

AZ-400 Dumps

Microsoft Azure DevOps Solutions (beta)

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



NEW QUESTION 1

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

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

- A. Yes
- B. NO

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

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

Solution: From Pre-deployment conditions, you modify the Timeout setting for predeployment approvals.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use a gate instead of an approval instead.

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

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

What should you use to execute the build pipeline?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-stack/user/azure-stackQuestions&AnswersPDF> P-11 compute-overview

NEW QUESTION 4

You need to recommend a Docker container build strategy that meets the following requirements

1. Minimizes image sizes

2. Minimizes the security surface area of the final image What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. multi-stage builds
- B. single-stage builds
- C. PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC)
- D. Docker Swarm

Answer: A

Explanation:

Multi-stage builds are a new feature requiring Docker 17.05 or higher on the daemon and client. Multistage builds are useful to anyone who has struggled to optimize Dockerfiles while keeping them easy to read and maintain. References: <https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/multistage-build/>

NEW QUESTION 5

DRAG DROP

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. | <div>⬆️⬆️</div> |
| Compile a configuration into a node configuration. | |
| Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration. | |
| Assign tags to the virtual machines. | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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 ;X 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-dscgetting-started>

NEW QUESTION 6

DRAG DROP

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 toots 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: <input type="text"/> |
| Static code analysis | Continuous integration: <input type="text"/> |
| Threat modeling | Continuous delivery: <input type="text"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Threat modeling
Threat modeling;’s motto should be, ;’The earlier the better, but not too late and never ignore.’
Box 2: Static code analysis

Validation in the CI/CD begins before the developer commits his or her code. Static code analysis tools in the IDE provide the first line of defense to help ensure that security vulnerabilities are not introduced into the CI/CD process.

Box 3: Penetration testing

Once your code quality is verified, and the application is deployed to a lower environment like development or QA, the process should verify that there are not any security vulnerabilities in the running application. This can be accomplished by executing automated penetration test against the running application to scan it for vulnerabilities.

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

NEW QUESTION 7

DRAG DROP

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: <input type="text"/> |
| Cycle Time | |
| Lead Time | The elapsed time to complete work items once they are active: <input type="text"/> |
| Velocity | The remaining work: <input type="text"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Lead time

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

Box 2: Cycle time

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

Box 3: Burndown

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

Velocity provides a useful metric for these activities: Support sprint planning

Forecast future sprints and the backlog items that can be completed

A guide for determining how well the team estimates and meets their planned

commitments References:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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. Profiler in Azure Application Insights
- C. availability tests in Azure Application Insights
- D. Application Map in Azure Application Insights

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 9

DRAG DROP

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

• Ten virtual machines hosted in Azure.

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

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

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

Each component may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or soon to view content
NOTE: Each correct selection n worth one point.

| Components | Answer Area |
|--------------------|---|
| A deployment group | |
| A management group | 1 en virtual machines hosted in Azure: <input type="text"/> |
| A resource group | Ten virtual machines hosted in an on-premises data center environment: <input type="text"/> |
| Application roles | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: A deployment group
When authoring an Azure Pipelines or TFS Release pipeline, you can specify the deployment targets for a job using a deployment group.
If the target machines are Azure VMs, you can quickly and easily prepare them by installing the Azure Pipelines Agent Azure VM extension on each of the VMs, or by using the Azure Resource Group Deployment task in your release pipeline to create a deployment group dynamically.
Box 2: A deployment group
References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/ azure/devops/pipelines/release/deployment-groups>

NEW QUESTION 10

DRAG DROP
You mc configuring Azure DevOps build pipelines. You plan to use hosted build agents.
Which build agent pool should you use to compile each application type? To answer, drag the appropriate built agent pools to the correct application types. Each butt agent pool may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Hosted macOS
Hosted macOS pool (Azure Pipelines only): Enables you to build and release on macOS without having to configure a self-hosted macOS agent. This option affects where your data is stored.
Box 2: Hosted
Hosted pool (Azure Pipelines only): The Hosted pool is the built-in pool that is a collection of Microsoft-hosted agents.
Incorrect Answers:
Default pool: Use it to register self-hosted agents that you've set up.
Hosted Windows Container pool (Azure Pipelines only): Enabled you to build and release inside Windows containers. Unless you're building using containers, Windows builds should run in the Hosted VS2017 or Hosted pools.
References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/agents/v2-osx>

NEW QUESTION 10

You have a brand policy in a project in Azure DevOps. The policy requires that code always builds successfully.

