What should you recommend?

- A.** In a Gradle build task, select Run Checkstyle.
- B.** In an Xcode build task, select Use xcpretty from Advanced
- C.** In a Grunt build task, select Enabled from Control Options.
- D.** In a Maven build task, select Run PMD.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

PMD is a source code analyzer. It finds common programming flaws like unused variables, empty catch blocks, unnecessary object creation, and so forth.

There is an Apache Maven PMD Plugin which allows you to automatically run the PMD code analysis tool on your project's source code and generate a site report with its results.

References: <https://pmd.github.io/>

Topic 1, Case Study: 2Overview

Existing Environment

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

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

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

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions.

Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed on identical to the Information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Requirements

Contoso plans to improve its IT development and operations processes implementing Azue DevOps principles.

Contoso has an Azure subscription and creates an Azure DevOPs organization.

The Azure DevOps organization includes:

- * The Docker extension
- * A deployment pool named Pool7 that contains 10 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.

The Azure subscription contains an Azure Automation account.

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to create projects in Azure DevOps as shown in the following table.

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

Technical Requirements

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

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

NEW QUESTION: 124

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals.

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

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

You integrate a cloud-hosted Jenkins server and a new Azure DevOps deployment.

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

Solution: You create an email subscription to an Azure DevOps notification.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

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: 125

Your company has 60 developers who are assigned to four teams. Each team has 15 members.

The company uses an agile development methodology.

You need to structure the work of the development teams so that each team owns their respective work while working together to reach a common goal.

Which parts of the taxonomy should you enable the team to perform autonomously?

A. Features and Tasks

B. Initiatives and Epics

C. Epics and Features

D. Stories and Tasks

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

A feature typically represents a shippable component of software.

Features, examples:

- * Add view options to the new work hub
- * Add mobile shopping cart
- * Support text alerts
- * Refresh the web portal with new look and feel

User Stories and Tasks are used to track work. Teams can choose how they track bugs, either as requirements or as tasks Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/boards/backlogs/define-features-epics>

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

NEW QUESTION: 126

During a code review, you discover quality issues in a Java application.

You need to recommend a solution to detect quality issues including unused variables and empty catch blocks.

What should you recommend?

A. In a Gulp build task, specify a custom condition expression.

B. In a Maven build task, select Run PHD.

C. In an Xcode build task, select Use xcpretty from Advanced.

D. In a Grunt build task, select Enabled from Control Options.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 127

You plan to onboard 10 new developers.

You need to recommend a development environment that meets the following requirements:

- * Integrates with GitHub
- * Provides integrated debugging tools
- * Supports remote workers and hot-desking environments
- * Supports developers who use browsers, tablets, and Chromebooks

What should you recommend?

A. VS Code

- B. Xamarin Studio
- C. MonoDevelop
- D. Visual Studio Codespaces

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Visual Studio Codespaces is built to accommodate the widest variety of projects or tasks, including GitHub and integrating debugging. Visual Studio Codespaces conceptually and technically extends the Visual Studio Code Remote Development extensions. In addition to "backend" environments, Visual Studio Codespaces supports these "frontend" editors:

- * Visual Studio Code
- * Visual Studio Code-based editor in the browser

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/sv-se/visualstudio/codespaces/overview/what-is-vsonline>

NEW QUESTION: 128

You are configuring an Azure DevOps deployment pipeline. The deployed application will authenticate to a web service by using a secret stored in an Azure key vault. You need to use the secret in the deployment pipeline. 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

Add an app registration in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Configure an access policy in the key vault.

Export a certificate from the key vault.

Add an Azure Resource Manager service connection to the pipeline.

Generate a self-signed certificate.

Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Answer Area



Answer:

Actions

Add an app registration in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Configure an access policy in the key vault.

Export a certificate from the key vault.

Add an Azure Resource Manager service connection to the pipeline.

Generate a self-signed certificate.

Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Answer Area

Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Configure an access policy in the key vault.

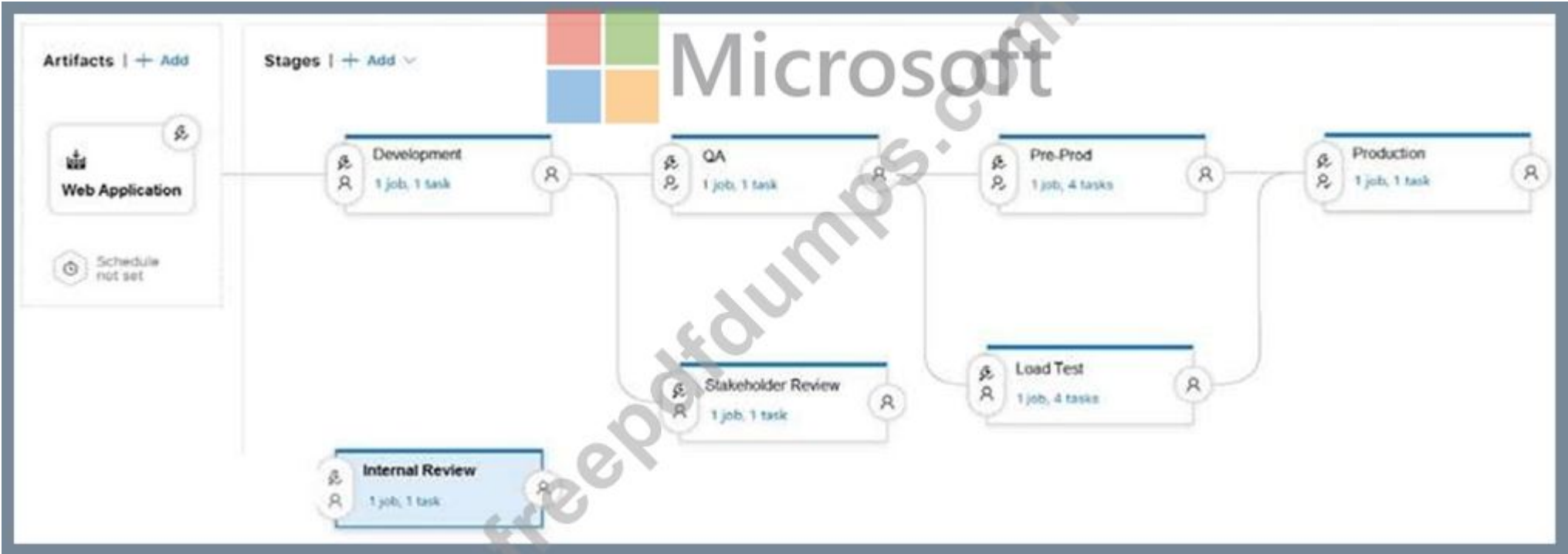
Add an Azure Resource Manager service connection to the pipeline.

Explanation

- Creating a service principal
- Creating a key vault
- Check the Azure Pipeline

NEW QUESTION: 129

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



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

How many stages have triggers set?

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?

The Development stage
The Internal Review stage
The Production stage
The Web Application artifact

Answer:

How many stages have triggers set?

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?

Box 1: 5

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

Box 2: The Internal Review stage

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

NEW QUESTION: 130

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 131

You have a project Azure DevOps.

You plan to create a build pipeline that will deploy resources by using Azure Resource Manager templates.

The templates will reference secretes stored in Azure Key Vault.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.


