

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.
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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

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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 3

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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 Post-deployment conditions, you modify the Time between reevaluation of gates option.
Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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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Your company has a pipeline 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 Triggers tab of the build pipeline, you select Enable continuous integration.
Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Visual Designer you enable continuous integration (CI) by:
„hSelect the Triggers tab.
„hEnable Continuous integration.
A continuous integration trigger on a build pipeline indicates that the system should automatically queue a new build whenever a code change is committed.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/get-started-designer>

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 7

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.	⤴ ⤵
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 8

DRAG DROP

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.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Kubectl create

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

Example: Service account with cluster-admin role

```
$ 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 9

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

Your company has a team of 500 developers. New members are added continual lo the team

You need to automate me management of users and licenses whenever possible Which task must you perform manually?

A. modifying group memberships

B. procuring licenses

C. adding users

D. assigning entitlements

Answer: B

Explanation:

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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 PM

Answer: D

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/>

NEW QUESTION 10

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 14

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 17

HOTSPOT

Your company uses Team Foundation Server 2013 (TFS 2013). You plan to migrate to Azure DevOps.

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

On the TFS server:

- 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.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

Box 2: Use the TFS Database Import Service

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

References: Team Foundation Server to Azure DevOps Services Migration Guide

NEW QUESTION 19

Your company deploys applications in Docker containers.

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

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

What should you configure?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

or Azure Container registry.

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

NEW QUESTION 22

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 24

DRAG DROP

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

• Ten virtual machines hosted in Azure.

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: A deployment group

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

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

Box 2: A deployment group

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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 point.

- 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 30

DRAG DROP

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

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

You plan to use Azure Repos for all the projects.

Which version control system should you use for each project? To answer, drag the appropriate version control systems to the correct projects. Each version control system may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 31

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 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

- 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 36

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 38

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.js

Answer: D

Explanation:

Separate Your Dependencies

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

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/visualstudioalmrangers/2017/06/08/manage-youropen-source-usage-and-security-as-reported-by-your-cicd-pipeline/>

