

Microsoft

Exam Questions AZ-400

Microsoft Azure DevOps Solutions (beta)



NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

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

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

- A. Yes
- B. NO

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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>➔</div> <div>⬅</div> </div>
Compile a configuration into a node configuration.	
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.	<div> <div>⬆</div> <div>⬇</div> </div>
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 indicates whether the node is "Compliant", the configuration "Failed", or the node is "Not Compliant" (when the node is in Apply and Monitor 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 3

Your company builds a multi-tier web application.

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

- „hCreate a VM
- „hCreate a custom image from a VM
- „hDelete a VM

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

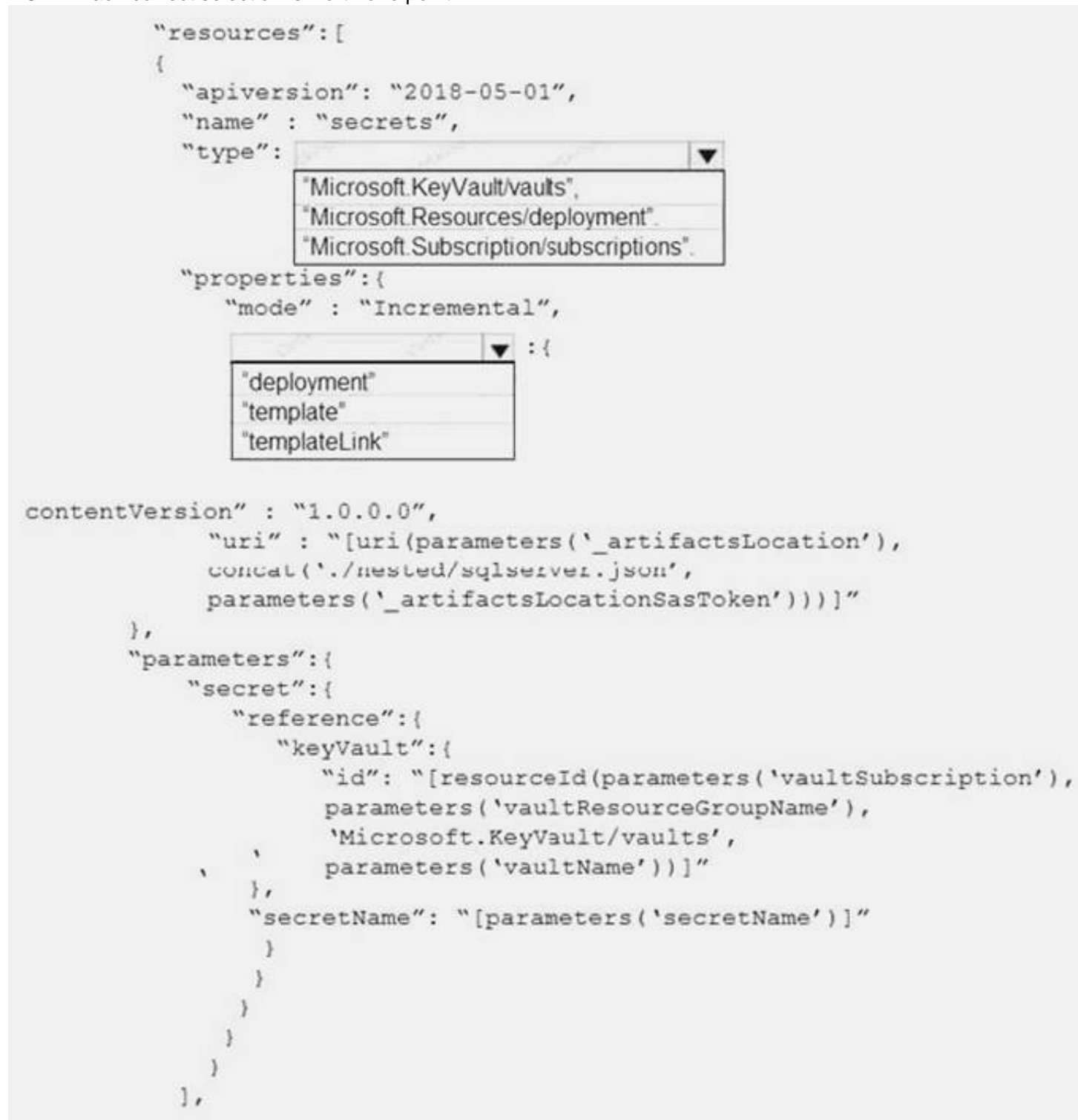
You have a project Azure DevOps.