Microsoft

```

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

```

Answer:

```

"resources": [
{
  "apiversion": "2018-05-01",
  "name" : "secrets",
  "type": 
    {
      "Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults",
      "Microsoft.Resources/deployment",
      "Microsoft.Subscription/subscriptions"
    }
  "properties": {
    "mode" : "Incremental",
    : {

```

"deployment"
"template"
"templateLink"

```

contentVersion" : "1.0.0.0",
  "uri" : "[uri(parameters('_artifactsLocation'),
concat('..../nested/sqlserver.json',
parameters('_artifactsLocationSasToken')))]"
},
"parameters":{
  "secret":{
    "reference":{
      "keyVault":{
        "id": "[resourceId(parameters('vaultSubscription'),
parameters('vaultResourceGroupName'),
'Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults',
parameters('vaultName'))]"
      },
      "secretName": "[parameters('secretName')]"
    }
  }
}
],

```



Explanation

```

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

```

```

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

```

NEW QUESTION: 132

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

Answer:

Actions

Create a repository

Add a build policy for the fork.

Create a branch.

Add a build policy for the master branch.

Add an application access policy.

Create a fork.

Answer Area

Create a repository

Add a build policy for the master branch.

Create a branch.

Explanation

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

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: 133

You need to implement Project6.

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

Actions

Open the release pipeline editor.

Open the **Triggers** tab.

Disable the continuous integration trigger.

Enable Gates.

Add a manual intervention task.

Add Query Work Items.

Answer Area

2

3

Answer:

Open the release pipeline editor.

Open the **Triggers** tab.

Disable the continuous integration trigger.

Enable Gates.

Add a manual intervention task.

Add Query Work Items.

1 Open the release pipeline editor.

2 Enable Gates.

3 Add Query Work Items.

Explanation

Open the release pipeline editor.

Enable Gates.

Add Query Work Items.

Scenario: Implement Project3, Project5, Project6, and Project7 based on the planned changes

Project 6	Project6 will provide support for build and deployment pipelines. Deployment will be allowed only if the number of current work items representing active software bugs is 0.
-----------	---

Step 1: Open the release pipeline editor.

In the Releases tab of Azure Pipelines, select your release pipeline and choose Edit to open the pipeline editor.

Step 2: Enable Gates.

Choose the pre-deployment conditions icon for the Production stage to open the conditions panel. Enable gates by using the switch control in the Gates section.

Step 3: Add Query Work items.

Choose + Add and select the Query Work Items gate.

Configure the gate by selecting an existing work item query.

Deployment gates ⓘ + Add ▾

🔍 Query Work Items Enabled 

Query Work Items ⓘ

Task version ▾

Display name *

Query * ⓘ
 ▾

Upper threshold * ⓘ

Advanced ^

Lower threshold * ⓘ

Output Variables ^

Reference name ⓘ

Variables list
There are no output variables associated with this task [more information](#) 

Evaluation options ▾

Note: A case for release gate is:

Incident and issues management. Ensure the required status for work items, incidents, and issues. For example, ensure deployment occurs only if no priority zero bugs exist, and validation that there are no active incidents takes place after deployment.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 134

Your company is creating a suite of three mobile applications.

You need to control access to the application builds. The solution must be managed at the organization level. What should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Groups to control the build access:

Active Directory groups
Azure Active Directory groups
Microsoft Visual Studio App Center distribution groups

Group type:

Private
Public
Shared

Answer:

Groups to control the build access:

Active Directory groups
Azure Active Directory groups
Microsoft Visual Studio App Center distribution groups

Group type:

Private
Public
Shared

NEW QUESTION: 135

You are developing an open source solution that uses a GitHub repository.

You create a new public project in Azure DevOps.

You plan to use Azure Pipelines for continuous build. The solution will use the GitHub Checks API.

Which authentication type should you use?

- A. a personal access token
- B. SAML
- C. GitHub App
- D. OAuth

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 136

You have the following Azure policy.

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

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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https://www.actual4test.com/AZ-400_examcollection.html (580 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **Freepdfdumps**)

NEW QUESTION: 137

You need to implement the code flow strategy for Project2 in Azure DevOps.

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

Create a repository

Add a build policy for the fork.

Create a branch.

Add a build policy for the master branch.

Add an application access policy.

Create a fork.

Answer Area

Answer:

Actions

- Create a repository
- Add a build policy for the fork.
- Create a branch.
- Add a build policy for the master branch.
- Add an application access policy.
- Create a fork.

Answer Area

- Create a repository
- Add a build policy for the master branch.
- Create a branch.



Explanation

Answer Area

- Create a repository
- Add a build policy for the master branch.
- Create a branch.

NEW QUESTION: 138

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

<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: 139

You have an existing build pipeline in Azure Pipelines.

You need to use incremental builds without purging the environment between pipeline executions.

What should you use?

- A.** a self-hosted agent
- B.** Microsoft-hosted parallel jobs
- C.** a File Transform task

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

When you run a pipeline on a self-hosted agent, by default, none of the subdirectories are cleaned in between two consecutive runs. As a result, you can do incremental builds and deployments, provided that tasks are implemented to make use of that. You can override this behavior using the workspace setting on the job.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The workspace clean options are applicable only for self-hosted agents. When using Microsoft-hosted agents, job are always run on a new agent.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/process/phases>

Implement Continuous Integration

Testlet 1

Case Study

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

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

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

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions.

Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has a main office in Chicago.

Existing Environment

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

The Azure DevOps organization includes:

- * The Docker extension
- * A deployment pool named Pool7 that contains 10 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 The Azure subscription contains an Azure Automation account.

Requirements

Planned changes

Contoso plans to create projects in Azure DevOps as shown in the following table.

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

Technical requirements

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

- * Implement build agents for Project1.
- * Whenever possible, use Azure resources.
- * Avoid using deprecated technologies.
- * Implement a code flow strategy for Project2 that will:
 - Enable Team2 to submit pull requests for Project2.
 - Enable Team2 to work independently on changes to a copy of Project2.
 - Ensure that any intermediary changes performed by Team2 on a copy of Project2 will be subject to the same restrictions as the ones defined in the build policy of Project2.
- * Whenever possible, implement automation and minimize administrative effort.
- * Implement Project3, Project5, Project6, and Project7 based on the planned changes.
- * Implement Project4 and configure the project to push Docker images to Azure Container Registry.

NEW QUESTION: 140

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 141

You use a Git repository in Azure Repos to manage the source code of a web application. Developers commit changes directly to the master branch.

You need to implement a change management procedure that meets the following requirements:

The master branch must be protected, and new changes must be built in the feature branches first.

Changes must be reviewed and approved by at least one release manager before each merge.

Changes must be brought into the master branch by using pull requests.

What should you configure in Azure Repos?

- A. branch policies of the master branch
- B. Services in Project Settings
- C. Deployment pools in Project Settings
- D. branch security of the master branch

Branch policies help teams protect their important branches of development. Policies enforce your team's code quality and change management standards.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 142

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 143

You manage build pipelines and deployment pipelines by using Azure DevOps.

Your company has a team of 500 developers. New members are added continually to the team.

You need to automate the management of users and licenses whenever possible.

Which task must you perform manually?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Incorrect Answers:

A: You can seamlessly replace existing solutions with group-based licensing to more easily manage licenses in Azure DevOps. You can use Group rules.

C: Member Entitlement Management APIs allow managing Entitlements that include -

- * License
- * Extensions
- * Project/Team memberships

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/migrate-to-group-based-resource-management?view=vsts&tabs=new-nav>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/azure/devops/memberentitlementmanagement/?view=azure-devops-rest-5.0>

NEW QUESTION: 144

You need to recommend a procedure to implement the build agent for Project1.

Which three actions should you recommend be performed 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

Sign in to Azure DevOps by using an account that is assigned the Administrator service connection security role.

Install the Azure Pipelines agent on on-premises virtual machine.

Create a personal access token in the Azure DevOps organization of Contoso.

Install and register the Azure Pipelines agent on an Azure virtual machine.