NEW QUESTION 43

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 46

You have multi-tier application that h. an Azure Web Apps front end and art Azure SQL Datable 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 50

Your company creates a web application.

You need to recommend a solution that automatically sends to Microsoft Teams a dairy summary of the exceptions that occur m the application.

Which two Azure services should you recommend? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 54

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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 58

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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 62

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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 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 65

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 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-resourcemanager/resource-group-linked-templates>

NEW QUESTION 69

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 and licenses.

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

NEW QUESTION 73

unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution

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

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

changes to a branch in Azure Repos.

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

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 75

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 79

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 83

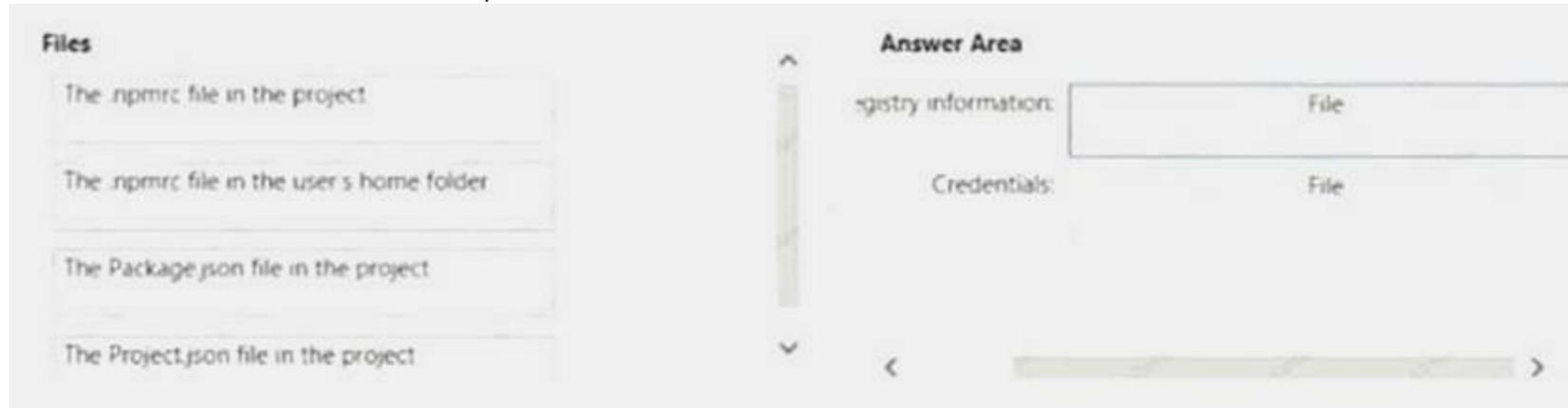
DRAG DROP

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

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

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

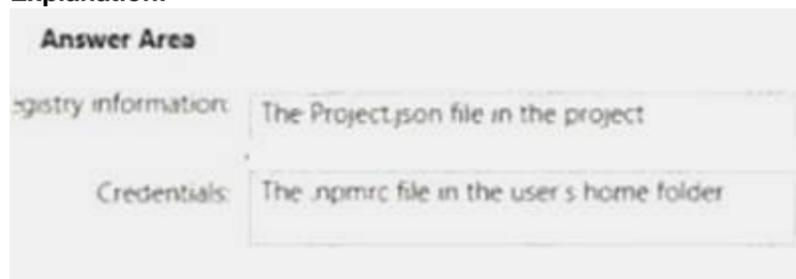
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 86

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. PDM
- B. OWASPZAP
- C. WhiteSource
- D. Jenkins

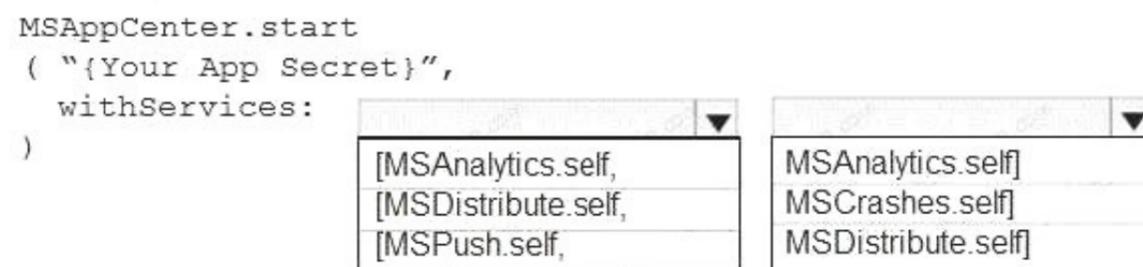
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 87

HOTSPOT

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.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 92

What should you use to implement the code quality restriction on the release pipeline for the investment planning applications suite?

- A. a trigger
- B. a pre deployment approval
- C. a post-deployment approval
- D. a deployment gate

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a release is created from a release pipeline that defines approvals, the deployment stops at each point where approval is required until the specified approver grants approval or rejects the release (or re-assigns the approval to another user).
Scenario: Code quality and release quality are critical. During release, deployments must not proceed between stages if any active bugs are logged against the release. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/azure/devops/pipelines/release/approvals/approvals>

NEW QUESTION 93

DRAG DROP

You need to configure Azure Automation for the computer in Group7. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration file that has an extension of .ps1.
Step 2: Run the Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration Azure Powershell cmdlet
The Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration cmdlet imports an APS Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration into Azure Automation. Specify the path of an APS script that contains a single DSC configuration.
Example:
`PS C:\>Import-AzureRmAutomationDscConfiguration -AutomationAccountName "Contoso17"-ResourceGroupName "ResourceGroup01" -SourcePath "C:\DSC\client.ps1" -Force`
This command imports the DSC configuration in the file named client.ps1 into the Automation account named Contoso17. The command specifies the Force parameter. If there is an existing DSC configuration, this command replaces it. Step 3: Run the Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob Azure Powershell cmdlet
The Start-AzureRmAutomationDscCompilationJob cmdlet compiles an APS Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration in Azure Automation.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerem.automation/importazurermautomationdsconfiguration> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerem.automation/startazurermautomationdsccompilationjob>

NEW QUESTION 96

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 100

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