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



```

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```

    "resources": [
      {
        "apiversion": "2018-05-01",
        "name" : "secrets",
        "type": [
          "Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults",
          "Microsoft.Resources/deployment",
          "Microsoft.Subscription/subscriptions"
        ],
        "properties": {
          "mode" : "Incremental",
          "templateLink" : {
            "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')]"
            }
          }
        }
      }
    ],
    "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 5

DRAG DROP

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps.

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

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

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, drag the appropriate configurations to the correct targets. Each configuration may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

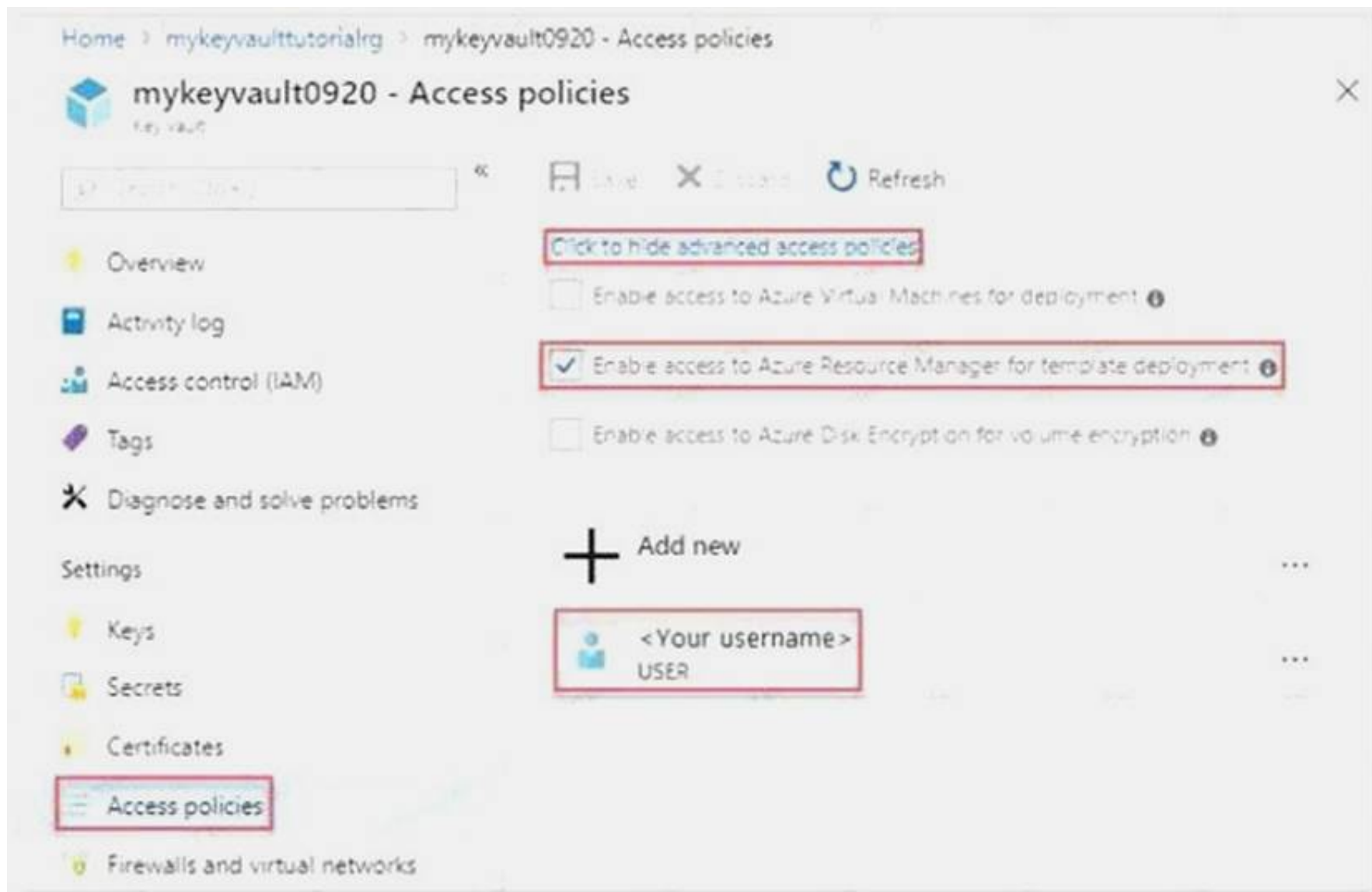
Configurations	Answer Area
A Key Vault access policy	Enable key vaults for template deployment by using
A Key Vault advanced access policy	Restrict access to the secrets in Key Vault by using
RBAC	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: A key Vault advanced access policy



Box 2: RBAC

Management plane access control uses RBAC.

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

„hCreating or deleting a key vault.

„hGetting a list of vaults in a subscription.

„hRetrieving Key Vault properties (such as SKU and tags).

„hSetting Key Vault access policies that control user and application access to keys and secrets.

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 7

DRAG DROP

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

jE Ten virtual machines hosted in Azure.

jE 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	Ten virtual machines hosted in Azure:
A management group	
A resource group	Ten virtual machines hosted in an on-premises data center environment:
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 8

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one port.

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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:

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

Group type:

Private
Public
Shared

- 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 10

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 tie changes into a single commit

Which merge strategy should you use in the branch policy?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

& Answers PDF P-43 squash

NEW QUESTION 10

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 in your Azure DevOps account.
- C. Create a webhook in Jenkins.
- D. Add a domain to your Jenkins account.
- E. Create a service hook in Azure DevOps.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

References:

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

<http://www.aishoftwarellc.com/blog/post/how-to-setup-automated-builds-usingjenkins-and-visual-studio-team-foundation-server/2044>

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. 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 15

Your company uses Service Now for incident management. You develop an application that runs on Azure. The company needs to generate a ticket in Service Now when the application fails to authenticate. Which Azure Log Analytics solution should you use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) allows you to connect Azure and a supported IT Service Management (ITSM) product/service. ITSMC supports connections with the following ITSM tools:

„hServiceNow
„hSystem Center Service Manager
„hProvance
„hCherwell

With ITSMC, you can