Sign in to Azure DevOps by using an account that is assigned the agent pool administrator role.

Answer Area

Microsoft

freepdfdumps.com

Answer:

Actions

Sign in to Azure DevOps by using an account that is assigned the Administrator service connection security role.

Install the Azure Pipelines agent on on-premises virtual machine.

Create a personal access token in the Azure DevOps organization of Contoso.

Install and register the Azure Pipelines agent on an Azure virtual machine.

Sign in to Azure DevOps by using an account that is assigned the agent pool administrator role.

Answer Area

Sign in to Azure DevOps by using an account that is assigned the Administrator service connection security role.

Create a personal access token in the Azure DevOps organization of Contoso.

Install and register the Azure Pipelines agent on an Azure virtual machine.

Explanation

Sign in to Azure DevOps by using an account that is assigned the Administrator service connection security role.

Create a personal access token in the Azure DevOps organization of Contoso.

Install and register the Azure Pipelines agent on an Azure virtual machine.

Scenario:

Project 1	Project1 will provide support for incremental builds and third-party SDK components
-----------	---

Step 1: Sign in to Azure Devops by using an account that is assigned the Administrator service connection security role.

Note: Under Agent Phase, click Deploy Service Fabric Application. Click Docker Settings and then click Configure Docker settings. In Registry Credentials Source, select Azure Resource Manager Service Connection. Then select your Azure subscription.

Step 2: Create a personal access token..

A personal access token or PAT is required so that a machine can join the pool created with the Agent Pools (read, manage) scope.

Step 3: Install and register the Azure Pipelines agent on an Azure virtual machine.

By running a Azure Pipeline agent in the cluster, we make it possible to test any service, regardless of type.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-fabric/service-fabric-tutorial-deploy-container-app-with-cicd-vsts>

<https://mohitgoyal.co/2019/01/10/run-azure-devops-private-agents-in-kubernetes-clusters/>

NEW QUESTION: 145

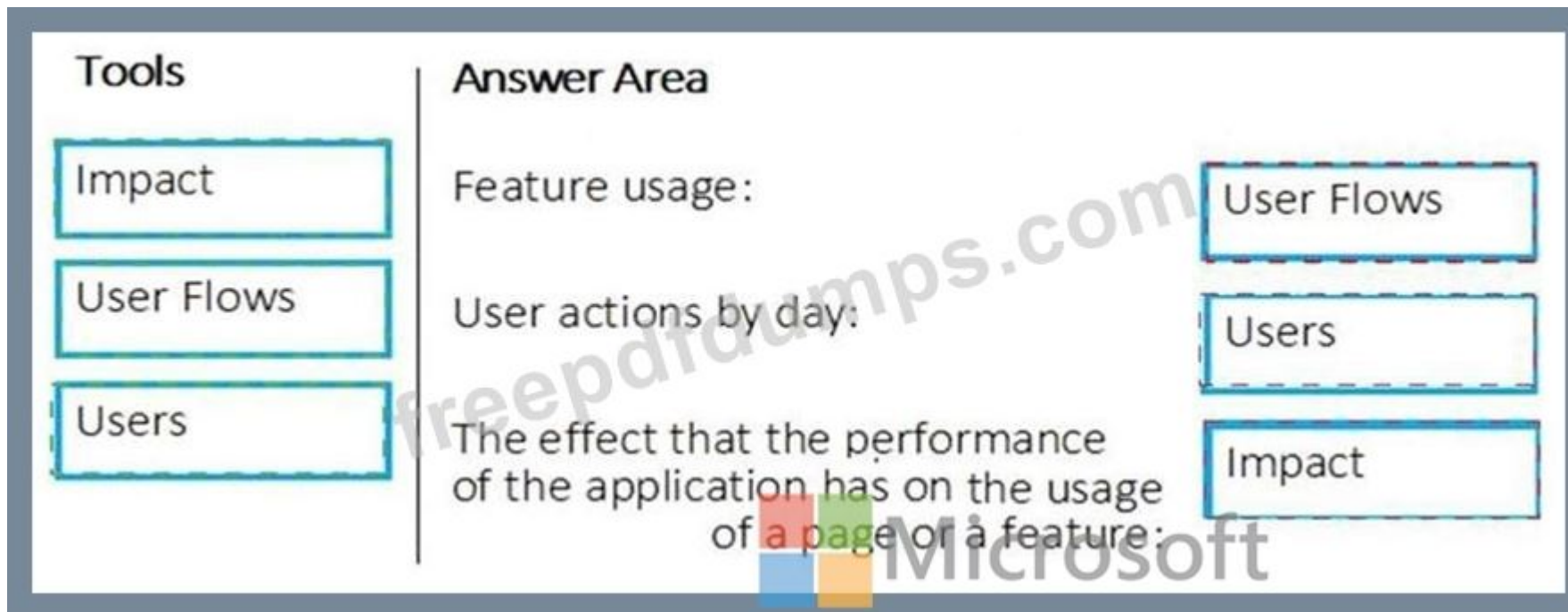
Your company wants to use Azure Application Insights to understand how user behaviors affect an application.

Which application Insights tool should you use to analyze each behavior? To answer, drag the appropriate tools to the correct behaviors. Each 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.

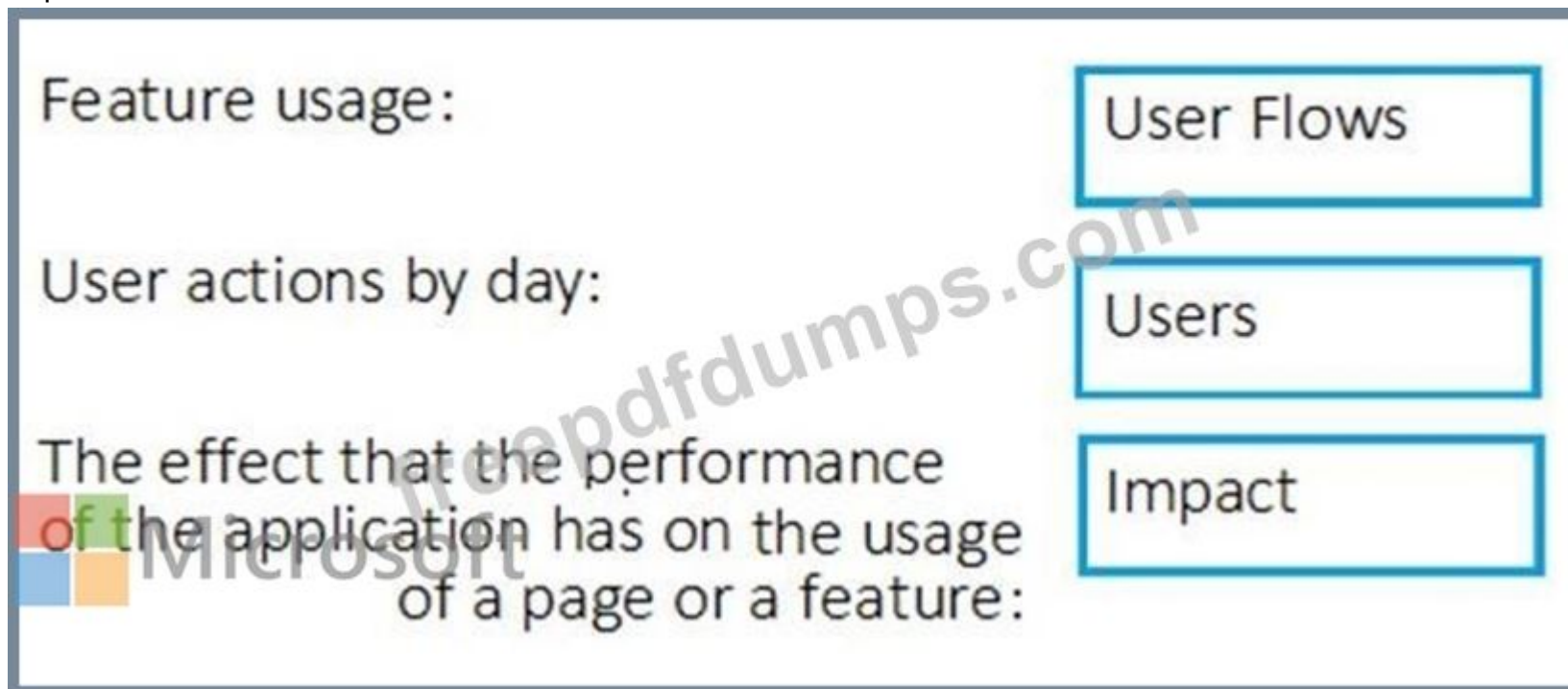
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Tools	Answer Area
Impact	Feature usage:
User Flows	User actions by day:
Users	The effect that the performance of the application has on the usage of a page or a feature:

Answer:



Explanation



Box 1: User Flows

The User Flows tool visualizes how users navigate between the pages and features of your site. It's great for answering questions like:

How do users navigate away from a page on your site?

What do users click on a page on your site?

Where are the places that users churn most from your site?

Are there places where users repeat the same action over and over?

Box 2: Users

Box 3: Impact

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/usage-flows>

NEW QUESTION: 146

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 automated security testing.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 147

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

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-](https://www.sonarqube.org/features/security/owasp/?gclid=Cj0KCQiAzZL-BRDnARIsAPCJs70Teq0-efl2Hd_h-kykCB7I_C7L88Q7kpiuTzuD6Xw1jUb6ZqIP7O0aApVzEALw_wcB)

[kykCB7I_C7L88Q7kpiuTzuD6Xw1jUb6ZqIP7O0aApVzEALw_wcB](https://www.sonarqube.org/features/security/owasp/?gclid=Cj0KCQiAzZL-BRDnARIsAPCJs70Teq0-efl2Hd_h-kykCB7I_C7L88Q7kpiuTzuD6Xw1jUb6ZqIP7O0aApVzEALw_wcB)

NEW QUESTION: 148

You are developing a full Microsoft .NET Framework solution that includes unit tests.

You need to configure SonarQube to perform a code quality validation of the C# code as part of the build pipelines.

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

Actions Commands Cmdlets Statements	Answer Area
Run Code Analysis	
Visual Studio Test	
Publish Build Artifacts	
Visual Studio Build	
Prepare Analysis Configuration	

Answer:

Actions Commands Cmdlets Statements	Answer Area
Run Code Analysis	Prepare Analysis Configuration
Visual Studio Test	Visual Studio Build
Publish Build Artifacts	Visual Studio Test
Visual Studio Build	Run Code Analysis
Prepare Analysis Configuration	

Explanation:

Step 1: Prepare Analysis Configuration

Prepare Analysis Configuration task, to configure all the required settings before executing the build.

This task is mandatory.

In case of .NET solutions or Java projects, it helps to integrate seamlessly with MSBuild, Maven and Gradle tasks.

Step 2: Visual Studio Build

Reorder the tasks to respect the following order:

Prepare Analysis Configuration task before any MSBuild or Visual Studio Build task.

Step 3: Visual Studio Test

Reorder the tasks to respect the following order:

Run Code Analysis task after the Visual Studio Test task.

Step 4: Run Code Analysis

Run Code Analysis task, to actually execute the analysis of the source code.

This task is not required for Maven or Gradle projects, because scanner will be run as part of the Maven/Gradle build.

Note:



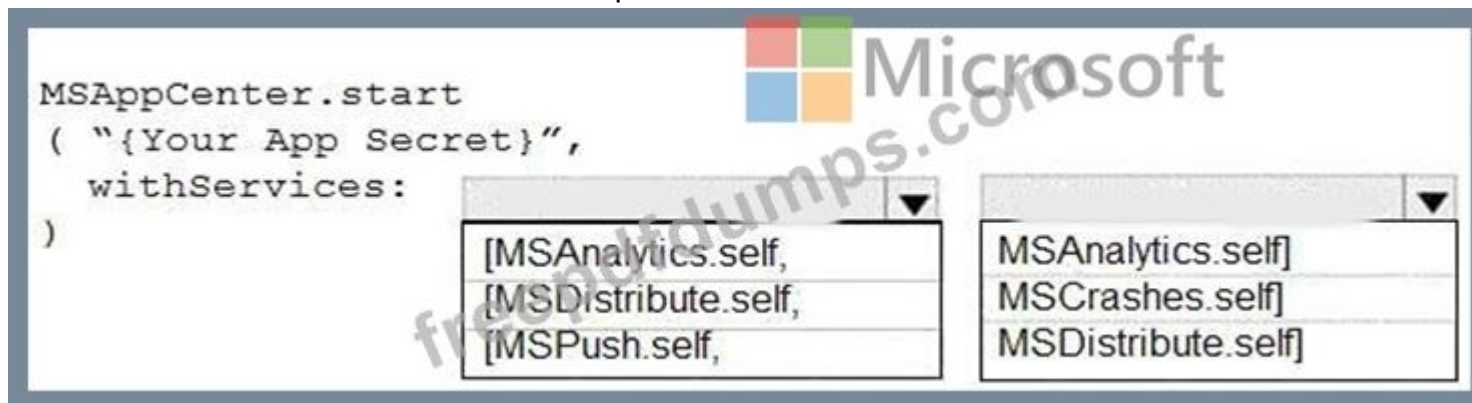
References:

<https://docs.sonarqube.org/display/SCAN/Analyzing+with+SonarQube+Extension+for+VSTS-TFS>

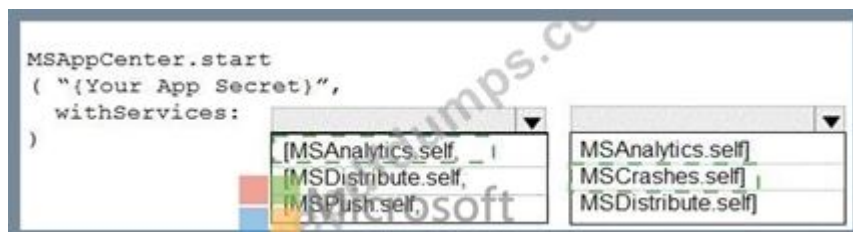
NEW QUESTION: 149

How should you complete the code to initialize App Center in the mobile application? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

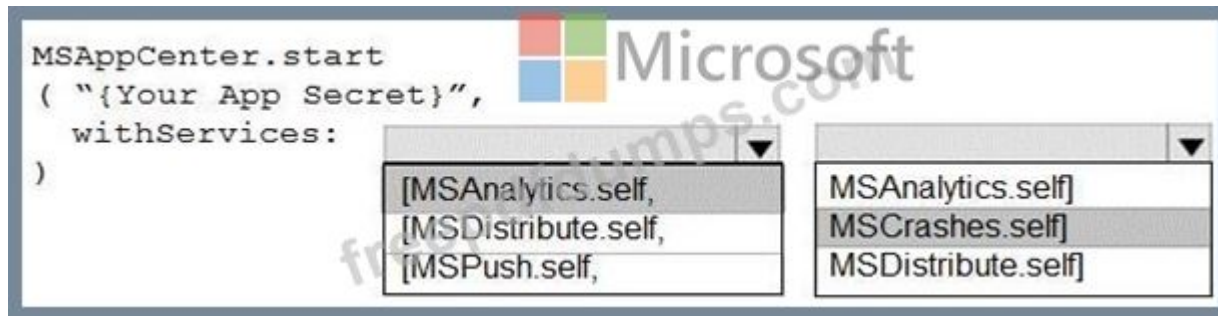
NOTE: Each correct selection a worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation



Scenario: Visual Studio App Center must be used to centralize the reporting of mobile application crashes and device types in use.