You need to ensure that a specific user can always merge change to the master branch, even if the code fails to compile. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you do?

- A. From the Security setting of the repository, modify the access control for the user.
- B. From the Security settings of the branch, modify the access control for the user.
- C. Add the user to the Build Administrators group,
- D. Add the user to the Project Administrators group

Answer: B

Explanation:

In some cases, you need to bypass policy requirements so you can push changes to the branch directly or complete a pull request even if branch policies are not satisfied. For these situations, grant the desired permission from the previous list to a user or group. You can scope this permission to an entire project, a repo, or a single branch. Manage this permission along the with other Git permissions. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/branchpolicies>

NEW QUESTION 14

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

What should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 19

HOTSPOT

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 m the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Groups to control the build access:



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Microsoft Visual Studio App Center distribution Groups

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 24

Your company . 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. Code Style
- B. Microsoft Visual SourceSafe
- C. Black Duck

D. Jenkins

Answer: C

Explanation:

Secure and Manage Open Source Software

Black Duck helps organizations identify and mitigate open source security, license compliance and code-quality risks across application and container portfolios.

Black Duck Hub and its plugin for Team Foundation Server (TFS) allows you to automatically find and fix open source security vulnerabilities during the build process, so you can proactively manage risk. The integration allows you to receive alerts and fail builds when any Black Duck Hub policy violations are met.

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

<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=black-duck-software.hub-tfs>

NEW QUESTION 27

You have multi-tier application that h. an Azure Web Apps front end and art Azure SQL Databale back end.

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

A. The solution must meet the following requirements:¡E Support using ad-hoc queries to identify baselines.¡E Trigger alerts when metrics in the baseline are exceeded.¡E Store application and database metrics in a central locatio

B. What should you include in the recommendation?

C. Azure Application Insights

D. Azure SQL Database Intelligent Insights

E. Azure Event Hubs

F. Azure Log Analytics

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 32

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

„hSelect the Triggers tab.

„hEnable Continuous integration. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 37

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:

„hTwo resource groups

„hFour Azure virtual machines in one resource group

„hTwo 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 resource in its respective group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

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-resourcemanager/resource-group-linked-templates>

NEW QUESTION 40

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

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

What should you use?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Azure DevOps integration with WhiteSource Bolt will enable you to:

„hDetect and remedy vulnerable open source components.

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 42

Your company is building a new solution in Java.

The company currently uses a SonarQube server to analyze the code of .NET solutions.

You need to analyze and monitor the code quality of the Java solution. Which task types should you add to the build pipeline?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 47

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps.

You need to ensure that when there are multiple builds pending deployment only the most recent build is deployed.

What should you use?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 48

You have a GitHub repository.

You create a new repository in Azure DevOps.

You need to recommend a procedure to clone the repository from GitHub to Azure DevOps.

What should you recommend?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 53

HOTSPOT

How should you confrere 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:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Certificate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Personal access token |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Shared Access Authorization token |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Username and password |

Storage location:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Azure Data Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Azure Key Vault |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Azure Storage with HTTP access |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Azure Storage with HTTPS access |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Every request made against a storage service must be authorized, unless the request is for a blob or container resource that has been made available for public or signed access. One option for authorizing a request is by using Shared Key. Scenario: The mobile applications must be able to call the share pricing service of the existing retirement fund management system. Until the system is upgraded, the service will only support basic authentication over HTTPS.

The investment planning applications suite will include one multi-tier web application

and two iOS mobile application. One mobile application will be used by employees; the other will be used by customers.

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

NEW QUESTION 55

HOTSPOT

You need to configure a cloud service to store the secrets required by the mobile applications to call the share.

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

Required secrets:

| |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Certificate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal access token |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shared Access Authorization token |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Username and password |

Storage location:

| |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Azure Data Lake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Azure Key Vault |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Azure Storage with HTTP access |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Azure Storage with HTTPS access |

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Every request made against a storage service must be authorized, unless the

request is for a blob or container resource that has been made available for public or signed access. One option for authorizing a request is by using Shared Key.