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

Approvals and gates give you additional control over the start and completion of the deployment pipeline. Each stage in a release pipeline can be configured with predeployment and post-deployment conditions that can include waiting for users to manually approve or reject deployments, and checking with other automated systems until specific conditions are verified.

NEW QUESTION 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 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 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

Explanation:

Use a main template and two linked templates.

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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 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 will deploy the resources in one resource group and a nested template that will deploy the resources in the other resource group.
 Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use two linked templates, instead of the nested template.

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

NEW QUESTION 27

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 30

DRAG DROP

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

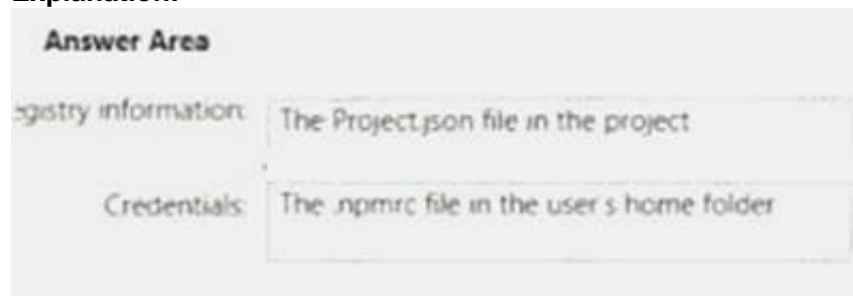


The screenshot shows a drag-and-drop interface. On the left, under the heading 'Files', there is a list of four items: 'The .npmrc file in the project', 'The .npmrc file in the user's home folder', 'The Package.json file in the project', and 'The Project.json file in the project'. On the right, under the heading 'Answer Area', there are two connections: 'registry information:' and 'Credentials:'. Each connection has a text box labeled 'File' where a file should be dragged.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



The screenshot shows the 'Answer Area' with the correct file assignments. For 'registry information:', the file 'The Project.json file in the project' is assigned. For 'Credentials:', the file 'The .npmrc file in the user's home folder' is assigned.

NEW QUESTION 31

Your company has a project in Azure DevOps for a new application. The application will be deployed to several Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.

You need to recommend a deployment strategy for the virtual machines. The strategy must meet the following requirements:

• Ensure that the virtual machines maintain a consistent configuration.

• Minimize administrative effort to configure the virtual machines What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Deployment YAML and Azure pipeline stage templates
- B. Azure Resource Manager templates and the Custom Script Extension for Windows
- C. Azure Resource Manager templates and the PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension for Windows
- D. Deployment YAML and Azure pipeline deployment groups

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 37

DRAG DROP

You need to configure Azure Automation for the computers in Pool7.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

Run the New-AzureRmResourceGroupDeployment Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

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

Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

Run the start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

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

Answer Area

1

2

3

>

<

^

v

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions

Run the New-AzureRmResourceGroupDeployment Azure PowerShell cmdlet.

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

Answer Area

1

2

3

>

<

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.

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NEW QUESTION 41

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