In order to use App Center, you need to opt in to the service(s) that you want to use, meaning by default no services are started and you will have to explicitly call each of them when starting the SDK.

Insert the following line to start the SDK in your app's AppDelegate class in the didFinishLaunchingWithOptions method.

MSAppCenter.start("{Your App Secret}", withServices: [MSAnalytics.self, MSCrashes.self]) References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/appcenter/sdk/getting-started/ios>

NEW QUESTION: 150

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 151

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

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

Reference:

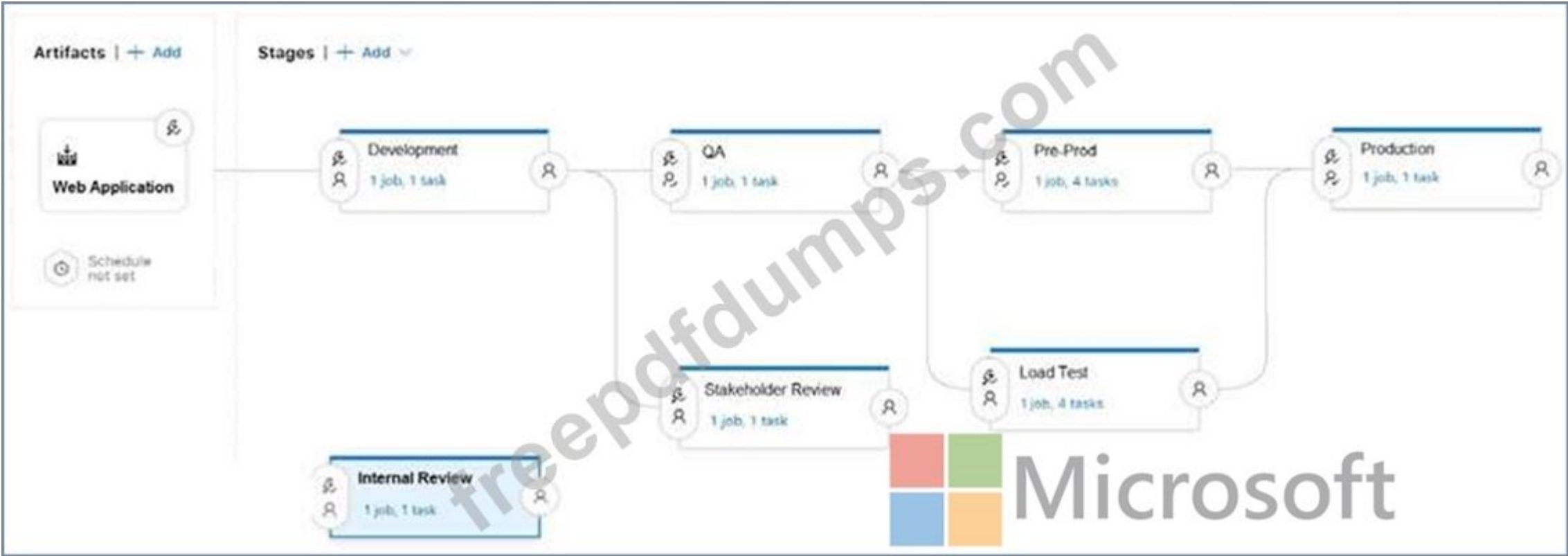
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/auth-overview>

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https://www.actual4test.com/AZ-400_examcollection.html (580 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **Freepdfdumps**)

NEW QUESTION: 152

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



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

How many stages have triggers set?

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?

The Development stage
The Internal Review stage
The Production stage
The Web Application artifact

Answer:

How many stages have triggers set?

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Which component should you modify to enable continuous delivery?

The Development stage
The Internal Review stage
The Production stage
The Web Application artifact

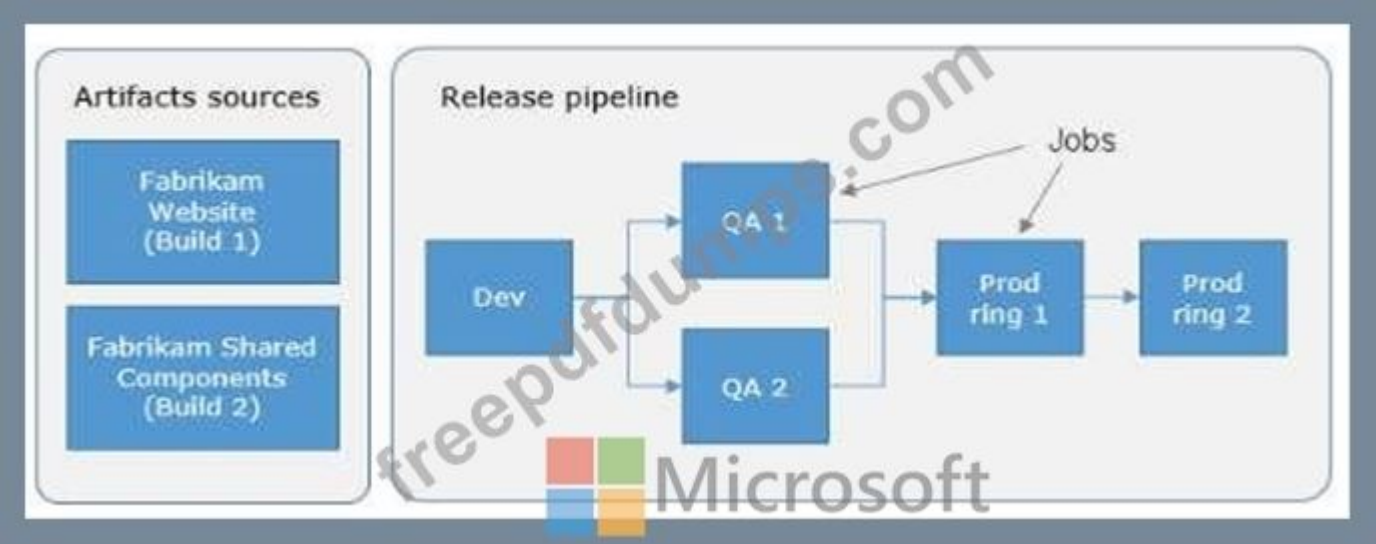
NEW QUESTION: 153

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps for a new web application.
 The company uses ServiceNow 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 ServiceNow 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 ServiceNow REST API.
- B. Define a pre-deployment gate before the deployment to the Prod stage.
- C. Define a deployment control that invokes the ServiceNow SOAP API.
- D. Define a post-deployment gate after the deployment to the QA stage.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

An example of a release pipeline that can be modeled through a release pipeline in shown below:



In this example, a release of a website is created by collecting specific versions of two builds (artifacts), each from a different build pipeline. The release is first deployed to a Dev stage and then forked to two QA stages in parallel. If the deployment succeeds in both the QA stages, the release is deployed to Prod ring 1 and then to Prod ring 2. Each production ring represents multiple instances of the same website deployed at various locations around the globe.

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

NEW QUESTION: 154

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

Answer:

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

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/authorize-with-shared-key>

NEW QUESTION: 155

You are implementing an Azure DevOps strategy for mobile devices using App Center.

You plan to use distribution groups to control access to releases.

You need to create the distribution groups shown in the following table.