Scenario: The mobile applications must be able to call the share pricing service of the existing retirement fund management system. Until the system is upgraded, the service will only support basic authentication over HTTPS.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 59

HOTSPOT

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Global release:

| |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Set the default retention policy to 30 days. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Set the maximum retention policy to 30 days. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Set the stage retention policy to 30 days. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Set the stage retention policy to 60 days. |

Production stage:

| |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Set the default retention policy to 30 days. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Set the maximum retention policy to 60 days. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Set the stage retention policy to 30 days. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Set the stage retention policy to 60 days. |

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Scenario: By default, all releases must remain available for 30 days, except for production releases, which must be kept for 60 days.

Box 1: Set the default retention policy to 30 days

The Global default retention policy sets the default retention values for all the build pipelines. Authors of build pipelines can override these values.

Box 2: Set the stage retention policy to 60 days

You may want to retain more releases that have been deployed to specific stages. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/azure/devops/pipelines/policies/retention>

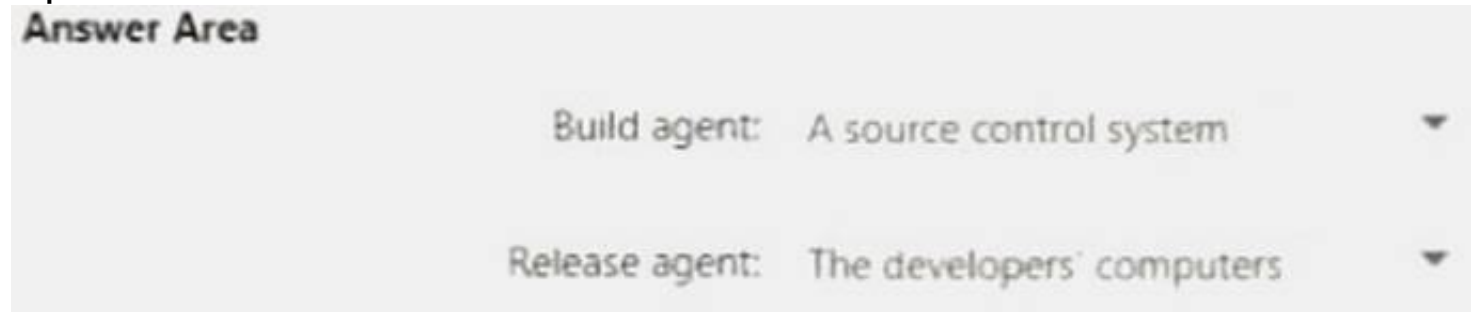
NEW QUESTION 61

Where should the build and release agents for the investment planning applications suite run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



Case Study: 2 Overview

Existing Environment

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

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

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

To start the case study

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

Requirements

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

The Azure DevOps organization includes:

„hThe Docker extension

„hA deployment pool named Pool7 that contains 10 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.

The Azure subscription contains an Azure Automation account. Planned Changes

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

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

Technical Requirements

Contoso identities the following technical requirements:

¡E Implement build agents rot Project 1.

¡E Whenever possible, use Azure resources

¡E Avoid using deprecated technologies

¡E Implement a code flow strategy for Project2 that will:

¡E Enable Team 2 to submit pull requests for Project2.

¡E Enable Team 2 to work independently on changes to a copy of Project?

¡E Ensure that any intermediary changes performed by Tram2 on a copy of Project2 will be subject to the same restrictions as the ones defied in the build policy of Project2.

¡E Whenever possible. Implement automation and minimize administrative effort.

¡E Implement Protect3, Project5, Project6, and Project7 based on the planned changes.
¡E Implement Project4 and configure the project to push Docker images to Azure Container Reentry.

NEW QUESTION 65

DRAG DROP

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Step 2: Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure Powershell cmdlet

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

Example:

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

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

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

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/importazurermautomationdscconfiguration> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.automation/startazurermautomationdsc compilationjob>

NEW QUESTION 69

DRAG DROP

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 | Answer Area |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Create a fork | |
| Create a branch | |
| Add a build validation policy | ⬅️ ⬆️ |
| Add a build policy | ➡️ ⬇️ |
| Create a repository | |
| Add an application access policy | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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-yourbranches>

NEW QUESTION 71

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