Azure DevOps-2

✔ Points: 1/1

What do I need to use Azure Pipelines?

To use Azure Pipelines, you need:

1. An organization in Azure DevOps.
2. To have your source code stored in a version control system

- ○ No
- ◉ **Yes** ✔

✔ Points: 1/1

You can use many languages with Azure Pipelines, including Python, Java, JavaScript, PHP, Ruby, C#, C++, and Go.

Azure DevOps has a number of tasks to build and test your application. For example, tasks exist to build .NET, Java, Node, Android, Xcode, and C++ applications. Similarly, there are tasks to run tests using a number of testing frameworks and services. You can also run command line, PowerShell, or Shell scripts in your automation.

- ○ NO
- ◉ **Yes** ✔

✔ Points: 1/1

The starting point for configuring CI and CD for your applications is to have your source code in a version control system. Azure DevOps supports two forms of version control - GitHub and Azure Repos. Any changes you push to your version control repository will be automatically built and validated.

- ○ No
- ◉ **Yes** ✔

✔ Points: 1/1

Continuous Integration (CI) is the practice used by development teams of automating merging and testing code. Implementing CI helps to catch bugs early in the development cycle, which makes them less expensive to fix. Automated tests execute as part of the CI process to ensure quality. Artifacts are produced from CI systems and fed to release processes to drive frequent deployments. The Build service in Azure DevOps Server helps you set up and manage CI for your applications.

- ◉ **Yes** ✔
- ○ No

✔ Points: 1/1

Azure Pipelines automatically builds and tests code projects to make them available to others. It works with just about any language or project type. Azure Pipelines combines continuous integration (CI) and continuous delivery (CD) to test and build your code and ship it to any target.

- ◉ **Yes** ✔
- ○ No

✔ Points: 1/1

Can I install multiple self-hosted agents on the same machine?

- ◉ **Yes** ✔
- ○ No

✖ Points: 0/1

A Microsoft-hosted agent can take longer to start your build. While it often takes just a few seconds for your job to be assigned to a Microsoft-hosted agent, it can sometimes take several minutes for an agent to be allocated depending on the load on our system.

- ○ Yes ✔
- ◉ **No** ✖

✔

Points: 1/1

If you use a self-hosted agent, you can run incremental builds. For example, if you define a pipeline that does not clean the repo and does not perform a clean build, your builds will typically run faster. When you use a Microsoft-hosted agent, you don't get these benefits because the agent is destroyed after the build or release pipeline is completed.

- ◉ **Yes** ✔
- ○ No

✔

Points: 1/1

Register an agent, you need to be a member of the administrator role in the agent pool. The identity of agent pool administrator is needed only at the time of registration and is not persisted on the agent, and is not used in any subsequent communication between the agent and Azure Pipelines or TFS. In addition, you must be a local administrator on the server in order to configure the agent.

- ○ No
- ◉ **Yes** ✔

✔

Points: 1/1

The agent communicates with Azure Pipelines or TFS to determine which job it needs to run, and to report the logs and job status. This communication is always initiated by the agent. All the messages from the agent to Azure Pipelines or TFS happen over HTTP or HTTPS, depending on how you configure the agent. This pull model allows the agent to be configured in different topologies as shown below.

- ○ No
- ◉ **Yes** ✔