Name	Use
Group1	Application testers who are invited by email
Group2	Early release users who use unauthenticated public links
Group3	Application testers for all the apps of your company

Which type of distribution group should you use for each group? To answer, drag the appropriate group types to the correct locations. Each group type 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.

Answer Area

Private
Public
Shared

Group1:

Group2:

Group3:

Answer:

Answer Area

Private
Public
Shared

Group1:

Group2:

Group3:

Explanation

Group1:

Group2:

Group3:

Box1: Private

In App Center, distribution groups are private by default. Only testers invited via email can access the releases available to this group.

Box 2: Public

Distribution groups must be public to enable unauthenticated installs from public links.

Box 3: Shared

Shared distribution groups are private or public distribution groups that are shared across multiple apps in a single organization.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 156

You have several Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019.

You need to identify the distinct event IDs of each virtual machine as shown in the following table.

Name	Event ID
VM1	[704,701,1501,1500, 1085]
VM2	[326,105,302,301,300,102]
...	...

How should you complete the Azure Monitor query? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct locations. Each value 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.

count()

makelist(EventID)

makeset(EventID)

mv-expand

project

render

summarize

Answer Area

Event

| where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)

| order by TimeGenerated desc

|

Value

Value

by Computer

Answer:

The screenshot shows the Azure Monitor Log Query interface. On the left, there is a list of aggregation functions: `count()`, `makelist(EventID)`, `makeset(EventID)`, `mv-expand`, `project`, `render`, and `summarize`. The `summarize` function is highlighted. In the center, there is a large Microsoft logo. On the right, the 'Answer Area' displays a query:

```
Event
| where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)
| order by TimeGenerated desc
| summarize makelist(EventID) by Computer
```

Explanation

This block provides a detailed view of the Log Query interface. The query is shown in a text area:

```
Event
| where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)
| order by TimeGenerated desc
| summarize makelist(EventID) by Computer
```

The `summarize` function is highlighted with a red box, and the `makelist(EventID)` function is highlighted with a blue box. A large Microsoft logo is visible in the background.

You can use `makelist` to pivot data by the order of values in a particular column. For example, you may want to explore the most common order events take place on your machines. You can essentially pivot the data by the order of EventIDs on each machine.

Example:

Event

```
| where TimeGenerated > ago(12h)
| order by TimeGenerated desc
| summarize makelist(EventID) by Computer
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/advanced-aggregations>

NEW QUESTION: 157

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?

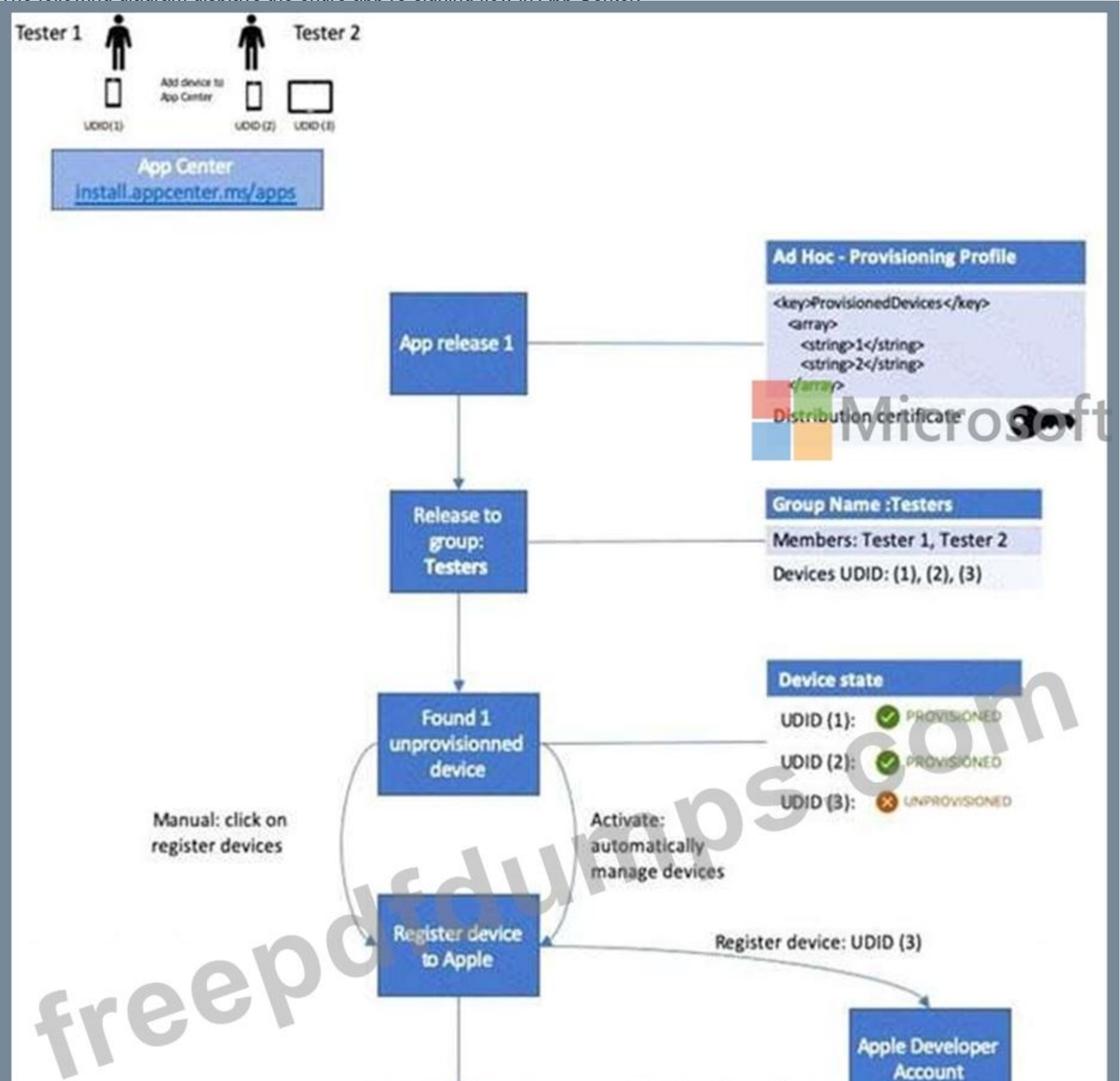
- A. Select Register devices and sign my app.
- B. Generate a new .p12 file for each device.
- C. Create an active subscription in App Center Test.

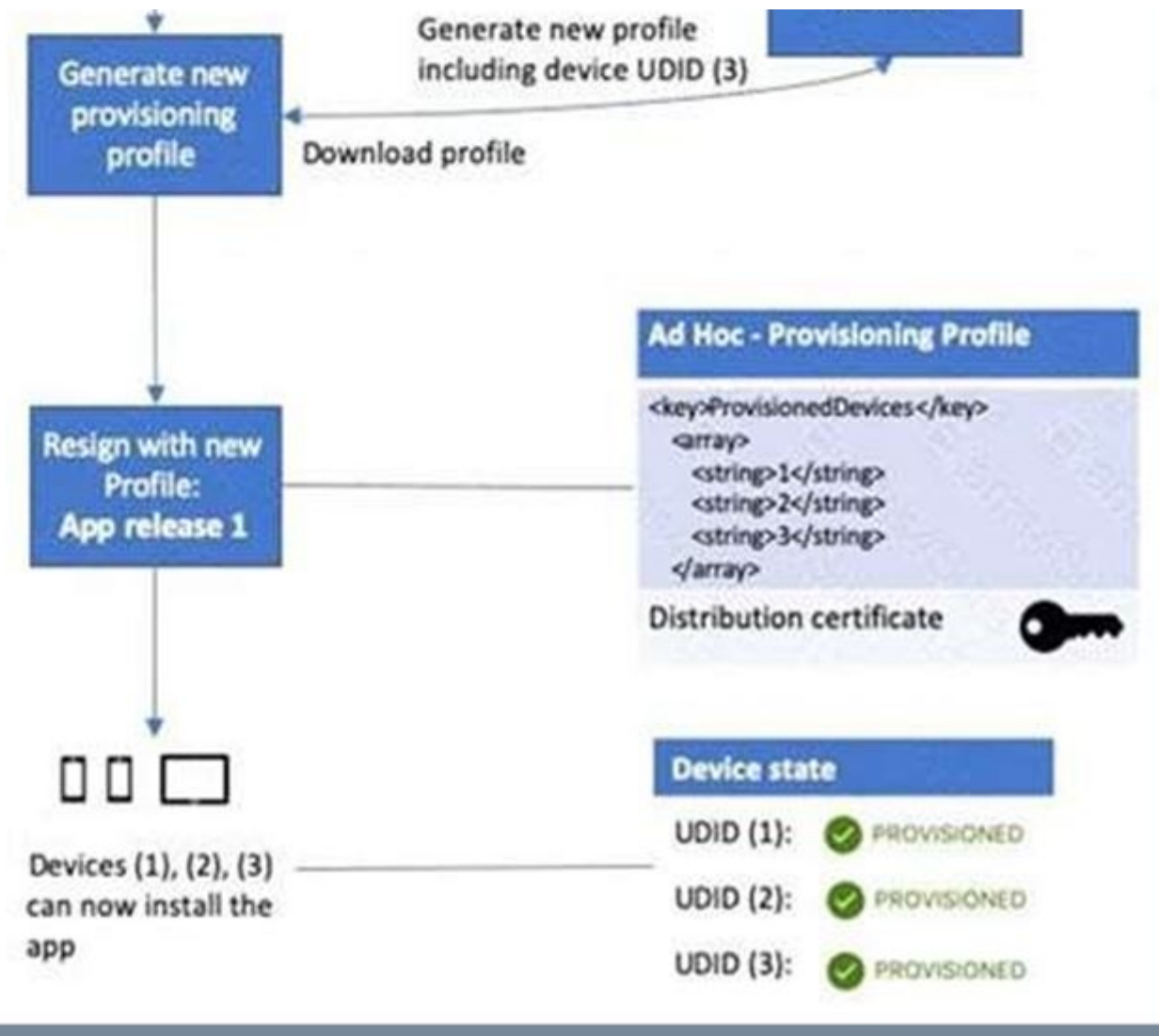
D. Add the device owner to the collaborators group.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

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





Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 158

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.

You need to deploy an application to the cluster by using Azure DevOps.

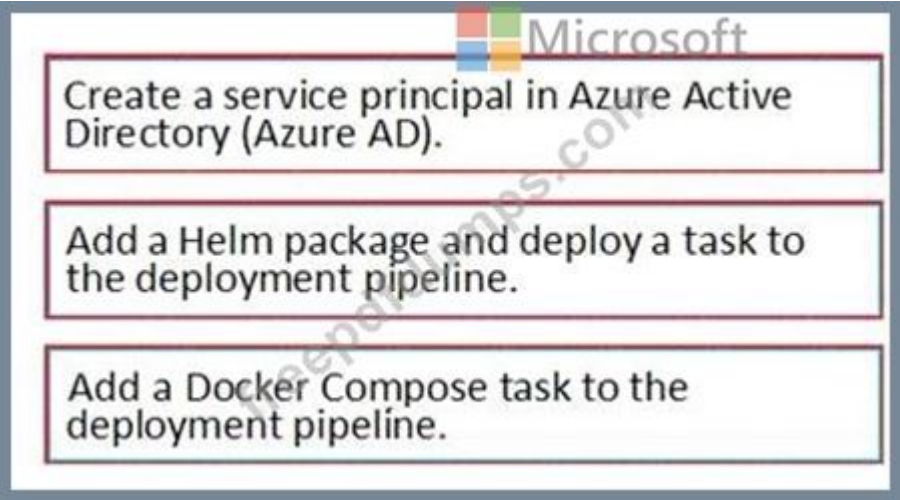
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Create a service account in the cluster.	
Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).	
Add an Azure Function App for Container task to the deployment pipeline.	
Add a Helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline.	
Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.	
Configure RBAC roles in the cluster.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Create a service account in the cluster.	
Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).	Create a service principal in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
Add an Azure Function App for Container task to the deployment pipeline.	
Add a Helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline.	Add a Helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline.
Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.	Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.
Configure RBAC roles in the cluster.	

Explanation



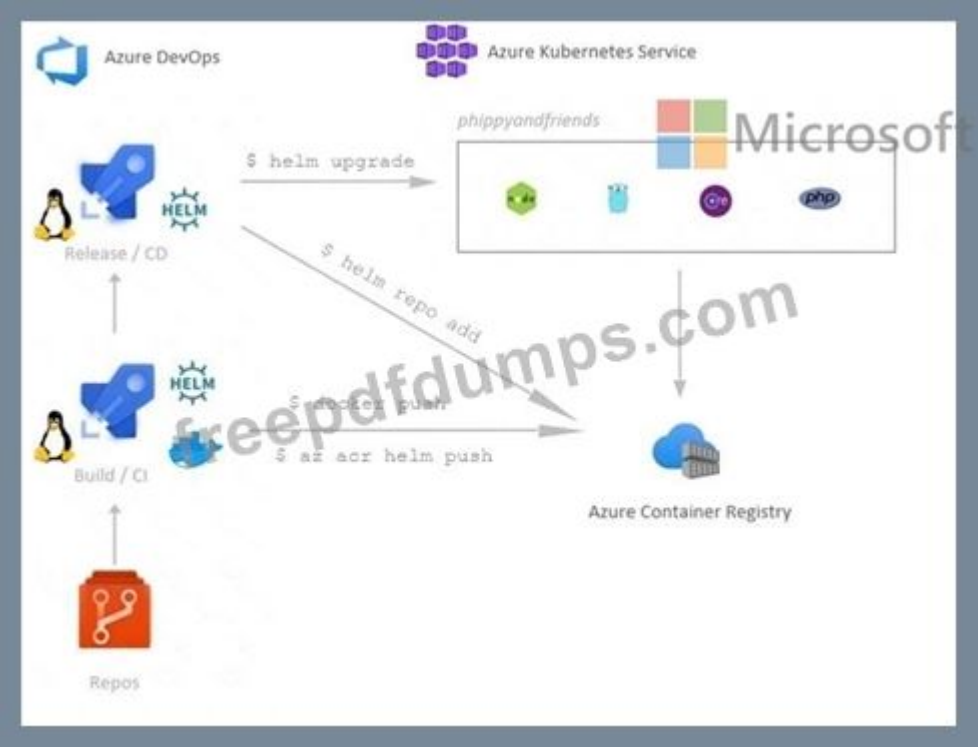
You can set up a CI/CD pipeline to deploy your apps on a Kubernetes cluster with Azure DevOps by leveraging a Linux agent, Docker, and Helm.

Step 1: Create a service principle in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) We need to assign 3 specific service principals with specific Azure Roles that need to interact with our ACR and our AKS.

Create a specific Service Principal for our Azure DevOps pipelines to be able to push and pull images and charts of our ACR.

Create a specific Service Principal for our Azure DevOps pipelines to be able to deploy our application in our AKS.

Step 2: Add a Helm package and deploy a task to the deployment pipeline This is the DevOps workflow with containers:



Step 3: Add a Docker Compose task to the deployment pipeline.

Dockerfile file is a script leveraged by Docker, composed of various commands (instructions) and arguments listed successively to automatically perform actions on a base image in order to create a new Docker image by packaging the app.

Reference:

<https://cloudblogs.microsoft.com/opensource/2018/11/27/tutorial-azure-devops-setup-cicd-pipeline-kubernetes-d>

NEW QUESTION: 159

You are defining release strategies for two applications as shown in the following table.

Application name	Goal
App1	Failure of App1 has a major impact on your company. You need a small group of users, who opted in to a testing App1, to test new releases of the application.
App2	You need to minimize the time it takes to deploy new releases of App2, and you must be able to roll back as quickly as possible.

Which release strategy should you use for each application? To answer, drag the appropriate release strategies to the correct applications. Each release strategy 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.

Release Strategies	Answer Area:
Blue/Green deployment	App1:
Canary deployment	App2:
Rolling deployment	

Answer:

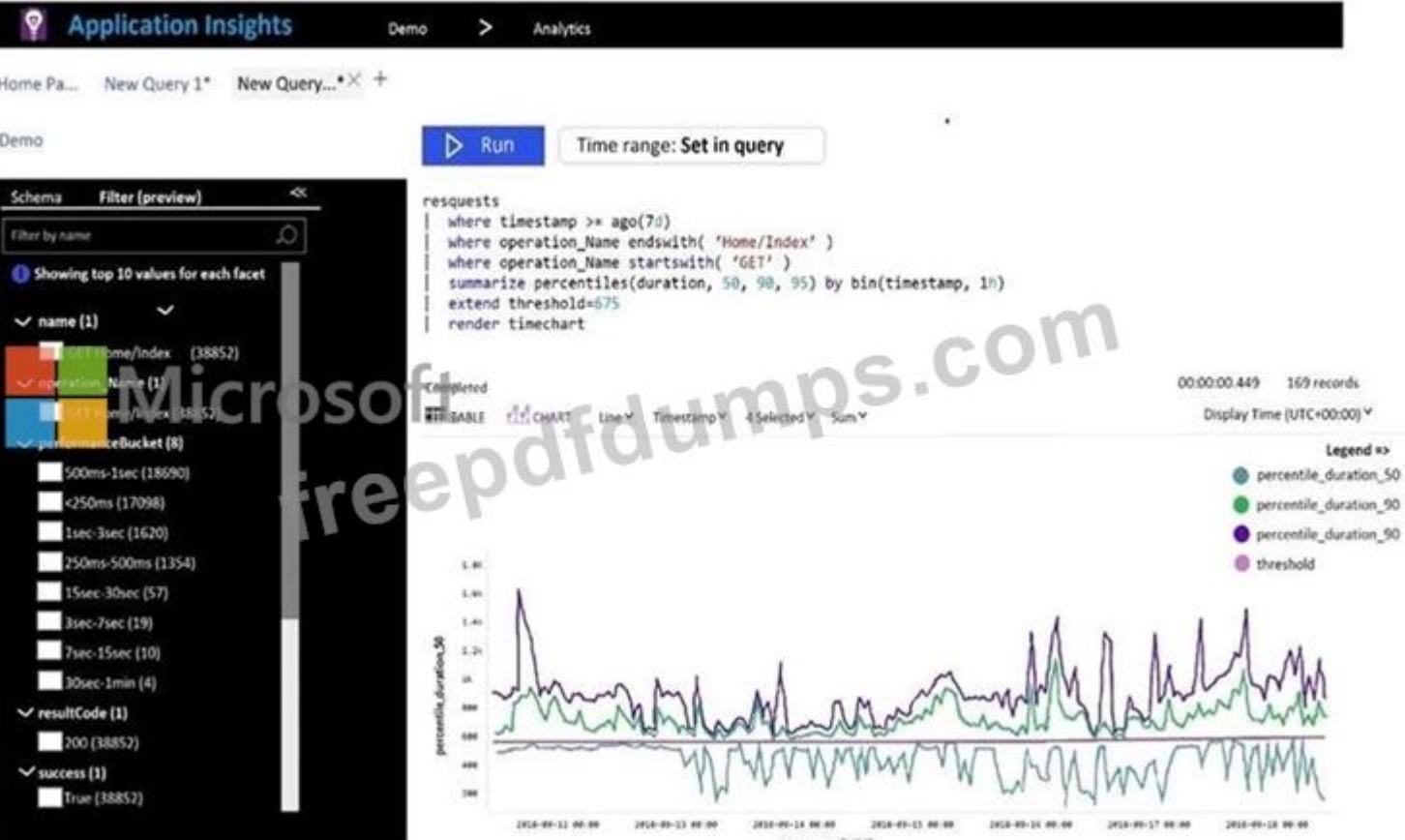
Release Strategies	Answer Area:
Blue/Green deployment	App1:
Canary deployment	App2:
Rolling deployment	

References:

<https://dev.to/mostlyjason/intro-to-deployment-strategies-blue-green-canary-and-more-3a3>

NEW QUESTION: 160

You plan to create alerts that will be triggered based on the page load performance of a home page. You have the Application Insights log query shown in the following exhibit.



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

To create an alert based on the page load experience of most users, the alerting level must be based on [answer choice].

▼

percentile_duration_50

percentile_duration_90

percentile_duration_95

threshold

To only create an alert when authentication error occurs on the server, the query must be filtered on [answer choice].

▼

item Type

resultCode

source

success

Answer:

To create an alert based on the page load experience of most users, the alerting level must be based on [answer choice].

To only create an alert when authentication error occurs on the server, the query must be filtered on [answer choice].

percentile_duration_50
percentile_duration_90
percentile_duration_95
threshold

item Type
resultCode
source
success

Reference:

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/premier-developer/alerts-based-on-analytics-query-using-custom-log-search/>

NEW QUESTION: 161

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Global release:

Set the default retention policy to 30 days.
Set the maximum retention policy to 30 days.
Set the stage retention policy to 30 days.
Set the stage retention policy to 60 days.

Production stage:

Set the default retention policy to 30 days.
Set the maximum retention policy to 60 days.
Set the stage retention policy to 30 days.
Set the stage retention policy to 60 days.

Answer:

```

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

```



Explanation

Global release: 

Set the default retention policy to 30 days.
Set the maximum retention policy to 30 days.
Set the stage retention policy to 30 days.
Set the stage retention policy to 60 days.

Production stage: 

Set the default retention policy to 30 days.
Set the maximum retention policy to 60 days.
Set the stage retention policy to 30 days.
Set the stage retention policy to 60 days.

Scenario: By default, all releases must remain available for 30 days, except for production releases, which must be kept for 60 days.

Box 1: Set the default retention policy to 30 days

The Global default retention policy sets the default retention values for all the build pipelines. Authors of build pipelines can override these values.

Box 2: Set the stage retention policy to 60 days

You may want to retain more releases that have been deployed to specific stages.

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

NEW QUESTION: 162

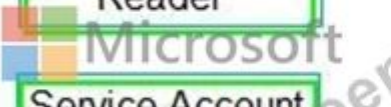
You need to configure access to Azure DevOps Agent pools to meet the forwarding requirements:

- * Use a project agent pool when authoring build release pipelines.
- * View the agent pool and agents of the organization.
- * Use the principle of least privilege.

Which role memberships are required for the Azure 0e%Oos organization and the project? To answer, drag the appropriate role membership to the correct targets. Each role membership may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to content NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Roles	Answer Area
Administrator	
Reader	Organization:
 Service Account	Project:
User	

Answer:

Roles	Answer Area
Administrator	
Reader	Organization: User
 Service Account	Project: Reader
User	

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

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